

LUSINE GRIGORYAN

# English 8

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8-ՐԴ ԴԱՍԱՐԱՆԻ ԴԱՍԱԳԻՐԸ



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ԵՐԵՎԱՆ 2015

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*Խմբագիր՝ Անուշ Խաչիկյան*  
*Նկարիչ՝ Արա Բաղդասարյան*

Գ Գրիգորյան Լուսինե  
ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ: Դասագիրք հանրակրթական հիմնական դպրոցի  
8-րդ դասարանի համար / Լ. Գրիգորյան.— Եր.: «Զանգակ» հրատ.,  
2015.— 176 էջ:

ՀՏԴ  
ԳՄԴ

# UNIT 1

## *I Am a Part of My Family*

### Remember



### WORD bank

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

#### *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)

*This is my brother.  
He's got blue eyes.*

*Who's that?*

*This is my mother.*



*What nice eyes!*

*She's very pretty!*

*This is my sister -  
she's 23.*

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

## 2. Match the family members with their description.

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. twins             | a. She's my grandma's mother.                                   |
| 2. triplets          | b. Two children born at the same time.                          |
| 3. step-sister       | c. Three children born at the same time.                        |
| 4. step-father       | d. She is my new dad's daughter.                                |
| 5. great grandmother | e. My brother and I have the same mother but different fathers. |
| 6. half-brother      | f. My sister and I have the same father but different mothers.  |
| 7. half-sister       | g. My mum has got married again and I have a new dad.           |

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

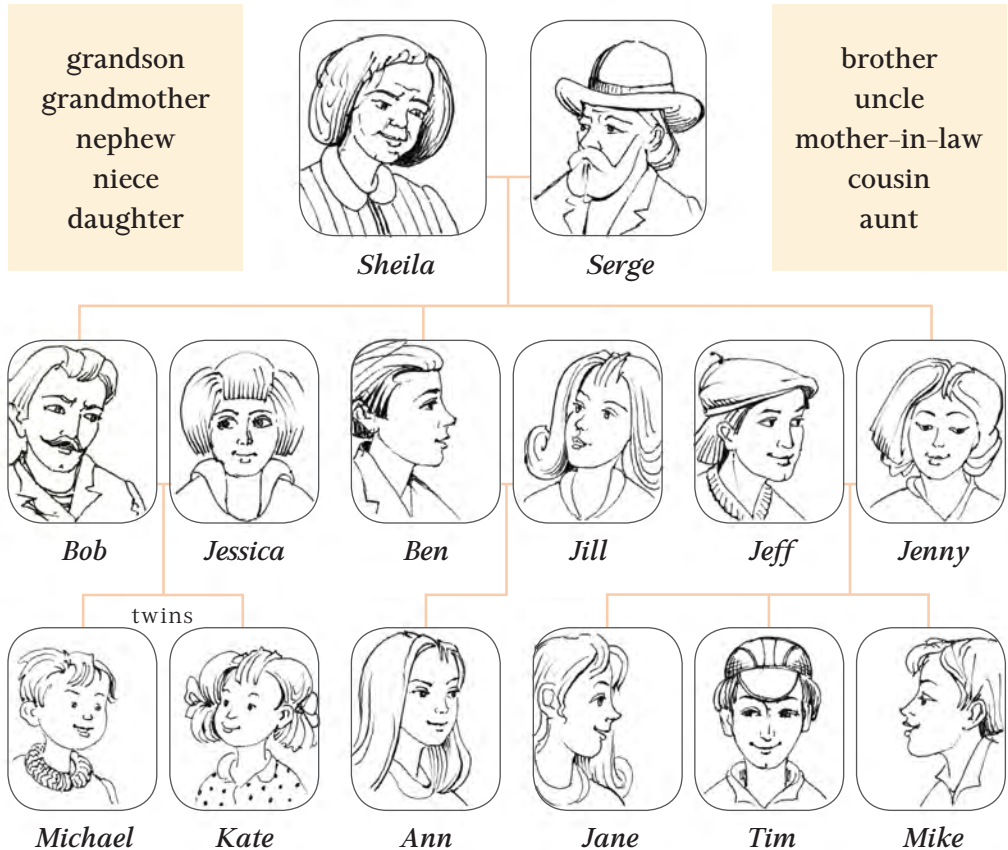
- |                                       |                           |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. հանդիպել (դուրս գալ որևէ մեկի հետ) | 10. խորթ մայր             |
| 2. բաժանվել                           | 11. երկվորյակներ          |
| 3. առաջարկություն անել                | 12. ամուսին (կին/տղամարդ) |
| 4. ժամադրվել                          | 13. կիսուր                |
| 5. նշանվել                            | 14. կեսրար                |
| 6. ամուսնանալ                         | 15. զոնքաչ                |
| 7. սիրահարվել                         | 16. աներ                  |
| 8. ծանոթացնել                         | 17. բաջանաղ               |
| 9. առաջին հայացքից                    | 18. 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?

### FAMILY TREE



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?



(soundtrack 0)

## 7. Complete the story below 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 her. 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 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.

## WRITING spot

### TWINS

drawing by H. Bidstrup



look alike — նման լինել  
get surprised — զարմանալ

**11. Ask questions or offer ideas  
to advance the discussion of the article.**

**READING** spot

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 a 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 that 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



**Watch out!**

besides (+) = including  
except (-) = excluding

\* bring up — դաստիարակել

\* used to = \*once = սովորաբար, ժամանակին

3. Relatives see each other not very often because
- they work and have very little time
  - they don't want to keep in touch
  - they don't like company
4. Why are fathers more involved in bringing up children?
- because women work
  - because they like children
  - because they don't trust their wives



## 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.*

## WRITING spot

### 12. Rewrite the sentences below. What *ought to be done* to make the family relationships stronger. The first one is done for you.

1. Family members — grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins — keep in touch, but see each other not very often.  
*Family members ought to see each other more 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.

### 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.**

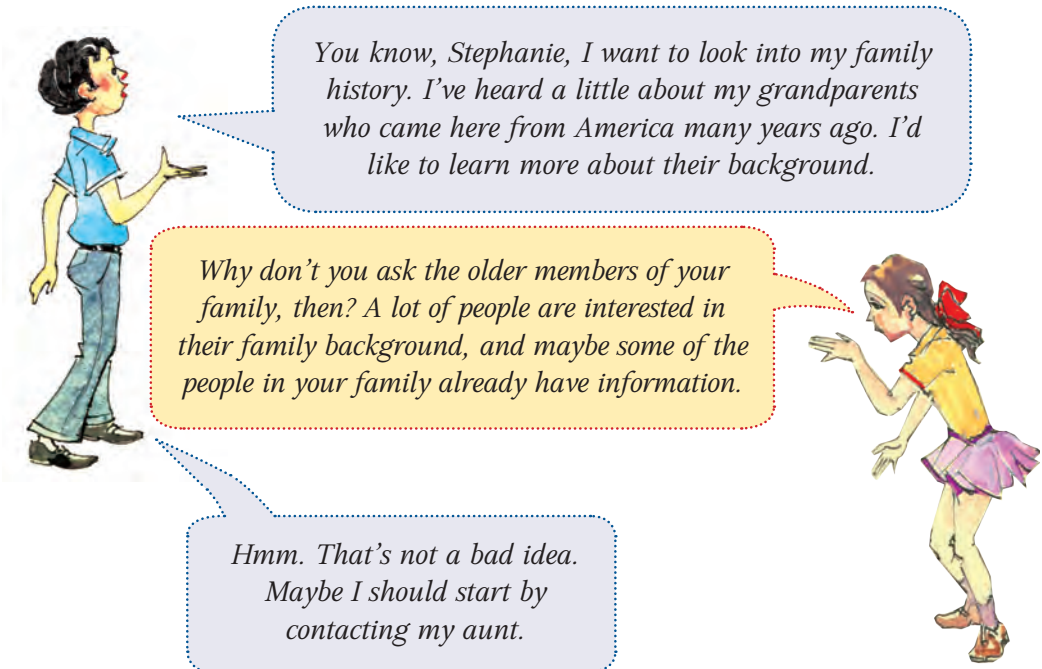
*Disadvantages of small families*  
*Advantages of a large extended family*  
*An advantage of not being an only child*

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.

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

family background  
be interested in

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



\* since — քանի որ

## 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)?

*Don't  
forget!*



Should = advice

## WRITING spot

16. Use the passage below to 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 cafeteria. 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?*



\* get on — համակերպվել

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



*Can I speak to you for a minute?*

տանը լինել  
տանը չլինել

*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.*

*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.*

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

*Thanks, darling.*

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



## 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?



(soundtrack 0)

## GRAMMAR revision

### 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. while  
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. can't
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
19. Could you tell Sheila not \_\_\_\_ late.  
a. be  
b. to be  
c. being

## 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 2. \_\_\_\_\_ to comforting cups of tea 3. \_\_\_\_\_ the night. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ we have a party, people gravitate with their drinks to the kitchen. It always ends up the 5. \_\_\_\_\_ and 6. \_\_\_\_\_ room in the house. Without a doubt, some of the happiest times of my life have been spent in our kitchen.

1. a. more important  
b. important  
c. the most important

4. a. Whatever  
b. Whenever  
c. Whoever

2. a. lead  
b. led  
c. leads

5. a. fullest  
b. full  
c. fulest

3. a. in the middle of  
b. at the middle of  
c. on the middle of

6. a. noisier  
b. noisiest  
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 darker 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



## LISTENING spot

### 23. Listen and repeat.

- 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 wrestle.
- Yes, but who needs a girl who can wrestle?
- I do.



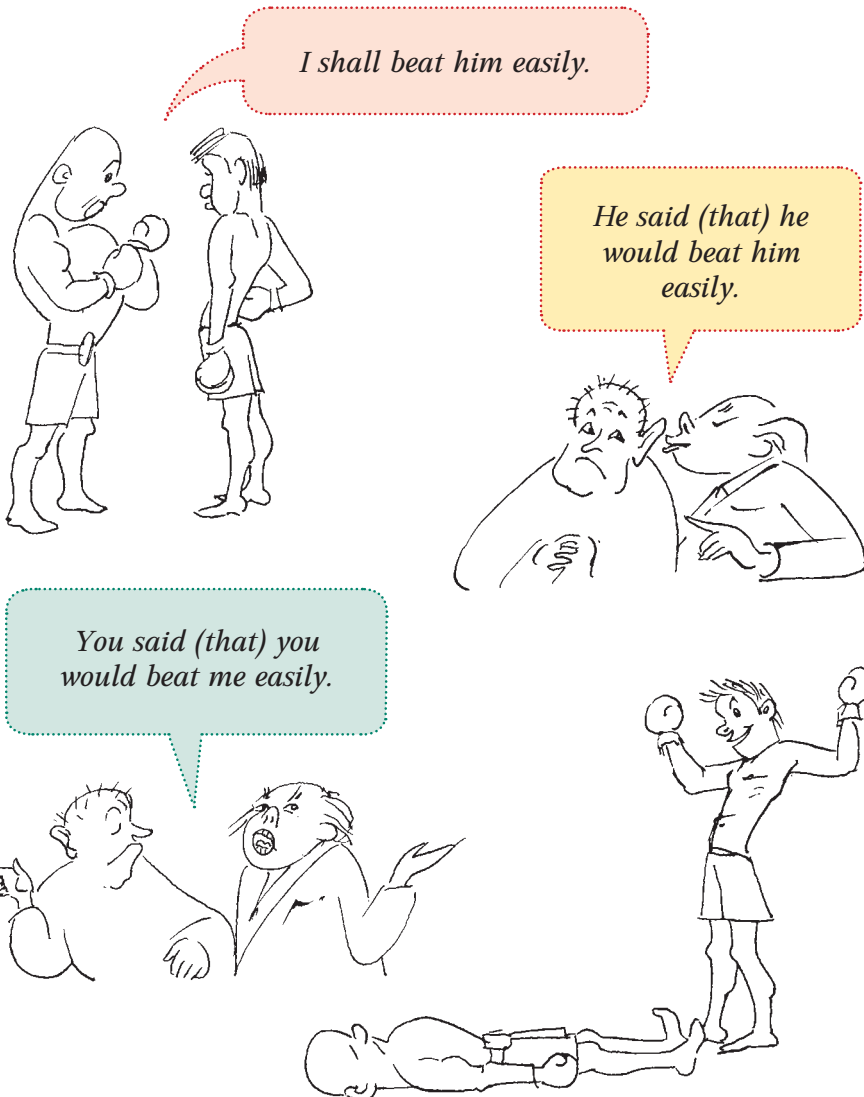
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## DIRECT SPEECH AND REPORTED (INDIRECT) SPEECH

*Don't  
forget!*



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



## Reported Statements

*said*

1. **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.

## Reported Commands

*told*

*ordered*

*commanded*

2. **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)

**24. 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.*
  - a. warned
  - b. promised
  - c. advised
  - d. refused

*My mother advised me to eat more vegetables.*
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



Watch out!

*for*

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

### Direct

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

### Reported

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)

- 25. 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 when I was young.

*Mr. Wiggins*

Nobody's holding this ladder. Come and hold the ladder.

*Grandma*

Don't shout at us, James. We're not deaf.

*Grandpa*

I want to give you some useful advice, James.

*Mr. Wiggins*

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.

*Timothy*

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

*Mrs. Wiggins*

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

*Grandma* What did the boy say about me?

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

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

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

*Timothy* Look out! The paint pot's falling!

*Mr. Wiggins* Hold the ladder.

*Timothy* The paint's all over Grandpa.

*Mrs. Wiggins* James, why didn't you take more care?

*Grandpa* Get this pot off my head!

*Grandma* If only it hadn't been green!

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

## 26. 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. Ron told to me, "I hate maths."

## 27. 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.

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

## WRITING spot

### THE PAINTING

*drawing by H. Bidstrup*



hold the ladder — աստիճանը բռնել  
put a bandage on — վիրակապ դնել  
hang a portrait — դիմանկար կախել  
hammer a nail — մեխ խփել

# UNIT 2 *I Am a Part of Progress*

## WORD bank

### 1. Match the computer words with the pictures.

1. central processing unit/processor
2. keyboard
3. external hard drive
4. mouse
5. icon
6. speaker
7. notebook
8. tablet
9. netbook
10. CD-Rom drive
11. screen
12. monitor
13. laptop
14. printer
15. folder
16. fonts
17. scanner
18. flash
19. iPad
20. cursor

a



b



c



d



e



f



g



h



i



j



k



l



m



n



o



p



r



s



t



q



**Verbs  
associated with computers**

save  
download  
attach  
copy  
paste  
process  
hack  
enter  
install  
uninstall

**information**

**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**

digital  
personal  
portable  
laptop  
tablet

**computer**

hardware  
software  
virus  
design  
file  
folder

network  
website  
touchscreen  
database  
username  
password  
cursor  
desktop  
hacker

**2. Write as many computer-related terms as you can find in the crossword puzzle below.**

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.

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



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

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

- |                                    |                             |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. տվյալների մշակում               | 8. սենսորային էկրան         |
| 2. ջնջել (ծրագիր, տեղեկատվություն) | 9. թվային համակարգիչ        |
| 3. համակարգչային թմբամուկ          | 10. կուրսոր, ուղենիշ        |
| 4. համակարգչային ծրագրեր           | 11. կայք                    |
| 5. մտնել համակարգ                  | 12. մուտքաբառ               |
| 6. դուրս գալ համակարգից            | 13. գաղտնաբառ               |
| 7. տեղեկատվական տեխնոլոգիաներ      | 14. տեղեկատվություն գողանալ |

#### 5. 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 abode\*.

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.



(soundtrack 0)

\* abode = lived

6. 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. 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 addicts 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

- a. the computer programs
- b. the information systems
- c. the communication technologies

3. *computer hardware* is

- a. the machinery and electronic parts of a computer system
- b. any device physically connected to 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 restore information

6. *to take advantage of* means

- a. to design
- b. to use
- c. to support

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

*software corporation*

*high school*

*schedule*

*founder*

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



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.*

8. 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 with 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.

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

### 1. *run out of* means

- a. have no more of something
- b. run a long way
- c. run out of the house

### 2. *cost a fortune* means

- a. be very cheap
- b. be very expensive
- c. be very smart

### 3. *future homes will be intelligent* means

- a. there will be intelligent servants in them
- b. developed technology will provide comfort
- c. people will live in 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.

## 10. Adjective or adverb?

### 1. He lives quite \_\_\_\_.

- a. near
- b. nearly
- c. nearest

### 2. Future homes will be full of equipment with 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

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

## WRITING spot



### *In the Past*

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

*“Are you crazy?”*



### *Today*

*But now, I almost never watch 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. Sometimes I don't even have time to eat, and my parents sometimes yell:*

*“Are you crazy?”*



**Watch out!**

### Sequence of Tenses

The tense of a verb in the subordinate clause changes in accordance with the tense of the verb in the main clause.

*e.g. He thought she had been playing a trick on them.*

12. Choose the correct option.

1. She promised to help me if I \_\_\_\_\_ the answer myself.
- haven't found
  - didn't find
  - won't find
  - wouldn't find

2. He said that they \_\_\_\_\_ each other for many years.
- know
  - have known
  - knew
  - had known

13. Use the information in the passage below 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 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 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 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 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 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 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 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 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

# UNIT 3 *Means of Communication*

---

## 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, the internet, facebook, and skype. 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. We also have a sense of past and future, not just present.

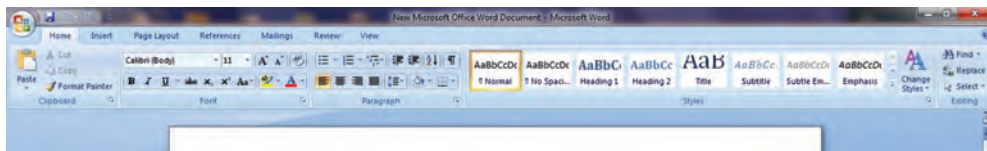
\* means of communication — հաղորդակցական միջոցներ

\* media — (pl.) լրատվական 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:** Ralf  
**Cc:**  
**Subject:** Seaside Holidays

Sent

*Beach Avenue 37  
Brighton, Sussex  
August 10*

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 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,*



**Watch out!**

tell

a story  
a lie  
a joke  
the truth  
the time

### 3. Use the statistics in the chart to answer the questions below.

#### CONSUMER\* USE OF MEDIA IN ARMENIA (2010-2015)

*Average hours used per week*

	2010	2015
<i>Watching TV</i>	28	35
<i>Listening to the radio</i>	7	3.5
<i>Reading magazines</i>	1.5	1.0
<i>Reading newspapers</i>	3.5	3.0
<i>Reading books</i>	3.0	1.5
<i>Using the Internet</i>	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.

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
-------------------	----------------------

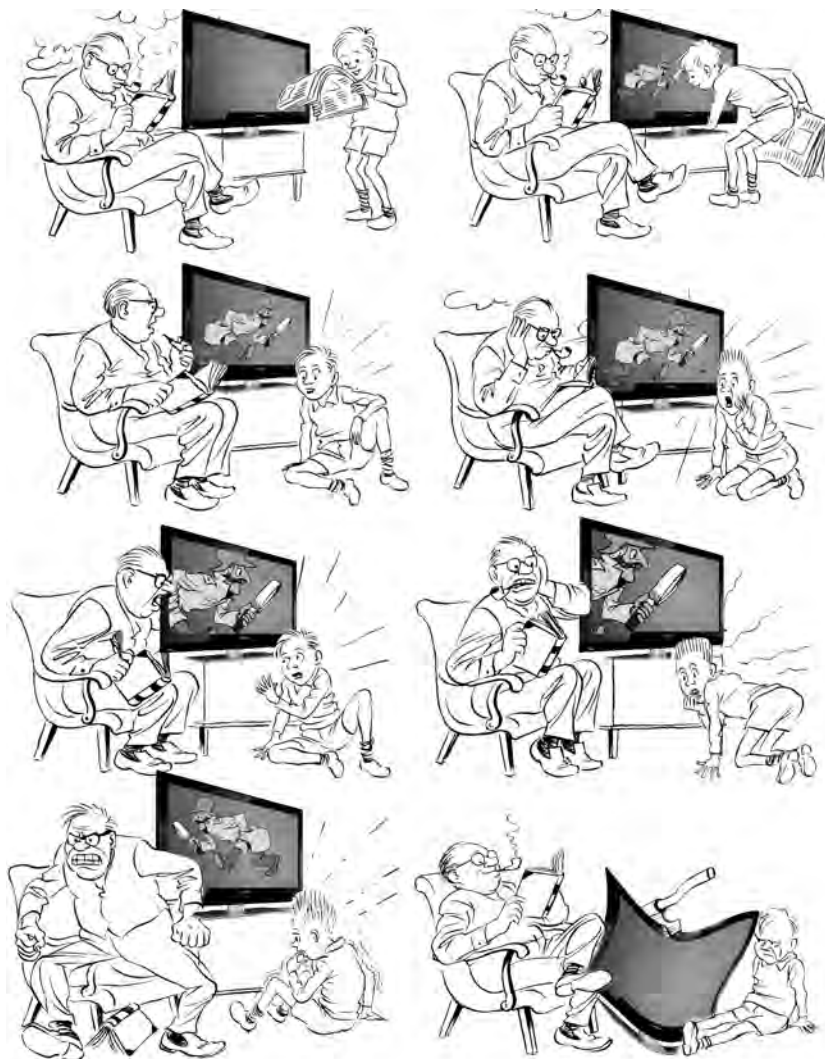
\* consumer — սպառող

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

## WRITING spot

### TV ADDICTED

*drawing by H. Bidstrup*



be absorbed in — խորասուզված լինել  
be addicted to — մոլություն (կախվածություն) ունենալ  
What is on? — ինչ կա (հեռուստատեսությամբ)  
be hooked on — պոկ չգալ

## 7. Match the beginnings and the endings of the sentences below to create 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

*Caution  
Hacker\* at work*

- 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.



## 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 | c. to call, through |
| b. to access, with    | 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 | c. an, the, a |
| b. an, a, the  | 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 or against.**

***For***

***Against***

*Young people are sometimes too shy to talk to people. They are afraid to make friends in real life. They find it easier 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 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?*

## 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 four points of the essay outline.

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

#### TELEVISION VS.\* COMPUTERS

- a. Although television mainly provides information and entertainment, the computer 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.
- b. 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.
- c. 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.
- d. 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.

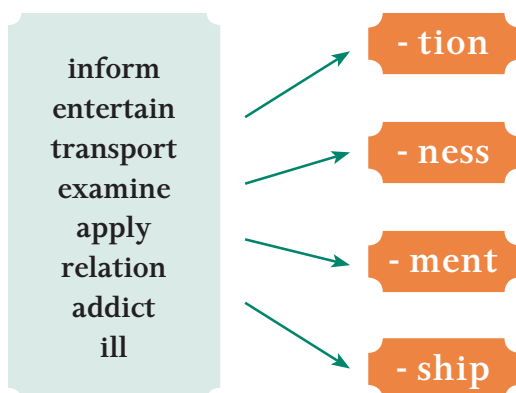
\* vs. = versus (lat.) — ընդդեմ, հակառակ

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.

## WRITING spot

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

## WORD building



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\* in \_\_\_\_ few years.
9. \_\_\_\_ lightest lap top computer today weighs less than \_\_\_\_ kilo.
10. \_\_\_\_ E-mail technology is affecting the way we live and think.

\* obsolete = no longer produced or used, outdated

# *I Love Watching TV and Listening to Radio*

---

1. Take the quiz. Tick (✓) the answers that best describe you and add the points.

## HOW CREATIVE ARE YOU?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. What do you collect?<br>a. nothing (1)<br>b. coins, stamps, labels, etc.(2)<br>c. my own works (3)                                    | 5. Which of these words best describe you?<br>a. indifferent (1)<br>b. hard-working (2)<br>c. curious (3)   |
| 2. When you have to travel a long way, you<br>a. fall asleep (1)<br>b. read or do crossword puzzles (2)<br>c. create a poem or paint (3) | 6. How do you make decisions?<br>a. follow someone's advice (1)<br>b. choose the easiest way (2)<br>c. consider all the pros and cons* (3)  |
| 3. What is on your room walls?<br>a. school timetable (1)<br>b. colourful things (2)<br>c. your works (3)                                | 7. What do you usually do in your spare time?<br>a. watch your favourite programme on TV (1)<br>b. surf the Internet (2)<br>c. create something new (a recipe, a story, etc.) (3) |
| 4. What do you see in an abstract picture?<br>a. geometric shapes (1)<br>b. colours (2)<br>c. a special feeling or idea (3)              | 8. Who would you like to be?<br>a. a pop star (1)<br>b. a magician (2)<br>c. a famous scientist (3)   |

**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. Keep it up.*

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

## 2. Match the TV genres with the statements below.

1. a soap opera
2. a commercial
3. a cartoon
4. weather forecast
5. a comedy
6. a documentary
7. a musical
8. a detective story
9. political news
10. a TV game

- a. Don't forget that we get a lot of money from commercial breaks.
- b. In this week's episode the American cops are chasing heroin dealers.
- c. It is so funny when the comedians from the Armenian *Kargin Haghordum* entertain.
- d. More adventures from Disneyland with Donald Duck.
- e. Superb filming in this programme about the disappearing forests of South America. Will the world continue to have oxygen?
- f. More entertainment with the musical *Sound of Music*.
- g. In today's film the famous singer is being kidnapped by her psychologist.
- h. Who wants to be a millionaire?
- i. More news from our political commentator.
- j. Mostly dry with long sunny periods, although a few showers possible on Wednesday.

## 3. Match the popular TV programs below 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 below 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. Ask questions or offer ideas to advance the discussion of the story.**  
**The questions below will help you.**

## **READING** spot

### **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 that they 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 when the TV broke, I decided to experiment. At first the decision not to fix the television started as a financial one. When I told the kids, their reaction was not exactly positive.

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. That evening we actually talked at dinner. The evening went by quickly. We talked, listened to music, and 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?*

**7. Offer ideas to advance a discussion on the positive and negative influence of television. Follow the example below.**



*Positive*

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



*Negative*

*Many TV programs show a lot of violence.*

**8. Complete the sentences below 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 that they 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, and read.

**9. 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

10. Match the three parts of the sentences below so that they make logical sentences.

# SENTENCE building

Soap operas are  
Nature documentaries are  
News programmes can be  
Commercials can be  
Television is

so

such (a)

addictive  
informative  
boring  
fascinating thing  
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.

11. Read what different people think about commercials and sort the ideas into *for* or *against*.

*For*

*Against*

*I think ads are so amazing! They make me laugh.*

*They are boring and repetitive.*

*I think ads should be banned.*

*They interrupt the programme you are watching. Tiring!*

*The commercials make us well informed.*

*I find TV advertising very relaxing.*

*Who needs TV shows when you have commercials!*

*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.*

\* I can't stand — տանել չեմ կարող

## 12. Translate the conversation below into English.



Ես ամեն օր սպորտային  
նորություններ եմ նայում  
հեռուստատեսությամբ:

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



## 13. Complete the sentences below 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 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.

## 14. 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

## 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 1950's)
- 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



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

## **WORD** knowledge

*true*  
*propaganda*  
*colonies*  
*reputation*  
*broadcast*  
*journalist*  
*announcer*

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.

**17. Complete the sentences below 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?

## **LISTENING** spot

**18. 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.



(soundtrack 0)

**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 TV.*



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

## 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?

## 20. Take 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. Your favourite programmes are
  - a. cartoons
  - b. shows and games
  - c. nature programmes
  - d. documentaries
4. You have some free time. Do you watch TV or read a book?
  - a. TV
  - b. a book
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 add your points and see the result.

*a = 1*

*b = 2*

*c = 3*

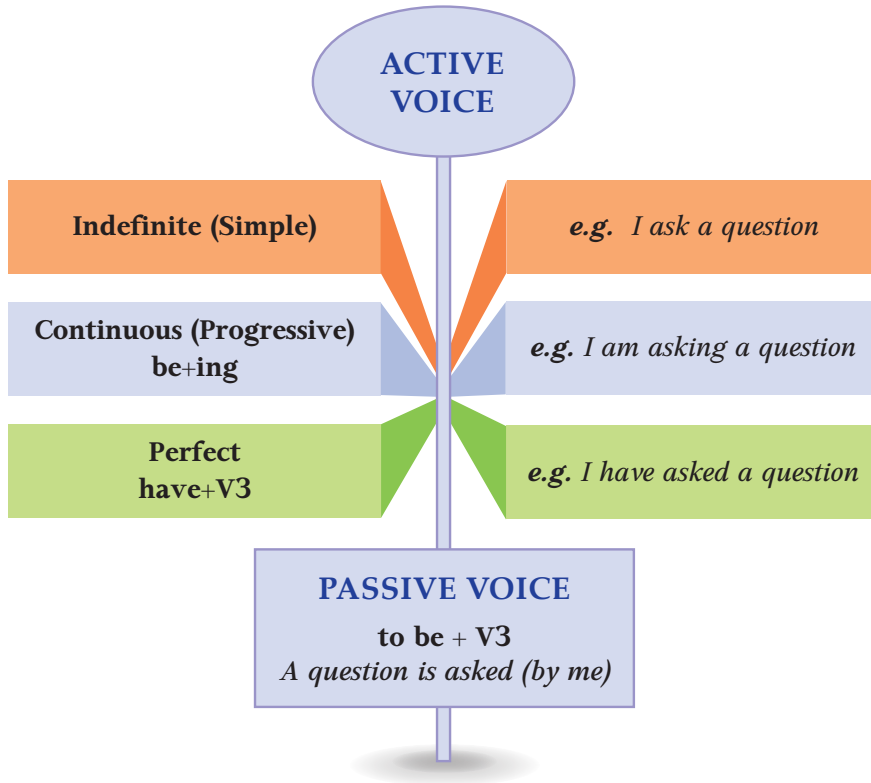
*d = 4*

**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 is fun. It's nice to be your friend.*

## VERB TENSES AND VOICE



### 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.*

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

build  
copy  
design  
remove  
make  
buy  
replace  
remodel

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 participles* *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.*

## 22. 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*

*By the time Robert got there the party had 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

## 23. 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 17th century.

6. The electric light bulb was invented by Thomas Edison.

## 24. Tick (✓) the correct answers.

1. The film \_\_\_\_\_ by the time we got to the cinema.  
a. had start  
b. had started  
c. has started
2. By the time I finally left the coffee shop, I \_\_\_\_\_ five cups of coffee.  
a. had  
b. had had  
c. have had
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ his work before I began mine.  
a. have finished  
b. finished  
c. had finished
4. Sheila and Ron \_\_\_\_\_ 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 that she \_\_\_\_\_ to America.  
a. never was  
b. had never been  
c. will never be  
d. has never been
7. I went to bed after I \_\_\_\_\_ off the television.  
a. will switch  
b. has switched  
c. had switched
8. Soon after they \_\_\_\_\_ their homework they ran out to play with the dog.  
a. complete  
b. have completed  
c. completed  
d. had completed
9. After I \_\_\_\_\_ home I \_\_\_\_\_ the cat.  
a. come, have fed  
b. came, have fed  
c. have come, feed  
d. had come, fed
10. Mother \_\_\_\_\_ a video after the children \_\_\_\_\_ to bed.  
a. watch, go  
b. watches, go  
c. have watched, went  
d. had watched, had gone

11. I \_\_\_\_\_ this much fun since I \_\_\_\_\_ a kid.  
a. hadn't, am  
b. haven't had, was  
c. hasn't, was
12. My best friend and I \_\_\_\_\_ each other for over fifteen years.  
We still get together once a week.  
a. have known  
b. know  
c. knew  
d. had known
13. — Did you like the movie Star Wars?  
— I don't know. I \_\_\_\_\_ that movie.  
a. have never saw  
b. have never seen  
c. never saw  
d. had never seen
14. He \_\_\_\_\_ in Yerevan a week ago.  
a. arrived  
b. has arrived  
c. 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  
d. eat
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  
d. has come
19. By the time he arrived, \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. the other students already left  
b. 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
24. Greg's never gone mountain climbing, \_\_\_\_\_ he?  
a. does  
b. isn't  
c. has
25. I don't have a computer, but \_\_\_\_\_ my friends do.  
a. the most  
b. most  
c. most of
26. Dinosaurs \_\_\_\_\_ extinct by the time humankind first appeared.  
a. have became  
b. had become  
c. became
27. I wanted to see her but I didn't know if she \_\_\_\_\_ in town.  
a. is  
b. was  
c. had been
28. You will find Coca-Cola wherever you \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a. go  
b. will go  
c. would go
29. I will tell you when I \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a. finished  
b. have finished  
c. will finish
30. What are typical signal words for the Simple Present?  
a. yesterday      d. every day  
b. just              e. at the moment  
c. sometimes      f. often
31. What are typical signal words for the Simple Past?  
a. yesterday      d. three days ago  
b. ever              e. in 1998  
c. now              f. last month
32. What are typical signal words for the Present Perfect?  
a. just              d. so far\*  
b. already          e. usually  
c. yet              f. two hours ago

\* so far — մինչ այժմ

# UNIT 4

## *Be Nature Wise*

---



### **LISTENING** spot

#### 1. Listen and learn the poem.



(soundtrack 0)

#### **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



## WORD bank

I wonder — հետաքրքիր 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  
save water  
take the litter away



## Watch out!

### American (AmE)

garbage/trash

### British (BrE)

litter/rubbish

## WRITING spot

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

1. բավականություն ստանալ
2. պահպանել բնությունը
3. աղտոտում
4. թափոն
5. բնապահպանություն

6. աղբը հավաքել
7. աղբը թափել
8. արգելոց
9. աղբ
10. շրջակա միջավայր

3. Look at the pictures and write a story.  
Write tips for people going to the  
countryside for a picnic. The beginning  
is provided below.

## WRITING spot

### A GREAT DAY OUT

*drawing by H. Bidstrup*



*When in the countryside please remember:*

- 1. be nature wise*
- 2. no fire in the forest*

4. Ask questions or offer ideas to advance the discussion of the fable\*. Draw the moral of the fable?

## READING spot

### TOWN OR COUNTRY MOUSE?

When?

Why?

Who?

Where?

What?



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.

#### ways of comparing

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.*



**Watch out!**

\* A fable is a story that teaches a moral lesson. Fables often have animals as the main characters.

**5. The words in the sentences below are in the wrong order. Rewrite the words so that they 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 below into two categories: *city life* or *country life*.**

<i>City life</i>		<i>Country life</i>	
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?

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
-------------------	----------------------

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

**Example:** A city is big and polluted.  
Country life is peaceful and easy.

boring	calm	exciting	busy	easy
difficult	peaceful	polluted	noisy	interesting

## 8. 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.



(soundtrack 0)

# GRAMMAR spot

## 9. Complete the passage below with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Watch out for the tense and voice.

### A DISASTER

*build*  
*ruin*  
*shock*  
*make*  
*buy*  
*erect*  
*cut*  
*do*  
*surround*  
*destroyed*

Vardan and Nare, a young couple hated city life. They loved nature and the countryside. They lived in a beautiful old house. It \_\_\_\_\_ many years ago by Vardan's grandfather. It had a lovely view and \_\_\_\_\_ by trees and mountains. Vardan and Nare were very happy. They wanted their children to live in the same house. Then one day 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 \_\_\_\_\_. Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ by the news. But the decision \_\_\_\_\_ and the land \_\_\_\_\_ by a building company. The apartment block \_\_\_\_\_. The trees \_\_\_\_\_ down. The wonderful view \_\_\_\_\_ forever. Terrible damage \_\_\_\_\_ to the environment.



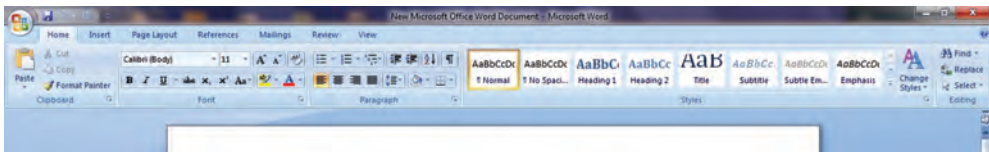
## Watch out!

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.*

### 10. Complete the letter below with the correct tense of the verbs in the box.

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



**From: Christopher**

**To: Mum**

**Cc:**

**Subject: Arrival in Athens**

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. My 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*

## Remember



### REFLEXIVE PROUNOUNS

I	myself	<i>I did it myself.</i>
You	yourself	<i>You did it yourself.</i>
He	himself	<i>He did it himself.</i>
She	herself	<i>She did it herself.</i>
It	itself	<i>It did it itself.</i>
We	ourselves	<i>We did it ourselves.</i>
You	yourselves	<i>You did it yourselves.</i>
They	themselves	<i>They did it themselves.</i>



### Watch out!

*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***

Examples: **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.

11. Look at the pictures below 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 ... .*

12. Ask questions to describe the key points of the story.



When?

Why?

Who?

Where?

What?

My aunt owned a black cat named Pluto. She thought it was wonderful. If my aunt was doing something, 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 spoke the fool didn't listen!" said Pluto, the cat.

### 13. Choose the correct option.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. washed herself                       | 5. by herself                                    |
| a. washed the cat                       | a. together                                      |
| b. washed something herself             | b. with the cat                                  |
| c. washed her face and hands            | c. alone   |
| 2. enjoy itself                         | 6. looked at herself                             |
| a. entertain my aunt                    | a. she took care of herself                      |
| b. have fun                             | b. she saw her face in the mirror                |
| c. eat bread and butter                 | c. she looked at the mirror                      |
| 3. helped himself                       | 7. talked to herself                             |
| a. ate the parrot                       | a. talked to her cat                             |
| b. helped the parrot                    | b. talked to her parrot                          |
| c. helped my aunt to cook the parrot    | c. pronounced words                              |
| 4. cooked the parrot herself            | 8. she gave him the same food as she had herself |
| a. cooked the parrot for the cat        | a. she gave him what she ate                     |
| b. nobody helped her to cook the parrot | b. she ate his food                              |
| c. roasted the parrot                   | c. she fed him                                   |

### 14. 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 \_\_\_\_\_".



## Watch out!

### Hard, hardly

**hard** *a.* — կարծր, պինդ, դժվար

**hardly** *adv.* — հազիվ, հազիվ թե

We do not use a reflexive pronoun after verbs which describe things people usually do for themselves, such as **wash, shave, dress**.

We only use reflexives with these verbs for emphasis.

*She's old enough to wash herself.* (emphatic)

*Michael dressed and got ready for the party.* (reflexive)

## 15. Choose the correct option.

- It was \_\_\_\_\_ to make Pluto talk.
  - hard
  - hardly
- My aunt was so surprised that she \_\_\_\_\_ noticed what he said.
  - hard
  - hardly
- Which of the following reflexive pronouns is correct?  
We fixed it \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ourselves
  - ourselves
  - ourself
- Only one of the verbs below sounds ok when it is used reflexively in an everyday context. Which one?
  - I cut myself when I was slicing bread.
  - Hurry up and dress yourself, we're going to be late!
  - I always shave myself before going out in the evening.
  - Hang on, I need to wash myself — I'm dirty.

5. One should take care of \_\_\_\_ .

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

6. The mouse hurt \_\_\_\_ when it took the cheese.

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

7. My roommate works at home, so he spends the day \_\_\_\_.

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

8. You can't drive such a long way \_\_\_\_.

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

9. One should always give \_\_\_\_ time to do a job well.

- a. one
- b. him
- c. oneself

10. Just sit back, relax and enjoy \_\_\_\_.

- a. you
- b. yourself
- c. yours

11. The film \_\_\_\_ wasn't very good, but I liked the music.

- a. yourself
- b. yourselves
- c. itself

12. The actress was proud of \_\_\_\_ when she won an Oscar award.

- a. oneself
- b. herself
- d. her

13. She can't afford to go to the hairdresser so she cuts \_\_\_\_ to save money.

- a. her hair herself
- b. her hair at herself
- c. she hair herself

14. — Whose is this bike?  
— It's \_\_\_\_

- a. myself
- b. my
- c. mine

15. A man needs to be comfortable with \_\_\_\_ before he can be comfortable with anyone else.

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

16. Narek, if you keep working like this, you'll make \_\_\_\_ a lazy person.

- a. yourself
- b. yourselves
- c. oneselves

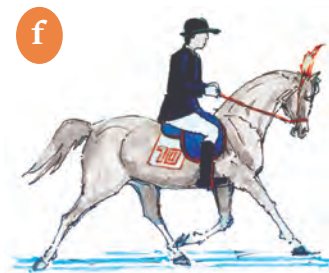
# UNIT 5

## *I Am a Fan of the Olympics*

1. Find Armenian equivalents for the sport-related words below?

### **WORD** bank

1. ice-hockey
2. cycling
3. canoeing
4. table-tennis
5. fencing
6. surfing
7. horse-riding
8. shooting
9. skiing
10. ice-skating



## 2. Match the sport-related words with their descriptions.

### OLYMPIC EVENTS\*



1. football



4. badminton



2. boxing



3. archery



5. water polo

- a. A sport played in water in which two teams of swimmers try to get the ball into the other team's goal.
- b. A 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. A sport in which two competitors fight by hitting each other with their hands.
- d. A sport in which athletes try to hit fixed targets at some distance from them by shooting arrows from bows.
- e. A 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 — շախմատ խաղալ

lift weights — ծանրություն (ծանրաձող) բարձրացնել

do weightlifting — ծանրամարտով զբաղվել

4. Each paragraph of the article below is the answer to the question in the box. Match the paragraphs with the questions in the box.

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES



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?

- a. The Olympic Games is a hugely popular festival attracting athletes 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 Grecians could attend the Olympics without problems. Sports were 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 Athens, Greece. Since then every 4 years, athletes have 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. Only young men could take part in the ancient Olympic Games. They had to be free men, and speak Greek. They usually competed nude, and the prize was a crown of olive leaves (a sign of hope and peace). Women were not allowed to take part in the ancient Olympic Games. In fact, married women were not even allowed to watch the games. Today women athletes are as common as men are.
- 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. Olympic events are now held every four years. The Paralympics, games for athletes with disabilities, 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 counterparted in 1984 by not going to Los Angeles. In 1972 in Munich, 11 athletes were killed by terrorists, and in 1996 a bomb attack killed two people in Atlanta.
- h. Winning the Olympics is not about the medal. It is about how you feel, deep inside, at the moment of victory. Participating in 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*.



***Watch out!***

***British (BrE)***

***American (AmE)***

football

soccer

trainers

sneakers

## 5. Choose the correct answer from the box on the left.

*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 was held.
5. Games for athletes with a disability.

## 6. Ask questions or offer ideas to advance the discussion of the article. The questions below will help you.

### PARALYMPIC SPORTS

In 1948, Sir Ludwig Guttman 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. In 1960 Olympic-style games for athletes with disabilities were organised for the first time in Rome. In 1976, in Toronto 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* or *against* sentences as you can.  
An example is provided to help you.

*I'm for the Olympic Games.*

*I'm against the Olympic Games.*

*Sports help 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)** is a summary of one's education, professional history, and job qualifications.

## WRITING spot

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

### CURRICULUM VITAE

<i>Full name</i>	Albert Azaryan
<i>Date of birth</i>	February 11, 1929
<i>Place of birth</i>	Gandzak
<i>Nationality</i>	Armenian
<i>Marital Status</i>	Married, 2 children, 7 grandchildren, 3 great grandchildren
<i>Discipline</i>	Men's artistic gymnastics
<i>Represented</i>	The Former country Soviet Union
<i>Education</i>	1956 – graduated from Yerevan State Institute of Physical Training
<i>Career</i>	1964 – Head of the Yerevan School of Gymnastics. The father and former coach of Eduard Azaryan, a 1980 Olympian in gymnastics President of RA Artistic Gymnastics



Federation

*Achievements* in an international competition first to perform one of the most famous exercises on the rings called the Iron Cross or Azaryan Cross.

*Championship* Participated in competitions held in 49 countries.

*Medals* 45 gold medals  
42 silver medals  
10 bronze medals

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

**BIOGRAPHY OF A FAMOUS PERSON**

*Name ...*

*Career ...*

*Date and birthplace ...*

*Achievements ...*

*Education ...*

*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. Take 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 add 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. Success comes with hard work.*

**12–15**   *Congratulations! You are very ambitious.*

*You never give up. Keep up the good work.*

# UNIT 6 *I Am a Dreamer*

## WORD bank

*have dreams*  
*dreams come true*

*dream of/about*  
*daydream\**

*Do you daydream?*

## LISTENING spot

### 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.



(soundtrack 0)

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

## *Talking points*

1. Everybody should 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?



\* daydream — երազել, անուրջ

\* hold fast — ամուր/պինդ բռնիր

\* barren — անալի

## THE VALUE OF DREAMS



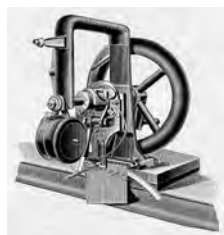
Late one night more than a hundred years ago, an American inventor ran into a problem that seemed impossible to solve. He was trying to design a sewing machine, but he couldn't think of a way to get the thread to run smoothly around the needle. He was exhausted and finally went to bed.

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 option.**

**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 didn't know how to join the thread and the needle together

**2. Why are the images in our dreams called *secret messages of ourselves*?**

- a. because the brain notices important things
- b. because the unconscious part of the mind has its own logic and language
- c. because the brain digest information

**3. Albert Einstein**

- a. was a great physicist and mathematician
- b. had strange dreams
- c. never had dreams

**4. The sewing machine was invented by**

- a. Thomas Edison
- b. Elias Howe
- c. Albert Einstein

**5. What do you think is the general message of the story?**

- a. only scientists have dreams
- b. if you work too hard and too late, you may have terrible nightmares
- c. dreams can be valuable

**3. Write a paragraph entitled**  
***Do you daydream?***

**WRITING spot**



- 4. Use the description of the dream below to describe an interesting dream you have ever had. Write out all the verbs from the story 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. many people
- b. not so many people
- c. more people

**3. too big and heavy**

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

**2. as loud as I could**

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

**4. I was lost**

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

5. The interpretation to the most common symbolic images that appear in dreams is given below. Match the dream images below with how to interpret them.

## THE MEANING OF DREAMS

1. Castle
2. Exams
3. Falling
4. Flying
5. Mountains

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.



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

## 6. Match the words with their definitions.

- |              |                                |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. obstacles | a. mental pictures or ideas    |
| 2. desire    | b. a strong wish               |
| 3. strength  | c. things that get in your way |
| 4. anxiety   | d. a feeling of uncertainty    |
| 5. goal      | e. a very powerful feeling     |
| 6. images    | f. aim, purpose, target        |

## GRAMMAR revision

## 7. Complete John's dream with the correct tense of the verbs in the box.

### BACK TO EARTH

*be*  
*float*  
*give*  
*get*  
*make*  
*bring*

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!



**8. Complete the dream below with the correct tense of the verbs in the box. Some verbs may be used several times.**

<i>sleep</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>sit</i>	<i>laugh</i>	<i>begin</i>	<i>point</i>	<i>understand</i>
<i>read</i>	<i>look</i>	<i>see</i>	<i>come</i>	<i>smile</i>	<i>ask</i>	<i>not wear</i>

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.*

**9. Choose the correct option.**

1. It \_\_\_\_\_ darker.

- a. was got
- b. get
- c. is getting

2. You are \_\_\_\_\_ every day.

- a. got younger
- b. getting younger
- c. get younger

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?

- 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?

More couples \_\_\_\_\_ these days  
than ever before.

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

12. Don't lean that ladder \_\_\_\_\_  
the wall.

- a. across
- b. beside
- c. against

13. He has 6 large dogs to protect  
his house. The \_\_\_\_\_ the dog,  
the \_\_\_\_\_ he feels.

- a. big, safer
- b. bigger, safer
- c. bigger, safer

**14. 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.

**15. 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 gets married next spring.

**16. 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.

**17. 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.
- c. When I get home I realised that I have lost my keys.

**18. 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.
- c. When Nare see the house she realized it was exactly what she always dreamt about.

**19. This is \_\_\_\_\_ the way to speak to your teacher.**

- a. hard
- b. hardly
- c. harder

**20. We live \_\_\_\_\_ the supermarket.**

- a. near
- b. nearly
- c. nearer

21. — I heard there was a fire in your building yesterday.  
Was anyone hurt?

— No, the firefighters \_\_\_\_\_ get everyone out of the building.

- a. were able to
- b. can't
- c. couldn't
- d. can

22. 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

23. — Did you paint the house?

— Yes. I did it all by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. me
- b. myself
- c. mine

24. She is well-educated, \_\_\_\_\_, she has very good manners.

- a. except
- b. besides
- c. beside

25. I've got friends all \_\_\_\_\_ the world.

- a. across
- b. over
- c. along
- d. through

26. The children \_\_\_\_\_ quickly.

- a. are growing
- b. grows
- c. were growing

27. Why \_\_\_\_\_ everybody \_\_\_\_\_?  
Was there something funny?

- a. were smiling
- b. was smiling
- c. are smiling

28. I asked him why he \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. was smiling
- b. has smiled
- c. is smiling

29. The climate \_\_\_\_\_ rapidly.

- a. is changing
- b. change
- c. is changed

30. The summers \_\_\_\_\_ warmer.

- a. were got
- b. was getting
- c. are getting

31. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ beds - I can't sleep.

- a. hard
- b. hardly
- c. harder

32. Which of the following cannot use the suffix -ness?

- a. act
- b. sad
- c. weak
- d. happy

# UNIT 7 *Travelling is My Dream*

---

*When in Rome, do as the Romans do*

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

## **WORD**bank

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. 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

### 3. Join the nouns to make new words.

- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. return   | a. compartment |
| 2. petrol   | b. ticket      |
| 3. boarding | c. station     |
| 4. seat     | d. pass        |
| 5. sleeping | e. belt        |

### 4. Match the English and Armenian meanings below.

- |            |   |
|------------|---|
| 1. travel  | a. ուղևորություն (ձիով, հեծանիվով)      |
| 2. trip    | b. ուղևորություն (մեքենայով)            |
| 3. journey | c. թռիչք, ուղերթ                        |
| 4. visit   | d. շրջագայություն                       |
| 5. ride    | e. այց                                  |
| 6. drive   | f. կարճատեղ ուղևորություն               |
| 7. flight  | g. ճամփորդություն (ծովով)               |
| 8. tour    | h. ուղևորություն                        |
| 9. voyage  | i. ճամփորդություն (նավով, մի քանի վայր) |
| 10. cruise | j. ճանապարհորդություն                   |



### Watch out!

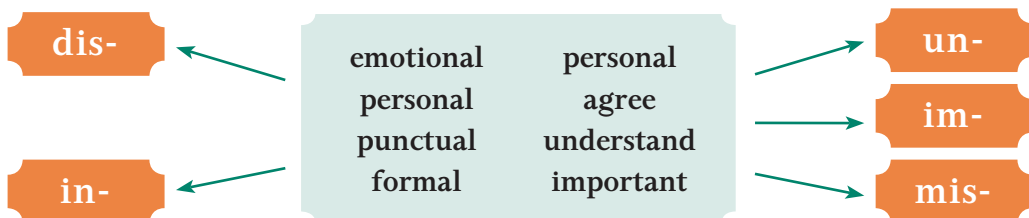
Some prefixes change words to give them the opposite meaning.

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

*mis-, = wrongly*

## WORD building

### 5. Make the opposite of the words below by adding negative prefixes.



## 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, live or work in Armenia?

### 6. Take turns asking and answering questions to advance the discussion of the article. The questions below will help you.

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?

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

Armenian	American	British	German	French	Italian	Japanese
reserved	sociable	talkative	humorous	friendly		
emotional	formal	well-dressed	serious	punctual		
lazy	casual	fun-loving	nationalistic	easy-going		
hospitable	quiet	respectful	romantic	hardworking		

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

### 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.

Advantages				Disadvantages			
train	car	plane	ship	train	car	plane	ship
fast				expensive			
comfortable				sometimes crowded			
not stressful				sometimes delayed			

9. Complete the passage with the words in the box on the left. There are two words you do not need.

### WORD knowledge

travel  
trip  
journey  
visit  
ride  
drive  
flight  
tour  
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.

## 10. Complete the article with the correct form of the verbs below.

### CATCHING A PLANE

When you 1. \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport, you 2. \_\_\_\_\_ straight to the check-in-desk where your ticket and luggage 3. \_\_\_\_\_. You 4. \_\_\_\_\_ your hand luggage with you but your suitcases 5. \_\_\_\_\_ to the plane on a conveyor belt. You can now go to the departure lounge.

If you 6. \_\_\_\_\_ on an international flight, your passport 7. \_\_\_\_\_ and then you and your bags 8. \_\_\_\_\_ by security cameras. Sometimes you 9. \_\_\_\_\_ a body search and your luggage 10. \_\_\_\_\_ by a security officer. You 11. \_\_\_\_\_ in the departure lounge until your flight 12. \_\_\_\_\_ and you 13. \_\_\_\_\_ which number gate to go to. Finally you 14. \_\_\_\_\_ your plane and you 15. \_\_\_\_\_ to your seat by a flight attendant.

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

6. a. will be  
b. are  
c. were

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

2. a. had to go  
b. were to go  
c. should go

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

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

3. a. check  
b. checked  
c. are checked

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

13. a. were told  
b. are told  
c. told

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

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

14. a. board  
b. boarded  
c. are boarded

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

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

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

**11. Use the tips below to write about  
*How To Relieve the Discomfort of  
Airplane Travel.* Follow the example below.**

**WRITING spot**

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.

Chewing gum or a hard candy during takeoff and landing will help you 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?*

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

**12. 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

**13. Use the information in the box to match the advertisements below with the places to visit.**

1. Discover the magnificent architecture of one of the glories of England – the symbol of God!
2. Welcome to the most exciting and memorable wax exhibition!
3. Don't miss your chance to visit the great museum!
4. Enjoy the architectural masterpieces of the 13-16 centuries!
5. You can't miss the chance to see the gorgeous statue!
6. 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*

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

- b.** 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 for its one hundredth birthday by the people of France. It was a symbol of friendship between the two countries. Now the Statue of Liberty is a symbol of freedom welcoming new immigrants to America.



*The Statue of Liberty*



*Westminster Abbey*

- c. 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.

- d. 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 characters made of wax.

Known throughout the world, this famous wax exhibition was started originally by Madame Tussaud in the eighteenth century and has developed ever since.



*Madame Tussaud's  
Wax Figures*



*Canterbury Cathedral*



*Khosrov Forest Preserve*

- e. 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; to make historical associations; to witness 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.

- f. 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, as listed in the Red Book. Fauna include rare insects, amphibians, and snakes. Although 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 hunters.

\* Khosrov forest preserve — Խոսրովի անտառ պետական արգելոց

**14. 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 areas! 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



### *Watch out!*

<i>Word</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
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 option.**

- The mountain peak was \_\_\_\_\_ away than she expected.  
a. farther      b. further
- \_\_\_\_\_ negotiations should help the two sides reach an agreement.  
a. Farther      b. Further
- I refuse to walk one step \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. farther      b. further
- They hadn't got any \_\_\_\_\_ with the work.  
a. farther      b. further

16. 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 — ձուլի մատուցել

**17. Use the information in the story below to choose the correct options and 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.**

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

## 18. Match the extracts from conversations with the 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 private. But we can pick up quite a lot of foreign stations.

**b.** A dollar is worth around 500 drams.

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

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

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

**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.

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

**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.



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.

## 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.



(soundtrack 0)

\* used to be — ժամանակին, մի ժամանակ, անցյալում

\* overseas — արտասահման

## LISTENING spot

**21. Use the information about the places Noemi visited last year to complete the sentences. 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. 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, may, 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. 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 average American farm**

- a. is similar to farms everywhere
- b. is run by large families
- c. is huge

**3. *available space* means**

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

**4. *parking lot* is**

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



**Watch out!**

**wide, widely**

**wide = 1wɪd**

*The door is wide open.*

**widely = 2waɪ**

*William Saroyan is widely known all over the world.*

**be likely to = perhaps**

**vast = huge = very big**

## 24. Listen and learn the song.

# LISTENING spot



(soundtrack 0)

## 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.

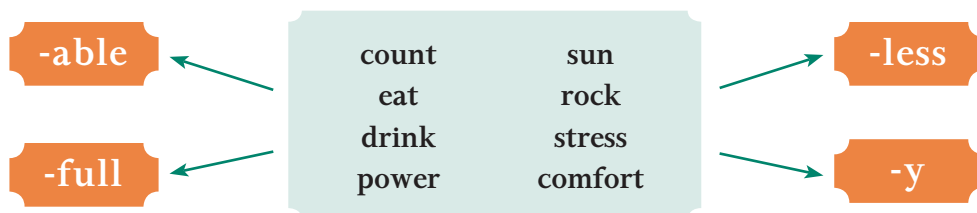
We are going to Greece  
Take a trip to Paris  
To escape from the  
Stress and strain.

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  
And discover again.

## GRAMMAR revision

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



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

26. Use the information in the story below to complete the gaps with the correct form of the words below.

## THE STORY OF THE TITANIC

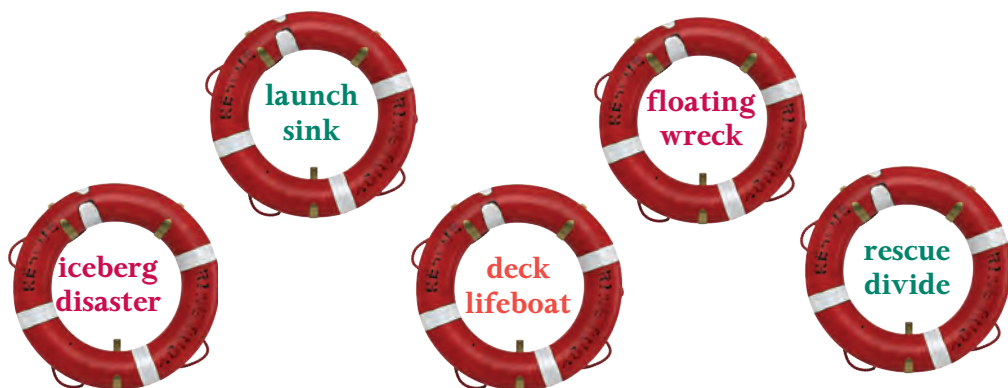
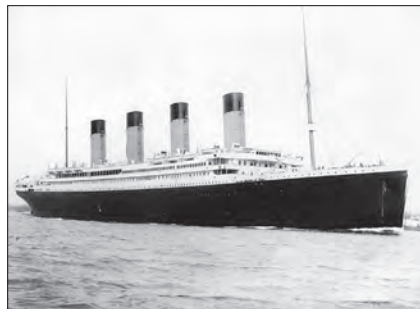
The Titanic was one of the most famous ships in history. When it \_\_\_\_\_ in 1912, it was the biggest moving object ever built. It weighed 46,000 tons and could carry 3,295 people on board including \_\_\_\_\_ and crew.

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.



## 27. Choose the correct answer.

1. 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
2. An important agreement was reached \_\_\_\_\_ the United Kingdom and its former colonies — Australia, Ireland, South Africa and Canada.
  - a. among
  - b. between
  - c. from
3. 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
4. I bought an audio course \_\_\_\_\_ I could improve my English.
  - a. that
  - b. in order that
  - c. so that
5. Please, ask Harry \_\_\_\_\_ we can bring to the party.
  - a. if
  - b. what
  - c. whether
6. I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ you could take me home now.
  - a. that
  - b. when
  - c. if
7. Can you tell Alice \_\_\_\_\_ we'll be late?
  - a. if
  - b. whether
  - c. that

8. \_\_\_\_ 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
9. \_\_\_\_ television became widespread in the 1950s, radio was very popular.
- a. As soon as
  - b. Before
  - c. By the time
10. A person cannot enter the beach area \_\_\_\_ the person has a pet.
- a. if
  - b. whether
  - c. that
11. By the time I got to the station, the train \_\_\_\_.
- a. had left
  - b. was leaving
  - c. is leaving
  - d. left
12. How long have you known \_\_\_\_?
- a. yourself
  - b. yourselves
  - c. each other
13. Don't worry about us. We can amuse \_\_\_\_ for an hour or two.
- a. yourself
  - b. yourselves
  - c. ourselves
14. Which sentence expresses a future possibility?
- a. He might study computer science at university next year.
  - b. He is going to study computer science at university next year.
  - c. He will study computer science at university next year.
  - d. He is studying computer science at university next year.

# It's a long story

## Pre-reading task

## READING spot

### 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

**28. 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. դրսուհի             |
| 2. desperate  | b. բացականչել          |
| 3. pool       | c. խփել                |
| 4. splendid   | d. վարճով գնալ         |
| 5. queer      | e. անհանգստացնել       |
| 6. strike     | f. տկտկացնել           |
| 7. trot       | g. փնթփնթալ            |
| 8. trouble    | h. անաչկոտ             |
| 9. patter     | i. զայրացած            |
| 10. duchess   | j. հիանալի             |
| 11. mutter    | k. կատաղի              |
| 12. timid     | l. տարօրինակ           |
| 13. furious   | m. հետաքրքրասիրություն |
| 14. violently | n. ավազան              |
| 15. exclaim   | o. հուսահատ            |



(soundtrack 0)

## 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, dears? 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, shedding gallons of tears, untill 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 hastily dried her eyes to see who was coming. It was the White Rabbit returning, splendidly dressed, with a pair of white kid gloves in one hand and a large fan in the other. He came trotting along in a great hurry, muttering to himself as he came, "Oh! the Duchess, the Duchess! Oh! Won't she be furious if I've kept her waiting!"

\* out of sight — տեսադաշտից դուրս

\* I wonder — հետաքրքիր է

\* a great deal — շատ

\* go on — շարունակել

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

### **Giant Alice watching Rabbit run away**

Alice picked up the fan and gloves and, as the hall was very hot, she kept fanning herself all the time she went on talking: “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 almost think I can remember feeling a little different. But if I’m not the same, the next question is, Who in the world am I?” And she began thinking over all the children she knew that were of the same age as herself, to see if she could have been changed for any of them.

**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.

### **29. 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...

### **30. 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

### 31. 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 did the Rabbit go away?
5. Why did Alice begin to think over all the children she knew?

### 32. Match the words with the meanings.

- |                                    |                 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a fast walk                     | a. exclaim      |
| 2. to hit                          | b. trouble      |
| 3. to cry out                      | c. manage       |
| 4. to disturb                      | d. go on        |
| 5. many, much                      | e. strike       |
| 6. cope with a difficult situation | f. trot         |
| 7. having lost hope                | g. curiosity    |
| 8. to continue                     | h. queer        |
| 9. surprise, astonishment, miracle | i. a great deal |
| 10. desire to know                 | j. wonder       |
| 11. strange, unusual               | k. desperate    |

### 33. Listen and learn.



## LISTENING spot



(soundtrack 0)

*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.



(soundtrack 0)

### **WE ARE FEW BUT WE ARE CALLED ARMENIANS**

*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,

Simply with us death had fallen in love,  
Yet we willingly did not give ourselves.  
And when we were forced to leave our own land,  
Wherever we reached, wherever we went,  
Everywhere we left indelible trace.  
We built bridges, we tied arches,  
We plowed everywhere and brought forth crops,  
Everywhere we left a peace of our soul,  
And a sacrament from the heart itself.  
We are few, truly, but we are Armenians,  
And by being few we do not succumb  
Because it is better to be few,  
Than to be masters by being many.

We are few, yes, but we are Armenians,  
And we know how to sigh from yet unhealed wounds,  
And how to lend a helping hand to our friend.  
We vote with our lives, not only with our hands,  
Yet if they desire to rule us with force,  
We know how to smoke and how to quench their fire.

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.

## READING spot

**2. Each paragraph of the article on page 118 answers the question in the box. Match the paragraphs with the questions in the box.**

1. Where does the name Hayastan come from?
2. What has become one of the symbols of Armenians?
3. Where are the ancient Armenian manuscripts kept?
4. Why did people of Armenia have a constant fear of losing the land of their ancestors?

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 the Matenadaran which houses more than eighteen thousand manuscripts. The 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 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. 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.

d. 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.

3. Someone is coming to visit Armenia. Give tips on the areas below. An example is provided.

*Clothes*

*Weather*

*Things to do*

*Accommodation*

*Places to visit*

*Money*

*Food and drink*

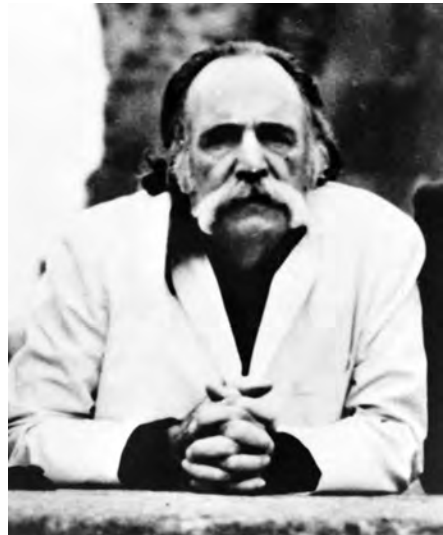


*Example:*

*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, on 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 increased 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.

- 4. Armenian last names generally fall into five specific categories. Use the information in the article to match the paragraphs with the categories in the box below.**

1. Geography
2. Occupation
3. Aristocracy
4. Parent
5. Trait

### *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, and Philippino names as well as names in 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 immigrated 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.

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).

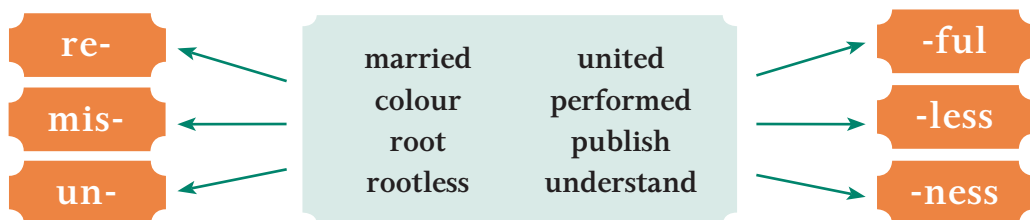
## GRAMMAR revision



Watch out!

Prefix re-, = again  
mis-, = wrong

### 6. Make new words by adding suffixes and prefixes.



### 7. Choose the correct option.

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

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

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

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

3. What does the suffix *-ful* do to the word house in the sentence below?  
We had a houseful that weekend.

- It tells you that our house was empty that weekend.
- It tells you that our house was a mess that weekend.
- 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?

- inhelpful
- unhelpful
- helpfulness

6. Which of these is the correct spelling?

We had a \_\_\_\_\_.

- disagreement
- dissagreement
- disagreement

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                      c. curable
- b. undrinkable                  d. incurable

9. Which one is NOT possible?

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

- a. edible                          c. uneatable
- b. inedible                      d. diseatable

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

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

11. He \_\_\_\_\_ sailed around the world in 72 days.

- a. successful                    c. succeed
- b. successfully                d. unsuccessfully

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

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

13. You always have to fasten your \_\_\_\_\_ belt when you travel by plane.

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

14. 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

15. Suffix *-ment* means

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

## 8. Choose the correct option.

1. May I come in?
  - a. The speaker is asking for advice.
  - b. The speaker is asking permission.
2. What should I do?
  - a. The speaker is making a suggestion.
  - b. The speaker is asking for advice.
3. You must be there at six o'clock.
  - a. The speaker is giving an order.
  - b. The speaker is making a suggestion.
4. Shall we go home?
  - a. The speaker is making a suggestion.
  - b. The speaker is giving an order.
5. Can I help you?
  - a. The speaker is asking for advice.
  - b. The speaker is making an offer.
6. You mustn't tell anyone.
  - a. The speaker is giving advice.
  - b. The speaker is giving an order.
7. Could you answer the phone?
  - a. The speaker is offering help.
  - b. The speaker is making a request.
8. What shall I tell him?
  - a. The speaker is asking permission.
  - b. The speaker is asking for advice.
9. Please put your cigarette out! You're not allowed to smoke in here.
  - a. The speaker is making an offer.
  - b. The speaker is expressing prohibition.

# UNIT 9

## *I Know a Lot about English and American Customs, Traditions and Celebrations*

---

### 1. Match the descriptions with the celebrations.

1. Saint Valentine's Day
2. Pancake Day
3. Easter Eggs
4. Halloween is a holiday for children in America
5. Independence Day
6. Thanksgiving Day

#### a. *I'm in Love!*

On February 14th, 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!



- 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 on 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. Thanksgiving Day is the fourth Thursday in November. The holiday has its direct origins in American history and dates back to 1621. A group of Puritans fleeing religious persecution in England, arrived in Massachusetts on a ship called the Mayflower. After a rough winter,



in which about half of them died, they turned for help to neighbouring Indians, who taught them how to plant corn and other crops. The harvest was very successful, due to the help from the American Indians and inspired the Pilgrims to give thanks by holding a feast. To this day, Thanksgiving dinner almost always includes some of the foods served at the first feast: roast turkey, cranberry sauce, potatoes, pumpkin pie. Before the meal begins, families or friends usually pause to give thanks for their blessings.

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

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 something scary. Children paint their faces to look like monsters. Then they carry boxes or bags from house to house to collect candy. Every time they come to a new house, they say: "Trick or treat! Money or eat!" The adults put treat money 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.



Halloween 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.**

***April Fool's Day***

A few years ago 1. \_\_\_\_\_ was a very unclear photograph of a man 2. \_\_\_\_\_ the front page of The Guardian newspaper. The article said that it was the first picture ever taken and that it was 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 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 4. \_\_\_\_\_ in the light for very long. When people went there, there was nothing to see.

The article had been written 5. \_\_\_\_\_ of April, which is April Fool's Day, the day when people play 6. \_\_\_\_\_ their friends.

1. a. it  
b. there  
c. their  
d. they're

3. a. at least  
b. at the least  
c. at last  
d. last

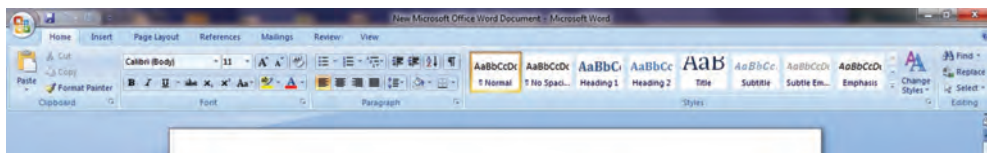
5. a. in the first  
b. since the first  
c. at the first  
d. on the first

2. a. in  
b. at  
c. on  
d. for

4. a. could stay  
b. couldn't stay  
c. needn't stay  
d. shouldn't stay

6. a. jokes  
b. games on  
c. jokes at  
d. tricks on

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



**From:** David  
**To:** Vardan  
**Cc:**  
**Subject:** American National Celebrations

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.

America shares three national holidays with many countries: Easter Sunday, Christmas Day and New Year's Day. Many Americans, in spring, follow old traditions of colouring hard-boiled eggs and giving children baskets of candy on Easter Sunday. 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 New Year's day, January 1, begins the night before when people gather to wish each other a happy and prosperous new 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*

**5. 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. British children receive their Christmas presents on**

- a. Christmas Eve
- b. Christmas morning
- c. December 24

**4. St Valentine's day is in**

- a January
- b February
- c March

**5. People play tricks**

- a. on April Fool's day
- b. on Christmas day
- c. on New Year's Eve

**6. When was the Declaration of Independence signed?**

- a. in 1779
- b. on July 4, 1776
- c. in June

**7. Thanksgiving Day is**

- a. an American holiday
- b. a British holiday
- c. an Armenian holiday

**8. On Thanksgiving Day people**

- a. gather friends
- b. thank god
- c. both

**9. Thanksgiving Day is**

- a. on July 4
- b. the fourth Thursday in November
- c. on November 4

**10. Christmas Day in the USA is**

- a. on December 25
- b. on December 24
- c. on January 6

**11. Christmas Day in Armenia is**

- a. on December 25
- b. on December 24
- c. on January 6

**12. Pancake day is**

- a. the day you can eat pancakes
- b. the last day that you can eat what you want until Easter
- c. the day you stop eating

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.

7. 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

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 under 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, December 24th. 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 — տեղ ունենալ

## 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.*

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

մայրուցական էր

սովորական 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.

### 10. Use the information in the article to answer the questions in the box.

## 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.

### Choose the correct option.

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
  
4. In Britain you \_\_\_\_\_ drive a car when you're seventeen.
  - a. must
  - b. are able to
  - c. ought to
  - d. are allowed to
  
5. People still \_\_\_\_\_ on the left in Britain.
  - a. have driven
  - b. are driving
  - c. had driven
  - d. drive



**11. 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.



**12. Complete the article  
with the correct form  
of the verbs in the box.**

**WHAT IS SPEAKERS' CORNER?**

*make*  
*become*  
*talk*  
*deliver*  
*gather*  
*feel*

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.

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

*be*  
*get*  
*think*  
*make*  
*freeze*  
*leave*  
*put*  
*melt*  
*have*  
*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 time, 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.

#### 14. Complete the sentences.

1. After the doctor had examined him \_\_\_\_.
2. We decided to visit them after \_\_\_\_.
3. After she had finished her homework \_\_\_\_.
4. After I had spent a few days with my grandparents \_\_\_\_.
5. The students went on holidays after \_\_\_\_.
6. After she had tried on several pairs of shoes \_\_\_\_.
7. We made an appointment with him after \_\_\_\_.
8. The frosts began after \_\_\_\_.
9. After he had saved much money \_\_\_\_.
10. After the sun had set \_\_\_\_.
11. She e-mailed the letter after \_\_\_\_.
12. My son had never seen a camel before \_\_\_\_.
13. By the time father got home mother \_\_\_\_.
14. By the end of the 21 century \_\_\_\_.
15. By the time the show began, all friends \_\_\_\_.

#### 15. Match the direct and reported statements.

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. He's very nice.                | a. I'll tell her you think so.                       |
| 2. I love her.                    | b. I wonder where she works.                         |
| 3. I'll do it when I can.         | c. She thinks he's very nice.                        |
| 4. I'm coming tomorrow.           | d. He believes yellow is the best colour.            |
| 5. Where does she work?           | e. She has told me she will give it to me next week. |
| 6. Yellow is the best colour.     | f. He says he loves her.                             |
| 7. You're a very good driver.     | g. He says he's coming tomorrow.                     |
| 8. I'll give it to you next week. | h. He thinks I'm a very good driver.                 |
| 9. I think it's a good idea.      | i. He has said he'll do it when he can.              |

#### 16. Choose the correct option.

1. Which of the following ways of reporting an opinion is NOT correct?

It is often \_\_\_\_ that children today don't get enough exercise.

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| a. said    | c. argued    |
| b. thought | d. opinioned |

2. Which of the following is NOT correct?

- a. I've already seen that movie.
- b. I've seen that movie already.
- c. I already have seen that movie.
- d. Already I've seen that movie.

3. Which of the following is correct?

- a. She wants to know why Scottish men wear skirts.
- b. Why Scottish men she wants to know wear skirts.
- a. Why do Scottish men she wants to know wear skirts.
- a. She wants to know why do Scottish men wear skirts.

4. Which of the following is correct?

- a. Did you warned him not to repair the computer himself?
- b. Did you not warn him to repair the computer himself?
- c. Did you warn him not to repair the computer himself?
- d. Did you warn him to not to repair the computer himself?

5. I'm sure that explanation would help you understand this difficult concept.

- a. farther
- b. further

6. Areg found that he could throw the ball \_\_\_\_\_ than anyone else.

- a. farther
- b. further

**17. Match the suffixes on the left to the explanation or function on the right.**

- |  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. -able (unable)  | a. adverb making               |
| 2. -er , -or (teacher, doctor)                             | b. noun or name of something   |
| 3. -ful (useful)   | c. can or able to do something |
| 4. -ively (actively)                                       | d. job, doer                   |
| 5. -ive (active)   | e. adjective                   |
| 6. -ate (communicate)                                      | f. full of                     |
| 7. -ment, -ness, -ion<br>(movement, darkness, information) | g. verb making                 |

# It's a long story

## Pre-reading task

## READING spot

18. 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. նպատակ        |
| 6. realize   | f. վերջերս       |
| 7. treat     | k. դասավորել     |
| 8. notion    | g. տոնել         |
| 9. decorate  | h. վարձել        |
| 10. occasion | i. հասկացություն |
| 11. purpose  | j. փաթեթավորել   |
| 12. basket   | k. գիտակցել      |



(soundtrack 0)

### for the difference



Watch out!

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.*

19. 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 “Mother’s Day” once a year.

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 throughout the 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. 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.



\* turned out — պարզվել

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.

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?*

## **20. 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?

\* care for — հետաքրքրված լինել

\* spare herself — խնայել իրեն

## 21. What happened when...?

1. When the family decided to make Mother's Day a big holiday...
2. When father and the children decided to hire a car...
3. When they changed the plan a little bit...
4. When the car came to the door...
5. When father and the children got back home...
6. When the dinner was over...
7. When the children kissed mother and went to bed...

## 22. True or False.

1. The family did everything they could to make mother happy.
2. They decorated the house, bought a present for mother, hired a car and went to the country.
3. Mother liked fishing.
4. Father stayed at home and worked in the garden.
5. The whole family went to the country and had a good time.
6. Mother prepared dinner and fetched things back and forward.
7. Everybody helped her.
8. After dinner all the family helped mother to clear the things up.
9. Mother had the most wonderful day in her life.
10. Her family was very kind to her. She had never had a treat like that.

T	F

## 23. Match the verbs with the meanings.

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 1. pay for temporary use of something     | a. pack      |
| 2. make a choice, arrive at a solution    | b. arrange   |
| 3. go and bring                           | c. decide    |
| 4. honour a notable occasion              | d. hire      |
| 5. put in proper order, make preparations | e. fetch     |
| 6. put together                           | f. realise   |
| 7. become clear                           | g. turn out  |
| 8. clearly understand                     | h. celebrate |
| 9. lately                                 | i. recently  |
| 10. treat                                 | j. attitude  |

# APPENDIX

## STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR

### WORDS

#### MORPHOLOGY

*Parts of speech*

NOUNS

VERBS

ADJECTIVES

ADVERBS

PRONOUNS

NUMERALS

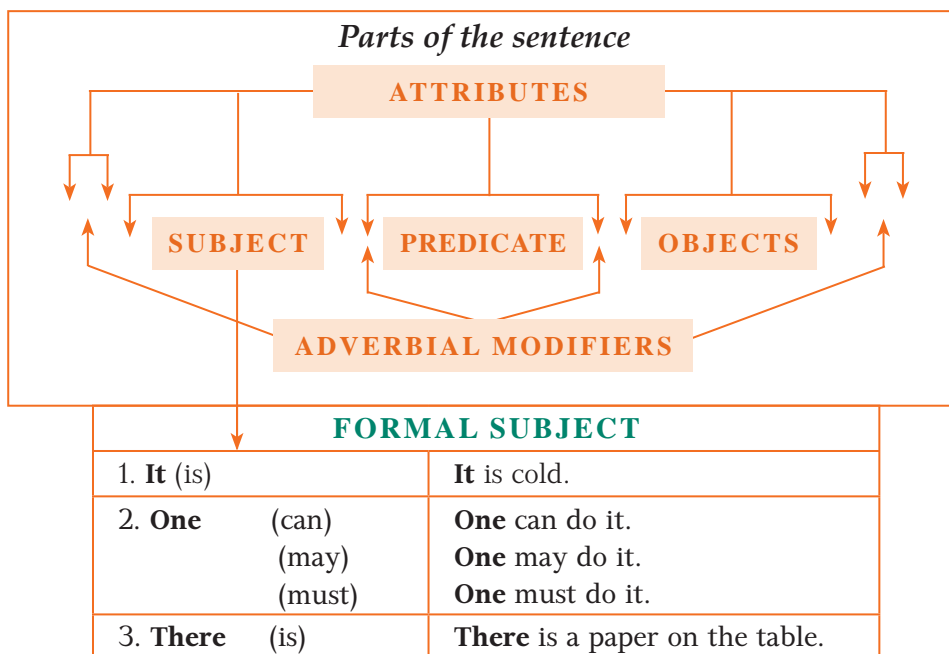
PREPOSITIONS

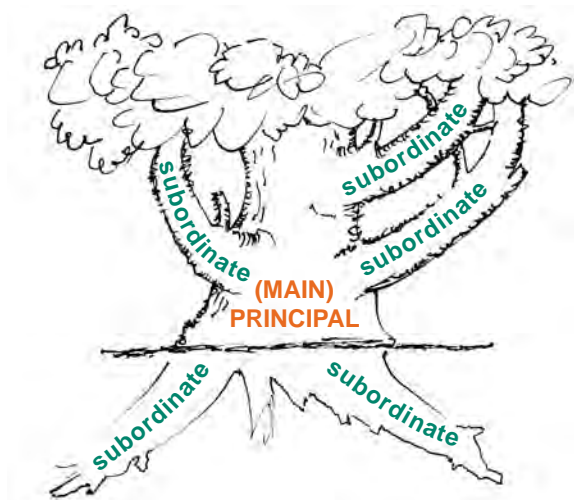
CONJUNCTIONS

INTERJECTIONS

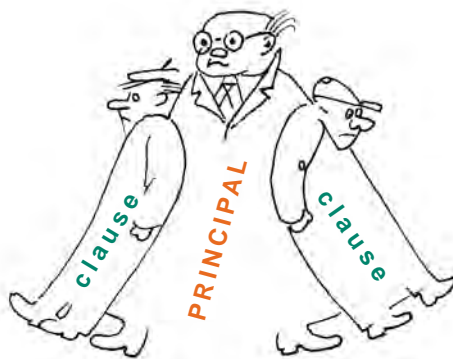
### SENTENCES

#### SYNTAX





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] ■ ■

room  
table  
chair  
boy  
family  
secretary

rooms  
tables  
chairs  
boys  
families  
secretaries

■ ■ [s] ■ ■

bank  
flat  
artist  
parent  
bath  
shop

banks  
flats  
artists  
parents  
baths  
shops

■ ■ [iz] ■ ■

address  
watch  
dish  
place  
village  
fridge

addresses  
watches  
dishes  
places  
villages  
fridges

■ ■ [irregular] ■ ■

man  
woman  
child  
person  
wife  
a sheep  
a deer

men  
women  
children  
people  
wives  
sheep  
deer

## ADJECTIVE

### DEGREES OF COMPARISON

#### Positive

#### Comparative

#### Superlative

#### Adjectives with one syllable

long	longer	longest
large	larger	largest

#### Adjectives with two or more syllables

beautiful	<b>more</b> beautiful	<b>most</b> beautiful
impossible	<b>more</b> impossible	<b>most</b> impossible

#### Irregular comparative forms

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

### MAKING COMPARISONS

than The result of the experiment is much better than that of the previous one.

as...as This result is as good as that one.

not so...as This result is not so good as that one.

the...the The more we study the less we know.

like Your pen is like my pen.

alike Our pens are alike.

less/more...than This book is less expensive than that book.

## ADVERB

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:	<b>fast, hard, late</b> <i>He is working fast. It is a fast train.</i>
as prepositions:	<b>after, before, since</b> <i>I haven't seen him since that day.</i>
as conjunctions:	<b>since, when, where, but</b> <i>I haven't seen him since he went there.</i>

## DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
----------	-------------	-------------

### Adverbs with one syllable

fast	faster	fastest
late	later	latest
early	earlier	earliest

### Adverbs with two or more syllables

slowly	<b>more</b> slowly	<b>most</b> slowly
beautifully	<b>more</b> beautifully	<b>most</b> beautifully

### Irregular comparative forms

well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
little	less	least
much	more	most
far	farther	the farthest
	further	the furthest
old	older	oldest
	elder	eldest

## ADJECTIVE AND ADVERB

An adjective describes a noun.

*He is a **fast** driver.*  
*She is a **good** writer.*

An adverb describes the action of a verb.

*He drives **fast**.*  
*She writes **well**.*

Some adjectives and adverbs have the same form.

<i>hard</i>	<i>hard</i>
<i>early</i>	<i>early</i>
<i>late</i>	<i>late</i>

## 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
1000	a thousand
2000	two thousand
100000	a/one hundred thousand
1000000	a/one million

### ORDINAL NUMERALS

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

## FRACTIONAL NUMBERS

$\frac{1}{2}$  a/one half  
 $\frac{2}{5}$  two fifths  
 $\frac{1}{3}$  one third  
 $\frac{23}{7}$  two and three sevenths

0.3 nought (zero) point three (point three)  
2.35 two point three five (thirty five)  
32.305 three two (thirty two) point three zero (nought) five

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

### 3. Conjunctions Words

---

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

### 4. Comparative Conjunctions

---

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

### Examples

*There were some books and a paper on the table.*

*The question is if (whether) he will come.*

*He said that he had done it.*

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

*She will do it when she returns.*

*The plant grows where the others couldn't.*

*As it was raining, we stayed at home.*

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

*He did not tell us when he had done it.*

## INTERJECTIONS

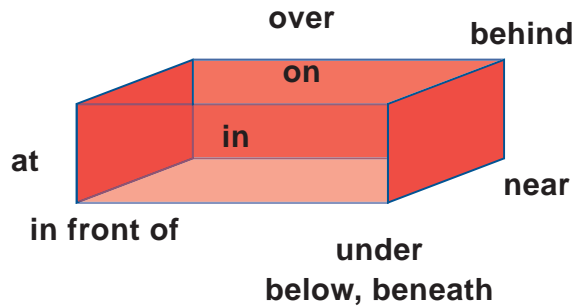
oh, ah, aha, well, alas, hey

*Oh! How you pleased me!*

*Well! What do you think about it?*

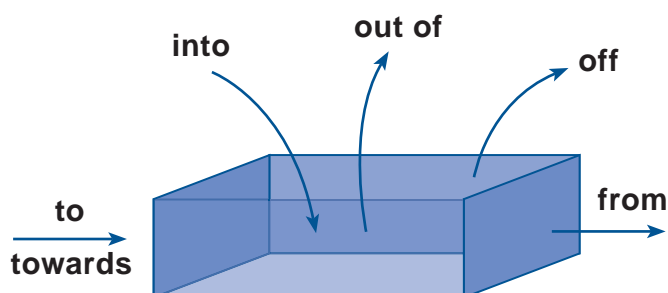
## PREPOSITIONS

### *Prepositions of Place*



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

## *Prepositions of Direction*



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

## *Prepositions of Time*

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

## 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  
married 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

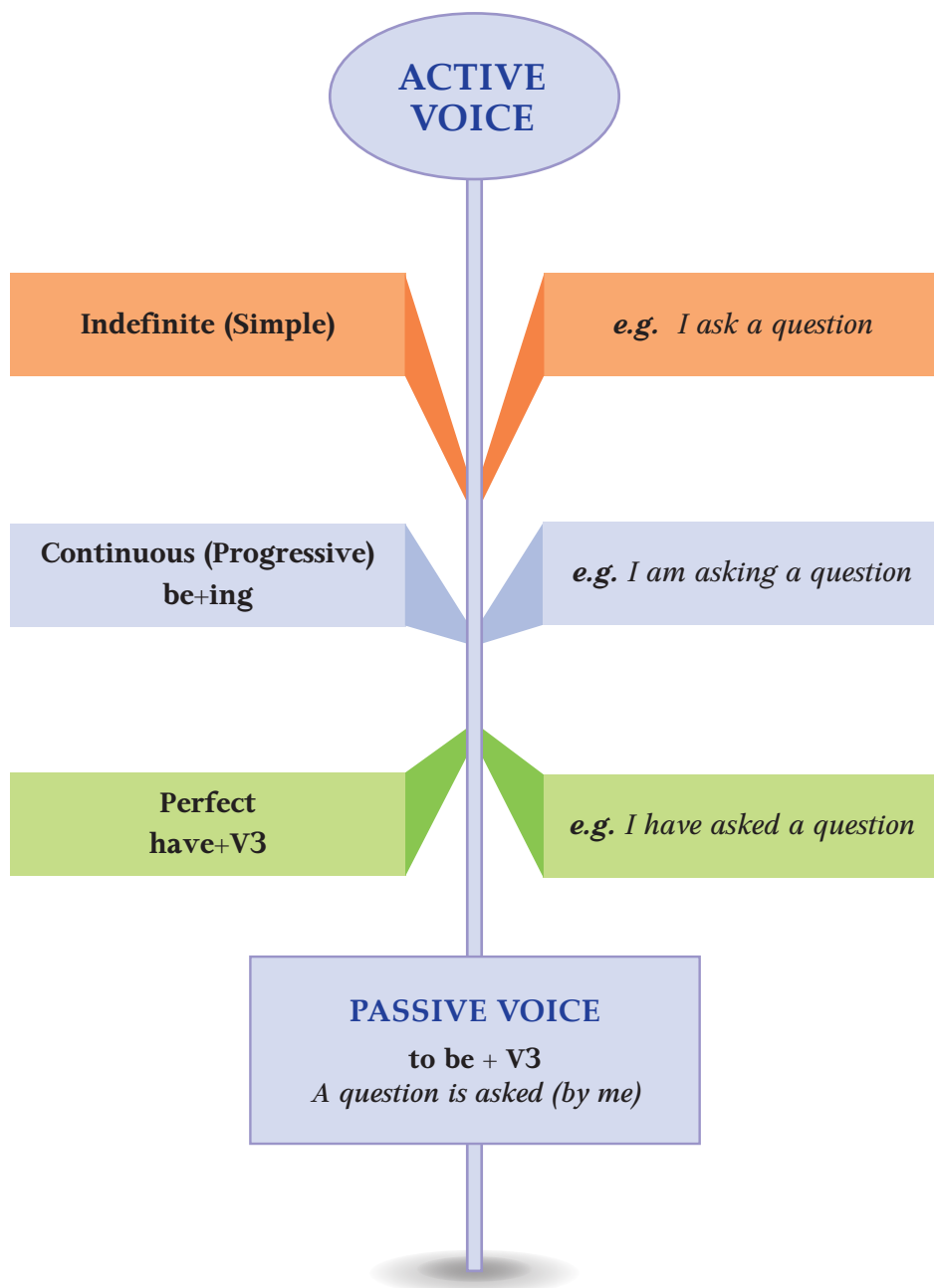
vote for

#### W

worried about  
write to  
wait for

## Verb Tenses

---





## 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 (2) formal permission (3) less than 50% certainty	May I borrow your pen? You may leave the room. — Where's John? He may be at the library.	He may have been at the library.
<i>might</i>	(1) less than 50% certainty (2) polite request (rare)	— Where's John? Might I borrow your pen?	He might have been at the library.
<i>should</i>	(1) advisability (2) 90% certainty	I should study tonight. She should do well on the test. (future only, not present)	I should have studied last night. She should have done well on the test.
<i>ought to</i>	(1) advisability (2) 90% certainty	I ought to study tonight. She ought to do well on the test. (future only, not present)	I ought to have studied last night. 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.	(past form uncommon)
<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 (2) prohibition (negative) (3) 95% certainty	I must go to class today. You must not open that door. Mary isn't in class. She must be sick. (present only)	I had to go to class yesterday. Mary must have been sick yesterday.

<b>have to</b>	(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.
<b>can</b>	(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 (negative only)	That can't be true!	That can't have been true!
<b>could</b>	(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 (negative only)	That couldn't be true!	That couldn't have been true!
<b>shall</b>	(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)	
<b>be going to</b>	(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*

<b>-er/or/ar</b>	<i>teacher, actor, doctor, scholar</i>
<b>-ist</b>	<i>scientist, artist</i>
<b>-ment</b>	<i>movement, development, government</i>
<b>-ess</b>	<i>fortress, hostess, actress</i>
<b>-ian</b>	<i>musician, technician, politician</i>
<b>-ance</b>	<i>distance, importance, appearance</i>
<b>-(t)ion</b>	<i>revolution, translation, operation</i>
<b>-ity/-ty</b>	<i>popularity, honesty, morality, ability</i>
<b>-hood</b>	<i>childhood, neighbourhood</i>
<b>-y</b>	<i>energy, assembly</i>
<b>-ship</b>	<i>friendship, leadership</i>
<b>-age</b>	<i>passage, marriage</i>
<b>-ism</b>	<i>heroism, socialism, capitalism</i>
<b>-ant</b>	<i>assistant, consultant</i>
<b>-ence</b>	<i>conference, silence, difference</i>
<b>-ure</b>	<i>culture, picture, agriculture</i>
<b>-ing</b>	<i>building, reading, meeting</i>
<b>-dom</b>	<i>freedom, kingdom, wisdom</i>
<b>-sion/ssion</b>	<i>revision, session, discussion,</i>
<b>-ness</b>	<i>happiness, illness, darkness</i>
<b>(-s)ure</b>	<i>pleasure, treasure, measure</i>

#### *prefixes*

<b>re-</b>	<i>reconstruction</i>
<b>co-</b>	<i>cooperation, coexistence</i>
<b>dis-</b>	<i>disadvantage, discomfort</i>
<b>in-</b>	<i>inaccuracy, independence</i>
<b>mis-</b>	<i>misunderstanding, misprinting</i>
<b>im-</b>	<i>impossibility, impatience</i>
<b>un-</b>	<i>unemployment</i>
<b>il-</b>	<i>illiteracy</i>

## Verb forming suffixes and prefixes

### *suffixes*

<b>-en</b>	<i>widen, strengthen</i>
<b>-fy</b>	<i>modify</i>
<b>-ize, -ise</b>	<i>recognize</i>
<b>-ate</b>	<i>indicate, translate</i>

### *prefixes*

<b>co-</b>	<i>cooperate, collaborate</i>
<b>de-</b>	<i>decode, demobilize</i>
<b>dis-</b>	<i>disapprove, disappear</i>
<b>in-</b>	<i>input</i>
<b>im-</b>	<i>immigrate, implant</i>
<b>inter-</b>	<i>interact, interchange</i>
<b>ir-</b>	<i>irrigate, irritate</i>
<b>over-</b>	<i>overcome, overlook</i>
<b>re-</b>	<i>rebuild, reconstruct</i>
<b>mis-</b>	<i>misprint, misunderstand</i>
<b>un-</b>	<i>undo</i>

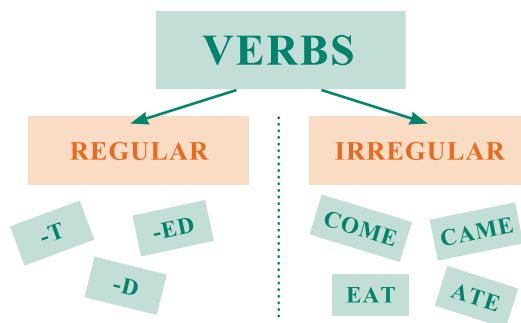
## Adjective forming suffixes and prefixes

### *suffixes*

<b>-ful</b>	<i>useful, powerful</i>
<b>-ant</b>	<i>distant, important</i>
<b>-ous</b>	<i>famous, various</i>
<b>-ed</b>	<i>talented, developed</i>
<b>-ing</b>	<i>interesting, disappointing</i>
<b>-al</b>	<i>cultural, territorial</i>
<b>-en</b>	<i>golden</i>
<b>-ent</b>	<i>dependent, different</i>
<b>-ish</b>	<i>British, boyish</i>
<b>-ible</b>	<i>possible, visible</i>
<b>-able</b>	<i>comfortable, miserable</i>
<b>-ic</b>	<i>atomic, historic, heroic</i>
<b>-y</b>	<i>rainy, busy</i>
<b>-less</b>	<i>lifeless, homeless</i>
<b>-ary</b>	<i>ordinary, necessary</i>
<b>-ive</b>	<i>inventive, effective</i>
<b>-ian</b>	<i>Russian, Canadian</i>

### *prefixes*

<b>un-</b>	<i>unhappy, uncomfortable</i>
<b>in-</b>	<i>independent, invisible</i>
<b>dis-</b>	<i>disappointing, discouraging</i>
<b>im-</b>	<i>impossible, immoral</i>
<b>non-</b>	<i>non-governmental</i>
<b>ir-</b>	<i>irregular, irresponsible</i>
<b>pre-</b>	<i>prewar, preoperational</i>
<b>post-</b>	<i>postwar, postoperational</i>
<b>inter-</b>	<i>international</i>
<b>il-</b>	<i>illegal, illogical</i>



## IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
be [bi:]	was [wɒz], were [wə:]	been [bi:n]
beat [bi:t]	beat [bi:t]	beaten [ˈbi:tən]
become [bɪˈkʌm]	became [bɪˈkeɪm]	become [bɪˈkʌm]
begin [bɪˈɡɪn]	began [bɪˈɡæn]	begun [bɪˈɡʌn]
bite [baɪt]	bit [bɪt]	bitten [bɪtn]
blow [bləʊ]	blew [blu:]	blown [bləʊn]
break [breɪk]	broke [brəʊk]	broken [ˈbrəʊkn]
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]
build [bɪld]	built [bɪlt]	built [bɪlt]
burn [bɜ:n]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	burnt [bɜ:nt]
buy [baɪ]	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]
catch [kætʃ]	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [tʃəʊz]	chosen [ˈtʃəʊzn]
come [kʌm]	came [keɪm]	come [kʌm]
cost [kɒst]	cost [kɒst]	cost [kɒst]
cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]
do [du:]	did [dɪd]	done [dʌn]
draw [drɔ:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [drɔ:n]
dream [dri:m]	dreamt [dremt]	dreamt [dremt]
drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]
drive [draɪv]	drove [drəʊv]	driven [ˈdrɪvn]
eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten [ˈi:tn]
fall [fɔ:l]	fell [fel]	fallen [ˈfɒlən]
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 [fəˈɡet]	forgot [fəˈɡɒt]	forgotten [fəˈɡɒtn]
get [get]	got [gɒt]	got [gɒt]
give [ɡɪv]	gave [geɪv]	given [ˈɡɪvn]
go [ɡəʊ]	went [went]	gone [ɡɒn]
grow [ɡrəʊ]	grew [ɡru:]	grown [ɡrəʊn]
have [hæv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]
hear [hiə(r)]	heard [hɜ:d]	heard [hɜ:d]
hide [haɪd]	hid [hɪd]	hidden [ˈhɪdn]
hit [hɪt]	hit [hɪt]	hit [hɪt]

hold [həʊld]	held [held]	held [held]
hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]
know [nəʊ]	knew [nju:]	known [nəʊn]
lead [li:d]	led [led]	led [led]
learn [lɜ:n]	learnt [lɜ:nt]	learnt [lɜ:nt]
leave [li:v]	left [left]	left [left]
lend [lend]	lent [lent]	lent [lent]
let [let]	let [let]	let [let]
lie [lai]	lay [lei]	lain [leɪn]
lose [lu:z]	lost [lɒst]	lost [lɒst]
make [meɪk]	made [meɪd]	made [meɪd]
mean [mi:n]	meant [ment]	meant [ment]
meet [mi:t]	met [met]	met [met]
pay [pei]	paid [peɪd]	paid [peɪd]
put [put]	put [put]	put [put]
read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]
ride [raɪd]	rode [rɔʊd]	ridden [ˈrɪdn]
ring [rɪŋ]	rang [ræŋ]	rung [rʌŋ]
rise [raɪz]	rose [rəʊz]	risen [ˈrizn]
run [rʌn]	ran [ræn]	run [rʌn]
say [sei]	said [sed]	said [sed]
see [si:]	saw [sɔ:]	seen [si:n]
sell [sel]	sold [səʊld]	sold [səʊld]
send [send]	sent [sent]	sent [sent]
set [set]	set [set]	set [set]
shake [ʃeɪk]	shook [ʃuk]	shaken [ˈʃeɪkn]
shine [ʃaɪn]	shone [ʃɒn]	shone [ʃɒn]
shoot [ʃu:t]	shot [ʃɒt]	shot [ʃɒt]
show [ʃəʊ]	showed [ʃəʊd]	showed/shown [ʃəʊn]
shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]
sing [sɪŋ]	sang [sæŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]
sit [sit]	sat [sæt]	sat [sæt]
sleep [sli:p]	slept [slept]	slept [slept]
smell [smel]	smelt [smelt]	smelt [smelt]
speak [spi:k]	spoke [spəʊk]	spoken [ˈspəʊkn]
spell [spel]	spelt [spelt]	spelt [spelt]
spend [spend]	spent [spent]	spent [spent]
spill [spɪl]	spilt [spɪlt]	spilt [spɪlt]
stand [stænd]	stood [stud]	stood [stud]
strike [straɪk]	struck [strʌk]	struck [strʌk]
swim [swɪm]	swam [swæm]	swum [swʌm]
take [teɪk]	took [tuk]	taken [ˈteɪkn]
teach [ti:tʃ]	taught [tɔ:t]	taught [tɔ:t]
tear [teə(r)]	tore [tɔ:(r)]	torn [tɔ:n]
tell [tel]	told [təʊld]	told [təʊld]
think [θɪŋk]	thought [θɔ:t]	thought [θɔ:t]
throw [θrəʊ]	threw [θru:]	thrown [θrəʊn]
understand [ʌndə'stænd]	understood [ʌndə'stud]	understood [ʌndə'stud]
wake up ['weɪk'ʌp]	woke up ['wəʊk'ʌp]	woken up ['wəʊkn'ʌp]
wear [weə(r)]	wore [wɔ:(r)]	worn [wɔ:n]
win [wɪn]	won [wʌn]	won [wʌn]
write [raɪt]	wrote [rəʊt]	written [ˈrɪtn]

# GLOSSARY

## A

**abbey** ['æbi] *n.* վանք  
**abroad** [ə'brɔ:d] *n.* արտասահման  
**absent** ['æbsənt] *a.* բացակա  
**absent-minded** ['æbsənt'maɪndɪd] *a.* ցրված, մտալիք  
**accept** [ək'sept] *v.* ընդունել  
**access** ['ækses] *n.* մուտքի իրավունք  
**accident** ['æksɪdənt] *n.* դժբախտ դեպք, դժբախտ պատահար, վթար  
**accuracy** ['ækjʊrəsi] *n.* ճշգրտություն, ճշտապահություն  
**achieve** [ə'tʃi:v] *v.* ձեռք բերել, նվաճել  
**acquaint** [ə'kweɪnt] *v.* ծանոթացնել  
**get acquainted** ծանոթանալ  
**acquaintance** [ə'kweɪntəns] *n.* ծանոթ  
**active** ['æktɪv] *a.* գործունյա, եռանդուն  
**activity** [æk'tɪvɪti] *n.* գործունեություն  
**add** [æd] *v.* 1. ավելացնել, լրացնել  
2. գումարել  
**addicted** [əd'ɪktɪd] *a.* հակված հաճախ վատ սովորության  
**admirable** ['ædmərəbl] *a.* հիանալի, սքանչելի  
**adult** ['ædʌlt] *n.* չափահաս մարդ  
**adventure** [əd'ventʃə] *n.* արկած, արկածախնդրություն  
**advertise** ['ædvətaɪz] *v.* հայտարարել, ռեկլամել  
**advertisement** [əd'ventɪsmənt] *n.* հայտարարություն, գովազդ  
**affect** [ə'fekt] *v.* ազդել, ներազդել  
**agriculture** ['ægrɪkʌltʃə] *n.* գյուղատնտեսություն  
**aid** [eɪd] *n.* օգնություն  
**allow** [ə'laʊ] *v.* թույլ տալ, թույլատրել  
**amazing** [ə'meɪzɪŋ] *a.* զարմանալի  
**ambitious** [æm'bɪʃəs] *a.* փառասեր, փառամոլ  
**amount** [ə'maʊnt] *n.* գումար, քանակ  
**amusing** [ə'mju:zɪŋ] *a.* զվարճալի  
**ancestor** ['ænsɪstə] *n.* նախնի  
**ancient** ['eɪnfənt] *a.* հին, հնադարյան  
**anniversary** [æni'vɜ:səri] *n.* տարեդարձ  
**announce** [ə'naʊns] *v.* ազդարարել, հայտարարել

**announcement** [ə'naʊnsmənt] *n.* հայտարարություն  
**anxiety** ['æŋ'zaɪəti] *n.* անհանգստություն, մտահոգություն  
**anxious** ['æŋkʃəs] *a.* մտահոգ, անհանգիստ  
**apartment** [ə'pɑ:tmənt] *n.* բնակարան  
**application** [ˌæplɪ'keɪʃən] *n.* 1. կիրառում, օգտագործում 2. դիմում  
**appointment** [ə'pɔɪntmənt] *n.* ժամադրություն  
**arduous** ['ɑ:dʒʊəs] *a.* դժվար հասանելի  
**argument** ['ɑ:gjʊmənt] *n.* 1. փաստարկ 2. վեճ  
**arrange** [ə'reɪndʒ] *v.* կարգի բերել  
**arrival** [ə'raɪvəl] *n.* ժամանում  
**arrive** [ə'raɪv] *v.* ժամանել, գալ  
**article** ['ɑ:tɪkl] *n.* 1. հոդված 2. առարկա, իր  
3. քեր. հոդ  
**ashamed** [ə'ʃeɪmd] *a.* ամոքահար  
**astonish** [əs'təʊnɪʃ] *v.* զարմացնել, ապշեցնել  
**attach** [ə'tætʃ] *v.* կցել  
**attractive** [ə'træktɪv] *a.* գրավիչ, հրապուրիչ  
**available** [ə'veɪləbl] *a.* 1. մատչելի 2. առկա  
**awake** [ə'weɪk] *a.* կայտառ, առույգ  
**awful** ['ɔ:ful] *a.* սարսափելի, սոսկալի

## B

**bandage** ['bændɪdʒ] *n.* վիրակապ  
**bat** [bæt] *n.* չղջիկ  
**battlefield** [bætlfi:ld] *n.* ճակատամարտ  
**behave** [br'heɪv] *n.* պատշաճ վարք դրսևորել  
**behaviour** [br'heɪvjə] *n.* վարք, վարքագիծ  
**believe** [br'i:li:v] *v.* 1. հավատալ 2. կարծել, համարել, ենթադրել  
**below** [br'ləʊ] *adv.* ստորև, ներքևում  
**birthplace** ['bɜ:θpleɪs] *n.* ծննդավայր  
**bit** [bɪt] *n.* կտոր, մաս  
**blame** [bleɪm] *v.* մեղադրել  
**blind** [blaɪnd] *a.* կույր  
**blossom** ['blɒsəm] *v.* ծաղկել  
**boat** [bəʊt] *n.* նավակ, նավ  
**boring** ['bɔ:ɪŋ] *a.* ձանձրալի, տաղտկալի  
**borrow** ['bɒrəʊ] *v.* պարտք վերցնել

**bottom** ['bɒtəm] *n.* հատակ, ներքևի մաս  
**bow** [bau] *v.* խոնարհվել, գլուխ տալ  
**brain** [brein] *n.* ուղեղ  
**brave** [breiv] *a.* քաջ, արի  
**breakthrough** ['breik'θru:] *n.* խոշոր նվաճում  
**breath** [breθ] *n.* շունչ  
**breathe** [bri:ʒ] *v.* շնչել  
**breathing** ['bri:ʒɪŋ] *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** ['kæmərə] *n.* լուսանկարչական սալարատ  
**camping** (holiday) ['kæmpɪŋ] *n.* արշավ  
**candle** ['kændl] *n.* մոմ  
**capture** ['kæptʃə] *v.* գրավել, գերել, կալանավորել  
**care** [keə] *n.* խնամք, հոգատարություն  
**career** [kə'riə] *n.* աշխատանքային գործունեություն  
**careful** ['keəfʊl] *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** ['kæʒʃuəl] *a.* պատահական  
**cathedral** [kəθli:drəl] *n.* տաճար  
**ceiling** ['si:lɪŋ] *n.* առաստաղ  
**celebrate** ['sehbreɪt] *v.* տոնել  
**century** ['sentʃuri] *n.* դար, հարյուրամյակ  
**chase** [tʃeɪs] **1.** *n.* հետապնդում, որս **2.** *v.* հետապնդել, որսալ

**chat** [tʃæt] *v.* զրույցել, շաղակրատել  
**check** [tʃek] *v.* ստուգել  
**cheerful** ['tʃiəfʊl] *a.* ուրախ, զվարթ  
**chess** [tʃes] *n.* շախմատ  
**chimney** ['tʃɪmni] *n.* ծխնետույզ  
**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** ['kʌmfətəbl] *a.* հարմար  
**common** ['kɒmən] *a.* սովորական  
**commercial** [kə'mɔ:ʃəl] *n.* ռադիո/հեռուստատեսային գովազդ  
**communicate** [kə'mju:nɪkeɪt] *v.* հաղորդակցվել  
**communication** [kə,mjɪ:nɪ'keɪʃn] *n.* հաղորդակցություն  
**compete** [kəm'pi:t] *v.* մրցել, մրցակցել  
**confirm** [kən'fɜ:m] *v.* հաստատել  
**confuse** [kən'fju:z] *v.* շփոթեցնել  
**conquer** ['kɒŋkə] *v.* հաղթել, նվաճել  
**conqueror** ['kɒŋkərə] *n.* հաղթող, նվաճող  
**conscious** ['kɒnʃəs] *a.* գիտակից  
**construction** [kən'strʌkʃən] *n.* **1.** շինարարություն **2.** կառույց, շենք  
**convert** [kən'vɜ:t] *v.* փոխակերպել  
**cool** [ku:l] *a.* հով, զով  
**cousin** ['kaʊzn] *n.* զարմիկ, զարմուհի  
**countryside** ['kʌntri'saɪd] *n.* գյուղական վայր  
**crew** ['kru:] *n.* անձնակազմ  
**crime** [kraɪm] *n.* հանցանք  
**criminal** ['krɪmɪnl] *n.* հանցագործ  
**crowd** [kraʊd] *n.* ամբոխ  
**crowded** ['kraʊdɪd] *a.* լիքը լցված, լեփ-լեցուն  
**culture** ['kʌltʃə] *n.* մշակույթ  
**cunning** ['kʌnɪŋ] *a.* խորամանկ  
**curiosity** [kjʊə'rɪəsɪti] *n.* հետաքրքրասիրություն, հարցասիրություն  
**currency** ['kʌrənsɪ] *n.* վալյուտա, տարադրամ  
**curriculum** [kə'rɪkjʊləm] *n.* ուսումնական ծրագիր  
**custom** ['kʌstəm] *n.* սովորույթ  
**customs house** ['kʌstəms] *n.* մաքսատուն  
**cycle** ['saɪkl] *v.* հեծանիվ քշել**

## D

**damage** [ˈdæmɪdʒ] **1. n.** վնաս **2. v.** վնասել  
**damp** [dæmp] *a.* խոնավ, քայ  
**danger** [ˈdeɪndʒə] *n.* վտանգ  
**dangerous** [ˈdeɪndʒərəs] *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** [diˈsi:v] *v.* խաբել  
**decide** [diˈsaɪd] *v.* որոշել, վճռել  
**decision** [diˈsɪʒn] *n.* որոշում, վճիռ  
**deck** [ˈdek] *n.* տախտակամած  
**decorate** [ˈdekəreɪt] *v.* զարդարել  
**deep** [di:p] *a.* **1.** խոր **2.** մուգ (գույնի մասին)  
**3.** թափ, խուլ (ձայնի մասին)  
**defeat** [diˈfi:t] *v.* հաղթել, ջախջախել  
**delicate** [ˈdelɪkət] *a.* նուրբ, նրբագեղ  
**depart** [diˈpɑ:t] *v.* մեկնել  
**departure** [diˈpɑ:tʃə] *n.* մեկնում  
**depository** [diˈpɔ:zɪtəri] *n.* գրապահոց  
**depend** [diˈpend] *v.* կախում ունենալ,  
կախված լինել  
**describe** [disˈkraɪb] *v.* նկարագրել  
**desert** [ˈdezət] *n.* անապատ  
**desert island** անմարդաբնակ կղզի  
**design** [diˈzaɪn] *n.* ձևավորում  
**desperate** [ˈdespəreɪt] *a.* հուսահատված,  
հուսալքված  
**dessert** [diˈzɔ:t] *n.* աղանդեր, քաղցրավենիք  
**destroy** [disˈtrɔɪ] *v.* կործանել, ավերել  
**develop** [diˈveləp] *v.* զարգանալ, զարգացնել  
**dictionary** [ˈdɪkʃənəri] *n.* բառարան  
**die** [daɪ] *v.* մեռնել, վախճանվել  
**different** [ˈdɪfrənt] *a.* տարբեր, զանազան  
**digest** [diˈdʒest] *v.* մարսել  
**digital** [ˈdɪdʒɪtl] *a.* թվային  
**diligent** [ˈdɪlɪdʒənt] *a.* ջանասեր, աշխատասեր  
**disability** [ˌdɪsəˈbɪlɪti] *n.*  
անաշխատունակություն  
**disappear** [dɪsəˈpɪə] *v.* անհետանալ  
**disappoint** [ˈdɪsəˈpɔɪnt] *v.* հիասթափվել  
**disaster** [diˈzɑ:stə] *n.* աղետ, արհավիրք  
**disgust** [disˈgʌst] *n.* զզվանք, նողկանք  
**display** [disˈpleɪ] *n.* ցուցադրում

**disseminate** [diˈsemɪneɪt] *v.* տարածել  
**distribute** [dɪsˈtrɪbjʊ:t] *v.* բաշխել, բաժանել  
**dream** [dri:m] **1. n.** երազ, երազանք  
**2. v.** երազ տեսնել, երազել  
**drive** [draɪv] *v.* վարել (ավտոմեքենա և այլն)  
**during** [ˈdjʊəriŋ] *prep.* ընթացքում

## E

**eagle** [i:gl] *n.* արծիվ  
**earth** [ɜ:θ] *n. **1.** երկիր, երկրագունդ  
**2.** ցամաք, հող, գետին  
**earthquake** [ˈɜ:kweɪk] *n.* երկրաշարժ  
**east** [i:st] *n.* արևելք  
**Easter** [ˈi:stə] *n.* գատիկ  
**edit** [ˈedit] *n.* խմբագրել  
**effort** [ˈefət] *n.* ճիգ, փորձ  
**embarrass** [ɪmˈbærəs] *v.* շփոթեցնել, շփոթվել  
**encourage** [ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ] *v.* բաջալերել,  
խրախուսել  
**endanger** [ɪnˈdeɪndʒə] *v.* վտանգի  
ենթարկել  
**endangered** [ɪnˈdeɪndʒəd] *a.* անհայտապող,  
բնաջնջվող  
**enemy** [ˈenəmi] *n.* թշնամի  
**enormous** [ɪˈnɔ:məs] *a.* ահռելի  
**engaged** [ɪnˈgeɪdʒd] *a.* նշանված  
**engagement** [ɪnˈgeɪdʒmənt] *n.*  
նշանադրություն  
**enjoy** [ɪnˈdʒɔɪ] *v.* բավականություն ստանալ,  
զվարճանալ  
**entertain** [ˌentəˈteɪn] *v.* զբաղեցնել,  
զվարճացնել  
**environment** [ɪnˈvaɪənmənt] *n.* շրջապատ,  
միջավայր  
**erect** [ɪˈrekt] *v.* կառուցել, կանգնեցնել  
**escape** [ɪˈskeɪp] *v.* փախուստի դիմել  
**estate** [ɪsˈteɪt] *n.* կալվածք  
**eternal** [ɪˈtə:nəl] *a.* մշտական, հավերժ  
**even** [ˈi:vən] *a.* հարթ, հավասար  
**even** [ˈi:vən] *adv.* անգամ, նույնիսկ  
**event** [ɪˈvent] *n.* դեպք, իրադարձություն  
**everlasting** [ˌevəˈlɑ:stɪŋ] *a.* հավիտենական  
**exception** [ɪkˈsepʃn] *n.* բացառություն  
**exchange** [ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ] *v.* փոխանակել  
**exciting** [ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ] *a.* հուզիչ, գրգռիչ*

**exclaim** [iks'kleim] *v.* քայականչել  
**exhausted** [ig'zɔ:stɪd] *a.* հյուժված, ուժասպառ  
**exhibition** [eksɪbɪʃn] *n.* ցուցահանդես  
**expensive** [iks'pensɪv] *a.* թանկ, թանկարժեք  
**explore** [ɪk'splɔː] *v.* հետազոտել,  
 ուսումնասիրել

## F

**fabulous** [ˈfæbjʊləs] *a.* հնարված,  
 երևակայական, առասպելական  
**fair** [feɪ] *n.* տոնավաճառ  
**faith** [feɪθ] *n.* հավատ, վստահություն  
**faithful** [ˈfeɪθfʊl] *a.* հավատարիմ, նվիրված  
**false** [fɔːls] *a.* կեղծ, արհեստական  
*n.* սուտ, սխալ  
**familiar** [fəˈmɪljə] *a.* 1. ծանոթ, սովորական  
 2. իրազեկ, տեղյակ  
**famous** [ˈfeɪməs] *a.* հռչակավոր, մեծահռչակ  
**fan** [fæn] *n.* 1. երկրպագու, սպորտի մոլի  
 սիրահար 2. հովհար  
**fantastic** [fænˈtæstɪk] *a.* հիանալի, հիասքանչ  
**far (farther, farthest)** [fɑː] *a., adv.*  
 հեռու, հեռավոր  
**fascinating** [ˈfæsɪneɪtɪŋ] *a.* հմայիչ, հիանալի  
**fashion** [ˈfæʃən] *n.* նորաճևություն, մոդա  
**fate** [feɪt] *n.* բախտ, ճակատագիր  
**favourite** [ˈfeɪvərɪt] *a.* սիրելի, սիրած  
**feast** [fiːst] *n.* խնջույք, տոն  
**feather** [ˈfedə] *n.* փետուր  
**feed** [fiːd] *v.* (**fed, fed**) սնել, կերակրել  
**feeling** [ˈfiːlɪŋ] *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** [fiːld] *n.* 1. դաշտ 2. բնագավառ  
**fix** [fiks] *v.* 1. ամրացնել 2. սևեռել  
 (հայացքը), կենտրոնացնել  
 (ուշադրությունը) 3. որոշել, վճռել  
 (ժամկետը, գինը)  
**flavour** [ˈfleɪvə] *n.* բուրմունք, բույր  
**flight** [flaɪt] *n.* թռիչք  
**flu** [ˈfluː] *n.* գրիպ  
**fluffy** [ˈflʌfi] *a.* փափուկ, փոփոլ

**focus** [ˈfəʊkəs] *v.* կենտրոնանալ,  
 կենտրոնացնել  
**follow** [ˈfɒləʊ] *v.* 1. հետևել 2. հետապնդել  
 3. հաջորդել 4. թխել, հետևել  
**fool** [fuːl] *n.* հիմար, տխմար *v.* հիմարացնել  
**force** [fɔːs] *n.* ուժ  
**forefather** [ˈfɔːfəðə] *n.* նախահայր, նախնի  
**foreign** [ˈfɔːrɪn] *a.* 1. օտարերկրյա, օտար,  
 արտասահմանյան 2. արտաքին  
**former** [ˈfɔːmə] *a.* նախորդ, նախկին  
**fortune** [ˈfɔːtʃən] *n.* 1. բախտ, ճակատագիր  
 2. հարստություն  
**found** [faʊnd] *v.* հիմնադրել  
**founder** [faʊndə] *n.* հիմնադիր  
**frightened** [ˈfraɪtnd] *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** [fɜː] *n.* մորթի  
**furious** [ˈfjʊərəɪəs] *a.* կատաղի, մոլեգին  
**furniture** [ˈfɜːnɪtʃə] *n.* կահույք

## G

**gamble** [ˈɡæmbəl] *v.* մոլի խաղեր խաղալ  
**gambler** [ˈɡæmblə] *n.* խաղամոլ  
**garbage** [ˈɡɑːbɪdʒ] *n.* աղբ  
**general** [ˈdʒenərəl] *a.* ընդհանուր  
**in general** ընդհանրապես  
**generation** [ˌdʒenəˈreɪʃn] *n.* սերունդ  
**ghost** [ɡəʊst] *n.* ուրվական, ոգի  
**glory** [ˈɡlɔːri] *n.* փառք  
**goal** [ɡəʊl] *n.* նպատակ  
**goalkeeper** [ˈɡəʊlkiːpə] *n.* դարպասապահ  
**god** [ɡɒd] *n.* Աստված  
**gold** [ɡəʊld] 1. *n.* ոսկի 2. *a.* ոսկյա, ոսկե  
**golden** [ˈɡəʊldən] *a.* 1. ոսկեգույն  
 2. թանկարժեք  
**goldsmith** [ˈɡəʊldsmɪθ] *n.* ոսկերիչ  
**good-looking** [ˈɡʊdˈlʊkɪŋ] *a.* գեղեցիկ,  
 գեղեցկադեմ  
**good-natured** [ˈɡʊdˈneɪtəd] *a.* բարեհոգի,  
 բարեհամբույր  
**goods** [ɡʊdz] *n.* ապրանք

**gorgeous** [ˈɡɔ:dʒəs] *a.* հոյակապ, շքեղ, պերճ  
**government** [ˈɡʌvənmənt] *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** [hevən] *n.* երկինք, դրախտ  
**height** [haɪt] *n.* 1. բարձրություն, հասակ  
 2. բարձունք  
**helicopter** [ˈhelɪkɔptə] *n.* ուղղաթիռ  
**hell** [hel] *n.* դժոխք  
**help** [help] *n.* օգնություն *v.* օգնել  
 help yourself հրամանեք, հյուրասիրվեք  
**hiking** [ˈhaɪkɪŋ] *n.* 1. ոտքով զբոսանք  
 2. զբոսաշրջություն  
**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** [ˈhɒrɪfaɪ] *v.* վախեցնել  
**hospitable** [ˈhɒspɪtəbl] *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, մրրիկ

## I

**ice** [aɪs] *n.* սառույց  
**iceberg** [ˈaɪsbɜ:ɡ] *n.* լողացող սառցալեռ  
**idea** [aɪˈdɪə] *n.* գաղափար, մտահղացում  
**identify** [aɪˈdentɪfaɪ] *v.* ինքնությունը  
 հաստատել, ճանաչել  
**imagine** [ɪˈmædʒɪn] *v.* երևակայել,  
 պատկերացնել, ենթադրել  
**immediately** [ɪˈmi:diətlɪ] *adv.* անմիջապես  
**immigrant** [ˈɪmɪɡrənt] *n.* ներգաղթյալ  
**impact** [ɪmpækt] *n.* ազդեցություն  
**incredible** [ɪnˈkredɪbl] *a.* անհավատալի  
**independence** [ˌɪndɪˈpendəns] *n.*  
 անկախություն  
**independent** [ˌɪndɪˈpendənt] *a.* անկախ  
**infinitive** [ɪnˈfɪnɪtɪv] *n.* քեր. բայի անորոշ ձևը  
**influence** [ˈɪnfluəns] *n.* ազդեցություն  
*v.* ազդել  
**inform** [ɪnˈfɔ:m] *v.* տեղեկացնել, հաղորդել  
**information** [ɪnfəˈmeɪʃn] *n.* տեղեկություն,  
 լուր, հաղորդում  
**injure** [ˈɪndʒə] *v.* վնասել, վիրավորել  
**innocent** [ˈɪnəsnt] *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** [ɪnˈvestɪˈɡeɪʃn] *n.*  
 1. ուսումնասիրություն 2. հետազոտություն  
**invitation** [ɪnvɪˈteɪʃn] *n.* հրավեր  
**invite** [ɪnˈvaɪt] *v.* հրավիրել  
**island** [ˈaɪlənd] *n.* կղզի

## J

**jewelry, jewellery** [ˈdʒu:əlɪ] *n.* զարդեղեն, ոսկերչական իրեր  
**join** [dʒɔɪn] *v.* **1.** միացնել, միանալ, միավորվել **2.** ընդունվել  
**joke** [dʒəʊk] *n.* կատակ  
**journey** [ˈdʒɜ:ni] *n.* ուղևորություն, ճանապարհորդություն  
**joy** [dʒɔɪ] *n.* ուրախություն  
**jump** [dʒʌmp] *n.* պատկ, թռիչք *v.* պատկել, թռչել  
**jungle** [ˈdʒʌŋɡl] *n.* ջունգլի  
**junk** [ˈdʒʌŋk] *n.* անպետքություն, թափոն  
**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** [ˈkaɪndˈhɑ:tid] *a.* բարեսիրտ, ազնվասիրտ  
**knowledge** [ˈnɒlɪdʒ] *n.* գիտելիք  
**known** [noun] *a.* հայտնի, ծանոթ

## L

**ladder** [ˈlædə] *n.* ձեռնասանդուղ  
**land** [lænd] *v.* վայրէջք կատարել  
**landing** [ˈlændɪŋ] *n.* վայրէջք  
**late** [leɪt] *a.* ուշ  
**lately** [ˈleɪtli] *adv.* վերջերս  
**laugh** [lɑ:f] *n.* ծիծաղ *v.* ծիծաղել  
**launch** [ˈlɔ:ntʃ] *v.* արձակել (հրթիռ, նավ)  
**law** [lɔ:] *n.* կանոն, իրավաբանություն  
**lawyer** [ˈlɔ:jə] *n.* իրավաբան, փաստաբան  
**lazy** [ˈleɪzi] *a.* ծուլ  
**lead** [li:d] *v.* առաջնորդել, ղեկավարել  
**leader** [ˈli:də] *n.* ղեկավար, առաջնորդ  
**leaf** [li:f] *n.* **1.** տերև **2.** թերթ (գրքի)  
**leisure** [ˈleɪzə] *n.* ազատ ժամանակ  
**licence** [ˈlaɪəns] *n.* թույլտվություն

**lie I** [laɪ] *n.* սուտ, ստախոսություն *v.* ստել  
**lie II** *v.* (**lay, lain**) պառկել  
**lifeboat** [ˈlaɪfbəʊt] *n.* փրկամական լիկ  
**lightening** [ˈlaɪtnɪŋ] *n.* կայծակ  
**limit** [ˈlɪmɪt] *v.* սահմանափակել  
**liquid** [ˈlɪkwɪd] *n.* հեղուկ  
**list** [lɪst] *n.* ցուցակ  
**log** [lɒg] *v.* գրանցվել (ցիանակարգչում)  
**lonely** [ˈləʊnli] *a.* առանձին, միայնակ  
**looking-glass** [ˈlʊkɪŋɡlɑ:s] *n.* հայելի  
**lose** [lu:z] *v.* կորցնել  
**loss** [lɒs] *n.* կորուստ  
**lounge** [laʊndʒ] *n.* հանգստի սենյակ  
**lovely** [ˈlʌvli] *a.* *v.* գեղեցիկ, սիրուն  
**loyal** [ləʊəl] *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** [mæˈdʒɪʃn] *n.* հրաշաործ  
**magnificent** [ˈmæɡˈnɪfɪsnt] *a.* հրաշալի, հիասքանչ  
**manage** [ˈmænɪdʒ] *v.* կառավարել  
**manipulate** [mæˈnɪpjʊleɪt] *v.* հմուտ վերաբերվել  
**manuscript** [ˈmænjʊskɪpt] *n.* ձեռագիր  
**masterpiece** [ˈmɑ:stəpi:s] *n.* գլուխգործոց  
**measure** [ˈmeʒə] *n.* չափ *v.* չափել  
**melt** [melt] *v.* հալչել, հալեցնել  
**member** [ˈmembə] *n.* անդամ  
**memorial** [mɪmˈɔ:riəl] *n.* հուշարձան  
**memory** [ˈmeməri] *n.* **1.** հիշողություն, **2.** հիշատակ, **3.** հուշեր  
**mention** [ˈmenʃn] *v.* հիշատակել, նշել  
**merge** [ˈmɜ:ʒ] *v.* միաձուլվել, միախառնվել  
**message** [ˈmesɪdʒ] *n.* հաղորդագրություն, տեղեկություն  
**mirror** [ˈmɪrə] *n.* հայելի  
**mistake** [mɪsˈteɪk] *n.* սխալ, սխալմունք  
**murder** [ˈmɜ:də] *n.* սպանություն *v.* սպանել  
**mystery** [ˈmɪstəri] *n.* գաղտնիք

## N

**naïl** ['neil] *n.* մեխ *v.* մեխել  
**nasty** ['nɑ:sti] *a.* զզվելի, սհաճ  
**nationality** [næʃə'næli] *n.* ազգություն  
**native** ['neitiv] *a.* 1. բնիկ, տեղացի  
 2. հարազատ, հայրենական  
**natural** ['nætʃrəl] *a.* բնական  
**nature** ['neitʃə] *n.* 1. բնություն  
 2. բնավորություն, խառնվածք  
**necessary** ['nesisəri] *a.* անհրաժեշտ  
**necklace** ['neklis] *n.* մանյակ  
**need** [ni:d] *n.* կարիք *v.* կարիք ունենալ  
**needle** ['ni:dl] *n.* ասեղ  
**negative** ['negətiv] *a.* ժխտական, բացասական  
**neighbour** ['neibə] *n.* հարևան  
**nephew** ['nevju:, nefju:] *n.* եղբոր կամ քրոջ որդի  
**news** [nju:z] *n.* լուր, նորություն  
**newspaper** ['nju:s,peipə] *n.* լրագիր  
**niece** [ni:s] *n.* եղբոր կամ քրոջ աղջիկ  
**nightmare** ['naitmeə] *n.* մոճավանց  
**noble** ['nəubl] *a.* ազնվաբար  
**noisy** ['nɔ:zi] *a.* աղմկոտ  
**noon** [nu:n] *n.* կեսօր, միջօրե  
**north** [nɔ:θ] *n.* հյուսիս  
**northern** ['nɔ:ðən] *a.* հյուսիսային  
**numerous** ['nju:mərəs] *a.* բազմաթիվ

## O

**obsolete** ['əbsəli:t] *a.* հնազանդ  
**obstacle** ['əbstəkl] *n.* խոչնդոտ  
**occasionally** [ə'keizəli] *adv.* պատահմամբ, պատահաբար  
**odd** [ɒd] *a.* տարորհման, անսովոր  
**offer** ['ɒfə] *n.* առաջարկ *v.* առաջարկել  
**office** ['ɒfis] *n.* գրասենյակ, հիմնարկ  
**opinion** [ə'piɒnjən] *n.* կարծիք  
**opportunity** [ə'pɔ:tju:niti] *n.* առիթ, հնարավորություն  
**opposite** ['ɒpəzɪt] *a.* հակադիր, հանդիպակալ, դիմացի  
**oven** [ʌvən] *n.* փուռ  
**overcome** [əʊvə'kʌm] *v.* հաղթահարել

## P

**pack** [pæk] *n.* կապոց *v.* փաթաթել, կապկաթել (հերքը)  
**paddle** [pædl] *v.* թիավարել  
**paint** [peint] *n.* ներկ *v.* ներկել, նկարել  
**painting** ['peintɪŋ] *n.* նկար, պատկեր  
**pair** [peə] *n.* զույգ  
**pancake** [pænkeɪk] *n.* բարակաբլիթ  
**paradise** ['pærədaɪs] *n.* դրախտ  
**parcel** ['pɑ:sl] *n.* ծանրոց  
**parent** ['pɛərənt] *n.* ծնող  
**parrot** ['pærət] *n.* թութակ  
**participant** [pɑ:'tɪsɪpənt] *n.* մասնակից **pass** [pɑ:s] *v.* 1. անցնել 2. փոխանցել  
**passenger** ['pæsɪndʒə] *n.* ուղևոր  
**passive** ['pæsɪv] *a.* թեթ. կրավորական (սեռ)  
**past** [pɑ:st] *n.* անցյալ  
**patient** ['peɪʃənt] *n.* հիվանդ *a.* համբերատար  
**patience** ['peɪʃəns] *n.* համբերություն  
**patiently** ['peɪʃəntli] *adv.* համբերատար ձևով  
**peak** [pi:k] *n.* գագաթ  
**pen-friend** ['penfrend] *n.* նամակագրության ընկեր  
**perform** [pə'fɔ:m] *v.* կատարել  
**performance** [pə'fɔ:məns] *n.* ներկայացում  
**personality** [ˌpɜ:sənəli] *n.* բնավորություն, անհատականություն  
**picnic** [pɪknɪk] *n.* զբոսախնջույթ  
**playwright** ['pleɪ] *n.* խաղադրող  
**pleasant** ['plezənt] *a.* հաճելի, դուրեկան  
**pleasure** ['plezə] *n.* հաճույք, բավականություն  
**pocket** ['pɒkɪt] *n.* գրպան  
**poem** ['pəʊm] *n.* բանաստեղծություն, ոտանավոր  
**pollution** [pɒ'lju:ʃ(ə)n] *n.* շրջակա միջավայրի աղտոտում  
**pool** ['pu:] *n.* ջրափուս, փոքրիկ լճակ  
**popular** ['pɒpjələ] *a.* ճանաչված, հայտնի, հանրաճանաչ  
**population** [ˌpɒpjə'leɪʃən] *n.* բնակչություն  
**prepare** [prɪ'peə] *v.* պատրաստել, պատրաստվել  
**presence** ['prezns] *n.* ներկայություն  
**preserve** [prɪz'əv] *n.* արգելոց  
**pride** [praɪd] *n.* հպարտություն  
**private** [praɪvɪt] *a.* մասնավոր, անձնական

**process** [ˈprəʊses] *v.* մշակել  
**produce** [prəˈdju:s] *v.* արտադրել  
**promote** [prəˈməʊt] *v.* առաջ տանել  
**pronounce** [prəˈnaʊns] *v.* արտասանել  
**pronunciation** [prəˈnʌnsiˈeɪʃn] *n.* արտասանություն  
**proof** [pru:f] *n.* ապացույց  
**protect** [prəˈtekt] *a.* պաշտպանել  
**proud** [ˈpraʊd] *a.* հպարտ  
**proudly** [praʊdli] *adv.* հպարտորեն  
**prove** [pru:v] *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** [ˈkwɔərəl] *n.* վեճ, կռիվ  
*v.* վիճել, կռվել  
**question** [ˈkwestʃən] *n.* հարց  
*v.* հարցնել, հարցաքննել  
**queer** [ˈkwiə] *a.* տարօրինակ  
**queue** [kju:] *h*երթ  
**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** [ˈrɪəlaɪz] *v.* հասկանալ, գիտակցել  
**real** [rɪəl] *a.* ստույգ, իրական  
**reason** [ri:zn] *n.* պատճառ  
**recently** [ˈri:sntli] *adv.* վերջերս  
**recognize** [ˈrekəɡnaɪz] *v.* ճանաչել, իմանալ  
**recover** [rɪˈkʌvə] *v.* առողջանալ

**reflexive** [rɪˈfleksɪv] *a.* *քեր.* անդրադարձ  
**regular** [ˈregjʊlə] *a.* կանոնավոր  
**relative** [ˈrelatɪv] *n.* բարեկամ  
**relax** [rɪˈlæks] *v.* **1.** թուլացնել, թուլանալ  
**2.** հանգստանալ  
**remodel** [rɪˈɔ] *v.* վերանորոգել  
**remote** [rɪmˈəʊt] *h*եռավոր, *h*եռու  
**remote control** *h*եռակառավարիչ, պուլտ  
**rent** [rent] *n.* վարձ, ռենտա *v.* վարձով տալ,  
 վարձել  
**repair** [rɪˈpeə] *n.* վերանորոգում  
*v.* վերանորոգել  
**reply** [rɪˈplai] *n.* պատասխան  
*v.* պատասխանել  
**report** [rɪˈpɔ:t] *n.* զեկույուն,  
 հաշվետվություն *v.* զեկույել,  
 հաշվետվություն տալ  
**represent** [ˌreprɪˈzent] *v.* ներկայացնել  
**reputation** [ˌrepjuˈteɪʃən] *n.* համբավ  
**rescue** [ˈreskjʊ:] *n.* փրկություն  
*v.* փրկել, օգնել  
**research** [riːsə:tʃ] *n.* *h*ետազոտություն,  
 գիտական աշխատանք  
**reserved** [rɪˈzɜ:vəd] *a.* ինքնամիտ,  
 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** [rɪˈtʃuəl] *n.* ծես, արարողություն  
**rock** [ˈrɒk] *n.* ժայռ  
**rod** [ˈrɒd] *n.* կարթ  
**rough** [rʌf] *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, տրտուն  
**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** [ˈfedʒu:l], [ˈskedʒu:l] *n.* ցուցակ,

չվացուցակ

**scholar** [ˈskɔlə] *n.* գիտնական

**scientist** [ˈsaɪntɪst] *n.* գիտնական

**scissors** [ˈsɪzəz] *n.* մկրատ

**screen** [skri:n] *n.* էկրան

**sculpture** [skʌlptʃə] *n.* քանդակ,

քանդակագործություն

**security** [sɪˈkjʊərɪti] *n.* անվտանգություն

**search** [sɜ:tʃ] *n.* որոնում *v.* որոնել, փնտրել

**selfish** [ˈselfɪʃ] *a.* էսասեր, էսասպաշտ

**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** [ˈʃʌvl] *n.* քի (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.* չմուշկ *v.* չմուշկներով սահել

**ski** [ski:] *n.* դահուկ *v.* դահուկներով սահել

**skyscraper** [ˈskaɪˌskreɪpə] *n.* երկնաքեր

**slip** [slɪp] *n.* սահում *v.* սայթաքել, սահել

**smart** [smɑ:t] *a.* սրամիտ, 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.* խլիմունջ

**soccer** [ˈsɒkə] *n.* ամերիկ. ֆուտբոլ

**sociable** [ˈsəʊfəbl] *a.* ընկերական, մարդամոտ, հաղորդասեր

**soft** [sɔft] *a.* փափուկ, նուրբ

**soldier** [səʊldɪə] *n.* զինվոր

**solution** [səˈlu:ʃən] *n.* լուծում

**solve** [sɒlv] *v.* լուծել

**sorrow** [ˈsɒrəʊ] *n.* թախիծ

**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** [ˈspekˈtækjʊlə] *a.* սուպերիչ

**speech** [spi:tʃ] *n.* խոսք, ճառ

**spider** [ˈspaɪdə] *n.* սարդ

**spinal cord** ողնուղեղ

**splendid** [ˈsplendɪd] *a.* հիանալի, սքանչելի

**spoil** [spɔɪl] *v.* փչանալ, փչացնել

**stare** [steə] *v.* աչքերը չռել, սնեռուն նայել

**state** [steɪt] *n.* պետություն *a.* պետական

**step-sister** խորք քույր

**store** [ˈstɔ:] *v.* պահպանել

**stream** [stri:m] *n.* հոսանք (ջրի)

**strength** [streŋθ] *n.* ուժ, զորություն

**strike** [straɪk] *v.* (**struck**, **struck**) հարվածել

**struggle** [ˈstrʌgl] *n.* պայքար *v.* պայքարել

**stupid** [ˈstju:pid] *a.* հիմար, տխմար մարդ

**suburb** [ˈsʌbəb] *n.* արվարձան

**succeed** [səkˈsi:d] *v.* հաջողվել, հաջողությամբ 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.* սեթֆինգով 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** ['swɒləʊ] *v.* կուլ տալ  
**sword** ['swɔ:d] *n.* թուր  
**swimming-pool** ['swɪmɪŋ'pu:l] *n.* լողավազան  
**sympathy** ['sɪmpəθi] *n.* կարեկցանք

## T

**table tennis** ['teɪbl'tenɪs] *n.* սպորտ. սեղանի թենիս  
**tail** [teɪl] *n.* պոչ  
**talk** [tɔ:k] *n.* զրույց, խոսակցություն  
*v.* խոսել, զրույցել  
**talkative** ['tɔ: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** [teə] *v.* (**tore**, **torn**) պատռել  
*n.* արցունք  
**technology** [tek'nɒlədʒi] *n.* տեխնիկա  
**teenager** ['ti:neɪdʒə] *n.* պատանի, դեռահաս  
**tell** [tel] *v.* 1. ասել 2. պատմել 3. հայտնել  
**temper** ['tempə] *n.* 1. բնավորություն 2. տրամադրություն  
**terrible** ['terəbl] *a.* սարսափելի, սոսկալի  
**thread** ['θred] *n.* թել *v.* ասեղը թելել  
**threaten** ['θretn] *v.* սպառնալ  
**thrilling** ['θrɪlɪŋ] *a.* հուզիչ, գրավիչ  
**tiny** ['taɪni] *a.* շատ փոքր, պստիկ  
**tip** ['tɪp] *n.* 1. ծայր 2. թեյափող, դրամական մանր մվեր  
**tired** [taɪəd] *a.* հոգնած  
**tongue** [tʌŋ] *n.* լեզու  
**mother tongue** մայրենի լեզու  
**totally** [təʊtli] *adv.* լիովին, ամբողջապես  
**tour** ['tuə] *n.* շրջագայություն  
**trace** ['treɪs] *n.* հետք  
**trader** ['treɪdə] *n.* առևտրական  
**tradition** [trə'dɪʃn] *n.* ավանդույթ  
**traffic** ['træfɪk] *n.* երթևեկություն  
**traffic jam** երթևեկության խցանում

**tragedy** ['trædʒɪdɪ] *n.* ողբերգություն  
**train** ['treɪn] *v.* մարզել, սովորեցնել, վարժեցնել  
**trait** ['treɪt] *n.* բնորոշ գիծ  
**transfer** ['trænsfə:] *v.* տեղափոխել, փոխադրել  
**translate** [træns'leɪt] *v.* թարգմանել  
**transmit** [trænz'mɪt] *v.* փոխանցել, ուղղարկել  
**trash** ['træʃ] *n.* աղբ  
**travel** ['trævl] *n.* ճանապարհորդություն *v.* ճանապարհորդել  
**traveller** ['trævlə] *n.* ուղևոր, ճանապարհորդ  
**treasure** ['treʒə] *n.* գանձ  
**treat** [tri:t] *n.* հյուրասիրություն  
*v.* հյուրասիրել  
**tribe** ['traɪb] *n.* ցեղ, տոհմ  
**trick** [trɪk] *n.* հնարք, խորամանկություն  
**triplets** ['trɪplɪts] *n.* եռվորյակներ  
**trouble** ['trʌbl] *v.* անհանգստացնել  
**turn out** պարզվել  
**twins** ['twɪnz] *n.* երկվորյակներ

## U

**ultimate** ['ʌltɪmɪt] *a.* սվերջնական  
**umbrella** [ʌm'brelə] *n.* հովանոց  
**underground** ['ʌndəgraʊnd] *n.* մետրո *a.* ստորերկրյա  
**understand** [ʌndə'stænd] *v.* հասկանալ, ըմբռնել  
**unique** [ju:'ni:k] *n.* միակ, եզակի, աննման, անզուգական  
**up-to-date** ['ʌptə'deɪt] *a.* այժմեական, նոր  
**urge** [ɜ:dʒ] *v.* ստիպել, պնդել  
**usual** ['ju:ʒuəl] *a.* սովորական

## V

**vacant** ['veɪkənt] *a.* դատարկ, ազատ, թափուր  
**vacation** (AmE) [və'keɪʃn] *n.* արձակուրդ  
**valuable** ['væljuəbl] *a.* քանկարժեք, արժեքավոր

**variety** [vəˈraɪəti] *n.* զանազանություն,  
բազմազանություն  
**various** [ˈvɛəriəs] *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** [ˈvɒʊˈkæbjʊləri] *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, զբոսնել  
**wallet** [ˈwɒlɪt] *n.* դրամապանակ  
**wander** [ˈwɒndə] *v.* թափառել, 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.* շշուկով  
**win** [wɪn] *v.* շահել, հաղթել, հաղթանակ տանել  
**wise** [waɪz] *a.* իմաստուն  
**witch** [wɪtʃ] *n.* կախարհ, 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, հաչույ  
**yet** [jet] *adv.* դեռ, դեռևս, արդեն,  
այնուամենայնիվ  
**youth** [juːθ] *n.* **1.** երիտասարդություն  
**2.** երիտասարդ, պանի

## Z

**zip code** փոստային ծածկագիր

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

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<b>UNIT 1</b>	<i>I Am a Part of My Family</i> .....	3
<b>UNIT 2</b>	<i>I Am a Part of Progress</i> .....	24
<b>UNIT 3</b>	<i>Means of Communication</i> .....	34
	<i>I Love Watching TV and Listening to Radio</i> .....	42
<b>UNIT 4</b>	<i>I Am Nature Wise</i> .....	59
<b>UNIT 5</b>	<i>I Am a Fan of the Olympics</i> .....	72
<b>UNIT 6</b>	<i>I Am a Dreamer</i> .....	81
<b>UNIT 7</b>	<i>Travelling is My Dream</i> .....	91
<b>UNIT 8</b>	<i>Welcome to Armenia</i> .....	116
<b>UNIT 9</b>	<i>I Know a Lot about English and American Customs, Traditions and Celebrations</i> .....	126
<i>Appendix</i> .....		144
<i>Irregular Verbs</i> .....		162
<i>Glossary</i> .....		164

LUSINE GRIGORYAN

# English 8

ԼՈՒՍԻՆԵ ԳՐԻԳՈՐՅԱՆ

## ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ 8

*Հանրակրթական հիմնական դպրոցի  
8-րդ դասարանի դասագիրք*

Հրատարակչության տնօրեն՝ ԷՄԻՆ ՄԿՐՏՉՅԱՆ  
Գեղարվեստական խմբագիր՝ ԱՐԱ ԲԱՂԴԱՍԱՐՅԱՆ  
Տեխնիկական խմբագիր՝ ՆՎԱՐԴ ՓԱՐՍԱԴԱՆՅԱՆ  
Համակարգչային ձևավորումը՝ ԱՆՆԱ ԳԱԼՈՅԱՆԻ

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