

# Англійська мова

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«Англійська мова (3-й рік навчання)»  
підручник для 7 класу  
загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів



## GOOD MORNING, OUR DEAR FRIENDS!

Зараз ви тримаєте в руках підручник з англійської мови "English 7 (3)".

Він продовжує вивчення англійської мови (як другої іноземної), розпочате у 5-6 класах.

Ця книга складається зі вступного курсу, 8 розділів основного курсу та додатку.

**Вступний курс** (*Revision* – повторення) допоможе вам відновити ті знання англійської мови, які втратились за час літніх канікул.

Основний курс (Basic Course), як уже було сказано, складається з 8 розділів, а кожен розділ – це 7 уроків.

Відкрийте сторінку 223, на якій зазначено зміст підручника. Він розкаже вам, про що ви будете спілкуватись цього року.

1. *Спорт та дозвілля*: улюблені види спорту та ігри, Олімпійські ігри, спортивний інвентар, змагання, здоров'я, вільний час, дні спорту в Україні та Великобританії.
2. *Їжа*: прийоми їжі, продукти харчування, кулінарні страви, овочі та фрукти, кухонний посуд, харчування в США та Англії.
3. *Магазини та покупки*: види магазинів, відвідування магазинів, вибір та купування речей.
4. *Подорож*: подорожування, види транспорту, міста та їх визначні місця, Лондон – столиця Великобританії.
5. *Мій дім*: міста України, населені пункти, рідне місто, види помешкань, умеблювання, хатня робота, побутові електроприлади, допомога батькам, Великобританія.
6. *Свята*: звичаї та традиції святкування в Україні, Англії та США.
7. *Природа та довкілля*: погода, клімат, охорона довкілля, проблема забруднення навколишнього середовища, пори року.
8. *Шкільне життя*: шкільні предмети, шкільне приладдя, майбутня професія, моя школа, приміщення в школі.

Структура кожного розділу подібна до попередніх підручників. Розпочинають розділ уроки "*Language material*", які призначені для знайомства з новими словами і виразами. Зверніть увагу на вимову звуків, що входять до їх складу, відпрацюйте інтонацію речень з ними, наведіть приклади ситуацій та діалогів з цими виразами.

Уроки "*At Goose Grammateus's*" присвячені вивченню англійської граматики. Граматичний інформаційний куточок

розкаже вам про комунікативне значення основних граматичних понять та структур англійської мови.

**"Oral Practice"** пропонує вам спілкування з друзями. Ці уроки будуть навчати вас культурі спілкування, допоможуть розширити тематику спілкування з певної сфери та закріпити вивчене у мовленні.

Уроки **"Reading"** та **"Writing"** призначені для розвитку навичок читання та письма.

**"Time for Fun"** – це розважальний куточок.

**"Homework"** пропонує вам багато цікавих завдань.

**"Check yourself"** містить тестові вирази для самоперевірки. Відповіді ви знайдете наприкінці тесту і за кожну правильну відповідь отримаєте один бал.

Познайомтесь із символами кожної структурної частини розділу: це веселі персонажі – **Parrot Windbag, Goose Gramma-teus, miss Magpie, Mrs. Crow, Mr. Raven, Hare Player, Snail Stay-at-home** та **Wise Owl**. Знайдіть їх у підручнику та скажіть, чому, на вашу думку, саме вони стали символами відповідних розділів підручника.

Завершує підручник **Додаток (Supplement)**, у якому ви знайдете основні неправильні дієслова англійської мови, правила користування словниками та тексти для домашнього читання.

**З повагою,  
Автори.**

**Запам'ятайте значення піктограм:**



– Work in pairs.



– Look.



– Listen to the cassette.



– Listen to the teacher.



– Say, tell.



– Read.



– Act out, read in roles.



– Match.



– Write.



– Complete, answer.



– Revise, compare.



– Play a game.



– Project work.



– Homework.

## INTRODUCTION

### LESSONS 1-4



1. Listen and read the conversation between a teacher and his / her pupils, greet your teacher and say what you want to wish him (her).

**T:** Good morning, my dear friends! I am so glad to see you! And I am happy to congratulate you on the occasion of a New School Year!

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Good morning, Hanna Petrivna! We are glad to see you, too. These beautiful flowers are for you!

**P<sub>2</sub>:** Let me say a few words. I want to **wish you** (*побажати Вам*) good luck this school year.

**P<sub>3</sub>:** I want to wish you to be healthy and happy.

**P<sub>4</sub>:** I want to say a few words, too. I wish you a great success in your work.

**P<sub>5</sub>:** **Excuse my interrupting you** (*вибач, що перериваю тебе*), but I would like to wish Hanna Petrivna to have clever and **well-bred** (*вихованих*) pupils. ... And so on.





2. Read this dialogue, tell your friend how you are and congratulate him / her on a New School Year.

P<sub>1</sub>: Hello, Dmytryk! I am so glad to see you **after a long separation!**  
How are you?

P<sub>2</sub>: Hello, Vika! I am fine, thank you.  
And what about you?

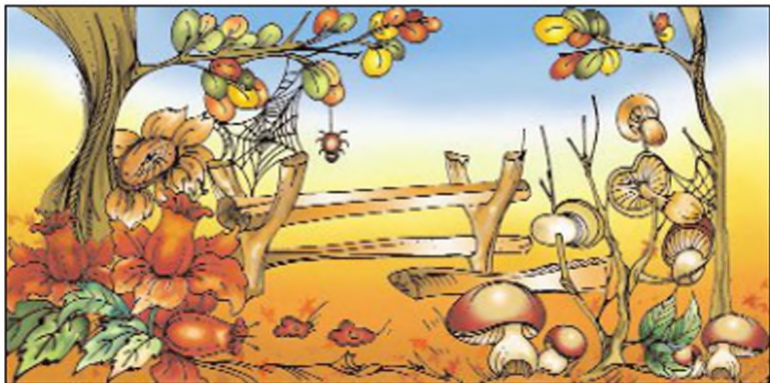
P<sub>1</sub>: Thank you, I am fine as usual. I want to congratulate you on a New School Year. I wish you to be healthy and happy.

P<sub>2</sub>: Thank you very much. I am happy to congratulate you on the occasion of a New School Year, too. I wish you a great success in your study and to get only excellent marks!



3. Look at the picture **"Indian Summer"** (*бабине літо*) and describe it. Answer the questions using the conjunctions **because, that's why, therefore** and the scheme: **say → prove → make the conclusion.**

What season is it in the picture? What is the weather like? Why do you think so? What do you see in the picture? Describe it. Do you like nature of this season? Why?



**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Let me start the talk. **I think** it is autumn in the picture. **I think so because** I see many mushrooms in it. **I know for sure that** there are many mushrooms in forests and woods in autumn. **Therefore I think** this is an autumn day in the picture.

**P<sub>2</sub>:** May I say a few words? I agree with Vova. I see many mushrooms in the picture, too. I also see a ... **I am sorry, I don't know how to say this in English 'навук' and 'навутиння'. Could you help me?**

**T:** A spider – *навук*; a web – *навутиння*.

**P<sub>2</sub>:** Thank you very much. I also see a big spider and its web in the picture. **I think** this is early autumn **because** there are many spiders at this time. We call this period **Indian summer**. ... And so on.



**4.** Work in pairs. Answer the questions and enlarge the answers.

**Example:**

Do you like autumn?

**P<sub>1</sub>:** I like autumn very much.

**P<sub>2</sub>:** I like autumn very much because a new school year starts. I am happy to see my friends again after a long separation.

- 1) What is the weather like in autumn?
- 2) What are the autumn months?
- 3) What do the birds do in autumn?
- 4) What vegetables and fruit are ripe in autumn?
- 5) What fruit do you like most of all?
- 6) What school things do pupils prepare for a new school year?





5. a) Tell your friends about today's weather .

**Example:**

- P<sub>1</sub>:** May I start this talk? I think the weather is fine today because the sun is shining brightly, the sky is blue. The trees are very nice because the leaves are green, yellow, red and brown. I like nature in autumn very much that's why I am in a good mood today.
- P<sub>2</sub>:** Let me add a few words about the weather. As for me, I don't like the weather today because it is windy. But **in spite of this fact** (*незважаючи на це*) I am so happy today because I can meet my school friends after a long separation.
- P<sub>3</sub>:** Excuse my interrupting you, but I'd like to say that it is warm today **nevertheless** (*незважаючи на те, що...*) it is windy. I think it is ... I am sorry, I don't know how to say this in English *19 градусів вище нуля*. Help me, please.
- T:** With great pleasure: **19 degrees above zero. Above zero** – *вище нуля*; **below zero** – *нижче нуля*.
- P<sub>3</sub>:** Thank you very much. I think it is 19 degrees above zero.



b) Make up and write the sentences with the words: **in spite of this fact, nevertheless.**

**Example:**

I am happy to come to school again and see my friends **nevertheless** I like to have a rest in summer.  
It is very useful to do the morning exercises. **In spite of this fact** many of us don't do it because sometimes we are very lazy!

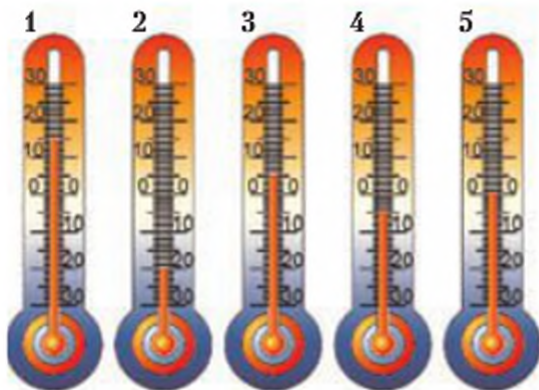


6. a) Look and match.  
b) Tell your classmates when it happens.



## What is the temperature?

It is ...



- a) 5 degrees above zero
- b) 5 degrees below zero
- c) zero degrees
- d) 20 degrees below zero
- e) 15 degrees above zero

### Example:

- P<sub>1</sub>:** It is 15 degrees above zero in picture number 1. It usually happens in autumn and in spring. When it is 15 degrees above zero in autumn, it is usually chilly, the sky is cloudy and the sun doesn't shine brightly. Sometimes there is a **mist** (*туман*) on such a day.
- P<sub>2</sub>:** Excuse my interrupting your talk but I'd like to say what happens when it is 15 degrees above zero in spring. It is wet but it is warm on such days. The sun usually shines brightly. It often happens at the end of March and at the beginning of April. And so on.



7. Speak in class. Tell your teacher about the weather in summer according to the scheme:  
say → prove → make the conclusion.

Use the words and sentences:

- Let me say. May I add (say, ask, tell you about ...)?  
I think ... I think so because ... That's why ... Therefore ...  
Am I right? And what do you think about it?  
I agree with ... I don't agree with ...

## LESSONS 5-8



1. Look at these pictures, say what children are doing and what season we can usually do it in.



to swim in a river



to ski



to fish



to sledge



to catch butterflies



to cycle



to make  
a snowman



to sunbathe  
at the seaside



to gather berries  
and mushrooms

Example:

- P<sub>1</sub>: May I start this talk? I want to say that this boy is swimming in a river. We can swim in a river in summer. I am fond of swimming very much. It's such a fun! **Besides** (*окрім того*) swimming is very useful because it **hardens** (*загартовує*) our body and makes us strong.

**P<sub>2</sub>:** Let me add a few words. I'd like to add that we can swim not only in the river but in the sea **as well** (*також*). Besides some people swim **both** in summer **and** in winter (*i ... , i ...*). We call them **walruses** (*моржі*). But in Great Britain they are called winter-swimmers.



**2.** Say the names of all seasons and months in the ABC order.



**3.** Tell how you **spent** (*провів*) your last summer holidays. Use the following words in the Past:

The Present	The Past
spend	spent ( <i>провів</i> )
have	had ( <i>мав</i> )
meet	met ( <i>познайомився</i> )
go	went ( <i>ходив</i> )
swim	swam ( <i>кутався</i> )
catch	caught ( <i>ловив</i> )
fish	fished ( <i>рибалив</i> )
cycle	cycled ( <i>їздив на велосипеді</i> )
sunbathe	sunbathed ( <i>засмагав</i> )
gather	gathered ( <i>збирав</i> )

### Example:

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Let me tell you about my summer holidays. I **spent** them at my grandmother's. I **had** a lot of fun there! I **met** many new friends. We **swam** in the river, **sunbathed**, **fished** all the days long! Sometimes we **went** to the wood. We **gathered** berries and mushrooms, **caught** butterflies there. My summer holidays **were** very interesting.

**P<sub>2</sub>:** Dmytryk! Excuse my interrupting you but I'd like to tell you about my new friend. His name is Fib. I **met** him this summer. He is very funny. He is so tall that I cannot **touch**

(*дотягнутися*) his shoulder. Besides he is plump. Fib's face is square and freckled. His eyes are large and red. Oh, as for his hair, it is funny, too. It is curly and green. His small nose is snub.

**Have you ever seen the like?** (*Ви колись бачили щось подібне?*)



**P<sub>3</sub>:** Sorry, Petryk, but I think you **are telling us a lie** (*обманюєш*).

**P<sub>2</sub>:** Oh, Maksym, I **am not lying**, it's only a joke. Isn't it funny? Smile! Don't be so **serious** (*серйозним*)! **By the way** (*між іншим*), the word '**fib**' (my friend's name) means *вигадка*.



**4.** Read and choose the words on the right to complete the sentences on the left.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) A person may be ...</li> <li>2) A face may be ...</li> <li>3) In summer a face may be ...</li> <li>4) Old people have ... faces.</li> <li>5) People's hair may be ...</li> <li>6) Old people's hair is usually ...</li> <li>7) Lips may be ...</li> <li>8) Eyes may be ...</li> <li>9) Checks may be ...</li> <li>10) A nose may be ...</li> </ol> | <p>thin, thick, plump, full,<br/>long, tall, short, middle-<br/>sized, large, small, straight,<br/>curly, plaited, snub, pale,<br/>freckled, wrinkled, rosy,<br/>black, fair, chestnut, red,<br/>grey, green, blue, hazel,<br/>round, oval, square</p> |
|--|--|



**5.** Describe the appearance of your friend who you met during these summer holidays.



6. Listen, repeat and write these addresses and the address of your **penfriend** (друга по листу-ванню) as on the envelope in the picture.

Country	Cities (towns)	Streets	Names
The UK	London	Green Street	Eva Brown
The UK	Oxford	Seven Sisters Street	Betty Smith
The USA	New York	Broadway	Julie Fox
The USA	Boston	Wall Street	James Taylor
Ukraine	Kharkiv	Artema Street	Galyna Zhuk

Адреса відправника, італієк  
*Olena Petrenko*  
*19 Pershotravnevy*  
*Poltava*  
*Ukraine*  
*36011*

Адреса одержувача, італієк  
*Tom Green*  
*8 Oxford Street*  
*London E.C.1.*  
*CO 128*  
*UK*



7. Work in pairs. Ask each other what cities and countries your friend has been to and when he/she went there.

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Have you ever been to Kyiv?

**P<sub>2</sub>:** Unfortunately, I haven't. And you?

**P<sub>1</sub>:** I was in Kyiv last summer. I was there on the 24<sup>th</sup> of August, on the Independence Day.

## LESSONS 9-12



1. Look at the picture, say how many and what rooms you see. What do we usually do in these rooms?



### Example:

- P<sub>1</sub>:** Let me tell you about this flat. There are three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall in it. The sitting-room is very large. People usually watch TV, talk to each other and meet guests there. I think this room is a children's room because there are many toys there.
- P<sub>2</sub>:** May I continue your answer? That room isn't so small as a children's room but it is not so large as a sitting-room. There are two beds in it therefore I think that this is a bedroom. People usually sleep there. There is a bathroom next to the bedroom. People can take a bath there. I like this flat and I think it is very comfortable.



2. Name these pieces of furniture, describe them and say how people use them.

### Example:

- P<sub>1</sub>:** I can see a refrigerator in the picture. It is big and white. It usually stands in the kitchen. People keep their food there.



**3.** Tell your friends about your flat.

How many rooms are there? Are they large (small, light, dark)? What pieces of furniture are there in these rooms? Have you got a room of your own? Do you like your flat? Why?



**4.** a) Work in pairs: ask and answer the questions.  
b) Tell your friend about your classroom.

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Which floor is our classroom on?

**P<sub>2</sub>:** It is on the second floor.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** What is there in the middle of it?

**P<sub>2</sub>:** There are desks in the middle of our classroom.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** What colour are the walls in it?

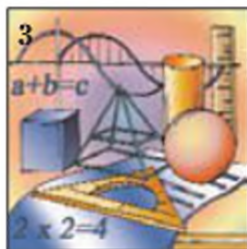
**P<sub>2</sub>:** They are blue. ...



**5.** Read and match the following subjects to the pictures, given below.

- 1) Maths
- 2) Art
- 3) Literature
- 4) Music

- 5) Ukrainian
- 6) English
- 7) Physical Training
- 8) Chemistry\*



### Example:

**P<sub>1</sub>:** May I start this talk? I think the fifth picture is about a lesson of Literature. I think so because I see books and a fairy tale character in it. It is **Puss'n Boots**. Let me add a few words about our lessons of Literature. We read poems, stories and novels, study the works of different writers such as Shevchenko, Pushkin, and Shakespeare at these lessons. My favourite Ukrainian writer is Lessya Ukrainka. She was

\* Chemistry [ˈkæmɪstrɪ] хімія



a very clever, brave and strong person. I like her poems very much. I think they sound like songs. Let me recite one. ...



**6.** Speak in class. Tell your friends about the subjects that you study. Say what subject is your favourite one and why.

**Example:**

- P<sub>1</sub>:** May I start this talk? My favourite subject is Physical Training. I like it most of all because I want to be strong and fast. I think these lessons make us healthy.
- P<sub>2</sub>:** I am sorry for interrupting you but I think these lessons don't make us clever. As for me, I like Maths. It develops our **brainpower** (*інтелект*).
- P<sub>3</sub>:** Let me add a few words. I think Natalka isn't right. I agree with Mykola that Physical Training makes us healthy. And it is a true fact that a sick person cannot study well. So Physical Training helps us understand the material of other subjects. And so on.



**7.** Draw the timetable, write down what subjects you have on these days of the week and tell your friends about your working day at school.

	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
8.00							
8.55							
9.55							
10.55							
11.50							
12.45							

**Example:**

- P<sub>1</sub>:** I want to tell you about the subjects I have on Mondays. We have six lessons such as Literature, Maths, Art, Ukrainian, Geography and Physical Training. The first lesson starts at 8 o'clock. We have a long break after the fifth lesson. The last lesson is over at half past one.

## BASIC COURSE

### LESSONS 13-19 \*\*\* SPORT AND LEISURE



#### I. Language Material



1. Listen and repeat the words and word-combinations. Then read them on your own. Say a few words about your **attitude** (*ставлення*) to sport.



to ski-jump



to play hockey



to play football



to play badminton



**to play basketball**



**to play volleyball**



**to play tennis**



**to dive**



**to water-ski**



**to go in for track and field events**

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** I am fond of swimming because I like water very much. Unfortunately, I cannot swim well. But I like to watch swimming competitions on TV. I like Yana Klochkova. She swims very well. She is a very good sportsman. I think swimming makes us healthy and strong. Therefore swimming is my favourite sport.



- 2.** Say what members of your family like or even go in for those kinds of sports (p. 15-16).

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** May I say? My cousin is fond of diving. He attends a diving sport club. I think this sport makes a person strong and healthy.



- 3. a)** Look, point and say if you have got these things or not.



**skis**



**a racket**



**a sled(ge)**



**a ball**



**skates**



- b)** Read and complete.

- 1) If I want to play tennis or badminton, I need \_\_\_\_.
- 2) When people play volleyball, basketball or football, they use \_\_\_\_.
- 3) We need special boots when we play hockey or skate, and these boots are called \_\_\_\_.
- 4) We can ski on snow in winter. For this purpose we use \_\_\_\_.
- 5) All children like to sledge therefore they hope to have \_\_\_\_.



4. Read and learn the poem. Tell your teacher what you can do in summer, winter, spring, autumn and at any time.

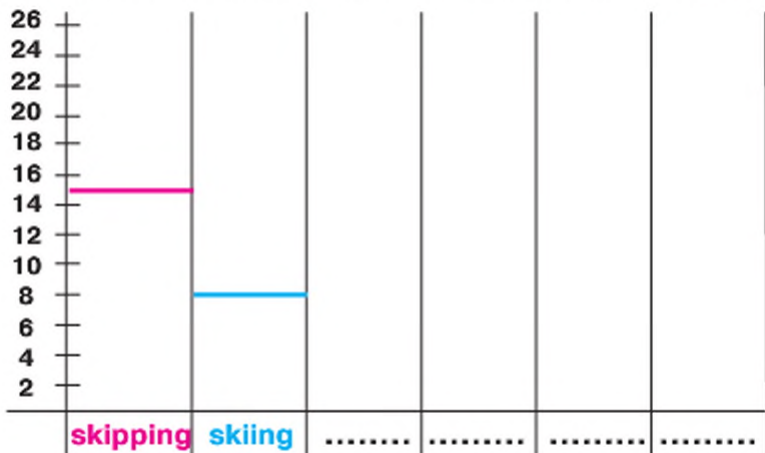
When lessons are done  
 You can skip, jump and run.  
 Sport makes you strong.  
 Don't stay alone!  
 When there is much snow –  
 Catch your sled and go!  
 But if it is a summer  
 Or a lovely autumn day,  
 Catch a ball quickly  
 And run to play!



5. A class **survey** (опитування). Ask, draw and say what kind of sports is the most **popular** (найпопулярніший) with pupils of your class.

**Example:**

P<sub>1</sub>: Dear friends! Could those who like to skip raise their hands, please! OK. Fifteen pupils of our class are fond of skipping.



So the most popular sport in our class is \_\_\_\_\_.



6. Play a game. Guess what kind of sports your classmate goes in for.

Example:

P<sub>1</sub>: I think Sasha goes in for running. He doesn't show that he has skates on his feet. So this sport is running. It isn't skating. Am I right?

P<sub>2</sub>: Yes, you are right.



7. Speak in class. Tell your classmates what kind of sports you like most of all.

## II. At Goose Grammateus's



1. a) Listen, repeat and read.



Дія	Процес	Особа
<b>run</b> бігати	<b>running</b> біг	<b>runner</b> бігун
<b>jump</b> стрибати	<b>jumping</b> стрибки	<b>jumper</b> стрибун
<b>read</b> читати	<b>reading</b> читання	<b>reader</b> читач
<b>write</b> писати	<b>writing</b> письмо	<b>writer</b> письменник

Додавання до багатьох дієслів в англійській мові суфікса **-ing** призводить до утворення слів, що позначають **процес дії**. Цими словами можуть бути як іменники, так і неособові форми дієслів.

Такі іменники найчастіше є **необчислювальними** (не утворюють множини і вимовляються без атрикля) і вживаються на позначення певної діяльності, виду спорту, мистецтва або процесу дії.

Неособова форма дієслова, що передає відтінок процесу дії, називається **герундій**. В українській мові не існує форми дієслова, що відповідає англійському герундію.

**Diving** is the activity of **swimming** under water.

**Drawing** is the art of **making** pictures with a pen or pencil.

**Painting** is the act of **making** a picture with paints.

I am very fond of **playing** football. She is fond of **skipping**.

They go in for **skiing**. My classmate Oleh goes in for **skating**.

Olena is good at **dancing**. You are good at **ski-jumping**.

За допомогою суфікса **-er**, що додається до дієслів, утворюються іменники, які позначають **особу** (або предмет), **що виконує певну дію**. Часто ці іменники мають значення **професії** або вказують на те, яким **видом спорту, мистецтва**, тощо займається людина. Зверніть увагу на те, що ці іменники мають форми однини та множини і можуть вживатися із артиклем.

A **painter** is someone who paints pictures.

**Walkers** are people who walk for pleasure or exercise.

A **figure skater** is a person who goes in for figure skating.

A **manager** is someone whose job is to manage a company.

**Cleaners** are persons whose job is to clean other people's houses, offices, etc.



**2.** a) Read, match and say.

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1) A writer ...                        | a) reads books, newspapers, etc.   |
| 2) A builder ...                       | b) drives a car, a bus, etc.       |
| 3) A teacher ...                       | c) writes books, stories, etc.     |
| 4) A reader ...                        | d) works at a factory, plant, etc. |
| 5) A <b>baker</b> ( <i>пекар</i> ) ... | e) builds houses and buildings.    |
| 6) A worker ...                        | f) bakes bread and cakes.          |
| 7) A driver ...                        | g) teaches pupils and students.    |





- b) Look at the table and brush up your grammar. Read and tell how we form the plural of nouns.

SINGULAR	ending	PLURAL	EXCEPTIONS
book racket ball teacher boy sea	-s	books rackets balls teachers boys seas	man – men woman – women child – children foot – feet
bus class bush match box tomato	-es	buses classes bushes matches boxes tomatoes	tooth – teeth goose – geese mouse – mice



- c) Make the plural of nouns (ex. 2a).

**Example:** Writers write books, stories, etc.



3. Read, choose and translate.

- I like (*dive, diving, diver*) very much.
- My father is fond of (*ski-jump, ski-jumping, ski-jumper*) therefore we often go to the mountains in winter.
- I go in for track and field events and dream of becoming the best (*run, running, runner*) in the world in future.
- (*Water-ski, water-skiing, water-skier*) is a summer sport because water is very cold in spring and autumn or even turn into ice in winter.
- Pupils of our class like to (*play tennis, playing tennis, tennis-player*) very much and we usually (*win, winning, winners*) school tennis matches.





#### 4. Read and act out.

**Maksym:** Oleh, is your brother at home?

**Oleh:** Stop, stop! First of all, good afternoon, Maksym!

**Maksym:** I am very sorry! Good afternoon!

**Oleh:** Well. Now tell me, please, what has happened.

**Maksym:** You see, we are going to have a football match in the yard. Our team plays against the boys of **the house next door** (*сусіднього будинку*). But they are **stronger** (*сильніші*)! Valentyn goes in for football. He is a very good sportsman. He plays football very well. And we need his help.

**Oleh:** Unfortunately, he isn't at home. He is in Kyiv. There is **a Final Cup** (*змагання на кубок*) there. I'm sure, he will be happy to help you next time. But don't forget, to take part in a match is **more important** (*більш важливо*) than to win.



#### 5. Work in pairs. Translate these **verbs** (*дієслова*) into Ukrainian, form the **noun** (*іменник*) and say what this noun means.

to walk

to fish

to paint

to sing

to eat

to sleep

to make

to sit

to play

#### Example:

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Let me translate the verb **to play**. It means *грати*. Form the noun of this verb, please.

**P<sub>2</sub>:** With great pleasure. **Player**. This word means a person that plays. May I translate the verb **to fish**? It means *рибалити*. Can you form the noun of it?

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Of course, I can. **Fisher, fishing**. A fisher is someone who fishes. Fishing is the activity of catching fish.



#### 6. Speak in class. Tell your teacher what you would like to be **if you were** (*якби ти був*) a sportsman.

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Let me say. If I were a sportsman, I'd like to be a basketball-player. I would like to be a basketball-player because I am tall and strong and play basketball rather well. I like this game. I think it makes people strong. Therefore I'd like to be a basketball-player if I were a sportsman.

**P<sub>2</sub>:** May I say? As for me, I'd like to be a **gymnast** if I were a sportsman. I think **gymnastics** is a very beautiful kind of sports. I do my morning exercises every day. I am fond of dancing. Therefore if I were a sportsman I'd like to be a gymnast.



**7. Look and describe the picture.**

Whom do you see in the picture?

What kind of sports is it?

What are these people?

What are they doing?

Where are they?





### III. Oral Practice



1. Listen, read and tell your friends about the role of sport in your life.

If you want to be healthy, you must go in for one kind of sports or another. There are winter and summer sports. Sport games may be **outdoor** and **indoor**. Outdoor games are those we play in the open air. Indoor games are the games we play in the room. Sport is an **essential** [ɪ'senʃ(ə)l] (*невід'ємна*) part of our life. As for me, I do my morning exercises every morning all the year round. **Almost** (*майже*) every day I do some training. In summer I go swimming and cycling. I usually spend my winter holidays **in the country** (*в селі*) where I ski, skate or sledge. Of all outdoor games I **prefer** (*віддаю перевагу*) volleyball. Of all indoor games I like playing chess best of all. I think sport not only makes us healthy and strong but hardens our body and develops our brainpower as well.



2. Say what the weather is like today and what you can do at this time.

#### Example:

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Let me start this talk. I'd like to say that the weather is bad today because it is windy and wet. It's raining. The sun is not shining. The sky is grey. It is very cold. Unfortunately, it isn't a very good time to play outdoor games such as football. But we can play indoor games. As for me, I'd like to play chess very much.

**P<sub>2</sub>:** May I add a few words? I'd like to say that the boys and girls of our class can play volleyball, tennis or basketball in our school **gymnasium** (*спортзал*). Unfortunately, there is no snow on the ground. That's why we cannot ski, skate or sledge. But we can play many other wonderful games.



**3.** Make up sentences, using gerund (words with ending -ing), and enlarge them.

I am fond of ...

He goes in for ...

She is good at ...

In summer we go in for...

They prefer...

to skate, to ski, to sledge,  
to swim, to play chess,  
to play snowballs, to take part  
in match, to do some training,  
to go in for water sports, to  
win the game

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** May I make up the first sentence?

**to skate – skating; to ski – skiing, to sledge – sledging**

I am fond of skating, skiing, sledging and other winter sports.

I like winter very much because I am fond of skating, skiing, sledging and other winter sports.

As for me, I am fond of skating, skiing, sledging and other winter sports therefore I'm **looking forward to** (*чекаю з нетерпінням на*) winter holidays. And so on.



**4.** Read, act out and retell the dialogue.

**Denys:** Andriy! What are you going to do (*збираєшся робити*) on Sunday?

**Andriy:** I'm going to watch a hockey match on TV.

**Denys:** May I come to your place and watch it with you.

**Andriy:** Of course, if you like. I'll be (*я буду*) glad if you come.

**Denys:** Thank you. I'll come.

**Andriy:** Please, don't be late.

**Denys:** Don't be afraid. (*Не бойся.*) I'll come in time.

**Andriy:** Come at six sharp.

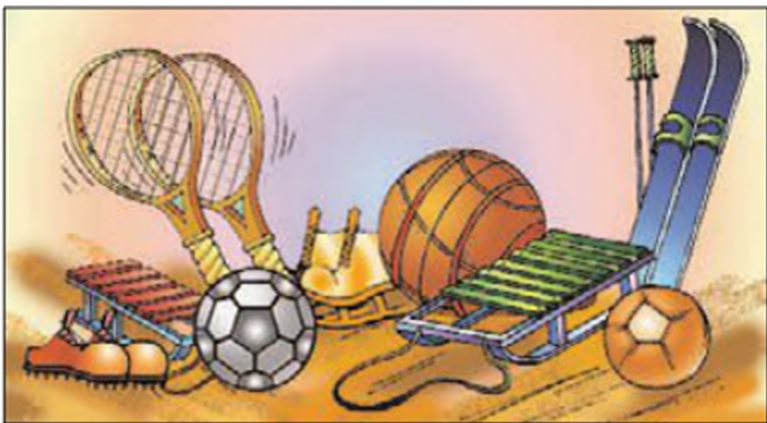
**Denys:** All right. I'll even come at a quarter to six.

**Example:**

May I retell the dialogue? Andriy and Denys are talking. I think they are friends and they are of the same age. Maybe they are classmates. Andriy is going to watch a hockey match on TV. Denys wants to watch it, too. He asks Andriy to come to his place and watch the match with him. I think the boy has no sports channel at home. Andriy is glad. He asks Denys to be on time. I think the boys are fond of hockey. Maybe they often play hockey in winter. Therefore they like to watch hockey matches on TV.



5. Look, point and say what kind of sports you can go in for using these things.



**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** These are running shoes. If I have running shoes, I can go in for track and field events. I can jump and run. ... And so on.



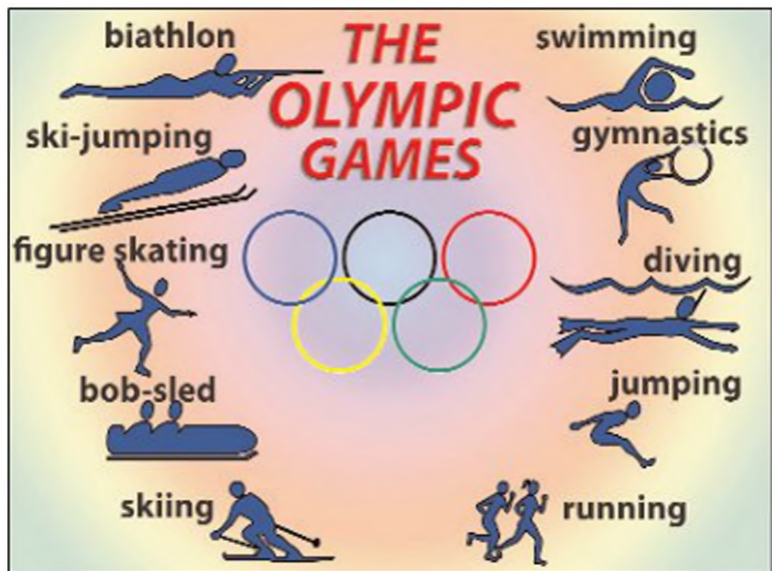
6. Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

- 1) Do you like sport and why?
- 2) What winter sports do you know?
- 3) Can you play hockey?
- 4) What summer sports do you go in for?
- 5) Does your friend go in for tennis?
- 6) What kind of sports does your friend like best of all?
- 7) Are you good at playing indoor games?



7. Look and tell your classmates about the Olympic Games.

What is the symbol of the Olympic games? How often do the Olympic Games take place? What season do they take place in? What kinds of sports do the winter (summer) Olympic Games **include** (*включають*)? What kinds of sports do you prefer to watch? What Ukrainian Olympic champions do you know?





## IV. Reading



1. Read and say what this text deals with. Find new words and ask your teacher to translate them.

### Sports Day in England

Most schools in England have a Sports Day once a year in late spring or in summer. All English boys and girls look forward to this day. On that day schools have no lessons. If there is no sports field in school, the children go to the field by bus. There they put their sports clothes on. The running track is **circular** [ˈsə:kjʊlə] in shape there. It means that it goes round. And there are places for the high jump, the long jump and **throwing the discus** inside it. (The match in one of these kinds of sports is called an event. An event is also the part of the Sports Day.) All these events take place at the same time as the running, so pupils can see all sportsmen. There is a large blackboard on which **field judges** [ˈfɪldʒʌdʒɪz] write the results for all to see.



In the middle of the programme there is a break for lunch (the second breakfast in England). Children sit on the grass eating their sandwiches.

At the end of the day field judges award a prize to the captain of the winning **team**. A **team** is a group of people who play a game or sport together against another group. All pupils congratulate the winners of different events and children go home.

It is **surprising** how sunburnt they can get in one day in the open air and they all feel much better **than** before.



**2. Find the following sentences in the text.**

- 1) У більшості шкіл у Англії раз на рік пізньої весни або влітку проводиться День Спорту.
- 2) Якщо у школі немає спортивного майданчика, то діти виїжджають автобусом у поле.
- 3) В середині кола бігової доріжки знаходиться місце для стрибків у висоту, в довжину та для метання дисків.
- 4) Усі ці змагання відбуваються одночасно зі змаганнями з бігу, таким чином учні можуть побачити усіх спортсменів.
- 5) В середині програми є перерва для ланчу.
- 6) У кінці дня спортивні судді вручають приз капітану команди-переможця.
- 7) Усі учні вітають переможців з різних видів спорту та ідуть додому.



**3. Complete the sentences: choose the correct item A, B, C, or D.**

- 1) Many schools in \_\_\_\_\_ have a Sports Day.  
A. England  
B. the USA  
C. New Zealand  
D. Canada



- 2) The pupils take part in track-and-field events \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. once a week
  - B. twice a year
  - C. twice a month
  - D. once a year
- 3) On this day young English sportsmen wear \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. sports clothes
  - B. school uniforms
  - C. white T-shirts and black shorts
  - D. jeans and sweaters
- 4) The Sports Day has \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. one part only
  - B. two parts with the break for lunch
  - C. three parts with the breaks for breakfast and lunch
  - D. two parts with the break for dinner
- 5) At the end the field judges award a prize to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. all the members of the competition
  - B. all teams
  - C. the captains of teams
  - D. the captain of the winning team



**4. Say if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).**

- 1) Children in England have a Sports Day in late summer.
- 2) English pupils like this day very much and look forward to it.
- 3) The field-and-track events take place in a school sports field on this day.
- 4) At first the young sportsmen have an event of the long and high jumping, then they throw the discus, and after that they run.
- 5) There is a large blackboard for results in the sports field.
- 6) There are no field judges there because the sportsmen write their results on the blackboard on their own, and then the pupils can compare them.
- 7) At the end of the day schoolchildren have supper.
- 8) After the events all pupils congratulate the winning team.
- 9) The present for winners is a big cake which is circular in shape.
- 10) All the boys and girls get home on foot.



5. Answer the questions and discuss the text.

- 1) When do most schools in England have a Sports Day?
- 2) Where do the children go if there is no sports field in their school?
- 3) What do the pupils do when they come to the field?
- 4) What does a sports field look like?
- 5) What kinds of sports do the young sportsmen go in for?
- 6) What do the field judges do?
- 7) Do you like this tradition?
- 8) Has your school a Sports Day?



#### V. Writing



1. Work in pairs. Translate these words into English and spell them. Dictate 10 words to your classmate.

Стрибати на лижах з трампліну, грати у хокей (футбол, волейбол, баскетбол, теніс, шахи), займатися спортом, легка атлетика, біатлон, фігурне катання, бобслей, гімнастика, лижі, ракетка, м'яч, санки, ковзани, кросівки.



2. a) Write down the sentences below.  
b) Ask questions to them.  
c) Make these sentences negative.

- 1) My brother goes in for water-skiing.
- 2) I am fond of figure-skating.
- 3) The boys of our class like to play football very much.



3. Write down some sentences about your favourite kind of sports. Combine all works of your classmates into one and make an album "My classmates and sport".

#### Example:

I am fond of winter sports. I like to skate, sledge and ski. Unfortunately, I don't go in for these kinds of sports but I

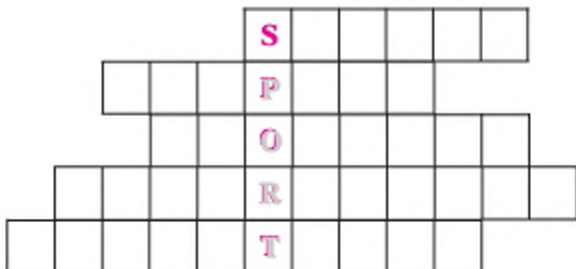
enjoy watching them on TV. I also like to watch figure-skating, ski-jumping and biathlon. I think these kinds of sports make people strong and healthy because these are outdoor sports and games. The open air is very useful.



## VI. Time for Fun



1. Fill in the crossword with the names of these sports.



## VII. Homework



1. Write the words into your vocabulary.

To ski-jump, to play hockey, to play snowballs, to play football, to play volleyball, to play basketball, to play tennis, to play chess, to go in for sports, track and field events, a sled(ge), skis, skates, a racket.



2. Answer the questions.

- 1) What winter sports do you go in for?
- 2) Do you spend much time on going in for sports?
- 3) When do you train?
- 4) Do you like indoor games?
- 5) Do you play chess well?
- 6) What sport do you like best of all?
- 7) Are you fond of watching football matches on TV?
- 8) What is your favourite football team?



- 3.** Look at the picture. Agree or disagree with the following statements.



- 1) This is a school competition in the track and field events.
- 2) These sportsmen are running, jumping, playing chess and tennis.
- 3) These runners and jumpers are wearing white T-shirts, blue shorts with yellow stripes and running shoes.
- 4) I see a running track and places for long jump, high jump and throwing the discus in the picture.
- 5) There are ten sportsmen in the picture.

- 6) I see three field judges on this sports field.
- 7) The weather is fine in the picture.



#### 4. Read and match.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Walking is ...</li> <li>2) Tennis is ...</li> <li>3) Chess is ...</li> <li>4) Volleyball is ...</li> <li>5) Basketball is ...</li> <li>6) Skating is ...</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) a sport of moving on skates.</li> <li>b) a game for two players, who move their playing pieces across the board.</li> <li>c) a game for two people who use rackets to throw a small ball over a net.</li> <li>d) a game in which two teams throw a ball through a net (basket).</li> <li>e) a game in which two teams hit (б'ють) a ball with their hands to throw it over a high net.</li> <li>f) a sport of fast going on foot.</li> </ol> |
|---|--|



#### 5. Tell your classmates about the role of sport in your life.

- 1) Do you do your morning exercises every day?
- 2) Do you go in for sports?
- 3) What is your favourite sport?
- 4) Do you go in for it?
- 5) Are you fond of watching sports programmes?
- 6) What do you like to do in summer (in winter, all the year round)?
- 7) Why **should** (цлид) people go in for sports?



#### 6. Competition for the best poster. Make up a poster with photos about any sports event.



## Check yourself!



Choose the correct item **A, B, C, or D\***.

**Complete the sentences:**

1. If I want to play tennis I need \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) a ball  
b) a ball and a racket  
c) skates and a racket  
d) a sled and a racket
2. My sister goes in \_\_\_\_\_ figure skating.  
a) to  
b) on  
c) for  
d) at
3. Many boys and girls are fond of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) run  
b) running  
c) runner  
d) runs
4. Ruslan swims very well therefore he \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) is fond of diving  
b) likes to play basketball  
c) prefers ski-jumping to other kinds of sports  
d) goes in for track and field events

**Find the proper item:**

5. Find the **wrong** item:  
a) Diving is an activity of swimming under water.  
b) A footballer is someone who plays football as a professional player.  
c) Body building is an activity in which you do hard physical exercises in order to develop big muscles.  
d) Skiing is the sport of running on skates.
6. Find the **question** to the answer:  
Yes, I do. He is a great jumper.  
a) Do you jump well?  
b) Are you fond of jumping?  
c) Do you know Serhiy Bubka?  
d) What kind of sports does Serhiy Bubka go in for?

7. Find the **answer** to the question:  
What would you like to do on Sunday?
- I am going to visit the swimming-pool.
  - I go in for tennis.
  - I am skating now.
  - I was in the gymnasium on Sunday.
8. Find the **correct** sentence:
- He play volleyball very well.
  - In winter we go in for skating, skiing, and sledging.
  - Swimmers is someone who swims well.
  - I am doing some training twice a week.
9. Find the **word in the plural**.
- sportsmen
  - writer
  - builder
  - ballet dancer
10. Find the **sentence in the Present Continuous Tense**.
- I played hockey yesterday.
  - He wants to be a sportsman.
  - They are doing their morning exercises now.
  - She is good at swimming.

**Choose the correct variant of the translation of the following sentence.**

11. Мої двоюрідній сестрі дуже подобається кататися на водяних лижах.
- My sister is fond of water-skiing.
  - My cousin prefers skiing.
  - My cousin likes water-skiing very much.
  - My sisters go in for water-skiing.

**Develop the situation.**

12. Your friend invites you to go skiing. But you haven't got skis. You say about it to him and he answers:
- It's great!
  - With great pleasure!
  - Excuse me!
  - It's a pity!

## LESSONS 20-26 \*\*\* MEALS



### I. Language Material

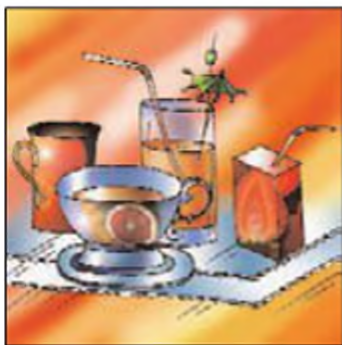


1. Listen and repeat the words. Imagine the situation: someone has breakfast (dinner, supper). Make up some sentences to describe it.

#### Example:

P<sub>1</sub>: Let me tell you what my cat **has for breakfast**. I know it exactly because I feed it. It drinks some milk every morning. Sometimes my pet **has a fish for breakfast**. My cat likes to eat very much therefore it is very fat.

I have \_\_\_ for breakfast.



a cup (*чашка*) of ...  
a glass (*склянка*) of ...  
some (*трохи*) ...

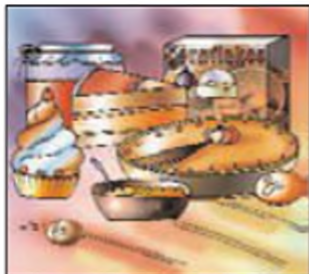
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juice [*dʒu:s*] *сік*  
tea [*ti:*] *чай*  
coffee [*'kɒfi*] *кава*  
cocoa [*'kəʊkəʊ*] *какао*  
milk [*mɪlk*] *молоко*

omelette [*'ɒmlɪt*] *омлет*  
fried eggs [*'fraɪd'egz*] *яєчня*  
bread [*bred*] *хліб*  
butter [*'bʌtə*] *масло*  
cheese [*tʃi:z*] *сир*  
(open) sandwich [*'sænwɪdʒ*]  
*бутерброд*



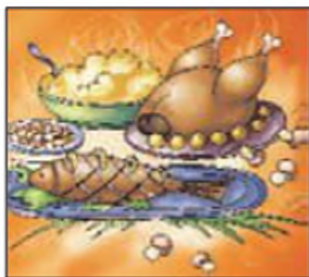




pastry ['peɪstri] тістечко  
 bun [bʌn] булочка  
 cake (pie) – пиріг, торт  
 jam – джем, варення  
 cornflakes – кукурудзяні пластівці

**I have \_\_\_ for dinner.**

soup [su:p] суп  
 borshch (red-beet soup) – борщ  
 vegetable soup – овочевий суп  
 meat soup – м'ясний суп  
 fish soup – рибний суп (юшка)  
 chicken soup – курячий суп



fried ['fraɪd] смажений  
 boiled [bɔɪld] варений

---

fish – риба  
 meat – м'ясо  
 chicken – курятина  
 mushrooms – гриби

**I have \_\_\_ for supper.**

curd(s) [kə:dʒ] сир (з кислого молока)  
 sour cream [ˌsauə'kri:m] сметана  
 porridge ['pɒrɪdʒ] каша  
 rissole ['rɪsəʊl] котлета  
 sausage ['sɒsɪdʒ] сосиска, ковбаса





2. Say what you have for breakfast (dinner, supper).



3. Look, point and say what berries, fruit and vegetables you have for breakfast (dinner, supper). Express your view using the scheme: say and make the conclusion.



### Example:

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Let me start this talk. I'd like to say that I like oranges and tangerines very much. **Therefore** I usually have them or a glass of orange juice for breakfast. As for the vegetables I am fond of eating tomatoes and cucumbers **that's why** I always have them for dinner. I like potatoes. I often eat boiled and fried potato both for dinner and for supper. I also like berries. **So** I like plum, cherry and raspberry jams.



### 4. Read and match.

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1) Sour cream, curds and cheese ...  | a) that we have for the first course. |
| 2) Sausages and rissoles ...   | b) are made by bakers.                |
| 3) Pastries, cakes, pies, buns and bread ...                                 | c) are made from milk.                |
| 4) Borshch, meat soup, fish soup, mushroom soup, chicken soup are dishes ... | d) are made of meat.                  |



### 5. Say what you can cook for breakfast (dinner, supper) if your friend comes to see you. Tell your teacher about it.

### Example:

**P<sub>1</sub>:** May I say? Unfortunately, I cannot cook well. But I can cook fried eggs. I light the gas-cooker and put a pan on it. I put some butter into the pan. Then I put eggs, add some **salt** (*сіль*). I wait three-five minutes. Well, the fried eggs are ready! **Enjoy your meal!** (*Смачного!*)



### 6. Work in pairs. Ask and answer. Guess what your friend's favourite food is.

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Is it sweet or **salty** (*солоне*)?

**P<sub>2</sub>:** It is sweet.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Is it made of fruit or berries?

**P<sub>2</sub>:** No, it isn't. I'm sorry I don't know how to say this in English *борошно*. Help me, please.

**T:** **Flour** [ˈflaʊə] борошно.

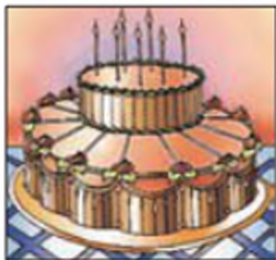
**P<sub>2</sub>:** Thank you. It is made of flour.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Is it a pastry?

**P<sub>2</sub>:** No, it isn't. It isn't small. It is big.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** I have guessed! It is a cake!

**P<sub>2</sub>:** Yes, you are right.



**7.** Speak in class. Imagine that you meet the guests from England. What can you propose to have for breakfast (dinner, supper)?

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Friends! Let me say. I don't know what Englishmen have for breakfast but I propose **to treat** (*пригощати*) them to our Ukrainian **dishes** (*стравами*).

**P<sub>2</sub>:** Well, Andriy. And what Ukrainian dishes for breakfast do you know?

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Unfortunately, I don't know for sure. Maybe, girls know.

**P<sub>3</sub>:** May I say? I think it is a very good idea. We can **treat** our guests **to** something that we have for breakfast or dinner. For example, I have curds with sour cream and sugar for breakfast. Let's treat them to curds! What do you think about it?

**P<sub>4</sub>:** Could I say a few words, too? I often hear that Englishmen like porridge. Maybe, they want to have it for breakfast.

**P<sub>5</sub>:** Let me say! I think we can ask them about it.

**P<sub>6</sub>:** I want to say, too! I think we must give them borsch for dinner because it is our tradition. ... And so on.

## II. At Goose Grammateus's



### 1. Listen, repeat and read.



Degrees of comparison		
sweet солодкий	sweeter солодший	the sweetest найсолодший
tasty смачний	tastier смачніший	the tastiest найсмачніший
beautiful красивий	more beautiful красивіший	the most beautiful найкрасивіший

Як і в українській мові якісні *прикметники* (adjectives) англійської мови мають *ступені порівняння* (degrees of comparison), тобто вказують на міру ознаки: вищий і найвищий ступені. Форми вищого і найвищого ступенів порівняння прикметників можуть бути, як і в рідній мові, *простими* і *складеними*.

Прості форми утворюються додаванням закінчення **-er** [ə] у вищому і **-est** [ɪst] у найвищому ступені:

**cold – colder – the coldest**

Прості форми ступенів порівняння мають:

- 1) усі однокладові прикметники;

**short – shorter – the shortest**

- 2) двоскладові прикметники, що закінчуються на **-y, -er, -le, -ow**;

**easy – easier – the easiest**

**clever – cleverer – the cleverest**

**simple (простий) – simpler – the simplest**

**narrow (вузький) – narrower – the narrowest**

- 3) двоскладові прикметники з наголосом на другому складі:

**polite – politer – the politest**

Складені форми ступенів порівняння мають усі багатоскладові прикметники (більше двох складів), а також двоскладові прикметники з наголосом на першому складі, крім тих, що закінчуються на **-y, -er, -le, -ow**.

Вони утворюються за допомогою слова **more** (*більш*) у вищому ступені та **most** (*найбільш*) – у найвищому:

**difficult** (*складний*) – **more difficult** – **the most difficult**  
**famous** (*відомий*) – **more famous** – **the most famous**

Іменник, що має означення, виражене прикметником у найвищому ступені, вживається з означеним артиклем:

Hoverla is **the highest** mountain in Ukraine.  
Maksym is **the most** well-bred person I know.

При порівнянні в реченні часто вживається займенник **than** (*ніж*):

She is **younger than** her brother.  
This document is **more** important (*важливий*) **than** others.

### REMEMBER!!!

**good** (*гарний*) – **better** (*кращий*) – **the best** (*найкращий*)

**bad** (*поганий*) – **worse** (*гірший*) – **the worst** (*найгірший*)



- b)** Look at the table and brush up your grammar.  
Read and tell about possessive pronouns.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS			
Number	Person	Основна форма (з іменником)	Абсолютна форма (без іменника)
SINGULAR	1	my	mine
	2	your	yours
	3	his	his
		her	hers
		its	its
PLURAL	1	our	ours
	2	your	yours
	3	their	theirs



2. Form the **comparative** (*вищий*) and the **superlative** (*найвищий*) degrees of comparison of these adjectives and make up sentences with them.

**Example:**

sweet – **sweeter** – the **sweetest**

My tea is **sweeter** than yours. This cake is the **sweetest**.

cold, cheerful, hot, agile, cool, bad, careful, warm, clumsy, sour, fast, useful, big, heavy, small, nice, interesting, good, new, late.



3. Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions. Explain your point of view.

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Could you tell me who are the cleverest boys in our class?

**P<sub>2</sub>:** I think the cleverest boys in our class are Andriy Kovalenko, Dima Petrenko and Oleh Tyshchenko. I think so because they get only excellent marks. They are best at Math, Geography, History and other subjects. I think they are the cleverest boys because they read much and study hard. They help their classmates. I am very glad to have such friends.



4. Read the poem and tell your friends about the puppies.

These puppies' mum is our Pam.  
I know she likes to take care of them.  
**The biggest** puppy is **the fastest**,  
It likes to run, and jump, and play.  
**The blackest** puppy is **the fattest**,  
It likes to sleep whole night and day.  
That puppy is **the cleverest**:  
It often plays with a book.  
Which puppy, tell me, is **the best**?  
Each of them is nice, look!





5. Read and guess.

Tom is the tallest. Jim is shorter than Tom but taller than Max. Den is the thinnest. Max has got the darkest hair.



6. Choose the correct variant in brackets and complete the sentences.

- 1) I think people who like pastries, cakes and sweets are (*cheerfuler, more cheerful*) than the others.
- 2) My dad always drinks (*stronger, more strong*) coffee than my mum.
- 3) It is (*gooder, more good, better*) to eat soup when it is warm.
- 4) A watermelon is (*the biggest, the most big*) berry.
- 5) I like to eat lemons with **sugar** (*uykop*) because they are (*the sourest, the most sour*) fruit that I know.
- 6) My sister says that to cook fried meat is (*easier, more easy*) than rissoles.
- 7) As doctors say fresh vegetables and fruit are (*usefuller, more useful*) than boiled or fried ones.



7. Speak in class. Say what the longest (the biggest, the largest, the most beautiful, etc.) things or people you know.



Work with the Ukrainian-English Dictionary or ask your teacher to translate new words.

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** May I say? I know exactly that the highest mountain in the world is ... *Еверест*. I'm sorry, how is it called in English? Help me, please.

**T:** **Everest.**

**P<sub>2</sub>:** Let me say. I'd like to say that the tallest boy in our class is Borys.

**P<sub>3</sub>:** My brother says that the strongest man in the world is Volodymyr Klytchko.

**P<sub>4</sub>:** Let me add. I think that Vitaliy is stronger.

**P<sub>5</sub>:** May I say, too? I want to name the smallest bird. But unfortunately, I don't know how to say this in English *колібри*. Could you translate it for me?

**T:** **A humming bird.**

**P<sub>6</sub>:** And who knows what bird is the biggest? And so on.



### III. Oral Practice



1. Listen, read and tell your classmates about meals in England.

English people usually have three **meals** (*їжа, прийом їжі*) a day: **breakfast, lunch and dinner**.

Breakfast is in the morning between 8 and 9 o'clock. It **used to be** (*був*) a large meal with **cereal** (*вівсяна або кукурудзяна каша*), **eggs and bacon** (*яєчня з беконом*), sausages and tomatoes. But nowadays Englishmen usually have cornflakes with milk, **toasts** (*тосту*) with jam, juice and yoghurt with a cup of tea or coffee.

Lunch is a light meal, the second breakfast. It is closer to noon.

The main meal is dinner, which is between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening. It is a meat **dish** (*страв*) with vegetables and a **dessert** (*десерт*). But Sunday dinner is usually at 1 o'clock and consists of a **roast beef** (*ростбіф*), **pork** (*свинина*), chicken or **lamb** (*баранина*). On Sunday evenings Englishmen have supper or high tea.

Some English people have an afternoon tea between 4 and 5 o'clock.



2. Say what meals there are in Ukraine and what we usually have for breakfast, dinner and supper.

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** May I start this talk? There are three meals a day in Ukraine. They are breakfast, dinner and supper. But sometimes (for example, in kindergartens) there is a meal after dinner before supper. It's called *полуденок*. Could you tell me how it is called in English?

**T:** **Afternoon snack** – *полуденок*.

**P<sub>2</sub>:** Let me add a few words about what people usually have for breakfast in Ukraine. As a working day starts early in the morning in Ukraine, people don't eat much for breakfast. For example, my parents usually have a cup of tea and a sandwich for breakfast. I have breakfast at school at a quarter to nine. Pupils usually have a glass of milk and a bun for it. Sometimes I take some sandwiches with butter, cheese, sausages or eggs at home.



3. Look, point and say what we use them for and what food we usually eat with these things.

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** This is a **knife**. We cut bread with it. We use it when we cook different dishes such as meat, fish and others.

**A kitchenware** (кухонний посуд)



a knife [naɪf]



a fork [fɔ:k]



a cup



a glass [glɑ:s]



a sugar bowl



a salad bowl



a pan



a kettle



a pepper-pot  
a salt-cellar



a coffee-pot  
a teapot



a tablespoon  
a teaspoon



a soup plate  
a dinner plate



4. Read, act out and retell this dialogue.

**In the restaurant.** (В ресторані.)

**Customer** (відвідувач): How do you do?

**Waiter** (офіціант): How do you do?

**Customer:** Is this table vacant, please?

**Waiter:** Of course. You are welcome. Sit down, please.

**Customer:** Bring me the menu, please.

**Waiter:** What would you like to order?

**Customer:** What do you **recommend** (порадіте)?

**Waiter:** I recommend you our **special dish** (*фирмова страва*). It consists of boiled eggs, potato, fried mushrooms with onion, chicken and cheese.

**Customer:** What is this dish called?

**Waiter:** It is called 'Fairy tale'.

**Customer:** OK. I'd like to order it and one cabbage salad, please. What can you recommend for the first course?

**Waiter:** Take fish soup. It is very tasty.

**Customer:** I'd love to have one.

**Waiter:** What would you like for a dessert?

**Customer:** For a dessert I'd like some pastries and a cup of tea. And give me a glass of apple juice right now, please.

**Waiter:** With great pleasure. **Bon appetit!** (*Смачного!*)



**5.** Tell you classmates about your kitchen.

Is it large or small? Is it light?

What pieces of furniture are there in the kitchen?

What do you use them for?

What do you do in your kitchen?

Do you help your mother to cook?

What do you help her to do?

Use the words:

**a refrigerator, a stool, a sink, a gas-cooker, a cupboard and others.**



**6.** Work in pairs. Ask and answer. Look up new words in the dictionary.

Use: **to the right of sth, to the left of sth, between sth and sth, behind sth, in front of sth.**

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Look! Is this a tablespoon between the fork and the knife?

**P<sub>2</sub>:** No, it isn't. I think it is **a ladle** (*ополоник*).



7. Speak in class. Read the proverbs. How much should people eat? What food is useful for health? What Ukrainian proverbs about eating habits do you know?

We eat for living, but don't live for eating.

Appetite comes with eating.

An apple a day keeps doctors away.



#### IV. Reading



1. Read and say what this text deals with. Find new words and ask your teacher to translate them.

#### American Food

Americans eat a **lot** (*bazamo*). They have three meals a day: breakfast, lunch and dinner.

Many Americans don't eat at home but prefer to go to the restaurants. They can choose from many kinds of restaurants. There are Italian [*ɪ'tæljən*], Chinese [*tʃaɪ'niz*], Mexican [*meksɪkən*] and other restaurants in the USA.

An American institution is the fast food restaurant, which is very convenient but food there is not very useful.

Americans drink a lot of juice and **fizzy drinks**, eat a lot of meat, fruit and vegetables, not much bread. In the morning Americans have cereals or fried eggs, milk or orange juice. Chicken or fish, fried potatoes, a vegetable salad, and a dessert: this is the usual menu for lunch. Dinner is the biggest meal of the day. Some people have a family dinner, when all members of the family are at home. For dinner Americans usually have meat, fried or baked potatoes with ketchup or sour cream, corn, peas, sometimes macaroni and cheese or spaghetti; ice-cream, fruit or a cake may be for a dessert.



## 2. Find the following sentences in the text.

- 1) У них (американців) три прийоми їжі на день: сніданок, ланч та обід.
- 2) У США є італійські, китайські, мексиканські та інші ресторани.
- 3) Американським закладом є ресторан їжі швидкого приготування, який дуже зручний, але їжа в ньому є не дуже корисною.
- 4) Американці п'ють багато соків та газованих напоїв, їдять багато м'яса, фруктів і овочів і не дуже багато хліба.
- 5) Курятина або риба, смажена картопля, овочевий салат і десерт – ось звичайне меню для ланчу.
- 6) У деяких людей обід – родинний, коли усі члени родини збираються вдома.
- 7) На обід у американців зазвичай м'ясо, смажена або печена картопля з кетчупом або сметаною, кукурудза, горох, іноді – макарони з сиром або спагетті, на десерт можуть бути морозиво, фрукти або пиріг.



3. Complete the sentences: choose the correct item A, B, C, or D.

- Americans have \_\_\_\_ meals a day.  
A. two                                  C. four  
B. three                                 D. five
- Many Americans like to eat \_\_\_\_ very much.  
A. at home                              C. at their friends'  
B. in parks                               D. in restaurants
- They eat a lot of \_\_\_\_ .  
A. bread and meat                  C. meat, fruit and vegetables  
B. fruit and berries                  D. bread
- People in the USA usually have \_\_\_\_ for breakfast.  
A. a sandwich                          C. vegetable salad  
B. a cup of coffee                      D. cereals or fried eggs
- They often have meat, fried potatoes with ketchup or sour cream, corn and peas for \_\_\_\_ .  
A. dinner                                  C. breakfast  
B. supper                                  D. lunch



4. Say if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- Americans never eat a lot.
- They have such meals as breakfast, lunch and dinner.
- Food in the fast food restaurants is very tasty and useful.
- People in the USA drink a lot of juice and fizzy drinks.
- Breakfast is the biggest meal of the day in the USA.
- Lunch is the first dinner.
- Some people have a family dinner when all members of the family eat together at home.
- Americans don't eat baked potatoes because it isn't useful.
- For the first course they usually have red-beet soup.
- People in the USA often have an ice-cream for a dessert.



5. a) Answer the questions and retell the fourth paragraph of the text.



- 1) How many meals a day do Americans have?
- 2) Where do they usually eat?
- 3) What do they usually eat and drink?
- 4) What do Americans usually have for breakfast?
- 5) What is the usual menu for lunch?
- 6) What is the biggest meal of the day?
- 7) When do Americans have meat, fried or baked potatoes with ketchup or sour cream, corn, peas, sometimes macaroni and cheese or spaghetti?



b) Compare Ukrainian and American traditions (concerning food). Discuss this subject in the class according to the scheme: say → prove → make the conclusion.

Use the words, word-combinations and sentences:

I have read the text under the title ... ;

This text is about ... (It deals with ...);

I like ... ; I don't like ... ;

I think ... ; I think so because... ;

Therefore ..., That's why ... .

I agree with ... ; I don't agree with ... .



## V. Writing



1. Work in pairs. Translate these words into English and spell them. Dictate 10 words to your classmate.

Сік, кава, чай, какао, молоко, яйця, хліб, масло, сир, сир з кислого молока, бутерброд, тістечко, пиріг, джем, кукурудзяні пластівці, суп, каша, котлета, ковбаса, овочі, м'ясо, риба, курятина, гриби, смажений, варений, печений.





2. a) Write down the sentences.  
b) Ask questions to them.  
c) Make these sentences negative.

- 1) Ukrainians have three meals a day such as breakfast, dinner and supper.
- 2) My mum cooks the tastiest pastries in the world.
- 3) There were such kitchenwares as pans, coffee- and teapots, plates, cups, glasses, forks, knives, spoons, kettle and other things in that kitchen.



3. Write down your answers about the meals that you usually have.

- 1) What meals do you have?
- 2) What time do you have them at?
- 3) Where do you eat?
- 4) What do you have for breakfast?
- 5) What is your usual menu for dinner?
- 6) What do you have for supper?
- 7) What is your favourite food?



4. Work in five groups. Compile the menu of meals in your school dining-hall for each working day.



## VI. Time for Fun



1. Look, listen, repeat and make English tea.

### How to Make English Tea



To make English Tea you need ... Fill the kettle with cold water.



Boil the water.



Warm the teapot.



Put one teaspoon of tea into the pot for each person and one more.



**Pour** (*налийте*) hot water into the pot and enjoy your tea. Drink it with or without sugar and milk.



## VII. Homework



1. Write down the words into your vocabulary. Write some sentences about your meals.

Breakfast, dinner, supper, juice, tea, coffee, cocoa, milk, an egg, bread, butter, cheese, curds, a sandwich, a pastry, a bun, a cake (a pie), jam, cornflakes, soup, porridge, a rissole, sausages, vegetables, fish, meat, chicken, fried, boiled.



2. Answer the questions.

- 1) What meals do you know?
- 2) When do you have them?

- 3) What do you have for breakfast (dinner, supper)?
- 4) What dishes do people eat for the first course?
- 5) What is the sweetest fruit?
- 6) Is meat or are vegetables more useful?
- 7) What dish is better to eat cold (warm, hot or cool)?



**3.** Look at the picture. Agree or disagree.



- 1) This is a birthday party.
- 2) I see five boys and three girls in the picture.
- 3) They have an apple pie, pastries, jam, sweets, fruit, ice-cream and tea for a dessert.
- 4) There is a coffee-pot, cups, plates, forks, knives and salad bowls on the table.
- 5) In the picture children are eating boiled potato and fried fish with great pleasure.
- 6) Boys and girls are drinking orange juice.
- 7) The woman is cutting a cake into pieces.



**4.** Read and match the following word-combinations and sentences. If you are not sure how to make a dish, ask your parents for advice.

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1) To make a red-beet soup ... | a) we cut meat into very small pieces, <b>mix</b> ( <i>змішуємо</i> ) them with bread and cook the mixture in hot <b>fat</b> ( <i>жир</i> ). |
| 2) To make an omelette...      | b) we boil grain ( <i>зерно</i> ) in milk or water and add some butter.  |
| 3) To make a dessert ...       | c) we mix eggs, some milk, salt and <b>fry</b> ( <i>смажимо</i> ) them in hot fat.   |
| 4) To make a sandwich ...      | d) we boil the water, add some tea-spoons of tea into the pot and pour ( <i>наливаємо</i> ) hot water into it.                               |
| 5) To make rissoles ...        | e) we cut and boil such vegetables as potatoes, carrots, roots, onions, cabbages in a meat <b>broth</b> ( <i>бульйоні</i> ).                 |
| 6) To make English tea ...     | f) we take two pieces of bread and put cheese, meat or sausages, eggs, etc. between them.  |
| 7) To make porridge ...        | g) we can take an ice-cream, add some bananas, oranges, apricot jam and sour cream.  |



5. Tell your classmates what dishes sportsmen should have for breakfast (dinner, supper).

- 1) What kind of sports can people go in for?
- 2) How much do sportsmen eat **in your opinion** (*на твою думку*)?
- 3) What food is useful?
- 4) How many meals a day do sportsmen have?
- 5) What do they have for these meals?



She should not eat so much.



He should eat more.



Vegetables and fruit are very useful.



6. Project Work. Write an article for school wall-newspaper about any useful food.



**Check yourself!**



**Choose the correct item A, B, C, or D\*.**

**Complete the sentences:**

1. Sometimes I have a glass of \_\_\_\_\_ in the evening.

- a) vegetable soup                      c) porridge  
b) cornflakes with milk                d) warm cocoa
2. His sister always had fried eggs \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.  
a) in    c) at  
b) for     d) to
3. Supper is \_\_\_\_\_ meal of the day in Ukraine.  
a) the latest                                  c) the earliest  
b) most late                                  d) later
4. The traditional menu for breakfast is \_\_\_\_\_ in Great Britain.  
a) cereal, eggs and bacon  
b) a roast beef, vegetables and a dessert  
c) a cup of milk  
d) red-beet soup and bread

**Find the proper item:**

5. Find the **wrong** item:  
a) A sandwich is two pieces of bread with cheese, meat, egg etc between them.  
b) An omelette is milk porridge with butter.  
c) Lunch is the second breakfast in Great Britain.  
d) Juice is a drink that is made of fruit and vegetable.
6. Find the **question** to the answer:  
Yes, it is. I don't like pastries.  
a) Do you like pastries?  
b) Is it your or my pastry?  
c) Do you want a pastry?  
d) Is it my pastry on the plate?
7. Find the **answer** to the question:  
What do you recommend for the first course?  
a) We have got the tastiest fried mushrooms.  
b) My children usually have fish for dinner.  
c) Apple juice is very useful.  
d) You can order our special dish – Ukrainian borshch.

8. Find the **correct** sentence:
- My grandfather always have breakfast at 8 o'clock.
  - My grandfather always has breakfast at 8 o'clock.
  - My grandfather always have got breakfast at 8 o'clock.
  - My grandfather always has got breakfast at 8 o'clock.
9. Find the **comparative** (*вищий*) **degree** of comparison of the word 'bad'.
- best
  - most bad
  - worst
  - baddest
10. Find the **sentence with the possessive pronoun**.
- I have some fried meat for dinner.
  - Oleh often cooks porridge for his sister in the evening.
  - We can prepare vegetable soup for him.
  - Could you give me some bread?

**Choose the correct variant of the translation of the following sentence.**

11. Ця склянка соку твоя, а та чашка з чаєм – моя.
- This glass of juice is yours, and that cup of tea is mine.
  - This glass of juice is your, and that cup of tea is my.
  - These glass of juice is your, and those cup of tea is my.
  - That glass of juice is yours, and this cup of tea is mine.

**Develop the situation.**

12. It is half past 7 in the morning. Your friend comes to you before classes. You are going to have breakfast. You give your friend a sandwich with a cup of tea and say to him:
- Well done!
  - Wait a minute!
  - Enjoy your meal!
  - Thank you very much!

## LESSONS 27-33 \*\*\* SHOPPING



### I. Language Material



1. Listen and repeat the words and the sentences. Then read them on your own. Tell you friends where we can buy food and things.

Example:

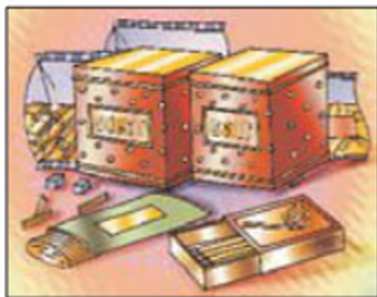
**P<sub>1</sub>:** My mum **does** the shopping at the supermarket. She **buys** food every evening after her work. It is very convenient to **do the shopping** at the supermarket because you can **buy** everything you need there.



Bread is sold at the baker's.



We buy meat at the butcher's.



Sugar, salt, and matches are sold at the grocer's.



We buy fruit and vegetables at the greengrocer's.





We go to **the fishmonger's** for fish.



Pastries and sweets are sold at **the confectioner's**.



People **buy** clothes in **the department store**.



I **do the shopping** every day at **the supermarket**.



There are many **departments** in a **department store** such as a **toy department**, a **book department**, a **shoe department** and others.



My granny **goes shopping** to **the market** where she **buys** fish, vegetables, fruit, milk, meat and other things.



2. Say when and where you usually go shopping.

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Let me be the first. I go shopping every day because I help my mother to cook our meals. I do the shopping after my classes. I buy bread and some buns at the baker's. Sometimes I go to the supermarket with my mother for **cereals** (*крупами*), butter, milk, meat, coffee and other food and I help her to carry the bags.



3. Look, read and say why Mr Funny is wrong. What is a shop-assistant (salesperson) answering him?

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** I think Mr Funny is wrong because he cannot buy coffee at the department store. People can buy clothes and different things there. Coffee is sold at the grocer's. If you need it you can also go to the supermarket.

**At the department store**

I would like to buy  
some coffee.



**At the fishmonger's**

I need  
books about animals.



**At the confectioner's**

Do you have  
fresh meat or chicken?



**At the grocer's**

Please, show me  
black or grey hats.



**At the greengrocer's**

Please, give me  
green shoes.



**At the baker's**

I am looking for  
pens, pencils and paper.



**4. Read and complete.**

- 1) If I need potatoes, cabbages and carrots, I go to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Juice, mineral water and fizzy drinks are sold at \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) We buy bread at \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) I go to \_\_\_\_\_ for toys.

- 5) If I am looking for new T-shirts, jeans or jackets I do my shopping at \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) I would like to buy meat and sausages therefore I go shopping to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) If I haven't much time and need bread, milk, sausages, sugar, salt and pastries I do the shopping at \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) Fish is sold at \_\_\_\_\_.



**5.** Say what you want to cook and where you must go to buy the food you need.

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Let me tell you what I want to cook. I would like to make a sandwich. So I need bread, sausages, cucumbers and cheese. I must go to the baker's for bread. Then I **will go** (*ніду*) to the butcher's where meat is sold, and to the milk shop for cheese, **at last** (*накінець*) I will go to the greengrocer's to buy cucumbers. But it is more convenient to do the shopping at the supermarket where I can buy everything I need.



**6.** Work in pairs. Say what you want to buy and your classmate will **advise** (*порадить*) you where to do the shopping.

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** I would like to buy a ball.

**P<sub>2</sub>:** I advise you to go to the department store. I think you can buy it at the toy department or at the sports goods department.



**7.** Speak in class. Answer the questions.

- 1) How many members are there in your family?
- 2) Who cooks meals?
- 3) Who does the shopping in your family?
- 4) When does he (she) go shopping?
- 5) Where does he (she) buy the things he (she) needs?
- 6) Do you help your mother about the house?

## II. At Goose Grammateus's



1. Listen, repeat and say as in the example.



### The Past Indefinite Tense

*Минулий неозначений час дієслів*

Правильні  
дієслова

want - wanted

ask - asked

need - needed

live - lived

play - played

walk - walked

wrap<sup>1</sup> - wrapped

Неправильні  
дієслова

buy - bought

go - went

give - gave

see - saw

have - had

do - did

say - said

<sup>1</sup> wrap (up) - загорнути; wrapped (up) - загорнув (-ла)

### Example:

P<sub>1</sub>: I want to eat now. – I wanted to eat yesterday (*вчора*).

P<sub>2</sub>: He asks us questions. – He asked us the question yesterday.

P<sub>3</sub>: We buy pencils. – We bought pencils yesterday.

**Past Indefinite** (*минулий неозначений час*) – часова форма дієслова, яка виражає дію, що відбулася або відбувалася в минулому.

За способом утворення **Past Indefinite** дієслова в англійській мові поділяються на *правильні (regular)* й *неправильні (irregular)*.

Past Indefinite правильних дієслів утворюється додаванням до інфінітива без частки **to** закінчення **-ed**:

I liked [laɪkt] ice-cream in the childhood very much.

*У дитинстві я дуже любив морозиво.*

My granny lived [lɪvd] in the Crimea last year.

*Моя бабуся жила у Криму минулого року.*

We **needed** [nɪdɪd] eggs **yesterday** because we **cooked** buns.  
 Нам **були потрібні** *вчора* яйця, тому що ми **готували** булочки.

Past Indefinite неправильних дієслів утворюється по-різному: здебільшого чергуванням голосних і приголосних кореня, іноді збігається з формою інфінітива без частки **to**, рідше – від інших коренів. Ці форми потрібно запам'ятати:

I **wrote** [rəʊt] a letter to my friend **yesterday**.  
*Вчора* я написав листа своєму *другові*.

I **cut** [kʌt] the cake by myself **my last birthday**.  
*На мій останній день народження* я **розрізав** торт сам.

My classmates **went** [went] to the forest **last week** but I **was** ill.  
*Минулого тижня* мої однокласники **ходили** у ліс, але я **хворів**.



2. a) Listen, read and translate.

[t]	[d]	[ɪd]
після глухих приголосних, крім [t]	після голосних та дзвінких приголосних, крім [d]	після [t] і [d]
watch <b>ed</b>	play <b>ed</b>	skat <b>ed</b>
walk <b>ed</b>	learn <b>ed</b>	want <b>ed</b>
talk <b>ed</b>	tr <b>ied</b> (try)	paint <b>ed</b>
fin <b>ish</b> ed	cri <b>ed</b> (cry)	comple <b>ted</b>
look <b>ed</b>	smil <b>ed</b>	translat <b>ed</b>
help <b>ed</b>	stud <b>ied</b> (study)	greet <b>ed</b>
jump <b>ed</b>	liv <b>ed</b>	need <b>ed</b>



b) Read and make up the sentences. Mind the correct pronunciation. Write them down.

Skated, sledged, opened, dived, fished, cycled, skied, asked, sunbathed, washed, danced, worked, answered, listened.



4. a) Look at the table and brush up your grammar. Read and make up the sentences with the verb **to be**.

TO BE		
Person	PRESENT	PAST
I	am	was
you	are	were
he	is	was
she	is	was
it	is	was
we	are	were
you	are	were
they	are	were

4. Tell your classmates about your last visit to the shop. Use:

wanted – (за)хотів      asked – попросив, запитав  
had – мав                      gave – дав  
decided – вирішив      went – пішов  
bought – купив              said – сказав  
did the shopping – (з)робив покупки

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Let me tell you about my last visit to the shop. I **did** my last **shopping** on Sunday, when I **went** to the market with my father. But I **was** hungry (*голодний*) after classes yesterday. I **had** some money (*гроші*) so I **decided** to buy a bun. I **went** to the baker's and **asked** a saleswoman to give me one. A salesperson **gave** it to me. I **said** "Thank you!" because I **wanted** to be polite. So, this is my short story "How I **bought** a bun".



5. Read and retell this poem.

A bear and a **bunny**\*  
*Had* much money.  
 They *went* to the shop  
 For carrots and honey.  
 When the bear and the bunny  
*Asked* for 'Carrots and honey!'  
 The man in the shop  
*Cried*: 'Where is your money?'  
 How strange and how funny!  
 They really *had* money -  
 And that's how they *bought*  
 Their carrots and honey.



\*a bunny – кролик



6. a) Read and compare.

**Interrogative sentences**

*Запитальні речення*

Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite
I <b>help</b> my mum.	I <b>helped</b> my mum yesterday.
<b>Do</b> you <b>help</b> your mum?	<b>Did</b> you <b>help</b> your mum yesterday?
Whom <b>do</b> you <b>help</b> ?	Whom <b>did</b> you <b>help</b> yesterday?
They <b>go</b> to school.	They <b>went</b> to school yesterday.
<b>Do</b> they <b>go</b> to school?	<b>Did</b> they <b>go</b> to school yesterday?
Where <b>do</b> they <b>go</b> ?	Where <b>did</b> they <b>go</b> yesterday?
He <b>paints</b> animals.	He <b>painted</b> yesterday.
<b>Does</b> he <b>paint</b> animals?	<b>Did</b> he <b>paint</b> yesterday?
What <b>does</b> he <b>paint</b> ?	What <b>did</b> he <b>paint</b> yesterday?



b) Work in groups. Ask and answer the questions.

**Example:**

What **did** you **buy** yesterday? – *Що ти купив учора?*

I **bought** some bread yesterday. – *Я купив хліба вчора.*



- 1) What lessons **did** you **have** yesterday?
- 2) When **did** the first lesson **start** on Monday?
- 3) Where **did** you **go** last summer (*минулого літа*)?
- 4) What **did** you **have for breakfast** yesterday?
- 5) When **did** you **translate** the text for the last time (*останнього разу*)?
- 6) What **did** you **help** your mother **to do** on Sunday?
- 7) What **was** the weather **like** yesterday?
- 8) What **did** you **do** yesterday?



7. Look and say what this boy did during his **trip** (*поїздка*) to Great Britain.

**Example:**

He play**ed** tennis in Great Britain.





### III. Oral Practice



1. Listen and read. Imagine that you are in the future (in 2054) and tell your grandchildren about a department store. Change the given sentences into the past.

#### Example:

We **went** to a department store to buy clothes or shoes because it **was** convenient. And so on.

We **go** to a department store to buy clothes or shoes because it **is** convenient. A department store **is** a big shop which **has** many departments. Salespersons (salesmen and saleswomen) and cashiers (*касирки*) **work** there. A customer **is** a person who **buys** things in a shop. The customers **ask** the salesperson to show the things they **want** to buy. They **ask** him (or her) what the price (*ціна*) of the thing **is** or how much it **is**. A salesman or salesgirl **answers** them and **gives** the bill (*рахунок, товарний чек*). At the cash-desk the customers **give** the bill and the money to the cashier. And the cashier **gives** them a check (*чек про оплату*) and their change (*решту*). They **go** to the salesperson and **give** him (or her) the check. The salesperson **wraps** up the goods (*товари*). So we **do** the shopping.



2. Read, look at the pictures, put them in the right order and finish the story about Pinocchio (*Буратіно*).

**Once** (*одного разу*) Pinocchio **lost** (*забув*) his ABC-book. He was very sad because he liked it very much.

Pinocchio cried and cried. And his friend the Dog Artemon saw it. He said "Don't cry, Pinocchio! I have got some money. Take it. Look, you can buy a new beautiful ABC-book! Smile!" Pinocchio thanked his friend very much and then ...



gave the money to  
a salesman



saw a nice  
ABC-book



went to  
the bookshop



was glad to have



asked to show



took (взяв) the book



3. Read and act out these dialogues.

At a computer department  
(У комп'ютерному відділі)

**Salesman:** Can I help you?

**Mike:** I'd like a computer game, please.

**Salesman:** There are many interesting games here. Which one  
are you looking for?

**Mike:** "Need for Speed".

**Salesman:** Good choice [tʃɔ:ɪs]! (Гарний вибір!)

**Mike:** How much is it?

**Salesman:** The price is ten euros (€ 10)\*.

**Mike:** Here's € 20 banknote. Thank you very much.

**Salesman:** Not at all. That's € 10 change. Come again.

### At a shoe department

**Den:** Hello, I'd like a pair of running shoes.

**Salesgirl:** Do you go in for running?

**Den:** Yes, I do.

**Salesgirl:** Try this pair **on** (*номіряйте*). They are the lightest and the most comfortable. They are very popular with our customers.

**Den:** They are too **tight** (*тісні*) for me.

**Salesgirl:** Try these ones then. They are bigger.

**Den:** How much are they?

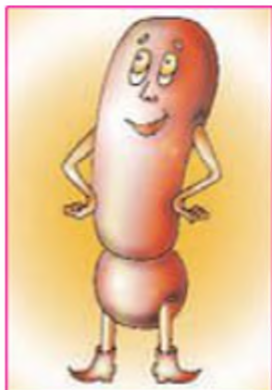
**Salesgirl:** \$30 (dollars)\*.

**Den:** Take the money, please. I think they are great. Thank you.



4. Read and say what happened at that time. You can use some words which you need in the second column on page 215.

yesterday	–	вчора
the day before		
yesterday	–	позавчора
ten days ago	–	10 днів тому
a week ago	–	тиждень тому
a month ago	–	місяць тому
last year	–	минулого року
last summer	–	минулого літа
last night	–	минулої ночі
once	–	одного разу



**Example:**

I saw “**Harry Potter**” on TV **the day before yesterday**.

\* one euro (€ 1) = six hryvnas sixty kopecks

\* one dollar (\$1) = five hryvnas 10 kopecks



5. Play a game. A teacher says where you are, you must ask something you want to buy. Use the next sentences:

- I would like to buy ...
- I need ...
- Do you have ... ?
- Please, show me ...
- Please, give me ...
- I am looking for ...

**Example:**

**T:** You are at the greengrocer's.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** I'd like to buy a kilo of pears and five carrots.

**T:** You are at the shoe department.

**P<sub>2</sub>:** Do you have black boots? And so on.



6. Look and say what you see in the picture.



7. Speak in class. Tell your classmates about the shop that is not far from your house. Use the prompt:  
**May I say? Let me add (say, tell you about ...).  
Excuse my interrupting you, but I'd like to say that ... (to add, to tell you ...).**



## IV. Reading



1. Read this true story and say what it deals with. Find new words and ask your teacher to translate them.

### The clever dog

One morning Petryk saw a black dog in the street near his house when he was on his way to school. The dog was very thin.

– Oh, poor puppy! Are you hungry? Where were you earlier? Don't worry! I will feed you every day! Look, what I have got for you! – Petryk said. And he gave his sandwich to the dog.

The next day the dog waited for Petryk at the same place. So Petryk began to feed the dog every day. He gave it some meat, fish or sausages. And the dog began to look better day after day. But one day Petryk decided to follow it.

The dog came to the baker's and began to bark. Suddenly a grey-haired old woman opened the window and said: "Oh, my lovely puppy! Here you are! I am waiting for you. Take it!" – and she gave a bun to the dog. Then our hero went to the butcher's, after that it came to the fishmonger's, and at last to the confectioner's. Salesmen were glad to meet "the poor little dog" and gave some meat, fish and even a big pastry to it.

What a clever dog it was!





2. Find the following sentences in the text.

- 1) Одного разу, ідучи до школи рано вранці, Петрик побачив на вулиці біля свого будинку чорного собаку.
- 2) І він віддав собаці свій бутерброд.
- 3) Петрик почав годувати собаку щодня.
- 4) День за днем собака почав виглядати краще.
- 5) Собака підійшов до хлібного магазину і почав гавкати.
- 6) Продавці були раді зустрічі з "бідним маленьким песиком" і дали йому трохи м'яса, риби і, навіть, велике тістечко.
- 7) Яким розумним був цей собака!



3. Complete the sentences: choose the correct item A, B, C, or D.

- 1) Once Petryk met \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a fat black dog      C. a thin black dog  
B. a thin red cat      D. a big grey dog
- 2) The boy **pitied** (*пожалів*) it and gave \_\_\_\_\_ to it.  
A. his sandwich      C. some meat  
B. a piece of cake      D. some fish
- 3) Every day Petryk met his new friend and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. greeted it      C. played with it  
B. fed it      D. talked to it
- 4) Once the boy decided to follow the dog and saw that it went to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the supermarket      C. the market  
B. the baker's      D. the butcher's
- 5) The old baker was very glad to see the dog and gave \_\_\_\_\_ to it.  
A. a big pastry      C. a sausage  
B. a fish      D. a bun



4. Say if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) The boy's name was Petro.
- 2) He had a black dog.
- 3) The dog was thin because it was ill.
- 4) The boy fed it every morning: he gave it some meat, fish or bread.
- 5) The dog began to look better and better.
- 6) The dog liked to eat therefore it came to the salesmen.
- 7) The salesmen were very glad to see the dog.
- 8) The young baker gave a bun to it.
- 9) The butcher gave the dog some meat.
- 10) This dog was very greedy.



5. a) Answer the questions, look at the picture and retell the fourth paragraph of the text.

- 1) Whom did Petryk meet in the street?
- 2) What did the boy say to the dog?
- 3) What did he begin to do?
- 4) Where did the dog go at first?
- 5) What happened there?
- 6) What shops did the dog come to?
- 7) What did salesmen do for "the poor dog"?
- 8) Was the dog clever?



b) Discuss the text in the class according to the scheme:  
say → prove → make the conclusion.  
Use the words, word-combinations and sentences:

I have read the story under the title ... ;  
This text is about ... (It deals with ...);  
The main characters are ... ;  
I like ... ; I don't like ... ;  
I think ... ; I think so because... ;  
Therefore ..., That's why ... .  
I agree with ... ; I don't agree with ... .





## V. Writing



- 1.** Work in pairs. Translate these words into English and spell them. Dictate 10 words to your classmate.

Булочна, м'ясний магазин, бакалія, овочевий магазин, рибний магазин, кондитерський магазин, супермаркет, універмаг, магазин одягу, відділ, ринок, продавати, купувати.



- 2.** Read the sentences and write them in the Past Indefinite.

- 1) We go to the fishmonger's to buy some fish.
- 2) Bread is sold at the baker's.
- 3) We buy clothes at a department store.
- 4) Salespersons show goods to the customers and give them a bill.
- 5) I do the shopping every day.
- 6) My granny wants to buy some vegetables at the market.



- 3.** Write about your shopping habits.

- 1) How often do you do the shopping?
- 2) When do you go shopping?
- 3) What do you usually buy?
- 4) Where do you go to buy some food?
- 5) Where do you go to buy some clothes, shoes and other things?
- 6) What shop did you go to yesterday?
- 7) What did you buy last time?



- 4.** Work in groups. Imagine that you are going to the picnic this week-end. Write the menu and shopping list as in the example.

## MENU

Shashlyk, baked potatoes, vegetables, sandwiches, boiled eggs.

### SHOPPING LIST

#### *At the baker's*

1. Bread

#### *At the butcher's*

1. Meat
2. Sausages
3. Eggs

#### *At the grocer's*

1. Salt
2. Ketchup
3. Fizzy drinks
4. Matches
5. Tea

#### *At the greengrocer's*

1. Potatoes
2. Cucumbers
3. Tomatoes
4. Onion



## VI. Time for Fun



### 1. Read and act out these jokes.

The saleswoman was busy with her customers when she noticed a small boy near an open box of sweets.

- Well, my boy, – she said, – what are you doing?
- Nothing, – answered the boy.
- It looks as if you were trying to take a sweet.
- You are wrong. I'm trying not to.



A mother of a little boy came to the greengrocer's.

- I asked my little son to buy two kilos of cherries. But you gave only a kilo and a half to him.
- My **scales** (*ваги*) are all right, madam. But I advise you to **weigh** [*wei*] (*зважити*) your son.





## VII. Homework



1. Write down the words and translate them into Ukrainian.

The baker's, the butcher's, the grocer's, the greengrocer's, the fishmonger's, the confectioner's, a supermarket, a department store, a clothing store, a shoe department, a market, to be sold, to buy.



2. Answer the questions. Use the verbs in the Past Simple.

**Example:**

- What **did** you **have** for supper **yesterday**?
- I **had** boiled potatoes and rissoles for supper **yesterday**.

- 1) What did you have for breakfast yesterday?
- 2) Where did you buy buns?
- 3) What kind of sports did you go in for last year?
- 4) Why did that boy cry at the toy store yesterday?
- 5) What subjects did you learn in the first form?
- 6) What did you do after classes?
- 7) What did your mother cook yesterday?
- 8) Where did your uncle and aunt live earlier?
- 9) When did the shop near your house open?
- 10) Whom did Ann paint the Valentine card for?



3. Complete the dialogue.

**At a Clothes Department**

**Salesman:** How do you do? What can I do for you?

**Customer:** ...

**Salesman:** We have a nice one.

**Customer:** ...

**Salesman:** Here it is.

**Customer:** ...

**Salesman:** Try another one. It is smaller.

**Customer:** ...

**Salesman:** I think it **fits you well** (*дуже личить Вам, пасує*).

**Customer:** ...

**Salesman:** The price is 36 hryvnas and 70 copecks.

**Customer:** ...

**Salesman:** That's three hryvnas and thirty copecks change.

**Customer:** ...

**Salesman:** Not at all. Come again.



**4.** Look at the pictures, read and fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

- 1) We bought \_\_\_\_\_ at the greengrocer's and **made** (*зробили, приготували*) a very tasty soup yesterday.
- 2) I went in for swimming last year and needed a lot of vitamins therefore I had \_\_\_\_\_ for breakfast every morning.
- 3) My sister liked \_\_\_\_\_ at a toy department very much.
- 4) They went to a clothing store and a saleswoman showed them very nice \_\_\_\_\_ that they had.
- 5) A customer asked a shop assistant at the shoe department to show \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) Maksym was hungry therefore he came to the confectioner's and bought \_\_\_\_\_.





5. Tell your classmates about the nearest department store.

When do you go shopping there?

What departments are there?

What can people buy there?

Who works there?

When does it open?

Do you like it? Why?



6. **Advertisement** (рекламне оголошення). Write an advertisement for any shop in your town. Write an address, name the things you can buy there and their prices. Draw, paint or glue pictures.



## Check yourself!



Choose the correct item **A, B, C, or D\***.

### Complete the sentences:

1. If people need bread they go to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) the butcher's                      c) the baker's  
b) the department store          d) the grocer's
2. My mum does the shopping \_\_\_\_\_ the market on Sundays.  
a) in                                      c) to  
b) on                                      d) at
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ an interesting book in the department store last week.  
a) buy                                    c) buying  
b) bought                                d) buys
4. His grandmother wanted to cook vegetable soup therefore she \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) went to the greengrocer's for vegetables yesterday  
b) goes shopping to the market in the morning  
c) needed some pastries and sweets  
d) does the shopping on Saturdays

### Find the proper item:

5. Find the **wrong** item:  
a) Meat is sold at the butcher's.  
b) We go to the confectioner's for sweets.  
c) We can buy clothes in the department store.  
d) People buy fruit at the grocer's.
6. Find the **question** to the answer:  
I need a book about sport.  
a) What are you looking for?  
b) Where do you go to buy books?  
c) What did you buy yesterday?  
d) When do you go to the bookshop?

7. Find the **answer** to the question:  
What did you do yesterday?
- I always buy food for my cat.
  - I helped my mum to do the shopping.
  - I am going to go shopping to the market.
  - I spent my summer holidays at my granny's.
8. Find the **correct** sentence:
- I go to the computer club with my friends yesterday.
  - I did go to the computer club with my friends yesterday.
  - I went to the computer club with my friends yesterday.
  - I goed to the computer club with my friends yesterday.
9. Find the word in Past **with the ending [t]**.
- played
  - translated
  - smiled
  - jumped
10. Find the **sentence in the Present Continuous Tense**.
- When did he come home after classes?
  - Where do you go for buns?
  - What does she do in the morning?
  - Why are they going to the shop?

**Choose the correct variant of the translation of the following sentence.**

11. Він запізнився вчора, тому що його бабуся захворіла.
- He were late yesterday because his granny was ill.
  - He was late yesterday because his granny was ill.
  - He did late yesterday because his granny was ill.
  - He lated yesterday because his granny was ill.

**Develop the situation.**

12. You like the T-shirt in the shop. You are going to buy it. You ask the salesman:
- How do you do?
  - How much is it?
  - How are you?
  - What's this?

## LESSONS 34-40 \*\*\* TRAVELLING



### I. Language Material



1. a) Listen and repeat the words and the sentences. Then read them on your own. Tell your friends which means of transport you would like to travel by.

#### Means of transport

##### At the railway station



This is a train.

##### On the road



These are cars.

##### At the airport



That is a plane.

##### At the port



Those are ships.



## Travelling

People can **travel by plane**. It is fast.

I like to travel **by car**. I can stop in any place.

My grandparents usually **take a trip by train**.

They **took a trip** to Paris last year. It was very interesting.

My family would like **to have a journey**.

We'd like **to travel by water**, but my brother is seasick.

Therefore we want **to travel by bus**.

He **had a voyage** during his summer holidays.

He **travelled by ship**.

### Example:

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Let me say. I would like **to travel by plane** because it is very fast. But unfortunately, we haven't got **an airport** in our town.

**P<sub>2</sub>:** As for me, I'd like **to take a trip by train**. It is slower than a plane, but I can see many places through the window. I think it is very interesting.

**P<sub>3</sub>:** May I say a few words about **travelling by car**? I think it is the best **to have a journey by car**. Cars are faster than trains. We can stop in any place.

**P<sub>4</sub>:** Friends! Tell me, please, what can be better than **travelling by ship**? As for me, I would like **to have a voyage**. Fortunately, I am not **seasick** (*страждати на морська хворобу*).



b) Read and act out the dialogue. Make up your own ones.

### At the railway station

- Good morning!
- Good morning! Can I help you?
- I would like to buy the **tickets** (*квитки*) for today's train to London.

- How many tickets do you need?
- Two, please.
- Just a moment. Let me see... Oh! Yes, we have got them.
- How much are they?
- The price is € 20 (twenty euros).
- Take the money, please.
- Thank you very much. Have a good trip!

### Ticket office



2. Work in pairs. Ask and answer as in the example.

#### Example:

P<sub>1</sub>: Vasy! Do you like to travel?

P<sub>2</sub>: Oh! Yes, I do.

P<sub>1</sub>: Did you travel by ship?

P<sub>2</sub>: Yes, I did. I made a trip from Yalta to Odesa last year. And then I travelled by bus back to Yalta.

P<sub>1</sub>: Wow! Did you like it?

P<sub>2</sub>: Yes, I did. And what about you? Did you travel by ship?

P<sub>1</sub>: No, I didn't.

P<sub>2</sub>: It's a pity.



3. a) Complete the sentences: put in over / across.

#### Move (travel, go, fly, run, swim)



We fly \_\_\_ the ocean.  
 They go \_\_\_ the mountain.  
 She steps \_\_\_ the stream.  
 A hare jumps \_\_\_ the bush.



You sail \_\_\_ the ocean.  
 I swim \_\_\_ the lake.  
 He swims \_\_\_ the river.  
 You can go \_\_\_ the field.

We can travel by plane \_\_\_ the ocean.

Pupils travelled by ship \_\_\_ the ocean last holidays.

My friends had a journey by bus \_\_\_ the mountains last month.

My uncle and aunt took a trip by car \_\_\_ the country last year.

My dream is to have a trip by plane \_\_\_ the Atlantic Ocean.

I would like to travel by ship \_\_\_ the Black Sea.



b) Make up 10 sentences from the table.

I We Helen Our friends Her uncle His friends	go(es) went travel(s) travelled take(s) took have has had	a trip a journey a voyage	by plane by car by train by water by ship	to London to England across the country over the ocean across the sea over the mountain to the sea to Kyiv	last year. last month. last holidays. every year. every summer. every Sunday. in 1995.
--	---	---------------------------------	---	---	---

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** I go by train to Kyiv every Sunday.

**P<sub>2</sub>:** Our friends travelled by water to England last holidays.

**P<sub>3</sub>:** Her uncle takes a trip by plane over the ocean every year.



c) Make up and write down some sentences of your own.



4. a) Look and say how you get to school. Why?

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** I usually get to school on foot because I live not far from the school. Sometimes I get to school by bus because it is faster.



b) Work in pairs. Ask your friend how he and the members of his family get to the Zoo (a shop, a park).

**Example:**

P<sub>1</sub>: Tetyanka! How does your grandfather get to a shop?

P<sub>2</sub>: He **rides a bike** (*їздить на мотоциклі*) to a shop.

(He rides a horse to a shop.)



**5.** Read, complete and write down the sentences.

- 1) I fly ... the ocean by plane.
- 2) Children went over the sea by ... .
- 3) My grandfather lives in a village therefore he often rides ... to the forest.
- 4) We sail across the ocean by ... .
- 5) His cousins had a trip by car ... mountain.
- 6) You can travel by ... across the country.
- 7) Oleh is a good swimmer therefore he swims ... the river easy.
- 8) Ukrainian sportsmen ... over the Atlantic Ocean last year.
- 9) I get to school ... because it is not far from my house.
- 10) My granny gets to the shop by ... .



6. Look at the puzzle and say how these people travel.

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Mr Black usually travels by plane to London.



**Mr Black**



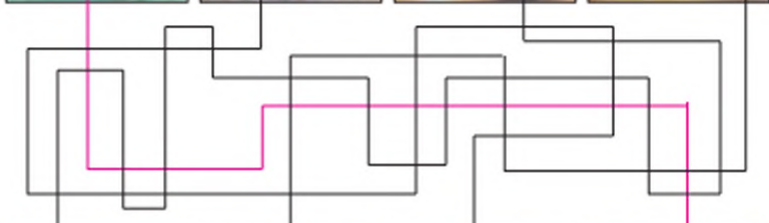
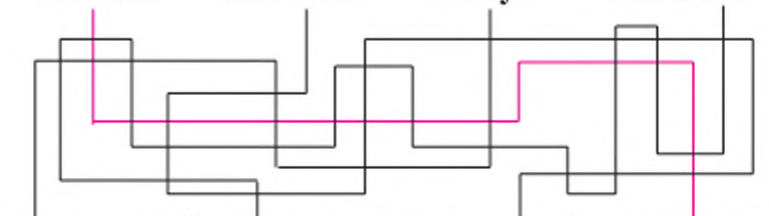
**Miss Green**



**Petryk**



**Mrs Smith**



**Kyiv**



**London**



**New York**



**Varvarivka**



7. Answer the questions and speak in class about travelling.

- 1) How can you get to Kyiv (Great Britain, the USA)?
- 2) Which means of transport are the most **comfortable** (*зручний*)?
- 3) Which means of transport are faster than others?
- 4) Do you like to travel by ship (car, plane, train, bus)? Why?
- 5) Did you travel by ship (car, plane, train, bus)? When?

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Let me start our conversation. I think all people like to travel. As for me, I like to travel by train. It is very comfortable. I was several times in Kyiv. I travelled there by train, bus and car. It was very interesting. My family went to Yalta by plane last year. But my dream is to have a voyage. I'd like to travel by ship across ... I'm sorry, I don't know how to say this in English *Тихий океан*. Help me, please.

**T:** **the Pacific Ocean**

**P<sub>2</sub>:** May I say a few words about travelling? My granny lives in Western Ukraine and we go there by car every year. We travel across fields and woods, over mountains and rivers. Our nature is beautiful. I like these trips very much.

## II. At Goose Grammateus's



1. a) Listen, repeat and say what you will do tomorrow.



### The Future Indefinite Tense

*Майбутній неозначений час дієслів*

I <b>shall</b> work.	We <b>shall</b> work.
He	You <b>will</b> work.
She } <b>will</b> work.	They <b>will</b> work.
It }	

We **shall** take a trip to Lviv **tomorrow**.

He **will** have a voyage **next summer**.

They **will** start learning English **next month**.

**Future Indefinite** (майбутній неозначений час) – часова форма дієслова, яка виражає дію, що відбудеться або відбуватиметься в майбутньому.

**Future Indefinite** утворюється з допоміжних дієслів **shall** і **will** та інфінітива основного дієслова без частки **to**.

Допоміжне дієслово **shall** вживається в першій особі одини та множини, **will** – у другій і третій особах.

We **shall** come home **at 9 o'clock in the evening**.

*Ми повернемося додому о дев'ятій вечора.*

Her parents **will** travel by car **next year**.

*Її батьки будуть подорожувати машиною наступного року.*

Але іноді дієслово **will** вживається для утворення **Future Indefinite** у всіх особах. Особливо це стосується американського варіанту англійської мови (а також Шотландії та Ірландії).

We **will** write a dictation at the English lesson **tomorrow**.

*Завтра на уроці англійської мови ми будемо писати диктант.*

I **will** meet my friends from the USA at the airport **tomorrow**.

*Завтра в аеропорту я буду зустрічати своїх друзів з США.*

В усному мовленні замість **shall** і **will** зазвичай вживається скорочена форма **'ll**.

**I'll** [aɪl] tell you about London after dinner.

**She'll** [ʃi:l] cook the tastiest breakfast for you tomorrow.

У питальній формі допоміжне дієслово ставиться перед підметом. У заперечній формі після допоміжного дієслова вживається частка **not**.

Interrogative	Negative
Shall I see you tomorrow?	I <b>shall not</b> see you tomorrow.
Shall we study next Monday?	We <b>shall not</b> study next Monday.
Will you travel next year?	You <b>will not</b> travel next year.
Will he be at home in time?	He <b>will not</b> be at home in time.
Why shall I ask him about it?	I <b>shall not</b> ask him about it.
When will they work?	They <b>will not</b> work tomorrow.



- b) Read, compare and say what you and your friends didn't do, don't do and will not do.

The negative form of Indefinite Tenses		
Past	Present	Future
<b>did + not = didn't</b> [dɪdnt]	<b>do + not = don't</b> [dəʊnt] <b>does + not = doesn't</b> [dʌzənt]	<b>shall + not = shan't</b> [ʃɑ:nt] <b>will + not = won't</b> [wəʊnt]
I <b>didn't</b> lie. You <b>didn't</b> lie. He <b>didn't</b> lie. She <b>didn't</b> lie. We <b>didn't</b> lie. You <b>didn't</b> lie. They <b>didn't</b> lie.	I <b>don't</b> lie. You <b>don't</b> lie. He <b>doesn't</b> lie. She <b>doesn't</b> lie. We <b>don't</b> lie. You <b>don't</b> lie. They <b>don't</b> lie.	I <b>shan't</b> lie. You <b>won't</b> lie. He <b>won't</b> lie. She <b>won't</b> lie. We <b>shan't</b> lie. You <b>won't</b> lie. They <b>won't</b> lie.

### Bad habits

to lie – обманювати	to swear – лаятись
to steal – красти	to quarrel – сваритися
to fight – битися	to smoke – палити
to jab – штовхатися	to spit – плювати
to be late – спізнюватись	
to shirk school – прогулювати уроки	

### Example:

**P<sub>1</sub>:** I didn't lie. I don't lie. And I shan't lie. Never! Because it is very bad!



- c) Look at the table and brush up your grammar. Read and make up the sentences in the Present Continuous Tense. When do we use the Present Continuous to tell about our plans for future?



## The Present Continuous Tense

	to be	verb + ing
I	am	listening
he / she / it	is	reading
we / you / they	are	writing

**to be going to = to plan to do**

**I am going to** travel by train **next year**.

**We are going to** take a trip to Lviv **tomorrow**.

**He is going to** have a voyage **next summer**.



2. Work in pairs. Ask and answer as in the example. Use the sentences in Present, Past and Future Tenses.

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Andriy! **What time is it now?**

**P<sub>2</sub>:** It's 25 minutes past 11.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** **What are you doing now?**

**P<sub>2</sub>:** I am reading the sentences now.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** **When do the lessons finish?**

**P<sub>2</sub>:** The last lesson finishes at half past one.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** **What do you usually do at two o'clock?**

**P<sub>2</sub>:** I usually go home after classes at two o'clock.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** **What did you do after classes yesterday?**

**P<sub>2</sub>:** I bought some bread, butter and tea yesterday.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** **What are you going to do after classes today?**

**P<sub>2</sub>:** I am going to clean the classroom after classes today because I am on duty.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** **What are you going to do in the evening?**

**P<sub>2</sub>:** I am going to play chess with my grandfather in the evening because it is Tuesday and we always play chess in the evening on Tuesdays.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** **What are you going to do after classes tomorrow?**

**P<sub>2</sub>:** I am going to ski tomorrow. The weather is fine. There is much snow. And we can ski together.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Wow! Great! **What will you do on Sunday?**

**P<sub>2</sub>:** I shall go to the skating rink. My friends and me will play hockey. ... And so on.



**3.** Morning exercises. Read and imitate the movements of animals and things together. Teach your little sister or brother this verse.

We are jumping now

Like a kangaroo!

We are going to Australia,

You can come, too.

We are **waddling**<sup>4</sup> now

Like the penguins do!

We are going to the South Pole,

You can come, too.

We are running now

Like a rocket ship!

We are going to **the Milky Way**<sup>5</sup>!

Have a good trip!



**4.** Write the sentences as in the example.

**Example:**

He would like to ride a horse to his grandmother's. – He **is going to** ride a horse to his grandmother's. He **will** ride a horse next summer.

\* waddle – йти, перевалюваючись (як качка)

\* the Milky Way – Чумацький Шлях (скупчення зірок на небі)

- 1) She would like to make a voyage.
- 2) I want to ski over the mountain.
- 3) We plan to have a trip by bus on Saturday.
- 4) They want to go to see the figure skating after classes.
- 5) My mum plans to buy me new skis tomorrow.
- 6) You'd like to sledge in the evening.
- 7) Our teacher wants to tell us about London at the next English lesson.



**5. Read and act out the dialogue.**

- Hello? It's Oleh Petrenko. Can I speak to Maksym?
- Speaking. Hi, Oleh!
- Hello, Maksym! How are you?
- Thank you, I am fine. And you?
- I am well, too. What are you doing now?
- I am doing my homework.
- And what are you going to do after that?
- Nothing. I don't know.
- I'm going to play hockey. Let's go together!
- Ah! My **hockey stick is broken** (*ключка зламана*)!
- Oops! What's a pity!.. Wait a moment! I know what we can do! My brother is at school now. You can take his stick!
- Oh, it's great! Thank you, Oleh!
- Not at all. Well. We will meet near the skating rink at 6 o'clock. Is it convenient for you?
- It's fine. See you later then, Oleh!
- So long, Maksym!



**6. Read Denys's notes and say what he will do during winter holidays.**

**Example:**

Denys will watch the film "Harry Potter" on TV on the 1st of January. He is going to do it at a quarter to five.

## January

the 1st of January	16.45	– “Harry Potter” on TV
the 2nd of January	12.00	– a visit to my grandparents
	15.30	– sledging with my sister Ann
the 3rd of January	11.00	– New Year’s party at the theatre
	16.15	– a chess match at school
the 4th of January	10.30	– hockey match in the yard
	15.50	– biathlon on TV
the 5th of January	-	– a visit to Kyiv with my parents
the 6th of January	12.00	– cleaning my room
	18.00	– visits to my godmother and godfather on Christmas Eve
the 7th of January	13.00	– Christmas dinner



**6.** Speak in class. Look what these people bought and say what they are going to (will) do.

**Example:**

- P<sub>1</sub>:** Let me start. There is a man in the picture. I see the man buying tickets at the airport. I think he is going to take a trip by plane. Maybe, he will fly over the ocean. Friends! And what do you think about it?
- P<sub>2</sub>:** I think you are right. May I say a few words about the second picture? I see a woman in it. She is buying a cabbage, carrots and other vegetables at the greengrocer’s. I think she is going to cook dinner. I think she is going to cook borshch. Maybe, she is going to meet guests. Am I right?

At the airport



At the greengrocer's



At the department store



In the toy shop



### III. Oral Practice



#### 1. Read, look and tell about the city.

We are in the city.

There are many streets and parks, schools and kindergartens, factories and hospitals, multi-storeyed buildings and shops.

Look around!

What **sights** (*визначні місця*) can we see in the city?



square(s) [skweə(z)]



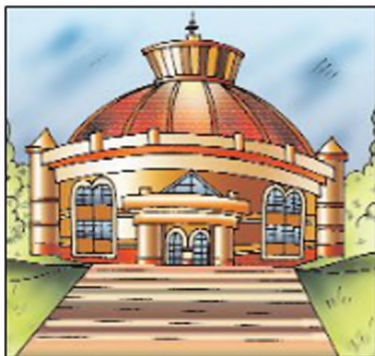
museum(s) [mju:ˈziəm(z)]



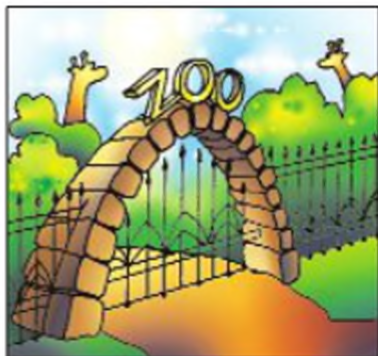
monument(s) [ˈmɒnjumənt(s)]



theatre(s) [ˈθiətə(z)]



circus(es) [sɜ:kəs(ɪz)]



zoo(s) [zu:(z)]



2. Say which Ukrainian cities you know. Tell your friends about your native city (or the city that is the nearest to your native place).

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Let me name some Ukrainian cities. They are Kyiv, Odesa, Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Lviv and others. I live in Globyno. It is a town in Poltava region. Therefore I'd like to tell you about Poltava. Poltava is very nice. There are many **streets** there. The biggest streets are Sinna, Zhovtneva, Zygina, Frunze and others. There are many nice **parks** and **squares** in Poltava. There is a large park in the centre of Poltava. It is called Korpusny Park. There are many **monuments** in Poltava. There are two **theatres** in Poltava. There are many **cinemas** there. Unfortunately, there is no **zoo** and **circus** in Poltava. I like Poltava because it is green and tidy.



3. Read, compare the tables, make up 5 sentences with these words and write them down.

**Example:**

I was in Poltava yesterday. I bought two tickets for a concert to **the** Gogol Theatre.

no article	the
cities and countries	seas, oceans and rivers
London, Great Britain Kyiv, Ukraine Washington  <b>But!!! the USA</b>	<b>the</b> Pacific Ocean <b>the</b> Atlantic Ocean <b>the</b> Black Sea <b>the</b> Sea of Azov <b>the</b> Dnipro, <b>the</b> Thames

streets, parks and squares	mountains
Pushkin Street Central Park Peremoga Park Nezalezhnosti Square	<b>the</b> Carpathian Mountains ( <b>the</b> Carpathians) <b>the</b> Crimean Mountains ( <b>the</b> Crimeans)
railway (underground) stations, airports	theatres and museums
Khreshchatyk Station Kyiv Station Boryspil Airport	<b>the</b> Lessya Ukrainka Theatre <b>the</b> Shevchenko Museum <b>the</b> Bolshoj Theatre



- 4.** Work in pairs. Develop the situation: you don't know how to get the theatre (the Zoo, museum, etc.). Ask your friend.

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Ruslan! Could you tell me how to get to the Zoo?

**P<sub>2</sub>:** You can get there by bus number 5. Go to Pushkin Stop.  
Then ask the way to the Zoo. It is not far from the bus stop.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Thank you very much.

**P<sub>2</sub>:** Not at all.



- 5.** Read and act out the dialogue.

- Excuse me, is this right way to the Korolenko Museum?
- Sorry, I think you are wrong.
- Ah! What is the name of this street?
- It's Kovpak Street.
- How can I get to the Korolenko Museum?
- It's not very far from Lenin bus stop. You can get there by bus number 20. Then go straight ahead. Take the third turning on your right.
- Thank you very much.
- Not at all.





6. a) Brush up your knowledge. Make up the sentences.

this	these	that	those



b) Develop the situation: you are a **guide** (*екскурсовод*). Make a tour of the city by bus with your friends.

Use the photos and prompts:

Look on your right (left). This (that) is... These (those) are ...

**Example:**

How do you do? I am glad to see you in our city. We shall take a little tour and you will see the main sights of our city. Have a good trip!

Look on your right. This is a monument to Taras Shevchenko. He is a great Ukrainian writer. ...



7. Speak in class. Look at the map of the centre of the city. Describe it. Consult the icons.



- theatre



- park



- hospital



- monument



- school



- zoo



- cinema

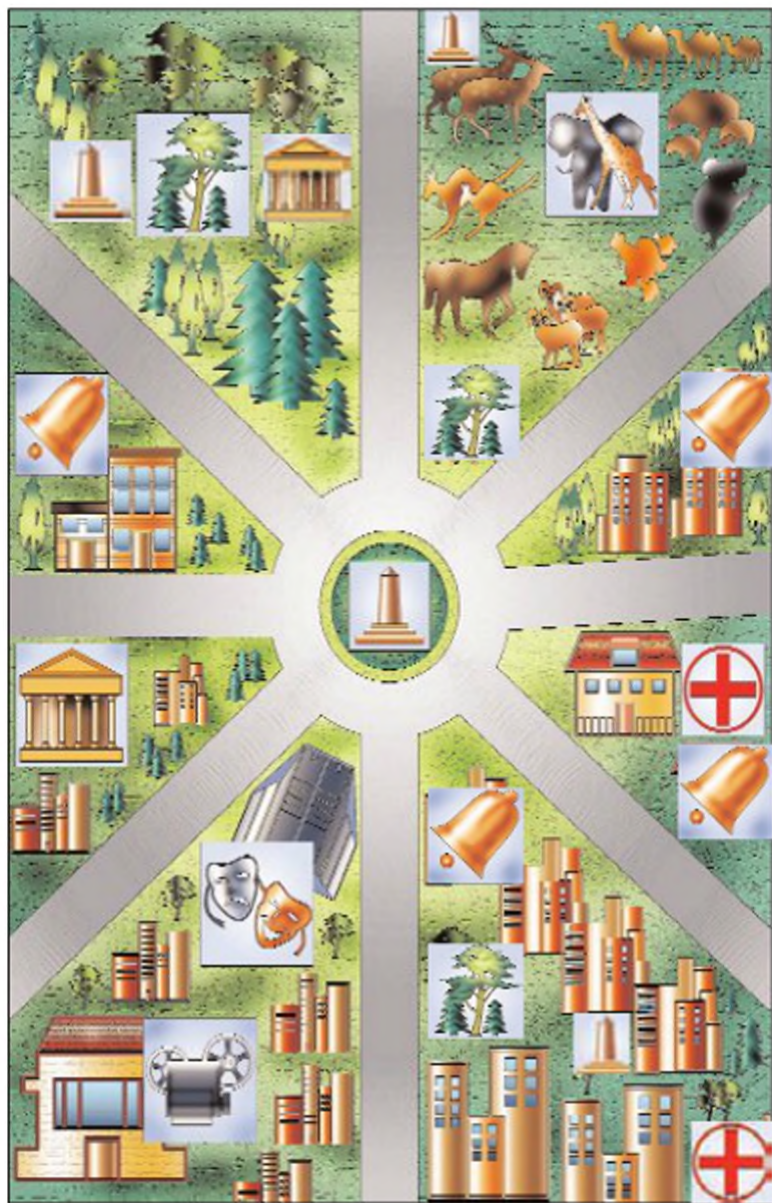


- museum

**Example:**

Let me say. I see the centre of the city in the map. There are many streets and buildings in it. There are four schools in the centre. ... And so on.

## The centre of the city





## IV. Reading



1. Read the text and say what it deals with. Find new words in the vocabulary given after the text.

### London

Look at the map of **Europe**. Find Ukraine and its **capital** Kyiv in the map. **Attention!** We are going to travel to Great Britain! We can get to London by plane, by train, by ship and even by car. Have a good trip!



London is the capital of Great Britain. It is its **political, economic and cultural** centre. London is one of the largest and most interesting cities in the world. London is situated on the river Thames. The city is very old and beautiful.

There are four **main** parts in London. They are **Westminster, the City, the West End** and the **East End**.

Westminster is the **historical** centre of London. There are many sights in this part. One of the most beautiful places is **Westminster Abbey**.



Westminster Abbey

In the **Poets' corner** you can see many monuments to great English poets and writers.

The City is the oldest part of London. There are many banks there. Many Englishmen work there.

The West End is the part where **rich** people live. It is the most beautiful part of London. There are the best **hotels**, restaurants, shops, **clubs**, parks and houses there.

The East End is the fourth main part of London. There are many factories there. The Port of London is situated there, too.

London has many sights. There are many large parks, squares, theatres and museums in London. One of the most interesting sights is **the Houses of Parliament**. There you can see famous **Big Ben**. This **tower clock** is the **symbol** of London. The **Queen** lives in **Buckingham Palace**. In London you should also visit **Trafalgar Square**, **Regent's Park**, **the British Museum** and other sights. You can get to these places by bus, train or underground.

We cannot tell you about all sights of London. The best way to know London is to visit it.



the Houses of Parliament



Buckingham Palace

### Vocabulary to the text

**Europe** – Європа  
**a capital** – столиця

**attention** – увага  
**political** – політичний

**economic** – економічний  
**cultural** – культурний  
**historical** – історичний  
**main** – основний, головний  
**rich** – багатий  
**a hotel** – готель

**a club** – клуб  
**a tower clock** – баштовий  
годинник  
**symbol** – символ  
**a queen** – королева  
**British** – англійський



**2.** Complete the sentences: choose the correct item A, B, C or D.

- 1) The capital of Great Britain is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Kyiv                                 c) Westminster  
b) Britain                               d) London
- 2) You can get to Great Britain by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) plane                                 c) plane, ship, train and car  
b) plane and ship                     d) plane, ship and train
- 3) London is situated on the river \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Dnipro                               c) Volga  
b) Thames                               d) West End
- 4) The oldest part of London is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) the City                               c) the West End  
b) Westminster                         d) the East End
- 5) The symbol of London is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Westminster Abbey               c) Clock Tower Big Ben  
b) Buckingham Palace              d) Trafalgar Square



**3.** Say if the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) We are going to travel to London.
- 2) London is the largest city in the world.
- 3) The capital of Great Britain is very young and beautiful.
- 4) London is situated on the Thames.
- 5) There are three main parts in London.

- 6) Westminster Abbey and the Poet's corner are situated in Westminster.
- 7) There are many banks in the City.
- 8) Workers and farmers live in the West End.
- 9) There is the Port of London in the East End.
- 10) You can get to any part of London by bus and trolleybus.



- 4.** Make up the plan of the text and tell your friends about London. Use the sentences below.

I have read the text under the title ...  
 It deals with ... (This text is about ... )  
 I learned much new.  
 I learned that ...  
 I read [red] that ...  
 It was interesting to learn that ...  
 It is interesting that ...



### V. Writing



- 1.** Work in pairs. Translate these words into English and spell them. Dictate 10 words to your classmate.

Транспорт, залізничний вокзал, потяг, шосе, машина, аеропорт, літак, порт, корабель, подорожувати, подорож, автобус, троллейбус, велосипед, мікроавтобус, метро, мотоцикл, їхати верхи, йти пішки, місто, музей, театр, майдан, пам'ятник, цирк, зоопарк.



- 2.** a) Copy the sentences below.  
 b) Write questions to these sentences.  
 c) Make them negative.

#### Example:

My sister gets to school on foot. – How does my sister get to school? My sister doesn't get to school on foot.

- 1) They will make a voyage to the USA next year.
- 2) He is going to bicycle to the mountain tomorrow.
- 3) My aunt went to London by car last year.



**3. Application Forms.** Read the example. You are going to the USA. You will need to fill in an application form.

**Example:**

**I. General Information.**

1. Your name in Ukrainian:

\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
(last name)                      (first name)                      (patronymic)

2. Your name in English: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Date of birth: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
(month)                      (day)                      (year)

4. Age: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Place of birth: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
(city / town / village)                      (region)                      (country)

6. Citizenship: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Sex:    male                       female

**II. Contact Information**

1. Home address: \_\_\_\_\_  
(apartment, building, and street)                      (city, village)

\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
(region)                      (country)                      (index)

2. Home telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
(city code)                      (number)

3. E-mail and/or website: \_\_\_\_\_

### III. Personal Information

1. Describe your hobbies and interests.

---

2. What do you do on a typical weekend?

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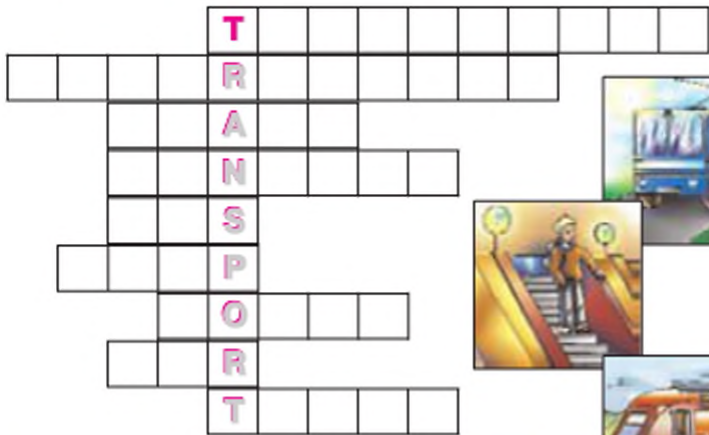
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### VI. Time for Fun



1. Fill in the crossword with the words denoting means of transport.







## VII. Homework



1. Write down the words into your vocabulary. Make up 5 sentences with them.

Means of transport, travelling, to travel, to take a trip, to have a journey, to have a voyage, a plane, a train, a car, a ship, a bus, a minibus, a trolleybus, a bicycle, an underground, a bike, to ride, to go on foot, an airport, a road, a railway station, a port, a bus stop.



2. Gallup poll. Ask your classmates what they are going to do or will do at the week-end. Write about it.

**Example:**

- Den! What are you going to do at the weekend?
- I am going to meet my friends.

I will to spend this weekend with my family. Den is going to meet his friends. Helen and Mike are going to clean their rooms. And so on.



3. Write down these sentences, make them negative, ask as many questions as you can and answer them.

**Example:**

The workers bought two railway tickets to Kyiv at the railway station five days ago.

The workers **didn't buy** two railway tickets to Kyiv at the railway station five days ago.

**Did** the workers **buy** two railway tickets to Kyiv at the railway station five days ago? – Yes, they did.

**Who bought** two railway tickets to Kyiv at the railway station five days ago? – The workers.

**What did** the workers **do** at the railway station five days ago? – They bought two railway tickets to Kyiv.

**What did** the workers **buy** at the railway station five days ago? – The tickets.

**How many tickets did** the workers **buy** at the railway station five days ago? – Two.

**What tickets did** the workers **buy** at the railway station five days ago? – Railway tickets to Kyiv.

**Where did** the workers **buy** two railway tickets to Kyiv five days ago? – At the railway station.

**When did** the workers **buy** two railway tickets to Kyiv at the railway station? – Five days ago.

- 1) My brother will visit the History Museum on Tuesday.
- 2) We travelled by car to the Crimea last summer.
- 3) There are many cinemas and theatres in Kharkiv.



**4.** Read the following sentences. Express your agreement or disagreement.

**Example:**

You live in Lviv. – No, it's false. I don't live in Lviv.

- 1) You lived in Odesa.
- 2) The capital of Ukraine is Kharkiv.
- 3) There are many museums and monuments in your city.
- 4) You get to school on foot.
- 5) You will travel by car to the Black Sea next summer.



**5.** Answer the following questions. Write an essay about Kyiv.

Is it the capital of Ukraine? Is it old or young? Is it beautiful? What river is the city situated on?

Are there many sights? What are they? Is there a zoo and a circus? What means of transport are there?

How can we get to Kyiv? Were you there? When? Do you like Kyiv? Why?



7. Find the **answer** to the question:  
How can I get to Darnytsia station?
- You won't get there by trolleybus.
  - You went there by bus.
  - You can get there by minibus number eighty-nine.
  - You are going to get there on foot.
8. Find the **correct** sentence:
- We shall go to the forest on foot last week.
  - We shall go to the forest on foot next week.
  - We will go to the forest on foot next week.
  - We'll go to the forest by foot next week.
9. Find the **negative** sentence.
- He'll call you.
  - I'd like to travel.
  - I'm busy now.
  - We shan't come.
10. Find the **sentence in the Future Indefinite Tense**.
- When will they be at the airport?
  - Where does he go every morning?
  - What did you buy at the railway station?
  - Why is Maryna going on foot to school?

**Choose the correct variant of the translation of the following sentence.**

11. Я збираюсь подорожувати у Карпатах наступного тижня.
- I'll travel over the Carpathians next week.
  - I am going to travel over the Carpathians next week.
  - I am going to travel across the Carpathians next week.
  - I am going to travel over Carpathian mountains next week.

**Develop the situation.**

12. You are at the port. Your friend from London is going to return home by ship. **At parting** (*при прощанні*) you say to him:
- Have a good trip!
  - So long!
  - Bon appetit!
  - Bless you!

## LESSONS 41-47 \*\*\* MY HOME



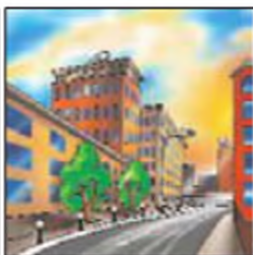
### I. Language Material



1. Look, read and say where you live. Point out your native place in the map of Ukraine.



a city



a town



a village  
(a country)

### Regions of Ukraine

Cherkasy	Kirovohrad	Sumy
Chernivtsi	Kyiv	Ternopil
Chernihiv	Luhansk	Vinnytsia
Dnipropetrovsk	Lviv	Volyn
Donetsk	Mykolaiv	Zakarpattia
Ivano-Frankivsk	Odesa	Zaporizhzhia
Kharkiv	Poltava	Zhytomyr
Khmelnyskyi	Rivne	Crimea

### Directions



### Example:

- Let me say about my native village. I live in Pishchana. It is a village in Odesa region. This region is in the south of Ukraine.
- As for me, I live in the city. My native city is Donetsk. It is in the east of Ukraine.
- May I say? I live in the town of Myrhorod. It is in Poltava region. It is situated in the centre of Ukraine.



2. Look at the scheme and tell your friends about your flat (or private house) as in the example.

**in the country =  
in a village**



**in a city / in a town**



### Example:

I live in a multi-storeyed building (**a block of flats**). My flat is on the second floor. It has all **modern conveniences** (*сучасні вигоди*): **central heating** (*центральне опалення*), **gas** (*газ*), **electricity** (*електрика*), **running cold and hot water** (*холодна та гаряча вода*) and a telephone.

Our flat isn't large. There are two rooms, a hall, a bathroom and a kitchen in it.

There is a table, four stools, a gas-cooker, a refrigerator and a cupboard in the kitchen.

There is a sofa, two armchairs, two chairs and a bookcase in the sitting-room. It is the largest room in our flat.

There are two beds, a TV set, a mirror and a **wardrobe** (*шафа для одягу*) in the bedroom.

I would like to have a larger flat because I want to have my own room. But I like our flat because it is light and cosy.



- 3.** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions as in the example. Use general questions.

### Example:

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Maksym! Do you live in the country?

**P<sub>2</sub>:** No, I don't. I live in a town.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Do you live in a block of flats?

**P<sub>2</sub>:** No, I don't. I live in a private house.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Has it all modern conveniences?

**P<sub>2</sub>:** Yes, it has.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Are there three rooms in your house?

**P<sub>2</sub>:** Yes, there are.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Have you got your own room?

**P<sub>2</sub>:** Yes, I have.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Is there a mirror in it?

**P<sub>2</sub>:** No, there isn't. ... And so on.





4. Tell your classmates about your friend's flat (house). Use the answers of Ex. 3.

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Maksym lives in a town. He lives in a private house. It has all modern conveniences. ... And so on.

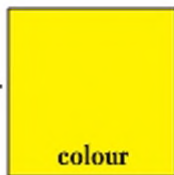
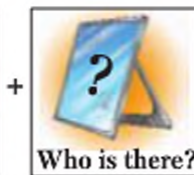


5. Guess the puzzles. Make up your own ones.

Write the first letter of each word:



.....



6. Read, complete and write down the sentences.

- 1) My grandparents live in ... .
- 2) Our flat is on the ... .
- 3) There are ... in my room.
- 4) It is ... in the right corner in my room.
- 5) You can see ... in the left corner in my sitting-room.

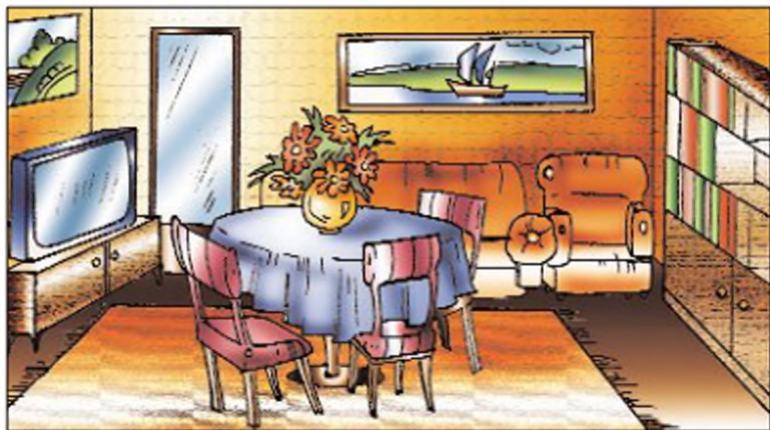


7. Speak in class. Look and describe the picture. Use the following words: **in the middle**, **on the floor**, **on the wall**, **in the right corner**, **in the left corner**.



### Example:

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Let me say a few words about this picture. I see a room in the picture. I think it is a sitting-room. ... And so on.



## II. At Goose Grammateus's



1. a) Check up your knowledge revising numerals. Read and count to 100 one by one. Pay attention to the stress (*наголос*).

### Numerals (*Числівники*)



20	–	twenty	60	–	sixty
30	–	thirty	70	–	seventy
40	–	forty	80	–	eighty
50	–	fifty	90	–	ninety
22	–	twenty-two			
41	–	forty-one			
56	–	fifty-six			
79	–	seventy-nine			
100	–	one hundred			



- b) Listen, read and practice. Make up the sentences with the numerals from 100 to 1000.

123	–	one hundred <b>and</b> twenty-three
258	–	two hundred <b>and</b> fifty-eight
479	–	four hundred <b>and</b> seventy-nine
614	–	six hundred <b>and</b> fourteen
906	–	nine hundred <b>and</b> six
1000	–	one thousand ['θaʊzənd]

Числівники англійської мови поділяються на *кількісні* та *порядкові*.

*Кількісні числівники (Cardinal Numerals)* позначають кількість предметів і зазвичай відповідають на питання **How many?** Вони бувають прості, похідні і складені.

*Прості числівники* – це числівники від 1 до 12, які не мають спеціальних закінчень. Наведіть приклади.

*Похідні числівники* – це числівники від 13 до 19, що мають суфікс **-teen** (два наголоси: на першому складі та суфіксі **-teen**) і назви десятків, що мають ненаголошений суфікс **-ty**. Наведіть приклади.

*Складені числівники* – це десятки з одиницями та вище 100.

У складених числівниках (від 100 і більше) перед десятками (а якщо немає десятків, то перед одиницями) вживається слово **and**, яке зазвичай вимовляється [ən] або [n].

Числівники **a hundred** (100) та **a thousand** ['θaʊzənd] (1000) пають у множині не мають закінчення, якщо перед ними стоїть інший числівник.

**How many** pupils are there in the assembly hall?

There are **five hundred and forty-six** (546) pupils there.

**How many** pages did Maksym read yesterday?

He read **two hundred and seventy-nine** (279) pages yesterday.

**How many** students will begin to work at schools in Kharkiv region next year?

**One thousand** young teachers will begin to work at schools in Kharkiv region next year.

В англійській мові *дати* позначаються наступним чином:

**1703** (17|03) – They met in **seventeen-oh-three**.

**1812** (18|12) – It was in **eighteen twelve**.

**1976** (19|76) – He was born in **nineteen seventy-six**.

But! **2013** – I will be a student in **two thousand and thirteen**.



2. Read the counting rhyme and say which numbers are even and odd.

Even numbers:	⋮	23, 12, 3, 100, 46, 11, 5, 7,
Two, four, six;	⋮	
Odd numbers	⋮	17, 18, 96, 35, 51, 6, 1, 62,
I can mix.	⋮	
Three, five, one –	⋮	74, 88, 15, 29, 138, 19, 264,
It is fun!	⋮	99, 343, 2, 777, 529, 1000.



3. a) Say your address and phone number.

**Example:**

**My telephone number** is 7480322 (seven, four, eight, zero, three, two, two (double two)).

**My address is:** flat number 98 (ninety-eight), 9 Lenin Street, Romny, Sumy region.

b) Tell your teacher your friend's address and telephone number.

**Whose?**

**Andriy's** address

**Oleh's** phone number

**those pupils'** classroom

**Natalka's** house

**his sister's** room

**my friends'** flats

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Ruslan! What is your phone number?

**P<sub>2</sub>:** My phone number is 653210 (six, five, three, two, one, zero).

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Olena Havrylivna! May I say? Ruslan's number is 653210.



4. Answer the following questions.

- 1) How many months has a year?
- 2) How many days has February?

- 3) How many days has a year?
- 4) How many days has a leap year?
- 5) How many days has February in a leap year?
- 6) How many flats are there in your block of flats?
- 7) How old are you? When were you born?
- 8) How old is your mother? When was she born?
- 9) How old is your grandmother? When was she born?
- 10) How many days are there in May?
- 11) How many regions are there in Ukraine?
- 12) How many pupils are there in your class?
- 13) How many boys are there in your class?
- 14) How many girls are there in your class?
- 15) There were one thousand people on board of the ship. Then two hundred and thirty-four ones **landed** (зіїшли на берег). How many people are there now?



5. a) Work in pairs. Read and compare. Ask and answer.

<b>many</b>		<b>much (= a lot of ...)</b>	
<b>we can count them</b>		<b>we cannot count them</b>	
pens	houses	water	bread
flowers	flats	snow	butter
berries	towns	grass	sugar
trees	cities	money	milk
cats	villages	time	homework
foxes	regions	ice-cream	light

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** **How many** flats are there in this block of flats?

**P<sub>2</sub>:** There **are many** flats in this block of flats.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** **How much** light is there in the sitting-room?

**P<sub>2</sub>:** There **is much** light in the sitting-room.



b) Read and fill in **much/many**.

- 1) There are ... books in the book-case.
- 2) I had ... free time yesterday.
- 3) I have got ... pencils at home.
- 4) ... people live in private houses.
- 5) There is ... snow on the road today.

**BUT!!!**

**How much is it?** – Скільки це коштує?

**How much is this table?** – Скільки коштує цей стіл?

**How much are those chairs?** – Скільки коштують ті стільці?

**How much are they?** – Скільки вони коштують?



**6. Mathematical Trick** (математичний фокус).  
Read and try on your own.

**Think** (загадай) any number.

**Add** (додай) fifteen. **Subtract** (відними) eight.

Add (+) twenty-one. Subtract (-) **the number you thought** (число, що ти загадав). Add (+) two.

**Divide** (поділи) by three. **Multiply** (помнож) by two.

Add (+) seventy-six. Subtract (-) sixty-three.

Multiply (x) by three. Add (+) one.

You have got one hundred!



**7. Read and act out the dialogues. Make up your own ones.**

- Hullo! This is Ann Andruk. May I speak to Natalka?
- She isn't at home. **Can I take a message?** (Щось переказати?)
- Please, ask her to call me at 134-20-39.

- Hello!
- Hullo! ... I am sorry... I think I've got the wrong number.  
(Мене неправильно з'єднали.)
- What number are you calling?
- 357-44-63.
- **You have the wrong number.**
- Sorry.
- It's OK.



### III. Oral Practice



1. Read the poem and tell your friends where you live. Where would you like to live? Why?

Many people live in the country  
 Where the houses are very small.  
 Many people live in the city  
 Where the buildings are very tall.  
 But in the country where the houses are small,  
 The gardens are very big.  
 And in the city where the buildings are tall,  
 There are no gardens at all.  
 Where would you like to live?

#### Example:

- P<sub>1</sub>:** May I tell you about my house? I live in the country. My village is in Vinnytsia region. It is situated in the centre of Ukraine. I like to live there. I live in a private house. It hasn't all modern conveniences but there is a big garden and a kitchen garden in its yard. There are many apple-trees and pear-trees in the garden. There are many tomatoes, carrots, cucumbers, potatoes, onion and cabbages in the kitchen garden. So we always have fresh vegetables and fruit. We keep poultry and domestic animals. We have got twenty-three chickens, five hens, a cock, a cow and two goats. I like to feed them very much. I love my home and I don't want any one.



2. Speak in class. Look at the picture and say what domestic animals we can keep in a private house and in a flat. What pet have you got? What do you do for it?



**Example:**

- P<sub>1</sub>:** Let me say. I see a dog and a cat in the picture. We can keep them both in a private house and in a flat. I have no pets, but I would like to have a dog. I can feed and walk it.
- P<sub>2</sub>:** May I add? There is a cow in the picture. My granny also has got a cow. She lives in a village. I have got a hamster and fish at home. I feed them every day. But I hope to have a cat because it is bigger than hamsters and fish and I can play with it. ... And so on.



3. Look at the pictures and tell your friends how you help your mother about the house.

I tidy up (clean) my room every week.



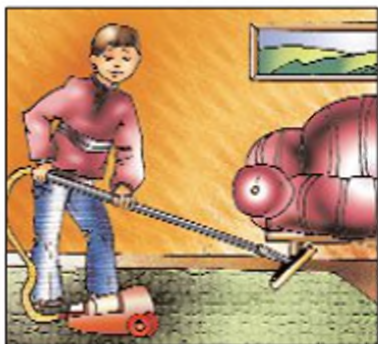
to put things  
in their places



to wet a duster  
and dust a room



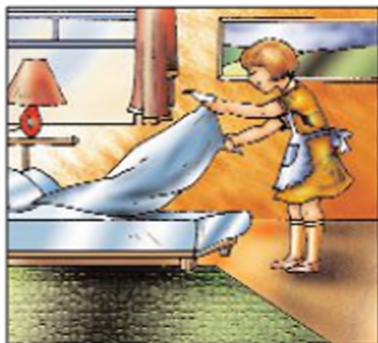
to sweep a floor



to vacuum a carpet



to mop the floor



to change bed-clothes





to water flowers



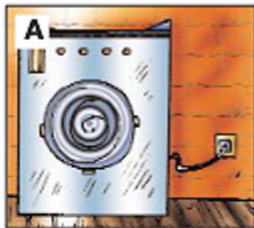
to wash the dishes



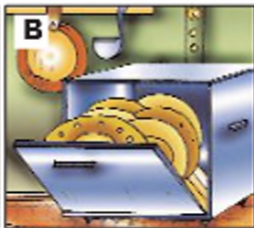
to dry the dishes

4. Look and match what we use these things for.

Domestic electric appliances [ə'plaiənsɪz]



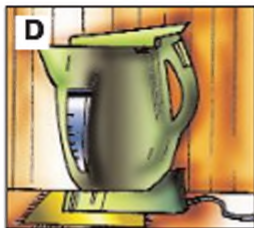
a washing machine



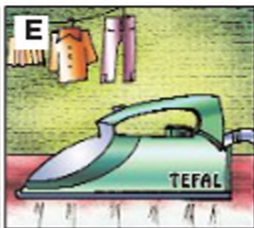
a dishwasher



a microwave



an electric kettle



an iron



a vacuum cleaner



a food processor



a tape recorder



a TV-set

- |                                  |                        |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) to boil water very quickly    | 6) to wash the dishes  |
| 2) to watch TV                   | 7) to listen to music  |
| 3) to cook food (fry and boil)   | 8) to wash the clothes |
| 4) to vacuum carpets and mats    | 9) to iron the clothes |
| 5) to prepare food (cut and mix) |                        |

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** May I say a few words about **domestic electric appliances**. They help us to do housework. This is a **washing machine** in picture A. We use it **to wash the clothes (8)**. I have got a **washing machine** at home.



- 5.** Work in pairs. Develop the situation: you would like to go to play football with your friend. But he is busy. He is cleaning his room. Make up your dialogue.

**Example:**

- Hi, Den!
- Hello, Vadym!
- What are you doing? Let's go to the yard. The boys are going to play football.
- Ooh! I cannot! I am cleaning my room.
- No problem! I can help you.
- I am putting my things in their places. Then I am going to dust a room. What do you want to do?
- I can vacuum a carpet. Where is your vacuum cleaner?
- It is in the corner in the bedroom. Then I will ... And you? ...
- I will ...



- 6.** Play a mime game "Housework". Your classmate is doing the actions without any words. Guess what he is doing.

**Example:**

- Look at him! He is mopping a floor.
- You are wrong.
- No, he isn't. He is sweeping a floor!
- You are right.



7. Speak in class. Tell your friends about your week-end.

**Example:**

- P<sub>1</sub>:** Let me start the talk. I get up at 9 o'clock at the week-end. I do my morning exercises. I wash myself, clean my teeth, make my bed and dress myself. We have breakfast at 10 o'clock. Then we clean our flat. I dust the rooms. ...
- P<sub>2</sub>:** Sorry, Maksym! May I interrupt you? How many rooms have you got? ... And so on.



**IV. Reading**



1. Read the text and say what it deals with. Find new words in a dictionary or ask your teacher.

**Great Britain**

The official name of Great Britain is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and **Northern Ireland** [ˌnɔːðənˈaɪələnd]. It is situated on the **British Isles** [ˌbrɪtɪʃˈaɪləz] which consist of two large **islands** [ˈaɪləndz], Great Britain and Ireland. The British Isles lie to the north-west of **Europe** [ˈjuərəp]. They are separated from the continent by the English Channel and the North Sea. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. Their territory is two hundred and forty-four square kilometres.

The capital of the United Kingdom is London. The UK (United Kingdom) consists of four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

England, the central part, occupies the most of the island of Great Britain. It is the largest region of the UK. The capital of England is London. The national symbol of England is a red rose.

To the west lies Wales. It is the country of lakes and waterfalls. Cardiff is the main city of Wales. The national symbol of Wales is a **daffodil** [ˈdæfədɪl].

In the north of Great Britain the third part of the country, Scotland, is situated. It is the most mountainous region with the highest peak, Ben Nevis. Therefore Scotland is called Highlands. It is the region of mountains, rivers, small towns and villages. It also has the most famous lake in the world – Loch-Ness. Some people think a large monster lives there. The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh. The national symbol of this country is a **thistle** [ˈθɪsəl].

The fourth part, the Northern Ireland, is located in the north of the second island, Ireland. The capital of the Northern Ireland is Belfast. The national symbol is a shamrock.

Point out the regions of the UK and their capitals on the map.

Look at the national flag of the UK. It is known as the Union Jack and has its history. It began in 1603. Four hundred and five years ago Scotland was joined to England and Wales. The crosses on the flag symbolize union of these countries.



Great Britain is a country of forests and plains. There are no high mountains in this country. The rivers of Great Britain are not long. The most important of them are the Thames and the Severn. The Severn is the longest river of Great Britain. The Thames is the deepest one. The capital of the United Kingdom, London, stands on the bank of the Thames.

As the country is surrounded by many seas there are many ports at the seaside. The greatest ones are London, Glasgow, Plymouth and others.

Great Britain is very beautiful country with old traditions.



a red rose



a daffodil



a thistle



a shamrock





**2.** Complete the sentences: choose the correct item A, B, C or D.

- 1) Great Britain is situated on \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) the British Isles                      c) the British Islands  
b) the British Isle                        d) the continent of Europe
- 2) The UK is separated from the continent by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) the Irish Sea                            c) the English Channel  
b) the Atlantic ocean                      d) the Thames
- 3) The United Kingdom consists of \_\_\_\_\_ parts.  
a) two                                        c) three  
b) four                                        d) five
- 4) The largest region of the UK is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Scotland                                c) Northern Ireland  
b) Wales                                      d) England
- 5) The capital of Wales is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Edinburgh                                c) Belfast  
b) Cardiff                                    d) London



**3.** Say if the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) The official name of Great Britain is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- 2) The British Isles lie to the south-east of Europe.
- 3) The territory of the UK is 345 km<sup>2</sup> (square kilometres).
- 4) England is the central part and it occupies all the island of Great Britain.
- 5) The national symbol of England is a red shamrock.
- 6) Wales lies to the north of England.
- 7) The highest peak of Great Britain, Ben Nevis, is in Scotland.
- 8) The capital of the Northern Ireland is Belfast.
- 9) The national flag of the UK is called the Black Jack.
- 10) The Thames is the longest river of Great Britain.



**4.** Make up the plan of the text and tell your friends about the UK. Use the sentences on page 110 (ex. 4).



## V. Writing



1. a) Translate these words into English.  
b) Work in pairs. Dictate your classmate the English words from Ex. 1 (a) and spell them.  
c) Make 3 sentences with the words from Ex. 1 (a).

Велике місто (мегаполіс), місто (містечко), село, область, схід, захід, північ, південь, кухня, вітальня, спальня, ванна кімната, стіл, стілець, табурет, плита, холодильник, кухонна шафа, книжкова шафа, шафа для одягу, дзеркало, диван, крісло, ліжка, телевізор, магнітофон, кухонний комбайн, мікрохвильова піч, пилосос, пральна машина, праска, посудомийна машина, електрочайник, прати, прибирати, прасувати, мити посуд, витирати пил, мити підлогу, підмітати.



2. a) Copy the sentences below.  
b) Write questions to these sentences.  
c) Make them negative.

### Example:

Mary is mopping the floor in the kitchen. – Where is Mary mopping the floor? Mary isn't mopping the floor in the kitchen.

- 1) My grandparents lived in the town of Horodyshche in Cherkasy region five years ago.
- 2) I am vacuuming the carpet in the sitting-room now.
- 3) My mummy always uses a microwave to cook fried chicken.



3. Imagine the situation: you receive guests from Great Britain. What sights can they visit in your native town? Work in groups to make up the best plan of cultural events for your English friends.



4. Write a letter to your penfriend and tell him / her about your flat (house). Read the example.

25 Mill Street  
Santa Rosa, CA 95405  
March 13, 2007

Dear Olenka,

I hope that you had a nice time in Kyiv in your winter holiday. Did it snow much? I took your photos to school today. Everybody liked Kyiv.

We have got a new flat. It is in a three-storeyed building. We live on the ground floor. There is a kitchen, a dining room, a hall and five rooms there. The flat is very light and comfortable. We like it very much.

Love,  
Lisa

## VI. Time for Fun



1. Play a game "Fairy road".

You need:

- two counters (*фішки*)
  - a dice (*кубик для гри*).
- Roll the dice and go.





Name the thing in the picture and spell or write the word.  
 The right answer – step forward.  
 The wrong one – step back.





## VII. Homework



1. a) Read the verse.

This is the key of the **kingdom**\*:  
 In that kingdom there is a city.  
 In that city there is a town.  
 In that town there is a street.  
 In that street there is a **lane**\*.  
 In that lane there is a yard.  
 In that yard there is a house.  
 In that house there is a room.  
 In that room there is a bed.  
 In that bed there is a basket.  
 In that basket there are many flowers.



- b) Make your own verse about where you live. Start with:

This is the map of Ukraine:  
 In that map there is the *Ivano-Frankivsk* region...



2. Answer the questions and write the answers.

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1) How old are you?                       | 4) What is your address? |
| 2) How old is your granny?                | 5) When were you born?   |
| 3) How old is your mum?                   | 6) What time is it now?  |
| 7) What is your phone number?             |                          |
| 8) How many regions are there in Ukraine? |                          |



3. Write down these sentences, make them negative, ask as many questions as you can and answer them.

- Maksym tidies up his room every day.
- I helped my grandmother to gather fruit last year.
- There is a hot kettle on the gas-cooker in the kitchen.

\* kingdom – королівство

\* lane – провулок



4. Write 10 sentences about what your parents do about the house. Do you help them?



5. Make a dialogue. Develop the situation: your friend is in your flat for the first time. Show it to him.

**Example:**

- This is our kitchen. Here we have meals.
- What's that?
- That is a microwave. We use it to cook food.
- It's nice.
- Do you like our sitting-room?
- Yes, I do. Nice wardrobe.
- Yes, it is. We bought it last month. ... And so on.



6. Competition. Make a map of Ukraine and your native region.



**Check yourself!**



**Choose the correct item A, B, C, or D\*.**

**Complete the sentences:**

1. There are many private houses in \_\_\_\_ of Ukraine.
 

a) the towns	c) the villages
b) the cities	d) the capital
2. Chernihiv region is \_\_\_\_ the north of Ukraine.
 

a) in	c) at
b) on	d) from
3. There is \_\_\_\_ ice-cream in the refrigerator.
 

a) many	c) twenty-six
b) much	d) three
4. My grandfather was born in \_\_\_\_ (1952).

- a) one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two
- b) one-nine-five-two
- c) ninety fifty-two
- d) nineteen fifty-two

**Find the proper item:**

5. Find the **wrong** item:
- a) An iron is a thing that you use for making clothes clean.
  - b) A tape recorder is a piece of electrical equipment that can play music and songs.
  - c) A vacuum cleaner is a machine that cleans floors.
  - d) A washing machine is a machine for washing clothes.
6. Find the **question** to the answer:  
Three hundred and sixty-six.
- a) How many days has a leap year?
  - b) How many weeks has a year?
  - c) How many days has a year?
  - d) How many villages are there in Ukraine?
7. Find the **answer** to the question:  
How old are you?
- a) I am in the seventh form.
  - b) I was born in nineteen ninety-six.
  - c) I am thirteen.
  - d) I live in the fifth floor.
8. Find the **correct** sentence:
- a) He mops the floor yesterday.
  - b) I shall dusting a room.
  - c) You vacuumed the carpet last Tuesday.
  - d) They are washing the dishes every day.
9. Find the **derived** (похідний) **numeral**.
- a) eleven
  - b) eighteen
  - c) twenty-nine
  - d) two hundred and seventy-four
10. Find the sentence in **the Present Continuous Tense**.
- a) When will the boys put things in their places?
  - b) Where is Olenka sweeping the floor?
  - c) How many dishes did you dry in the morning?
  - d) Why did Maryna change bed-clothes?

**Choose the correct variant of the translation of the following sentence.**

11. Я прибираю свою кімнату щовечора.
- I am cleaning my room now.
  - I cleaned my room in the evening.
  - I will tidy up my room in the evening.
  - I tidy up my room every evening.

**Develop the situation.**

12. You are at the department store. You see a very nice cap. You want to know the price. You ask the salesman:
- What's this!
  - How old is it?
  - How much is it?
  - What would you like?

The key to the exercises: 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d, 5-a, 6-a, 7-c, 8-c, 9-b, 10-b, 11-d, 12-c.

## LESSONS 48-54 \*\*\* HOLIDAYS



### I. Language Material



1. Look and answer Mr Parrot's questions.

- Look at picture 1 (2, 3...). What holiday is it?
- When do we celebrate it?
- What do we wish each other this day?
- What do we do this day?
- Do you like this holiday? Why?



New Year



Christmas



St. Valentine's Day



**The Day  
of the Defenders  
of Motherland**



**Women's Day**



**Easter**  
Easter eggs  
Easter cake



**Victory Day**



**Independence  
Day**



**The Day  
of Knowledge**

**Example:**

- 1) This holiday is New Year.
- 2) We celebrate it on the first of January.
- 3) We wish each other "Happy New Year!" this day.
- 4) We decorate a New Year Tree and invite guests this day. We have a holiday dinner. We dance and sing New Year songs. We give presents to each other.
- 5) I like New Year very much because Father Frost brings us presents. I like this holiday because I don't need to go to bed at night. I like it because all people are happy this day.



2. Read, match and say what the difference between Ukrainian and English holidays is.

**Christmas.** It is Jesus Christ's birthday. Englishmen celebrate Christmas on the 25th of December. They cook a **roast turkey** (*смажена індичка*). English boys and girls **hang** (*вішають*) the **stockings** (*панчохи*) on their beds. At night Santa Claus comes. He puts presents into these stockings.

**Easter.** It is a day when people celebrate Jesus Christ's **resurrection** [*rezə'gækʃən*] (*воскресіння*) after his **death** (*смерті*). Englishmen celebrate this holiday between March, 22 and April, 25. It is always on Sunday. **Easter Bunny** brings chocolate eggs – Easter eggs. Easter Bunny is a fairy rabbit. He hides Easter eggs in the house and in the garden. And English boys and girls look for them.

**Mother's Day.** On Mother's Day English children help their mothers at home and give them cards and presents. Englishmen celebrate Mother's Day on the 26th of March.

**Halloween.** It is a day when **evil** [*i:vl*] **spirits** (*зли духи*) come. They are **witches** [*wɪtʃɪz*] (*відьми*) and **ghosts** [*gəʊsts*] (*примари*). English children aren't afraid of them. Oh! English boys and girls even dress as witches and ghosts. They make **lanterns** (*ліхтари*) of **pumpkins** (*гарбузів*) and **frighten** (*лякають*) other people.



**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Let me say what the difference between Ukrainian and English holidays is. Picture C symbolizes the holiday called Christmas. We celebrate it on the 7th of January in Ukraine and Englishmen do it on the 25th of December.

**P<sub>2</sub>:** Let me add a few words. In Ukraine Father Frost brings presents to children on a New Year's Day. And in the UK Santa Claus brings presents to English boys and girls at Christmas.



3. Work in pairs with the calendar. Ask and answer as in the example.

2007

	January	February	March	April	May	June
Mo	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
Tu	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
We	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
Th	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
Fr	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
Sa	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
Su	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24

	July	August	September	October	November	December
Mo	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31
Tu	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25
We	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26
Th	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27
Fr	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28
Sa	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29
Su	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30

**Example:**

- P<sub>1</sub>: When do we celebrate New Year?  
 P<sub>2</sub>: We celebrate it on the 1st of January.  
 P<sub>1</sub>: Which day of the week does the 1st of January come on in 2007 (two thousand and seven)?  
 P<sub>2</sub>: Just a moment. Let me see... OK. It is on Monday. But it is a day off.  
 P<sub>1</sub>: When do you celebrate your birthday? ... And so on.



4. Read and say what is wrong.

**Example:**

Ukrainians celebrate Easter on Friday this year. – No, it's wrong. We always celebrate Easter on Sunday in Ukraine.

- 1) We celebrate Victory Day on the 9th of March.
- 2) There are such holidays as New Year, Christmas and the Day of the Defenders of Motherland in January.



- 3) I had my birthday party yesterday.
- 4) The boys of our class are going to congratulate the girls on Women's Day tomorrow.
- 5) It was very hot on St. Valentine's Day last year.



5. a) Read and make up the affirmative, interrogative and negative sentences.

<b>to have</b>		
<b>Past</b>	<b>Present</b>	<b>Future</b>
I he she it we you they } <b>had</b>	I we you they } <b>have got</b>  he she it } <b>has got</b>	I we } <b>shall have</b>  he she it you they } <b>will have</b>
<p><b>Had</b> I a dictionary yesterday?</p> <p><b>Had</b> she many birthday presents last year?</p> <p><b>Had</b> we a New Year Tree two years ago?</p>	<p><b>Have I got</b> a TV set at home?</p> <p><b>Has he got</b> any sisters?</p> <p><b>Have we got</b> computers at school?</p>	<p><b>Shall I have</b> a day off tomorrow?</p> <p><b>Will she have</b> five lessons next Friday?</p> <p><b>Shall we have</b> a dictation next week?</p>
<p>You <b>had not</b> a pen yesterday.</p> <p>She <b>had not</b> a pet last month.</p> <p>They <b>had not</b> letters last week.</p>	<p>You <b>have not got</b> a brother.</p> <p>She <b>has not got</b> a pet.</p> <p>They <b>have not got</b> a book about Lviv.</p>	<p>You <b>will not have</b> lessons tomorrow.</p> <p>She <b>will not have</b> time next Monday.</p> <p>We <b>shall not have</b> tests next month.</p>

<b>to be</b>		
<b>Past</b>	<b>Present</b>	<b>Future</b>
I } he } } <b>was</b> she } it }  we } you } } <b>were</b> they }	I <b>am</b>  he } she } } <b>is</b> it }  we } you } } <b>are</b> they }	I } we } } <b>shall be</b>  he } she } } <b>will be</b> it } you } they }
<b>Was</b> I in the fifth form last year? <b>Was</b> she merry at the last party? <b>Were</b> we in time yesterday?	<b>Am</b> I on duty today? <b>Is</b> she twenty-five years old? <b>Are</b> we friends?	<b>Shall</b> I <b>be</b> a student in 2015? <b>Will</b> she <b>be</b> in Kyiv next month? <b>Shall</b> we <b>be</b> on duty next week?
You <b>were not</b> busy yesterday. She <b>was not</b> at home last Wednesday. They <b>were not</b> late last week.	You <b>are not</b> right. He <b>is not</b> my classmate. They <b>are not</b> lazy.	You <b>will not be</b> present tomorrow. She <b>will not be</b> free next Monday. We <b>shall not be</b> at school next week.



**b)** Say the sentences in the past and in the future.

**Example:**

I **have got** many presents on my birthday this year. – I **had** many presents on my birthday last year. I **will have** many presents on my birthday next year.

- 1) Borys has got many balloons at his birthday party today.
- 2) Tom and John celebrate Easter in London this year.

- 3) I am at the New Year's party for the first time.
- 4) Children congratulate their mums with flowers on Mother's Day.
- 5) There are many toys in the Christmas tree this year.



6. Read and act out the dialogue. Make up your own one.

- Hello, Mike. This is Jane.
- Hullo, Jane. How are you?
- Thank you, I am fine. I am calling to congratulate you. Happy birthday!
- Thank you, Jane!
- I want to wish you lots of joy. Be happy and healthy! Good luck! And have a nice day!
- Thank you, Jane! Can you come to my birthday party on Saturday afternoon?
- Of course.
- Oh, it's great! See you on Saturday, then. So long, Jane!
- So long, Mike!



7. Speak in class about your favourite holiday.

- 1) Do you like holidays?
- 2) What is your favourite holiday?
- 3) When is this holiday celebrated?
- 4) Do you celebrate it?
- 5) Do you have a party at home or at school this day?
- 6) Do you invite your friends to this party?
- 7) Do you give presents to your parents and friends this day?
- 8) Do your parents and friends give presents to you this day?
- 9) What do you do this day? Do you dance (sing, eat sweets and cake) this day?
- 10) Do you **have a good time** (*весело проводити час*) this day?

## II. At Goose Grammateus's



1. Read, compare and answer Goose Grammateus's questions.



**What time** is it now?

**When** does the lesson start?

What did you do **before** classes?

What do you do **during** your lesson?

What are you going to do **after** classes?

What will you do **on** Sunday?

**When** were you born?

What did you do **in** the morning?

### Prepositions of Time

**past**



**to**

It is ten minutes **past** 12.

It's a quarter **past** 11.

It's half **past** 2.

It's twenty minutes **to** 10.

It's five minutes **to** 4.

**at**



I get up **at** 9 o'clock.

My mum comes home **at** ten minutes past 6.

I have dinner **at** noon.

Mike has a party **at** 7 o'clock.

My kitten doesn't sleep **at** night.

**on**



St. Valentine's Day is **on** the 14th of February.

My birthday is **on** the 17th of September.

We celebrate Christmas **on** January, the 7th.

They had a New Year's party **on** Friday.

Oleh has English lessons **on** Mondays.

in



I was born **in** 1996. My birthday is **in** May.  
 My mum was born **in** summer **in** 1976.  
 My dad gets up early **in** the morning.  
 Jane does her homework **in** the evening.  
 We had a Xmas dinner **in** the afternoon.

before



during



after

I had breakfast **before** classes.  
 We write dictations **during** our English lesson.  
 My teacher speaks English **during** the lesson.  
 I read English texts **during** my English lesson.  
 Pupils go home **after** classes.

**by ... = not later than ...**

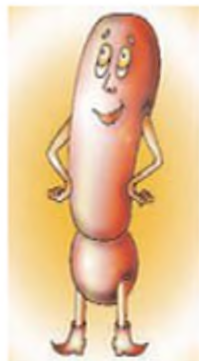
He is going to come back **by** 3 o'clock.  
 The lessons are over **by** 1.45 (one forty-five).  
 Return me this book **by** next Friday.

**for ... (how long?)**

We had holidays **for** 2 weeks.  
 Bake potatoes in oven **for** 1 hour.

**in ... = at the end of ...**

I can be there **in** a minute.  
 I am going to have a birthday party **in** 3 days.



**2.** Look and say what time it is now. What do you usually do at this time?

**Example:**

It's half **past** 9. (It's nine thirty).  
 I usually have a lesson **at** half **past** nine **in** the morning.  
 I usually go to bed **at** half **past** nine **in** the evening.





3. Revise **ordinal numerals** (*порядкові числівники*), read and write the dates when the members of your family were born.

1 <sup>st</sup> – first	10 <sup>th</sup> – tenth
2 <sup>nd</sup> – second	11 <sup>th</sup> – eleventh
3 <sup>rd</sup> – third	12 <sup>th</sup> – twelfth*
4 <sup>th</sup> – fourth	13 <sup>th</sup> – thirteenth
5 <sup>th</sup> – fifth*	20 <sup>th</sup> – twentieth*
6 <sup>th</sup> – sixth	21 <sup>st</sup> – twenty-first
7 <sup>th</sup> – seventh	30 <sup>th</sup> – thirtieth*
8 <sup>th</sup> – eighth	34 <sup>th</sup> – thirty-fourth
9 <sup>th</sup> – ninth	65 <sup>th</sup> – sixty-fifth*
146 <sup>th</sup> – one hundred and forty-sixth	
375 <sup>th</sup> – three hundred and seventy-fifth*	
999 <sup>th</sup> – nine hundred and ninety-ninth*	

\* Pay attention: -ve changes into -f and -y changes into -ie before **th**

**Example:**

My dad was born on the thirty-first of May in 1974 (nineteen seventy-four).



4. Work in pairs. Ask your friend some questions. Start with **When** or **How long**. Pay attention to the prepositions of time in your answers.

**Example:**

P<sub>1</sub>: **When** do we celebrate the Day of Knowledge?

P<sub>2</sub>: We celebrate it **on** the first of September.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** How long were you in a holiday camp?

**P<sub>2</sub>:** I was there for two months.



**5.** Read and act out the dialogue.

**Petro:** Ви не підкажете котра година?

**John:** Sorry, I don't understand. I don't speak Ukrainian.

**Petro:** Oh, you speak English. Are you from the USA?

**John:** No, I am not. I am from London, Great Britain.

**Petro:** Could you tell me what time it is now?

**John:** It's ten to four.

**Petro:** Thank you. Have you ever been to our country before?

**John:** Yes, I have. I am here for the third time. ... Sorry. Could you explain it to me? I know you marked Women's day yesterday. I think this monument is to a man. But there are so many flowers there!

**Petro:** This is the monument to Taras Shevchenko. He is a great Ukrainian poet. He was born on the 9th of March. We celebrate his birthday today.

**John:** Oh! I see... Thank you very much.

**Petro:** Not at all. Good bye! Have a good time in Ukraine!

**John:** Thank you! Good bye!



**III. Oral Practice**



- 1.** a) Tell your teacher whom of your friends you want to invite to your birthday party.

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** May I say? I would like to invite Oleh to my birthday party.

**P<sub>2</sub>:** As for me, I'd like to invite Olenka to my birthday party.

**P<sub>3</sub>:** Let me say! I am going to invite Sasha to my birthday party because he is my best friend.



- b) Look and say what fairy characters you'd like to invite to your birthday party. Why?



**Pinocchio**



**Snow White**



**Karlsson**



**Baba Yaha**



**Cheburashka**



**the Mermaid**

**Example:**

- P<sub>1</sub>:** I would like to invite Snow White to my birthday party because she is beautiful and kind. She sings songs well.
- P<sub>2</sub>:** As for me, I'd like to invite Karlsson to my birthday party because he is funny and cheerful.
- P<sub>3</sub>:** Let me say! I want to invite Cheburashka to my birthday party because he is very kind and he wants to have friends.
- P<sub>4</sub>:** May I say? I don't want to invite Baba Yaha to my birthday party because she is wicked.



2. Read and describe your favourite fairy character as in the example. Let your classmate guess who he (she) is.



### Example:

- P<sub>1</sub>:** Let me tell you about my favourite fairy character. He has short fair hair. It is curly. I don't know but I think his eyes are blue. His lips are thin and rosy. His nose is very long. He is neither short nor tall. He is neither thin nor plump. I like him because he is very kind and **curious** (*допытливый*). He helps his friends. In my childhood I liked to read the tale about him. It was "Golden key". Who is my favourite character?



### 3. Read and act out the dialogue.

- Boys! Do you know that Oleh wants to invite us to his birthday party?
- It's great!
- He is going to make a balloon party!
- Wow! And when is his birthday?
- It is on the 15th of April.
- Look! He made invitations in a shape of balloons!
- Cool! And what can we present him with?
- I don't know...
- Who knows what he would like to have as a birthday present?
- I remember he wanted to have a leather football. You know he plays football well.
- That's a good idea! A football looks like a balloon. I hope he will like it.



### 4. Work in groups. Read and think what party you want to celebrate with your classmates. Think up some games for it.

Parties can have a **theme** (*тема*). For example, a Hallowe'en party. Children dress as witches and ghosts.

If you want to have a lot of fun at your party you should think up an interesting theme for it.

It can be a **black-and-white party**. All children wear only black and white clothes at it. You can play "black-and-white" games. For example "Ask and answer". Remember that you must not say the words 'black' and 'white' in your answers.

If you want, you can also celebrate a party of **eighties** (*80-x pokie*). Wear the clothes that people wore, play the games that they played, listen to the songs that people listened to in eighties.

Have you got any interesting idea about the theme of your party? Discuss it with your classmates!



5. Look and tell how Nataalka celebrated her birthday party. What did she do before (during, after) it?



to write  
the invitation



to send  
the invitation



to call friends  
to invite them



to clean  
the house



to buy  
food and drinks



to dance, sing  
and play



to eat the birthday cake



to open the presents



6. Read and act out the dialogues. Ask your classmates about time, and date.

- Excuse me. What is the date today?
- It is the 5th of May.
- Well. So it will be Victory Day in 4 days. Thank you.
- You are welcome.
  
- Tell me, please, what time it is now.
- It's 10 minutes past 9.
- Thank you. Sashko is late. It's time to come. He promised to come by 9 o'clock! I am so sad!
- It's a pity!
  
- Excuse me. Is it Friday today?
- No, it isn't. You are wrong. It's Thursday today.
- But we celebrated St. Valentine's Day yesterday and it was Wednesday.
- You are mistaken. It was the day before yesterday.
- Oh, yes! You are right. Sorry. I have forgotten. Thank you.
- Not at all.



7. Tell your classmates about your mother according to the plan:

- name;
- age;
- appearance;
- profession;
- your help to her;
- her last birthday.

**Example:**

Let me tell you about my mum. Her name is Vira Petrivna. She is thirty-one years old. She was born in 1976 (nineteen seventy-six). My mummy is very beautiful. She has grey eyes and chestnut hair. It is curly and long. My mum is neither tall nor short. She is of medium-height. She isn't thin. She is very kind. My mummy is very cheerful. She knows many funny stories. My mother is a **storewoman** (комірниця). She works at a **meat-packing factory** (м'ясокомбінат). She also does much work about the house. I help her to clean the flat, wash and dry the dishes. Her birthday is on the 4<sup>th</sup> of September. We celebrated it in a cafe last year. We ate tasty dishes and danced there. We had a good time that day. I love my mummy very much because she is the best.



#### IV. Reading



1. Read the text and say what it deals with. Find new words in a dictionary or ask your teacher.

#### Holidays in the USA

There are a number of public holidays in the USA which are celebrated every year. Here are some of the main holidays.

*January, 1 – New Year's Day.* On this day all banks, shops, factories and schools are closed. People do not go to bed until after midnight on December 31. They like to see "the old year out and the new year in". Many people give parties on New Year's Eve.

**Memorial Day**, or **Decoration Day**. It is on the last Monday in May. It is the day of **remembrance** [rɪ'membərəns] for all Americans killed in wars: in the American War of Independence and two World Wars. The War of Independence was the war of the British colonies in America for their independence against England. On this May Monday people sing patriotic songs in **honour** ['ɒnə] of those who fought for **peace** [pi:s].

*The Fourth of July* is **Independence** [ˌɪndɪ'pendəns] *Day*. It is the biggest national holiday in the USA. The Declaration of Independence was proclaimed in Philadelphia on July, 4, 1776.

On November, 11 Americans celebrate **Veterans' Day**. During the Day there are usually parades. People remember those who died in two World Wars.

**Thanksgiving Day** comes on the fourth Thursday in November. In 1620 the group of Englishmen came to America by the ship "The Mayflower". Americans call them Pilgrims or the Pilgrim Fathers. In the autumn of 1621, the Pilgrim Fathers celebrated their first **harvest** ['hɑ:vɪst] festival in America and called it Thanksgiving Day.

**Christmas** is a **religious** [rɪ'lɪdʒəs] holiday. It is celebrated on December, 25 both in Great Britain and in the USA. Just before Christmas day people send Christmas and New Year greetings to their friends and relatives. Shops, post-offices, banks and business places close for this day. Schools and colleges close between Christmas and New Year's Day. People usually stay at home at Christmas-time, and spend the day with their families.

There are many other holidays in the USA, such as **Presidents' Day** (the third Monday in February), **Mother's Day** (the second Sunday in May), **Flag Day** (June, 14), **Father's Day** (the third Sunday in June), and others. You can find the information about them on Internet site [usinfo.state.gov](http://usinfo.state.gov).



2. Complete the sentences: choose the correct item A, B, C or D.

- 1) The day before New Year's Day is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Christmas
  - b) New Year's Eve
  - c) old year's day
  - d) New Year's party
- 2) Americans celebrate Memorial Day on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) the last Monday in June
  - b) the first Thursday in May
  - c) the last Sunday in May
  - d) the last Monday in May
- 3) The biggest national holiday in the USA is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Independence Day
  - b) Decoration Day
  - c) Veterans' Day
  - d) Flag Day
- 4) The day when Pilgrims celebrated their first harvest festival in America is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) the Mayflower
  - b) Thanksgiving Day
  - c) the Pilgrim Fathers
  - d) the fourth Thursday
- 5) Christmas comes on \_\_\_\_\_ in the USA.
  - a) the 7<sup>th</sup> of January
  - b) December, 24
  - c) the 25<sup>th</sup> of December
  - d) the last Sunday of December



**3. Say if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).**

- 1) There are some public holidays in the USA which are celebrated every year.
- 2) On the first of January all banks, shops, factories and schools are open in the USA.
- 3) Decoration Day is the day of remembrance for all Americans killed in World War II.
- 4) On the fourth of July, in 1776 the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed therefore Americans celebrate Independence Day on this day.
- 5) Veterans' Day comes on November, 11 in the USA.
- 6) The Pilgrim Fathers are the group of Englishmen came to America by ship in 1620.
- 7) People usually visit their friends or give parties at Christmas-time in the USA.

- 8) Just before Christmas day people send Christmas and New Year greetings to their friends and relatives.
- 9) The national flag of the USA is called the Union Jack and people in United States celebrate Flag Day on the 14<sup>th</sup> of June.
- 10) As the Ukrainian, Americans celebrate Father's Day on the third Monday in February.



4. Make up the plan of the text and tell your friends about holidays in the USA. Compare them with Ukrainian and English ones. Use the sentences on page 110 (ex. 4).



### V. Writing



1. Make the calendar of holidays and tell about them as in the example.

#### Example:

Look at the calendar of holidays. We celebrate New Year on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January.

January		February	
1	New Year	14	...
7	Christmas		
14	Old New Year		



2. a) Copy the sentences below.
- b) Write questions to these sentences.
- c) Make them negative.

#### Example:

Rose celebrated Easter in New York. – Where did Rose celebrate Easter? Rose didn't celebrate Easter in New York.

- 1) Englishmen celebrate Christmas on the 25th of December.
- 2) We are going to make a flower party in a week.
- 3) My grandparents presented me with a nice wooden rocking-horse on New Year 10 years ago.



**3.** Make an invitation card for your birthday party.

To John  
 I'm having a birthday party  
 Please come to 15 Green St.  
 on Saturday, 23rd April  
 at 4.30 p.m.  
 From George



## VI. Time for Fun



**1.** Read the poems and say when we recite them.

**Example:**

We can recite the first poem on the 7th of January when we celebrate Christmas.

I wish you "Merry Christmas"  
 And "Happy New Year!"  
 Have a good time at Xmas  
 And then all the year!

I like the way you look,  
 I like the way you cook.  
 Now what I really want to say  
 Is "Happy Mother's Day!"



You have a date to celebrate  
 Which comes but once a year  
 And today we'd like to say  
 From all of us to you;  
 Happy birthday!  
 Happy birthday!  
 Happy birthday to you!

My dear, dear Mummy!  
 I love you very much!  
 I want you to be happy  
 On the 8th of March.  
 That's what I want to say,  
 "Happy Women's Day!"



2. Make the post cards with those poems.



## VII. Homework



1. Make a topic album "Holidays". Draw, paint or glue pictures.

### New Year (January, 1)

- |                 |                              |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1) Father Frost | 3) New Year Tree             |
| 2) Snow Maiden  | 4) New-Year tree decorations |



2. Write 10 sentences with the prepositions of time. Consult pages 148-149.



3. Choose the topics for speaking. Write what you did before (during, after) your birthday party.

- 1) How I invited my friends.
- 2) How I cleaned my room before my birthday party.
- 3) How I bought food and drinks for my birthday party.
- 4) What I did at my birthday party.



4. Develop the situation: you call your grandparents to congratulate them on a holiday. Write the dialogue.



5. a) Write an article to your school wall-newspaper about any holiday. Glue, draw or paint pictures.  
b) Make a funny post card suitable for any holiday.



### Check yourself!



Choose the correct item **A, B, C, or D\***.

**Complete the sentences:**

1. We celebrate the Day of Knowledge on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) the 1<sup>st</sup> of January
  - b) the 1<sup>st</sup> of September
  - c) the 1<sup>st</sup> Sunday of October
  - d) the 6<sup>th</sup> of December
2. My mother gets up \_\_\_\_ a quarter past 5 in the morning.
  - a) at
  - b) on
  - c) in
  - d) for
3. March is the \_\_\_\_ month of the year.
  - a) last
  - b) three
  - c) third
  - d) thirties
4. Pupils come to school \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) by 8 o'clock
  - b) at 10 o'clock
  - c) at noon
  - d) during the first lesson

**Find the proper item:**

5. Find the **wrong** item:
  - a) Americans celebrate Independence Day on the 4<sup>th</sup> of July.
  - b) We celebrate Christmas on the 7<sup>th</sup> of January.
  - c) Ukrainians celebrate Women's Day on the 8<sup>th</sup> of March.
  - d) Englishmen celebrate Easter on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of March.

6. Find the **question** to the answer:  
It's twenty-five minutes to two.
- What is the date today?
  - When will he come?
  - What time is it now?
  - When is the last lesson over?
7. Find the **answer** to the question:  
How long were you in New York?
- We were for three weeks there.
  - I was in New York in 1999.
  - My parents and me will be in New York in a week.
  - I shall stay in New York by next Wednesday.
8. Find the **correct** sentence:
- I sends the invitations to my friends before my birthday.
  - He call friends to invite them before birthday.
  - We danced and sang at her birthday party.
  - My mum will cooked a birthday cake.
9. Find the **ordinal numeral**.
- twelve
  - sixteen
  - seventy-ninth
  - one hundred and thirty-eight
10. Find the sentence in **the Future Indefinite Tense**.
- I shan't send the invitations to my friends.
  - He didn't open his presents during his birthday party.
  - The English don't celebrate Easter on the 8<sup>th</sup> of March.
  - We aren't going to stay at home at Christmas-time.

**Choose the correct variant of the translation of the following sentence.**

11. Зараз двадцять хвилина на другу.
- It's two o'clock.
  - It's half past two.
  - It's twenty past one.
  - It's twenty to two.

**Develop the situation.**

12. You call up your friend from Manchester on the 25<sup>th</sup> of December. Your first words are:
- Happy New Year!
  - Merry Christmas!
  - Good luck!
  - Happy Christmas!

## LESSONS 55-61 \*\*\* NATURE AND ENVIRONMENT



### I. Language Material



1. Look at the pictures. Listen to the recording (cassette or CD) and repeat the words and sentences. Read them on your own. Tell your friends about today's weather.



It's sunny.



It's windy.



It's cloudy.



It's frosty.



It's slippery.



It's hailing.



It's snowing.  
It's snowy.



It's raining.  
It's rainy. It's wet.



It's misty.  
It's foggy.

- 1) It's 30 degrees **above** zero.
- 2) It's 18 degrees **above** zero.
- 3) It's 12 degrees **above** zero.
- 4) It's 5 degrees **above** zero.
- 5) It's zero.
- 6) It's 10 degrees **below** zero.



- It's hot.  
 It's warm.  
 It's cool.  
 It's chilly.  
 It's cold.  
 It's freezing.

### What is the weather like today?

The weather is **fine** today. The weather is **good** today.  
 The weather is **bad** today. The weather is **foul** [faul] today.

#### Example:

**P<sub>1</sub>**: Let me tell you about today's weather. The weather is fine today. I think so because it's warm. It is 20 degrees above zero. It's sunny. It isn't raining. It isn't windy. The sky is blue. It isn't cloudy. It's a lovely day today! Therefore I am happy.



**2.** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions about the weather as in the example.

#### Example:

- P<sub>1</sub>**: What is the weather like today?  
**P<sub>2</sub>**: The weather is bad today.  
**P<sub>1</sub>**: Is it hailing today?  
**P<sub>2</sub>**: No, it isn't.  
**P<sub>1</sub>**: Is it raining today?  
**P<sub>2</sub>**: Yes, it is.  
**P<sub>1</sub>**: What **was** the weather like **yesterday**?  
**P<sub>2</sub>**: The weather was good yesterday.  
**P<sub>1</sub>**: **Was** it sunny **yesterday**?  
**P<sub>2</sub>**: Yes, it **was**. (No, it wasn't.)  
**P<sub>1</sub>**: Was it ... ?





### 3. Describe the pictures.



a snowfall



thaw [θɔ:]



lightning



heat



a heavy shower



the fall of the leaves

#### Example:

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Let me describe the first picture. We can see a snowfall in it. I think it is January because snowfalls often occur in January. It isn't sunny. It is cloudy. I think it is cold. But the weather is good because it isn't windy. There is a forest in the picture. I see fir-trees and other trees in it. There is a bird in a tree. It is a **bullfinch** (*снігур*). I like this picture.



### 4. Weather forecast (прогноз погоди). Look at the weather map and tell your friends what the weather is like today in Ukraine.

Use: in the north (northwest, northeast) of Ukraine;  
 in the south (southwest, southeast) of Ukraine;  
 in the west; in the east; in the centre of Ukraine.



- sun



- wind



- cloud



- snow



- rain



- mist



- hail



- black ice

### Example:

It is the 10<sup>th</sup> of March today. Let me tell you about today's weather. Look at the weather map of Ukraine. It's 1 degree above zero in the northeast of Ukraine today. Be attentive on the road! It's slippery today. It is raining. It isn't windy.



5. Read, compare and tell about the weather.

What <b>was</b> the weather like <b>yesterday</b> ?	What <b>is</b> the weather like <b>today</b> ?	What <b>will</b> the weather <b>be</b> like <b>tomorrow</b> ?
---	--	---

yesterday	today	tomorrow
The weather <b>was</b> bad <b>yesterday</b> . It <b>was</b> snowing. It <b>was</b> cold. It <b>was</b> cloudy. It <b>wasn't</b> sunny. It <b>was</b> 5 degrees below zero <b>yesterday</b> .	The weather <b>is</b> good <b>today</b> . It <b>is</b> cloudy, but it <b>isn't</b> wet <b>today</b> . It is <b>dry</b> ( <i>cyxo</i> ). It <b>isn't</b> raining. Sometimes it <b>is</b> sunny. It <b>is</b> zero degree.	The weather <b>will be</b> fine <b>tomorrow</b> . It <b>will be</b> sunny. It <b>will be</b> warm. It <b>will not be</b> misty. It <b>will not be</b> snowy. It <b>will be</b> 10 degrees above zero <b>tomorrow</b> .



6. Read and act out the dialogue. Make up your own one.

- Hi, sonny!
- Hello, mummy! This is for you!
- Ah! Thank you! Nice flowers! What is the weather like today?
- Oh! The weather is fine today!
- Really? Is it chilly?
- No, it isn't. It is warm. It's sunny. What is the temperature today?
- It is 12 degrees above zero. I watched the weather forecast on TV. It will be warm tomorrow. They say it will be 20 degrees above zero.
- It's great! Can we go to the forest at the week-end?
- Of course! Dad has two days off.



7. Speak in class about the weather. Tell your friends what your favourite season (month) is.

### Compare!

It **is snowing now**. – It **snows in January**.  
It **is raining now**. – It **rains in autumn**.  
It **is hailing now**. – It **hails in August**.



### Example:

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Let me tell you about my favourite season. It is summer. I think I like July most of all. I like summer because pupils have summer holidays. The weather is fine in summer. It is sunny and warm. But sometimes it rains. It is good because sometimes it is hot in summer. Sometimes it rains in July. But I like it. I can play football, catch butterflies, swim in a river, sunbathe and fish in summer. I think all children like summer.

## II. At Goose Grammateus's



1. Read and answer Mr Grammateus's questions.

Alternative questions (*альтернативні запитання*)



Is it **cold** today? + Is it **hot** today? =  
Is it **cold or hot** today? – It's **cold**.

-----  
Does it often **rain or snow** in May?

Is it **dry or wet** outdoors?

Do you like **spring or summer**?

Is it **snowing or not** today?

Is it **chilly, cool or warm** today?

Is the temperature **above- or sub-zero**?

Do snowfalls occur

**in February or May**?

General questions (*загальні запитання*)

**Is** it cloudy today? – **Yes**, it is. / **No**, it isn't.

**Does** it often rain in May? – **Yes**, it does. **No**, it doesn't.

**Do** you like autumn? – **Yes**, I do. / **No**, I don't.

**Did** they play chess yesterday? – **Yes**, they did. / **No**, they didn't.

**Was** it wet the day before yesterday? – **Yes**, it was. / **No**, it wasn't.

**Will** he come tomorrow? – **Yes**, he will. / **No**, he won't.

**Have** you got a sister? – **Yes**, I have. / **No**, haven't.

## Special questions (спеціальні запитання)

**Where is** it misty today? – **In the north of Ukraine.**

**Who is** absent today? – **Olena Petrenko.**

**When does** it often snow? – **In January.**

**Which season do** they like most? – **Summer.**

**What did** you play yesterday? – **Football.**

**Why were** you at home last evening? – **Because** it was rainy.

**How long will** it be hot? – I think, **for two weeks.**

**How many pets has** she got? – **Two: a cat and a dog.**

*Альтернативні запитання (Alternative questions)* – це запитання вибору. Вони складаються з двох частин, з'єднаних сполучником **or**. Альтернативні запитання можуть мати структури як загальних, так і спеціальних запитань. Якщо альтернативне запитання не відноситься до підмета, то воно вимагає повної відповіді.

Якщо альтернативне запитання відноситься до підмета, то допоміжне або модальне дієслово вживається також і перед другим підметом. Таке запитання вимагає короткої відповіді.

**Are** you a boy or a girl? – I am a boy.

**Have** they got a brother or a sister? – They have got a brother.

**Where** do you live: in Sumy or in Ternopil? – I live in Sumy.

**How old is** she: twelve or thirteen? – She is thirteen.

**Will** he stay at home or play football in the yard in the evening? – He'll play football in the yard.

**Is** Vasyl on duty today **or is** Andriy? - Vasyl **is**.

**Do** *you* cook dinner **or does** your mother? - My mum **does**.



2. Work in pairs. Ask and answer as in the example. Use alternative questions.

### Example:

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Is it rainy or dry today?

**P<sub>2</sub>:** It's dry today.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Is the weather fine or bad today?

**P<sub>2</sub>:** The weather is fine today.

**P<sub>1</sub>**: Are you going to play football or stay at home?

**P<sub>2</sub>**: I am going **neither** play football **nor** stay at home. I am going to visit my granny. ... And so on.



**3.** Ask alternative questions to the sentences.

**Example:**

It is two degrees **above** zero. – Is it 2 degrees **above** or **below** zero?

- 1) It is **twenty-five** degrees above zero.
- 2) The sky is **clear** today.
- 3) The weather is **dry** today.
- 4) It was **dull** [dʌl] (*хмарно*) yesterday.
- 5) I was born on the thirty-first of **January**.
- 6) It was slippery on **Sunday**.
- 7) The thaw begins in **March**.



**4.** Revise your knowledge. Read and compare.

<b>Continuous Tenses</b> <b>to be + verb+ing</b>	
<b>Past</b>	<b>Present</b>
<b>was</b> verb+ing <b>were</b> verb+ing	<b>am</b> verb+ing <b>is</b> verb+ing <b>are</b> verb+ing
What <b>were</b> you <b>doing</b> at 6 o'clock? I <b>was</b> <b>reading</b> at 6 o'clock yesterday. You <b>were</b> <b>watching</b> TV. Oleh <b>was</b> <b>doing</b> his homework. My mum <b>was</b> <b>cooking</b> supper. My cat <b>was</b> <b>playing</b> with a ball. We <b>were</b> <b>reading</b> newspapers. You <b>were</b> <b>writing</b> articles. They <b>were</b> <b>painting</b> pictures.	What <b>are</b> you <b>doing</b> now? I <b>am</b> <b>listening</b> to the teacher. You <b>are</b> <b>drawing</b> a scheme. He <b>is</b> <b>writing</b> a text. She <b>is</b> <b>reading</b> a book. It <b>is</b> <b>raining</b> . We <b>are</b> <b>singing</b> a song. You <b>are</b> <b>playing</b> tennis. They <b>are</b> <b>cleaning</b> the room.



5. Play a game "A detective". One pupil is a detective. Others are players. Prove your alibi. If you have none, you quit the game.

**Example:**

- P<sub>1</sub>: Someone painted a cat yesterday. Maksym, what were you doing at 4 o'clock in the evening?
- P<sub>2</sub>: The weather was fine and I was swimming in the river. It wasn't me.
- P<sub>1</sub>: Well. And what about you, Natalka? What were you doing at that time?
- P<sub>3</sub>: I was mopping the floor in the classroom. I was on duty yesterday. ... And so on.



6. Read, match and complete the sentences.

Was the sun shining brightly <b>on Monday</b> ...	or	warm last week?
Was it <b>chilly</b> ...		the day before yesterday?
Is it <b>wet</b> ...		Tuesday?
Is the sky <b>cloudy</b> ...		dry last Monday?
Is the weather <b>bad</b> ...		fine today?
Does it usually rain <b>in May</b> ...		April?
Did a lightning happen <b>yesterday</b> ...		dry today?
Was the weather <b>foul</b> ...		clear today?
Was it <b>rainy</b> ...	good yesterday?	



7. Speak in class about the picture. Ask and answer questions one by one. Use alternative questions.

**Pay attention!**

**both ... and ...** (і ... , і ...)

I like **both** summer **and** winter. It was **both** sunny **and** wet.

**neither ... nor ...** (ні ... , ні ...)

It is **neither** cold **nor** hot. He is **neither** tall **nor** short.



**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Is it winter or summer in the picture?

**P<sub>2</sub>:** It's summer. Is the weather bad or fine in the picture?

**P<sub>3</sub>:** The weather is fine in the picture.

Are there boys or girls in the picture?

**P<sub>4</sub>:** There are both boys and girls in the picture.

Are they reading or writing?

**P<sub>5</sub>:** They are neither reading nor writing.

Is the boy in a red T-shirt gathering berries or mushrooms?



**III. Oral Practice**

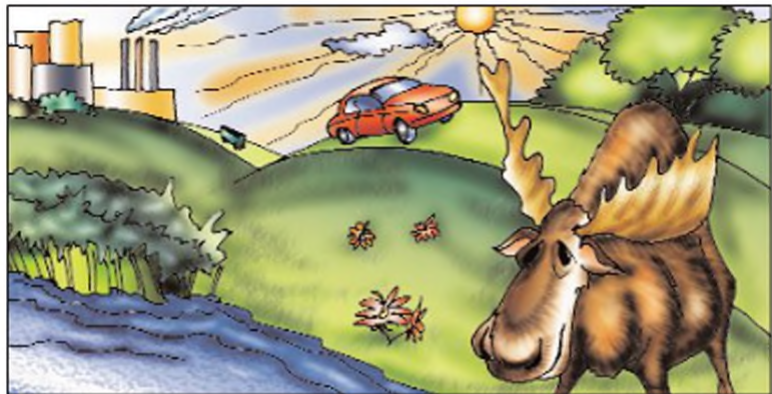


1. Read and translate the words in bold. Make sentences with them.

**Environment**

**Environment** [ɪn'vaɪəəmənt] is the **air**, water and **land** where people, animals and **plants** live.

**Ecology** [i'kɒlədʒi] is the way in which people change the environment and in which the environment changes our life.



Sometimes people **pollute** [pə'lu:t] the air, water and land. "To pollute" means "to make it **dirty** ['dɜ:ti] and **dangerous** ['deɪdʒərəs]".



They are **dirty**.



It is **dangerous**.



Some factories and cars pollute the air, water and land.



The **litter** ['lɪtə] from houses pollute fields and rivers.

Environmental pollution is very dangerous. It changes weather. It changes **animal and plant world**. We must stop the environmental pollution because people, animals and plants can **die** [daɪ].

We must **protect** our environment.

You are 13 years old. What can you do?

- 1) **Plant** trees and flowers. It is very good for air.
- 2) Take your litter with you when you go home from a forest.
- 3) Put the litter into the **litter bin** in the street.
- 4) Don't walk on **grass-plots** and **flowerbeds** in the city.
- 5) Love nature! Remember – it is your home!



They are **planting** trees and flowers.



This is a **grass-plot**.  
That is a **flowerbed**.



These are **litter bins**.



## 2. Answer the questions.

- 1) What does the word "environment" mean?
- 2) What does the word "ecology" mean?
- 3) What does the word "pollute" mean?
- 4) What pollutes the environment?
- 5) Why is the environmental pollution dangerous?
- 6) Do you plant trees?
- 7) Do you put your litter into litter bins?
- 8) Do you take your litter with you when you go home from a forest?
- 9) Do you walk on grass-plots and flowerbeds?
- 10) Do you love nature? Why?



3. Work in pairs. Ask if something is bad or good as in the example.

**Example:**

P<sub>1</sub>: The weather is fine today. Is it bad or good?

P<sub>2</sub>: It's good. Cars pollute the air. Is it bad or good?

P<sub>1</sub>: It's bad. We can travel by car to London. Is it bad or good?

P<sub>2</sub>: It's good. ... And so on.



4. Read the verse and tell your friends about your **good deeds** (*добрі вчинки*) as in the example.

Do all the good you can,  
By all the means you can,  
In all the ways you can,  
In all the places you can,  
At all the times you can.  
To all the people you can,  
As long as ever you can.



**Example:**

P<sub>1</sub>: May I say? I always try to do the good deeds. I often feed **homeless** (*бездомних*) dogs.

P<sub>2</sub>: Let me say. I always try to do the good deeds. I always help my mum. ... And so on.



5. a) Read the dialogue and say what you can do if the weather is bad.

**Example:**

If the weather is bad, we can read a book and watch TV.

- **What's the matter?** (*Що трапилось?*) Why are you so sad?
- You see, I am sad because I would like to ride a horse. But the weather is foul today therefore I cannot do it.



- Let me ask you? Do you like to play chess?
- Yes, I do. But why do you ask me?
- I have much free time and I am going to play chess. Would you like to play with me?
- Oh, great! With pleasure!



b) Make up and act out your own dialogue.

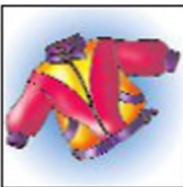
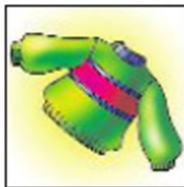


6. a) Say what clothes you are wearing now. What do you wear in winter (spring, summer, autumn)?

A dress, boots, a skirt, a sweater, a hat and a cap, trousers, a T-shirt, socks, a vest, a jacket, a shirt, a coat.

**Example:**

I am wearing a sweater, trousers, socks and boots now. I wear socks, a hat, boots and a coat in winter because it is cold.





- b) Read about the weather and dress your little sister.

**Example:**

I am going to dress my sister in a blue dress, white socks and blue shoes because we are going to a birthday party.

- 1) It is the 13th of July. It is a sunny day today. My granny has a birthday party today. The sun is shining brightly. The sky is blue. It is hot. It isn't windy. It isn't raining.
- 2) It is the twenty-second of January today. The weather is bad. It is freezing. It is 12 degrees below zero. It's dull today. It is snowing. It is windy. It's slippery outside. I am going to school. And my sister is going to the kindergarten.
- 3) It is a lovely day today. The weather is fine. It is the 19th of March. It is 15 degrees above zero. It is cool. But it is sunny. It isn't windy. It isn't raining. It isn't wet. My parents, my sister and me are going to the wood.
- 4) It is autumn. It is October, 10. It is wet and misty today. It is chilly. It is 5 degrees above zero. It is cloudy and windy. My sister and I are going to the circus.



7. Speak in class about today's weather. What are you going to do after classes? Start with: **Let me tell you about today's weather. It is ...**



**IV. Reading**



1. Read the text and say what it deals with. Find new words in a dictionary or ask your teacher.

**The climate [ˈklaɪmɪt] of Great Britain**

As you know, Great Britain is situated on islands and it is washed by seas from all sides. Therefore the type of the climate in UK is **oceanic** [ˌəʊʃɪˈænɪk]. The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean

and the warm waters of Gulf Stream **influence** [ˈɪnfluəns] the weather of the British Isles. It is not very cold in winter and never very hot in summer. **Temperatures** [ˈtemprɪtʃəz] don't rise above 32 degrees above zero in summer and don't fall below 10 degrees below zero in winter in Great Britain. There is no ice on the lakes and rivers in winter. It rains very often in all seasons. The English people say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains all day long.

The best time of the year in Great Britain is spring (of course, it rains in spring too). The two worst months in Britain are January and February. They are cold, wet and **unpleasant** [ʌnˈplezənt]. Summer months are **rather** [ˈrɑːðə] cold and there are a lot of rainy days in this season. Therefore most people plan to spend their summer holidays **abroad** [əˈbrɔːd].

It is a well-known fact that Britain is famous for its fogs. Sometimes fogs are so thick that it is impossible to see anything **within** [wɪˈðɪn] 2 or 3 metres. It is very bad in big cities **especially** [ɪsˈpeʃəli] in London: cars move along slowly and people cannot see each other. The fog is very dangerous. Often it is the cause of traffic **accidents** [ˈæksɪdents].

The weather is very **changeable** [ˈtʃeɪndʒəbl̩] in the United Kingdom. A fine morning can change into a wet afternoon and evening and the wrong side out. The English say: "Other countries have a climate, in England we have weather." The weather is the favourite subject of **conversation** [ˌkɒnvəˈseɪʃən] in Great Britain. After they greet each other they start talking about the weather.

The nature of the British Isles is **picturesque** [ˌpɪktʃəˈresk]. Everyone who comes to England says that it looks like a big park. The Englishmen love their country and take care of it.



**2.** Complete the sentences: choose the correct item A, B, C or D.

- 1) The weather of Great Britain is \_\_\_\_\_ in summer.

- |             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| a) very hot | c) cold |
| b) hot      | d) cool |
- 2) It usually rains in \_\_\_\_\_ in the United Kingdom.
 

a) spring	c) all seasons
b) summer	d) autumn
  - 3) The two worst months in Britain are \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) January and February	c) July and August
b) March and April	d) November and December
  - 4) The UK is famous for its \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) snowfalls	c) lightnings
b) fogs	d) hails
  - 5) After they greet each other, they start talking about \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) the climate	c) the weather
b) sport	d) the nature



**3.** Say if the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) The type of the climate in UK is continental.
- 2) The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of Gulf Stream influence the weather of the British Isles.
- 3) There is no ice on the lakes and rivers in winter.
- 4) It rains very often in Great Britain.
- 5) The English people say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains in the evening.
- 6) Many people in Great Britain prefer to go abroad for the summer because of bad weather.
- 7) Spring is cold, wet and unpleasant in Britain.
- 8) It is often misty in Great Britain.
- 9) The weather changes very often in UK.
- 10) The Englishmen love their country and take care of it.



**4.** Make up the plan of the text and tell your friends about the weather of Great Britain. Do you want to live there? Why? Use the sentences on page 110 (ex. 4).



## V. Writing



1. a) Translate these words into English.  
b) Work in pairs. Dictate your classmate the English words from Ex.1 (a) and spell them.  
c) Make up 3 sentences with them.

Погода, гарна, чудова, погана, жахлива, сонце, сонячний, вітер, вітряний, хмаринка, захмарений, небо, безхмарний, мороз, морозяний, туман, туманний, дощ, сніг, град, іде дощ / сніг / град, ожеледь, слизько, вологий, сухий, тепло, спекотно, прохолодно, холодно, снігопад, відлига, блискавка, спека, злива, листопад, температура, вище (нуля), нижче (нуля), навколишнє середовище, екологія, забруднення, забруднювати, брудний, небезпечний, сміття, бак для сміття, саджати (дерева), повітря, рослина, газон, квітник.



2. a) Copy out the sentences below.  
b) Write alternative questions to these sentences.  
c) Make them negative.

### Example:

Children plant trees in spring. – Do children plant trees or flowers in spring? (Do children plant trees in spring or summer?) Children don't plant trees in spring.








- 1) The weather was beautiful last Sunday.
- 2) It is hailing now.
- 3) It often snowed in March last year.



3. Make a weather report. Write what the weather was like during the week. Draw the symbols to show what kind of weather it was.

### Example:

The weather was fine on Monday. It was sunny. It wasn't cloudy. The temperature was 28 degrees above zero. It was hot.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
			
sunny hot ( $t^{\circ} +28$ )	cloudy sunny warm ( $t^{\circ} +21$ )	rain cloudy cool ( $t^{\circ} +16$ )	thunderstorm windy chilly ( $t^{\circ} +8$ )
Friday	Saturday	Sunday	
			
hail and rain cloudy cool ( $t^{\circ} +15$ )	cloudy windy cool ( $t^{\circ} +18$ )	cloudy sunny warm ( $t^{\circ} +23$ )	



4. Work in groups. Make a weather report for the next week. Check it in a week.



## VI. Time for Fun



1. Read the proverbs and idioms and find their Ukrainian equivalents.

**Example:**

when two Sundays come together –  
після дощика в четвер, коли рак на  
горі свисне (ніколи);

He will come **when two Sundays  
come together.** – Він прийде, коли  
рак на горі свисне.



- 1) He has his head in the clouds.\*
- 2) My brother was on cloud nine at his birthday party.
- 3) Make hay while the sun shines.
- 4) He is as right as rain.



- 5) I am going to do it – rain or shine.
- 6) It's raining cats and dogs.
- 7) It is as important, as snow of yesterday.
- 8) Every cloud has a silver lining.



## VII. Homework



1. Watch on TV the weather forecast for tomorrow and write what weather it will be tomorrow. Write about yesterday's and today's weather.

### Example:

It *was* warm *yesterday*. It *is* hot *today*. It *will be* cool *tomorrow*. It *is* / *was* / *will be* 15 degrees above zero *yesterday* / *today* / *tomorrow*.

\* Check yourself: 1) подумками далеко, замрієний; 2) на сьомому небі від щастя; 3) Коси коса, доки роса; 4) здоровий, як бик; 5) хоч каміння з неба; 6) Лє, як з відра; 7) Потрібен, як торішний сніг; 8) Лихо не без добра.



2. Imagine that it is:
- the 1<sup>st</sup> of February;
  - the 15<sup>th</sup> of May;
  - the 23<sup>rd</sup> of October.

Ask 3 alternative questions for each date.

**Example:**

It is the first of February. Is it cold or chilly? Is it snowing or not? Is it frosty or wet?



3. Draw a picture "Our Environment". Write 5 sentences about it.



4. Look at the children. Write what they are wearing and what the weather is like in your opinion.

**Example:**

I see a boy in the picture. He is wearing ... . Therefore I think it is summer. The weather is ... . It is ... .



5. Write an article to your school wall-newspaper about your favourite season. Draw, paint or cut out and glue some pictures.

**Example:**

Let me tell you about my favourite season. It is spring. I like it because it is beautiful. There are many flowers in spring. The weather is changeable in spring. Sometimes it is ...





## Check yourself!



Choose the correct item A, B, C, or D\*.

Complete the sentences:

1. It often \_\_\_\_\_ in Great Britain in summer.  
a) snows                                    c) hails  
b) rains                                    d) thaws
2. It's freezing because it's 20 degrees \_\_\_\_\_ zero.  
a) below                                    c) over  
b) above                                    d) under
3. January is the \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year.  
a) longest                                    c) coldest  
b) shortest                                    d) hottest
4. I think it is autumn in the picture because I see that \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) snow is melting  
b) the sun is shining brightly  
c) the leaves are falling down  
d) there are many pink and white flowers on the trees

Find the proper item:

5. Find the **wrong** item:  
a) Weather is one of the four main periods in a year such as spring, summer, autumn, and winter.  
b) Environment is the air, water, and land in which people, animals, and plants live.  
c) Ecology is the way in which plants, animals, and people are related to each other and to their environment.  
d) Pollution is the process of making air, water, soil etc dirty and dangerous for people to use.
6. Find the **question** to the answer:  
It is hailing.  
a) What is the temperature today?  
b) Is it raining today?  
c) Is it misty or dry today?  
d) Is it snowing or hailing?

7. Find the **answer** to the question:  
What is the weather like today?
- It looks like a big green carpet.
  - It's cold and wet today.
  - It's the twenty-third of April.
  - It often rains in the mornings.
8. Find the **correct** sentence:
- I am wearing a coat, a hat and boots in winter.
  - This factory pollute the air of our town.
  - Schoolchildren planted many apple-trees last spring.
  - You shall not leave the litter in the forest.
9. Find the **alternative question**.
- When do you wear a hat or a cap?
  - What will the weather be like tomorrow?
  - Is the sun shining or is it cloudy today?
  - Was it slippery yesterday?
10. Find the sentence in the **Past Indefinite Tense**.
- It was neither cold nor hot last Sunday.
  - My mother likes both spring and autumn.
  - I think it will be a heavy shower tomorrow.
  - The fall of the leaves begins in October.

**Choose the correct variant of the translation of the following sentence.**

11. Завтра на півдні України буде сонячно і спекотно.
- It was sunny and hot in the south of Ukraine yesterday.
  - It is sunny and hot in the south of Ukraine today.
  - The sun will shine brightly in the south of Ukraine tomorrow.
  - It will be sunny and hot in the south of Ukraine tomorrow.

**Develop the situation.**

12. You granny asks you about the weather. You answer her that it is warm. Then you add:
- It's zero degree.
  - It's twenty degrees below zero.
  - It's thirty-two degrees above zero.
  - It's twenty degrees above zero.

## LESSONS 61-67 \*\*\* AT SCHOOL



### I. Language Material



1. Listen and repeat the words in bold. Read sentences on your own and tell your friends what subjects you have at school. What do you do at the lessons?

In the 7<sup>th</sup> form pupils begin to study **Algebra** and **Geometry**. These are the parts of **Mathematics**. Children **do the sums** and count at the lessons of Algebra. At the lessons of Geometry children study and draw **geometrical figures** of different shapes such as an **oval**, a **circle**, a **triangle**, a **rectangle** and a **square**.



Children learn **grammar rules**, write **dictations** and **essays** and do exercises at the **Ukrainian** lessons.

Schoolboys and schoolgirls read poems, **stories** and **novels**, **recite verses** and act out **plays** at the lessons of **Literature**. Seventh-formers learn **Ukrainian** and **Foreign Literature**.



At school children study **History**. There are the lessons of the **History of Ukraine** and **World History** in the 7th form. Pupils learn about **historical events**, **wars**, and **outstanding people** at these lessons. Besides, they learn about their **rights and duties** and read the **Constitution of Ukraine** at the lessons of the **History of Ukraine**.

Schoolchildren learn about nature, climate, countries, oceans, seas, rivers, towns and villages of the world, and work with maps at the lessons of **Geography**.

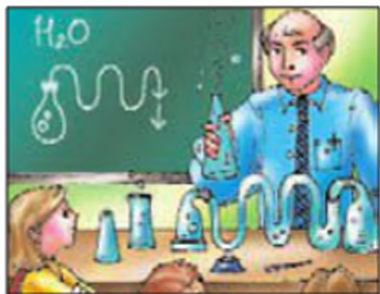
At the lessons of **Biology** they learn about plants and animals.



In the 7<sup>th</sup> form pupils begin to study **Physics** and **Chemistry**.

They study the **physical objects** and **substances**, and the **natural phenomena** such as light, heat and **movement** at the lessons of Physics.

At the lessons of Chemistry children study **chemical elements**, the **structure of substances** and the way they change. They do many **experiments** at these lessons.



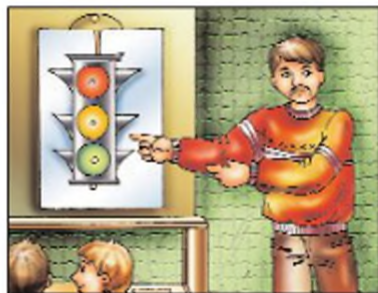
Schoolchildren sing songs, listen to music, play **musical instruments** such as the **piano**, the **guitar** and the **drum** at the lessons of **Music**.

Pupils learn to draw pictures with **coloured pencils** and felt-pens and paint with paints such as **watercolours**, **oil-paints**, and **gouache** at the lessons of **Art**.

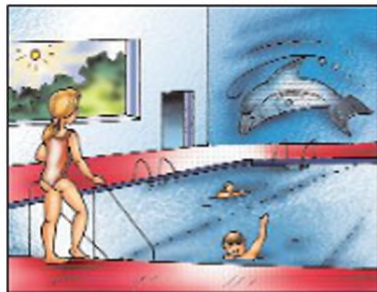


Children learn to make **handicrafts** at the lessons of **Handicrafts**. It means to do things with your hands. Girls also learn to cook, **sew**, and **embroider**. Boys make **metal** and **wooden** things at this lesson.

Boys and girls learn how to **behave** in the wood, on the **banks** of a river, on the **road** in order to feel **safe** at the lessons of **Social Studies**. They also learn to give **first aid**.



They run, jump, **hop**, **skip**, play football, volleyball, basketball, ski and swim in a **swimming pool** at the lessons of **Physical Training**.



At school pupils also learn **foreign languages** such as **English, German, French and Spanish.**

At the **English** lessons schoolchildren learn to speak, read and write English, they listen to **cassettes**, write dictations, read texts, act out **dialogues** and translate sentences .



- 2.** Work in pairs. Tell your friend what you are doing. Let him guess what the lesson it is.

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** I am making a wooden pig **figure** [ˈfɪgə].

**P<sub>2</sub>:** May I say? You are at the lesson of Handicrafts.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** You are right. Good for you. (Sorry, you are wrong.)



- 3.** Look at the pictures, name the school things and say when you need them.

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Let me say a few words. This is a pen. We need pens at the English, Ukrainian lessons and at the lessons of Maths. We write with pens. We write dictations, essays, do the exercises and the sums. We don't need pens at the lessons of Physical Training and Music.

**P<sub>2</sub>:** Let me add. I think Serhiy isn't right. Sometimes we use pens at the lessons of Music. We write notes and the texts of some songs.



p . n



p . . . . l



t . . . . . k



r . . . r



m . p



p . . . . . s



r . . . . . r



g . . . e



f . . . - . . n



e . . . . . - . . . k



b . . l



a . . . m



p . . . . . - . . . . . r



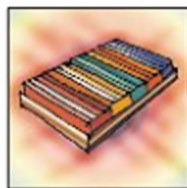
d . . . . . . . y



g . . . . e



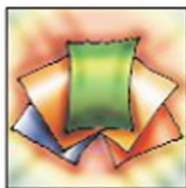
b . . . k



plasticine  
[ 'plæstɪsɪ:n ]



calculator  
[ 'kælkjuleɪtə ]



construction  
paper



scissors  
[ 'sɪzəz ]



#### 4. Tell your teacher about your time-table.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
1. Ukrainian	1. Biology	1. Algebra
2. Algebra	2. English	2. Art
3. German	3. Geography	3. Ukrainian
4. History of Ukr.	4. Geometry	4. German
5. Ukr. Literature	5. For. Literature	5. Chemistry
6. Music	6. Physics	6. Social Studies

Thursday	Friday
1. Geography	1. German
2. Ukr. Literature	2. Ukrainian
3. English	3. Algebra
4. World History	4. Biology
5. Handicrafts	5. Physical Training
6. Handicrafts	6. Physical Training

#### Example:

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Let me say a few words. We study at school five days a week. We go to school on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. They are working days. We don't go to school on Saturday and Sunday. They are days off.

**P<sub>2</sub>:** May I say a few words about our timetable? We have six lessons a day. Every week we have 3 lessons of Ukrainian, 5 of Foreign Languages (3 of them are German and 2 – English lessons), 4 lessons of Maths (3 or 2 – Algebra and 1 or 2 – Geometry). Twice a week we have Ukrainian Literature, English, Algebra or Geometry, Biology, Geography, Handicrafts and Physical Training. Once a week we have the History of Ukraine, World History, Foreign Literature, Music, Art, Physics, Chemistry and Social Studies.



**P<sub>3</sub>:** Let me tell you about our time-table on Monday. We have Ukrainian, Algebra, German, History of Ukraine, Ukrainian Literature and Music on Monday. The lessons start at eight o'clock. The last lesson ends at a quarter past one.

**P<sub>4</sub>:** I would like to tell you about our English lessons. We have English twice a week. We have the lessons of English on Tuesday and Thursday. ... And so on.



- 5.** Look and tell what you want to be as in the example. Use: a teacher, a shop-assistant (salesman / saleswoman), a driver, a pilot, an engineer, a doctor, a nurse, a car mechanic, a worker, a farmer, a postman, an actor and others.

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** I study English hard because I want to be a teacher of English. I want to be a teacher of English because I want to teach pupils to understand all people in the world. I think many people in the world speak English therefore I want to teach pupils English.





6. Tell your classmates what the members of your family are.

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** I am sorry, I don't know how to say this in English *бухгалтер, художник*. Translate these words to me, please.

**T:** With great pleasure. A **book-keeper**, a **painter**.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** My mother is a **book-keeper**. My father is a **painter**. My brother studies to be an engineer. My grandparents are **pensioners**. My granny was a teacher of Maths. And my grandpa was a driver.



7. Answer the questions and speak in class. Tell your friends about your favourite subject.

- 1) What is your favourite subject?
- 2) What is your teacher's name?
- 3) How many times a week do you have the lessons of your favourite subject?
- 4) What do you do at these lessons?
- 5) What marks do you get in this subject?
- 6) Why do you like it?
- 7) What do you want to be in the future?

## II. At Goose Grammateus's



1. Read and say what you can (may, must) do.

**Modal verbs (can, may, must)**



I **can** read. **Can** I read? I **cannot** read.

You **may** write. **May** you write?

You **may not** write.

He **must** clean the room.

**Must** he clean the room?

He **must not** clean the room.

В англійській мові є група дієслів (**can, may, must** і деякі інші), які називаються **модальними (Modal verbs)**. Ці дієслова не мають усіх основних форм, властивих іншим дієсловом (інфінітива, дісприкметника, герундія).

Модальні дієслова не вживаються самостійно, а лише в сполученні з інфінітивом іншого дієслова без частки **to**.

I **can help** you. He **can meet** her.

We **must go** there. She **must come** to the blackboard.

They **may come** in. It **may play** here.

Модальні дієслова не виражають дії або стану, а лише *можливість, необхідність, бажаність, дозвіл, заборону, здатність виконання дії*, позначеної інфінітивом.

Модальні дієслова мають ряд особливостей:

- 1) Не мають форм майбутнього часу та усіх тривалих часів (Continuous Tenses).
- 2) Після модальних дієслів інфінітив вживається без частки **to**.
- 3) У третій особі однини теперішнього часу модальні дієслова не мають закінчення **-(e)s**:

He **can speak** English. She **can write**. It **can bark**.

He **must go**. She **must come** out. It **must eat** in the kitchen.

He **may take** it. She **may sing**. It **may run** in the yard.

- 4) Питальна й заперечна форми утворюються без допоміжного дієслова **to do**. У питальній формі модальні дієслова ставляться перед підметом. У заперечній формі після них вживається заперечна частка **not**.

**Can I open** the door? What **can he do**? – We **cannot stay** here.

**Must you go** there? Where **must they go**? – She **must not do** it.

**May I say**? When **may he come back**? – It **may not sleep** here.

**Can** у теперішньому часі пишеться разом з часткою **not**.

He **cannot speak** French. She **cannot swim** well. It **cannot fly**.

В усному мовленні у заперечних формах вживаються переважно скорочені форми модальних дієслів:

**cannot** – **can't** [kɑːnt]

**may not** – **mayn't** [ˈmeɪnt]

**must not** – **mustn't** [mʌsnt]

**could not** – **couldn't** [kʊdnt]

**can** – *можти, вміти*

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I can sing. You can ski. He can play the piano. We can write.  
I can paint well because I go to the Art school.  
Olya can dance well because she goes to the dancing school.  
My sister *cannot* read because she is three.  
They *cannot* cycle but I can teach them.  
What can you do? Can your friend do it?

**may** – *можна, дозволено*

---

---

The break is over and they may come into the classroom.  
The lessons are over and we may go home.  
May I add? May I say? May I answer your question?  
We may not open the window because it is frosty outdoors.  
He may not play football because he is ill.

**must** – *мусити, потрібно*

---

---

I must go to school on Monday because it is a working day.  
We must help old people. We must be polite.  
You must be at school on time. He must come by 6 o'clock.  
Must I write down this text? You must not write it.  
Must Mary water the flowers every day? – No, she must not.

**could** – *у ввічливих питаннях, просьбах*

---

---

Could I help you? Could you help me, please?  
Could you tell me about the city, please? Could I ask you?



2. Work in pairs. Ask and answer as in the example.  
Use modal verbs **can**, **may**, **must**.

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** **Can** you speak English?

**P<sub>2</sub>:** I **cannot** speak English well. I need to study English hard.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** May I open the door?

**P<sub>2</sub>:** I think you may not because it is the lesson now.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Must I ask the teacher about it?

**P<sub>2</sub>:** Yes, you must.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Could you help me, please?

**P<sub>2</sub>:** Of course. (With great pleasure.)



**3. a) Ask questions to the sentences. Make them negative.**

- 1) I must do my homework after classes.
- 2) A salesman may close the shop at 6 o'clock in the evening.
- 3) Schoolchildren can write and read well.
- 4) He must mop the floor in the classroom.
- 5) I may watch TV for two hours on Sunday.
- 6) Serhiy Bubka can jump well.
- 7) We must get to school by bus.
- 8) Mike can swim well.



**b) Work in pairs. Imagine the situation and develop it. Make the dialogue. Start with modal verbs.**

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Mike, can you swim well?

**P<sub>2</sub>:** Yes, I can swim. I can swim across the lake for 15 minutes.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Oh, no! The water is very cold. You may not swim now!

**P<sub>2</sub>:** I think you are right.



**4. Read and complete the sentences with modal verbs.**

- 1) I see you have some problems. \_\_\_\_\_ I help you?
- 2) Knock-knock! I am sorry, I am late. \_\_\_\_\_ I come in?
- 3) Children \_\_\_\_\_ play on the road because there are many cars there.
- 4) He did that exercise last week. \_\_\_\_\_ he do it again?
- 5) My sister \_\_\_\_\_ ride a bike because she is five.

- 6) Boys cleaned the flat and did their homework so they \_\_\_\_\_ play football in the yard.
- 7) The weather is fine therefore we \_\_\_\_\_ walk in the garden.
- 8) The weather is bad and it's raining hard, that's why the children \_\_\_\_\_ play tennis.
- 9) You \_\_\_\_\_ listen to the teacher attentively at the lessons.
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ you tell me about your family, please?
- 11) Sorry, how \_\_\_\_\_ we get the Lesya Ukrainka Museum?
- 12) We \_\_\_\_\_ travel by car to the USA.



### 5. Speak in class. Complete the sentences:

- 1) If you want to be polite, you must ...
- 2) If you you want to be strong, you must ...
- 3) If you want to be clever, you must ...
- 4) If you want to have friends, you must ...

#### Example:

**P<sub>1</sub>:** May I say? If you want to be polite, you must say 'thank you' and 'please'.

**P<sub>2</sub>:** May I add? If you want to be polite, you must come on time.

**P<sub>3</sub>:** May I say? If you want to be strong, you must do your morning exercises every morning. ... And so on.



### III. Oral Practice

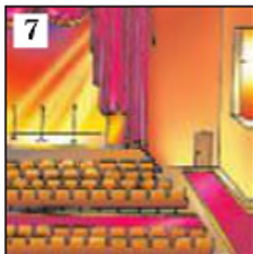


#### 1. a) Match the pictures with points a-i.

#### Example:

**P<sub>1</sub>:** May I say? This is a **Headmaster's office** in picture 1.

- |                                    |                    |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| a) a gymnasium                     | f) an auditorium   |
| b) a school library                | g) teachers' room  |
| c) a Headmaster's office           | h) a classroom     |
| d) a dining-hall                   | i) a sports ground |
| e) a nurse's room (a medical room) |                    |



b) Tell your friend from England about your school according to the plan:

- 1) Where is your school situated?
- 2) How many floors are there in it?
- 3) What rooms are there in your school?
- 4) Which floors are they on?
- 5) What subjects do you study at school?
- 6) Where do you have your lessons?
- 7) Do you like your school?



2. a) Read and act out the dialogue.

**Danylo:** John! I must study today because it's Monday. We don't go to school only on Saturdays and Sundays. But you may go with me to my school.

**John:** Wow! It's great! Where is your school?

**Danylo:** It is situated in Kovpak street. We can go on foot or get there by bus.

**John:** Let's go on foot.

**Danylo:** OK. Let's go! ... Stop! There are no traffic lights here. But there is a ... I don't know how to say this in English *нішохіднуї перехід*. Could you help me, please? What's this?

**John:** **Zebra crossing.**

**Danylo:** Thank you. Here we must look to the left, then look to the right. Well! There are no cars. We may cross the street.

**John:** It's funny! When we cross the street in Great Britain we must look to the right at first, and then look to the left.

**Danylo:** Really? H'm. It is interesting. I will tell my classmates about it at the lesson of Social Studies. Well! Here we are. That is my school.

**John:** It's nice.



b) Tell your friend how you get to school.

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** May I say? I get to school on foot because it is not far from my house. I get there for fifteen minutes therefore I must go out at twenty minutes to eight. And you?



**3.** Read the poem and tell your friends about the traffic rules.

Be careful when you cross the street:  
Use your eyes, use your ears  
And then use your feet.  
Look to the left, look to the right,  
Then look up and check the light.  
When all the cars have stopped,  
It's time for you to go:  
Walk on the zebra crossing –  
It's the safest way, I know!







4. a) Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions about the picture. Use general, alternative and special questions.



**Example:**

- P<sub>1</sub>: Is it a teachers' room in the picture?  
P<sub>2</sub>: No, it isn't. It is a classroom.  
P<sub>1</sub>: How many **rows** of desks are there in the classroom?  
P<sub>2</sub>: There are two rows of desks in the picture.  
P<sub>1</sub>: Is the blackboard **or** brown?  
P<sub>2</sub>: The blackboard is brown in the picture.



- b) Tell your classmates about your classroom.



5. a) Read and compare.

in the past	usually
I <b>wrote</b> words.	I <b>write</b> words.
He <b>wrote</b> texts.	He <b>writes</b> texts.
We <b>wrote</b> down exercises.	We <b>write</b> down exercises.

at the certain time in the past	at this moment now
<p>I <b>was</b> writing words <i>at 7 o'clock in the evening.</i></p> <p>He <b>was</b> writing texts <i>when we <b>came</b>.</i></p> <p>She <b>said</b> that they <b>were</b> writing down exercises.</p>	<p>I <b>am</b> writing words <i>at the present moment.</i></p> <p>He <b>is</b> writing the text <i>at this moment.</i></p> <p>We <b>are</b> writing down the exercise <i>now</i>.</p>



b) Answer the questions.

- 1) When did you have your last English lesson?
- 2) What did you do at your last English lesson?

### Verbs in the Past Tense

write – <b>wrote</b>	tell – <b>told</b>	listen – <b>+ed</b>
read – <b>read</b> [red]	do – <b>did</b>	translate – <b>+ed</b>
learn – <b>learnt</b>	ask – <b>+ed</b>	answer – <b>+ed</b>
speak – <b>spoke</b>	work – <b>+ed</b>	describe – <b>+ed</b>

- 3) Are you having an English lesson now?
- 4) What are you doing now?
- 5) What are your classmates doing now?
- 6) What is the teacher doing?
- 7) When do you usually have your English lessons?
- 8) How many English lessons do you have a week?
- 9) What do you usually do at your English lessons?
- 10) What were you doing when the bell for break rang?
- 11) What must you do after your English lessons at home?
- 12) What will you do after classes today?



6. Play a role game "I am your teacher of English".

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Stand up, please. Good morning, dear children. My name is Olena Petrivna. I am your teacher of English.

**All:** Good morning, dear teacher.

**P<sub>1</sub>:** Sit down, please. Open your exercise-books, take your pens. Oleh Slavchenko, come to the blackboard!

Write: My name is Oleh.

Children! Is he right? Are there mistakes in the sentence?

Good for you! Take your seat!



**7. Speak in class. Tell your teacher what you can and must do at school.**

**Example:**

**P<sub>1</sub>:** We can read at school. We read at the lesson of Literature. We may not read at the lesson of Physical Training. We must run and jump at it. ... And so on.



**IV. Reading**



**1. Before you start, answer the questions.**

- 1) How old are you?
- 2) What form are you in?
- 3) When do your lessons begin?
- 4) How many lessons do you have every day?
- 5) What time are the lessons over?
- 6) What time do you have your dinner?
- 7) What subjects do you learn at school?
- 8) What do you do at the English lessons?
- 9) How do you get to school?



**2. Read the text and say what it deals with. Find new words in a dictionary or ask your teacher.**

## English and American schools

In Great Britain children begin to go to school at the age of five. But at first they study at **infant** [ˈɪnfənt] (or **nursery** [ˈnɜːsəri]) schools. In these schools they learn to draw with colored pencils and paints. They also make figures out of plasticine and work with paper and glue. They play much because they are very young. Therefore sometimes these schools are called play schools. Later they begin to learn letters and to read, write and count.

At the age of seven English schoolchildren go to **junior** [ˈdʒuːniə] schools. They have such subjects as English, Maths, History, Music, Natural Sciences, Drawing, Handicrafts, French and **Latin** [ˈlætɪn]. The lessons begin later than in Ukraine, but English boys and girls stay there longer.

The first lesson usually starts at 9 o'clock. There are three lessons before an **hour** [ˈaʊə] break for lunch. Besides, after each lesson pupils have short breaks of 10 minutes. After lunch they have two more lessons. The classes are over at half past three.

Pupils finish a junior school at the age of 11 and then go to a secondary school. At the age of 16 schoolchildren take their exams.

The American system of school **education** [ˌedʒuːˈkeɪʃən] differs from the system of education in other countries. There are **state** public schools, private **elementary** [ˌeliˈmentəri] schools and private secondary schools. Public schools are free and private schools are fee-paying. Each state has its own system of public schools.

Elementary education begins at the age of six or seven. There pupils have English, **Arithmetic** [əˈrɪθmətɪk], Geography, the History of the USA, Natural **Sciences** [ˈsaɪənsɪz], Physical Training, Singing, Drawing, wood or metal work. Sometimes they learn a foreign language and world history. At the end of every school year children have a test. If a child does well, he goes to the next form ("grade"). If he doesn't do well, he must repeat the grade.

At the age of sixteen schoolchildren leave the elementary school and may continue their education at one of the secondary schools. These schools are also called high schools.

Besides the subjects of **general** ['dʒenərəl] education young Americans in some high schools have the subjects which are useful for their future profession in **industry** ['ɪndəstri] or **agriculture** ['ægrɪkʌltʃə].

A lot of people in different countries of the world think that school years are the most important in their life. At school you find your friends and gain knowledge. You will remember this time forever.



**2.** Complete the sentences: choose the correct item A, B, C or D.

- 1) In Britain children begin to go to school at age of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) five
  - b) six
  - c) seven
  - d) eight
- 2) At the age of seven English schoolchildren go to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) nursery school
  - b) junior school
  - c) elementary school
  - d) secondary school
- 3) There are \_\_\_\_\_ lessons a day at junior schools in Great Britain.
  - a) three
  - b) four
  - c) five
  - d) six
- 4) American schoolchildren have tests \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) every year
  - b) twice a year
  - c) on leaving school
  - d) every month
- 5) At the age of sixteen schoolchildren in the USA may continue their education at one of the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) state public schools
  - b) private schools
  - c) private elementary schools
  - d) high schools



**3.** Say if the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) First English children study at play schools.
- 2) At junior school English pupils have such subjects as English, Maths, History, Music, Geography, Drawing, Handicrafts, French, Latin and Physical Training.
- 3) The lessons start at eight o'clock in Great Britain.
- 4) Every working day English schoolchildren have an hour break for lunch.
- 5) Junior schools ends at the age of 11 and then secondary school begins.
- 6) Schools in the USA can be state and private.
- 7) Elementary education in the USA begins at the age of six.
- 8) If an American schoolchild doesn't study well and cannot **pass** (*скласти*) an exam, he must repeat the grade.
- 9) Secondary schools are also called high ones.
- 10) In secondary schools American schoolchildren have the subjects of general education.



4. Make up the plan of the text and tell your friends about English and American schools. Compare the system of education in Great Britain, in the USA and in Ukraine. Use the sentences on page 110 (ex. 4).  
Use the words, word-combinations and sentences:

I have read the text under the title ... ;

This text is about ... (It deals with ...);

I think ... ; I think so because... ;

Therefore ..., That's why ... .

I agree with ... ; I don't agree with ... .



### V. Writing



1. a) Translate these words into English.  
b) Work in pairs. Dictate your classmate the English words from Ex.1 (a) and spell them.  
c) Make up 3 sentences with them.

**Предмети (у школі):** математика, алгебра, геометрія, українська мова, українська література, зарубіжна література, географія, біологія, фізика, хімія, історія, музика, образотворче мистецтво, праця, основи здоров'я, фізкультура, іноземна мова (англійська, німецька, французька, іспанська); **шкільне приладдя:** лінійка, мапа, кольоровий папір, клей, ножиці, фломастер, фарби, гумка, пластилін, словник, калькулятор, зошит, ручка, олівець, підручник, щоденник, стругачка, глобус.



2. a) Copy out the sentences below.  
 b) Write as many questions to these sentences, as you can.  
 c) Make them negative.

- 1) Oleh can make animal figures out of plasticine.
- 2) People must protect our environment.
- 3) I may play football in the yard today.



3. Language Card. Read and make your language card.



### LANGUAGE CARD

1. Name: Volodymyr Karpenko
2. School: № 12, Lutsk
3. Form: 7D
4. Age: thirteen (13)
5. My mother tongue: Ukrainian
6. I speak to my friends: Ukrainian
7. I speak to my parents: Ukrainian
8. I speak well: Ukrainian, Russian, German
9. I study at school: Ukrainian, German, English

## I can now:

### 1. English speaking skills:

- 1) I can introduce myself and spell my name.
- 2) I can tell about my family, friends, home, school, nature, weather, meals, leisure, holidays and travelling.
- 3) I can describe pictures and things.
- 4) I can talk to my friends.
- 5) I can answer my teacher's questions.

### 2. English reading skills:

- 1) I can read words, sentences, texts in the textbook.
- 2) I can read a transcription.
- 3) I can read poems and dialogues.
- 4) I can use a dictionary.

### 3. English writing skills:

- 1) I can copy out and write words and sentences.
- 2) I can write a transcription.
- 3) I can write new words.
- 4) I can write letters, invitation cards, weather reports, application forms.



## VI. Time for Fun



1. Play in groups of three at "Bingo".

You need: twenty cards (25x25 mm) with names of school things. Make them on your own (consult pages 165-166).

Pupil 1 takes by chance any card and reads the word.

Two other pupils look at their picture cards and say, "I have got it!" or "I haven't got it".



They can take their word cards if they spell the word correctly. Good luck!



## VII. Homework



1. Write your time-table.



2. Write 10 sentences with modal verbs.



3. Write the dialogue "At school". You can make up the dialogue with your teacher or classmates at the lesson or during the break.



4. Write about your favourite working day.

**Example:**

Let me tell you about my favourite working day. It is Friday. I like it very much. Firstly, we have a lesson of Physical Training on Friday. It is my favourite subject. I like to jump, run, play hockey, basketball, volley-ball and football very much. Secondly, it is the last working day of the week. I must not do my homework in the evening because I can do it on Saturday or Sunday. Therefore I can play with my friends and watch TV on Friday evenings. I think Friday is the best working day.



5. a) Make an album with photos and pictures about your school life.
- b) Read John's letter and write the answer. Tell your English penfriend about your study at school.

12 Oxford Street  
London E.C.1., CO 128  
May 18, 2007

Dear Maksym,

You ask me to tell you about my school. I go to school 5 days a week. Saturday and Sunday are days off. The school year has three terms. Winter holidays begin in December. Spring holidays are in April. Summer holidays are in August and September.

The lessons start at 9 o'clock. We have 7 lessons a day: 4 in the morning, then we have dinner-time and 3 lessons in the afternoon. School is over at ten past 4 in the evening.

And what about you?

Truly yours,  
John



## Check yourself!



**Choose the correct item A, B, C, or D\*.**

**Complete the sentences:**

- This year we begin to study such subjects as \_\_\_\_.  
a) Algebra and English      c) Handicrafts and Biology  
b) Music and Art              d) Physics and Chemistry
- Schoolchildren learn to speak, read and write English \_\_\_\_ the lessons of English.  
a) in                                      c) on  
b) at                                      d) during
- We \_\_\_\_ run, jump and fight at school.  
a) must not                              c) could  
b) can not                                d) may not
- We learn about countries and their climate and nature at the lessons of \_\_\_\_.  
a) Geography                            c) Foreign Literature  
b) World History                        d) Foreign Language

**Find the proper item:**

- Find the **wrong** item:  
a) Plasticine is a set of small tubes or dry blocks of coloured substance, it is used for painting pictures.  
b) A calculator is a small electronic machine that can count: add, subtract, multiply and divide numbers.  
c) Scissors are a tool for cutting paper.  
d) A dictionary is a book that gives a list of words in ABC order and explains their meanings in the same or another language.
- Find the **question** to the answer:  
At 8 o'clock in the morning.  
a) What time are the classes over?  
b) What time is it now?  
c) When does the first lesson start?  
d) How many breaks have you at school?

7. Find the **answer** to the question:  
What do you want to be in the future?
- I am in the seventh form.
  - I wanted to go to the Zoo next Sunday.
  - I want to be an engineer.
  - I shan't be an actor in the future.
8. Find the **correct** sentence:
- I must to read the text by the evening.
  - He cans play the piano well.
  - We don't may open the presents before midnight.
  - We cannot swim across the river.
9. Find the sentence with a **modal verb**.
- When do you get up in the morning?
  - Where will you go after classes tomorrow?
  - What did you do at the lessons of Maths last year?
  - Could he write a letter to me?
10. Find the sentence in the **Past Continuous Tense**.
- It was at school at 2 o'clock yesterday.
  - They learnt about historical events and outstanding people of their native land last year.
  - I am reading the text about education in the USA.
  - We were writing an essay about schools in Great Britain in school library at 7 o'clock in the evening yesterday.

**Choose the correct variant of the translation of the following sentence.**

11. На парті підручники з англійської мови.
- I see English textbooks on the desk.
  - Those are English textbooks.
  - There were English textbooks on the desk.
  - There are English textbooks on the desk.

**Develop the situation.**

12. Your friend is going to cross the street. He doesn't see the car moving quickly. You say to him:
- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) Be healthy! | c) Be careful! |
| b) Be happy!   | d) Good luck!  |

## SUPPLEMENT

### I. Irregular Verbs

be [bi:]	was/were [wɒz]	being	бути
begin [br'gm]	began [br'gæn]	beginning	починати
break [breɪk]	broke [brəʊk]	breaking	ламати
build [bɪld]	built [bɪlt]	building	будувати
buy [baɪ]	bought [bɔ:t]	buying	купувати
catch [kætʃ]	caught [kɔ:t]	catching	ловити, хапати
come [kʌm]	came [keɪm]	coming	приходити
do [du:]	did [dɪd]	doing	робити
drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drinking	пити
eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eating	їсти
find [faɪnd]	found [faʊnd]	finding	знаходити
fly [flaɪ]	flew [flu:]	flying	літати
get [get]	got [gɒt]	getting	отримувати
give [gɪv]	gave [geɪv]	giving	давати
go [gəʊ]	went [went]	going	їти, ходити
have [hæv]	had [hæd]	having	мати
hear [hɪə]	heard [hɜ:d]	hearing	слухати
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	keeping	тримати
learn [lə:n]	learnt [lɜ:nt]	learning	вчитися
lose [lu:z]	lost [lɒst]	losing	губити
make [meɪk]	made [meɪd]	making	робити
read [ri:d]	read [red]	reading	читати
ride [raɪd]	rode [rəʊd]	riding	їхати верхи
run [rʌn]	ran [ræn]	running	бігти
say [seɪ]	said [sed]	saying	говорити
sing [sɪŋ]	sang [sæŋ]	singing	співати
sit [sɪt]	sat [sæt]	sitting	сидіти
sleep [sli:p]	slept [slept]	sleeping	спати
speak [spi:k]	spoke [spəʊk]	speaking	розмовляти
stand [stænd]	stood [stud]	standing	стояти
swim [swɪm]	swam [swæm]	swimming	плавати
take [teɪk]	took [tu:k]	taking	брати
teach [ti:tʃ]	taught [tɔ:t]	teaching	навчати
tell [tel]	told [təʊld]	telling	розказувати
think [θɪŋk]	thought [θɔ:t]	thinking	думати
understand [ˌʌndə'stænd]	understood [ˌʌndə'stud]	understanding	розуміти
wake [weɪk]	woke [wəʊk]	waking	прокидатися
wear [weə]	wore [wɔ:]	wearing	посити (одяг)

## II. English-Ukrainian Vocabulary

### Аа

**abroad** [ə'brɔ:d] за кордоном  
**accident** ['æksɪdənt] аварія  
**add** [æd] додати  
**address** [ə'dres] адреса  
**advise** [əd'vaɪz] порадити  
**agriculture** ['ægrɪkʌltʃə] сільсько-господарський  
**airport** ['eəpɔ:t] аеропорт  
**Algebra** ['ældʒɪbrə] алгебра  
**almost** ['ɔ:lməʊst] майже  
**Arithmetic** [ə'rɪθmətɪk] арифметичний  
**attention** [ə'tenʃ(ə)n] увага  
**attitude** ['ætɪtju:d] ставлення  
**auditorium** [ˌɔ:dɪ'tɔ:ljəm] актовa зала

### Bb

**bacon** ['beɪk(ə)n] бекон  
**baker** ['beɪkə] пекар  
**bank** [bæŋk] 1) банк; 2) берег  
**basketball** ['bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] баскетбол  
**behind** [br'haɪnd] позаду, за  
**below** [br'ləʊ] внизу, нижче  
**between** [br'twi:n] між  
**bicycle** ['baɪsɪkl] велосипед  
**bike** [baɪk] розм. велосипед  
**bill** [bɪl] рахунок  
**black ice** [ˌblæk'aɪs] ожеледь  
**boiled** [bɔɪld] варений  
**book-keeper** ['buk,ki:pə] бухгалтер  
**bread** ['bred] хліб  
**British** ['brɪtɪʃ] британський  
**broth** [brθ] бульйон  
**bun** [bʌn] булочка  
**bus** [bʌs] автобус  
**butcher** ['bʊtʃə] м'ясник  
**butter** ['bʌtə] масло

### Cc

**can** [kæn], [kən], [kn] могли  
**capital** ['kæpɪtl] столиця

**cashier** ['kæʃɪə] касир  
**cassette** [kə'set] касета  
**change** [tʃeɪndʒ] 1) решта; 2) зміновати  
**changeable** ['tʃeɪndʒəbl] мінливий  
**check** [tʃek] чек  
**cheese** [tʃi:z] сир  
**Chemistry** ['kemɪstrɪ] хімія  
**chess** [tʃes] шахи  
**chicken** ['tʃɪkɪn] курча, курка  
**choice** [tʃɔɪs] вибір  
**circular** ['sə:kjʊlə] круглий  
**circus** [sɜ:kəs] цирк  
**climate** ['klaɪmɪt] клімат  
**cloud** [klaʊd] хмара  
**cocoa** ['kəʊkəʊ] какао  
**coffee** ['kɒfi] кава  
**coloured** ['kɒləd] кольоровий  
**competition** [ˌkɒmpɪ'tɪʃən] змагання  
**confectioner** [kən'fekʃnə] кондитер  
**constitution** [ˌkɒnstɪ'tju:ʃən] конституція  
**conveniences** [kən'vɪnjənsɪz] зручності  
**conversation** [ˌkɒnvə'seɪʃən] бесіда  
**cook** [kʊk] готувати  
**cornflakes** ['kɔ:n,fleɪks] кукурудзяні пластівці  
**count** [kaʊnt] рахувати  
**cultural** ['kʌltʃə(ə)l] культурний  
**cup** [kʌp] чашка  
**curds** [kɜ:dz] сир  
**curious** ['kjʊəriəs] допитливий  
**customer** ['kʌstəmə] покупець, клієнт

### Dd

**daffodil** ['dæfədɪl] нарцис  
**dangerous** ['deɪndʒərəs] небезпечно  
**deed** [di:d] вчинок  
**dialogue** ['daɪələʊg] діалог  
**die** [daɪ] померти  
**difficult** ['dɪfɪk(ə)lt] складний  
**dish** [dɪʃ] страва

**dishwasher** [ˈdɪʃ, wɒʃə] посудомийна машина  
**divide** [dɪˈvaɪd] розділити, поділити  
**dry** [draɪ] сухий, витирати  
**duty** [ˈdʒu:ti] обов'язок

## Ее

**east** [ˈi:st] схід  
**Easter** [ˈi:stə] Великдень  
**ecology** [iˈkɒlədʒi] екологія  
**economic** [iˈkɒnɒmɪk] економічний  
**education** [ˌedjuːˈkeɪʃən] освіта  
**egg** [eg] яйце  
**electricity** [ɪləkˈtrɪsɪti] електрика  
**elementary** [ˌelɪˈmentəri] початковий  
**embroider** [ɪmˈbrɔɪdə] вишивати  
**environment** [ɪnˈvaɪəmənt] довкілля  
**essay** [ˈeseɪ] твір  
**essential** [ɪˈsenʃ(ə)l] невід'ємний  
**Europe** [ˈjʊərəp] Європа  
**event** [ɪˈvent] подія, спорт, змагання  
**evil** [iːvɪ] злий

## Ff

**famous** [ˈfeɪməs] видатний  
**fat** [fæt] жир, сало  
**figure** [ˈfɪɡə] фігура  
**first aid** [ˌfɜːstˈeɪd] перша допомога  
**fishmonger** [fɪʃˈmɒŋɡə] торговець рибою  
**flour** [ˈflaʊə] борошно  
**flowerbed** [ˈflaʊəbed] клумба  
**fog** [fɒɡ] туман  
**football** [ˈfʊtbɔ:l] футбол  
**forecast** [ˈfɔ:kɑ:st] прогноз погоди  
**fork** [fɔ:k] виделка  
**form** [fɔ:m] клас (у школі)  
**foul** [faʊl] жахливий  
**fried** [fraɪd] смажений  
**frighten** [ˈfraɪtn] лякати  
**frost** [frɒst] мороз  
**fry** [fraɪ] смажити

## Gg

**gain** [geɪn] здобувати, отримувати  
**gas** [ɡæs] газ  
**general** [ˈdʒenərəl] загальний, основний  
**Geometry** [dʒɪˈɒmɪtri] геометрія  
**ghost** [ɡəʊst] примара  
**glass** [ɡlɑ:s] склянка  
**goods** [ɡʊdz] товари  
**gouache** [ɡuˈɑ:ʃ] гуаш  
**grade** [ɡreɪd] *амер.* клас  
**grass-plot** [ˈɡrɑ:sˈplɒt] газон  
**greengrocer** [ˈɡri:n, ɡrəʊsə] продавець фруктів, зелені  
**grocer** [ˈɡrəʊsə] бакалійник

## Hh

**hail** [heɪl] град  
**Halloween** [ˈhæləʊˈi:n] Хеллоуїн  
**heat** [hi:t] 1) теплий; 2) тепло, спека  
**heating** [ˈhi:tɪŋ] опалення  
**historical** [hɪsˈtɒrɪk(ə)l] історичний  
**homeless** [ˈhəʊmlɪs] бездомний  
**honour** [ˈɒnə] пошана, честь  
**hop** [hɒp] підстрибувати  
**hotel** [həʊˈtel] готель

## Ii

**important** [ɪmˈpɔ:t(ə)nt] важливий  
**include** [ɪnˈklu:d] включати, містити  
**independence** [ˌɪndɪˈpendəns] незалежність  
**indoor** [ˈɪndɔ:z] що знаходиться у приміщенні  
**industry** [ˈɪndəstri] індустрія  
**infant** [ɪnfənt] дитячий, початковий  
**influence** [ˈɪnfluəns] вплив, впливати  
**invitation** [ˌɪnvɪˈteɪʃən] запрошення  
**iron** [ˈaɪən] праска  
**island** [ˈaɪələnd] острів  
**Italian** [ɪˈtæljən] італійський

## Jj

**jam** [dʒæm] джем, варення  
**journey** ['dʒɔ:nɪ] маандрівка  
**judge** [dʒʌdʒ] суддя  
**juice** [dʒu:s] сік  
**junior** ['dʒu:nɪə] молодший

## Kk

**kettle** [ketl] чайник  
**knife** [naɪf] ніж

## Ll

**ladle** [leɪdl] ополонник  
**lamb** [læm] ягня  
**language** ['læŋgwɪdʒ] мова  
**lantern** ['læntən] ліхтар  
**Latin** ['lætn] латинь  
**light** [laɪt] світло, світлий  
**litter** ['lɪtə] сміття  
**litter bin** [,lɪtə'bɪn] урна для сміття

## Mm

**main** [meɪn] головний, основний  
**map** [mæp] мапа  
**market** ['mɑ:kɪt] базар  
**Mathematics** [,mæθɪ'mætrɪks]  
 математика  
**may** [meɪ] виражає дозвіл  
**meal** [mi:l] їжа, прийом їжі  
**meat** [mi:t] м'ясо  
**milk** [mɪlk] молоко  
**minibus** ['mɪnɪbʌs] мікроавтобус  
**mist** [mɪst] туман  
**modern** ['mɒd(ə)n] сучасний  
**mor** [mɒp] 1) пшавра; 2) мити  
 підлогу  
**movement** ['ʌmənt] рух  
**museum** [mju:'ziəm] музей  
**must** [mʌst], [mʌst] мусити

## Nn

**north** [nɔ:θ] північ  
**nursery** ['nɜ:srɪ] дитячий, до-  
 шкільний

## Oo

**objects** ['ɒbdʒɪkt] об'єкт  
**oceanic** [ˌəʊfɪ'ænik] океанічний  
**oil-paints** ['ɔɪlpeɪnts] масляні фарби  
**once** [wʌns] одного разу  
**outdoor** ['aʊt'dɔ:] що знаходиться  
 ззовні, на вулиці

## Pp

**painter** ['peɪntə] художник  
**pan** [pæn] сковорідка, каструля  
**pastry** ['peɪstrɪ] тістечко  
**peace** [pi:s] мир  
**Physics** ['fɪzɪks] фізика  
**pie** [paɪ] пиріг  
**plant** [plɑ:nt] 1) рослина; 2) сад-  
 жати  
**plasticine** ['plæstɪsɪ:n] пластилін  
**plate** [pleɪt] тарілка  
**political** [pə'ltɪk(ə)l] політичний  
**pollute** [pə'lu:t] забруднювати  
**pork** [pɔ:k] свинина  
**porridge** ['pɒrɪdʒ] каша  
**port** [pɔ:t] порт  
**poster** ['pəʊstə] плакат  
**pour** [pɔ:] наливати  
**prefer** [prɪ'fɜ:] віддавати перевагу  
**pumpkin** ['rʌmpkɪn] гарбуз

## Qq

**queen** [kwɪ:n] королева

## Pp

**racket** ['rækɪt] ракетка  
**railway station** ['reɪlweɪ'steɪs(ə)n]  
 залізничний вокзал  
**rain** [reɪn] дощ  
**recommend** [ˌrekə'mend] радити  
**rectangle** ['rek,tæŋɡl] прямокутник  
**religious** [rɪ'lɪdʒəs] релігійний  
**restaurant** ['rest(ə)rɔ:nt] ресторан  
**resurrection** [ˌrezə'rekʃən] вос-  
 кресіння  
**rich** [rɪtʃ] багатий



**ride** [raɪd] іхати верхи  
**right** [raɪt] 1) правий, 2) право  
**rissole** ['rɪsəʊl] котлета

### Ss

**salesperson** ['seɪlspɜːsn] продавець  
**salt** [sɔːlt] сіль  
**sandwich** ['sænwɪtʃ] бутерброд  
**sausage** ['sɔːsɪdʒ] ковбаса, сосиска  
**scales** [skeɪlz] ваги  
**science** ['saɪəns] наука  
**scissors** ['sɪzəz] ножниці  
**shamrock** ['ʃæmtrɒk] трилисник  
**shape** [ʃeɪp] форма  
**sights** [saɪts] визначні пам'ятки  
**skates** [skeɪts] ковзани  
**skip** [skɪp] перестрибувати  
**skis** [skiːz] лижі  
**sled(ge)** [sledʒ] санчата  
**slippery** ['slɪpəri] слизько  
**soup** [suːp] суп  
**south** [saʊθ] південь  
**spirit** ['spɪrɪt] дух  
**spoon** [spuːn] ложка  
**sport** [spɔːt] спорт  
**square** [skweə] майдан, квадрат  
**state** [steɪt] державний  
**structure** ['strʌktʃə] будова  
**substance** ['sʌbst(ə)ns] речовина  
**sum** [sʌm] задача  
**sun** [sʌn] сонце  
**surprising** [sə'praɪzɪŋ] дивовижний  
**survey** ['səːveɪ] опитування  
**symbol** ['sɪmb(ə)l] символ

### Tt

**tennis** ['tenɪs] теніс  
**theatre** ['θɪətə] театр  
**theme** [θiːm] тема  
**thistle** ['θɪsəl] чортополох  
**throw** ['θrəʊ] кидати  
**toast** [təʊst] гріпка  
**tower** ['taʊə] вежа, башта  
**transport** ['trænsɜːpt] транспорт

**travel** ['trævl] подорож  
**treat** [tri:t] 1) лікувати, 2) пригощати  
**trip** [trɪp] поїздка  
**trolleybus** ['trɒlɪbʌs] тролейбус  
**turkey** ['tɜːki] індик

### Uu

**underground** ['ʌndəgraʊnd] метро

### Vv

**vacuum cleaner** ['vækjuəm, kli:nə] пылесос  
**vegetable** ['vedʒɪtəbl] овоч  
**verse** [vɜːs] вірш  
**Victory Day** ['vɪktəri, deɪ] День Перемоги  
**village** ['vɪlɪdʒ] село  
**volleyball** ['vɒlɪbɔːl] волейбол  
**voyage** ['vɔɪdʒ] вояж (морем)

### Ww

**waiter** ['weɪtə] офіціант  
**war** [wɔː] війна  
**wardrobe** ['wɔːdrəʊb] гардероб  
**wash** [wɒʃ] мити  
**washing machine** ['wɒʃɪŋ məʃiːn] пральня машина  
**water** ['wɔːtə] вода  
**watercolours** ['wɔːtə, kələ] акварель  
**weigh** [weɪ] важити  
**west** [west] захід  
**wet** [wet] поливати, вологий  
**wind** [wɪnd] вітер  
**witch** [wɪtʃ] відьма  
**within** [wɪ'ðɪn] протягом, у межах  
**wooden** [wʊdn] дерев'яний  
**world** [wɜːld] світ

### Yy

**yesterday** ['jestədeɪ] вчора

### Zz

**zero** ['zɪərəʊ] нуль  
**zoo** [zuː] зоопарк

### III. Home Reading



#### 1. Read and act out the fairy tale.

**Once upon a time there lived** electric appliances in a house. A washing machine, a dishwasher, an electric kettle, a microwave, and a food processor lived in the kitchen. Other electrical appliances lived in a sitting-room. They were a tape recorder, a TV-set, an iron, and a vacuum cleaner.

In this house little Petryk and his mum and dad also lived. Petryk's daddy was a doctor. He went to work to the hospital every day. Petryk's mummy didn't work because Petryk was very little. They had a dog. Its name was Spot. It was very funny.

One night the electric appliances **began** to talk about their life.

"We are very **important** for people," said the washing machine.

"Oh, yes, we are! You are right," **agreed** the others.

"And you know that I am the most important electric appliance in the house. I help Petryk's mum to wash the clothes. It is so hard!" said the washing machine.

"Sorry. But you are wrong, my dear!" the dishwasher said. "I do my housework every day. And what about you? Oops! So I am the most important in the house!"

"Oh no, friends! I am the most important. The family begins every morning with me. I give them coffee and tea. And Petryk cannot live without **baby food**. Guess who gives it to him?" said the electric kettle.

"Ha ha! And what about Petryk's parents? They want to eat, too. And I feed them!" said the microwave.

"I am the most important in the house!" the others **cried** together **at the same time**.

"I help Petryk's mum to prepare food," said the food processor.

I iron the clothes," said the iron.

"I clean the house! I vacuum the carpets and mats," said the vacuum cleaner.

"I sing nice songs," said the tape recorder.

"And the family can watch interesting films **thanks to me**," said the TV-set.

**Suddenly** Spot came to the kitchen. It said, "You are wrong.

Petryk's mum gets up early in the morning. She cooks meals, washes the dishes, cleans the house, washes and irons the clothes. She tells tales and sings songs to Petryk. Who can do it all? Petryk's mum is the most beautiful and the most important person in the world!"

### Vocabulary to the text

**once upon a time there lived ...** – жили-були ...

**began (to begin)** – почали (починати)

**important** – важливий

**agreed (to agree)** – погодились (погоджуватись)

**baby food** – дитяче харчування

**cried (to cry)** – закричали (кричати)

**at the same time** – одночасно, в один час

**thanks to** – завдяки (комусь або чомусь)

**suddenly** – раптом, раптово



**2. Complete the sentences: choose the correct item A, B, C or D.**

- 1) The little boy's name is \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) Pavlyk	c) Petryk
b) Peter	d) Spot
- 2) He lives with his \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) parents	c) mummy
b) mum and granny	d) daddy
- 3) They have got a pet. It is a funny \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) piglet	c) cat
b) puppy	d) dog
- 4) The boy's father is a \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) teacher	c) driver
b) doctor	d) pilot
- 5) His mummy doesn't work because \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) her son is very little	c) she is on her holiday
b) she is a housewife	d) she is on a pension



**3. Say if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).**

- 1) The family lives in a large flat.

- 2) They have got a little son.
- 3) Their pet's name is Sport.
- 4) They have got many domestic electric appliances.
- 5) There is a washing machine, a microwave, an iron and an electric kettle in the kitchen.
- 6) Once the electric appliances began to talk about the weather.
- 7) The microwave says that the washing machine is the most important because it helps Petryk's mum to wash the clothes.
- 8) Petryk's mum uses the electric kettle to make coffee, tea and baby food.
- 9) There are no tape recorder in the house.
- 10) Petryk's mum is the most important in the house.



#### 4. Make up the plan of the fairy tale and retell it.

### About a Little Kitten



#### 1. Read the story and say if you have a pet. Do you like cats?

Once upon a time there lived a little kitten. It was born in April. The kitten was black with a white nose and a **tail**. It hadn't any names because it was homeless. The little kitten liked to watch birds. It **tried** to catch them but they were faster than it. The big red fat cat lived near. It **laughed** when the kitten **played** in the yard and **said**, "Play, my dear! You don't know that life isn't so good as you think".

"Why? The life is beautiful! The sun is shining brightly. The sky is blue. Look at the flowers. They are beautiful!" the little kitten **answered**.

Then summer **came**. Sometimes it was very hot. Sometimes it rained and a **rainbow appeared** in the sky.

"Do you like it, my **stupid** kitten?" the fat cat **asked**.

"Yes, I do! The rain is beautiful! And the rainbow is beautiful, too," the kitten **answered**. It **ran** after drops.

Then the sun **peeped out** from the clouds. Our wet kitten liked to sunbathe very much. "The sun is beautiful," it said.

Once it **saw** a butterfly.

"What's this," the kitten **asked** the old cat.

"It is a **stupid** butterfly. It flies and thinks that life is beautiful".

"Yes, it is right. The life is beautiful. And the butterfly is beautiful, too," the kitten said and **began** to run after the butterfly.

Then autumn **came**. There were many red, yellow and orange leaves on the trees. The fall of the leaves **began** in October. Our little kitten **ran** after leaves and **sang**:

The life is beautiful, I know!

The leaves are beautiful, **indeed**,

The wind is beautiful, you **saw**,

All kittens like to play with it!

But then winter **came**. It was freezing. It was snowing. It was frosty. It was dull. Our homeless kitten was very cold. It said, "I cannot die because the life is so beautiful".

Once a boy **was going** home after classes. He **saw** the freezing kitten and **said**, "Oh, my **poor** kitten. You are cold! Let's go home!" He took the kitten to his flat.

It was warm in the boy's room. The kitten liked it there. It **played** with a ball. The boy liked to play with the kitten. He **fed** and walked it. Every night the kitten looked through the window and **thought**, "The trees are so beautiful. There is much snow on the ground. The **moon** looks like a big yellow ball. And the life is beautiful!"

### Vocabulary to the text

a tail – хвіст

a rainbow – веселка

to appear – з'являється

stupid – дурний

to peep out – визирати

indeed – насправді

poor – бідний

the moon – місяць

Try to translate the verbs in the Past Indefinite on your own:

tried – to try

laughed – to laugh

played – to play

said – to say

answered – to answer

began – to begin

appeared – to appear

ran – to run

peeped out – to peep out

asked – to ask

came – to come

sang – to sing

went – to go

saw – to see

fed – to feed

thought – to think



2. Complete the sentences: choose the correct item A, B, C, or D.

- The little kitten was \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. black  
B. white  
C. black with white nose and tail  
D. white with black nose and tail
- It was born \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. in August  
B. in May  
C. on the 1st of April  
D. in April
- The old red cat was \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. fat  
B. kind  
C. thin  
D. ill
- The kitten thought that everything around is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. interesting  
B. beautiful  
C. homeless  
D. stupid
- In winter the kitten began to live \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. in a village  
B. in a house  
C. in a flat  
D. in a school



3. Say if the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- The kitten's name was Homeless.
- It was born in spring.
- The big red fat puppy lived near.
- The kitten liked to play with birds.
- The little kitten liked rain.
- Once the kitten saw a hedgehog.
- When it was autumn, the kitten ran after leaves.
- When it was winter, the little kitten liked to play with snowflakes.
- It was freezing in winter and the kitten was very cold.
- The boy saw the freezing kitten and took it to his house.



4. Speak in class. Retell the text according to the scheme: say → prove → make the conclusion.

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