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5



АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА
ENGLISH

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ENGLISH

Англійська мова
(5 рік навчання)
підручник для 5 класу
закладів загальної
середньої освіти

5

English (year 5 standard level)
A textbook for the fifth form of
secondary schools

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Вітаємо тебе!

П'ятий клас – це новий етап твого життя, нові друзі, вчителі та підручники. Тому давай знайомитись! Перед тобою сучасний підручник з англійської мови з цікавим змістом та чіткою структурою для ефективного забезпечення навчального процесу. Підручник має 6 юнітів, кожен із яких містить 6 уроків, завдання для тренування всіх видів мовленнєвої діяльності (Life skills) та завдання для перевірки вивченого (Review). Також подається дві важливі рубрики – Culture і Literature – для розвитку культурної свідомості та діалогічного мовлення. Починаємо із Стартеру. Це невеликий юніт, що містить основний матеріал для перевірки та повторення вивченого у попередніх класах, тести й ігри. Далі ти вивчатимеш нові слова та граматичні правила, які допоможуть тобі краще розуміти і вдосконалювати основні навички володіння мовою: читання, аудіювання, говоріння і письмо. У підручнику велика увага приділяється роботі у парах та діалогічному мовленню, бо комунікація і взаємодія з іншими людьми – це важливий момент для успішного освоєння мови.

Сьогодні знання іноземної мови є надзвичайно важливим для комфортного життя, адже *English is everywhere*. Тобто, англійська мова – це інтегрований предмет базових знань та додаткові знання всього, що нас оточує: сім'я, друзі, школа, улюблені речі, погода, природа, стиль життя, одяг, їжа, міста, країни. Тому читай, слухай, спілкуйся й пиши англійською! А для чого тобі потрібна англійська мова? Прочитай відповіді студентів та доповни своїми.

Нижче ознайомся з умовними позначками:



пиши



слухай



вчи граматику



говори



читай



працюй у парі/групі



наведи камеру та слухай

English is everywhere

We need English to...



✓ read books in original



✓ watch films in English



✓ listen to popular music



✓ make friends and use the Internet



✓ travel abroad

Back to school

Starter

• Before you start...

- ▶ What's your name?
- ▶ Spell your name and surname.
- ▶ How old are you?
- ▶ Say your phone number.
- ▶ What time is it now?
- ▶ What are your favourites?

• Listen, read and spell...

- ▶ letters and numbers
- ▶ personal information
- ▶ countries and nationalities

• Talk about...

- ▶ times
- ▶ days and months
- ▶ important dates
- ▶ personal things

• Write and make...

- ▶ dialogues
- ▶ email

• Practise...

- ▶ pronunciation
- ▶ spelling rules
- ▶ new vocabulary

• Grammar in use...

- ▶ the verb "to be"
- ▶ capitalization
- ▶ article a/an
- ▶ this is/these are
- ▶ that is/those are
- ▶ adjectives

• Culture: The Colours of the UK



MEETING IN CLASS!

SPEAKING ♦ meeting phrases



1. Read the dialogues. Answer the questions:

- 1) Who is Anna?
- 2) Who is Mr. Ross?
- 3) Who are Mark and Tim?



– Hello, *Anna*!
 – Hello, *Mr Ross*!
 – How are you today?
 – I'm fine, thanks. And you?
 – I'm good, thank you!

– Hi, *Anna*!
 – Hi, *Mark*!
 – This is my new friend, *Tim*.
 – Hi, *Tim*! Nice to meet you!
 – Nice to meet you, too!

Check it out! How do you say these in your language?

Mr and *Mrs*
Miss and *Ms*



2. Complete the table with the phrases from the dialogues above.

Greetings	Questions	Answers
Hey! / Good (<i>morning</i>)! Good to see you! Glad to meet you!	What's new? How are things? How are you doing?	Not bad! All right! Okay!



3. Complete the dialogues 1-2 with the missing words. Listen and check.



*See you / And you / Good morning / thanks /
 Hello / I'm fine / How are you?*

- 1) – _____, Mr Thomas.
 – Morning, Dave. _____?
 – I'm fine, _____. And you?
 – Pretty good! See you in class.
 – _____, Mr. Thomas.

- 2) – Good afternoon, Mrs Hamilton.
 – _____, Mark. How are you doing?
 – Great, thanks. _____?
 – _____, thanks.



4. Read the dialogues and complete the table.



- 1) – Good bye, Miki.
 – Bye-bye, Lucy.
 – See you soon.
 – Yes, see you.

- 2) – Bye, Rachel.
 – Bye, Jim. See you later.
 – Yeah! Have a good day.
 – You too.

Note!

We use *Good night!* to say goodbye after 6 pm *Hello, good night! evening!*

- 3) – Good night, Mum.
 – Night, Sue. Sleep well!

Good-bye phrases	Answers
------------------	---------



5. Work in pairs. Practise reading the dialogues in ex. 3 and 4. Make up new dialogues and act them out.

GRAMMAR ◆ the verb to be

4. Study the table. Follow the lines to match 1–5 with a-e. Write sentences with the correct forms of verb “to be”.

Rule!

Affirmative

Long form

I *am*
 You *are*
 He/She/It *is*
 We *are*
 They *are*

Short form

I'm
 You're
 He/She/It's
 We're
 They're

Negative

Long form

I *am not*
 You *are not*
 He/She/It *is not*
 We *are not*
 They *are not*

Short form

I'm *not*
 You *aren't*
 He/She/It *isn't*
 We *aren't*
 They *aren't*

Questions

Am I...? Is he/she/it ...?
 Are you/we/they ...?

Answers

- Yes/No, I *am (not)*
- Yes/No, he/she/it *is (not)*
- Yes/No, you/we/they *are (not)*

Ex.:



She is a student.

1)



a) my friend

2)



b) Anna

3)



c) at school

4)



d) a nice boy

5)



e) our new teacher



7. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

Ex.: The student *is/am/are* at school.

- 1) You 's/'m/'re welcome!
- 2) Tom *is/am/are* my new friend.
- 3) I 'm/'s/'re in English class now.
- 4) Mr. Ross *is/am/are* a teacher.
- 5) We *is/am/are* good friends.
- 6) Our friends *is/am/are* on their summer holidays.
- 7) She *is/am/are* at home in the morning.
- 8) They *is/am/are* my friend's cousins.



8. Complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative form of "to be".

Ex.: My friends *are* (😊) students. They're (😊) in my class.

- 1) I (😊) good, thanks! I hope, you (😊) ok, too.
- 2) He (😊) Alex. He' (😞) Tom.
- 3) She (😊) Miss Lee. She (😊) a teacher.
- 4) We (😞) from class 5b. We' (😊) in class 5a.
- 5) It (😊) very hot today. It (😞) very pleasant.
- 6) You (😊) in my seat. Your seat (😊) here.
- 7) She (😞) in London, she (😊) in Paris.
- 8) We (😊) in the same class, but we (😞) on the same team.



9. Put the words in the correct order. Then work in pairs, ask the questions in turns. Give true answers.

Ex.: *your/is/ name/Mark?*

- Is your name Mark?

Yes, it is.

No, it isn't.

- 1) late / I / am? -
- 2) happy / you / are? -
- 3) is /teacher/ our /this? -
- 4) class/ your/ Anna and Liz/ are/ in? -
- 5) from / are / Kyiv / you? -
- 6) are /students /you /new? -
- 7) homework / it/ your / is? -
- 8) your / is/ sister / she?



LETTERS AND NUMBERS

LISTENING ♦ spelling



1. Listen and complete the chart. Which letters are NOT there?

Study the tables.



___	H J K 8
___	C D E G P T V Z 3
___	L M N S X 7
___	Y 5 9
Q ___	W 2

Remember!

English alphabet has 26 letters:
21 consonants and 5 vowels A E I O U
Memorize the letters in the five sound groups. Be careful with O and R.



2. a) Listen and circle the correct name.



- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1) Elinor/Eleanor | 4) Paula/Paola |
| 2) Benjamin/Benjamin | 5) Joan/John |
| 3) George/Jorge | 6) Alice/Elice |

Remember!

In first and last names say
LL = "double L"
In phone numbers say
0 (zero) - "oh"
66 = "double 6"
007 = "double oh seven"



2. b) Listen and complete the surname.



- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1) N _ _ M _ N | 4) F _ AN _ L _ N |
| 2) _ A _ _ IS | 5) _ VER _ R _ _ N |
| 3) _ _ OM _ S | 6) W _ _ KE _ |

SPEAKING



3. Read and spell.

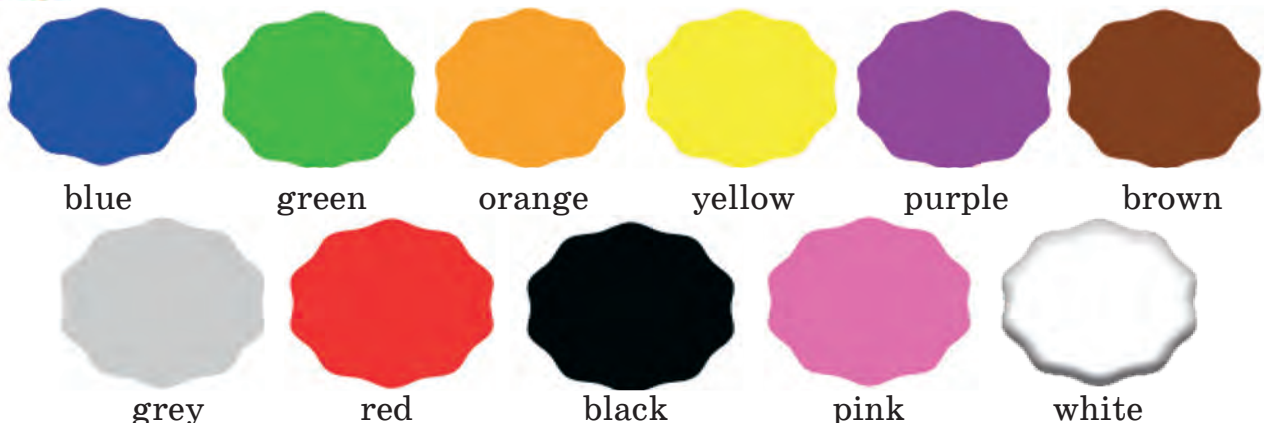
097 455 32 00
093 009 66 18

Charles Foxtrot
Michael Littman

Sofia Pierre
Juan Geoff



4. How many colours do you know? Read and spell.



5. Work in pairs. Make a list of English words you know. Name the colours. Check each other's spelling.

Ex.: - Spell "door" - "d - double o - r" It is w-h-i-t-e - Right! My turn!
- Spell "ruler" - "r-u-l-e-r" - Well done!

GRAMMAR ◆ numbers



6. Write the missing numbers in words.

- 1 one
- 2 two
- 3 three
- 4 _____
- 5 five
- 6 six
- 7 seven
- 8 _____
- 9 nine
- 10 ten

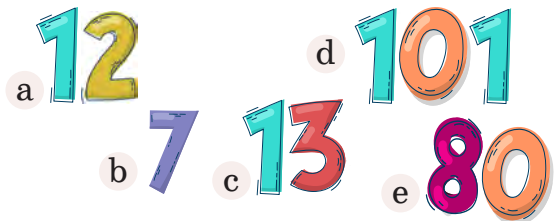
- 11 eleven
- 12 twelve
- 13 _____
- 14 fourteen
- 15 fifteen
- 16 sixteen
- 17 _____
- 18 eighteen
- 19 nineteen
- 20 twenty

- 21 _____
- 22 twenty-two
- 23 twenty-three
- 24 twenty-four
- 25 twenty five
- 26 _____
- 27 twenty-seven
- 28 twenty-eight
- 29 twenty-nine
- 30 _____



7. Match the numbers to the words. Pay attention to the spelling.

- 1) Apollo **thirteen**.
- 2) Snow White and the **Seven** Dwarfs.
- 3) Around the World in **Eighty** Days.
- 4) **The Hundred and One** Dalmatians.
- 5) **The Twelve** Months.



8. Say:

- 1) The number of letters of alphabet in your language.
- 2) The number of page you are on.
- 3) The number of students in your class.
- 4) The number of days in September, February, a week, a season, a year.


LISTENING




9. Listen to the messages. Complete the notes.




1) Hi Tim, it's _____


My  № is _____


The  № is _____

My  № is _____
Bye!

2) Hi Mark, this is _____

My  № is _____

The  № is _____

My  № is _____
See you!



10. Look at the photos. How old are these people? Write, then listen to the dialogues and check your answers. Complete the notes under the photos.



1

Name: _____
Surname: _____ Age: _____



2

Name: _____
Surname: _____ Age: _____



3

Name: _____
Surname: _____ Age: _____



4

Name: _____
Surname: _____ Age: _____



5

Name: _____
Surname: _____ Age: _____



6

Name: _____
Surname: _____ Age: _____



11. Work in pairs. Complete the questions. Take turns to ask and answer them.



– How old are _____?



– Yes, please! _____ surname is Lane. It _____ L-A-N-E



– I _____ 11 years old.



– Can _____ have _____ phone number?



– How do _____ spell _____ name?



– Of, course. Here you _____, 073-987-665



– It _____ Anna, A-double N-A



– Thanks for information!



– Can _____ spell _____ surname?



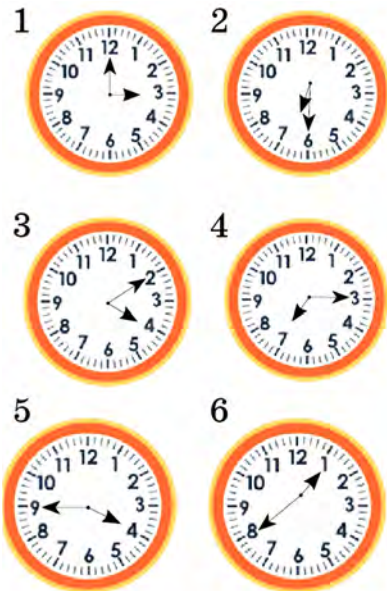
– _____ are welcome!

CALENDAR

VOCABULARY ♦ saying the time, days of week, months and seasons

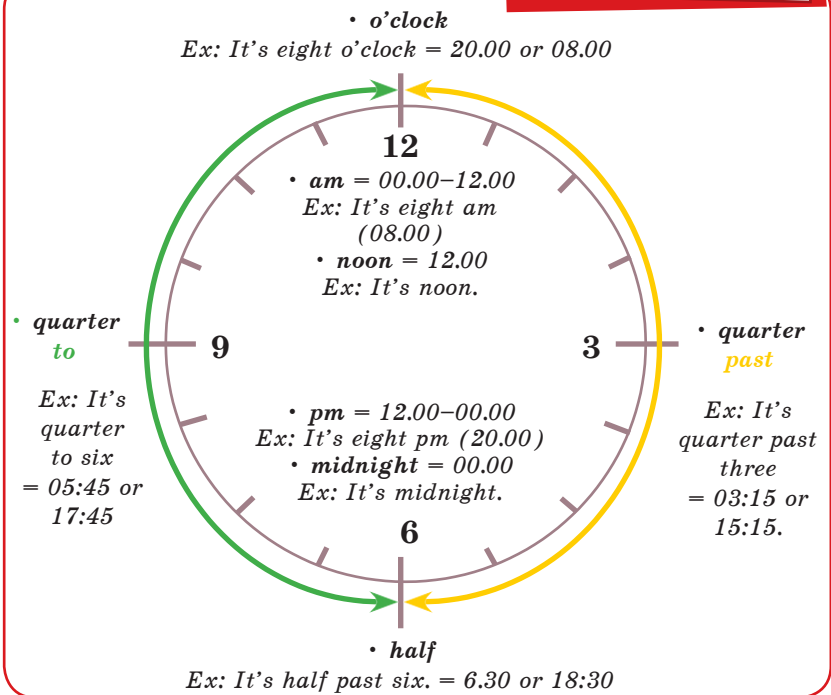


1. Look at the clocks and match them with the times they show.



- a) quarter past seven
- b) twenty to one
- c) quarter to four
- d) half past six
- e) three o'clock
- f) ten past four

Remember!

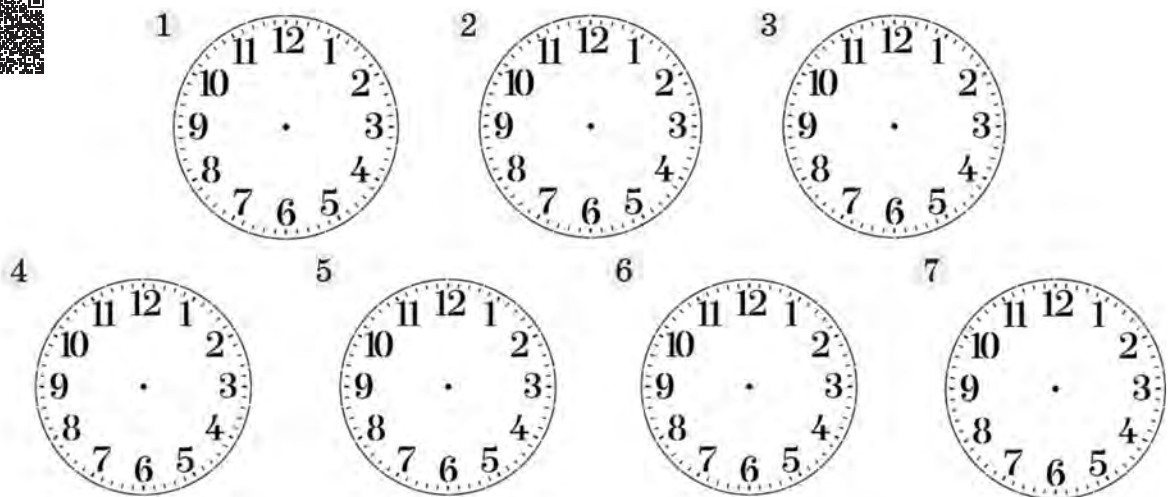


Note!

You can say 12:15 – twelve fifteen
10:05 – ten oh five
08:45 – eight forty-five



2. What time is it now? Listen and draw the time you hear on the clocks. Then say these times in a different way.





3. Write the days of week in the empty space below. What's the day today?



Remember!

DAYS

write 6 January or 6th January

say the 6th of January or January the 6th.

YEARS

1863 – *eighteen sixty-three*

1900 – *nineteen hundred*

1603 – *sixteen oh three*

2014 – *two thousand and fourteen or twenty-fourteen*



4. Complete the calendar with the missing months.

January	July
March	September
April	
	November



5. Write the months in seasons.

autumn			
winter			
spring			
summer			



6. Work in pairs. Take turns to say any day of the week, and ask your partner to name the previous and the next day.

Ex:

Wednesday.

Tuesday and Thursday.



7. When is your birthday? Say the month and the season.

Ex:

My birthday is in spring, in May.

or

In May. It's spring.

GRAMMAR&LISTENING ♦ **dates and years**



8. What's the date today? Listen and circle the dates you hear.

Ex: : 10 February – 1 February



- 1) 16 March – 6 March
- 2) 3 April – 23 April
- 3) 21 May – 20 May
- 4) 12 December – 2 December
- 5) 19 July – 9 July
- 6) 13 August – 30 August



9. Read and write the dates in words. Listen and check your answers.

Ex: write: 4th October

read: the fourth of October or October the fourth



SPEAKING



10. Work in pairs. Write different times, days/months/dates/years of some popular events, public holidays or important dates in your life. Take turns to name them and guess what they are.

Ex:



– September, October and November...



– Are these autumn months?



– Yes, it's autumn season!

– 31st October...

– Is it your birthday?

– No, it's Halloween!



MY WORLD

VOCABULARY ♦ countries and nationalities



1. How do you say your *country* in English?

language
nationality
capital city

Note!

ABBREVIATION –
(a short name)
the **USA** (the United States of America)
the **UK** (the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)



2. Look at the photos. Read and match the people with the countries in the box.

Argentina / *Australia* / *France* / *the UK* /
Turkey / *Mexico* / *the USA* / *Thailand* /
Brazil / *Spain* / *Japan* / *Greece*

I'm from Argentina.



- 1) I'm from Buenos Aires.
- 2) I'm from Canberra.
- 3) I'm from Brasilia.
- 4) I'm from Ankara.
- 5) I'm from Tokyo.
- 6) I'm from Athens.

- 7) I'm from Washington, D.C.
- 8) I'm from Madrid.
- 9) I'm from Mexico City.
- 10) I'm from Paris.
- 11) I'm from London.
- 12) I'm from Bangkok.



3. Work in pairs. Talk about the people from ex. 2. Take turns to make sentences with the names of cities and guess the countries. Follow the example.

Ex:

She's from Brasilia.

It's a capital city of Brazil.



4. Write the correct country/nationality.

Country	Nationality	Country	Nationality
Australia		Germany	
	Greek		Slovak
Belgium		Ukraine	
	Canadian		Swiss
China		Turkey	
	Czech		Japanese
Finland		the USA	
	English		Welsh



5. Look at the flags the kids are holding. Complete the sentences with their countries of origin and nationalities. Read and speak.



Rule!

CAPITAL LETTER

Use **capital** letters (A,B,C...):

- for names of **people, countries, nationalities and languages;**

*Ex: My best friend is **J**ack.*

- for the **pronoun I;**

*Ex: He is from **U**kkraine and **I**'m **U**krainian, too.*

- for the **first word** in a new sentence.


*Ex: **W**e are from **U**kkraine.*

Ex.: Mark is from Ukraine. He is Ukrainian.




- 1) Monika is from ____. She's ____.
- 2) Michael is from ____. He's ____.
- 3) Kim is from ____. She's ____.
- 4) Rosa and Adem are from ____. They're ____.
- 5) Alex is from ____. He's ____.

SPEAKING ◆ **personal information**

 **6. Work in pairs. Complete the table with the information about people. Take turns to read and spell their name, surname, country and nationality.**

Name: Justin Bieber Country: Canada	<i>His name is Justin Bieber. He is a singer. He is from Canada, he is Canadian.</i>
Name: Cristiano Ronaldo Country: Portugal	
Name: Arnold Schwarzenegger Country: Austria	
Name: Joanne Rowling Country: the UK	

 **7. Play a game. Say a fact about a country (city, place, food, sport, people, animal, or thing) and let your partner guess this country.**

Ex: – A kangaroo...

*– This is an animal in Australia or
It's an Australian animal.*

Remember!

Asking about/for personal information

*What's your name?
How old are you?
Where are you from?
Who's your favourite singer?
When is your birthday?
Why are you late?*

Wh-questions

***What** is for things/objects
How is for way/form/manner
Where is for place/position
Who is for people
When is for time/moment/event
Why is for reason*



8. Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) What are your names? | a) At school. |
| 2) Why are you late? | b) Not bad, thanks |
| 3) Where are they from? | c) I'm in 5A. |
| 4) How are you? | d) Ukraine. They live in Kyiv. |
| 5) Where is your brother? | e) At 8.10. |
| 6) What class are you in? | f) Because it's Friday today. |
| 7) Who's your hero? | g) My mother. |
| 8) When is your bus? | h) I'm sorry! |
| 9) Why are you happy? | i) I'm Anna and this is Mark. |



9. Complete the questions with the question words.

Ex.: *Who is your favourite actor? – Will Smith.*

- 1) ... is Paris? – In France. Paris is the capital city.
- 2) ... old is your sister? – She’s 15, and my little cousin is 3.
- 3) ... is my dog? – I think it’s under the bed.
- 4) ... is that? – It’s my dictionary.
- 5) ... is she sad? – Maybe it’s a bad day.
- 6) ... is your best friend? – Pedro, he’s very funny.
- 7) ... is Halloween? – In October.
- 8) ... are you angry? – Because today is Monday.
- 9) ... is your day? – Fantastic.
- 10) ... colour is her dress? – Dark-blue

LISTENING



10. Listen to the dialogue. Replace the words in colour with your information and roleplay.



– What’s your name?

– I’m **William**.

– And surname?

– **Brown. William Brown.**

– Can you spell that?

– **B-R-O-W-N.**

– How old are you?

– I’m **10** years old.

– When is your birthday?

– It’s in **summer, 29th June.**

Remember!

@	.	/	#	-	&
at	dot	slash	hash	dash	and

– What’s your email?

– **brownie@gmail.com**

– How do you spell that?

– It’s **B-R-O-W-N-I-E-at-G-mail-dot-com**

– And your phone number?

– Yes, it’s **073-987-66-45**

– Thank you!

– You are welcome!



11. Work in pairs. Put the words/phrases into the correct column.

Take turns to ask and answer questions using the Wh-question words.

at 12:30 / in Ukraine / on Wednesday / by bus / 6th February / 11 years old / a dog / because it is Saturday / my brother / a flag / football / Michael Jackson / next week

What	How	Where	Who	When	Why

MY THINGS

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR ♦ Personal things & article a/an



1. What's in your school bag? Tick the things you've got.

Add more things to the list.

- | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> __ mobile phone |  | <input type="checkbox"/> __ English book |  | <input type="checkbox"/> __ keys |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> __ ball |  | <input type="checkbox"/> __ marker |  | <input type="checkbox"/> __ notebook |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> __ pencil case |  | <input type="checkbox"/> __ scissors |  | <input type="checkbox"/> __ apple |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> __ water bottle |  | <input type="checkbox"/> __ album |  | <input type="checkbox"/> __ sandwich |  |



2. Study the table and put the correct article for the words above.

Rule!

<i>Use</i>	a+consonant a book, a pen	an+vowel an eraser, an e-mail
<i>Example:</i>	<i>This is a book.</i> <i>A pen is a school thing.</i>	<i>It's not an answer!</i> <i>Look, an English book!</i>



3. Look at the pictures and choose the correct word.

Do you have any of these things?



1 map – poster



2 game – puzzle



3 scooter – skateboard



4 comic – cartoon



5 pet – toy



6 magazine – book



7 hat – cap



8 watch – clock



4. Describe the things in the pictures. Use the clues and adjectives from the box. Write the correct article.

old / fast / boring / interesting / expensive / colourful / serious



1

grey – colour



2

ferrari – car



3

poster – picture

Grey is a boring colour.



4

chess – game



6

Rome – city



5

go-pro camera – gadget



7

Thailand – country

Remember!

Adjectives tell us more about nouns. An adjective usually comes before a noun, but after an article. Ex: a big bag; an interesting film

◆ that, this, these, those



5. Study the rule and complete the sentences.

Rule!

Singular

This is a/an ...
(close to you)
That is a/an ...
(away from you)

Plural

These are ...
(here)
Those are ...
(there)

~~This is a pen. not This is pen.~~
~~These are books. not These are a books.~~

1) ___ book.



2) ___ banana.



3) ___ bike.



4) ___ roller skaters.



6. Change the singular sentences into plural ones.

Ex: This is a teacher. These are teachers.

1) That is a car. =

2) This is a blue bike. =

3) That is an English word. =

4) This is a sun hat. =

5) That is a big schoolbag. =

6) This is a funny story. =



7. Complete the sentences with *that, this, those, these*.

- 1) _____ is my cup here and _____ is your cup on the table there.
- 2) _____ is Mark's bike at the door and _____ is his jacket here.
- 3) _____ are my sandwiches here and _____ are your sandwiches there.
- 4) _____ is Alice's pen on the chair there and _____ here is her rubber.
- 5) _____ are Tim's books on the bookshelf and _____ are his workbooks on the table there.
- 6) _____ are Monika's books on the bookshelf here and _____ are Sam's notebooks on the floor there.
- 7) _____ are happy children here in the classroom and _____ are sad children there in the school yard.
- 8) _____ is a beautiful picture here and _____ an ugly picture there.



8. Work in pairs. Point at things in the classroom and ask your partner.

What's this?

This is a map.

What are these?

What's that?

What are those?

◆ **adjectives**



9. Study the table and put the words in the correct order.

Rule!

Use

- Adjectives go after **'be'**:
- Before **nouns**:
- Put **very** before adjectives:
- Put **articles** before adjectives and **very**:

Example

Your watch is nice.
 It's a new laptop.
 This computer is very old.
 An orange marker. A very famous actor.

- 1) thing / my / tablet / is / favourite / a / new /
- 2) very / bike / my / heavy / is
- 3) a / computer / it / cheap / is / very
- 4) have / a / we / house / beautiful
- 5) noisy / is / guitar / his
- 6) is / bag / green / my
- 7) is / boring / very / story / this
- 8) is / car / a / it / colourful / very



LISTENING



10. Listen to the short texts and match them to the pictures. Circle the correct adjectives.



- 1) Skateboard
- 2) Headphones
- 3) Bike
- 4) Comic book
- 5) Mobile phone
- 6) Pet



11. Read and complete the table. Make up similar dialogues and act them out in pairs.

Mark: Hello Anna!

Anna: Hi Mark.

Mark: What is your favourite colour?

Anna: It is red.

Mark: And what's your favourite personal thing.

Anna: My bike. It is a red bike.

Mark: And what's your favourite school object?

Anna: My pen and it's red, too. Now it's my turn.

Mark: OK.

Anna: What is your favourite colour?

Mark: Green. I like green colour.

Anna: And what's your favourite personal thing.

Mark: My favourite personal item is my skateboard.

Anna: And what's your favourite school object?

Mark: Of course, it's my schoolbag. But it's blue.

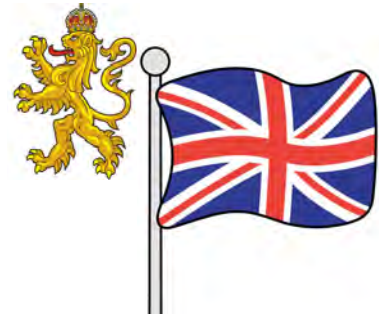


What is your favourite...	Mark	Anna
colour?		
personal thing?		
school object?		



1. What do you know about the UK? Do you know any facts or places? Complete the fact file with the missing words and read the text.

London / Buckingham Palace / England / Wales / the Union Jack / Scotland / Liverpool / Northern Ireland / Queen Elizabeth II / Oxford / Great Britain / Stratford-upon-Avon



There are three countries in Great Britain: 1) ____, 2) ____ and 3) ____.
 The United Kingdom includes 4) ____ and 5) ____.
 The national flag of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is 6) ____.
 7) ____ is the capital of the UK.
 8) ____ is the Head of the UK. In London she lives in 9) ____.
 It's a very popular tourist attraction.
 Other famous cities and towns in Britain are:
 ✓ 10) ____, the birthplace of Shakespeare.
 ✓ 11) ____, a very important port and the home of The Beatles.
 ✓ Cambridge and 12) ____, both famous for their universities.



Fun fact:
 Every letter of the English alphabet is in only one sentence:
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG.



LIVERPOOL





2. What are national colours of the UK? What are national emblems of the UK? Match the flags with the countries on the map. Read the text and check your answers.



1



2



3



4



THE COLOUR OF WALES IS RED.

Hello! I'm Grace and I'm Welsh. Cardiff is the capital of Wales. The emblem of Wales is the daffodil, a yellow spring flower. The Red Dragon is the symbol of Wales. It's on the national white and green flag and everywhere in Wales. Rugby is the national and favourite sport of Wales.



Prince Charles – the Prince of Wales

THE COLOUR OF SCOTLAND IS BLUE.

Hi, I'm John, and I'm Scottish. I'm from Glasgow, but the capital of Scotland is Edinburgh. The flag of Scotland is a white cross on a blue field. The purple flower of thistle is the national emblem of Scotland. The national Scottish costume is the kilt.



Nessie, Loch Ness monster – Scottish mystery

THE COLOUR OF ENGLAND IS WHITE.

Hello, my name's Patty and I'm English.

I'm from London, the capital of England and the UK. The national flag of England is a red cross on a white field. The red rose is the national emblem of England. The best-known English landmark is Stonehenge, a circle of ancient stones.



English breakfast - Tea

THE COLOUR OF NORTHERN IRELAND IS GREEN.

Hi, I'm Andy and I'm from Northern Ireland in the UK. The capital of the country is Belfast. The shamrock, a three-leaf clover, is the national emblem of Ireland. Saint Patrick's Day is the national holiday, when green is a popular colour.



Titanic ship - birthplace in Belfast

3. Match the pictures to the countries. Talk about them.



4. Write the countries and the missing words.

- 1) Union Jack is a ___ of ___.
- 2) London is the ___ of ___.
- 3) Rugby is ___ in ___.
- 4) Liverpool is ___ in ___.
- 5) The Beatles is a ___ in ___.
- 6) Loch Ness is a ___ in ___.
- 7) The red rose is a ___ in ___.
- 8) Kilt is ___ in ___.
- 9) Prince Charles is the ___ of ___.
- 10) St. Patrick's Day is a ___ in ___.



5. In groups or pairs, make a poster about your country or another country you like. Use the Internet to find the information. Present your poster to the class. On your poster, draw:

- the map, names of big cities, the capital city
- pictures of the country's symbols
- names and pictures of places to visit
- pictures of popular sports, people, clothes, holidays.



VOCABULARY



1. Find the odd word out in each group

- 1) Hey – Hello – Hi – Okay
- 2) Ukrainian – Spain – Brazilian – Thai
- 3) ruler – globe – chairs – hamster
- 4) Thursday – Sunday – March – Tuesday
- 5) brown – yellow – green – pet
- 6) December – January – September – February
- 7) reading – dictionary – writing – speaking

2. Do the calculation. Then write the numbers in words.

- 1) $43+7=$ 4) $15+15=$
- 2) $20*3+3=$ 5) $5*3=$
- 3) $21-3=$ 6) $17-5=$

3. Write the time and dates in words.

- 1) 06:30 _____
- 2) 8:45 _____
- 3) 13:15 _____
- 4) 23:05 _____
- 5) 01/09/1999 _____
- 6) 31/12/2022 _____
- 7) 08/03/2018 _____
- 8) 14/02/2030 _____

4. Find the names of 12 countries. Make the nationalities.

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

5. Choose the correct option.

- 1) I ___ 10 years old.
a) is b) am c) are
- 2) My teacher ___ very nice.
a) is b) am c) are
- 3) Jose and Maria ___ Spanish.
a) is b) am c) are
- 4) Mark and I ___ British.
a) 'm not b) isn't c) aren't
- 5) Our parents ___ funny.
a) is b) am c) are
- 6) This cat ___ black.
a) 'm not b) isn't c) aren't
- 7) His aunt ___ French.
a) 'm not b) isn't c) aren't
- 8) They ___ from Ukraine.
a) is b) am c) are
- 9) ___ Tim American?
a) is b) am c) are
- 10) ___ your best friend 11 years old?
a) is b) am c) are
- 11) Where ___ you from?
a) is b) am c) are
- 12) When ___ your birthday?
a) is b) am c) are

6. Use the words of the same colour to make questions. Give the answers.

is / favourite / What / you / ?
 from / Who / are / people / ?
 you / school / old / ?

When / you / happy / your / is / ?
 is / What / best / are / friend / ?
 your / are / things / are / ?

What / birthday / How / is / ?
 your / are / grade / your / ?

Why / Where / you / your / ?
 How / surname / and / ?

7. Play WORD ATTACK with your partner. Think of 5 words in English (from two to five-letter words). Ask your teacher for the instructions.

A										
B										
C										
D										
E										
F										
G										
H										
I										
J										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

SPEAKING

8. Introduce yourself to your partner. Complete the fact file with information about you.

- 1) Name ...
- 2) Age ...
- 3) Birthday ...
- 4) Nationality ...
- 5) Favourite month...
- 6) Favourite school and personal thing ...
- 7) Favourite singer/actor ...
- 8) Favourite book/film/song...

WRITING

9. Read Ella's email. What's her favourite thing?

*Hi my friend,
 How are you? My name's Ella Benson.
 I'm from Oxford, in England. I'm eleven years old. I am English.
 My favourite music is pop and my favourite singer is Katy Perry.
 My favourite things are my headphones and my smart phone, because my favourite songs are there.
 Bye for now. Ella.*

10. Complete 1–5 with the words in capital letters from Ella's email.

- 1) a person ...
- 2) a country ...
- 3) a city ...
- 4) the first word of a sentence ...
- 5) a language or nationality ...

11. Write an e-mail to Ella. Follow the steps in the writing guide.

- 1) What is your name?
- 2) Where are you from?
- 3) How old are you?
- 4) Are you a fan of sport/music/films?
- 5) What are your favourite things?
- 6) Write a question to Ella.

Start an e-mail: Hi...,

Give your information: My ...

Ask your questions: What about you?

Finish e-mail: Bye...

Check: *spelling mistakes, capital letters.*

School is cool!

Unit

1

Read the quote by Malala and translate. Do you agree? Why? Why not?

Let us remember: One book, one pen, one child and one teacher can change the world.

• Before you start...

- ▶ What is your favourite school subject?
- ▶ What school objects have you got in your schoolbag?
- ▶ What do you do after classes?
- ▶ What school rules are there in your school?

• Listen, read and spell...

- ...school places
- ...school objects and tool techs
- ...schools abroad
- ...school subjects
- ...school clubs
- ...school rules

• Write and make...

- ...a paragraph about your school day
- ...emails
- ...a school timetable
- ...a poster

• Practise...

- ...pronunciation
- ...spelling rules
- ...new vocabulary

• Grammar in use...

- ...there is/there are
- ...regular/irregular nouns
- ...present simple
- ...modals: can/can't, must/ mustn't

- **Culture:** Learning the English language

- **Literature:** Pippi Longstocking (*a fragment*) by Astrid Lindgren



SCHOOL OBJECTS

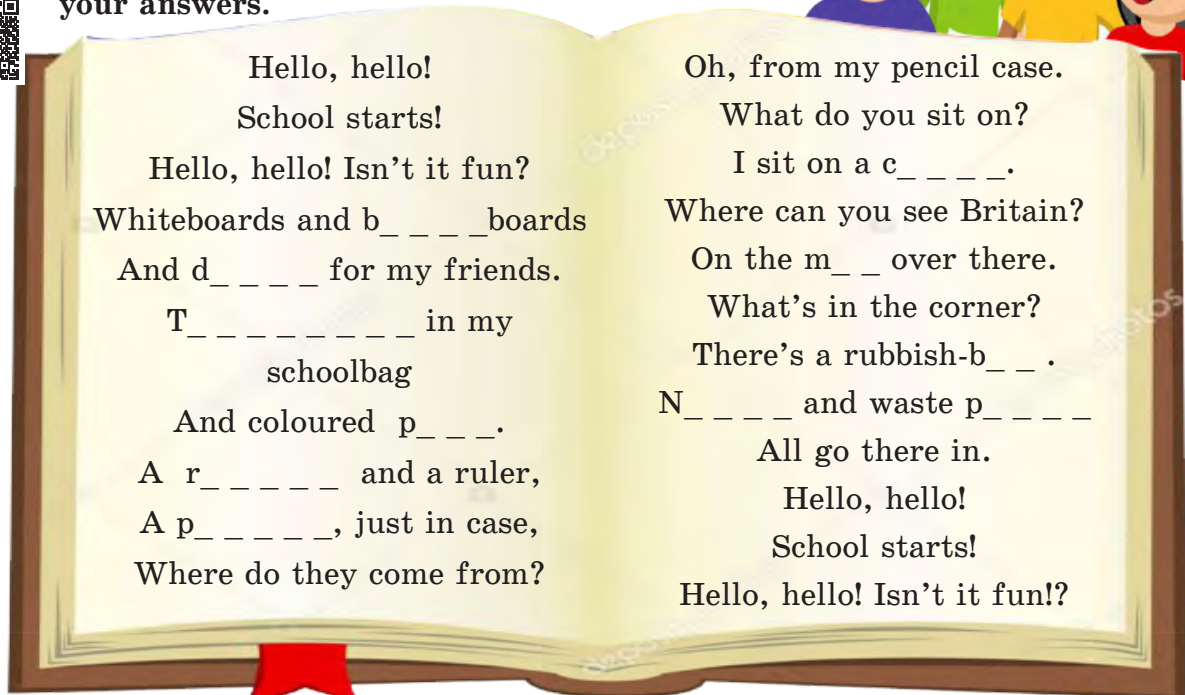
VOCABULARY & LISTENING



1. Look around your classroom. In one minute, write as many school objects as you can. Discuss your list with a class.



2. Complete the rhyme with the school words. The first letter is given. Listen and check your answers.



3. Look at the picture of a classroom. Tick the items you can see.



- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> globe | <input type="checkbox"/> pen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> scissors | <input type="checkbox"/> desk |
| <input type="checkbox"/> microscope | <input type="checkbox"/> paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> schoolbag | <input type="checkbox"/> eraser |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dictionary | <input type="checkbox"/> pencil |
| <input type="checkbox"/> blackboard | <input type="checkbox"/> clock |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bookmark | <input type="checkbox"/> ruler |
| <input type="checkbox"/> notebook | <input type="checkbox"/> crayon |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bookshelf | <input type="checkbox"/> map |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sharpener | <input type="checkbox"/> TV-set |



4. Read the sentences and say if they are true (T) or false (F) according to the picture.

- 1) There is a map of the world.
- 2) There are five students at the desks.
- 3) There is a teacher at the board.
- 4) There are three windows in the classroom.
- 5) There is a clock on the wall.
- 6) There are six books on the teacher's desk.
- 7) There is a flowerpot on the windowsill.
- 8) There are ten pictures in the classroom.



GRAMMAR ♦ **there is/there are**



5. Study the table and make the sentences from ex. 4 negative and interrogative.

Rule!	Forms	Long		Short	
		<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
	Affirmative:	there is	there are	there's	there're
	Negative:	there is not	there are not	there isn't	there aren't
	Interrogative:	is there?	are there?	–	–



6. Work in pairs. Look around and make up true sentences about the objects in your classroom.

*Ex.: There are 15 desks and 30 chairs.
There is a whiteboard.*

Remember!

We use *there is + a/an* for one person or thing.
Ex: There is a table and an apple on it.
We use *there are* for two or more people or things. We use *numbers* when we count people or things.
Ex: There are two books on the table.

READING



7. Read the list of school places. What do you do there? Match the places with the activities.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1) library | a) chat with friends |
| 2) gym | b) play sports |
| 3) music room | c) eat lunch |
| 4) art room | d) have school meetings |
| 5) canteen | e) do arts and crafts |
| 6) concert hall | f) borrow books to read |
| 7) corridor | g) spend break times |
| 8) school yard | h) learn to play instruments, sing or dance |



8. Read the text and complete it with *there is/there are*.

WELCOME TO GREENHILLS SECONDARY SCHOOL



Hi! Look, ____ my school in the photo! It is really modern and has got everything we need for studying.



Our classrooms are light and comfortable. ____ a *smart board*, a *video projector* in each class and a desk with a chair for each student.



In the corridors, ____ lockers for our bags, coats and personal things.



The school yard is our favourite place. ____ a nice sitting area with picnic tables and benches.

In our school library we can borrow CDs and DVDs. Also, ____ e-library and free *wi-fi*, too. We can read online magazines or save audiobooks on a *flash drive*.



In the laboratory ____ posters, 3D models and tools for our Science lessons. ____ glasses of different shape for experiments and a human skeleton. ____ a *microscope* for each student, too.

In the Computer lab ____ about 20 *laptops* and 10 *personal computers*, too. Also, we can bring our own device and connect it to the school Internet network.





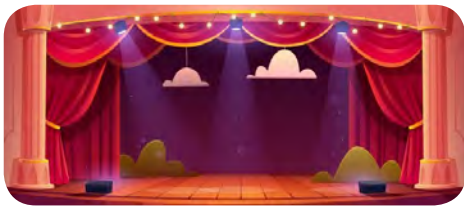
Our school Music room is great.
 _____ many musical instruments.
 _____ *headphones* and *electronic keyboards* for each student.



_____ 30 arts and crafts to do in our Art room: from simple painting to Paper Mache or drawing comics.



In the school gym _____ a lot of sports objects like balls, hula hoops and bats. But, _____ no a swimming pool in the school. Outside _____ tables for ping pong and _____ a playground.



In the Concert hall _____ a stage, two *speakers* and 4 *microphones*.



Our canteen is now online! _____ a program for our smartphones and we can see a full menu with the school meals and snacks.



9. Complete the sentences according to the text.

- 1) My school is *new/modern*.
- 2) The desks and the chairs are *in the class/in a corridor*.
- 3) You can use a computer in the *school library/ IT lessons*.
- 4) In the Science lab, there is *a microscope/microphone*.
- 5) Music room has got *audiobooks/ electronic keyboards*.
- 6) Speakers and headphones are in the *Concert hall/Music room*.
- 7) A school canteen is *wifi/online*.



10. Look at the pictures and find these objects in the text. Which of them are there in your school rooms? Discuss in pairs, use the example.

Ex: There is a whiteboard and a projector in our computer lab.

There isn't a football field in our school.



LISTENING



11. What do you use them for? Listen to the riddles and guess the object or tech tool.

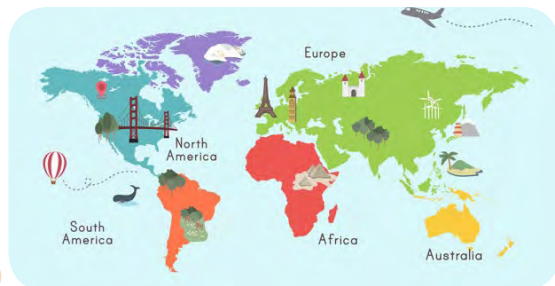


- Speaker 1
- Speaker 2
- Speaker 3
- Speaker 4
- Speaker 5

a



b



c



d



e





12. Play a game. Think of an object, make up three sentences to describe it, but don't name it. Let your partner guess what the thing is.

*It's a drawing.
There're countries,
mountains, rivers and
seas on it. It's on the
wall in our classroom.*

Is it a map?



SPEAKING



13. Work in pairs. Ask your partner about the places in your school.

– *Is there a library in your school?*
– *Yes, there is.*

– *What is there in your school library?*
– *There are many bookshelves.*

- 1) Is there a (place) ... in our school?
- 2) What is / are there in the ... (place)?
- 3) ... there any (objects / people) in...?

– *Are there CDs or DVDs in
your library?*
– *No, there aren't.*



14. Compare your school with the Greenhills School.



*There is a
school band
in my school,
but there isn't
a Music room.*

*There are lockers
for students
in Greenhills,
but there isn't
a dance studio.*



SCHOOL LIFE

VOCABULARY



1. Do you like school? Tick the answer that is true for you.

1) *School is...*

- boring.
- important.
- fun.

2) *I go to school...*

- to meet my friends.
- to study.
- to go out.

3) *I like most about school is ...*

- teachers.
- breaks.
- holidays.

4) *I hate most about school is ...*

- homework.
- exams.
- food.

5) *How do you feel about school?*

- unhappy.
- excited.
- nervous.



2. Complete the table with the words from the word cloud.



School type	Subjects	People	Activities

READING



3. Read the blog posts about some schools abroad.

Are these schools special? Why?



Mark I am from a small town in the Australian Outback. My teacher is 500km away, in Alice Springs, so I study at home. I watch my lessons online and send my homework to my teacher by email.

Christina I go to an International School in Mexico City, there are 1200 students, from about 50 countries. We study our subjects in English, but a lot of my classmates are Mexican, so we often chat in Spanish during breaks.



Andrew My sister Jane and I go to Millview Academy, near Bristol. It's a good place for sports. I love football and I'm in my school team, so after school we go to practise on the football field. Jane and her friends enjoy playing basketball in the gym.

Anna Hi! I am at school now, in my English class. I am a student of a boarding school, so we study in the School house and live in the Main house here. I share a nice bedroom with my two classmate girls. We return home only on holidays, at the end of the term.



Alice My school is modern and comfortable. It's a school for girls and we make friends easily. Students wear a uniform. Teachers are nice and understanding, but we must study hard to have good marks. There're a lot of different clubs, too. I'm a member of the newspaper club and spend much time in our library.



4. Who says that? Read the sentences and write the names of children from the text.

- 1) I study in a school for girls. I am in a newspaper club and often go to the library.
- 2) I and my sister go to the same school. We do sports at school.
- 3) I speak two languages: English and Spanish.
- 4) I have online lessons and write my homework in the email.
- 5) I study and live at my school. I don't go back home every day.



5. Match the words to the definitions.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) timetable | a) your points for schoolwork |
| 2) uniform | b) a part of the school year |
| 3) break | c) your school plan |
| 4) exam | d) an after-school sport or activity |
| 5) homework | e) your task to do at home |
| 6) mark | f) a school dress code |
| 7) term | g) a time of rest between lessons |
| 8) club | h) a test of what you know |



6. Complete the questions with the words from ex. 5.

- 1) How much ___ have you got today?
- 2) Are there any ___ at your school?
- 3) How many subjects are there in your ___?
- 4) What is the last ___ you have got in English?
- 5) Have you got a school ___?
- 6) What time is your lunch ___?
- 7) How many ___ does your school year have?
- 8) Are there many after-school ___ in your school?



GRAMMAR ◆ plurals



7. Study the table. Then write the plurals.

Rule!
Regular nouns

 Noun + *-s*: *club – clubs*

 For nouns ending *-s*, *-ss*, *-sh*, *-ch*, *-x*, *-o*, we add *-es*: *bus – buses, class – classes, brush – brushes, watch – watches, box – boxes, potato – potatoes*

 For nouns ending *constant + y*, we delete *-y* and add *-ies*: *library – libraries*.

BUT: *boy – boys*

 For nouns ending *-f/-fe*, we delete *-f/-fe* and add *-ves*: *leaf – leaves, life – lives*.

BUT: *cafe – cafes*.

Irregular nouns

child – children

man – men

woman – women

foot – feet

mouse – mice

person – people

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1) a baby | 6) a party | 11) a student |
| 2) a man | 7) a fox | 12) an orange |
| 3) a person | 8) a computer | 13) a pencil |
| 4) a glass | 9) a country | 14) a mouse |
| 5) a toy | 10) a knife | 15) a tomato |

LISTENING



8. Look and write activities, places or things in the pictures. Listen and check your answers. Who says that? Tick (✓) the correct name.



1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

Mark Alice Tom

Mark Alice Tom

Mark Alice Tom



4) _____

5) _____

6) _____

Mark Alice Tom

Mark Alice Tom

Mark Alice Tom



9. Match the adjectives with the nouns. Listen again and check. Talk about your school life using these phrases.



- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1) interesting | a) homework |
| 2) boring | b) classmates |
| 3) nice | c) teachers |
| 4) strict or helpful | d) school meals |
| 5) easy | e) subject |
| 6) useful | f) things |
| 7) difficult | g) lessons |
| 8) horrible | h) school |



SPEAKING



10. Work in pairs. Discuss your school life. Use the questions from ex.6. Take turns to ask and answer questions. Use the phrases from ex.9.

READING & GRAMMAR ♦ present simple

! 1. Study the table and complete the rule.

We use the **Present Simple** to talk about things we do *every day/one time*.

Rule!

Present Simple Affirmative

I	like	<i>go/ speaks / study / play / walks/ have</i>
You		I _____ in the 5th form.
We		We _____ football in PE.
They		They _____ dance classes every weekend.
He	likes	Alex and Mia _____ for a walk after school.
She		She _____ a little German.
It		He _____ to school.

Remember!

Time expressions:

every day,
every morning,
usually, always,
often, sometimes,
never, twice a
week, once
a month, on
Wednesdays

📖 2. Read the text and underline the examples of present simple.

Alex is 11 years old. He lives with his family in a modern house in Los Angeles, the USA. He starts his day at about half past seven. He gets up, makes his bed, takes a shower and gets dressed. Then he has breakfast, leaves home and catches the bus to school.

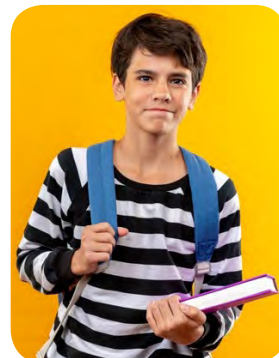
Alex has six lessons a day from Monday to Friday. Classes begin at 8.30 and he returns home at 3pm. Then he does his homework and helps mum set the table for a family dinner.

Alex watches TV a while or reads his favourite superhero comics in the evening. At about 10 o'clock he puts on his pyjamas, brushes his teeth and goes to bed. His parents always kiss him good night before he gets asleep.



3. Match the two parts to make up correct sentences.

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 1) I | a) <i>catches the</i> 8 o'clock <i>bus</i> to school. |
| 2) You | b) <i>go to chess club</i> after classes. |
| 3) We | c) <i>gets up</i> at 7 o'clock in the morning. |
| 4) He | d) <i>has</i> six <i>lessons</i> every day. |
| 5) She | e) <i>wear a uniform</i> to school. |
| 6) They | f) <i>leave home</i> for school after breakfast. |
| 7) Alex | g) <i>pack a schoolbag</i> in the evening. |





4. Read the spelling rule and write the correct forms of the verbs.

Spelling rule!

Verbs ending in
ss, sh, ch, x, o → es

Verbs ending in
consonant + y → ies

I wash – he washes

I go – he goes

I cry – he cries **BUT** I play – he plays

Ex.: I join – he joins

1) I like – she _____

7) I go – it _____

2) I kiss – he _____

8) I teach – he _____

3) I fly – it _____

9) I buy – she _____

4) I watch – he _____

10) I finish – it _____

5) I enjoy – she _____

11) I try – she _____

6) I talk – he _____

12) I fix – he _____



5. Listen to the verbs in ex. 4 and write them in the table.

/s/	/z/	/iz/



6. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs from the box.

teach / clean / finish / close / speak / tell / take / eat / study

1) Lisa _____ four languages.

2) The school usually _____ at 4.30 in the afternoon.

3) Mark is a coach. He _____ children how to play football.

4) Students _____ the board after the lesson.

5) It's windy outside. Please, _____ the window.

6) Ann _____ her mom about her day.

7) They _____ in the canteen.

8) We _____ a textbook to the class.

9) Jake _____ at secondary school.



◆ present simple negative

! 7. Study the table.

Present Simple Negative			
	<i>Long form</i>	<i>Short form</i>	<i>Example</i>
I/You/ We/They	do not like	don't like	We do not (don't) have school on Sunday.
He/She/ It	does not like	doesn't like	Our teacher does not (doesn't) give much homework.

Rule!

Note!
We don't add 's'/'es' to the main verb to make Present Simple negative for he/she/it.

✎ 8. Complete the sentences using the negative form of the present simple.

- 1) Mark and Anna *do* their homework every day. They _____ it every week.
- 2) She's a teacher. She *works* at primary school. She _____ at high school.
- 3) I *take* my sister to the kindergarten. My mum _____ her there.
- 4) Daniel *lives in* Spain. He _____ in the UK.
- 5) We *learn* English. We _____ French or German.
- 6) Alex and Tom *play* basketball. They _____ tennis.



✎ 9. Look at the prompts and write the sentences.

- 1) Mark / in the morning / enjoy exercises →
- 2) My friends and I / in class / play games →
- 3) Amy / in her room / read books →
- 4) Some students / come to school / on time →
- 5) school / In Australia / finish / in June →
- 6) You / write stories / in Maths lessons →

Ex: I / every day / work / on the computer → I don't work on the computer every day.

SPEAKING

! 10. Work in pairs. Write 6 sentences about your school day using the phrases from the box. Compare with your partner.

*I get up at seven on schooldays, but my friend gets up at 6.30.
I do morning exercise, and my friend doesn't do morning exercises.*

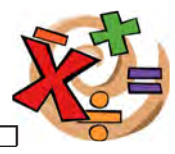
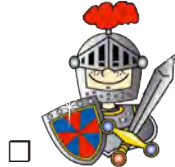
	<i>My school day!</i>	<i>My friend's school day</i>
1) get up	<i>I ... at...</i>	My friend ...
2) do morning exercises	<i>I</i>	
3) have breakfast	<i>I ... at...</i>	
4) chat with friends	<i>I ...</i>	
5) go to clubs after lessons	<i>I</i>	
6) do homework	<i>I ...</i>	

SCHOOL SUBJECTS

VOCABULARY & LISTENING



1. Look at the pictures. Listen and tick the pictures of the subjects the girl talks about. Name the other subjects. Do you like these subjects? Why/why not?



2. Read the short statement or dialogues.
Say in which subjects you can hear them.

*Language / Maths / Arts and Crafts / Computer Studies /
Music / Handicrafts / PE / Literature / French / History*

- 1) Who is Alexander the Great (Macedonian)?
- 2) Let's play that song again! Ready? Sing along!
- 3) At home learn the new words for a dictation!
- 4) Bon jour! Ca va? Ca va bien, merci!
- 5) First plan in pencil then add colour with paints.
- 6) So, what is the sum of 2315 and 364?
- 7) Don't forget to take your trainers!
- 8) Use the mouse to click on the icon and open the browser!
- 9) Today we have Shakespeare! Who wants to read Romeo's lines?
- 10) Water boils at 100 degrees °C and freezes at 0°C?



3. Complete each line with the appropriate word.

take / do / learn / be / have / make /

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) ... by heart/new words | 4) ... late/absent |
| 2) ... a mistake/notes | 5) ... part/a seat |
| 3) ... homework/exercises | 6) ... a break/holidays |



4. Match the words to make collocations.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1) get | a) good/bad marks |
| 2) miss | b) classes |
| 3) go | c) hard |
| 4) join | d) the exam/test |
| 5) fail/pass | e) on a trip |
| 6) study | f) a club |



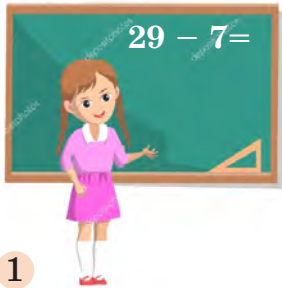


5. What do you do in the lessons? Look at pictures and name the subjects.

Ex.: to count and do the sums

A: I think it's Maths.

B: Yes. We always count and do the sums at our Maths lesson.



1

to count and do the sums



2

to speak, read, listen and write



3

to draw pictures and paint



4

to run, jump and play games



5

to sing the songs and play the musical instruments



6

to learn about nature and world



7

to read and learn about life in the past

LISTENING



6. Complete the sentences with the names of the school subjects.

Listen and check.

- 1) _____ is my favourite subject. I'm good at numbers and sums.
- 2) My favourite subject is _____. I read and know a lot about the past.
- 3) My favourite subject is _____. I learn about different places around the world.
- 4) I can play sports well. My favourite subject is _____!
- 5) My favourite subject is _____. We make nice things with our hands.
- 6) My favourite subject is _____. I like doing experiments; it isn't so difficult as writing essays.
- 7) _____ is my favourite subject. I learn new words in songs and watch cartoons with subtitles.



7. Match the speakers with the reasons they like the subjects. Name them.



- Speaker 1 I haven't got any tests
- Speaker 2 I get good marks
- Speaker 3 I like my teacher
- Speaker 4 It's interesting and easy for me
- Speaker 5 I can remember many details
- Speaker 6 I want to sing foreign songs
- Speaker 7 I am good at sports



GRAMMAR & SPEAKING ♦ can/can't



8. What can you do? Study the table and tell about your skills.

Use information from the box or give own ideas.

Rule!

Affirmative			Negative		
I/We /You/ They/She/ He/It	can	do the sums	I/We /You/ They/She/He/It	cannot	do the sums
				Long	Short
				cannot	can't

*run fast / play the piano/
draw pictures / write poems/
dance hip-hop / do Maths
without a calculator/
make videos / knit a scarf/
solve Rubik's cube/
say "hi" in ten languages*

*I can run fast, but
I can't draw pictures.*

Note!

Use CAN to talk about your skills or abilities.

Ex: I can count without calculator.

I can't play music, but I can do sports well.



9. Describe your talents, use information from the box or give your own ideas.

I'm good at ...

I'm bad at ...

I'm good at foreign languages but I'm bad at Maths.

*foreign languages / doing sums / writing essays /
learning by heart / running marathons /
playing instruments / drawing and painting /
dancing and singing / computers /
kings and queens of Egypt / space and planets*

Note!

Use be + good/bad at + verb -ing or noun.

Ex: I am good at singing, but I'm bad at sport.



10. Talk about your school subjects. Use the pairs of adjectives.

interesting – boring / difficult – easy / funny – serious / great – terrible

History is *boring* because we read a lot.
English is *interesting* because we speak a lot.

READING ♦ school timetable



11. Look at Paula's timetable and complete the text with the missing information.



	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9:00–10:00	Maths	PE**	History	Maths	English
10:00–11:00	English	Maths	Nature Studies	French	French
BREAK					
11:30–12:30	Handicrafts	French	Maths	Handicrafts	History
12:30–13:30	French	English	Handicrafts	English	IT*
LUNCH					
15:00–16:00	Music	Nature Studies	IT*	Art	PE**
16:00–17:00	Guitar	Basketball	Guitar	Basketball	

* IT (information technology). ** PE (physical education)

My favourite day at school is Monday because I have Maths, English and Music on this day. These are my favourite school subjects. My classes start at 9am and finish at 4pm.

My school timetable is:

Maths is after English on Monday.

I have _____ after French on Tuesday.

I have _____ from 12.30 to 13.30 on Wednesday.

I have Art lesson after the lunch break on _____.

I have History before IT on _____.

I have a break from 11.00 to 11.30 every day.

The lesson from 3pm to 4pm on Friday is _____.

My lunch time is at the same time every day. It is from 1.30pm to 3pm.

My school is cool. I like my teachers very much.



12. Say true or false.

- 1) Paula's favourite day is Monday.
- 2) Her favourite school subjects are English and History.
- 3) The first lesson starts at 9am.
- 4) She has lunchtime from 2.30pm to 3pm.
- 5) On Wednesday she has Maths, IT, History and Nature Studies and Handicrafts.
- 6) English, French, History, IT and PE are her subjects on Thursday.
- 7) In Paula's timetable Maths is three times a week.
- 8) She likes her school and teachers.



WRITING



13. What subjects do you study? Make a list of five subjects. Number them as shown. Explain your choice.

(favourite) 1 2 3 4 5 (unfavourite)



14. Complete your school timetable. Write about your favourite school day. Which day do you find difficult? Why?

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1 st lesson					
2 nd lesson					
3 rd lesson					
	B	R	E	A	K
4 th lesson					
5 th lesson					
6 th lesson					

AFTER-SCHOOL CLUBS

VOCABULARY & READING



1. Are you a member of any school club? Look at the list and tick if you are in.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drama club | <input type="checkbox"/> Choir club |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dance club | <input type="checkbox"/> Camping club |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chess club | <input type="checkbox"/> Cheerleader's club |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Speaking club | <input type="checkbox"/> Sports club |



2. Look at the pictures and name as many after-school activities and clubs as you can see. Read the short adverts and match them with the correct clubs.

After-school activities

1) Do you want to be a journalist? Do you like making jokes and taking funny pictures? Come and write about surprising news, interview cool people, and talk about important events at school.

2) Do you like eating? Are you good at cooking? Come to our club – and learn how to make pizza, Greek salad, biscuits, ice-cream and cakes.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
School magazine	Team games	Theatre club	Fashion club	Karate club
Computer club	Football club	Music club	Lego club	Team games
	Cooking club	SOS student club		Arts and Crafts club
		Football club		

Surrounding the table are various icons: a laptop, a chef, a soccer ball, a sewing machine, musical notes, a dress, a camera, a pencil, a book, a pair of scissors, a paper airplane, and a globe.

3) How often do you go running and play sport? How do you keep fit? Do you want to join our football team? We need a new goal keeper.

4) Are you a good listener and a good friend? Do you want to help students who get bad results at school, have problems with their homework, teachers, family, or friends?

5) Are you good at acting and singing? And how about dancing and speaking in public? Do you want to play Harry Potter, Jack Sparrow or Cats? Come to our theatre group – you can be the one to perform in great plays, musicals, shows and become really popular – it's a lot of fun!



3. Does your school offer any activities like these to its students?

What do you do after classes? Can you join any clubs at your school?

GRAMMAR ♦ **present simple interrogative**

! 4. Study the table and underline the examples of general questions in the text. In pairs ask and answer them.

<i>Present Simple Interrogative</i>				Rule!	
<i>General questions</i>			<i>Long answer</i>	<i>Short answer</i>	
Do	I	play the piano?	Yes, I do.	-----	
	you		No, I do not.	No, I don't.	
we					
	they				
Does	he	play chess?	Yes, she does.	-----	
	she		No, she does not.	No, she doesn't.	
	it				

✎ 5. Complete the questions with *do/does*.

- 1) _____ you learn Spanish?
- 2) _____ your teacher check your homework?
- 3) _____ we work in front of the computer?
- 4) _____ Andrew and Martin ride their bikes to school?
- 5) _____ Delia like her new teacher?
- 6) _____ you wear a school uniform?
- 7) _____ your friend live in London?
- 8) _____ your school have a garden?
- 9) _____ you sometimes have a nap after school?
- 10) _____ the lessons start at eight every day?



GRAMMAR&SPEAKING ♦ **wh-questions**

! 6. Make up the questions and answer them. Study the table.

<i>Present Simple Wh-questions</i>				Rule!	
<i>Special questions</i>					
What (a thing) Where (a place) When (a time/day) Why (a reason)	do	I	go every day? read this book? have English club? do every morning? go to the Dance club? love?		
		you			
How (a way of doing) How often?/How much?	does	we			
		they			
		he			
		she			
		it			

Note!

7. Read the notice board and answer the questions.

Who (a person): *Who* asks about the subject, and it's always in the 3rd person singular.

Ex: Who speaks so loud?



- 1) Where do students go to attend the trip to Rome meeting?
- 2) Who knows where the lost History book is?
- 3) What can you get if you win the comic design contest?
- 4) Can students go to the library on Thursdays?
- 5) What time does the drama club meet?
- 6) Who teaches drama at school? How much is the course?
- 7) When is the final football match?



8. Complete the questions with the correct question word.

- 1) _____ does Anna go swimming? At the club.
- 2) _____ does he sing the songs before concert? Five times a week.
- 3) _____ time does the lesson start? At 8 o'clock.
- 4) _____ does she have her Cooking club? Every Monday and Wednesday.
- 5) _____ do you like football? Because it is active game.
- 6) _____ do they go to school? By car.
- 7) _____ likes to skate after school? Mark.



9. Make up questions to the underlined words in the sentences.

- 1) They go to school by bicycle.
- 2) Beverly usually gets up at 7.03 am.
- 3) Mrs. Robinson teaches History.
- 4) I go to the Language Club after classes.
- 5) I hate French because I don't understand anything.
- 6) On a break Peter plays football in the yard with his school mates.



LISTENING



10. Write questions to the given answers. Listen and check. Act out the dialogue in pairs.

Example:



Emma: (what) What do you think about school?



Tim: I think, it's fun. I like school.



Emma: (where)

Tim: In London, at St. James' School.



Emma: (why)

Tim: It's interesting to learn about the past.



Emma: (when)

Tim: School starts at half past seven.



Emma: (what)

Tim: We count and do sums.



Emma: (how)

Tim: I live nearby, so I walk.



Emma: (how often)

Tim: I have French once a week on Thursday.



Emma: (what)

Tim: I like to study History, and I also like Maths.



Emma: (what clubs)

Tim: I'm in a school band. I can play the drums.



SCHOOL RULES

SPEAKING



1. Are you a good student?

a) Read and tick the sentences that are true for you.

I come to class on time.

I eat in the class.

I forget my homework.

I use my phone in class.

I copy my friend's work.

I shout in the classroom.

I raise my hand to speak.

I use dictionary to check new words.

I write new words in my notebook.

I ask questions when I don't understand.

b) What does a good and a bad student do? Change the sentences to make them correct about the behaviour of a student in class.

READING ♦ can / can't; must / mustn't



2. Read about the rules in King's school and complete the table below with the words in bold from the text. Discuss their use with a teacher.

<i>obligation – Do it!</i>	<i>permission and possibility Everyone does it!</i>	<i>prohibition – Don't do it!</i>
----------------------------	---	-----------------------------------



Alice – We **must** arrive at school on time. We **must** get all our classes on time as well. Punctuality is important! It's a problem for me because I don't wear a watch! And we **mustn't** run along the corridors too, so I'm often in trouble.

Mark – We **can** use mobile phones during breaks and lunchtime. We **mustn't** use them during lessons or we get punishments. Some of my friends sent text messages during exams – it's wrong!



Mia – We **mustn't** wear make-up, and this is sad for me because I like taking care of myself. We **mustn't** chew gum. And we **mustn't** listen to our iPods. It is so boring without music!

Adam – We **must** stand up when the teacher enters the room. We **must** wear a uniform – a blazer and a tie – so everybody has the same clothes. We **must** do two hours' homework every evening, and that's a lot! Finally, we **must** stay in the school gates at lunchtime, so we **can't** go home or to a cafe for lunch, but we **can** go out and have lunch in the school yard, not the canteen.





3. a) Classify the following rules under the appropriate headings:

listen to the teacher / keep our place clean / bring books and supplies / be a bully / make noise / be late / raise your hands / daydream in class / get punishment / run in the yards / be polite with adults / read comics / write on the desk / leave school after classes / be rude / break the rules / write on the board / play and chat during breaks / bring own lunch

I must	I can	I mustn't
--------	-------	-----------

b) Can you add any more rules? Use the table and talk about the rules in different parts of the school.

canteen / classroom / corridor / library / sports field / gym / hall / playground / staff room

We can borrow books in the library.

We mustn't make noise.



4. Read the text about a schoolboy and his troubles at school.

Say what is wrong about his behaviour. Use *must/mustn't/can*.

Mark is a bad pupil. He always gets in trouble and teachers punish him for his behaviour. Every day starts the same: he is late and comes into the classroom without knocking. He does not say «sorry» to the teacher. He sits down and does not take his books out of his bag. He speaks to his classmates in a loud voice and interrupts the teacher. The teacher says: “Be quiet, Mark!”, but he doesn't follow. Finally, the teacher asks: «What's the matter with you?» and he answers: “That's none of your business!”. The teacher is angry with him and sends Mark out of the class. At the end of the lesson she takes him to the headteacher's office!



5. Find the words and phrases in the text that describe a bad student.

What else do you think bad students usually do?

LISTENING & WRITING



6. Complete the texts with the appropriate modal verb.
Then listen and check your answers.



Hi! My name is **Mark**, I'm eleven years old. I live and study in London. There are many rules in my school!

We 1) ____ listen to music, we 2) ____ run in the corridors, we 3) ____ eat chewing-gum in the school. But we 4) ____ wear a uniform. I hate the school uniform! Another rule that I don't like: we 5) ____ do our homework! If we break the school rules, we have punishment!



Hello! My name is **Alice**, I'm ten years old and I live in Houston, Texas. We 1) ____ follow a lot of rules in our school. We 2) ____ wear casual clothes to school, but we 3) ____ wear jeans. We 4) ____ take our smartphones to school, but we 5) ____ use the in class, but nobody follows that rule! We 6) ____ choose some of the subjects we like, but we 7) ____ read a lot of books and study hard. We 8) ____ arrive on time at school. If we are often late, the headmaster calls our parents!

Hi! My Name is **Alex**, I'm twelve years old and I live in Rome. We 1) ____ respect our teachers in our school and we 2) ____ be polite. We 3) ____ fight in the school and we 4) ____ swear! We 5) ____ miss school and we 6) ____ sleep in class! We 7) ____ wear what we want. We 8) ____ do a lot of activities after lessons, but we 9) ____ be hard-working and get good grades.



7. Complete the chart with the things you *can*, *can't*, *must*, *mustn't* do in different places. Write what rules you must follow and what you can do. Do you ever break any of these rules?

Home

Public place

Other



1. Where do you learn English? What's your favourite activity in the English lesson? Tick the things you do in your English classes.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> read stories in English | <input type="checkbox"/> speak English in class |
| <input type="checkbox"/> listen to English songs | <input type="checkbox"/> learn English vocabulary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> write essays in English | <input type="checkbox"/> practise English grammar |



2. Do you learn English at home? Read some learning tips. Tick the ideas you think are true.

To be good at English, you can ...

- listen to English stories
- say English words
- eat English breakfast and drink English tea
- write Instagram posts in English
- celebrate English holidays
- play English sports
- practise English in front of the mirror
- wear English brands



3. Read the messages and complete them with the missing verbs.

learn / speak / take / do / listen / write / watch / read

We learn English at school. This can help us 1) _____ to other people in English. How can we be good learners of English? Here are five tips!



– I read in English, I 2) _____ comics in English. Comics are good because they are short and they've got pictures. I think reading helps me learn new words and phrases.

– I watch TV in English. When I 3) _____ films or serials in English, I can also turn on English subtitles so I can read what they say, too. This helps me understand more.





- I've got an English pen-friend a friend I write to. Every month I 4) _____ letters to him in English and he writes back to me. He's a friend of my family. He lives in England.

- I listen to music in English. There is a lot of pop music in England and I like it. I 5) _____ to English songs when I walk to school. I listen and 6) _____ the words. Sometimes I read the words and listen, too. Sometimes I sing in English, but only in the shower!



- At home, I 7) _____ my English homework in my bedroom. My brothers and sisters speak and watch TV in the living room, so I can't work there. When I do homework, I stop and 8) _____ a break every 15 minutes.



4. What tips can you give for better practice of these skills? Write your ideas. Listen to the recording and complete the tips, match them with the activities.



- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1) reading | a) keep _____ |
| 2) vocabulary | b) practise _____ |
| 3) writing | c) visit _____ |
| 4) speaking | d) start _____ |



5. Work in pairs, help your friend learn more English. Write three tips for each point of the plan.

- 1) reading
- 2) writing
- 3) listening
- 4) learning vocabulary in English

Useful language!

*What about...?
... Is a good idea!
You can....*



6. Speak to your friend. Take turns and share your ideas. What are your favourite tips? Tell to the class!

VOCABULARY

1. There are things in English with more than one name. Match the words in the sentences below with another name they have. Use the words in the box.

*fall / Mother / car / Dad / TV / chips / family name /
bike / kids / lift / exam / eraser*

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) Father is the same as _____ | 7) Elevator is one more _____ |
| 2) Children are also _____ | 8) Crisps are _____ |
| 3) Television is called _____ | 9) A bicycle is a _____ |
| 4) Automobile is the same as _____ | 10) Autumn is a season of _____ |
| 5) Mum is short for _____ | 11) Test can be _____ |
| 6) Rubber is similar to _____ | 12) Your surname is your _____ |

READING

2. Are you good at English? Work with a partner and check who is a better learner. Read the text and see who can translate more in this text without a dictionary?

*Where are **ENGLISH** words from?*

From old English. Many everyday words come from Old English, e.g. *England, house, woman, man, child, bird, water.*

From Latin. Other English words come from Latin, e.g. *family, number, school.*

From French. Some English words come from French, e.g. *royal, hotel, and menu.*

From other languages. Today English is an international language. Thousands of English words come from other languages, e.g. *siesta (Spanish), judo (Japanese).*

New words. Every year hundreds of words come into English from new technology, e.g. *Internet, text message, e-mail, wi-fi.*

3. Answer the questions.

- 1) Where do the English words come from? Translate these words.
- 2) Where do new English words come from? Add this list with more English words you use every day.



SPEAKING

3. Be creative and use your imagination. Look at the pictures and make up a short story about your school timetable and activities at the lessons. Use the vocabulary, collocations and grammar from the unit.



a



b



c



d

LISTENING



4. Listen to the text and choose the correct answer.

1) *Who is Mark?*

a) a teacher

b) a student

c) a friend

2) *What is on the first floor?*

a) the library

b) the classroom

c) the canteen

3) *How many students are there in the class?*

a) 10

b) 15

c) 20

4) *Who is Mrs Root?*

a) a headmaster

b) a teacher

c) an English teacher

5) *What does Mrs Root write on the blackboard?*

a) English words

b) a text

c) a test

6) *What does Mrs Root do if the students are wrong?*

a) write

b) ask

c) correct

7) *What do the students do to improve their language skills?*

a) speak

b) listen

c) speak and listen

WRITING

5. Read the email and write your answer to Mary.

Hi, my new friend,

I'm Mary. I'm ten years old. I am from Belfast. I have got a pet, it's a fish, his name is Nemo. My school life is great. I learn many interesting subjects at school like Maths, Literature, English, Science, but my favourite one is Art. I have Art lessons on Wednesdays and Fridays. At these lessons we paint trees, fruit, vegetables, flowers, mountains or forest. I am good at painting nature and present my pictures at different Art Expo. I like nature. Nature of Ukraine is wonderful and it inspires. What about you? What's your school life? What do you like doing? Please, write me soon.

Bye for now, Mary.

USE OF ENGLISH

6. Complete the text with the missing words from the table.

Mark's friend Tim 1) _____ next door. His mother and father 2) _____ professional singers. It takes years of training for opera singers to master 3) _____ art. They have a powerful opera voice. Tim gets singing lessons 4) _____ the Elementary Art School. He hates them. His singing teacher often tells him that he 5) _____ practise more to improve his voice. His elder sister, Alice, also sings the 6) _____, but she is much better. Alice often says: "Our parents want us to become members of their choir, so you 7) _____ be lazy." Then I tell her, "Leave me alone." Everybody thinks that I hate singing, but I love 8) _____. It's the opera I hate. The problem is that I would 9) _____ to sing a pop music, you see. A lot of people 10) _____ music because it is the best means of communication.

	A	B	C	D
1	live	lives	is living	does live
2	is	am	are	be
3	his	her	your	their
4	at	on	in	of
5	can	can't	is	does
6	plays	songs	music	lessons
7	can	can't	are	do
8	that	this	it	there
9	like	do	love	these
10	likes	are fond of	listen	play

VOCABULARY

1. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

*subject / English / canteen / library / classmate / interesting /
Drama / secondary school / football club / timetable*

- 1) Our school _____ is open every day.
- 2) Children usually enter the _____ at 10 or 11.
- 3) Emil is our new _____.
- 4) Sport is an important subject in the school _____.
- 5) Art is my favourite _____.
- 6) Mark has a _____ after his classes every Wednesday.
- 7) My sister speaks _____ and Spanish very well.
- 8) Do you have any _____ book to read?
- 9) Alice and Ann are the members of their school _____.
- 10) The food in the _____ is usually quite good.



2. Match the descriptions to the places in the school.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Here you can borrow some books for reading. 2) Here you have your PE lessons. 3) It's a large place for the school parties and concerts. 4) Pupils come here for lunch or a snack. 5) Sometimes you wait here before you enter the class. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>canteen</i> b) <i>hall</i> c) <i>library</i> d) <i>corridor</i> e) <i>gym</i> |
|--|---|



GRAMMAR

3. Complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) We always _____ (*play*) computer games in the evening.
- 2) My sister _____ (*love*) dance classes every weekend.
- 3) Sam _____ (*not/watch*) television after school.
- 4) Marta _____ (*read*) a book before she goes to sleep.
- 5) They _____ (*not/understand*) this grammar rule.
- 6) We _____ (*get*) only good marks at school.
- 7) Veronika _____ (*not/study*) Geography at school.
- 8) Mark and Alice _____ (*swim*) in the pool twice a week.
- 9) He often _____ (*copy*) at Maths exams.
- 10) The children _____ (*not/go*) to the museum every month.

4. Write questions for these answers with the words in brackets.

- 1) My classes begin at 8 o'clock. (*When*)
- 2) My sister sleeps eight hours every day. (*How much*)
- 3) I am good at playing the piano. (*Who*)
- 4) She has got the coloured pencils. (*What*)
- 5) Alice seldom plays table tennis. (*How often*)
- 6) Mark goes to the Football club every Saturday. (*Where*)
- 7) Jane plays the violin on Mondays. (*What*)
- 8) I study at a secondary school. (*Do or Does*)
- 9) They take extra English lessons to improve their speaking skills. (*Why*)
- 10) The science teacher usually does the experiments. (*Who*)

5. Modals *can/must*. Circle the correct option.

- 1) You *can/mustn't* shout in the classroom.
- 2) Mark and Alice *can't/mustn't* go to school tomorrow because its Sunday.
- 3) *Can/Must* you help me with my homework, please?
- 4) We *can/can't* have lunch at school, but we *can't/mustn't* eat in class.
- 5) I *can't/mustn't* learn Chinese. It's too difficult.
- 6) We *must/mustn't* hurry. I don't want to be late again.
- 7) The students *can't/mustn't* listen to the music in the classrooms and in the corridors.
- 8) We *can/must* run in the schoolyard but we *can/mustn't* run up or down the stairs.
- 9) You *can/can't* practise sports inside of the classroom.
- 10) *Can/Must* I leave the classroom? Yes, but you *can/must* come back soon.

PROJECT WORK: rules in my school

6. Create a poster with your school rules. Explain why you need these rules.



PIPPI LONGSTOCKING

(a fragment) by Astrid Lindgren

PIPPI GOES TO SCHOOL

1. Put the letters in capitals into the correct order.

Pippi Longstocking is a nine-year-old girl. She doesn't have a TOREMH and father and lives alone in a big SUOEH. *Mr Nilsson* is a small ENKYOM who lives with Pippi and is her only living MYFILA.

2. Act out the dialogue and answer.

Narrator: ...*Each morning Pippi gets up at eight o'clock.*

She grooms her horse and dresses Mr Nilsson in his little suit. Pippi also takes her morning exercises, then she sits down on the kitchen table and drinks a large cup of coffee and eats a piece of bread and cheese. School starts at 9 o'clock.

Teacher: Welcome to school, little Pippi. I hope that you will enjoy yourself here and learn a great deal.

Pippi: Yes, and I hope to get some Christmas vacation. That is the reason why I am here.

Teacher: Okay. Please, tell me your whole name, I register you in school.

Pippi: "My name is Pippilotta Delicatessa Windowshade Mackrehnint Efraim's Daughter Longstocking, daughter of Captain Efraim Longstocking. Pippi is really only a nickname, because Pippilotta is too long to say.

Teacher: Indeed! Well, then we shall call you Pippi too. But now we test you a little and see what you know. Let us begin with arithmetic. Pippi, can you tell me what seven and five are?"

Pippi: Well, if you don't know that yourself, you needn't think that I can tell you.

Teacher: (*gently*) Pippi, we don't answer that way in school.

Pippi: I beg your pardon; I didn't know that. I won't do it again.

Teacher: No, let us hope not. And now I will tell you that seven and five are twelve.

Pippi: See that! You knew it yourself. Why do you ask me then?

Teacher: Children, please, go outside. I need to talk to Pippi alone.

3. Answer the questions:

1) Who is Mr. Nilsson?

2) What does Pippi do every morning?

3) What is Pippi's whole name?

4) What is the main reason for Pippi to go to school?



Family and friends!

Unit

2

Read the life statement and translate. Do you agree? Why? Why not?

Family + Friends = YOU

• Before you start...

- ▶ Can you describe all members of your family?
- ▶ What do you like to do with your family?
- ▶ What does your friend look like?
- ▶ What are you like?

• Listen, read and spell...

- ...family members
- ...activities with family
- ...traits of character
- ...appearance and look (clothes)
- ...family descriptions
- ...jobs and professions
- ...activities with friends

• Write and make ...

- ...a family tree
- ...a short essay
- ...a plan for a royal day

• Practise...

- ...pronunciation
- ...spelling rules
- ...like, look like, be like
- ...opposites
- ...new vocabulary

• Grammar in use:

- ...personal pronouns & possessives
- ...present continuous
- ...the verb "have got"
- ...order of adjectives
- ...present simple and present continuous

• Culture: The Royal Family

• Literature: Peter Pan

(a fragment) by J.M. Barrie




MEET MY FAMILY

VOCABULARY & READING ♦ family members

 1. Identify Steve's family members.




Hi! My name's Steve Harris. I'm eleven and I have got a big family. Here they are: Mr. and Mrs. Harris are my grandparents; Susan and Louis are my parents; Laura is my aunt, David is my uncle and their children, Tom and Amy are my cousins, they are twins. I am an only child, so I don't have siblings. We are all from Los Angeles but I live in New York with my mum, dad and Gina, our old pet turtle.

 2. Follow the example and complete the pairs of words.

Ex.: Children = sons + daughters

- 1) parents = ... + ...
- 2) ... = brother +/or sister
- 3) father = ... / ... = Mum
- 4) ... = grandfather + ...
- 5) ... = grandpa
- 6) grandmother = ...

 3. Match male and female family members.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1) husband | a) daughter |
| 2) brother | b) wife |
| 3) nephew | c) aunt |
| 4) uncle | d) sister |
| 5) son | e) niece |

 4. Read the sentences and choose the correct definition.

- 1) *Your big brother is*

a) your old friend	b) your elder brother	c) born after you
--------------------	-----------------------	-------------------
- 2) *Your little sister isn't*

a) as old as you	b) as young as you	c) as big as you
------------------	--------------------	------------------
- 3) *Your family name is*

a) your father's name	b) your grandfather's name	c) your surname
-----------------------	----------------------------	-----------------



LISTENING ♦ **types of family**



5. Read and match the following definitions with the type of families.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1) single parent family | a) a family who see each other regularly and have a good relationship |
| 2) nuclear family | b) one parent and one child |
| 3) large family | c) two parents and their children |
| 4) close family | d) parents, children, grandparents, aunts and uncles |



6. Listen to the recording and match the pictures to the speakers.
What are the types of their families?

Speaker 1 _____ Speaker 2 _____ Speaker 3 _____ Speaker 4 _____



GRAMMAR ♦ **personal pronouns & possessives**



7. Study the table.

Rule!

Subject pronoun <i>Who?</i>	Object pronoun <i>Whom?</i>	Possessive adjective + noun <i>Whose?</i>	Possessive pronouns <i>Whose?</i>	Possessive case <i>Whose?</i>
I	me	my mother	mine	My mother's job My parents' car Their children's room My mother and father's house
you	you	your sister	yours	
he	him	his house	his	
she	her	her family	hers	
it	it	its place	its	
we	us	our relatives	ours	
they	them	their kids	theirs	



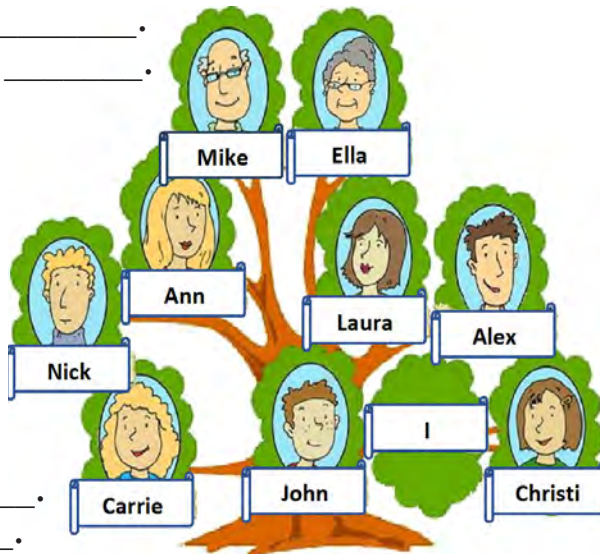
8. Fill in the gaps with the correct possessives and family information and write sentences about a family.

daughters / wife / daughter / wife / children / parents / grandparents / nephew / aunt / cousin / uncle / grandma / husband / siblings / niece

Laura and Ann to Mike and Ella –

Laura and Ann are Mike and Ella's daughters. They are their daughters.

- 1) Carrie to John, me and Christine – _____.
- 2) Mike and Ella to Carrie and John – _____.
- 3) Alex to Laura – _____.
- 4) Ann to Nick – _____.
- 5) Carrie to Nick and Ann – _____.
- 6) Alex to Carrie – _____.
- 7) Ella to Carrie – _____.
- 8) Nick to Ann – _____.
- 9) Carrie to my mother – _____.
- 10) John to my aunt – _____.
- 11) Ann and Nick to me – _____.
- 12) Ann to John and Christine – _____.
- 13) John and Christine to me – _____.



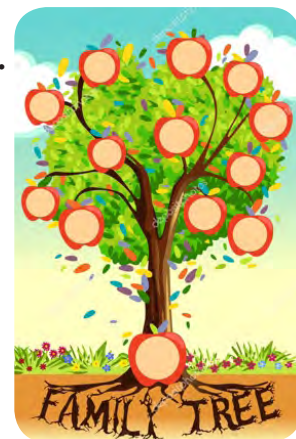
9. Complete the blanks with the right personal pronoun, subject/object form.

- 1) My parents are wonderful. I love _____ very much.
- 2) Bob and I go to the same school. _____ are best friends.
- 3) Mary's mother teaches young children. _____ thinks _____ are very smart.
- 4) We are going to the cinema. Do you want to come with _____?
- 5) Do _____ know Cindy? – No, I don't think I know _____.
- 6) Mom, I'm doing my homework. Call _____ when dinner is ready.



10. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Is *your/yours* dog angry? No, *my/mine* dog is friendly.
- 2) I've got a friend. *Her/Hers* name is Alice.
- 3) Is Alice *Jane's/Janes* sister? Yes, she is *hers/her*.
- 4) *Whose/Who's* car is this? I believe it's *my/mine*.
- 5) Your house is beautiful, but *mine/my* is old.
- 6) *Our/Ours* TV is small, but *your/yours* is huge!



WRITING



11. Draw your family tree and tell about your family members.

MY FAMILY PHOTO

SPEAKING



1. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

- 1) How many people live in this house?
- 2) Who's in the kitchen?
- 3) Where is the mother?
- 4) Does the boy have a sister?
- 5) Is grandpa in the house, too?
- 6) Is there anybody else in the house?
- 7) Where do you live in a house or a flat?
- 8) How many family members have you got?



◆ family activities



2. Read the descriptions and match them with the photos.



1) My name is Joanna and this is my family in our house. I have two brothers and a sister. My mum is a teacher; she knows a lot of things. She's very active, she enjoys running in the park and we often ride a bike with her. She's also really kind and never gets angry when our bedrooms are untidy. My dad is John and he is a manager in a big company. He is very busy, because he wants his family to have a good life. My sister Fiona is sixteen, she is really nice and clever too. She's the first to do homework after school. I like her very much because she always helps me and we often play together. My little brother is William. He's seven and he is a very good boy. He wears glasses and likes reading comics. My second brother is Harry, he's only 4 years old and he goes to nursery. He isn't like William at all, and can be really bossy sometimes.

2) My name is Robert, but everybody calls me Rob. In this photo I'm with my family in England where I was born. We are sitting in our living room, and having a family dinner. My mother Sarah is 34 and she's a fashion designer. She is very serious and always takes care of us. My father Josh is 37 and he works in a police station as a detective. He's very brave, because he's got a dangerous job. We like playing chess and handball together. I've got a brother, too. His name is Eric and he's in Year 1 at Greenhills school. I also go to Greenhills, but I'm in Year 5. He likes animals and his favourite pet is our cat, Booba. Most of the time we are good friends, but we sometimes fight because he can be really messy and loud, and always takes my things without asking. My brother looks like my father, but I look like my mother.



3. Complete the sentences about Johanna's family.

- 1) Mr. Smith is Johanna's grandfather, so Johanna, Fiona, William and Harry are his _____.
- 2) Johanna's grandfather and grandmother are her _____.
- 3) Johanna has an uncle – Mr. Walker. He has two children and they are Johanna's _____.
- 4) Johanna is Mr. Walker's ... and Harry is his _____.
- 5) Johanna's family is _____.



4. Match the two halves to make true sentences about Rob's family.

There are two extra options.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) Robert's parents have got | a) always argue. |
| 2) Robert's mother likes to | b) his mother. |
| 3) Eric is | c) two siblings. |
| 4) Robert and Eric are | d) help people. |
| 5) Robert looks like | e) the youngest in the family. |
| | f) two children. |
| | g) in the same school. |



5. Fill in the table with the appropriate vocabulary from the texts.

Description			positive traits	negative traits
character	profession	other		
<i>kind</i>	<i>know a lot of things</i>	<i>never angry</i>	<i>quiet</i>	<i>loud</i>













6. Match the adjectives with their opposites from the text.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1) lazy ___ | 4) quiet ___ | 7) silly ___ | 10) shy ___ |
| 2) strict ___ | 5) friendly ___ | 8) naughty ___ | 11) tidy ___ |
| 3) rude ___ | 6) funny ___ | 9) neat ___ | 12) free ___ |

◆ **professions**



7. What's the job? Complete the sentences with professions.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) A  drives a taxi. | 6) A  works in the field. |
| 2) A  flies a plane. | 7) A  arrests thieves. |
| 3) A  repairs cars. | 8) A  stops fires. |
| 4) A  works in a hospital. | 9) A  cooks in a restaurant. |
| 5) A  delivers letters. | 10) A  builds houses. |



8. Talk about professions. Give other examples of the jobs that people can do:

- in a hospital: ___ - with computers: ___ - on a plane: ___
- in a restaurant: ___ - at school: ___ - others: ___

LISTENING



9. Complete the sentences about a family in the picture. Listen and check.



- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) This is our friendly ___. | 4) My ___ Edward is 40. |
| 2) My ___ is Nicole. | 5) He is very ___. |
| 3) She is a ___. | 6) My ___ Jessica is a ___ girl. |



10. Listen again and say whether the sentences are true or false.

- 1) They are a family of six.
- 2) They live together in a big house.
- 3) Anthony's mother doesn't like her job.
- 4) Anthony's father is a programmer.
- 5) Anthony's sister Jessica is four.
- 6) Anthony's grandparents are quiet.
- 7) They usually go to the playground.
- 8) Their family is friendly.



FAMILY DAY OFF

GRAMMAR ◆ present continuous affirmative

! 1. Study the table and complete the rule.

Rule!

We use the **Present Continuous** to talk about things we do *now/usually*.

Present Continuous Affirmative

Time expressions

I	am	reading		<i>clean / buy / play / have / sing / do</i>
You				I _____ the violin.
We	are			We/You/They _____ a project.
They				He/She/It _____ the house.
He				The students _____ lunch in the canteen.
She	is			He _____ a magazine.
It				I _____ my favourite song.

at the moment
today
now / just now /
right now
Listen!
Look!

✎ 2. Study the spelling rule and write the *-ing* forms of the verbs in the correct column.

Spelling rule!

Add **-ing** to most verbs:

Verbs ending in **-Y** simply add **-ing**:

Verb ending in **-E** add **-ing** and cut **E** *but*:

- Verb ending in **-EE** add **-ing**:
- Verb ending in **-IE** cut **-IE** add **-Y** then add **-ing**:

One syllable verb and ends 1 vowel + 1 consonant:

- Double the last consonant and add **-ing**:
- Do not double if final letter is **-W, -X, -Y**:


start – starting
study – studying
live – living
see – seeing
tie – tying

run – running
play – playing

write / take / run / look / wash / swim / make / get / sit / do / put / have / dance / play / ski



+ -ing	double letter + -ing	minus e + -ing
--------	----------------------	----------------

 3. Look at the picture and complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

drink / dance / wear / talk / sit (2) / play / watch / read



Mr Flex: This is a picture of my family in the living room.
 Jane: Is your wife in the picture?
 Mr Flex: Yes, she a book.
 Jane: Is your daughter in it, too?
 Mr Flex: Yes, she at the table and tea.
 Jane: Is your son in the picture?
 Mr Flex: Yes, he TV. Can you see him?
 Jane: Yes, he on the sofa, and he a shirt, isn't he?
 Mr Flex: Aha, that's him!
 Jane: Are his children in the photo too?
 Mr Flex: Yes, they are! The girls together – one a dress and another one a skirt and T-shirt.
 Mr Flex: And their brother with his toys.
 Jane: I can't see you. What are you doing?
 Mr Flex: I' on the phone with you!

◆ **present continuous negative and interrogative**

Rule!

Present Continuous Negative			Present Continuous Interrogative		
I	am not ('m not)	doing.	Am	I	Yes, I <i>am</i> . / No, I'm not.
You	are not (aren't)		Are	you	Yes, you <i>are</i> . / No, you <i>aren't</i> .
We			we		
They	is not (isn't)	Is	he	Yes, <i>he is</i> . / No, he <i>isn't</i> ,	
He		she			
She		it			
It					

 4. Complete the sentences using the negative form of the present continuous.

- Jane (*wear*) jeans today, her mother washed them yesterday.
- My grandfather (*paint*) his fence.
- Don't worry! The kids (*cry*) any more. They're not hungry now.
- Paul and Sarah had an argument. They (*speak*) to each other.
- Let's go out now. It (*rain*) any more.
- You can use the computer, I (*work*) now.



5. Complete the dialogue with the correct forms of the present continuous.

- Hi, Mum. What are you doing (you/do)?
- I am making (make) dinner at the moment.
- I'm at Jack's, we are watching (watch) the football match on TV. Is Alice there?
- Yes, she is. She is helping (help) grandma in the garden. They are watering (water) the plants.
- Can I speak to her? She isn't answering (not answer) her mobile.
- Yes, of course. Alice, Alice! are you coming (you/come)?

◆ wh - questions

Rule!

Present Continuous Wh-questions

<i>What are you looking for?</i>	<i>Who is cooking?</i>
<i>Who is calling?</i>	<i>Possible answers:</i>
<i>Why are you asking?</i>	<i>I am cooking.</i>
<i>Where are they going?</i>	<i>We are cooking.</i>
<i>When is she leaving?</i>	<i>She is cooking.</i>



6. Make wh-questions to the sentences. The answers are underlined.

- 1) Stuart is driving his car.
- 2) Carol is studying in her bedroom.
- 3) Adam and Mike are surfing the Net.
- 4) We are going to bed because we are tired.
- 5) You are doing your homework.
- 6) I'm planning a party for my birthday.
- 7) The team is playing really well.
- 8) Mark runs with his dog on Sundays.



7. Work in pairs. Look at the picture and ask and answer questions about the activities.

- *Are they working?*

- *No, they aren't. They are having a rest.*

- *What is mother doing?*



8. Project work. Bring your family photo and describe it using the present continuous.

APPEARANCE AND LOOK

VOCABULARY ♦ appearance



1. Complete the table with the words.

dark / tall / curly / old / big / handsome / blond / cute / round / short / plump / small / slim / smile / blue

Appearance				
hair	eyes	face	figure	other



2. What are these? Match the words with their descriptions.

Beard

Glasses

Ponytail

Birthmark

Freckles

- 1) A red or brown mark on a person's skin from when they are born:
- 2) Long hair that you tie at the back of your head so that it hangs down:
- 3) Two lenses in a frame that you wear over your eyes to help you see better:
- 4) Small light brown spots on a person's skin:
- 5) The hair on a man's chin and cheeks:



3. Look at the picture and read the descriptions. Match the names to the corresponding descriptions.

1) My name is Jason. I'm **tall** and **thin**. I've got **short dark** hair and **brown** eyes.

2) My name is Stella. My hair is **long** and **curly**, my eyes are **green**. I've got **glasses** and a **birthmark**.

3) My name is Linda. I'm **pretty** and **slim**. I've got **long blond** hair in a **ponytail** and **blue** eyes.

4) My name is Tom. I'm **short** and **plump**. I've got **wavy red** hair and **freckles**.

5) My name is Amy. I'm **young** and **cute**. I've got a **beautiful smile** and **white teeth**.

6) My name is Ron. I'm **good-looking** and **fit**. I've got **straight dark** hair and a **beard**.



a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



f)

GRAMMAR ◆ have got/has got

Rule!

Affirmative	I/You/We/They <i>have got</i> a big family.
	He/She/It <i>has got</i> a big family.
Negative	I/You/We/They <i>haven't got</i> a big family.
	He/She/It <i>hasn't got</i> a big family.
Interrogative	<i>Have</i> I/You/We/They <i>got</i> a big family? Yes, I/You/We/They <i>have</i> . No, I/You/We/They <i>haven't</i> .
	<i>Has</i> He/She/It <i>got</i> a big family. Yes, He/She/It <i>has</i> . No, He/She/It <i>hasn't</i> .
	<i>What</i> books <i>have</i> you <i>got</i> ?

4. Make sentences using *have got* or *has got*.

Ex.: I/dark/short hair. – I have got dark and short hair.

- 1) Sue/a lot of things in blue/white colours. _____
- 2) We/a football shirt/a scarf/a backpack. _____
- 3) Mr and Mrs West/a little house/a big family. _____
- 4) He/a beard/freckles. _____
- 5) You/a lovely smile/a kind heart. _____
- 6) They/long/curly ponytails. _____
- 7) The baby/two teeth/short hair. _____
- 8) Tom/green eyes/a beard. _____

5. Read the text and complete the gaps with *to be* and *have got*.

Draw a picture of the two people from the description.

Compare and discuss with the class.

These 1) ___ my grandparents. They 2) ___ very sweet. Grandma Jane 3) ___ tall and slim. She 4) ___ really pretty. She 5) ___ an oval face and a small nose. She 6) ___ a big mouth. Her hair 7) ___ wavy and grey. Grandpa John 8) ___ very different. He 9) ___ quite fat and short. His face is round and he is bald. He 10) ___ a stick. They 11) ___ glasses.

Remember!

My mother's a nurse =
My mother **is** a nurse
My father's got a car =
My father **has got** a car

Note! *Who's* ≠ *Whose*



6. Add the words from ex. 3, 4, 5 to the table in ex. 1.

LISTENING



7. Look at the photos and listen to the descriptions.
Match the photos with their names.



- a) Tom and Cindy
- b) Linda and Mike
- c) Mr Reynolds

SPEAKING ♦ **clothes**



8. Look at these two kids and complete the sentences below. What are these items? Name some more pieces of clothes they are wearing. Read the sentences and complete them with their names.

Ex.: Monika is wearing glasses.

- 1) _____ have got a bag.
- 2) _____ has got smiles on faces.
- 3) _____ is wearing blazer.
- 4) _____ hasn't got the books in hands.
- 5) _____ is wearing a red sweater.
- 6) _____ is wearing a skirt.
- 7) _____ has got short dark hair.



Monika



Liam

GRAMMAR ♦ **order of adjectives**

Rule!

When more than one adjective is used in a sentence, it is important to put them in the right position. Use them in the following order:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
opinion – size – age – shape – colour – origin – material – purpose

Ex: I have got a beautiful small long new red Italian cotton sports sweater.



9. Put the adjectives in the correct order.

- 1) Anna has got (*brown, nice, short, curly*) hair.
- 2) Mark wears (*leather, training, comfortable*) shoes.
- 3) It's a (*cotton, long, red*) skirt.
- 4) She's got a (*green, French, funny*) dress.
- 5) This is a (*small, nice, white*) bag.
- 6) I want to buy a (*German, expensive, old*) jacket.
- 7) I don't like this (*new, silk, purple*) scarf.
- 8) He wear a (*big, ugly, blue*) T-shirt.





10. Match some of the following pieces of clothes to the numbers in the pictures. Add more words from the previous exercise.

scarf / hoodie / shoes / boots / trousers / sweater / skirt / leggings / coat / jacket / backpack / jumper / trainers



11. Write sentences about people's clothes in this picture. Use adjectives to describe the clothes.

nice / big / round / cute / happy / cool / black / red / blue / skinny / purple / short / long / grey / school / blond / ugly / modern / wavy

Ex: Sam's wearing a cool blue shirt, a modern orange hoodie and shoes.



Sam

Veronika

Mia

Tim

FAMILY DESCRIPTIONS

GRAMMAR ♦ present simple vs present continuous

- ! 1. Study the table. What signal words can you add to each tense?

Rule!

Use *Present Simple* to talk about:
things happening all the time: facts,
habits and routines, repeated actions

*We often watch TV together.
My parents work 5 every day.*

Use *Present Continuous* to talk about:
things happening at the time of
speaking or around a present time:

*We are watching TV now.
My parents are now working today.*

Signal words

*never / usually / sometimes /
often / always / rarely
every day/week/year
on Fridays, on weekdays,
at the weekend*

*now / right now / at the moment
today / these days
this week/month
Look! / Listen!
Hurry up!*



2. Complete the pairs of sentences with the correct form of the same verb.

- 1) a) Every morning mother *cooks/is cooking* breakfast for us.
b) It is 8 o'clock now. Mother *cooks/ is cooking* breakfast.
- 2) a) Every day father *leaves/is leaving* the house at half past eight.
b) Now it is half past eight. Father *leaves/is leaving* the house.
- 3) a) We often *watch/are watching* TV.
b) Now we *sit/ are sitting* in armchairs and *watch/are watching* TV.
- 4) a) Sometimes Mike *does/is doing* his lessons in the evening.
b) Look at Mike! He *does/is doing* his lessons.
- 5) a) Every day the family *has/is having* tea at 5 o'clock.
b) It is 5 o'clock now. The family *has/is having* tea.

Remember!

What **do** you **do**? = *usually*
What's your occupation
(job)? I am a **teacher**/
work as a teacher or
I **teach** English/at school.

What **are** you **doing**? = *now*
I'm **having** a rest.
Nothing! I'm at home.
I'm **busy**, I'm in the lesson.

How **are** you **doing**? =
How are you?
Fine, and you?
Not bad, thanks!
Everything is **all right!**



3. Look at the pictures and make sentences in the present simple and continuous. Answer the questions *What does he/she do?* and *What is he/she doing?*



Ex: My father/an engineer: (to build houses/ a tree house at home).

My father is an engineer, he builds houses. Today is his day-off, and he is building a tree house for us in the garden.



My mom/designer: (to design clothes for women / my costume for a fancy party)



My brother/doctor: (to help ill people in hospital / with Science homework)



My grandpa/ a mechanic: (to repair cars / his old bike)



My grandma/ a housewife: (to do all the housework / the food shopping)



My uncle/a chef: (to cook in a restaurant/ a family dinner)



My cousins/ pupils at school: (to study in year 5 / to take a field trip)



4. Complete the text with the correct option.

Andrew's parents are at work. They never *close/closing* their shop on Saturday because people usually *buy/are buying* food at the weekend. At the moment they *serve/are serving* customers. There are also some children in the shop. They *look/are looking* at the sweets and cakes. Children sometimes *come/are coming* to the shop but they *don't often buy/aren't often buying* anything.

SPEAKING ♦ like, look like, be like



5. Look at the pictures and study the meanings.

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:
to look like

What does he look like?



He has got short brown hair.

PERSONALITY:
to be like

What is he like?



He is hard-working and athletic but untidy.

PREFERENCES AND TASTES: to like

What does he like?



He likes driving Formula One cars.



6. Match the answers to the corresponding questions.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) What's Andrew like? | a) She's very pretty and slim. |
| 2) How are you doing? | b) She's very shy. |
| 3) Who do you look like? | c) My mother. |
| 4) What do you like? | d) Like her mother, very kind. |
| 5) What does he look like? | e) She's ok now. |
| 6) What's she like? | f) He's tall and fit. |
| 7) Who does Mike look like? | g) Sports cars and scary films. |
| 8) What does she look like? | h) Not bad, thanks! |
| 9) How's your mother? | i) He looks like his father. |
| 10) Who's Ann like? | j) He's very friendly and cute. |



7. Complete the sentences with an appropriate verb: *like*, *look like* or *be like*.

- 1) What ___ your son ___ to do after school? – Skating or riding a bike, with friends.
- 2) My daughter ___ ___ a princess in this dress! So beautiful!
- 3) We ___ spending time together as a family.
- 4) Who ___ she ___? – Like her mother, very hardworking.
- 5) What does your sister ___ ___? – She's tall and slim with blue eyes.
- 6) What ___ they ___? – They are friendly and funny.



8. Make up questions using *like*, *look like*, *be like*. In pairs, ask and answer.

FRIENDS

VOCABULARY & SPEAKING



1. Read and translate the quote. Explain the meaning as you understand it.

True friends are like stars.

Even if we don't see them, we know they are always there.



2. Complete the definition. Choose the one you think gives the best idea.

Add some more of your own.

A friend is...

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> somebody I often see | <input type="checkbox"/> somebody who always helps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> somebody I spend time with | <input type="checkbox"/> somebody who is brave |
| <input type="checkbox"/> somebody I know well | <input type="checkbox"/> somebody who lives in a big house |



3. Speak about your friends using the adjectives below.

Good

Old

Online

Close

Best

TRUE



4. Match the words with definitions.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1) mate | a) a person I write once a month |
| 2) classmate | b) a person I go to the same class with |
| 3) pen-friend | c) a friend |
| 4) circle of friends | d) all your friends |



5. What do you think a good friend and a bad friend does?

Complete the table and discuss it with your classmates.

knows your favourite things / has different interests / forgives you first / keeps secrets from you / remembers your birthday / calls you bad names / laughs at your jokes / talks behind your back

A good friend...

tells the truth

A bad friend...

lies to you



Vocabulary

friendship ['frendʃɪp]*n.* (a period, of)

the feeling of relationship that exists between

friendly ['frendli]*adj.* (-ier, -iest); *opp.* -unfriendly (to, towards, with smb.)

acting/ready to act as a friend

friend ['frend] *n.* a person, not a relative, who one knows and likes well- *to make friends* (with smb.) = to be (become) a friend of a person**Synonyms to friend:***inf.* buddy, companion, *inf.* mate, pal, playmate, etc.*opp.* enemy, stranger**6. Talk about your friends.**

- 1) Have you got a best/close/true/pen friend?
- 2) How many people are there in your circle of friends?
- 3) What kind of friends are they?



READING & LISTENING

**7. Read and complete the poem. Listen and check.**

MY FRIEND

*nice / like /
together /
laugh / cry /
we're*

My friend is ____.
We ____ to play
We play ____ every day.
We ____ and ____

And laugh again
Because, you see, ____
Friends, Friends, Friends!

By Jane S. Zion

**8. Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs. Listen and check.**

I 1) ____ (*be*) Nancy and the girl in the photo 2) ____ (*be*) Lucy Lincoln. She 3) ____ (*be*) 11 years old and she 4) ____ (*be*) my best friend. She 5) ____ (*not, have*) got any siblings, only a baby cousin. Her mother 6) ____ (*be*) an architect and her father 7) ____ (*be*) a pilot.



Lucy 8) ___ (*live*) next to me and we go to school together every day. We always do homework together. Today we are 9) ___ (*do*) homework in her house because I 10) ___ (*have*) two little brothers and they 11) ___ (*be*) very noisy.

We 12) ___ (*love*) animals but I 13) ___ (*not, have*) any pets because my mum 14) ___ (*hate*) them. Lucy 15) ___ (*have*) got a rabbit. It 16) ___ (*be*) very cute and soft. Now he 17) ___ (*run*) around in the grass, I 18) ___ (*see*) him out of the window of Lucy's room.

We usually 19) ___ (*go*) out together, every day we 20) ___ (*text*) each other, 21) ___ (*chat*) a lot and 22) ___ (*listen*) to the same music. In her free time Lucy 23) ___ (*like*) painting and drawing. She 24) ___ (*want*) to be a famous fashion designer when she 25) ___ (*grow*) up so she 26) ___ (*have*) got her own fashion blog. She always 27) ___ (*look*) great and 28) ___ (*have*) got really nice clothes. Today she 29) ___ (*wear*) a beautiful bright dress in flowers and cool white trainers.

Lucy 30) ___ (*be*) a pretty girl. She 31) ___ (*have*) got big blue eyes and long straight blond hair. She 32) ___ (*not, wear*) glasses and 33) ___ (*have*) got freckles on her nose and her cheeks. She 34) ___ (*not, be*) very tall, and she 35) ___ (*be*) slim.

Lucy 36) ___ (*be*) my true friend. She 37) ___ (*be*) always friendly, active and nice. She 38) ___ (*not, be*) very neat and 39) ___ (*not, tidy*) very often, so her room 40) ___ (*be*) a mess. But, she 41) ___ (*be*) a clever girl and a good student.



9. Who of the three girls in the picture is Lucy?



10. Answer the questions according to the text.

- 1) Who is your Lucy's family?
- 2) What do they usually do together?
- 3) What are they doing now?
- 4) What do they usually do every day?
- 5) What does Lucy like doing?
- 6) What is Lucy wearing now?
- 7) What does she look like?
- 8) What is she like?



WRITING



11. Write a short paragraph about your close friend. Describe him or her using the questions from ex. 10 as a plan. Do you look like one another?



1. Look at the picture. Do you know these people? Who are they? What do you know about this family?



2. Read the questions and choose the correct answers, in some questions there are more than one correct answer. Listen and check.



- 1) *What's the nationality of the royal family?*
 - a) English
 - b) American
 - c) British
- 2) *What is the name of the British Queen?*
 - a) Elizabeth
 - b) Diana
 - c) Kate
- 3) *What is the surname of the Royal Family?*
 - a) Buckingham
 - b) Mountbatten-Windsor
 - c) Kensington



- 4) *What's the name of the Queen's official residence in London?*
 - a) The Tower of London
 - b) Buckingham Palace
 - c) Westminster House
- 5) *The Queen is the Head of ...*
 - a) England
 - b) the 4 countries, parts of the UK
 - c) the 15 countries, including Jamaica, Canada, Australia and New Zealand



3. British Royals: past and present. Complete the names of the royal people.

King / Prince / Princess / Queen



___ Elizabeth II



___ Diana



___ George V



___ Harry



4. Match the verbs on the left to the words on the right to make royal phrases.

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| 1) sit | a) a country |
| 2) wear | b) a crown |
| 3) become | c) king or queen |
| 4) rule | d) on the throne |



5. Read the text and match the headings with the correct paragraphs

- a) Family
- b) Image

- c) Job
- d) Home

- e) Leisure

THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY

1) _____ The British Royal Family is over 1000 years old. Many British people love them – they are a symbol of tradition and Britain’s favourite tourist attraction. Queen Elizabeth is the fifty-fourth monarch. She became Queen at the age of 25 in 1952.



2) _____ The Queen has got four children and eight grandchildren. Her eldest son is Prince Charles; he is the future King. He’s got two sons from his marriage to Princess Diana (1961-1997). Now Charles’s wife is Camilla.



3) The Queen lives in Buckingham Palace in London. Also, she spends time in the other royal homes, like Windsor Castle in England or Balmoral summer residence in Scotland.

4) _____ The Queen’s life isn’t easy, she works very hard. Every day the Queen meets important people and discusses political life of her country with the Prime Minister every Tuesday. The Queen usually visits a lot of different places like schools, hospitals, or factories and she regularly welcomes hundreds of visitors to her official meeting at Buckingham Palace. Every year the Queen travels to a lot of countries all over the world.

5) _____ The Queen hasn’t got a lot of free time, but she likes walking her favourite corgi dogs. Also, she loves horse-riding and owns racehorses, so she often goes to see them run at famous races like the Derby.



6. Check the meaning of the words in the box.

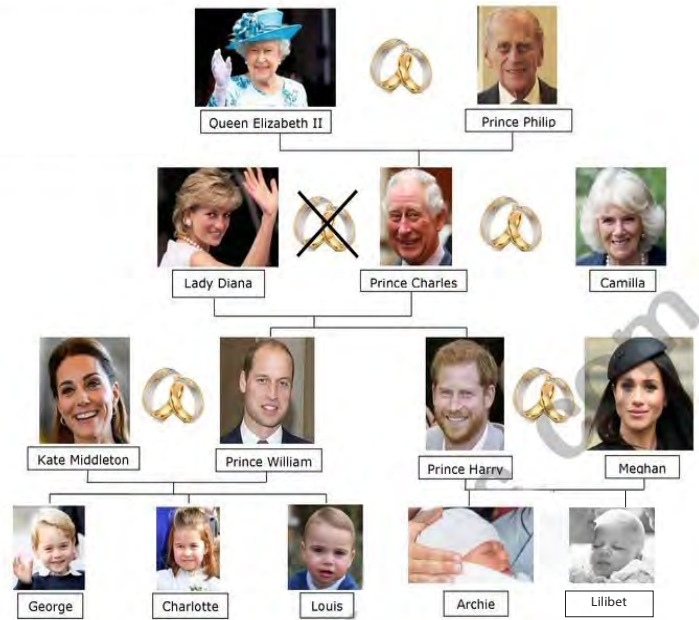
Find such people in the royal family.

step-mother / great-grandmother / grandson / brother-in-law



7. Say who is who in this family? Use the family tree with the names and titles to complete the relationships.

- 1) Camilla is the Queen's _____
- 2) Kate is the Queen's _____
- 3) Harry is Louis's _____
- 4) Philip is the Queen's _____
- 5) Charlotte is Harry's _____
- 6) Harry and William are Camilla's _____
- 7) The Queen is Harry and William's _____
- 8) Charlotte is George and Louis's _____
- 9) Charles is Louis's _____
- 10) Philip is George, Charlotte and Louis's _____



8. Facts about the Queen. Put true (T) or false (F), then listen and check. Correct the wrong ones.

- 1) The Queen celebrates her birthday more than once.
- 2) The Queen doesn't need a passport to travel abroad.
- 3) The Queen doesn't speak any foreign languages.
- 4) The Queen has social media accounts.
- 5) The Queen has got a pet elephant and jaguar.



9. Imagine you are the Queen / King for a day. Answer the questions and plan your royal day.

What do you do? Where do you go? Who do you meet?

Morning: _____

Afternoon: _____

Evening: _____

Night _____

Vocabulary

- to have a cup of tea
- to read the British press
- to ride a carriage
- to sign Acts of Parliament
- to hold a meeting with...
- to travel abroad
- to walk around Buckingham Palace
- to visit a school/hospital/factory

VOCABULARY

1. Choose the correct option.

- 1) *I think Mark is very nice person. He is _____ and _____.*
 a) slim/ugly
 b) polite/helpful
 c) tall/kind
- 2) *Anna is my best friend. She is _____ and _____.*
 a) smart/beautiful
 b) lazy/hard-working
 c) happy/wavy
- 3) *A _____ helps to look after people in hospital.*
 a) pilot
 b) nurse
 c) mechanic
- 4) *A person who makes and designs clothes is _____.*
 a) a designer
 b) a post officer
 c) a chef
- 5) *My mother's brother is my _____.*
 a) grandfather
 b) nephew
 c) uncle
- 6) *My brother's daughter is my _____.*
 a) sister
 b) niece
 c) aunt



READING

2. Read the text.

Hello, my name is Tim. I am eleven years old. I am from the wonderful city of London. I live in a house. My father's name is David. He is forty-one years old and he works in a hospital. He is thin and strong. He has got brown hair, blue eyes and a beard. My mother is Kate. She's forty years old and she works as a schoolteacher. She is pretty and slim. She has got long blond hair, green eyes and glasses. I am an only child in my family. I'm tall and good-looking. My hair is brown and curly. I've got a beautiful smile and freckles. I don't like Maths. My favourite school subjects are English and Art. My dad says I've got a creative soul. My family is fantastic. Bye!

3. Choose true or false.

- 1) His name is Tim.
 2) He is from Spain.
 3) He is 11-year-old.
 4) He lives in a flat.
 5) His dad works in a hospital.
 6) David has got dark hair, brown eyes and a beard.
 7) His mum works in a school.
 8) Kate is plump and has got short blond hair.
 9) Tim has got freckles.
 10) Tim likes Maths and English.

LISTENING



4. Put the phrases of the dialogue in the correct order. Listen and check.

- She is great.
- She is my best friend.
- What does she look like?
- Who's Anna?
- She's thin and tall. She has got long fair hair and green eyes.
- What is she like?

SPEAKING

5. Who is your best friend? What is your friend like? How is your friend similar or different from you? Use the words in the box and vocabulary of the unit.

funny / lazy / happy / friendly / helpful / positive / kind / negative / crazy / easy-going / emotional

I	My friend	Both

WRITING

6. Complete the paragraph using the information below.

Name: *Mia*

Age: *10*

Height: *tall*

Weight: *thin*

Hair: *curly brown*

Eyes: *brown*

Special thing: *storyteller*

Personality: *friendly and smart*

Likes: *reading the books and dancing*

Dislikes: *wash up and tidy the room*



MY FRIEND

This is my best friend _____. She is _____ years old. She is from Spain. Mia has got a small family. Her father is a doctor and her mother is a teacher. Her parents are very kind and gentle. Mia is _____ and _____. She has got _____ hair. She has got big _____ eyes and nice smile. She can dance and swim, but she can't play table tennis. She likes _____ very much. She studies English and French and reads books in the original. She is a perfect _____. Her favourite colour is pink. She is strict, but she's also _____ and _____. Mia is helpful and has a big heart. She has no bad habits. She respects her parents, her teachers and others. She always helps her parents about the house, but she doesn't like to _____ and _____. We are really happy to be friends.

7. Fill in the fact file with information about yourself and write a paragraph.

Feel free to add any information you want.

Name:

Height:

Hair:

Special thing:

Likes:

Age:

Weight:

Eyes:

Personality:

Dislikes:

USE OF ENGLISH

8. Read the text and fill in the missing words.



This is my family photo. This is my sister Monika. My little 1)_____ likes to make funny faces. We live in a big house with our 2)_____ in Toronto. We like doing many activities at the weekends. I enjoy riding my bike in the park. My 3)_____ is very beautiful and she has got short dark hair. She likes working in the garden in her free time. She likes flowers very much. My 4)_____ has got short brown hair and he likes swimming. My 5)_____ are our neighbours. We spend a lot of time together. We play chess or draw the mother's flowers. Also we have got our family tradition to eat all together every Sunday. My mother has got a sister. She is my 6)_____. She is very friendly and kind. She always sends us many presents from Italy. She and her 7)_____ live in Rome. They have got two children, Veronika and Marcel. They are my 8)_____. We like playing computer games all together. They are very funny and smart. My family is great.

	A	B	C	D
1	sister	brother	mother	father
2	parents	grandparents	friends	cousins
3	sister	brother	father	mother
4	brother	father	mother	sister
5	parents	aunt	grandparents	uncle
6	aunt	uncle	brother	sister
7	grandmother	brother	grandfather	husband
8	brothers	parents	cousins	sisters

VOCABULARY

1. Circle the odd word out in each group.

- 1) brother – husband – mother – sister – father
- 2) big – tall – blond – slim – old
- 3) freckles – beard – glasses – birthmark –
- 4) ugly – cute – beautiful – cool – pretty
- 5) scarf – boots – coat – hoodie – sweater
- 6) close – good – best – true – fat
- 7) mechanic – doctor – teacher – student – engineer

2. Choose the correct word to complete the text.

My friend Tim is *tall/old*. He's interested in sports. He exercises a lot and is very strong. Tom has got blue *eyes/ears* and brown hair. He has big ears and small nose. Today, he is wearing a blue *shirt/skirt* and jeans. He is cheerful and active, but he is *strict/lazy*. He likes reading and drawing *photos/pictures*. We always have fun together. Tim and I like to listen to good music, watch new *films/games* and do many other interesting things. On Saturdays, we often go to the cinema and cafes. We usually *eat/drink* pizza and sometimes eat popcorn. I'm happy to have such a *good/bad* friend as Tim.

3. Match the opposites of adjectives.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1) lazy | a) greedy |
| 2) kind | b) rude |
| 3) generous | c) angry |
| 4) funny | d) bad |
| 5) silly | e) clever |
| 6) polite | f) active |
| 7) good | g) serious |

GRAMMAR

4. Circle the correct option.

- 1) *My/Me* grandparents are very funny.
- 2) Mark is my best friend. I tell *he/him* everything.
- 3) Mr. Ross is *our/us* new teacher.
- 4) I have got a sister. *She/Her* name is Alice.
- 5) You are not English. *You/Your* name is not an English name.
- 6) Mark and Anna are my classmates. *They/Their* marks are good.

5. Complete with *have got/has got* in positive, negative or interrogative forms.

- 1) We _____ three dogs and two cats.
- 2) Anna _____ 2 brothers but she _____ any sisters.
- 3) _____ you _____ a lot of cousins?
- 4) Mark _____ a skateboard. It's red and blue.
- 5) Emma _____ a new T-shirt and jeans.
- 6) Tom _____ a villa, but he _____ a flat.
- 7) _____ she _____ black hair and small ears?
- 8) Mia and Alice _____ blue eyes.

6. Choose the correct order of adjectives in the following sentences.

- 1) *The woman is wearing a _____ dress.*
 a) yellow long b) long yellow
- 2) *There is a pair of _____ trainers.*
 a) nice white leather b) nice leather white
- 3) *Where is your _____ sister?*
 a) beautiful young tall b) beautiful tall young
- 4) *He is looking for a _____ bag.*
 a) stylish black leather. b) leather stylish black
- 5) *He has got a/an _____ ring.*
 a) old silver beautiful b) beautiful old silver.
- 6) *I want a/an _____ scarf.*
 a) amazing green silk b) silk amazing green

7. Write true sentences about this moment in the present continuous tense.

- 1) We / sit / in English class _____
- 2) We / listen to a song _____
- 3) It / snow _____
- 4) I / jump _____
- 5) I / write / the sentences _____
- 6) My desk mate / sleep _____
- 7) My classmates / dance _____
- 8) They / do an exercise _____
- 9) The teacher / explain a rule _____

8. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb.

*start / have / answer / drink / check / eat / work /
listen / speak (3) / meet / sit / be*

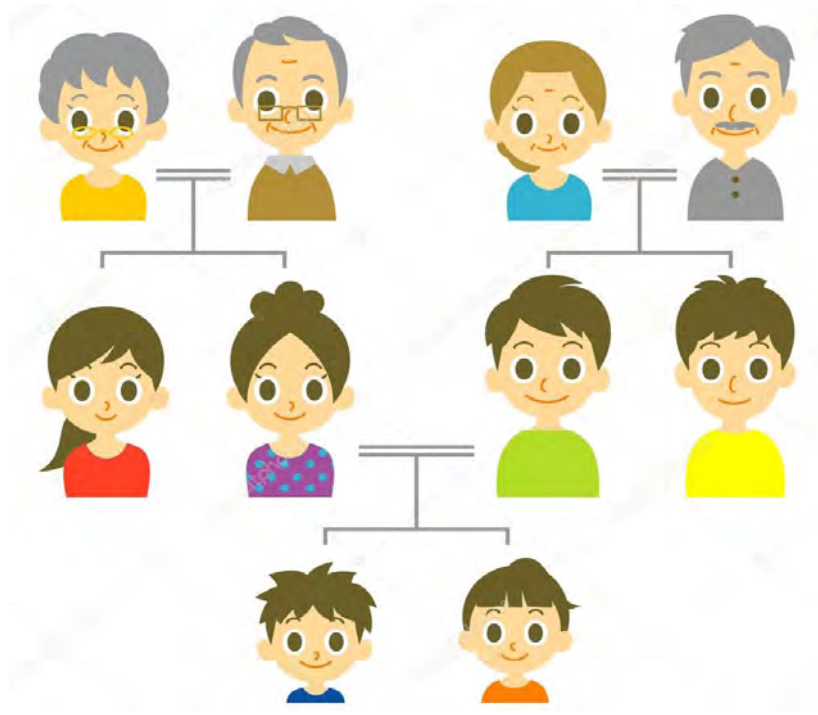
This is my mom, her name's Susan. She 1)_____ a manager and she 2)_____ in the office. It's 7.30 on Monday morning. She is in our kitchen and she 3)_____ breakfast. She usually 4)_____ a cup of coffee and 5)_____ a toast for breakfast. Now she 6)_____ to the news on TV and 7)_____ new text messages and calls in her phone. She usually 8)_____ work at 9.00.

My mom 9)_____ English fluently, because she 10)_____ people from different countries for work and they all 11)_____ English. It's 10.00 now and mum 12)_____ at her workplace. At the moment she 13)_____ a phone call from Australia and she 14)_____ English.

PROJECT WORK

9. Draw your family tree and describe each person of your family. Tell about:

- a) appearance
- b) job
- c) character (positive/negative traits)
- d) special talents (nice voice, good painter/dancer, etc)
- e) favourite things



PETER PAN*(a fragment)* by J.M. Barrie**1. Put words in brackets into the correct tense. Then listen and check.**

Wendy, John and Michael live in a lovely house in London. The Darlings are a happy family. Parents 1) ____ (*love*) their children very much.

The children 2) ____ (*sleep*) and 3) ____ (*dream*). Suddenly the window opens. It is a lovely fairy called Tinker Bell. She 4) ____ (*look*) for something. Wendy 5) ____ (*wake up*) and 6) ____ (*see*) the boy, but she is not afraid. She 7) ____ (*know*) Peter Pan from her dreams.

2. Roleplay the dialogue with your partner.

Peter Pan: What's your name?

Wendy: Wendy Moira Angela Darling. What's yours?

Peter Pan: I'm Peter Pan.

Wendy: Where do you live, Peter?

Peter Pan: I live in Neverland with the Lost Boys.

Wendy: Neverland? The Lost Boys? Who are they?

Peter Pan: The Lost Boys haven't got a mother or father. They are alone in the world and they live in Neverland. I am their Captain. In Neverland we fight the pirates. We also swim in the lagoon with the beautiful mermaids. Fairies live in the trees and the forest. The fairies are my friends.

Wendy: Oh, what fun!

Peter Pan: I must go back now. I must tell the Lost Boys a story. They love stories.

Wendy: Don't go away! I know a lot of stories.

Peter Pan: Then come with me, Wendy. You can tell us stories. We all want a mother. Please, come and be our mother.

Wendy: But I can't fly.

Peter Pan: I can teach you to fly. This is a magic fairy dust
Now move your arms up and down and fly.

Wendy: Look, I can fly!

Peter Pan: Tinker Bell, show us the way to Neverland.

**3. Answer the questions.**

1) Where do The Darlings live?

2) Who is Peter Pan?

3) Who are the Lost Boys?

4) Where do they live?

5) Do you like the stories? What is your favourite one?

6) Would you like to fly? Why?

Lifestyle!

Unit 3

Read the quote by Dalai Lama and translate. Do you agree? Why? Why not?

The purpose of our lives is to be happy.

• Before you start...

- Do you have a hobby?
- How do you spend your free time?
- What is your favourite winter sport?
- What do you usually have for breakfast?

• Listen, read and talk about...

- ...hobbies
- ...free time activities
- ...interests
- ...places to rest
- ...sports and health
- ...healthy and unhealthy food
- ...meals
- ...types of party
- ...birthday party

• Write / Create ...

- ...a paragraph about your eating habits
- ...an invitation card
- ...an email
- ...a paragraph about sport

• Practise...

- ...pronunciation
- ...spelling rules
- ...ways to say *I like*
- ...confusing words *do, play, go*

• Grammar in use...

- ...verb+ing with likes/dislikes
- ...making suggestions
- ...modals: **should** for advice
- ...countable/uncountable nouns

• **Culture:** Holiday time

• **Literature:** The Snow Queen
(a fragment) by Hans
Christian Andersen



HOBBIES AND FREE TIME

VOCABULARY ♦ free time and hobbies



1. How many free time activities and hobbies can you think of? Look at the picture and say what you think the owner of this room has as a hobby/likes doing in free time.



2. Do you have a hobby? And a favourite activity? Match the pictures with the words. Draw 😊 or ☹️ for each activity according to your likes and dislikes.

- 1) origami
- 2) video games

- 3) playing the drums
- 4) dancing hip-hop

- 5) cooking
- 6) BMX biking





3. Complete the text using the clue pictures and read.
Then listen and check.

I'm quite good at my school studies, but I've got a lot of different hobbies too. I'm very interested in  and I'm fond of . I'm into  so I'm very keen on going to the . But I also love outdoor activities, because I am a  – it's my favourite hobby. I enjoy  or backpacking, making  and playing sticks-and  games. Scouts love learning new things and I'm also crazy about training  skills like telling  and  by the  or tracking animals. At the moment, I'm doing my Outdoor Challenge Award and I'm learning how to .

VOCABULARY ◆ ways to say I like....



4. Complete the sentences with the suitable words.

*board games / books / theatre /
history / horses*

- 1) Ann *is into* _____. She reads everywhere, at school, on the bus, in the park.
- 2) I *am not fond of* _____. I am very active and prefer sports or outdoor activities.
- 3) Michael *is not interested in* _____. He finds it boring and hates going to museums.
- 4) Mark *is keen on* _____. He can ride really well and knows a lot about them.
- 5) Jane *is crazy/mad about* _____. She wants to become a famous actress one day.

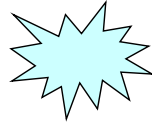


5. Write the verbs that collocate with the hobbies in the groups.

play / listen to / do / watch / have / read / go



*hide and seek /
with my sister /
board games*



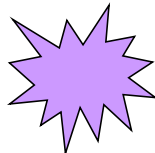
*pop music / the CDs /
an audio book*



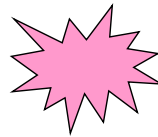
*puzzles / housework /
arts and crafts*



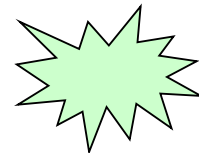
*fun /
a pen friend /
a collection*



*online /
for a walk /
in for sports*



*in bed /
magazines
about animals*



*a horror /
a TV show /
a football match*



6. Look at the prompts and say what these kids like doing? Make sentences about them using the correct verbs for each of the activities.

Ex.: Mia likes reading stories about princesses.

<i>to watch</i>	<i>to keep</i>	<i>to read</i>	<i>to take</i>	<i>to fly</i>
<i>to collect</i>	<i>to surf</i>	<i>to make</i>	<i>to create</i>	<i>to go</i>

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) Mia / about princesses | 6) Danny / fishing |
| 2) Tom / the Net | 7) Monika / food photos |
| 3) Alice / favourite cartoon | 8) Anna / the ant farm |
| 4) Mark / football cards | 9) Evan / a kite |
| 5) Emma / Minecraft models | 10) Jack / videos for Tik-Tok |



7. Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- 1) I don't *do/play* a musical instrument.
- 2) Tom likes *having/making* tea with friends.
- 3) Jane *does/plays* gymnastics.
- 4) We go for a *film/a walk* on Sunday evenings.
- 5) I'm keen on *watching/doing* sport on TV.
- 6) He's interested in *doing/playing* video games.



SPEAKING



8. Make up sentences using *keen on*, *fond of*, *be into*, *be interested in*, *be crazy/mad about*.

Ex: I am crazy about shopping for clothes.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) I | a) ... acting and drama |
| 2) My mum/dad | b) ... fantasy stories |
| 3) My sister/brother | c) ... national traditions |
| 4) My friend (and I) | d) ... DIY |
| 5) My classmate(s) | e) ... computers and programming |
| 6) Students in our school | f) ... learning languages |
| 7) Most (children) teenagers | g) ... parties |
| 8) Ukrainians | h) ... travelling |
| | i) ... animals (cats, dogs, pets) |
| | j) ... extreme sports |
| | k) ... shopping for clothes |



9. Join the beginnings with the endings to make questions. Take turns to ask and answer these questions in pairs.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1) What <i>are</i> you | a) <i>in</i> sport? |
| 2) What kind of film are you <i>keen</i> | b) <i>on</i> watching? |
| 3) What music are you <i>fond</i> | c) <i>into</i> ? |
| 4) How <i>interested</i> are you | d) <i>about</i> ? |
| 5) Is there anything you are <i>crazy/mad</i> | e) <i>of</i> listening? |



TALKING ABOUT LIKES AND DISLIKES

VOCABULARY ♦ likes/dislikes



1. Listen to the dialogues where the journalist asks young people about their free time activities and:

a) tick what they talk about:

- making a cake
- going shopping
- doing homework
- going out with friends
- playing the guitar
- cleaning the house
- spending time at home
- taking the bus

b) underline the words the speakers use:

- love like don't like hate prefer
- love like don't like hate prefer
- love like don't like hate prefer
- love like don't like hate prefer
- love like don't like hate prefer
- love like don't like hate prefer
- love like don't like hate prefer
- love like don't like hate prefer

GRAMMAR ♦ verb+ing



2. Study the table and complete the rules. Then pick the correct word and say true sentence about each of the things above.

Rule

There are many ways to talk *likes/dislikes*.

LIKES		VERB+ing
like / love / enjoy		<i>I like reading.</i>
BE	crazy about, found of, keen on interested in	<i>They are interested in dancing.</i>
DISLIKES		
not like / dislike / hate		<i>I dislike swimming.</i>

We use the adverb

REALLY to show strong feelings.

Do you like taking the bus?

No, I don't. I really hate it - it's very slow.

NOTE! We can also use **-ing** form as a subject.

Ex: Surfing is fun. Swimming is my favourite hobby.

Number the phrases below from 1 to 9 where 1 means the top of the list and 9 means the least favourite.

I love ...	1
I'm interested in ...	
I'm crazy about ...	
I don't like ... at all	
I like ... very much	
I'm really into ...	
I enjoy ...	
I don't really like ...	
I hate ...	9

- 1) After **love/like/hate** we use the *-ing form / an adjective*.
- 2) To make **short answers**, we say:
Yes, I like / No, I don't like / Yes, I do / No, I don't.
- 3) We use the adverb **really** to show strong feelings.
It comes *before / after* the main verb.





3. Read the dialogue where the journalist asks another person about the free time. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.



Journalist: Hello! What *do* / *does* you do in your free time?

Boy: I like *play* / *playing* the guitar.



Journalist: Do you play alone?

Boy: No, I *don't* / *doesn't*. I like playing with my best friend. He *is also into* / *is also likes* music but he *prefers* / *prefer* singing. We're in a band and we often play in school concerts. Students love *dance* / *dancing* to our music. Our teachers also enjoy *listening* / *listen* to us.



Journalist: I see. Lots of people also like reading. Do you like reading?

Boy: Yes, I *like* / *do*. *Read* / *Reading* is my favourite hobby. I read a lot.



Journalist: What kind of books do you like reading?

Boy: I *really love* / *love really* reading about music in other countries.



Journalist: How interesting!



4. Work in pairs. Answer the journalist's questions above. Then complete the questions below and make up your own dialogue.






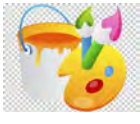


























- 1) How often do you _____?
- 2) Where do you like/dislike _____?
- 3) What kind of _____ do you _____?
- 4) Who do you usually _____ with?
- 5) When do you like/dislike _____?
- 6) Why do you like/dislike _____?








5. Write sentences about the people according to the information in the table. Use **BUT** to connect the opposites or **AND** to join the similar ideas.

Ex: loves / reading comics / but / not like /tidy the room

Mark loves reading comics, but he doesn't like tidying his room.

	 roller blade	 read comics	 make models	 draw and colour	 tidy the room
Mark					
Kate					
Susan					
John					
Alice					

Keys:

-  love
-  enjoy
-  don't really like
-  don't like... at all
-  hate



6. Make up sentences using the information in the table. Then write about yourself replacing the information in italics.

Ex: One of my hobbies is writing a blog.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|--|
| 1) I | | a) playing on the PlayStation. |
| 2) One of <i>my hobbies</i> | | b) writing a blog. |
| 3) <i>In my free time</i> I | spend time | c) go skiing. |
| 4) <i>Playing</i> badminton | like | d) go to the cinema or cafe. |
| 5) <i>At weekends</i> I | love | e) do lots of <i>jigsaw</i> puzzles. |
| 6) <i>When the weather is bad,</i> I | enjoy | f) read books or watch films. |
| 7) <i>In winter</i> I | is | g) <i>easy</i> and <i>fun</i> . |
| 8) <i>In summer</i> I | - | h) to go sunbathing. |
| 9) <i>When on holidays</i> I | | i) hiking in the mountains. |
| | | j) meeting friends, talking about this and that. |

LISTENING



7. Listen to the children telling about their free time and complete the table.



Celine



Mary



Dan



Mark

Hobby				
Free time activities				
Adjective				



8. Check the information in the table with the teacher. Make up sentences questions about the speakers and their favourite activities. Then take turns to ask and answer the in the class.

SPEAKING ♦ hobbies



9. Work in pairs. Interview your classmate. Ask about your partner's likes and dislikes. Write their answers using the keys from ex. 5.

Ex.: Anna, do you like going to the dentist?

No, I don't. I hate going to the dentist.



- going to the dentist
- waking up early
- sleeping
- red meat
- sunbathing
- team sports
- folk music
- learning history
- broccoli
- exercising
- pets
- swimming



10. What do you think of the hobbies your classmates or friends have? Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- ... is enjoyable
- ... is fun
- ... is popular
- ... is relaxing

- ... is dangerous
- ... is boring
- ... is healthy
- ... is difficult



ENTERTAINMENTS

VOCABULARY ♦ places of rest



1. Look at the pictures. Do you go to these places? Where?



kart tracking



live concert



football match



disco party



bouncing castle

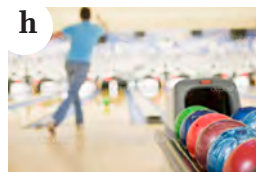


puppet show



2. Match the names of the places with the pictures. Two of them are extra.
With a partner, think of some more places to a day out.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1) a bowling alley | 5) a zoo |
| 2) an aqua park | 6) a circus |
| 3) an art gallery | 7) a fun fair |
| 4) a theme park | 8) a shopping centre |



3. What do you do when you go there? Choose the correct option.

- 1) You go to the cinema to watch a film, and to the *theatre/theme park* to see a play, musical or ballet.
- 2) You go to an *aqua park/art gallery* to see the exhibition of sculptures, paintings, or other artworks.
- 3) You go to the *circus/zoo* to watch or look at or see the wild animals.
- 4) You go to the *disco/ bowling area* to listen to music and dance.
- 5) You go to the *zoo/circus* to watch the clowns, acrobats or magicians.
- 6) You go to the *fun fair/shopping centre* to go on the rides, like the merry-go-round or Ferris wheel.

GRAMMAR ◆ making suggestions



4. Complete the rules with *Let's*, *Shall* / *Why don't we* or *What* / *How about*. Then fill them in the table.

Rule

- 1) We use *What* / *How about?*
Let's, *Shall/Why don't we?* with *-inf/-ing* form of the verb.
- 2) We use a question mark after *Let's/Shall we/What/How about/Why don't we*.
- 3) *Let's* and *Shall we* have *different/similar* meanings.

...on Saturday.
...go to the park in the evening.

...visit grandma tomorrow?
...go shopping this weekend?

...going for a film together?
...coming to my place tonight?



5. Match the statements with the appropriate suggestions.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) There is an important match tonight. | a) How about going for a picnic? |
| 2) I'm so bored at home! | b) Shall we stay at home and watch TV? |
| 3) The weather is nice today. | c) Why don't we get some pizza for takeaway? |
| 4) I don't have any money, so I can't go. | d) I'm a bit tired! I'd like to have a rest instead! |
| 5) I'm so hungry, but I hate cooking! | e) Let's go to the stadium and watch it. |
| 6) I'm free at the weekend! | f) Me too. What about going shopping together? |
| 7) I have a great idea! Let's give a party! | g) Let's go dancing! |

LISTENING ◆ interests



6. Listen to four students and match them with their interests.

There can be more than one possible answer.



- | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 1) Alice | a) swimming |
| 2) Adam | b) reading about history |
| 3) Sophie | c) visiting interesting places |
| 4) Tim | d) cooking |
| | e) doing exciting things |
| | f) dancing |



7. Listen to some more people planning to spend their weekend together. What places do they agree on? What do they want to do?



Place	Activity



8. Listen again and complete the table with phrases the speakers use to give positive and negative reactions to the suggestions.

Agreeing	Disagreeing

SPEAKING



9. Read the questions and give as many suggestions as you can.

- 1) What shall we do tonight? -
- 2) Where shall we go tomorrow? -
- 3) How do you want to spend the weekend? -
- 4) What shall we give mum for her birthday? -
- 5) Whom shall we invite for the party? -
- 6) Where shall we spend the summer? -



10. Make up short dialogues as in the example to practise giving suggestions.

Ex:

A: Let's/Shall we go to a rock concert tomorrow?

B: No, thank you. I'm not keen on rock music. I like pop better.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) see a film in the cinema (watching TV) | 4) play video games (Monopoly or Scrabble) |
| 2) cycle in the park (skateboarding) | 5) visit the zoo (love animals) |
| 3) go for pizza (sushi rolls) | |



11. Work in pairs. Make plans for Saturday or Sunday with your classmate. Use the dialogue prompts below for a discussion.

Let's go to the zoo on Saturday.

Oh, sorry, I cannot go on Saturday but Sunday morning is OK.

That's OK for me, too. Shall we meet at the entrance?

Yes. What time do we meet?

At quarter to eleven.

Great! See you!

SPORT AND HEALTH

VOCABULARY ♦ sports



1. In pairs, add as many sports as you can to the table in a minute.

Summer sports	Winter sports	Both



2. Study the table and complete the sentences with *do*, *play* or *go*.

Rule

	With sports, we normally use:	example:
Play	for team sports and ball sports :	<i>I play basketball.</i>
Go	for sports that end in 'ing'	<i>He goes swimming.</i>
Do	for individual sports not ending in 'ing' and with martial arts even if they end in 'ing'	<i>She does gymnastics, and he does karate and kick-boxing.</i>

- 1) Peter _____ tennis three times a week.
- 2) Sarah _____ gymnastics on Saturday evenings.
- 3) Kate usually _____ rollerblading in the park.
- 4) Peter doesn't _____ badminton with his friends.
- 5) He doesn't _____ athletics at school.
- 6) We often _____ running in the morning.

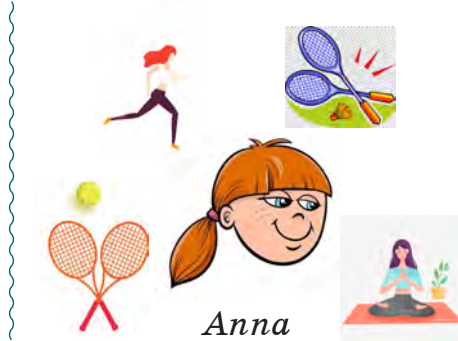


LISTENING ♦ sports activities



3. Look at the photos and say what sports you think are favourite for each of them. Choose from the words in the box. Use *play*, *do* or *go*, or other if necessary.

badminton / cycling / football / ice-skating / yoga / karate / kayaking / skiing / swimming / table tennis / tennis / volleyball / jogging





4. Complete the sentences with the correct names. Listen again and check.

- 1) ___ goes ice skating on Monday evenings.
- 2) ___ goes jogging before school three times a week. After jogging she **has a healthy breakfast**.
- 3) ___ **plays table tennis for a team**. His team often wins.
- 4) In summer, ___ goes swimming and kayaking. He **has a very healthy lifestyle**.
- 5) ___ and his/her friends go skiing in winter. They go to the gym to play volleyball twice a week, to **keep fit**.
- 6) ___ plays tennis or badminton every week. She does yoga in the morning.
- 7) ___ plays football at the weekend with his friends.
- 8) ___ **takes part in karate competitions**. On weekends, he goes cycling with his younger brother.



5. Look at the words in bold from ex. 4. Use them to complete the questions below. Then ask and answer in pairs.

- 1) Do you ___? What do you have?
- 2) What do you do to ___?
- 3) Do you ___? Do you always win?
- 4) Do you ___? What do you do?
- 5) How often do you exercise or ___?
- 6) Do you ___ any sports ___? What kind?



◆ health advice



6. Listen to the speakers asking the doctor for advice. Match them to the answers.



- a) Lots of sweet things aren't **good for you**. They aren't good for your teeth! Eat more fruit and vegetables. You'll **feel fine**.
- b) It is **bad for you** to stay at home all day. Go to the park with your friends and play football with them. It's good to be outside. You'll **feel better**.



7. Complete the sentences with the words in bold.

- 1) It's ___ people to eat a lot of biscuits.
- 2) Spend time with your friends and you'll ___ .
- 3) I like doing sport and it's ___ me.
- 4) Eat a good breakfast and you'll ___ .



GRAMMAR ◆ should for advice



8. Read Dr Right's tip of the week. Study the table and discuss.

You **SHOULD** eat a good breakfast:

- You'll do better in class.
- You'll do better at sport.
- You'll feel better.

Remember

We use **should** and **should not** (short form - **shouldn't**) *to give advice* or talk about *right* or *wrong* (what we think it is).



9. Rewrite the sentences from ex. 7 using *should* and *shouldn't*.



10. Complete the text with *should* or *shouldn't* and the word from the list below.

go / play / cycle / tired / exercising / eating

Exams and your health

You 1) ___ study all night. You learn better when you are not 2) ___. You 3) ___ have a healthy diet. 4) ___ a healthy breakfast first thing in the morning gives you energy for the whole day. 5) ___ is important. You're never too busy to 6) ___ running or swimming. If you don't have time to 7) ___ tennis or football, you 8) ___ walk or 9) ___ to school. Or 10) ___ to the gym for an hour. If there isn't a gym near your home, you 11) ___ do exercise for ten minutes every day. And you 12) ___ take regular breaks when you are studying.



SPEAKING



11. Choose the good habits. Write sentences using *should/shouldn't*.

*Ex: You should eat fruit and vegetables.
You shouldn't go to bed late.*



- Sleep 10 hours every night
- Eat fruit and vegetables
- Eat right after you touch a pet
- Sit up straight at the desk
- Go to bed late
- Warm up before you do sport
- Eat lots of bread and pasta



- Play video games as much as you want
- Spend more time in the fresh air
- Read before you go to bed
- Eat your meal in front of TV
- Brush your teeth once a day



12. Work in pairs. Complete the table with the words and phrases in the box. Add four of your own ideas. Discuss your tips with the class.

*oil and butter / chocolate / dancing / oranges /
working on the computer / green vegetables / walking to school /
water / meat / sleeping until noon*

GOOD FOR YOU

BAD FOR YOU



FOOD AND DIET

SPEAKING ♦ healthy/unhealthy food



1. Do the food quiz and find out how healthy you eat.

- 1) How many meals do you have a day?
a) *1 big dinner* b) *2 meals, breakfast and lunch* c) *3 meals*
- 2) Do you skip breakfast?
a) *always in a hurry* b) *I can, if I'm late* c) *never*
- 3) Which vegetables don't you like?
a) *tomatoes* b) *broccoli* c) *beans*
- 4) How much fruit do you eat?
a) *as much as I want* b) *one piece of fruit* c) *two pieces a day*
- 5) How much water do you drink?
a) *a glass* b) *a bottle* c) *two litters*
- 6) What dessert do you eat at the end of your meal?
a) *a piece of cake* b) *ice-cream* c) *a milkshake*
- 7) What's your favourite fast food restaurant?
a) *Mac Donald's* b) *pizza and sushi* c) *I don't eat fast food*



Check your answers:

Mostly Cs: *Well done! You take care of your health!*

Mostly Bs: *Your eating habits need some improvement!*

Mostly As: *Stop! You eat unhealthy food and need to change your eating habits!*



2. Work in pairs. Talk about your food likes and dislikes.

Replace the words in italics.

- 1) I like *apples*.
- 2) I don't eat *chocolate*.
- 3) I drink a lot of *water*.
- 4) I often eat snacks, like *crisps and nuts*.
- 5) For dessert I love *ice-cream*.
- 6) My favourite national dish is *borsch*.
- 7) We always eat out at *Thai restaurant*.




READING ♦ meals



3. What are your meals of the day? Which do you think is the most important?

Look at the title and explain how you understand it.

Breakfast like a King, Lunch like a Prince, and Dine like a Pauper!

 4. Read the article and check your idea. Tick the photos of food and drinks you can find in the text.

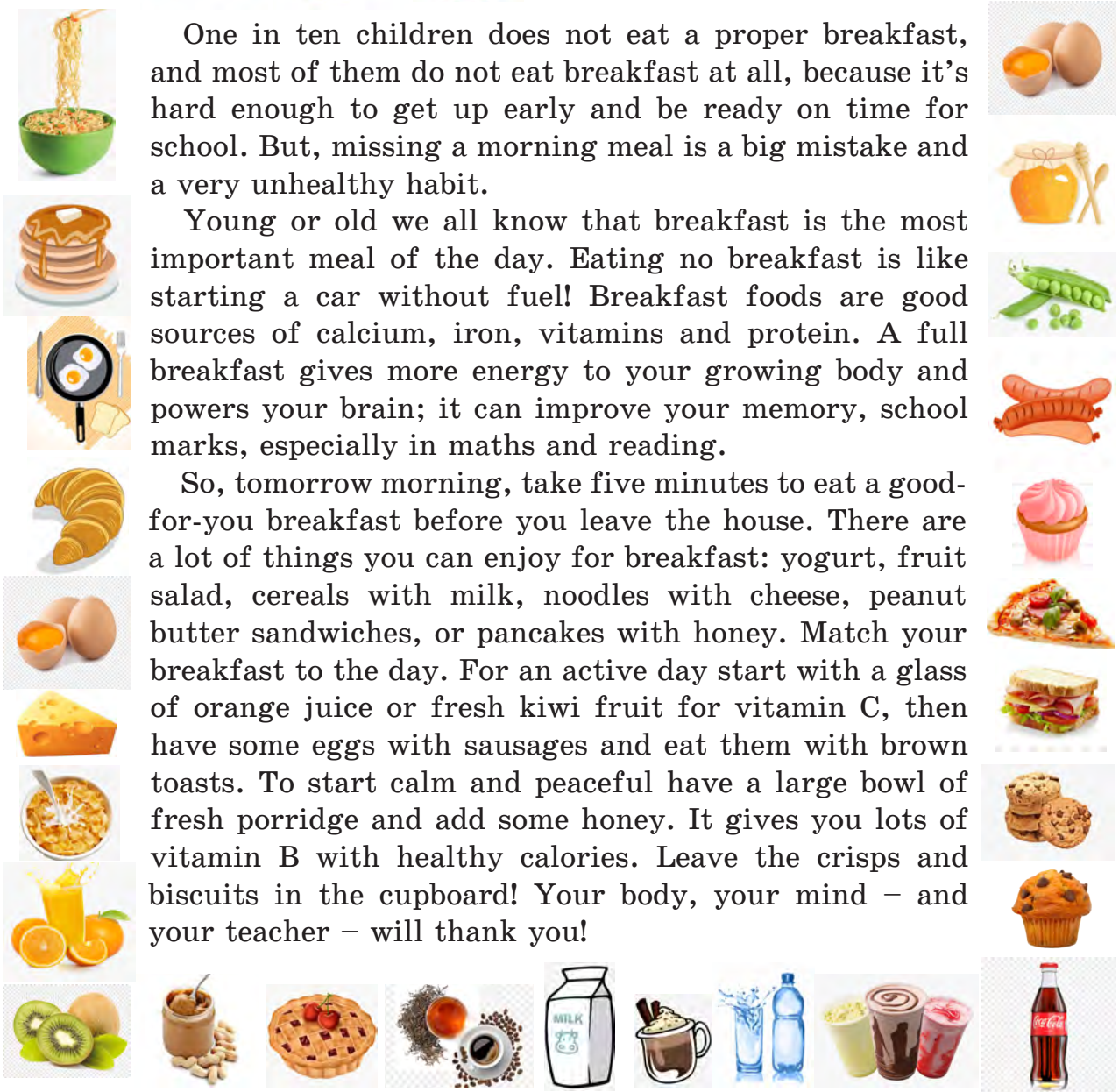
*Is it difficult for you to remember things for a test?
Do you feel tired a lot of the time? Try eating breakfast!*



One in ten children does not eat a proper breakfast, and most of them do not eat breakfast at all, because it's hard enough to get up early and be ready on time for school. But, missing a morning meal is a big mistake and a very unhealthy habit.

Young or old we all know that breakfast is the most important meal of the day. Eating no breakfast is like starting a car without fuel! Breakfast foods are good sources of calcium, iron, vitamins and protein. A full breakfast gives more energy to your growing body and powers your brain; it can improve your memory, school marks, especially in maths and reading.

So, tomorrow morning, take five minutes to eat a good-for-you breakfast before you leave the house. There are a lot of things you can enjoy for breakfast: yogurt, fruit salad, cereals with milk, noodles with cheese, peanut butter sandwiches, or pancakes with honey. Match your breakfast to the day. For an active day start with a glass of orange juice or fresh kiwi fruit for vitamin C, then have some eggs with sausages and eat them with brown toasts. To start calm and peaceful have a large bowl of fresh porridge and add some honey. It gives you lots of vitamin B with healthy calories. Leave the crisps and biscuits in the cupboard! Your body, your mind – and your teacher – will thank you!





5. Put the words into the correct column and find them out around text.

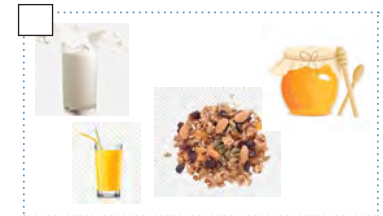
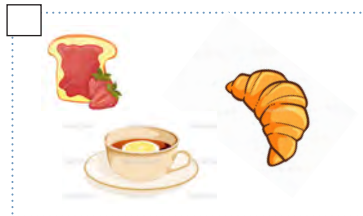
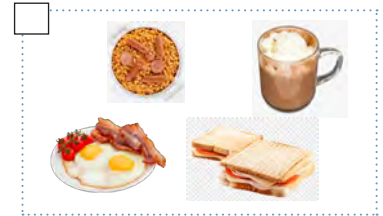
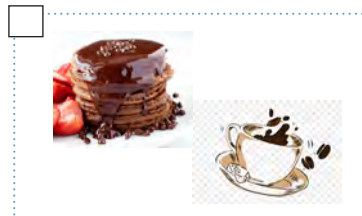
toast / chocolate spread / banana / cereal / strawberries / yoghurt / bread / noodles / milkshake / croissant / eggs / honey / beans / cake / orange juice / biscuits / cheese / tea / omelette / sausages / water / cornflakes / lemonade / muffin / kiwi / peanut butter / pie / coffee / milk / hot chocolate / pizza / sandwich / pancakes / jam

Meals	Fruit	Sweets	Drinks	Other

LISTENING



6. What do you usually have for breakfast? Listen and write the number under each breakfast.



7. Tick three meals you think are good for you? Which products are healthy or unhealthy? Complete the table with the words from ex. 5 and discuss.

healthy and good	unhealthy and bad

GRAMMAR ◆ countable/uncountable nouns



8. Look at the words in bold. Which nouns can you count? Which nouns can't you count?

- 1) Some **peppers** are green and others are red.
- 2) We need to buy an **onion**, some **meat** and **potatoes**.
- 3) There isn't any **milk** and cheese in the fridge.



9. Study the table and check your answer in ex.8.

Rule

Countable nouns have singular and plural forms. Also, you can use *a/an* or a number before them: *an* apple (*singular*), *two* apples (*plural*)

Uncountable nouns don't have a plural form: *bread*, but not *two breads*

You can use *some* or *any* with countable and uncountable nouns.

Ex: I want some apples/bread. (affirmative)

I don't need any apples/bread. (negative)

Do you have any apples/bread? (interrogative)



10. Match the containers with the appropriate groups. What do you usually eat/drink during your day? Discuss your daily meals.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1) a slice of | a) tea/coffee/hot chocolate |
| 2) a bar of | b) milk/juice/water |
| 3) a plate of | c) bread/cheese/cake/pie |
| 4) a cup of | d) cereal/cornflakes/porridge(with milk)/fruit salad |
| 5) a bowl of | e) bread/fruit/cheese/pizza |
| 6) a glass of | f) water/milk/coke |
| 7) a bottle of | g) healthy food/strawberries/biscuits/noodles |
| 8) a box of | h) chocolate |
| 9) a piece of | i) cereal/cornflakes/juice/biscuits/chocolates |



11. Put the words from ex.10 (a-i) into the correct column.

countable nouns	uncountable nouns

WRITING



12. Write a paragraph about your eating habits. Use the plan below.

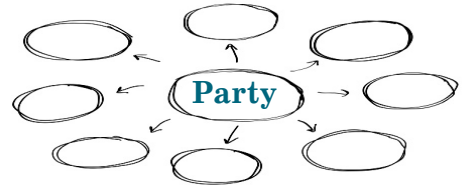
- 1) I eat ____ a day. I like ____ but I don't ____
- 2) For drink, I like ____ but I don't ____
- 3) For breakfast, I eat ____ and I drink ____
- 4) For lunch, I ____ and I ____
- 5) For dinner, I ____ and ____

PARTY TIME

VOCABULARY & READING ♦ types of parties



1. What is your favourite day of the year? Do you like parties and having fun? What do you enjoy more, making or going to parties? Make a list of words related to “party”.



2. Read the text and match the types of parties to the paragraphs.



a) *theme party*



b) *outdoor party*



c) *birthday party*

Hello! I'm Susan. I like parties because I can chat with my friends, dance and eat tasty food. I also like preparing for parties. It's fun to make invitations, cook snacks and plan the music and games.



- This party is my favourite. You choose a theme for your party and your friends wear clothes to match the theme. You can also decorate the party room and have food and music the same theme.
- These parties are also good – but you need good weather! My family and friends often have barbecues in a garden or on the beach. Food always tastes fantastic outdoors! Then we swim or play games. Sometimes my friends and I sleep in tents after these parties.
- It is a special day for me. Today my mum is cooking Chinese dishes and I'm cleaning the house, decorating the party room and making costumes! I love presents and cakes. That's so cool!



3. Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

- 1) Susan likes parties because she likes meeting her friends.
- 2) Susan doesn't like making invitations.
- 3) Susan thinks that theme parties are the best.
- 4) Outdoor parties are great in any weather.
- 5) Susan's family never has parties.
- 6) Susan is having a special party for her mum's birthday.



SPEAKING ♦ birthday party



4. What do you need for your birthday party?

Look at the pictures and discuss.



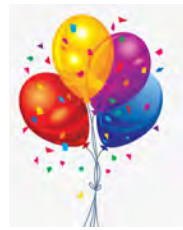
cupcakes



streamers



party hat



balloons



lollipops



greeting



snacks and drinks



music



clown



box of sweets



5. Who does what? Put B – for a birthday boy or girl, and G – for guests.

- send invitations
- decorate the house
- blow out candles
- present gifts
- make a cake

- give flowers
- write a birthday card
- dress up
- sing Happy Birthday
- dance and play



6. Complete the traditions with the countries. Do you do any of these? Are there any special birthday traditions in Ukraine?

India / Poland / Israel / America / China / Mexico

- 1) In _____, they prepare a meal of the noodles for a family dinner and everyone wishes you a long life.
- 2) In _____ you are blindfolded and have to break a pinata with the candies.
- 3) In _____ a birthday boy sits on the chair and the guests lift him up once for every year and one more time for good.
- 4) In _____ you wear a colourful dress and bring chocolate luck to school.
- 5) In _____ parents or teachers pull on your ears, one pull for each year.
- 6) In _____ friends push your face into the birthday cake for fun.

LISTENING



7. Listen to the speaker talking about her birthday party preparations and complete the table. Tell the partner about your birthday celebration.

				
presents	clothes	food	decorations	activities

WRITING



8. Imagine you want to organize a party and plan it by yourself. Complete the charts below. Make a list of guests and the menu, think of the activities to do for fun, and write the invitation.

Invitation card

Invitation

to...

Come to my ... party

day...

time ...

place ...

Love ...



Guests list



- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

Menu



- Desserts _____
- Drinks _____
- Starters _____
- Main dish _____

Games



- Funny _____
- Active _____
- Board _____



1. Check out the names of festivals and match them with their dates.

a



b



c



October 31

April 1

June 1

June 19

May 14

February 14

d



e



f



2. Complete the sentence with the festivals and dates above.
Discuss them with a class. Add some more if you know.

Ex: We celebrate Halloween on the 31st of October.

We celebrate ___ on ___.



3. Read the web page about some public holidays and look at the calendar.
What date is each holiday? Do you celebrate them in your country?



Hi! I'm Megan. My favourite holiday is Thanksgiving. It's on the 4th Thursday in November. On Thanksgiving, we say «thank you» for the things we've got. We have a long weekend and spend a great time with family. For the festive dinner we cook traditional holiday dishes like roast turkey with mashed potatoes, green beans and pumpkin pie. We eat the meal together and wish Happy Thanksgiving to all!

Hello! I'm Jake. The holiday I like most is Independence Day. It's on the 4th of July. On Independence Day we celebrate the birthday of the USA. Some people go and see parades and hold flags. In my family we can go for a picnic or have a barbecue with friends. We eat burgers and corn on the cob. At night, there are fireworks. Best wishes on the 4th of July!

Hi, I'm Sam! I really like Christmas celebrations. Kids write letters to Santa, hang the stockings over the fireplace and wait for the presents. People sing carols, exchange gifts and wish each other Merry Christmas! We put up the Christmas tree and decorate it with lights, balls and a big star; we invite all family and friends to get together at supper and enjoy roast beef with vegetables and pudding.



4. What happens on these days? Read the web page again and complete the columns 1–3 of the table accordingly.

holiday	<i>Thanksgiving</i>	<i>Independence Day</i>	<i>Christmas</i>
traditions			
decorations			
food and meal			
activities			



5. Look at the images below. What holiday do they remind you of?



6. Use the words below to make up sentences and talk about the holiday.

magic / eve / midnight / firework / mask / count down / confetti / party popper

Ex: My favourite holiday is Christmas. I believe there is magic in the air and all our wishes can come true.



7. Read the statements about New Year. Say which are true or false about this holiday celebrations in your country.

- 1) New Year's Eve is on 31 December, the last day of the calendar.
- 2) A lot of people have fancy parties, they wear party hats or masks.
- 3) New Year's Eve party snacks are peanuts, crisps, cheese and fruit plates.
- 4) People watch a special clock on television at home.
- 5) A lot of people go to the main square in their city.
- 6) People count down the last minute before the new year.
- 7) When the clock strikes twelve, people yell "Happy New Year"!
- 8) At midnight people pull party poppers, toss confetti and light fireworks.
- 9) People dance and sing a special song to celebrate the new year.
- 10) On 1st January people make "New Year's resolutions" – plans for the new year and promises to do things like "do more exercise" or "eat healthy food".



8. Match the pictures with the resolutions.

- eat less chocolate
- join a sports team
- be optimistic and happy
- go to bed and wake up early
- study and read more
- help parents in the house
- start a new hobby
- join an English-speaking club



9. Work in pairs. Write your three New Year's resolutions. Then compare with your partner. Do you think you can keep the resolutions?

*Ex.: I promise to save more pocket money
I want to learn how to play the guitar*



10. Do you have public holidays in your country? What are they? How many? What do people do to celebrate? Are there any special traditions? What kind food/drinks do you make? What do people wear? What is your favourite holiday?

VOCABULARY

1. Choose the correct word.

- 1) I *go/going* rollerblading every Sunday.
- 2) I *play/do* basketball for the school team.
- 3) Cooking is a *relaxing/dangerous* hobby.
- 4) I usually have a sandwich and a *glass/bowl* of milk in the morning.
- 5) Emma is fond of cooking because she *loves/hates* food and cakes.
- 6) My mother loves *gardening/knitting* in spring. There are so many flowers to plant.
- 7) A *fun fair/aqua* park is a place where you can have fun riding on different machines, playing games to win prizes.
- 8) Playing sports is very *important/popular* to keep fit and healthy.
- 9) A *zoo/circus* is a place where you can observe different animals and nature.
- 10) What about *do/doing* your homework now?
- 11) *Let's/Shall* we have a barbecue on Saturday?
- 12) You *should/shouldn't* wear jewelry when you are playing sport.

READING

2. Read the card. Say if the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).



- 1) This is an invitation card.
- 2) It is a theme party.
- 3) It is Anna's party.
- 4) The date of party is a working day.
- 5) The party starts in the afternoon.
- 6) The party place is the cafe.



LISTENING

3. Listen to the text about students and their hobbies.

Number in the order you hear them. Then complete the table.



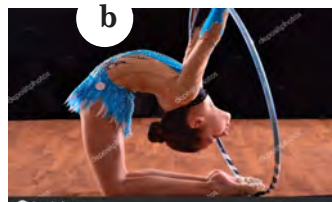
- playing piano
- painting pictures
- reading detective stories
- dancing
- writing poems
- playing football
- designing Internet



Lara	Tom	Robert

SPEAKING

4. Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and answer the questions.



- 1) What is your favourite kind of sport?
- 2) How many PE lessons do you have a week? What do you do on the lessons?
- 3) What ball games do you know?
- 4) What winter sports do you know?
- 5) What sporting events do you like watching on TV?
- 6) Do you have an idol in sports? Who is he/she?
- 7) Do you know any professional sportsmen?

WRITING

5. Read the email and write your answer to Liam.

Hello, my dear friend

I'm Liam and I'm from Mexico. I like listening to music, playing the guitar, but I love doing sports. I like playing basketball and I enjoy riding a bike in the park with my friends. But I don't like cooking. My mother sometimes asks me to help her in the kitchen, but I really hate cooking.

Also, I am interested in reading. I have got all books about Harry Potter. Reading is my favourite hobby. What about your likes and dislikes?

Liam

USE OF ENGLISH

6. Read the text and fill in the missing words.

I go to a secondary school in Chicago. My school 1) _____ is always different and 2) _____ two separate choices. The first choice is a traditional healthy 3) _____, for example, roast beef, noodles or potatoes, fresh salad and orange 4) _____. It changes daily. The second choice is unhealthy food, where you stand in line and get a 5) _____ with cheeseburger or burger, French fries and a fizzy drink. Sometimes I take a packed 6) _____ with me. I have some sandwiches, an apple or a banana and I usually 7) _____ hot tea or apple juice. My favourite sandwiches are ham, cheese and tomatoes. They are delicious. We 8) _____ remember that “we are what we eat” and keep a healthy 9) _____. Healthy food is tasty and good for us. We need it to grow and 10) _____ good.

	A	B	C	D
1	menu	eating	food	drink
2	gives	offer	offers	is
3	lunch	breakfast	food	meals
4	fizzy drink	tea	juice	chocolate
5	cake	bag	bean	lunch
6	lunch	dinner	food	pizza
7	have	eat	drink	start
8	should	shouldn't	can	can't
9	products	vitamin	snack	diet
10	be	feel	sing	sleep



VOCABULARY

1. Circle the odd word out in each group.

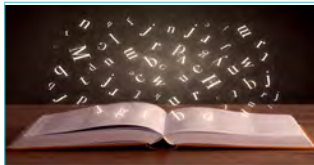
- 1) football – hockey – concert – tennis – badminton
- 2) doing crafts – eating sweets – making models – cooking meals
- 3) hamburger – chips – pizza – sausages – chicken
- 4) yoghurt – cheese – salad – fish – beef
- 5) balloons – cake – golf – clown – dancing
- 6) cinema – zoo – shopping – aqua park – fun fair
- 7) theme party – pyjama party – outdoor party – birthday party

2. Put the words into the correct column.

*volleyball / athletics / basketball / surfing / judo /
swimming / rugby / yoga / skiing*

go	do	play

3. Complete the sentences with the hobbies and interests.



reading



fishing



shopping



painting



dancing



listening to music



skating



taking photographs

- 1) I like going to shopping centre and buying new clothes.
I'm really into _____.
- 2) I love _____. I like hip-hop, rock and jazz.
- 3) I love _____, but it is winter activity.
- 4) I've got a great digital camera. My interest is _____.
- 5) My hobby is _____. I've got lots of books and comics.
- 6) I go to the disco every week. I love _____. Rumba is my favourite.
- 7) I am fond of _____. It is a nice hobby with my father in summer.
- 8) I really enjoy _____. Art is my favourite subject.

GRAMMAR

4. Match the suggestions with the answers.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1) Let's go to the cinema. | a) Yes, I am very hungry. |
| 2) Shall we play volleyball? | b) Sure. I need some fresh air. |
| 3) How about cycling on Sunday? | c) It's great idea. I'll buy some tickets. |
| 4) Why don't we go to the park? | d) No, thanks. I don't like a fast food. |
| 5) What about playing computer games? | e) Great idea! Let's meet early morning on Sunday. |
| 6) Let's eat pizza. | f) Sorry, I'm not a fan of parties. |
| 7) How about buying a burger? | g) No, thanks. I don't like computers. |
| 8) Why don't we have a party? | h) I'd love to. It's my favourite sport. |

5. Complete the sentences with *should/shouldn't*.

- 1) You ____ eat a lot of fruit and vegetables every day.
- 2) I have a test tomorrow so I ____ watch TV .
- 3) When you play football, you ____ run after the ball.
- 4) This is my problem. What ____ I do?
- 5) Anna has a cut. She ____ go to the nurse.
- 6) My brother eats chocolates every day. He ____ eat sweets so often.
- 7) Mary has got a headache. She ____ go to the doctor.
- 8) He is running in the street. He ____ run near the cars.
- 9) She has a fever. She ____ rest and take medicine.
- 10) Tom is playing computer games every night. He ____ play computer games at night.

PROJECT WORK

6. Choose one of the sports you are interested in and make a research using the Internet. Try and find out as much as you can about it and give a presentation to your classmates.



THE SNOW QUEEN

(a fragment) by Hans Christian Andersen

1. Do you like winter? What activities do you like to do in winter? Role-play the dialogue and discuss the lifestyle of main characters.

GERDA: Can the Snow Queen come in here?

KAI: Just let her come and I will put her on the stove, where she will melt.

GERDA: You are so brave.

KAI: What was that? Did you see?

GERDA: What?

KAI: At the window just now. A face, a woman's face. She was all in white fur coat, a white cap and glimmering like the ice. And she was so beautiful and white.

GERDA: You can't see outside. The glass is frosted over.

KAI: Oh, there is something in my heart and I have got something in my eye!

GERDA: I believe it is gone.

KAI: I'm fine.

GERDA: Where are you going, Kai?

KAI: To the town square, to play in snow.

GERDA: Kai, wait! You forgot your beanie and scarf. It's too cold.

KAI: It's called winter, Gerda. Stop being such a baby. You've got your fancy new coat and fur muff.

GERDA: And I don't want to get them dirty out here in the slush. Come on, let's go back.

KAI: Wait, are you...scared?

GERDA: No...

KAI: You are! Don't tell me you believed your grandmother's stories about the Snow Queen.

GERDA: (not amused) Ha ha. Very funny, Kai.

QUEEN: Don't pay attention to this girl.

KAI: Who are you?

QUEEN: I'm the Snow Queen and I invite you to my Palace. Come with me, Kai.



2. Answer the questions.

- 1) What clothes do Gerda and Kai need to go outside?
- 2) How did the Snow Queen look like?
- 3) Do you believe in the Snow Queen? Prove your opinion.

Hometown

Unit

4

Read the proverb and translate. Do you agree? Why? Why not?

East or West, home is best.

• Before you start...

- Do you live in a city, town or village?
- What is your favourite place in your city/town/ village?
- What do you know about the history of your native city/town/village?
- Do you know how to keep safe on the road?

• Listen, read and talk about...

- ... names of buildings
- ... public places
- ... historical and cultural places
- ... famous cities of the world
- ... London and New York sights
- ... city in the past and now
- ... traffic signs

• Write / Create ...

- ...a paragraph about your place
- ...a fact file about your hometown
- ...a map of your own cyber city
- ...a report about city
- ...a questionnaire
- ...an email

• Practise...

- ...pronunciation
- ...spelling rules
- ...linking words *and, or, but*

• Grammar in use...

- ...prepositions of place
- ...there was/there were
- ...verb *to be* in past simple
- ...past simple
- ...*must/mustn't* for rules and laws

- **Culture:** Culture famous firsts
- **Literature:** Alice in Wonderland
(a fragment) by Lewis Carroll

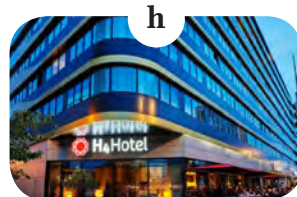


WELCOME TO MY CITY!

VOCABULARY & LISTENING ♦ buildings in cities



1. Match pictures with the places. Then listen and repeat. Tick the places you have in the area where you live.



- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) a church | <input type="checkbox"/> 2) a bank | <input type="checkbox"/> 3) a factory | <input type="checkbox"/> 4) a restaurant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) a fire station | <input type="checkbox"/> 6) a pharmacy | <input type="checkbox"/> 7) a shopping mall | <input type="checkbox"/> 8) a park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9) a train station | <input type="checkbox"/> 10) a hotel | <input type="checkbox"/> 11) a car park | <input type="checkbox"/> 12) a stadium |



2. Match the words to make compound names of places. Listen and check.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1) train | a) office |
| 2) car | b) station |
| 3) police/fire | c) park |
| 4) post | d) mall |
| 5) shopping | e) store |
| 6) sports | f) station |
| 7) department | g) centre |



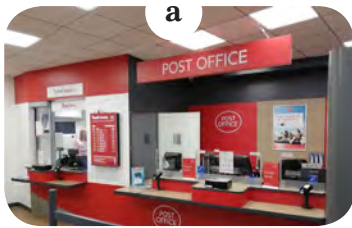
3. Answer the questions using the correct places from ex.1-2.

Where can people ...?

- 1) ...call for help if there's fire?
- 2) ...stay for the night?
- 3) ...catch a train?
- 4) ...buy new clothes?
- 5) ...have a picnic or a walk?
- 6) ...leave their cars?
- 7) ...change money?



4. Listen to the recording. Where are these people now?
Match pictures with the places for each of the speakers.



post office



cafe



hospital



police station

Speaker 1

Speaker 2

Speaker 3

Speaker 4

Speaker 5

Speaker 6

Speaker 7



department store



airport



supermarket



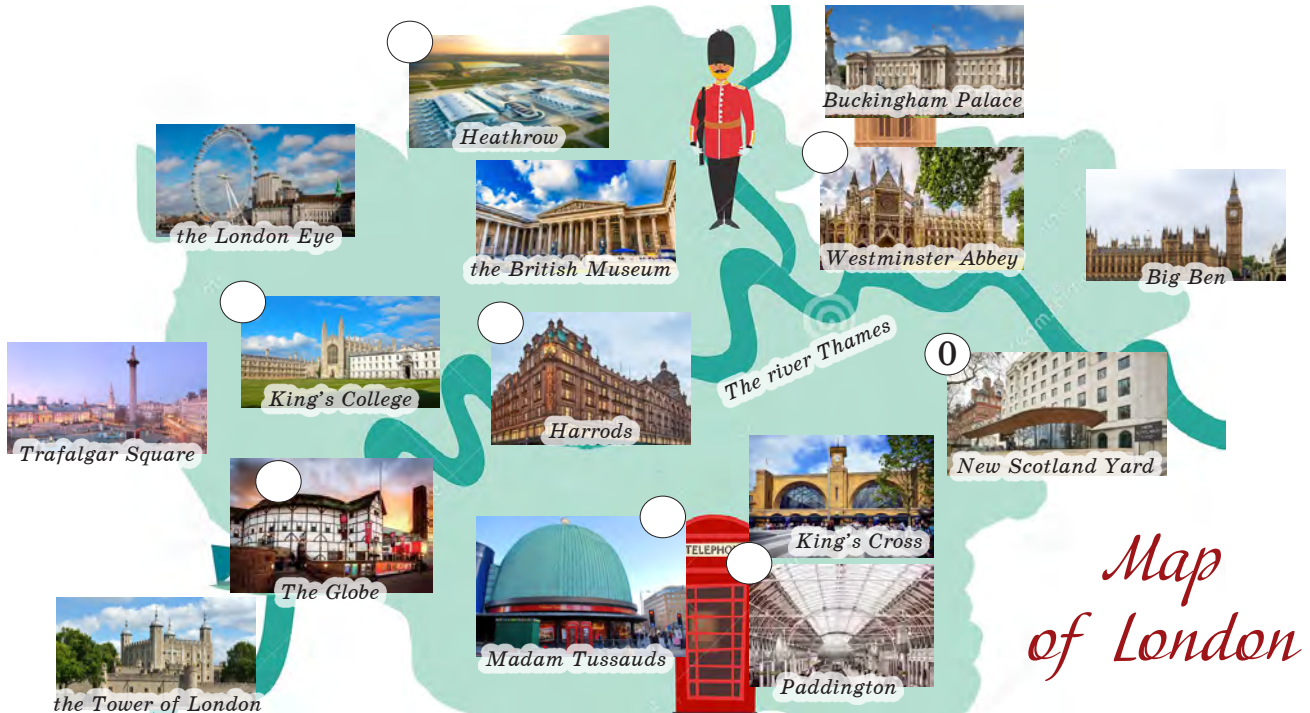
5. Use the map of London to complete the sentences with the correct name of places.

police station / airport / train station / museum / theatre / department store / church / university

*Ex.: New Scotland Yard is a very famous police station.
You can get help there if you need.*

- 1) Heathrow ___ is very big and busy. Many people use it to get to different countries.
- 2) King's College is a very good ___ in London. Many students want to study there.
- 3) King's Cross and Paddington are big and famous ___. You can use one of them to start your journey to another city.

- 4) Harrods is a large and world's famous _____. Here you can buy many types of goods in different departments.
- 5) The story of the Globe _____ starts with William Shakespeare's plays. You can relax and see the show on stage.
- 6) Westminster Abbey is a very famous _____. This place is important for royal family.
- 7) Madam Tussauds is a _____ of wax figures. There are waxworks of famous film stars and popular singers.



Map of London

SPEAKING



6. Do you know any other places in London? Use the map again to search for some more of sights in London, discuss with a class.



7. Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

- 1) What do you think a good city or town should have?
- 2) What are the places that must be in every city? Make a list of 5 places.

Top five important public places for life

Y O U - Y O U R F R I E N D



8. Look at the maps of the two cyber cities. Write what the cities have/haven't got. Listen and check.



Cosmotown

MayCity



9. Draw a map of your own cyber city. Plan the buildings and public places as you like. Then work in pairs, take turns to talk about it. Ask and answer.

<p>1) There is a .../ are some/two ...</p> <p>2) There isn't a.../ aren't any ...</p> <p>3) In my cyber...</p>	<p>cinema/theatre/zoo/cafe/ restaurant/supermarket hospital/school/stadium/park/ library/church/museum/bank/ factory/hotel/ post-office ... station/airport/car park ... centre/... mall/...store</p>
<p>1) Is there / Are there ...? a /any /much / many</p> <p>2) Where is /are ...?</p>	

CITY AND COUNTRY LIFE

VOCABULARY



1. Do you live in a city, town or village?



2. Tick the words that you can use to talk about your homeplace.

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> cottage | <input type="checkbox"/> bridge | <input type="checkbox"/> street |
| <input type="checkbox"/> castle | <input type="checkbox"/> farmland | <input type="checkbox"/> road |
| <input type="checkbox"/> house | <input type="checkbox"/> flowerbed | <input type="checkbox"/> footpath |
| <input type="checkbox"/> block of flats | <input type="checkbox"/> trees | <input type="checkbox"/> alley |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hill | <input type="checkbox"/> pharmacy | <input type="checkbox"/> taxi |
| <input type="checkbox"/> field | <input type="checkbox"/> school | <input type="checkbox"/> truck |
| <input type="checkbox"/> lake | <input type="checkbox"/> bakery | <input type="checkbox"/> bus |
| <input type="checkbox"/> forest | <input type="checkbox"/> clothes shop | <input type="checkbox"/> bicycle |



3. Match the words to make phrases.

town / street / car / cycle / of interest / of fruit trees / of people / tall

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1) ____ lane | 5) ____ traffic |
| 2) ____ market | 6) ____ building |
| 3) ____ square | 7) crowds ____ |
| 4) places ____ | 8) orchard ____ |



4. Put the words from ex. 2-3 into *city*, *the country*, *both*. Discuss with the class. What else can you add to each of the categories?



Both



5. Complete the sentences using the correct word.

- 1) It's good to get away from the *city/town* and visit the *field/country*.
- 2) You can take the bus from here to the city *central/centre*.
- 3) Would you like to live in a city, a small town or a *villa/village*?
- 4) When you leave the *country/land* you must show your passport.
- 5) Do you know where Bonn is? People say it's a nice *part/place*.
- 6) Paris is the *capital/head* city of France.
- 7) I come from a small *state/town* in Wales.

◆ **adjectives**



6. Match the adjectives with their opposites.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1) calm | a) old |
| 2) clean | b) poor |
| 3) quiet | c) low |
| 4) dangerous | d) cheap |
| 5) wide | e) nervous |
| 6) tall | f) noisy |
| 7) expensive | g) safe |
| 8) modern | h) busy |
| 9) friendly | i) narrow |
| 10) rich | j) dirty |



7. What can the places below be like? Match the adjectives from ex.6 with these nouns.

Adjectives	Nouns
	streets
	place
	city/town
	shops
	buildings
	people

LISTENING



8. Complete the texts with the correct adjectives. Then listen and check.



clean / easy / friendly / quiet / safe

It's 1) ___ because people know each other. People are 2) ___. There isn't much traffic and noise, so it's 3) ___ and the air is 4) ___. It's 5) ___ to be active and healthy – to walk and get into nature, eat fresh food.



fresh / big / tasty / easy

It's 6) _____ to travel around because there is lots of public transport like buses and trams. You don't always drive a car. There are lots of restaurants. The food is 7) _____ and 8) _____. There are lots of shops, and they are 9) _____ so there is more choice.



GRAMMAR ♦ prepositions of place



9. Study the table and complete the phrases with the appropriate prepositions.

Remember!

We use:

At (position, point) – for address:

Ex: I'm meeting Mark at the corner.

In (space with limits) – for buildings, cities, countries:

Ex: Alice is in the shop.

On (surface) – for street:

Ex: The bank is on 1st Main Street.

- 1) _____ the floor
- 2) _____ the shops
- 3) _____ Japan
- 4) _____ school
- 5) _____ Baker Street
- 6) _____ forest
- 7) _____ bridge
- 8) _____ 31 Baker Street
- 9) _____ Kyiv
- 10) _____ bakery



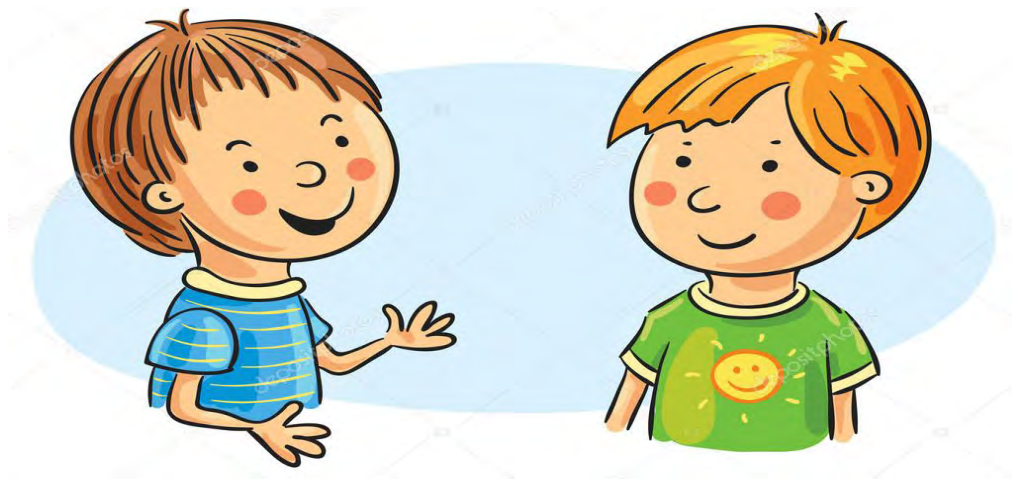
10. Fill in the correct preposition.

- 1) I live _____ York _____ 42 East Street, and Jane lives _____ West Street.
- 2) My mother works _____ the clothes shop _____ the town centre.
- 3) I'm _____ the supermarket. Dad is waiting for me _____ the station.
- 4) On Sundays my parents stay _____ home and work _____ the garden.
- 5) We eat lunch _____ Camden Town when we visit London.
- 6) In England, they drive _____ the other side of the road!
- 7) We are having a walk _____ Hyde Park.
- 8) It's 4 o'clock _____ Australia now.
- 9) My house is _____ the middle of a big park.
- 10) _____ the city centre there is a bank and a small post office.
- 11) _____ Cosmotown there aren't any schools!
- 12) There are some food and clothes stores _____ Main Street.
- 13) There is a nice theatre _____ the end of this street.

SPEAKING



11. Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in pairs. Give your own answers. Make up some more questions using *in*, *at*, *on*.



1) Where do you live (country, city, address)?

2) How can you describe your city/town/village?

I live ... Ukraine / ... Kyiv/ ... Green Street, 31.
 My city is
 The village/town I live in is

3) What is there in your city/town centre, on your street, at the shopping mall?

4) What do you like about the place where you live?

I like the cinema and the skate park.
 I like that I know everyone in the town.

5) What do you dislike about it?

I don't like the traffic! There are a lot of cars on the street near the school. It's so noisy! We don't have a cinema or a cafe; there isn't any interesting place to go to – it's terrible!

A CITY FROM THE PAST

SPEAKING & GRAMMAR ♦ there was/there were



1. Look at the picture and talk about Hilltown. What is there in the town now? Name all the places you can see using *there is/there are*.



2. Study the table and complete the sentences using *was/were*.

Rule

There was/there were

+ *There was* a shop in the city.
There were some shops on the street.

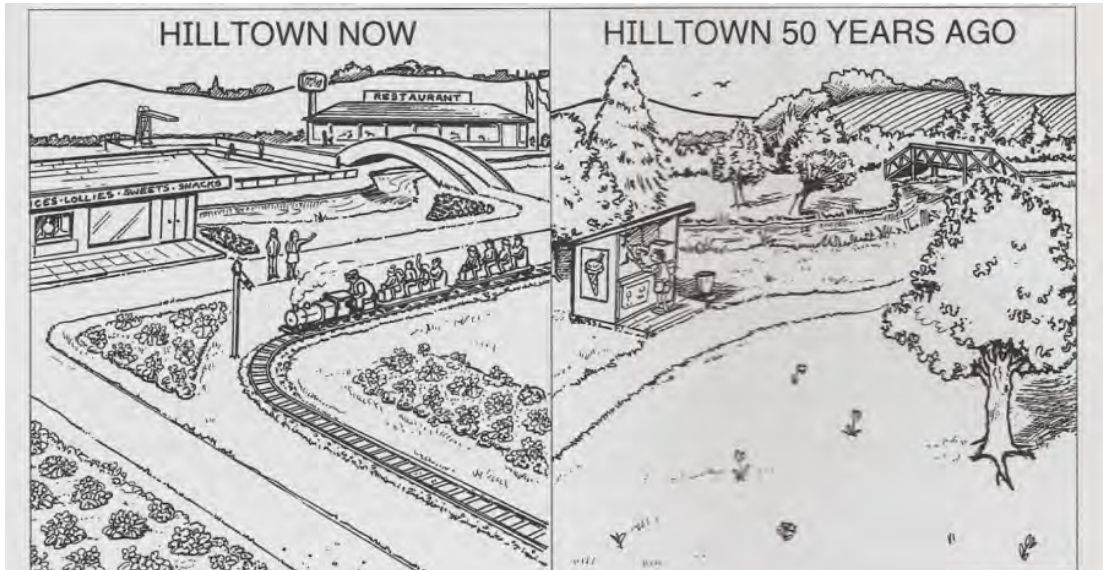
- *There was not (wasn't)* a castle there.
There were not (weren't) any trees here.

? *Was there* a market in the city?
 - Yes, there was. /
 - No, there was not (wasn't).
Were there any trees here?
 - Yes, there were. /
 - No, there were not (weren't).

- 1) There *were/was* a market.
- 2) There *wasn't/weren't* a supermarket.
- 3) There *wasn't/weren't* many cars.
- 4) There *was/were* a big park.
- 5) *Were/Was* there an airport?
- 6) There *were/was* only one shop.
- 7) There *weren't/wasn't* a train station.
- 8) There *was/were* a post-office.
- 9) There *were/was* some farmlands.
- 10) *Were/Was* there many people on the street?
- 11) There *was/were* not any cafes.



3. Look at the picture and answer the questions. Give short answers.



- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) Was there a bank fifty years ago? | 6) Was there a town square? |
| 2) Was there a railway? | 7) Were there many fields? |
| 3) Were there busy streets? | 8) Was there a school? |
| 4) Was there a hospital? | 9) Were there many people? |
| 5) Was there a bridge over the river? | 10) Were there any tall buildings? |



4. Look at the pictures 1 (ex.1) and 2. Write sentences using *there is/are* and *there was/were*.

*Ex.: There wasn't a cinema or theatre fifty years ago.
Now, there is a big cinema here.*



Picture 2

◆ verb to be in past simple



5. Study the table and complete the text.

Rule

Affirmative		Negative	
I/He/She/It	was in the cinema.	I/He/She/It	was not (wasn't) in the theatre.
We/You/They	were in the cinema.	We/You/They	were not (weren't) in the theatre.
Interrogative		Signal words	
Was	He/She/It in the zoo?	yesterday/the day before	
Were	We/You/They in the zoo?	yesterday/last (week, month, year)/ago (two days ago, etc.)	

Stratford, east London, 1) _____ a nice place. The river 2) _____ dirty and the buildings 3) _____ old and empty. But in 2012 Stratford 4) _____ the home of the London Olympics and we 5) _____ surprised because Stratford 6) _____ different. The Olympic Park 7) _____ new and green, and there 8) _____ lots of modern buildings. I 9) _____ very excited!



6. Complete the questions with: *Who / What / Why / When / Where / How much*. The key word or phrase is in the answer in italics.

Ex: When were you here last time? – I was here last month.

- 1) _____ was the film? – The film was *Avatar*.
- 2) _____ was at the museum yesterday? – *Joe* was at the museum yesterday.
- 3) _____ was Ann's party? – Ann's party was *in the garden*.
- 4) _____ were your cousins in Paris? – Our cousins were in Paris in *2015*.
- 5) _____ was in the cage? – *A tiger* was in the cage.
- 6) _____ was the CD? – The CD was *10 pounds*.
- 7) _____ was Nick sad yesterday? – Nick was sad yesterday *because he lost his bag*.
- 8) _____ was at the zoo on Saturday? – *Sarah* was at the zoo on Saturday.
- 9) _____ were Mark and Sandy? – Mark and Sandy were *at the club*.



7. Complete the text with the correct present or past form of the verb *to be*.



This 1) ___ Rome, the capital city of Italy. It 2) ___ an ancient city, but it 3) ___ modern at all times. There 4) ___ lots of different restaurants and great museums. Also, you can see some old monuments, like the Colosseum. Even more than 2000 years ago there 5) ___ theatres, markets and schools in ancient Rome. There 6) ___ also baths, places with pools and gyms, like health clubs. The Colosseum 7) ___ an amphitheatre, a place for very unusual but also very popular games.

Today the Colosseum 8) ___ an important tourist attraction and Romans don't watch sports or games here anymore, they go to modern stadiums, but their design 9) ___ similar to the ancient Colosseum's. That's why Rome 10) ___ an ancient and a modern city at the same time.

SPEAKING



8. Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in turns.

- 1) How old were you in 2015?
- 2) Where were you yesterday afternoon at three o'clock?
- 3) What was your favourite place to go when you were small?
- 4) How many people were there in your class at primary school?
- 5) Do you think there was the Internet in 1950?
- 7) Were there supermarkets in Ancient Rome?
- 8) Were there many buildings in your city ten years ago?



NEW YORK – NEW YORK!

SPEAKING



1. Can you think of some famous cities of the world? What are these cities famous for? What do you know about New York? Do the quiz. Listen and check your answers.

- 1) NYC means New York ____:
a) city; b) state; c) capital.
- 2) The nickname of the city is The Big ____.
a) Apple; b) Banana; c) Orange.
- 3) All the taxi cabs in New York are ____.
a) black; b) yellow; c) red
- 4) Manhattan is ____.
a) an island; b) a part of New York;
c) an Indian name.
- 5) Why is New York ‘The City that Never Sleeps’?
a) because it’s busy day and night;
b) because people work 24/7;
c) because people never sleep there.

NEW YORK is a city in the north of the USA, on the east coast, next to the Atlantic Ocean.

There are:

- *about 8.5 million people;
- *over 200 languages;
- *270 skyscrapers;
- *5000 street food stands;
- *468 underground stations;
- *13000 taxicabs;

New York’s got 5 boroughs – parts of the city:

Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens, Staten Island.

It’s interesting:

All streets in Manhattan run east-west and all the avenues north-south; they go only in straight lines and have numbers but no names.

READING



2. Look at the pictures and match the sights with their names.

- 1) The Statue of Liberty
- 2) The Brooklyn Bridge
- 3) Broadway
- 4) Times Square
- 5) The Empire State Building
- 6) Central Park





3. Read the text and find:

- o the name of a street
- o the name of a river
- o the name of a skyscraper
- o the name of a park



Hi! I'm Oliver. Welcome to Manhattan Island, New York.

The main sight of New York is *the Statue of Liberty*. It's a national symbol of freedom. You can see it on Liberty Island from the Hudson River. New York's main historic symbol is *the Brooklyn Bridge* on the East River. Most of the city's famous places are in Manhattan. *Wall Street* is an old street; there are a lot of big banks. *5th Avenue* is full of expensive hotels and shops. *Broadway* is very well-known for its theatres, cinemas and shows. *Times Square* is the tourist heart of the city.

New York is the city of skyscrapers. The Chrysler Building and the Flatiron Building are two famous buildings in the city. *The Empire State Building* is popular in the whole world; it's the symbol of NYC. Another famous place is *Central Park* – a huge public area in the city centre. There are lots of gardens, lakes and ponds there. It's my favourite place in the city, at weekends we often come here for a picnic or a boat ride with family, I also like rollerblading here. There is something for everyone in the Big Apple – it's amazing!

LISTENING



4. Read the sentences. Put their numbers in the correct column.
Which place are they talking about? Listen and check.

the Empire State Building	the Statue of Liberty	Central Park

- 1) It was in many famous films.
- 2) It is 93 metres tall.
- 3) You can find squirrels, pigeons and a polar bear here.
- 4) It was the tallest building in the world for 40 years.
- 5) There are 1,872 steps and 73 elevators here.
- 6) Tourists can go up to the 102nd floor.
- 7) There are sculptures, bridges, fountains and benches.
- 8) It was a gift from a different country.



WRITING



5. Look at the photos of the city in the past and now. What was different? Write sentences with the given words.

house / light / carriage with horses / bus / telephone / cinema / skyscraper / tourists / theatre / shopping mall / underground / car



Ex.: There are crowds of people in the city today.

There weren't so many tourists in New York in the past.



6. Imagine you can go to New York. Write three places you want to see and three things you want to do. Give your reasons why.

Places to see:

Things to do:



7. Talk about your city/town/village in the past. Write *and*, *or*, *but*.

- 1) People didn't have electric lights _____ telephones in their houses.
- 2) In 1900 there was a library _____ a school in my town.
- 3) There was a train station _____ there wasn't an airport.
- 4) The town didn't have a swimming pool _____ a shopping centre.
- 5) There was a river _____ there wasn't a bridge across it.
- 6) There were lots of big buildings _____ busy roads.

Note!

and links similar ideas
or links alternative ideas/
similar ideas in negative sentences

but links contrasting ideas



8. Write about your favourite place in your *city/town/village*. What is your home place famous for?

Ex.: My favourite place in my city is the cinema. We go there with the family for a new film every month. My city is famous for the beautiful park; people from other cities often come to visit it.

A LITTLE BIT OF HISTORY

READING & GRAMMAR



1. Read the text about the history of NY and check out the new words.

400 years ago, before the world called New York the “city that never sleeps,” the local Indian tribe knew it as Mannahatta, the “land of many hills.” When Columbus arrived in 1492, Native Americans lived on this piece of land. They raised corn and beans, gathered berries, nuts, and roots, caught fish. Also, they hunted buffalo with bows and arrows and ate their meat. They built houses like tents, called wigwams, wore simple skirts and made a headdress of bird feather. They were excellent horsemen and rode very well. In 1624, the first settlers came from the Netherlands. Then, the Dutch bought Manhattan Island for \$24, built a city there and called it New Amsterdam. Later in 1664, the British came, took over this land and named it New York.



2. Study the rule and complete the dialogue.

Rule

Subject (S)	verbs	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I/you/ we/they/ he/she/it	regular	live – lived	did not (<i>didn't</i>) live	Did+S+live? Wh-+did+S+live?
	irregular	go – went	did not (<i>didn't</i>) go	Did+S+go? Wh-+did+S+go?

Signal words

yesterday / last week / a month ago / in 2010 / this morning / the other day

Mark: Yesterday I _____ (*read*) a book about history of New York.

Alice: _____ you _____ (*like*) it?

Mark: Yes, I _____ (*know*) that Native Americans _____ (*live*) in houses called wigwams. _____ you _____ (*know*) that?

Alice: Of course, no, but I like History. What _____ they _____ (*wear*)?

Mark: They _____ (*wear*) skirts, trousers and boots, but they _____ (*not, wear*) beautiful dress like you.

Alice: Ahhh, thank you.



3. Circle all the verbs in the past form you can find in the text.
Put these verbs into the correct column and give their base form.

Regular verbs		Irregular verbs	
base form	past form	base form	past form
<i>live</i>	<i>lived</i>	<i>Ex. : catch</i>	<i>caught</i>



4. Write the past form of the verbs below in the correct column.

open / marry / like / cry / fit / mix / plan / wait / worry / chat / walk / carry / drop / watch / die / ask / study / add / clean / cook / discover / stop / visit / start / book / call

Spelling rule	
infinitive +ed/d	visit – visited love – loved snow – snowed
vowel + y: -ed	play – played
consonant + y: -ied	study – studied
one-syllable verb (1 vowel + 1 consonant): double consonant +ed	stop – stopped plan – planned

- ed
opened

- d

double cons.
+ed

- ied



5. Put the past form of the verbs above into the correct columns.
Practise their pronunciation. Listen and check.



/ d /
opened

/ id /

/ t /



6. Write sentences in the past simple. Correct the sentences that aren't true for you.

*Ex: I meet with my friends in the park on Fridays. –
I met my friends in the park on Friday.*

- 1) We go to the cinema at weekends.
- 2) My family visit Rome every June.
- 3) My mother studies at Oxford University.
- 4) It rains a lot in autumn.
- 5) I have milk and toast for breakfast.
- 6) Dad watches TV in the evening.
- 7) I spend my holidays in the country.





7. Complete the sentences correctly with the negative form of the verb.

- 1) Columbus ____ Africa, he ____ America. (*discover*)
- 2) The Romans ____ New York, they ____ London. (*build*)
- 3) In the 1880s cowboys ____ bicycles, they ____ horses. (*ride*)
- 4) Americans ____ potatoes first, they ____ corn. (*grow*)
- 5) In the 14th century, people ____ that the Earth was round, they ____ it was flat. (*think*)
- 6) Thomas Edison ____ the Internet, he ____ the light bulb. (*invent*)
- 7) The Titanic ____ in the Pacific Ocean, it ____ in the Atlantic. (*sink*)

SPEAKING



8. Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verb in the past simple tense.



How was your week? ____
you ____ (*exercise*)?

How was your weekend?
____ you ____ (*do*) anything
interesting?



I ____ (*not, go*) to the gym,
but I ____ (*run*) in the park
and ____ (*swim*) in the
pool.

I ____ (*not, do*) anything
really. I just ____
(*stay*) at home.



How was your trip? ____
you ____ (*see*) any nice
places?

How was your day? ____
you ____ (*go*) anywhere?



Yes, that was fantastic,
I ____ (*not, have*) time to
see everything, but the
main square was beautiful.
We also ____ (*eat*) at cafe
and then ____ (*shop*) in the
local department store.

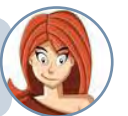
My family and I ____
(*visit*) Carlton Forest.



____ you ____ (*go*) walking
a lot?



No, we ____ (*ride*) our
bikes.





9. Talk about the life of the Native Americans. How did Native Americans live? What did they do? Look at the pictures and write sentences using the prompts.

- 1) build wigwams
- 2) make clothes of skins
- 3) wear trousers or shorts
- 4) paint pottery
- 5) row boats to travel
- 6) fish and farm
- 7) cook on campfires
- 8) play board games
- 9) learn how to fight
- 10) hunt wild animals
- 11) eat at the table
- 12) go to schools
- 13) live in cave
- 14) read and write
- 15) work in the field



10. Make up a questionnaire for your parents or grandparents about their life in the past. Ask questions about the things and places they did or had in their childhood. Use the following prompts or your own ideas.

*Ex.: Did you have smart phones? Did you watch videos?
Did you wear jeans?*

- 1) play sports
- 2) read comics
- 3) have hobby
- 4) have a dream
- 5) use the Internet
- 6) study English
- 7) visit museum
- 8) eat cheesecake
- 9) have a party
- 10) travel abroad
- 11) go to a concert
- 12) ride a bicycle

Remember

regular verbs: we add 'ed' to the base form to make the past.

irregular verbs: you must learn and remember their past forms

to make the **negative form**, use **didn't** to the base form

to make an **interrogative sentence**, use **Did** to the base form

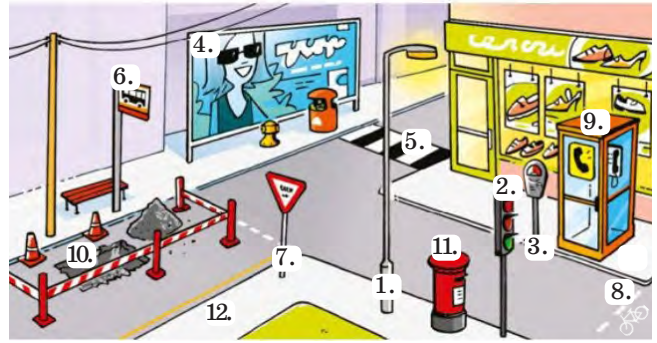
IN THE STREET

VOCABULARY



1. Match the items 1-12 in the picture with the words below.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> street lamp | <input type="checkbox"/> road sign |
| <input type="checkbox"/> traffic lights | <input type="checkbox"/> bike lane |
| <input type="checkbox"/> post box | <input type="checkbox"/> phone box |
| <input type="checkbox"/> billboard | <input type="checkbox"/> road works |
| <input type="checkbox"/> zebra crossing | <input type="checkbox"/> rubbish bin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bus stop | <input type="checkbox"/> pavement |



2. Match the international signs and services with their names.









entrance		restaurant		school		speed limit	
car park		hospital		information		taxis	
bus stop		bike lane		exit		crossing	



3. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

turn left / follow / turn right / go / stop / read / walk / wait / cycle / look / cross / careful

- Always be _____ when you get around the town.
- _____ the road signs and _____ the traffic rules.
- You must _____ on the pavement. You mustn't _____ on the pavement.
- When you see  on the road, you can _____ safely here.
- _____ both sides before crossing the road.
- When you see this sign,  _____.
- When you see this sign,  _____.
- When you see this sign,  you must _____.
- When the light is green,  you can _____.
- When the light is red,  you must _____!

LISTENING



4. Check the meaning of the words. Do you know how to keep safe on the road? Complete the rules. Listen and check.

music / zebra crossing / mobile

When you cross the road

Don't use your 1)____, chat or listen to 2)____. Walk at 3)_____ only, don't run.

pavement/ bike / helmet

When you ride your bike

Wear a 1)____ and a reflective vest. Don't cycle on the 2)____. Use 3)_____ lanes.

park / road / knee pads

When you roller-skate or skateboard

Wear a helmet and 1)_____. Skate in the 2)____, don't skate on the 3)_____.

seat belt/back

When you drive a car

Sit in the 1)____ seat. Wear the 2)_____.



5. Listen and fill in the missing words.

run / drive / pavement / cars / belts / driver / safe / phoning / clothes

One, two, three, four, five

Keep safe, stay alive!

Lesson **one** – you must take care,

1) ____ are zooming everywhere.

Always look and never 2) ____.

Don't forget while having fun.

Lesson **two** – it is dark at night.

Wear reflective 3) ____ so bright.

Then the 4) ____ can see you

and slow right down as he goes through.

Lesson **three** – you all should

go where it's 5) ____ to walk,

you know.

If there's a 6) ____ you can use, that's the place that you should choose.

Lesson **four** – before you drive, seat 7) ____ help you stay alive, and everyone is safe inside.

Lesson **five** – tell your family and any friends that you will see, you grown-ups 8) ____ and please take care,

no 9) ____, speeding.

Be AWARE.

One, two, three, four, five

Keep safe, stay alive!

GRAMMAR&SPEAKING ♦ **must/musn't**

6. Look at the picture and study the table. Paraphrase the rules of road safety from exercises 4, 5 using *must/musn't*.



Rule

We use **MUST** and **MUSTN'T** for rules and laws (*obligatory and necessary*) or prohibitions (*not allowed*), like *traffic signs* and *notices* – written rules and orders that we respect:

*Ex.: You mustn't play on the road.
You must drive on the road.*

7. What do these signs tell us? Use the given prompts and write the rules with *must/musn't*. Find the correct sign.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> give way | <input type="checkbox"/> eat or drink |
| <input type="checkbox"/> park here | <input type="checkbox"/> bring animals |
| <input type="checkbox"/> be careful | <input type="checkbox"/> fish |
| <input type="checkbox"/> throw rubbish | <input type="checkbox"/> swim in the lake |
| <input type="checkbox"/> wear a mask | <input type="checkbox"/> walk |
| <input type="checkbox"/> talk loudly | <input type="checkbox"/> cycle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> play football | <input type="checkbox"/> be quiet |
| <input type="checkbox"/> use your phone | <input type="checkbox"/> touch the items |
| <input type="checkbox"/> step on the grass | <input type="checkbox"/> feed animals |

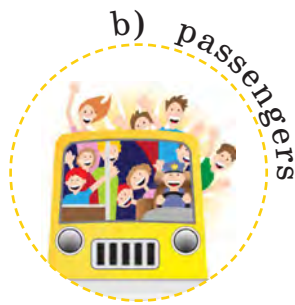


8. Where can you see the signs from ex. 7. Which rules are there in the places? Fill in the table with the correct signs.

<i>library</i>	<i>park</i>	<i>church</i>	<i>road</i>	<i>museum</i>	<i>hospital</i>	<i>transport</i>	<i>supermarket</i>

9. Match the definitions with the names of traffic members.

- 1) people using public transport
- 2) people walking on foot
- 3) people driving cars
- 4) people riding bikes



WRITING

10. Make up and write at least 6 rules for pedestrians and 6 rules for drivers using the vocabulary from the lesson.

<i>Pedestrians</i>	
<i>must</i>	<i>mustn't</i>

<i>Drivers</i>	
<i>must</i>	<i>mustn't</i>

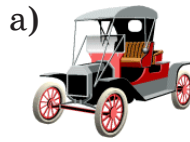




1. What was life like in the 19th century? Match the words to the pictures. Look and say what was or wasn't then.

Ex.: There were no planes and airports

- 1) plane
- 2) smartphone
- 3) well
- 4) film camera
- 5) ship
- 6) fireplace
- 7) lamp
- 8) automobile
- 9) wagon
- 10) talking machine



2. Read about the events and people in the the American history. Put them in chronological order. Listen and check your answers.

1776 / 1492 / 1870th / 1932 / 1620 / 1969

Christopher Columbus discovered America.

The 13 colonies became independent states and George Washington became the head of the USA.

Pilgrims arrived in America.

Neil Armstrong walked on the Moon.

Amelia Earhart flew a plane across the Atlantic Ocean.

Alexander Bell invented the telephone and Thomas Edison invented the electric light bulb.



3. Who were they? Check out the meaning of the words below. Match them with the names of people from ex.2. Write sentences about the American famous firsts.

explorer (European) / president / immigrant / astronaut / woman-pilot / inventor

Ex.: The first 13 states formed the USA in 1776 and G. Washington became the first American President.



4. Complete the texts with the correct past simple form of the verbs in brackets.



Walt Disney 1) _____ (*be*) a film director. He 2) _____ (*live*) in Los Angeles. He 3) _____ (*invent*) Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck. He 4) _____ (*open*) a famous theme park – Disneyland.

Pocahontas 1) _____ (*be*) a daughter of the chief of Indian tribe in Virginia. She 2) _____ (*save*) life of an Englishman, John Smith. Then 3) _____ (*change*) her name to Rebecca and 4) _____ (*get*) married to an American.

Benjamin Franklin 1) _____ (*be*) a politician, inventor and scientist. One of his inventions, bifocal glasses, 2) _____ (*help*) people see near and far. Also, Benjamin 3) _____ (*open*) the first post office, hospital, library, and a fire station.

Balto 1) _____ (*be*) a husky dog that 2) _____ (*live*) in Nome, Alaska in 1925. Balto 3) _____ (*travel*) 800 miles and 4) _____ (*carry*) the medicine from diphtheria. Even the worst snow storms ever and 30 degrees below zero 4) _____ (*not stop*) these dogs. Balto's team 5) _____ (*deliver*) the vaccine in time and 6) _____ (*save*) the sick children.



5. Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about your first important things or events in life. Talk about the first time when you:

- cooked a dish
- rode a bike
- went to school
- walked and talked
- got a mobile
- had a bad mark

Ex.:

When did you first fly on a plane?

Two years ago, I flew for the first time.
I went on holiday to France with my family.



VOCABULARY

1. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) I really enjoy going to the *supermarket/shopping* mall every Sunday to get nice fruit and vegetables.
- 2) Helga loves playing in the water. She's at the *swimming pool/aqua park*.
- 3) Anna is a nurse. She works in a *pharmacy/hospital*.
- 4) I need to send a letter. Where do I need to go? Of course to the *post office/bank!*
- 5) Children go to *park/school* to learn new things.
- 6) In London there are many famous landmarks, such as the *Tower/Stadium* of London.
- 7) 400 years ago, the king lived in the *castle/cottage*.
- 8) Uncle took us to the *zoo/circus* to show us the pandas and monkeys.
- 9) Here you can watch films while you are eating popcorn and drink soda. I think, it is a *theatre/cinema*.
- 10) People who protect the city against crime work here. Is it a *fire station/police station*.
- 11) Get some bread and some cakes for dinner, please. Ok, I'll go to the *bakery/shop*.
- 12) I've got a terrible headache. I need some medicine. I can go to the *hospital/pharmacy* and buy it for you.
- 13) I really must practise some sports, but before I need to go to a *clothes shop/factory* to buy new trainers and sports suit.
- 14) A *car park/train station* is a place with spaces for people to park their cars.

READING

2. Read the text and fill in the missing words.



village / country / city / town

Hello! I'm Mia and this is my blog about the UK.

- 1 Glasgow is the biggest _____ in Scotland, but it's not as big as London. There are a lot of theatres and concert halls here. Many people from other countries visit Glasgow for holidays and trips.



There are lots of farms in the _____ in England.

2 It's a very green place with clean and fresh air. There are many plants and animals around. You can walk and enjoy nature here.



Bibury is a very old English _____.

3 It's the most beautiful village in England. It's a famous and lovely place to visit and take photos of the wonderful cottages.



Criccieth is a small _____ by the sea in

4 North Wales. It's very pretty and popular with tourists for its fantastic beaches and its traditional Welsh charm. There are a lot of castles there.



LISTENING



3. Listen to the speakers and put the words into the correct column.

quiet / fresh / busy / beautiful / cars / noisy / fields / small / park / animals / fun fairs / friendly / restaurants / simple / cinema

City life

Village life



SPEAKING

4. Complete the fact file about your hometown and answer the questions.

Example

Name: Silent Hill
Location: east of England
Type: modern city
Transport: buses, taxis, trains, planes
Centre: cinema, theatre, shopping malls,
 church, banks, cafes, parks, hospital
Likes: interesting places, nice parks
Dislikes: traffic, many people, noisy

Your hometown:
Name:
Location:
Type:
Transport:
Centre:
Likes:
Dislikes:

- 1) What is the name of your city/town/village?
- 2) Where is it situated?
- 3) What are the main buildings in your city/town/village?
- 4) What street is your house in?
- 5) What is the public transport like?
- 6) Where can you go shopping?
- 7) Are there any good cafes or restaurants?
- 8) What is your favourite place?
- 9) What do you like most about your hometown?
- 10) What do you dislike?

WRITING

5. Read the e-mail and write your answer to Stefany.

Hello! My name is Stefany. I live in an old village, in the South of Italy. It is in the mountains. There aren't so many things to do as in a big town, but we have everything we need. My school is near my house and I can go there riding my bike. There isn't any supermarket, but there are many shops. We don't have a theatre or circus, but we have a cinema. I often go to the cinema with my friends. We like to watch and discuss the cartoons and films. There is a nice restaurant where I can have a pizza after my classes. There aren't any museums, but there is a library where I go to read every Sunday. My family has got a farm. We work in the fields, grow plants and raise animals. I really enjoy living in my village. What about your hometown? How do you spend your time? Where are you going? What are you doing?

Write me soon.

USE OF ENGLISH

6. Read the text and fill in missing words.

Fifty years ago, my town 1)_____ very different. My town was small and the buildings 2)_____ old. Only five thousand people 3)_____ there. People lived in houses; they 4)_____ in block of flats. There were a lot of small shops, but now they are bigger and modern. Transport is very different, too. People 5)_____ only buses and bikes. The streets were clean and quiet. People 6)_____ a car, but now many people have the cars and can move to any place. There was a small cinema where people 7)_____ black and white films, but now we can watch 3D films in the cinema 8)_____ the shopping centre.

My grandmother thinks that life was better fifty years ago, because now children 9)_____ to play and do sport, because they are always playing with their smartphones or they 10)_____ computer games. In my opinion life is better now, because the technologies can help us.

	A	B	C	D
1	was	were	is	are
2	was	were	wasn't	weren't
3	live	lived	lives	didn't live
4	didn't live	live	didn't lived	lived
5	uses	did use	use	used
6	didn't have	don't have	didn't haved	had
7	watches	watched	watch	didn't watched
8	in	to	on	at
9	went out	didn't went out	don't go out	didn't go out
10	play	played	don't play	didn't play



VOCABULARY

1. Circle the odd word out.

- 1) church – hospital – school – teacher
- 2) post office – library – train – circus
- 3) restaurant – busy – theatre – bank
- 4) street – hill – lake – forest
- 5) wide – tall – clean – castle
- 6) bicycle – field – taxi – bus – truck



2. Match the activities with places.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1) to borrow interesting books | a) cinema |
| 2) to see acrobats and clowns | b) bank |
| 3) children study there | c) cafe |
| 4) doctors take care of sick people | d) supermarket |
| 5) to keep money safe | e) library |
| 6) to watch films and eat popcorn | f) hospital |
| 7) to buy fresh fruits and vegetables | g) school |
| 8) to have lunch or a snack | h) circus |

3. Complete the adjectives with missing letters.

Istanbul in Turkey is a b_g and e_p_n_i_e city with about 20 million people. It's also a p_p_l_r city with tourists. The city is an interesting mix of b_a_t_f_l, old houses and m_d_r_ office buildings. There's also a lot of traffic so it is n_i_y. For c_e_n air and q_i_t places, go to the parks and to the seaside.

GRAMMAR

4. Put the correct preposition *in, on, at*.

- 1) There are a lot of books _____ the library.
- 2) On Sundays my mother stays _____ home and works _____ the garden.
- 3) Our train arrived _____ Berlin. Tim met us _____ the station.
- 4) There's cinema _____ the corner _____ the end of the street.
- 5) He lives _____ the 3rd floor _____ 27 Muntaner Street _____ Barcelona.
- 6) My parents have a house _____ the beach _____ Santa Rose.

5. Complete the text with the correct form of verb *to be*.

This 1) _____ my village when I 2) _____ a little girl. It 3) _____ really beautiful. There 4) _____ a pond with ducks. There 5) _____ a small library and there 6) _____ only two shops. There 7) _____ a park and there 8) _____ lots of trees. It 9) _____ all very green and clean.

6. Open the brackets using the verbs in the past simple.

- 1) Mark _____ (*come*) home from school late.
- 2) We _____ (*not, run*) in the park yesterday.
- 3) _____ you _____ (*go*) to cinema last Sunday?
- 4) Do you remember Anna? I _____ (*meet*) her in a restaurant a week ago.
- 5) Alice and Michael _____ (*not, go*) to the museum last week.
- 6) Who _____ (*drive*) to the park on Sunday?
- 7) What time _____ the film _____ (*start*)?
- 8) Peter _____ (*live*) in England for ten years.
- 9) Last summer Peter _____ (*play*) with his cousins at the beach.
- 10) Tim and Mark _____ (*not, eat*) at Mc Donald's yesterday.

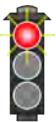
7. Choose the correct option.



- a) You mustn't stop and wait.
- b) You must go.
- c) You must slow down.



- a) You mustn't go.
- b) Cyclists mustn't ride here.
- c) Pedestrians mustn't enter.



- a) You must stop.
- b) You must slow down.
- c) You must go.



- a) Cyclists mustn't go.
- b) Motorists mustn't go.
- c) Pedestrians must go.

PROJECT WORK

8. Make a report about one of the British or American cities/towns/villages. Follow the plan:

- 1) Choose the city/town/village in the USA or the UK.
- 2) Surf the Internet or find some info in your local library to get as much information as you can about:
 - a) *location*
 - b) *history of this city/town/village*
 - c) *buildings*
 - d) *places to visit*
 - e) *activities to do.*
- 3) Use the pictures or photos to make your report more colourful and interesting.



ALICE IN WONDERLAND

(a fragment) by Lewis Carroll



1. Look at the map and discuss these questions.

- 1) What do you know about Wonderland? Walk on the road and name all places in Wonderland.
- 2) Alice fell down the rabbit-hole and arrived in Wonderland. How do you think she will get home again?
- 3) How is Wonderland different from our world?



2. Roleplay the dialogue and check your answers.

Alice: Where is this place?

Everything is different here. Perhaps I'm in a new world.
She walked and met the Cheshire Cat. The Cat smiled at Alice.

Alice: Please, can you help me? I want to go somewhere new.

The Cheshire Cat: Where do you want to go?

Alice: Somewhere different.

The Cheshire Cat: Hmmm, somewhere different. Walk that way and you'll come to a house. A man lives there. He makes hats and he's very strange. We called him the "Mad Hatter".

Alice: But I don't want to meet a strange man.

The Cheshire Cat: OK. Walk this way and you'll find the March Hare. He's strange, too.

Alice: But I told you, I don't want to meet strange animals.

The Cheshire Cat: Oh, we're all strange here. I'm strange. I laugh when I'm sad, and I cry when I'm happy. That's strange.

Alice: Totally, agreed! It's a magic place. I meet the strange animals. Caterpillar can talk, the rabbits have watches. You haven't got a body. I eat strange food and drink magic drinks. My size changes all the time from food and drinks here. I get bigger or smaller. It's very strange.

Alice opened her eyes and saw her sister.

Sister: Wake up, Alice dear, you slept for a long time!

Alice: Oh, I had a very strange dream.

Read the saying of Englishmen and translate. Do you agree? Why? Why not?

There is no bad weather, there are bad clothes

• Before you start...

- What do you know about your planet Earth?
- What are the most beautiful places in your country?
- What's the weather like today?
- What is your favourite season? Why?
- Do you take care of the planet? How?

• Listen, read and talk about...

- ...planet Earth
- ...landscapes
- ...continents and oceans
- ...animals and plants
- ...weather and seasons
- ...clothes
- ...weather forecast
- ...problems of our planet

• Write / Create ...

- ...a list of natural wonders
- ...a poster about natural place
- ...predictions about our future
- ...a list of things to help our planet
- ...an email

• Practise...

- ...pronunciation
- ...spelling
- ...new vocabulary

• Grammar in use...

- ...articles with geographical names
- ...comparative/ superlative adjectives
- ...comparative/superlative structures
- ...future simple
- ...changing adjectives into adverbs

• Culture: Australia

- **Literature:** The Jungle Book
(a fragment) by Rudyard Kipling



PLANET EARTH

SPEAKING



1. What surrounds us? What natural forces do you know? What do we need for living? Find as many words about the life of our planet as you can in the circle.



2. Do the quiz.

- 1) Where do we live? Give all possible answers.
- 2) Earth is ____
a) a star b) a planet c) a solar system
- 3) What colour does the Earth look from space?
a) black b) green c) blue
- 4) What ____ does Earth have?
a) bodies of water b) landforms c) living organisms
- 5) What makes Earth unique?
a) water b) air c) land d) life



READING



3. Read the text and check your answers to the questions of the quiz.

Earth is the planet we live on. It is one of the eight planets in the solar system. On Earth there is land, mountains, forests and cities. But most of Earth is water: the oceans cover two thirds of the Earth. This is why the Earth is blue when people take photographs from space. In fact, water supports plant and animal life on Earth.

Also, life can exist on Earth because the sun gives sunlight and heat. Plants need sunlight to grow. Animals, including humans, need plants to eat and the oxygen they produce to breathe. Without heat from the sun, Earth can freeze. There will be no winds, ocean waves, or clouds to transport water. Only on Earth there are important natural resources for people to survive. Planet Earth is unique and it's our home, so we need to take good care of it.

VOCABULARY



4. Where on Earth would you like to be now? Imagine you can go anywhere you see in the pictures below. Where would you like to appear now? Why? What can you see there? Match the pictures with the names of landscapes.

mountains / desert / ocean / valley / coast / canyon / savannah / waterfall



5. Look at the map of Earth. Talk about the different colours on the map. What are the biggest landforms and water bodies you can see? Name them and show on the map.

- Africa
- Asia
- Antarctica
- Europe
- North America
- South America
- Australia
- The Pacific Ocean
- The Atlantic Ocean
- The Indian ocean
- The Arctic Ocean
- The Southern Ocean





6. Join the names of landscape.

1) the North

2) Africa

3) India

4) the Nile

5) Loch Ness

6) the Black

7) the Indian

8) Madagascar

9) Kilimanjaro

10) the Sahara

- a) Mount
- b) ocean
- c) continent
- d) lake
- e) Pole
- f) desert
- g) Sea
- h) river
- i) island
- j) country



7. Give the examples of the following:

- 1) the part of the world you live on
- 2) the country you live in
- 3) the lake in or near you city/town/village
- 4) the river in your region
- 5) the mountain in your country
- 6) the sea in your country
- 7) the ocean in the world
- 8) the desert in the world



GRAMMAR ♦ articles with geographical names



8. Study the table and put the article where necessary.

Rule

We use article *the* with:

Countries (*names include words union, state, republic, kingdom, federation*): *the* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Countries (*name is in plural*): *the* Philippines

Rivers: *the* River Thames

Mountain ranges: *the* Alps

Deserts: *the* Sahara

Oceans: *the* Atlantic

Seas: *the* Mediterranean

Canyons: *the* Grand Canyon

Groups of islands: *the* Bahamas

Groups of lakes: *the* Great Lakes

We use "no article" with:

Planets: Mars, Mercury

Continents and geographical areas:
Africa, Australia

Most countries: Japan, France

Individual islands: Bali, Cyprus

Individual mountains: Kilimanjaro

Individual lakes: Lake Geneva

Parks: Cental Park

- 1) ___ Dnipro River
- 2) ___ Mount Everest
- 3) ___ Nile River
- 4) ___ Indian Ocean
- 5) ___ Europe
- 6) ___ Venus
- 7) ___ Baltic Sea
- 8) ___ Canada
- 9) ___ Lake Victoria
- 10) ___ Oleshky Sands
- 11) ___ Carpathian Mountains
- 12) ___ Dniester Canyon
- 13) ___ Himalayas
- 14) ___ Netherlands
- 15) ___ British Isles
- 16) ___ United States of America



9. Choose the correct word to complete the sentences. Write *the* where necessary.

- 1) ___ Hoverla is a huge *hill/mountain* in ___ Carpathians.
- 2) ___ Red Sea/Desert is a popular tourist resort in ___ Egypt.
- 3) ___ Great Britain is a(n) *island/continent*, part of ___ British Isles.
- 4) ___ Australia is a country and a small *continent/sea*.
- 5) ___ Baikal is a very deep *lake/river* in ___ Siberia.
- 6) ___ South Pole is on the *continent/country* of ___ Antarctica.
- 7) ___ Atacama Desert/Island in ___ South America never sees rain.
- 8) ___ South America is one of the most beautiful *continents/countries* in the world.
- 9) ___ Mount Everest is the highest *desert/mountain* in the world.
- 10) ___ Pacific sea/ocean is between North America and Asia.



10. Check out the meaning of the words and complete the table. Add more examples to each column, if you can. Can you name examples of these landscapes in your country?

waterfall / river / national park / cave / forest / valley / mountain range / rock / canyon / sea / lake / coast

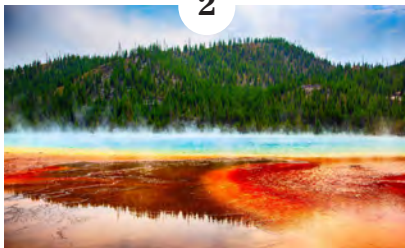
Water	Land	Mountain
		

LISTENING



11. Look at the pictures. What are the places you can see? Match the names with the pictures. Write *the* article where necessary. Listen and check.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1) __ Vesuvius | a) Valley |
| 2) __ Yellowstone | b) Canyon |
| 3) __ Grand | c) Volcano |
| 4) __ Death | d) Mount |
| 5) __ Ayers | e) National Park |
| 6) __ Great Barrier | f) Rock |
| 7) __ Everest | g) Reef |



12. Create you own list of seven natural wonders. Use *the* where necessary.

- 1) What are the most beautiful places in your country? (*type of place, location*)
- 2) What natural wonders would you like to visit? Why? (*names*)



The Dnipro River The Oleshky Sands Lake Synevyr The Dniester Canyon



NATURE AND WILDLIFE

VOCABULARY



1. What living things can you find on Earth? Put the words into the correct column.

bush / crocodile / fish / flower / grass / monkey / herb / rose / birch / oak / penguin / tree / lion / butterfly / giraffe / squirrel

Animal	Plant
	



2. What are the characteristics of the living things we can find on Earth? Make sentences about animals and plants.

give us food	are born	have babies	lose their leaves in autumn
	eat plants	lay eggs	need water and air
	die	give us oxygen	have roots and branches
	grow	drink water	have seeds and flowers
		give fruit	need sunlight and ground
	have bones and muscles	eat animals	



3. Put the animals into the correct categories. Say where these animals live.

bee / dolphin / eagle / elephant / frog / giraffe / gorilla / camel / duck / rhinos / spider / tiger / whale / wolf / deer / rabbit / hedgehog / bat / sheep

<i>run/jump</i>	<i>swim</i>	<i>fly</i>
		



4. Look at the pictures. These are some examples of wildlife places of living. Describe the landforms you can see. Which animals do you think can live there? Match the adjectives with the pictures.

- 1) snowy
- 2) sandy
- 3) underwater
- 4) rocky
- 5) rainy
- 6) treeless
- 7) windy
- 8) icy
- 9) hilly
- 10) salty



5. Match the animals with the places of living and their descriptions.



- a polar bear
- a parrot
- a camel
- a giraffe
- a hare
- a monkey
- an elephant
- a meerkat
- a snowy owl
- a lion
- a scorpion
- a crocodile



rainforest



the Arctic Polar



desert



savannah



is a place where snow is on the ground most of the year.



has a lot of sand and sun, but no rain and not many plants.



in ___ most of the plants are grasses. There aren't any hills or caves.

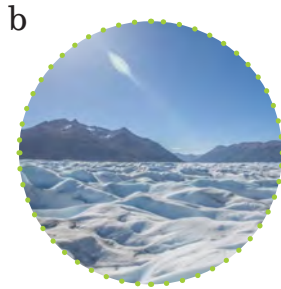


in ___ there are lots of trees, plants, and wildlife. They have plenty of water.

READING



6. Match the pictures with the paragraphs. Add appropriate information from ex.5 to the text.



1. This is a very large hot and dry area with a lot of sand, and almost no rain or water. During the day temperatures rise to 38°C, and at night – fall to -3.9°C. But, this place is home to many plants such as cactus and wildflowers. Many animals are active during the night.

2. These regions are cold, the land is frozen. We don't see much wildlife in this part of the world, because most animals sleep and don't wake up or eat any food. Birds fly to hot countries. But some animals are happy to be in the snow and live here. They walk on the ice easily and can swim far when it melts.

3. This is a hot, wet and green area near the equator that receives rain all year long. The Amazon River flows through this thick forest and there is rich wildlife in the forest and in the river too. All trees grow very high. There are palms, orchids, cocoa, coffee plants and bananas. Many animals live here.

4. This flat area is big and open, but empty. There are some baobab trees, not many bushes and long yellow grass. This place has got a lot of sun all year round. There are two seasons. Hot season brings fires and animals migrate to find food and water. The season of rain lasts up to 6 months and gives enough food and water.

LISTENING



7. Match the animals to their names and pictures.

- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| 1) Timon | a) a meerkat |
| 2) Pumba | b) a lion |
| 3) Simba | c) a wild pig |





8. Listen to the dialogue between the animals and answer the questions.



1) Where are Timon, Pumba and Simba?

in the desert/rainforest/savannah.

2) What can we see in their place of living?

sand/flowers/trees/ice/plants

3) What's the weather like there?

sunny/cloudy/dry/wet/hot/cold

4) Can Simba eat other animals there?

yes/no

5) What do Timon and Pumba eat?

other animals/insects/fruit/grass

SPEAKING



9. Which animal...

- a) ...eats plants and insects?
- b) ...screams loudly?
- c) ...hunts animals?
- d) ...runs very fast?
- e) ...is friendly?



10. Work in pairs. Pick any other animal and talk about it and its place of living. Let your partner guess the animal.



squirrel



wolf



penguin



dolphin



parrot



tiger



zebra



seal



shark



owl

WORLD RECORDS

GRAMMAR&READING ♦ comparative/superlative adj.



1. Study the table and read the text.

Rule

		COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Short adj (1 syllable)	slow	<i>slower</i>	<i>the slowest</i>
Short adj. (1 syllable) ending with -e	wise	<i>wiser</i>	<i>the wisest</i>
Short adj. (1 syllable) ending with a vowel + a constant	big	<i>bigger</i>	<i>the biggest</i>
Short adj. (2 syllables) ending in -y	heavy	<i>heavier</i>	<i>the heaviest</i>
Long adj. (2 syllables and more)	interesting	<i>more interesting</i>	<i>the most interesting</i>

The African elephant is bigger and heavier than the Asian elephant. Some people also say that it is stronger. The African elephant is taller than the Asian elephant and it's got longer legs. The Asian elephant has got smaller ears than the African elephant and its tusks are shorter.



African Elephant

The Asian lion is smaller and lighter than the African lion. The male has got a shorter, darker mane. The African lion is stronger and heavier than the Asian lion. Some people also say that it is more aggressive. The male has got a longer and thicker mane.



Asian Elephant



2. Read and say true (T) or false (F).

- 1) The African elephant is smaller than the Asian elephant.
- 2) The Asian elephant's ears are smaller than the African's.
- 3) The African elephant has got longer tusks than the Asian.
- 4) The Asian lion is darker than the African lion.
- 5) The African lion's mane is thicker than the Asian's.
- 6) The Asian lion is bigger than the African.
- 7) The lion is more aggressive than the elephant.





3. Answer the questions.

- 1) Which lion is the biggest?
- 2) Which elephant is the tallest?
- 3) Which lion has got the darkest mane?
- 4) Which elephant has got the smallest ears?
- 5) Which elephant has got the longest legs?
- 6) Which lion is the strongest?
- 7) Which animal is the most aggressive?



4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of adjectives.

1) Cheetahs are cats. They live in ____ (*small*) family groups in the African savannah and they can run 110 kilometres per hour. The cheetah's body is ____ (*narrow*) than the one of a lion with ____ (*long*) and ____ (*thin*) feet. It is ____ (*fast*) than any other animal on land.

2) Camels are ____ (*large*) animals. They are ____ (*fast*) runners and people use them to carry things. They can survive in the desert with no water ____ (*long*) than a human.

3) Chimpanzees are monkeys. They are ____ (*intelligent*) than many other animals and live in ____ (*big*) family groups in the African rainforests. They've got black hair on their bodies.

4) Hippopotamuses live in Africa by the water. Their legs are ____ (*short*), but they are ____ (*strong*) than a human. They're ____ (*dangerous*) to humans than lions.

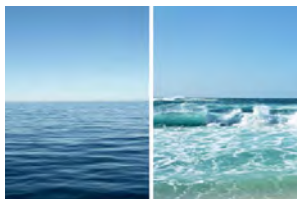
5) Blue whales live in the oceans, but they are not fish. A blue whale weighs 150 tons. It is ____ (*big*) than any other animal that exists on land or in the sea. It's also ____ (*heavy*).

6) The bumblebee bat from Thailand is ____ (*small*) animal in the world. It's 3 centimetres ____ (*long*) and weighs 2 grams. It is as ____ (*small*) as a butterfly. It doesn't fly ____ (*much*) than 1 kilometre away from their cave.

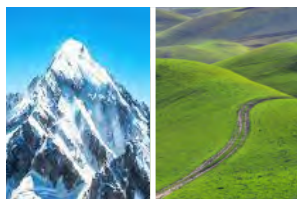
SPEAKING



5. Which is bigger? Give some names of these landscapes.



sea or ocean



mountain or hill



country or continent



island or desert



6. Complete the dialogue with the correct form of adjectives.



Wow! This is a really difficult quiz.

Yes, but I really want to win.



Okay, let's look at the next question. What's the (1) _____ (*big*) animal in the world?

The elephant.

No, it isn't. I think it's the blue whale.

Yes, you're right. And the (2) _____ (*fast*) animal is the cheetah.

Is the Indian cobra the (3) _____ (*dangerous*) animal in the world?

No, it isn't. Mosquitoes are, because their bite can give you malaria.

What about this question? What is the (4) _____ (*tall*) animal?

Oh! That's easy, the giraffe.

Of course.

Okay, here's the last question. What is the (5) _____ (*loud*) animal?

Wow! That's the (6) _____ (*difficult*) question. I don't know the answer to it!

WRITING



7. Write sentences about the animals using the prompts.

Ex.: *tortoise / slow: The tortoise is the slowest.*



1

blue whale/big



2

cheetah/fast



3

mosquito/dangerous



4

cat/friendly



5

hippo/ugly



6

dolphin/intelligent



7

parrot/loud



8

pig/dirty

Remember

Irregular adj.	Comparative adj.		Superlative adj.	
	good – <i>better</i>	much – <i>more</i>	good – <i>the best</i>	much – <i>the most</i>
bad – <i>worse</i>	many – <i>more</i>	bad – <i>the worst</i>	many – <i>the most</i>	
far – <i>farther</i>	little – <i>less</i>	far – <i>the farthest</i>	little – <i>the least</i>	



8. Complete the sentences with the appropriate degree of adjective.

- The ____ (*cold*) temperature at the North Pole was -68°C .
- The Republic of Vanatu is ____ (*happy*) country in the world.
- The Dead Sea is ____ (*salty*) sea in the world.
- McKenzie in Australia is ____ (*clean*) lake in the world.
- Iceland is ____ (*peaceful*) country in the world.
- The Bahamas are ____ (*rich*) islands in the world.
- Is football ____ (*hard*) than boxing?
- The South Pole is ____ (*far*) from Ukraine than the North Pole.
- Hot water is ____ (*warm*) than cold water.
- Whose sense of smell is ____ (*good*), ant's or dog's?

Remember

Comparative and superlative structures

<i>as</i> + positive adj. + <i>as</i> ...	Scotland is <i>as wet as</i> England, and England is <i>as hot as</i> Scotland.
comparative adj. + <i>than</i>	Egypt is <i>older than</i> Britain. Britain is <i>more modern than</i> Egypt.
<i>the</i> + superlative adj. + <i>in/of</i>	Madrid is <i>the biggest city in</i> Spain. Big Ben is <i>the most popular symbol of</i> London.



9. Write the sentences with the comparative and superlative structures.











- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 1) Spain | <i>hot</i> | a) Portugal. |
| 2) The weather in Africa | <i>high</i> | b) Mount Everest. |
| 3) Mount Olympus | <i>dry</i> | c) a lion. |
| 4) The Nile | <i>long</i> | d) Australia |
| 5) An elephant | <i>heavy</i> | e) the River Thames. |
| 6) New Zealand | <i>dangerous</i> | f) Europe. |
| 7) The Atlantic Ocean | <i>large</i> | g) river in the world. |
| 8) The Pacific Ocean | <i>big</i> | h) ocean on the world. |
| 9) A tiger | <i>deep</i> | i) a hippo |

WEATHER AND CLIMATE

VOCABULARY



1. What natural and weather wonders do you know? How do they happen?
Complete the sentences with the correct words.

- 1)  is a star that gives us light.
- 2)  is a moving air.
- 3)  is an area of space above.
- 4)  floats in the sky.
- 5) Water falls as  and fills oceans, rivers and lakes.
- 6)  is made of soft, white pieces of ice.
- 7)  is cloud of small water drops or ice crystals near the ground.
- 8)  is heavy rain, snow, sleet or hail with strong winds.
- 9)  is a flash of light in the sky.
- 10)  is the loud sound that comes after lightning.



2. Complete the table with the appropriate adjectives and verbs.

noun	sun	wind	snow	rain	ice	cloud	storm
adj.	sunny						
verb	shine						



3. Look at the tables and talk about weather.

Note!

$^{\circ}\text{C}$ is used the rest of the World.
 $^{\circ}\text{F}$ is used in the USA.

-  it's hot
-  it's warm
-  it's cool
-  it's chilly
-  it's cold
-  it's freezing



It often rains in autumn/here.
It always rains in autumn/here.
It never snows in winter/in city.

The sun shines.
The sun is shining.
The wind doesn't blow.
The wind isn't blowing.

It is raining/snowing.

The skies are clear.

The roads are icy.

There is thick fog/a strong wind.

It's warm. (*it's a warm season*)
It's freezing. (*it's freezing cold*)
It's wet. (*it's a wet day*)
It's stormy. (*it's stormy weather*)

SPEAKING



4. Look at the map. Match the columns to describe the weather in different parts of Ukraine.



- 1) The weather in the north is mostly
- 2) The weather in the east is mostly
- 3) The weather in the west is mostly
- 4) The weather in the south is mostly
 - a) windy.
 - b) cloudy and sunny.
 - c) rainy.
 - d) dry and warm.



5. What's the weather like in the world?

- 1) It's warm and in Rome.
- 2) It's in the Alps.
- 3) In London it's , so don't forget your umbrellas!
- 4) In Paris, it's really today!
- 5) In New York it's chilly and .
- 6) In Dublin it's wet and partially .
- 7) In Rio de Janeiro it's hot and. There's .



6. Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in pairs.

- 1) What's the weather like today?
- 2) What's the weather like in Antarctica?
- 3) What's the weather like in Africa?
- 4) What's the weather like in your capital city?
- 5) What's the weather like in summer? (...in winter, in spring, in autumn...)

LISTENING



7. Listen to the speakers and say what seasons they are talking about.



1)

2)

a b c d



8. Look at the pictures and say. Listen and check your answers.



- 1) What cities can you see? Where are they?
- 2) How many seasons are there? What season is it?
- 3) What is the weather like in each city?
- 4) What are people wearing?
- 5) What can you do in this season?



READING



9. Complete the descriptions of seasons with the correct words.

Match them with the pictures.

*There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter.
The Earth spins around the Sun and the seasons change.*



*butterflies / grass / leaves /
birds / rainy*

days / trees / food / cool

① Trees grow new (1) _____ on their branches. We see lots of bees and (2) _____ buzzing around the plants. (3) _____ sing and many animals have their babies. The snow melts and the (4) _____ gets green. It gets warmer, but sometimes it is (5) _____. People take off their scarves and gloves, and wear something like a bright shirt or a new dress.

② Leaves fall off the (1) _____. The birds migrate to the south. Some animals collect (2) _____ before winter comes. It gets dark earlier at night, because the (3) _____ get shorter. The weather is (4) _____ and rainy. The farmers harvest their crops. People wear raincoats and carry umbrellas.

swim / short / watermelon / fruit / shines

bears / snow / air / snowman / frost / short

③ The sun (1) ___ and it is hot. Days are long and nights are (2) ___. There are lots of flowers in full bloom. (3) ___ grow on trees. Children can play outside, eat ice cream and (4) ___. We go to the beach or (5) ___ in the pool. People wear T-shirts, skirts or shorts. Don't forget your cap and sunglasses!

④ The weather is colder, there is (1) ___ on the windows. Snowflakes start dancing in the (2) ___. A white layer of (3)___ covers the ground. Trees don't have leaves. Days are (4)___ and nights are long. Some animal, like (5)___ go to sleep. Children love making a (6) ___, playing snowballs and sledging. We need to wear warm hats, thick coats, mittens and boots.

SPEAKING



10. What shall I wear? Put the clothes into the correct columns.

winter	spring	summer	autumn
--------	--------	--------	--------



- 1) hoodie
- 2) t-shirt
- 3) jeans
- 4) jumper
- 5) flip flops
- 6) jacket
- 7) shirt
- 8) coat
- 9) shorts
- 10) raincoat
- 11) hat
- 12) trousers
- 13) cardigan
- 14) socks
- 15) cap
- 16) skirt
- 17) dress
- 18) boots
- 19) trainers
- 20) scarf and mittens

WEATHER FORECAST

SPEAKING



1. Look at the weather forecast and describe the weather in each city.
Then answer the questions and say about weather in your city.

fine / nice / good / dry / clear / mild / wet / nasty / bad

What's the weather like today?

It is ...

What was the weather like yesterday?

It was ...

What sort of weather do you like?

I like ...

New York	+69°F	
Kyiv	+3°C	
Los Angeles	+91°F	
Toronto	-5°C	
London	+7°C	
Sydney	+15°C	



2. Match the forecasts below to the cities from MyWeather.

The illustration shows a woman with long red hair in a blue dress standing next to four weather forecast cards. The cards are labeled with city names and temperatures: London (+24°C), New York (+70°F), Sydney (+31°C), and Kyiv (-10°C). A 'MyWeather' logo is also present.

- 1) ___ will be the warmest place in the next few days, but in Northern Australia a wind from the sea will bring rain.
- 2) We always have the wettest weather. The day will be very stormy in ___ tomorrow.
- 3) It will be snowing in all of ___. It always snows here in winter. Saturday will be a snowy day too. The temperature will be cold, about 10 degrees below 0.
- 4) The morning was foggy, but the fog soon cleared. Now, it is hot and cloudy in ___ without any showers during the day. But that strong west wind will bring rainy weather from the Atlantic.

GRAMMAR ♦ future simple



3. Study the table and complete the text with *will/won't*.

Rule			Example	Signal words
We use WILL to predict future events.				
+	I/We/You/ They/He/ She/It/	will ('ll)	<i>It will be rain or snow tomorrow.</i>	<i>tomorrow/ next year/ month/week/ in 5 years/ in 20(35)</i>
-	I/We/You/ They/He/ She/It/	will not (won't)	<i>Some animals will not have food in winter.</i>	
?	Will	I/We/You/They/ He/She/It	<i>Will you come to visit us tomorrow?</i>	

In the western part of New York it 1) ____ be very cold, with strong winds and heavy rain. There 2) ____ also be thick fog in the hills and valleys, even it 3) ____ clear by midday. Driving the car 4) ____ be dangerous because the roads are icy. But the Hudson Valley 5) ____ have clear skies and it 6) ____ be bright and sunny, the temperature 7) ____ be low. Next few days the weather 8) ____ change with some light rains.



4. Complete the question and answers. Match with the pictures.



What ____ the weather ____ (be) like tomorrow?

1) It ____ (be) snowy and very cold.



2) Oh, it ____ (be) cloudy and cold, too.



3) I think it ____ (be) warmer.



4) I hope it ____ (be) sunny and hot.



Rule

Use	Example
predictions about future	<i>It will be sunny and warm next week.</i>
future decisions	<i>I won't go to school tomorrow.</i>
promise or offer	<i>I will help you cook meal soon.</i>
actions that are not in our control	<i>It will be Monday tomorrow.</i>



5. Read the graph and answer the questions.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
30° 25°	31° 27°	38° 32°	42° 37°	45° 39°	24° 28°	22° 26°
High Low	High Low	High Low	High Low	High Low	High Low	High Low

- 1) What will the weather be like on Monday?
- 2) How's the weather on Sunday?
- 3) What's the high temperature on Wednesday?
- 4) What's the low temperature on Monday?
- 5) What will you wear on Tuesday?
- 6) What is the coolest it will get this week?
- 7) On which days will it rain?
- 8) What will you do on Friday?
- 9) Will the weather get colder or warmer during the week?
- 10) Is it cold on Saturday?



6. Complete the sentences using the future simple.

- 1) I think she _____ (*buy*) a colourful coat.
- 2) She _____ (*not eat*) junk food because it is unhealthy.
- 3) My father _____ (*drive*) us to the holiday place next summer.
- 4) People _____ (*get*) fit if they do sports.
- 5) My neighbours are making a lot of noise, I _____ (*talk*) to them soon.
- 6) Next year, we _____ (*travel*) to Iceland to see glaciers.
- 7) If you don't study hard, you _____ (*not pass*) your exams.
- 8) We _____ (*use*) different smart phones in 2030.
- 9) What _____ you _____ (*do*) tomorrow?
- 10) Where _____ you _____ (*live*) in the future?



7. Reading the predictions and answer the questions.

I think people will live on Earth, the moon and Mars in the year 2200. The air will be clean everywhere and the weather will be good. People will fly from Earth to the moon and to Mars in very fast spacecrafts.

In other ways, their lives won't be very different from our lives today. People will still go to school and to work. They'll enjoy sport and music. They will like fashions from the 21st century, but they'll have some new styles, too. People will enjoy life in the year 2200.

- 1) Will people live on our planet in the year 2200?
- 2) What will the weather be like?
- 3) What transport will people use?
- 4) What will people do?
- 5) What free time activities will people have?
- 6) How will people feel about life?



8. Complete the sentences with *will*/ *won't*.

- 1) She thinks she ___ be a famous scientist.
- 2) We ___ go to university when I'm 18.
- 3) My friends ___ leave school next year.
- 4) My family ___ build a big house.
- 5) He studied a lot. He ___ fail the exam.
- 6) I ___ learn to drive at 16.



9. Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

- 1) I hope we'll ___ tomorrow.
- 2) I won't ___ when I'm older.
- 3) I think I'll ___ next summer.
- 4) We'll ___ one day soon.
- 5) We won't ___ next month.

WRITING



10. Write two or three sentences.

- 1) How many seasons are there on your continent?
- 2) Can you describe the weather in winter, spring, summer, autumn?
- 3) What is the hottest/coldest/wettest month of the year?
- 4) What type of clothes do you wear in winter season?
- 5) What type of clothes do you wear in summer season?
- 6) What's your favourite season? Why?

SAVE THE PLANET

VOCABULARY



1. Match the problems with the pictures. What causes them?

Why is Earth in danger?

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1) pollution | a) temperatures go up and the polar ice melts. |
| 2) global warming | b) weather changes and the sea gets warmer. |
| 3) deforestation | c) animals lose home and can't find food. |
| 4) animals in danger | d) cars and factories pollute air and water. |
| 5) rubbish | e) people pollute land and make lots of waste. |
| | f) forests disappear. |



2. Complete the phrases with the verbs. Say which is good or bad to do? Why?

listen to / ride / take / water / cut down / watch / hunt / eat

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1) _____ plants | 4) _____ trees |
| 2) _____ the radio and
_____ TV at the same time | 5) _____ a bike |
| 3) _____ organic food | 6) _____ animals |
| | 7) _____ a bath |



3. What can we do to take care of our planet? Read and fill in the blanks in the statement with the words from the columns.

There are 3 ways to make the Earth a greener place: ____, ____ and ____.

When people reduce, they use less of something that means less waste.

When we reuse we use the same things again, like using both sides of the paper.

We can recycle or create new materials from old ones like glass, plastic and metal.



4. Put the corresponding words in each sentence to complete it.

water / bike / rubbish / bottles / resources / plastic / energy

- 1) Take your shopping bag from home and don't use ___ bags!
- 2) Don't throw ___ on the ground! Put it in the bin.
- 3) Do not waste ___, take a shower instead of a bath.
- 4) Save natural ___ like gas and oil. Instead use solar and wind ___.
- 5) You can recycle newspapers and magazines, soda cans, glass and plastic ___.
- 6) Be eco-friendly! Walk or ride a ___ instead of driving a car.

READING



5. Read the forum messages and discuss what each of the students will do.



Andreas, 12, Greece

For Earth Day, I didn't do anything because I didn't know about it! But, this year I want to help protect our planet, because ecological problems are important! Maybe, I'll try to recycle paper! Also, I think that I'll try to save energy. And I'll do that every day!

Roberto, 13, Italy

Hi my friends! I think everyone can do some small things like not always taking the car to go somewhere. This year, I will try to switch off the lights if I am not in a room and turn off the running water when brushing my teeth. It's important to think of the future.



Rita, 12, England

Hi everybody! I think we should all try hard every day, not just one day of the year! I'll try to reuse clothes and I will walk to school. Also, I think by the little things like that we will make a better world.



Pauline, 13, France

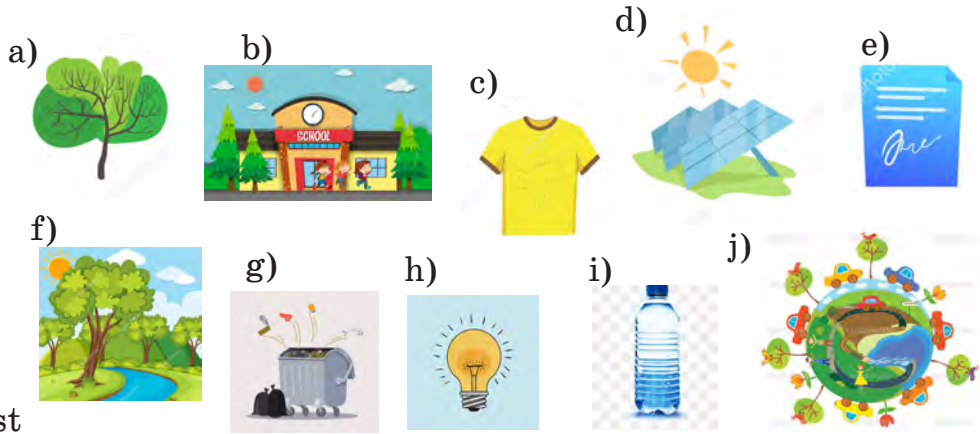
Hi everyone! For Earth Day, with my school we will pick up rubbish in the playground! We'll also help the green peace group clean in the forest and plant trees in the city park! I hope it will change a little bit.





6. Complete the phrases with the appropriate verbs from the text.

- ___ planet
- ___ energy
- ___ paper
- ___ the lights
- ___ the water
- ___ clothes
- ___ to school
- ___ rubbish
- ___ trees
- ___ in the forest



LISTENING



7. Look at the picture and say what it's about. What's on the date in there? Listen to the recording and check your answers.



8. Listen to the recording again and tick the phrases in ex. 6 that you can hear. Answer the questions according to the information you hear.

- 1) What is the school celebrating?
- 2) What are the youngest students doing?
- 3) What are the two 5th grade students doing?
- 4) What are the oldest students doing?
- 5) What is the teacher doing?
- 6) Who is taking pictures of that?



WRITING



9. Do you take care of the planet? How? Write 5 things you can do to help save the environment. What will be good to change about your lifestyle?

I think, I will...

I won't ...

I will try to ...



1. Look at the map of Australia and complete the names of its landmarks. Put the article if necessary.



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1) ___ Great Barrier ___ | 5) ___ Snowy ___ |
| 2) ___ Kakadu ___ | 6) ___ Eyre |
| 3) ___ Shark ___ | 7) ___ Fraser ___ |
| 4) ___ Daintree ___ | 8) ___ Darling ___ |



2. Complete the fact file about Australia. Listen and check.



winter / reef / country / animals / summer / continent / desert / oceans / sunny / coast

Australia is a unique 1)_____ between the Pacific and Indian 2)_____. It is the largest island in the world and is the smallest, flattest and driest 3)_____ after Antarctica. It is called “the Land Down Under” because it lies below the equator.

The weather in Australia is warm and 4)_____, but it’s also unusual: when it’s 5)_____ in Europe, it’s 6)_____ in Australia.



Australia has got 6 states and 2 territories. Native Australians are Aborigines. They came to Australia 12000 years ago from Asia. Australians speak English. A lot of people live by the 7) _____. They like surfing and going to the beach.

The Great Barrier Reef is the largest coral 8) _____ system in tropical waters close to Australia. It is home to colourful coral fish, whales, dolphins and sea turtles. You can see it from space! Uluru or Ayers Rock is a sand and stone rock formation. It's a sacred place for Aborigines. The wild 9) _____ desert in Australia is called "the outback". It is very hot and dry.

Australia has got lots of 10) _____ that don't live anywhere else in the world. It is home to koalas, kangaroos and the wombat. These animals are unusual because they carry their babies in a pouch.



3. What animals are there in the pictures? Match them to the descriptions.



1

koala



2

platypus



3

emu



4

kangaroo



5

crocodile



6

sea turtle

- a) a reptile that lives in the sea or ocean waters; it can breathe air and eats seaweed or small fish.
- b) a kind of bear that lives, eats and sleeps in the branches of eucalyptus; it only climbs from one tree to another, but never goes down.
- c) a mammal that lives on land or in water, and lays eggs; it catches shellfish or frogs underwater from the river bottom.
- d) the biggest bird in the world that can't fly; it likes to eat fruit and seeds.
- e) a tall animal that lives in a group and eats grass, but doesn't eat meat; it always runs or hops, but they are good swimmers, too!
- f) a dangerous animal that lives in the rivers; it hunts small and big animals; it can bite through an arm or leg.



4. Which animal has got ...?

- a strong shell
- big ears
- grey fur
- a beak, like a duck
- sharp teeth
- wings and feathers
- a long neck
- long legs
- a long tail
- short arms (paws)



5. Study the table and paraphrase the sentences as in the example.

Ex.: Kangaroos are good swimmer, too. (good)
Kangaroos can swim well.

- 1) Platypus can dive to the bottom. Platypus can dive _____. (deep)
- 2) Koalas are very slow animals. They move _____. (slow)
- 3) Emu birds are fast runners. They can run really _____. (fast)
- 4) Kangaroo's jump is about 3 metres high. Kangaroo can jump _____. (high)
- 5) Sea turtle can swim long distances. Sea turtles can swim very _____. (far)
- 6) Crocodiles are really strong. They can kill a zebra _____. (easy)



6. Look at the pictures and describe these animals using the plan. Then think of some other animal and describe it to your partner. Let him guess...



1



3



2

Place of living: sea, ocean, forest, savannah, desert, field, rainforest, etc

Food: leaves, fruit, meat, grass plankton, small fish, seeds, etc

Body parts: ears, fur, nose, neck, feathers, wings, tail, paws, legs, etc

Rule

Changing adjectives (adj.) into adverbs (adv.):

for most adj. add -ly	bad - badly
for adj. ending in -y , change the y to i and add -ly	happy - happily
for adj. ending in -c , add -ally	automatic - automatically
Some adv. of manner are irregular they don't end in -ly	good - well
Some irregular adv. have the same form as the adj.	late - late

VOCABULARY

1. Complete the sentences with the words below. Use each word only once.

*desert / savannah / forest / continent / hill / mountain /
cave / animals / river / national park*

- 3) The _____ in London is called the Thames.
- 4) The _____ has a wet and dry season. It is a place with a lot of tall grass.
- 5) Antarctica is the only _____ where people do not live because it is so cold.
- 6) We must take care of our planet, plants and _____.
- 7) People go to a _____ to enjoy nature. It is a large piece of land.
- 8) He likes dark places, so exploring a _____ is perfect for him.
- 9) We walked to the top of a small _____ to enjoy the view of the town.
- 10) It's easy to get lost in a _____ because the trees make it hard to see where you are.

READING

2. What do you know about jungles? Choose the correct word in italics to complete the text.

Jungles are beautiful, *cold/hot* and *dry/wet* places. They are very *green/yellow/white* because it rains nearly every day. Jungles are found in Africa, Asia, Australia and Central and South America. A lot of fantastic flowers, *plants/hills/grass* and animals live in jungles. Many animals are in danger because people are destroying the jungles. There are big *oceans/seas/rivers* in lots of jungles. You must be careful because there are dangerous *crocodiles/monkeys/koalas* in some of them. You need three things to survive in the jungle: water, food and fire.

Many people who live in the jungle have their homes next to a river or a *waterfall/lake/cliff* because they need to drink its water. People often travel up or down the *lake/river/waterfall* by boat. Rivers are the roads in the jungle. Jungles are very important to the ecology of the Earth.

3. Answer the questions and give your opinion.

- 1) How can you describe the jungles?
- 2) What dangerous things are there in the jungle?
- 3) What is a role of rivers in the jungle?
- 4) Would you like to visit this place? Why? Why not?
- 5) Do you think you could survive in the jungle?

LISTENING



4. Complete the weather forecast with missing words. Listen and check.

Fahrenheit / east / temperature / sunny / wet / storms / cloudy / north / thunderstorm

Good afternoon! This is Mark Colby with the weather forecast for the United States. Now, let's see what the weather is like today. Starting with the 1) _____ of the country.

In Chicago it's a 2) _____ day with a temperature of around 65 degrees 3) _____. Unfortunately for all of you who live in New York it's very 4) _____. Yes, there is a chance to rain all day with an average temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

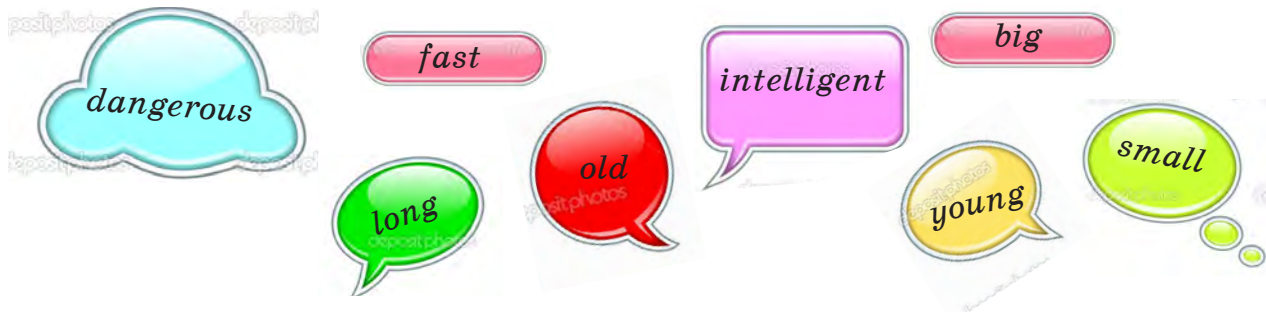
In the 5) _____ it's windy and rainy all day today. There may be a 6) _____ in the evening. The 7) _____ is a bit higher, at around 65 degrees. In the west of the country the weather is dry, but cloudy. It's no rain, but it's quite windy and the temperature is just 60 degrees.



In the south it's 8) _____ all day in San Francisco, with a nice hot temperature of 86 degrees Fahrenheit. But look out Miami. There are some big 9) _____, all day is cloudy and rainy. The temperature is hot, it is around 78 degrees.



SPEAKING

5. Look at the fact file about whale and shark and compare them.
Use comparative and superlative forms of adjectives.



Features		
Lifespan	80-90 years	70 years
Weight	180,000kg	2,250kg
Body size	30 meters	6 meters
Swim speed	50km per hour	40km per hour
Diet	little fish	meat
Quantity of teeth	don't have teeth	300 teeth

WRITING

6. Imagine you have got a message from our planet Earth. Read and answer.

Dear students,

I'm unhappy. My land is empty. The air and water are not clear. My seas and rivers are dirty. Garbage is everywhere in my cities and villages. People cut my trees and grass. Many animals are in danger. The biggest problem for me is climate change. Weather and temperature change, too. What will you do to help me? Please, help me.

With love, Earth

USE OF ENGLISH

7. Read the text and fill in the missing words.

In the UK there are four 1) _____: spring, summer, autumn and winter. The weather is 2) _____ in each of them, but all of them are beautiful.

The summer is hot and 3) _____ with only a little rain sometimes. However, it's cold and 4) _____ for one or two weeks. British people like to spend a lot of time outside when it is a nice day.

The 5) _____ comes after the summer. The weather gets colder and there are stronger 6) _____. It often rains and people take 7) _____ when they go out. The weather is cloudy and 8) _____. All the leaves start to fall off the trees as it is cold.

The winter is 9) _____ season in the UK. The temperature is often at zero 10) _____ Celsius. The UK does not get much 11) _____, mainly just cold rain and wind. Many children go skiing with their families.

When the winter ends the spring starts. The temperature starts to get 12) _____ and the winds are not so strong. Colourful 13) _____ fly in the air. Birds sing sweet songs. The weather is sometimes rainy, 14) _____ and foggy. Children play games in the parks.

	A	B	C	D
1	weather	seasons	groups	forecasts
2	warm	nice	cool	different
3	sunny	cloudy	rainy	snowy
4	stormy	thunder	wet	fog
5	winter	autumn	summer	spring
6	clouds	lightning	sun	winds
7	umbrellas	hats	boots	glovers
8	shinning	foggy	icy	warm
9	cold	more colder	colder	the coldest
10	temperature	forecast	degrees	weather
11	snow	rain	rainbow	sky
12	warm	warmer	the warmest	more warmer
13	birds	bats	bees	butterflies
14	windy	clear	rainy	stormy

VOCABULARY

1. Circle the odd word out.

- 1) sky – sun – cloud – sand – moon
- 2) continent – ocean – river – lake – sea
- 3) valley – canyon – reef – rock – rainforest
- 4) giraffe – penguin – monkey – lion – bear
- 5) flower – grass – tree – bush – fish
- 6) bee – deer – bat – butterfly – eagle
- 7) nasty – windy – stormy – foggy – sunny
- 8) degrees – forecast – season – temperature – weather

2. Match the landscape to its description.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1) a mountain range | a) There is water all around this place so you need a boat to get to it. |
| 2) an ocean | b) This is a very large area of sea with many creatures. |
| 3) an island | c) This is a large area of water surrounded by land. |
| 4) a rainforest | d) This is the top of a mountain. |
| 5) a valley | e) This is a long line of rock or coral in the sea. |
| 6) a reef | f) This is a place with tall trees that grow in an area where it rains a lot. |
| 7) a lake | g) This is a group of mountains. |
| 8) a peak | h) This is an area of low land between mountains or hills. |



3. Complete the sentences with suitable words from the unit.



In winter the weather is usually ___ and ___. I wear ___, ___ and ___.

In spring it is usually ___ and ___. I like to wear ___, ___ and ___.



In summer the weather is usually ___ and ___. It's my favourite season. I like to wear ___, ___ and ___.



In autumn it is ___, ___ and ___. It is time to wear ___, ___ and ___.

GRAMMAR

4. Fill in the article *the* where necessary.

- 1) ____ River Nile flows through ____ Egypt.
- 2) You can go on a tour across ____ Sahara.
- 3) ____ Everest, the highest mountain in the world, is in ____ Himalayas.
- 4) ____ Danube runs through many ____ European cities.
- 5) ____ Azores are a group of islands in ____ Atlantic.
- 6) ____ Pacific Ocean has many different types of fish.
- 7) She always loved skiing in ____ Alps.
- 8) I think Yorkshire is a very beautiful part of ____ England.
- 9) I went sailing around ____ Lake Geneva.
- 10) They crossed ____ Black Sea by boat.
- 11) She lived in ____ Australia for several years.
- 12) I often go on holiday to ____ Canary Islands.

5. Complete notes with the adjective in the correct structure.

funny / dangerous / colourful / big / useful / friendly / long / hard

- 1) Butterflies are the _____ insects in the jungle. Some of them are like rainbows.
- 2) Bees are _____ than wasps because they make honey.
- 3) Monkeys are _____ than tigers. They are like brown clowns!
- 4) An elephant is _____ than a bear. Elephants are _____ animals in the jungle.
- 5) Python is _____ than other snakes. She's _____ snake in the jungle.
- 6) Tiger is _____ animal in the jungle. Every animal is afraid of him.
- 7) Turtle's shells are _____ than a rock. You can't break them.

6. Complete the sentences using *as...as*.

- 1) That oak tree is _____ (*tall*) the birch.
- 2) The elephants aren't _____ (*dangerous*) the lions.
- 3) The weather today is _____ (*bad*) yesterday.
- 4) Today isn't _____ (*windy*) yesterday.
- 5) Rome is _____ (*hot*) Madrid in summer.
- 6) This flower is _____ (*beautiful*) that one.



7. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- 1) My ski teacher thinks it _____ (*not snow*) in the mountains tomorrow evening.
- 2) She thinks that it _____ (*rain*) next weekend.
- 3) I _____ (*spend*) my summer holidays in Greece.
- 4) _____ they _____ (*study*) Spanish next year?
- 5) The weather man _____ (*not give*) us the forecast for today.
- 6) Tomorrow _____ (*be*) a nice day to go swimming.
- 7) _____ people _____ (*live*) in Mars?

8. Put the words in the correct order.

- 1) hope / weather / the / I / nice / will / be
- 2) everybody / computer / have / a / will / 2050 / in
- 3) home / won't / tomorrow / be / they / at
- 4) Mark / the / buy / what / in / will / supermarket / ?
- 5) a picnic / for / shall / tomorrow / go / not / we
- 6) Monday / will / on / it / rain / ?

PROJECT WORK

9. Make a poster about a place of natural beauty into your country. Write about:

name and location
of the place

animals and plants
(*label the pictures*)

weather for
each season

best season to visit

clothes to wear there



THE JUNGLE BOOK

(a fragment) by Rudyard Kipling

1. Who are they? Write their names and the type of animals they are:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Bagheera is a _____ | 4) Akela is a _____ |
| 2) Shere Khan is a _____ | 5) Raksha is a _____ |
| 3) Baloo is a _____ | 6) Tabaqui – A jackal _____ |



2. Roleplay the dialogue and answer the question.

Father Wolf: What do you want, Shere Khan?

Shere Khan: I want my food. A man-cub came here. Give it to me.

Father Wolf: We Wolves follow the Leader of the Pack, the man-cub is ours. What will our Pack say?

Tabaqui: The Law of the Jungle says: When cubs can stand on their feet, the father has to bring them in front of the Pack. The other wolves have to see them and know them. After that, the Pack will look after the cubs, and nobody can't hurt them.

Akela: You know the Law. Look well, Wolves! Look well!

Shere Khan: The cub is mine. Give him to me.

Tabaqui: The Law of the Jungle says: When a wolf doesn't want a new cub in the Pack, two other wolves have to speak for it. They cannot be its father and mother.

Akela: Who is going to speak for this cub?

Baloo: The man-cub? I will speak for the man-cub. A man-cub hurts nobody. I, Baloo, will teach him.

Tabaqui: The Law of the Jungle says: When the Pack does not want a cub, another animal can buy that cub.

Bagheera: There is a dead buffalo – a fat one – nearly a kilometer from here. I will give you that buffalo. But the cub has to live and run with the Pack.

Pack: Why not? He will die in the cold months. Or he will die in the hot months. He can run with the Pack.

- How many Laws of the Jungle are there? What are they?

3. Work in pairs. Make this conversation.

You are an older wolf. You want Mowgli to be in the Pack. Say why?

You are a younger wolf. You don't want Mowgli to be in the Pack. Why?

My travel and holidays

Unit

6

Read the proverb and translate. Do you agree? Why? Why not?

When the work is done, there's time for fun

• Before you start...

- How do you get to school?
- What do you know about Ukraine?
- Where do you prefer to spend your holidays?
- How many English-speaking countries do you know?
- Do you have any plans for summer holidays? What?

• Listen, read and talk about...

- ... means of transport
- ... English-speaking countries
- ... Ukraine's profile
- ... places of interests
- ... kinds of holiday
- ... holiday activities
- ... summer plans

• Write / Create ...

- ... a weekly planner
- ... a postcard
- ... a plan for your trip
- ... a paragraph about country
- ... an email

• Practise...

- ... pronunciation
- ... spelling
- ... new vocabulary

• Grammar in use...

- ... present continues for the future
- ... adverbs of sequence
- ... to be going to

• Culture: Around the World

- **Literature:** Around the World in Eighty Days (*a fragment*) by Jules Verne



MEANS OF TRANSPORT

VOCABULARY

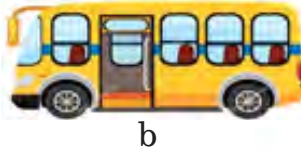


1. Name the means of transport:

- two that fly;
- two with two wheels;
- two that travel on the road;
- three that you can catch or miss;
- three kinds of water transport.



2. Look at the pictures and match the means of transport with the pictures.
Answer the questions.



- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1) plane | 4) tram | 7) taxi | 10) bus |
| 2) car | 5) motorbike | 8) ship | 11) underground |
| 3) bicycle | 6) boat | 9) train | 12) helicopter |

- Which transport is popular in your country?
- Which types do you use every day?
- Which would you like to try?
- Which would you never use?



3. Put some means of transport from ex.2 into the correct column.

station	port	park	lane	road	railway	stop	platform

LISTENING



4. Listen to the comments of teens.
Say how they get to school in their city.

	bus	train	foot	bike	car
Brian					
Jenifer					
Monika					
Tim					



5. Match the verbs with the means of transport. Listen again and check.

- 1) go by on
- 2) get into/out of on/off
- 3) drive
- 4) ride
- 5) fly
- 6) sail
- 7) take
- 8) catch
- 9) miss
- 10) park

- a) a plane
- b) a train
- c) a taxi
- d) a ship
- e) a car
- f) a bike
- g) a motorbike
- h) a bus
- i) a boat
- j) foot



6. What do you need to know about public transport?
Complete the sentences.

timetable / traffic jams / fares / rush hour / public / private

- 1) What ___ transport is the most popular in your country?
- 2) Are the bus and train ___ expensive in your country?
- 3) How many people use their ___ transport in your city?
- 4) Do you travel during ___ ___ to and from your school? Why is it a problem?
- 5) Are there many ___ ___ in the centre of the city or town where you live?
- 6) The ___ informs passengers about the times buses or trains leave and arrive.

READING



7. Read how different people prefer to travel.

Find the words in the text that mean the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) a small room on a train | d) kind of transport |
| b) what you see in the window | e) bad feeling/illness when at sea |
| c) the final place of your trip | |

1) It depends on the trip. When I travel across the country and have time then it is the train. If I want to relax it's a car, but I will never travel by bus, even if there is no other vehicle.

2) Plane – I like to travel fast. However, if it is a car trip through the mountains or something, that's cool!

3) I love to travel by train most of all, enjoy looking out of the window during the day and sleeping in a comfortable compartment at night.

4) By car or motorcycle. I love to look at the scenery while driving and make stops through different cities on the way to our destination. And I'd like to go around the world on a sailboat; I hope I won't get seasick.



8. Whose point of view do you support? What is your opinion? Pick the one that is the same as yours and add your ideas. Use the prompts and adjectives.

I like / don't like...

I prefer... to because...

I don't mind / quite like...

*enjoyable / fast / expensive / cheap / comfortable / safe /
eco-friendly / popular / noisy / modern / crowded / tiring / slow /
dangerous / exciting / boring*

Ex.: I prefer planes to buses, because it is fast and comfortable means of transport.



9. Work in pairs. Talk about how you get to school. What means of public transport are there in your city/town/village? Which ones do you use?

Ex.:



- How do you get to school?

- I usually go on foot, but in bad weather I sometimes catch the bus. If I miss the bus to school, my dad gives me a lift. And you?



HOLIDAYS AND TRAVEL

VOCABULARY



1. Where do you prefer to spend your holidays?



in the mountains



in a quiet village



visiting a city



on a beach



by a lake



at home



2. Match the pictures with types of holiday.



a



b



c



d



e



f

- 1) winter holiday
- 2) seaside holiday

- 3) camping holiday
- 4) activity holiday

- 5) city break
- 6) sightseeing holiday



3. What do you need for the holiday? Use these words and say.

passport / fishing rod / helmet / money / camera / backpack / parachute / matches / snorkel / swimsuit and flip-flops / map / skies or snowboard / tent / scarf and mittens / guidebook / suitcase / sun cream / compass



4. What do you like doing on your holidays? Match and say.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1) climb up | a) about traditions |
| 2) cycle around | b) interesting places |
| 3) hike across | c) on the beach |
| 4) jump with | d) the hill |
| 5) ski down | e) a parachute |
| 6) build | f) the forest |
| 7) sunbathe | g) sandcastles |
| 8) make | h) the rocks |
| 9) visit | i) the country |
| 10) learn | j) a campfire |

LISTENING



5. Listen to the speakers and say what kind of holiday they like.



Alice



Tim



John



Mia



Mark



Veronika



6. Listen again and say what the people like doing during their holidays.

Who likes ...

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| ___ hiking | ___ sightseeing | ___ fishing |
| ___ walking | ___ skiing | ___ swimming |
| ___ shopping | ___ sunbathing | ___ horse riding |

READING



7. Read and match the ads with the e-mails. Where were the children?

Touring Ukraine

We start preparing for holidays long before they begin. We surf the Internet, look for a place to stay and ways to get there, write packing lists and plan the activities. All these depend on what kind of holiday we prefer.

A___ Nothing compares to the beauty of the Black Sea in Odesa! You'll enjoy sandy beaches, big waves and the sun! You can visit the **water park** 'Odesa' with its pools and slides. Relax and let your kids enjoy the fun! We also offer sightseeing tours around the city. There you'll see the famous Odesa Opera House, walk up and down the Potyomkin Stairs and visit Odesa Film Studio.



C___ Would you like to go to a desert and cross the sands? And, how about trying **sand boarding** – a desert version of snowboarding? You don't need to go to Africa, because you can find it all in a real desert in Ukraine! The Oleshky Sands are only 30 kilometres from the city of Kherson!



B___ Are you interested in history? We invite you to spend a weekend and visit interesting places in Lviv! You'll see the **sights** like palaces and castles and feel the atmosphere of the old days. We start with the famous Olesko Castle, where a future king of Poland was born and lived in the 17th century! Our trip continues to Zolochiv Castle, a palace and a **fortress**.



D___ If you are bored with swimming in the sea and sunbathing on the beach, come and enjoy the beauty of Carpathian nature. We're always happy to see you at our **campsite**. We offer fishing, horse riding and hiking in the mountains. For extreme sports lovers we offer **rafting** down Cheremosh!

**Yana, 11**

We were at the seaside but one day we all went on an extreme tour! Can you imagine? We crossed a desert on our bikes! That was cool!

Ivan, 12

I really enjoyed the horse riding but my mum didn't let me go down the river in a raft! I'm going to try it next year!

Maria, 14

I like old buildings; they are full of secrets of history! We looked around the palace and I imagined how people lived there centuries ago!

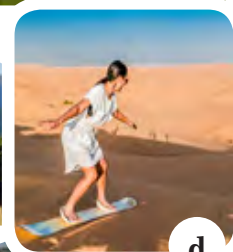
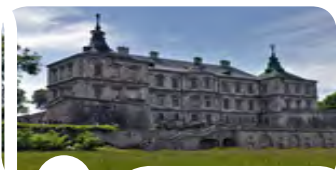
Mark, 10

Our holiday this year was OK! I swam and played in the sea all day and I liked it, but the excursions were a bit boring!



8. Check out the meanings of the words in bold from the text. Match them to the pictures. Say which...

- 1) ... is about a camping holiday?
- 2) ... offers holidays which can be dangerous?
- 3) ... speaks about old buildings?
- 4) ... tells us about a very hot place?
- 5) ... offers holidays in the south of Ukraine?
- 6) ... offers holidays in the west of Ukraine?
- 7) ... offers sightseeing tours?
- 8) ... tells us about a famous person?
- 9) ... mentions a river?



SPEAKING



9. Work in groups. Give ideas about the city, town or region in Ukraine for people who want to try the activities you read about in the lesson.

Ex.: The Black Sea is good for sailing or swimming.

The Carpathians are good for skiing in winter or hiking in summer.

PLANNING A HOLIDAY

GRAMMAR ♦ present continuous for the future



1. Roleplay a short dialogue and study the table.

– Hello Mark, where **are you going** next week?

– I'm **flying** to Antalya with my family. We **are staying** in Grand Park Hotel for a week.

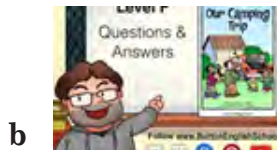
Rule

Use **Present Continuous** to talk about arrangements.

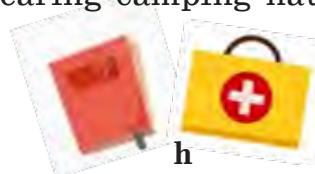
+	I	am	<i>flying</i> to Antalya next week.
	You/We/They	are	
	He/She/It	is	
-	I	am	NOT flying to Antalya tomorrow.
	You/We/They	are	
	He/She/It	is	
?	Am	I	<i>flying</i> to Antalya next week?
	Are	you/we/they	
	Is	he/she/it	
	Wh- + am/is/are + V+ ing:		



2. Read the sentences and match them with the pictures.



- Mr. Harris is organizing a camping group this weekend.
- I'm coming too! Hurray!
- We're leaving school at 8 in the morning.
- We are staying in tents at a campsite by the lake.
- We are taking our sleeping bags and backpacks full of snacks.
- I'm taking my flashlight, my compass and a map.
- Jake is taking a book and a first-aid kit.
- We are wearing camping hats and hiking boots.





3. Look at Matthew and Anna's plans for a family excursion to London. Then complete the summary with the verbs in the box using the present continuous tense.

Sunday 3d of July

7am	bus from Newcastle to London
10.30 am	on foot from bus station to London Zoo
1pm	packed lunch in Hyde Park
2pm	Anna and Mum – shopping in Oxford Street Matthew and Dad – the British Museum
5pm	all family – dinner in Chinatown
7pm	The Lion King musical, Trafalgar Square
11pm	bus home to Newcastle



visit / walk / watch / leave / take / go / have

They 1) _____ Newcastle at 7 am and at 10.30 they 2) _____ to London Zoo. They 3) _____ a packed lunch to eat in Hyde Park. After lunch, Anna and Mum 4) _____ shopping in Oxford Street and Matthew 5) _____ the British Museum with dad. They 6) _____ dinner at a Chinese restaurant in Chinatown, and then at 7pm they 7) _____ The Lion King before the 11 pm bus back to Oxford.



4. Write questions about Anna and Matthew's day using the present continuous for future. Then answer them.

- 1) Anna and Matthew / travel to London / by car?
- 2) Anna and Matthew / have lunch / in a fast food cafe?
- 3) Anna / go to / the British Museum / after lunch?
- 4) Matthew and Anna / have dinner / Chinese restaurant?
- 5) Mum and Dad / watch *The Lion King* / at 11 pm?

SPEAKING



5. Look at Monica's weekly planner. Complete the sentences according to the notes she wrote for next week. Use the present continuous for future.

Weekly planner

Monday	10.30am	dentist;
	11am	science project (library)
	3pm	buy gift for Mum, meet Dad
Tuesday	2pm	bikes! (not forget: helmet, cycling shoes)
Wednesday	4pm	meet Alice in the park
Thursday	6.pm	guitar lesson
	7.30pm	BBQ party at home Mum's birthday
Friday	5pm	bus to Mansfield` City
Saturday	7pm	trip to the lake
Sunday	3pm	pizza at Tom's; film with Carla



- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1) On Monday Monica ... | 5) On Friday ... |
| 2) On Tuesday she ... | 6) On Saturday ... |
| 3) On Wednesday ... | 7) On Sunday ... |
| 4) On Thursday ... | |



6. Complete the questions according to Monica's weekly planner. In pairs, take turns to ask and answer these questions.

1) What

2) Where...

3) Who ...

4) Why ...

5) When ...



7. Complete the sentences so that they are true for you.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) Tomorrow after school, I'm ... | 3) Tonight, I'm not ... I'm |
| 2) On Saturday morning, | 4) This week, my family ... |

WEEKLY PLANNER :)						
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday

VOCABULARY



1. Do you travel a lot? How do you like to travel?
What do you do before you go on a trip?



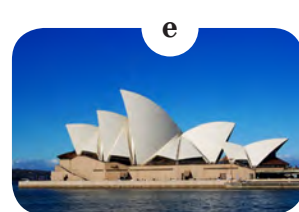
2. Join the halves to make holiday activities.
What did you do on your last holiday?

- | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|
| 1) meet | a) <i>souvenirs</i> |
| 2) speak | b) <i>a postcard</i> |
| 3) buy | c) <i>photograph</i> |
| 4) write | d) <i>local people</i> |
| 5) walk | e) <i>local food/something new</i> |
| 6) try | f) <i>around the city</i> |
| 7) take | g) <i>English</i> |



3. What places of interest do you visit when you go on holiday?
Complete the famous places with the cities and countries of the world.
Did you go to...

- 1) Trafalgar ___ in London?
- 2) CN ___ in Toronto, Canada?
- 3) The Taj Mahal ___ in Mumbai, India?
- 4) The ___ of Liberty in New York?
- 5) The Sydney Opera ___ in Australia?



4. Check out the words in the box and complete the sentences below.

excursion / cruise / attraction / historic / tour / journey / trip

- 1) We're having a school ___ to Kyiv with our classmates.
- 2) It's a long ___ by bus so it can be uncomfortable.
- 3) There are a lot of tourist ___ in the centre of Kyiv.
- 4) Pechersk Lavra is a famous ___ place in Kyiv.
- 5) We are going on an ___ to the Cave Monastery there.
- 6) Visitors can take a ___ of the monastery with a guide.
- 7) In the evening we are taking a short river ___ on the Dnipro.

READING



5. Read and complete the text with the sentences (A-F)

- 1) _____. It is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.
 2) _____. More than three million people live there. 3) _____.
 They are lined with chestnut trees, lime trees and poplars. 4) _____.
 Kyiv is the political, economic, industrial and cultural centre of Ukraine.
 It has a lot of museums, art galleries, concert halls, theatres and cinemas.
 5) _____. Kyiv is famous for its attractive parks. The city has a good
 public transport system. 6) _____. There is also an underground,
 a railway station, an airport and a river port.

A The chestnut tree is a symbol of Kyiv.

B Buses, taxis, trolley-buses and trams carry passengers around the city.

C The streets of Kyiv are beautiful.

D Kyiv stands on the picturesque banks of the Dnipro River.

E The capital of Ukraine is Kyiv.

F They are very popular with tourists.

LISTENING



6. Join the parts of word combinations.

Complete the sentences with the names of the places. Listen and tick the places the speaker mentions.



- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> The Golden | a) Cathedral |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> St Sophia | b) Museum |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Pyrohove | c) Gates |
| 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Independence | d) Square |



- 1) ____ is an old wooden gateway to Kyiv with a golden top which is now in its centre.
 2) ____ is the central part of Kyiv with a large underground station, shopping centre, central post office, banks and restaurants.
 3) ____ is one of the most beautiful Kyiv churches with a bell tower and chestnut trees around it.
 4) In ____ you can see old village houses, household tools of different Ukrainian regions.

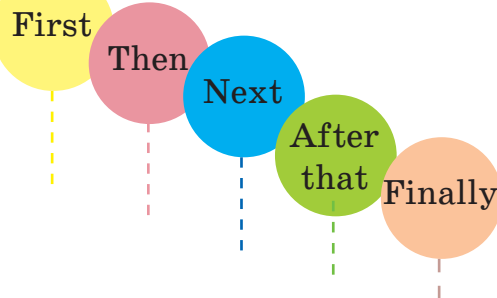


7. Listen again and order the sentences putting the adverbs of sequence in the correct place.

- 1) _____, see Khreschatyk and it takes about 15 minutes to get there.
- 2) _____, go down Volodymyrska Street, it will take you to the National Opera House...
- 3) _____, the rest of your day, you can spend walking in the parks...
- 4) _____, visit Taras Shevchenko Boulevard.
- 5) _____, walk to Friendship of Nations Arch and take nice photos.

Rule

We use *adverbs of sequence* to tell people the order of actions.



8. Answer the questions according to the text.

- 1) How can you travel to Kyiv?
- 2) How can you move around the city?
- 3) What is the problem with the transport?
- 4) What is the main tip the speaker gives?
- 5) What can you do in the city?



SPEAKING



9. Where in Kyiv can you ...? What else do you know about the city? Use the Internet or other resources if you need and share information.

- do sports
- look at starts
- relax and enjoy the view
- shop for souvenirs
- eat delicious food
- watch a theatre play



10. Which places do you know in Kyiv (your city)? Give names of a ... :

*fountain / gallery / castle / museum / statue /
cafe / theatre / monument*

WRITING



11. Make your own tour around Kyiv or your city/town/village. Use the adverbs of sequence. What places and things do you think tourists will like?

SUMMER VACATION

GRAMMAR ♦ to be going to

1. Study the table and complete the sentences with *to be going to* and the verb.

Rule		<i>Form: to be going to</i>		
Use <i>to be going to</i> : – for predictions on what we can see: <i>Ex: Look at the clouds.</i> <i>It is going to rain.</i>	+	I	<i>am</i>	<i>going to...</i>
		You/We/They	<i>are</i>	
		He/She/It	<i>is</i>	
– to express plans for a near future: <i>Ex: We are going to travel to Paris.</i>	-	I	<i>am</i>	<i>NOT going to...</i>
		You/We/They	<i>are</i>	
		He/She/It	<i>is</i>	
?	Wh-	<i>am</i>	I	<i>going to...</i>
		<i>are</i>	you/we/they	
		<i>is</i>	he/she/it	

- It's the end of the school year. I ___ (*have*) a great rest soon.
- ___ Kate and Mike ___ (*fly*) to France next week?
- I ___ (*not have*) lunch at home, I ___ (*eat*) at school canteen.
- My sister ___ (*learn*) surfing this summer.
- We ___ (*take*) photos at the beach and relax.
- Jane ___ (*not buy*) a lot of souvenirs, only some magnets.



2. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the given verbs.

go / not swim / miss / catch / play / watch / lend / walk

- He ___ the bus.
- We ___ a taxi.
- Mark ___ a book to Rita.
- She ___ in the park with her friends.
- They ___. It's too stormy.
- Alice ___ tennis with Mark on Sunday.
- They ___ TV tonight.
- I' ___ on a cruise in the Mediterranean Sea.





3. Complete the blog post with the correct form of *be going to* and the verbs in brackets.

I can't believe it! This summer I 1) _____ (*not spend*) a week at our family cottage in Wales. I 2) _____ (*travel*) to New York with my family! I'm so excited!

We 3) _____ (*stay*) in Manhattan for a week. We 4) _____ (*do*) a house swap and stay in an apartment. We are going to visit all the museums and I 5) _____ (*have*) a ride in a horse-drawn carriage around Central Park! It sounds so cool! I know my dad 6) _____ (*not come*) up to the top of the Empire State Building with us because he hates heights!

But I know I 7) _____ (*feel*) a bit sad too because my pet dog can't come with us. What _____ you 8) _____ (*do*) this summer? _____ your family 9) _____ (*travel*) anywhere exciting? Tell me about it!



4. Read the answers and write the questions.

- 1) ___ I'm going to travel to Scotland on holiday next year.
- 2) ___ I'm going to travel with my mum and dad.
- 3) ___ We're going to drive there. It's a long way!
- 4) ___ We're going to stay in a youth hostel and on a campsite.
- 5) ___ We're going to meet our friend.



5. Complete the dialogues with the correct form of *to be going to* and the given verb. Listen and check.

do (2) / not carry / get / not do / visit / help / travel / take



A: Wait a minute!

B: What _____ you _____?

A: I' _____ a trolley. We' _____ all the bags!

A: _____ you _____ your homework this evening?

B: No, I'm really tired. I' _____ anything! Just sleep!



A: So, do you like it here in Oxford?

B: Yes, we love it! We' _____ lots of different places.

A: Where _____ you _____ next?

B: Liverpool! We _____ the train there.

A: Have you got any plans for the summer?

B: Yes, I' _____ in my father's shop for six weeks.





6. Write true answers to the questions.

- 1) What are you going to do next Saturday evening?
- 2) How are you going to celebrate your birthday?
- 3) Are you going to have a holiday in summer?
- 4) When are you going to revise for your exams?
- 5) What are you going to be in the future?



**7. In pairs, take turns to talk about your plans for the next ten years.
Use the ideas below or your own ones.**

*Ex.: I'm going to be a famous sports star, but
I'm not going to move to another country.*



learn to drive



move to another country



start a business



study at university



write a song/
make a clip



be a famous actor/
sports star



8. Plan your summer holidays. Answer the questions.

- 1) Where are you going to travel?
- 2) How long are you going to stay?
- 3) Who are you going to go with?
- 4) Where are you going to stay?
- 5) What means of transport are you going to use?
- 6) What things are you going to take?
- 7) What clothes are you going to pack?
- 8) What are you going to do and see?
- 9) What special things do you plan to do?



COUNTRY'S PROFILE

SPEAKING&READING



1. What do you know about your country? Do the quiz and check.

- 1) Ukraine is ...
 - a) *the second largest country in Europe*
 - b) *two times larger than Europe*
 - c) *twice as large as Europe*
- 2) When is Independence Day in Ukraine?
 - a) *on the 16th of July*
 - b) *on the 27th of June*
 - c) *on the 24th of August*
- 3) What do the colours of Ukraine's national flag represent?
 - a) *gold and water*
 - b) *work and rest*
 - c) *field and sky*
- 4) What is the capital city of Ukraine?
 - a) *Kharkiv*
 - b) *Kyiv*
 - c) *Lviv*
- 5) Complete this phrase, Ukraine is the _____ basket of Europe?
 - a) *bread*
 - b) *potato*
 - c) *apple*



2. Complete the sentences with the missing words.

regions / cities / mountain / flag / area / language / rivers / population / hryvnia / poet

- 1) The Ukrainian _____ is blue and yellow.
- 2) The official _____ of Ukraine is Ukrainian.
- 3) Taras Shevchenko became a real Ukrainian national _____.
- 4) There are twenty-five _____ in Ukraine.
- 5) The _____ of the country is about forty-four million people.
- 6) The _____ of Ukraine is 603,700 square kilometres (km²).
- 7) Hoverla in the Carpathians is the highest _____ in the country.
- 8) The _____ is Ukraine's official national currency.
- 9) The main _____ are the Dnipro, the Dnister, the Bug and others.
- 10) There are many large _____ in Ukraine, among them: Kharkiv, Lviv, Odesa and others.



3. What symbols can you see in the following pictures?



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



4. Read the text and check your answers from previous exercises.



A) The country: Ukraine is the second largest country in Europe with an area about 603,700 square kilometers. Its territory is two times larger than the territory of Italy! It has a population of nearly 44 million people.



B) The symbols: The official symbols of Ukraine include the flag, the emblem and the anthem. The official money in Ukraine is the Ukrainian hryvnia. There are many unofficial symbols, too. The national dress is a shirt called vyshyvanka. Both men and women wear it during festivals and holidays. The national musical instrument is the bandura. We can also mention pysanka, a painted Easter egg, or a Ukrainian wreath of flowers and ribbons.



C) The language: The modern Ukrainian language developed from Old Slavic languages from the 9th to 16th century. Ivan Kotliarevskyi wrote the first book in modern Ukrainian in 1798. Taras Shevchenko became a real Ukrainian national poet.

D) The people: People in Ukraine like to eat good and tasty food cooked of fresh products. Ukrainians cook a big variety of dishes with pork, chicken, beef, potato and other products. Foreign guests like Ukrainian food very much. They also love Ukrainian songs which are often happy and romantic. Foreigners, who visit Ukraine, say that the Ukrainians are cheerful and friendly!



5. Put these sentences into the correct paragraphs above.

- 1) They are very hospitable, always ready to help, and also have a wonderful sense of humour.
- 2) Ukraine has an ancient history. It has its own original culture and arts.
- 3) Kalyna means the motherhood: the bush is the mother, the blossom and berries are children.
- 4) It is the 2nd most melodious and beautiful, after Italian.

LISTENING & SPEAKING



6. Look at the map of Ukraine and answer the questions. Listen and check.



- 1) Where is Ukraine situated?
- 2) What countries does Ukraine border on?
- 3) How many regions are there in Ukraine?
- 4) What are the biggest cities in Ukraine?
- 5) What seas, rivers, lakes are there in Ukraine?
- 6) What is the highest mountain in Ukraine?



7. Think of something Ukrainian, describe it for your classmates to guess. Prompts below will help you.

– This soup is made with cabbage, meat, potatoes, beet and other vegetables.

- countryside & wildlife & climate
- famous people & national heroes
- festivals & celebrations & traditions
- dishes & sports & places

– I think, it is borsch.

WRITING



8. Imagine you are touring around Ukraine. Pick a place you think is great to visit and write a postcard from this place, mention what you are doing there, what it is like, what else you are going to see.



SPEAKING



1. Look at the map and:

- find the geographical names. What are they?
- write the nationalities of the people who live there.
- What are the capital cities?
- What else do you know about these countries?



2. Match the countries with their symbols. Take turns to ask and answer questions about the countries.

- Where is Canberra?

- It's in Australia. And what is the capital of Canada?

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1) Maple leaf and beaver are symbols | a) of India |
| 2) Kiwi bird and fern are symbols | b) from South Africa |
| 3) Leprechauns, pot of gold and green | c) for The UK |
| 4) Tiger, lotus and mango fruit are symbols | d) of the USA |
| 5) Bald eagle and rose are symbols | e) symbolize Ireland |
| 6) Sydney Opera House, meat pie and boomerang are symbols | f) of New Zealand |
| 7) Safari, lion and blue crane are | g) from Australia |
| 8) Red colour and crown are symbolic | h) of Canada |

READING



3. What do you call these characteristics of a country and its people in one word? What makes all people in the world unusual? Read and check.

CULTURE – IS THE WAY THAT PEOPLE LIVE.

Food, clothing, language and celebrations, religion are all part of culture. Such questions, as "What traditional food do you eat? What traditional clothes do you wear? What holidays do you celebrate?" will help you learn about the traditions in a family. But cultures are rich and different and there is so much to learn and talk about each.

In my culture, it's traditional to take off shoes when you go into a house. Young people must respect older people. It's not ok to call people by their first name when you first meet. However, these rules are not typical for all peoples, and they may even be strange or rude. Anyway, that doesn't mean we are wrong, it's just what makes us different!

For example, how do you greet people in your country?

What do you say before a meal?

How do you react when somebody sneezes?

Look at these pictures and say what they mean in your country?



thumb up



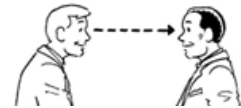
kiss and hug



pointing at



shaking hands



look in the eyes

In the USA it is normal for men to shake hands when they meet, but it is quite unusual for men to kiss when they greet each other. However, they hug and pat each other on the back.

People in the UK usually shake hands. Only very good friends hug or kiss, and British men rarely hug or kiss at all. You should never, for example, tap an English person on the shoulder if you want to attract their attention. It's safer to cough or say: "Excuse me?"



4. Work in pairs. Do you like ... ?



American cars



Indian films



Irish dance



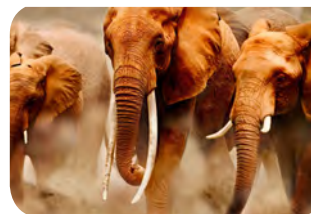
British tea



nature of New Zealand



Australian animals



African elephants



Canadian ice-hockey



5. Talk about your culture. Tell about your country, its traditions and customs. Fill in the columns.

<i>How I dress</i>	<i>Where I live</i>	<i>What I eat</i>
<i>Art language</i>	<i>my culture</i>	<i>What I play</i>
<i>My family</i>	<i>Celebrations</i>	<i>Art and music</i>

LISTENING&WRITING



6. Get ready for the web quest. Match the answers with the questions about India. Then listen and check.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) What is the capital city of India? | a) The Himalaya |
| 2) What is the population of India? | b) the sari |
| 3) What are the 2 main languages? | c) Field hockey |
| 4) What is the currency in India? | d) Namaste (with hands joined) |
| 5) What is the biggest (most important) river? | e) one billion people |
| 6) What's the name of the mountains? | f) New Dehli |
| 7) How do they say "Hello" in Hindi? or How do they greet? | g) the Ganges |
| 8) What is "Bollywood"? | h) it's a festival of lights |
| 9) What is the national sport? | i) Hindi and English |
| 10) What is the name of clothing for women? | j) Rupee |
| 11) What is Diwali? What does it celebrate? | k) the Indian Hindi-language film industry in Mumbai |



7. Now pick the country on the map from ex.1. Use the following plan and search for information about it. Present it to your classmates. Discuss the new information.

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| 1) Facts | 4) Clothing |
| 2) Map | 5) Festivals |
| 3) Symbols | 6) Famous people |

VOCABULARY

1. Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence.

- 1) capital/of/Ottawa/The/is/Canada
- 2) called/symbol/The/the kiwi/of/national/is/New Zealand/a bird
- 3) learn/famous/about/people/They/of the UK
- 4) city/is/the most/in the south/popular/summer/Odesa/of Ukraine/in
- 5) in the Carpathians/the highest/Hoverla/mountain/is
- 6) part of/dance/a very/culture/music/are/Irish/important/and
- 7) in the southern/city/part of/beautiful/Africa/South/is/a/Cape Town
- 8) clothes/women/a/called/wear/India/sari/traditional/in
- 9) and/flag/yellow/Ukrainian/is/blue/The
- 10) an/day/Americans/The 4th/important/of July/for/is

READING

2. Read the paragraph and answer the last question.



It's August, the 24th.

Today we celebrate Independence Day. It's a special day for all of us. It is a national public holiday in Ukraine and many shops, offices, and school are closed. So, my parents don't go to work, we meet our friends and walk in the main city square. There are a lot of Ukrainian flags everywhere. People sing the Ukrainian anthem and watch a parade. In the evening, there is a big concert with fireworks. It is a wonderful holiday. I like it very much. Happy Independence Day! How do you usually spend this day?

3. Say true or false. Correct the false ones.

- 1) We celebrate Independence Day in August.
- 2) It is not a national holiday in Ukraine.
- 3) People do not go to work and school.
- 4) We walk in the park.
- 5) Ukrainians flags are everywhere.
- 6) People sing the Ukrainian anthem.
- 7) People don't watch parade and fireworks.



LISTENING



4. Around the world other countries celebrate Queen's official birthday on different dates. Listen to the recording and complete the sentences.

- 1) In the UK it's the first ____ in ____.
- 2) In New Zealand it's the first ____ in ____.
- 3) In Australia it's the second ____ in ____.
- 4) Canada celebrates their Queen's birthday weekend on the last ____ of ____.
- 5) People get together with ____ and family for barbeques and ____.
- 6) There are ____ and fireworks in big cities of the countries.
- 7) For children there are races, ____ and face-painting.

SPEAKING

5. Read the fact card of Tim's holidays and answer the questions.

Where: Tanzania, Africa

When: July

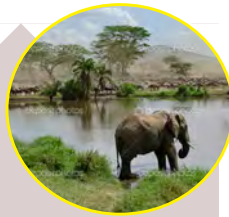
How long: two weeks

Stay: Sea Cliff Hotel

Travel with: his family

Travel by: plane

Things to do: visit Serengeti National park, see wild animals, take part in safaris, swim and play in the sea, sunbathe, practise English



- 1) Where will Tim go?
- 2) Which country will he visit?
- 3) Who will go with him?
- 4) When will he go?
- 5) How will he travel there?
- 6) What will he do there?
- 7) How long will he stay?
- 8) Where will he stay?
- 9) What will he see?
- 10) What will he visit?

WRITING

6. Imagine you are on holiday and you are going to write a postcard to a friend.

Hi ____

How are you? Greeting from ____! It is a really beautiful country. I'm really happy because we are on holiday. We're staying at ____ .The weather is ____ . There isn't a cloud in the sky. Right now, I ____ . My parents ____ . There is so much to see and do. Tomorrow we're going to ____ and on Saturday we want to ____ I promise to bring you a nice souvenir.

See you soon. Yours, ____

USE OF ENGLISH

7. Read the text and fill in the missing words.



The name Canada comes 1)_____ the Indian word “Kanata”, which means “big village”. Canada is a country in 2)_____ America. It is the second largest country in the world with total 3)_____ of 9,984,670km². It has ten provinces and three territories. The 4)_____ of my country is about 38,049,000 people. Each has a 5)_____ city. The capital city of Canada is Ottawa. Vancouver, Calgary, Montreal and Toronto are the biggest 6)_____ of Canada. Red and white are the national 7)_____ shown on its flag. Canada's national symbol is a 8)_____! And it has two national 9)_____, both English and French. It's a very wonderful and nice country with 10)_____ nature and kind people.

	A	B	C	D
1	at	from	for	in
2	South	West	North	East
3	area	plan	country	city
4	men	people	women	population
5	main	capital	big	large
6	cities	villages	countries	towns
7	lines	pictures	marks	colours
8	Maple leaf	bear	bird	oak
9	word	speaking	languages	speech
10	independent	big	yellow	amazing

VOCABULARY

1. Circle the odd word out.

- 1) bicycle – boat – car – taxi
- 2) train – underground – bus – tram
- 3) plane – motorbike – helicopter – balloon
- 4) excursion – cruise – trip – tour
- 5) port – road – station – stop
- 6) sightseeing – camping – skiing – shopping
- 7) ticket – postcard – luggage – photo
- 8) language – symbol – passport – location



2. Put the letters in the correct order. The first letter is in capital.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1) Sbylmo | 6) cksackuR |
| 2) alFtevsi | 7) moCpass |
| 3) Saignil | 8) koobGudei |
| 4) parPsost | 9) cardostP |
| 5) bingmilC | 10) Souevnir |

3. Match the verbs with the activities.

stay / buy / go / try / visit / take / fly / write



__souvenirs



__photographs



__sightseeing



__postcards



__at a hotel



__a museum



__the local food



__by plane

GRAMMAR

4. Complete the sentences using the verbs below in the present continuous.

drive / get up / go / stay / be / come / help

- 1) I _____ to Manchester on Thursday.
- 2) She _____ on holiday this year.
- 3) _____ they _____ to the party on Saturday?
- 4) We _____ early on Saturday to play tennis.
- 5) I _____ in a hotel near the station next week.
- 6) _____ you _____ next weekend?' 'Yes, I _____ .



5. Find the mistake and write the correct sentence.

- 1) I'm meet my friends after school
- 2) My relatives come to dinner tonight.
- 3) I go to the concert next week.
- 4) You are stay at home tonight?
- 5) My parents is playing tennis on Sunday.

6. Use these words to write sentences. Use *to be going to*.

- 1) I – ride – a bicycle – this afternoon.
- 2) I – buy – some books – tomorrow evening.
- 3) I – not – stay – at home.
- 4) He – not – have lunch – with me.
- 5) Tom – visit – me – again.
- 6) My friends – stay here – for a long time.
- 7) You – invite – John – to your party?
- 8) I – meet – my friends – this evening.



PROJECT WORK

7. Make a poster about a holiday in your country. Write about:

- where you stay
- what you do (*tours*)
- what you need (*things*)
- activities

You can use the Internet to find some photos.
Present your holiday to the class.

AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS

(a fragment) by Jules Verne

1. Look at the picture and read the plan. Is it real? How many different ways of travelling are they going to use? What countries and cities are they going to visit?
2. Roleplay the dialogue and answer the last question.

OUR JOURNEY BEGINS

Narrator: Mr. Fogg is coming back from the Reform Club to tell Passepartout about the journey around the world.



Phileas Fogg: Passepartout! Passepartout!

Passepartout: Mr. Fogg?

Phileas Fogg: Passepartout, I called you twice.

Passepartout: Forgive me, I didn't expect you back so soon. You said that you'd return at half past ten from the Reform Club, and it is only...

Phileas Fogg: I know! We leave in ten minutes.

Passepartout: Is the good sir going away?

Phileas Fogg: Yes. We are going to travel around the world.

Passepartout: So that means that the good sir won't be here for breakfast. One moment... around the world?

Phileas Fogg: Yes, in eighty days. Don't ask how I have ended up in this mess. I will explain later. But the fact is that I have decided to go around the world in eighty days.

Passepartout: But... the suitcases?

Phileas Fogg: No suitcases. A travel pack with just a few things: a pair of shirts and four socks for each of us.

Passepartout: Very well, Mr. Fogg. But, did you say around the world?

Phileas Fogg: Yes, all the way around.

Passepartout: Yeah. In... in... eighty days.

Phileas Fogg: The question is my dear friend... ARE YOU READY?

Word List

STARTER

ancient
best-known
costume
daffodil

emblem
headphones
kilt
landmark

shamrock
skateboard
thistle
three-leaf clover

UNIT 1

audiobook
boring
break
calculator
canteen
chart
cheerleader's club
chew
chips
choir
classmate
collocation

copy
count
daydream
difficult
eraser
excited
flash drive
go out
gym
horrible
keep
keyboards

knit
laptop
lunchtime
microphone
microscope
nickname
online
polite
punishment
raise
rude
scarf

solve
space
speakers
staff room
sums
terrible
timetable
useful
video projector
wi-fi

UNIT 2

argue
armchairs
arrest
aunt
backpack
beard
birthmark
blazer
bossy
brother-in-law
chef
coat
cotton
crazy
creative
crown
curly
cute
dangerous
deliver
easy-going
engineer
expensive
fair
fancy party
fashion designer
fight

freckles
grandson
great-grandmother
greedy
handball
handsome
hoodie
horse-riding
housewife
jacket
jumper
lagoon
lazy
leather
leggings
manager
material
mechanic
mermaid
mess
messy
naughty
neat
nephew
niece
nuclear family
nursery

opinion
origin
ponytail
pretty
purpose
quiet
racehorses
repair
residence
respect
rule
shape
shy
sibling
silk
silly
single parent family
slim
step-mother
straight
strict
take care
throne
true
ugly
uncle
untidy

UNIT 3

arts and crafts
barbecue
beanie
board games
bouncing castle
bowling alley
carol
chocolate spread
cob
competition
corn
cornflakes
count down
create
cycling
decorate
drums
enjoyable

eve
exchange
festive
fireworks
folk
fun fair
glimmering
hang
hide and seek
housework
hungry
kart tracking
kayaking
keep fit
lifestyle
lollipops
mashed
merry-go-round

milkshake
origami
pancakes
party poppers
peanut butter
pen friend
puppet show
puzzles
roast
rollerblade
slush
snacks
streamers
sunbathing
surf
take part
yoga

UNIT 4

add
alley
amazing
amphitheatre
arrive
astronaut
avenues
aware
bakery
belts
bike lane
billboard
bird feather
block of flats
bridge
cage
campfire
carriage with horses
castle
church
cottage
cross
crowds

department store
die
diphtheria
discover
drop
empty
excellent
explorer
factory
farmland
feed
fireplace
fit
flowerbed
follow
footpath
hill
horsemen
hunt
immigrant
invent
inventor
light bulb

medicine
mix
modern
narrow
noisy
orchard
pavement
pedestrian
pharmacy
rubbish
scientist
settler
skyscrapers
strange
subway
surprised
taxicab
throw
vaccine
wagon
wigwam
worry

UNIT 5

aggressive	hilly	recycle
appear	icy	reduce
bloom	in danger	reef
breathe	intelligent	reptile
bumblebee bat	jungle	reuse
buzzing	junk food	rock
canyon	landscape	rocky
cave	man-cub	savannah
coast	mane	seaweed
cut down	meerkat	shellfish
deep	migrate	snowflakes
deforestation	mild	spacecrafts
desert	nasty	survive
destroy	natural resources	thunderstorm
energy	natural wonders	treeless
eucalyptus	oxygen	tusks
fall off	pack of wolves	underwater
flash of lights	paws	unique
flat area	peak	valley
float	platypus	volcano
freeze	pole	waterfall
garbage	pollute	wet
global warming	pollution	wildflower
heat	produce	wombat
heavy	rainforest	

UNIT 6

attract	delicious	journey	sandcastle
attraction	destination	lend	scenery
attractive	eco-friendly	leprechauns	seasick
backpack	end up	matches	seaside
blossom	exciting	melodious	sense of humour
boomerang	excursion	miss	shaking hands
boring	expect	monastery	sight
campsite	fare	monument	sightseeing
castle	first-aid kit	move to	snorkel
catch	fishing rod	parachute	souvenir
city break	flip-flops	population	statue
climb up	fortress	pot of gold	suitcase
come back	fountain	quiet	suitcase
comfortable	gallery	rafting	tent
compartment	gate	rarely	thumb up
compass	go around	relax	timetable
countryside	go away	respect	tiring
crane	greet	return	tour
crowded	helmet	revise	traffic jam
cruise	hike across	rush hour	wildlife
currency	hiking	sail	wreath
cycle around	illness	sand boarding	