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# ENGLISH

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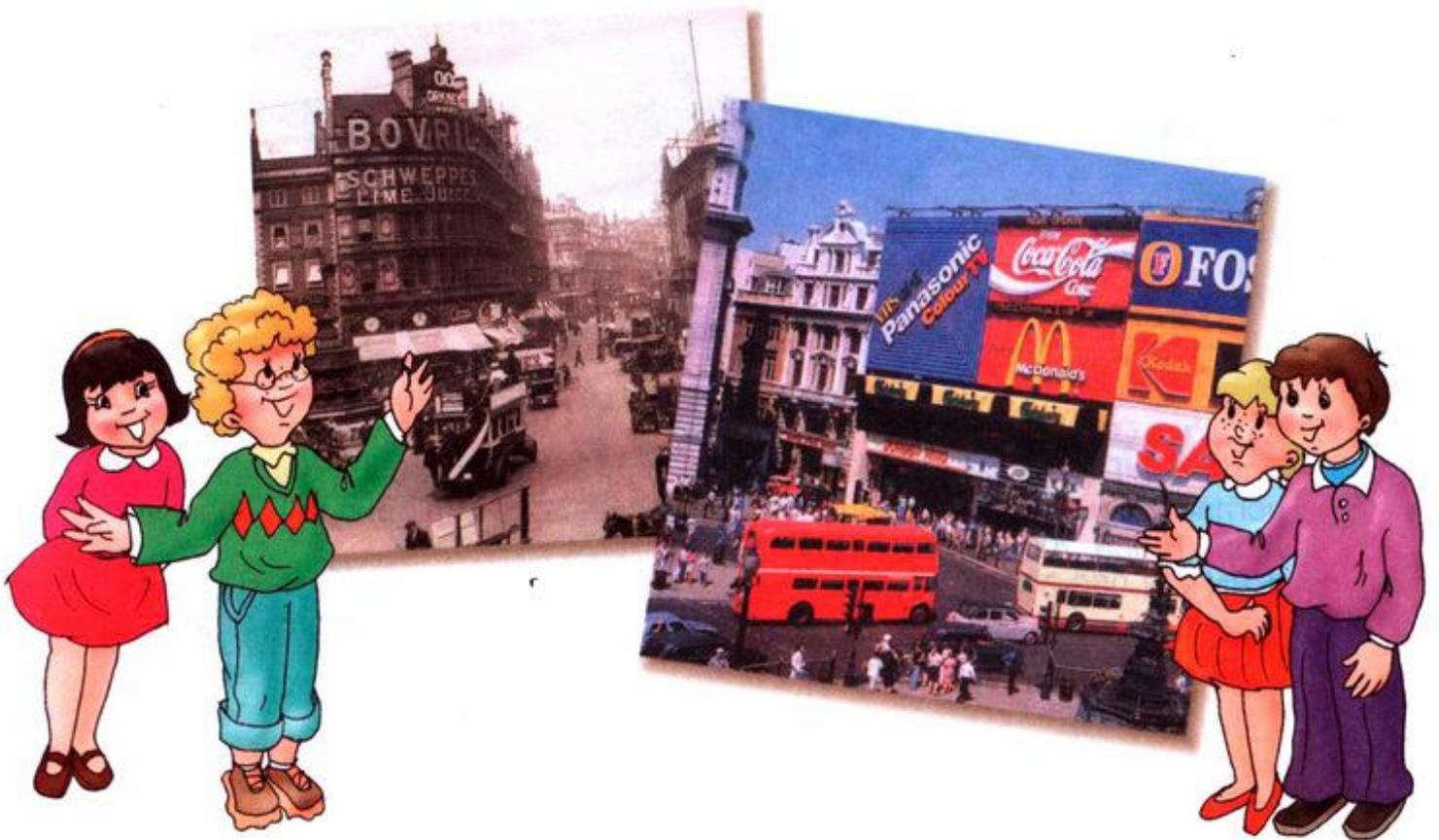


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# АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

Підручник для 4 класу  
загальноосвітніх спеціалізованих шкіл  
з поглибленим вивченням англійської мови

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# Unit 1. IT'S MY LIFE

## Lessons 1-2



1. Listen, point and repeat.

It's five to one.



12:55

It's six o'clock.



6:00

It's ten past four.



4:10

It's quarter to twelve.



11:45



It's quarter past eleven.



11:15

It's twenty to three.



2:40

It's half past ten.



10:30

It's twenty-five past eight



8:25



2. Listen, read and act out.

*Teacher:* Jim, tell me about your day.

*Jim:* Well, I usually wake up at 7:00.

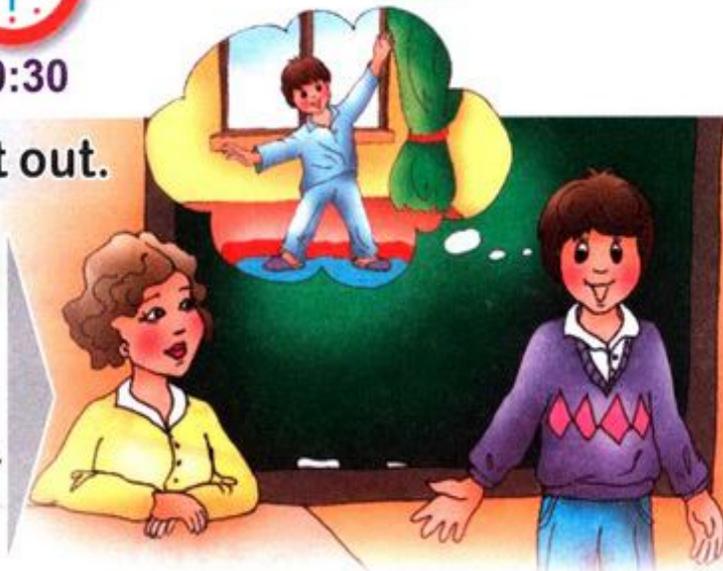
Sometimes I get up at 7:15 and sometimes at 7:30.

I always have breakfast at home.

I usually leave at 7:45, and I get to school at 8:30.

*Teacher:* Do you walk or ride a bike to school?

*Jim:* I never ride a bike! I often go by bus, but sometimes I walk.



*Teacher:* What do you do after school?

*Jim:* I usually get home at 4:00. I sometimes play football after school. In the evening I often watch television. And always do my homework!



### 3. Speak about Jim's typical day.

*Example: Jim usually wakes up at 7:00.  
Jim sometimes ... / Jim never ...*



### 4. Speak about yourself.

- a) Do you get up early every day?
- b) Do you walk to school?
- c) Do you train after school?
- d) Do you go to a special school?
- e) Do you do the same things every day?
- f) Do you enjoy swimming?
- g) Do you feel tired in the evening?



### 5. Read some notes about what the children do on Saturday. Speak about each person.

On Saturday			
	<i>usually</i>	<i>never</i>	<i>sometimes</i>
<b>Jane</b>	go to the cinema	get up early	read books
<b>Bill</b>	play computer games	stay at home	go to the cinema
<b>Ann</b>	meet friends	go to discos	go out with her family



### 6. a) Interview some of your classmates about what they do on Saturday and make notes.

b) Speak about each person.





## 7. a) Listen and read the conversation.



A: Tell me about the day you had yesterday.

B: Well, I started school at 9:00 and studied all day.

A: No, I want to know some interesting things!

B: I finished a book about cowboys. And I started an interesting book about Mowgli. And I watched an interesting programme on TV about robots...

A: What did you do at school?

B: Well, it wasn't very interesting at school. We listened to our teacher. Then it rained. I walked home in the rain, so I came home very wet.



## b) Make a list of all the verbs in Past Simple from the conversation. Write their present forms as in the example.

Present	Past
<i>start</i>	<i>started</i>



## 8. Speak about the day you had yesterday.



## 9. Play your guessing game.

Guess what your classmate did yesterday. Use the verbs from the box.



visit   stay   watch   play   study   listen to



**Example:** - I think Taras listened to music yesterday.  
- You're right! / You're wrong!

## Lesson 3



### 1. Answer the questions about your school.



- 1) How many subjects have you got?
- 2) Which is your favourite day?
- 3) Do you do well with other pupils in class?
- 4) When do your classes usually start?
- 5) How much time do you usually spend in school?
- 6) When does your school day finish?
- 7) Have you got any new teachers this year?
- 8) What do you do at your Nature Studies?



### 2. Listen and read.

#### PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND

In Britain children start school when they are five years old. They go to the primary school. Schools in England have names, not numbers. They often get names after the places where they are (Green Hill School) or after some famous people (St. Mary's School).

Most schools start at about 9 o'clock and finish about 3:30. Children don't go to school on Saturdays or Sundays.

Pupils sit in rows<sup>1</sup> in their classroom, and follow<sup>2</sup> a regular ['regjələ] timetable. Their subjects are: English, Maths, History, Nature Study, Geography, Art, Music. Swimming, PT and Religion [rɪ'lɪdʒən] are on the timetable, too.

Children spend a lot of time outdoors. They visit different museums and other interesting places. Sometimes their teachers take them to London and other big cities. They walk and play a lot.

In many schools pupils wear a school uniform. Pupils in British schools usually call teachers 'Miss' or 'Missis' if they are women, and 'Sir' if they are men.

<sup>1</sup> a row [rəʊ] – ряд

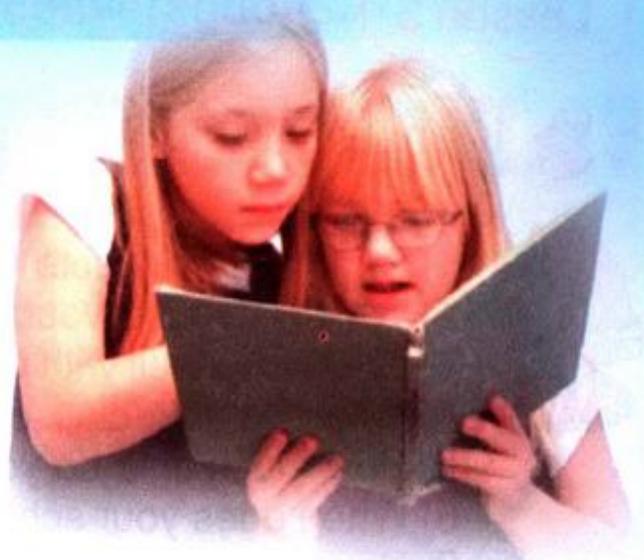
<sup>2</sup> to follow ['fɒləʊ] – дотримуватися





### 3. True or false?

- 1) British children usually start school at the age of five.
- 2) Schools get names after the places or famous people.
- 3) Children go to school on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
- 4) They don't study Religion or Geography at the primary school.
- 5) Teachers take schoolchildren to the interesting places and cities.
- 6) British schoolchildren usually don't wear a school uniform.



### 4. Say what you know about English primary schools.



### 5. Role-play. You met a boy from an English primary school and want to know about his school.

**A**, you are the Ukrainian schoolboy/girl. Ask questions. (Use task 1 on page 7)

**B**, you are an English schoolboy/girl. Answer **A**'s questions. (Use task 2 on page 7)



## Lesson 4



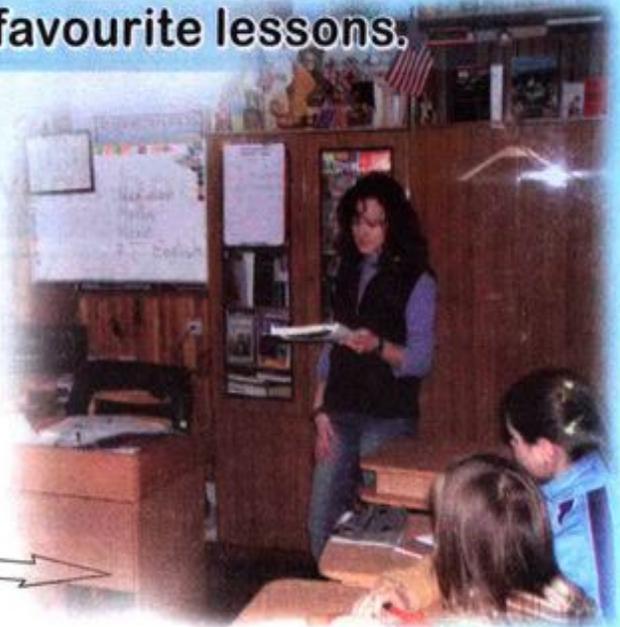
### 1. Speak about your favourite lesson.



Why do you like it?  
What do pupils usually  
do in the lesson?



### 2. Listen and name the boy's favourite lessons.

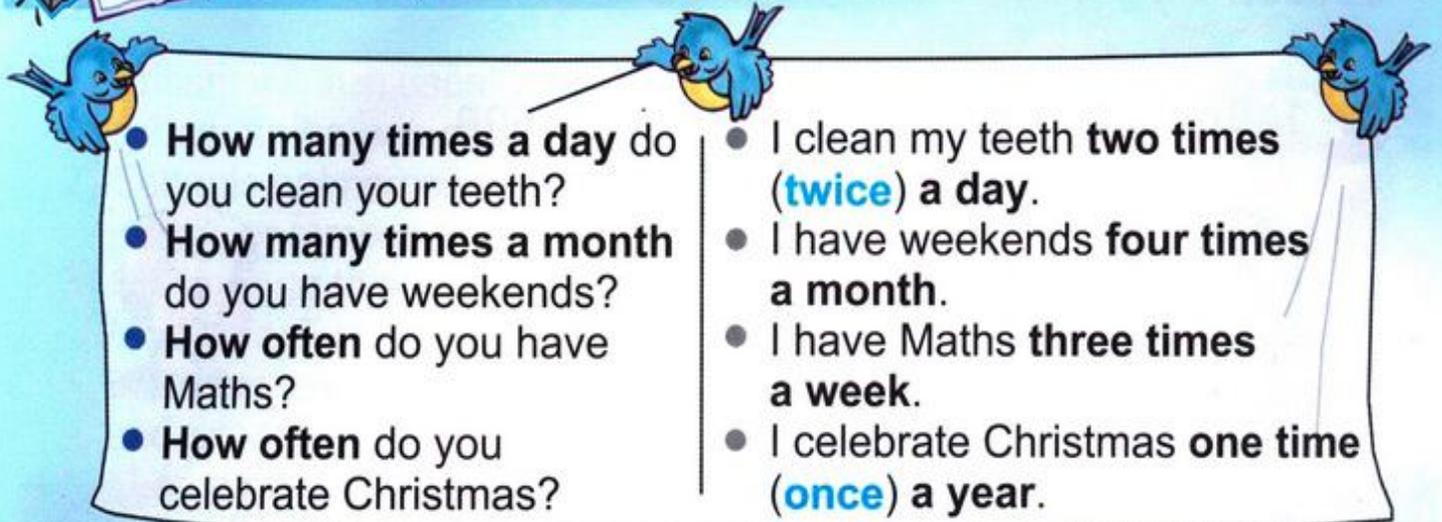


### 3. Choose from a), b) or c) to complete the sentences.

- Sashko lives in ...  
a) Lviv      b) Ivano-Frankivsk      c) Rivne
- Sashko is in form ...  
a) 4C      b) 3B      c) 4B
- Sashko has not got ... today.  
a) Sports      b) Maths      c) Nature Studies
- He likes ...  
a) Music and English      b) Ukrainian and English      c) Ukrainian and Maths
- In the English lessons Sashko ...  
a) feels unhappy      b) does lots of things      c) never sing songs

once a day  
twice a week  
four times a month  
three times a year

#### 4. Listen, read and compare.



- How many times a day do you clean your teeth?
- How many times a month do you have weekends?
- How often do you have Maths?
- How often do you celebrate Christmas?
- I clean my teeth **two times (twice)** a day.
- I have weekends **four times a month**.
- I have Maths **three times a week**.
- I celebrate Christmas **one time (once)** a year.

#### 5. This is a timetable of St. George's Primary School. Look at it and answer the questions below.

Day \ Time	9:00	10:05	11:10	13:00	13:50	14:55	15:00
Monday	History	Nature Studies	Music	L U N C H	English	Geography	
Tuesday	English	Sport	Maths		Art	Nature Studies	Computer Studies
Wednesday	Computer Studies	Swimming	English		Handicraft	Maths	
Thursday	English	Maths	Nature Studies		Art	Sport	
Friday	History	English	Maths		Art	Art	

- 1) How many subjects do the children do every day?
- 2) When do the lessons begin?
- 3) How many subjects have the children got a week?
- 4) How many times a week have they got History?
- 5) Are the subjects the same or are they different?

#### 6. Role-play the situation in pairs.

You are pupils of different schools. Talk about your schools.



When does your school begin?  
 How many lessons have you got a day?  
 How often have you got ...?  
 What time ...?  
 What do you usually do ... ?



## Lessons 5-6



### 1. Look, listen and act out.

*Jane:* Look, it's nine o'clock and the classroom is empty.

*Ann:* Well, the whole school's in the Assembly Hall now. They are listening to the headmaster. He is talking about our school football team. The football team's really good this year. The players practise every day.

*Jane:* Yes, I know. My brother practises four



hours a day. Then he watches football on TV. He's a football crazy! Let's go to the Assembly Hall!



*(In the Assembly Hall)*

*Ann:* Look, the headmaster is giving a cup to the team!



### 2. Listen and read.

**to practise** ['præktɪs] – Football stars practise a lot. In Maths we practise in doing sums. She wants to be a painter; so she practises in painting after classes every day.

**an orchestra** ['ɔ:kɪstrə] – There is an orchestra in every theatre. I like listening to orchestra music. I play in our school orchestra.

**a choir** ['kwɪə] – My friends joined the school choir. Many pupils from our class sing well and they are the members of our school choir.

**an activity** [æk'tɪvɪti] – an extra school activity. We like to take part in extra school activities. Extra school activities are a part of school life.

**an event** [ɪ'vent] – How many sports events does your school have a week? This is the great event in our town today – there is an International Festival of Dancing.

**a competition** [ˌkɒmpɪˈtɪʃən] – Competition is a match between the teams or players. There are different competitions: chess competition, boxing competition and others.

**to take part** – to take part in the play. I took part in the football match. We didn't take part in this short competition. Who is going to take part in the School Hobby Fair?



### 3. Read and choose. Explain your choice.

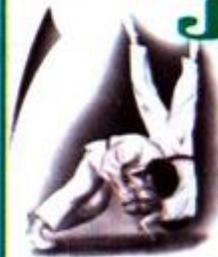
These are the ads of some clubs that children from Westpark School can join. Choose one and explain your choice.

#### JOIN OUR CLUBS!

- ✓ Art club
- ✓ Woodwork club
- ✓ Chess club
- ✓ Photography club
- ✓ Sports club
- ✓ Music club



#### JUDO CLUB



Do you want  
to try judo?  
Classes are great fun.  
Interested?

Well, put your name down.  
Last year the classes  
were very popular!

Your name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Do you want to be a star?**

Come to our *Drama Club*  
on Friday, 4 pm



I can join ... club.  
You can take part in ...  
I like it because ...



### 4. Speak about your school life.

- Are there any extra-school activities in your school?
- Did you join any club at school?
- What do you usually do after classes?
- Do your parents sometimes come to school? Why?



## 5. Read about the Playday Party that pupils had last week at Westside School.

### PLAYDAY PARTY

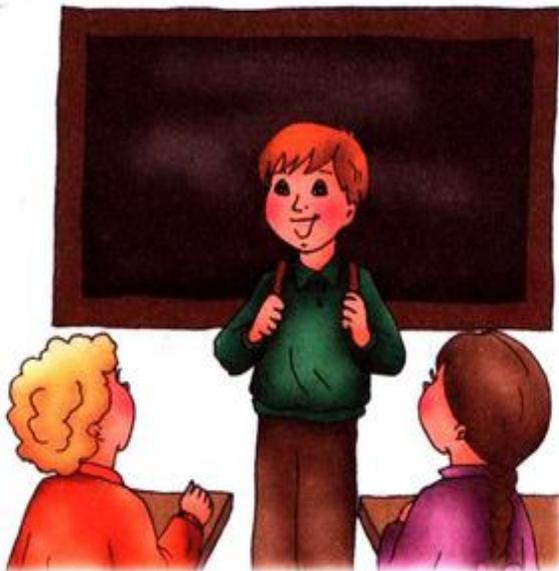
Last week we had a Playday Party. The pupils of our school had a real show. School actors and actresses acted out the plays. Other pupils were not only spectators<sup>1</sup> of the plays, but they also voted<sup>2</sup> for the best actor, the best actress and the best play! The school-children applauded them. The winners got their prizes. Some of the prizes were very tasty: milk chocolates and a very delicious apple pie.

There were many interesting games and different contests<sup>3</sup> at the party. The winners got special badges and hats.

Every child had a good time and enjoyed the party greatly!



## 6. Complete according to the text above.



- 1) Last week the pupils had ...
- 2) School actors ...
- 3) Pupils voted for ...
- 4) The winners ...
- 5) There were many ...
- 6) Every child ...

<sup>1</sup> a spectator [spek'teɪtə] – глядач

<sup>2</sup> to vote [vəʊt] – голосувати

<sup>3</sup> a contest ['kɒntest] – змагання, конкурс



## 7. Role-play the situation.

**A**, you are the interviewer and want to know about the party at Westside school.

**B**, you are the pupil of Westside School. You took part in the party. You answer the interviewer's questions.



What did you have last week?



We had a Playday Party — a real show.

Who acted out?

School actors and actresses did.



## 8. Read about the activities at Hazel Grove School. Compare with the similar events at your school.

September	
Fri 16	Visit to Oxford – 4:00
Mon 19	Tennis – 5:00
Mon 26	Concert by School Orchestra – 7:00
Wed 28	Running Race – 5:30



October	
Wed 12	Reading Competition – 3:00
Sun 16	Cricket Festival – 2:00
Tue 25	Singing Competition – 6:00
Fri 28	Playday Party – 5:00



Use the scheme.

We also have got ...  
go to ...  
play ...  
don't take part in ...

It is fun.  
interesting.  
They are great.  
boring.



## 9. Write about the extra-school event you took part in.

## Lesson 7



### 1. Listen and read the letter.



Dear John,

How are you? Thank you for your letter. You want to know about school in England.

My school is open all day. It starts at nine o'clock when we all come together in the school hall for Assembly. At Registration<sup>1</sup> our Form Teacher makes sure that everyone is there. We have Morning Registration at 9:15 and Afternoon Registration at 2 o'clock. We don't get much homework. We usually get homework in two subjects a day. We have real tests at the end of the school year, in June. But our parents often go to school to see our work. Sometimes we have exhibitions of the pupil's art or project work. Our school has a school choir and an orchestra and we hold concerts. Plays at the end of the school year are very popular, too. Some of the parents help the teachers with their activities.



I'm in the school swimming team. There are competitions in all the other sports, too. Tomorrow is our school National Festival, and today all the kids at my school are preparing for it. The school orchestra practises three times a week. They sing folk songs. In my classroom some kids make posters. So, we are having a real busy day today. Are things very different at your school?

Bye for now!

Bob



### 2. True or false?

- Bob wants to know about school in England.
- Bob's school starts at 9:15.
- Afternoon Registration is at 2:00.
- Parents never come to school.
- The school has got a school choir and an orchestra.
- Bob is in school football team.
- The pupils are preparing for the National Festival.
- The pupils in Bob's classroom make Easter eggs.



<sup>1</sup> a registration [ˌredʒɪ'streɪʃən] – реєстрація



### 3. a) Look at the photos and read the information.

*E-mail Friends Club* is the Internet Magazine for children who want to make friends all over the world. Some of the children sent their photos with short information.



DELETE PRINT FORWARD REPLY DONE

Hi, This is Eva from Poland. I'm decorating our Christmas tree. I'm putting chocolates, candles and apples on the tree. This tree is in our classroom.



DELETE PRINT FORWARD REPLY DONE

Hello, this is Ron from Australia. It's very hot, because it's summer now. Swimming is our afternoon activity at school, and all of my classmates are swimming.



DELETE PRINT FORWARD REPLY DONE

Hello, this is Bonita from Spain. We are preparing for the school party. We are practising our show now. I am a singer in the show, and I'm wearing my national costume.

### b) Answer the questions.

- 1) Who is/are: swimming, preparing for the school party, decorating the tree?
- 2) Where is each person from?
- 3) What is each person wearing?



### 4. Write an e-mail with some photos to the magazine.

Write about what is happening in the photos – where you are, your clothes, and what people are doing.

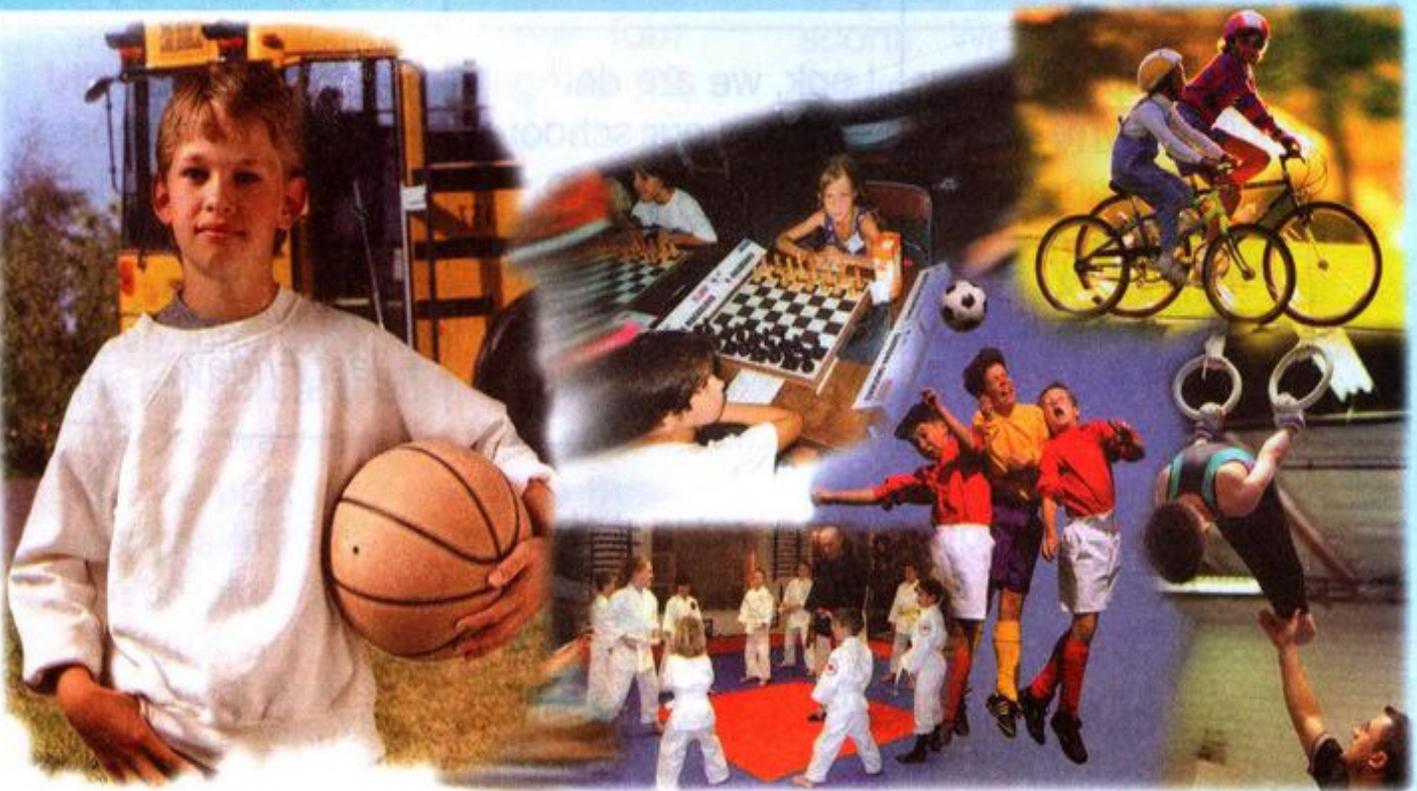


## Lesson 8

-  1. Before listening think about your timetable and speak on how many times a week you have got each subject.

*Example: I have got Maths four times a week.  
I have got Reading... etc*

-  2. Listen to the conversation and say how often Fred has got Sport at his school.



-  3. Speak about what ways Fred's school is different from yours.

-  4. Work in pairs. Make up a dialogue about your timetable and act it out. Use the scheme below.

A: How many subjects are there on your timetable?

B: ... . We've got ... .. times a week. We've got ... every day.

A: And what about ... ?

B: Oh, yes! ... .. So, we've got ... once a week and ... ..



## 5. Read and compare.



### Present Simple

I practise tennis **every day**.

He plays **s** in his school orchestra.

We do sports in our school gym.

- *every day*
- *every week*
- *once a week*

### Present Continuous

I **am** practising tennis **at the moment**.

He **is** playing in the orchestra **now**.

Look, we **are** doing sports in our school gym **in the photo**.

- *at the moment*
- *now*
- *here in the photo*

### Past Simple

I practised tennis after school **yesterday**.

He played in the orchestra competition **last Wednesday**.

**Last lesson** we **did** sports on the sports ground.

- *yesterday*
- *last week*
- *last Friday*



## 6. Open the brackets and put the verb into the correct form.

**Example:** I (practise) practise football every day.

- 1) She (have) ... breakfast now.
- 2) They (take) ... part in the competitions every week.
- 3) Last month there (be) ... a school party.
- 4) We (have) ... five lessons yesterday.
- 5) Look! We (do) ... gym in the photo.
- 6) Drama Club (invite) ... us to watch the plays they act out once a month.
- 7) All are busy at the moment: some (play) ... in the orchestra, some (make) ... posters, others (act) ... in a play.

## Round-Up Lessons 9-10



### 1. Read and speak about what children do after dinner at Henry's school.

#### HENRY WHITE TELLS US ABOUT HIS SCHOOL

I go to school in Greentown, a small town near London, where I live.

School begins at 9 o'clock in the morning. We have four lessons in the morning. At 12 o'clock we have a break for an hour<sup>1</sup> and a half for lunch. Children who live not far from school eat at home. But some have lunch at school. They eat in the school canteen.

After we come back to school at half past one we have three lessons in the afternoon. During the breaks we play or walk on the playground.

School finishes at ten minutes past four. Some children stay at

school after lessons for clubs: music, drawing and others. One afternoon a week is for sports only. We usually go to a park for sports. We have no school on Saturday.

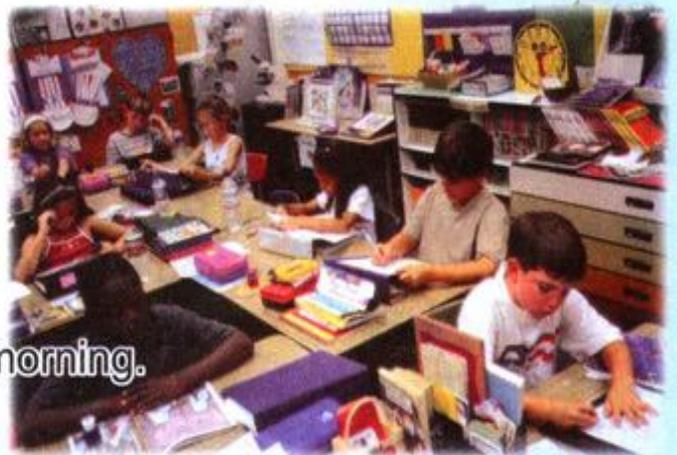
All schools in England have got good classrooms. Each school has got a gymnasium for PT lessons, an Assembly Hall for school parties, a comfortable canteen and a school playground.

When we are on duty<sup>2</sup> we clean the blackboard, dust the desks, sweep the floor of the classroom, water the flowers. Some of us help people who live near our school. Others look after small school-children.



### 2. Choose and complete the sentences.

- ✓ 1) Henry lives ...
  - a) in the big city
  - b) in London
  - ✓ c) near London
- ✓ 2) They have got ... lessons in the morning.
  - ✓ a) four
  - b) three
  - c) five
- ✓ 3) Children ... have lunch in the school canteen.
  - a) never
  - b) sometimes
  - ✓ c) always



<sup>1</sup> an hour [aʊə] – година

<sup>2</sup> to be on duty ['dju:ti] – чергувати

- ✓ 4) They have ... lessons after dinner.  
a) five b) three c) four
- 5) Some children stay at school after lessons for ...  
a) playing b) walks c) clubs
- 6) ... English schools have got a gym or an Assembly Hall.  
a) All b) Some of c) Not all
- ✓ 7) Pupils on duty usually ... the floor.  
a) polish b) dust c) sweep
- 8) Some of the schoolchildren help people, who live ...  
a) In London b) near their school c) far from their school



### 3. Role-play the situation.

**A**, you are a pupil who is late for school and sometimes breaks<sup>1</sup> rules. Make excuses and explain your behaviour<sup>2</sup>.

**B**, you are a teacher. You are not pleased with your pupil who is late for school. Ask him questions and remind him about the school rules.



### 4. Your Project.

Ask two adults, "Did you like school?". Write their answers to the school magazine. Add some pictures to your letter.



I didn't like school at all. The lessons were boring. I didn't like the teachers. I didn't do my homework. I hated Maths but now I'm a cashier<sup>3</sup>!

I liked school very much. The lessons were interesting. The teachers were very good. I wasn't clever but I worked hard<sup>4</sup>. I liked football the best. But I didn't like English at all.



<sup>1</sup> to break [breɪk] – (тум) порушувати

<sup>2</sup> a behaviour [bi'heɪvjə] – поведінка

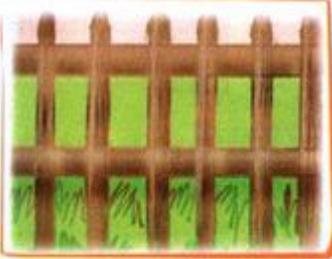
<sup>3</sup> a cashier [kæ'ʃɪə] – касир(ка)

<sup>4</sup> hard [hɑ:d] – (тум) наполегливо

# Unit 2. HOME, SWEET HOME

## Lessons 1-2

1. Listen, point and repeat.



fence  
[fens]



neighbourhood  
['neibəhʊd]



block of flats  
[ˌblɒk əv 'flæts]



garage  
['gærɪdʒ]



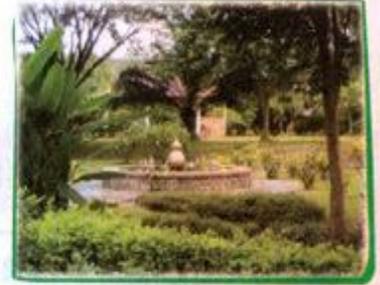
barn  
[bɑ:n]



swing  
[swɪŋ]



flowerbed  
['flaʊəbed]



garden  
['gɑ:dən]

2. Listen, read and act out.

*Pam:* We are almost here, Jane.

*Jane:* This is a nice neighbourhood!

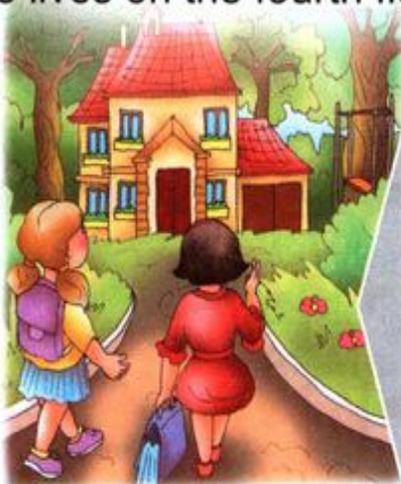
*Pam:* Yes, it is. And the people are very friendly.

*Jane:* Is that your block of flats?

*Pam:* No, it isn't. It's Tom's.

*Jane:* Oh, really? What floor does he live on?

*Pam:* He lives on the fourth floor.



*Pam:* Now, here we are. This is my house.

*Jane:* Wow, it's nice. Oh, what a beautiful flowerbed in front of the house! And is there a garden?

*Pam:* Yes, there is. It's behind the house.

*Jane:* And is there a garage?

*Pam:* Yes, there is. It's on the ground floor.



### 3. a) Look and say. Use the words in the box.

**Example:** *There is a barn on the left of the house.*

in front of  
around  
between  
next to  
in the middle of  
opposite



### b) Look at the picture above, ask and answer.

**Example:** A: *Is there a pool in the middle of the garden?*  
B: *No, there isn't.*



### 4. Read and compare.

How many?

one



the first

Which one?

two



the second

three



the third

four



the fourth

five



the fifth

six



the sixth

seven



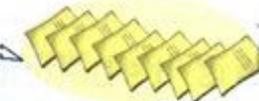
the seventh

eight



the eighth

nine

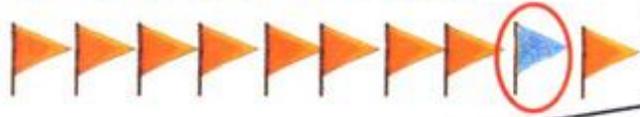
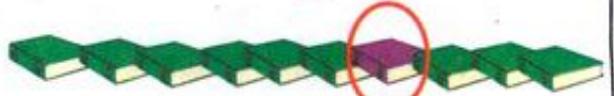


the ninth

ten



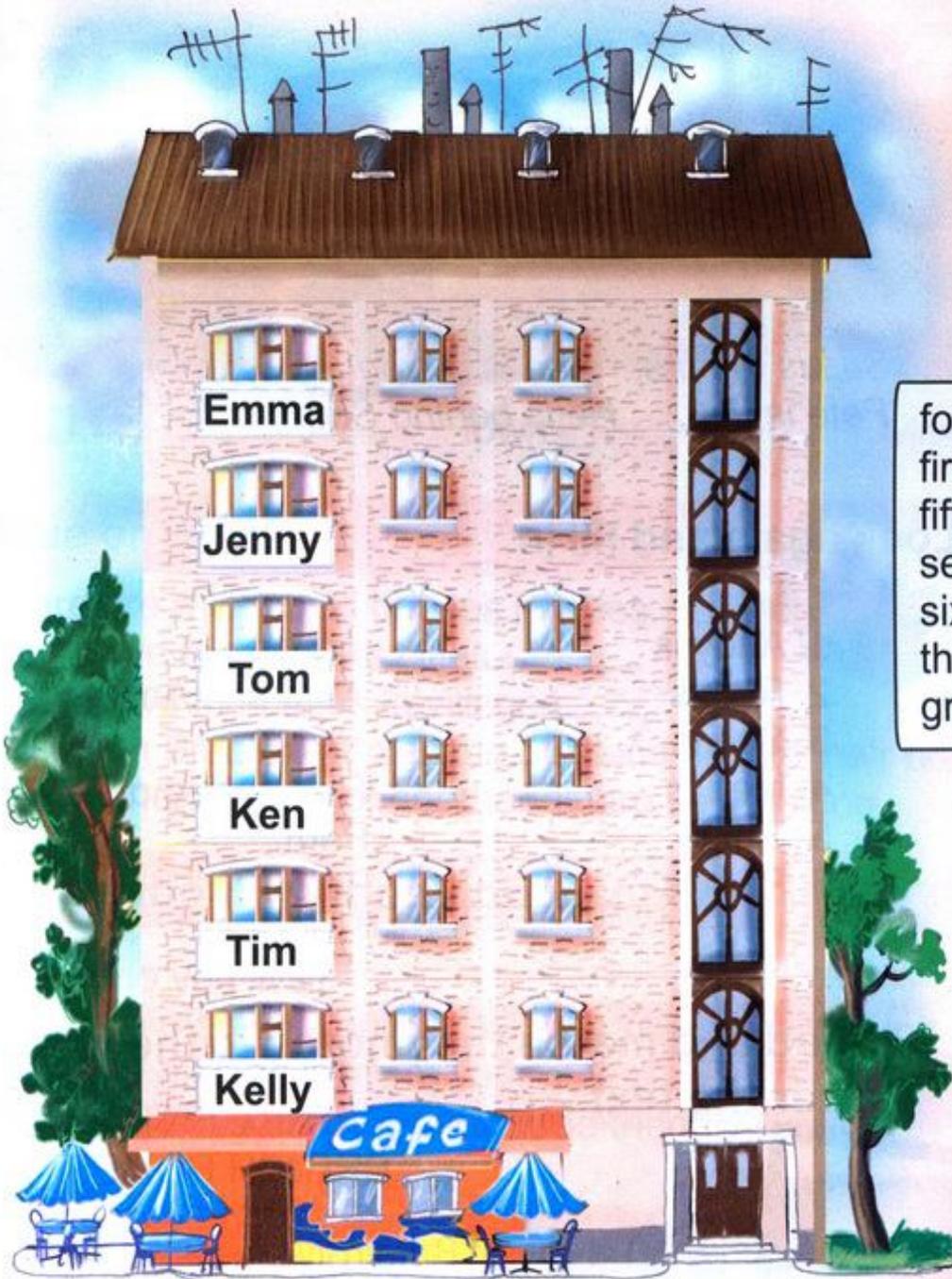
the tenth





5. Look, match and say.

Example: Kelly lives on the first floor.



fourth floor  
 first floor  
 fifth floor  
 second floor  
 sixth floor  
 third floor  
 ground floor



6. Look at the picture above again. Ask and answer.

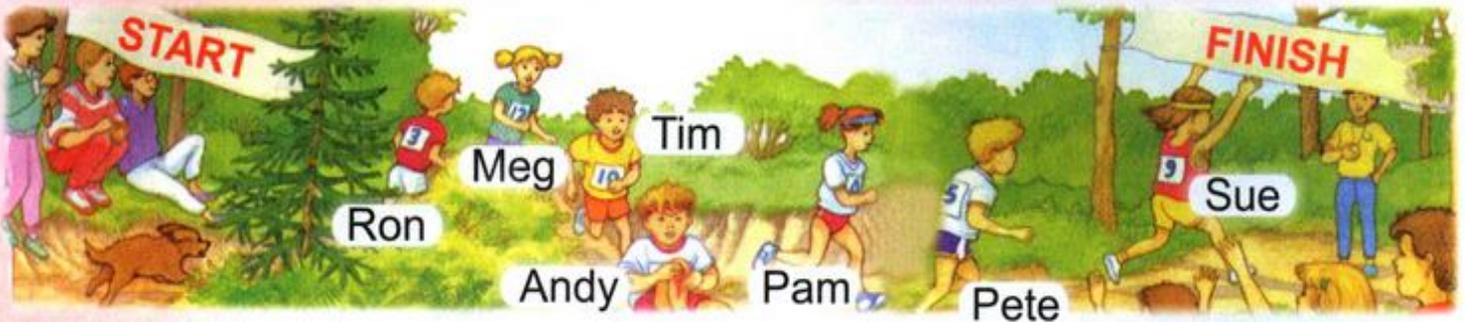


A: What floor does Tom live on?  
 B: He lives on the fourth floor.  
 A: What floor does ... live on?  
 B: ... lives on the ... floor.



## Lesson 3

### 1. Look and say.



**Example:** Sue is the first. She is in front of Pete.  
Pete is the ... . He is behind Sue.

### 2. Look again and fill in.



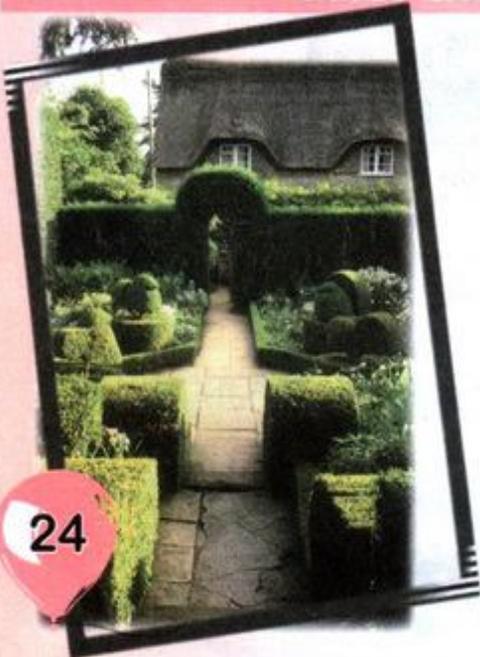
1. Andy is \_\_\_\_\_ Meg.
2. Ron is \_\_\_\_\_ Meg and Andy.
3. Sue is \_\_\_\_\_ Pete.
4. Meg is \_\_\_\_\_ Ron and Andy.
5. Tim is \_\_\_\_\_ Pam.
6. Pam is \_\_\_\_\_ Pete.



behind  
between  
in front of  
next to

### 3. Read and match the photos to the words after the text.

#### BRITISH HOMES



People in Britain live in different places – in cities, towns or villages. Cities have many people and many tall buildings where people work or live. In towns there are not as many people as in cities. (And there are not so many tall buildings.) People live in houses or blocks of flats. There aren't so many people in villages. (And there are no tall buildings at all.) People live on farms.)

Gardening is the most favourite hobby in Britain. The British plant different beautiful trees and

flowers in their gardens near their houses. That's why they are very beautiful and colourful, especially in spring.

People are very friendly and helpful in their neighbourhoods. They love each other and are always ready to help.



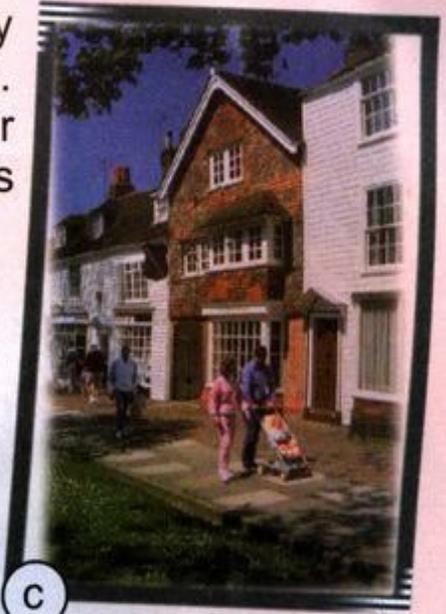
a

city



b

town



c

village



#### 4. True or false?

1. There are a lot of tall houses in cities.
2. Towns are bigger than cities.
3. People live in houses in villages.
4. People in Britain like planting gardens next to their houses.
5. People in British neighbourhoods are very unkind.



#### 5. Speak about your neighbourhood.

1. Where do you live?
2. Are there many tall buildings in the place you live in?
3. Are there nice gardens in your place?
4. Are people in your neighbourhood friendly?



#### 6. Rhyme.

##### ALL THE PEOPLE IN OUR STREET

All the people in our street  
Are people that I like to meet.  
I take a walk and say hello  
To all the people that I know.  
Some are happy, some are gay,  
Some just look the other way...  
(by Lois Lenski)



## Lesson 4



### 1. Play your guessing game.

A, guess what floor your partner lives on. Ask questions.

B, look at the house and choose the flat you live on. Don't tell it your partner.

8th

7th

6th

5th

4th

3rd

2nd

1st

ground

**Example:** A: Are you in the kitchen?  
B: No, I am not.  
A: Is there a sofa in your room?  
B: Yes, there is.  
A: Are you watching TV?  
B: No, I am not.  
A: Are you reading a book?  
B: Yes, I am.  
A: Do you live on the second floor?  
B: Yes, I do.



2. Listen, find the child and match the number with the name.



Linda and Joe

Peter

Bob

Sam

The boy from the block of flats



3. Answer the questions.



- 1) What costumes are the children wearing?
- 2) What are the brothers doing?
- 3) What is the teller doing?
- 4) What floor does he live on?



4. Ask and answer.

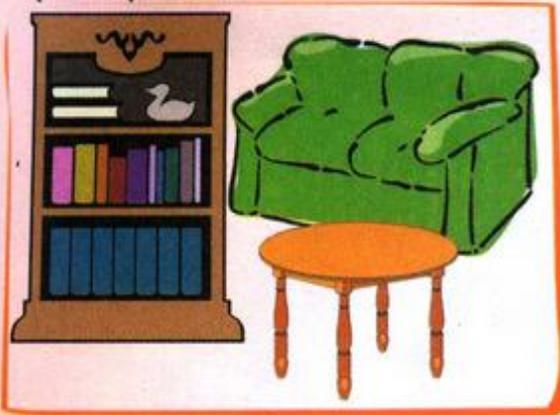


- A: Where are Linda and Joe?  
 B: They are ...  
 A: What are they doing there?  
 B: They are ...  
 A: What costumes are they wearing?  
 B: ...

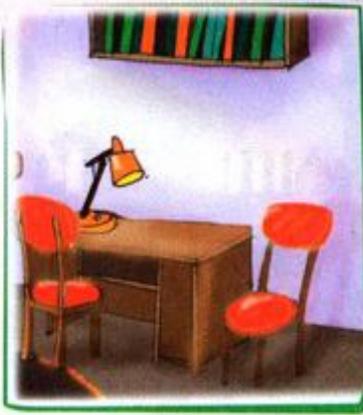


## Lessons 5-6

### 1. Listen, point and repeat.



furniture  
['fɜ:nɪʃə]



study  
['stʌdi]



chest of drawers  
[,tʃest əv 'drɔ:z]



wipe  
[waɪp]

upstairs [ˌʌp'steəz]



downstairs [ˌdaʊn'steəz]



vase  
[va:z]

It's made of ...



wood  
[wʊd]



plastic  
['plæstɪk]

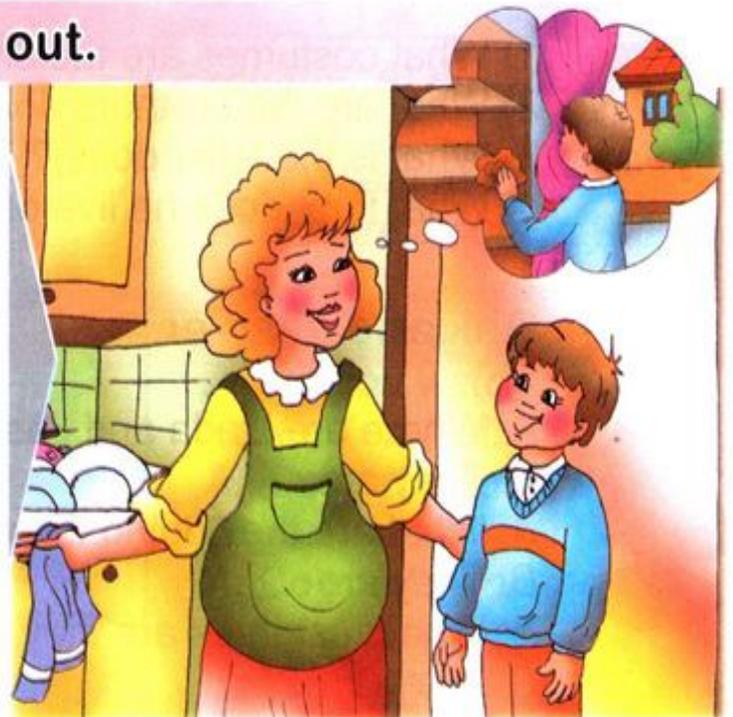
### 2. Listen, read and act out.

*Tom:* Is everything ready for the house-warming party, Mum?

*Mother:* Not yet, dear. I must wash up and wipe the dishes, then...

*Tom:* Do you need my helping hand?

*Mother:* Thank you, Tommy. You can polish the furniture in the study.





Tom: OK, but where is the duster<sup>1</sup>, Mum?

Mother: It's in the drawer in the hall. There is a new vase on the chest of drawers. It's made of glass. Be careful!

Tom: Ooops!

Mother: Oh, no!



### 3. Listen and read.

**-ture** [tʃə] picture, adventure, furniture

**house-warming** – house warming party. Yesterday we moved into a new house, so today we are having a house-warming party. We invited a lot of guests to the party. We are going to have some meal, sing songs and play different games at the party.

**made of** [meɪd əv] made of glass, made of sand, made of plastic, made of wood. Pinocchio is made of wood. The jar is made of glass. The flowers are made of paper. What is this vase made of?



### 4. a) Look and say.

glass, wood, snow, plastic, sand, paper



1

It's made of glass.



2

It's made of ...



3



4



5



### b) Ask and answer.

**Example:** A: What is the vase made of?

B: It's made of glass.



<sup>1</sup> a duster [ˈdʌstə] – ганчірка



## 5. Listen, read and compare.



[z]

a room – **rooms**  
a drawer – **drawers**  
potato – **potatoes**

y → i

a study – **studies**

f → v

a shelf – **shelves**  
a leaf – **leaves**



[s]

a sink – **sinks**  
a flat – **flats**

[ɪz]

a dish – **dishes**  
vase – **vases**  
box – **boxes**  
watch – **watches**



### But:

a tooth – **teeth**

a goose – **geese**

a foot – **feet**

a fish – **fish**

a sheep – **sheep**

a man – **men**

a child – **children**

a woman – **women**

a person – **people**

a mouse – **mice**



## 6. Read and say in plural.

- 1) This is my picture. – *These are my pictures.*
- 2) That is our house. – *Those are our houses.*
- 3) This is Tom's wardrobe. –
- 4) This is a knife for bread. –
- 5) That is a tomato for salad. –
- 6) This is our country. –
- 7) That is his wife. –
- 8) That woman is our teacher. –
- 9) That fish is for dinner. –
- 10) My watch is in this box. –



## 7. Speak about householding in your family.

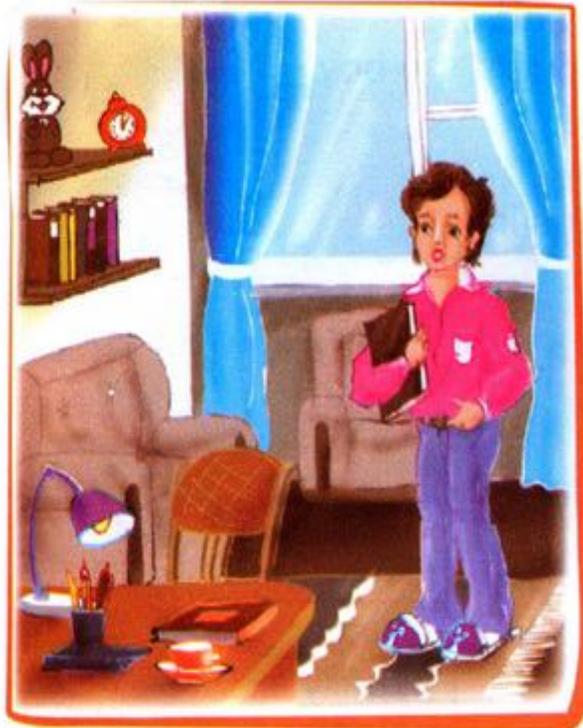
- 1) Who usually tidies your room?
- 2) Who always does the washing up in your family?
- 3) Do you often help your mum to wipe the dishes?
- 4) Who usually does the laundry in your family?
- 5) Does your father do the ironing?
- 6) Who usually polishes the furniture in your house?



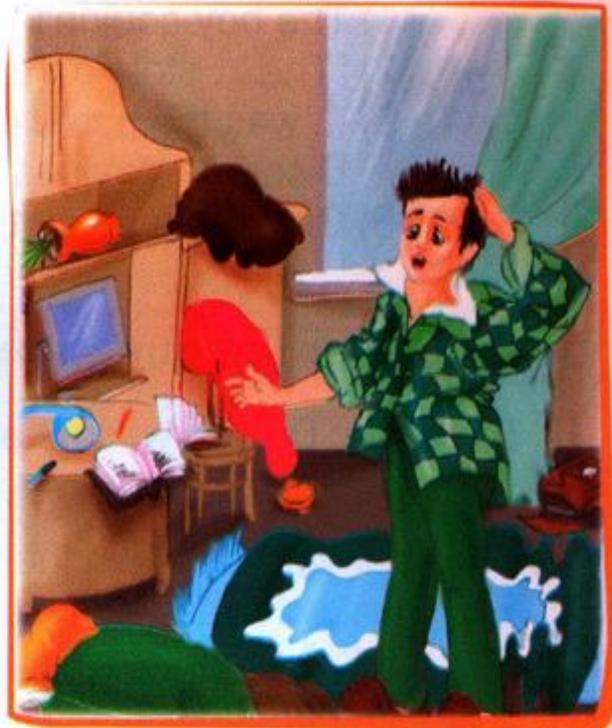
## Lesson 7

1. Ask and answer as in the example.

order ['ɔ:də]



disorder [di'sɔ:də]



**Example:** Why is Jack's room in order? – Jack always tidies his room.

put things in their places, polish the furniture, do the room, sweep the floor

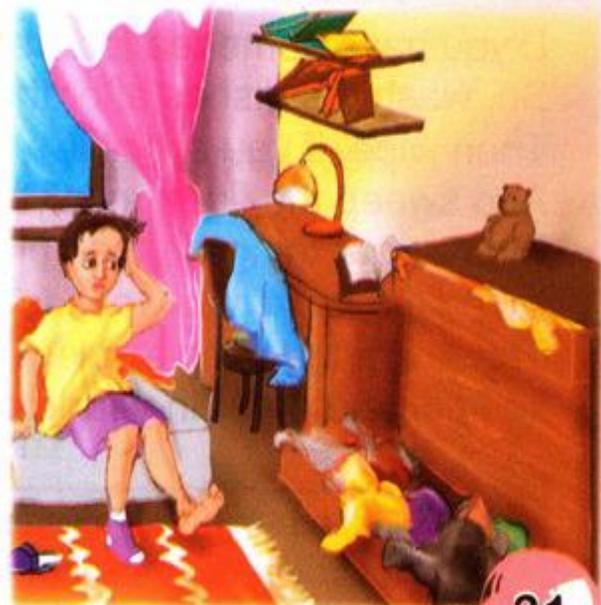


2. Read and complete the sentences below.

### DISORDER

"Oh, no! Where is my left sock? I can't find it," – says Nick in the morning. "Did you look in your chest of drawers?" asks his mother. "Yes, I did. I looked everywhere. I didn't find it. I can't go to school without my sock. And my pencil? Who can tell me where it is? Somebody stole<sup>1</sup> my things! But who?" – Nick wants to know.

"Do you know who?" asks his mother. "A thief<sup>2</sup>?" Nick tries to guess. "Yes, it's a terrible thief! Do you want to know his



<sup>1</sup>to steal [sti:l] (stole [stəʊl]) – красти

<sup>2</sup>a thief [θi:f] – злодій

name?" "Of course, I do!" Nick answered. Then mum says in whisper, "His name is Disorder." Nick is surprised, "Is Disorder a thief?" "Yes, indeed<sup>1</sup>, he is! He steals the best things you have. He steals your time. He is always ready to make children unhappy. So, you must be careful. Put your things in their places and don't drop<sup>2</sup> them everywhere."



- 1) The boy couldn't find his ... and ... .
- 2) "The ... stole my things," thought the boy.
- 3) ... was the name of the thief.
- 4) Disorder steals ... .
- 5) Children must put their things in ... .



### 3. Answer the questions. Use the words from the box.

**Example:** Do you wash the dishes after having your meal?  
*I always wash the dishes after having my meal.*

- 1) Do you put your things in their places?
- 2) Do you make your bed in the morning?
- 3) Do you help your mum to tidy the house?
- 4) Do you do the laundry?
- 5) Do you sweep the floor?
- 6) Do you iron your clothes?

always  
 usually  
 sometimes  
 never



### 4. Rhyme.

#### RULES OF ORDER

D'you have some tea for breakfast?  
 So, wash the dishes after that.  
 Then wipe, if you are able<sup>3</sup>,  
 And sweep the floor under the table.  
 Put all your things in their places,  
 It'll help a lot in many cases<sup>4</sup>.  
 These are the simple<sup>5</sup> rules  
 To keep the order in your rooms.



<sup>1</sup> indeed [ɪn'di:d] – справді

<sup>2</sup> to drop [drɒp] – кидати, розкидати

<sup>3</sup> If you are able – якщо ти можеш

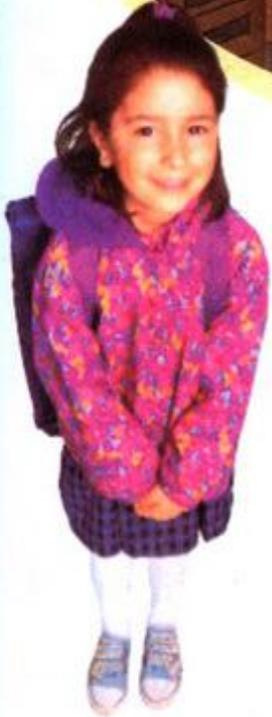
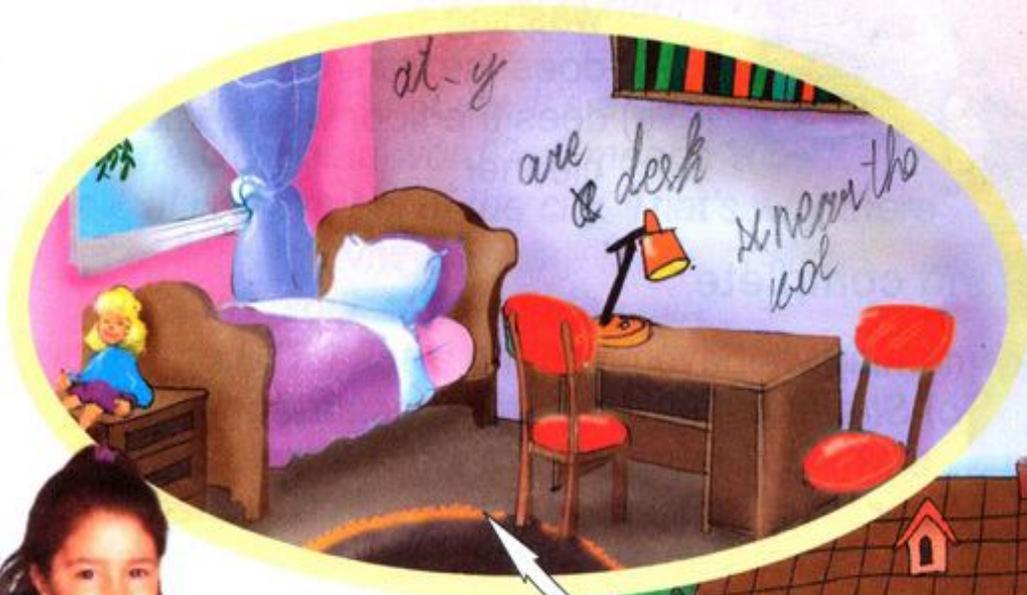
<sup>4</sup> It'll help a lot in many cases. – Це дуже допоможе в багатьох випадках.

<sup>5</sup> simple ['sɪmpl] – простий

## Lesson 8



1. Look and describe Sally's room.



**You may start like this:**

Sally lives on the ... floor. She has got a nice room.

There is a carpet in the middle of the room,...



2. Answer the questions.

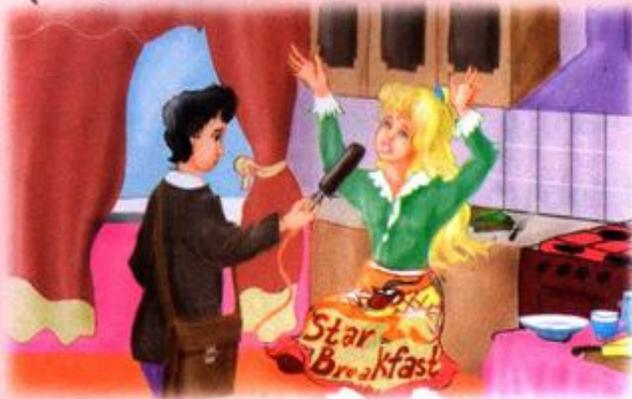


- 1) Is Sally's room tidy? Why?
- 2) What floor does Sally live on?
- 3) Are there <sup>some</sup> shelves above her desk?
- 4) Are her books in order on the shelves?
- 5) Are her things in their places?





### 3. Listen and match.



Kate \_\_\_

Mother \_\_\_

Kate's sister \_\_\_

- a) does the laundry with the washing-machine
- b) does the ironing
- c) does the floor with a vacuum cleaner



### 4. Choose and complete.

1. "Every Saturday morning we have our ..."
  - a) *Star Dinner*    b) *Star Morning*    c) *Star Breakfast*
2. Kate is a young ...
  - a) *actress*    b) *singer*    c) *dancer*
3. The kitchen is ...
  - a) *downstairs*    b) *upstairs*
4. There are ... bedrooms upstairs.
  - a) *three*    b) *two*    c) *four*
5. Kate's room is ...
  - a) *dark and small*    b) *light and small*    c) *big and light*
6. Kate tidies up every ...
  - a) *Sunday*    b) *Saturday*    c) *Friday*



### 5. Read and put the address below in the correct order.

There is a strict<sup>1</sup> order to write or to say an address in Great Britain. First you should write the name of your pen friend. In the second line write the number of his house, then the name of the street and the number of the flat. In the third line you point the name of your pen friend's village, town or city and the index. And in the last, the fourth line, write the country your pen friend lives in.



- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 24, Palm St 75
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Mark Gordon
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Canada
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Toronto, 7041

<sup>1</sup> strict – чіткий

## Round Up Lessons 9-10



### 1. Read the letter from Oksana.

Dear Bill,

Thank you for the photos of London. The city is really very beautiful.

As you know, I live in Lviv. It's a beautiful and old city. The Ukrainian word 'lev' means 'a lion'. This animal is a symbol of the city. That's why there are a lot of lions in Lviv. They are made of stone.

I live in a tall block of flats in the nice neighbourhood. Our flat is on the ninth floor. We have got a living-room, my parents' bedroom, my brother's room, my and my sister's room, a study, a hall, a kitchen and a bathroom.

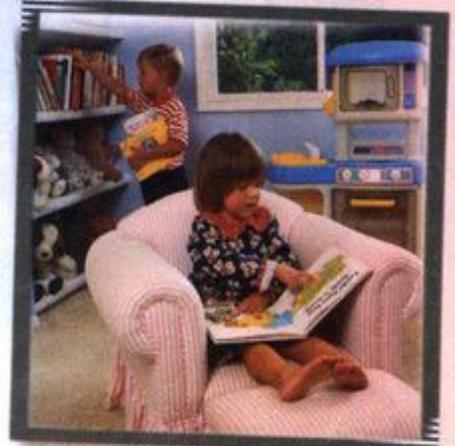
Our family is very friendly. So, we do almost everything together. My brother and I always help our parents to tidy the flat. My brother does the floor with the vacuum cleaner, I polish the furniture, water the flowers and do the washing up. My parents do the laundry and ironing.

On Saturdays we go to our dacha together. There we have a little house, a barn and a garden. My mother likes planting flowers there. Write about the place you live in, and about your family.

Love, Oksana



the city of Lviv



my cousins in my room



our dacha



### 2. Answer the questions.



- 1) What city does Oksana live in?
- 2) Why are there a lot of lions in Lviv? *Because*
- 3) What are the lions made of?
- 4) Is Oksana's family very friendly? Why?
- 5) What does Oksana's brother do?
- 6) What does Oksana do?
- 7) What do her parents do?
- 8) Where do they go on Saturdays?
- 9) What do they have there?





### 3. Role-play the situation.

**A**, you are from England. You ask questions to learn about the foreigner's home place.

**B**, you are a foreigner. You can't speak English well. You can say only Yes/No-answers. You can mime or answer the Englishman's questions about the place you live in.



**Example:**

A: Do you live in block of flats?

B: Yes, I do.

A: What floor do you live on?

B: (mimes the answer)

A: ... ?



### 4. Your Project.

Answer Oksana's letter.



Dear Oksana,

Your adress  
Date

Thank you for ...

My city (town, village) is ...

I live in a (house, block of flats) ...

There are (rooms) ...

My family is ...

Love, ... (your name)



# Unit 3. DOING SHOPPING

## Lessons 1-2



1. Listen, point and repeat.



newspaper  
['nju:s,peɪ pə]



magazine  
[,mægə'zi:n]



medicine  
['medsɪn]



shampoo  
[ʃæm'pu:]



toothpaste  
['tu:θpeɪst]



soap [səʊp]



2. Listen, read and act out.



*Ann:* Hello, Pam! Where are you going?

*Pam:* Hi! I'm going to the newsagent's. My father asked me to buy some newspapers. And I need some notebooks, too.

*Ann:* Oh, there is the newsagent's next to the chemist's in Market street. I need to buy a bar of soap and a tube of toothpaste at the chemist's.

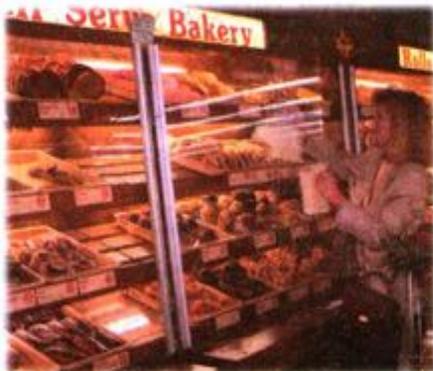
*Pam:* Let's go together!



3. Look, listen and read.

**sell** [sel] They sell clothes at this shop. Every day that woman sells flowers at the bus stop. Could you sell me your bike?

**At the baker's** you can buy bread, buns, rolls, biscuits, cakes or pies.



**At the newsagent's** they sell newspapers, magazines, notebooks and pens.





At the butcher's they sell meat, chickens and sausages.



At the chemist's you can buy some medicine or a toothpaste, a shampoo or a bar of soap.



4. Read and guess what they sell in these shops.



At 'Super Sports' Shop they sell T-shirts, shorts, trainers, skis, skates, balls and other sport things.

**SUPER SPORTS**

①

**TOYS**

②

**BOOKS**

③

**ITALIAN FURNITURE**

④

**THE SWEET SHOP**

⑤

**MARY'S SHOES**

⑥

**CLOTHES FOR MEN**

⑦

**TONY'S FRUIT & VEGETABLES**

⑧

**PET SHOP**

⑨



5. Ask and answer. Use the words from the box below.



Where can I buy a hat?

You can buy it at the clothes shop.

Where do they sell parrots?

They sell parrots at the pet shop, of course.



oranges, a pair of trainers, sweets, a toy car, a pair of trousers, some books, a table, nice shoes, a pair of skis, tomatoes

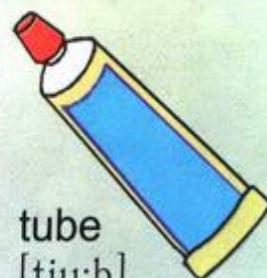
 6. Listen, point and repeat.



pence [pens]

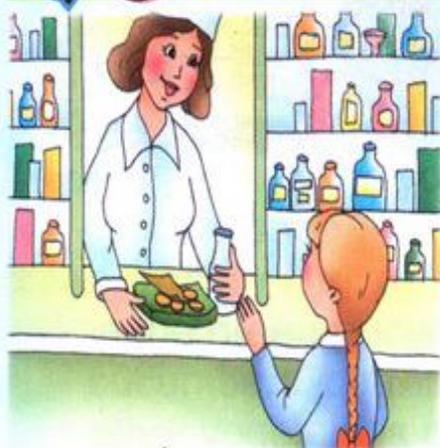


pound [paʊnd]



tube  
[tju:b]

 7. Listen, read and act out.



*Ann:* Have you got an apple soap?

*Chemist:* No, we haven't. Do you like an orange one?

*Ann:* Yes, I do. How much is it?

*Chemist:* 50 pence.

*Ann:* OK. Two bars of orange soap and a tube of Colgate, please.

*Chemist:* 6 pounds and 20 pence, please.

*Ann:* Here you are.

*Chemist:* You're welcome.

 8. Listen, read and compare.

BRITISH MONEY

1 penny<sup>1</sup>, 2 pence, 5 pence,  
10 pence, 20 pence, 50 pence,  
1 pound<sup>2</sup> (£1) = 100 pence

5 pounds (£5), 10 pounds (£10),  
20 pounds (£20), 50 pounds (£50),  
100 pounds (£100)

HOW MUCH IS IT / ARE THEY?

How much **is** it?

How much **is** this newspaper?

How much **is** that book?

How much **are** they?

How much **are** these shoes?

How much **are** those jeans?

It is **£15** (fifteen pounds).

The dress is **£50.25** (fifty pounds and twenty-five pence).

They are **£24.10** (twenty-four pounds and ten pence).

The jeans are **£35** (thirty-five pounds).

<sup>1</sup>penny ['peni] (множ. pence) — пенні, пенс

<sup>2</sup>pound ['paʊnd] — фунт стерлінгів



## 9. Look and say what you can buy there.



1



2



3



4



## 10. Role-play the situation.

**A** is a customer.

**B** is a shop assistant.

Choose the shop and make up a dialogue.



## 11. Song.

### ORANGES, PEARS AND APPLES...

Oranges, pears and apples...

— How much are they?

Oranges, pears and apples...

Are they cheap<sup>1</sup> today?

— Six for sixty-six pence.

— It's too much to pay.

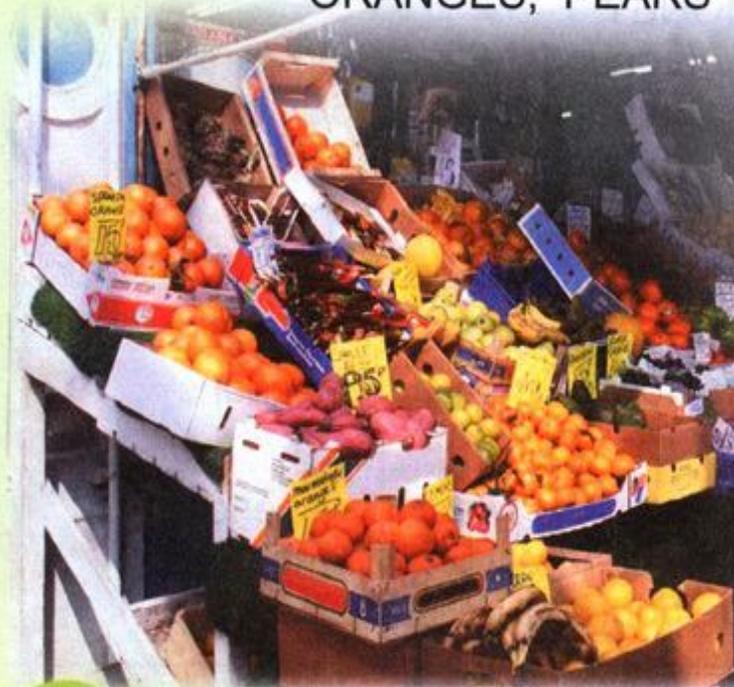
*Chorus:*

What about bananas?

How much are they?

What about bananas?

Are they cheap today?



## Lesson 3



### 1. Listen and read.

**bakery** ['beɪkəri] There are many kinds of bread in the bakery. My grandparents have got a small bakery. They sell different buns and rolls, cakes and biscuits there.

**dairy** ['deəri] Milk, cheese or sour cream are dairy products. They sell dairy products in a dairy.

**department** [di'pɑ:tmənt] There are three departments in this shop: shoes department, clothes department and sports department. There is a big department store in the centre of the town. There are 15 departments inside. There are lots of shops and department stores in Oxford Street in London.

**grocery** ['grəʊsəri] If you need some oil or some eggs you can go to the grocery shop. There are many different kinds of food in the grocery.

**greengrocery** ['gri:n,grəʊsəri], **greengrocer's** They sell fruit and vegetables in the greengrocery. At the greengrocer's you can buy tomatoes and cucumbers, carrots and potatoes, lemons and oranges and many other vegetables and fruits.



### 2. Listen and say if the statements are true or false.

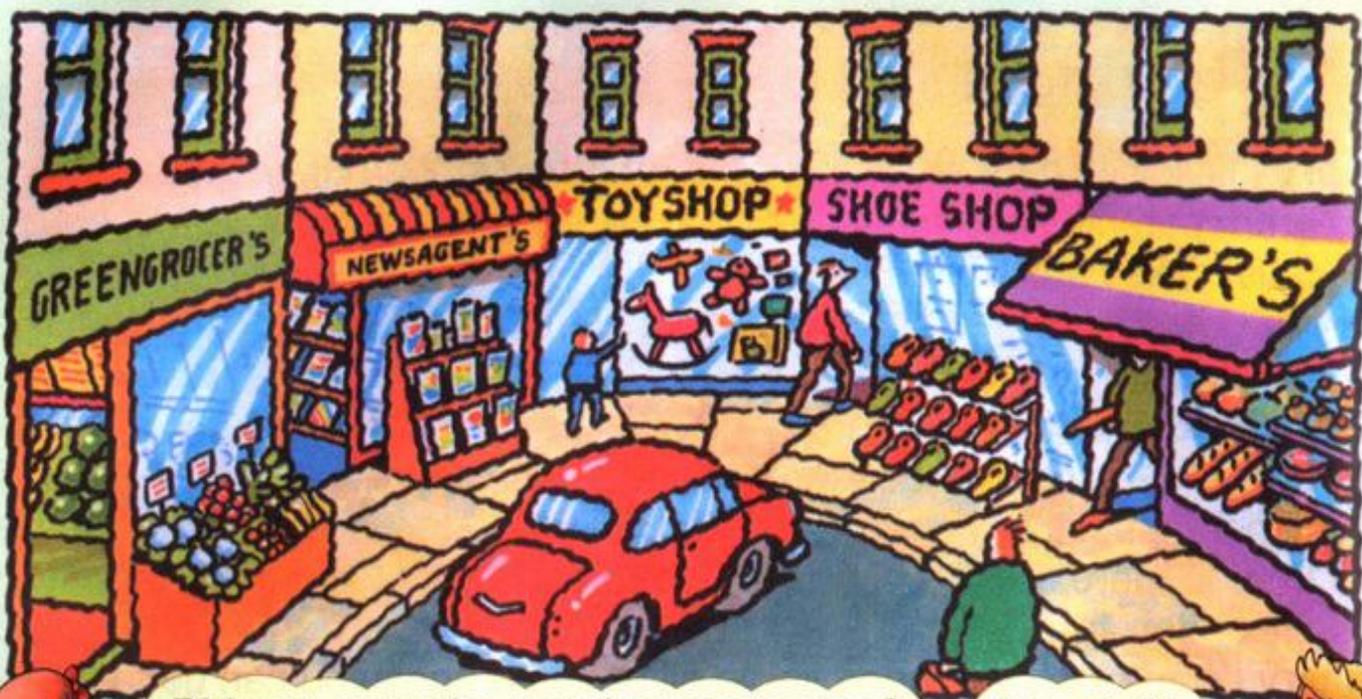
- 1) It was Tuesday yesterday.
- 2) The girl went to the cinema.
- 3) She went to buy some tasty things for her brother's birthday.
- 4) All her brother's friends like ice-cream and fruit salad.
- 5) They bought some sugar and eggs at the grocery shop.
- 6) The girl is going to make a cake.
- 7) They bought some meat at the dairy.
- 8) Mum went to the bakery for some fruit and vegetables.
- 9) They bought all they need for the birthday party.



Number 1.  
True. Yes, it was.



 3. Ask and answer.



Did you go to the toy shop yesterday?

Yes, I did.

Did you buy a shampoo yesterday?

No, I didn't.



4. Song.

TEN BROWN BUNS IN THE BAKER'S SHOP

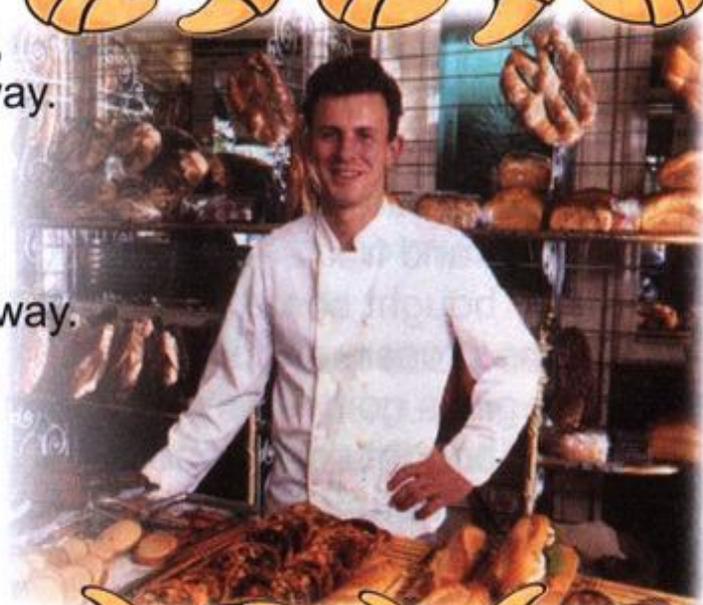
Ten brown buns in the baker's shop  
Round and fat with sugar on the top.  
A little boy came with a penny one day,  
He bought one bun and took it right away.



Nine brown buns in the baker's shop  
Round and fat with sugar on the top.  
A little girl came with a penny one day,  
She bought one bun and took it right away.

Eight brown buns in the baker's shop

.....  
No brown buns in the baker's shop  
Round and fat with sugar on the top.  
A little girl came with a penny one day,  
There were no brown buns  
for for her to take away.



## Lesson 4

1. Work in pairs. Look, ask and answer.



When is the shop open?

Is it open at six?

It's open from ten to five thirty.

No, it isn't. It is closed at six.



2. Listen and read.

### DOING SHOPPING

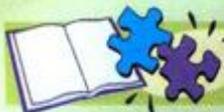
I like to help my mum. (And I go shopping when she asks me for it.)

Sometimes I buy meat at the butcher's. At the bakery I buy brown and white bread, biscuits and cookies. At a dairy I can buy milk, cheese, ice-cream, butter and yoghurt. My mum often goes to the greengrocery. She usually buys potatoes, onions and different kinds of fruit there.

My mum and I like doing shopping at our new shopping centre. There is a big department store and a supermarket there. The department store has got three floors. There are many departments in it: clothes, shoes, sports goods, toys, books, cameras, TVs, videos and many others.

In the women's clothing department women can find dresses, blouses, skirts, coats and beautiful decorations. In the men's clothing department men can choose a suit or an overcoat, a pair of trousers or a tie.

In a food supermarket we can buy different kinds of food: sausages, fish, sugar, flour, cereals, tea and many others. They sell products in packets, bags, cans, cartons or bottles. I like the way I can buy food in the supermarket: I take a basket and walk around to choose the things I need. Doing shopping in the supermarket is like a kind of travelling. After my travelling around the supermarket I pay money at the cashier desk ([kæʃɪə ,desk] — касса) and go home.



### 3. Read and match according to the text above.

- 1) There are three floors...
- 2) There are blouses and skirts...
- 3) There is a café...
- 4) They sell products...
- 5) In a food supermarket...
- 6) Buying food in supermarket...
- 7) I pay money...

- a) is like an interesting travel.
- b) in cans, cartons and packets.
- c) in the women's clothing department.
- d) you can buy food products.
- e) in our department store.
- f) at the cashier desk.
- g) downstairs.

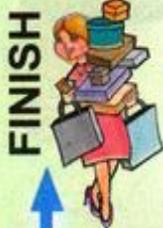


### 4. Play your game.

You need:



### SHOPPING RACE



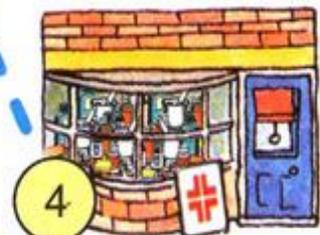
START



Answer the question.



- 1) Buy a present for your friend.
- 2) Where can you buy a dog?
- 3) One chicken leg is 1.25.  
How much are 3 chicken legs?
- 4) Name 4 things you can buy here.
- 5) Buy a pair of trainers.
- 6) Where can you buy skis?
- 7) Name 4 kinds of bread.
- 8) Name 3 things you can buy here.
- 9) You are a seller. Say what have you got in your shop.
- 10) Name 2 shops beginning with letter B.
- 11) Name 3 things you can buy here.
- 12) Buy a new T-shirt.



Answer the question.

Answer the question.



## Lessons 5-6

### 1. Listen, point and repeat.

a pair  
of trainers  
[peə əv 'treɪnəz]



small size — big size [saɪz]



try on  
[traɪ ɒn]

### 2. Listen and read.

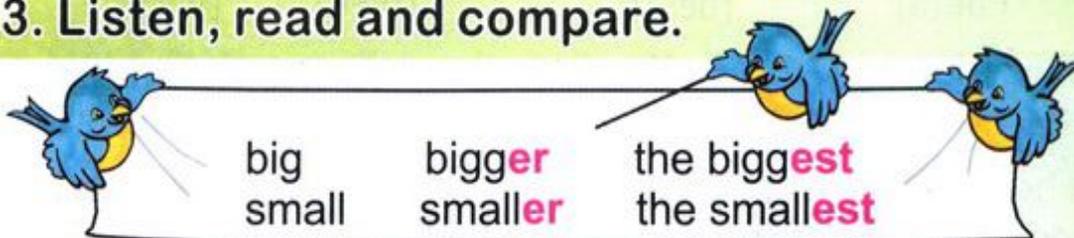
**cheap** [tʃi:p] This camera is cheap — I can buy it. This doll is £3. It is very cheap, but pretty lovely!

**expensive** [ɪk'spensɪv] 1) This dress is very expensive! I can't buy it because I haven't got much money. 2) Mercedes is very expensive car. Kings and queens usually wear expensive clothes and ride in expensive cars.

**light** [laɪt] The balloon is very light and you must hold it very tight<sup>1</sup>. My kite is light and goes fast up the sky.

**heavy** ['hevi] These bags are very heavy, I can't carry them. What is there in the box? It is small, but very heavy! I don't like heavy trainers.

### 3. Listen, read and compare.



### 4. Listen, read and act out.



*Shop Assistant:* Can I help you?

*Father:* Yes. I want a pair of trainers for my son.

*Shop Assistant:* What size?

*Father:* 30, please.

*Shop Assistant:* Well, boy, try this pair on.

*Bill:* Oh, no ... they are very heavy.

Have you got lighter ones?

*Shop Assistant:* OK. Try these trainers on.

<sup>1</sup>tight [taɪt] — міцно

Bill: Well, they are lighter, but they are small size. I need bigger size.

Shop Assistant: This pair is bigger.

Bill: Yes, these trainers are better. I like them.



### 5. Look, listen and compare.

The blue dress is longer **than** the yellow dress. But the red dress is **the longest**.



The green shirt is bigger **than** the white shirt. But the grey shirt is **the biggest**.



### 6. Listen and read.



**good** — **better** — **the best**  
[gʊd] — ['betə] — [best]



**bad** — **worse** — **the worst**  
[bæd] — [wɜ:s] — [wɜ:st]

This blue jacket is **better** than the yellow one. But the red jacket is **the best**. Pete is **better** sportsman than Nick. But Bill is **the best**.

The grey shoes are **bad** but the brown shoes are **worse**. This blue toothpaste is **worse** than the white one. But the green toothpaste is **the worst**. I am not lucky today. It is **the worst** day in my life!



### 7. Compare Don, Ron and Shon.



Shon is taller than Ron.

tall, short, thin,  
fat, strong, weak



Don



Ron



Shon



## 8. Read and answer.

- 1) Is ice-cream colder than snow?
- 2) Is a plane faster than a train?
- 3) Is pink colour worse than green one?
- 4) Which shop is bigger: a food shop or a supermarket?
- 5) Which animal is smaller: a hare or a fox?
- 6) Which way is shorter from your home to your school or to the supermarket?
- 7) Which juice is sweeter: orange or banana?
- 8) Which animal is the largest?
- 9) Which football team is the best?
- 10) Which animal is the fastest?



## 9. Listen to the story "The Dearest Toy" and complete the sentences.

- 1) When I was a small boy the best toys for me were ... .
- 2) The green toy car was ... than the yellow one, but ... than the blue toy car.
- 3) The red bike was ... than the brown bike.
- 4) The red and white kite was ... and ... than the yellow and blue one.
- 5) The day we flew the kite with my grandpa was ... day in my life.
- 6) The kite is the ... toy for my sons.
- 7) When we fly it at weekends I feel myself ... .



## 10. Song.

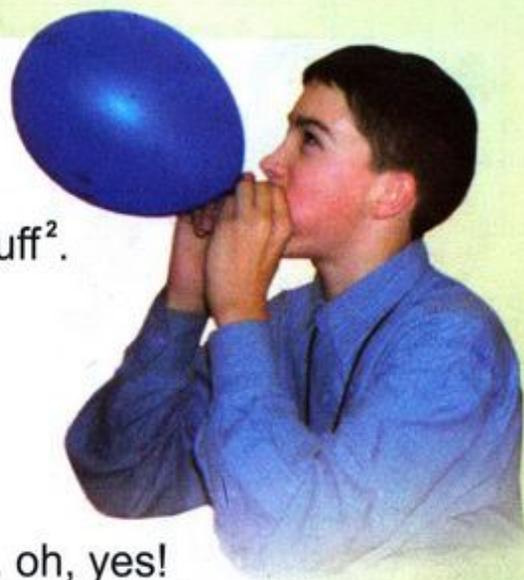


BIG, BIG, BIG!

I always say "big, big, big,"  
 Even when "small" is enough<sup>1</sup>,  
 Seems I always want the biggest stuff<sup>2</sup>.

I always say "big, bigger, the biggest,"  
 Even when "smaller" is well,  
 Is something big enough? I can never tell.

But now I know I've made  
 the biggest mess<sup>3</sup>... oh, yes!  
 I see that "smaller" things are sometimes the best ... oh, yes!



<sup>1</sup>enough [i'naʊf] — достатньо

<sup>2</sup>Seems I always want the biggest stuff. —

Схоже, я завжди хочу мати все найбільше.

<sup>3</sup>mess [mes] — безладдя

## Lesson 7



### 1. Listen, point and repeat.



souvenir  
[,su:və'niə]



camera  
['kæməɹə]



walkman  
['wɔ:kɹmən]



mobile phone  
[,məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn]



tourist  
['tʊərɪst]



### 2. Listen, read and act out.

**Sam:** Listen, guys, I need a birthday present for my cousin.

**Jim:** Is he younger than you?

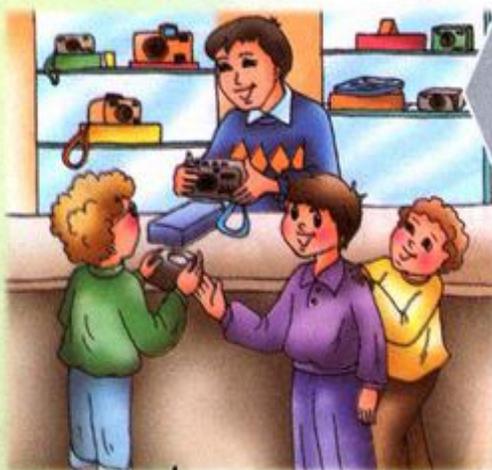
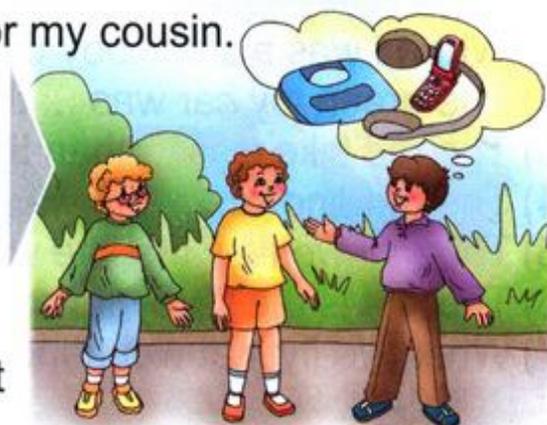
**Sam:** No, he isn't. He is older.

**Bill:** What does he like doing?

**Sam:** He likes listening to music, travelling...

**Jim:** Well, you can buy a walkman  
or a mobile phone for him.

**Bill:** I've got an idea. Let's go to the department  
store.



**Jim:** Can you show us that walkman, please?

**Sam:** How much is it?

**Shop Assistant:** 200 pounds.

**Sam:** Oh, it's very expensive. What about that  
camera? Is it cheaper?

**Shop Assistant:** Well, have a look at it. It is not  
very expensive but it is very good.

**Sam:** How much is it?

**Shop Assistant:** 50 pounds.

**Bill:** I think it is the best thing to buy for your cousin.



### 3. Listen, read and compare.



comfortable



more comfortable



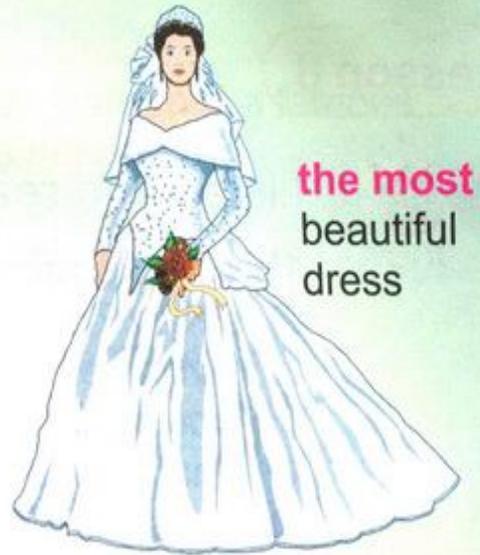
the most comfortable



beautiful dress



more beautiful dress



the most beautiful dress

This walkman is **expensive**. That camera is **more expensive**. But that mobile phone is **the most expensive**.

*Tom and Jerry* is an **interesting** cartoon. *Mermaid* is **more interesting** cartoon for me. But John says *Shrek* is **the most interesting**.

This car is **economical**. That motorbike is **more economical**. But the bicycle is **the most economical**!



#### 4. Copy and fill in the table.

expensive	<i>more expensive</i>	<i>the most expensive</i>
famous		<i>the most famous</i>
beautiful	<i>more beautiful</i>	
economical		
interesting		
comfortable		



#### 5. Role-play the talk in the shop.



Can you show me ..., please?

How much is it (are they) ?

Oh, it's very cheap (expensive)!

Here you are.

It is (they are) ...

Look at this one.  
It is ... than that one, but ...



## Lesson 8



### 1. Listen and read the questions. Then answer them.

- 1) Is a bike **more economical** *than* a car?
- 2) Is Kyiv Zoo **more famous** *than* London Zoo?
- 3) Is *Winnie-the-Pooh* **more interesting** *than* *Alice In Wonderland* for you?
- 4) What kind of transport is **the most comfortable**?
- 5) What car is **the most expensive**?
- 6) What city is **the most beautiful**?



### 2. Write as in the example.

**Example:** slow — slower — the slowest

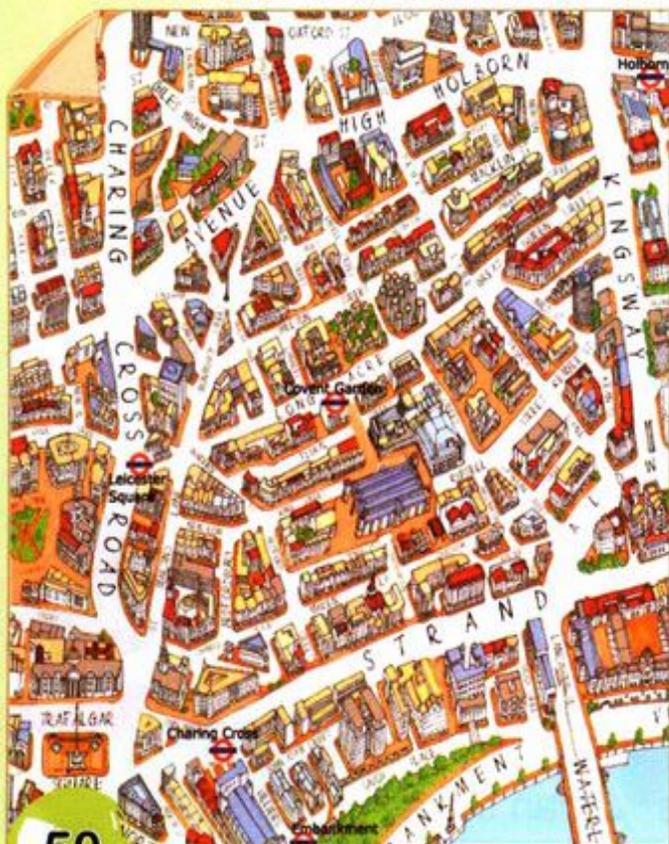
wonderful — more wonderful — the most wonderful

young, old, light, expensive, famous, fantastic, short, bad, cheap, comfortable, good, interesting, beautiful, economical, fat, strong



### 3. Listen and read.

#### TOURIST CENTRE IN LONDON



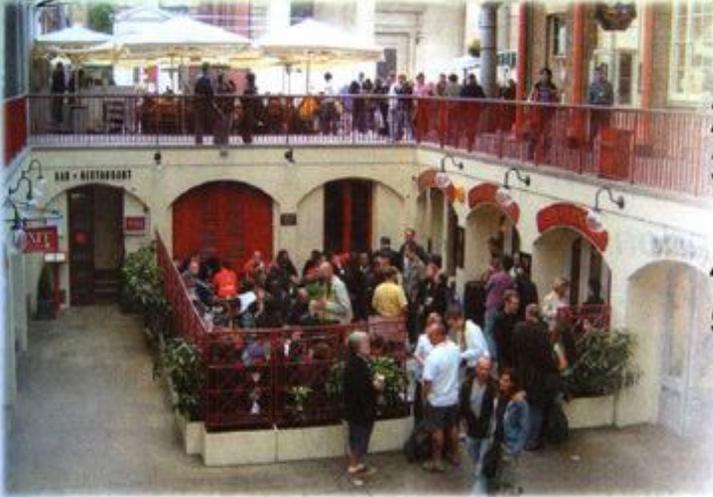
There are lots of tourists in London every day. Tourists usually visit different places of interest in the capital of Britain. They like to buy souvenirs to remember the places they visit. Covent Garden is a famous tourist centre in London. There is a historic Market Place here. There are lots of places to visit in Covent Garden. You can choose and buy any souvenir for your family and friends. After shopping, you can have lunch or dinner in a small café or in a big restaurant<sup>1</sup>. In the evening, you can visit a theatre. There are also lots of comfortable hotels around. Covent Garden is a popular<sup>2</sup> meeting place.

<sup>1</sup>a restaurant ['restərənt] — ресторан

<sup>2</sup>popular ['pɒpjələ] — популярный



#### 4. Complete according to the text above.



- 1) Covent Garden is a famous ... centre in London.
- 2) There is a historic ... Place here.
- 3) They sell a lot of ... in Covent Garden.
- 4) After shopping your can ...
- 5) It is a popular ... place.  
You can visit ... with your friends in the evening.



#### 5. Ask and answer about Covent Garden.

What do tourists buy to remember the places they visit?

What can tourists visit and do in Covent Garden?

What is Covent Garden?

Tourists usually ...

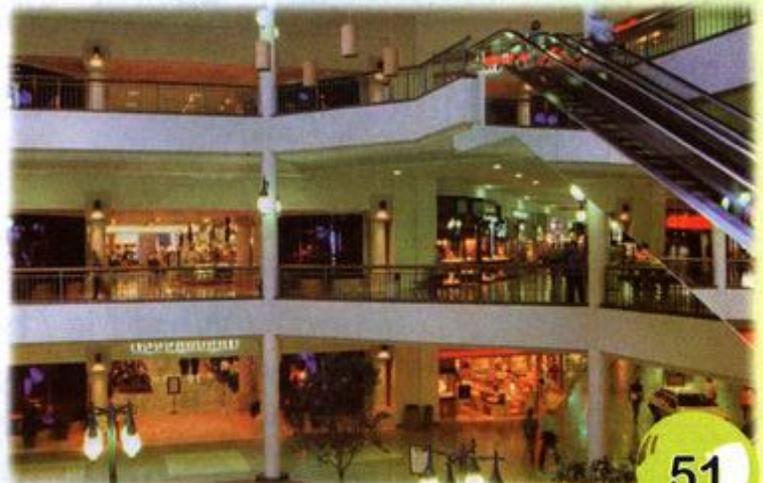
They can ...

Covent Garden is ...



#### 6. Speak of the shopping centre or a market in your town.

There is ... . There are lots of ... every day. They usually ... . They like to buy ... . You can choose and buy any ... . After shopping you can ... .  
... is a popular meeting place in our town (village), too.



## Round-Up Lessons 9-10



### 1. Read the postcard.

Dear Mum and Dad,  
I am having a fantastic holiday. London is wonderful! I've got a lot of friends here. We visit museums, cafés and do some shopping. Food is cheap but clothes are expensive here. They sell lots of interesting comics and magazines for children in England. I've got some souvenirs and presents for you. See you soon.  
Love, James



Mr & Mrs Filton  
25 Sun Avenue  
Apt 7  
Dallas  
44100  
USA



### 2. a) Make up Wh-questions as in the example.

- 1) James / now? / Where / is  
**Example:** Where is James now?
- 2) is / he / What / doing / there?
- 3) visiting? / What / is / he
- 4) for / his parents? / has / he / got / What
- 5) from? / Where / is James

### b) Answer the above questions.



### 3. Match to make up a dialogue. Act it out in pairs.

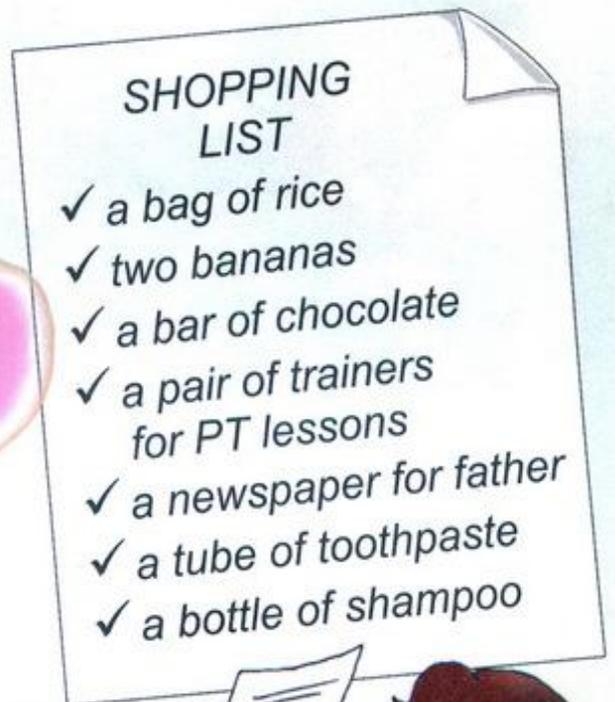
A: Excuse me. -----  
 A: I'd like a pair of jeans, please.  
 A: 36  
 A: Blue.  
 A: Can I try them on?  
 A: Are they OK?

B: Here's a nice pair.  
 B: Yes? Can I help you?  
 B: What size do you wear?  
 B: Oh, yes! You look great!  
 B: What colour would you like?  
 B: Sure you can.

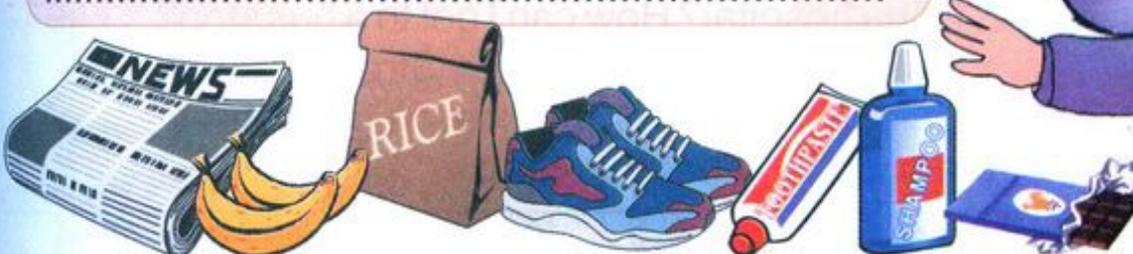


### 4. Your Project.

You did some shopping yesterday.  
 Make up a Shopping List.  
 Speak about what you bought  
 in different shops (departments).



Yesterday my mum asked me to go shopping.  
 I made a shopping list. Here it is. I went to the  
 grocery and bought a bag of rice there. Then  
 I bought two bananas at the greengrocery.  
 I went to the ... and bought .....



# Unit 4. ASKING THE WAY

## Lessons 1-2



### 1. Look at the picture and speak on the situation.

You are lost<sup>1</sup>. Imagine you are in the phone box. You are phoning your parents. You don't know the name of the street. You try to tell your parents what there is/are in the street. Explain where you are.



on the corner  
next to  
opposite  
between  
behind  
in front of  
to the left/right



### 2. Listen and read.

**should** [ʃəd] We should close the window — it's cold today. You shouldn't eat ice-cream, dear. Should we call a doctor? You shouldn't eat fruit and vegetables.

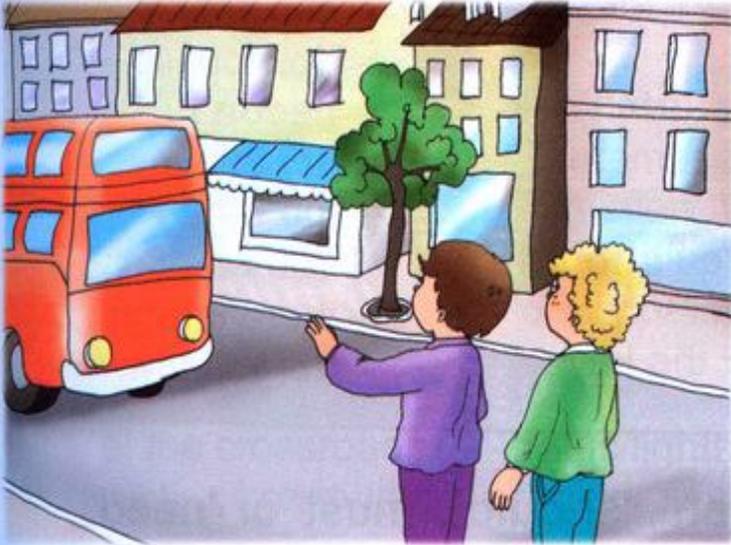
**need** [ni:d] All I need is a pen and a sheet of paper. We all need home, clothes and food. You needn't learn it today, you can learn it tomorrow. You need a cat — there are many mice in the house.

**get to (some place)** Can you tell me how to get to the museum, please? How can we get to the hospital? How can I get to a bus stop?

**take a bus** Which bus should we take to Green Street? — Take number 5. Don't take bus number 3. It doesn't go there. Take a bus at the bus stop near that house.

**centre** ['sentə] in the centre, to the centre, around the centre. The centre of the town is usually the place which is in the middle of it.  
**get off** Where should we get off? — You should get off in the town centre. Let's get off at the next stop.

### 3. Listen, read and act out.



*Jim:* Here's the bus stop.  
*Bill:* Which bus should we take?  
*Jim:* We can take buses number 3 or number 5.  
*Bill:* Where must we get off?  
*Jim:* In the city centre.  
*Bill:* Here is the bus. Must we buy a bus pass?  
*Jim:* Sure.

*Conductor:* Can I see your pass, please?  
*Jim and Bill:* Yes, of course. Here you are.  
*Bill:* Where is that stop, Jim?  
*Jim:* It is near the Circus.  
*Bill:* Do you know how to get to the Circus?  
*Jim:* We can ask a policeman.  
*Bill:* Oh...!



### 4. Play the guessing game.

#### GUESSING THE WAY

Work in pairs. Take a map of your town.  
**A** is going to some place.  
**B** is asking questions and trying to guess where **A** is going to.

*A:* Which bus should you take?  
*B:* I can ...  
*A:* Where should you get off?  
*B:* At / In ...  
*A:* Are you going to ...?  
*B:* Yes, I am! / No, I am not.





## 5. Read and compare.



### can

- **Can** you open the door?
- Sorry, I **can't**. I haven't got the key.

### should

- **Should** I ask my classmate for help?
- You **shouldn't** ask your classmate. He can't help, I think. You **should** ask a person who has got the key.

### must, need

- **Must** I open this door?
- No, you **needn't**. Try to open the window. You **can** go there through<sup>1</sup> the window.



## 6. Fill in the gaps with 'can', 'should', 'must' or 'need'.

- 1) — ... I help you?  
— No, thanks.
- 2) You ... not be late for school.
- 3) — I ... two bags of potatoes and a carton of tomato juice.
- 4) Mike ... take the bus number 7 to get there.



## 7. Rhyme.

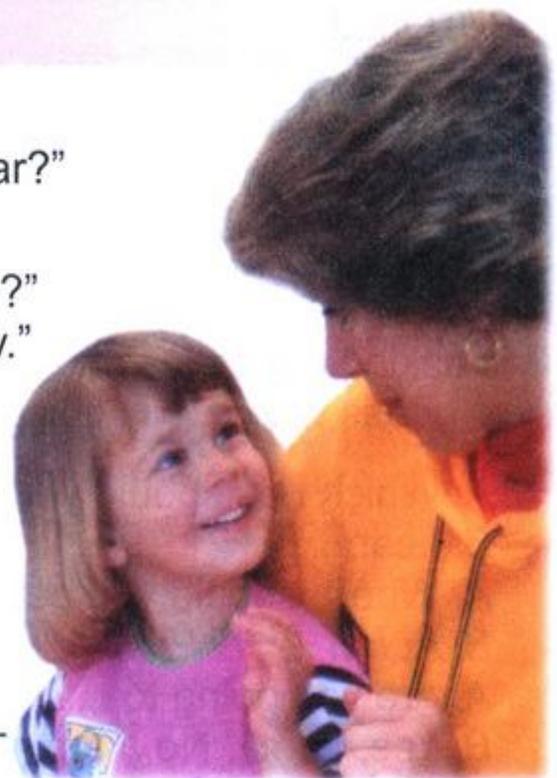
“What should I do?”  
Asks little Sue.

“May I go to play?”  
“Yes, you may.”

“Must I ask uncle Mike?”  
“No, you needn't ask Mike.  
Go and wear what you like!”

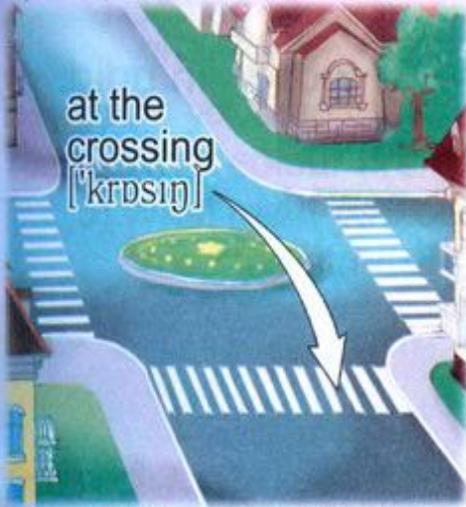
“What should I wear?”  
“Ask aunt Cher.”

“What can she say?”  
“I'm busy. Go away.”

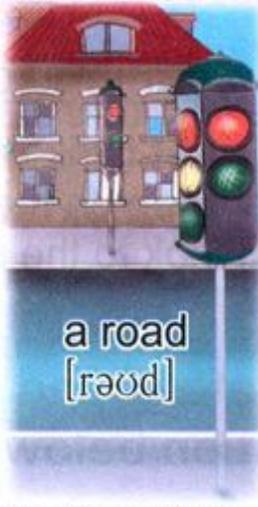


## Lesson 3

### 1. Listen, point and repeat.



at the crossing  
[ˈkrɒsɪŋ]



a road  
[rəʊd]



modern [ˈmɒdɪn]



old [əʊld]

square [skweə]

at the crossroads  
[ˈkrɒsrəʊdz]

traffic lights  
[ˈtræfɪk ˌlaɪts]

### 2. Read the text and draw a route<sup>1</sup> map of the boys' walk in town.

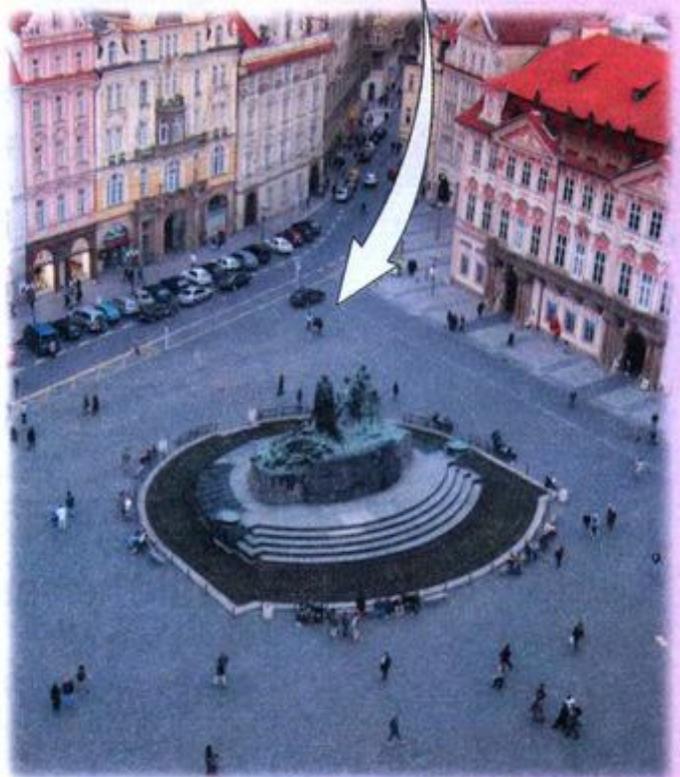
#### IN TOWN

Yesterday my cousin and I went for a walk in town. We walked along the streets to the square in the centre of the town.

On one side of this square we saw a new post office, a tall modern building. Here we stopped because the lights were red. When the lights changed to green we crossed the square.

On the other side of the square, opposite the post-office, we saw the theatre, a beautiful white building. There was a large hotel near the theatre.

We walked on. Soon we came to a street with trees and flowers in the middle. In this street my cousin and I stopped at many shops to look at the shop windows. On one side of this street there were a large cinema and a new café. On the other side we saw the library. At the end of the street there was the town hospital.



<sup>1</sup>a route [ru:t] — маршрут

After the hospital we turned to the right to go to the town park. We wanted to cross the street, but there were too many cars, trams, and buses. When there were no cars, trams or buses, we crossed the street and went to the park.

In the park we went to some attractions. We had a good time there.

After the park we took bus number two and got home in a very short time.



### 3. Read and guess the meanings of the words in bold.

First listen **then** repeat. **First** think **then** do.

**First** listen to the teacher **then** do the homework.

**First** look to the left **then** look to the right.

**First** look **then** go.



### 4. Read the Road Safety<sup>1</sup> and answer the question below.

ROAD SAFETY

You should cross at the crossing.

You should cross the street when the lights are green.

You should first look right when you cross the street in London.

- Should you first look left or right when you cross the street in your town?



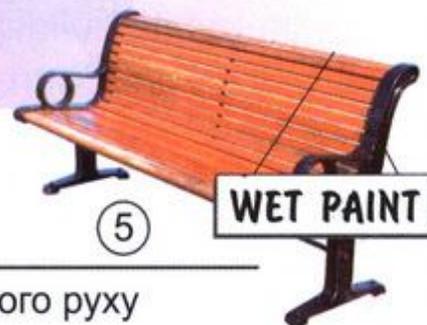
### 5. Copy and complete the table.

CAN, COULD, MAY, SHOULD, MUST

+	?	—
I <b>can</b> go. He/she/it <b>could</b> ... We <b>may</b> ... You <b>must</b> ... They <b>should</b> ...	<b>Can</b> I go? <b>Could</b> he/she/it ... ? <b>May</b> we ... ? <b>Must</b> you ... ? <b>Should</b> they ... ?	I <b>cannot</b> ( <b>can't</b> ) go. He/she/it <b>could not</b> ( <b>couldn't</b> ) ... We <b>may not</b> ... You <b>must not</b> ( <b>mustn't</b> ) ... They <b>should not</b> ( <b>shouldn't</b> ) ...



### 6. Look at the road signs<sup>2</sup> and say what you can, should or must do.



<sup>1</sup>road safety [ˌrəʊd 'seɪftɪ] — правила безпеки вуличного руху

<sup>2</sup>road sign [ˌrəʊd 'saɪn] — дорожній знак

## Lesson 4



### 1. Before listening speak about your street.

- 1) Do you like your street?
- 2) What do you see in your street?
- 3) Do you see many cars and buses?
- 4) What colour are they?
- 5) What must you do before you cross the street?
- 6) What must you do when the light is red?
- 7) What must you do when the light is green?
- 8) What must you do when the light is yellow?

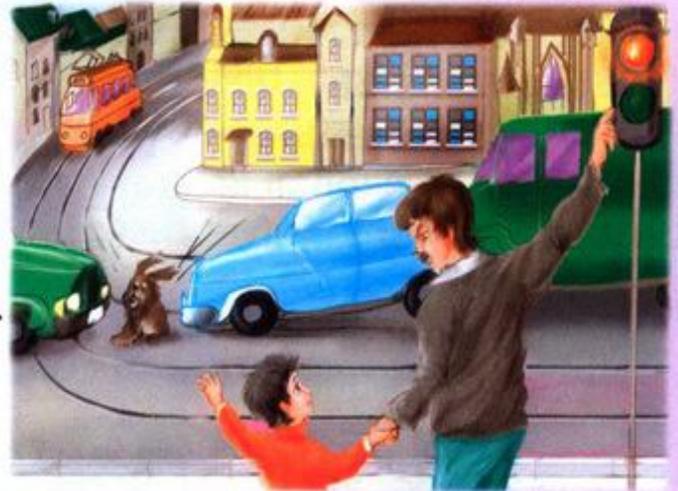


### 2. Listen to the short story about a little boy and say what the boy's father answered.



### 3. True or false?

- 1) Little Tom and his father were in the street.
- 2) They saw a lot of people there.
- 3) "Look, Tom!" said the boy's father. "Do you see that nice giraffe?"
- 4) Tom liked the dog and ran after it.
- 5) The dog crossed the street.
- 6) Tom wanted to cross the street, too.
- 7) His father ran after the dog and stopped it.
- 8) "You mustn't cross the street when the light is red, my boy," he said.
- 9) "We can cross the street when the light is green."



### 4. Act out the talk between Tom and his father.



### 5. Make up some questions and answers about the traffic light(s).

**Example:** — *Can I cross the road when the light is red?*

— *No, you mustn't. You should cross it when the light is green.*

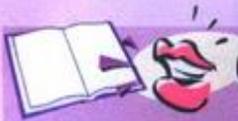
Can I ... ?

Should we ... ?

Must we ... ?

May she ... ?

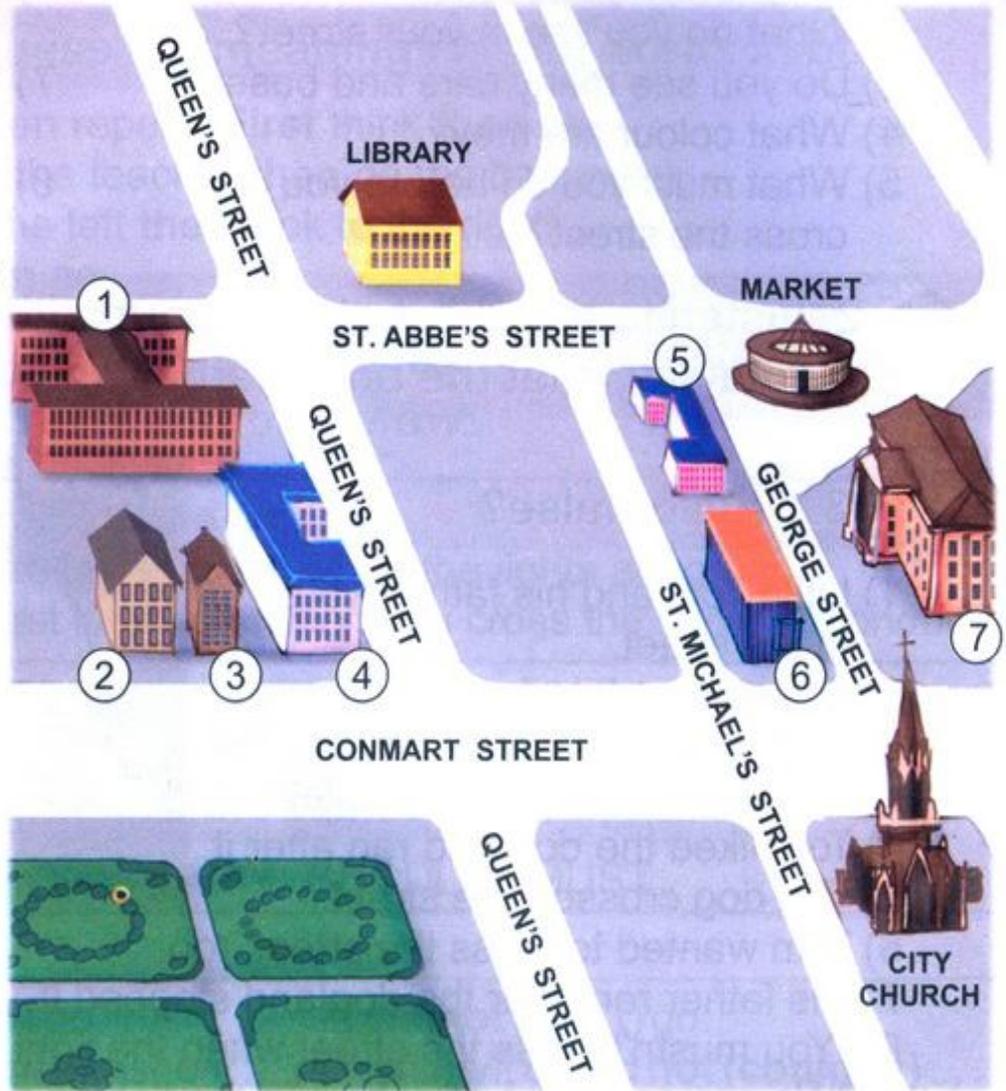
Could you ... ?



6. Look at the map, read and name the places which Jim and Bill want to visit.

a) Jim and Bill are walking in London. They are near the library. Find the places which they want to visit in London.

- 1) Cross the road and go to the end of Queen's Street. Turn right. Walk past the Information Centre and the Job Centre. It is next to the Job Centre on the right.
- 2) Go along St. Abbe's Street. Then turn left. It is on the corner of Queen's Street on your right.
- 3) Go along Queen's Street. Turn left. Go to the end of the street, then turn left. Go along George Street to the crossing. It's on the corner on the left, opposite the market.



- |                         |                    |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. MUSEUM OF MODERN ART | 5. COMPUTER CENTRE |
| 2. POST OFFICE          | 6. RESTAURANT      |
| 3. JOB CENTRE           | 7. APOLLO THEATRE  |
| 4. INFORMATION CENTRE   |                    |

b) You are near the City Library. Read the questions of a passer-by and help him/her to find the place.

- 1) Excuse me. Can you tell me where the Information Centre is?
- 2) Excuse me. Can you tell me where the Appollo Theatre is?
- 3) Excuse me. Can you tell me where the City Church is?

## Lessons 5-6



### 1. Listen, point and repeat.

↑ go straight (ahead)  
[ˌgəv 'streɪt (ə'hed)]



exit  
['egzɪt]



entrance  
['entrəns]



push [pʊʃ]



pull [pʊl]



open ['əʊpən]



closed [kləʊzd]



### 2. Listen, read and act out.

Jim: Excuse me.

Policeman: Yes?

Bill: We need *the Mობiline Shop*. Could you tell us how to get to it?

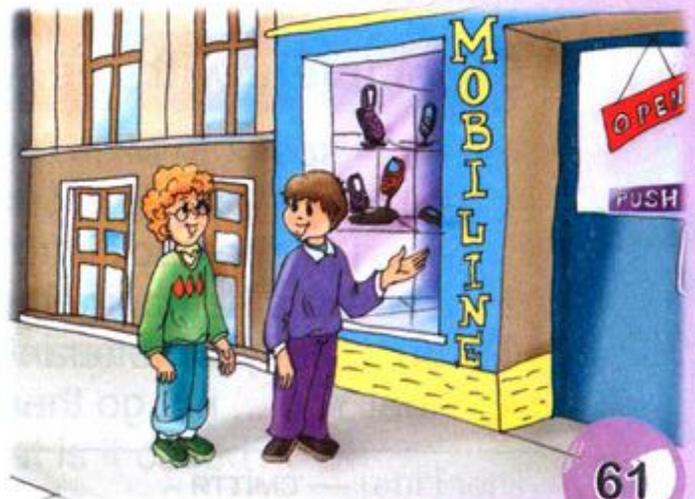
Policeman: Yes, certainly. Go straight ahead and turn right at the bus stop. Then you should go along the street to the Circus. After that you should cross the road, turn left and *the Mობiline* is at the end of that street on the right.

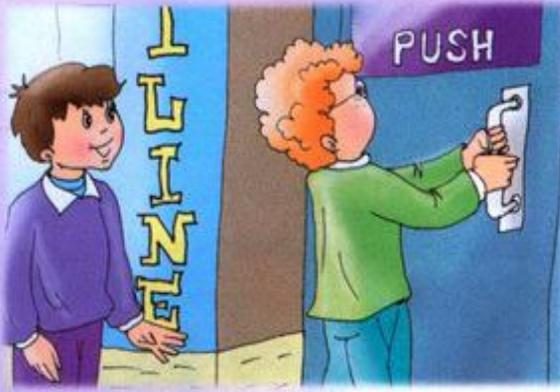
Jim: So, we go straight ahead, first turn right, then turn left ...

Policeman: No. You should go along the street to the Circus. Only then you should turn left.

Jim: Oh, yes. *The Mობiline Shop* is at the end of that street on the right. Thank you very much.

Policeman: You are welcome.





\* \* \*

*Jim:* Entrance is this way.

*Bill:* I can't open the door. Is the shop closed?

*Jim:* It can't be closed now. It is open. Don't pull the door! Look up and read. You should push it!

*Bill:* O-o-o-ps.



### 3. Learn and act out the dialogues.

- 1) A: Excuse me. Is this the right way to the Gallery?  
B: Yes, it is. Go straight ahead. It's at the end of the street.
- 2) A: Excuse me.  
B: Yes, can I help you?  
A: Could you tell me how to get to the Circus?  
B: Well, you can take a taxi or bus number 3.
- 3) A: Can you help me, please? Is there any café here?  
B: Yes, there is. Cross the street and turn right.
- 4) A: Excuse me. How can I get to the supermarket?  
B: Go along Queen's Street. Turn left. The supermarket is on your left.



### 4. Read, match and say.

- 1) You must not enter here.  f
  - 2) You must put the litter<sup>1</sup> in the bin.
  - 3) You shouldn't go there.
  - 4) There is no way straight ahead.
  - 5) You can visit us now.
  - 6) Pull the door and you can open it.
- PULL

a

c

d

OPEN

NO ENTRANCE



### 5. Complete with the words from the box.

- 1) — ... I speak to Miss Atkins, please?  
— I'm sorry, she's not in at the moment.  
— ... I phone back later?
- 2) ... I have a hamburger, please?
- 3) You ... put your letter into a letter box.
- 4) Stop! You ... not go there.

can  
could  
may  
should  
must

## Lesson 7

### 1. Read and remember.

400

four hundred  
['hʌndrəd]

1,000

one thousand  
['θaʊznd]

1,000,000

one million  
['mɪljən]

700

seven hundred

2,000

two thousand

3,000,000

three million

900

nine hundred

10,000

ten thousand

5,000,000

five million

### 2. Listen and read.

**(be) called** [kɔːld] How is it called in English? It is called a bus pass.

There is a big river called the Dnipro in Ukraine. They sing Christmas carols called kolyadas in Ukraine.

**famous** ['feɪməs] famous place, famous person, famous palace. What is this park famous for? It is famous for its old trees.

**place of interest** There are a lot of places of interest in London. Are there any places of interest in your town? Which of them are famous?

**to make one's way to** You can make your way to one of the most beautiful churches of London. Where should we make our way to now?

### 3. Speak about London.

- What is London?
- What is the river in London called?
- What famous tower clock can we see in London?
- Where does the British Queen live?
- Is there a Metro in London? What is it called?
- What park is the famous London Zoo in?



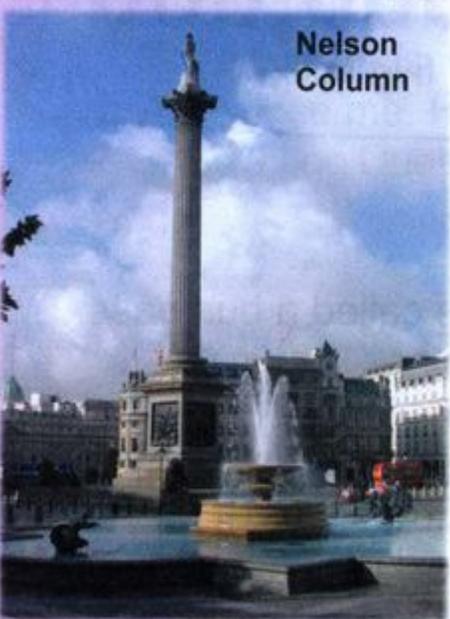
## 4. Listen and read.



Trafalgar Square



National Gallery



Nelson Column



Piccadilly Circus



Buckingham Palace



Hyde Park

### ROUND LONDON WALK

*Max:* Should we take a bus?

*Sam:* Why? We are in the centre of London. Look, here is Trafalgar Square.

*Max:* What is that building to the left of us?

*Sam:* This is the National Gallery. It has got a fine collection of paintings.

*Max:* What monument is there in the centre of the square?

*Sam:* It is a Monument to Admiral Nelson which is called the Nelson Column<sup>1</sup>. He is a famous person in the history of the country. We are coming to Piccadilly Circus now. It is a meeting place of six streets.

*Max:* Can we make our way to Buckingham Palace?

*Sam:* We must pass Hyde Park first ... . Here we are. Look, Buckingham Palace is in front of us.

*Max:* I know this is the home place of the Queen.

*Sam:* Yes, it is. When the flag is flying, the Queen is at home. Look, the Guard is changing! They do it every day at 11 o'clock in the morning.

*Max:* Fantastic!

*Sam:* This is a tourist group. Let's listen to the guide<sup>2</sup>.

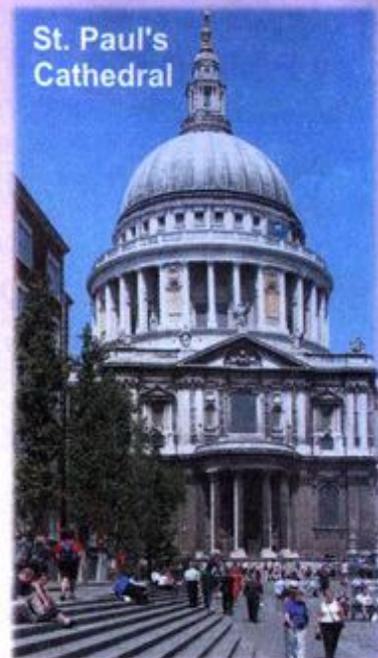
<sup>1</sup>column ['kɒləm] — колона

<sup>2</sup>guide [gaɪd] — екскурсовод, гід

\* \* \*

**Guide:** London is the most interesting place in the world. There are about 10 thousand streets in London. About eight million people live in the city. There are a lot of bridges over the Thames. Tower Bridge is the most famous. It is more than 100 years old. From Tower Bridge you can see the Tower of London. It is a museum with hundreds of interesting collections in it.

... You can see splendid<sup>1</sup> churches in the city. Westminster Abbey is one of the oldest royal<sup>2</sup> churches<sup>3</sup>. St. Paul's Cathedral is a wonderful classical church in Britain...



Tower Bridge



Tower of London



Westminster Abbey



## 5. Ask and answer about London.

A: Is there ... in London?

B: Yes, there is. It is ... / No, there isn't.

A: Are there any ... in London?

B: Yes, there are.

A: What are they?

B: ... ..

## 6. Role-play the situation.

You are a guide in London. Meet some tourists and tell them about the city. They ask you some questions about London and its places of interest. You are going to answer them.

<sup>1</sup>splendid ['splendid] — величний, чудовий

<sup>2</sup>royal ['rɔɪəl] — королівський

<sup>3</sup>church [tʃɜ:tʃ] — церква

## Lesson 8

 1. Before listening look at the photos and compare them.

 2. Listen to the talk and guess what the people, who are talking, are.

 3. Answer the questions.

- 1) Where does the talk take place?
- 2) Who took the old photo?
- 3) What was Mike's great-grandfather?
- 4) Were there any shops and cafés in Picadilly Circus in the past?
- 5) Was there a lot of traffic in those days?
- 6) What did you learn about the crossings and traffic lights in Piccadilly Circus in past days?
- 7) What kind of transport did people use in those days?
- 8) Are there any double-deckers in London now?



 4. Choose and complete.

## LONDON QUIZ

From Tower Bridge you can see ...

1

- a) St. Paul's Cathedral
- b) London Zoo
- c) the Tower of London

The Queen lives in ...

2

- a) the Tower of London
- b) Buckingham Palace
- c) Westminster Abbey

Westminster Abbey is a famous ...

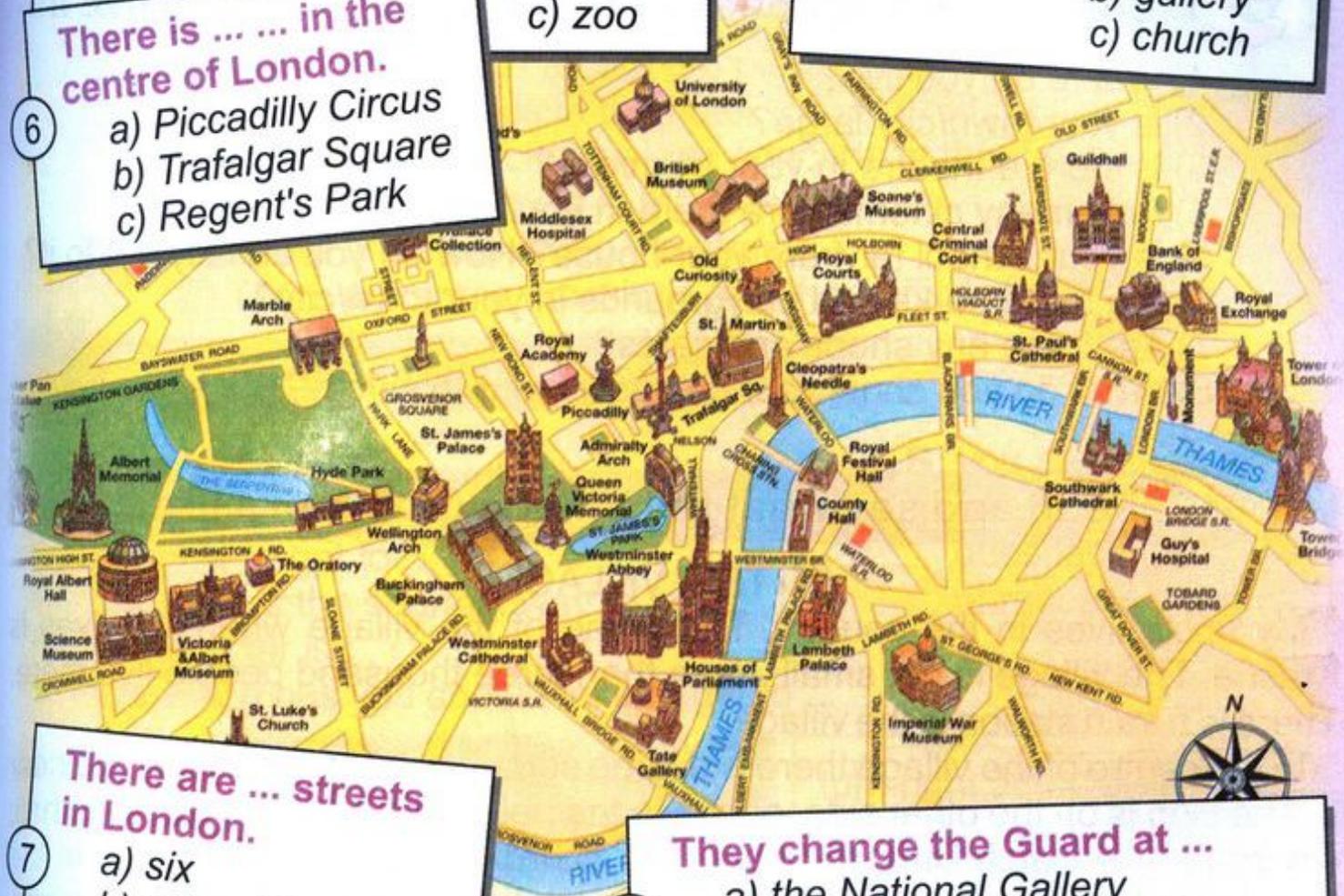
3

- a) museum
- b) royal church
- c) circus

4 In Regent's Park there is the biggest ... in the world. a) metro  
b) clock  
c) zoo

6 There is ... in the centre of London.  
a) Piccadilly Circus  
b) Trafalgar Square  
c) Regent's Park

5 The Tower of London is a ... now. a) museum  
b) gallery  
c) church



7 There are ... streets in London.  
a) six  
b) one million  
c) ten thousand

8 They change the Guard at ...  
a) the National Gallery  
b) Buckingham Palace  
c) Big Ben



### 5. Role-play the situation. Work in pairs.

You've got a guest at home. You are showing some places of interest in your town to him/her. Your guest is asking you some questions. Use the phrases from the box.

Let's start from ... We are coming to ...  
Now we can make our way to ...  
We should pass ... first.  
Look, we can see ... now.



### 6. Write what you should do to be safe when crossing the road.

## Round Up Lessons 9-10



### 1. Before reading speak about the town/city you live in.

- 1) Where do you live?
- 2) Is your town/city large?
- 3) Is there a theatre in your town/city?
- 4) How many cinemas are there in your town/city?
- 5) Is your school far from your house? How do you usually get to it?
- 6) Are there parks and playgrounds in your town/city?
- 7) Are there any shops and cafés? *in your town?*
- 8) What do you show your guests in your town/city?



### 2. Read and say what the Village Club looks like.

#### IN THE VILLAGE<sup>1</sup>

My uncle lives in the country. The name of the village where he lives is Krasne. The village is not small, more than three thousand people live there. There is a train station in the village.

*SKW-2*  
In the centre of the village there is a large square with shops and a café near it. The club is on the other side, opposite the hotel. The club has got a big hall, where people watch films and concerts. There is a library in the club. In the evening people *at* ~~(of the village)~~ go to the club and have good time there. Sometimes they gather there to talk, sing and dance. There are two schools in the village.

The houses in Krasne are clean and nice. Some of them have got two or three floors. There is a gas, cold and hot water in many houses.

There are a lot of trees in the gardens and lots of flowerbeds along the streets. The traffic is not heavy. *(There are some crossings and the traffic lights opposite the train station.)*

I like to visit my uncle and stay in the village for several<sup>2</sup> days.



<sup>1</sup>village ['vɪlɪdʒ] — село

<sup>2</sup>several ['sevrəl] — декілька



### 3. True or false?

- 1) More than five thousand people live in Krasne.
- 2) There is a train station in the centre of the village.
- 3) Some shops and a café are on one side of the square.
- 4) The club is opposite the hotel.
- 5) People can watch films and concerts in the theatre.
- 6) The village library is in the club.
- 7) There are trees along the streets.
- 8) There are some crossings and the traffic lights in the village.



### 4. Role-play the situation.

**A**, you are a stranger<sup>1</sup>.

- Ask:
- where ... is
  - how to get to ...
  - what is the shortest way to get to ...
  - how far is ...
  - which bus you should take to get to ...

**B**, you are a passer-by.

Answer the stranger's questions using the phrases in the box.



turn right at the crossroads;  
cross the road and go  
straight ahead; it is opposite  
the ...; go straight ahead;  
turn right on the corner;  
it is not very far ...; take bus  
(tram) number ...



### 5. Your Project.

#### TOUR<sup>2</sup> ROUND THE TOWN

- 1) Draw a map (of the centre) of your town.
- 2) On the map mark<sup>3</sup> a route for a guided tour round the town.
- 3) Display your route on the map in class.
- 4) Act as a guide, present and speak about the places of your tour round the town.

<sup>1</sup>stranger ['streɪndʒə] — приїжджий, гість

<sup>2</sup>tour [tuə] — тур, екскурсія

<sup>3</sup>to mark [mɑ:k] — позначати

# Unit 5. ROUND THE CALENDAR

## Lessons 1-2



### 1. Read and guess the season.

- a) The days are short, the nights are long.  
Children can ski and skate. It often snows. It is sometimes frosty.
- b) It often rains. The trees are yellow, red and brown.  
Children go to school.
- c) The days are long, the nights are short.  
Children don't go to school. It's usually hot.
- d) The trees are green. Birds sing their songs.  
Sometimes it rains and the wind blows.  
Sometimes it's warm and sunny.



### 2. Combine the words. Make up 8 sentences.

snowy		cloudy				hot		season
warm		cool				cold		
hot		sunny		day		rainy		
wet		rainy				bright		
cold		bright				frosty		
good		frosty				foggy		
bad		foggy				windy		
		windy						



### 3. Ask and answer as in the example.



What are winter months?

They are December, January and February.

What season begins in June?

Summer.



- a) autumn, spring, summer
- b) December, March, September



### 4. Speak about wintertime.

- 1) What is the third winter month?
- 2) Why do children like January?

- 3) Do you have a Christmas Tree for Christmas and for the New Year's Day? Who decorates it?
- 4) Does it often snow in your town in winter?
- 5) Do you like winter? Why?

## 5. Say what you can do in each season.

**Example:** In autumn we can gather<sup>1</sup> fruit and vegetables.

- to decorate a Christmas tree
- to swim in the lake / river
- to stay at home near the fire
- to build sand<sup>2</sup> castles
- to play snowballs
- to gather yellow and red leaves in parks
- to listen to the bird's singing
- to walk in the rain
- to pick up the first flowers

## 6. Listen, read and act out.

- 1 Bill: Hi, Jane! How are you today?
- 2 Jane: I am really better, thank you. Is it frosty outside?
- 3 Ann: It's cold, but not frosty.
- 4 Jim: It was rainy yesterday. And it's wet today.
- 2 Jane: Do you remember the winter we had last year?
- 3 Ann: Yes, I do. There was much snow and we could sledge and ski...
- 1 Bill: Do you remember the castle we made of snow in front of the house?
- 4 Jim: Yes, I do. It was fantastic!



\* \* \*

- Ann: We are going to have a party at school on Valentine's Day.  
 Bill: I hope you are going to be well on this day.  
 Jane: The doctor says I can go to school next Monday.  
 Jim: Great!



<sup>1</sup>to gather ['gæðə] — збирати  
<sup>2</sup>sand [sænd] — пісок; (тум) з піску



## 7. Say what you need for each season.

**Example:** *I need an umbrella for autumn.*

- |                |                  |                             |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| ● mittens      | ● a T-shirt      | ● rubber <sup>1</sup> boots |
| ● a warm scarf | ● shorts         | ● a light dress             |
| ● warm boots   | ● light trousers | ● jeans                     |
| ● a sweater    | ● a raincoat     | ● a hat or a cap            |
| ● shoes        | ● a light jacket | ● a fur hat and a coat      |



## 8. Speak about the seasons of the year.



### AUTUMN:

- grey clouds in the sky
- cold rain
- strong wind
- leaves of different colours
- vegetables and fruit
- rainy days
- cool and windy
- birds fly away

### SPRING:

- first flowers appear<sup>2</sup>
- to build birdhouses
- it's getting warm
- trees blossom<sup>3</sup>
- birds come back from warm countries
- the warm wind blows
- white clouds



### WINTER:

- soft white snow
- to make snow castles
- to go to the skating rink
- to ski and sledge
- it snows

### SUMMER:

- to play in the river
- hot sun
- to go boating / swimming
- to go for a walk in the forest
- to play out-of-doors
- to get tanned<sup>4</sup>



## 9. Poem.

### THE WEATHER

*by Cecil Spring-Rice*

When the weather is wet  
 We must not fret<sup>5</sup>  
 When the weather is cold  
 We must not scold<sup>6</sup>.

When the weather is warm  
 We must not storm.  
 But be joyful together  
 Whatever the weather.

<sup>1</sup>rubber ['rʌbə] — гумовий

<sup>2</sup>to appear [ə'piə] — з'являтися

<sup>3</sup>blossom ['blɒsəm] — цвісти

<sup>4</sup>to get tanned — загоряти

<sup>5</sup>to fret [fret] — роздратовувати(ся)

<sup>6</sup>to scold [skəʊld] — сваритися

## Lesson 3

### 1. Ask and answer.



How many days are there in a month?



There are thirty or thirty one days.



months / a year; days / a week; weeks / a month



### 2. Listen, read and guess the meaning of the words in bold.

**to honour** ['ɒnə] to honour a great person. We celebrate Mother's Day to honour our mothers. They built this monument to honour the heroes<sup>1</sup>.

**a parade** [pə'reɪd] They took part in the parade yesterday. They had the parade in honour of the victory<sup>2</sup>. I like watching parades in the streets.

**firework** ['faɪəwɜ:k] People usually have fireworks at holidays. Fireworks make the sky beautiful at night. I like Christmas fireworks of many colours in the city square.

**national** ['næʃənəl] national costume, national writer, national colours. The colours of the Ukrainian national flag are blue and yellow. What are the national holidays in Ukraine?

**a custom** ['kʌstəm] There is a custom at Christmas in England: to put the presents into the stockings. Each country has got many interesting customs. What are the food customs in your country?



### 3. Listen and read.

#### THE CALENDAR AND THE HOLIDAYS

The calendar tells you about the year, its months, its days, and its seasons. The calendar also tells about the holidays of the year, its special dates and about many other things.

Many holidays are days when you don't go to school and people don't go to work. ~~These are often the days when you have got the time of fun~~ Sometimes there are parades and fireworks.

<sup>1</sup>a hero ['hɪərəʊ] — герой

<sup>2</sup>a victory ['vɪktəri] — перемога

On some holidays people go to church. On these days people thank and honour God. People celebrate such holidays as Christmas, Easter<sup>1</sup> and others.

(Some holidays are the birthdays of famous people, like Taras Shevchenko in Ukraine or the British Queen in Great Britain.) Such holiday as the Independence Day<sup>2</sup> is a birthday of a country. There is a number of special days like Mother's Day or Father's Day. And there is your very own holiday — your birthday.

What way do people celebrate these holidays? It depends<sup>3</sup> on the date and the country, its national traditions and customs.



#### 4. Choose and read.

- 1) The calendar tells us about:
  - a) the days of the year
  - b) the hours of the day
  - c) the weather
- 2) Children ... to school on holidays.
  - a) go
  - b) don't go
  - c) sometimes go
- 3) People ... have got parades and fireworks on holidays.
  - a) never
  - b) always
  - c) sometimes
- 4) People honour God on such holidays as ...
  - a) Easter and Independence Day
  - b) Easter and Christmas
  - c) the Queen's birthday and Mother's day
- 5) On the Independence Day people celebrate ...
  - a) a birthday of a country
  - b) birthdays of famous people
  - c) your birthday
- 6) People celebrate holidays ...
  - a) in church
  - b) with their national traditions and customs
  - c) at the time when they don't go to work

<sup>1</sup>Easter ['i:stə] — Великдень

<sup>2</sup>Independence Day [ˌɪndɪˈpendəns ˌdeɪ] —  
День незалежності

<sup>3</sup>to depend on [dɪˈpend ɒn] —  
залежати



## 5. Speak about the calendar and holidays.

- 1) What does the calendar tell us about?
- 2) How do people usually spend holidays?
- 3) Why do people go to church on some holidays?
- 4) What holidays do we call a birthday of a country?
- 5) What special days do you know?
- 6) What does the way of celebrating a birthday or a special date depend on?



## 6. Read and compare.



We write:  
May, 16



We say:  
the sixteenth of May

We write:  
My birthday is  
on February, 21



We say:  
My birthday is on the  
twenty-first of February



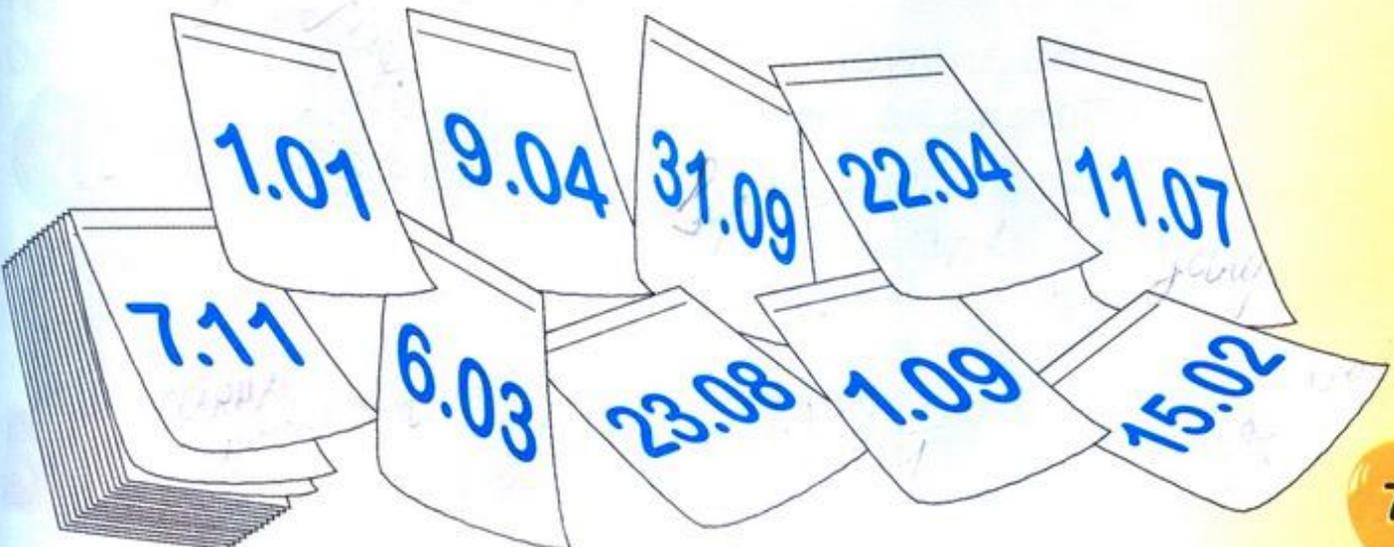
## 7. Say what date it was.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) yesterday;<br/>the day before yesterday;<br/>three days ago;<br/>five days ago.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) last Monday;<br/>a week ago;<br/>last Wednesday;<br/>a month ago.</li> </ol> |
|--|--|

**Example:** It was the twenty-first of February yesterday.



## 8. Say these dates in words.



## Lesson 4



1. Match the holidays with their dates and say as in the example.

- |                        |       |                               |
|------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| 1) New Year            | ----- | a) April                      |
| 2) Christmas Day       | ----- | b) January 1                  |
| 3) St. Valentine's Day |       | c) February 14                |
| 4) Easter              |       | d) May 9                      |
| 5) Victory Day         |       | e) January 7 (or December 25) |
| 6) Independence Day    |       | f) August 24                  |
| 7) St. Nicholas' Day   |       | g) December 19                |

**Example:** The New Year is on the 1st of January.



2. Ask and answer.



When is ... ?



It is on the ...



3. Read and remember.



**on**

**on** Christmas Day; **on** holiday;  
**on** Mother's Day; **on** Father's Day;  
**on** Christmas Eve; **on** my birthday



**at**

**at** Christmas;  
**at** weekend;  
**at** Easter



4. Listen and answer the questions below.

- When do they celebrate St. Valentine's Day?
- How do people mark the Day?
- Is that day a holiday?
- What is the trick about the cards?
- What do young people do on this day?





## 5. Read and match the greetings with the cards.

- 1) Happy Easter!  d
- 2) Many Happy returns of the day!  c
- 3) Happy Mother's Day!  e
- 4) Christmas greetings and best wishes for the New Year.  b
- 5) Will you be my Valentine? Happy Valentine's Day!  a



## 6. Speak on how people celebrate the holidays. Use the phrases below.

### Mother's Day (April)

to please mum, sister and granny; to help mum; to give flowers; to make presents; to give greeting cards; to send cards to granny

### Easter

to paint Easter eggs, to decorate the house with green plants, to give a party, to go to church, to have a family dinner, to invite guests, to bake an Easter cake, to mark the holiday

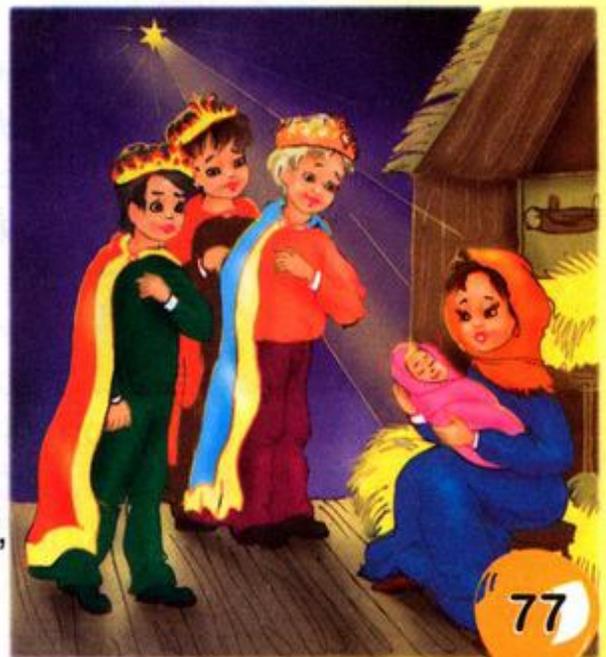


## 7. Song.

I saw three ships come sailing in,  
On Christmas Day, on Christmas Day,  
I saw three ships come sailing in,  
On Christmas Day in the morning.

And what was in these ships all three?  
On Christmas Day, on Christmas Day,  
And what was in those ships all three?  
On Christmas Day in the morning.

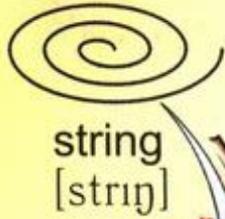
It was Joseph and his fair lady,  
On Christmas Day, on Christmas Day,  
It was Joseph and his fair lady,  
On Christmas Day in the morning.



## Lessons 5-6



### 1. Listen, point and repeat.



guest [gest]



glue [glu:]



to glue



### 2. Look, listen and act out.

*Jim:* What are you doing, Ann?

*Ann:* I'm making invitations for the party.  
Have a look. Do you like them?

*Jim:* Yes, very much. How do you make them?

*Ann:* I cut a card in the form of a heart, glue it to the envelope and put a piece of string on it. Then I write the invitation on the heart.

*Jim:* Can I help you?

*Ann:* Yes, you can.



\* \* \*

*Jane:* Let's make some badges.

*Bill:* How do you make them?

*Jane:* I cut a piece of paper in the form of a heart and glue a piece of string on it. Then I write the name of a guest on each badge. It can help to know who is who.



### 3. Choose the word from the box and fill in the instruction.

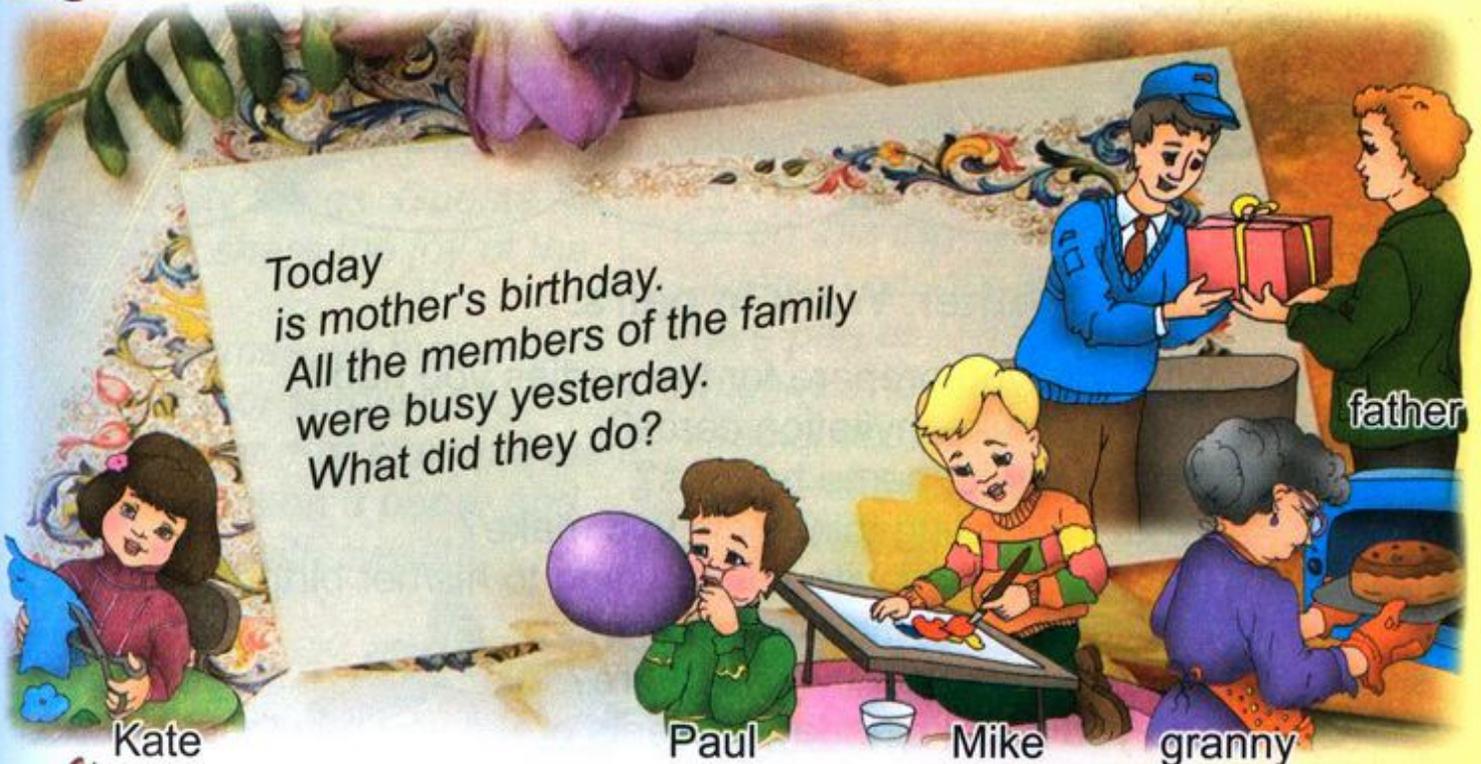
Take ... coloured paper and ... out a form of a flower. Write the ... and ... the coloured flower on it. Put your card into the ... a balloon and tie<sup>1</sup> it to your invitations. Write a name of a ... on a balloon. Have a good time!



#### 4. Give the instructions for:

- making invitations for the New Year party
- making name badges for the Balloon Party

#### 5. Look, read and answer the question.



Today  
is mother's birthday.  
All the members of the family  
were busy yesterday.  
What did they do?

Kate

Paul

Mike

granny

father

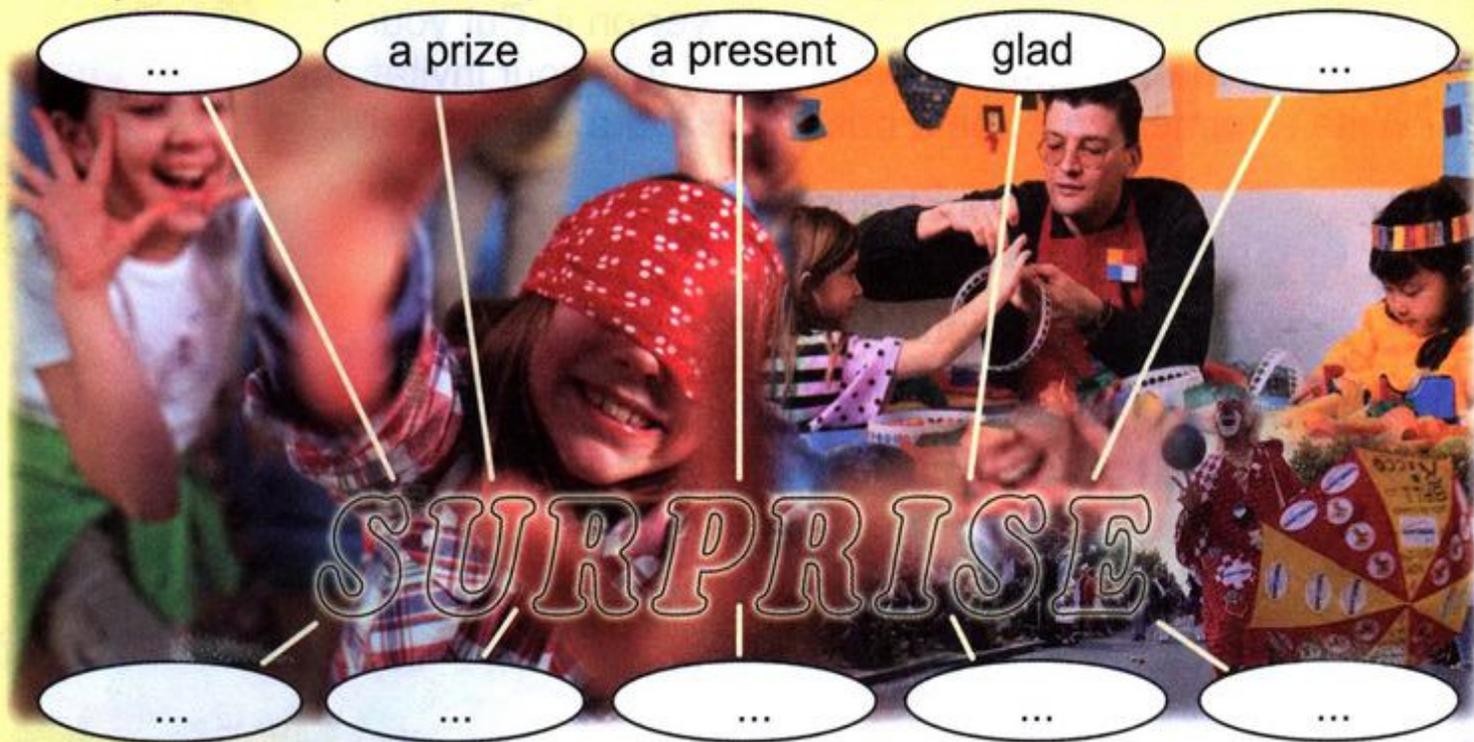
#### 6. a) Complete the story with some of the words from the box. Put them into correct forms.

smile, glad, laugh, happy, present, jump,  
new pet, find something, clap hands

Peter is sad. It's his birthday. His sister forgot about his birthday. His friends forgot about his birthday, too. Pete walks home. He opens the door. His friends and his sister shout, "... birthday!" They give Peter a ... . It's a ...! He begins to ... . They ... Pete is ... . His friends and his sister are ... . "What a great birthday!" says Peter.

<sup>1</sup>to tie ['tai] — прив'язувати, приєднувати

**b) Think about surprises. Build up a word map.**



**7. Ask each other. Work in pairs.**

- 1) What did you prepare for the parties you had?
- 2) Did you make invitation cards?
- 3) Did you make name badges?
- 4) What interesting things did you make?
- 5) Did your friend invite you to come to his/her birthday party?
- 6) Did you sign birthday cards?
- 7) What do you usually write there?
- 8) Did you make birthday presents or did you buy them?
- 9) What do you usually say when you give a present?
- 10) What idea about parties you like the most?



**8. Rhyme.**



Wake up on this special day,  
 And read these words  
 from me.  
 It's not a dream<sup>1</sup>.  
 My love is true.  
 Look in my heart and see.

<sup>1</sup>a dream [dri:m] — (mym) соH

## Lesson 7



### 1. Read the children's letters and share<sup>1</sup> about your way of celebrating some holidays.

*My name's Tanya. I live in Ukraine. We celebrate many holidays in our country. I should say I like all of them.*

*Celebrating is my joy. I love greeting guests at my home. I like helping mum to cook tasty things. Guests come to share the joy of the day.*

*Sometimes we make presents or surprises for each other. For example we write jokes on a paper and put them with sweets.*

*It's great!*



*Hello! I'm Steve. I'm from England. My favourite celebration is on Halloween. It's on the 31st of October. Would you like to know more about it? They say that ghosts<sup>2</sup> and witches<sup>3</sup> come out on Halloween. You shouldn't be afraid!*

*In real life children have much fun on this day. They make lanterns<sup>4</sup> out of pumpkins<sup>5</sup>. People have parties. They dress as witches and ghosts. They make special costumes for the holiday. They hold competitions of the Best Halloween Costume. They give concerts. They sing merry songs. There is much dancing and singing on this day.*



### 2. Answer the questions.

- 1) What is Tanya's favourite holiday?
- 2) What does she like about holidays?
- 3) What way do you prepare your home for your guests?
- 4) When is Halloween?
- 5) Why is Steve not afraid of ghosts and witches around him on this day?
- 6) How do English people mark this day?

<sup>1</sup>to share [ʃeə] — ділитись, поділяти

<sup>2</sup>a ghost [gəʊst] — привид

<sup>3</sup>a witch [wɪtʃ] — відьма

<sup>4</sup>lantern ['læntən] — ліхтар

<sup>5</sup>pumpkin ['pʌmpkɪn] — гарбуз



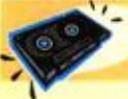
3. Look and say which of these things you have in Ukraine.



4. Write about your attitude to the holidays.

### Plan

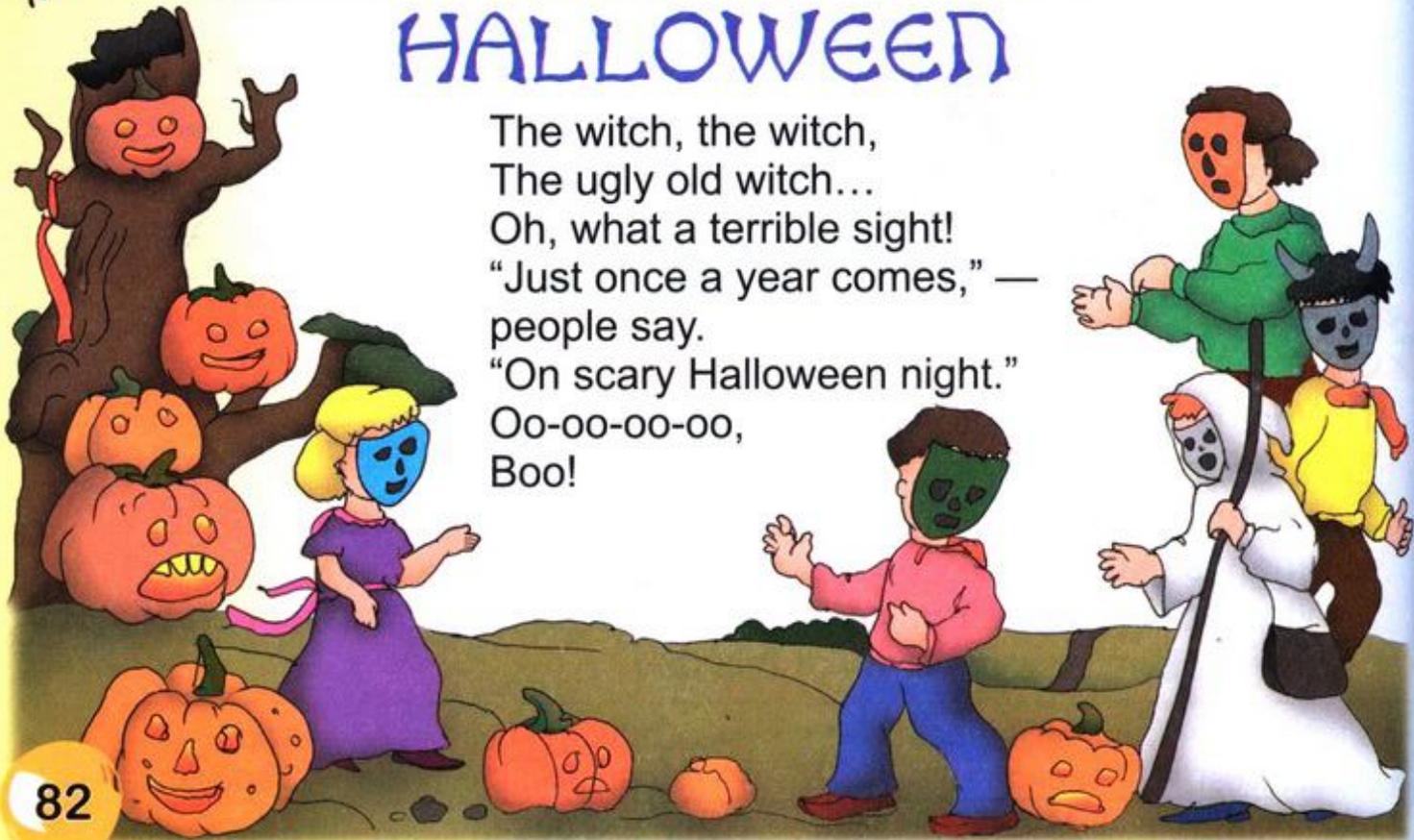
- 1) What are holidays for?
- 2) How do they change our life?
- 3) What holidays do we have?
- 4) What English holidays do you know?
- 5) How do usually people celebrate Christmas in Ukraine?



5. Song.

## HALLOWEEN

The witch, the witch,  
The ugly old witch...  
Oh, what a terrible sight!  
"Just once a year comes," —  
people say.  
"On scary Halloween night."  
Oo-oo-oo-oo,  
Boo!



## Lesson 8

### 1. Talk with your classmate.

A: When is your birthday?

B: It is on the ... . And yours?

A: My birthday is...



### 2. Listen to Dave, an English schoolboy, and speak about the surprises he likes to prepare for his guests.

You are going to visit another planet this summer. Have a good time.

You had a good week. You had a good day at school. You're going to get a present next week.



Today you are having a very good time and you are going to have a better time tomorrow!

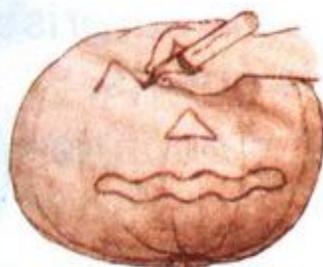
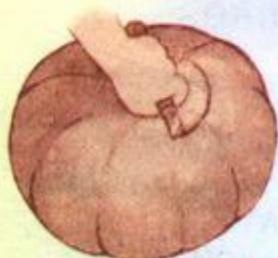
### 3. True or false?

- 1) Dave usually has got good birthday parties.
- 2) Dave and his friends like to visit the swimming pool.
- 3) They never go to play bowling, because it's too expensive.
- 4) This year they ate at Burger King and watched video at home.
- 5) Dave likes watching fantasies and westerns.
- 6) Dave's mum made a big cake for his birthday.
- 7) Dave made badges for his friends this year.



#### 4. Read the instructions and make a lantern for a Halloween Party.

- 1) Take a large pumpkin and cut off a piece from the top.
- 2) Then take out the inside with a knife and a spoon.
- 3) Cut out the eyes, nose and mouth.
- 4) Put a candle inside the lantern. Now you can see the candle light through the eyes, nose and mouth.  
A traditional Halloween jack-o'-lantern is ready!



#### 5. Listen to Dave again and complete the instruction.

To make a fortune tree you should put ... .. on the bowl<sup>1</sup> and a large ... of plasticine<sup>2</sup> into it. Then put the ... into the ... . After that write fortunes on ... of ... and put them with the ... on the ... .



#### 6. Ask and answer.



How do you make name badges?

How do you make

I cut a piece of a card and glue a piece of string on it. Then I write the name of a guest.



- invitations?
- party decorations?
- prizes?
- fortune trees?
- party surprises?
- lanterns?



#### 7. Tell about different things you usually make to prepare for a party or a holiday.

<sup>1</sup>a bowl [bəʊl] — горщик

<sup>2</sup>plasticine ['plæstɪsɪn] — пластилін

## Round Up Lessons 9-10



1. Read and match the names of the holidays with the following paragraphs.



a May Day



b Christmas



c St. Valentine's Day



d Easter

1 We open our presents in the morning on this day. The younger children have a stocking full of little presents next to their bed. Only good children get things. Naughty children get bad presents. The other presents are under the tree in the living room.

2 On this day, people go to church, give thanks to Christ, sing songs, listen to music. They say that on this holiday bunny brings coloured eggs. Families sit for a big dinner. People like eating hot cross buns.

3 The central figure of this day is Mary — the May Queen. May Queen is usually a schoolgirl. There is often the May King, too. Different games and sports are played outdoors on this day. A big festival is held in Great Britain with costumes on this day.

4 This is the day of love and friendship. People make or buy nice cards. They write their words of love and friendship there. And they send the cards to the people they love. It is not a holiday, but it is a very good day for flower shops, chocolate shops and card shops. There is a trick about the cards. You shouldn't write your name on the card. Your friend should guess your name. People make parties on this day. They dance and sing merry songs, too.



## 2. Complete with the words from the box.

... is celebrated on the 1st of May.

A May Queen ... is the central point of the celebration.

English children get the ... from Father Christmas in the morning. Naughty ... get no presents. People go to church to give ... to God. English people eat traditional hot cross buns on ... . Children believe that a .. brings coloured eggs for this day.

bunny,  
children,  
festival,  
thanks,  
presents,  
May Day,  
Easter



## 3. Role-play the situation. Work in pairs.

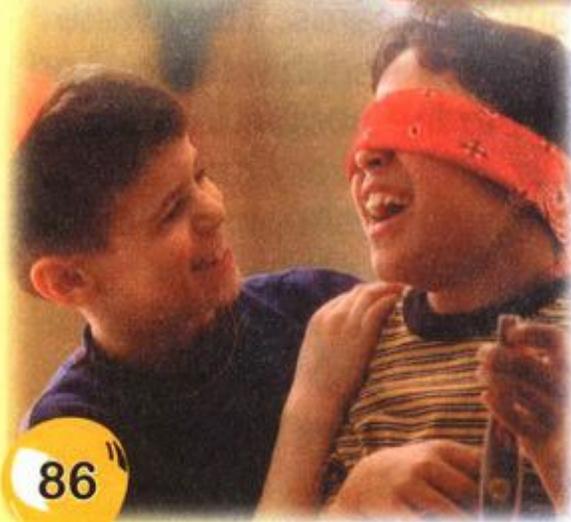
**A** is an English boy/girl. He/she wants to know about the way of celebrating Christmas in Ukraine.

**B** is a Ukrainian schoolboy/girl. You are going to tell about Christmas in Ukraine. Answer **A**'s questions.



## 4. Your Project.

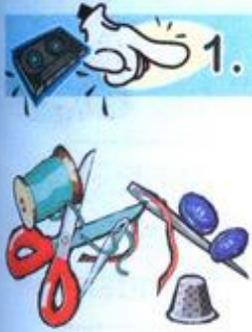
Think of a party you are going to have with your friends at someone's home. Design the invitation card for your party.



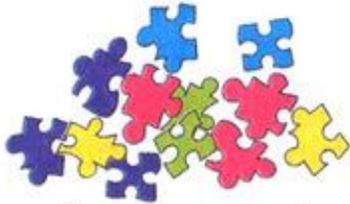
# Unit 6. HOBBIES AND PASTIMES

## Lessons 1-2

### 1. Listen, point and repeat.



making set  
['meɪkɪŋ set]



jigsaw puzzle  
['dʒɪɡsɔː ,plʌz]



roller blades  
['rɒlə bleɪdz]



gardening tools



a skateboard



BMX bike

### 2. Listen, read and act out.

*Ann:* Good morning. I am looking for a birthday present for my friend.

*Shop Assistant:* Is your friend a boy or a girl?

*Ann:* She is a girl. She is ten tomorrow.

*Shop Assistant:* What does your friend like doing in her free time?

*Ann:* Well, she likes meeting friends and playing board games...

*Shop Assistant:* What about a jigsaw puzzle?

*Ann:* Good idea. How much is it?

*Shop Assistant:* 20 pounds.

*Ann:* It's too expensive. I can't buy it. I've got only 15 pounds.

*Shop Assistant:* OK. Does she like painting?

*Ann:* Yes, she does. And she likes making things, too.

*Shop Assistant:* Look at this puppet making set. It's 12 pounds.

*Ann:* Great! It's really a good present for Jane. Thank you!



### 3. Ask and answer.



What do you usually do in your free time?



Well, I like... and...

singing, dancing, cooking, travelling, writing stories, taking photos, watching TV, playing football, collecting stamps, reading books, going to the cinema/museum, fishing, gardening, listening to music



### 4. Read and point to Polly's and Peter's things. Explain your choice as in the example.



Peter lives in a small house in London. He is interested in music and plays the piano. He also likes sports.

Polly lives in a big apartment house in Washington. She has got a pet. It is a dog. She is fond of painting. Polly is interested in gardening.

**Example:** *I think this (camera, piano, etc) is ...'s because he/she is fond of ... (is interested in... / has a...) etc.*



### 5. Say what games the children play in sports grounds and what musical instruments some of them play after classes.

**Example:** Mary and Tom (table tennis)  
*Mary and Tom play table tennis.*

- 1) The children (volleyball)
- 2) Mary (piano)
- 3) Nelly and Victor (badminton)
- 4) My elder sister (guitar)
- 5) Caroline (basketball)
- 6) The boys (hockey)

6. Read and compare.

to play	the piano the guitar	to play	football tennis hockey chess	to go	running skiing skating swimming
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7. Read and answer the questions below.



What do you do in your free time?  
My friends and I do lots of things.



Do you play sports? Jane and Tina play tennis. They play every Saturday.

John plays football. He goes skiing too. He likes sport. I play volleyball but I am not very good at it.



Do you play a musical instrument?  
I play the piano. Mark plays the guitar. Dan plays the saxophone.

Do you collect things? I collect stamps. I've got stamps from lots of countries. Harry collects badges.



What does Tim do in his free time?  
Does he play sports? Does he play a musical instrument? Does he collect things? No, he doesn't. He watches TV and plays computer games.



- 1) Who plays sports in your group?
- 2) Who likes to go to different places?
- 3) Who is fond of listening to music in your class?
- 4) Who is going to a concert next week?
- 5) Who can play the guitar in your group?
- 6) What museum has got a good collection of painting?

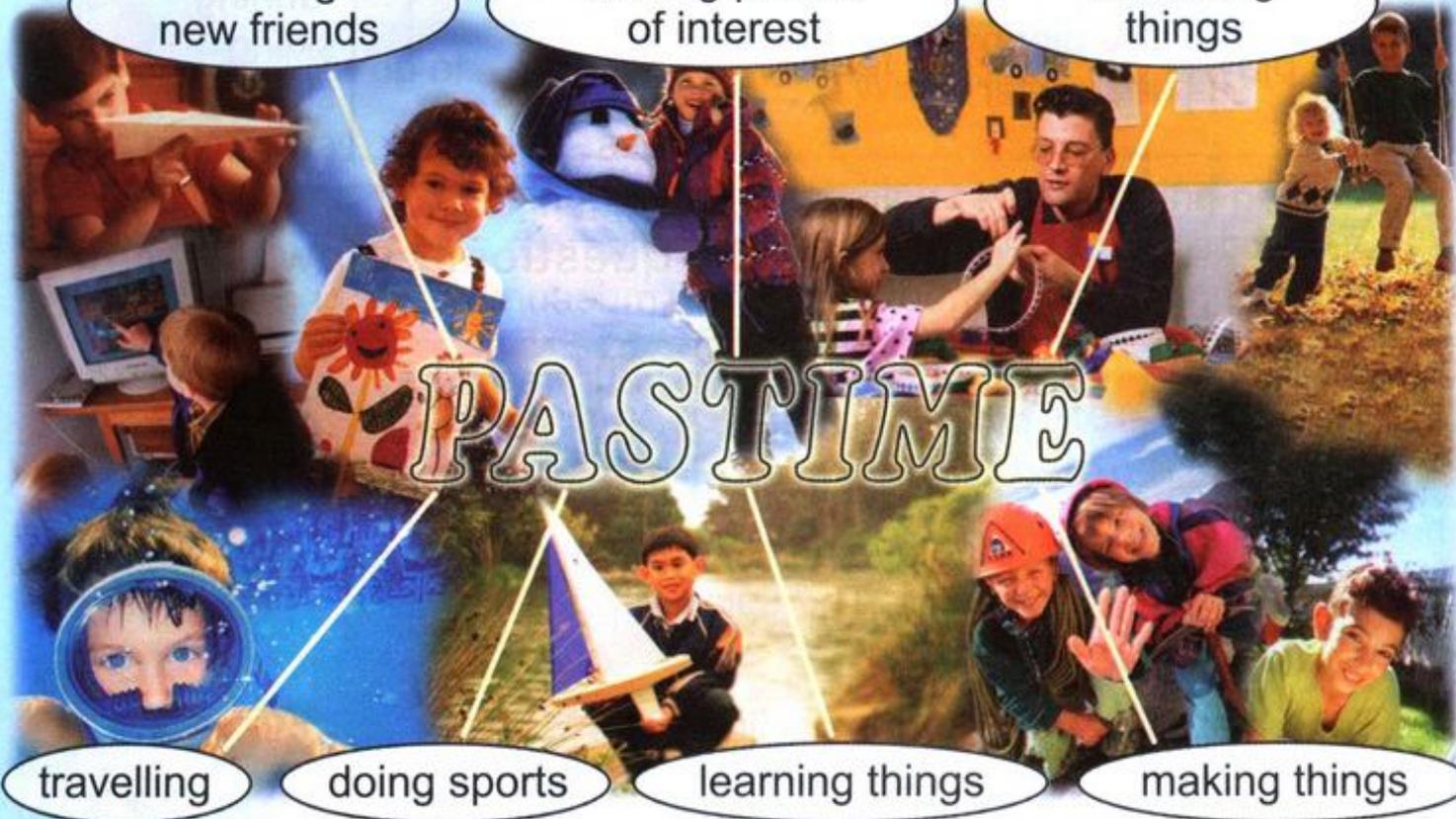


## 8. Speak about spending pastimes by different people.

making  
new friends

visiting places  
of interest

collecting  
things



travelling

doing sports

learning things

making things

Use the word map above and the scheme below.  
Add some other activities.

People spend their pastimes in different ways. Some are fond of ... Others like ... . I am interested in ... . My friend is keen on ... . On weekends my family usually ...



## 9. Rhyme.

### FREE TIME

Stamps and postcards and badges too.

Do you collect things?

Yes, I do.

Tennis and football and volleyball too.

Do you play a sport?

Yes, we do.

Piano, and violin, and guitar too.

Do you play an instrument?

Yes, I do.



## Lesson 3

### 1. Speak about the parties you had.

- 1) Do you like parties?
- 2) What kind of parties did you have?
- 3) What do you usually do to prepare a party?
- 4) What did the last party look like?

### 2. Listen and answer the questions below.

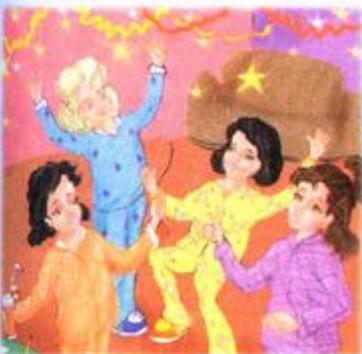
- 1) Why do the British children like parties?
- 2) What parties can the British children have?
- 3) What can they cook for a party?
- 4) What things do they make for their parties?
- 5) What do children usually do at their parties?
- 6) What are the most favourite parties?

### 3. Complete the text with the words from the box.

contests, prizes, winners, present, blow up,  
prepare, surprise, vote, every, guests, invitations

Children of our class like to have parties. We write ... for our ... . Our party always has a theme: a balloon party, a teddy-bear party or any other. We ... many interesting things for the party: we ... balloons, make ... . There are many games and ... . We ... for the leader of the party. He or she gives ... to ... . Usually ... child gets a small ... .

### 4. Read children's notes about the parties. Make a list of different kinds of parties.



*My friends and I like sleep-over parties. At sleep-over parties my friends eat and play games in my bedroom. Then they sleep at my house. Of course we go to sleep very late because we tell stories and talk about our friends.  
Linda*



*Theme parties are 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 with the same theme. Fancy dress parties, funny hat parties and pyjamas parties are also great!*  
Steve



*Tonight is my birthday party and the theme of the party is Japan. Today my mum is cooking Japanese food. I'm cleaning the house, decorating the party room and making my costume. I'm having fun!*  
Bob



*Outdoor parties are also good but you need good weather! My family and friends often have picnics in a garden or near the river. Food always tastes fantastic outdoors! Then we swim or play games. Sometimes my friends and I sleep in tents after these parties.*  
Nataly



### 5. Complete the sentences according to the information above.

- 1) At sleep-over parties friends ...
- 2) Friends usually go to sleep very late because ...
- 3) My mum is cooking Japanese food because ...
- 4) At the theme parties people usually ...
- 5) Some other kinds of parties are ...
- 6) At the outdoor parties we usually ...
- 7) After outdoor parties we sometimes ...



### 6. Choose a theme for your next birthday party and write a paragraph what you are going to do to prepare for it.

## Lesson 4



### 1. Listen and read the text of the radio programme.

The radio correspondent of *Kaleidoscope* Radio Programme is interviewing some children.

*Radio Correspondent:* Artem, you are the winner of your school bicycle races. Why did you choose bike?

*Artem:* Biking is my favourite pastime. I am fond of riding a bike. I like to visit a lot of places in the countryside. Riding a bike is better than driving a car. You can hear birds' songs and enjoy nature.

*R.C.:* Well, this year Helen's paintings are the best in Nature Painting Exhibition we've got in our town. How did you learn to paint so beautifully?

*Helen:* I am fond of peace and quiet<sup>1</sup>. My favourite pastime is painting since I was four years old. Mum and dad often work late in the evening. I stay alone at home and paint. Sometimes I imagine strange animals and paint them. My flowers also look magic. My dad bought me a big set of paints and brushes for my birthday this year.

*R.C.:* And what about you, Greg?  
You won a lottery. What are you going to do with your money?

*Greg:* I like travelling and I'd like to go on a holiday to Australia. Then I am going to do something with horses<sup>2</sup>. I like horses and it is my dream to become a horse rider.



### 2. Say why the children above are the winners and speak about their favourite pastimes.

<sup>1</sup>quiet ['kwaɪət] — спокій

<sup>2</sup>horses ['hɔ:sɪz] — коні



3. In pairs, answer the questionnaires about free time.

### QUESTIONNAIRE

Do you

do sports?  
help your parents?  
walk your dog?  
go fishing?  
help to make dinner?  
play a musical  
instrument?

Do you enjoy

sewing and knitting?  
reading books?  
visiting friends?  
telling ghost stories?  
earning money?  
collecting things?  
helping other people?

*I am*  
Are you  
interested in

going to museums?  
playing with a pet?  
gardening?  
drawing?  
doing cooking?

Do you  
take part in

festivals?  
sport competitions?  
school parties?  
concerts?  
performances?



4. Take your partner's questionnaire list and say a few words on how he/she spends his/her free time.



5. Ask your teacher how he/she spends his/her free time.



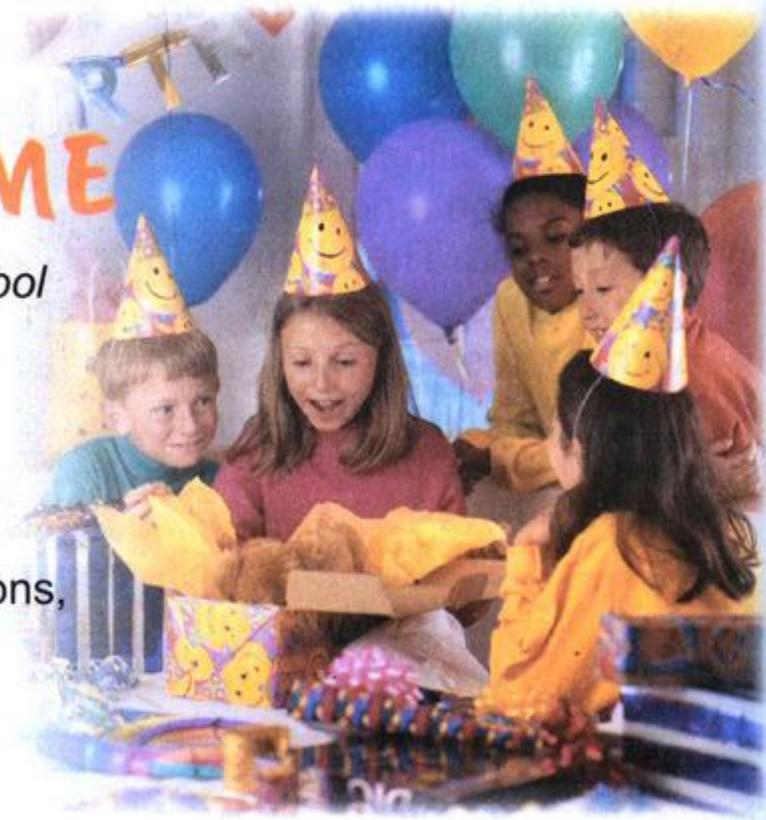
6. Poem.

## JUST THE SAME

by V. Pool

What do you like?  
I like many things.  
Which do you like best?  
Try to guess.

You like birthdays, celebrations,  
Holidays and rest.  
Right! And what about you?  
Just the same, I guess.



## Lessons 5-6

### 1. Read the titles of the top 10 films.

- Say which of the films you have seen<sup>1</sup>.
- Say which of them is a comedy, a fantasy, an animation cartoon, a love story, an adventure or a thriller.



Shrek  
 Dracula  
 Batman  
 Star Wars  
 Spiderman  
 Harry Potter  
 Indiana Jones  
 Home Alone  
 Beverly Hills Cop  
 Monsters Incorporation

### 2. Listen, read and act out.

**Jim:** What about going to the cinema next Sunday?

**Bill:** Well, there is an interesting film on in Odeon.

**Jane:** What's the title?

**Bill:** *Monsters Incorporation*. I saw a clip on TV.

**Ann:** What kind of film is it?

**Bill:** It's a computer animation film.

**Jane:** What time is it on?

**Bill:** At 3 and 5 o'clock.

**Ann:** Let's meet at 2:45 outside the cinema.



\* \* \*

**Jim:** How did you like the film?

**Jane:** Well, I liked the characters — Sulley, that huge monster with blue fur, and his little one-eyed friend Mike, too. They are funny.

**Ann:** I think the film has got a great story. I like the actors who do the voices, too.

**Bill:** In my opinion *Monsters Inc.* is the best computer animation film. The computer effects are fantastic!

**Jim:** I agree.



<sup>1</sup>...you have seen. — ... ти вже дивився.



### 3. Read and answer the questions.

**COMING SOON!**

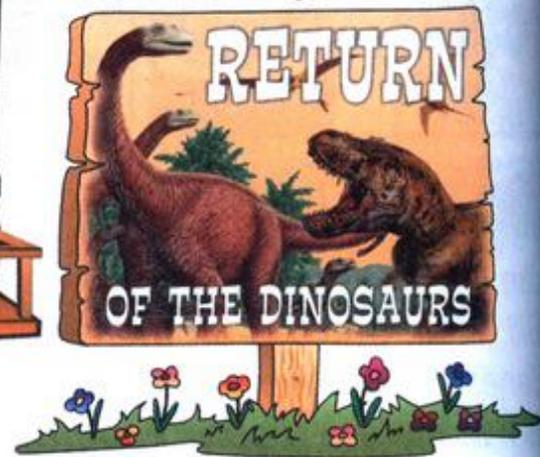
**RETURN OF THE DINOSAURS**

Children — half price  
At City Cinema

Saturday 2:30 and 7:30  
Monday — Friday 5:00  
Starting Monday 7th February

Two hours  
of dinosaur adventure!

- Is *Return of the Dinosaurs* a film or a play?
- Which day does it start?
- Can you see it on Sundays?
- How much does it cost for children?
- What time does it start on Tuesday?
- What time do they show it on Saturday?



### 4. Think about the film you are going to show in your school video club. Write down the announcement<sup>1</sup>.

## COME TO THE SCHOOL VIDEO CLUB!



- This week we are going to show a ... about ...



- It is called ...



- Come to the School Hall at ...

- After the video you are going to ...





## 5. Work in pairs. Interview your classmate if he/she is a cinema-goer<sup>1</sup> or not.

- How often do you go to the cinema?
- What kinds of films are you interested in?
- What kinds of films don't you like? Why?
- Do you have a favourite actor?
- Who's your favourite actress?
- What's your favourite film?
- Are there any interesting films on now?
- What interesting films did you see last week?



## 6. Listen and read about what the children like to talk about in their free time.



**Ivan Steblenko, 10:** Oh, well... I love to tell ghost stories. In the evenings we take our seats in a dark, dark room and tell terrible, terrible stories about ghosts, monsters and vampires. Really, sometimes ghost stories can make your hair stand on end!



**Petro Khmelnytskyi, 10:** Hmm... Yesterday, for example, we were talking about the last party at John's house. We liked it very much. We listened to music, played some silly party games, watched TV... Oh, and Ivan showed us his new pet, a little dog called Jerrie. He's really something!

**Correspondent:** Thanks Petro. And what about you, Nastia?



**Nastia Fedorchuk, 11:** Oh, I love to talk with my friends about our collections. I have got 20 collections in all. I've got common collections such as rocks, butterflies and stamps, and unusual ones, such as business cards. I've got more than 1000 of them. And now I just started a new hobby, feather<sup>2</sup> collecting. It's a change from school!

### b) Match the names with the statements.

- |        |  |
|--------|--|
| Nastia | likes to talk about yesterday's events.      |
| Ivan   | likes to talk about hobbies and collections. |
| Petro  | likes to tell ghost stories.                 |

<sup>1</sup>a cinema-goer ['sɪnɪmə ,gəʊə] — любитель кіно

<sup>2</sup>a feather ['feðə] — пір'їна



7. a) Interview three of your classmates about what they like to talk in their free time. Use the word map below.



It is important!



It is interesting!

music

food

hobbies

sports

films

books

politics

holidays

popular singers,  
sportsmen

We

always  
often  
usually  
sometimes  
never

talk about...

school life,  
teachers

other  
boys/girls

pocket  
money



It is boring!

It is a change from school!



b) write down some notes and tell about the results of your survey<sup>1</sup>.



8. Speak about what you would like to talk about with a British boy/girl and why.

I'd like to talk about...  
I'd like to ask...

because

I'd like to know how  
he/she...

## Lesson 7



### 1. Complete with the past forms of the following verbs.

come — came

sit — ...

take — ...

say — ...

give — ...

look — ...

ask — ...

run — ...

buy — ...

show — ...

put — ...

go — ...

see — ...

laugh — ...

stand — ...

do — ...

have — ...

want — ...

tell — ...

are — ...

is — ...

think — ...

understand — ...

get — ...

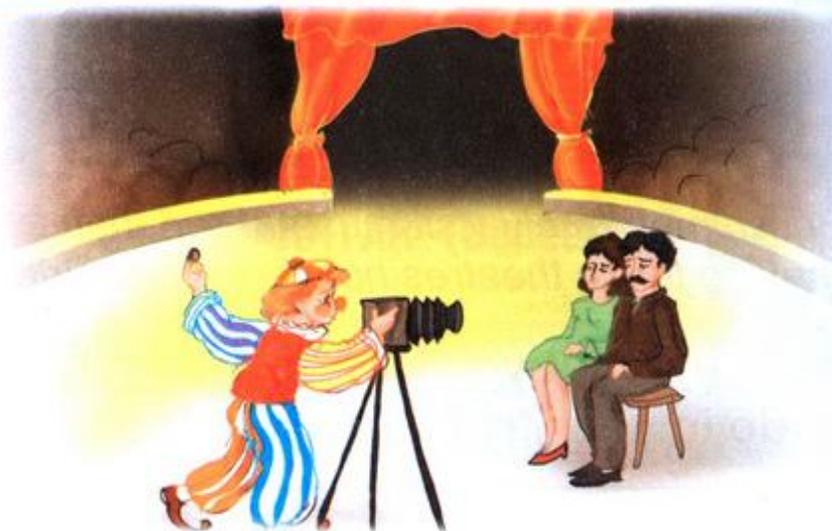


### 2. Speak about your days off.

- 1) Where do you like to go on your days off and why?
- 2) How did you spend your last Sunday?
- 3) Did you have a good time? Why?
- 4) What do you usually do at home on your day off?
- 5) What did you do at home last Sunday?
- 6) How do you usually spend your days off?
- 7) What's your idea of having a good time?
- 8) Do you often have free time?
- 9) Do your parents often have free time?
- 10) Do your parents always spend their free time with you? Why?



### 3. Listen and say what place William and his grandfather visited last Sunday and what they liked there the most.





#### 4. True or false?

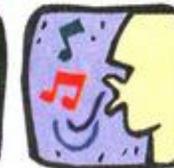
- 1) William bought three tickets.
- 2) William and his grandpa had good seats.
- 3) The clown had a small umbrella in his hand.
- 4) A man and a woman asked the clown to take their photo.
- 5) The man stood near the woman in the middle of the ring and looked straight ahead.
- 6) The clown stood in front of them and didn't move.
- 7) The clown took their photo and went away.
- 8) William and his grandfather laughed a lot.



#### 5. Look at the table and say what are the most popular ways of spending free time for grown-ups in Britain.



Spending Free Time In Britain	How often?	
	men	women
Visiting museums Going to the theatre, ballet and cinema	rarely <sup>1</sup> not very often	rarely not very often
Sewing and knitting House repairs Reading books	never often often	usually sometimes often
Sports Listening to music Going out for a meal and drink	sometimes often very often	sometimes often very often



**Example:** British men rarely visit museums in their free time.  
They go to the theatres not very often. British men never...



#### 6. Speak about what you and your family usually do in your free time together.



7. a) Read the following ads and speak on how children can spend their free time.

**Come to Green Wave Club for young people!**

You can play musical instruments!

You can use the sports ground!

You can talk to your friends!

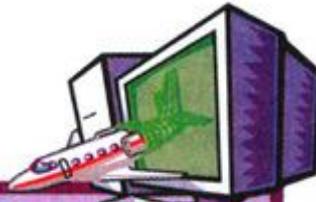
We are open on Thursdays, Fridays & Saturdays.

London, 24-30 May

**The British International Children's Festival**



- songs
- traditional folk stories
- concerts
- children's theatre
- a special guest star



**GAMES ROOM**

electronic games  
table tennis  
billiards



Open: 10am - 5pm

**QUICK COURSE**

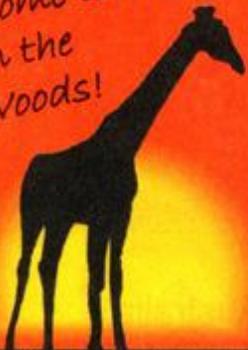
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b) Speak about where you would like to go. Why? With whom?

## Lesson 8



1. Read and say what the children's 'crazes' are.

### CRAZES

What is a 'craze'? It's a game, a sport or a toy. It is very popular for a few months or years and all kids love it. Then it goes away. Like break-dancing, or BMX bikes. Many crazes start in California, and then become popular in the rest of the world — remember skateboards?

What about roller-blades, computer games and mountain bikes? Are they just crazes?



DELETE PRINT FORWARD REPLY DONE

**From:** Keith Toffik (Caribbean Island of Grenada)  
**To:** *Kid's Net Magazine*  
**Subject:** Crazes

This is my mountain bike. It's not only for mountains. It's good on grass, on the beach, on bad roads. BMX bikes are different. They are for kids. I like them, but they are good only in the park. You can't go a long way on a BMX. On my bike I sometimes do 30 or 40 miles a day.

DELETE PRINT FORWARD REPLY DONE

**From:** Patrick Jones (Dublin, Ireland)  
**To:** *Kid's Net Magazine*  
**Subject:** Crazes

Don't call this a craze. OK, computer games are quite new. But now they are with us for ever. Kids are always going to play computer games. I've got a Playstation. But now I usually play on my Mum's computer. It's a 'personal computer', like an IBM. The games are more difficult and interesting.



DELETE PRINT FORWARD REPLY DONE

**From:** Sophie Turner (Melbourne, Australia)  
**To:** *Kid's Net Magazine*  
**Subject:** Crazes

Roller-blades are magic for me. I also do roller-skating and ice-skating. But these are in one that is called roller-blades. It's like ice-skating in the street! They are not toys. They are very expensive — these cost 200 dollars.





## 2. True or false?

- a) Skateboards were born in California.
- b) You can ice-skate in the streets in Australia.
- c) The games are more interesting on a personal computer than on a game computer.
- d) Patrick loves computer games.
- e) BMX is another name for a mountain bike.



## 3. Copy and complete the table according to the text above.

Name	Likes	Dislikes
Patrick		
Sophie		
Keith		



## 4. Ask and answer about likes and dislikes.

### Example:



Do you like playing in the snow?

Yes, it's great. / It's fantastic!  
(No, I don't like it. It's boring.)



- reading in bed?
- writing letters?
- going shopping?
- helping in the house?
- playing computer games? Etc



## 5. Write an e-mail about your partner for the 'Kid's Net Magazine'.

DELETE PRINT FORWARD REPLY DONE

**From:** .....

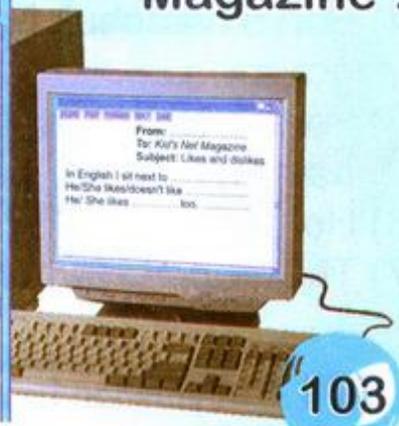
**To:** Kid's Net Magazine

**Subject:** Likes and Dislikes

In English I sit next to .....

He / She likes / doesn't like .....

He / She likes .....too. ....



## Round Up Lessons 9-10



### 1. Read about some hobbies and complete the sentences below.

#### UNUSUAL HOBBIES

There was a School Hobby Fair last week.

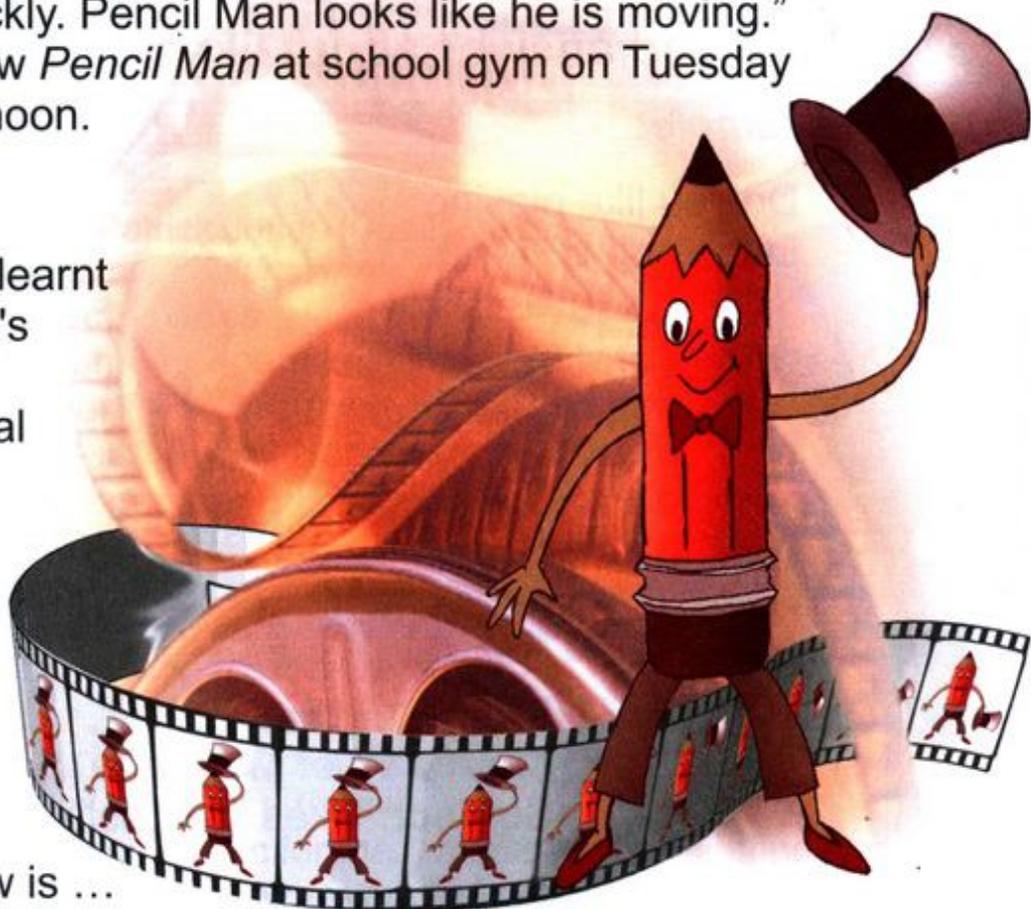
We learnt a lot about likes and interests of the schoolchildren. Fourth former Pavlo Doroshenko has got an unusual collection. He collects rocks. "Rocks are beautiful," says Pavlo. "Some of them have pretty colours. My smallest rock is the most interesting. My uncle found it near the Pacific Ocean. It's difficult to find a rock like this."

Eighth former Borys Ivanchuk has got an interesting hobby — cartoon animation<sup>1</sup>. He started this hobby when he was ten. His new cartoon is called *Pencil Man*. "Making *Pencil Man* was a lot of work," he said. "First I had to make more than 2,000 drawings. Each one was just a little different. Then I used a camera to take a picture of each drawing. In the film the pictures move very quickly. Pencil Man looks like he is moving."

Borys is going to show *Pencil Man* at school gym on Tuesday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Don't miss the show!

- 1) Teachers and pupils learnt about schoolchildren's interests at ...
- 2) There was an unusual collection ...
- 3) The most interesting rock is ...
- 4) Borys Ivanchuk has got ...
- 5) For his new cartoon he had to make ...
- 6) He used ...
- 7) The *Pencil Man* show is ...





## 2. Role-play the situation.

You are having a Hobby Fair at school.

**A** is a reporter of the school newspaper. He/she is doing interviews with the children who present their hobbies.

**B, C, D** are presenting their hobbies and collections.



## 3. Your Project.

- 1) Copy the table.
- 2) Choose five hobbies and sports. Write them in the first column.
- 3) Work in groups of four. Ask the members of your group what they think about each sport or hobby.
- 4) Put a tick (✓) for each person in the correct column.
- 5) Compare results with your classmates.

Hobby or Sport	Exciting	Fun	Interesting	Boring



What do you think of collecting coins?



I think it's boring.



# Unit 7. FAVOURITE CHARACTERS

## Lessons 1-2



1. Listen, point and repeat.



wise (clever)  
[waɪz] (['kleɪvə])



brave  
[breɪv]



sly  
[slaɪ]



handsome  
['hænsəm]



2. Listen, read and act out.

*Jim:* Hello, Bill! How did you spend your weekend?

*Bill:* Well... Yesterday my friend Bob and I went to the cinema.

*Jim:* What did you watch there?

*Bill:* *Shrek 2.*

*Jim:* I don't like the way the main character looks like. His skin is green. Shrek is big and ugly...

*Bill:* Yes, he looks like a monster. But do you know what he is like?

*Jim:* No, I don't. I didn't go to the cinema.

*Bill:* Shrek is kind, brave and honest. You should watch the film. It's great!

*Jim:* Well, I like reading more than watching. I read *Mowgli* by Rudyard Kipling last week. I liked the book very much. There are different characters in the book: wise and brave, clever and sly, honest or simply funny...





### 3. Listen and read.

**y** [aɪ] **my, fly, why, sky, shy, sly**

**skin** [ski:n] a light skin, a dark skin. People of the planet Earth have got different colours of their skin. What colour of skin have you got? Shrek's skin is green.

**character** ['kærɪktə] a bad character, the character of the story, favourite characters. Winnie-the-Pooh and Piglet are the main characters of *Winnie-the-Pooh* by Alan Milne.

**to boast** ['bəʊst], **a boaster** ['bəʊstə] – to boast about. He boasted that he is the best pupil in his class. The boy boasted about his new toy. He is a real boaster – he boasts about everything.

**wise** [waɪz] a wise man. My grandmother is an old and wise woman. Everybody knows he is a wise man and has got a lot of good ideas.

**hard-working** ['hɑ:d,wə:kɪŋ] Those, who work hard, can be called hard-working people. Bill is a hard-working boy – he studies well and always helps his mother.

**lazy** ['leɪzi] Those people, who don't want to work, can be called lazy. Peter is very lazy – he doesn't like to wake up early, he never helps his mum, he sometimes doesn't do his homework.

**polite** [pə'laɪt] 'Thank you' and 'please' are polite words. "What a polite boy!", said one lady about Tom, who helped her to cross the street.



### 4. Read and compare.



#### to look like

– What **does** he/they **look like**?

– Well, he is tall and fat. He's got short dark hair and blue eyes.

#### to be like

– What **is** she **like**?

– She is wise and honest. She is very kind, too.



### 5. Speak about your friend using the words below.

**character:** (un)kind, (im)polite, hard-working, lazy, wise, silly, funny, honest, sly, shy, modest, brave, clever etc

**age:** old, young

**height:** tall, short

**hair:** short, long, curly, straight, blond, dark

**skin:** light, dark, pink

**eyes:** blue, green, grey, brown, big, small



## 6. Look, ask and answer about the characters.

**Example:** A: What does the man from picture 1 look like?

B: He is short with big brown eyes and white hair.

A: What is he like?

B: I think, he is modest and shy.



## 7. Play your guessing game.

Interview your partner about his/her favourite character and guess who it is.

A: Is it 'he' or 'she'?

B: It's 'he'.

A: Is he a book or a film character?

B: A book character.

A: What does he look like?

B: He is tall with long dark hair.

A: What is he like?

B: He is brave, honest and wise.

A: Where does he live?

B: In jungles.

A: Is it Mowgli?

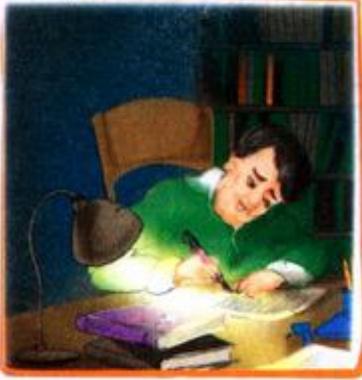
B: Yes, it is.



## Lesson 3



### 1. Listen, point and repeat.



author  
[ˈɔːθə]

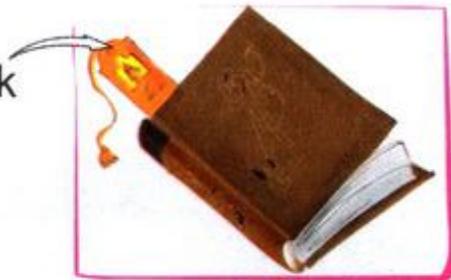


library, librarian  
[ˈlaɪbrəri], [laɪˈbrɛəriən]



dog's ears  
[dɒgz ˈiəz]

a book-mark  
[ˈbʊk ˌmɑːk]



tear  
[tiə]



### 2. Listen and read.

**au** [ɔː] **autumn, August, sausage, because, author**

**a library** [ˈlaɪbrəri], **a librarian** [laɪˈbrɛəriən] a children's library, a school library, to join the library, to take a book from the library. Did you take these books at the library? – Yes, these are the library books. My friend's mother is a librarian, she works in the library.

**author** [ˈɔːθə] the author of the book, the author of the story (letter). Who is the author of *Mowgli*? – Rudyard Kipling is. He wrote this book.

**to return** [rɪˈtɜːn] to return in time. You must return library books in time.

**a book-mark** [ˌbʊkˈmɑːk] Use a book-mark to find a place where you stopped in the book.

**to make dog's ears** "Don't make dog's ears in your books. You should better use a book-mark," said the librarian.





## 6. a) Read and match to make up true sentences.

Daniel Defoe ['dænjəldɪ'fəʊ]  
 Mark Twain ['mɑ:ktwen]  
 Rudyard Kipling ['rʌdjəd'kiplɪŋ]  
 Pamela Travers ['pæmələ'trævəz]  
 Alan Milne ['ælən'mɪln]  
 Lewis Carrol ['lju:ɪs'kærəl]  
 Jonathan Swift ['dʒɒnəθən'swɪft]  
 Roald Dahl ['rəʊəld'dɑ:l]

wrote

*Robinson Crusou*  
*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*  
*Mowgli*  
*Mary Poppins*  
*Winnie-the-Pooh*  
*Alice in Wonderland*  
*Gulliver's Travels*  
*Magic Finger*

## b) Ask and answer as in the example.

**Example:** A: Who wrote 'Mowgli'?  
 B: Rudyard Kipling did.

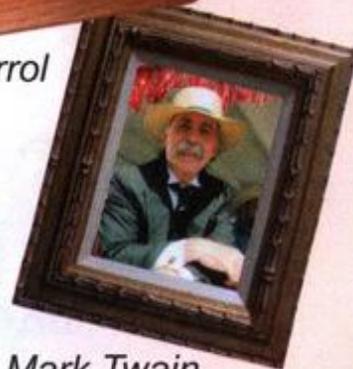
## c) Speak about any of the authors or the books above.



Alan Milne



Lewis Carrol



Mark Twain



## 7. Rhyme.

### Books Are Our Friends

Since<sup>1</sup> books are friends,  
 They need much care<sup>2</sup>.  
 When you're reading them,  
 Be good to them and fair<sup>3</sup>.  
 Use book-marks, children,  
 To hold your place,  
 And don't turn a book  
 Upon its clear face.  
 Remember, children, then:  
 Books are meant to read<sup>4</sup>,  
 Not cut or colour them –  
 No, really never indeed<sup>5</sup>.

by B. Walker



<sup>1</sup> since [sɪns] – оскільки

<sup>2</sup> care [keə] – турбота

<sup>3</sup> fair [feə] – чесний; справедливий

<sup>4</sup> Books are meant to read. – Книги для того, щоб їх читати.

<sup>5</sup> indeed [ɪn'di:d] – справді

# Lesson 4

## 1. Match to make up true sentences.

Books about famous people  
 Books about well-known  
 travellers  
 Books on history  
 Books about children  
 Books about nature



teach us

to be kind and clever.  
 to be brave and honest.  
 to be friendly and helpful.  
 to be hard-working.  
 to understand other people.  
 to love our Motherland.  
 to be polite and modest.  
 to understand the beauty  
 of nature.  
 not to be lazy.  
 not to boast.  
 to help animals and birds.

## 2. Read and compare.

un +



kind



un+kind=unkind



happy



un+happy=unhappy

im +



tidy



un+tidy=untidy



polite

im+polite=impolite



### 3. a) Match the opposites.

polite  
 hard-working  
 tall  
 wise  
 honest  
 big  
 brave  
 tidy  
 kind  
 modest  
 dark skin



silly  
 shy  
 impolite  
 unkind  
 light skin  
 sly  
 small  
 short  
 lazy  
 untidy  
 boaster

### b) Make up your own sentences with the opposites above (no less than 3 pairs).



### 4. a) Look, guess and name the characters in the pictures.



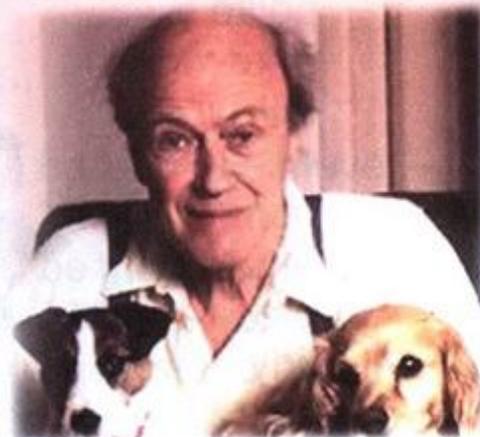
### b) Describe two of the characters using the words from task 3 and the phrases below.

fond of adventures; likes to boast, silly but kind; ready to help; full of wonderful ideas, can make things magic; can make children happy



## 5. Read and complete.

Roald Dahl was born<sup>1</sup> in 1916 in Llandaff, Wales (Great Britain). When he was a boy he studied at Llandaff Cathedral School. During the war<sup>2</sup> (1940-1945) he was a pilot. After the war he became a famous writer. Roald Dahl was also a man who loved people. He gave his time and money to help people in need, especially children.



After his death<sup>3</sup> in 1990, his wife, Felicity, continued his good tradition. His children's stories "The Magic Finger" and "Charlie and the Chocolate Factory" are the most popular among the children of all time.

**1916 – nineteen sixteen**

He was born in 1916 (nineteen sixteen).

**1945 – nineteen forty-five**

The war was over in 1945 (nineteen forty-five)

- 1) Roald Dahl was born in ...  
a) *nineteen sixty*      b) *nineteen sixteen*      c) *eighteen sixteen*
- 2) He was born in ...  
a) *America*      b) *Canada*      c) *Great Britain*
- 3) When he was young he was a ...  
a) *pilot*      b) *driver*      c) *builder*
- 4) Roald Dahl loved people and ...  
a) *wrote stories for adults*      b) *gave them his dogs*  
c) *gave them his money and time*
- 5) He died<sup>4</sup> in ...  
a) *nineteen ninety*      b) *nineteen nineteen*      c) *nineteen ninety-nine*
- 6) Roald Dahl is a famous ...  
a) *builder*      b) *writer*      c) *doctor*

<sup>1</sup> to be born [bɔ:n] – народитися

<sup>2</sup> during the war [ˌdʒʊərəŋ də 'wɔ:] – під час війни

<sup>3</sup> death [deθ] – смерть

<sup>4</sup> died [daɪd] – помер

## Lessons 5-6

### 1. Listen, point and repeat.



servant  
['sɜ:vənt]



comedy  
['kɒmədi]



horror  
['hɒrə]



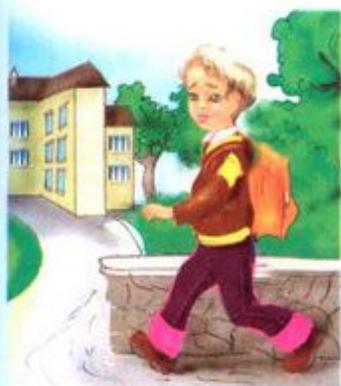
pyjamas  
[pə'dʒɑ:məz]



crown  
[kraʊn]



slippers  
['slɪpəz]



first  
[fɜ:st]



then  
[ðen]



after that  
[,ɑ:ftə 'ðæt]



at last  
[ət 'lɑ:st]

### 2. Listen, read and act out.

*Jane:* Hey, Jim, look at Sam! He is acting as a servant.

*Jim:* Well, he looks very modest ...

*Jane:* ... and polite.

*Jim:* Yes, he is a good actor. Look at Tom – he is so funny!

*Jane:* Where is he?

*Jim:* Over there! He is acting as a king. First he wore a crown on his head. Then he put his pyjamas and slippers on.

*Jane:* Oh, I can see him now. Ha-ha-ha! Look at him! He is going to sleep. And what is the servant going to do?

*Jim:* He is going to let the girl come into the palace.





### 3. Listen and read.

**actor** ['æktə] a good actor, a young actor. Leonardo DiCaprio is my favourite actor. He is the youngest actor in this film.

**actress** ['æktɹɪs] She is a talented actress. Sharon Stone is my mother's favourite actress. What is your favourite actress?



### 4. Look, match and read in the right order.



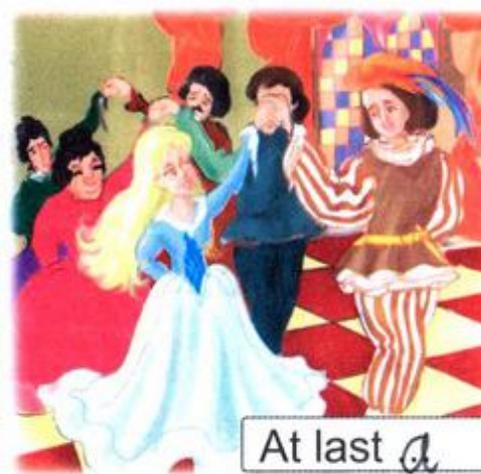
First *c*.



Then *d*.



After that *b*.



At last *a*.

- a) Cinderella met the prince in the palace.
- b) Cinderella went to the ball.
- c) Cinderella met the fairy and told her about the ball in the palace.
- d) Fairy gave her a beautiful dress.



### 5. Read and make up sentences.



Little children  
Boys  
Girls  
Schoolchildren  
My parents  
My elder brother  
My sister  
My grandfather  
My uncle

usually watch (watches) '

fantasies.  
adventure films.  
comedies.  
soap operas.  
westerns.  
musicals.  
horror films.  
fairy tales.

## 6. Talk to your partner.



A: What kind of films do you like to watch?  
 B: I like comedies. And you?  
 A: I like adventures.  
 B: What is your favourite adventure film?  
 A: *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. And yours?  
 B: *Home Alone* is my favourite comedy.



## 7. Read and compare.

boring  
**more** boring  
**the most** boring

exciting  
**more** exciting  
**the most** exciting

interesting  
**more** interesting  
**the most** interesting

## 8. Read and say as in the example.



boring	more boring	the most boring
<i>westerns</i>	<i>horrors</i>	<i>fantasies, the news</i>
exciting	more exciting	the most exciting
...	...	...



**Example:** *Westerns are boring for me.*  
*Horrors are more boring than westerns.*  
*But the news are the most boring.*

## 9. Answer the questions.



- 1) Have you got a Drama Club in your school?
- 2) Do you like acting out?
- 3) What character would you like to act out? Why?
- 4) Do you like to be an actor/actress?
- 5) Who is your favourite actor/actress? Why?
- 6) What does he/she look like?
- 7) What is your favourite film character? Why?
- 8) What films are the most boring for you?
- 9) What films are the most interesting for you?



## Lesson 7



1. Read and complete with the words from the boxes.

more boring  
the most boring

more interesting  
the most interesting

more exciting  
the most exciting

- 1) Adventures are ... than westerns.
- 2) Comedies are ... for me.
- 3) Soap operas are ... than musicals.
- 4) Horror films are ... than fantasies.
- 5) Fairy tales are ... for children.



2. Listen and read. Then look and match the pictures with the paragraphs.



(a)

### THE PRINCESS AND THE PEA

1. Once upon a time there lived a prince. He wanted to marry a princess. So, the prince travelled around the world on his horse. The prince met a lot of beautiful girls. All of them said that they were princesses. But prince didn't believe them. Some girls were too short to be a princess, others were too tall.



(b)



(c)

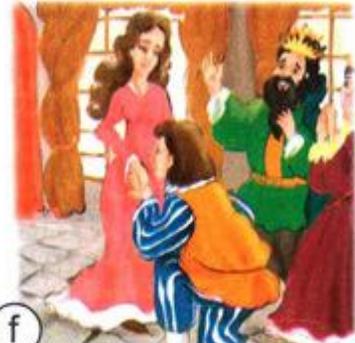
2. At last, the prince went back to his palace. The prince was unhappy. The king and the queen were sad, too. One evening, when the weather was very bad, there was a knock at the palace door. The servant opened it and saw a beautiful girl outside in the rain. The girl's hair and clothes were wet. She was very cold. "I'm a princess," the girl said. "Please, let me come in."



(d)



(e)



(f)

3. The servant took the girl to the queen. The queen didn't believe the girl. "The girl is staying with us tonight," the queen said. "Make a bed for her. Put twenty mattresses on the bed and put the pea under the mattresses. Princess can't sleep when there's a pea under twenty mattresses<sup>1</sup>."

4. Next morning she went to the girl's bedroom. "How did you sleep?" the queen asked. "I'm so tired, I couldn't sleep. There was something in the bed."

Then the queen guessed that the girl was a princess, because princesses can't sleep when there's a pea under twenty mattresses.

5. After that the prince asked the princess to marry him. She agreed.

6. The pea that helped the prince to find his wife is in the royal<sup>2</sup> museum.

1	C	2		3		4		5		6	
---	---	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

### 3. True or false?

- 1) The prince wanted to marry the tallest girl.
- 2) He didn't like any girl.
- 3) The queen is clever.
- 4) The girl slept well on twenty mattresses.
- 5) The prince could marry a girl because she was the prettiest.

### 4. Describe the characters of the tale.



What do they look like?  
What are they like?

### 5. Tell the story using the pictures in task 2 in the correct order.

<sup>1</sup>mattress ['mætrɪs] – матрац

<sup>2</sup>royal ['rɔɪəl] – царський, королівський

## Lesson 8



1. Listen, look and help Mike to give his friends their favourite films.



Dave  Sandy  Andy  Pete



2. Speak on the following points.

- What films do Mike's friends like to watch?
- What films does Mike like to watch?
- What are your favourite films? Why?



3. Speak about Mike and his friends.



- What is the boy's name?
- Why does Sandy like watching fairy tales?
- What do horrors teach Andy?
- What does Mike think about horrors?
- What films are the most interesting for Pete?
- What does Mike think about comedies?





#### 4. Read and complete about yourself.

- 1) News are the ... on TV.
- 2) Sport Programmes are ... than Talk Shows.
- 3) Quizzes are ... for me.
- 4) I ... programmes about animals because they ....
- 5) Comedies are more ... than musicals.
- 6) Adventures are more ... than fantasies.



#### 5. Ask and answer. Work in pairs.



A: What are the most interesting programmes for you?

B: The programmes about animals.

A: Why?

B: They teach me to love animals.



#### 6. Rhyme.

What all of you, children, are going to say,  
 If someone take your TV sets away?  
 There were times when children played  
 With other things and entertained<sup>1</sup>  
 In other ways... Or don't you know?  
 I say it very loud and slow:  
**THEY READ A LOT AND READ SOME MORE!**  
 Books were on the shelves and floor,  
 And in the bedroom, by the bed.  
 More books were waiting to be read!  
 Oh, books, what books they used to know<sup>2</sup>,  
 Those children living long ago!  
 So, please, oh, please, I beg and pray<sup>3</sup>,  
 Go throw your TV set away,  
 And in its place you can install<sup>4</sup>  
**A LOVELY BOOKSHELF** on the wall!

THROW  
TV SETS AWAY



<sup>1</sup>to entertain [ˌentə'teɪn] – розважатись

<sup>2</sup>used to know – колись знали

<sup>3</sup>I beg and pray. – Я прошу і молю.

<sup>4</sup>to install [ɪn'stɔːl] – встановлювати, влаштовувати

## Round Up Lessons 9-10



### 1. Read Oksana's letter and complete the sentences below.

March, 7

Dear Bill,

I'm glad to know more about English writers and their books.

I'd like to tell you about my favourite Ukrainian author and her book.

Lesya Ukrainka was born in Novograd-Volynskyi in 1871. She didn't go to school because she was ill. She had lessons at home. At the age of 9 she wrote her first poems. Then Lesya began to write her plays.

One of my favourite plays is 'Trouble Will Teach'. It is interesting and very wise.

Its main characters are birds. My favourite one is a little sparrow<sup>1</sup>. He was short and thin with clever eyes. His name was 'Tsirko-Horobko'. He was silly and impolite. He wanted to know what is right, how to be wise, polite and happy. That's why he met a lot of birds and talked to them. They couldn't help him. But he understood a lot and became wise, polite and hard-working bird.

Lesya Ukrainka died in 1913. She was one of the greatest writers in Ukraine.

Write about your favourite book and author.

Best wishes,

Oksana

- 1) Lesya Ukrainka is ...
- 2) She ... in 1871 in ...
- 3) At the age of 9 she ...
- 4) *Trouble Will Teach* is ...
- 5) *Tsirko-Horobko* is ...



## 2. Test yourself and add one point for every answer.

### Are You a Good Reader?

- 1) What are you reading now?
- 2) Who wrote this book and when?
- 3) When and where was its author born?
- 4) Do you know any facts from the author's life?
- 5) Who are the characters in the story?
- 6) How old are they?
- 7) What do they look like?
- 8) What are they like?
- 9) Why do you like (dislike) them?
- 10) How many pages are there in the book?



**YOU SCORE:**  
*from 8 to 10.* Congratulations to you. You are a great reader!  
*from 6 to 8.* You are a good reader. But be attentive.  
*from 4 to 6.* Try to do your best.  
*less than 4.* It's a pity, but you are very lazy. Shame on you!

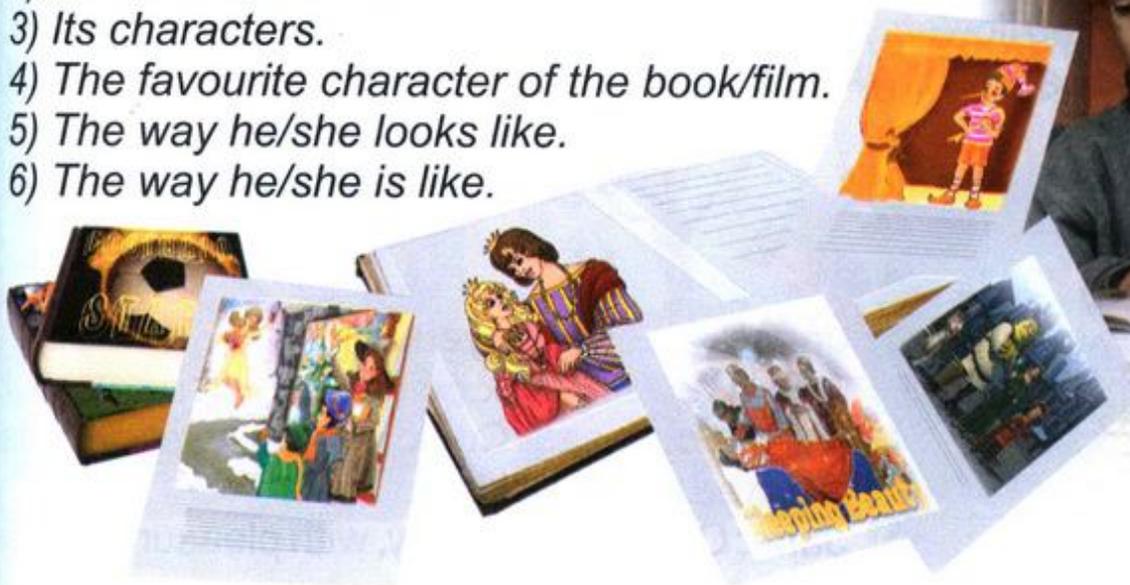


## 3. Your Project.

- a) Write a paragraph about your favourite film/book. Use the plan below.
- b) Find or draw some pictures and make a presentation of your favourite film/book in class.

### Plan

- 1) Favourite author.
- 2) Name of the book/film.
- 3) Its characters.
- 4) The favourite character of the book/film.
- 5) The way he/she looks like.
- 6) The way he/she is like.



# Unit 8. NATURE'S BEAUTY

## Lessons 1-2



1. Listen, point and repeat.



seeds  
[si:dz]



bush  
[bʊʃ]



storm  
[stɔ:m]



rainbow  
['reɪnbəʊ]



hole  
[həʊl]



beet  
[bi:t]



beans  
[bi:nz]



radish  
['rædɪʃ]



lettuce  
['letɪs]



spinach  
['spɪnɪdʒ]



2. Listen, read and act out.

*Jane:* Hi, granny! Meet my friend Ann, please!

*Mrs Woods:* Nice to meet you, Ann. How are you?

*Ann:* I'm fine, thanks! What are you doing, Mrs Woods?

*Mrs Woods:* I'm planting flowers, dear.

*Ann:* Wow! The seeds are so tiny!

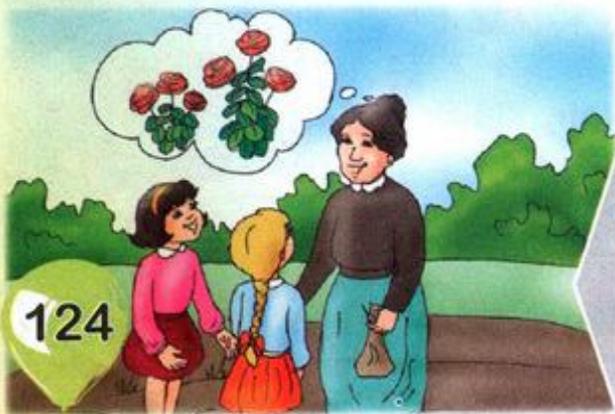


*Mrs Woods:* You are right. But small seeds grow into big beautiful flowers in summer.

*Jane:* Can we help you?

*Mrs Woods:* Hmm... Sure you can. I haven't got any roses. Could you buy two bushes of red roses at the Florist's?

*Jane:* Of course, granny, with pleasure!





### 3. Listen and read.

**o, ow** [əʊ] nose, blow, slow, snow, grow

**tiny** ['taɪni] a tiny bird, a tiny seed. Tiny seeds grow into big plants. This watermelon grew very big.

**dry** [draɪ] a dry ground, dry clothes. It didn't rain so long, that's why the ground is very dry. You got wet in the rain, you need dry clothes.



### 4. Look and say how to plant and grow a flower.



First ...



Then ...



After that ...



or ...



At last ...



### 5. Look and say what the children are doing.

*Example: The boy is planting beets in picture 1.*





6. Look at the pictures in task 5 again.  
Speak about what the children did yesterday.

*Example: The boy in picture 1 planted beets yesterday.*



7. Ask and answer as in the example.



Do you like eating spinach?

Yes/No, I do (not).  
Do you like eating radish?



...



8. Listen and read, then answer the questions below.

Ukrainians, like other people, are fond of gardening very much. They plant different kinds of plants in spring on their dachas or farms. They usually plant beets, beans, cabbages, carrots, potatoes, tomatoes and onions. They need all these vegetables for cooking their favourite dish – borsch. Borsch is very tasty with sour cream.



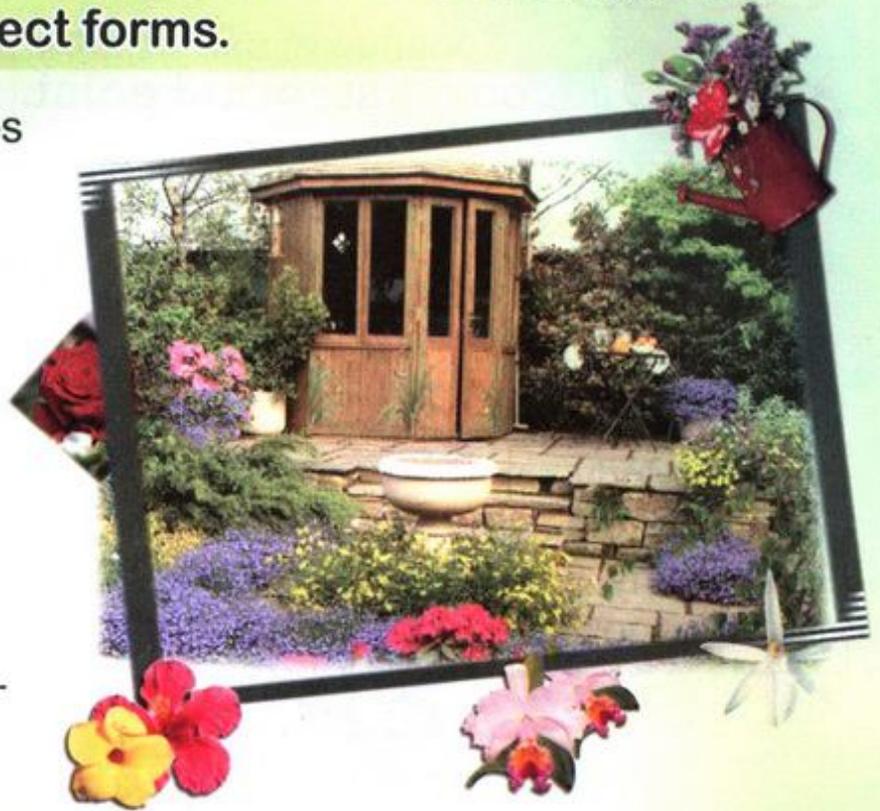
- 1) What do Ukrainians like doing?
- 2) Where do they usually do gardening?
- 3) When do they do it?
- 4) What dish do they like best of all?
- 5) What vegetables do they need for borsch?
- 6) Do you like borsch?
- 7) Do you like gardening?





**9. Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box.  
Put them into correct forms.**

- 1) Three beautiful bushes of roses ... in the garden.
- 2) Last summer roses ... in the flower-beds in front of the house.
- 3) What are you doing in the garden? – I am ... flowers.
- 4) What vegetables does your granny ... near her house?
- 5) Did you ... the plants? The ground is very dry.
- 6) What are you doing, granny? – Look, I am ... holes for the seeds.



water, grow (*twice*), make, plant (*twice*)



**10. Song.**

**Gardening Song**



Monday, carrots;  
Tuesday, beets –  
Springtime brings  
us special treats.



Friday, lettuce;  
Saturday, peas –  
Yummy foods that  
surely please.



Monday, Tuesday,  
Wednesday, Thursday,  
Friday, Saturday,  
Sunday – yeah!



Wednesday, spinach;  
Thursday, beans –  
Planting such  
delicious greens.



Sunday, radishes  
in a raw –  
Soon my garden starts  
to grow!



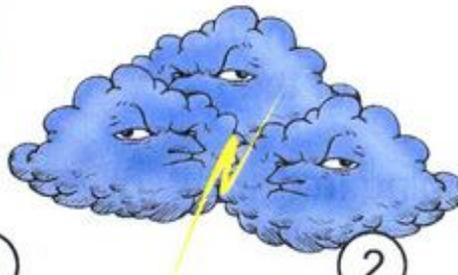
# Lesson 3

1. Look, listen and point.

sun – sunny  
wind – windy  
cloud – cloudy  
rain – rainy  
snow – snowy



1



2



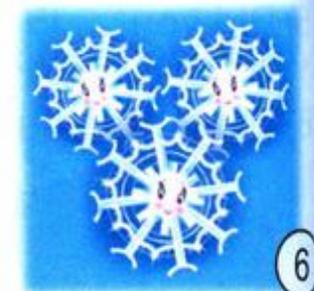
3



4

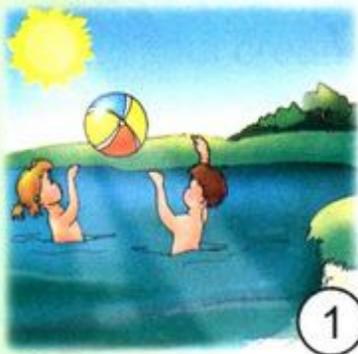


5



6

2. Look at the pictures and describe the weather. Use the words above and from the box below.



1



2

hot	always
warm	usually
cold	often
cool	never

**Example:** Picture 1. It's usually sunny and hot in summer.



3



4



### 3. Look at the pictures above again, ask and answer.



**Example:** A: What is the weather like in autumn?  
B: It often rains in autumn.



### 4. Listen, read and compare.

cloudy – cloudier – <b>cloudiest</b>	hot – hotter – <b>hottest</b>
windy – windier – <b>windiest</b>	wet – wetter – <b>wettest</b>
dry – drier – <b>driest</b>	



### 5. Read and put the words into the correct form.

- 1) Winter is the (cold) ... season of the year.
- 2) Summer is the (hot) ... season of the year.
- 3) In winter the nights are (long) ... than in summer.
- 4) It's (sunny) ... in summer than in spring.
- 5) Autumn is the (wet) ... season of the year.
- 6) Summer is (hot) ... and (dry) ... than spring.
- 7) Autumn is (cloudy) ... and (foggy) ... than summer.



### 6. Listen and read.

#### A GREEN SURPRISE \*

In the beginning of spring it was just a tiny seed in Ann's hands. Ann made a hole with a finger in the ground and put the seed into the hole, covered it with the ground, then watered carefully. It grew warmer and sunnier. Every day Ann visited the place where she planted her seed and watered it. At last a tiny green plant began to show itself above the ground. Ann's plant grew and grew. By the middle of the summer, the plant was covered with tiny buds<sup>1</sup>. Then the buds opened into pretty yellow blossoms<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> bud [bʌd] – пуп'янок

<sup>2</sup> blossom ['blɒsəm] – цвіт

"Are they lilies<sup>1</sup>?" asked Ann's younger brother, Walter. "No, they aren't," Ann told him. "Lilies' blossom is white."

"Then what are they?" asked Walter. "It's a surprise," Ann smiled. "OK, then guess. It is a big green and round thing with thick green skin and black seeds. It is red inside and very juicy and sweet."

"Is it a watermelon?" asked Walter.



## 7. Read, choose and complete.

- 1) Ann made a hole in the ...  
a) wall            **b) ground**
- 2) The seed was very ...  
a) big              b) small
- 3) Ann ... the seed every day.  
a) watered        b) dry
- 4) The plant had yellow ...  
a) leaves          b) blossoms
- 5) Walter was Ann's ...  
a) uncle           b) brother
- 6) Ann planted ...  
a) a melon        b) a watermelon



## 8. Tell the story using the pictures.



1



2



3



4



## 9. Finish the story from task 6.

Start like this:

"..., " Ann answered. And at the beginning of autumn ... the children ...

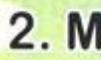
## Lesson 4

 1. Read and say as in the example.

**Example:** *Winter / cold / autumn.*  
*Winter is colder than autumn.*

- 1) Summer / hot / spring
- 2) Spring / sunny / winter
- 3) Autumn / wet / spring
- 4) Winter / windy / autumn
- 5) Autumn / cloudy / summer
- 6) Summer / dry / autumn



 2. Match the answers with the questions.

- 1) Do you know why we need the Sun?
- 2) Do you know why the Moon shines at night?
- 3) Do you know what animals need for their life?
- 4) Do you know why stars look very small? 
  - a) It gives the light and we can see at night.
  - b) Plants, animals and people can't live without the Sun.
  - c) They are very far from the Earth.
  - d) They need the sunlight, air, water and their food.



 3. a) Read and compare.

### Things in the Universe

[ˈjuːnɪvɜːs]

**the** Universe  
**the** Moon  
**the** Sun  
**the** Earth  
**the** sky

### Continents

Europe [ˈjʊərəp]  
 Africa [ˈæfrɪkə]  
 North America  
 [ˈnɔːθəməɪrɪkə]  
 South America  
 [ˈsaʊθəməɪrɪkə]  
 Antarctica [ænˈtɑːktɪkə]  
 Asia [ˈeɪʃə]  
 Australia [ɒstˈræliə]

### Countries

Canada  
 Ukraine  
 England  
 Germany  
 France



### Oceans

**the** Pacific [pə'sɪfɪk]  
**the** Atlantic [ət'læntɪk]  
**the** Indian ['ɪndjən]  
**the** Arctic ['ɑ:tɪk]

### Seas

**the** Black Sea  
**the** Irish Sea  
**the** North Sea  
**the** Azov Sea

### Rivers

**the** Mississippi  
**the** Amazon  
**the** Nile [naɪl]  
**the** Dniπρο

### Mountains

**the** Carpathians  
                   [kɑ:'peɪθɪənz]  
**the** Alps  
**the** Crimean  
                   [kraɪ'miən]  
 Mountains

### Isles<sup>1</sup>

**the** British Isles  
**the** Crimea  
                   [kraɪ'miə]

### Deserts<sup>2</sup>

**the** Kalahari  
 Desert  
**the** Sahara  
 Desert  
**the** Australian  
 Desert

b) Speak about the names we use 'the' with.



4. Listen and speak about our galaxy and planet.

- 1) What is galaxy?
- 2) What is the name of the galaxy we live in?
- 3) What star is central in our galaxy?
- 4) How many planets turn around the Sun?
- 5) What planet is the most beautiful?
- 6) What does the Earth look like?
- 7) How many oceans and continents are there on the Earth?
- 8) Can you name them?



<sup>1</sup> an isle [aɪl] – острів

<sup>2</sup> a desert ['dezət] – пустеля



## 5. Read and fill in with 'a' or 'the'.

- 1) I saw ... Moon last night.
- 2) I saw ... star yesterday.
- 3) Great Britain lies on ... British Isles.
- 4) ... Nile is ... river.
- 5) Which ocean is bigger – ... Pacific or ... Atlantic.
- 6) Europe is ... continent.
- 7) Last summer we were in ... Carpathians.



## 6. Song.

### Up in the Sky

Up in the sky the stars are shining,  
Come with me to the stars!  
Up in the sky the planets are turning,  
The Moon and Venus and Mars.

High up in the sky,  
Far, far to the star,  
Come with me to the stars!  
To the stars we fly together.

Up in the sky our rocket is flying  
To see the new worlds around.  
Down the green Earth is calling.  
Listen and hear its sound.

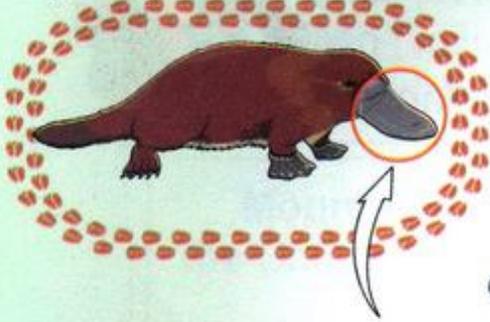
Come back home.  
Down here, it's near.  
The best of all is your home.  
Your home is the planet Earth.



## Lessons 5-6



1. Listen, point and repeat.



platypus beak  
['plæti:pəs] [bi:k]



dolphin  
['dɒlfɪn]



koala  
[kəʊ'a:lə]



kangaroo  
[kæŋgə'ru:]



whale  
[weɪl]



shark  
[ʃɑ:k]



aquarium  
[ə'kweəriəm]



2. Listen, read and act out.

*Teacher:* Well, children, who can tell what country is also a continent?

*Jane:* Africa!

*Bill:* No, it isn't. It's Australia!

*Teacher:* You are right, Billy. Can you name some animals that live in Australia?

*Jim:* A kangaroo, a koala...

*Bill:* ... a platypus...

*Teacher:* Very well, children.

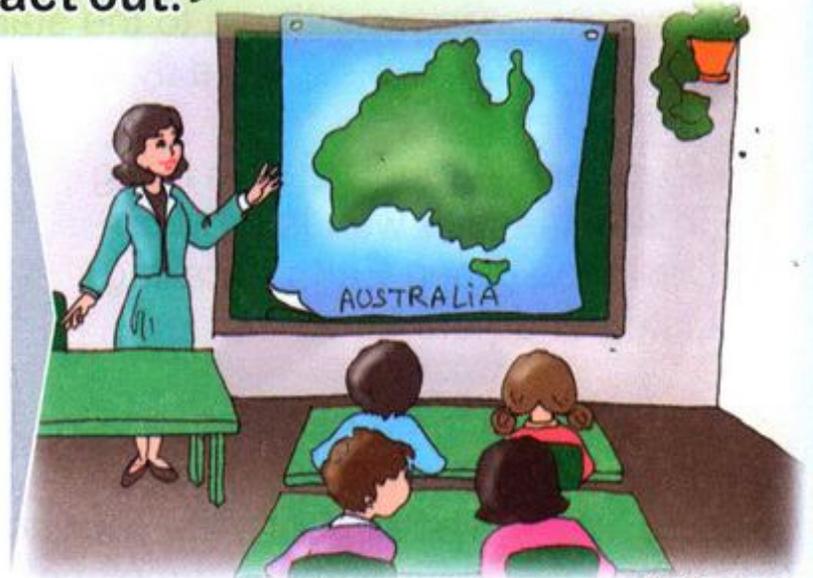
Now guess the animal. Its babies live in pouches. It sleeps on the branches of the trees.

*Ann:* Is it a kangaroo?

*Teacher:* No, it isn't.

*Jane:* Is it a koala?

*Teacher:* It's a koala, of course.



Guide: Here you can see the biggest fish in the world – a whale.

Bill: Are whales dangerous?

Guide: Yes, they are. But the most dangerous and the angriest fish is a shark. You can see a Great White Shark here.

Ann: Can it eat a man?

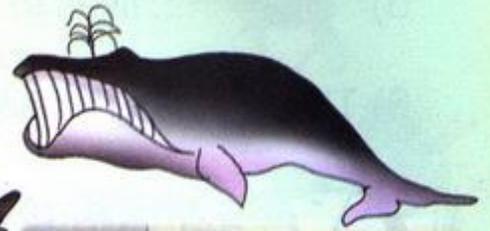
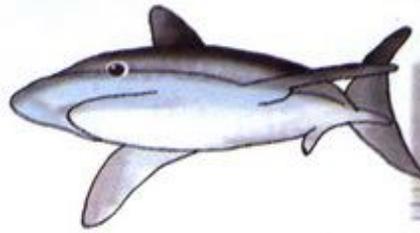
Guide: Of course it can.

Children: Ah a... a...!

Guide: Let's go to the pool with dolphins. They are the most friendly to people.

Bill: Do they like to play?

Guide: Yes, they do.



### 3. Listen and read.

**wildlife** ['waɪldlaɪf] a beautiful wildlife. Plants and animals in forests, deserts or mountains make a wildlife. We must take care of wildlife.

### 4. Look, read and compare.

 <p>a fish </p> <hr/> <p>a deer </p> <hr/> <p>a sheep </p>	 <p>a lot of fish </p> <hr/> <p>two deer </p> <hr/> <p>three sheep </p>	
---	--	---

### 5. Read and fill in.

1) How many  ... live in this forest?

2) There are different kinds of  ... in our aquarium.

3) Are these  ... on your grandpa's farm?

4) A dolphin is not a  ...

5)  ... lives in the forest.

6) The clouds are so white and soft like  ...



## 6. Rewrite the sentences putting the verbs into the Past Simple Tense. Start them with the words in brackets.

- 1) Most birds go away to warmer countries every autumn. (Last month ...)
- 2) The light wind is blowing outside now. (Yesterday evening ...)
- 3) The rainbow is in the sky now. (Yesterday evening ...)
- 4) The clouds look like white sheep. (Yesterday afternoon ...)
- 5) It is slippery. (Two days ago ...)
- 6) The weather is changeable this month. (Last month ...)
- 7) The sky is blue and cloudless today. (Yesterday morning ...)



## 7. Answer the questions.



- 1) Where do koalas live?
- 2) What do they eat?
- 3) What animals have pouches?
- 4) Who lives in their pouches?
- 5) What sea animal is the biggest?
- 6) What sea animal is the most dangerous? Why?
- 7) What sea animal is the most friendly?



## 8. Ask and answer.



A: What animal is the fastest (fattest, angriest, kindest, most friendly, tallest, slowest, strongest)?  
B: Tigers are the fastest.



## 9. Rhyme.

### A Wise Old Owl

A wise old owl sat in an oak<sup>1</sup>,  
The more he heard the more he spoke,  
The less he spoke the more he heard.  
Why aren't we all like that wise old bird?



## Lesson 7

### 1. Read and compare.

**usually eats**

**is eating now**

Koala **likes** to sleep in the trees.

⇒ Look, it **is sleeping** now.

Elephant **eats** bananas.

⇒ Can you see that elephant?  
It **is eating** bananas.

Zebras **run** very fast.

⇒ Look at the zebra. It **is running** very fast.

Dolphins often **play** in the sea.

⇒ **Are** the dolphins **playing** in the show?

Camels **drink** much water.

⇒ Look at the camel, it **is drinking** water now.

The birds **sing** their merry songs.

⇒ Listen, the birds **are singing** in the trees.

Monkeys often **swing** in the trees.

⇒ Can you see that funny monkey? It **is swinging** now.

### 2. Read and put the words into correct forms.

- 1) Zebras (look) look like horses but they (not; have got) haven't got stripes.
- 2) Look, the tigers (eat) ... in their cages now.
- 3) Panda (eat) ... 600 bamboo canes every day.
- 4) Nature (awake) ... from its winter sleep in spring.
- 5) It often (rain) ... in autumn.
- 6) Look, it (rain) ... again.
- 7) Listen, the parrot (speak) ... English.
- 8) Rainbow often (appear) ... after rain.

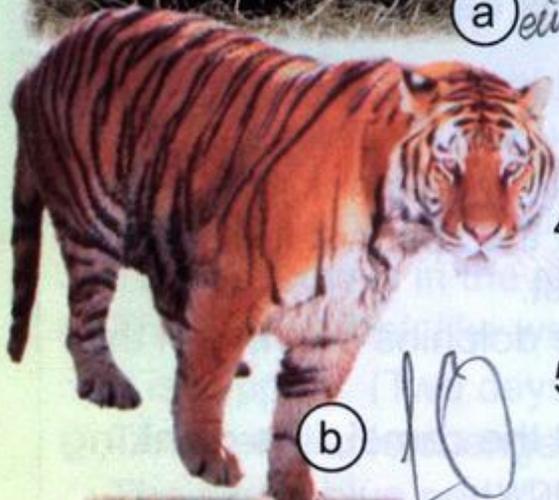
### 3. Listen and read, then guess and match.

#### AMAZING ANIMALS

- 1) This strange animal lives in Australia. It has fur like a cat and a beak like a duck. It can swim very well and eats plants and insects under water.



2) They are from the kangaroo family. They live in Australia. (They have got pouches as well as kangaroos. Their babies live there.) They are great sleepers. These animals sleep for about 19 hours a day.



3) This animal comes from the cat family. It lives in Asia. It's very fast and can jump and swim very well. It's got strong teeth and it kills other animals for food. (The animal has a beautiful red fur with black stripes.)

4) This animal lives in the bamboo [ˌbæmˈbuː] forests in China [ˈtʃaɪnə]. It walks on four legs and it can climb the trees. It eats bamboo.

5) This animal lives in warm waters. For example, in the Atlantic Ocean. It swims very fast and jumps 3 metres out of water. It can speak. They have some sounds to speak with each other.



#### 4. Look and answer the questions.

- 1) What do tigers look like?
- 2) What are they like?
- 3) What animal eats bamboo?
- 4) Where does it live?
- 5) Which of the animals is good at sleeping?
- 6) Which of the animals can speak?



#### 5. Speak about the animals in the photos from task 3.

## Lesson 8

### 1. Complete with the words from the box.



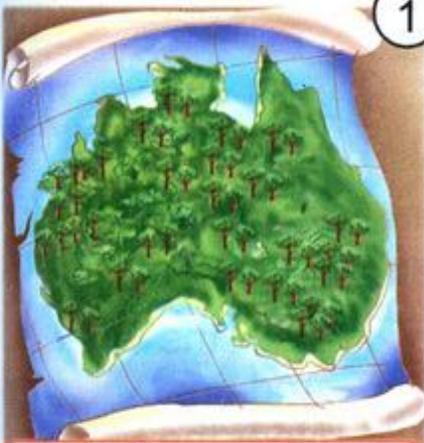
Whales are the biggest animals ... the sea. They are much bigger than any animal ... land. Whales live ... water, but they are not fish. Fish have cold blood<sup>1</sup> and whales have warm blood. Whales breathe<sup>2</sup> air ... a hole in the top of their head. They can stay ... water for about an hour ... breathing.

without, on, with, in (twice), under

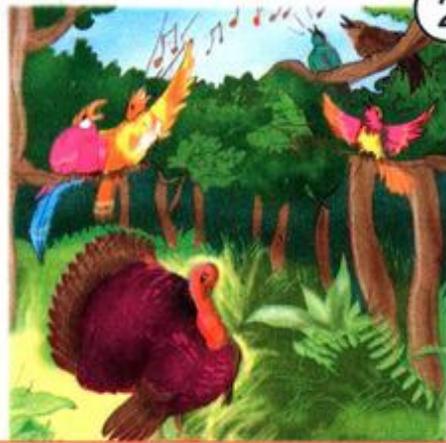
### 2. Listen and say if the sentences are true or false.

- 1) At first there weren't any deserts in Australia.
- 2) There weren't many woods, too.
- 3) There were a lot of birds and a duck in one forest.
- 4) The birds could sing, but the turkey couldn't.
- 5) The birds laughed at the turkey because he was funny.
- 6) The turkey burnt all the trees in the wood, but not the birds.
- 7) Since then that land is a desert.

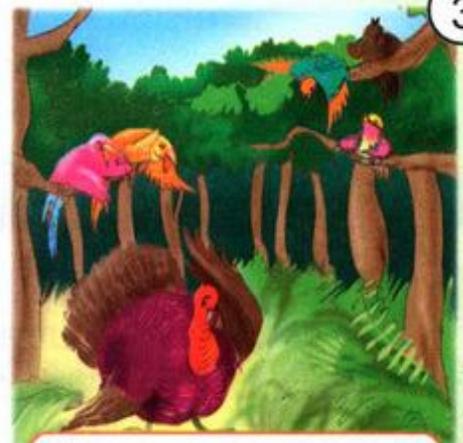
### 3. Retell the story you listened to. Use the pictures.



It was in ...  
There were a lot of ...



In one of them there  
lived many ...



All of them could ...  
but the turkey ...  
The other birds ...  
at him.

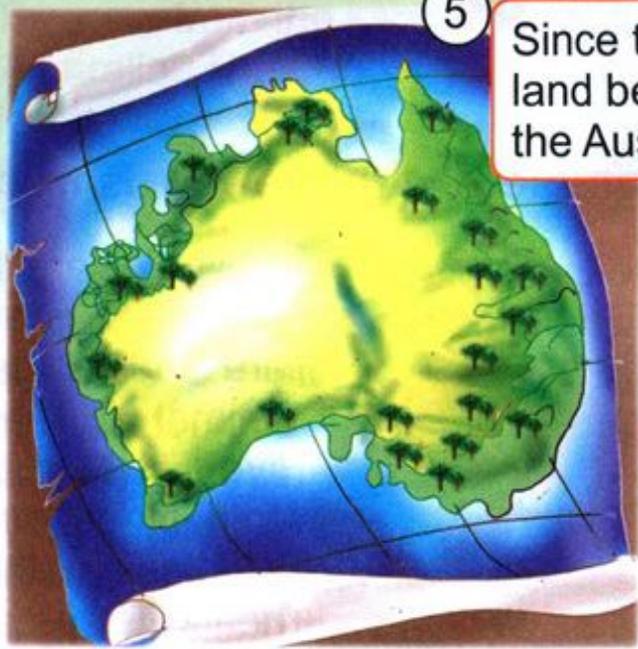
<sup>1</sup> blood [blʌd] – кров

<sup>2</sup> to breathe [bri:θ] – дихати



4

Then the turkey got ...  
and thought of a ...  
One night he made a ...  
in the wood. But one bird ...



5

Since then that  
land became  
the Australian ...



4. Look and describe the animals.

**Name:** Penguin  
*(an animal, a bird or a fish)*  
**Lives:** Antarctica  
**Looks like:** It is a big bird of black and white colours. It has two small wings.  
**Is like:** It is not dangerous for people.  
**Can do:** It can swim very fast.  
**Eats:** It eats small fish.



**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_  
*(an animal, a bird or a fish)*  
**Lives:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Looks like:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Is like:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Eats:** \_\_\_\_\_



5. Rhyme.

BUTTERFLY

① "Butterfly, butterfly,  
Where do you fly?"  
"I fly in the sky,  
In the blue-blue sky."

② Near the stone,  
And near the tree,  
Near the bush,  
And the flower,

③ Over the forest,  
Over the hill,  
Under the sun,  
Under the cloud."



## Round Up Lessons 9-10

### 1. Read Oksana's letter.

Dear Bill,

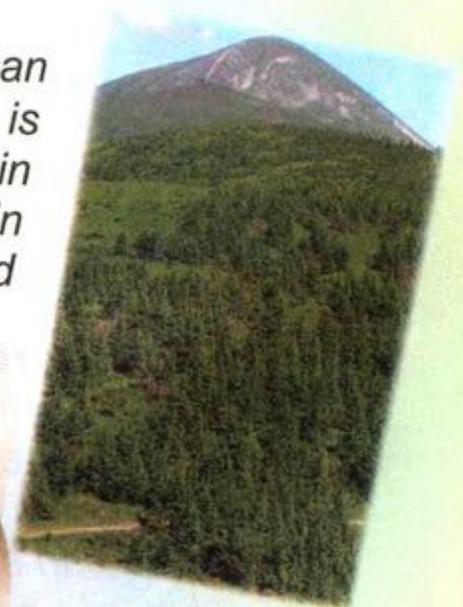
Thank you for your letter and the book about the nature of Great Britain. It is great. I liked the National Park in Snowdonia most of all.

Ukraine is famous for its beautiful nature, too. There are many picturesque places in the Carpathians and Polissya. Hares and deer, wolves and foxes are a part of wildlife in Ukraine. There are more than 3,000 lakes with lots of fish. The most beautiful are the Shatsk lakes in Polissya and the Synevir lake in the Carpathians.

The nature in the Crimea is different. Here we can find rare<sup>1</sup> birds and animals. The Black Sea is deep. There are exotic kinds of fish and animals in it. We can watch the nature's beauty of Ukraine in National Nature Parks, in Nature Museums and Aquariums.

Dear Bill, my family and I invite you to visit Ukraine and to watch its nature.

Best wishes,  
Oksana



### 2. Answer the questions.

- 1) What mountains are there in Ukraine?
- 2) What animals live in Ukraine?
- 3) What lakes do you know?
- 4) Is the nature in the Crimea and Polissya alike?
- 5) What seas are there in Ukraine?
- 6) What rivers in Ukraine do you know?
- 7) Where can you watch the nature?
- 8) Is there any ocean in Ukraine?



<sup>1</sup>rare [reə] – рідкісний



### 3. Play your guessing game.

**A** thinks about the animal and describes it.  
**B** guesses.



**A:** It lives in Australia.  
**B:** Is it a koala?  
**A:** No, it isn't. It lays the eggs.  
**B:** Is it a bird?  
**A:** No, it isn't. It has a beak like a duck.  
**B:** Is it a platypus?  
**A:** Yes, it is. Now, your turn.



### 4. Your Project.

Make a fact file about your favourite animal. Use the plan below.



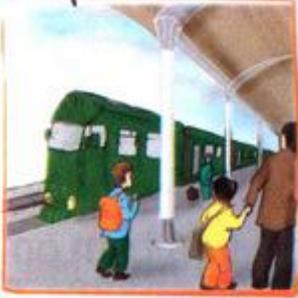
**Lives (where):** *It lives in seas.*  
**Looks like:** *It looks like a big fish.*  
**Is like:** *It is clever and friendly animal.*  
**Eats:** *It eats small fish.*  
**Can:** *It can swim very fast. It likes to play with people. It can speak its own language.*



# Unit 9. TRAVELLING

## Lessons 1-2

1. Listen, point and repeat.



railway  
['reɪlweɪ]



ticket  
['tɪkɪt]



luggage  
['lʌɡɪdʒ]



passenger  
['pæsɪndʒə]



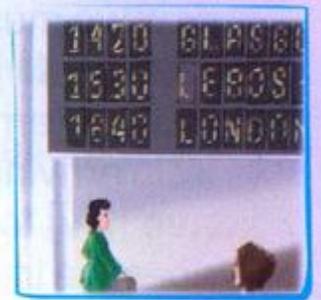
ticket office  
['tɪkɪt ,ɒfɪs]



taxi  
['tæksi]



suitcase  
['su:tkeɪs]



time-table board  
['taɪm,teɪbl 'bɔ:d]

2. Listen, read and act out.

*Ann:* Mum, who was on the phone?

*Mother:* Your grandpa from Liverpool.

*Ann:* Oh, really? What did he say?

*Mother:* He said that he and granny missed us a lot. So, they are going to visit us tomorrow.

*Ann:* Hooray! Are they coming by train or by bus?

*Mother:* By train. They asked to meet them at the railway station at 3 o'clock.

*Ann:* May I go with you to the station?

*Mother:* Of course, dear, you may.

*Mother:* Well, Ann... I think we need to find where the information desk is.

*Ann:* Oh, I can see it. It's over there.



Mother: When does the train from Liverpool arrive, please?

Clerk: At 3:15, madam.

Mother: Which platform?

Clerk: Platform four.

Mother: Thank you, madam.

Clerk: You are welcome.



### 3. Listen and read.

**miss** [mɪs] 1) to miss somebody. My mother misses me when I am on my holidays far from home. When we come to our grandparent's they always say, "We missed you very much."

2) to miss something, to miss a bus, to miss the train. We missed our bus, now we must wait for another one.

**arrive** [ə'raɪv] to arrive in England, to arrive in a big city, to arrive at small town, to arrive at the railway station. He arrived yesterday. When is the train arriving?

**leave** [li:v] to leave home, leave the station. The train leaves at 5. When does the train number 177 leave for London?

**platform** ['plætfɔ:m] The train number 38 to Oxford leaves at 7:30 from platform 3. Which platform does the train to London leave from?

**trip** [trɪp] a nice trip. Have a nice trip! Trip is a short travelling. We are on our trip to Scotland.

**information desk** [ˌɪnfə'meɪʃn ,desk] Where is the information desk? If you need any information you may get some at the information desk.

### 4. In pairs, look, read and say as in the example.

#### Example:

A: Mike and Terry are travelling by bus.

B: No, they aren't. They are going by taxi.

1) Ann is travelling by train.

2) Mike and Terry are travelling by car.

3) Jenny is going by plane.

4) Nick is travelling by bus.

5) Alice and Bob are going by ship.

6) Polly is travelling by taxi.





**5. Say what kind of travelling is the fastest (slowest), what transport is slower (faster, more comfortable) than the other one.**

**Example:** *Taxi is the fastest transport in the city. Travelling by train is more comfortable than travelling by bus.*



**6. Make up sentences.**

Last summer	my friends	travelled to	the seaside	by	...
	Nick and Mike		the mountains		...
	the Browns		the Crimea		...
	my parents and I		the river		...
	the boys		Paris		...
	my classmates		Kyiv		...



**7. Read and complete with the words from the box.**

ticket, luggage, passengers, taxi, railway station, time-table board, platform, arrive

- "Did you buy the ...?"
- "The ... who are going to Liverpool, please go to seventh ... ."
- "Do you know when the train from Oxford ...?" – "Sorry I don't know. Look at the ... please."
- "How did you get to the ...?" – "We went by ... ."
- "Where is your ...?"



**8. Ask and answer.**

**Example:** A: Did you travel by plane last summer?

B: Yes, I did / No, I didn't.



**9. Rhyme.**

**TRAINS**

Over the mountains,	Carrying <sup>2</sup> passengers,
Over the plains <sup>1</sup> ,	Carrying mail <sup>3</sup>
Over the rivers	Over the country
Here come trains	Here come trains.



<sup>1</sup> plain [pleɪn] – рівнина

<sup>2</sup> to carry ['kæəri] – нести, везти

<sup>3</sup> mail [meɪl] – пошта

## Lesson 3



### 1. Read and compare.



How to travel?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● to go</li> <li>● to travel</li> </ul>	<b>by</b> plane train bus car ship
		<b>on foot</b>
Why to travel?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● to travel</li> <li>● to get to know new things</li> </ul>	<b>on business</b> ['bɪznɪs] <b>for pleasure</b> ['pleɪzə]



### 2. Complete with 'on', 'for' or 'by'.

- 1) Liz always travels by plane on business.
- 2) His parents often travel ... pleasure.
- 3) Mary likes travelling ... foot.
- 4) Travelling ... ship is my favourite kind of travelling.
- 5) Last summer we went to the seaside ... car.
- 6) My father is very busy. He often travels ... business.
- 7) Do you like travelling ... business or ... pleasure?



### 3. Listen and read.

#### TRAVELLING

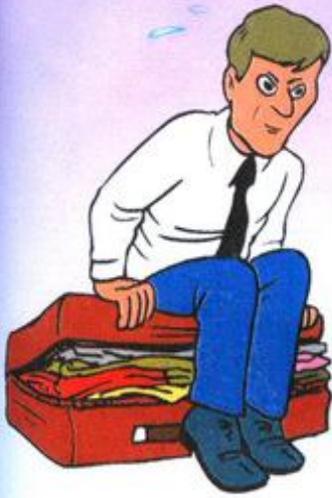
Are you fond of travelling? If yes, you can see and learn lots of new things. The best way to get to know different people is to meet them in their own countries and cities. When people are on holiday, they like a change. They travel to see other countries and continents, cities and towns. If you are on holiday you must arrange<sup>1</sup> everything for your trip.

There are a lot of travel agencies<sup>2</sup> which can help you to

<sup>1</sup>arrange [ə'reɪndʒ] – підготувати, влаштувати

<sup>2</sup>agency ['eɪdʒənsi] – агенція





choose the place where to go and your means of transport. You can travel by train, by plane, by ship, by bus or by car. You may choose the way you like. Agencies buy tickets, reserve hotels and do all the papers for your trip. When you have your tickets for any kind of transport, you are already a passenger.

You have to pack your suitcases carefully. Take your clothes, your personal things. Don't forget a camera to take photos of sights of a city or views of mountains, lakes, forests, or famous people or

buildings or even animals and birds. It is always pleasant to watch the photos of the happy moments of your life.



#### 4. Speak about travelling.

- 1) Do you agree that the best way to study nature is to travel?
- 2) Why do people travel when they are on their holidays?
- 3) Who can help to arrange everything for your trip?
- 4) What means of transport can you travel by?
- 5) What have you to do before your trip?
- 6) Why do people take cameras?
- 7) Why do they take photos?



#### 5. Read and match to make up a dialogue. Act it out.

##### AT THE TICKET OFFICE

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A: I would like a ticket to London, please. ----- | B: At 7:30 pm.   |
| A: In the evening.                                | B: When are you going to leave?  |
| A: When does it leave?                            | B: Just a minute, please. I think the train number 57 is the best for you. |
| A: Excellent. And when does it arrive in London?  | B: At 9 pm.  |
| A: OK. How much is the ticket?                    | B: Have a nice trip!   |
| A: Thank you.                                     | B: £9.   |



## Lesson 4



### 1. Make up as many sentences as you can.

The train	arrived	in	the railway station	in time.
The plane			the airport	
The bus			the bus station	
The car			London	
	didn't arrive	at	Paris	late.



### 2. Role-play the situation.

**A** is a clerk at the information desk, who answers B's questions.  
**B** is a passenger, who wants to get some information.

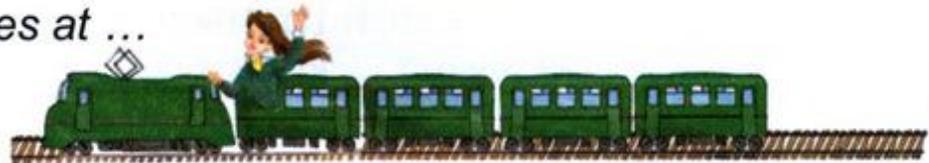
trains to	leaves	platform	arrives
Oxford	4:00	4	4:15
Liverpool	7:15	3	7:30
Paris	9:55	6	10:05
Kyiv	12:00	2	12:10
Berlin	3:30	1	3:45
Lviv	1:40	7	1:50

**Example:** P: When does the train to Kyiv leave?

C: It leaves at 12:00.

P: When does the train to ... arrive?

C: It arrives at ...



### 3. Ask questions. Use the words in brackets as in the example.

**Example:** Dan is going to go to Egypt by plane. (How)  
 How is Dan going to go to Egypt?

1. Their train arrived in London 5 minutes ago. (When)
2. We are going to go to France by ship. (How)
3. The train number 51 leaves for Paris at 5 o'clock. (When)
4. We bought the tickets at the ticket office. (Where)
5. There is a waiting hall at the station. (What)
6. Mary and her mother went by bus. (Who)





## 5. Listen and say if the sentences are true or false.



- The Smiths decided to visit their uncle.
- Aunt Emily lives in Cardiff.
- Travelling by train is fast and cheap.
- It is hot in a train in summer.
- The fastest way of travelling is by plane.
- Planes fly in any weather.
- The Smiths decided to go to Cardiff by ship.



## 6. Answer the questions.

- Where does aunt Emily live?
- Do planes fly in bad weather?
- What kind of travelling does Mike prefer?
- What kind of transport is the most expensive?
- Does Mrs Smith like any idea?
- What kind of transport is the best for the Smiths? Why?
- What way of travelling do you like best of all? Why?



## Lessons 5-6



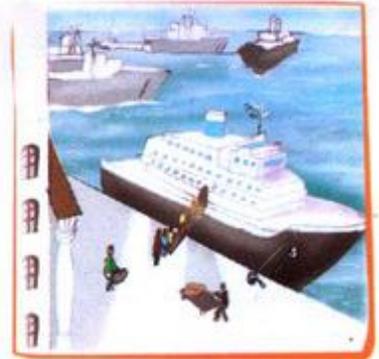
### 1. Listen, point and repeat.



air hostess  
[ˈeə həʊstɪs]



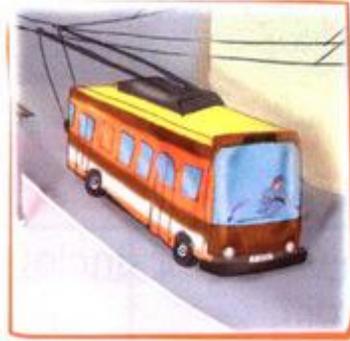
airport  
[ˈeəpɔ:t]



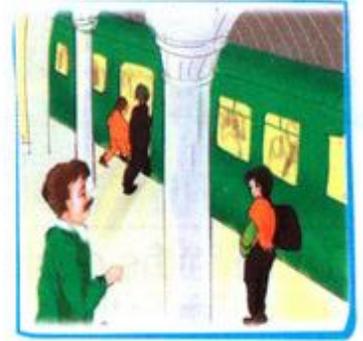
(sea) port  
[ˈsi:pɔ:t]



tram  
[træm]



trolley-bus  
[ˈtrɒlɪbʌs]



underground  
[ˌʌndəˈgraʊnd]



### 2. Listen, read and act out.

*Jim:* What's that? Is it a letter from Oksana?

*Bill:* Yes, it is. She invites me to visit Ukraine.

*Jim:* Oh, really?

*Sam:* How are you going to go there?

*Bill:* By plane, of course!

*Jim:* Then you have to buy your tickets beforehand.

*Bill:* I know. Listen, Jane, you flew by plane last summer, didn't you?

*Jane:* Yes, we did. We went to the seaside by plane.

*Bill:* Can you explain how to get to the airport?

*Jane:* Sure, I can! You can go there by the underground. It takes 45 minutes to get there. But we went by trolley-buses. It was cheaper for us. So, we took the trolley-bus number 98 to Valley Station. There we changed to number 76. It took us nearly an hour to get to the airport.

*Bill:* Thank you, Jane.



### 3. Listen and read.

**nearly** ['ni:əli] It is nearly ten o'clock. It is nearly time to start the work. I forgot nearly everything.

**journey** ['dʒɜ:nɪ] an interesting journey, to go on a journey, a three-day journey. A journey is a long trip. Are you going on a journey this week?

**voyage** ['vɔɪ-ɪdʒ] to go on a voyage. A voyage is a journey by sea. You may have a voyage on the river, too.

**to board** ['bɔ:d] Were there many passengers on board the ship? Sailors help the passengers to board the ship.

**catch** [kætʃ] – **caught** [kɔ:t] to catch a train, to catch a bus. Mary always catches a bus to get to the office.

**beforehand** [bɪ'fɔ:hænd] to buy the tickets beforehand. We always buy tickets beforehand. When you travel by plane you should buy the tickets beforehand.

### 4. Read and compare.

to get

into

a car

to get

on

a train

out of

a taxi

off

a horse

a bus

to take  
to catch  
to miss

a train  
a plane  
a bus  
a trolley-bus  
a taxi

take – **took** [tɒk]  
get – **got** [gɒt]  
catch – **caught** [kɔ:t]  
fly – **flew** [flu:]

### 5. Complete with the words from the box.

got on, catch, get, take, miss, get off, miss, take, caught

- 1) I ... the bus this morning, so I had to ... a taxi.
- 2) The train arrived at the station and we ....
- 3) He hasn't got much money and can't ... a taxi.
- 4) This is my stop. I have to ....
- 5) How can I ... to the railway station?  
– You can ... a trolley-bus or the underground.
- 6) Hurry up! We're going to ... the train.
- 7) I was late, so I ... a taxi.



## 6. Read and compare.



<b>in</b>	the morning / the afternoon / the evening September spring 1950
<b>at</b>	noon night 7 o'clock 8:30
<b>on</b>	Monday Wednesday Saturday



## 7. a) Make up as many sentences as you can.

Caroline David My friends The Smiths I My granny The boys My parents	arrived arrives arrive	at in	Gatwick Airport Boryspil Airport the railway station the bus stop <hr/> France England Kyiv	on at in	the evening. Monday. the morning. May. 5:45. Thursday. 12:15. 1997. autumn.
---	------------------------------	----------	---	----------------	---

## b) Ask and answer about the things in the sentences above. Use the words from the box.

who, when, where



## Lesson 7



### 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms.

1. He never (to fly) ... by plane.
2. We never (to take) ... much luggage when we travel.
3. Father (not; to buy) ... the tickets yesterday.
4. Alice (to travel) ... by plane very often.
5. John (to travel) ... last winter holidays.
6. Susan usually (to travel) ... by bus or train.
7. Their parents (to enjoy) ... their last voyage.



### 2. Listen and read.

#### AT THE AIRPORT



Airport is like a little town. There are a lot of offices there. It has its own shops, banks and cafés. It is always busy. There are a lot of people at the airport. People who fly by planes are called passengers. Usually they buy their tickets at the ticket offices beforehand. They arrive at the airport by a taxi or a bus. In some cities people can take the underground to get to the airport.

Lots of people work at the airport. If you need some information you can ask it at the information desk. The clerks who work there are always pleased to help you.

If you have a lot of time before your flight, you can wait in comfortable armchairs in the waiting hall. Some passengers like to buy souvenirs at the airport shop. Others go to the Newsagent's for a newspaper. If you are hungry you may have a snack<sup>1</sup> at a cafe.

Children like to watch the pilots and mechanics through the big airport window. Mechanics check<sup>2</sup> the engines<sup>3</sup> and put fuel<sup>4</sup> in the plane.

When your flight is already announced<sup>5</sup> you have to pass the check-in desk. They weigh your luggage, check your tickets and passports there. If everything is OK you get on the airbus. It takes you to the plane. The air hostesses meet you in the plane. They help you to board the plane and show to your seats. During the flight they look after the passengers.



### 3. Speak about airports and flying by plane.

- 1) What offices are there at the airport?
- 2) Who works at the airport?
- 3) What people do if they have a lot of time before the flight?
- 4) What do children like to doing?
- 5) What do the clerks do at the check-in desk?
- 6) Who checks the engines?
- 7) Who flies the planes?
- 8) What do the air hostesses do?



### 4. In pairs, role-play the situation.

You are a traveller. Answer the interviewer's questions.

*You:* ...

*Interviewer:* How did you get there?

*You:* ...

*I:* Where did you buy tickets?

*You:* ...

*I:* How long did it take you to get there?

*You:* ...

*I:* Where did you stay?

*You:* ...



<sup>1</sup>a snack [snæk] – легка закуска

<sup>2</sup>to check [tʃek] – перевіряти

<sup>3</sup>an engine ['endʒɪn] – двигун, мотор

<sup>4</sup>fuel ['fju:əl] – паливо

<sup>5</sup>to announce [ə'naʊns] – оголошувати

## Lesson 8

### 1. Read and match.

Air hostess	check the engines.
Mechanics	at the airport café.
Pilots	helps passengers to find their seats.
You can drink a cup of tea	fly by planes.
Clerks at Check-in desk	check the tickets and weigh your suitcases.

### 2. Listen, choose and complete the sentences below.

- 1) Bill and his father decided to go to the airport by ...  
a) *taxi*      b) *bus*      c) *underground*
- 2) It was something wrong with the bus, so they had ...  
a) *to change the bus*      b) *to take a trolley-bus*      c) *to catch a taxi*
- 3) They are on their way to the ...  
a) *station*      b) *seaport*      c) *airport*
- 4) Bill and his father arrived at the airport at ...  
a) *a quarter to five*      b) *ten to five*      c) *half past four*
- 5) Bill's flight was at ...  
~~a) 6 o'clock~~      ~~b) 4:20~~      ~~c) 5 o'clock~~
- 6) They ... the flight.  
a) *missed*      b) *didn't miss*      c) *changed*
- 7) Bill is sitting in a comfortable ...  
a) *bed*      b) *armchair*      c) *chair*
- 8) He's flying by plane of ... air company.  
a) *Ukrainian*      b) *French*      c) *British*

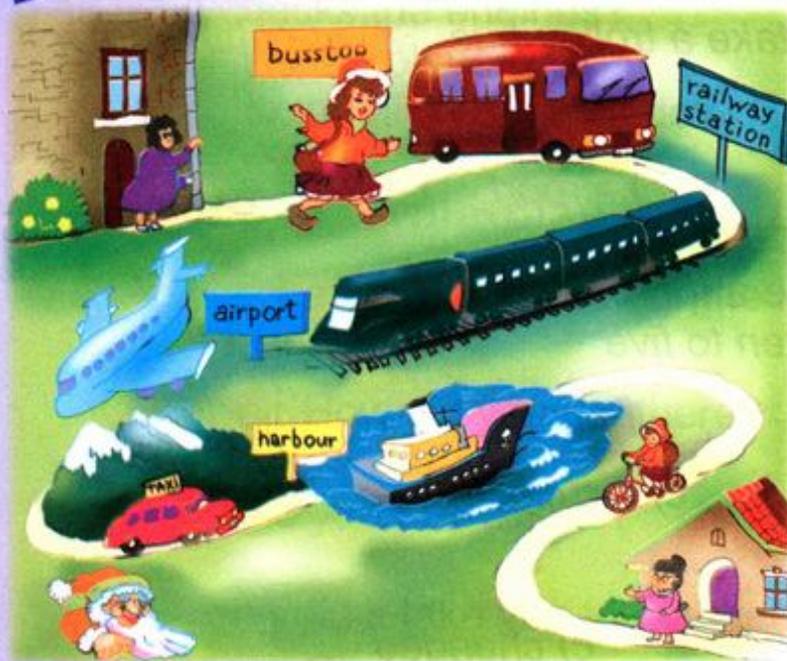




### 3. Follow the pictures and tell the story about Bill.



### 4. a) Look at the picture and read the story.



### LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD'S TRIP

At first little Red Riding Hood went on foot, then she took a bus to the Railway Station. She went by train to the Airport and flew by plane over the mountains. She took a taxi to the harbour<sup>1</sup> and sailed by ship across the sea. Then she rode her bicycle to her Granny's.

### b) Work in pairs. One pupil is a Little Red Riding Hood. Another pupil is an interviewer.



How did you get to ...?



I went there by ...

## Round Up Lessons 9-10



1. Read and say what ways the children like to travel.



I like travelling by sea. It is really great to breathe the sea air, to watch the fish swimming in the water. The passengers live in comfortable rooms. They have their breakfasts, lunches and dinners in a restaurant on the ship. There is a pool on board the ship, too. The passengers may swim in it and sunbathe in the sun. It is the best and the most comfortable way to travel from one continent to another.

Alice



I like my bike best of all. I can ride to any place in the city I want. I don't need any money to ride my bike. When I ride it I can stop in any place. I can feel the wind blowing to my face. The only problem is that I can't ride my bike in winter. It's very cold.

Tom



2. True or false?

- 1) Alice doesn't like to watch fish in the water.
- 2) Passengers of ships live in rooms.
- 3) Sometimes there are pools on ships.
- 4) Passengers may walk on board the ship.
- 5) You can travel from one continent to another by sea.
- 6) Travelling by bike is the cheapest.
- 7) You can ride and stop your bike where you want.
- 8) You can travel by bike in winter.



3. Agree or disagree.

- + 1) Travelling is very popular nowadays.
- 2) The fastest way of travelling is by train.



phone

- 3) Travelling by plane is slower than by train.
- + 4) Travelling by car is the best.
- + 5) Trains are more comfortable than buses.
- 6) Train journeys are more interesting than ship voyages.
- + 7) Travelling is the best way to study nature.



#### 4. Role-play the situation. Work in pairs.

**A** is a policeman.

**B** is a stranger. He doesn't know how to get to some place from the railway station (bus station, airport, port, etc).

**Example:**

**B:** How can I get to the Central Park?

**A:** Take a bus number 3 to Green Street.

The park is opposite the bus stop.

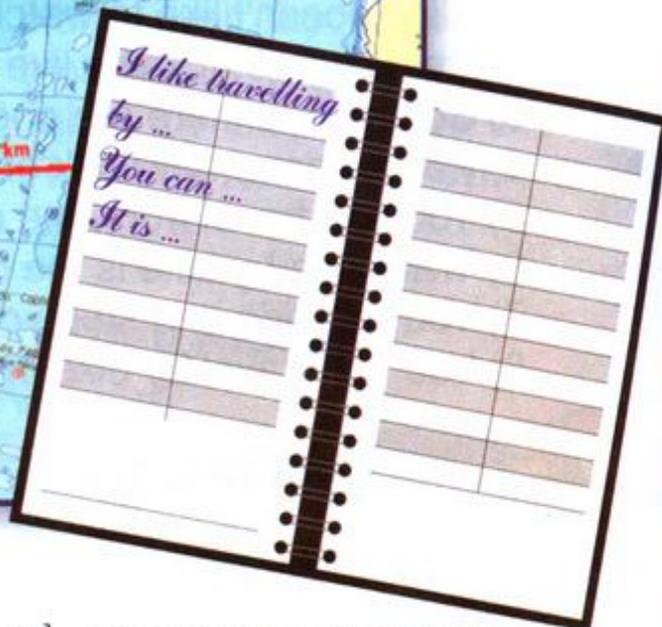
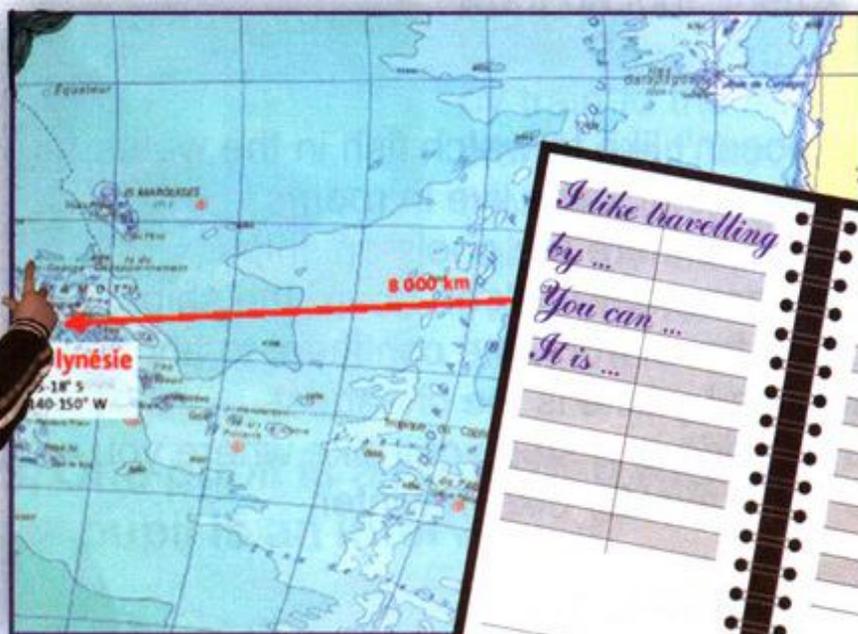
**B:** Thank you.

**A:** You are welcome.



#### 5. Your Project.

Write some notes in your Traveller's Diary<sup>1</sup> about your favourite way of travelling. Share your thoughts<sup>2</sup> in class.



<sup>1</sup> Traveller's Diary ['trævələz ,daɪəri] – щоденник мандрівника

<sup>2</sup> a thought [θɔ:t] – думка

# Unit 10. A Visit to Ukraine

## Lessons 1-2



a craft  
[kra:ft]

a work of artcraft  
[wɜ:k əv 'ɑ:tkra:ft]

embroidery  
[ɪm'brɔɪdəri]

embroidered towel  
[ɪm'brɔɪdəd ,taʊəl]



*Oksana:* Artem, this is Jim, Jim, this is my brother Artem.

*Jim:* Hi, Artem. I've got some presents from London. Here you are.

*Artem:* How nice! Thanks.

\*\*\*

*Jim:* Oh, you've got a dog at home!

*Oksana:* Yes, it's Chuppy. Chuppy, say hello to our guest.

*Chuppy:* Bow-wow!

*Jim:* Hello, Chuppy... You are a clever dog.



*Mother:* So, how do you like Kyiv?

*Jim:* It's beautiful. There are many parks and places of interest here.

*Oksana:* We were in Andriivskyi Uzviz today. Jim bought a lot of works of artcraft there.

*Mother:* Really? And what are you going to do tomorrow?

*Oksana:* We can go to the Museum or to the Zoo...

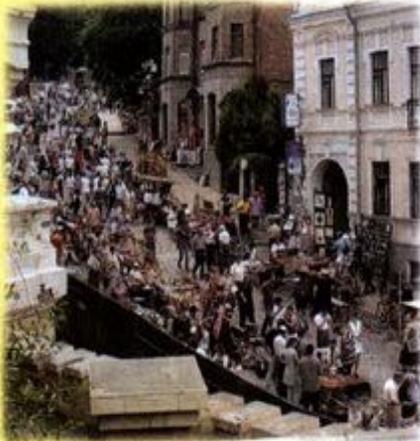
*Artem:* How about going to the circus? There is a new performance programme these days.

*Jim:* It's a great idea! I like watching circus performances.



### 3. Look, read and match paragraphs with the photos.

#### KYIV AND ITS HISTORICAL PLACES



Andriyivskiy Uzviz



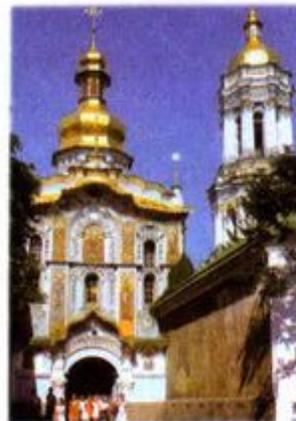
St. Volodymyr's Cathedral



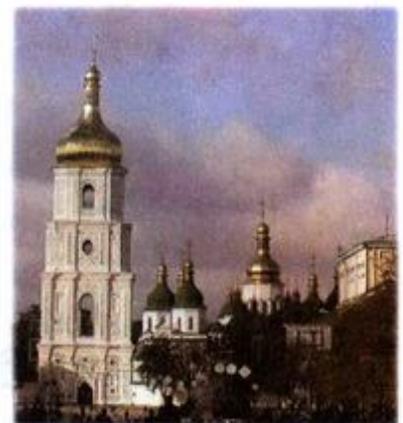
St. Andrew's Church



The Golden Gate



St. Sophia's Cathedral



Kyiv Pecherska Lavra

- 1) This Church is at the beginning of Volodymyrska Street. It has got a wonderful design and sculpture. There are works by Andriy Rublov, the famous painter, there.
- 2) This Cathedral is famous for its beautiful mosaics and frescoes. The monument to Bohdan Khmelnytsky is nearby.

- 3) This place is in the historical heart of the city – Podil. It is very popular with tourists. They can always buy Ukrainian souvenirs and works of artcraft here.
- 4) This is the complex of churches and museums. Many tourists visit this place. They believe it is saint. Monks<sup>1</sup> live there.
- 5) This is the Cathedral named after Prince Volodymyr, who brought the Christianity to Kyivan Rus.
- 6) This is the monument of the 11th century. It was the main entrance to Kyiv.



#### 4. Work in pairs. Look at the photos from task 3 and talk about some places to visit in Kyiv.

A: What are you going to do this weekend?

B: I am going on an excursion. I think St. Sophia Cathedral is a nice place to visit. It is very popular with tourists.

A: Can I join you?

B: Of course, you can. See you on Saturday!



#### 5. Read and answer the questions below.

Hello, my name is Danylo. I'd like to tell you about my native town – Nizhyn. It is in Chernihiv region. It stands on the Oster river. Nizhyn is 855 years old. 81,000 people live here. Nizhyn was a famous centre of culture and arts. Poets Taras Shevchenko, Oleksandr Pushkin and many other well-known people visited Nizhyn. Writer Mykola Hohol studied in Nizhyn. There are many monuments, churches and museums in my town. There is the Art Gallery and Drama Theatre in Nizhyn. We are proud of our town. Come and see true historical places!



Hi! I am Iryna. I'm from Skala-Podilska. It is a big village in Ternopil region. Skala-Podilska is famous for its large park. There are more than 100 kinds of trees in it. My favourite trees are oak-trees<sup>2</sup>.



They are strong and can be very old. One of them is over 400 years old. They say that Bohdan Khmelnytskyi had a nap<sup>3</sup> under it.

There are many birds in our park, too. You should visit our beautiful village. I am sure you'll love it.

<sup>1</sup> a monk [мaнк] – монах

<sup>2</sup> an oak-tree ['aoktri:] – дуб

<sup>3</sup> to have a nap – дрімати

- a) 1) What region is Nizhyn in?  
 2) Is Nizhyn a city or a town?  
 3) What was it famous for?  
 4) Who visited the town?  
 5) Who studied there?  
 6) What does Nizhyn look like?  
 7) Is there a circus in the town?

- b) 1) Is Skala-Podilska a town?  
 2) What region is it in?  
 3) What is Iryna proud of?  
 4) How does the park look like?



6. Look and say as in the example.

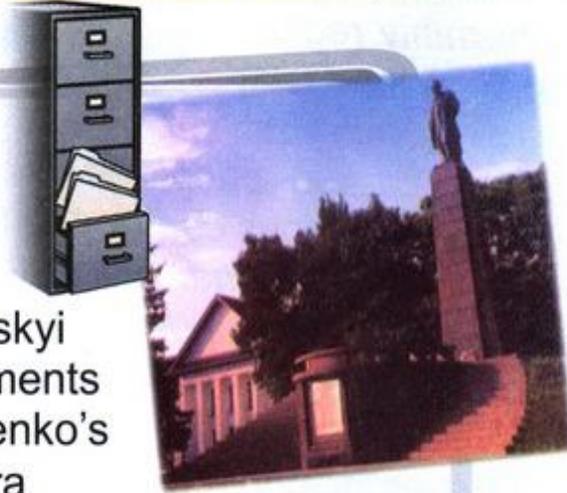


**Example:** I've got a pen friend. In my letters I tell him about my country and my town. Next week I am going to send him some postcards with views of Ukrainian cities.



7. Look at the fact file and speak about Kaniv.

**City:** Kaniv  
**Country:** Ukraine  
**River:** Dnipro  
**Not far from:** Cherkasy  
**Places of interest:** Uspenskyi Cathedral, many monuments and museums, Shevchenko's Grave<sup>1</sup> on Tarasova Hora  
**People think of the city as:** old, green and beautiful




8. Write a letter about your home town.

## Lesson 3



### 1. Listen and read.

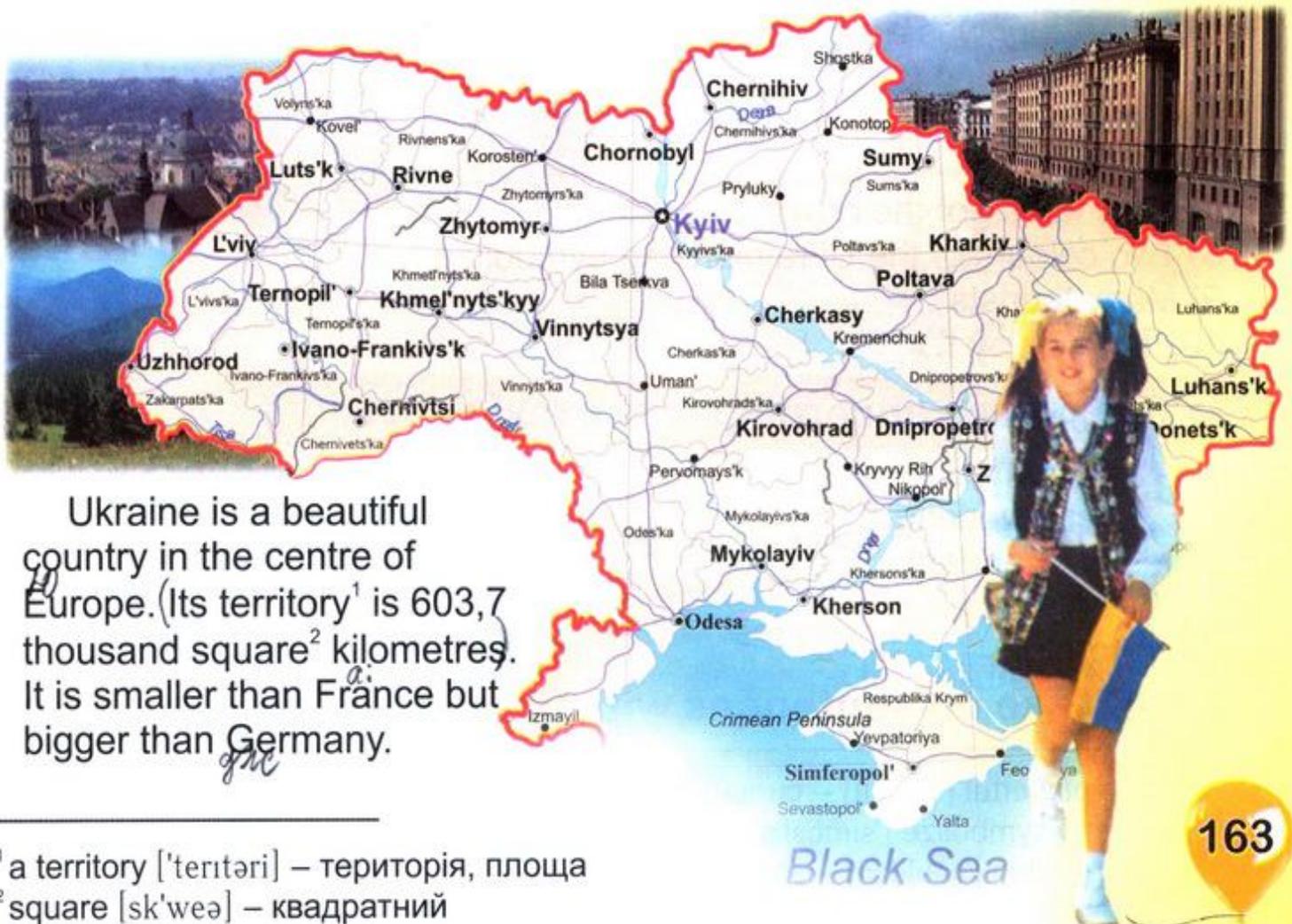
**independent** [ˌɪndɪˈpendənt] independent person, independent country. Ukraine is an independent country.

**independence** [ˌɪndɪˈpendəns] to fight for independence, to dream about independence. The Americans celebrate the Independence Day on the 4th of July.

**foreign** [ˈfɔːrɪn] foreign guests, foreign countries. It is important to learn foreign languages. Each year my uncle has got his holidays in a foreign country. Many foreign tourists visit Kyiv every year.

**national** [ˈnæʃənəl] national custom, national flag. Each country has got its national traditions and customs. The Ukrainian national football team played very well at the last competitions.

**ancient** [ˈeɪnʃənt] ancient people, ancient Greece, ancient history. Rome is famous for its ancient buildings. This is an ancient custom that dates back hundreds of years. Ships were made of wood in ancient times.



Ukraine is a beautiful country in the centre of Europe. (Its territory<sup>1</sup> is 603,7 thousand square<sup>2</sup> kilometres. It is smaller than France but bigger than Germany.

<sup>1</sup> a territory [ˈterɪtəri] – територія, площа

<sup>2</sup> square [skˈweə] – квадратний

Ukraine has got a long history. Its territory was a part of Kyivan Rus, a powerful<sup>1</sup> state hundreds of years ago. Today Ukraine is an independent country. Kyiv is the capital of our country. It is ancient and beautiful. Ukrainians live in small towns and big cities. A lot of them live in villages. Ukrainian people are talented, hard-working and friendly. They have got their own language, culture, customs and traditions. Two colours on our National Flag – yellow and blue – symbolize<sup>2</sup> Ukraine's golden<sup>3</sup> fields of grain<sup>4</sup> under blue skies.

Many tourists from other countries visit Ukraine every year. They spend their holidays, learn about the history and culture of the Ukrainian people. Kyiv and Lviv, Chernihiv and Donets'k, Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivtsi, Odesa and the Crimea, the Black Sea and the Carpathian Mountains – these are just some of the popular places visited by foreign tourists and businessmen. They enjoy their visit to Ukraine and come back again and again.

✓ - вчітати с. 165



## 2. Complete the sentences.

- 1) Ukraine is ...
- 2) It is smaller than ...
- 3) Its territory was a part of ...
- 4) Today Ukraine is ...
- 5) Ukrainian people live ...
- 6) They are ...
- 7) They have got their own ...
- 8) Two colours of the Ukrainian flag symbolize ...
- 9) Many tourists ...
- 10) They enjoy ...



## 3. a) Match according to the text above.

ancient	-----	country
hard-working	-----	flag
independent	-----	city
national	-----	people
foreign	-----	tourists

## b) Make up sentences with the pairs of words above.

- <sup>1</sup> powerful ['paʊəfʊl] – сильний
- <sup>2</sup> to symbolize ['sɪmbəlaɪz] – символізувати
- <sup>3</sup> golden ['gəʊldən] – золотий
- <sup>4</sup> grain [greɪn] – зерно



#### 4. Read and guess what travellers say about Ukraine.

They say that Ukrainians

are  
have got

lazy bones.  
hard-working.  
great tea-drinkers.  
kind people.  
great borsch lovers.  
talented.  
beautiful girls.  
a long interesting history.



#### 5. Speak on the situation.

You meet foreign guests at school. Give presentation of your country to your guests. Use the Fact Files below.



#### 6. Use the map of Ukraine. Agree or disagree.

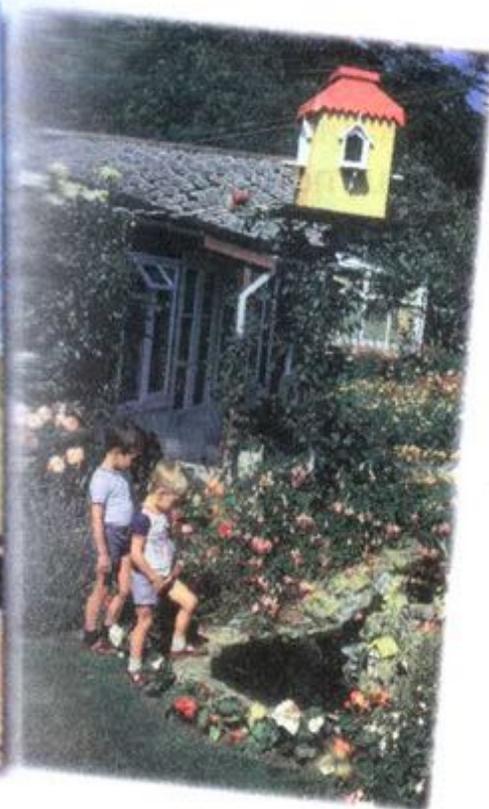
- 1) Uman is in Cherkasy region.
- 2) Melitopol is in Zhytomyr region.
- 3) Odesa is proud of its friendly people.
- 4) Donets'k is well-known as a very ancient city.
- 5) The Crimea is famous for its summer camps for children.
- 6) Lviv is proud of its historical places.
- 7) Yalta was the capital of Ukraine in old times.

## Lesson 4

### 1. Speak about your attitude<sup>1</sup> to the countryside.

- Do you love to go to the village? Why?
- How often do you go to the countryside at your weekends?

### 2. Listen and say what way some Ukrainians spend their weekends.



### 3. True or false?

- 1) Dacha is a spot of land in the countryside.
- 2) Dachas are usually a few kilometres outside the city.
- 3) Ukrainians work on their dachas from Monday to Friday.
- 4) They get there by cars, trains or buses.
- 5) People spend their weekends at their dachas all the year round.
- 6) Autumn is the most beautiful season to visit dachas.
- 7) Ukrainians go to their dachas to get away from their busy city life.

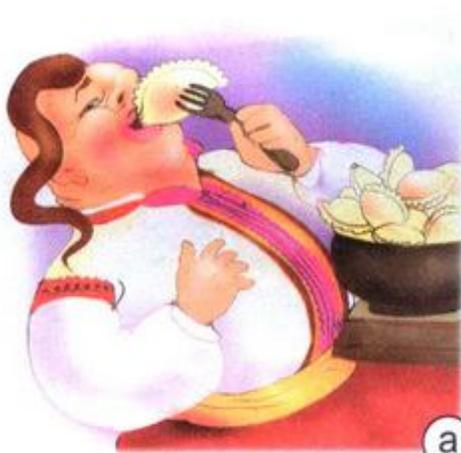
#### 4. Read and speak on the situation.

You want to explain to your English pen friend what 'dacha' is. Use the information you listened to and speak about:

- what it is
- where you can find it
- how people use it

#### 5. Write about your dacha and what you like to do there.

#### 6. You can see these typical images (stereotypes) about Ukraine in pictures and cartoons. Say if they are true.



(a)



(b)



(c)

#### 7. Introduce your country. Use the words from the box.

national, ancient, a part of Kyiv Rus, hard-working, talented, centre of Europe, customs and traditions, language and culture, square kilometres, to symbolize

- 1) What is Ukraine?
- 2) Where is it?
- 3) Is it large?
- 4) What do you know about the history?
- 5) Is it an independent country now?
- 6) When do we celebrate the Independence Day?
- 7) What is the Capital of Ukraine?
- 8) What are the Ukrainians like?
- 9) What are the national symbols of Ukraine?



## Lessons 5-6



### 1. Look, listen and act out.



*Jim:* I thought Ukrainian people like to wear their national costumes.



*Artem:* They wear them on special occasions like national folklore festivals or other celebrations.

*Jim:* Is there any festival these days?

*Oksana:* Well, there is the Independence Day on August, 24. We celebrate it with concerts, parades and shows. I think you can see many Ukrainians who wear their national costumes.



*Jim:* Great! Can I take some clips for my video?

*Artem:* Sure, you can.

\*\*\*

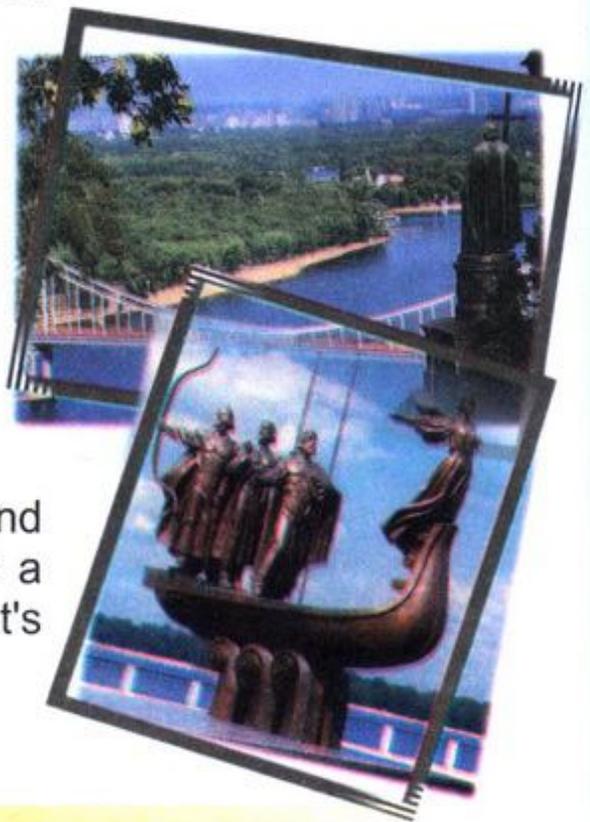
*Jim:* What a sight! What a beautiful river!

*Oksana:* This is Dnipro – the biggest river in Ukraine.

*Jim:* Can you tell me how Kyiv took its name?

*Artem:* There is a legend about three brothers and their sister Lybid. The brothers' names were: Kyi, Schek and Khoryv. They built the city and gave it a name after their eldest brother Kyi. That's why the city is called Kyiv.

*Jim:* That's really interesting...



### 2. Read and answer the questions below.

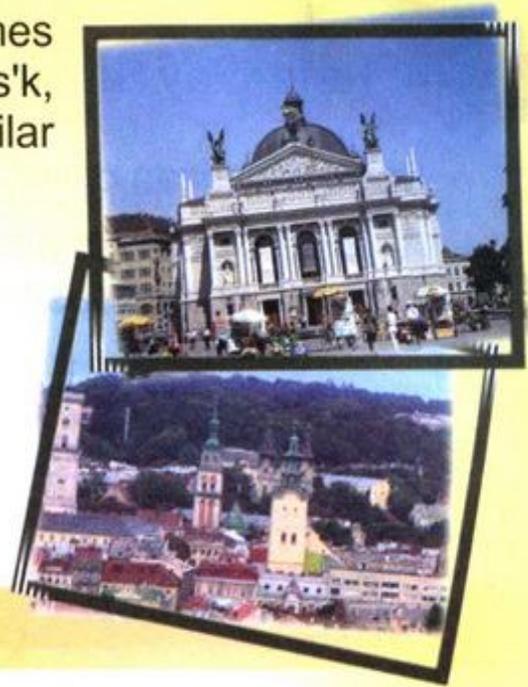


There are many big cities and beautiful towns in Ukraine. Each of them has its own ancient name. Some of the towns took their names after their founders or national heroes.

Danylo of Halych gave his son's name Leo (Lev – in Ukrainian) to the town of Lviv.

Other towns took their names after the names of their regions. Kharkiv, Uzhhorod, Luhans'k, Poltava grew on the rivers with the similar names.

- How did the Ukrainian cities and towns get their names?
- Who was the founder of Kyiv?
- What / Who did your town or village take its name after?



### 3. Look, read and complete.

Some English schoolchildren are on holidays in Ukraine. Look through the postcards they sent and guess where they could be. Complete their writings.



*Hello, Ted!  
This is the place,  
where I am now. It's in  
Ukraine. Millions of  
people visit ... They  
enjoy ... Yesterday ...  
I'm going to spend a  
week in ... Bye!  
See you soon. Yours,  
George*



*Hi, everybody!  
I'm lucky to be in this  
wonderful place. The  
food is excellent. I have  
... and ... every day.  
They show us ... It's  
interesting to visit ...  
and learn about ...  
Kisses, Sam*



*Dear Mum,  
The weather is  
nice in Ukraine  
in summer. We  
spent 3 days in  
... Last week  
we went to ...  
Bobby liked ...  
Yesterday we visited ... It was  
fantastic! Love, Dave*



#### 4. Role-play the situation. Work in groups of three.

Some American children are visiting your town/village.

**A**, you are going to show your town/village.

**B and C**, you are asking the questions about the name of any town/village.

- the founder of the town/village
- history or legends
- places of interest



#### 5. Your Project.

- 1) Think over some things which can be symbols of Ukraine (storks (лелеки), guelder rose (калина), kozaks or some others).
- 2) Work in groups. Ask the members of your group what they think about each symbol.
- 3) Find or draw a picture of it. Make it the size of half a page.
- 4) Don't forget to write the name of your country in English.
- 5) Write the information in two sentences on the stamp.





## 6. Choose one of the Ukrainian towns and write about:

- the region it is in
- the thing or the person it took its name after
- well-known people, who visited the town or lived there
- the things it is famous for
- the places of interest

**Work in groups of four.**



## 7. Song.

THE INK IS BLACK,  
THE PAGE IS WHITE

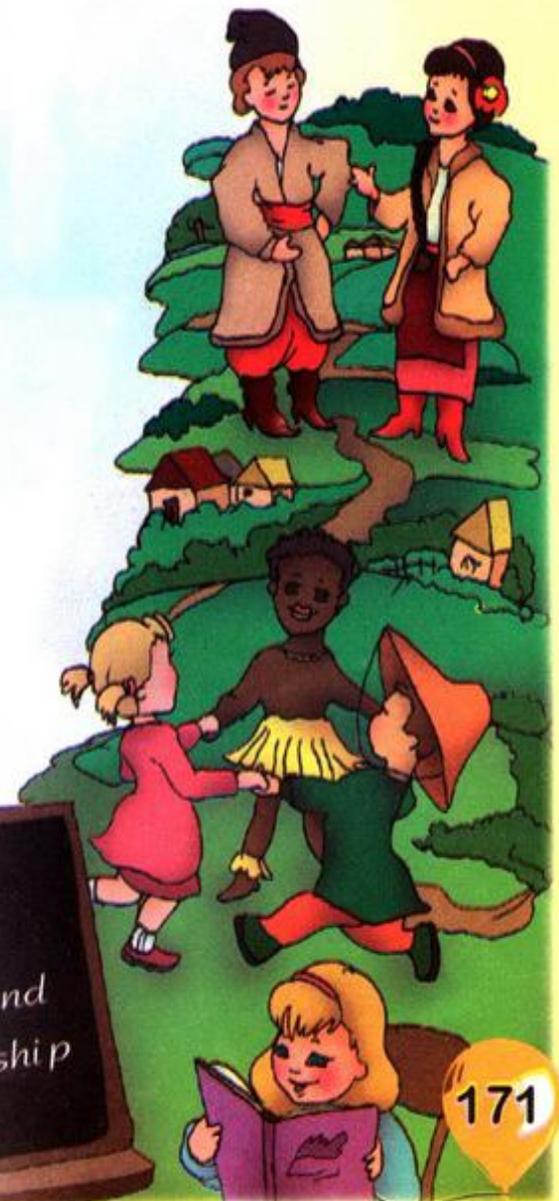
The ink is black, the page is white,  
Together we learn to read and write.  
To read and write.  
And now a child can understand,  
Ukraine is our Motherland.

The board is black, the chalk is white,  
The words stand out so clear and bright,  
So clear and bright.  
And now at last we clearly see  
Ukrainian people are Family.

The child is black, the child is white,  
The whole world looks upon the sight,  
A beautiful sight.  
For very well the whole world knows,  
This is the way our Friendship grows.



Family  
Motherland  
Friendship



## Lesson 7

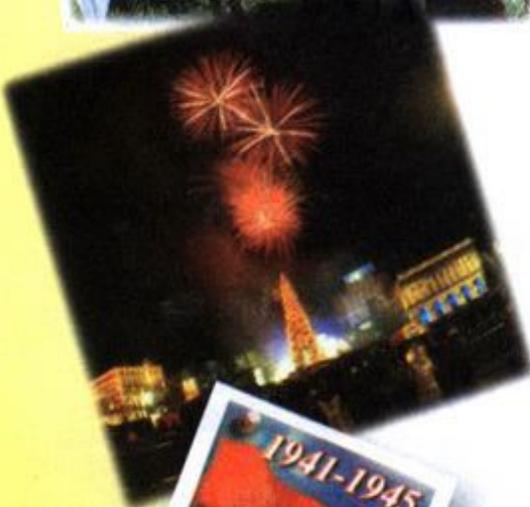
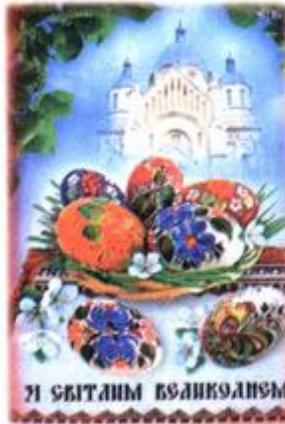


### 1. Speak about holiday traditions of your family.

- What holidays do Ukrainian people celebrate every year?
- What holidays does your family celebrate?
- Are there any traditions in your family?
- Do you keep the traditions?



### 2. Listen about the holidays in Ukraine, then choose and fill in.



- 1) Christmas and ... are public holidays in Ukraine.  
a) Humour Day    b) Victory Day  
c) St. Nicholas's Day
- 2) St. Valentine's Day and ... are not days off.  
a) Taras Shevchenko Birthday  
b) the Constitution Day  
c) Easter
- 3) The 24th of August is ...  
a) the birthday of Taras Shevchenko  
b) the Victory Day  
c) the birthday of our country
- 4) On the Independence Day people can ...  
a) decorate the New Year Tree  
b) watch fireworks  
c) paint eggs



### 3. Ask and answer about holiday traditions in Ukraine.



What can you tell about Ukrainian Easter traditions?



In Ukraine people make Easter baskets. They cook an Easter cake. It is called 'paska' or 'babka'. Ukrainian people paint eggs beautifully. They put Easter cake, some sausages, Easter eggs and some ham into their baskets. On Easter they go to church with the baskets. After that, each family usually has a holiday lunch or dinner. They thank God, sing Easter songs and have fun.

- Christmas traditions
- the traditions on Ivana Kupala Day
- St. Nicholas's Day
- New Year's traditions
- Women's Day
- Humour Day traditions



### 4. Complete the letter with the words from the box.

Easter  
Easter cakes  
Ukraine  
God  
church  
paska  
family  
songs  
eggs  
big dinner  
hello  
music

Dear Bill, ...  
is a great holiday in ... . On Easter Sunday  
people usually go to ... ,  
give thanks to ... , sing  
... , listen to ... . In  
Ukraine we make ... .  
An Easter cake is called  
... . We paint ... , too.  
Families have a ... .  
Say ... to your ... .  
Yours,  
Taras





5. Find a photo of celebrating a holiday. Write a paragraph to your pen friend as in the example.



Hello, Bill.

These are my winter holidays photos. My friends and I are having a Christmas Vertep show here. I am acting



as a king. We are singing kolyada songs. 'Kolyada' is a Ukrainian Christmas carol. How are you doing?

Bye, Taras



6. Song.

### MY EASTER BASKET

"I have a basket, it's for Easter."  
 "What's in the basket?  
 Please tell me."  
 "Paska, babka, cheese and butter,  
 Ham, horseradish and kovbasa.  
 With some onions and beet radish,  
 A painted egg and coloured ones.  
 And an Easter Egg!  
 We are going to light a candle,  
 Go to church and have it blessed<sup>1</sup>,  
 And together we'll all sing out.  
 Christ is Risen!<sup>2</sup>  
 Indeed He has Risen!"



<sup>1</sup> to have it blessed – поблагословити

<sup>2</sup> Christ is Risen! ['kraɪst ɪz ˌrɪzən] – Христос воскрес!

## Lesson 8

### 1. Listen, read and say who this information is for.



*Trips to Ukraine should be well-planned. Travellers can take personal things and souvenirs with them.*

*Travel agency can help you with transport, train tickets, hotel and meals. Travel agents can give you advice<sup>1</sup> as for the shopping, health and bank service. They can help with an interesting cultural programme – with visiting exhibitions and galleries, museums and theatres, historical places or art festivals. You may take short trips around the country by bus or train. Be prepared for other kind of meal. You can enjoy some of the finest dishes in Eastern Europe and try Ukrainian borsch and varenyky, Chicken a-la-Kyiv, the rolled, filled pancakes, or delicious Ukrainian brown bread.*

*Good luck and enjoy your time in Ukraine!*



### 2. Answer the questions.

- 1) What things can travellers take?
- 2) How can travel agency help?
- 3) What is a cultural programme that travel agent can help you with?
- 4) How can you take short trips around Ukraine?
- 5) What national dishes can travellers taste in Ukraine?



### 3. Read, then agree or disagree.

These are the paragraphs from the foreigners' diaries.

*For most Ukrainians "pivden" (the South) is the Crimea, where they go on their vacations by the Black Sea on Summer Holidays. Though<sup>2</sup> lots of nationalities live in the Crimea, they haven't got enough international food cafés.*

*Ukrainians are not different from the other Europeans. They also like to travel, meet other people, enjoy life's pleasures and give their love to sports.*

<sup>1</sup> advice [əd'vaɪs] – порада

<sup>2</sup> though [ðəʊ] – хоча



4. a) Read some ideas American schoolchildren have got about Kyiv.

I imagine there are many cowboys in Kyiv.

I think Kyiv is a city of a poor country, where people are not free to do what they want.

In Kyiv they wear their Ukrainian national costumes.

I imagine Kyiv as a great wonderful city to live in. The children are very lucky to live there.

It's a very hot place with palm-trees and heavy traffic<sup>2</sup>.

It is very cold in Kyiv in winter, isn't it? Children can skate and ski all the year round.

b) Agree or disagree.



5. a) Look through the leaflet and find out the most popular places to visit in Ukraine.

#### RAINBOW TOUR

Get to know the decoration arts and folklore ['fəʊklɔ:] of Ukraine!

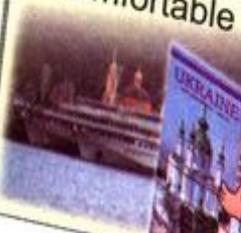
Visitors can buy original souvenirs (embroidered towels or Ukrainian Easter eggs)

#### VISIT POLTAVA!

It is famous for Ukrainian writers, folk crafts people, folk concerts.

#### DNIPRO CRUISE

Visitors can experience an exciting 1000 km journey from Kyiv to Odesa on the Dnipro, the third longest river in Europe on a comfortable ship.



#### GET TO KNOW THE CRIMEA

This wonderful journey can give you the idea about the beauty of this land. Excellent resorts, the exciting Neptun Festival and fine Crimean wines are just some points of the programme.



b) Choose one of the tours above. Convince<sup>3</sup> your friend to join you.

<sup>1</sup> poor [pʊə] – бідний

<sup>2</sup> heavy traffic [ˌhevi'træfɪk] – інтенсивний дорожній рух

<sup>3</sup> to convince [kən'vɪns] – переконувати

## Round Up Lessons 9-10



1. Read the Ukrainian folk tale and answer the questions below.

### THE BEAR AND THE BEES (a Ukrainian Folk Tale)

Once there were some wild Bees who lived in a hollow<sup>1</sup> of a tree. One day, a Bear who thought himself to be very strong, learned about it and came to see them.

"You are very tiny and weak, Bees!" he said. "So you must give me your honey of your own free will<sup>2</sup>. If you don't, I'll uproot<sup>3</sup> the tree, take the honey and kill you all!"

"Just you try<sup>4</sup>!" said the Bees. "We know how to pay you back<sup>5</sup>."

The Bear pushed his head into the hollow and stuck out his tongue to get the honey. But the Bees flew at him and hurt his tongue, ears and nose so hard that he forgot how strong he was.

He ran away and he never heard the Bees calling after him, "Don't you ever forget, Bear, that even the tiniest bees know how to defend themselves!".

Now, let's learn the lesson from this story. There is strength in unity<sup>6</sup> and together with others you are strong and able to beat any enemy.

- 1) Where did wild Bees live?
- 2) What did the Bear think about himself?
- 3) What did the Bear want one day?
- 4) Were the Bees afraid of the Bear? Why?
- 5) What lesson does this tale teach?



2. a) Look at the pictures and tell the folk tale.



Once there  
were some ...



One day ...



The Bear ...



He ran ...

<sup>1</sup> a hollow ['hɒləʊ] – дупло

<sup>2</sup> a will [wɪl] – воля, бажання

<sup>3</sup> to uproot [ˌʌpˈru:t] – виривати з корінням

<sup>4</sup> Just you try! – Тільки не спробуй!

<sup>5</sup> to pay back – відплатити

<sup>6</sup> a unity ['ju:nɪti] – єдність

b) Tell some other Ukrainian folk tales to your English speaking friend.

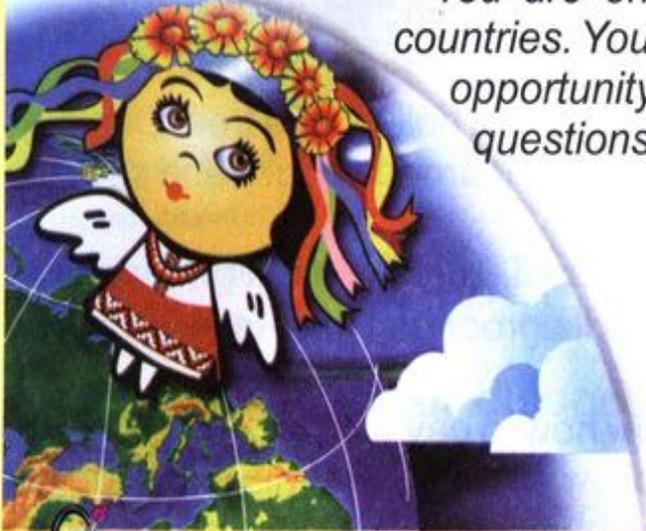


### 3. Role-play the situation. Work in a group of four.

*You are on a visit to one of the English-speaking countries. You visit a school there. You have a good opportunity to speak English. They ask you different questions. Work in a group of four.*

**A** is a pupil from Ukraine. He/she answers questions.

**B, C, D** are schoolchildren from a foreign country. They ask questions about Ukraine and its people.



### 4. Your Project.

Imagine some English schoolchildren decided to spend their summer holidays in Ukraine. They are the guests of your class for a week.

1) Think about something that can be unusual and surprising to foreigner about our country. Make a list of these things.

2) You know that boys and girls enjoy different activities on holidays. Make a week programme for your guests. You may use the following:

arts and crafts  
boating  
living in tents  
climbing  
drama and music

puppet show  
football  
riding bicycles  
tennis  
playing games  
disco party

visiting a (an)

museum  
circus  
festival  
gallery  
exhibition  
theatre

3) Present your programme in class.



# Appendix. VOCABULARY

## Aa

**activity** [æk'tɪvɪti] діяльність  
**actor** ['æktə] актор  
**actress** ['æktɪs] актриса  
**adventure** [əd'ventʃə] пригода  
**after that** після того  
**again** [ə'geɪn] знову  
**air hostess** ['eəhəʊstɪs]  
стюардеса  
**airport** ['eəpɔ:t] аеропорт  
**almost** ['ɔ:lməʊst] майже  
**alone** [ə'ləʊn] сам, один  
**along the street** [ə'lɒŋ ðə 'stri:t]  
уздовж вулиці  
**ancient** ['eɪnʃənt] давній,  
стародавній  
**another** [ə'nʌðə] інший  
**aquarium** [ə'kwɛəriəm] акваріум  
**around** [ə'raʊnd] навколо  
**arrive** [ə'raɪv] прибувати,  
приїжджати  
**at last** нарешті  
**at the crossing** на переході  
**at the crossroads** на перехресті  
**author** [ɔ:θə] автор

## Bb

**badge** [bædʒ] значок  
**bakery** ['beɪkəri] пекарня;  
булочна  
**barn** [bɑ:n] комора  
**be called** [kɔ:ld] називатися  
**be like** бути схожим  
**be over** бути завершеним  
**beak** [bi:k] дзьоб

**beans** [bi:nz] квасоля; боби  
**beet** [bi:t] буряк  
**before** [bɪ'fɔ:] перед, до  
**beforehand** [bɪ'fɔ:hænd]  
заздалегідь; завчасно  
**better** ['betə] краще  
**block of flats** [blɒk əv 'flæts]  
житловий масив, квартал  
**blow (up)** дути, надувати  
(повітряну кульку)  
**BMX bike** [baɪk] спортивний  
велосипед  
**board** ['bɔ:d] сісти на судно  
**boast** ['bəʊst] похвалитися  
**boaster** ['bəʊstə] хвалько  
**book-mark** ['bʊkma:k] закладка  
(в книжці)  
**boring** ['bɔ:ɪŋ] нудний  
**brave** [breɪv] хоробрий  
**bridge** [brɪdʒ] міст  
**bush** [bʊʃ] кущ

## Cc

**camera** ['kæməɹə] фотоапарат  
**careful** ['keəfəl] обережний  
**catch** [kætʃ] (caught [kɔ:t],  
caught) спіймати; устигнути  
**carton** ['kɑ:tɪn] картонна коробка;  
пачка  
**cartoon** [kɑ:'tu:n] мультфільм  
**castle** ['kɑ:sl] замок  
**celebrate** ['selɪbreɪt] святкувати  
**centre** ['sentə] центр  
**character** ['kærɪktə] герой,  
персонаж; дійова особа

**cheap** [tʃi:p] дешевий  
**chest of drawers** [ˌtʃɛst əv 'drɔ:z]  
КОМОД  
**choir** ['kwaɪə] хор  
**cinema** ['sɪnɪmə] 1) кіно;  
2) кінотеатр  
**circus** ['sɜ:kəs] цирк  
**clever** ['klevə] розумний  
**closed** [kləʊzd] закритий  
**coin** [kɔɪn] монета  
**comedy** ['kɒmɪdi] комедія  
**comfortable** ['kʌmfətəbl] зручний  
**competition** [ˌkɒmpɪ'tɪʃn]  
змагання  
**country** ['kʌntri] сільська  
місцевість, за містом  
**craft** [kra:ft] ремесло  
**work of art craft** витвір  
художнього ремесла  
**cross the street** перейти вулицю  
**crown** ['kraʊn] корона  
**custom** ['kʌstəm] звичай

## Dd

**dairy** ['deəri] маслоробня;  
молочарня  
**dark** [dɑ:k] темний  
**decorate** ['dekəreɪt] прикрашати  
**deer** [dɪə] олень  
**department** [dɪ'pɑ:tmənt] відділ  
**different** ['dɪfərənt] різний  
**do gym** [du: 'dʒɪm] займатися  
гімнастикою  
**do sport** займатись спортом  
**dolphin** ['dɒlfɪn] дельфін  
**downstairs** [ˌdaʊn'steəz] униз (по  
сходах)

**dream** [dri:m] мрія, сон  
**dry** [draɪ] сухий  
**duster** ['dʌstə] ганчірка для  
втирання пилу

## Ee

**each** [i:tʃ] кожний  
**Earth** [z:θ] Земля  
**Easter** ['i:stə] Пасха  
**embroidered towel** [ɪm'brɔɪdərəd  
,taʊəl] вишитий рушник  
**embroidery** [ɪm'brɔɪdəri]  
вишивання; вишивка  
**entrance** ['entrəns] вхід  
**envelope** ['envələʊp] конверт  
**event** [ɪ'vent] подія  
**every** ['evri] кожний  
**exciting** [ɪk'saɪtɪŋ] захоплюючий;  
зворушливий  
**exercise** ['eksəsaɪz] вправа  
**exit** ['egzɪt] вихід  
**expensive** [ɪk'spensɪv] дорогий

## Ff

**fair** [feə] 1) ярмарок; 2) чесний;  
світлий  
**famous** ['feɪməs] відомий  
**fence** [fens] огорожа, паркан  
**fantasy** ['fæntəsi] фентезі,  
казкова фантастика  
**firework** ['faɪəwɜ:k] феєрверк  
**first** [fɜ:st] перший  
**fish** [fɪʃ] риба  
**flowerbed** ['flaʊəbed] клумба  
**follow** ['fɒləʊ] слідкувати;  
стежити  
**foreign** ['fɒrɪn] іноземний  
**forget** [fə'get] забувати

**four times a month** чотири рази  
на місяць

**free** [fri:] вільний

**frosty** ['frɒsti] морозний

**funny** ['fʌni] кумедний

**furniture** ['fɜ:nɪʃə] меблі

## Gg

**gallery** ['gæləri] галерея

**garage** ['gærɑ:ʒ] гараж

**garden** ['gɑ:dn] сад

**gardening tools** ['gɑ:dnɪŋ ,tu:lz]  
садівничі інструменти

**gather** ['gæðə] збирати

**get off** сходити

**get to (some place)** добиратися  
до (певного місця)

**glue** [glu:] *n.* клей; *v.* клеїти,  
приклеювати

**go straight (ahead)** іти прямо  
(вперед)

**great** [greɪt] чудовий

**greengrocery, (greengrocer's)**  
['gri:n,grəʊsəri],  
(['gri:n,grəʊsəz]) овочева

(фруктова) крамниця

**grocery** ['grəʊsəri] бакалійна  
крамниця

**ground** [graʊnd] земля, ґрунт

**grow** [grəʊ] (grew, grown) рости,  
виростати

**guess** [ges] здогадуватись,  
припускати

**guest** [gest] гість

## Hh

**handsome** ['hænsəm] гарний,  
вродливий (про чоловіка)

**hard-working** ['hɑ:d,wə:kɪŋ]  
старанний, працьовитий

**heavy** ['hevi] важкий

**hide** [haɪd] ховатися

**hole** [həʊl] дірка; яма, ямка

**honest** ['ɒnɪst] чесний

**honour** ['ɒnə] шанувати,  
вшановувати

**horror** ['hɒrə] жах

**horse-racing** ['hɔ:s,reɪsɪŋ] скачки

**house-warming** ['haʊs,wɔ:miŋ]  
новосілля

**hurry up** [ˌhʌrɪ 'ʌp] квапитися,  
поспішати

## Ii

**idea** [aɪ'diə] ідея, думка

**in front of** попереду (чогось),  
перед (чимось)

**in the middle** посередині, в  
центрі (чогось)

**in (on) time** вчасно

**independence** [ˌɪndɪ'pendəns]  
незалежність

**independent** [ˌɪndɪ'pendənt]  
незалежний

**indoors** [ˌɪn'dɔ:z] в приміщенні

**information desk** [ˌɪnfə'meɪʃn  
,desk] довідкове бюро

**invitation** [ˌɪnvɪ'teɪʃn] запрошення

**invitation card** [ˌɪnvɪ'teɪʃn 'kɑ:d]  
листівка-запрошення

**invite** [ɪn'vaɪt] запрошувати

## Jj

**jigsaw puzzle** ['dʒɪɡsɔ: ,plzɪ] пазлі

**join** [dʒɔɪn] приєднуватися

**journey** ['dʒɜ:ni] подорож

## Kk

**kangaroo** [ˌkæŋgəˈruː] кенгуру

**keep** [ki:p] зберігати;  
дотримуватися (правил)

**kilometre** [ˈkɪləˌmi:tə] кілометр

**kind** [kaɪnd] добрий

**koala** [kəʊˈɑ:lə] коала

## Ll

**lake** [leɪk] озеро

**last** [lɑ:st] останній, минулий

**late** [leɪt] 1) пізній; 2) той, хто/що  
спізнився

**lazy** [ˈleɪzi] лінивий

**leave** [li:v] (left, left) від'їжджати;  
залишати

**lettuce** [ˈletɪs] зелений салат

**librarian** [ˈlaɪbrəriən] бібліотекар

**library** [ˈlaɪbrəri] бібліотека

**light** [laɪt] легкий; світлий

**look for** шукати

**look like** бути схожим

**luggage** [ˈlʌɡɪdʒ] багаж

## Mm

**made of** [ˈmeɪd əv] зроблений з

**magazine** [ˌmæɡəˈzi:n] журнал

**make "dog's ears"** загинати  
сторінки (книги)

**make one's way to** просуватися,  
пробиратися; прямувати

**making set** [ˈmeɪkɪŋ ,set] набір  
для рукоділля

**mark** [mɑ:k] 1) відмічати; 2)  
відзначати

**match** [mætʃ] 1) підібрати (пару);  
2) матч

**medicine** [ˈmedsɪn] ліки

**mind** [maɪnd] розум

**miss** [mɪs] пропустити, не  
спіймати; скучати

**mix** [mɪks] мішати,  
перемішувати

**mobile phone** [ˌməʊbaɪl ˈfəʊn]  
мобільний телефон

**modern** [ˈmɒdn] сучасний

**Mother's Day** День Матері

**museum** [mju:ˈziəm] музей

## Nn

**national** [ˈnæʃənəl] національний

**Nature Studies** [ˈneɪtʃə ,stʌdɪz]  
природознавство

**nearly** [ˈnɪəli] майже

**need** [ni:d] (мод. дієслово)  
потребувати

**neighbourhood** [ˈneɪbəhʊd]  
сусідство

**news** [nju:z] новина, новини

**newspaper** [ˈnju:s,peɪpə] газета

**next (to)** [nekst] ([tu:]) поряд (з  
чимось)

## Oo

**ocean** [əʊʃn] океан

**often** [ˈɒfən] часто

**old** [əʊld] старий

**on the corner** [ɒn ðə ˈkɔ:nə] на  
розі

**once a day** раз на день

**open** [ˈəʊpən] *adj.* відкритий; *v.*  
відкривати

**opposite** [ˈɒpəzɪt]

1) протилежний;

2) навпроти, проти

**orchestra** ['ɔ:kɪstrə] оркестр

**outdoors** [ˌaʊt'dɔ:z] на

відкритому повітрі

**over** ['əʊvə] через (щось)

## Pp

**parade** [pə'reɪd] парад

**party** ['pɑ:ti] вечірка

**pass** [pɑ:s] передавати

**passenger** ['pæsɪndʒə] пасажир

**pence** [pens] пенси

**perform** [pə'fɔ:m] виконувати

**performance** [pə'fɔ:məns]

1) виконання; 2) вистава

**piece** [pi:s] кусок, шматок,

частина

**place of interest** визначне місце

**plastic** ['plæstɪk] пластик

**platform** ['plætfɔ:m] платформа

**platypus** ['plætipəs] качконіс

**plane** [pleɪn] літак

**point** [pɔɪnt] указувати,

показувати

**polish** ['pɒlɪʃ] полірувати

**polite** [pə'laɪt] ввічливий

**postcard** ['pəʊstka:d] поштова

листівка

**poster** ['pəʊstə] афіша; плакат

**pound** [paʊnd] фунт (міра ваги);

фунт (грошова одиниця)

**practise** ['præktɪs] тренувати(ся),

практикувати(ся)

**prepare** [prɪ'peə] підготувати,

готувати, приготувати

**pretend** [prɪ'tend] прикидатися,

удавати

**prize** [praɪz] приз

**programme** ['prəʊgræm]

програма

**pull** [pʊl] тягти

'Pull' до себе

**push** [pʊʃ] штовхати

'Push' від себе

**puzzle** ['plʌzəl] загадка,

головоломка

**pyjamas** [pə'dʒɑ:məz] піжама

## Qq

**quiz** [kwɪz] контрольне

опитування; вікторина

## Rr

**race** [reɪs] 1) змагатись у

перегонах

**racing** ['reɪsɪŋ] змагання у

швидкості; гонки

**radish** ['rædɪʃ] редиска

**railway** ['reɪlweɪ] залізна дорога

**rainbow** ['reɪnbəʊ] веселка

**really** ['ri:əli] справді

**remember** [rɪ'membə]

(за)пам'ятати

**rest** [rest] решта; відпочинок

**return** [rɪ'tɜ:n] повертатися

**road** [rəʊd] дорога

**role-play** ['rəʊlpleɪ] брати участь

в рольовій грі

**roller blades** ['rəʊləbleɪdz] ролики

**roller-skate** ['rəʊləskeɪt] кататись

на роликах

## Ss

**sea** [si:] море

**(sea)port** [(si:)pɔ:t] морський

порт

**seaside** ['si:saɪd] морське узбережжя  
**seed** (*pl.* **seeds**) [si:d] ([si:dz]) насіння  
**sell** [sel] продавати  
**servant** ['sɜ:v(ə)nt] слуга  
**shampoo** [ʃæm'pu:] шампунь  
**share** [ʃeə] ділити(ся)  
**shark** [ʃɑ:k] акула  
**sheep** [ʃi:p] вівця  
**shop assistant** ['ʃɒp,ə'sɪstənt] продавець; продавщиця  
**should** [ʃəd] (*мод. дієслово*) повинен; слід  
**sign** [saɪn] знак  
**size** [saɪz] розмір  
**small/big size** малий/великий розмір  
**skateboard** ['skeɪtbɔ:d] скейтборд  
**skin** [skɪn] шкіра  
**slippers** ['slɪpəz] тапочки  
**slippery** ['slɪpəri] слизький  
**sly** [slaɪ] хитрий, лукавий  
**soap** [səʊp] мило  
**soap opera** ['səʊp,ɒrəgə] мильна опера, серіал  
**sometimes** ['sʌmtaɪmz] іноді, інколи  
**souvenir** [su:və'niə] сувенір  
**spinach** ['spɪnɪdʒ] шпинат  
**square** [skweə] площа  
**stamp** [stæmp] марка  
**sticker** ['stɪkə] наклейка  
**storm** [stɔ:m] буря, ураган; шторм  
**string** [strɪŋ] мотузка, шнурок; струна

**strong** [strɒŋ] сильний  
**study** ['stʌdi] робочий кабінет  
**suitcase** ['su:tkeɪs] чемодан  
**surprise** [sə'praɪz] 1) сюрприз; 2) дивувати, вражати  
**swing** [swɪŋ] гойдалка

## Tt

**take a bus** їхати автобусом  
**take part** приймати участь  
**talk** [tɔ:k] говорити, розмовляти, спілкуватися  
**taxi** ['tæksi] таксі  
**team** [ti:m] спортивна команда  
**theatre** ['θiətə] театр  
**their** [ðeə] їх(ній)  
**them** [ðəm] їм, їх  
**theme** [θi:m] тема  
**then** [ðen] тоді; потім  
**ticket** ['tɪkɪt] квиток  
**ticket office** ['tɪkɪt ,ɒfɪs] каса (для квитків)  
**timetable** ['taɪm,teɪbl] розклад  
**time-table board** ['taɪm,teɪbl 'bɔ:d] розклад руху поїздів  
**tomorrow** [tə'mɒrəʊ] завтра  
**toothpaste** ['tu:θpeɪst] зубна паста  
**tourist** ['tuəɪst] турист  
**tradition** [trə'dɪʃn] традиція  
**traffic light(s)** ['træfɪk ,laɪt(s)] світлофор  
**train** [treɪn] поїзд, потяг  
**trainers** ['treɪnəz] кросівки  
**a pair of trainers** пара кросівок  
**tram** [træm] трамвай  
**travel** ['trævl] подорожувати

**trip** [trɪp] подорож  
**trolley-bus** ['trɒlibʌs] тролейбус  
**try** [traɪ] намагатися,  
пробувати  
**try on** приміряти (одяг)  
**tube** [tju:b] тубик  
**twice a week** двічі на тиждень

## Uu

**ugly** ['ʌɡli] потворний  
**Ukraine** [ju:'kreɪn] Україна  
**Ukrainian** [ju:'kreɪniən]  
український; українець  
**underground** [ˌʌndə'graʊnd]  
метро  
**upstairs** [ˌʌp'steəz] вгору (по  
сходах)  
**usually** ['ju:ʒuəli] зазвичай,  
звичайно

## Vv

**vase** [vɑ:z] ваза  
**visit** ['vɪzɪt] відвідувати  
**voyage** ['vɔɪ-ɪdʒ] подорож  
(морська, повітряна)

## Ww

**wake up (woke up)** [ˌweɪk 'ʌp]  
([ˌwəʊk 'ʌp]) прокидатись  
**walk** [wɔ:k] ходити (пішки);  
прогулюватись  
**walkman** ['wɔ:kmən]  
(стерео)плеєр  
**way** [weɪ] шлях, спосіб  
**weak** [wi:k] слабкий, кволий  
**western** вестерн, ковбойський  
фільм  
**whale** [weɪl] кит  
**wildlife** ['waɪldlaɪf] жива природа  
**win** [wɪn] вигравати,  
перемагати  
**wipe** [waɪp] витирати  
**wise** [waɪz] мудрий  
**wood** [wud] дерево

## Yy

**year** [jɪə] рік  
**yesterday** ['jestədi] учора

# IRREGULAR VERBS

*→ am, is, are*

✓ be [bi:]	.....	was [wɔ:z], were [wɜ:]	.....	бути
✓ begin [bi'gin]	.....	began [bi'gæn]	.....	починати
blow [bləʊ]	.....	blew [blu:]	.....	дути
✓ break [breik]	.....	broke [brɔ:k]	.....	ламати, рвати
+ ✓ bring [brɪŋ]	.....	brought [brɔ:t]	.....	приносити
✓ buy [baɪ]	.....	bought [bɔ:t]	.....	купувати
✓ can [kæn]	.....	could [kʊd]	.....	могти
✓ catch [kætʃ]	.....	caught [kɔ:t]	.....	спіймати; устигнути
+ ✓ come [kʌm]	.....	came [keɪm]	.....	приходити
✓ cut [kʌt]	.....	cut [kʌt]	.....	різати
✓ do [du:]	.....	did [dɪd]	.....	робити, виконувати
+ drink [drɪŋk]	.....	drank [dræŋk]	.....	пити
eat [i:t]	.....	ate [et]	.....	їсти
feed [fi:d]	.....	fed [fed]	.....	годувати
find [faɪnd]	.....	found [faʊnd]	.....	знаходити
fly [flaɪ]	.....	flew [flu:]	.....	літати
+ get [get]	.....	got [gɒt]	.....	отримувати
give [gɪv]	.....	gave [geɪv]	.....	давати
go [gəʊ]	.....	went [went]	.....	йти
grow [grəʊ]	.....	grew [gru:]	.....	рости, виростати
have [hæv]	.....	had [hæd]	.....	мати
keep [ki:p]	.....	kept [kept]	.....	тримати, зберігати
learn [lɜ:n]	.....	learnt [lɜ:nt]	.....	взнавати, вивчати
leave [li:v]	.....	left [left]	.....	від'їжджати; залишати
make [meɪk]	.....	made [meɪd]	.....	робити, виготовити
put [pʊt]	.....	put [pʊt]	.....	класти, ставити
read [ri:d]	.....	read [red]	.....	читати
+ run [rʌn]	.....	ran [ræn]	.....	бігти
say [seɪ]	.....	said [sed]	.....	говорити, казати
see [si:]	.....	saw [sɔ:]	.....	бачити
sell [sel]	.....	sold [səʊld]	.....	продавати
send [send]	.....	sent [sent]	.....	надсилати
shine [ʃaɪn]	.....	shone [ʃɒn]	.....	світити
show [ʃəʊ]	.....	showed [ʃəʊd]	.....	показувати
sit [sɪt]	.....	sat [sæt]	.....	сидіти

sleep [sli:p].....	slept [slept].....	спати
speak [spi:k].....	spoke [spəʊk].....	розмовляти
spend [spend].....	spent [spent].....	витрачати
stand [stænd].....	stood [stʊd].....	стояти
sweep [swi:p] .....	swept [swept].....	замітати
+ swim [swim].....	swam [swæm].....	плавати
+ take [teɪk] .....	took [tʊk].....	брати, взяти
teach [ti:tʃ].....	taught [tɔ:t].....	навчати
tell [tel].....	told [təʊld] .....	розповідати
think [θɪŋk].....	thought [θɔ:t].....	думати
wake (up) [weɪk] .....	woke (up) [wəʊk].....	вставати
win [wɪn].....	won [wʌn].....	перемагати
write [raɪt].....	wrote [rəʊt].....	писати