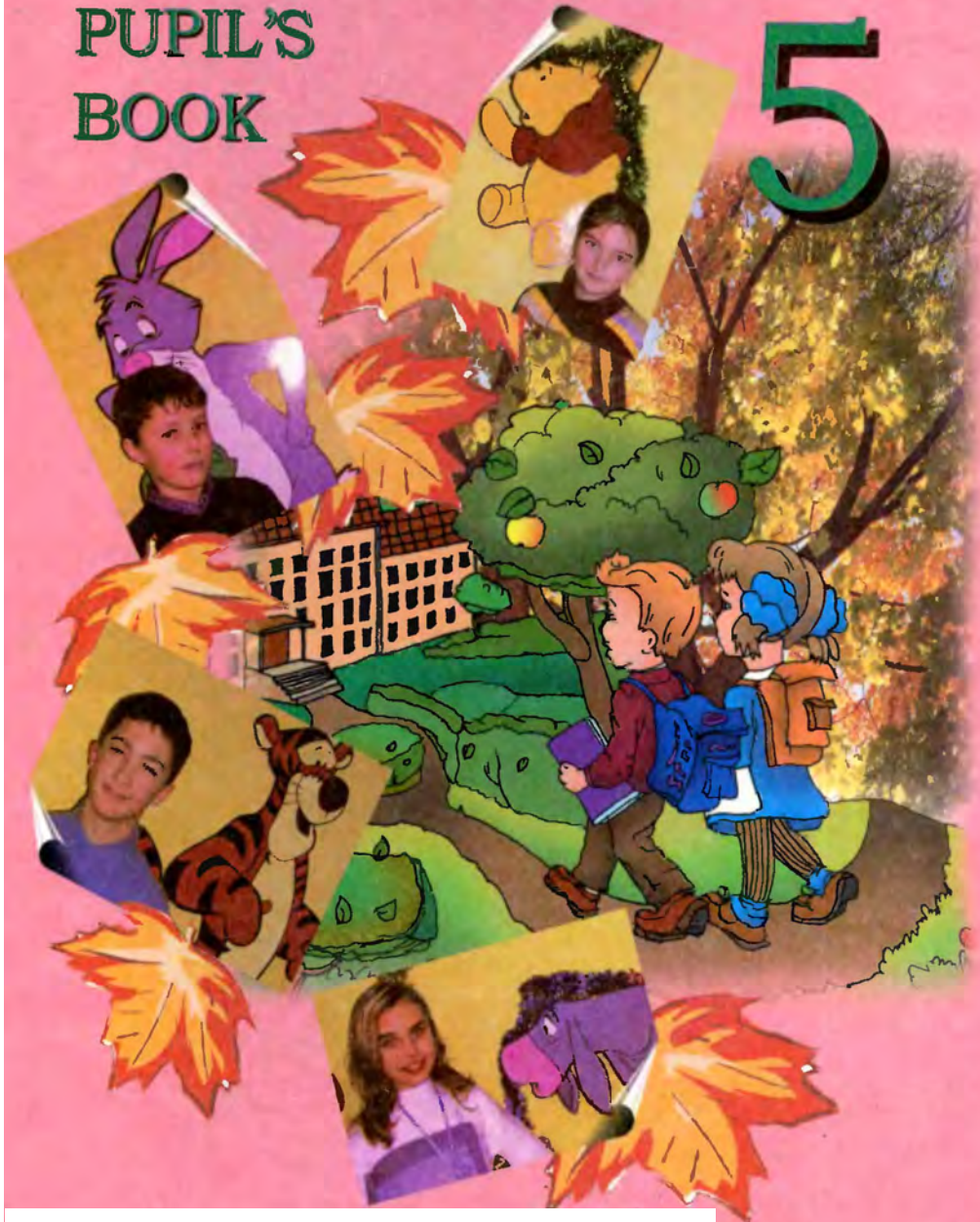


Oksana Karpiuk

ENGLISH

PUPIL'S
BOOK

5



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К26

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Доктору Ен Кетс (США), міжнародному експерту в галузі викладання іноземних мов та розробки навчальних видань з іноземних мов.

Методисту Сакіні Алі (США), спеціалісту з викладання англійської мови, волонтеру Американського корпусу миру.

Вчителям та учням середньої комунальної спеціалізованої школи № 3 м.Тернополя із поглибленим вивченням іноземних мов, які підтримали і сприяли реалізації проекту.

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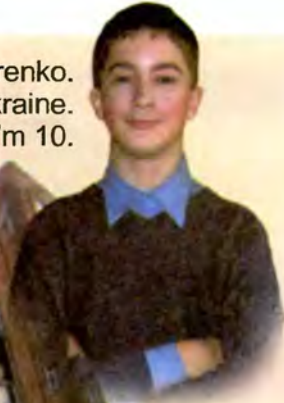
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INTRODUCTION

Lesson 1

1. a) Look, listen and read.

My name's Taras Petrenko.
I'm from Kyiv, Ukraine.
I'm 10.



This is the house I live in.
My address is 12 Shevchenko Str., Flat 3, Kyiv.
My telephone number's 235 19 80

These're my friends.



This is Ivan.



This is Lilia.



This is Christina.
She is our new classmate.

b) What is in the poster?

Make a list of the photos and of the information.

Example:

PHOTOS

a photo of Taras

a photo of the house

INFORMATION

his age

his address

c) **What other things about the person can you add?**
(a favourite sport, food, school subject, etc.)

2. Brush up¹ your grammar.

a) Look.

SHORT FORM		LONG FORM
I'm Nina.	=	I am Nina.
She's from Greece.	=	She is from Greece.

b) **Complete these sentences with the long form.**

He's Boris.	=	He ... Boris.
They're from Ukraine.	=	They ... from Ukraine.
She wasn't at home.	=	She ... at home.
We're not students.	=	We ... not students.
You weren't here.	=	You ... here.
What's your name?	=	What ... your name?

3. Choose one of the objective pronouns and write them down as in the example.

her him it them

Example: This is Bill Brown. I can see **him**.

This is Bob and Jane. _____

Here is Tom. _____

Where is my hat? I can't find _____

Oh, this is Kate and Ann! _____

Where is Vicky? I can't _____

PROJECT



4. **Here's your first project. Make it about yourself². You can do it on a poster.**

- Look at the poster in exercise 1 a) as an example.
- Use exercise 1 b) and c) to help.
- Find photos or draw pictures.
- Write the text to give information.
- Design³ your poster with photos, drawings and texts.
- Work in a group. Display your project.



Homework

Pupil's Book (PB) ex.4 - p.5

¹to brush up [brʌʃ ʌp] — нагадувати, відновлювати у пам'яті;

²about yourself — про себе;

³to design [di'zain] — проектувати, компоувати, конструувати



Lesson 2

1. a) Read and compare.

He is playing tennis now. (*Present Continuous Tense*)

He plays tennis on Wednesdays. (*Present Simple Tense*)

He played tennis last week. (*Past Simple Tense*)

b) Brush up your grammar.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

позначає дію,
що триває
в момент
мовлення

*at the moment,
now*

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

позначає природне
явище або дію,
що відбувається
у теперішній час із
певною
регулярністю

*always, every day,
usually, often,
sometimes,
never, etc.*

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

позначає дію,
що відбулась
або відбувалась
у минулому

*two days ago,
in 1999,
last summer,
yesterday, etc.*

2. Complete the Tense forms.

I am going
He ... going
She is ...
It
We are ...
You ... going
They

to school now.

I go
He goes
She ...
It ...
We go
You ...
They ...

to school every day.

I went
He / she ...
We ...
You ...
They ...

to school yesterday.

3. Group up the sentences into the following columns.

*Present Continuous
Tense*

*Present Simple
Tense*

*Present Continuous
Tense*



- 1) I sometimes walk my dog in the garden.
- 2) I am washing up at the moment.
- 3) When do you feed your pet?
- 4) I was at the camp last summer.
- 5) I didn't water the plants yesterday.
- 6) She is not cooking now.
- 7) I never drink coffee.
- 8) My family went to the country every weekend.
- 9) It often rains in autumn.

4. **Correct the mistakes.**

Look, it is rain today. Linda wears her raincoat now. She is wearing black boots on her feet. A red scarf are on her neck. She is wearing a black hat on her head. Linda have got an umbrella in her right hand.

5. **Use one word from the box to complete each question.**

is, are, does, do, did

- 1) ... Peter invite you to his birthday?
- 2) ... they watching this film now?
- 3) ... she go to the sport club on Mondays?
- 4) ... you see John last week?
- 5) ... you often visit your grandparents?
- 6) ... he phoning at the moment?

6. **Fill in the blanks with a), b) or c).**

- 1) ... do you live? — In the city.
a) What b) When c) Where
- 2) ... room is this? — It's Mary's.
a) Who b) What c) Whose
- 3) ... you show us your new flat? — Sure, I can.
a) Can b) Do c) Are
- 4) ... he like to live in the country? — I think, he does.
a) Do b) Is c) Does
- 5) ... does it look like? — Oh, it's very big!
a) Who b) What c) How



Homework

Workbook (WB) ex.2 - p.5



Lesson 3

1. a) Read about the girl.

Judy Wilkins is a dancer. She's 15 and she's a pupil at the London School of Music and Dance. She isn't from London. Her home is in Newport.

The pupils have dance lessons in the afternoon.



But in the morning they must do other school subjects. Judy's favourite subjects are Science, French and Music. She can't sing, but she can play the piano.

Judy has got a younger sister. She lives in Newport with her father and mother. Judy's parents are both teachers.

b) Complete this interview with Judy.

Interviewer: Hello. Today I'm at the London School
Here's one of the pupils —

Judy: Hello. Nice to meet you.

I.:, Judy?

J.: I'm 15.

I.: London?

J.: No, I'm not. I'm from Newport.

I.: Tell me about your school.

J.: We have dance lessons, but in the morning
other school subjects.

I.: What

J.: Science, French and Music.

I.:

J.: No, I can't, but the piano.
 I.: Have you got?
 J.: I've got one sister.
 I.: Are your?
 J.: No, they aren't. They are both teachers.

2. a) Work in pairs. Act out the dialogue above.

b) Your partner is a pupil at the School of Music and Dance. He/she wants to be a dancer or a singer. Interview him/her.

3. Write your interview. Use exercise 2 b).

4. a) Answer the questions to make your Personal Fact File.

- A** What time do you get up?
- B** What's the first thing you do to start your new day?
- C** What do you have for breakfast?
- D** When do you leave for school?
- E** Who do you sit with at school?
- F** What's your favourite subject? Why?
- G** When do you go home?
- H** Do you go home at the same time every day?
- I** What's the first thing that you do when you get home?
- J** How much homework do you get each day?
- K** How long do you watch TV every day?
- L** What are your favourite programmes?
- M** How often do you go out with your friends?
- N** When is your birthday?
- O** What do you want for your next birthday?
- P** What time do you go to bed?
- Q** What do you usually do before you go to bed?

b) Work in pairs.

1) Make six questions to ask your partner about his/her day. Use:

How? What? When? Where? Do?
 Why? How long? How often?

2) Act out an interview with your partner.



Homework

PB ex.3 - p.9; WB ex.1 - p.7

Lesson 4



1. a) Look, listen and read.

Dear Mike,

I am having a fantastic holiday. Italy is wonderful!

My brother and I swam in the Mediterranean Sea last week. We stayed in a comfortable hotel in Rimini. This week we are travelling around the country and visiting different cities and towns. I liked Rome a lot.

We visit museums and cafés every day. Italian food is excellent. Clothes are beautiful. They sell lots of souvenirs, paintings, postcards.

I bought some stamps for my dad's collection and some badges for yours. I took a lot of photos.

See you soon.

Yours,
Nick.



Mike Hopkins
25 Sun Street, Flat 8
Liverpool L4 100
UK



b) Make up

wh-questions putting the words into the correct order.

- 1) Nick / now? / Where / is
- 2) did / he / What / do / last week?
- 3) doing / What / is / this week? / he
- 4) Italian food / What / look like? / does
- 5) do / sell / What / they / in Italy?
- 6) Nick / buy? / What / did

c) Answer the above questions.

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



**Ann,
Great Britain**

- in Spain;
- is studying Spanish;
- likes watching corrida;
- saw some places of interest in Madrid last week;
- doesn't like Spanish food.

Example:

A: Where is Ann from?

B: She's from Great Britain.

A: Where is she now?

B: She is in Spain.

A: What is she doing there?

B: She is learning Spanish.

A: What does she like doing in Spain?

B: She likes watching corrida.

A: What did she do last week?

B: She saw some places of interest in Madrid.

A: What doesn't she like?

B: She doesn't like Spanish food.



**Carl,
Germany**

- in the USA;
- is travelling around the country;
- likes watching musicals;
- met a lot of interesting people last week;
- doesn't like hamburgers and Coca-Cola.



**Olha,
Ukraine**

- in India;
- is studying Indian music and dances;
- likes riding the elephant;
- saw Taj Mahal last week;
- doesn't like to watch Indian films.



**Voitsek,
Poland**

- in the Crimea, Ukraine;
- is studying Crimean nature;
- likes swimming in the Black Sea;
- made a lot of Ukrainian friends last week;
- doesn't like to climb the Crimean Mountains.

3. Open the brackets and put the verb into the correct form.

Sophie (to be) from France. She (to be) in Egypt now. She (to study) the history of Egypt. Sophie (to like) to travel around the country. She (to see) the great Pyramids last week. Sophie (to like) to ride camels a lot. But she (not to like) to sleep in tents. She (to meet) a lot of interesting people. Sophie (to make) many new friends. She (to buy) a lot of souvenirs and (to take) a lot of photos.



Homework

WB ex.1,2 - p.9,10



1. Look, listen and speak. Work in pairs.
Use the phrases below.

Ivan: Hello, Lilia! Nice to see you again!

Lilia: Oh! Hello, guys! Nice to see you! Where were you this summer?

Ivan: I was at the seaside.

Taras: Did you have a good time there?

Ivan: Oh, yes, I did. I lay in the sun, I swam a lot...

I made many new friends!





2. Look, listen and act out. Work in a group of three.

Lilia: And what about you, Taras?

Did you have a good time this summer?

Taras: I visited my friend in England.

Ivan: Wow! Were you in London?

Taras: Yes, I was.

Lilia: Lucky you! You could practise your English.

Can you tell us about your trip some day¹ soon?

Taras: Sure. Is Saturday morning OK?

Ivan: Good. We can meet at my mother's cafeteria at 11 o'clock.



BRUSH UP!

I **cooked** yesterday.

Did you **cook** yesterday?

Yes, I **did**.

I **didn't go** to London last week.

I **went** to Kyiv last week.

Did you **go** to London last week?

No, I **didn't**.



REMEMBER!

swim — **swam** [swæm]

lie [laɪ] — **lay** [leɪ]



NEW VOCABULARY

a trip [trɪp]

to lie [laɪ]

- **to lie in the sun**
- **at the seaside**

¹some day — коли-небудь

3. Answer the questions.

- 1) Is it summer now?
- 2) Where was Lilia in summer?
- 3) Did she have a good time there?
- 4) What did she do?
- 5) Where was Taras in summer?
- 6) What did he do there?
- 7) When can friends meet?

4. Ask and answer.



Where were you this summer?

in the country	at home
in the mountains	at the camp
at the seaside	in the city



I was in the Carpathian Mountains.

5. Ask each other. Work in pairs.

I
We

went to the seaside.
visited my grandparents.
went to the mountains.
lay in the sun.
swam.
went to the forest.
went to the river.
fished.
visited places of interest.
went to the theatre.
played games.
read books.
cooked.
made new friends.
practised my English.

What did you
do in summer?



Homework

Lesson 1 (L1) PB 'New
Vocabulary', 'Remember' - p.13
Lesson 2 (L2) WB ex.1 - p.12

Lesson 3

1. Fill in with 'am', 'is', 'are', 'was' or 'were'.

Today I 1) ... at home. It 2) ... Saturday morning and it 3) ... very cold. It's only two weeks since my family and I 4) ... on holidays in Spain. The weather 5) ... fantastic; it 6) ... really hot and sunny. We 7) ... lucky to see *corrida*. I 8) ... sitting on the armchair now and looking at the photos we took in Madrid. Madrid 9) ... the capital of Spain. We 10) ... happy to visit many places of interest there. But, it 11) ... nice to be back home again and see all my friends.

2. Read, open the brackets and put the verb into the correct form.

Last weekend I (go) to the country. We (be) glad to see our grandparents. My grandpa (be) a farmer. He (have got) many domestic animals on his farm. On Saturday evening we (make) a fire and (cook) potatoes. My father (play) the guitar and we (listen) to him. We (talk) a lot and (go) to sleep very late at night.

3. Fill in the blanks with the words from the box.

Hi!

Italy is great! I am having a fantastic holiday The weather is I ... in the Mediterranean Sea and ... every day. Yesterday I ... a delicious Italian pizza.

I ... here. They are from Germany. I can't speak German. But my friends and I can ... English. We are lucky to ... it together.

— Sorry, I am ... my letter: they are calling me to play volleyball now.

See you soon.

Alexander



Homework

WB L3 ex.2 - p.13

Lesson 4

1. Read and talk about Denis's holidays.

Dear Maxim,

I came back home two days ago. I was glad to see a letter from you. It's nice you are having a good time in the Crimea¹.

My sister and I enjoyed living in the country this summer. We were at our grandparents'. My grandfather is a forester. He lives in a small house. There is a lake near the house. The lake is full of fish. Near the lake there are high green hills and large fields. A lot of different flowers grow in the fields. Different birds and animals live in the forest and on the hills. Grandfather always says that the forest is full of wonders. We like to

listen to his stories about the wonders of the forest.

Max,
come back home. We are waiting for you!
Your friend,
Denis.



¹ the Crimea [krai'miə] — Крым

2. What is the letter about? Choose a), b) or c) and explain your choice.

- a) Grandfather's job;
- b) a small house in the forest;
- c) summer at Grandparents'.



3. Answer the questions.

- 1) Who is having a good time in the Crimea now?
- 2) Where did the children spend their summer holidays? Why?
- 3) Is their grandfather a farmer?
- 4) What does the place where he lives look like?
- 5) What is there on the hills? in the forest? in the fields?
- 6) What does Denis's grandfather say?
- 7) What do the children like doing?

4. Say if the sentence is true or false.

Max came back home 2 days ago.
 There is a river near the house.
 The lake is full of fish.
 The field is full of small flowers.
 Grandfather says he knows a lot about those animals and birds.
 The forest is full of wonders.
 Max is waiting for Denis.



5. Tell about your summer holidays.

- Where were you this summer?
- What did you do there?
- What did you see there?
- What new things did you learn there?

a field ['fi:ld]
a lake ['leɪk]
a wonder ['wʌndə]
be full of [bi fʊl əv]



Homework

PB 'New Vocabulary' - p.17,
 WB ex.1 - p.15

Lesson 5

1. Read and discuss' the information. Work in a group.

KID'S CAMP: *A SUMMER OF FUN!*

A visit to Kid's Camp is a wonderful way to spend your summer holidays. The children always have a fantastic time here!

There are many things to do in Kid's Camp. Do you like team games? You can play football, hockey or volleyball here. Kid's Camp has three large playing sport grounds! You can play golf and tennis or go swimming in the lake. You can do many sports every day. Would you like to have a tennis lesson?

Would you like to join the Drama Club or the Art Class?

There are helpful and friendly team leaders here. They can teach you the things you want to know!

Campers usually get up early. They've got a big breakfast to start their day. After breakfast, there are games and fun for the whole day. (There is a break for lunch, of course.) In the evenings, there's a lot of more fun: quizzes, games, shows, discos and films.

Kid's Camp is waiting for you!

You can learn about us at www.kidscamp.co.uk



The illustration shows a group of children at a campsite. In the background, there are green trees and several tents. A sign on a pole reads 'Kid's Camp'. In the foreground, a group of five children are gathered. A boy in a purple shirt and green shorts is talking to a girl in a red dress. Another boy in a blue shirt and green shorts is standing nearby. A girl in a red shirt and orange shorts is talking to a girl in a blue dress. A boy in a red shirt and orange shorts is also present. A small cartoon character with a pencil is on the left, and a small cartoon character with a hand pointing up is on the right.

NEW VOCABULARY

helpful ['helpfəl]
friendly ['frendli]
leader ['li:də]
to wait ['weit]

REMEMBER!

spend [spend] — *spent* [spent]

¹ to discuss [dis'kʌs] — обмірковувати, обговорювати

2. Complete the sentences.

- 1) A visit to Kid's Camp is a wonderful way to
- 2) Would you like to join the ?
- 3) There are here.
- 4) They can teach you!

3. Match and say.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1) friendly | a) round |
| 2) team | b) lesson |
| 3) sport | c) leaders |
| 4) tennis | d) class |
| 5) drama | e) club |
| 6) art | f) people |



4. Read again and fill in.

- play football,
- go _____
- do _____
- have _____
- join _____

5. Talk about Kid's Camp.

Start like this:
At Kid's Camp
you can play
football, ...



Homework

PB 'New Vocabulary',
'Remember' - p.18,
PB Study ex.1 - p.18

Lessons 6-7



1. Listen and answer.



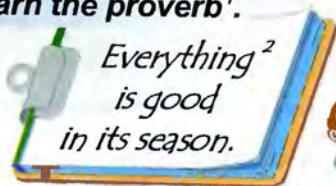
- 1) What season is over?
- 2) What season is it now?
- 3) What is the weather like?
- 4) When is the day as long as the night?
- 5) Can you swim in a river or a lake? Why?
- 6) What are the autumn months?
- 7) What changes can you see?
- 8) What does autumn bring?

2. Read and answer the question on the right.

Summer holidays are short in Britain — only six weeks. But school children also get two weeks at Christmas, two weeks at Easter, and three “half-term” holidays (a week in October, a week in February and a week in June).



How many weeks of holidays have British schoolchildren got in a year?

3. Learn the proverb¹.

REMEMBER!

begin [bɪ'gɪn] — **began** [bɪ'ɡæn]

¹ proverb ['prɒvə:b] — прислів'я;

² everything ['evriθɪŋ] — все, кожна річ

4. Read and match.

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1) The children like to make a snowman in ... | a) autumn. |
| 2) The children can go swimming in ... | b) all the seasons. |
| 3) You can play table tennis in ... | c) spring. |
| 4) There are a lot of vegetables in ... | d) winter. |
| 5) Birds sing merrily in ... | e) September. |
| 6) School starts in ... | f) summer. |



5. Learn the poem.

SUMMER IS OVER

Summer is over,
September comes.
October and November
Are also autumn months.

September is the month
When school begins.
"It's time to work,"
The school bell sings.

Holidays are over,
No more fun.
Holidays are over,
School has begun¹.



Homework

L6 PB Study ex.2 - p.20
L7 WB ex.1 - p.20

¹ begun [bi'ɡʌn] — розпочалась (III форма від to begin)

Lesson 8

1. Listen and read.



NANCY GOES TO SCHOOL

My little sister Nancy liked school. But she liked playing with dolls more. On the first day of our summer holidays, she said to Ma and Pa: "Please take me to different places every day of the holidays." "Very good," said my father.

On Monday, he took my sister to the Zoo. On Tuesday, mother, my sister and I went to the country. On Wednesday, our mother took us to the sea. On Thursday, our father took my little sister to the park. On Friday, my mother took us to the theatre. On Saturday, we all went to the circus. On Sunday, my sister said: "I am ill today."

The doctor came and gave my sister some medicine. He gave a little bottle of medicine for her doll. "You should stay at home now and play with your doll. You should get up early and play with your doll in the garden. You should give her breakfast

and dinner on time¹ and you should put your doll to bed early, too."

So, my sister stayed² at home and played with her doll in the garden. At last her holidays were over and it was time to go to school. My sister came up to Mum and said: "Put my doll into the box. I don't want to play with it. It's time to go to school. I am a big girl now."



¹ on time — вчасно, у призначений час;

² to stay ['steɪ] — бути, перебувати, залишатися

2. Answer the questions.

1. What did my sister like more: school or playing with dolls?
2. What did she ask on her first day of holidays?
3. Where was she
 - a) on Monday?
 - b) on Tuesday?
 - c) on Wednesday?
 - d) on Thursday?
 - e) on Friday?
 - f) on Saturday?
 - g) on Sunday?
4. What did the doctor say?
5. What did my sister do?
6. What did Nancy say to mum when the holidays were over?
7. Did the doctor help?

3. Look at the pictures and retell the story.



On the first day of ...



On Monday ...



On Tuesday ...



On Wednesday ...



On Thursday ...



On Friday ...



On Saturday ...



On Sunday ...



The holidays were over and ...



Homework

WB L8 ex.1 - p.22

Lessons 9-10

1. Complete the sentences. Use the Past Simple Tense.

Example: What ... your brother ... (read) in summer?

What **did** your brother **read** in summer?

A: Where ... you ... (go) on holiday last summer?

B: I ... (go) to the camp.

A: ... you ... (go) alone?

B: No, I I ... (go) with a friend.

A: How long ... you ... (stay) there?

B: We ... (stay) for three weeks.

A: What ... (be) the weather like?

B: Well, we ... (not/have) very good weather on the first day.

But it ... (be) very hot and sunny after that.

A: ... you ... (have) a good time?

B: Yes, we We really ... (enjoy) the three weeks at the camp.

2. Read and ask questions for more information.

Use exercise 1 as an example.

a) I went to the mountains last week.

b) Jack was at the seaside in summer.

c) Jane visited her grandparents last summer.



3. Role-play. Work in pairs.

A pen friend from England visited your classmate last summer.

A. Ask your classmate about it.

B. Answer the questions.

1) (When) come to Ukraine?

2) (Where) live?

3) (What) show him/her?

4) (Where) go?

5) (What) do there?

6) (When) go back home?



4. Read and put the paragraphs in the right order.

5. Look and answer.

- 1) Where can you read this text?
 - a) in a book
 - b) in a magazine
- 2) What is it about?
 - a) a seaside
 - b) a summer camp

6. Say if it is true or false.

- 1) The Greenwoods Summer Camp is in England.
- 2) It is in the middle of the woods.
- 3) Children over 7 can go to the camp.
- 4) There is a lake nearby.
- 5) You can join the Chess Club.

THE GREENWOODS SUMMER CAMP

You can do a lot of things here:

Every summer is a **FUN SUMMER** at the Greenwoods. Join us and have a wonderful time! We are waiting for you.
Phone us 235-57-82

- tennis
- football
- badminton
- golf
- swimming
- games
- disco
- films
- art
- drama

The Greenwoods Summer Camp is in Germany. It is in the middle of the woods. A beautiful river flows¹ nearby. The camp is open all summer from June to September for the children over 7.

THE CAMP FOR YOU!



7. Design a poster about a camp. Draw some pictures.

1. Work in a small group.
Discuss these questions and write down the answers.
 - a) What is the name of the camp?
 - b) What does it look like?
 - c) What can children do there?
 - d) What is the daily programme?
2. Make a poster. Draw some pictures.
3. Display your poster in class.



Homework

L9 WB ex.1 - p.23
L10 WB ex.1 - p.24

¹ to flow [fləu] — текти, протікати



**1. Look, listen and speak. Work in pairs.
Use the phrases below.**

Taras: How did you like your first week of school?

Ivan: It was OK. I was glad to meet my new classmates. And what about you?

Taras: I like my new English teacher. We role-played at the English lesson today. I acted as a football star. It was a lot of fun!





2. Look, listen and act out.

Taras: I've got some photos here. Look, these are my friends — Bill and Nick. This is Bill's family. I lived with them in London.

Lilia: Who is this girl?

Taras: This is Vicky. She is Nick's and Bill's classmate.

Lilia: I've got a new pen friend from the USA now. Her name is Amelia. She sends me very interesting letters with photos and drawings. She can draw comic strips¹ very well. Amelia lives in San Diego, California.



BRUSH UP!

I — me	it — it
you — you	we — us
he — him	they — them
she — her	

I've got **some** photos.

Have you got **any** photos?

I **haven't** got **any** photos.

This is Bill's friend.

These are Bill's friends.



NEW VOCABULARY

a **classmate** ['kla:smeɪt]

- **It was great fun!**
- **It was dull** ['dʌl]!
- **It was exciting** [ɪ'ksaɪtɪŋ]!
- **It was as usual** ['ju:ʒuəl].

¹ comic strip — komikc

3. Answer the questions.

- 1) How did Ivan like his first week at school?
- 2) What did Taras do at his English lesson today?
- 3) Did he like to act as a football star?
- 4) What did Taras show his friends?
- 5) Where did he stay in England?
- 6) Who is Vicky?
- 7) Where is Lilia's pen friend from?
- 8) What can Amelia do well?

4. Ask and answer.



What are you talking about?

We are talking about the new English teacher.

today's English lesson

the new classmate

the football match

the new pen friend

first week at school

Nature Study



5. Tell each other.

How did you like your first day at school?

It was as usual. The school started at We had 5 lessons The teacher asked us to We was the last lesson. I (didn't) like it much. After the classes



It was not so bad.

It was great fun!

It was dull.

It was exciting!

It was really awful.

It was as usual.



Homework

L1 PB 'New Vocabulary' - p.27
L2 WB ex.2 - p.28

Lesson 3

1. Answer as in the example.

Example: — Can you see Bill and Tom?

— Yes, I can see **them** well. (No, I can't see **them**.)

- 1) — Can you see my mum in this photo?
- 2) — Can you see two black kittens nearby?
- 3) — Can you see John's grandpa here?
- 4) — Can you see a bird in the tree?
- 5) — Can you see me now?
- 6) — Can you see Mrs Brown in the shop?

2. Open the brackets and put the verbs into the correct forms and read the letter.

We ... (to go) to the park today and ... (to meet) some guests from Japan there. We ... (can) speak English with them. They ... (to ask) us about our town. We ... (to have) a talk about schools and schoolchildren in Japan. I ... (to learn) many interesting things. Our English teacher ... (to give) us the task to write letters to Japanese children in English. The guests ... (can) take and read them to their children. It's really exciting to make new friends from Japan!



3. Fill in 'some' or 'any'.

- a) — Have you got ... sport stamps in your collection?
— No, I haven't got ... sport stamps, but I have got ... with cities' views.
- b) — I have got ... money. But I can't buy this. Have you got ... money?
— Yes, I've got ... Here you are.
- c) — Is there ... juice to drink?
— No, there isn't ... juice, but there is ... milk in the glass.
— Is there ... coca-cola?
— Let's see. You are lucky. There is ... cola in the bottle.



Homework

L3 WB ex.2 - p.30

Lesson 4

1. Read and discuss the information. Work in a group.**WHO ARE WE?**

We are of many colours. Some of us have got light skin and some of us have got brown.

Our eyes may be blue, brown, grey or green. Our hair may be blond, brown, red or black. All of our many colours are beautiful.

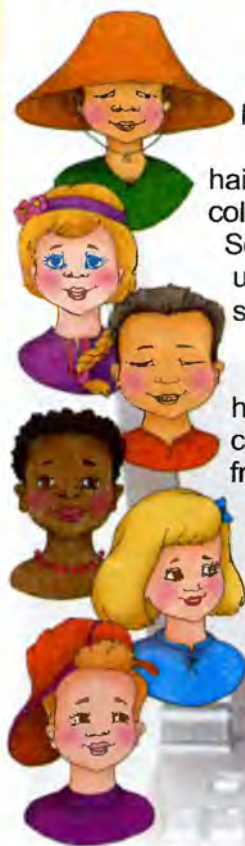
Some of us have got curly or wavy hair and some of us have got straight hair. Each of us looks special in some way.¹

We have many different ways of life.

But we are very much alike, too. We must all have food and water. We all want to be comfortable and happy. We all need love and friendship. We all like beautiful things.

We are from different families, groups and countries. But each of us is also a member of one big family — the human family.

**WE ARE THE PEOPLE
OF PLANET EARTH!**

**2. Answer the questions.**

- 1) Where do people live?
- 2) What do people do for a living?
- 3) What colour of skin (eyes) have people got?
- 4) What kind of hair may people have?
- 5) How are we different?
- 6) In what ways are we alike?



¹Кожен з нас виглядає по-своєму особливо

3. Read and match.



1



2



3

- Julie is ten years old. She's got straight blond hair and brown eyes. She is from Paris, France.
- Tina is eleven years old. She's got dark curly hair and brown eyes. She's from New York, the USA.
- Janet is nine years old. She's got red wavy hair and blue eyes. She's from London, England.



NEW VOCABULARY

curly ['kɜ:li]
friendship ['frendʃɪp]
human [h'ju:mən]
skin
slim
special ['speʃl]
straight ['streɪt]
wavy ['weɪvɪ]
to look (like)
to be alike
a way of life

4. Ask and answer. Work in pairs.

- A: What does your new teacher look like?
 B: He's / She's He's / She's got
 A: What colour are (is) his/her ... ?
 B: His/Her ...



What does your new teacher look like?

He is a man.
 He is very tall.

blond / red / black / brown hair
 tall / short light / dark skin slim / fat
 curly / wavy / straight hair



Homework

PB Study ex.1 - p.30
 New Vocabulary - p.31
 WB L4 ex.1 - p.31

Lesson 5

1. Read and talk about Amelia.

Hi!

My name's Amelia Jones and I'm from the USA.

I've got straight dark hair and brown eyes. I'm tall and slim. There are three

children in my family: two brothers, Alan and Josh, and me. I have got two pets, too. They are mice! They are called Mickey and Mini. They live in a cage and eat seeds and corn. They are great pets! Have you got a pet?

I live in San Diego. It is a city in California on the Pacific¹ coast. It is not far from Los Angeles².

There are beautiful beaches³ and a famous zoo here. Many people think it is the best place to live in California.

Please write me about your family and your city.

Love,
Amelia.



REMEMBER!

mouse — mice ['maɪs]
one mouse — three mice

¹ the Pacific coast [pə'sɪfɪk kəʊst] — берег Тихого океану;

² Los Angeles [ləs'ændʒələs]; ³ beaches ['bi:tʃɪz] — пляжи

2. Say if it is true or false.

- a) Amelia lives in San Diego.
- b) Her city is far from Los Angeles.
- c) San Diego is on the coast of the Pacific Ocean.
- d) Amelia has got curly dark hair and brown eyes.
- e) There are two children in her family.
- f) Amelia has got two mice.
- g) Her mice eat leaves and vegetables.

3. Look and tell about Kaniv. Use the fact file below.

City: Kaniv

Country: Ukraine

River: Dnipro

Not far from: Cherkasy

Places of interest:

Uspensky Cathedral,
many monuments
and museums,
Shevchenko grave¹
on Tarasova Hora

People think of the city as:

old, green and beautiful



4. Read and write.

Write a letter to your pen friend and tell him/her about your new classmate.

Hi, there!

How are you? Thanks a lot for your last

.....

Best wishes!

Yours truly,

Name



Homework

PB 'Remember' - p.32;
WB ex.1 - p.31

¹ grave ['greɪv] — могила

Lessons 6-7



1. Listen and answer.



- 1) Who is writing a letter?
- 2) How do the boys look like?
- 3) What kind of boy is Pete?
- 4) What has Pete got?
- 5) Who has got a new computer?
- 6) What would the boys like to do?
- 7) What are they doing now?



REMEMBER!

electronic mail = e-mail ['i:,meɪl]

2. Read the article and answer the question on the right.

In England schools have names and not numbers. For example, schools have names like Graveney¹ School or Gedar Grove² School.

Primary³ schools admit⁴ children from 5 to 11 years old. The school year begins in September, but not always on the first day of the month. School never begins on Monday. Classes usually begin at nine. Pupils have a glass of milk or a glass of orange juice at eleven. At half past twelve or at one o'clock they usually have lunch — meat, pudding, juice or a cake.

Pupils often sit on the carpet on the floor and listen to the teacher. Usually they have some pets in class — hamsters, rabbits, birds or fish. Teachers like to read or tell interesting stories. English pupils often play outdoors during breaks.



What does a primary school in England look like?

¹Graveney ['greɪvəni];

²Gedar Grove ['dʒedə grəʊv];

³Primary ['praɪməri] — початкова;

⁴admit [əd'mɪt] — приймати



3. Read the instructions and make a 'friendship bracelet'.

You make a 'friendship bracelet' with coloured cotton². It is easy. Make it for your friend. It is a symbol of your friendship.

1



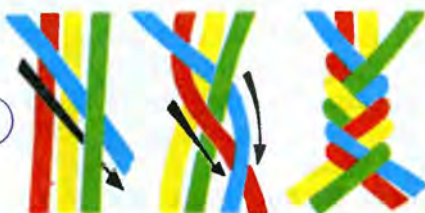
You need 4 thick cotton threads³ — A, B, C and D. Take different colours.

2



Tie⁴ the ends into a knot⁵ and tie the knot to any heavy thing. (a book, for example)

3



Follow the pictures.

4



Try it on your friend's hand. Tell him/her not to take it off!



4. Sing the song.

A FRIEND IS THE BEST THING TO HAVE

A friend is the best thing to have,
A friend is a great thing to be,
If you have a great friend
From beginning to end,
You can be as lucky as me!

A friend is the best thing to know,
A friend will always be there,
If you have a great friend
From beginning to end,
You'll always have someone who cares⁶!



Homework

L6 PB Study ex.2 - p.34
L7 PB ex.3. - p.35

¹ ['breislɪt] — браслет;

² ['kəʊn] — бавовняна тканина;

³ ['θred] — нитка;

⁴ ['taɪ] — (з)в'язати, прив'язувати;

⁵ knot ['nɒt] — вузол;

⁶ Ти завжди будеш мати поряд когось небайдужого.

Lesson 8

1. Listen and read.

A FRIEND IN NEED
IS A FRIEND INDEED

Brother Rabbit didn't have any food to eat. He put on his warm clothes and ran to the field. There he saw four carrots. He picked up¹ the carrots and brought them home. He ate only two of them. He wanted to give the other two to Brother Goat.

Brother Rabbit took the two carrots to Brother Goat's house. Brother Goat was not at home. Brother Rabbit put the carrots on the table and went away. Brother Goat saw the carrots on the table and thought, "Oh, what good friends I have. I should be a good friend, too. It's winter now. Brother Rabbit has not got any food to eat. I must help him." So he ate one carrot, took the other and ran to Brother Rabbit's house.

Brother Goat came into Brother Rabbit's house, put the carrot on the table and wrote a short note: "Dear Brother Rabbit! This carrot is for you. With best wishes from Brother Goat."



¹ to pick up — вирвати, зірвати

2. Answer the questions.

1. Did Brother Rabbit have any food to eat?
2. Why was Brother Rabbit happy to have four carrots?
3. What did Brother Goat think when he saw the carrots?
4. Was it kind of Brother Rabbit to help his friend?
5. Why is the story called "A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed"?

3. Look at the pictures and tell the story.



Brother Rabbit ...



He picked up ...



He ate only ...



Brother Rabbit took ...



Brother Goat ...



He took ...



Homework

PB ex.3 - p.37; WB ex.2 - p.35

Lessons 9-10



1. A Role-play. Work in pairs.

An American boy came to your school.

He wants to know about primary schools in Ukraine.

A. asks the questions.

B. answers them.

- 1) How old are children in primary schools in Ukraine?
- 2) When does school begin?
- 3) What meals do children have at school?
- 4) What do classrooms in a primary school look like?
- 5) Do Ukrainian schoolchildren play outdoors during breaks?

2. Use the example to ask and answer. Work in pairs.

Write it down in your copybook.

1) short hair?

Example:

A: Has Jane got short hair?

B: No, she hasn't.

She's got long hair.



Jane



Tina



Helen

2) straight hair?

3) wavy hair?

3. Choose the word from the box and fill in the text.

Ann is a new girl in our class. She looks She is ... and not very tall. Her eyes are blue. She has got ... fair hair.

Yesterday I saw her mother. They are much They've got light But her mother's hair is different: it is long and

skin
slim
pretty
straight
wavy
alike

4. Write a letter to your pen friend about:

- what you look like;
- your family;
- your town (city, village).

PROJECT



WORK

5. Get to know your classmate better.

- 1) Interview the classmate who sits next to you about his/her age, family, hobby, his/her favourite sport or subject at school.
- 2) Copy and fill in the form.

My classmate's name is _____

He/she is _____ years old.

He/she is _____ (slim/tall/short) hair

and _____ eyes.

He/she has got _____ brothers/sisters.

His/her favourite sport is _____

His/her favourite lesson is _____

3) Tell the class about the results.

- In what ways are you different?
- In what ways are you alike?
- Is your classmate kind and friendly?



Homework

L9; PB ex.4 - p.39
L10; WB ex.1 - p.37



1. Look, listen and act out. Work in a group of 3.

Lilia: Listen, guys, I've got an idea! Let's start on an English newspaper for schoolchildren. Let's write about interesting things.

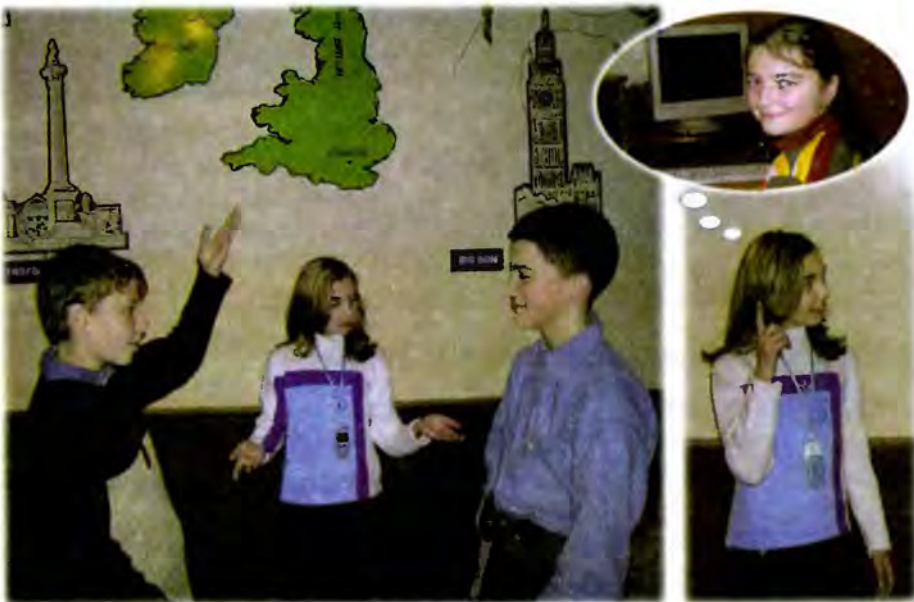
Taras: It's a wonderful idea!

Lilia: Let's call it the *English Bridge*.

Ivan: Why is it a 'bridge'?

Lilia: Because the English language is like a bridge that connects people and countries.





**2. Look, listen and speak. Work in a group of 3.
Use the phrases on page 40.**

Taras: We should make a newspaper for the schoolchildren so they can practise English. We have to show them a way to learn the language and to use it.

Ivan: And we have to help them make friends around the world, learn new interesting things...

Lilia: Let's find Christina¹. She's got a computer.



REMEMBER!

I/we/they **have to** do it.

He/she **has to** do it.

We **have to** buy paints.

Does he **have to** walk back home?

She **doesn't have to** cycle to school.

find ['faɪnd] — **found** ['faʊnd]



**NEW
VOCABULARY**

a language ['læŋɡwɪdʒ]

to connect [kə'nekt]

to use [ju:z]

to find ['faɪnd]

to start on (a newspaper)

● **It is like a ...**

¹ Christina [kris'ti:nə]

2. Answer the questions.

- 1) What idea has Lilia got?
- 2) Does Taras like the idea?
- 3) Why did the children name the newspaper the *English Bridge*?
- 4) Who is the newspaper for?
- 5) What do the children have to do?
- 6) Why do they want to find Christina?
- 7) Do the children like to study English?

4. Make up as many sentences as you can.

Example: We **have to** start on an English newspaper.

He **has to** write about interesting things.

I, we, they, you
He, she, it

have to
has to

make a newspaper for schoolchildren.
help make friends.
help learn English.
use a computer.
use English.
find Christina.

5. Tell each other. Work in pairs.



What do you have to do now?

I have to do some shopping.

- go to the library
- wash up
- buy a birthday present
- learn the poem
- use the computer
- clean the room
- turn off the light
- cook supper
- fix the chair
- to iron
- walk my pet



Homework

L1; PB 'New Vocabulary' - p.41
L2; WB ex.2 - p.39

Lesson 3

GRAMMAR POINT

Структури
have to / has to вживаємо
 для вираження обов'язку
 або необхідності виконати
 (виконувати) певну дію.

I **have to** wear a uniform.
 You **have to** do the shopping today.
 We **have to** get up early.
 They **have to** do housekeeping.
 He **has to** visit his grandparents
 on Saturday.
 She **has to** do her homework today.

1. Answer the questions.

When do you have to use:

- a) the English language? b) a computer? c) your washing machine?
 d) a telephone? e) a cooker? f) a pen? g) e-mail?
 h) your vacuum cleaner?

2. Write what Lilly 'has to do' or 'doesn't have to do' this week?

Example:

Lilly has
 to use
 a computer
 this week.

- use a computer ✓
- study new English words ✓
- cook meals at home x
- phone her friends ✓
- type articles x
- find Chris ✓
- write poems x
- start on a new newspaper ✓
- take photos x

3. Put the verbs into the correct form.

One day Jim ... (to find) a very interesting book at the book shop. It ... (to be) about how ... (to use) a computer. He ... (to read) about many interesting things. He ... (to learn) how ... (to use) the Internet. The Internet is like a bridge that ... (to connect) people of different countries. Jim ... (to use) the Internet ... (to make) e-mail friends. The computer... (to help) him study English. He ... (to learn) many new things about different countries and about children all over the world.



Homework

L3; WB ex.2 - p.40

Lessons 4-5

1. Read and discuss the information in a group.

ENGLISH BRIDGE

They say¹ that people often build walls not bridges. Different languages can be like walls between people.

- English is very popular in the world now. It can help us learn more about English-speaking countries, their culture. It helps make new friends and learn a lot of interesting things.
- Many English words are international. For example, *calculator*, *poet*, *dentist*, *actress*, *salad*, *basketball*... You can easily guess what these words mean.
- English has got many words from other languages. The words: *day*, *work*, *child*, *friend*, and *water* come from Danish, German and Swedish. The words: *people*, *country*, and *nation* come from French. The words: *telephone* and *television* come from Greek and Latin.
- People want to read and understand newspapers, magazines, and books from other countries. They want to watch and understand TV programs. They want to travel to different countries and make new friends. That's why they learn foreign languages.
- The English language helps people to work together. It is the language of international communication and friendship.



LET'S STUDY ENGLISH!
LET'S MAKE IT OUR BRIDGE, NOT A WALL!

¹They say... — Говорят...

2. Complete.

- 1) Different languages can be
- 2) English is very
- 3) Many English words are
- 4) English has got many words
- 5) People want
- 6) That's why they learn
- 7) English is the language
- 8) Let's



NEW VOCABULARY

foreign ['fɔːrɪn]

international [ˌɪntə'næʃ(ə)nəl]

popular ['pɒpjulə]

to improve [ɪm'pru:v]

to travel ['træv(ə)l]

3. Group the international words from the box into four groups.

SPORTS _____

CONTINENTS _____

JOBS _____

OTHER WORDS _____

football, pilot, engineer, dentist,
blazer, club, journalist, Asia, artist,
tennis, composer, computer, America,
volleyball, Australia, badminton,
Africa, hockey, telephone, conductor

4. Read the names of the jobs and say who has to know English and why.

Example: I think a spaceman has to know English.

He can fly with an international space team.

spaceman

scientist

writer

waitress

doctor

air hostess¹

seller

businessman

artist

computer programmer

travel agent

5. Choose the word from the box and fill in the text.

I want to ... my English. That's why I ... to work hard² at it. I have to ... how to read. I have to learn many words to ... English better. I have to do many exercises to ... English. And, of course, I have to ... spoken English³ to understand English better. I am sure, it can all help me to ... English.

listen to,
understand,
learn, have to,
improve,
study, know



Homework

L4; PB Study ex.1 - p.44,
'New Vocabulary' - p.45
L5; WB ex. 1- p.42

¹an air hostess ['eəhɒstɪs] — стюардеса;

²to work hard ['hɑːd] — наполегливо працювати;

³spoken English —

розмовна англійська мова

Lesson 6

1. Read and write your own letter to 'English Bridge'.



NEW VOCABULARY

a skill [skil]

to exchange [iks'tʃeɪndʒ]

to be in some difficulties

Dear "English Bridge",
We live in Salvador. We are Brazilian. We study English at school. We agree that we all have to learn about the world we live in. And we have to learn the skills we need for our way of life. We have to learn from our family, friends and teachers.

Good luck with your "English Bridge".

Your friends,
Vera and Felipe.

Hello
"English Bridge"!

My name is Amanda. I am from Australia. I live in Sidney. My friend Dave and I think your ideas are very good. We have to get information from each other. All of the children in the world have to connect and exchange good ideas. We learn Japanese at school. Some of us can speak Japanese very well. I think foreign languages can help understand each other better.

Yours, Amanda.



2. Ask and answer. Work in pairs.



What do you have to do now?

I have to do some shopping.

Is it difficult to

read English books?
understand English?
speak English?
make international friends?
know about the world we live in?



3. Read and match both columns.



A

I have some difficulty when I speak English. Sometimes I don't know the correct word to use.



B

I speak very slowly because I don't think in English. I have to translate every word.



C

When I see a new word, I don't know how to pronounce¹ it.



D

I feel uncomfortable² when I speak English with my classmates.

1

You can find the pronunciation of new words in your dictionary³. Use phonetic symbols.

2

Remember that your English lessons are often the only time you can practise your English. You have to practise it.

3

You don't have to translate thoughts. You have to use the English words you know.

4

You don't know a word in English? You don't have to stop speaking! Think of a word that means nearly the same (for example, a *small dog* instead of a *puppy*).



Homework

WB L6 ex.1 - p.43

¹to pronounce [prə'nauns] — вимовляти;

²uncomfortable [ʌn'kʌmfəb(ə)l] — незручно;

³a dictionary ['dɪkʃənəri] — словник

Lessons 7-8

**1. Listen and answer.**

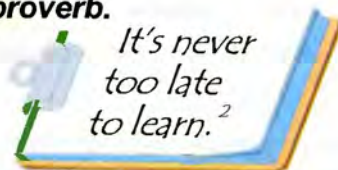
- 1) Who is writing the letter?
- 2) What foreign language does he learn at school?
- 3) What is his friend's name?
- 4) In what ways are British and American English different?
- 5) Is it a big problem? Why?

**2. Read and answer the question on the right.**

More than 300 million people speak English as their first language. But English is also the 'second language' for 300 million more people in India, Pakistan and in some African countries. That means it is one of the most popular languages in the world. You can tell a person's nationality by his accent¹ — Australian, Scottish, Canadian, American or British.



- How many people speak English as their first language?
- What English accents do you know?

3. Learn the proverb.

¹accent ['æks(ə)nt] — акцент, вимова;

²Вчитись ніколи не пізно.



4. Listen to the task 1 again and put the words from the box into the right columns.

BRITISH ENGLISH	AMERICAN ENGLISH
.....
.....
.....

a truck, a vacation,
a flat, to call, a holiday,
to phone, an apartment,
a lorry



5. Learn the poem.

A NEW FRIEND

I met a little girl
Who came from another land,
I couldn't speak her language,
But I took her by the hand.

We danced together,
Had a lot of fun,
Dancing is a language
You can speak with anyone.

Edith Segal



6. Get to know more words which are different in Britain and the USA.

BRITISH	AMERICAN
drawing-room	living-room
ground floor	first floor
first floor	second floor
tube	subway
post (mail)	mail

BRITISH	AMERICAN
to post a letter	to mail a letter
chemist's	drugstore
boot shop	shoe store
to be ill	to be sick
sweets	candies



Homework

L7 PB Study ex.2 - p.48
L8 WB ex.1- p.44



1. Listen and read.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO KNOW A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

A wise mother-cat and her two little kittens live in an old grey house. They live upstairs in a small bedroom. They sleep on a warm comfortable carpet in the middle of the room. Every morning the two kittens get up, brush their tails, wash their faces and go downstairs to the kitchen to have breakfast. They usually have milk and porridge for breakfast.

After breakfast they wash their cups, glasses and plates and go to the Cats' Primary School. They take their school bags with pens, pencils, rulers and books. They are very clever, but they don't like to go to school because they are a bit lazy. They don't like to study foreign languages.

One day, the mother-cat and her kittens went for a walk to the park. Suddenly¹, they saw a dog. The big dog was in front of them. The kittens were scared and began to cry. The dog looked at them and said: "Grrrrrr!"

At that moment, the mother-cat opened her mouth and said: "Grrrrrr!" The dog answered: "Grrrrrr!" and ran away. Then, the wise old cat turned to her kittens and said: "Now, you understand how important it is to know a foreign language."



¹suddenly ['sʌdnli] — пантом

2. Choose the correct sentence.

1. a) The mother-cat is funny.
b) The mother-cat is wise.
2. a) The mother-cat and her kittens live downstairs.
b) All the cats live upstairs.
3. a) Every morning the cat goes to the primary school.
b) Every morning the kittens go to the primary school.
4. a) The kittens are fond of foreign languages.
b) The kittens don't like to go to school.
6. a) Cats and dogs speak the same language.
b) Cats and dogs speak different languages.

3. Look at the pictures and tell the story.



They live ...



Every morning ...



After breakfast ...



They don't like ...



One day they went ...



Suddenly ...



The dog ...



The wise mother-cat ...



Homework

L9 WB ex.1 - p.45

Lesson 10

1. Read and write as in the example.

- a) Iryna is in London for two days.
This is her plan of things to do.
Use the list and write
as in the example.

Example:

*She **has to** buy
a toothpaste.*

- b) You are at the camp.
These are the things
you have to do and things
you don't have to do.

Example: (wear a uniform ✗)

*I **don't have to** wear a uniform.*

- 1) speak English ✓
- 2) work ✗
- 3) pay for meals ✗
- 4) get up at 7.30 ✓
- 5) study ✗

- 6) choose and join a club ✓
- 7) do morning exercises ✓
- 8) use a washing machine ✗
- 9) sweep the floor ✓

THINGS TO DO

- buy a toothpaste
- buy some stamps
- visit places of interest
- take photos
- buy a birthday card
for mum

2. Look and say what Mr Green is telling Bob.



You don't have to work at night.

- wear a uniform ✓
- wash the plates ✗
- serve the meals¹ ✓
- work at night ✗
- pay for food ✗
- be polite ✓
- get up early ✓
- answer the phone ✗

¹serve ['sə:v] the meals — подавати страви

3. Read, choose the best answer a), b) or c).

- 1) Do your parents ... go to work every day?
a) has to b) have to
- 2) Does your father ... go on a business trip tomorrow?
a) has to b) have to
- 3) Dan ... go to school five days a week.
a) have to b) has to c) don't have to
- 4) Ukrainian schoolchildren ... wear a uniform at school.
a) has to b) have to c) don't have to
- 5) My sister ... study a lot because she wants to be a teacher.
a) have to b) doesn't have to c) has to
- 6) We ... wear warm clothes in winter.
a) have to b) has to c) don't have to
- 7) My mother ... sweep the floor because it is clean.
a) don't have to b) doesn't have to c) has to
- 8) I ... answer my friend's letter because he will come tomorrow.
a) doesn't have to b) don't have to c) have to
- 9) Cindy ... to go to school on Easter Sunday.
a) don't have to b) doesn't have to c) has to
- 10) Does Tom have to go to school on a holiday? — ...
a) Yes, he does. b) No, he don't. c) No, he doesn't.
- 11) Do you have to study every night? — ...
a) No, I doesn't. b) Yes, I do. c) No, I don't.
- 12) Do you and your classmates have to clean the classroom after the lessons? — ...
a) Yes, we does. b) No, we don't. c) Yes, we do.



Homework

PB ex.3 - p.53 (9-12)

Lessons 11-12

1. Choose the word and fill in the text in the correct form.

skills, international, foreign, improve, study, use, connect, understand, learn, listen

Learning ... languages is very important today. English is an ... language. It helps to ... people and countries. That's why we have to ... English.

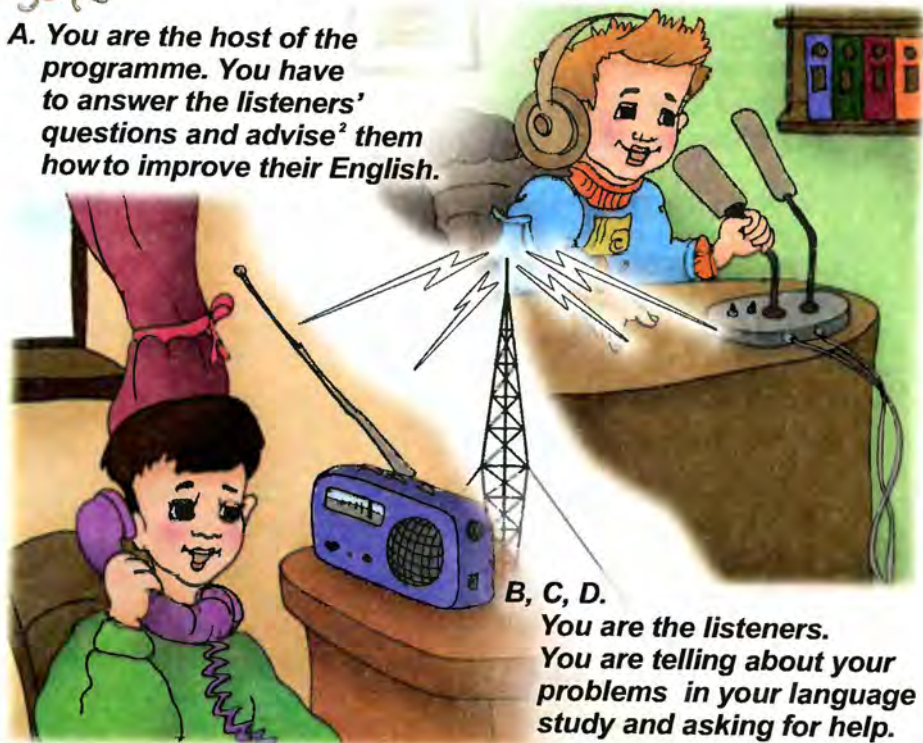
My friend Taras ... English at the International Summer Language School. Now he can speak and ... real Englishmen very well. He says we need some special ... to learn the language. It is helpful to ... and watch English programs on radio, video and television. We have to ... English when we speak with our friends, read English books, sing English songs. All these things can help us ... our English.



2. A Role-play. Work in groups of 3-4.

"Improve Your English" radio programme is on¹.

A. You are the host of the programme. You have to answer the listeners' questions and advise² them how to improve their English.



B, C, D.

You are the listeners. You are telling about your problems in your language study and asking for help.

¹ to be on — бути в ефірі (на радіо, телебаченні тощо);

² to advise [əd'vaɪz] — радити, порадити



3. Write a letter to your friend from another Ukrainian city. Try to convince¹ him/her that it is important to study English. Give him/her some advice² on how to learn a foreign language.



**4. Make up the leaflet³
"Improve
Your English!"**



a) Work in a group. Discuss these questions and write down the answers.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| Can you | listen and sing along with English songs? |
| | read books in English? |
| Is it good to | find a pen friend and write to each other in English? |
| | watch films and enjoy shows in English? |
| Is it useful to | ask your teacher to help? |
| | speak English as much as you can? |
| Should you | study hard and do your homework? |
| | look up every new word? |
| | stop speaking when you don't know the word? |
| | use every moment to practise English? |
| | translate your thoughts? |
| | make up shows and parties in English with your friends? |
| | act roleplays in English? |
| | start an English newspaper |
| | or a magazine with your friends? |
| | listen to English as much as you can? |
| | write new phrases or words in your vocabulary notebook? |
| | make up your own rules on how to learn the language? |

b) Design the leaflet.

c) Display it in class.



Homework

L11 PB ex.3 - p.55

L12 WB ex.1 - p.47

¹ to convince [kən'vɪns] — переконувати;

² an advice [əd'vaɪs] — порада;

³ a leaflet ['li:flɪt] — буклет, брошура

Unit 4 PLENTY OF THINGS TO DO!

Lessons 1-2



1. Look, listen and speak. Work in a group of 3.

Taras: Hello, Christina. We are making a newspaper called the *English Bridge*. Do you want to join us?

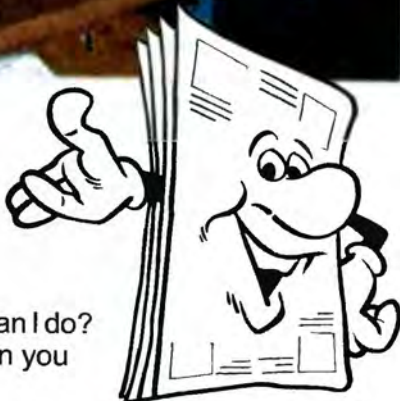
Christina: Yes, of course! What can I do?

Lilia: You've got a computer. Can you type?

Christina: Yes, I can.

Lilia: I shall be the editor. I shall write articles and you can type them.

Christina: All right. Shall I be the secretary? I can read our readers' letters and type the answers, too.



REMEMBER!

THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

I / we **shall do** it.

You / he / she / they **will do** it.

Shall I / we **do** it on Monday?

Yes, I / we **shall**.

Will you / he / she / they **do** it?

No, you / he / she / they **will not do** it.

shall not = **shan't** [ʃɑ:nt]

I shan't send it by mail.

will not = **won't** [wəʊnt]

He won't come.

tomorrow,
on Monday,
next week (month, year)



2. Look, listen and act out.

Taras: I've got a camera. I can take photos and do interviews.
I shall be a reporter.

Ivan: My brother taught me to use the Internet. I can send him e-mail letters.

Taras: Great! We can communicate with children from different countries through the Internet! You'll be our international reporter!

Lilia: And one more thing, we'll use our English names: Chris, Terry, John and Lilly.



NEW VOCABULARY

an article ['ɑ:tɪkl]
an editor ['editə]
future ['fju:tʃə]
Internet ['ɪntənət]
a reporter [rɪ'pɔ:tə]
through [θru:]
to communicate [kə'mjuːnɪkeɪt]
(to) send [send] — **sent** [sent]
to type [taɪp]

• **to do an interview**

REMEMBER!

I shall = I'll
You will = You'll
He will = He'll
She will = She'll
It will = It'll
We shall = We'll
They will = They'll

¹international [ˌɪntə'næʃ(ə)nəl] — міжнародний

3. Answer the questions.

- 1) Does Christina want to join the children?
- 2) What will Christina do?
- 3) What will she be?
- 4) What will Lilia do?
- 5) What will Taras do?
- 6) What will Ivan be?
- 7) What will the children do through the Internet?
- 8) Will they use their Ukrainian names?

4. Look and say as in the example. Use the words in the box.

spaceman, teacher, secretary, reporter,
waiter, seller, nurse, footballer

Example: Nancy will be a secretary.



Nancy



Harry



Christie



Bob



Linda



Ron



Mike

5. Tell each other. Work in pairs.

What will you do in the future?

I shall drive a car. I shall be a driver.



- use English
- interview people
- teach children
- sell things
- drive a car
- do business
- fly into space

- build houses
- use a computer
- make books and newspapers
- give people medicine
- cook delicious dishes
- write stories and articles



Homework

L1 PB 'New Vocabulary' - p.57

WB ex.1 - p.45

L2 WB ex.1 - p.46

Lesson 3

GRAMMAR POINT

Future Simple Tense

вживаємо для позначення однократних, повторюваних або постійних дій чи станів, що відносяться до майбутнього.

Час утворюється з допоміжних дієслів **shall** (для 1-ї особи) або **will** (для 2, 3-х осіб) та основи інфінітива основного дієслова.

I **shall** go to England next summer.

We **shall** come next week.

He **will** visit us on Friday.

You **will** do shopping

She **will** do her homework today.

tomorrow.

It **will** be very cold in January.

They **will** be happy.

1. Fill in 'shall' or 'will'.



In our club
you ... get
a new space
name.
These are the
things you ...
do in the club:

WELCOME TO THE NEW SPACE CLUB!

- ⇒ all the children ... fly to the Blue Planet
- ⇒ every girl ... go to starskate
- ⇒ every boy ... go to play a star hockey
- ⇒ all the children ... have a space milk shake.

WE ... GIVE YOU THE PRIZES!

Space Club
Members.

2. Answer the questions.

- 1) When will you have your first lesson tomorrow?
- 2) Where will you have your lunch?
- 3) What will you do in three days?
- 4) Will you communicate with your friends through the Internet next week?
- 5) Will you send an e-mail tomorrow?

3. You will be on holiday next week.

a) Write about the things you will not (won't) do.

Example: — get up early; I shall not (shan't) get up early.

b) Say that your friend will not (won't) do it.

Example: — get up early; Nick will not (won't) get up early.

- go to school; — have lunch at school; — do homework;
- do sums; — write on the blackboard; — learn poems



Homework

WB ex.2 - p.48

Lessons 4-5

1. Read and discuss the information. Work in a group.

MAKING A NEWSPAPER

Millions of people read different newspapers.

Who makes newspapers? Who sends them to news agents and stations? Let's see.

A newspaper office gets information and different messages through the phone and the Internet, from their readers and correspondents. Editors send out reporters and photographers to interview people.

Sometimes the reporters can't get back to the office on time¹. They telephone their stories. Secretaries type them. News Editors choose the best stories. Compositors make the newspaper pages. People use machines to print² a newspaper. Drivers deliver newspapers to the shops and stations.

So, a newspaper needs people, means of communication³, machines and lots of paper.



NEW VOCABULARY

a compositor [kəm'pɒzɪtə]

a correspondent

[ˌkɒrɪ'spɒndənt]

a message ['mesɪdʒ]

to deliver [dɪ'lɪvə]

¹ on time — вчасно;

² to print — друкувати;

³ means of communication — засоби зв'язку

2. Match and say.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1) A reporter ... | a) makes the newspaper pages. |
| 2) A driver ... | b) types the messages. |
| 3) A correspondent ... | c) chooses the best stories. |
| 4) A secretary ... | d) interviews people. |
| 5) A compositor ... | e) sends stories through the phone and e-mail. |
| 6) A news editor ... | f) delivers newspapers to shops. |

3. Complete the sentences.

- 1) A newspaper office gets
- 2) Editors send out
- 3) Sometimes the reporters can't
- 4) People use machines to
- 5) A newspaper needs

4. Answer the questions.

- Do you read newspapers?
- Are there any newspapers or magazines for children?
- What is your favourite newspaper (magazine)?
- Why do you like it?
- Would you like to work in a newspaper office?
- Is there a newspaper (magazine) at your school?
- What do the schoolchildren need to make a school newspaper?
- What can you do in a school newspaper office?



5. Make an 'Information Page' for a school newspaper.

1) Work in a group of 3-4.

- a) Discuss who will be the editor / the correspondent / the compositor (designer).
- b) Discuss and choose the topic of your information.
- c) Work on the "Information Page". Keep order: the correspondent — the editor — the compositor.

2) Present your information in class. (Say why you chose this information and where you found it.)



Homework

L4 PB Study ex.1 - p.60
'New Vocabulary' - p.60
L5 WB ex.1 - 50

Lesson 6

1. Read and talk about schools in future.

Hello, 'English Bridge' Group!

I think that in one hundred years children in schools won't use books. Every child will be able to use computers.

Each class will have a big computer, not a teacher. They will teach the children. Every pupil will have a computer. Schoolchildren won't have pens, pencils or rulers. All of the lessons will be on computer. Children will use their computers in their bedrooms to do their homework.

Life will be very different. I think it will be wonderful.

I love computers!

Josh Nickolson,
New York, USA.



REMEMBER!

in a day
(month, etc.)
in three days
(weeks, years, etc.)

GRAMMAR POINT

COULD

CAN

SHALL
WILL BE ABLE

Past

Present

Future

2. Answer the questions.

- 1) What will all people be able to do in one hundred years?
- 2) Does Josh think children will use books?
- 3) Why does he think children won't have any pens, pencils or rulers?
- 4) Will there be any teachers?
- 5) What will children use to do their homework?
- 6) Will it be wonderful? Why?

3. Look and say as in the example. Work in a group of three.



In one hundred years... children will drive cars to school.

Yes, they will.
I think, they will.

No, they won't.
I don't think they will.



- every schoolchild will study 5 foreign languages
- all people will live in cities
- people will be able to spend their holidays on the Moon
- people won't be ill
- any person will be able to live one hundred years



4. Read the note and write a similar' one to your classmate. Tell him/her about your plans for the International Evening. Ask him/her for some help.

Nataly,
We'll have the International Evening on Friday. We'll invite some guests. We'll show the slides and sing some English folk songs. Will you bring your guitar?
Thanks,
Tania



- show slides
- sing folk songs
- show some handicrafts
- give a talk
- make some posters
- give a concert
- show a play



Homework

WB ex.1 - p.51

¹similar ['sɪmələ] — схожий, подібний

Lesson 7



1. Listen and answer the questions.



- 1) What is the information about?
- 2) What kind of person will a man be with clear and strong hand's lines?
- 3) What kind of person will a man be with many short lines on his palm?
- 4) What do you know about the main four lines on a man's palm?
- 5) Do you believe in palm reading? Why?

2. Read the article and answer the questions on the right.

In English-speaking countries, people believe that some things bring good luck and some things bring bad luck. For example:

- you break a mirror — you'll have bad luck;
- cross your fingers — you'll be lucky;
- don't walk under the ladder² — you'll be unlucky;
- you see a black cat — you'll be very lucky;
- say 'white rabbit' — it will bring you good luck.



- What will bring you bad luck?
- What will bring you good luck?

¹palm ['pɑ:m] — допня.

²ladder ['lædə] — драбина

3. A Game 'Fortune-Teller'.



Work in a group of four or five. Write on a sheet of paper one sentence about what will happen to your classmates in the future. You can write real or imaginary things. Fold the paper and pass it on to each other. Then read your fortune.

On July 31st you will go to a Playday Party in London.

In five years you will fly into space.



4. Sing the song.

DO IT NOW

When you have a job that's not much fun,
And you wonder when you'll get it done,
Don't wait till later — time may not allow!
Don't wait till later — do it now!

When you have some work that's
not much fun,
A job to do before the day is done,
Don't wait till tomorrow —
better not delay!²
Don't wait till tomorrow —
do it today!



Homework

PB Study ex.2 - p.64,
WB ex.1 - p.54

¹ a fortune ['fɔ:tʃən]-teller — ворожка; той, що передрікає долю;

² to delay [di'lei] — затримувати, розтягувати (в часі)

Lesson 8



1. Listen and read.

THE MOUSE AND ITS TAIL

A cat caught¹ a mouse and bit off² his tail.

Mouse: Please give me my tail.

Cat: First go to the cow and get me some milk.

Bring me the milk and I shall give you your tail.

The mouse went to the cow.

Mouse: Please give me some milk.

Cow: Go to the farmer and get me some grass, and I shall give you some milk.

The mouse

went to the farmer.

Mouse: Please give me some grass.

Farmer: Go to the butcher and get me some meat, and I shall give you some grass.



The mouse

went to the butcher.

Mouse: Please give me some meat.

Butcher: Go to the kitchen and get me a big knife. Then I shall give you some meat.



¹ caught ['kɔ:t] — уніймав, зловив (минул. час неправ. дієслова to catch);

² bit off — відкусив

2. Read and match.

- | | | |
|---------|---|--|
| Farmer | a | Get me a big knife and I shall give you some meat. |
| Cow | b | Bring me some milk and I shall give you a tail. |
| Butcher | c | Get me some meat and I shall give you some grass. |
| Cat | d | Get me some grass and I shall give you some milk. |

3. Look at the pictures and tell the story.



A cat caught a mouse and ...



The mouse went to ...



4. Work in a group of six. Get ready for the show.

a) Read the cast¹ and ask each other.

Who will be the teller?

I shall be the ...



THE CAST

Teller
Mouse

Cat
Cow

Farmer
Butcher



b) Act out the story.



Homework

WB ex.1 - p.55

¹cast ['kɑ:st] — розподіл ролей

Lessons 9-10

1. Read and compare the sentences in both columns.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| ● Yesterday we had four lessons. | ● Tomorrow we shall have five lessons. |
| ● Yesterday Grandma cooked fish. | ● Tomorrow Grandma will cook fish. |
| ● Did you go to the park yesterday? | ● Will you go to the park tomorrow? |
| ● Yes, we did. | ● Yes, we shall. |
| ● Did you go to the zoo yesterday? | ● Will you go to the zoo tomorrow? |
| ● No, we didn't. | ● No, we shall not (shan't). |
| ● Last year our family lived in Lviv. | ● Next year our family will live in Kyiv. |
| ● Last year I was in the fourth form. | ● Next year I shall be in the sixth form. |
| ● Did you buy a book last week? | ● Will you buy a book next week? |
| ● No, I didn't. | ● No, I shan't. |

2. Write down what you will do tomorrow.

3. Read and say that your friend will do the same.

Example: My brother will help his mother in the evening.

Mike will help his mother in the evening, too.

Next Sunday the children will go to the Zoo.

We shall jump in the Physical Training lesson.

My sister will have supper at 7 o'clock.

Pupils will sing in the Music lesson.

My uncle will come in the evening.

On Sunday we shall go to the forest.

4. Say that the person in brackets shan't (won't) do the same.

Example: Jack will get the book at the library. (Sam)

I shall not get the book at the library.

I shall get it from my friend.

1) Jane will come to see you after supper. (Bill)

2) It will rain in the evening. (It)

- 3) Alice will go shopping before dinner. (We)
- 4) Helen will put on her white dress for this party. (You)
- 5) Mary will sing at the concert. (Children)
- 6) Ann's parents will buy a new TV set this year. (Jack's parents)
- 7) I shall play tennis after dinner. (Mary)
- 8) You will get up at 6 o'clock tomorrow. (Tom)
- 9) We shall go to the museum on our day off. (I)

5. Make up questions as in the example.

a) **Example:** go to school

Will you go to school?

- go to space disco
- have lunch at school
- have English
- read a book
- play football
- watch TV

b) **Example:** What / do on Saturday

What will you do on Saturday?

Who / fly into space next year?

When / have your first lesson?

Where / go tomorrow morning?

What / do next weekend?

When / get up tomorrow?

6. Ask who or what exactly¹ will do it.

Example: — She will help her Mother about the house.

— *Who will help her mother?*

— *Ann will.*

1) He will go to Great Britain next week.

2) She will give us a cup of tea.

3) They will study German next year.

4) It will fly in the sky.

5) They will see a new film.

7. Work in a group of three and make up questions about what your classmates will do after the lessons. Then ask the other groups.



Homework

L9 PB ex.2 - p.68

L10 WB ex.2 - p.57

¹exactly [ɪk'sæktli] — точно

Lessons 11-12

1. Choose the word from the box and fill in the text.

photographer, secretary, compositor, messages,
editor, print, reporter, deliver, correspondent

A/an ... chooses the stories. A/an ... takes photos.
A/an ... interviews people. A/an ... sends information.
A/an driver ... newspapers.
A/an ... makes the newspapers pages.
A/an ... types the stories.
A/an news editor gets Machines ... newspapers.

2. You will be very busy next week.

Write about the things you will do. Use the following:

- start on a new club
- make a plan
- meet classmates
- write an article
- use the computer
- communicate with people
- send an e-mail
- do an interview
- type
- find interesting things

**3. A Role-play. Work in pairs. Your classmate will learn English in Oxford next year. Interview him.**

Pupil A. Interview your classmate.

Ask who, what, when, where-questions.

Pupil B. You will learn English in Oxford. You've got a programme. Answer the questions.

**4. Write a report on who can make an English newspaper in your class.**

1) Work in a group. Write down the questions.

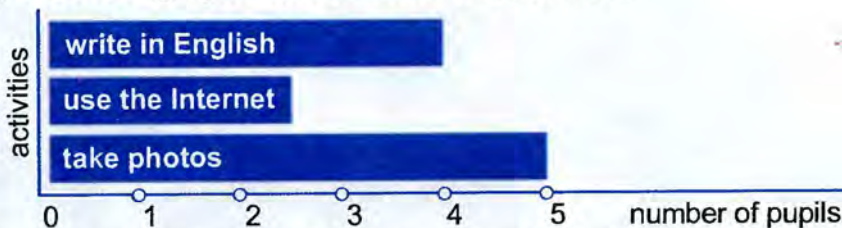
You may use the following:

- use the Internet
- send e-mails
- type on a computer
- interview people
- write in English
- take photos
- make stories
- draw cartoons
- use a printer
- speak English over the phone

2) Ask and answer the questions in groups.

3) Use ticks (✓) and crosses (X) to write down the answers.

4) Draw the graph' with information like this:



5) Write about your group's results. Start like this:

There are ... pupils in our group. ... people can take photos.
... people can use the Internet.

6) Read your report in class.

7) Draw the general² graph of the class. Write a class report.

5. Do the quiz and make up a story on:

IN A HUNDRED YEARS ...

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) What will a classroom be like?
a) pupils, a teacher and a computer
b) pupils and a robot teacher
c) a pupil at home with a computer | 4) What sports will children play?
a) tennis
b) space football
c) moon badminton
d) star skating
e) space chess |
| 2) Where will people live?
a) in houses
b) in spaceships
c) under water
d) on the Moon
e) on other planets | 5) What transport will people use?
a) bicycles
b) buses
c) cars
d) spaceships |
| 3) What will children learn?
a) English
b) mathematics
c) history and geography of space
d) space cooking
e) space languages | 6) What will people eat on the Moon?
a) pizza
b) space milk shake
c) star hamburgers
d) space fruit
e) moon chips |



Homework

L11 WB ex.1 - p.57

L12 PB ex.4 - p.70

¹graph [græf] — графік; ²general ['dʒenərəl] — загальний



1. a) Look, listen and speak. Work in pairs.

Terry: Hello, Chris! How is your typing?

Chris: Pretty good. Look, I am typing Lilly's article about the International School.

Terry: While you were typing I was speaking to Mary Wind.

Chris: Mary Wind? What does she do?

Terry: She is the director of ABC Foreign Study. She helps students and schoolchildren go on homestays around the world and learn foreign languages and cultures.

Chris: That's very interesting!

Terry: Yes. I invited her to come to our school.

b) Make up your own dialogue.



REMEMBER!

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

I / he / she **was doing** it.

You / we / they **were doing** it.

Was he / she / I **doing** it?

Yes, he / she **was**.

No, he / she **was not**.

Were they / you **doing** it?

Yes, they **were**. / Yes, I **was**.

No, they **were not**. / No, I **was not**.

was not = wasn't

['wɒz(ə)nt]

I / he / she **wasn't** sleeping.

were not = weren't

['wɜ:r(ə)nt]

You / we / they

weren't playing.



2. Look, listen and act out. Work in a group.

Lilly: Hi! What's the news?

Chris: I'm finishing the article. Terry's speaking about the meeting he had.

Lilly: While you were typing and talking, John and I were looking for the information about Halloween. It's on the 31st of October next Friday.

Terry: I've got some nice Halloween photos from England.

Lilly: Really? Great. Let's call John. Chris, can I use your phone?

Chris: Yes, of course.



NEW VOCABULARY

culture ['kʌltʃə]

Halloween ['hæləʊ,i:n]

homestay ['həʊmsteɪ]

information [ˌɪnfə'meɪʃən]

while [waɪl]

● to go on a homestay / trip

● to look for

What's the news?

REMEMBER!

I **was speaking** to Mary.

— **Were** you **learning** new vocabulary?

— No, I **wasn't**. I **was brushing up** my grammar.



3. Answer the questions.

- 1) What is Chris doing?
- 2) What is the article about?
- 3) What was Terry doing while Chris was typing?
- 4) What does Mary Wind do?
- 5) What were Lilly and John doing while Terry and Chris were typing and talking?
- 6) What holiday falls on the 31st of October?
- 7) Does Chris have any nice Halloween photos?
- 8) What does Lilly want to do?

4. Look, read and answer the question.

Lilly started writing at two o'clock in the afternoon. It is four o'clock now. She is still writing. While Lilly was writing, her friends were doing different things. What were they doing?



5. Ask each other. Work in pairs.

What was Fred doing at ... o'clock?
What were you doing at this time?



2 p.m. having lunch
3 p.m. learning English
4 p.m. playing football
5 p.m. doing homework
6:30 p.m. playing computer games

7:30 p.m. reading a book

8 p.m. having dinner

8:30 p.m. watching TV

9 p.m. having a shower

9:30 p.m. going to bed



Homework

L1 PB 'New Vocabulazy' - p.73;
WB ex.1 - p.60
L2 WB ex.2 - p.61

Lesson 3

GRAMMAR POINT

Past Continuous Tense

виражає дію, яка тривала протягом певного періоду часу у минулому. На час дії вказують обставини або підрядні речення.

Часова форма утворюється з допоміжного дієслова *to be* в *Past Simple* (**was / were**) та **-ing** форми основного дієслова.

I was writing a letter at 7 o'clock yesterday.

She / He was writing a letter while Jack was watching TV.

We / they / you were playing when mother came.

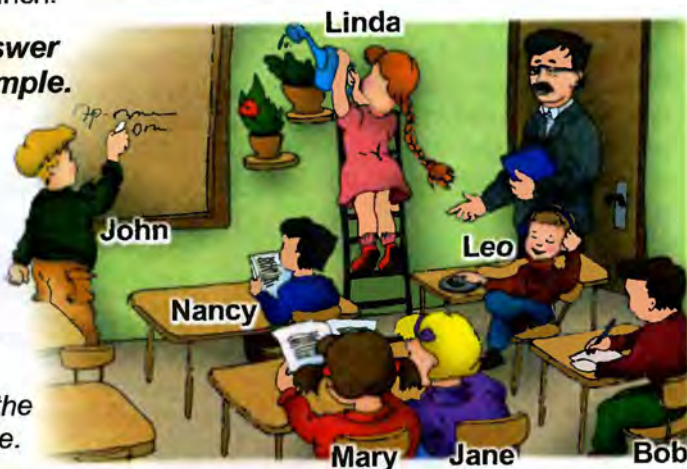
1. Fill in 'was' or 'were'.

- What ... you doing at 10 a.m. yesterday?
- I ... helping my Mum.
- Well, what ... you doing from 11 till 12 in the afternoon?
- I ... having lunch.

2. Look and answer as in the example.

What were the children doing when their teacher came into the classroom?

Example: Lilly was doing sums when the teacher came.



3. Read and complete.

Pete got bad marks at school today.

He didn't do his homework yesterday.

Jane was working at the library while Pete was playing games.

Jane was reading a textbook while Pete ...

Jane was learning a poem while ...

Jane was doing sums while ...



Homework

WB ex.2 - p.62

1. Read and discuss the information. Work in a group.

TOYS FOR LEARNING COMMUNICATION



Children learn their first language from their parents. Their parents speak to them. They point to interesting things and repeat lots of words. Babies listen and slowly learn to speak.

Playing helps babies' language grow. Many toys help children to communicate. Toy telephones, dolls, toy animals and puppets help children learn to talk. Sometimes parents and children play together with toys. Communication becomes a wonderful game. A favourite toy of many children is a telephone. It makes them feel like Mum or Dad. Small children talk to toy animals and dolls. They talk like their parents talk to them. Very young children like to have puppets. Hand puppets are favourite toys, too. When children grow older they like to use the puppets and talk for them.

In some families parents speak different languages. So, their children

learn two languages at the same time. They learn to speak with a good accent. The best start for learning a foreign language is the age before 12 years old. They say with the start after you are 12 you will have a 'foreign' accent.



NEW VOCABULARY

an accent ['æksənt]

communication

[kəm.ju.ni'keiʃn]

a puppet ['pæpɪt]

a sound [saund]

important [ɪm'pɔ:tənt]

2. Choose and complete.

- 1) Children learn their first language from ...
a) the radio b) their parents c) their toys
- 2) Many toys help children learn to ...
a) grow older b) play with their parents c) communicate
- 3) Communication becomes ...
a) a good lesson b) a wonderful game c) the best start
- 4) Children talk to toy animals and dolls the way ...
a) their parents talk b) the birds sing c) the animals make sounds
- 5) When children grow older they like to play with puppets and talk ...
a) for their parents b) for their puppets c) for their teachers
- 6) Using a telephone makes children feel like ...
a) their dolls b) animals c) their parents
- 7) Children can learn to speak a foreign language with a good accent when they start before the age of ...
a) 15 years old b) 13 years old c) 12 years old

3. Ask each other. Work in a group.

- What was your first word?
- What is your first language?
- In what way do you learn communication?
- Do your parents speak different languages?
- What age did you start learning English?
- Can you speak English with a good accent?
- Can playing with puppets help to learn to communicate in English?



Homework

L4 PB 'New Vocabulary' - p.76
L5 WB ex.1 - p.63

Lesson 6

1. Read and learn useful phrases and the recipe below.

Dear "English Bridge"!

I like your newspaper very much. 'Letter Corner' is my favourite. This summer I was improving my English at the International Language School. I'd like to tell about it. Many children from different countries study foreign languages there. For two months I was improving my English. I was getting skills that can help in foreign grammar study, in learning foreign vocabulary and pronunciation. The beginner should know how to ask for help. Here is the list of some useful phrases:

- ✓ How to name(say) this in English?
- ✓ What does '...' mean?
- ✓ How do you spell this word?
- ✓ How do you pronounce this (that)?
- ✓ Can you say this (that) again, please?

It is important to learn new words. We wrote them in our Vocabulary Notebooks in different ways. I liked the way to write an example how to use a new word. Here it is:

a pencil — I can draw with a pencil. Pencils can be of different colours. I've got three pencils in my pencil-box.

Look at my recipe how to learn the words. I hope it will be helpful to those who learn a foreign language.

Good luck,

Yours, Anna Yaremchuk.

'explanation [ˌekspləˈneɪʃ(ə)n] — пояснення, тлумачення

2. Say if it is true or false.

- 1) Ann was at the International Summer Camp.
- 2) She was improving her English there.
- 3) She was getting useful learning skills.
- 4) The beginner should know how to write letters in English.
- 5) There is only one way to learn new words.
- 6) Ann likes to write examples of how to use the new words.
- 7) Ann wrote her *recipé* of learning grammar.
- 8) She promised to write about some skills to learn grammar next time.

Anna's Recipé HOW TO LEARN NEW WORDS:

- 1) Write them in the notebook.
- 2) Repeat them several times.
- 3) Try to make a picture of the word in your mind.
- 4) Try to make associations¹,
(*'a city'* — think of the city you like;
'to swim' — imagine you are swimming)

3. Read and write out the sentences about what words are for.

WHAT ARE WORDS?

A word is a thing you heard or saw,
Or can even draw
A picture of.

Words are the names of objects,
like *book* and *doll* and *chair*,
or of animals,
like *bird* and *dog* and *bear*.

They also say what you can do:
jump and *run*,

and *have a lot of fun*.

Words are "*Yes, I will*"

and "*No, I won't*",

but they are polite, too,

Like *please* and *thank you*.



NEW VOCABULARY

grammar ['græmə]
pronunciation

[prəˌnʌnsi'eɪʃ(ə)n]

vocabulary [və'kæbjʊləri]

to pronounce [prə'naʊns]

Words can sing a song
or say, "*Good night, Mother.*"
This is what words are for.
All these and many more
teach us how
to talk to one another.



Homework

PB 'Anna's Recipé',
'New Vocabulary' p.79

¹association [əˌsəʊsi'eɪʃ(ə)n] — (мум) асоціація, зв'язок, що виникає в уяві, пам'яті

Lessons 7-8



1. Listen and answer.

- 1) What is Mary Wind's job?
- 2) What does Mary Wind help people with?
- 3) What chance have children on homestays got?
- 4) What new things can they try?
- 5) What was Ms Wind doing while visiting Taras's school?



NEW VOCABULARY

a **host** ['həʊst]

another [ə'nʌðə]

2. All these children are learning English. Look, match and explain.

My grandparents live in Canada.

My pen friend is an Australian.

I like listening to English songs.



1

a) I'd like to understand them.



2

b) I'd like to visit them.



3

c) I'd like to write in English to my friend.

3. Read the article and answer the question below.

Halloween is on the 31st of October. Children in English-speaking countries go "trick-or-treating". They dress up as ghosts¹, witches² or devils. Then they visit their neighbours' houses. They ask: "Trick or treat?"³ The neighbour has to give them a treat (usually chocolate) ... or they play a trick on the neighbour (for example, they throw⁴ water into the house!) Pumpkins⁵ with candles inside are usual decorations in the windows of people's houses.



- When is Halloween?
- What do children usually do at this time?
- What became the symbol of this celebration?

4. Sing the song.



HALLOWEEN

The witch, the witch,
The ugly old witch...
Oh, what a terrible sight⁶!
'Just once a year comes', —
people say.
'On scary⁷ Halloween Night.'
Oo-oo-oo-oo,
Boo!



Homework

L7 WB ex.2 - p.65

L8 PB Study ex.3 - p.81

¹ ghost [gəʊst] — привид;

² witch [wɪtʃ] — відьма;

³ Trick or treat? [trɪk ɔ: tri:t] — "Пригостить
або ми пожартуємо над вами!";

⁴ to throw [θrəʊ] — кидати;

⁵ a pumpkin ['pʌmpkɪn] — гарбуз;

⁶ sight [saɪt] — вигляд;

⁷ scary ['skeəri] — страшний

Lessons 9-10

1. a) Look, read and say about what they were doing yesterday.

Mary is a secretary.

Ted is a baker.

Dick is a reporter.

Bob is a driver.

Ann is an editor.

Kate is a cleaner.

Example: Mary was typing yesterday.



Mary



Bob



Ted



Ann



Dick



Kate

b) Write the answers as in the example.

1) Was Dick selling bread yesterday?

Example: No, he wasn't. He was doing an interview.

2) Was Kate writing an article?

3) Was Bob delivering newspapers?

4) Was Ann typing on the computer yesterday?

5) Was Mary cleaning the office?

6) Was Ted driving the taxi yesterday?

2. Tell the class what happened some days ago when you were doing something¹.

3. Describe what all the members of your family were doing when you came home from school yesterday.

4. Ask your classmates what they were doing at different time of the day yesterday.



REMEMBER!

ring [rɪŋ] — rang [ræŋ]

¹something ['sʌmθɪŋ] — что-то

5. Look and write what they were doing when the telephone rang.

Example: John was learning new words when the phone rang.



John



Nancy



Lucy



Max



Vicky



Betty



Sam



Mark

6. Complete the answers. Open the brackets and put the verbs into Past Continuous Tense.

- 1) What was he doing while she was typing?
He (play) was playing football.
- 2) What was he doing while I was watching TV?
He (cook) was cooking Ukrainian borsch.
- 3) What were they doing while we were doing our homework?
They (make) were making a cake.
- 4) What were you doing while the teacher was reading your homework?
I (read) was reading my book.
- 5) What were Bill and Liz doing while we were playing volleyball?
They (make) were making a kite.
- 6) What was Mary doing while Kate was watching TV?
She (drink) was drinking her coffee.



Homework

L9 PB ex.3 - p.82

L10 WB ex.2 - p.66

Lesson 11



1. Listen and read.

THE LION AND THE MOUSE

Once there was a big forest. The lion was the king of the forest. One day he was having his afternoon nap¹. A little young mouse was playing near him. She jumped on his back and the lion woke up. He caught the mouse in his paw. The mouse said to him, "Oh, please, let me go. I will help you one day." The lion let her go and said, "You are too small to help me. Go away!"

One day the lion was crying in a hunter's net². The mouse heard him and came to help. She cut the net with her sharp little teeth. The lion was free and full of joy. He said, "thank you, my little friend! You saved³ my life!"

The smallest friend can be the strongest help.



¹to have a nap — дрімати;

²a net ['net] — сітка;

³to save ['seiv] — рятувати

2. Answer the questions.

- 1) Who was the lion?
- 2) What was he doing one afternoon?
- 3) What was a little mouse doing?
- 4) What did the mouse say?
- 5) What did the mouse do when the lion was crying in a hunter's net?
- 6) What is the main idea of the story?

3. Look at the pictures and tell the story.



Once ...



The mouse said ...



One day ...



At last ...



Homework

WB ex.2 - p.67

Lessons 12-13

1. Ask and answer the questions. Work in pairs.

- 1) How many different languages do you know?
- 2) How many languages can you speak?
- 3) Why are you learning English?
- 4) Would you like to go on a homestay in one of the English-speaking countries?

2. Work in a group. Tell each other as in the example.



Example:

Chris was learning English grammar at 4 o'clock.

John was playing computer games while Chris was learning English grammar.

What were you doing at this time?



JOHN

4 p.m. playing computer games

5 p.m. learning vocabulary

6 p.m. watching TV

7 p.m. speaking over the phone

8 p.m. having supper

9 p.m. reading a book

CHRIS

4 p.m. learning English grammar

5 p.m. reading about the African culture

6 p.m. doing important things

7 p.m. having dinner

8 p.m. having a bath

9 p.m. going to bed

3. Choose the word from the box and fill in the instructions.

communication, spelling,
pronunciation, vocabulary, listening

Learning English should not stop after the English lesson at school is over. There are several ways to improve your English.

- 1) Read a magazine or a newspaper in English. It'll help grow your ...
- 2) Listen and sing English songs. It's good for your ...
- 3) Watch films in English. It's important for your ... skills.
- 4) Make pen friends with some English-speaking children. It'll help to improve your ...
- 5) Do exercises in written form. It's useful for your ...



4. A Role-play. Work in pairs.

Imagine you came to the International Foreign Languages School. The director interviews you on your very first day at school.

Pupil A. You are the director of the school. You ask questions and say what children will do at school.

Pupil B. You came to the International Language School. You ask and answer the questions.

- Where do you come from?
- What is your first language?
- Can you speak Japanese?
- Why are you learning English? Etc.

PROJECT



WORK

5. Write your 'Recipé How to Learn English Communication'.

1) Work in a group.

- a) Share¹ your ideas about learning communication in English and write them down.
- b) Design your article.

2) Present your recipé in class.

3) Vote² for the best recipé.



Homework

L12 PB ex.5 - p.87
L13 WB ex.1 - p.69

¹ to share [ʃeə] — ділитись;

² to vote [vəʊt] — голосувати, вибирати

Unit 6 PARTIES AND HOLIDAYS

Lessons 1-2



1. Look, listen and speak. Work in pairs.

Terry: What are you doing Lilly?

Lilly: I'm making invitations for our balloon party. Have a look.
Do you like them?

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

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

Terry: Shall I help you?

Lilly: OK. Let's make some badges.

Terry: How do you make them?

Lilly: I cut a piece of paper in the form of a balloon 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.



DEAR SAM,
There will be a Balloon
Party on Friday 10th July
at 35 Green St.
from 5 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.
Please let us know
if you will come.
'English Bridge'
Group



2. Look, listen and act out. Work in a group of 4.

Ivan: Hi! Why are there so many balloons?

Chris: Because it's a balloon party. The children will go home with them. We'll give one to every boy and girl.

John: What did you write on them?

Terry: We wrote "Thank you for coming to the party". Have a look.

John: Oh...! Shall I help?

Terry: Sure. Here are the balloons for you to blow up.

John: Oops...



REMEMBER!

blow [bləʊ] — **blew** [blu:]
cut [kʌt] — **cut** [kʌt]



NEW VOCABULARY

an envelope ['envələʊp]

a guest [gest]

an invitation [,ɪnvɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n]

a piece of [ə pi:s əv]

a string [strɪŋ]

each [i:tʃ]

every ['evri]

to blow up [bləʊ ʌp]

to glue [glu:]

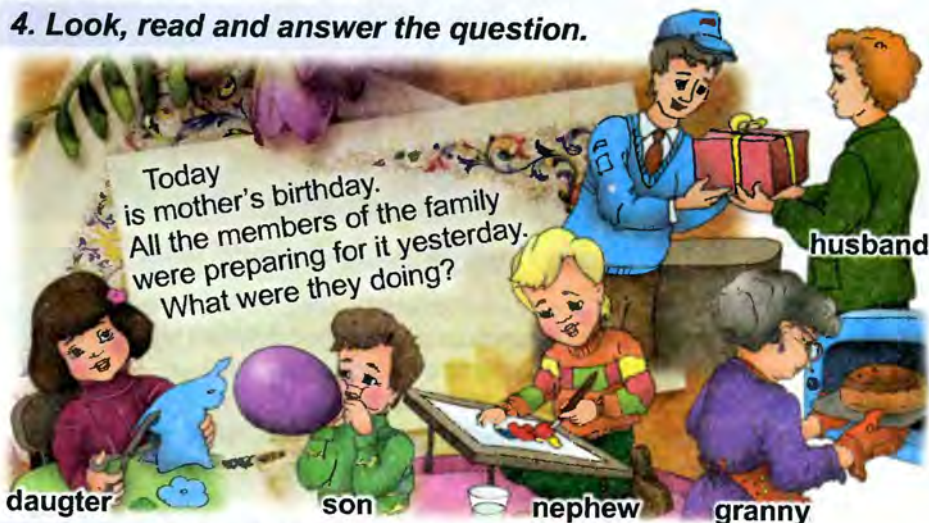
to prepare [prɪ'peə]

● **to have a look**

3. Answer the questions.

- 1) What is Lilly doing?
- 2) How does she do it?
- 3) What is the name badge for?
- 4) How does she make name badges?
- 5) What will Terry do?
- 6) Why are there so many balloons?
- 7) What do the children write on the balloons?
- 8) Who will blow the balloons?

4. Look, read and answer the question.



5. 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 do you like the most?



Homework

L1 PB 'New Vocabulary' - p.89
L2 WB ex.2 - p.71

Lesson 3

1. Put the verbs into the correct forms and fill in the letter.

Dear Nadia,

come I ... to Great Britain ten days ago and now I

live am ... with a very nice English family.

be English people ... very kind and friendly.

be Next week there ... a Christmas Party. All the

wait members of the family ... for the party now.

buy / sign / send They ... and ... Christmas cards and ... them to their friends and relatives¹.

buy Mr Smith ... a Christmas Tree yesterday. We

decorate / be ... it with little coloured lights and toys. There ... lots of beautiful Christmas decorations in the streets. People say that at night Santa Claus ... presents into the stockings. So, we ... our stockings near our beds. Mrs Smith ... a traditional Christmas Pudding tomorrow.

put / keep

cook I wish you Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!

Truly Yours,
Olha.

2. Choose the word from the box and fill in the instruction.

envelope, guest, invitation, a piece of,
to glue, to cut, to blow up

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 tie² it to your invitation. Write a name of a ... on a balloon. Have a good time!



Homework

WB ex.2 - p.71

¹ a relative ['relatɪv] — родич;

² to tie ['taɪ] — прив'язувати, приєднувати

Lesson 4

1. Read and discuss the information in a group.

PLAYDAY PARTY

Yesterday we had a Playday Party. The pupils of our school had a real show. School actors and actresses acted out the plays. Other pupils watched them and played games! The pupils were not only spectators¹ of the plays, but also they had to vote for the best actor, the best actress and the best play! The schoolchildren 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 surprises, interesting games and different contests at the party. The winners got special badges and hats. The special prize was for the most active spectator — it was *A Wonderful Book of Fairy Tales*!

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



20th December
**PLEASE COME TO
 A PLAYDAY PARTY**
 The School Assembly Hall
 4.00 - 6.00 p.m.

2. Complete the sentences.

- 1) Yesterday the pupils had
- 2) School actors
- 3) Pupils had to
- 4) The winners
- 5) There were many
- 6) The special prize was for
- 7) Every child



¹a spectator [spek'teɪtə] — глядач

3. Remember about a party you enjoyed and tell about it in class. Use the following word map.



NEW VOCABULARY

a contest ['kɒntest]
a prize ['praɪz]
a surprise [sə'praɪz]
a winner ['wɪnə]
to applaud [ə'plɔ:d]
to vote [vəʊt] (for/against)



4. a) Complete the story with some of the words from the box above.

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

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



b) Think about surprises. Use the words in the box. Build a word map.



REMEMBER!

forget [fə'get] — forgot [fə'gɒt]



Homework

PB 'New Vocabulary' - p.93,
Study ex.1-p.92

Lessons 5-6

1. Read and share¹ your ideas. Work in a group.

Dear "English Bridge",

We like to make surprises for our guests. We usually have them at Christmas but we make them for our parties, too. We write jokes on a paper and put them with sweets.



Hello "English Bridge"!

I made a fortune tree for the party. First of all I put the coloured paper on the bowl² and a large piece of plasticine³ into it. Then I put the branch into the plasticine. After that I wrote fortunes on pieces of paper and put them with the sweets on the tree. You may have a look at some of them.



You have had a good week. You had a good day at school yesterday. Next week you will get a present.

This summer you will go to an interesting place. You'll visit another planet. Have a good time!

Yesterday was a good day for you. Today you are having a very good time and tomorrow will be even better.

¹share ['ʃeə] — ділитись, поділяти;

²bowl [bəʊl] — горщик;

³plasticine ['plæstisi:n] — пластилін



BRUSH UP!

You write
dates like this:

2nd January, 2005
January 2nd 2005
2/1/05
2.1.05
2 Jan 2005

DATES

You say
dates like this:

The second of January,
two thousand (and) five.

January the second,
two thousand (and) five.

2. Answer the questions.

1. What's the date today/tomorrow?
2. When is your birthday?
3. When is the Day of Independence, Christmas Day, New Year's Eve?



3. 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?



4. Tell about different things you usually make in a preparation for a party or a holiday.



Homework

L5 WB ex.1 - p.72

L6 WB ex.2 - p.73



1. Listen and answer.

- 1) Who is talking?
What are the children's names?
- 2) What are they talking about?
- 3) Would she like to come?
- 4) When will she come?



2. Read and answer the questions on the right.

SOME WINTER HOLIDAYS IN ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

December 25 — Christmas Day

During the weeks before Christmas people are busy. They make or buy Christmas cards and send them to their friends and relatives. They also buy Christmas presents. Many children make their Christmas cards at school. People put Christmas trees in their living-rooms. There is a big Christmas Tree in Trafalgar Square in London and Times Square in New York.

January 1 — New Year's Day.

On December 31 people usually visit their friends. There is a lot of dancing and eating. In Scotland people bring a piece of coal for good luck in the New Year.

February 14 — St.Valentine's Day

People buy or make Valentine cards and send them to people they love. They should not write their names on the cards. Those who get them must guess who sent them.



- What do they celebrate in Britain in winter?
- When do they celebrate Christmas in Ukraine and in Britain?
- Is Valentine's Day popular in your town?
- What holidays do Ukrainian people have in winter?



3. Read the instructions and make a lantern¹ 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!



4. Sing the song.

DEAR ST. NICHOLAS²

Children who, who love Dear St. Nicholas,
Children who, who obey³ St. Nicholas —

Chorus: They're the ones that won't be missed⁴,
(twice) And their wishes will be blessed⁵ (2 times)
By St. Nicholas.

Look upon our happy, smiling faces,
Come delight us with your blissful graces.

Chorus: Don't forget to bring some treats,
(twice) Presents, peanuts and some
sweets, (2 times)
Dear St. Nicholas.



Homework

L7 PB Study ex.2 - p.96
L8 WB ex.2 - p.75

¹ lantern ['læntən] — ліхтар;

² St. Nicholas [seɪnt 'nɪkələs] — Св. Миколай;

³ to obey [əu'beɪ] — слухати(сь), підкорятись;

⁴ to miss [mɪs] — пропускати, (тут) залишати без подарунка;

⁵ to bless [bles] — (тут) нагороджувати, благословляти

Lesson 9

1. Listen and read.

EYORE'S¹ BIRTHDAY

adopted from A.A.Milne

One day Winnie-the-Pooh got up early in the morning and went for a walk in the forest. There he saw his friend Eeyore, the donkey². Eeyore looked very sad.

"Why are you so sad?" asked Pooh.

"It's my birthday today, but I haven't got any presents," said Eeyore.

"Oh! Many happy returns of the day, Eeyore!"

"And many happy returns to you, Pooh."

"But it isn't my birthday, Eeyore."

"No, it's my birthday."

"But you said 'many happy returns' to me."

"Did I? Oh, I wanted to say 'thank you', Pooh-Bear."

Pooh ran home to get Eeyore a present. Near the house he saw Piglet. "Do you know it is Eeyore's birthday today? Poor donkey, he is so sad."

"Why?" asked Piglet.

"It is his birthday today, but he hasn't got any present. What can we give him as a present, Piglet?"

"I haven't got any idea, Pooh..."

"Oh, Piglet, I've got an idea. I shall give him a jar of honey."

"And I shall give him a red balloon."



"You're very kind, Piglet!"

"You are so kind, Pooh!"

In the evening the happy friends went to Eeyore's birthday party.

¹ Eeyore [i:ˈjɔ:] — ім'я ослика;

² a donkey ['dɒŋki] — ослик

2. Say if it is true or false.

1. One day Winnie-the-Pooh met a donkey.
2. The donkey looked very happy.
3. It was Pooh's birthday.
4. The donkey wanted to say 'thank you'.
5. Pooh went home to get Eeyore a present.
6. On his way home he met a Rabbit.
7. They talked about Piglet's birthday present.
8. Winnie-the-Pooh will give Eeyore a jar of honey.
9. Happy friends went to Eeyore's birthday party.

3. Look at the pictures and tell the story.



One day ...



There he saw ...



Pooh asked ...



Pooh ran ...



"I've got an idea ..."



In the evening ...



Homework

WB ex.1 - p.76

Lessons 10-11

1. Choose the word from the box and fill in the text.

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 football birthday 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

2. Read about the people and complete the sentences below as in the example.

Example: Jack's on holiday. He's a *postman*, and he usually *delivers letters*. He *was delivering letters* yesterday, but *he is not delivering letters* today.

- Jack is a postman.
- Mary and Brenda are secretaries.
- Bob is a builder.
- Dick and Frank are milkmen.
- Peter is a painter.
- Michael and John are cooks.
- Fred is a window cleaner.

- 1) Mary and Brenda are on holiday. They're ... and they usually They ... yesterday ... but ... not ... today.
- 2) Bob's on holiday. He's ... and he usually He ... yesterday, but ... today.
- 3) Dick and Frank are on holiday. They're ... and they usually They ... yesterday, but ... today.
- 4) Peter's on holiday. He's ... and he usually He ... yesterday, but ... today.
- 5) Michael and John are on holiday. They're ... and they usually They ... yesterday, but ... today.
- 6) Fred's on holiday. He's ... and he usually He ... yesterday, but ... today.



3. Role-play. Your class will have a party. Every pupil has to help prepare for it. In groups of four speak about what you'll do.

Let's ...!

What about ...?

I'll...

I've got an idea!

I can ...

You had better ...





4. Write an invitation card for your party.



PROJECT

5. Make up the brochure "Holidays in Ukraine".



WORK

1. Work in a small group.
Discuss these questions and write down the answers.

- a) What are the most popular holidays?
 - b) When do we celebrate them?
 - c) Are there any special traditions for this holiday?
 - d) What do people usually do on this day?
2. Design the brochure.
Draw some pictures or glue some photos.
 3. Display your brochure in class.



Homework

L10 WB ex.1 - p.77
L11 PB ex.4 - p.101

Unit 7 HOBBIES AND PASTIMES

Lessons 1-2



1. Look, listen and speak. Work in pairs.
Use the phrases below.

Terry: What do you do in your free time?

Alec: Haven't got any.

Terry: Haven't got any what?

Alec: Free time.

Terry: Oh, come on, we all have some time off. Haven't you got any hobbies, like stamp collecting or things like that?

Alec: My study at school takes up² most of my time. Well, I sometimes read a book or watch television, that's all. And what about you? Do you have any hobbies?

Terry: I am fond of photography. It's expensive, but it's a lot of fun.



¹to take up the time — забирати (займати) час



2. Look, listen and act out. Work in a group of three.

Lilly: We are going to have a Hobby Fair next week. *The English Bridge* is going to write about it. I know you've got a hobby.

Sally: Well, I collect dolls from around the world. My newest doll is from India.

Chris: That's interesting! Will you show your collection at the fair?

Sally: All right.



REMEMBER!

I **am going to** do it.

He/she **is going to** do it.

We/you/they **are going to** do it.

Is he/she **going to** do it?

Yes, he/she **is**. (No, he/she **isn't**.)

He/she **is not going to** do it.

Are we/you/they **going to** do it?

Yes, we/they **are**.

(No, we/they **aren't**.)

We/they **aren't going to** do it.



NEW VOCABULARY

a fair [fɛə]

photography [fə'tɒgrəfi]

free [fri:]

free time = time off

- to be fond of
- to be interested in
- to have free time
- to have time off

3. Answer the questions.

- 1) What does Alec do in his free time?
- 2) Has Terry got any hobby?
- 3) What are the English Bridge group going to do?
- 4) Where is Sally going to show her collection?

4. Speak about your likes and dislikes. What do you like doing in your free time? Work in pairs.

5. Play a memory game. Look at the list of hobbies (on the right) for a moment, then close the book and name all you can remember. Work in a small group.

6. Read about Polly and Peter. Point to and speak about their things. Explain your choice like this:

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

sports
singing
dancing
cooking
travelling
fishing
gardening
writing stories
taking photographs
watching TV
listening to music
reading books
going to the theatre
collecting stamps



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 a pet. It is a dog. She is fond of painting. Polly is interested in gardening.



Homework

L1 PB New Vocabulary - p.103

WB ex.1 - p.79

L2 WB ex.3 - p.80

Lesson 3

**1. Look at these people and read information about them.
Ask and answer like in the example. Work in pairs.**

Example: Kevin Shannon, footballer.

a) What does he do?

— He plays football.

b) What's he doing?

— He's sleeping.



Martha Smith,
teacher



Elsa Togan,
shop assistant



George Fox,
driver



Clark O'Neill,
programmer



2. Read and make the second sentence using 'going to'.

Example: Mrs Bond always visits her friend on Wednesday evenings.
Mrs Bond is going to visit her friend next Wednesday evening.

Now your turn.

- 1) Mr Robinson reads books every evening.
- 2) Gloria swims on Saturdays.
- 3) John plays tennis on Thursdays.
- 4) Mr and Mrs Ward watch television on Sunday evenings.
- 8) Mrs Graham plays cards on weekends.
- 9) Ann cooks on Wednesdays.
- 11) Mark paints in his free time.
- 12) Ted plays golf during his time off.
- 14) Mr Williams does gardening every Tuesday.
- 16) Mrs Roberts sings for her friends on her days off.



Homework

WB ex.2 - p.81

Lesson 4

1. Read and discuss the information. Work in groups.

UNUSUAL¹ HOBBIES

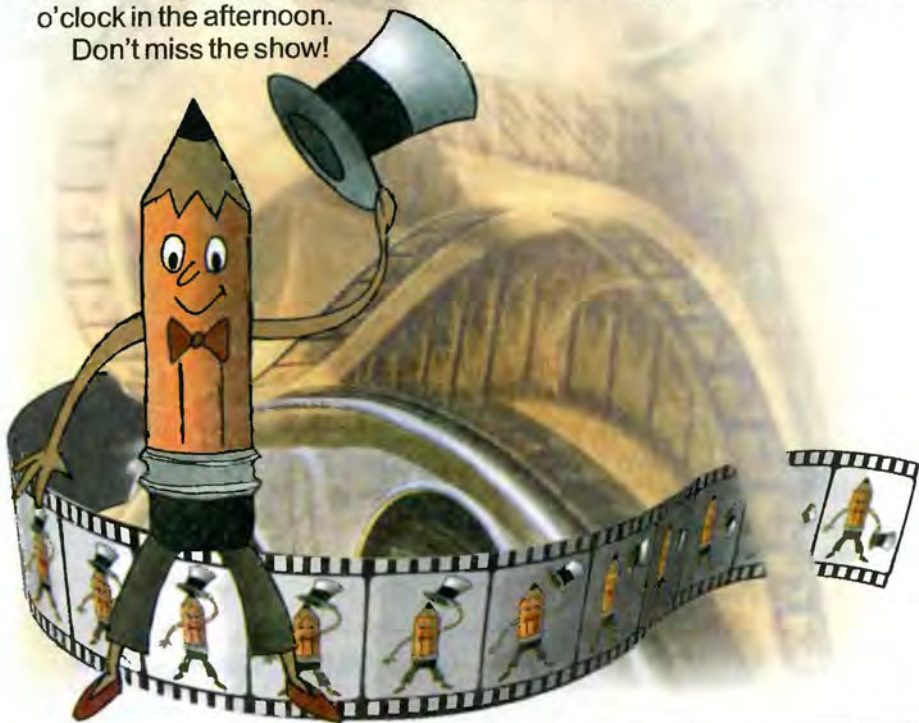
There was a School Hobby Fair last week.

We learnt a lot about likes and interests of the schoolchildren. Fifth former Petro Doroshenko has got an unusual collection. He collects rocks. "Rocks are beautiful," — says Petro. "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 an interesting hobby: cartoon animation². 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."

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

Don't miss the show!



¹ unusual [ʌnˈjuːʒuəl] — незвичайний, дивний;

² animation [ˌæniˈmeɪʃ(ə)n] — мультиплікація (анімація)

2. Speak about the collections. Say:

- 1) what things people collect;
- 2) why they collect these things;
- 3) what different collections can teach us;
- 4) what you (your friends, brothers or sisters) collect and what else you (they) would like to have.

Work in groups.

3. Say what games the children play at the 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)

4. Answer the following questions.

1. Who plays sports in your group?
2. Who likes to go to different places?
3. Who is listening to the opera now?
4. Who is interested in music?
5. Who is going to a concert next week?
6. Who can play the guitar?
7. What museum has got a good collection of paintings?



REMEMBER!

to play **the** piano
the guitar
to play football
tennis
hockey
chess
to go running
skiing
skating
swimming



Homework

PB Study ex.1 - p.106
'Remember!' - p.107

Lesson 5

1. Read and write a letter about your hobby or your favourite pastime.

Dear "English Bridge", 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.

Artem Ryznik.



Hello "English Bridge"!
I collect stamps. It's my hobby.
There are lots of stamps in my album.
My favourite page is the one with stamps about the world

capitals. People of many countries are fond of travelling. I am also going to visit different countries and cities in future.

I hope I'll have another hobby — travelling.

Tim Keller.

Hi, there!

It's winter now. There are many things I like about winter. The most favourite of my pastimes is skiing and making snowmen.

I love to sit by the fireplace and drink hot chocolate on a cold winter night, with my family. I think one of the best things about winter is having a snowy day!

Linda Togan.

2. Answer the questions.

Work in groups.

- 1) Who is fond of collecting stamps, coins, toy cars, toy animals, dolls?
- 2) What else can you collect?
- 3) Who has interesting collections of badges?
- 4) What collections do you (your parents, your friends, your sisters and brothers) have?



3. Look at the word map. Tell about different groups of hobbies. Which is your favourite one? What hobbies will you have in future? Work in groups.



1

LEARNING THINGS

reading;
going to the
theatre,
museums,
art galleries,
cinema, etc.

2

DOING THINGS

gardening,
cycling,
travelling,
playing chess,
playing
computer
games, etc.

3

MAKING THINGS

drawing,
painting,
handicrafts,
playing
musical
instruments,
etc.

4

COLLECTING THINGS

stamps, coins,
badges,
matchboxes,
books, videos,
CDs, postcards,
toys, watches,
paintings, etc.



Homework

WB ex.1 - p.83

Lessons 6-7



1. Listen and answer.



- 1) What is the boy doing now?
- 2) What game does his father like to read about?
- 3) What present did the boy give to his sister? Why?
- 4) Is mother interested in painting?
- 5) What is the family's hobby?

2. Read and answer the questions on the right.

Many people have pets — dogs and cats. They are like members of our family.

In old times in England farmers showed their great love for horses. Some farmers decorated their horses with flowers. Robbin, Dobbin and

Hobbin were the most popular names for horses. The name *Hobbin* changed into *Hobby*. People used this word for toy horses. Many years later the word **hobby** got its present meaning — “things you do in your free time”. Many people have different hobbies now.



- What does the word 'hobby' come from?
- What's its present meaning?

3. Learn the proverb.

Do you think that
hobbies differ like
tastes?

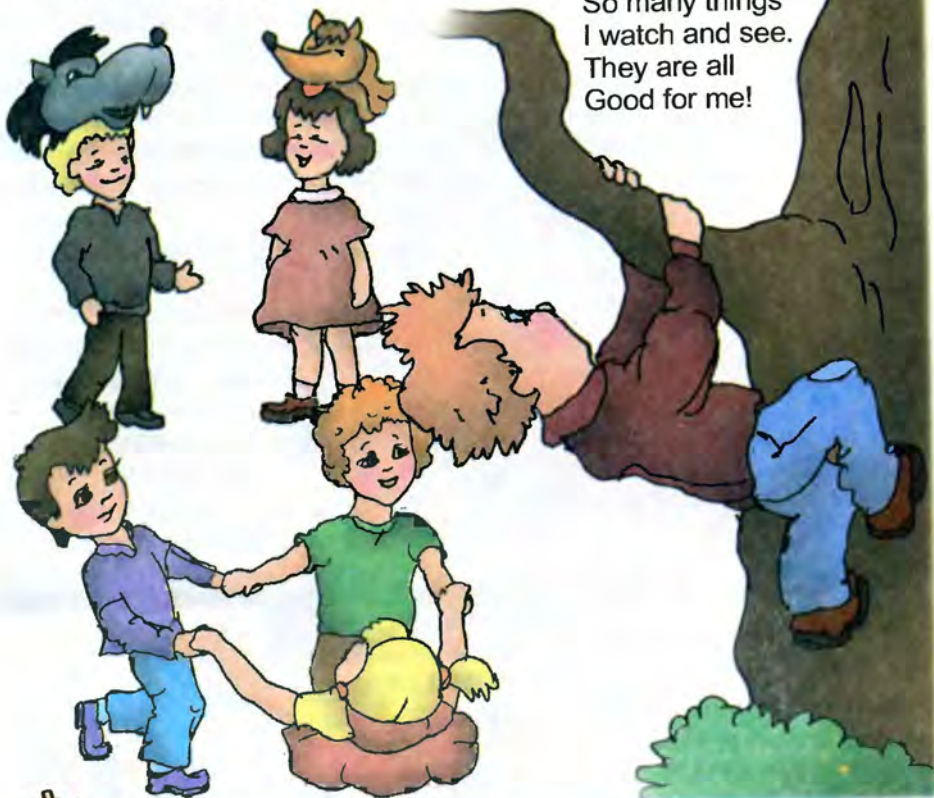


4. Sing the song.

LOTS OF THINGS I DO

I am playing a team game.
I am watching my TV.
I am acting in a school show.
I am climbing up a tree.

Lots of things
I do and act,
Have and make,
Read and take...
So many things
I watch and see.
They are all
Good for me!



Homework

L6 PB Study ex.2 - p.110
L7 WB ex.1 - p.84

Lesson 8



1. Listen and read.

SLEEPING BEAUTY

adopted from Jim Axley

NARRATOR, 13th WISE WOMAN, KING, QUEEN,
PRINCESS ROSAMOND (the Sleeping Beauty)

Part One

"A GIFT FOR THE PRINCESS"

Time: Long ago

Place: The palace of the King and Queen

NARRATOR: Long ago, in a land far away, there lived a king and queen. They were very happy. They had a new baby, Princess Rosamond. They invited many people to the palace for a party.

KING: My good friends, we are very happy. We invited twelve wise women. We have twelve chairs for these women to sit in.

QUEEN: Yes, my friends, we are glad to see you. You are going to see the princess.

NARRATOR: Each of the twelve wise women had a gift for the princess. The 12th wise woman was giving the princess the gift of beauty. Suddenly the 13th wise woman came into the room. The King forgot to invite her.

KING: Oh, dear! We are glad to see you. We'll find a chair for you.

13th WISE WOMAN: I am very angry. And I've got a special gift for the princess. At the age of sixteen the princess

2. Answer the questions.

- 1) Why were the King and the Queen happy?
- 2) Why was the 13th wise woman angry?
- 3) What gift did she have for the princess?
- 4) How did Rosamond prick her finger?
- 5) What happened to every person in the palace?



3. Act out the play.

Work in a group of 5.

will prick¹ her finger on a spindle². She will fall asleep for 100 years. *(She laughs and leaves.)*

NARRATOR: The years went by. One day, Princess Rosamond was walking about the palace. She came to a house and found a small room at the top of it. Inside the room, an old woman was sitting.

ROSAMOND: What are you doing?

13th WISE WOMAN: I am making cloth³. Would you like to learn how to spin⁴?

ROSAMOND: Yes, I would.

13th WISE WOMAN: Good! I will show you how. Put one finger here.

ROSAMOND: Like this? Ouch! My finger! I feel so tired and sleepy!

13th WISE WOMAN: Yes, my beauty. It is the time to sleep. *(She laughs and leaves.)*

NARRATOR: So, Princess Rosamond fell asleep. The King and Queen and every person in the palace fell into a deep sleep, too. And for 100 years every person in the palace slept.



REMEMBER!

fall [fɔ:l] — **fell** [fel]

sleep [sli:p] — **slept** [slept]



Homework

WB ex.1 - p.85

¹ to prick [prɪk] — вколоти палець;

³ cloth [klɒθ] — тканина;

² a spindle ['spɪndl] — веретено;

⁴ to spin [spɪn] — крутити (веретено), (тум) прясти

Lessons 9-10

1. Discuss the questions in pairs.

1. What programmes do you like to watch on TV?
2. What kind of music do you like to listen to?
3. What does your friend like better: to watch programmes on television or listen to the radio? Why?
4. Are you interested in music? What are you interested in?
5. Is your friend fond of collecting stamps? What is he fond of?

2. Talk about collections that people make.

Why do they collect these things. Work in pairs.

You may use the following phrases:

*People (children, schoolchildren, my brother)
collect ... to learn more about ...*

- the countries of the world
- the history of a country
- famous people
- space and space flights
- places of interest
- different kinds of sports
- towns and cities of the world
- animals and birds



3. "Hobbies" is a usual topic between pen friends. Write a letter to your pen friend about the hobby you have or are going to have.

I collect things. At the moment, I'm collecting perfume bottles. I've got about 40. I've got 90 match boxes, hundreds of stamps and about 80 coins.

In summer I am going to start collecting toy cars.

4. Mime what you do in your free time.

The class will try to guess the activity.

Example: (A. mimes playing badminton.)

B. Are you playing tennis?

A. No, I am not.

B. Are you playing badminton?

A. Yes, I am.

5. Read and match.

- 1) My brother is interested in history.
He likes to go to ...
- 2) My friend likes animals.
He enjoys going to ... on Sundays.
- 3) I am fond of acting out plays.
I always go to ... after school.
- 4) My father's hobby is painting.
His favourite pastime is going to ...

- a) the Children's Theatre
- b) the History Museum
- c) the Zoo
- d) the Art Gallery

PROJECT



WORK

6. Do a survey¹! Ask your classmates and fill in the table.

- 1) Copy the table
- 2) Choose five hobbies and sports.
Write them in the first column.
- 3) Work in groups. 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 SURVEY

Hobby or Sport	Exciting	Fun	Interesting	Dull



What do you think of collecting coins?

I think it's dull.



Homework

L9 PB ex.3 - p.114

L10 WB ex.1 - p.87

¹a survey [sə'vei] — опитування, дослідження

Lessons 1-2



1. Look, listen and act out. Work in pairs.

Mother: Christina, will you help me?

Christina: Certainly, Mum!

Mother: Then, please, go shopping and buy some things. I am going to make a nice dinner.

Christina: I'll do all the shopping you want. What shall I buy?

Mother: Here is the list: some carrots, potatoes and tomatoes.

Christina: Oh, Mum, shall I make some dessert myself?

Mother: What, for example?

Christina: I can make a strawberry cake.

Mother: OK, dear. You may do it yourself.



BRUSH UP!

always get up at 7.30.

usually have a big breakfast.

often leave home at 8.15.

never go out in the evenings.



2. Look, listen and speak. Work in pairs.

John: What's the time?

Mary: It's a quarter past eight... You can stay in bed, John. It's Sunday today.

John: Oh, no!...Terry is going to come at half past eight.

Mary: What are you going to do so early?

John: Terry's uncle promised to take us fishing with him today.

Mary: Fishing? Have your breakfast first. I cooked it myself.

John: Sorry, Mary. I have no time. Will you give me some sandwiches?



REMEMBER!

I can't do it **myself**.
 Will you do it **yourself**?
 He does it **himself**.
 She sees **herself** in the mirror.
 We can't see **ourselves**.
 You should do it **yourselves**.
 What can **they** do **themselves**?



REMEMBER!

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

3. Answer the questions.

- 1) What is Christina's mother going to do?
- 2) Will Christina help?
- 3) What can she make for dessert?
- 4) Why did John get up early last Sunday?
- 5) Who cooked a breakfast for him?
- 6) Did he have it?
- 7) Does John usually go fishing on Sundays?

4. Ask each other. Work in pairs.



What time do you get up?

I usually get up at seven
thirty. But on Sundays
I get up at eight or nine.



Use: What time / have breakfast?
What / do in the morning?
Where / have lunch?
What / do after that?
What time / go home?
What / do after supper?
What time / go to bed?

5. Read the following answers.

Put questions to them.

1. I have a shower and get dressed.
2. I usually go to the library in the morning.
3. I have lunch in the cafeteria.
4. I go home at five o'clock.
5. I always get up at seven thirty.
6. I go to bed at nine but I'm never asleep before ten.
7. After supper I go out with friends.
8. I have breakfast at eight thirty.
9. On Sundays I sometimes go out, but sometimes I stay at home and watch TV.



Homework

L1 WB ex.1 - p.88

L2 PB ex.4 - p.110

Lesson 3

GRAMMAR POINT

Зворотні займенники

відповідають зворотному займеннику **себе** та частці **-ся**: *Look at yourself!* (Подивись на себе!). Ці займенники виконують також і підсилювальну функцію, виділяючи суб'єкт чи об'єкт дії (**сам**): *I don't know this myself* (Я сам цього не знаю). Утворюються від особових або присвійних займенників та неозначеного займенника **one** за допомогою суфіксів **-self** (в однині) та **-selves** (в множині):

WE CAN DO IT OURSELVES. HE CAN DO IT HIMSELF.

SHE SEES HERSELF IN THE MIRROR.

THEY SEE THEMSELVES IN THE MIRROR.

1. Fill in 'myself', 'yourself', 'himself', 'herself', 'itself', 'yourselves', 'ourselves', 'themselves'.

1. Can you translate these sentences ...? 2. Don't help him, he can wash his hands 3. Wash ...! You are so dirty. 4. Yesterday mother bought a new dress for 5. Ann looked at ... in the mirror. 6. We all enjoyed ... at the party. 7. Did you enjoy ... in the park, children? 8. We clean our room 9. When mother is busy, I cook dinner 10. What a nice skirt! Kate made it 11. Look! The kitten is playing by It looks so funny. 12. She will do the work 13. Did you study the English language ...?

2. Match and say.

I can do it
Do the task
Bill made the car
Don't help him. He'll do it
We can see here only
The children cleaned the room

ourselves.
himself.
yourselves.
myself.
themselves.

3. Write five sentences about:

- a) *what you can do yourself;*
- b) *what you did yourself last week;*
- c) *what you are going to do yourself in Handicraft.*



Homework

WB ex.1 - p.89

Lessons 4-5

1. Read and discuss the information in a group.

TELLING THE TIME

People began to make clocks over 500 years ago. The first clocks had only one hand. The minute hand appeared later. The first clocks were big and heavy.

Time passed and clocks became smaller. Clockmakers were able to make smaller parts for clocks and the size was getting smaller.

Bells became a part of some large clocks in cities and towns. Some clockmakers put clocks in large towers. There are many of these clocks in Europe. Some of them are 400 to 500 years old. Big Ben in London is a very famous clock tower.

Monks¹ were first to use alarm clocks. They woke up early to pray². Many people have alarm clocks to wake them up for work now. Many clocks today, even alarm clocks, are electronic.



¹ a monk [mɒŋk] — монах;

² to pray [preɪ] — молиться

2. Say if it is true or false.

- 1) The first clocks had only an hour hand.
- 2) People began to make clocks over 1,000 years ago.
- 3) The first clocks were big.
- 4) Clocks were getting bigger and bigger.
- 5) Some clockmakers put clocks in towers.
- 6) Clocks can wake people up.
- 7) Monks made the first clocks.
- 8) Clock towers have got bells.
- 9) All alarm clocks are electronic.

3. Choose a), b) or c) and complete the sentences.

- 1) The first clocks were a) heavy b) small c) electronic
- 2) Making clocks began a) 500 b) 1,000 c) 400 years ago
- 3) Clockmakers made a) hands b) alarms c) size of clocks smaller
- 4) a) Big Ben b) Monks c) Clockmakers used alarm clocks first.

4. Fill in the preposition from the box on the right.

- 1) ... noon
- 2) ... the afternoon
- 3) from 10 a.m. ... 5 p.m.
- 4) ... 1.30 p.m.
- 5) ... Tuesday
- 6) ... 1990



REMEMBER!

at seven o'clock
at night / midnight
in the morning
in 2005
on Sunday
from 8 p.m. **to** 11 a.m.

5. Answer the questions. Work in pairs.

- 1) What time do you leave for school?
- 2) When were you born?
- 3) What do you do at weekends?
- 4) When is the nearest shop open?
- 5) Do you go to bed at midnight?
- 6) When do you not go to school?



NEW VOCABULARY

an alarm [ə'la:m]
to appear [ə'piə]
to pass [pɑ:s]
Europe ['juərəp]

● **to tell the time**



Homework

L4 PB Learn the New
Vocabulary - p.121
L5 WB ex.3 - p.51

Lesson 6

1. Read and write a letter about your daily timetable.

Dear "English Bridge",

I always have a lot of homework to do. I'm always tired. I'd like to play with my friends and to watch more TV. Why do teachers always give so much homework?

Nick.

Hello "English Bridge"!

I'd like to stay up to 10 p.m. But my mother says it's too late. She doesn't let me go to bed at 10. I have to go at 9 p.m.

I'm ten years old. What time do other children who are ten go to bed?

Jane



Hi, there!

I study at a lyceum¹. It is different from other schools. Our teachers try to make lessons interesting. They don't give much homework. There are some school clubs to choose: on Math, Geography, Art and others. I joined the English Club. I'm proud of my school.

Max.



¹lyceum [laɪ'si:əm] — лицей

2. Find the answer for each letter. Work in a group of 3.

a You may ask your mum to stay up to 9.30. Try to tell her you can't sleep at 9.00. Just take a book and read in bed for half an hour.

b You are really lucky to be the pupil of this school. We hope you are a good one.

c It is their job! Try to do your homework first. After that you can play with your friends or watch TV.

3. Stephen is an English schoolboy. His sister is an English schoolgirl. Here are their daily timetables. Look at them, then ask and answer as in the example.

Example: A: What time does Stephen feed his cat?

B: Stephen feeds his cat at 7.20.

① CATHERINE (aged 9) ①	
07.15	Get up
07.30	Feed fish
07.55	Breakfast
08.10	Leave home
08.20	Call for Tracey
08.30	Get to school
09.00	Lessons begin
10.20	Morning break
10.35	Lessons
12.00	Lunch
13.15	Lessons
15.15	Lessons (are) over
15.20	Leave school
15.30	Visit at Tracey's home
16.45	Come home
17.00	Have tea

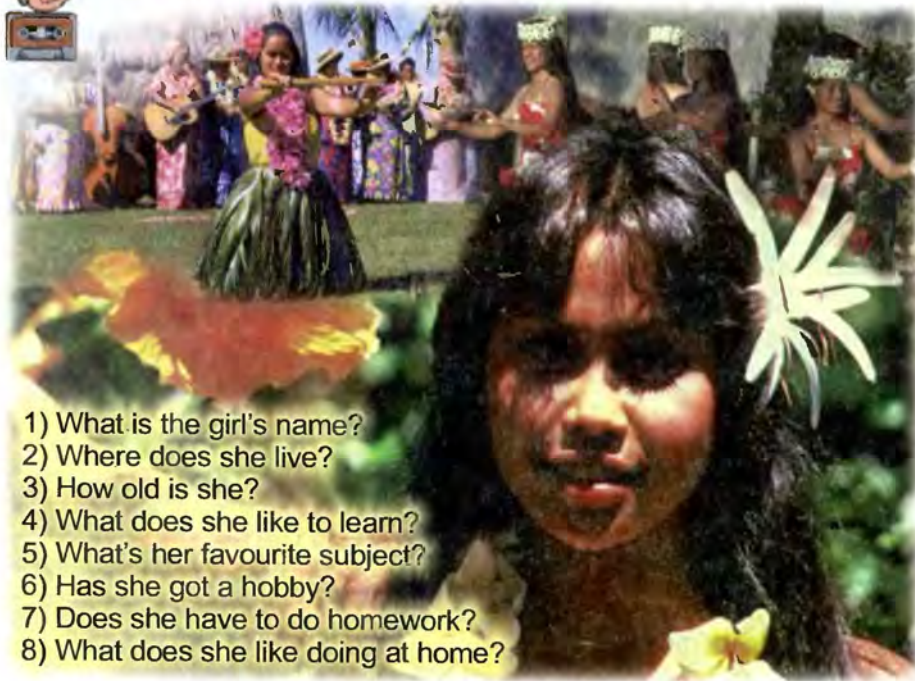
① STEPHEN (aged 12) ①	
07.00	Get up
07.20	Feed cat
07.25	Breakfast
07.40	Leave house
07.50	Take train
08.30	Get to school
09.00	Lessons begin
10.30	Morning break
10.45	Lessons
12.15	Lunch
13.30	Lessons
15.00	Afternoon break
15.15	Lessons
16.00	Lessons (are) over
16.15	Take train
16.45	Come home
17.00	Have tea



Homework

WB ex.2 - p.92

Lessons 7-8

**1. Listen and answer the questions.**

- 1) What is the girl's name?
- 2) Where does she live?
- 3) How old is she?
- 4) What does she like to learn?
- 5) What's her favourite subject?
- 6) Has she got a hobby?
- 7) Does she have to do homework?
- 8) What does she like doing at home?

2. Read the article and answer the questions. Work in a group.

In Britain children go to elementary school at the age of five. They start secondary school at eleven. Pupils go to school from Monday to Friday. School starts at nine o'clock. There is a twenty-minute break at 10.30, after the second lesson, and they stop for lunch at one o'clock. Pupils eat at school. Some of them bring sandwiches.

Afternoon lessons start at 1.45. and finish at 3.45. After school some pupils play sport or go to different school clubs.

At home pupils have to do their homework.

They all study the same subjects. But at the age of 14 British children pass an exam. Then they can choose the subjects they want.



- When do they start secondary school in Britain?
- How does the school day look like?
- When can pupils choose subjects?

3. Learn the proverb.

Early bird
catches
the worm¹.



4. Learn the poem.

SATURDAY MORNING

First I called my mother.
We talked for an hour.
Then I played tennis,
Went home, and took a shower.
I went to the kitchen,
Made a cup of tea,
Took out my English book,
And studied carefully.
I finished all my homework
Without a mistake.
Then I decided
To take a little break.
I sat down for a minute
To watch TV,
Fell asleep, and woke up at three.



Homework

L7 PB Study ex.2 - p.124
L8 WB ex.1 - p.93

¹ a worm [wɔ:m] — черв'як



1. Listen and read.

SLEEPING BEAUTY

adapted from Jim Axley

NARRATOR, PEDDLER¹,
PRINCE, PRINCESS ROSAMOND

Part Two

"A KISS OF THE PRINCE"

Time: 100 years later

Place: Outside and inside the palace of the King and Queen

NARRATOR: The forest was like a big fence² made of trees. It covered the palace. Then one day a prince came from another country. He saw a peddler by the side of the road. The prince stopped to talk.

PRINCE: Hello. What are you selling?

PEDDLER: I am selling bread today. Would you like some fresh bread?

PRINCE: No, thank you. But I would like a drink of water.

PEDDLER: Here, you can have a drink of my water. Who are you? Where are you from?

PRINCE: I am a prince from a country far away. I heard stories about the sleeping princess. Can you tell me about her?

PEDDLER: Well, she is sleeping in the palace. Some people wanted to find her, but the forest is too dark and thick.

PRINCE: Why is the princess sleeping?

PEDDLER: Some people say she pricked her finger and fell asleep. They say that she is very beautiful.

NARRATOR: And so the prince left. He came to the forest. It was very dark and the trees were very tall. The prince went

2. Answer the questions.

- 1) What was the forest like?
- 2) Who told the prince about Sleeping Beauty?
- 3) What did the prince see around and inside the palace?
- 4) Where did he find Rosamond?
- 5) What happened next?
- 6) What happened to every person in the palace?

¹ a peddler ['pedlə] — торговец; ² a fence — ограда

into the forest. The sun came out. The fence of trees turned golden in the light. At last he came to the palace. He climbed the stairs and looked in all the rooms.

PRINCE: I see people who are sleeping. But where is the sleeping beauty?

NARRATOR: Then he came upstairs, and at the top he found a small room. There he found Rosamond. She was sleeping on a golden bed. The prince kissed the princess. She woke up and smiled.

ROSAMOND: (*sitting up*) Who are you?

PRINCE: I am a prince from a country far away. I came to see you. In my country I heard stories about the sleeping princess.

ROSAMOND: Where are my father and mother?

PRINCE: I saw them. They were sleeping, too. I am happy you woke up.

NARRATOR: And so the prince found Princess Rosamond — the sleeping beauty. And the king and the queen and every person in the palace woke up. And the golden sun shone once more upon the palace.



REMEMBER!

wake up [weɪk ʌp] — **woke up** [wəʊk ʌp]
shine [ʃaɪn] — **shone** [ʃɒn]

3. Act out the play in a group of 4.



Homework

WB ex.1 - p.94

Lessons 10-11

1. Say it right. Make true sentences about your day.

I	sometimes	at school. before school. after school.
	usually	
	often	
	always	
	never	

2. Read.

Grandma says: "I usually have good breakfast but I never have big supper. I usually go to bed early and I don't often get up late. I often rest in the afternoons and sometimes I go to sleep. I sometimes go out in the evenings but I always come home early".

Now say what Grandma does. Begin:

"She usually has good breakfast but she

3. Make sentences about what the members of your family will do on the day after tomorrow. Use the words:

read a book; watch television; have a bath; go to the cinema;
go out with a friend; listen to the radio; do homework

Work in pairs.

4. What will you do next weekend? Write six sentences about what you will do. Write six questions to ask your friend what he/she will do. Work in pairs.



Example: I'll tidy my room. I'll help my father.
Will you tidy your room? Will you...?

5. Tell your friend what you did and ask questions. Work in pairs.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| ● played table tennis | ● laughed a lot |
| ● listened to the music | ● talked to an Englishman |
| ● stayed indoors | ● missed the bus |
| ● cooked a meal | ● received a letter |
| ● walked a long way | ● watered the flowers |

You: — Did you?

Your friend can answer: — Yes, I did. **or:** — No, I didn't ...

6. In pairs, ask and answer questions about your plans for tonight, next weekend, and your next holiday.

What are you going to do tonight?

Where are you going to ...?

I'm going to see a film /stay at home and...

7. Read.

At eight o'clock yesterday:

- Kate Smith washed her hair.
- Her brother did his homework.
- Her mother had a bath.
- Her father cooked a dinner.

Mrs Robertson knocked at the door at eight o'clock yesterday, but nobody answered.

Today she knocks again and they answer.

Write what they say:



- 1) Kate: "I couldn't answer the door because I was ..."
- 2) Mark: "I ... answer the door because I was ..."
- 3) Mrs Smith: "I ..."
- 4) Mr Smith: "I ..."

PROJECT



WORK

8. 1) *Design your Ideal Timetable. Discuss it in groups.*
- 2) *Choose one to display it in class.*
- 3) *Vote¹ for the best one in class.*

TIMETABLE				
Day of the week	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur
Time:				



What time will the schoolchildren start their school day?

I think 9.30 will be OK.



Homework

L10 PB ex.1 - p.128
L11 WB ex.2 - p.95

¹to vote ['vəʊt] — голосувати, обирати

Unit 9 HEALTH AND BODY CARE

Lessons 1-2



1. Look, listen and speak. Work in pairs.

Use the phrases below.

Chris: What's the matter, John?

John: I have a toothache. It really hurts!

Chris: You shouldn't eat sweets and you shouldn't drink sugary drinks. How often do you brush your teeth? You should brush your teeth twice a day. And now you should go to the dentist.

John: But I don't like dentists.

Chris: Come on, Johnny. We'll go to a very nice dentist. He is my father!





2. Look, listen and act out. Work in a group of 4.

Terry: Let's make a useful information page.

Chris: What sort of information?

Terry: About health, for example.

Lilly: Good idea! The article about *How to Keep Fit ...*

John: ...or on *First Aid*.

Chris: I'll find the information on *First Aid*!

Lilly: OK. I'll do the article about how to keep teeth healthy.



NEW VOCABULARY

an ache [eɪk]
aid [eɪd]
care [kæə]
health [helθ]
a headache ['hedeɪk]
dizzy ['dɪzɪ]
fit [fɪt]
healthy ['helθɪ]
sick [sɪk]



REMEMBER!

to break [breɪk] — **broke** [brəʊk]
to catch [kætʃ] — **caught** [kɔ:t]
to feel [fi:l] — **felt** [felt]
to hurt [hɜ:t] — **hurt** [hɜ:t]
to keep [ki:p] — **kept** [kept]

3. Answer the questions.

- 1) What's the matter with John?
- 2) What should people do to keep teeth healthy?
- 3) What shouldn't people do?
- 4) What sort of useful information are the children going to prepare?
- 5) What information will Chris find?
- 6) What article will Lilly do?

4. Look and say as in the example.



I think milk is good for your teeth.

I think sweets are bad for your teeth.



5. Look and write as in the example.

Example: John has got a toothache.



George



Mark



Alec



Nick



Homework

L1 PB Learn the New
Vocabulary - p. 131
L2 WB ex.1 - p.96

Lesson 3

1. This is a hospital timetable.**Look at it, then answer the questions.**


06.00	Morning bell
06.15	Wash
06.45	Make beds
07.15	Breakfast
08.30	Doctor's visit
12.00	Lunch
14.00	Visitors
15.45	Visitors leave
16.00	Tea
19.00	Visitors
20.30	Visitors leave
21.30	Lights out

Example: *When do the patients' wash?**They wash at a quarter past six.*

1. When do the patients have their breakfast?
2. When do the doctors visit the patients?
3. When do the patients have their lunch?
4. When do the visitors come in the afternoons?
5. When do the patients have their tea?
6. When do the visitors come in the evenings?
7. When do the visitors leave in the evenings?
8. When do the patients go to sleep?
9. When do patients wake up in the mornings?
10. When do the nurses make the beds?

2. Open the brackets and put the verbs into the correct forms.

Doctor Smile had four patients yesterday. Mr Green ... (to feel) dizzy. Mr Smith ... (to break) his leg. Mrs Jenkins ... (to cut) her finger. Little Bill ... (to catch) a cold. The doctor ... (to help) every patient. His nurse ... (to give) them first aid.

3. Choose the word from the box and complete the answer.


earache,
headache,
tummy ache,
toothache

- 1) Does your head hurt? Yes, I have a ...
- 2) Does your tooth hurt? Yes, I have ...
- 3) Does your ear hurt? Yes, I have ...
- 4) Does your tummy hurt? Yes, I have ...

**Homework***WB ex.1 - p.97*¹patient ['peɪʃnt] — пациент

Lesson 4


1. Read and discuss the information in groups.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR HEALTH


When you feel ill, your mother calls in the doctor. The doctor gives you some medicine. In a short time you'll get better and be in good health. You'll be able to go back to school.



In cold seasons many people catch colds. When you have a cold, you have to drink a lot of hot tea. A bad cold is called a flu. When you have a flu, you can give it to other people around you. So, you must stay at home.



When you have a bad tooth, you go to the dentist's office.

Try to keep fit. Then you'll be in good health. You should do morning exercises. You should play sports and stay outdoors every day. You should eat a lot of fruits and vegetables and other healthy food.



2. Answer the questions.

- 1) When does your mother call in a doctor?
- 2) Why should you take medicine when you are ill?
- 3) When do people catch a flu?
- 4) Is your health very good, good, poor or bad?
- 5) Where do you go when you have a bad tooth?
- 6) What should you do to keep fit?

3. Choose the word from the box and fill in the story.

cold, headache, fit, doctor, healthy, flu, felt, care, medicine

Once my friend ... ill. He was hot and had a We called in a My friend was lucky — it wasn't He caught a

The doctor gave some ... and said my friend should stay in bed. Then the doctor told that we should take a special ... of our health when it is winter. We should keep ...: do morning exercises and eat ... food.



4. Write about a time you got sick or hurt. How did you feel? What did you do?



Once I ...



NEW VOCABULARY

a flu [flu:]

medicine ['medsɪn]

- to call in the doctor
- to stay outdoors
- to take care of



Homework

PB Study ex.1 - p.134

Learn the New Vocabulary - p.135

Lesson 5

1. Read and discuss the advertisement¹ of the club.

Dear "English Bridge",

Every pupil in our school can join our Keep Fit Club. It doesn't cost money. And it's fun. You don't need special clothes — you may come in your tracksuit² and trainers.

We put on your favourite music CDs and move.
It's fun!

The class is on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 4.00 – 4.30. You can join us.

2. Answer the questions.

- 1) Is the club for one class only?
- 2) How much does it cost?
- 3) Do you need special clothes?
- 4) What do they listen while they do exercises?
- 5) What time does it start?
- 6) What time does it finish?



3. Write about a club at your school or in your town/village.



- 1) What's the name of the club?
- 2) Who is it for?
- 3) When is it?
- 4) How much does it cost?
- 5) Do you need special clothes and shoes?

¹advertisement [əd'və:tismənt] — реклама, оголошення;

²tracksuit ['træksju:t] — спортивний костюм

4. a) Match each health poem with its meaning.



Early to bed,
early to rise,
makes a person
healthy and wise.

You should
eat good
food to stay
healthy.



Exercise can make
you strong.
It can be fun and
won't take long.

You should
get a good
sleep.



Wash your hands
before you eat.
Keep yourself both
clean and neat.

You should
take care
of your
teeth.



An apple a day
keeps the doctor away.

You should
wash often
to stay
healthy.



Brush your teeth
and did you hear?
See your dentist
every year.

You should
do morning
exercises.



**b) Make up your own health poem
and draw a picture for it.**



Homework

WB ex.2 - p.98



1. Listen and read.

TIM TAKES MEDICINE

It is winter now and Jim is ill. He is coughing, he has a terrible headache and feels sick. The doctor came yesterday. He touched Jim's head, examined him and gave him some medicine. The doctor told Jim to stay in bed and take medicines 3 times a day.

Now there is a bottle of medicine on Jim's table near his bed. But he doesn't like the medicine and doesn't want to take it. "What shall I do?" he thinks. "What shall I do not to take the medicine?"

Suddenly ¹ he remembers Mark Twain's *Tom Sawyer* ² and his dog. Jim read the book about them last summer. So Jim gets out of his bed, takes his big black cat Tim and gives him his medicine. Tim likes the medicine and begins to drink it. But at that moment Jim's mother comes into the room. She sees Jim, Tim and the bottle of medicine. "Don't be silly, Jimmy," she says. "You should drink the medicine, not the cat. You are ill, the cat isn't. But the cat may feel bad because of the medicine. You shouldn't give it to Tim. Be a good boy, take a spoon of the medicine and try to sleep."

NEW
VOCABULARY

to cough [kɒf]

to examine [ɪg'zæmɪn]

to touch [tʌtʃ]



¹ suddenly ['sʌdnli] — внезапно;

² [tɒm sɔːjə(r)] — Том Сойер (имя главного героя книги М. Твена)

2. Answer the questions.

- 1) Why does Jim have to stay in bed?
- 2) How often does he have to take the medicine?
- 3) Why does the boy want to give the medicine to his cat?
- 4) What does Jim's mother tell him?

3. Look at the pictures and tell the story.



In winter ...



The doctor ...



Now there is ...



Suddenly he remembers ...



Tim ...



You should ...



Homework

WB ex.2 - p.99

Lesson 7



1. Listen and answer the questions below.

- 1) How often should you brush your teeth?
- 2) How long should you brush them?
- 3) What sort of brush should you choose?
- 4) How often should you change it?
- 5) What should you eat to keep your teeth healthy?
- 6) How often should you go to a dentist?



2. Read the article and answer the question below.

Aid means help.

If ¹ you cut your finger, wash it and put a plaster ² on it. Every night take the plaster off. Put a new plaster on in the morning. You should keep your cut clean. If the cut is serious, go to see a doctor.

Sometimes people feel dizzy. It is often because of bad weather or bad food. Sometimes when they are tired. If you feel dizzy, put your head between your legs. The blood ³ will go to your head. You'll feel better.



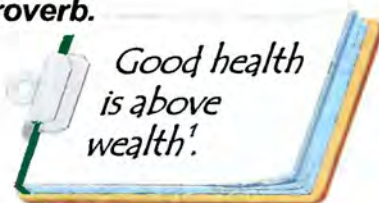
- How do you give first aid if your friend cuts his finger / feels dizzy?

¹if — якщо;

²a plaster ['plæstə] — лейкопластир;

³blood [blʌd] — кров

3. Learn the proverb.



4. Learn the poem.

YOUR COLD IS GETTING WORSE

- Your cold is getting worse,
You should see the nurse.
- Oh, no, I'm fine.
My cold is much better.
- Your cough is getting
worse,
You should see the nurse.
- Oh, no, I am fine.
My cough is much better.
- Your cough sounds bad.
It doesn't sound good.
You should see the nurse.
You really should.



Homework

PB Study ex.2 - p.140

¹wealth [welθ] — добробут, багатство

Lessons 8-9

1. Discuss the questions in groups.

- 1) What should you do when you catch a cold?
- 2) What shouldn't you do to keep your teeth healthy?
- 3) What should you do to keep fit?

2. Match and say.

to have
to catch
to ask
to cut
to break
to give
to call
to feel
to keep
to look
to take

in for the doctor
sick
for help
fit
first aid
a tummy ache
a leg
a medicine
a finger
ill
a cold



3. A Role-play. At the Chemist's. Work in pairs.

- a) **Pupil A. You've got a terrible headache.**
You are asking for some medicine.
Pupil B. You are a chemist.

- b) **Pupil A. You'd like to buy a toothbrush.**
Pupil B. You are a chemist.



4. Health Bingo.

- 1) Make a Bingo card like the one on page 143. Write the words in the box below into each square in the order you like.

cold, earache, toothache, bad leg, headache,
dentist, doctor, tummy ache, medicine

- 2) Make up the cards as markers (symbols or pictures) of the words in the box (page 142).
- 3) Take turns with a partner. Take a card and say what it shows.
- 4) When the word is on your Bingo card, put a marker on that square.
- 5) The first person with three markers in a row wins.



PROJECT



WORK

5. Make a health poster.

- 1) Work in a small group. Share the ideas how to keep fit. Write down the list of good ideas.
- 2) Make a poster. Draw some pictures.
- 3) Display your poster in class.



Homework

L8 PB ex.4 - p.142
L9 PB ex.5 - p.143

Unit 10 WE ARE UKRAINIANS

Lessons 1-2



**1. Look, listen and speak. Work in pairs.
Use the phrases below.**

John: Hi.

Chris: Hello, John! Hey, why are you so sad?

John: Well, yesterday I was thinking about our newspaper all day long...

Chris: Well..?

John: It's good we try to help kids learn English, make friends from English-speaking countries, but...

Chris: Some other ideas?

John: Yes. I think we have to tell more about our country, about Ukrainians, our culture and life!





2. Look, listen and act out. Work in a group of 3.

Terry: I think John is right.
Lots of children from the
world around don't know
much about Ukraine.
Some of them don't
know about our country
at all!

Lilly: Let's make a special
issue of *English Bridge*!

Chris: Do you mean we
can tell about Ukraine
through the Internet?

Lilly: Exactly! John's
brother will help.

Terry: Great!



REMEMBER!

One of them / us / you
Some of them / us / you
Most of them / us / you
All of them / us / you



NEW VOCABULARY

an emblem ['æmbləm]
history ['hɪstəri]
an issue ['ɪʃu:]

● **through the Internet**

¹ exactly [ɪg'zæktli] — точно, саме так

3. Answer the questions.

- 1) What was John doing all day long yesterday?
- 2) What was his idea?
- 3) Did his friends like John's idea?
- 4) Was John right? Why?
- 5) What can the children do?
- 6) Who will help them?

4. Look and say as in the example.



a



b



c

Example: I've got a pen friend. In my letters I tell him about my country. Next week I am going to send him some postcards with views of Ukrainian cities.

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

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.



- Ukrainian holidays
- Ukrainian food
- Christmas traditions
- favourite games of Ukrainian children



Homework

L1 PB Learn the
New Vocabulary - p.145
L2 WB ex.1 - p.103

Lesson 3

GRAMMAR POINT

— Do you know these people?

- A. I know **ONE OF THEM.**
- B. I know only **SOME OF THEM.**
- C. Yes, I know **MOST OF THEM.**
- D. Yes, of course. I know **ALL OF THEM** very well.

1. Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

- a) How many of the children are girls?
- b) How many of the boys are wearing shorts?
- c) How many of the balconies have flowers?
- d) How many of the people are sitting?
- e) How many of the windows are open?
- f) How many of the boxes are on the table?



2. Choose and answer.

all/most/some + of it/of them

- 1) Were the questions easy? (most) Most of them.
- 2) How many of these children do you know? (some)
- 3) Did you understand the text? (most)
- 4) How many of those sweets would you like to eat? (all)
- 5) Are your friends going to the party? (most)
- 6) Are the shops open today? (one)
- 7) How much money do you want? (all)
- 8) Were the exercises difficult? (one)



Homework

WB ex.2 - p.104

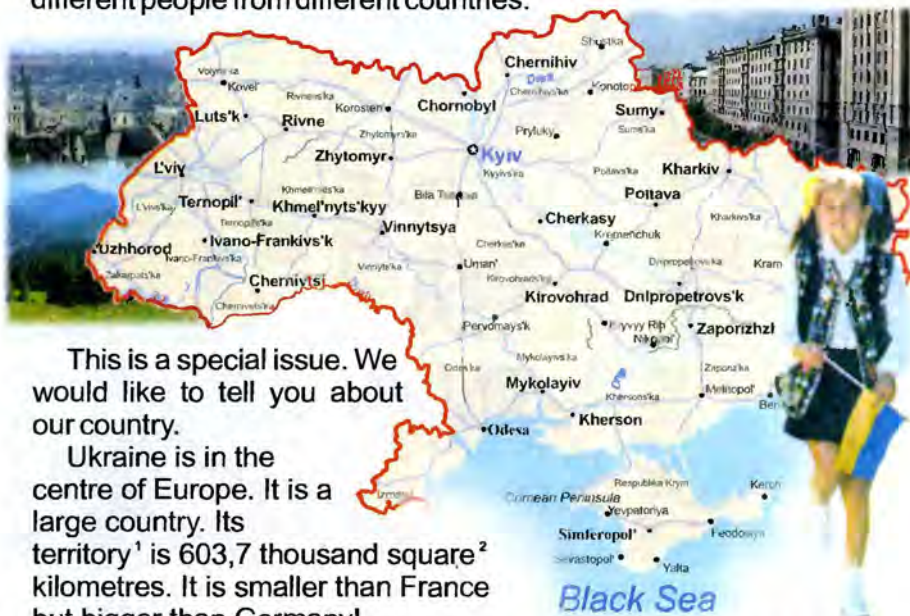
Lessons 4-5

1. Read and discuss the information in groups.

MEET UKRAINIAN 'ENGLISH BRIDGE'!

Can an English bridge be Ukrainian? Sure, it can! Because the *English Bridge* is the name of the newspaper. Ukrainian schoolchildren make its pages.

They make their newspaper in English — the language of international communication. English is like a bridge that connects different people from different countries.



This is a special issue. We would like to tell you about our country.

Ukraine is in the centre of Europe. It is a large country. Its territory¹ is 603,7 thousand square² kilometres. It is smaller than France but bigger than Germany!

Ukraine has got a long history. Its territory was a part of Kyiv Rus, — a powerful³ state hundreds of years ago. Today Ukraine is an independent country. The 24th of August is the Independence Day in Ukraine. Kyiv is the capital of our country. It is very 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 their own language, culture, customs and traditions.

Two colours on our National Flag — yellow and blue — symbolize Ukraine's golden⁴ fields of grain⁵ under blue skies.

¹territory ['terɪtəri] — територія;

²square [sk'weə] — квадратний;

³powerful ['paʊəfl] — сильний, потужний;

⁴golden ['gəʊldən] — золотий;

⁵grain ['greɪn] — зерно

2. Complete the sentences according to the information page.

- 1) This is the special ...
- 2) Ukraine is in the ...
- 3) It is smaller than ...
- 4) Ukrainians live in ...
- 5) The 24th of August is the Day of ...
- 6) Ukrainian people are ...
- 7) They have their own ...
- 8) Two colours of the Ukrainian flag symbolize ...



NEW VOCABULARY

a custom ['kʌstəm]
independence [ˌɪndɪ'pendəns]
independent [ˌɪndɪ'pendənt]
hard-working [hɑːd'wɜːkɪŋ]
national ['næʃənl]
talented ['tæləntɪd]

3. a) Match based on the text of ex.1 (p.148).

ancient	artist
hardworking	country
talented	issue
independent	flag
national	people
international	city
special	language

b) Make up a sentence with each pair of words.

4. Choose and fill in.

national, issue, ancient, customs, Europe, country, history, hard-working, independence, capital, kilometres, talented

Ukrainian schoolchildren are making a special ... of the newspaper today. They are telling about their ..., its ... people, their traditions and ... Ukraine has got a long ... Kyiv is the ... of the country. It is an ... and beautiful city. Many ... people live and work here.

Ukraine is in the centre of ... Its territory is 603,7 thousand square Ukrainian is the ... language of the country. The ... flag is blue and yellow. On the 24th of August Ukrainian people celebrate the ... Day.

5. Tell about your country.



Homework

L4 PB Learn the
New Vocabulary - p.149
L5 WB ex.2 - p.106

Lesson 6

1. Read and speak about the boys. Work in pairs.

Hello, "English Bridge"!

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 you'll 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-trees¹.

They are strong and can be very old. One of them is over 400 years old. They say that Bohdan Khmelnytskyi had a nap² under it.

There are many birds in our park, too. You should visit our beautiful village.

I am sure you'll love it.

¹oak-tree ['aʊktri:] — дуб;

²to have a nap — дрімати;

2. Answer the questions.

- 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?



3. Agree or disagree. Use the map of Ukraine if necessary (якщо необхідно).

- 1) Uman is in Cherkasy region.
- 2) Melitopol is in Zhytomyr region.
- 3) Odesa is proud of its friendly people.
- 4) Donetsk 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.



NEW VOCABULARY

a region ['rɪdʒən]

native ['neɪtɪv]

well-known ['wel'nəʊn]

- be famous for
- be proud of

4. Write a letter about your home town or village.



Homework

PB New Vocabulary - p.151
WB ex.2 - p.106

Lessons 7-8



1. Listen and answer.

- 1) Is Kyiv a new city?
- 2) How many people live in the capital?
- 3) What is the biggest river of Ukraine?
- 4) What is the name of the main street?
- 5) What is in the centre of Kyiv?
- 6) Are there any places of interest?
- 7) What is the symbol of the city?



NEW VOCABULARY

a chestnut ['tʃesnʌt]

a founder ['faʊndə]

a hero ['hɪərəʊ]

main [meɪn]

Motherland ['mʌðəlænd]

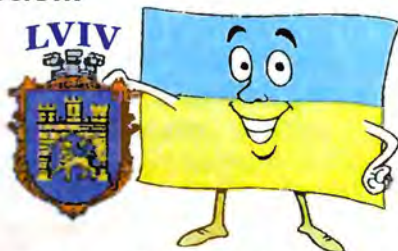
- to take (the name) after

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. Sing the 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



Homework

L7 PB Study ex.2 - p.152
L8 WB ex.2 - p.108



1. Listen and read.

WHO WERE KOZAKS?

The word *kozak* means a free and independent man.

First Kozaks lived in Ukraine many hundreds years ago. But the most famous are Zaporizhian Kozaks. They were very brave and strong. They didn't like tsars. They didn't want to work for masters¹. They loved freedom. They made their own state — Zaporizhian Sich. They called their leader 'koshovyi otaman'. The bravest one was Ivan Sirko. He won many victories.



The main idea of Zaporizhian Sich was to fight for independence of their native land. Scientists say that Zaporizhian Sich was a good example of a democratic state.



Zaporizhian Kozaks were really free and independent people.

Russian Empress² broke up Zaporizhian Sich.



Legends and songs brought us the names of these national heroes: Bohdan Khmelnytskyi, Petro Doroshenko, Ivan Mazepa, Petro Sahaidachnyi. Their

names will live in hearts and minds of true Ukrainians forever.

¹master ['mɑ:stə] — господар, хазяїн;

²empress ['emprɪs] — імператриця

2. Choose a) or b) and complete the sentences.

- 1) Kozaks were ...
 - a) not independent people
 - b) free people
- 2) The main idea of Zaporizhian Kozaks was ...
 - a) to be independent
 - b) to work for their masters
- 3) Kozaks called their leader ...
 - a) tsar
 - b) koshovyi otaman
- 4) Ivan Sirko
 - a) broke up



Zaporizhian
Sich
b) won many
victories

- 5) Kozaks fought for ...
 - a) independence of their native land
 - b) Russian Empress
- 6) Kozaks were men who loved ...
 - a) freedom and independence
 - b) their masters



NEW VOCABULARY

freedom ['fri:dəm]
victory ['viktəri]

- to fight for (freedom)
- to win a victory

REMEMBER!

to break up [breɪk] — **broke up** [brəʊk]
to bring [brɪŋ] — **brought** [brɔ:t]
to fight [faɪt] — **fought** [fɔ:t]
to win [wɪn] — **won** [wʌn]

3. Look and say what you know about these men.



Petro Sahaidachny



Ivan Mazepa



Bohdan Khmelnytskyi



Homework

PB New
Vocabulary - p.155
WB ex.2 - p.108

Lessons 10-11

1. Answer the questions.

1. Is your country smaller than Germany?
2. What was the name of the powerful state that was on the territory of Ukraine hundreds of years ago?
3. Is Ukraine a part of some other country?
4. What do the Ukrainians celebrate on the 24th of August?
5. Where else do the Ukrainians live?
6. What kind of people are the Ukrainians?
7. Name some Ukrainian traditions.
8. What do blue and yellow colours on the Ukrainian national flag symbolize?
9. What is the capital of Ukraine?
10. What river does it stand on?
11. Name some well-known places of interest of the Ukrainian capital.
12. What is the symbol of Kyiv?

2. Match and read.

First Kozaks lived in Ukraine
The most famous Kozaks
Kozaks called their leader
Zaporizhian Sich was
The word *kozak* means
Legends and songs brought us
Zaporizhian Kozaks were
They loved
They didn't want
Ivan Sirko
Their names will live in
The main idea was
The Russian Empress

a good example of democratic state.
were Zaporizhian Kozaks.
freedom.
to work for masters.
to fight for independence.
a free and independent man.
won many victories.
koshovyi otaman.
many hundreds of years ago.
broke Zaporizhian Sich.
brave and strong men.
hearts and minds of true Ukrainians.
the names of national heroes.





3. 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 lived or visited the town;
- the things it is famous for;
- the places of interest.

Work in a group.



4. A Role-play. Work in a group of 3.

Some American children are visiting your town / village.

Pupil A. You are going to show your town / village.

Pupils B. C. You are asking the questions about:

- the name of the town / village
- the founder of the town / village
- history or legends
- places of interest

PROJECT



WORK

5. Design a new stamp for our country.

- 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.



Homework

L10 WB ex.1 - p.109

THE WIZARD¹ OF OZ

from a story by L. Frank Baum



Once there was a little girl named Dorothy, who lived in Kansas. One day, she was playing with her dog Toto, when suddenly a strong wind storm came and carried them away to an unknown land. Dorothy and Toto were afraid. They wanted to go home.

As they wandered around in this strange place, Dorothy saw a scarecrow.² The scarecrow was crying. "Why are you crying?" asked Dorothy.

"I have no brain³," the scarecrow answered. "You look sad, too, little girl. What's wrong?"

"I want to go home," said Dorothy.

"Let's go to see the Wizard of Oz," said the scarecrow. "He is a great wizard. He can give me a brain and he can help you go home."

They set out to find the Wizard of Oz. Soon they came upon a lion, who was also crying. Dorothy asked him why. "I am a coward⁴," he answered. "Lions are supposed to be brave, but I am afraid. People laugh at me."

"Come with us," said Dorothy. "The Wizard can give you courage⁵."

When the road turned, they came upon a surprising sight; a man made of tin⁶. The tin man told them that he was sad because he had no heart, and he joined them on their search⁷ for the wizard.



¹['wɪzəd] чарівник;

²['skɛəkrou] опудало;

³мозок;

⁴['kauəd] трус;

⁵['kʌrɪdʒ] відвага;

⁶бляха;

⁷['sə:tʃ] пошук

adventures, they found the Wizard of Oz. He told them that the scarecrow was clever enough to think of looking for the wizard and he already had a brain. The tin man could feel so sad because he has a

heart to feel with. The Wizard told the lion that his protection of his friends made him a brave lion. The scarecrow, the lion and the tin man were very happy.



"Bow wow!", barked Toto, Dorothy's dog. "Yes, that's right," said the scarecrow. "What about Dorothy and her dog? Can't you help them go home to Kansas?"

"Well, I can try," said the Wizard. "Dorothy, close your eyes. Now say to yourself three times,

"There's no place like home.

There's no place like home.

There's no place like home."

Dorothy closed her eyes and held her dog tight. She said, "There's no place like home," three times. She was taken again by a great wind and when she opened her eyes, she and Toto were in her own bed at home. She was very happy!

THE CROW AND THE FOX

A fable¹

A fox was going through the forest looking for food. He was very hungry. Suddenly he saw a crow² sitting on a tree. The crow had a piece of bread in its beak³. The fox began to think, "How can I get that bread?"

¹ ['feɪbl] байка;

² [krou] ворона;

³ ['bi:k] дзьоб

The fox was very clever. He said to the crow, "Oh, Mr. Crow, you have such a sweet voice. May I have the pleasure of a song, please?" The crow was very foolish¹ and he was pleased by the cunning² words of the fox. As soon as he opened his beak to sing a song, the bread fell out. The fox was ready and caught it easily. He ran away with the bread in his mouth. The foolish crow was left alone.



THE THREE LITTLE PIGS

Mother Pig lived in a little hut. She had three baby pigs. When they grew up, Mother Pig said, "This hut is too small for us now. You must all go away. You must each build a new house."



The first little pig went away from home. He built a house of straw³. The first little pig was very happy. Soon bad old Mr. Wolf came along. He came up to the first little pig's house and said, "Little pig, little pig. Open the door and let me in."

"Oh, no!" said the first little pig. "Go away, Mr. Wolf. I will not open the door. I will not let you in." Mr. Wolf said, "Little pig, little pig, open the door and let me in. Or I'll huff, and I'll puff, and I'll blow your house down." The first little pig did not open the door. He did not let the wolf in. So the wolf huffed, and he puffed, and he blew the house down. The first little pig ran away.

Then the second little pig left home. He built a house of wood. The second little pig was very happy. Soon bad old Mr.



¹ ['fʊ:lɪʃ] дурный;

² ['kʌnɪŋ] хитрый;

³ ['strɔ:] солома

Wolf came along. He came up to the second little pig's house and said, "Little pig, little pig! Open the door and let me in."

"Oh, no!" said the second little pig. "Go away, Mr. Wolf. I will not open the door. I will not let you in." Mr. Wolf said, "Little pig, little pig, open the door and let me in. Or I'll huff, and I'll puff, and I'll blow your house down." The second little pig did not open the door. He did not let the wolf in. So the wolf huffed, and he puffed, and he blew the house down. The second little pig ran away.

Then the third little pig went away from home. He built a house of bricks. The third little pig was very happy. Soon bad old Mr. Wolf came along. He came up to the third little pig's house and said, "Little pig, little pig! Open the door and let me in."

"Oh, no!" said the third little pig. "Go away, you bad old Mr. Wolf. I will not open the door. I will not let you in." Mr. Wolf said, "Little pig, little pig! Open the door and let me in. Or I'll huff, and I'll puff, and I'll blow your house down."

The third little pig did not open the door. He did not let the wolf in. He made a big fire in the fireplace. He put on the fire a big pan full of oil. Mr. Wolf huffed and he puffed. But he could not blow the brick house down. The brick house was very strong.

Mr. Wolf climbed on top of the house. He came down the chimney. He fell into the pan of hot oil.

Mr. Wolf cried with pain¹. "Little pig, little pig! Let me out², let me out. I will not eat you. I will go away. I will never come back again." But the third little pig put more wood on the fire. The wolf was burned and that was the end of him. Then the other two little pigs came back. They all danced and sang, "The bad old wolf is dead³, he will trouble us no more."



¹ біль;

² Випусти мене!;

³ [ded] мертвий

THE FOX AND THE CRANE¹

Once upon a time, a fox and a crane had begun to be friends. One day, the fox invited the crane to dinner. She made hot porridge for dinner and put it in a flat² soup-dish. The crane could not eat and the fox ate the porridge herself.

The crane was angry and decided³ to teach the fox a lesson. So he invited the fox to dinner too. The fox went to the crane's house the next day. The crane poured⁴ vegetable soup into a



narrow⁵ jug and invited the fox to eat it. The fox tried and tried, but she couldn't find a way to get into the jug. The crane ate all the soup himself.

And this is why the fox and the crane are no longer friends.

THE COUNTRY MOUSE AND THE CITY MOUSE

Once there was a Mouse. She lived in the country. One day her cousin came to see her. Her cousin lived in the city.

The Country Mouse was very glad to see the City Mouse, and asked her to stay for dinner.

"Thank you," said the City Mouse. She took off her hat and coat and helped to put the plates on the table.

When dinner was ready, the City Mouse looked at the corn and said, "What a funny dinner! Come to my house. Every day I have a piece of cheese for my dinner."

"Thank you very much," said the Country Mouse. "I'll come." So the two Mice went to the city.

When they came to the city they were very hungry.

"Come to the kitchen," said the City Mouse, "the Cook made a cake. Here it is. This is better than your corn." They began to eat. Suddenly they heard a terrible noise in the kitchen.

"What's that?" asked the Country Mouse.

"That's the Cat," answered the City Mouse. "Run!"

The mice ran.

¹ журавель; ² плоский; ³ [di'saɪdɪd] вирішив; ⁴ [pɔːəd] вилив; ⁵ ['nærou] вузький

When they were safe¹, the Country Mouse asked, "Why did you run?"

"Never stay in the kitchen when the Cat comes," said the City Mouse. "Every day she kills many mice. Let us go to the cellar²."



"Do you smell cheese?" asked the City Mouse.

"Yes, I smell cheese," answered the Country Mouse.

"Do not eat it. It is in a trap³!" cried the City Mouse.

"What is a trap?" asked the Country Mouse.

The City Mouse showed her the trap. "The Cook puts a piece of cheese in it," said the City Mouse, "but if you eat the cheese, something comes down on your head and kills you."

The Country Mouse looked at the trap.

"I shall go home," she said. "I do not like your house. There is a Cat in the kitchen, and a trap in the cellar. I like my corn better than your cake and cheese."

TOBY

"Watch my sledge⁴, Toby," said Fred, "I shall come back soon." Toby sat down on the snow near the sledge.

"You may go, Fred, nobody will take it until you come back," barked⁵ Toby.

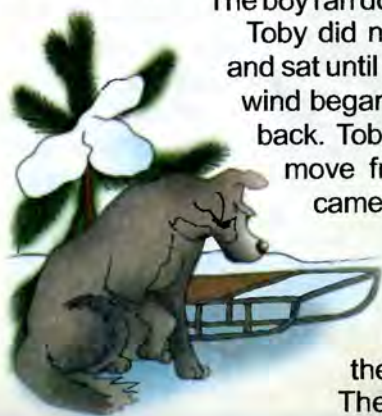
The boy ran down the hill to the town.

Toby did not move from his place. He sat and sat until the sun went down and the north wind began to blow. But Fred did not come back. Toby was very cold, but he did not move from his place. When the night came he stayed at his place.

But where was Fred? Why didn't he come back?

Down in the town Fred met a friend who asked him to go to the cinema.

They went to the cinema. Then they



¹ be safe - бути у безпеці; ² ['selə] підвал; ³ пастка; ⁴ [sledʒ] санки; ⁵ [bɑ:k] гавкати

began to play chess, and Fred did not think about poor Toby.

But next morning when Fred got up he remembered about his dog.

"Poor, poor Toby," he cried when he jumped out of his bed. "If he is frozen¹ I shall be very unhappy."

He dressed very quickly and ran up the hill.

Fred ran faster and faster and thought about his poor dog.

At last he saw his little dog. And Toby saw him too. He wanted to stand up to meet him, but his legs were so frozen that he could not stand up. Then Fred took Toby, put him in the sledge and ran home. At home Toby had a good breakfast and a long sleep in Fred's bed.

"Poor Toby!" said Fred and kissed his nose. "I shall never do that again!"

AN OLD TALE

Once a little old woman baked cakes in her oven². She had on a black dress and a small white apron. A red cap was on her head. A poor old man came to her kitchen door and said,



"I am hungry, good woman, please give me one of your cakes."

The old woman said, "These cakes are too large for you. I shall bake you a little cake."

So she made a very little cake and put it into the oven.

But the cake began to grow bigger and bigger.

"This cake is too large," said the old woman. Then she made a tiny³ cake and put it into the oven. But it began to grow bigger too.

"I shall not give you this cake," said the old woman, "it is too large for you."

¹ ['frouzn] замерзлий;

² ['лvн] пічка;

³ ['taini] крихітний



Then she made a tiny cake again and put it into her oven.

But that cake began to grow bigger and bigger.

"I don't want to give you any cake," said the old woman. "I shall eat them but not you. Go away."

So the poor old man went away hungry.

Now comes the strangest¹ part of this story. As the old woman began to eat her cakes she began to grow smaller and smaller. Her nose became a sharp² bill. She looked at her arms. And what did she see? She saw black wings.³

She looked at her black dress and white apron. But they were all feathers.⁴ Now she was a bird.

You can see this little bird. She hops up and down the trees and looks for worms. You will know her when you see her.

People say that the old woman who did not want to give one tiny cake to a poor old man is now a woodpecker⁵.

THE BRAVE HUNTER⁶

One morning a hunter was in the forest. It was a hot day in spring. The grass was green, the sky was blue. It was very nice in the forest. Suddenly the hunter stopped. He looked to the right, to the left and then stooped down.

A farmer worked in the forest. "What do you want here, my friend?" asked the farmer.

"Look at this track⁷," answered the hunter. "I think it is a bear's track, isn't it?"

"Yes, it is. Come on! I know the forest better than you do. I can show you the bear."

"Oh!" answered the hunter. "I am not looking for the bear. I am looking only for his track. Good-bye, my friend!"



¹ найдивніший;

² [ʃa:p] гострий;

³ [wɪjz] крила;

⁴ ['fɛðə] пір'я;

⁵ дятел;

⁶ мисливець;

⁷ слід

I. The Noun

Іменник

§1. Іменники в англійській мові, як і в українській позначають **істоти** (a boy, a dog) та **неістоти** (a box, a doll), **речовини** (water, meat) та **явища природи** (snow, rain). Вони бувають **зчислюваними** (a boy, a banana) і **незчислюваними** (water, meat).

Перед зчислюваними іменниками, що позначають істоти, ставлять особливе слово — артикль: **a (an)** перед іменниками тільки в однині (**an** перед іменниками, що починаються з голосної), **the** — в однині і в множині:

a girl — **the** girl; girl — **the** girls;

an orange — **the** orange; oranges — **the** oranges

Неозначений артикль вживається, якщо на увазі мають будь-який предмет з ряду йому подібних:

Give me **a** pencil. Дай мені олівець (будь-який).

Означений артикль позначає, що на увазі мають конкретний, певний предмет:

Give me **the** pencil. Дай мені олівець (саме цей).

Перед незчислюваними іменниками, що позначають речовину чи явище, неозначений артикль звичайно не вживають (у певний момент може вживатись):

study — **the** study

snow — **the** snow

Артикль не вживається перед іменами, прізвищами, назвами міст та країн:

Bill, Mary, Smith, Kyiv, London, England, Italy, Ukraine, Great Britain

Але слід запам'ятати, що означений артикль, як правило, вживається з наступними словами: **the** sun, **the** moon, **the** sky, **the** earth

З іменниками, які позначають **назви мов** (English, Ukrainian) артикль не вживається. Але якщо до назви мови включаємо іменник, то перед назвою мови ставимо означений артикль: **the** English language, **the** Ukrainian language.

З іменниками, що позначають **національність** (одна особа), вживається неозначений артикль: **an** American, **an** Englishman. Для позначення нації в цілому часто використовується означений артикль: **the** Ukrainian (українці), **the** German (німці).

§2. Більшість іменників мають два числа: однину та множину. Множина утворюється за допомогою закінчення **-s** або **-es** яке вимовляється як:

s [s]

-s [z]

-es [ɪz]

після глухих

після дзвінких

після шиплячих

приголосних

приголосних

та свистячих

hat — hat**s**

table — table**s**

glass — glass**es**

desk — desk**s**

boy — boy**s**

fox — fox**es**

plate — plate**s**

day — day**s**

watch — watch**es**

Деякі іменники утворюють множину не за правилами, їх треба запам'ятати:

Однина:	man	woman	child	foot	tooth	goose
	[mæn]	['wʊmən]	[tʃaɪld]	[fʊ:t]	[tu:θ]	[gu:s]
Множина:	men	women	children	feet	teeth	geese
	[men]	['wɪmɪn]	['tʃɪldrən]	[fi:t]	[ti:t]	[gi:s]

Іменники, що позначають речовину, явище, не вживаються у множині:
much / a lot of **snow (juice, meat, milk, tea, work...)**

Особливості правопису іменників у множині:

-f ⇒ v+es	-y ⇒ i+es (якщо перед -y стоїть приголосна)
a wife — w ives	a family — fam ilies
a wolf — w olves	a country — coun tries
a leaf — lea ves	a party — part ies
	але: a day — day s

II. The Adjective

§1. Прикметник — частина мови, яка відповідає на питання *який?* (*what*) *котрий?* (*which*) та позначає ознаку, якість предмета. У реченнях це найчастіше означення (а **big** ball).

Прикметники часто утворюються від іменників за допомогою суфіксів.

Наприклад:

sun + **-y** = sunny, care + **ful** = careful, help + **less** = helpless

§2. Ступені порівняння

а) односкладових і деяких двоскладових прикметників:

	-er	-est
big	bigg er	(the) bigg est
short	short er	(the) short est
happy	happi er	(the) happi est
але:		
good	bett er	(the) best
bad	wors e	(the) worst

б) багатоскладових прикметників:

	more	(the) most
	less	(the) least
beautiful	more / less beautiful	(the) most / least beautiful
fantastic	more / less fantastic	(the) most / least fantastic

Особливості правопису ступенів порівняння прикметників:

— німа **"e"** пропускається і додається **-er, -est**:

large — larg**er** — (the) larg**est**

nice — nic**er** — (the) nic**est**

— в односкладових прикметниках приголосна подвоюється після коротких голосних:

hot — hott**er** — (the) hott**est**

big — bigg**er** — (the) bigg**est**

— кінцева **"y"** після приголосної змінюється на **"i"**:

funny — funn**ier** — (the) funn**iest**

happy — happ**ier** — (the) happ**iest**

III. The Numeral

Числівник

§1. В англійській мові, так як і в українській, є **кількісні** і **порядкові числівники**.

Кількісні числівники від **13** до **19** утворюються додаванням суфікса **-teen**:

four — four**teen**; nine — nine**teen**

Числівники **thirteen** та **fifteen** змінюють орфографію в основі слова (порівняй: **three, five**).

Числівники, що позначають десятки від **20** до **90**, утворюються шляхом додавання суфікса **-ty**:

six — six**ty**; nine — nine**ty**

Числівники **twenty, thirty, forty, fifty** змінюють орфографію в основі слова (порівняй: **two, three, four, five**).

Порядкові числівники, крім **first, second, third**, утворюються від відповідних кількісних числівників шляхом додавання суфікса **-th, (-eth)**:

seven — seven**th**; thirty-six — thirty-six**th**

Суфікс **-eth** додається до числівників, що закінчуються на **-ty**, при цьому **"y"** змінюється на **"i"**:

thirty — thirt**i**eth

§2. Читання складних числівників і дат:

400 children — four hundred children

507 books — five hundred and seven books

in 1945 — in nineteen forty five

in 2005 — in twenty o [əu] five

October 3d, 2005 — October the third (the third of October), twenty o five

IV. The Pronoun

§1. Займенник — частина мови, яка вказує на особу, предмет, їх ознаки, кількість, але не називає їх. В англійській мові є **особові, присвійні зворотні, вказівні, неозначені** та інші **займенники**:

Однина					Множина		
	1-а особа	3-я особа			1-а особа	2-а особа	3-я особа
Особові займенники	I me	he him	she her	it it	we us	you you	they them
Присвійні займенники	my	his	her	its	our	your	their
Зворотні займенники	myself	himself	herself	itself	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

§2. Неозначені та заперечні займенники

+ **some** There are **some** bananas on the table. There is **some** sugar in her tea.

- ? **any** Are there **any** bananas on the table?
Is there **any** sugar in her tea?
- **no** There are **no** bananas on the table.
There is **no** sugar in her tea.

В англійській мові у заперечному реченні може бути тільки одне заперечення:

There is **no** coffee in the cup.
There **isn't** any coffee in the cup.

§3. Вказівні займенники:

однина: **this / that**;

множина: **these / those; such**

V. The Verb

Дієслово

§1. Дієслово — частина мови, яка означає дію (стан). В англійській мові є чотири групи видо-часових форм:

- 1) група простих (неозначених) часів — **simple (indefinite) tenses**;
- 2) група тривалих часів — **continuous (progressive) tenses**;
- 3) група перфектних (завершених) часів — **perfect tenses**;
- 4) група перфектних (завершених) тривалих часів — **perfect continuous tenses**.

Усі ці граматичні часи бувають **теперішніми, минулими та майбутніми**.

Як правило, видо-часові форми дієслова — складні форми, які утворюються за допомогою допоміжних дієслів (**be, do, shall / will**).

Допоміжні дієслова не мають власного значення, а вказують на час здійснення дії, особу, число.

! Важливо не плутати дієслова **be, do** у функції дієслів з власним значенням з дієсловами у функції допоміжних дієслів.

Наприклад:

My child **is** at home. (**be** — повнозначне дієслово з власним значенням)

My child **is** drawing now. (**be** — допоміжне дієслово)

§2. **Present Continuous** вживається для вираження дії, що триває в момент мовлення. Час утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова **to be** у формах теперішнього часу (**am, is, are**) і додавання **-ing** до основного дієслова:

Стверджувальна форма

I **am doing** my exercises.

You **are doing** your exercises.

He (she) **is doing** his(her) exercises.

We **are doing** our exercises.

You **are doing** your exercises.

They **are doing** their exercises.

Питальна форма

Are you **doing** your exercises?

Is he (she) **doing** his (her) exercises?

Yes, I **am**. No, I **am not**.

Yes, we **are**.

No, we **are not** (we **aren't**).

Yes, he (she) **is**.

No, he (she) **is not** (**isn't**).

Are they **doing** their exercises?

Yes, they **are**.

No, they **are not (aren't)**.

Заперечна форма

I **am not doing** my exercises.

We **are not doing** our exercises.

You **are not doing** your exercises.

You **are not doing** your exercises.

He (she) **is not doing** his (her) exercises. They **are not doing** their exercises.

! У Present Continuous **не вживаються** дієслова **to hear, to see, to hate, to love, to wish, to want, to prefer, to understand, to know, to seem, to remember, to forget, to recognize**.

§3. **Simple Present** вживається для вираження дії, що відбувається завжди, постійно, як правило; часто зі словами **always, often** та іншими, які завжди стоять перед смисловим (основним) дієсловом або в кінці речення, але після дієслова:

I **always** go to the seaside in summer.

He speaks English **every day**.

She is **often** late for school.

В 3-й особі однини до дієслова додається закінчення **-s** або **-es**, які читаються як [s] — після глухих приголосних, [z] — після дзвінких приголосних та [ɪz] — після шиплячих та свистячих

Стверджувальна форма

I **play** football well.

We **play** football well.

You **play** football well.

You **play** football well.

He (she) **plays** football well.

They **play** football well.

Питальна форма

Do you **play** football well?

Yes, I **do**. No, I **do not (don't)**.

Does he (she) **play** football well?

Yes, he (she) **does**.

No, he (she) **does not (doesn't)**.

Do they **play** football well?

Yes, they **do**.

No, they **do not (don't)**.

Заперечна форма

I **do not play** football well.

We **do not play** football well.

You **do not play** football well.

You **do not play** football well.

He (she) **does not play** football well.

They **do not play** football well.

I does not = doesn't ['dʌznt]

do not = don't [daunt]

§4. **Past Continuous** вживається для вираження дії, що тривала у певний період часу у минулому. Цей період зазначається або обставиною часу або іншою дією у *Simple Past*:

She **was swimming** at 5 o'clock yesterday.

The children **were watching TV** when their mother came.

Стверджувальна форма

I **was reading** when Mike came.

We **were reading** when Mike came.

You **were reading** when Mike came.

You **were reading** when Mike came.

He (she) **was reading** when Mike came.

They **were reading** when Mike came.

Питальна форма**Were** you **reading** when Mike came?Yes, I **was**. No, I **was not (wasn't)**.Yes, we **were**.No, we **were not (weren't)**.**Was** he (she) **reading** when Mike came?Yes, he (she) **was**.No, he (she) **was not (wasn't)**.**Were** they **reading** when Mike came?Yes, they **were**.No, they **were not (weren't)**.**Заперечна форма**I **was not playing**.We **were not playing**.You **were not playing**.You **were not playing**.He (she) **was not playing**.They **were not playing**.**I was not = wasn't** ['wɒznt]**were not = weren't** [wə:nt]

§5. Simple Past вживається для вираження дії або стану, що мали місце в минулому і не пов'язані з теперішнім моментом, часто зі словами **yesterday, ago, last week (month, year, summer, Sunday ...)** та зазначенням дат: **in 1999, in 2003** і т.п.

В англійській мові розрізняють правильні і неправильні дієслова. Правильні дієслова утворюють минулий час шляхом додавання закінчення **-ed** або **-d**, які читаються як [t] (після глухих приголосних) **worked**, [d] (після дзвінких приголосних та голосних) **lived**, [ɪd] (після літер d, t) **visited**.

Стверджувальна формаWe **went** to the seaside on our last summer holidays.We **went** to the seaside on our last summer holidays.You **went** to the seaside on your last summer holidays.You **went** to the seaside on your last summer holidays.They **went** to the seaside on their last summer holidays.They **went** to the seaside on their last summer holidays.**Питальна форма****Did** you **go** to the seaside on your last summer holidays?We **went** to the seaside on our last summer holidays.**Did** he (she) **go** to the seaside on his (her) last summer holidays?You **went** to the seaside on your last summer holidays.**Did** they **go** to the seaside on their last summer holidays?They **went** to the seaside on their last summer holidays.**Заперечна форма**I **did not go** to the seaside on my last summer holidays.We **did not go** to the seaside on our last summer holidays.You **did not go** to the seaside on your last summer holidays.You **did not go** to the seaside on your last summer holidays.He (she) **did not go** to the seaside on his (her) last summer holidays.They **did not go** to theseaside on their last summer holidays.**I did not = didn't** ['dɪdn't]

§6. Simple Future вживається для вираження дії або стану в майбутньому; часто із словами (**tomorrow, next day, etc.**). Видо-часова форма утворюється з допоміжних дієслів для 1-ї особи однини та множини **shall**, а в решті випадків **will** та *1 форми основного дієслова*:

Стверджувальна форма

I (we) **shall go** to the seaside on my (our) next summer holidays.

He (she) **will go** to the seaside on his (her) next summer holidays.

They (you) **will go** to the seaside on their (your) next summer holidays.

Питальна форма

Will you **go** to the seaside on your next summer holidays? Yes, I **shall**. No, I **shall not (shan't)**.
Yes, we **shall**. No, we **shall not (shan't)**.

Will he (she) **go** to the seaside on his (her) next summer holidays? Yes, he will. No, he (she) **will not (won't)**.

Will they **go** to the seaside on their next summer holidays? Yes, they **will**. No, they **will not (won't)**.

Заперечна форма

I (we) **shall not go** to the seaside on my next summer holidays.

He (she) **will not go** to the seaside on his (her) next summer holidays.

They (you) **will not go** to the seaside on their next summer holidays.

I shall not = shan't [ʃɑ:nt] **will not = won't** [wəʊnt]

§7. Способи передачі дії майбутнього часу.

Окрім зазначених вище видо-часових форм дієслова, які належать до майбутнього часу, в англійській мові існують ще декілька способів вираження майбутньої дії.

a) Зворот *be going to*

(описання запланованої дії або висловлення наміру).

It's **going to** snow.

I'm **going to** play football.

b) Present Continuous (опис запланованої дії, яка відбудеться в недалекому майбутньому).

We **are going** to the cinema tonight.

She **is leaving** tomorrow.

VI. The Adverb

Прислівник

Прислівник — частина мови, яка вказує на ознаку дії, обставини, за яких вона відбувається.

Прислівник в реченні уточнює:

— дієслово (He drives **fast**. She **usually** has some eggs for her breakfast);

— прикметник (He is **very** clever);

— прислівник (She doesn't feel herself very **well**).

A

a (an) [ə] ([ən]) артикль
able [eɪbəl] здатний, здібний
 to be able to могли щось зробити
about [əˈbaʊt] про
above [əˈbʌv] над
accent [ˈæksənt] 1. акцент; 2. вимова
ache [eɪk] біль
across [əˈkrɒs] через
act out [ˈæktˈaʊt] розіграти у ролях
activity [ækˈtɪvɪti] діяльність, активність
actor [ˈæktə] актор
actress [ˈæktɹəs] актриса
add [æd] додавати
address [əˈdres] адреса
adult [ˈædʌlt] дорослий
advice [ədˈvaɪs] порада
advise [ədˈvaɪz] радити
afraid [əˈfreɪd] наляканий
 to be afraid of smb/smith боятись когось/чогось
after [ˈɑːftə] після
afternoon [ˈɑːftəˈnuːn] полудень
again [əˈɡen] знову
against [əˈɡeɪnst] проти
age [eɪdʒ] вік
agree [əˈɡriː] погоджуватись
aid [eɪd] допомога
air [eə] повітря
airport [ˈeəpɔːt] аеропорт
album [ˈælbəm] альбом
alike [əˈlaɪk] схожий, подібний
all [ɔːl] всі
all day long весь день
 all over [ɔːlˈəʊvə] усюди
 all over the world по цілому світу
 all the time весь час
almost [ˈɔːlməʊst] майже
alone [əˈləʊn] сам
along [əˈlɒŋ] вздовж
alphabet [ˈælfəbet] алфавіт
already [ɔːlˈredi] вже
also [ɔːlsəʊ] також
always [ˈɔːlwəz] завжди
America [əˈmerɪkə] Америка
American [əˈmerɪkən] американський
among [əˈmʌŋ] серед
ancient [ˈeɪnʃənt] давній
and [ænd] і, та

animal [ˈænɪməl] тварина
another [əˈnʌðə] інший, ще один
answer [ˈɑːnsə] *n.* відповідь;
 v. відповідати
any [ˈeni] який-небудь
appear [əˈpiə] з'являтися
applaud [əˈplɔːd] аплодувати
applause [əˈplɔːz] аплодисменти, оплески
April [ˈeɪprəl] квітень
arm [ɑːm] рука
armchair [ˈɑːmtʃeə] крісло
around [əˈraʊnd] навколо
art(s) [ɑːt] мистецтво
article [ˈɑːtɪkl] стаття
artist [ˈɑːtɪst] митець, художник
artistic [ɑːˈtɪstɪk] художній
as [æz] 1. як; 2. тому що, під час того, як
ask [æsk] питати, прохати, запрошувати
at [æt] коло, біля
 at 10 past 8 о 8 годині 10 хвилин
 at home вдома
attentive [əˈtentɪv] уважний
August [ˈɔːɡəst] серпень
aunt [ɑːnt] тьотя
Australia [ɔːˈstreɪljə] Австралія
Australian [ɔːstˈreɪljən] австралійський
autumn [ˈɔːtəm] осінь
awful [ˈɔːfʊl] жахливий

B

baby [ˈbeɪbi] немовля
back [bæk] *n.* в задній частині чогось; *adv.* назад
bad [bæd] (worse, the worst) поганий (гірший, найгірший)
badge [bædʒ] значок
badminton [ˈbædmɪntən] бадмінтон
bag [bæg] сумка, портфель
bake [beɪk] випікати (хліб)
baker [ˈbeɪkə] пекар
 at the baker's у хлібному магазині/відділі
balcony [ˈbælkəni] балкон
balloon [bəˈluːn] повітряна кулька
bar [bɑː] шматок, брусок
 bar of chocolate плитка шоколаду
basketball [ˈbæskɪtbɔːl] баскетбол

bathroom [ˈbɑːθrʊm] ванна кімната
be [biː] (was/were, been) бути, міститись
beat [biːt] *n.* удар, биття; *v.* (beat, beaten) бити
beauty [ˈbjʊti] краса; красуня
because [biˈkɔːz] тому що
become [biˈkʌm] (became, become) ставати
bedroom [ˈbedrʊm] спальня
before [biˈfɔː] перед, до
begin [biˈɡɪn] (began, begun) починати(сь)
behind [biˈhaɪnd] за, позаду
bell [bel] дзвін
below [biˈləʊ] вниз, нижче
best [best] найкращий
better [ˈbetə] кращий
between [biˈtwiːn] між
biography [baɪˈɒɡrəfi] біографія
bird [bɜːd] птах
birth [bɜːθ] народження
birthday [ˈbɜːθdeɪ] день народження
bit (a bit) [bɪt] небагато; шматок
black [blæk] чорний
blackboard [ˈblækbɔːd] шкільна дошка
Black Sea [ˈblæk siː] Чорне море
blouse [blaʊz] блузка, сорочка
blow (blew, blown) [bləʊ] дути
blow up надувати
blue [bluː] голубий
board [bɔːd] борт
on board the ship на борту корабля
boat [bəʊt] човен, корабель
body [ˈbɒdi] тіло
boil [bɔɪl] варити
book [bʊk] *n.* книга; *v.* замовляти заздалегідь, бронювати
bookcase [ˈbʊkkeɪs] книжкова шафа
boot [buːt] черевик
boring [ˈbɔːrɪŋ] нудний
born [bɔːn] народжений
to be born народитись
both [bəʊθ] обидва
bottle [bɒtl] пляшка
bottom [ˈbɒtəm] дно, низ, нижня частина
at the bottom of внизу чогось
bowl [bəʊl] миска, глибока тарілка

box [bɒks] коробка
brackets [ˈbrækɪts] дужки
branch [brɑːntʃ] гілка
brave [breɪv] сміливий, хоробрий
bread [bred] хліб
break (broke, broken) [breɪk] ламати, розбивати
breakfast [ˈbrekfəst] сніданок
bridge [brɪdʒ] міст
bright [braɪt] яскравий
bring (brought, brought) [brɪŋ] приносити, привозити
Britain [brɪtn] Британія
British [ˈbrɪtɪʃ] британський, англійський
brown [braʊn] коричневий
brush [brʌʃ] *n.* щітка; *v.* причісуватись; чистити щіткою
build [bɪld] (built, built) будувати
builder [ˈbɪldə] будівельник
building [ˈbɪldɪŋ] будівля
burn [bɜːn] (burnt, burnt) 1. запалюва-ти; 2. горіти, палати

bus [bʌs] автобус
at the bus stop на автобусній зупинці

business [ˈbɪznɪs] справа, діло
busy [ˈbɪzi] зайнятий
but [bʌt] але

butcher [ˈbʊtʃə] м'ясник
at the butcher's у м'ясному відділі / магазині

butter [ˈbʌtə] масло
button [ˈbʌtn] 1. гудзик; 2. кнопка, клавіша

buy [baɪ] (bought, bought) купувати
by [baɪ] біля

by car машиною
by plane літаком
by train поїздом

bye / bye-bye [baɪ] / [baɪˈbaɪ] па-па

C

call [kɔːl] 1. кликати; 2. дзвонити
camel [ˈkæmɪl] верблюд

can [kæn] *n.* бляшана банка
a can of coca-cola банка кока-коли

can [kæn] (could) *v.* могли

Canada [ˈkænədə] Канада

Canadian [keˈnædʒən] канадський

candle ['kændl] свічка
candy ['kændi] цукерки
capital ['kæpɪtl] столиця
car [kɑ:] автомобіль
care [keə] 1. турбота; 2. піклування
to take care of smb/smith
 турбуватись (піклуватись) про
 когось/щось
careful ['keəfʊl] обережний, уважний
carefully ['keəfʊli] обережно, уважно
carols ['kærəlz] різдвяні пісні,
 колядки
carpet ['kɑ:pɪt] килим
Carpethian [kɑ:'reɪdʒən] карпатський
Carpethian Mountains Карпатські
 гори
carrot (carrots) ['kærət] морква
carry ['kæri] носити
cartoon [kɑ:'tu:n] мультфільм
carton ['kɑ:tən] картон, картонна
 упаковка
cast [kɑ:st] склад виконавців
castle ['kɑ:sl] замок
catch (cought, cought) [kætʃ] ловити,
 піймати
celebrate ['selibreɪt] святкувати
celebration ['selɪbreɪʃn] святкування
central ['sentrəl] центральний
centre ['sentə] центр
certain ['seɪtn] певний, конкретний
certainly ['seɪtnli] звичайно,
 безперечно
champion ['tʃæmpjən] чемпіон
change ['tʃeɪndʒ] *n.* задача, дрібні
 гроші; *v.* міняти, робити
 пересадку
character ['kærɪktə] герой, персонаж
cheap [tʃi:p] дешевий
check (up) ['tʃekʌp] перевіряти
cheese [tʃi:z] твердий сир
chemist ['kemɪst] аптекар
at the chemist's в аптеці
chestnut [tʃestnʌt] каштанове
 дерево; каштан
chicken (chick) ['tʃɪkɪn] курчатко
child [tʃaɪld] дитина
children ['tʃɪldrən] діти
chocolate ['tʃɒklɪt] шоколад
choice [tʃɔɪs] вибір
choose (chose, chosen) [tʃu:z]
 вибирати

Christmas ['krɪsməs] Різдво
church [tʃɜ:tʃ] церква
cinema ['sɪnəmə] 1. кіно; 2. кінотеатр
circle ['sɑ:kl] *n.* коло; *v.* обводити
 колом
circus ['sɑ:kəs] *n.* цирк; *adj.* цирковий
city ['sɪti] велике місто
clap [klæp] плескати (в долоні)
class [klɑ:s] клас
classmate [klɑsmeɪt] однокласник
clay [kleɪ] глина
clean [kli:n] *adj.* чистий; *v.* чистити,
 прибирати
clearly [kliə] ясно, зрозуміло
clever ['klevə] розумний
climb [klaɪm] залазити, лізти (вгору)
clock [klɒk] годинник (настільний,
 настінний, баштовий)
alarm-clock будильник
close [klaʊz] *v.* закривати; *adj.*
 близький
clothes [klaʊðz] одяг
cloud [klaʊd] хмара, хмаринка
clown [klaʊn] клоун
club [klʌb] клуб
coat [kəʊt] пальто, піджак, куртка
coffee ['kɒfi] кава
coin [kɔɪn] монета
cold [kəʊld] холодний
collect [kə'lekt] збирати,
 колекціонувати
collection [kə'lektʃn] колекція
collector [kə'lektə] колекціонер
colour ['kʌlə] колір
coloured ['kʌləd] розмальований
colourful ['kʌləfʊl] яскравий,
 мальовничий
column ['kɒləm] колонка
come [kʌm] (came, come) приходити
to come back повертатись
to come from 1. походити (бути
 родом із); 2. повертатись з
to come home приходити додому
comfortable ['kʌmfəəbəl] зручний
common ['kɒmən] звичайний
communicate ['kə'mju:nikeɪt] 1. спіл-
 куватись; 2. передавати; 3.
 повідомляти
communication ['kə'mju:nɪ'keɪʃn]
 спілкування
company ['kʌmpəni] компанія

compare [kəmˈpeə] порівнювати
compete [kəmˈpi:t] змагатись
competition [kəmˈpi:tɪʃn] змагання
complete [kəmˈpli:t] повний
compose [kəmˈpəʊz] створювати, складати
composition [ˈkɒmpəˈzɪʃən] твір
compositor [ˈkɒmˈpɒzɪtə] складач, набирач, верстальник
computer [kəmˈpjʊtə] комп'ютер
computer programmer програміст
concert [ˈkɒnsərt] концерт
congratulate [kənˈgrætjuleɪt] поздоровляти
congratulation [kənˈgrætjuleɪʃn] поздоровлення
contest [kənˈtest] змагання, конкурс
continue [kənˈtɪnju:] продовжувати
connect [kəˈnekt] 1. з'єднувати, зв'язувати; 2. установлювати зв'язки
conversation [ˈkɒnvəˈseɪʃn] розмова
cook [kuk] *n.* кухар; *v.* готувати (їжу)
cooker [ˈkʊkə] кухонна плита
copy out [ˈkɒpiˈaʊt] зписувати, переписувати
corner [ˈkɔːnə] кут
correct [kəˈrekt] правильний
correctly [kəˈrektli] правильно
correspondent [ˌkɒrɪsˈpɒndənt] кореспондент (*газети тощо*)
cost [kɒst] (cost, cost) коштувати
caught [kɔːt] *n.* кашель; *v.* кашляти
could (*past form from verb can*) [kʊd]
count [kaʊnt] рахувати, лічити
country [ˈkʌntri] 1. країна; 2. сільсько-місцевість
in the country за містом
cousin [ˈkʌzn] двоюрідний родич (брат, сестра)
cover [ˈkʌvə] *n.* обкладинка, покриття; *v.* покривати
cracker [ˈkrækə] хлопавка
cream [kri:m] вершки, крем
create [kriːˈeɪt] створювати, творити
cross [krɒs] *n.* хрест; *adj.* поперечний, той, що перетинає; *v.* перетинати, переходити
crossword [ˈkrɒswɜːd] кросворд

cry [krai] кричати, плакати
cucumber [ˈkjuːkəmbə] огірок
culture [ˈkʌltʃə] культура
cup [kʌp] горняк, чашка
cupboard [ˈkʌpbɔːd] буфет, шафа для посуду
curly [ˈkɜːli] кучерявий
curtain [ˈkɜːtn] штори, куліси (*meamp.*)
custom [ˈkʌstəm] звичай
cut [kʌt] (cut, cut) (роз)різати
to cut out вирізати

D

dad [dæd] татко
dairy [ˈdeəri] молочний
dark [dɑːk] темний
It is getting dark. Темніє. (Стає темно.)
date [deɪt] 1. дата; 2. строк; 3. побачення
daughter [ˈdɔːtə] дочка
day [deɪ] день
day off вихідний день
dear [dɪə] дорогий
December [dɪˈsembə] грудень
decorate [ˈdekeɪreɪt] прикрашати
decoration [ˈdekeɪˈreɪʃn] прикраси, декорації (*про сцену*)
deep [diːp] глибокий
delicious [dɪˈlɪʃəs] 1. чудовий; 2. дуже смачний
deliver [dɪˈlɪvə] доставляти, постачати
department [dɪˈpɑːtmənt] відділ
department store [dɪˈpɑːtmənt stɔː] універсал
depend (on) [dɪˈpend] залежати (від)
describe [dɪˈskraɪb] змальовувати
desk [desk] парт
at the desk за партою
dessert [dɪˈzɜːt] десерт
develop [dɪˈveləp] розвивати
devoted (to smb) [dɪˈvɔːtɪd] відданий, вірний (комусь)
dialogue [ˈdaɪələg] діалог
diary [ˈdaɪəri] щоденник
dictionary [ˈdɪkʃənəri] словник
differ [ˈdɪfə] відрізнятись
difference [ˈdɪfrəns] різниця
different [ˈdɪfrənt] різний, інший
difficult [ˈdɪfɪkəlt] важкий, складний

difficulty [ˈdɪfɪkəlti] складність
dining room [ˈdaɪnɪŋrʊm] їдальня
dinner [ˈdɪnə] обід
dirty [ˈdɜːtɪ] брудний
disagree [ˈdɪsəˈɡriː] не погоджуватись
discuss [dɪˈskʌs] обговорювати
dish [dɪʃ] 1. страва; 2. тарілка
dishwasher [ˈdɪʃˈwɒʃə] посудомийна машина
dislike [dɪzˈlaɪk] не подобатись
dizzy [ˈdɪzi] запаморочливий; той, що викликає нудоту (запаморочення)
Dneper [ˈdnɪpə] Дніпро
do [duː] (did, done) робити, виконувати
to do exercises виконувати вправи
to do homework виконувати домашнє завдання
to do the shopping робити покупки
doctor [ˈdɒktə] лікар
dollar [ˈdɒlə] долар
dolphin [ˈdɒlfɪn] дельфін
donkey [ˈdɒŋki] осел
door [dɔː] двері
double [dʌbl] подвійний
down [daʊn] вниз
downstairs [ˈdaʊnˈsteəz] вниз сходами
draw [drou] (drew, drawn) малювати
to draw in pencil малювати олівцем
drawer [draʊ] шухляда
dress [dres] *n.* сукня; *v.* одягатись
drink [drɪŋk] (drank, drunk) пити
drive [draɪv] (drove, driven) їздити за кермом
driver [ˈdraɪvə] водій
dry [draɪ] *adj.* сухий; *v.* сушити
dull [dʌl] скучний, нудний
dust [dʌst] пил
duster [ˈdʌstə] ганчірка
duty [ˈdʒuːtɪ] обов'язок

E

each [iːtʃ] кожний
each other [iːtʃˈʌðə] один одного
ear [ɪə] вухо
earache [ˈɪərəɪk] біль у вусі
early [ˈɜːli] рано

Earth [ˈɜːθ] Земля
East [iːst] схід
Easter [ˈiːstə] Пасха
easy [ˈiːzi] легкий, простий
eat [iːt] (ate, eaten) їсти
editor [ˈedɪtə] 1. редактор;
 2. видавець
electronic [ɪləkˈtrɒnɪk] електронний
electronic mail (e-mail) електронна пошта
elephant [ˈelɪfənt] слон
else [els] що
emblem [ˈembləm] емблема, герб
empty [ˈemptɪ] порожній
end [end] *n.* кінець; *v.* закінчувати(сь)
engineer [ˈendʒɪˈniə] інженер
enjoy [ɪnˈdʒɔɪ] радіти, насолоджуватись
enter [ˈentə] входити, вступати
envelope [ˈenvɪləʊp] конверт
especially [əˈspeʃəli] особливо
Europe [ˈjuərəp] Європа
European [ˈjuərəˈpiən] Європейський
even [iːvn] навіть
evening [ˈiːvɪŋ] вечір
in the evening увечері
ever [ˈevə] коли-небудь
every [ˈevri] кожний
everybody [ˈevri bɒdi] кожний (*про людей*)
everything [ˈevriθɪŋ] все
examine [ɪɡˈzæmɪn] *n.* екзамен;
v. 1. екзаменувати;
 2. оглядати
excellent [ˈeksələnt] відмінний
exchange [ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ] обмінювати(сь)
exiting [ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ] хвилюючий
excuse [ɪksˈkjuːz] вибачати
Excuse me... Вибачте...
exercise [ˈeksəsaɪz] вправа
exercise-book [ˈeksəsaɪz buːk] зошит
expensive [ɪkˈspensɪv] дорогий
explain to (smb) [ɪkˈspleɪn] пояснювати
extra [ˈekstrə] додатковий

F

face [feɪs] обличчя
fact [fækt] факт
in fact (на)справді
fair [ˈfeə] *n.* ярмарок

fair [ˈfeə] *adj.* чесний, справедливий;
adv. чесно, ясно,
справедливо

It isn't fair... Це несправедливо...

fairy tale [ˈfeəri teɪl] казка

fall [fɔ:l] *n.* осінь (*amer.*); (fell, fallen)
v. падати

false [fɔ:ls] невірний, неправильний

family [ˈfæmɪli] сім'я

famous [ˈfeɪməs] знаменитий,
відомий

famous for smth відомий чимось

fantastic [ˈfænˈtæstɪk] чудовий,
казковий, фантастичний

far [fɑ:] *adj.* далекий; *adv.* далеко

far from далеко від

fast [fɑ:st] *adj.* швидкий; *adv.* швидко

fat [fæt] товстий

father [ˈfɑ:ðə] тато, батько

favourite [ˈfeɪvərɪt] улюблений

feed [fi:d] годувати

feel [fi:l] (felt, felt) відчувати,
почуватись

to feel bad почуватись погано

few [fju:] декілька, трохи

field [fi:ld] поле

fight [faɪt] *n.* бій; *v.* (fought, fought)
битись, боротись

fill [fɪl] наповнювати

fill in [fɪlˈɪn] вставити, заповнити
(пропуск)

film [fɪlm] фільм

finally [ˈfaɪnəli] нарешті

find [faɪnd] (found, found) знаходити
to find out виявляти

fine [faɪn] чудовий, хороший

finger [ˈfɪŋɡə] палець

finish [ˈfɪnɪʃ] закінчувати

fire [ˈfaɪə] вогонь, вогнище

fireplace [ˈfaɪəpleɪs] камін

first [fɜ:st] перший

at first спочатку

fish [fɪʃ] *n.* риба; *v.* рибалити

fit [fɪt] *v.* підходити; *adj.* 1. здатний,
придатний; 2. в хорошій
формі, бадьорий

flat [flæt] квартира

flight [flaɪt] політ

floor [flɔ:] підлога

flour [ˈflaʊə] борошно

flower [ˈflaʊə] квітка

flu(e) [flu:] грип

fly (flew, flown) [flaɪ] [flu:] [flaʊn]
літати

fold [ˈfəʊld] *n.* складка; *v.* складати,
згинати

folk [fɔ:k] народний

follow [ˈfɒləʊ] йти слідом,
наслідувати, повторювати

following [ˈfɒləʊɪŋ] наступний

fond [fɒnd] люблячий

to be fond of smth/smb

захоплюватися
чимось/кимось

food [fu:d] їжа

fool [fu:l] (somebody) дурачити
когось

foolish [ˈfu:lɪʃ] нерозумний

foot [fʊt] (feet [fi:t]) ступня

football [ˈfʊtbɔ:l] футбол

foreign [ˈfɔ:rn] закордонний

forest [ˈfɒrɪst] ліс

forget [fəˈget] (forgot, forgotten)
забувати

fork [fɔ:k] виделка

form [fɔ:m] *n.* 1. клас; 2. форма,
анкета; *v.* складати

founder [ˈfaʊndə] засновник

fox [fɒks] лисиця

France [frɑ:ns] Франція

free [fri:] вільний

free time вільний час

freedom [ˈfri:dəm] свобода, воля

French [frentʃ] французький

fresh [freʃ] свіжий

fridge [frɪdʒ] холодильник

friend [frend] друг

friendly [ˈfrendli] по-дружньому

friendship [ˈfrendʃɪp] дружба

frog [frɒɡ] жаба

from [frɒm] від

front [frʌnt] передній

in front of smth перед чимось

frost [frɒst] мороз

fruit [fru:t] фрукт

fry [ˈfraɪ] смажити

full [fʊl] повний, наповнений

to be full of smth бути
наповненим чимось

furniture [ˈfɜ:nɪtʃə] меблі

future [ˈfju:tʃə] *n.* майбутнє;
adj. майбутній

G

gallery [ˈgæləri] галерея
game [geɪm] гра
garden [ˈgɑːdn] сад
gate [ˈgeɪt] ворота
gather [ˈgæðə] збирати(сь)
German [ˈdʒɜːmən] німецький
Germany [ˈdʒɜːməni] Німеччина
get [get] (got, got) отримувати
 to get on a train (bus) сісти в поїзд (автобус)
 to get out of a car вийти з машини
 to get ready приготуватися
 to get to дістатися до, доїхати до, дійти до
 to get off a train зійти з поїзда
 to get together зібратись разом
 to get up встати, прокинутись
gift [ɡɪft] подарунок
giraffe [dʒɪˈrɑːf] жирафа
girl [gɜːl] дівчина
give [ɡɪv] (gave, given) давати
glad [glæd] радий, задоволений
 to be glad бути задоволеним
glass [glɑːs] скло
glue [ɡluː] *n.* клей; *v.* клеїти
go [ɡoʊ] (went, gone) йти, ходити
 to go in for sports займатися спортом
 to be going to збиратися (мати намір) щось робити
God [ɡɒd] Бог
gold [ɡoʊld] золото
 gold coin золота монета
good [ɡʊd] хороший
 Good luck! Хай щастить!
grammar [ˈɡræmə] *n.* граматика; *adj.* граматичний
grandparents [ˈɡrændpeərənts] дідусь з бабуся
grass [ɡrɑːs] трава
great [ɡreɪt] великий
 Great! = Wonderful! Чудово!
Greece [ɡriːs] Греція
Greek [ɡriːk] грек; грецький
green [ɡriːn] зелений
greengrocer [ˈɡriːn ɡrəʊsə] продавець овочів та фруктів
 at the greengrocer's в овочевому магазині (відділі)
greet [ɡriːt] вітати(сь)
greeting [ˈɡriːtɪŋ] привітання

ground [ˈɡraʊnd] земля, ґрунт
 on the ground floor на першому поверсі
group [ɡruːp] *n.* група; *v.* групувати
grow [ɡrəʊ] (grew, grown) рости
guess [ɡes] здогадуватись
guest [ɡest] гість
guitar [ɡɪˈtɑː] гітара
gum [ɡʌm] гума

H

hair [heə] волосся
half (halves) [hɑːf] ([hɑːvz]) половина (половини)
hall [hɔːl] зал
Hallowe'en [ˈhæləʊˈiːn] Галовін (31 жовтня)
ham [hæm] шинка
hamburger [ˈhæmbɜːɡə] гамбургер
hand [hænd] рука
handicraft [ˈhændɪkraːft] ручна праця
hang [hæŋ] (hung, hung) вішати
 to hang up the phone вішати трубку
happen [ˈhæpən] траплятись
happy [ˈhæpi] щасливий
 Happy birthday to ...! З днем народження...!
hard-working [ˈhɑːdˈwɜːkɪŋ] працелюбний, наполегливий
hare [heə] заєць
have (has) [hæv] ([hæz]) (had, had) мати
 to have to (has to) мати необхідність щось зробити
 to have for lunch (supper) мати на обід, вечерю
 to have meals приймати їжу
he [hiː] він
head [hed] голова
headache [ˈhedək] головний біль
headline [ˈhedlaɪn] заголовок
health [ˈhelθ] здоров'я
healthy [ˈhelθi] здоровий
hear [hɪə] (heard, heard) чути, почути
heart [hɑːt] серце
help [help] *n.* допомога; *v.* допомагати
 to help about the house допомагати по дому
her [həː] її
here [hɪə] тут
hero [ˈhɪərəʊ] герой

Hi! [haɪ] привіт
hide [haɪd] (hid, hidden) (с)ховати
hide-and-seek [ˈhaɪdəndˈsɪk] гра у схованки
high [haɪ] *adj.* високий; *adv.* високо
hill [hɪl] пагорб
him [hɪm] його
his [hɪz] його
historic [hɪsˈtɒrɪk] історичний
history [ˈhɪstəri] історія
hit [hɪt] (hit, hit) вдаряти, попадати в ціль
hobby [ˈhɒbi] хобі, улюблене заняття
hockey [ˈhɒki] хокей
hold [həʊld] (held, held) тримати
holiday [ˈhɒlədeɪ] свято
holidays [ˈhɒlədeɪz] канікули
home [həʊm] дім
homestay [ˈhəʊmsteɪ] проживання в (чужій) домі (сім'ї)
to be on homestay проживати в сім'ї
homework [ˈhəʊmwɜːk] домашнє завдання
honest [ˈɒnɪst] чесний
honey [ˈhʌni] *n.* мед; *adj.* медовий, солодкий
hope [ˈhəʊp] *n.* надія; *v.* сподіватись
horse [hɔːs] кінь
hospital [ˈhɒspɪtl] лікарня
host [ˈhəʊst] господар, хазяїн, власник
hot [hɒt] спекотний, гарячий
hour [ˈaʊə] година
household [ˈhaʊzhəʊld] домашнє господарство
housewife [ˈhaʊzwɪf] домогосподарка
how [haʊ] як
How are you? Як справи?
How do you do? Добрий день!
How do you like it? Як вам це подобається?
how long як довго
how many скільки (з обчисл. іменниками)
how much (з нечисл. іменниками)
How much does it cost? Скільки це коштує?
how often як часто

human [ˈhjuːmən] *n.* людина;
adj. людський
hundred [ˈhʌndrɪd] сотня
hungry [ˈhʌŋɡri] голодний
hunt [hʌnt] полювати
hurry [ˈhʌri] поспішати
Hurry up! Поспіши!
hurt [hɜːt] (hurt, hurt) (по)ранити, завдавати болю
husband [ˈhʌzbənd] чоловік

I

ice [aɪs] лід
ice cream [ˈaɪsˈkriːm] морозиво
idea [aɪˈdɪə] думка, ідея
ill [ɪl] хворий
to be ill хворіти
illness [ˈɪlnɪs] хвороба
imagine [ɪˈmædʒɪn] уявляти
important [ɪmˈpɔːtənt] важливий
improve [ɪmˈpruːv] покращувати, удосконалювати
in [ɪn] в, через
in the afternoon після полудня
in the morning вранці
inch [ɪntʃ] дюйм (біля 2,5 см)
indeed [ɪnˈdiːd] насправді
independence [ɪndɪˈpendəns] незалежність
independent [ɪndɪˈpendənt] незалежний
indoors [ɪndɔːz] у приміщенні
information [ɪnfəˈmeɪʃn] інформація
inside [ɪnˈsaɪd] всередині
interested [ɪnˈtrɪstɪd] зацікавлений
to be interested in smth цікавитись чимось
interesting [ɪnˈtrɪstɪŋ] цікавий
international [ɪnˈtɜːnəʃnl] міжнародний
Internet [ˈɪntənət] інтернет, світова комп'ютерна мережа
interview [ˈɪntəvjuː] *n.* інтерв'ю;
v. брати інтерв'ю
to do an interview робити інтерв'ю
into [ɪnˈtuː] в (напрямок)
introduce [ɪnˈtrədjʊːs] відрекомендовувати, знайомити
introduction [ɪnˈtrɒdʌkʃn] 1. вступ;
2. знайомство

invitation [ˈɪnvɪˈteɪʃn] запрошення
invite [ɪnˈvaɪt] запрошувати
iron [ˈaɪən] *n.* праска; *v.* прасувати
irregular [ɪˈregjələ] неправильний
island [ˈaɪlənd] острів
issue [ˈɪʃuː] видання, випуск, номер (журналу тощо)
it [ɪt] він, вона, воно (*неїстота*)
It is raining (snowing) hard now.
 Падає сильний дощ (сніг).
It often rains (snows) here. Тут часто йде дощ (сніг).
It was nice meeting you. Було приємно зустрітися з вами.
Italian [ɪˈtæljən] італійський
Italy [ˈɪtəli] Італія

J

jacket [ˈdʒækt] піджак, жакет, куртка
January [ˈdʒænjʊəri] січень
Japan [dʒəˈpæn] Японія
Japanese [ˈdʒæpəˈniːz] японський
jar [dʒɑː] банка
jar of jam банка варення
jeans [dʒiːnz] джинси
Jesus Christ [ˈdʒiːzəs kraɪst] Ісус Христос
job [dʒɒb] робота
join [dʒɔɪn] 1. приєднувати(сь); 2. вступати
joke [dʒoʊk] жарт
journalist [ˈdʒɔːnəlɪst] журналіст
journey [ˈdʒɔːni] подорож
joy [dʒɔɪ] радість
jug [dʒʌg] глечик
juice [dʒuːs] сік
July [dʒuːˈlaɪ] липень
jump [dʌmp] стрибати
June [dʒuːn] червень
junior [ˈdʒuːniə] молодший, молодшого віку
just [dʒʌdʒt] 1. щойно; 2. якраз

K

keep [kiːp] (kept, kept) тримати, утримувати, зберігати
to keep fit підтримувати (фізичну) форму
key [kiː] ключ
kid [kɪd] дитина (*розм.*)
kill [kɪl] вбивати
kilometre [ˈkɪləˈmiːtə] кілометр

kind [kaɪnd] *n.* вид, сорт; *adj.* добрий
It's very kind of you.
king [kɪŋ] король
kiss [kɪs] *n.* поцілунок; *v.* цілувати
kitchen [ˈkɪtʃɪn] кухня
kitten [ˈkɪtn] котеня
knife (knives) [naɪf] ([ˈnaɪvz]) ніж (ножі)
knock [nɒk] *n.* стук; *v.* стукати
know [nou] (knew, known) знати
knowledge [ˈnəʊlɪdʒ] знання

L

lake [leɪk] озеро
lamp [læmp] лампа
land [lænd] *n.* земля, країна; *v.* приземлятись
language [ˈlæŋgwɪdʒ] мова
lantern [ˈlæntən] ліхтар
large [lɑːdʒ] великий
last [lɑːst] останній, минулий
at last нарешті
late [leɪt] *adj.* пізній
laugh [lɑːf] сміятись
lazy [ˈleɪzi] лінивий
leaf [liːf] (**leaves** [ˈliːvz]) листок (листя)
learn [lɜːn] (learnt, learnt) 1. (ви)вчити; 2. дізнатись
to learn by heart вивчати напам'ять
(the) least [liːst] *adj.* найменший; *adv.* найменш
leave [liːv] (left, left) залишати, покидати
to leave for school виходити з дому до школи
left [left] лівий
on(to) the left наліво
leg [leg] нога
less [les] менше
lesson [lesn] урок
at/in the lesson на уроці
letter [ˈletə] лист
library [ˈlaɪbrəri] бібліотека
at the library у бібліотеці
lie [laɪ] брехня, неправда
lie [laɪ] (lay, lain) *v.* лежати, спочивати
to lie in the sun загаряти
life [laɪf] життя
light [laɪt] світлий
like [laɪk] подобатись

line [laɪn] лінія
lips [lɪp] уста
list [lɪst] список
listen to smb/smt [lɪsn] слухати
little [lɪtl] *adj.* маленький
a little *adv.* мало
long [lɒŋ] *adj.* довгий; *adv.* довго
look [lʊk] дивитись
to look for шукати
to look happy (ill, tired, etc.)
 виглядати щасливим (*хворим, змученим, т.д.*)
to look out виглядати (з чогось)
to look through проглядати
to look around оглядати(сь)
to look at подивитись
to look like бути схожим
lose [luːz] (lost, lost) (за)губити
to be (get) lost заблукати
lots of, a lot of [lɒts] багато
loud [laʊd] голосний
love [lʌv] кохання
to fall in love [tu fɔ:l ɪn lʌv]
 закохатись
to be in love бути закоханим
lovely [ˈlʌvli] чудовий, гарний
luck [lʌk] удача
lunch [lʌntʃ] обід

M

magazine [ˈmæɡəˈziːn] журнал
magic [ˈmædʒɪk] чарівний
mail [meɪl] *n.* пошта; *v.* надсилати поштою
by mail поштою
main [meɪn] головний
make [meɪk] (made, made) (з)робити,
man (men) [mæn] ([men]) чоловік (чоловіки)
many [ˈmeni] багато
map [mæp] карта
March [mɑːtʃ] березень
mark [mɑːk] оцінка
marry [ˈmæri] одружуватись
marvelous [ˈmɑːvələs] чудовий
machine [məˈʃiːn] машина
mask [mɑːsk] маска
master [ˈmɑːstə] *n.* господар, хазяїн;
v. оволодівати (знанням, навиком)
match [mætʃ] *n.* матч; *v.* підібрати до пари

maths [mæθs] математика
May [meɪ] травень
may [meɪ] можна
May I do it? Можна мені це зробити?
maybe [ˈmeɪbiː] можливо, може бути
me [miː] мене, мені
meal [miːl] прийом їжі, їжа
mean [miːn] (mean, meant) 1. означати; 2. мати на увазі; 3. хотіти сказати
meaning [ˈmiːniŋ] значення
meat [miːt] м'ясо
medicine [ˈmedɪsn] 1. медицина (*необчисл.*); 2. ліки (*обчисл.*)
meet [miːt] (met, met) зустрічати(сь), знайомити(сь)
meeting [ˈmiːtiŋ] зустріч, збори
on meeting при зустрічі
member [ˈmembə] член
mend [mend] ремонтувати, штовпати
message [ˈmesɪdʒ] послання, повідомлення
metre [ˈmiːtə] метр
middle [ˈmɪdl] *n.* середина;
adj. середній
in the middle of smth в середині чогось
midnight [ˈmɪdnaɪt] *n.* середина ночі
at midnight *adv.* опівночі
milk [mɪlk] молоко
milkman [ˈmɪlkmæn] продавець молока
million [ˈmɪljən] мільйон
minute [ˈmɪnɪt] хвилина
mirror [ˈmɪrə] дзеркало
Miss [mɪs] міс (*незаміжня жінка*)
mix [mɪks] змішувати
model [ˈmɒdl] модель, зразок
moment [ˈmɒmənt] момент, мить
Monday [ˈmʌndɪ] понеділок
on Monday evening в понеділок увечері
monkey [ˈmʌŋki] мавпа
month [mʌnθ] місяць (*календарний*)
moon [muːn] місяць (у небі)
more [mɔː] більше
no more / any more більше не (*запер.*) / більше (*питан.*)
morning [ˈmɔːniŋ] ранок
most [mɔːst] більшість

mother [ˈmʌðə] мати
motherland [ˈmʌðələnd] батьківщина
mountain [ˈmaʊntɪn] гора
mouse (mice) [maʊs] ([maɪs]) миша
 (миші)
mouth [maʊθ] рот
move [mu:v] рухати(сь), переїжджати
 to move in(to) переїхати в
Mr [ˈmɪstə] містер
Mrs [ˈmɪsɪz] місіс (заміжня жінка)
Ms [mɪs] пані (невідомо,
 заміжня чи ні)
much [mʌʃ] багато (з незчислюв.
 іменниками)
museum [mjuːˈziəm] музей
mushroom [mʌʃrʊm] гриб
music [ˈmjuzɪk] музика
musical [ˈmjuzɪkəl] музичний
my [maɪ] мій

N

name [neɪm] ім'я
narrator [nəˈreɪtə] оповідач
nation [ˈneɪʃn] нація
national [ˈnæʃənəl] національний
nationality [ˈnæʃənəlɪti]
 національність
native [ˈneɪtɪv] рідний (мова, місто),
 корінний (житель)
natural [ˈnætʃrəl] природний
nature [ˈneɪtʃə] природа
near [ˈnɪə] біля
 near here поблизу
nearly [ˈnɪəli] майже
necessary [ˈnesəsəri] необхідно
neck [nek] шия
need [ni:d] потребувати
needle [ni:dl] голка
neighbour [ˈneɪbə] л. сусід;
 adj. сусідній
never [ˈnevə] ніколи
new [nju:] новий
New Zealand [njuːˈzi:lənd] Нова
 Зеландія
newspaper [ˈnjuːspeɪpə] газета
next [nekst] наступний
 next to поряд з
nice [naɪs] лагідний, приємний
nickname [ˈnɪkneɪm] прізвисько
night [naɪt] ніч
no [nou] ні

noise [noɪz] шум
noisy [ˈnoɪzi] шумний
North [ˈnɔ:θ] північ
 in the north на півночі
nose [nouz] ніс
November [nouˈvembə] листопад
nowadays [ˈnaʊədeɪz] сьогодні
number [ˈnʌmbə] число, номер
nurse [nɜ:s] няня, доглядальниця,
 медсестра

O

ocean [ˈouʃən] океан
 Pacific Ocean [pəˈsɪfɪk ouʃən]
 Тихий океан
October [okˈtəʊbə] жовтень
of [ɒv] прикметник родового відмінку
of course [kɔ:s] звичайно,
 безперечно
off [ɔf] прислівник, що вказує на
 віддалення
 to be off забратись, піти геть
office [ˈɒfɪs] офіс, кабінет, державна
 установа
often [ɔ:fən] часто
oh [ˈou] ой
 Oh, my! Боже мій!
 Oh, no! вигук із значенням
 шкодування, співчуття
oil [ˈɔɪl] олія
old [ould] старий
on [ɒn] на
 to be on бути включеним
once [wʌns] одного разу
 at once відразу
 once upon a time колись, одного
 разу (на початку казки)
 there once was був собі якийсь
open [ˈoupen] відкривати
or [ɔ:] або
orange [ˈɒrɪndʒ] апельсин
 orange juice апельсиновий сік
order [ˈɔ:də] порядок
 in order в порядку
origin [ˈɒrɪdʒɪn] походження
other [ˈʌðə] інший
 the other day іншого дня
our [aʊə] наш
out [aʊt] назовні
outdoors [ˈaʊtˈdɔ:z] надворі, на
 свіжому повітрі
outside [ˈaʊtsaɪd] біля, ззовні, поза
 чимось

over [ˈoʊvə] над

to be over закінчуватись

overcoat [ˈoʊvəkəʊt] пальто

own [ˈoʊn] власний

P

page [peɪdʒ] сторінка

paint [peɪnt] малювати фарбами

painter [ˈpeɪntə] художник

painting [ˈpeɪntɪŋ] 1. побілка; 2.

картина; 3. живопис

pal [pæl] друг (розм.)

palace [ˈpælɪs] палац

pancake [ˈpæŋkeɪk] оладка

paper [ˈpeɪpə] 1. папір; 2. газета

papers [ˈpeɪpəz] 1. газети, журнали;

2. документи

parcel [ˈpɑːsl] посилка

Paris [ˈpæris] Париж

park [pɑːk] *n.* парк; *v.* паркувати

(авто)

parrot [ˈpærət] папуга

part [pɑːt] 1. частина; 2. деталь

participant [pɑːˈtɪsɪpənt] учасник

party [ˈpɑːti] вечірка, свято

at the party на святі (вечірці)

pass [pɑːs] передавати

past [past] *prep.* після; *adj.* минулий

patient [ˈpeɪʃənt] терплячий

pastime [ˈpɑːstaɪm] приємне

проведення часу, розвага, гра

pay (for smth) (paid, paid) [peɪ]

платити (за щось)

PE (Physical Education) [ˈpiːˈtiː]

фізичне виховання

peddler [ˈpedlə] вуличний торговець,

рознощик товарів

pen [pen] ручка

pen friend [ˈpenfrend] друг за

листуванням

pence [pens] пенси (множ.)

pencil [ˈpensɪl] олівець

penny [ˈpeni] пені

people [ˈpiːpl] 1. люди; 2. народ

perform [pəˈfɔːm] 1. представляти

(виставу); 2. виконувати

performance [pəˈfɔːməns] вистава

performer [pəˈfɔːmə] виконавець

perhaps [pəˈhæps] можливо

person [pɜːsn] людина, особистість

personal [ˈpɜːsnl] особистий

phone [foun] *n.* телефон; *v.*

телефонувати

photo [ˈfəʊtə] фото

to take photos фотографувати

photography [ˈfəːtəɡrəfi]

фотографія,

фотографування, фотозйомка

phrase [freɪz] фраза

plan [plæn] *n.* план; *v.* планувати

plane [pleɪn] літак

piano [ˈpjænoʊ] піаніно

pick [pɪk] збирати, рвати (кеїми)

picture [ˈpɪktʃə] 1. картина, малюнок;

2. фото (амер.)

piece [piːs] шматок

pig [pɪɡ] свиня

pity [ˈpɪti] жаль

planet [ˈplænit] планета

plant [plɑːnt] *n.* рослина; *v.* саджати

plasticine [ˈplæstɪsɪn] пластилін

plate [pleɪt] тарілка

play [pleɪ] *n.* пе'са; *v.* грати(сь)

to play a part грати роль

to play the guitar грати на гітарі

to play volleyball грати у

волейбол

pleasant [ˈpleznt] приємний

pleasure [ˈpleʒə] приємність

poem [ˈpəʊɪm] вірш

poet [ˈpəʊɪt] поет

policeman [pəˈlɪsmən] поліцейський

polite [pəˈlaɪt] ввічливий

poor [puə] бідний

popular (with smb) [ˈpɒpjələ]

популярний (серед когось)

post office [ˈpəʊstˈɒfɪs] пошта

poster [ˈpəʊstə] постер

postman [ˈpəʊstmən] поштар

pot [pɒt] горщик, каструля

potato (potatoes) [pəˈteɪtoʊ]

картопля

pound [paʊnd] фунт

practise in [ˈpræktɪsɪz] практикуватися

в чомусь

preparation [ˈpreɪəˈreɪʃn]

приготування

prepare for smth [prɪˈpeɪ]

готуватися до чогось

preposition [ˈpreɪəˈzɪʃn] прийменник

present [ˈpreznt] *n.* подарунок;

[preˈzent] *v.* дарувати.

pretend [prɪˈtend] прикидатись,
удавати
pretty [ˈprɪti] гарненький
price [praɪs] ціна
prince [prɪns] принц
princess [prɪnˈses] принцеса
print [prɪnt] друкувати
prize [praɪz] приз
problem [ˈprɒbləm] проблема
promise [ˈprɒmɪs] обіцяти
pronoun [ˈprəʊnaʊn] займенник
pronounce [prəˈnaʊns] вимовляти
pronunciation [prəˈnʌnsɪˈeɪʃn]
вимова
proper [ˈprɒpə] відповідний,
правильний
proud [praʊd] гордий, з почуттям
гідності
be proud of пишатись(кимось /
чимось)
prove [pruːv] доводити
proverb [ˈprɒvəb] прислів'я
public [ˈpʌblɪk] *n.* публіка; *adj.*
публічний, громадський
pudding [ˈrʌdɪŋ] пудинг
puddle [ˈpʌdl] калюжа
pull [pʊl] тягнути (на себе)
puppet [ˈpʊpɪt] маріонетка, лялька
push [pʊʃ] штовхати (від себе)
put [put] (put, put) класти, ложити
to put on smth одягати щось
to put smth in order розкладати
по порядку

Q

quarter [ˈkwɔ:tə] чверть
at a quarter past чверть після
at a quarter to чверть до
queen [kwɪn] королева
question [ˈkwɛstʃən] питання
quick [kwɪk] швидкий
quickly [ˈkwɪkli] швидко
quiet [ˈkwaɪət] тихий, спокійний

R

radio [ˈreɪdiəʊ] радіо
rain [reɪn] дощ
raincoat [ˈreɪnkəʊt] плащ
rainy [ˈreɪni] дощовий
rather [ˈrɑ:ðə] досить
read [ri:d] (read, read) читати
reader [ˈri:də] читач

ready [ˈredi] готовий
real [riəl] реальний, справжній
really [ˈri:əli] насправді
reason [ˈri:zn] причина
receive [rɪˈsi:v] отримувати
recently [ˈri:sntli] недавно
recipe [ˈresipi] рецепт
record [ˈrekɔ:d] *n.* запис (на аудіо,
відео); *v.* записувати
red [red] червоний
refrigerator [rɪfrɪdʒəˈreɪtə]
холодильник
regular verbs [ˈregjələˈvɜ:bz]
правильні дієслова
rehearsal [rɪˈhæ:səl] репетиція
relation [rɪˈleɪʃn] зв'язок, стосунок
relationship [rɪˈleɪʃənʃɪp] родинний
зв'язок
relative [ˈrelatɪv] родич
relax [rɪˈlæks] розслаблятися,
відпочивати
religious [rɪˈlɪdʒəs] релігійний
remember [rɪˈmembə] пам'ятати
remind [rɪˈmaɪnd] нагадувати
repair [rɪˈpeə] робити ремонт
report [rɪˈpɔ:t] *n.* репортаж,
повідомлення; *v.* передавати,
повідомляти
reported [rɪˈpɔ:tɪd] переданий,
повідомлений
reporter [rɪˈpɔ:tə] репортер
rest [rest] *n.* відпочинок;
v. відпочивати
retell [rɪˈtel] переказувати
return [rɪˈtɜ:n] повертатись
review [rɪˈvju:] повторювати
(*material*)
rhyme [raɪm] римування
rice [raɪs] рис
rich [rɪtʃ] багатий
ride [raɪd] (rode, ridden) їздити на
(коні, велосипеді тощо)
right [raɪt] правий, правильний
right away відразу
region [ˈri:dʒən] район
rise [raɪz] (rose, risen) вставати,
підніматись
river [ˈrɪvə] річка
road [rəʊd] дорога
role play [ˈrəʊlpleɪ] рольова гра
rope [rəʊp] мотузка

round [raʊnd] навколо
royal [ˈrɔɪəl] королівський
rubber [ˈrʌbə] гумка
rule [ruːl] правило
run [rʌn] (ran, run) бігати

S

sad [sæd] сумний
sadly [ˈsædli] сумно
sail [seɪl] плавати
saint (snt., st.) [seɪnt] ([snt]) святий
salad [ˈsæləd] салат
salesman [ˈseɪlzmən] продавець
salt [sɔːlt] сіль
salty [ˈsɔːlti] солоний
same [seɪm] такий самий
 at the same time в той самий час
 the same той самий
sand [sænd] пісок
sandwich [ˈsændwɪtʃ] бутерброд
Saturday [ˈsetədɪ] субота
say [seɪ] сказати
 Say it right. Скажи правильно.
scene [siːn] сцена
scenery [ˈsiːnəri] декорації
school [skuːl] *n.* школа;
 adj. шкільний
science [ˈsaɪəns] наука
scissors [ˈsɪzəz] ножиці
sea [siː] море
seaman [ˈsiːmən] моряк
seaside [ˈsiːsaɪd] морське узбережжя
 at the seaside на морському
 узбережжі
season [ˈsiːzn] пора року
seat [siːt] місце, сидіння
second [ˈsekənd] другий
secret [ˈsɪkɪt] секрет
secretary [ˈsekɪtri] секретар
section [ˈsekʃn] секція, розділ
see [siː] бачити
 See you later. Побачимося
 пізніше.
 Let me see. Дайте подумати.
seem [siːm] здаватися
sell [sel] (sold, sold) продавати
send [send] (sent, sent) відсилати,
 надсилати
sentence [ˈsentəns] речення
separate [ˈseprɪt] окремий
September [səpˈtembə] вересень

serious [ˈsɪəriəs] серйозний
serve [sɜːv] 1. служити; 2. обслугову-
 вати
set [set] (set, set) 1. встановлювати
 (час, правило); 2. накривати
 на стіл;
several (times) [ˈsevrəl] декілька
 разів
sew [sou] шити
shall [ʃæl] буду, будемо, будуть
 Shall I do it? Мені це зробити?
shape [ʃeɪp] форма
share [ʃeə] ділитись
she [ʃiː] вона
sheep (sheep) [ʃiːp] вівця (вівці)
sheet [ʃiːt] простирadlo
 a sheet of paper листок паперу
shelf [ʃelf] полицка
shine [ʃaɪn] (shone, shone [ʃɒn])
 світити
ship [ʃɪp] корабель
shirt [ʃɜːt] сорочка
shoe (shoes) [ʃuː] туфель(туфлі)
shop [ʃɒp] магазин, майстерня
 shop assistant продавець
short [ʃɔːt] короткий
 for short скорочено
shoulder [ˈʃouldə] плече
shout (at smb) [ʃaʊt] кричати
 (на когось)
show [ʃəʊ] *n.* шоу, показ;
 v. показувати
shower [ˈʃaʊə] душ
 to have/take a shower приймати
 душ
sick [sɪk] хворий
side [saɪd] сторона
sign [saɪn] *n.* знак, сигнал
 v. підписувати, розписуватись
silly [ˈsɪli] дурний, нерозумний
silver [ˈsɪlvə] срібний
simple [ˈsɪmpl] простий
since [sɪns] з тих пір як
sing [sɪŋ] (sang, sung) співати
 to sing to the music співати під
 музику
single (ticket) [ˈsɪŋgl] квиток в один
 бік
sister [ˈsɪstə] сестра
sitting room [ˈsɪtɪŋruːm] вітальня
size [saɪz] розмір

skill [skɪl] 1. уміння, здатність;
2. досвід, майстерність;
3. талант, здібності; 4. знання,
розуміння, обізнаність

skin [skɪn] шкіра

skip [skɪp] стрибати

skirt [skɜ:t] спідниця

sky [skaɪ] небо

sledge [sledʒ] *n.* санки; *v.* кататися на санках

sleep [slɪp] (slept, slept) спати

slice [slaɪs] скибка

slim [slɪm] тонкий, стрункий,
тендітний

slow [sləʊ] повільний

smart [smɑ:t] розумний, нарядний

smell [smel] *n.* запах; *v.* (smelt, smelt)
нюхати

smoke [sməʊk] *n.* дим; *v.* палити

snake [sneɪk] змія

sneeze [sni:z] чхати

snow [snəʊ] сніг

snowball [ˈsnəʊbɔ:l] сніжка

snowman [ˈsnəʊmən] снігова баба
to make a snowman робити
снігову бабу.

so [ˈsəʊ] таким чином; так

So many countries in the world!

Так багато країн у світі!

soft [sɒft] м'який

some [sʌm] декілька, трохи

sometimes [ˈsʌmtaɪms] деколи

son [sʌn] син

song [sɒŋ] пісня

soon [su:n] скоро

Sorry! [ˈsɔ:ri] Вибачте!

to be sorry жалкувати за чимось

soul [saʊl] душа

sound [saʊnd] *n.* звук; *v.* звучати

soup [su:p] суп

sour cream [ˈsaʊəˈkri:m] сметана

South [ˈsaʊθ] південь

space [speɪs] космос

spaceship [ˈspeɪʃɪp] космічний
корабель

Spain [speɪn] Іспанія

Spanish [ˈspæɪnɪʃ] іспанський

speak [spi:k] (spoke, spoken)
розмовляти

special [ˈspeʃəl] особливий,
спеціальний

spectator [spekˈteɪtə] глядач

spell [spel] (spelt, spelt) писати по
буквах

spelling [ˈspelɪŋ] написання,
правопис, орфографія

spend [spend] (spent, spent) 1. прово-
дити (час); 2. витратити

spin [spɪn] *n.* веретено; *v.* вертати,
крутити

spoon [spu:n] ложка

sport [spɔ:t] спорт, вид спорту

sports ground [ˈspɔ:tˈgraʊnd]
спортивний майданчик

spring [sprɪŋ] весна

square [skweə] *n.* 1. квадрат; 2. пло-
ща; *adj.* квадратний;

in the square на площі

stage [steɪdʒ] сцена

on the stage на сцені

stairs [ˈsteəz] сходи

stamp [stæmp] *n.* марка

stand [stænd] (stood, stood) стояти

star [stɑ:] зірка

start [stɑ:t] починати

to start on (a newspaper...) запо-
чатковувати, засновувати

stay [steɪ] зупинятися, перебувати

to stay at a hotel зупинися в
готелі

to stay with smb залишитися в
когось

stick [stɪk] *n.* палка; *v.* клеїти

still [stɪl] все ще

stone [stəʊn] камінь

stop [stɒp] *n.* зупинка; *v.* зупиняти(сь)

store [stɔ:] магазин (великий)

storm [stɔ:m] шторм, буря

story [ˈstɔ:ri] оповідання

straight [streɪt] прямо

straight ahead прямо вперед

strange [ˈstreɪndʒ] дивний

straw [strɔ:] солома, соломинка

string [strɪŋ] струна

strong [strɒŋ] сильний

student [ˈstju:dənt] студент, учень

study [ˈstʌdi] навчатися

subject [ˈsʌbdʒɪkt] предмет

success [səkˈses] успіх

suddenly [ˈsʌdnli] раптом

sugar [ˈʃʊɡə] цукор

suit [sju:t] костюм

summer [ˈsʌmə] літо
sun [sʌn] сонце
Sunday [ˈsʌndi] неділя
on Sunday в неділю
sunny [ˈsʌni] сонячний
supermarket [ˈsjʊərəməːkit] супер-
 маркет
supper [sʌpə] вечеря
sure [ʃʊə] впевнений
surname [ˈsɜːneɪm] прізвище
surprise [sɜːpraɪz] сюрприз
sweater [ˈswetə] светр
sweep [swi:p] (swept, swept) підмітати
sweet [swi:t] солодкий
swim [swɪm] (swam, swum) плавати
swimming pool [ˈswɪmɪŋ pu:l] басейн
symbol [ˈsɪmbəl] символ
symptom [ˈsɪmptəm] симптом
synonym [ˈsɪnɒnɪm] синонім
system [ˈsɪstəm] система

T

table [teɪbl] стіл
tail [teɪl] хвіст
take [teɪk] (took, taken) брати, взяти
to take (catch) a train (bus, plane) сісти (встигнути) на поїзд (автобус, літак)
to take part взяти участь
to take after бути схожим (на когось)
tale [teɪl] історія, розповідь
talented [ˈtælentɪd] талановитий
talk [tɔːk] *n.* розмова; *v.* розмовляти
tall [tɔːl] високий
tape [teɪp] плівка
tape recorder [ˈteɪp rɪkɔːdə] магнітофон
taste [teɪst] *n.* смак; *v.* смакувати
tasty [ˈteɪsti] смачний
tea [tiː] чай
teach [ti:tʃ] (taught, taught) навчати
teacher [ˈti:tʃə] вчитель
team [tiːm] команда
tear (tore, torn) [ˈtɜː] [tɔː] [tɔːn] рвати
television [ˈtelɪˈvɪʒn] телебачення
tell [tel] (told, told) розповідати
to tell a lie говорити неправду
to tell fairy tales розповідати казки
to tell the truth говорити правду
temperature [ˈtemprətʃə] температура

tennis [ˈtenɪs] теніс
terrible [ˈterəbl] жахливий
Thames, the [temz] Темза
than [ðæn] ніж
thank [θæŋk] дякувати
Thank God! Слава Богу!
thankful [θæŋkful] вдячний
that [ðæt] що

That's a great (good) idea! Це чудова ідея!

That's a pity! Як шкода!
the [ði] означений артикль
theatre [ˈθiətə] театр
their [ˈðeə] їх
them [ðem] їм, про них, їх
theme [θiːm] тема
then [ðen] потім
there [ðeə] там
these [ðiːz] ці
they [ðeɪ] вони

They say... Говорять...

thing [θɪŋ] річ
think [θɪŋk] (thought, thought) думати
thirsty [θɜːsti] спраглий
this [ðɪs] цей
though [ðəʊ] хоча
thought [θɔːt] думка
thousand [ˈθaʊzənd] тисяча
thread [θred] нитка
through [θruː] через, крізь
to look through проглядати
throw [ˈθrəʊ] (threw, thrown) кидати
Thursday [ˈθɜːzdi] четвер
ticket [ˈtɪktɪk] квиток
tidy [ˈtaɪdi] охайний
tie [taɪ] *n.* краватка; *v.* зав'язувати
tiger [ˈtaɪgə] тигр
time [taɪm] час

3 times a day тричі на день
to tell the time повідомляти час
timetable [ˈtaɪm teɪbl] розклад
on the timetable у розкладі
tired [ˈtaɪəd] змучений
to be tired of змучитися від
tissue [ˈtɪʃuː] тонка тканина, тонкий обгортковий папір
title [ˈtaɪtl] заголовок, назва
together [tuˈgeðə] разом
toilet [ˈtɔɪlɪt] туалет
tomorrow [tuˈmɔːrəʊ] завтра
tongue [tʌŋ] язик

tonight [tuˈnaɪt] сьогодні увечері
too [tu:] також
tooth (teeth) [tu:θ] зуб, зуби
toothache [ˈtu:θeɪk] зубний біль
toothbrush [ˈtu:θbrʌʃ] зубна щітка
toothpaste [ˈtu:θpeɪst] зубна паста
top [tɒp] верхівка
at the top of на верхівці
topic [ˈtɒpɪk] тема
touch [ˈtʌtʃ] 1. *n.* дотик, торкання; 2. контакт; *v.* торкатись
towel [ˈtaʊəl] рушник
tower [ˈtaʊə] башта
town [taʊn] місто
toy [tɔɪ] іграшка
tradition [trəˈdɪʃn] традиція
traditional [trəˈdɪʃnəl] традиційний
train [treɪn] 1. *n.* поїзд;
 2. *v.* тренуватись, навчатись
on the train в поїзді;
travel [trævl] подорож; подорожувати
trip [trɪp] поїздка
trouble [trʌbl] проблема, турбота
true [tru:] справжній
try [ˈtraɪ] намагатись
to try on приміряти
to try our best намагатись
 робити все можливе
Tuesday [ˈtju:zdi] вівторок
on Tuesday morning у вівторок
 зранку
tummy ache [ˈtʌmɪ eɪk] біль у животі
turn [tɜ:n] повертати(сь)
to turn off виключати
to turn on включати
to turn to the left повертати
 наліво (направо)
twice [twɑɪs] двічі
type [taɪp] друкувати (на клавіатурі)
typist [ˈtaɪpɪst] секретар-машиністка

U

ugly [ˈʌɡli] негарний
Ukraine [juˈkeɪn] Україна
Ukrainian [juˈkeɪniən] український
uncle [ˈʌŋkl] дядько
uncountable [ˈʌnˈkaʊntəbl] необчислюваний
under [ˈʌndə] під
underground [ˈʌndəˈɡraʊnd] *n.* метро,
 підземний перехід; *adv.* під
 землею

underline [ˈʌndəˈlaɪn] підкреслювати
understand (understood, understood) [ˈʌndəˈstænd] розуміти
uniform [ˈjuːnɪfɔ:m] форма, спецодяг
the United States Сполучені Штати
the Universe [ˈjuːnɪˈvɜ:s] Всесвіт
up [ʌp] вверх
upper [ˈʌpə] верхній
upstairs [ʌpˈsteəz] наверх
us [ʌs] нас, нам, нами
use [juːz] використовувати
useful [ˈjuːsfʊl] корисний
usual [ˈjuːʒəl] звичайний, звичний
usually [ˈjuːʒəli] звичайно

V

vacation [vəˈkeɪʃn] канікули
vacuum cleaner [ˈvækjuəmˈkliːnə] пилосос
vegetable [ˈvedʒɪtəbl] овоч
vendor [ˈvendɔː] вуличний торговець
very [ˈveri] дуже
victory [ˈvɪktəri] перемога
village [ˈvɪlɪdʒ] село
vinegar [ˈvɪnɪɡə] оцет
violin [ˈvaɪəlɪn] скрипка
visit [ˈvɪzɪt] відвідувати
vocabulary [vəˈkæbjʊləri] словник,
 словниковий запас
voice [vɔɪs] голос
volleyball [ˈvɒləbɔːl] волейбол
vote [vəʊt] голосувати, обирати

W

wait [weɪt] чекати, очікувати
waiter [ˈweɪtə] офіціант
wake up [ˈweɪk ʌp] (woke up, woken up) вставати
walk [wɔːk] *n.* прогулянка; *v.* йти
 пішки, прогулюватись
wall [wɔːl] стіна
wallpaper [ˈwɔːlˈpeɪpə] шпалери
want [wɒnt] хотіти
war [wɔː] війна
wardrobe [ˈwɔːdrəʊb] шафа для одягу
warm [wɔːm] теплий
wash [wɒʃ] мити(сь), прати
watch [wɒtʃ] дивитись, спостерігати
water [ˈwɔːtə] вода
way [weɪ] шлях, дорога
way of life стиль життя

we [wi:] ми
weak [wi:k] слабкий
wear [weə] (wore, worn) носити (*про одяг*), бути вдягнутим
weather [ˈweðə] погода
Wednesday [ˈwenzdi] середа
week [wi:k] тиждень
weekend [ˈwi:kˈend] вихідні, кінець тижня, вікенд
at the weekend у вікенд
welcome [ˈwelkʌm] 1. Ласкаво просимо. 2. (при)вітати
well [wel] добре
what [wɒt] що
wheel [wi:l] колесо
when [wen] коли
where [weə] де
which [wɪtʃ] який, котрий
while [waɪl] поки, під час того, як
whisper [ˈwɪspə] шепотіти
white [waɪt] білий
who [hu:] хто
whole [həʊl] цілий, весь
whom [hu:m] кому, ким, кого?
whose [hu:z] чий
why [waɪ] чому
wide [waɪd] широкий
wife [waɪf] дружина
wild [waɪld] дикий
win [wɪn] (won, won) перемарати, вигравати
to win a victory здобути перемогу
wind [waɪnd] вітер
window [ˈwɪndəʊ] вікно
windy [ˈwɪndi] вітряно
winner [ˈwɪnə] переможець
winter [ˈwɪntə] зима
wise [waɪz] мудрий

wish [wɪʃ] *n.* бажання; *v.* бажати
witch [wɪtʃ] відьма
with [wɪð] з
without [wɪˈðaʊt] без
wolf (wolves) [wʊlf][wʊlvz] вовк (вовки)
woman (women) [ˈwʊmən] ([ˈwɪmɪn]) жінка (жінки)
wonder [ˈwʌndə] *n.* диво; *v.* дивуватись, хотіти знати
wonderful [ˈwʌndəfʊl] чудовий
wood [wʊd] 1. дерево; 2. ліс
wooden [ˈwʊdən] дерев'яний
wool [wʊl] *n.* вовна; *adj.* вовняний
word [wɜ:d] слово
work [wɜ:k] робота; працювати
worker [ˈwɜ:kə] робочий
world [wɜ:ld] *n.* світ; *v.* світовий
worry [ˈwʌrɪ] хвилювати(сь)
worse [wɜ:s] гірший
wrap [ræp] *n.* обгортка; *v.* обгортати
write [raɪt] (wrote, written) писати
writer [ˈraɪtə] письменник
written [ˈrɪtɪn] письмовий
in written form письмово
wrong [rɒŋ] неправильний, зіпсутий

Y

year [jɪə] рік
yellow [ˈjeləʊ] жовтий
yesterday [ˈjestədi] вчора
yet [jet] ще
you [ju:] ти, ви
young [jʌŋ] молодий
your [jɔ:] твої

Z

zoo [zu:] зоопарк
at the zoo в зоопарку

be [bi:]	was [wɔ:z], were [wə:]	бути
begin [biˈɡɪn]	began [biˈɡæn]	починати
blow [blou]	blew [blu:]	дути
break [breɪk]	broke [brəʊk]	ламати, рвати
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	приносити
buy [baɪ]	bought [bɔ:t]	купувати
can [kæn]	could [kud]	могти
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
fall [fɔ:l]	fell [fel]	падати
feel [fi:l]	felt [felt]	відчувати, почуватись
fight [faɪt]	fought [fɔ:t]	боротись
find [faɪnd]	found [faʊnd]	знаходити
forget [fəˈɡet]	forgot [fəˈɡɒt]	забувати
get [get]	got [ɡɒt]	отримувати
give [ɡɪv]	gave [ɡeɪv]	давати
go [ɡəʊ]	went [went]	їти
hang [hæŋ]	hung [hʌŋ]	вішати
have [hæv]	had [həd]	мати
hear [hɪə]	heard [hɜ:d]	чути
hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	пошкодити, поранити
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	тримати, зберігати
learn [lə:n]	learnt (learned) [lə:nt]	взнавати, вивчати
lie [laɪ]	lay [leɪ]	лежати
make [meɪk]	made [meɪd]	робити, виготовити
read [ri:d]	read [red]	читати
ring [rɪŋ]	rang [ræŋ]	дзвонити
run [rʌn]	ran [ræn]	бігти
see [si:]	saw [sɔ:]	бачити
send [send]	sent [sent]	надсилати
shine [ʃaɪn]	shone [ʃɒn]	світити
sleep [sli:p]	slept [slept]	спати
speak [spi:k]	spoke [spəʊk]	розмовляти
spend [spend]	spent [spent]	витрачати
stand [stænd]	stood [stud]	стояти
swim [swɪm]	swam [swæm]	плавати
take [teɪk]	took [tuk]	брати, взяти
teach [ti:tʃ]	taught [tɔ:t]	навчати
wake (up) [weɪk]	woke (up) [wəʊk]	вставати
win [wɪn]	won [wɒn]	перемогати
write [raɪt]	wrote [raʊt]	писати