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ENGLISH

3

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АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

Підручник для 3 класу
загальноосвітніх спеціалізованих шкіл
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INTRODUCTION

Lesson 1

1. a) Look, listen and point to the child.

Italy ['ɪtəli]

1) Stella ___

Germany ['dʒɜ:məni]

2) Hans ___

Ukraine [ju:'kreɪn]

3) Oksana ___

England ['ɪŋgland]

4) Jim a

Canada ['kænədə]

5) Cindy ___

France ['frɑ:ns]

6) Natalie ___

America [ə'merɪkə]

7) Nick ___

b) Read the presentations and match them to the children.

a) Hello! I'm Jim. I am nine.
I come from England.
Meet my new friends

b) Hi! I'm Stella.
I am eight.
I come from Italy ['ɪtəli].
I like playing tennis.

c) Hello!
My name is Oksana. I am nine.
I come from Ukraine [ju:'kreɪn].
I like cooking.

d) Hi! My name's Nick. I am ten.
I come from America.
I like boating.

e Hi! I'm Natalie. I am 8.
I come from France.
I like dancing.

f Hello! My name's Cindy. I am 10.
I come from Canada.
I like singing and playing the guitar.

g Hello!
I am Hans. I'm nine.
I come from Germany.
I like fishing.

2. Listen and read.

[ɪ] **it**, Nick, Cindy, **I**taly, England
[æ] **ca**mp, **ca**n, Hans, Canada
[ɜ:] h**er**, g**ir**l, Germany
[e] American, t**e**n, St**e**lla, B**e**n
[eɪ] n**a**me, **ei**ght, J**a**ne, Ukr**ai**ne
[ɑ:] p**ar**k, g**ar**den, France

3. Introduce yourself.

Hi! My name is ... .
I am ... (years old) .
I come from ... .
I like ... ...

4. Introduce Jim's new friends to your classmate.

Example:

Meet Stella. She is eight.
She comes from Italy.
She likes playing tennis.

Words to spell

Italy, Canada, Ukraine, America

Lesson 2

1. Listen, point and repeat.

Ukraine — **Ukrainian**
[ju:'kreɪnɪən]

Italy — **Italian**
[ɪ'tælɪən]

Canada — **Canadian**
[kə'neɪdɪən]

Germany — **German**
['dʒɜ:mən]

America — **American**
[ə'merɪkən]

France — **French**
[frentʃ]

England — **English**
['ɪŋglɪʃ]

2. Listen, read and talk.

Bill: Hello! I'm Bill. What's your name?
Nick: I am Nick.
Bill: Nice to meet you, Nick. Where do you come from?
Nick: I come from America. And you?
Bill: I come from England.
Nick: Nice to meet you.

What is = What's
I am = I'm
My name is = My name's

3. Play your game.

A: Hello, I'm Dan. I am Canadian.
What's your name?
B: My name's Marie.
A: Where do you come from?
B: I come from France. I am French.

4. Read and compare.

a

[eɪ]	[æ]
Jane	am
game	and
take	camp
make	many
Kate	Ann
cake	Canada

o

[ɒ]	[əʊ]
not	no
got	go
cold	hello
hot	

i

[ɪ]	[aɪ]
swim	like
film	bike
Italy	write
	nice

e

[e]	[i:]
pet	we
friend	Pete
tent	he
American	she
French	

u

[ʌ]	[ju:]
run	
jump	Ukraine
fun	usually
supper	

But: live [lɪv]
have [hæv]

Words to spell

France. Germany. England

Lesson 3

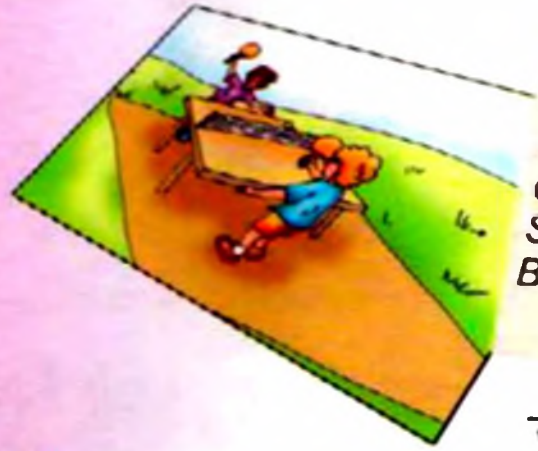
1. Listen and read.

June, 21

Dear boys,
I can't swim today. The weather is bad. The water in the sea is cold. It is raining. I am sitting in a café and writing this letter. I am not having a very good holiday.
What about you?
Bye,
Jane.

Dear Jane, July, 8

We are having a good holiday in the camp. We live in tents. We swim in the river, go boating and fishing, do sports, play team games. We have got many new friends. They come from Italy and Canada, Ukraine and America, France and Germany. We like having picnics and playing outdoors together[1].
See you soon.
Bill and Jim.



[1] together [tə'geðə] — разом

2. True or false?

1) Jane can't swim today.
2) The water is warm in the sea.
3) Jane is writing a letter in a café.
4) Jane is having a good holiday at the sea.
5) The boys are having a good holiday in the camp.
6) They don't swim in the river, but they play team games.
7) The boys have got friends from Canada, Ukraine and America.
8) The boys have picnics and play outdoor games.

True. She can't swim today.

3. Read, match and speak about their holidays.

Jane

Bill

Jim

- goes to the café
- doesn't swim in the sea
- swim in the river
- play outdoors
- has a bad holiday
- go boating
- lives at the sea
- live in tents
- have a good holiday
- plays indoors

4. Read and compare.

ar, ar+e [ɑ:]
park
party
are
garden

or, oo+r [ɔ:]
sport
indoors
morning
porridge

ir, er [ɜ:]
her
girl
bird
German

y

[j]
yes
yellow

[i]
daddy
granny
many

[aɪ]
my
fly

ey, ay [eɪ]
they
day
play

oy [ɔɪ]
boy
Roy
toy

ow

[əʊ]
show
snow

[aʊ]
clown
brown

Lesson 4

1. Read and compare.

USUALLY

NOW

It's seven o'clock in the morning.

Jane usually gets up at this time.

It is eight o'clock now.

She is sleeping now.

Jane usually has her breakfast.

It is ...

She is waking up now.

Jane's school starts at this time.

It is ...

She is having her breakfast now.

Jane usually does her homework.

It is ...

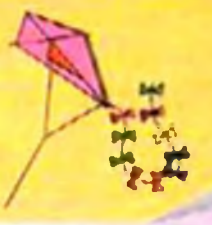
She is swimming in the sea now.

Jane usually goes to bed.

She is watching a cartoon on TV now.

2. Read and say it correctly.

USUALLY	NOW
1) Tom and Kate *have* (to have) soup and porridge for dinner.	It is Sunday today. They *are eating* (to eat) potatoes and salad now.
2) My classmate usually ... (to play) football on Saturdays.	He/she ... (to ride) his bike now.
3) Ann's mother usually ... (to cook) dinner for the family.	Ann ... (to cook) supper today.
4) The children usually ... (to play) computer games on Fridays.	They ... (to fly) a kite now.



3. Read and compare.

air, eir	ea	ou	
[eə]	[i:]	[aʊ]	[ɪə]
fair	tea	house	ear
hair	please	mouse	near
chair	sea	about	Canadian
their	read	cloud	Italian
			Ukrainian

Unit 1. WELCOME BACK TO SCHOOL!

Lesson 1

1. Listen and read.

a uniform ['ju:nfɔ:m] school uniform, to wear a uniform. Do you wear a uniform for school? I like my new school uniform.

be over [bi 'əʊvə] School is over, we can play. Summer is over, September comes. Holidays are over, and we go to school.

feel [fi:l] feel sorry, feel sad. I feel happy. I've got my birthday today. She feels sorry, her pet is ill. — How do you feel? — I feel sad.

2. Look, listen and talk.

Ann: Hello, Jane. How are you? Are you ready for school?

Jane: Well, I am fine. I've got a new uniform and a new bag this year. What about you?

Ann: My old uniform is OK. I can wear it. But I feel sorry.

Jane: Why?

Ann: Summer is over… Holidays are over…

Jane: So what? We are going to meet at school again. Isn't it nice?

3. True or false?

a) Ann has got an old uniform this year.
b) Ann is happy to go to school again.
c) Jane has got a new bag and a new uniform this year.
d) Jane feels sorry that summer is over.
e) Jane is happy to meet her classmates at school again.

4. Talk with your classmate.

A: Hello? Are you ready for school?
B: Well, I feel...
A: I've got a new...
B: .....

5. Rhyme.

SUMMER IS OVER

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

September is the month
When school begins[1].
"It's time to work,"
The school bell sings.

Holidays are over,
No more fun.
Holidays are over,
School has begun[2].

[1] begins [bɪ'gɪnz] — розпочинається
[2] has begun [hæz bɪ'gʌn] — розпочалась

Words to spell

be over, uniform, feel

Lesson 2

1. Listen, point and repeat.

pocket

badge

uniform

2. Listen and read.

A SCHOOL UNIFORM

Mike Stones is an English schoolboy. He goes to school in London.

When he goes to school he wears a white shirt and a tie with the colours of his school. He wears a school jacket. His jacket is blue, the colour of his school. He has got the school badge on the pocket of his jacket. He has got his school badge on his cap too.

Winter in England is not very cold. It does not snow much, but it often rains. Mike often wears a raincoat in winter.

3. Answer the questions.

a) Where does Mike go to school?
b) Does he wear a tie?
c) What colour is his jacket? Why?
d) What has he got on the pocket?
e) Does it snow much in winter in England?
f) What does Mike Jones often wear in winter?

4. Speak about your friend/classmate.

- What is your friend's/classmate's name?
- Is he/she tall?
- What colour is his/her hair?
- Has he/she got long or short hair?
- What colour are his/her eyes?
- What is he/she wearing today?

5. Look and describe the uniforms.

6. Write to your pen friend about your school's uniform.

- the colour of your school's uniform.
- the school uniform for boys
- the school uniform for girls

7. Design the uniform[1] for your school and tell about it.

[1] design [dɪ'zaɪn] the uniform — розробити фасон шкільної форми

Words

uniform, badge, pocket

to spell

Lesson 3

1. Listen and read.

after ['ɑ:ftə] Autumn comes after summer. February comes after January. What lesson comes after Maths today?

before [bɪ'fɔ:] February comes before March. Autumn comes before winter. What day is before Tuesday?

class [klɑ:s] classes, in class, after classes, before classes. Do you speak English in class? I don't play before classes.

2. Look, listen and talk.

Bill: What are you going to do after classes today, Jim?

Jim: I don't know.

Bill: What about playing football? Look! The weather is nice today.

Jim: OK. But let's have lunch at school before football. I'm very hungry.

Bill: Great! Let's meet before lunch. I am going to have lunch with you, too.

3. Ask and answer.

What are you going to do after classes?

I am going to do shopping.

meet my friend, play volleyball, read an interesting book, go swimming, have lunch, go to the Zoo

4. Look at your timetable for today and say.

- What lesson comes after Maths?
- What lesson have you got before Reading?
- What is before Maths?
- What is after Reading?

5. Read and answer the questions.

Summer holidays are short in Britain - only six weeks. But schoolchildren also get two weeks in winter, two weeks in spring, a week in October and a week in February.

- How many weeks of holidays have British schoolchildren got in a year?
- What holidays have they got before summer?
- What holidays have they got after a holiday week in October?

6. Tell your classemate what you usually do:

- before classes;
- in class;
- after classes.

Words to spell

after, before, class

Lesson 4

1. Read and compare.

at	four o'clock night the lesson
on	Tuesday Monday morning / Saturday evening Maths, Ukrainian
in	the evening / the morning / the afternoon summer / autumn September / May

2. Listen to the classroom talk. Then agree or disagree.

1) Ann has got Reading on Mondays.
2) Sam has got Maths on Wednesdays.
3) Jane's favourite lesson is Maths.
4) Jane likes to write and read.
5) Jim likes PT lessons.

3. Look, read and match a)- f) sentences to the children.

I like Maths.

I like Ukrainian.

a) He likes to read about animals.

b) She likes to draw pictures.

I like Reading.

I like Nature Study.

I like Art.

I like English.

c) He likes to count and do sums.

d) She likes to speak English.

e) She likes to read books.

f) She likes to write.

4. Ask and answer.

When do you have Maths?

I've got Maths on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Do you read stories in Maths?

No, I don't.

What do you do in Maths lessons?

I count and do sums.

5. Answer the questions.

1) What's your favourite day of the week?
2) What time do you usually get up that day?
3) What time do you go to school?
4) How many lessons have you got?
5) What is your favourtie lesson?
6) What do you usually do at this lesson?

6. Write about your favourite day.

... is my favourite day. This is what I usually do on ... .
I get up ... . I like ... . After classes ... .

Words to spell

favourite, Ukrainian

Lesson 5

1. Listen and read.

a test [test] to have a test. We've got a test on English. Schoolchildren are having a test on Nature Study now. What are you going to do after the test? How many tests have you got this week?

2. Ask and answer.

What test have you got today?

We've got a test on English.

Nature Studies, Reading, Ukrainian, History, English, Maths

3. Look, listen and talk.

Jane: What are you doing this Thursday?
Bill: I don't know. Why?
Jane: We are going to have a test on Maths on Friday. Can you help me with it?
Bill: Of course, I can. When can we meet?
Jane: Can we meet after classes on Thursday?
Bill: OK. Two o'clock then. See you. Bye.
Jane: Bye and thanks a lot.

4. Answer the questions.

1. What is Jane going to have on Friday?
2. Who can help Jane with Maths?
3. When are Bill and Jane going to meet?

5. a) Read and choose a) - c) phrases to have a talk.

A: Can we read a book now?
B: ...
A: It's four o'clock.
B: ...
A: Can't you do it after the reading?
B: ...

a) Sorry, I can't. I am going to have a test on Maths tomorrow.

b) Oh, it is late. I must do my homework.

c) And what time is it?

b) Act out the talk in pairs.

6. Say what they are:

1) a day of the week which comes after Monday;
2) a thing pupils wear at school;
3) days of the week when pupils don't go to school;
4) a lesson when pupils can run, jump and ski;
5) a day of the week which is before Thursday;
6) a lesson when pupils can make things.

7. Fill in: 'at', 'on', 'in', 'after', 'before'.

a) Sam gets up ... eight o'clock in the morning.
b) They clean their teeth ... the morning.
c) They play football ... classes.
e) Yesterday we had a test ... Ukrainian.
f) I never play with my friends ... classes.

Words to spell

Thursday, Wednesday, History

Lesson 6

1. Listen and read.

PRIMARY[1] SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND

In England schools have got names not numbers. For example, schools have got names like Graveney[2] School or Gedar Grove[3] School.

Primary schools teach children from 5 to 11 years old. The school year begins in September. Classes usually begin at nine. Pupils have got a glass of milk or a glass of orange juice at eleven. At half past eleven or at one o'clock they usually have got 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.

[1] Primary ['praɪmərɪ] — початкова
[2] Graveney ['greɪvənɪ]
[3] Cedar Grove ['ʤeɪdə ˌgrəʊv]
[4] a break [breɪk] — перерва

2. Answer the questions.

1) Have English schools got numbers or names?
2) What is the age of children who go to primary schools in England?
3) Do English pupils usually have lunch at home or at school?
4) What do schoolchildren usually do during breaks?

3. Complete the sentences according to the text above.

1) The school year starts … … .
2) At nine … … .
3) At eleven pupils … … .
4) At half past twelve they … … .
5) Pupils often … … .
6) Usually they … … .

4. Listen and read.

comfortable ['kʌmftəbl] a comfortable chair, comfortable shoes. Is your room very comfortable? This coat is not very comfortable it is small.

sports ground ['spɔ:ts graund] There is a sports ground behind the school. We jump, run and play sports in a sports ground.

gym [ʤɪm] There is a big gym in our school. In winter we've got Sports in a school gym.

break [breɪk] Schoolchildren have got breaks between the lessons. At school we've got one long break and two short breaks every day.

corridor ['kɒrɪdɔ:] We can see many schoolchildren in the corridor between the lessons. Pupils usually go out into corridors during breaks.

canteen [kæn'ti:n] Schoolchildren have got their lunch in a school canteen. There are twenty tables and lots of chairs in our school canteen.

5. Look at the plan and describe the school.

Example: *This is a primary school. It is small.*
There are … There is …

BARRON's Primary School

Words to spell

primary, gym, canteen, corridor

Lesson 7

1. Listen and talk.

Jim: Good morning, miss ones. May I take my seat?

Teacher: You are late again, Jim. Don't you know you must not be late for school?

Jim: Yes, I do. I am sorry, Miss Jones. I've got a note from my mum. Here it is.

Teacher: Well, we must have a talk after the lesson, take your seat now.

Jim: Thank you.

2. Read and compare.

(+)			(-)		
I We You He She It They	**must** do it.		I We You He She It They	**mustn't** do it.	
(?)					
Must	I we you he she it they	do it?	Yes,	I we you he she it they	**must**.
			No,		**mustn't**.

must not = **mustn't**

3. Read the school rules they have got at Blackpool School. Ask and answer about them.

BLACKPOOL SECONDARY SCHOOL RULES

1) School starts at 8:30. You must not be late.
2) You must not walk on the left in the corridors.
3) You must not eat in the classrooms.
4) You must go out during breaks.
5) You must bring a note from your parents if you have been ill.
6) You must wear the uniform at all times in the school.

Example:

A: Must they eat in the classrooms?
B: No, they must not.

4. Write the rules you have got at your school. Use 'must', 'must not', 'can', 'cannot'.

Example:
wear a uniform — *You must wear your uniform.*

- eat at the lessons
- run in the corridors
- be polite to teachers
- be polite to classmates
- run in the sports-ground
- write on the desks
- write in the books with a pencil
- take a packed lunch with you
- take some toys with you
- come to school on time
- go out of the classroom without asking
- talk at the lessons
- sleep at the lessons
- listen to the music at the lessons

Words to spell

rule, must, wear

Lesson 8

1. Listen and read.

Assembly Hall [ə'sembli ˌhɔ:l] Children usually have got school parties in the school Assembly Hall. There is a large comfortable Assembly Hall in our school.

library ['laɪbrəri] There are many books in our school library. In a library you can take an interesting book to read.

2. Listen to the boy's letter and tell about his school.

3. True or false?

1) Dan's school is very big.
2) There is a big sports ground in front of the school.

3) There is a big Assembly Hall and a good library in the school.
4) There isn't a gym in their school.
5) Pupils usually have lunch in their school canteen.
6) There is a mouse and a parrot in their Pet's Corner.
7) Schoolchildren must not feed the pets.
8) Schoolchildren must go out of their classrooms during the breaks.
9) Dan doesn't wear a uniform in school.
10) Pupils can read 'School Rules' in the corridor.

4. Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer the questions.

1) What school do you study at?
2) How many lessons a day have you got?
3) When do your lessons start?
4) How many breaks have you got every day?
5) Where do you have lunch?
6) Do you wear a school uniform?
7) What don't you like about your school?

5. Rhyme.

SCHOOL

The school has doors that open wide[1],
And friendly teachers wait inside.
Hurry, hurry, let's go in
For soon the lessons will begin.

Books and pencils you will need,
When you start to write and read.
Lots to learn and lots to do.
You like to go to school, don't you?

[1] wide [waid] — широко

Words to spell

Assembly Hall, library

Round-Up Lessons 9-10

1. Read and say what the boy studies at school.

TIKI GOES TO SCHOOL

Tiki is eight. He is a little boy. He lives in Africa. Tiki goes to school. His school starts at 7 o'clock in the morning. There are 52 pupils in Tiki's class. The pupils play in the playground before classes. Some of them wear their school uniform: a white blouse or a shirt and a blue skirt and shorts in the classroom. Others do not wear uniform because it is not comfortable when it is hot in the room.

Before classes they sing one or two songs. The pupils have got classes five days a weak. Every day they have got five lessons. They study English, Maths, Nature Studies, P.T., History, Music and Art. They have got swimming, games and computer studies, too.

After classes Tiki plays football and then goes home. When he comes home, he has his lunch. He usually watches cartoons on TV before he does his homework.

2. Read and match about Tiki and his school.

1) Tiki's school starts	a) five days a week.
2) The school uniform is not comfortable	b) he watches cartoons on TV.
3) Pupils have got classes	c) at 7 o'clock.
4) After classes the boy plays football	d) and then goes home.
5) Before he does his homework	e) when it is hot in the room.

3. Speak about Tiki and his school.

- Where is Tiki from?
- How many pupils are there in his class?
- What do pupils usually do before classes?
- Do all pupils wear a uniform?
- What does Tiki study at school?
- Does he have lunch in their school canteen?

4. Role-play. Work in pairs.

You have got a new classmate. He/she asks you about the school.

Example:

A: Is there a library at school?
B: Yes, there is. There are many interesting books in it.
A: Can I have lunch at school?
B: Yes, you can. I usually have lunch in a school canteen after classes. We can go there together.
A: OK. Thank you.

3. Your Project.

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 has got _____ *brothers/sisters.*
His/her favourite sport is _____
He/she likes _____.
(his/her hobby)
His/her favourite lesson is _____
_____.

Unit 2. Sports and Hobbies

Lesson 1

1. Listen, point and repeat.

play volleyball
[pleɪ 'vɒlibɔ:l]

skate
[skeɪt]

skip
[skɪp]

play basketball
[pleɪ 'bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l]

do gym
[du: 'dʒɪm]

do judo
[du: 'dʒu:dəʊ]

play table tennis
[pleɪ 'teɪbl ˌtenɪs]

play hockey
[pleɪ 'hɒki]

2. Listen, read and talk.

Jane: Who is this?
Bill: This is Stella.
Jane: Stella? Is she English?
Jim: No, she isn't. She is Italian.
Jane: What is she doing?
Bill: She is doing gym.

is not = isn't
are not = aren't

Jane: And who are these?
Jim: These are Hans and Nick.
Bill: Hans is German.
Jane: Is Nick German, too?
Jim: No, he isn't. He is American.
Jane: What are they doing?
Bill: They are doing judo.

3. Listen and read.

[ɑ:] glass, France, park, basket, basketball
[ɒ] hot, shop, office, copy, holiday, hockey, volleyball
[dʒ] jam, Jim, judo, giraffe, German, gym

4. Look and say.

Example: Bob and Mark are doing / playing judo.

5. Ask and answer.

Words to spell

basketball, volleyball, skate, skip

Lesson 2

1. Read and compare.

(+)	(-)
I **am** playing.	I **am not** reading.
He / She / It **is** playing.	He / She / It **is not** reading.
We / You / They **are** playing.	We / You / They **are not** reading.

(?)		
Am	I writing?	— Yes, you **are**. / No, you **are not**.
Is	he / she writing? / it	— Yes, he **is**. / No, he **isn't**.
Are	we / you writing? / they	— Yes, they **are**. / No, they **are not**.

run - running	write - writing
swim - swimming	ride - riding
skip - skipping	take - taking
	race - racing

2. Look at the picture in ex.4, page 13 and talk with your friend.

Example: Jeff / volleyball

A: Is Jeff playing volleyball?
B: No, he isn't.
A: What is he doing?
B: He is playing basketball.

- Jeff / volleyball
- Tina / table tennis
- Ann, Sue / basketball
- Bob, Mark / do gym
- Max, David / do judo

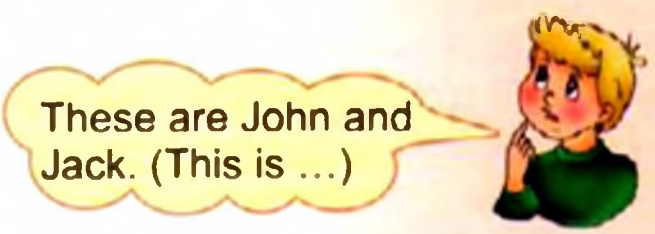
3. Look, listen and match. Then answer.

Fred 4 Linda and Kate ___ Robert and Chris ___

Helen ___ Terry and Mike ___ John and Jack ___

1) What are the schoolchildren doing today?
2) What is Fred doing?
3) What are Robert and Chris doing?
4) What are Linda and Kate doing?
5) What is Helen doing?
6) Are Terry and Mike playing volleyball?
7) Are John and Jack playing hockey?

4. Look at the pictures above. Ask and answer.



Words to spell

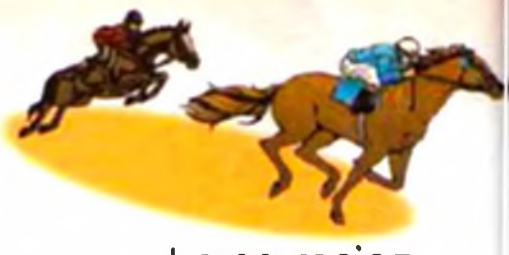
do gym, do judo, hockey, table-tennis

Lesson 3

1. Listen, point and repeat.

racing
['reɪsɪŋ]

car-racing



horse-racing

poster
['pəʊstə]

uniform
['ju:nɪfɔ:m]

prize
[praɪz]

2. Listen, read and talk.

Bill: Look, Jim! This is my favourite basketball team "Flyers". They are getting a prize now.
Jim: Are they winners today?
Bill: Yes, they are! Look, they are wearing nice uniforms!

Bill: Is this your favourite football team on the poster?
Jim: Yes, it is. The team is having a football match today. We can watch it on TV at 5 o'clock.
Bill: OK.

3. Listen and read.

[ju:] usually, Ukraine, uniform
[aɪ] like, five, nice, ride, prize

[æ] camp, Ann, Canada, many, match
[ei] name, game, take, race

match [mætʃ] football match, to have a match. I like to watch football matches on TV. Our school team is having a football match today.

win [win] to win a game, to win a match. Hooray! We are winning! Mary is going to win in table-tennis. She is a good player.

winner ['winə] Who is the winner of the game? John is the winner today.

race [reis] 1. to race a car, to race a horse. Who is racing that red car?
2. to run a race, to win a race. Look! Albert is winning this race — it is a great horse! These cars are running a race in France.

4. Look, ask and answer.

name	*favourite sport*	*favourite team*	*team's uniform*
Jane	volleyball	Yellow Tigers	a yellow T-shirt and black shorts, yellow socks;
Bill	basketball	Flyers	blue and white T-shirts and shorts, white socks;
Jim	football	Liverville	green and yellow T-shirts, green shorts and yellow socks;
Sam	hockey	Peggy Boys	red and white shirts and black trousers

A: What is Jane's favourite sport?
B: Her favourite sport is volleyball.
A: What is her favourite team?
B: "Yellow Tigers."
A: What is the team's uniform?
B: They wear yellow T-shirts, black shorts and yellow socks.

5. Interview your classmate about his/her favourite sport or sports team.

Words to spell

win, winner, match, race

Lesson 4

1. Listen and read.

Dear Bob,

Thank you for your letter.

I am glad your favourite sport is car racing. It is my favourite sport, too. I like watching car races on TV. My favourite sportsman is Michael Frenoe [fre'nɔ:]. He is a prize winner in France this year. I like his uniform. It is red and white. I've got some posters and photos of Michael and his cars on the walls in my room.

Write about your favourite sportsman.

Best wishes,

Ted.

2. True or false?

1) Bob's favourite sport is horse racing.
2) Ted's favourite sport is car racing.
3) Ted's favourite sportsman is German.
4) The uniform is red and black.
5) The posters of his favourite sportsman are on the walls in his room.

Number 1. False. Bob's favourite sport is a … …

3. Write about the sportmen below (6 sentences) or your favourite sports team.

4. Act out the scenes of lesson 3.

5. a) Match and say.

to watch	a prize
to get	a race
to play	gym
to wear	a car
to win	hockey
to race	a match
to do	a game
to have	a uniform

b) Make up three sentences with the phrases above.

Example: *Our school team can* ***get a prize*** *today.*

6. Rhyme.

WINNERS' CHANT

We're having
Sports today.
Let's go out,
Race and play.
Let's be winners,
Get a prize.
It's going to be nice!

Let's do judo.
Let's have fun!
We can jump
And we can run.
Let's play hockey
And do gym.
We can be
A real team!

Lesson 6

1. Read and compare.

+	I We You He / She / It They	**can** dance.	-	I We You He / She / It They	**cannot** dance.
?	**Can**	I he she it we you they	dance?	Yes, No,	I he she it we you they **can.** **cannot.**

cannot = can't [ka:nt]

2. Look, ask and answer as in the example.

Example:

1. join the dancing club?
2. play football?
3. play basketball?

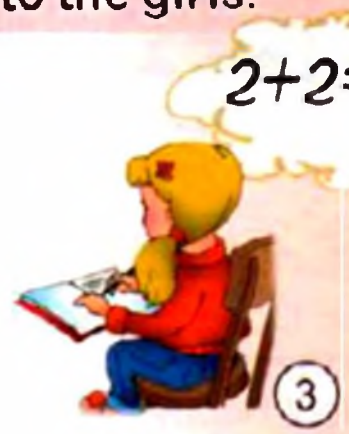
• do judo?

• play tennis?

• join the basketbal club?

3. Listen and match the names to the girls.

Nancy __
Tina __
Rosie __



4. Listen again, read and complete.

1) Nancy is good at ...
2) Nancy's favourite sport is ...
3) Nancy is interested in ...
4) ... is fond of painting.
5) Rosie's favourite subject is ...
6) ... is interested in music.
7) She is good at ...

5. Speak about yourself.

My name's ... I'm ...
I'm good at ...
I'm fond of ...
My favourite sport is ...
I am interested in ..., too.
I'm going to join the ... ... this year.

6. Act out the scenes of lesson 5.

Words

join the club, music, handicraft, painting

to spell

Lesson 7

1. Listen, point and repeat.

coin
[kɔɪn]

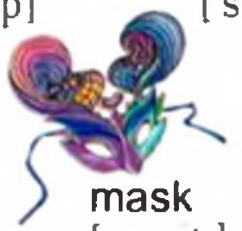
badge
[bædʒ]

stamp
[stæmp]

sticker
['stɪkə]

postcard
['pəʊstkɑ:d]

comics
['kɒmɪks]



mask
[mæsk]

2. Listen, read and talk.

Speaker: Good afternoon! This is "School News Programme". Today we've got a School Hobby Fair. Children from different classes present their collections. This is Mary Woodcraft. She collects dolls. Tell us about your collection, Mary.

Mary: Well, here is my collection. There are dolls from different countries in it. I've got one English doll, two German, one Ukrainian, one Canadian, and three French dolls. My favourite is the Italian doll.

Speaker: Oh, your Italian doll is really very beautiful!

3. Listen and read.

[ʃn] invitation, collection, nation, nationality
[ɑ:] glass, class, fast
[dʒ] fridge, porridge, badge
[eə] hare, chair, hair, fair
[i:] me, these, scene, Pete, theme

to collect — a collector
to act — an actor

to collect [kə'lekt] to collect dolls, to collect coins, to collect stamps. My friend collects badges. I collect stickers. What do you collect?

a collection [kə'lekʃn] a collection of dolls, a collection of masks. I have got a big collection of postcards. Have you got any collection?

a collector [kə'lektə] a good collector, collectors from different countries. Ann is not a good collector: her collection is small. Is Bob a coin collector?

a theme [θi:m] the theme of the lesson, the theme of the collection. What is the theme of Mary's stamp collection?

to present [pri'zent] to present a project, to present a collection. The collectors present their collections on different themes today.

a fair [fea] Art Fair, Flowers and Vegetables Fair. This year the Handicraft Fair is in the hall of our school. Children are going to perform their works at the Fair.

4. Read and match. Then ask and answer.

1) Are you fond	coins?
2) Is he good	of badges?
3) Do you collect	in Maths?
4) Have you got a collection	at swimming?
5) Is he interested	of his collection?
6) What is the theme	collector?
7) Is she a good	of collecting stamps?

5. Play your guessing game. Ask the questions below.

A: Have you **got** a collection of ...?
B: Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
A: Are you **fond of** collecting ... ?
B: Yes, I am. / No, I am not.
A: Do you **collect** ... ?
B: Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
A: Are you a ... collector?
B: Yes, I am. / No, I am not.
A: Are you **interested in** collecting ... ?
B: Yes, I am. / No, I am not.

Words to spell

collect, coin, mask, stamp, comics, theme

Lesson 8

1. Listen and read.

This is Julia Olsen. She is from England. Julia is English. She is good at doing gym. Julia is a winner of the season. In the photo she is getting her prize.

Julia is interested in collecting postcards from different countries. Her favourite postcard is from Rome (|rəʊm| - Рим).

This is Robert York. He is from Canada. Robert is Canadian. He is good at playing hockey. His team is the winner of the match. Look, they are getting a prize in this photo.

Robert is fond of collecting toy-cars, too. He collects different car makes. Red Ferrari is his favourite toy-car.

2. Read, choose and say.

1. Julia is from *England*.
   a) England b) Poland
2. She is good at ... .
   a) doing judo b) doing gym
3. Julia is interested in ... .
   a) collecting toy-animals
   b) collecting postcards
4. Her favourite postcard is from ... .
   a) Rome b) London
5. Robert York is from ... .
   a) Ukraine b) Canada
6. He is good at ... .
   a) playing tennis b) playing hock
7. His team is a ... .
   a) collector b) winner
8. Robert is fond of ... .
   a) collecting stamps
   b) collecting toy-cars.

3. Interview your classmate.

1) Where are you from?
2) What do you like doing?
3) What are you good at?
4) What are you fond of?
5) What is your favourite sportsman / team?
6) What does his / her / their uniform look like?
7) Are you interested in collecting? If yes (якщо так), what do you collect?

4. Read and act out.

A: What do you like doing?
B: I like playing basketball. And you?
A: I am fond of reading books.
What is your favourite basketball player?
B: Mike Adams from ABN team.

5. Write a letter to your pen friend. Tell him/her about:

- the things you are fond of
- your favourite subject at school
- the things you like doing at home
- the collection you have got
- a club you go to or going to join
- your favourite sport and a sportsman

6. Rhyme.

FAMILY'S HOBBIES

My Mum is very good at cooking.
My Father always likes to read.
My dear Granny's fond of music.
Sometimes they shout and can't agree.

So, I can help my Mum with cooking.
I give my Father a new book.
For Granny I turn on my player...
Now they have got a happy look!

Words to spell

to perform, badge, postcard, fair, sticker

1. Read and name the sports the English play/do.

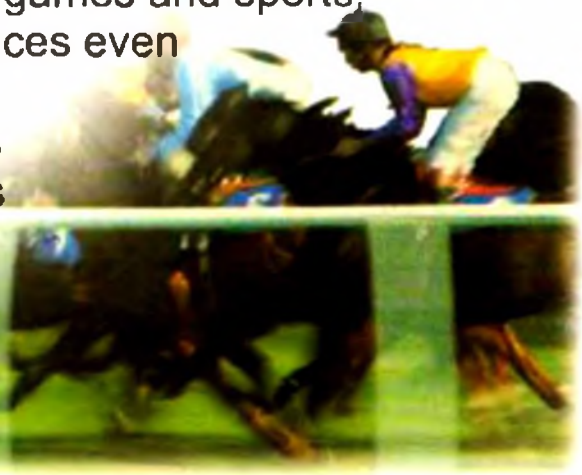
SOME THINGS THE ENGLISH ARE FOND OF

The English is a sports nation. Lots of English people do different sports and are fond of playing sport games. You know, of course, that English boys like to play football and hockey.

But do you know what games English girls like to play? In England girls usually play netball. They play hockey, too! Many schools have got their sports teams.

Do you know that there are also such games in England as golf and cricket?

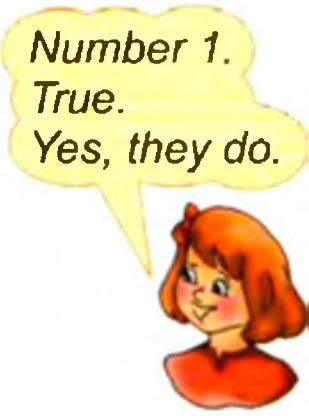
English people like to watch games and sports, too. They come to watch horse races even (['i:vən] - навіть) when the weather is bad.



There are different clubs for boys and girls in England. Parents often go to their children's schools to see their children's work. Some of the the schools have fairs. Pupils perform their art or project work. Many schools perform concerts and plays at the end of the school year.

2. True or false?

1) English people like to watch horse races very much.
2) English girls like to play football and cricket.
3) The English is a sports nation.
4) English boys like to play football and hockey.
5) English girls don't play netball.
6) Parents don't go to their children's schools.
7) Parents perform their art or project work at fairs.
8) Many schools have got their sports teams.
9) Many schools perform concerts and plays.
10) People play golf and cricket in England.



3. Role-play.

AT THE SCHOOL FAIR

Pupil A. You are a School TV speaker. You are presenting a collector.
Pupil B. You present your collection at the Fair. Speak about the collection.

Example:

A: Good afternoon! This is … … Programme.
I am at the … … This is … … He / she collects …
Tell about ....., *please.*
B: Well, here is … … . There are … … in it.
I've got … … My favourite …
A: Thank you. … . Your collection (hobby) is … … .

4. Your Project.

Ask five classmates about their hobbies.

	Steve	Rose	Bob	Nancy	Tom
collecting things	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
doing sports	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
painting	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
music	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
computer games	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
reading	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗

My name is Ron.
I am fond of reading.
My classmates have got different hobbies.
Steve likes doing sports. Rose is interested in collecting dolls.
Bob's hobby is playing computer games. Nancy is fond of music. Tom is fond of music, too.

Unit 3. IS THERE ANY FOOD?

Lesson 1

1. Listen, point and repeat.

pie [paɪ]

money ['mʌni]

honey ['hʌni]

sour cream [saʊə kri:m]

flour [flaʊə]

2. Listen, read and talk.

Mother: Well, there is some sugar, there is some butter and there are some apples. Oh! There isn't any flour and there aren't any eggs.

Ann: Mum, what are you doing?
Mother: I am going to make an apple pie. Can you go to the shop and buy some flour and some eggs, Ann?
Ann: Sure, mum.
Mother: Here is the money.

3. Listen and read.

o [ʌ] m**o**ther, m**o**nth, s**o**me, m**o**nkey, M**o**nday, h**o**ney, m**o**ney
y, i [aɪ] b**uy**, b**ye**, sk**y**, fl**y**, h**i**, l**ie**, p**ie**
our [aʊə] **our**, s**our**, fl**our**
money ['mʌni] Have you got any money? You need some money fo shopping. Look, there is some money on the table. Oh no, there isn't any money here.

4. Look and say as in the examples.

There is some
butter in the fridge.
There are some
eggs in the fridge.

There is not any
flour in the fridge.
There are not any
bananas in the fridge.

cumbers, tomatoes, potatoes,
rots, honey, chickens, lemons,
zas, apples, water, butter, pie,
ad, honey, eggs, ice-cream,
ese, sour cream, milk,
dwiches, bread, pears

5. Rhyme.

ds

sour, sour-cream, flour

Lesson 2

1. Read and compare.

There **is** *a* lemon. There **are** *some* lemons.
There **is** *an* egg. There **are** *some* eggs.

There **is** *some* water.
There **is** *some* meat.

2. Look and say.

There are some ...

There isn't any ...

... ...

... ...

... ...

... ...

... ...

... ...

3. Listen and complete the sentences.

1) There ... some ... and there is some ... .
2) There ... some ... but there ... not any sausages.
3) There ... not any sour cream and there ... not any ... .
4) There is some ... but there ... not ... sausages.

4. Fill in 'is' or 'are'.

1) There ... a glass of milk on the table.
2) There ... some apple pie in the fridge.
3) There ... some bananas in the basket.
4) There ... some money in your bag.
5) There ... not any sour cream in the fridge.
6) There ... some tomatoes in the basket.

5. Look and say as in the examples.

Example:

There is some meat on the table.

There are three oranges on the table.

There are not any lemons.

6. Act out the scenes of lesson 1.

7. Rhyme.

SHOPPING

A bear and a bunny
Have much money.
They go to the shop
For carrots and honey.
When the bear and the bunny
Ask for some carrots and honey,
The man in the shop
Says, "Where is your money?"
How strange[1] and funny!
They really have money —
And that's how they buy
Their carrots and honey.

[1]strange [streɪndʒ] — дивно

Words to spell

pie, honey, money

Lesson 3

1. Listen, point and repeat.

chocolate ['tʃɒklɪt]

sweets [swi:ts]

biscuits ['bɪskɪts]

2. Listen, read and talk.

Bill: Hello mum, hello dad! Here I am.
Father: Hello, son. Come in.
Mother: The dinner's ready.
Bill: Oh, yes! I'm so hungry! Are there any potatoes for dinner?
Mother: Well, there aren't any potatoes, but there is some rice with chicken today.

Father: I've got a sweet surprise for you.
Bill: Are there any sweets in the box?
Father: No, there aren't.
Bill: Is there any ice-cream in it?
Father: No, there isn't. Let's see.
Bill: Wow! Biscuits! My favourite biscuits. Yummy!

3. Listen and read.

[ɜ:] **g**ir**l**, **b**ir**d**, **th**ir**d**, **th**ir**ty**, **th**ir**sty**

thirsty ['θɜ:sti] be thirsty. I am thirsty. Is there any water? I'm very thirsty.

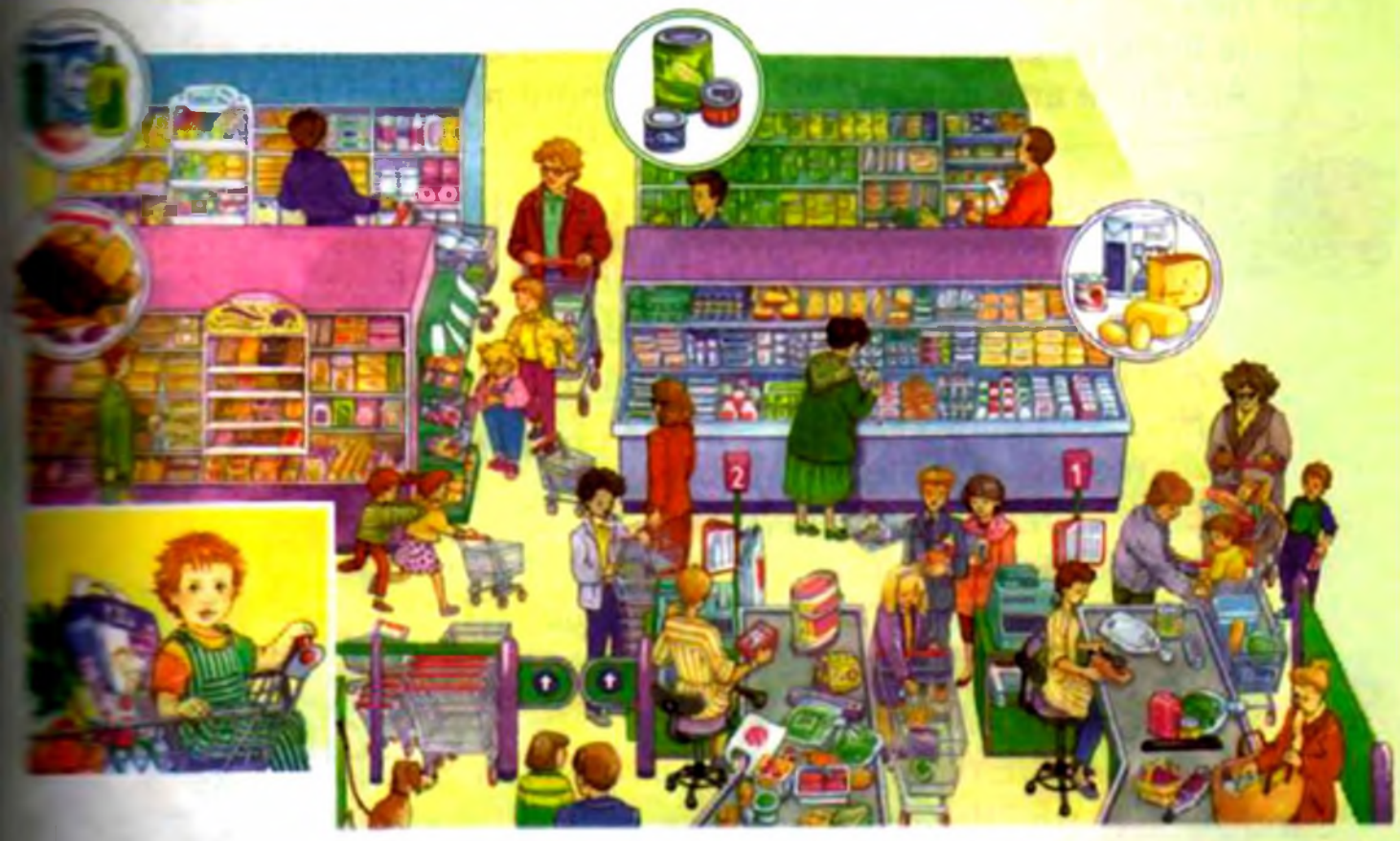
hungry ['hʌŋgri] She is hungry. She is going to eat. I am usually hungry after school. When I'm hungry I go to my kitchen: there are always tasty things to eat.

surprise [sə'praɪz] a nice surprise. What a surprise! It's a great surprise for me, thank you!

4. Look and make up questions.

Are Is	there any	bananas? bread? lemons? oranges? pears? meat?	Are Is	there any	chicken? pizza? cake? pie? cucumbers? tomatoes?

5. Look, ask and answer.



Is there any milk in the shop?

Yes, there is.

Are there any apples?

No, there aren't.

Words to spell

be hungry, be thirsty, a surprise

Lesson 4

1. Read and compare.

+	−
There is **some** flour.	There isn**'t any** flour.
There are **some** apples.	There aren**'t any** apples.
?	**?**
Is there **any** flour?	Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.
Are there **any** apples?	Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

2. Complete the dialogue. Act it out.

A: I ... very hungry. Is there ... bread?
B: No, there ... . But there are ... sandwiches.
A: That's good. Let's have some.
B: ... you thirsty?
A: Yes, I ... . Is there ... juice?
B: Yes, there ... . Here you are.
A: Thank you.
B: You are welcome.

3. Listen and read.

A NEW KITCHEN FOR SANDY'S DOLL

Sandy is five. She doesn't go to school. Sandy likes playing with dolls. Sandy has got a new toy-kitchen today.

The kitchen is nice. There is a table, a cupboard, a cooker and a fridge. There are two chairs in it, too.

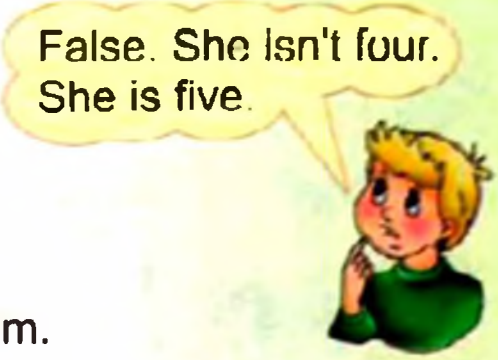
Look, there is some toy-food in the fridge. There are some toy-

eggs, oranges, apples and hot dogs. But there aren't any potatoes. There aren't any cucumbers or tomatoes. Sandy's dolls can cook food in the kitchen.

Well, they can have some eggs and fruit for breakfast. For dinner they can have some meat or fish. But there isn't any soup in the fridge! Is it a problem? No, it isn't. Sandy can make some soup on the cooker for her dolls.

4. True or false?

1) Sandy is four.
2) Sandy is fond of playing.
3) Sandy has got a new toy-car for her doll.
4) There isn't any table in the doll's kitchen.
5) There is some toy-food in the fridge.
6) There is some meat and fish for dinner.
7) There isn't any soup and it is a big problem.
8) Sandy can cook some soup on the cooker.
9) Sandy likes her new toy-kitchen very much.



5. Play this game in a group.

One of you is a shop assistant. He/she draws the food he/she has got in his/her food shop. The others can't see the drawings of the seller.

The class guesses what there is in the shop. The winner is a boy or a girl who guesses the best ('buys' the most) (переможець той, хто найбільше відгадав або "купив").

A: Is there any milk in your shop?
B: Sorry. There isn't any milk.
C: Are there any oranges?
A: Yes, there are.
D: Are there any ...?

sweet, biscuit, chocolate

Lesson 5

1. Listen, point and repeat.

glass
[glɑ:s]

burger
['bɜ:gə]

bottle
[bɒtl]

coca-cola
['kəʊkə 'kəʊlə]

lemonade
[ˌlemə'neɪd

2. Listen, read and talk.

Jim: I am so hungry.
Ann: I am hungry, too.
Jane: Here is the café.

Ann: Have you got hamburgers?
Waiter: No, we haven't. But we have got cheeseburgers and fishburgers today.
Ann: One cheeseburger and one fishburger for me, please.
Bill: Three cheese and tomato pizzas, please.
Waiter: What about some lemonade or coca-cola?
Jane: Have you got any juice?
Waiter: Yes, we have. We've got different kinds of juice.
Jane: Two glasses of tomato juice.
Jim: ... and two bottles of lemonade, please.

3. Listen and read.

[aɪ] mind, find, climb, child, kind
[ɜ:] purple, turn, curly, Thursday, burger
a kind of [ə 'kaɪnd əv] a kind of ice-cream, a kind of food. Lemonade is a kind of drink. What kinds of burgers do you like?
a glass of [ə glɑ:s əv] a glass of juice, a glass of milk. Two glasses o water, please. - I'm thirsty. Can I have a glass of orange juice, please?
a bottle of [ə 'bɒtl əv] a bottle of coca-cola, a bottle of lemonade. Have you got a bottle of tomato juice? One bottle of lemonade, please.

4. Read and complete.

1) What kinds of ... have you got?

2) Can we have a ... of coca-cola, please?

3) Can I have a ... of milk, please?

4) A ... of coffee and two ... of apple juice, please!

5) What kinds of ... are there in the café?

6) A ... and two ... of lemonade, please.

5. Answer the questions above. Use the phrases.

Sure, you can. / We've got different kinds of ... /
Certainly, you can. / Yes, of course. / Yes, sir (madam).

6. Act out the scene of the lesson.

7. Look, ask and answer.

A: Have they got any ... ... ?
B: Yes, they have. / No, they haven't.
A: What kinds of ... have they got?
B: They've got ... .

Words to spell

kind of, glass of, bottle of

Lesson 6

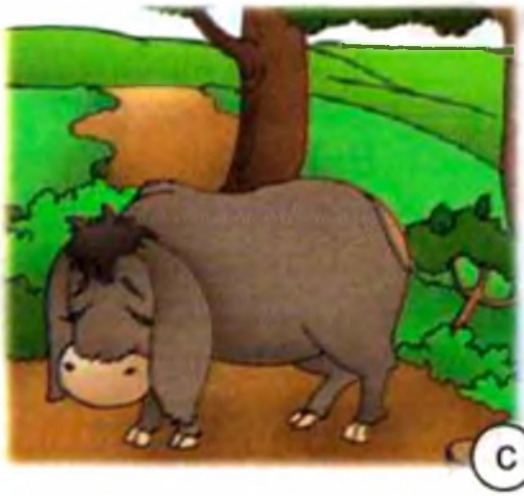
1. Read and compare.

+	I We You They	**have got** *some* eggs.		−	I We You They	**haven't got** *any* eggs.					
?	**Have**	I we you they	**got** *any* eggs?	Yes,	I we you they	**have.**	No,	I we you they	**haven't.**		
+	He She It	**has got** *some* eggs.		−	He She It	**hasn't got** *any* eggs.					
?	**Has**	he she it	**got** *any* eggs?	Yes,	he she it	**has.**	No,	he she it	**hasn't.**		

2. Look, ask and answer.

a

b


c

d

e

g

Picture 'a'.
Have they got a ballon?

Yes, they have. /
No, they haven't.

3. Listen to the TV show and answer.

1) Who is there in this TV studio?
2) What is Thomas Barton?
3) What is he going to do?
4) What is there on the table?
5) Is there any flour?
6) Has he got a dish?
7) What kinds of fruit has he got?
8) How many apples has he got?

4. Write about what Thomas Barton is going to cook.

You can start like this:

I think, Thomas Barton is going to cook .....
.....

Words to spell

burger, lemonade, coca-cola

Lesson 7

1. Listen, point and repeat.

bar [bɑ:]

pack [pæk]

bag [bæg]

jar [dʒɑ:]

carton ['kɑ:tn]

can [kæn]

2. Listen, read and talk.

Jane: Hello.
Seller: Hello, Jane. What do you want today?
Jane: I want a pack of butter and a bag of potatoes, please.

Seller: Here you are. Anything else?
Jane: I also want a carton of orange juice, please.
Seller: Sorry, we haven't got any cartons of orange juice but we've got some cartons of tomato juice, some cartons of banana and pear juice.
Jane: A carton of banana juice for me. Here is the money.
Seller: Here you are.

3. Listen and read.

[æ] **cat**, **map**, **cap**, **can**, **pack**, **bag**
[ɑ:] **farm**, **far**, **dark**, **scarf**, **March**, **are**, **bar**, **jar**

4. Look and say as in the example.

(flour) She wants a bag of flour.

(juice) He wants a ... ...

(chocolate) ... ...

(cola) ... ...

(honey) ... ...

(oranges) ... ...

5. Look at the pictures above, ask and answer.

What do you want today?

I want ...

Anything else?

I also want ...

Words

pack, bag, carton

e-spell

1. Read and match.

a bar		oranges
different kinds		biscuits
a bottle		milk
a bag		tea
a jar		lemonade
a can	of	juice
a glass		soup
a cup		chocolate
a piece		honey
a carton		coca-cola
a plate		sweets
a pack		pie

2. Make up 3 sentences with the words above.

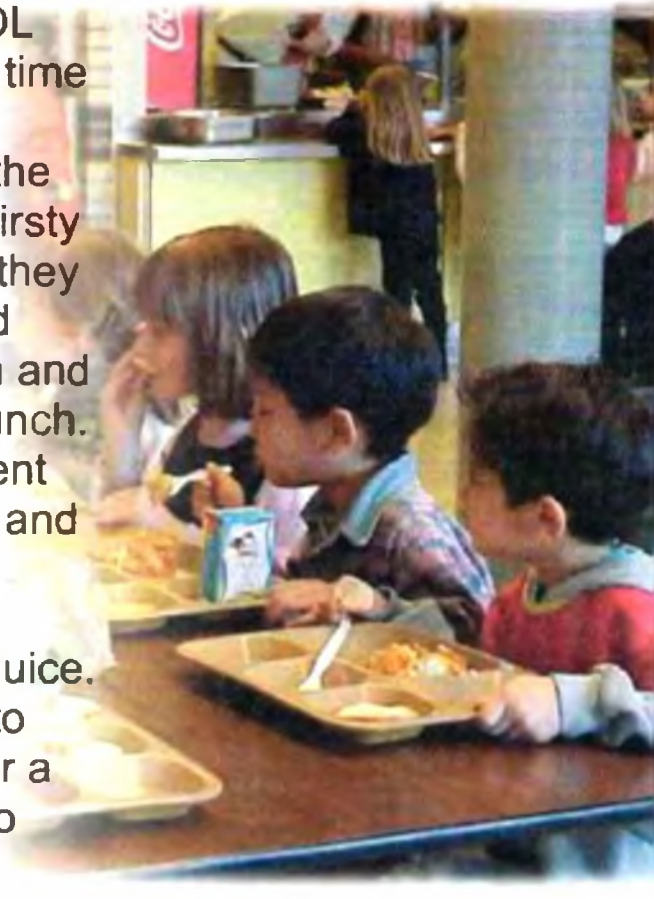
3. Listen and read.

LUNCH AT SCHOOL

Twelve o'clock is the time for lunch in our school. Children are running to the school café. They are thirsty and very hungry. Today they have some potatoes and some fish, a glass of tea and some biscuits for their lunch.

There are also different kinds of burgers, pizzas and salads. Pupils can buy bottles of water, cans of lemonade or cartons of juice.

My friend Pete likes to buy a bar of chocolate or a box of sweets. We like to have lunch at school.



4. True or false?

1) Children can have lunch at school.
2) They have lunch at one o'clock.
3) The pupils are hungry after the lessons.
4) Today they have some meat, peas and a glass of juice for lunch.
5) There are different kinds of pizzas at school.
6) Pupils can buy water, but they cannot buy any lemonade.
7) My friend likes chocolate and sweets.
8) We like school lunch.

Number 1.
True. Yes, they can.

5. Write about yourself.

1) Have you got your lunch at school?
2) When have you got it?
3) What do you usually have for your lunch?

6. Act out the scenes of lesson 7.

7. Counting Rhyme (лічилка).

A jar of jam is
for little Sam.
A can of cola is
for sister Nora.
A bottle of lemonade
is for Kate.
A cup of tea is for me.
What about a piece
of cheese?
Who is it for?
Help me, please!

Words to spell

bar, jar, can

1. Read the text.

ENGLISH MEALS[1]

The English have four meals a day: breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner or supper. Breakfast time is between seven and nine, lunch time is between twelve and two, tea is between four and five and dinner or supper is between seven and ten.

English people like porridge. They usually eat it for breakfast. They like to eat porridge with milk.

English people don't eat much bread. They never eat bread with meat or vegetables. But they sometimes eat bread with soup.

The English are great tea drinkers. They usually have tea four or five times a day. They like to have tea with milk. They drink it from cups not from glasses.

[1]meal [mi:l] — прийом їжі

2. Read, choose and complete with the correct answer.

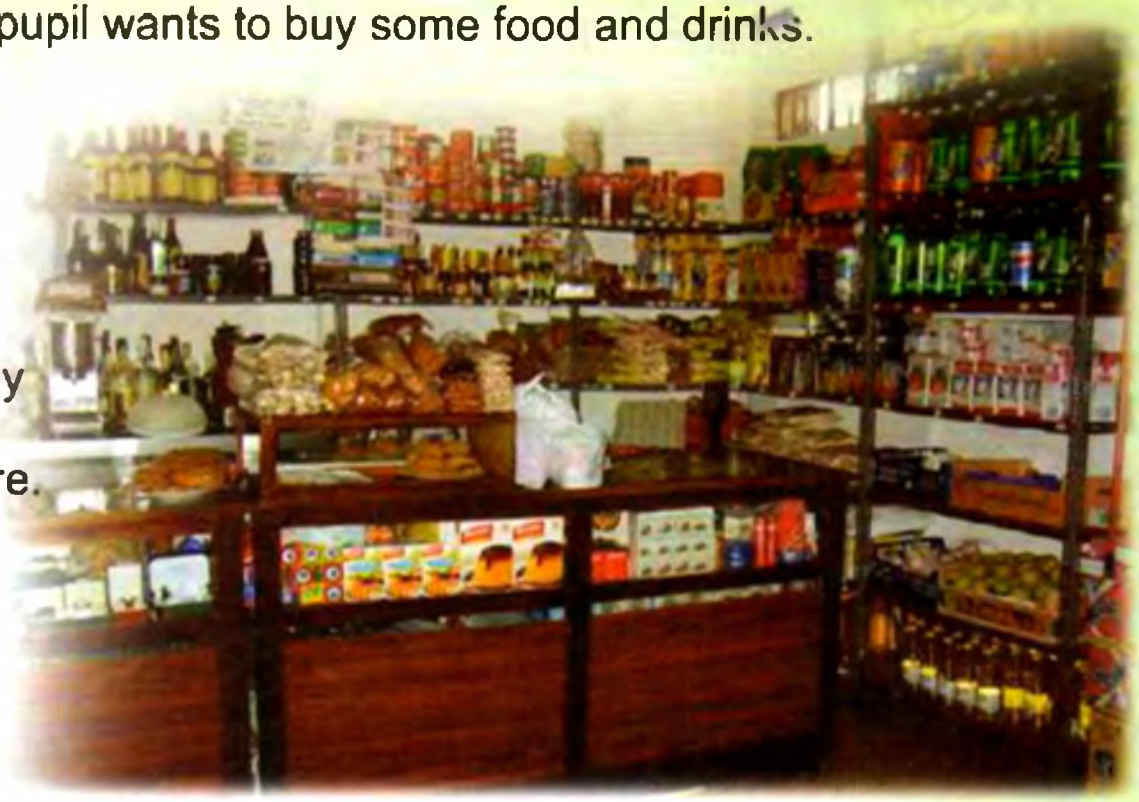
1) In England breakfast time is between ... .
   a) four and five b) seven and ten c) seven and nine
2) English people like to eat porridge with ... .
   a) jam b) butter c) milk
3) English people ... .
   a) sometimes eat bread with soup b) don't eat bread
   c) eat bread with meat
4) The English usually drink tea ... .
   a) three times a day b) with lemon c) from cups

3. Role-play. Work in pairs.

IN THE SHOP

Pupil A. You are a shop assistant.
Pupil B. The other pupil wants to buy some food and drinks.

A: Can I help you?
B: Yes, please. Have you got ... ... ?
A: Yes, we have.
B: Is / Are there any ... ... ?
A: Yes, there is / are. Anything else?
B: I want ... .
A: Here you are. ... .



4. Your Project.

Make up the menu of your café. Make some drawings in it. Speak about what there is on the menu.

Unit 4. WINTER IS FUN!

Lesson 1

1. Listen, point and repeat.

skates [skeɪts]

skating rink ['skeɪtɪŋ ˌrɪŋk]

ski [ski:]

skis [ski:z]

a snowball fight [ə 'snəʊbɔ:l ˌfaɪt]

2. Listen, read and talk.

Jane: Hello, Ann. Look, it is snowy today. What about making a snowman?

Ann: It's a good idea! I can see some boys are having snowball fights outside. Let's go out and join them.

Bill: Mum, may I go to the skating rink with Tom?

Mother: Yes, you may. Put your warm cap and scarf on.

Bill: OK... Where are my skates?

Mother: Well, they are in the brown box over there!

Bill: Thank you, mum.

Mother: Here are your mittens. Have fun, dear!

3. Talk with your classmate.

4. Act out the scenes of the lesson.

5. Role-play in a group of three.

A. and **B.** are friends. They are talking over the telephone about going out to play in the snow. **A.** is asking his/her mum to go out. **C.** is the mother of **A.**

6. Rhyme.

Children are skating,
Children are skiing,
And sledging down the hills.
Winter is coming,
Winter is here
With snow, frost and winds.

Words

skating-rink, ski, sledge

to spell

Lesson 2

1. Listen, point and repeat.

sledge
[sledʒ]

sledges
['sledʒɪz]

a snowman
[ə 'snəʊmæn]

a snow castle
[ə 'snəʊ ˌkɑːsəl]

2. Listen and read.

Children like to play in the snow in winter. They skate and ski, they sledge down the hills. Having a snowball fight is the favourite game for boys in winter. Boys and girls like to make a snowman or a snow castle, too. There is so much fun for children in winter!

3. Look, ask and answer.

Picture 'a'. Are they making a snowman?

No, they aren't. They are making a snow castle.

4. Make up and write down four true sentences.

It is often	cold and snowy cool and wet hot and sunny windy and cloudy	in	summer. winter. autumn. spring.

5. True or false.

1) There are three seasons in a year.
2) In Canada it often rains in winter.
3) The spring months are: December, January and February.
4) Children like to have snowball fights in autumn.
5) We can skate downhills.
6) Children can ski on the skating-rink.
7) Children usually make snow castles and snowmen in June, July and August.

6. Play the mime game.

Mime[1] any activity[2] you do in winter.
Your classmate asks you and tries to guess what you do.

[1]to mime [maɪm] — імітувати, зображати рухи якогось виду діяльності
[2]activity [æk'tɪvɪti] — діяльність

words

have a snowball fight, make a snow castle

spell

Lesson 3

1. Listen, point and repeat.

frosty
['frɒsti]

foggy
['fɒgi]

slippery
['slɪpəri]

2. Listen, read and talk.

Jane: Shsh! Let's listen about the weather.
Speaker: It is going to be snowy tomorrow. The weather is going to be cold and frosty in London. Be careful! It's going to be slippery in the city.

Mother: What do they say about the weather, Jane?
Jane: They say we must put our warm clothes on.
Mother: Really?
Jane: Yes, it is going to be frosty and slippery tomorrow.

3. Match the pictures to the sentences.

1) It's frosty and slippery.
2) It's cool and wet.
3) It's sunny and hot.
4) It's windy and cloudy.

4. Ask and answer.

What is the weather like today?

It is ... and ...

5. Look and say.

Example: *It's going to be foggy in France tomorrow.*

rainy

slippery

frosty

windy

sunny

foggy

hot

snowy

6. Listen and read.

careful ['keəfəl] Mike is a careful driver. He drives well. "John, be careful! It is slippery today."

freezing ['fri:zɪŋ] "Look! Lakes and rivers are freezing." The water is freezing at 0 degree ([dɪ'gri:] — градус).

cool [ku:l] a cool morning. It isn't warm and it isn't cold — it is cool today. When it is cool I usually wear a warm sweater or a jacket.

7. Rhyme.

hen windows are frosty
nd icy in places,
ike to write letters,
nd draw funny faces,

FROSTY WINDOWS

Or flowers or houses
Or maybe a cat...
I really wish windows
Were always like that!

rds

spell

frosty, foggy, slippery

1. Listen, point and repeat.

high boots
['haɪ ˌbu:ts]

fur cap
['fɜ: ˌkæp]

fur [fɜ:]

fur coat
['fɜ: ˌkəʊ

2. Answer the questions.

1) What is the weather like in winter (spring, summer, autumn)?
2) What season is it now?
3) Does it often snow in winter?
4) What is the weather like today?
5) What colour are the trees?
6) What do you usually wear these days?

3. Listen and say if it is true or false.

1) Each season brings different weather.
2) When it is hot people wear warm clothes.
3) In Ukraine they wear fur coats and fur caps in winter.

Number 1. Yes, it does.

4) They wear high boots in Africa.
5) People wear light blouses and T-shirts in hot weather.
6) They don't wear gloves in Canada.
7) They say, there is no bad weather, there are bad clothes.

4. Read and answer the questions below.

WINTER IN ENGLAND

The weather in England is not very cold. Sometimes it snows. But usually it rains in winter. That is why Englishmen usually don't wear warm coats. They have got raincoats and umbrellas.

1) Is the weather usually very cold in England in winter?
2) Does it often snow?
3) What do Englishmen usually wear in winter? Why?

5. Complete the table. Use the words from the box.

cold, hot, very cold, very warm, warm

30°	thirty	*very hot*	10°	ten	
25°	twenty-five		5°	five	
20°	twenty		0°	zero	*freezing*
15°	fifteen		-5°	minus ['mainəs] five	*frosty*

6. Look, ask and answer. Use exercise 5.

TODAY'S WEATHER AROUND THE WORLD

Kyiv	c	cloudy	0°
London	r	raining	5°
Ankara	s	sunny	20°
Toronto	w	windy	-2°

7. Act out the scenes of lesson 3.

Words to spell

fur, high boots, cloudy, windy

Lesson 5

1. Listen, read and talk.

Jim: Look, this is my Christmas Card for grandparents.
Father: It is nice. What about some Christmas presents for your friends?
Jim: Well, I've got a present for Bill. But I haven't got any presents for Jane and Ann.
Father: Do they like reading?
Jim: Yes, they do… I know! A book about animals is a good present for Ann. And a pack of multicoloured (['mʌlti,kʌləd] — різнокольорові) felt-tip pens is for Jane.

2. Look and say what these children like doing / fond of.

Kate is fond of reading.

Bob ... ...

Robert ... ...

Sally ... ...

Dan ... ...

Mike ... ...

3. Look and say as in the example.

Which of these things are good presents for the children from task 2, page 74?

Example: *A new bike is a good present for Mike. He likes riding bikes.*

4. Listen and read.

a holiday ['hɒlɪdi] The New Year is a nice holiday. We've got two holidays in May. What is your favourite holiday?

before [bɪ'fɔ:] three days before, before our meeting. What do you usually do before the New Year Party?

Christmas ['krɪsməs] Merry Christmas! Christmas is my favourite holiday. Children like to get presents on Christmas Day.

Before Christmas people are busy. They make or buy Christmas cards. *They send them to their friends, grandparents or other relatives* (['relətɪvz] — родичі). People buy or make Christmas presents. They decorate Christmas trees with toys, nuts in silver (['sɪlvə] — срібний) paper and multicoloured lights. There are beautiful Christmas decorations in the shops and in the streets.

5. Answer the questions.

1) What do people usually do before Christmas?
2) What do shops look like before Christmas?
3) *How do people decorate* Christmas Trees?
4) What can you see in the streets?

at
at Christmas
at the weekend

on
on Christmas Day
on Mother's Day
on holidays
on my birthday

Words to spell

holiday, Merry Christmas! Happy New Year!

Lesson 6

1. Read and compare.

+

I / You / We / They | **like** the decorations.

−

I / You / We / They | **do not like** the presents.

?

Do | I / you / we / they | **like** the cards?

Yes, | I / you / we / they | **do.**

No, | I / you / we / they | **do not.**

+

He / She / It | **likes** the decorations.

−

He / She / It | **does not like** the presents.

?

Does | he / she / it | **like** the cards?

Yes, | he / she / it | **does.**

No, | he / she / it | **does not.**

do not = don't **does not = doesn't**

2. Look at the table, then ask and answer.

Example:

A: Does Ron like hockey?
B: Yes, he does.
A: Does he like painting?
B: No, he doesn't.

name	likes	dislikes
Ron	hockey	painting
Tom & Bob	stamps	skating
Mary & Vira	books	riding bikes
Linda	dolls	cars
Paul	sledging	books

3. Read and guess if the children above like their presents.

Example: *I think Ron doesn't like his present. He doesn't like painting.*

1) Ron has got multicoloured felt-tip pens.
2) Bob and Tom have got some new stamps about animals.
3) Mary and Vira have got new books.
4) Linda has got a red toy 'Ferrari'.
5) Paul has got a new book.
6) Tom and Bob have got two pairs of new skates.

4. Listen and read.

envelope ['envələop] to put the letter into the envelope. You should write the address of your pen friend on the envelope. Look at this envelope. There is an interesting stamp on it.

after ['ɑ:ftə] after school, after the night. What do you usually do after your breakfast? I'm going to do my homework after the walk with my dog. After the Maths we have got our PT lesson.

5. Listen to the story and say what the boy is preparing.

6. Choose right answers to the following questions.

1. Why does Mike make a Christmas Card for his teacher?
   a) The teacher asks him to do it for her.
   b) Mike is preparing the card for a Christmas Card competition.
   c) Mike is preparing the card for the Christmas party.
2. How does Mike feel himself ([him'self] — себе) on Tuesday?
   a) He is sad.
   b) He doesn't know what to do.
   c) He is worried (['wʌrid] — схвильований).
3. Does the teacher like his card?
   a) No, she doesn't.
   b) Yes, she does.
   c) The teacher doesn't want to open the envelope.

7. Act out the scene of lesson 5.

Words to spell

before, after, envelope

Lesson 7

1. Listen, read and talk.

Jane: The bell is ringing. Can you answer the door, Bill?
Bill: Yes, I can.

Santa Claus: Are you Bill?
Bill: Yes, I am.
Santa Claus: Where are Jane, Ann and Jim?
Bill: They are in the room... Come in, please.

Jim: Thank you, pa. You're a very good Santa Claus!
Santa Claus: Shsh! Bye, children!
Children: Goodbye, Santa! Thank you!

2. Listen and read.

hang [hæŋ] I usually hang sweets on my Christmas tree. "How do you decorate your Christmas Tree?" "Well, I usually hang small toys on it."

tradition [trə'dɪʃn] a wonderful tradition, to have an interesting tradition. On Christmas Day there is a tradition to sing songs about little Jesus. To put a big Christmas Tree in Trafalgar Square is a Christmas tradition in London. There are many different traditions in our family.

celebrate ['selɪbreɪt] to celebrate a holiday. Are you going to celebrate your birthday this year? Do they celebrate Christmas in America? When do people celebrate New Year in Africa?

ON CHRISTMAS EVE

On Christmas Eve ([ˌkrɪsməs 'i:v] — переддень Різдва) English and American children hang their stockings (['stɒkɪŋz] — панчохи) on

their beds. This is a tradition. They believe that Santa Claus comes at night. He has a very big bag with Christmas presents. He puts presents into the stockings. Children like to write letters to Santa Claus before Christmas. They tell him what presents they like. They also ask him to bring snow for Christmas.

3. Answer the questions.

1) What tradition do they have on Christmas Eve?
2) What do children believe?
3) What do usually children write to Santa Claus about?

4. Role-play. Work in a group of four.

Use the words from the box.

You are going to have a New Year Party at school.
Share ([ʃeə] — *поділіться) the ideas.*

A: We're going to have ... .
B: What can we do?
C: We can ... .
D: Let's ... ...
A: What about ... ... ?
B: It is (not) a good idea.
C: Well, ...
D: ... ...

- make decorations (presents, surprises)
- draw New Year cards
- decorate a New Year Tree
- act out the scenes
- sing songs
- wear masks (dresses)
- play games

5. Act out the scenes of this lesson.

6. Rhyme.

Bells are ringing, children singing,
All is merry and bright.
Hang your stockings
And say your prayers[1],
'Cause Santa Claus
is coming tonight."

He is making a list,
And checking it twice[2],
He wants to find out
Who is naughty
And who is nice.

[1]a prayer [preə] — молитва
[2]twice [twaɪs] — двічі

Words

tradition, celebrate, hang

Spell

Lesson 8

1. Read the text.

CHRISTMAS

Christmas Day is a happy holiday for a lot of people in different countries. Every year there is a very big Christmas Tree in the centre of London, in Trafalgar Square. This Tree is a present to Great Britain from Norway (['nɔ:weɪ] — Норвегия). People of Norway send it to Londoners every year.

Before Christmas people buy presents and a lot of food and drink for their parties. On Christmas morning people open their presents and say 'thanks' to their members of family and friends.

The Queen's speech ([spi:tʃ] — промова) is on TV at 3.00 p.m. On Christmas people wish a merry Christmas to each other.

They eat Christmas turkey, potatoes and green vegetables for Christmas dinner. And they have the Christmas pudding for the dessert.

They like to have a Christmas cake for tea at five o'clock.

After Christmas comes Boxing Day. On this day people usually visit their relatives and friends.

2. True or false?

1) There is the Christmas present from Norway in the center of London every year.
2) On Christmas morning people go to the shops to buy presents.
3) People buy food and drink for their parties before Christmas.
4) On Christmas there is the Queen's speech on TV.
6) People open their Christmas presents after the Queen's speech.
5) For Christmas dinner people eat pizza and cheeseburgers.
6) People usually visit their relatives and friends on Boxing Day.

3. Read and say what John likes about Christmas.

Hello! I'm John. I'm from Liverpool. It is in England. Christmas is my favourite holiday. It is in December in England. You may ask, "What do you like about Christmas?". Well, my answer is, "Santa Claus, presents, Christmas Tree, parties and many other things."

4. Answer John's questions. Use the words from the box.

— When do you have Christmas in Ukraine?
— Does Santa Claus bring presents to Ukrainian children?
— What do people usually do before Christmas in Ukraine?
— Have you got Christmas parties? If yes, what do you usually do at them?

in December, St. Nicholas, in January, Father Frost, Christmas decorations and presents, make masks and costumes, do shopping, act out in Vertep Show, sing Christmas songs, greet friends and relatives, the President's speech on TV

5. Song.

DEAR ST. NICHOLAS

Children who, who loves dear St. Nicholas,
Children who, who obeys St. Nicholas

Chorus: *They're the ones that won't be missed,*
And their wishes will be blessed
By St. Nicholas — *twice*

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

Chorus: *Don't forget to bring some treats,*
Presents, peanuts and some sweets,
Dear St. Nicholas. — *twice*

Words

St. Nicholas, Christmas turkey, pudding

to spell

Round-Up Lessons 9-10

1. Match the sentences to the pictures.

a

b

c

d

1) It's very hot and sunny.
2) It is snowy, cold and slippery.
3) It's sunny, but it's cool and windy.
4) It's raining, but it's warm.

2. Read the text.

NEW YEAR
IN BRITAIN AND AMERICA

Not all English people celebrate the New Year. The people who celebrate this holiday have a New Year party at home. They wish a "Happy New Year" when Big Ben strikes ([straiks] — б'ють) twelve o'clock at night.

In America they like to celebrate this holiday. Americans visit their relatives and friends. They have parties at home.

English and American people often make New Year's promises (['prɒmisiz] — обіцянки) for the New Year. They call them resolutions ([ˌrezə'lu:ʃənz] — постанови). Here is the letter of one English girl, Polly by name:

Hello, Tanya!
Thank you for your letter. The New Year is the time for resolutions. I often make them but I don't always keep ([ki:p] — дотримуюся) them. These are the resolutions for the year: to do morning exercises; not to be late for school; to be nice to my little brother; to help mum about the house.
My mum's resolution is not to eat sweet cakes and bread. My dad is going to run in the park every day. My parents always keep their resolutions. And what about you? Do you make New Year's resolutions? Do you always keep them?
Best wishes and Happy New Year!
Polly.

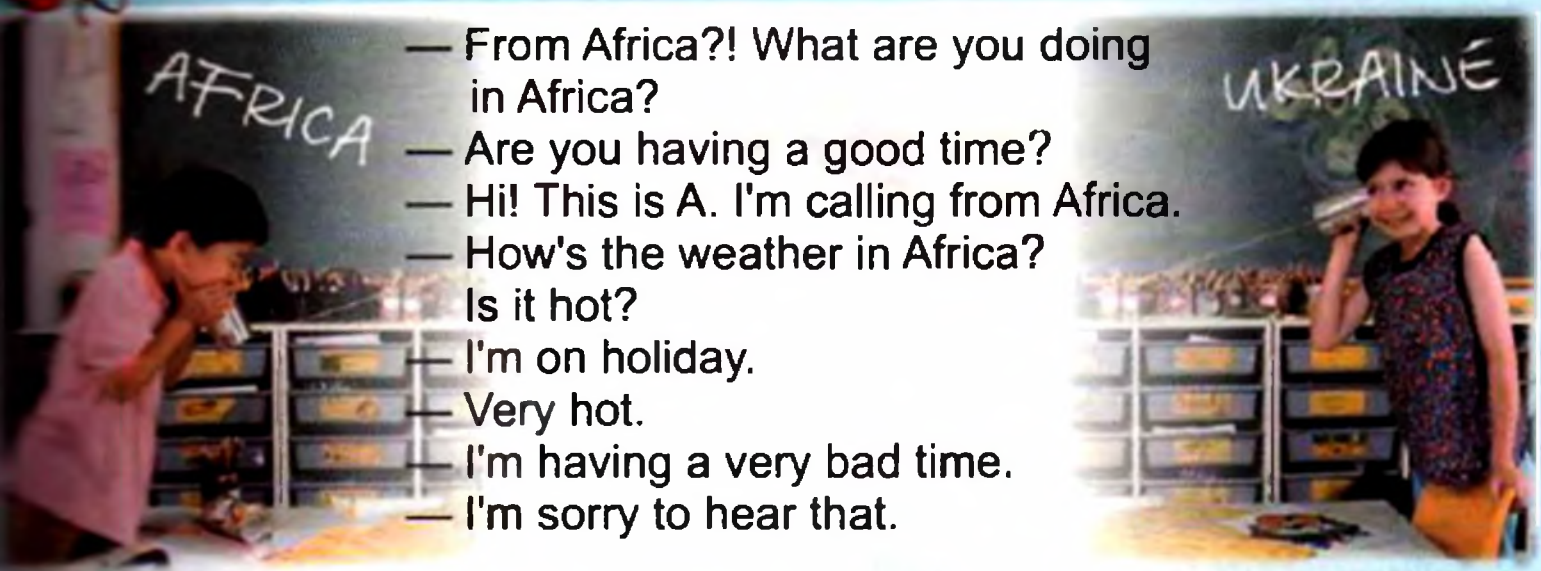
3. Answer the questions.

1) Do all English people celebrate the New Year?
2) When do English and American people usually celebrate the New Year?
3) What are New Year's resolutions?

4. Write a letter to your pen friend.

Tell him/her about your family New Year traditions.

5. Put the dialogue into the right order. Act it out.



— From Africa?! What are you doing in Africa?
— Are you having a good time?
— Hi! This is A. I'm calling from Africa.
— How's the weather in Africa? Is it hot?
— I'm on holiday.
— Very hot.
— I'm having a very bad time.
— I'm sorry to hear that.

6. Your Project.

Make a Christmas Card:
— draw and cut it out;
— write your greetings.

Unit 5. GETTING ABOUT THE TOWN

Lesson 1

1. Listen, point and repeat.

market
['mɑ:kɪt]

museum
[mju:'ziəm]

cinema
['sɪnɪmə]

theatre
['θɪətə]

circus
['sɜ:kəs]

gallery
['gælərɪ]

2. Listen, read and talk.

Bill: Jim, meet Peter. He is my cousin from Oxford.
Jim: Hi, Peter!
Peter: Hello, Jim!
Bill: Peter wants to have a walk about the city.
Peter: Is there any museum near here?

Jim: No, there isn't. But there is a nice circus in this street.
Peter: Really? Are there any animals in the circus?
Jim: Yes, of course!
Peter: Great! Can we go there?
Bill: Sure.

3. Listen and read.

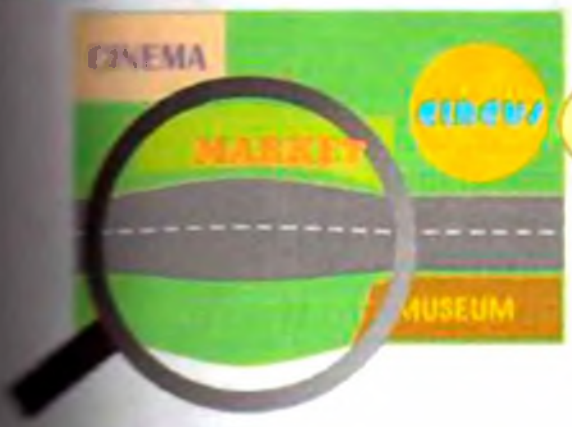
th [θ] **th**ank, **th**ink, **th**eme, mou**th**, **th**eatre

he [ð] **h**ere, **n**ear, theatre, mu**s**eum

ce [s] race, s**c**ience, **c**ity, performan**c**e, **c**inema, **c**ircus

performance [pə'fɔ:məns] to have a performance, to be at the performance, to watch a performance. I am going to watch a circus performance today. My parents like to watch theatre performances.

4. Look and say.



There is a ... in the town.
There isn't any ... in the town.

market, museum, gallery, cinema, theatre, circus

5. Look at the picture above. Ask and answer.

Is there a ... in the town?

Yes, there is. / No, there is not.

6. Draw and speak.

Draw a plan of the street where you live. Label (познач) **the places. Speak about what there is / are in your street.**

Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

A: Is / Are there ... ... in your street?
B: Yes, there is / are. (No, there is / are not.)

market, film, performance

Lesson 2

1. Look and say which words you know.

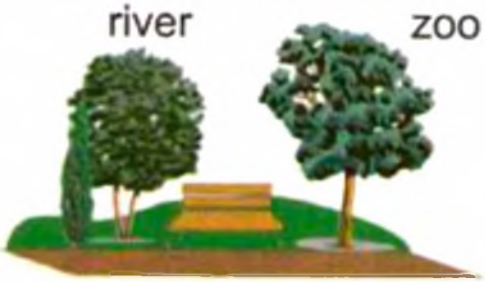
school

river

zoo

hospital

shop



park

café

2. Look, read and say what people do there.

We can study at school.

We can see a doctor in ... .

We can ... in the ... .

We can see old things in the ... .

We can watch a performance in the ... .

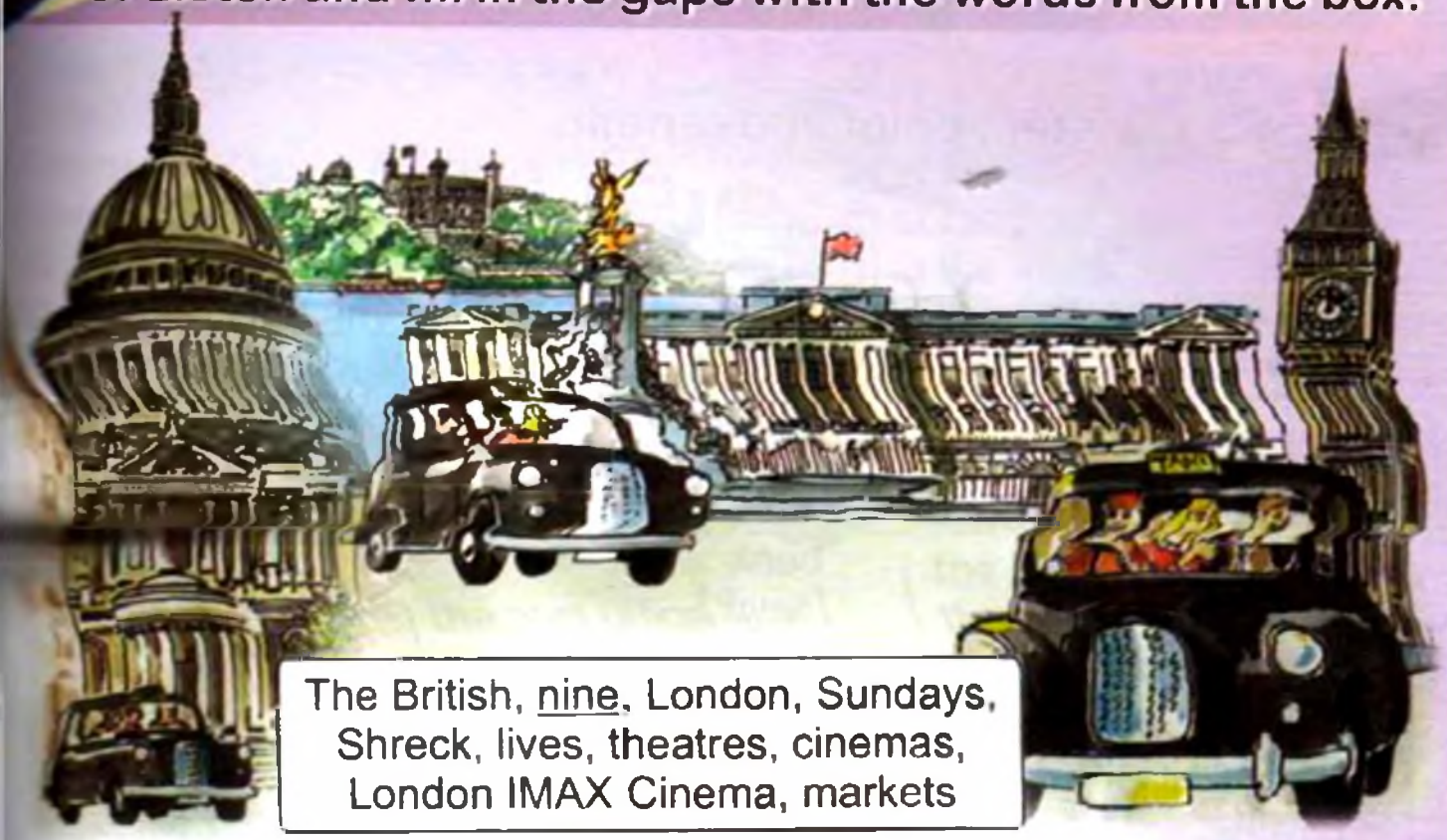
We can watch clown and animals in the ... .

We can buy different things at the ... .

We can watch films in the ... .

We can have dinner at the ... .

3. Listen and fill in the gaps with the words from the box.



The British, nine, London, Sundays, Shreck, lives, theatres, cinemas, London IMAX Cinema, markets

1. Helen is *nine* years old.
2. She ... in London.
3. There are a lot of circuses, museums ..., ... and ... in London.
4. Helen's favourite museum is ... museum.
5. Helen likes watching performances in ... circus.
6. Helen and her friends usually go to ... to watch films and cartoons.
7. They go to the cinema on ... .
8. Her favourite cartoon is ... .

4. Act out the scenes of lesson 1.

5. Look at the pictures in task 2, then ask and answer.

Can I buy any fruit in the café?

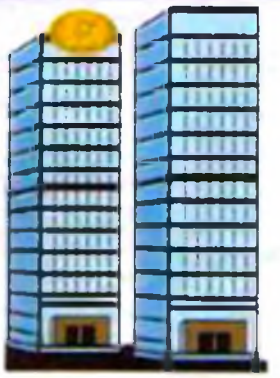
No, you cannot. You can buy fruit at the market.

Words to spell

museum, cinema, theatre, circus

1. Listen, point and repeat.

post office
['pəʊst ˌɒfɪs]



bank
[bæŋk]

library
['laɪbrəri]

palace
['pælɪs]

hotel
[həʊ'tel]

police station
[pə'liːs ˌsteɪʃn]

2. Listen, read and talk.

Peter: Where can I buy some postcards for my collection?
Bill: At the post office.
Peter: Where is it?
Jim: It is in Station Street on the right next to the bus station.

3. Listen and read.

[ŋ] thank, think, monkey, sink, bank
[s] race, place, palace, ice, juice, police, office

4. Read and match.

1. Where can I buy new coins for my collection?	a) at the police station
2. Where can I see a policeman?	b) in the library
3. Where can I stay visiting a town?	c) at the post office
4. Where can I see a queen?	d) in the bank
5. Where can I get any books?	e) in the palace
6. Where can I buy a stamp for a letter?	f) in the hotel

5. Read and compare.

at	in
the post office	**the** library
the police station	**the** bank
	the palace
	the museum
	the shop

but: at **school**, in **hospital**

6. Ask and answer.

A: Where can I get some *money*?
B: In the bank.
A: And where can I watch an *animal performance*?
B: In the circus.

Word Bank 1

books
coins
money
performance
film
old things
see a doctor
see a teacher
see an animal
stay

Word Bank 2

in the bank
in the library
in the cinema
in the circus
in the museum
in the hotel
in hospital
at the post office
at the zoo
at school

Words

post office, library, palace, police station

1. Listen, point and repeat.

at the corner [ɒn ðə 'kɔ:nə]
next to ['nekst tə]
opposite ['ɒpəzɪt]
between [bɪ'twi:n]
behind [bɪ'haɪnd]

2. Look, read and fill in with the words from the box.

1) The museum is *between* the Post Office and the Police Station.
2) The school is ... the library.
3) The Post Office is ... of Park Street and River Street.
4) The circus is ... of the theatre.
5) The school is ... the cinema and the swimming pool.
6) The hospital is ... to the Post Office.
7) The bank is ... the library ... of the bus stop.

between
behind
on the left
next
on the right
opposite
at the corner
between

3. a) Listen and read.

Buckingham Palace

LONDON

London is the capital of Great Britain [greɪt 'brɪtn]. It stands on the Thames [temz] River. There are many interesting places in the city. You can see a tower [taʊə] clock called Big Ben in London. It strikes every 15 minutes. The Queen of Great Britain lives in Buckingham ['bʌkɪŋəm] Palace. There are 600 rooms in the palace.

People can visit the Tower of London. It is a museum now. There are hundreds of interesting collections in it.

There are a lot of beautiful parks in the city. One of them is called Regent's ['ri:dʒənts] Park. There is a big zoo in it. Children can enjoy watching different animals there.

London Metro is very old and big. Englishmen call it Tube [tju:b]. It is really great to see hundreds of different streets with a lot of shops, cafés, cinemas, theatres and museums.

London is an interesting and beautiful city.

Big Ben

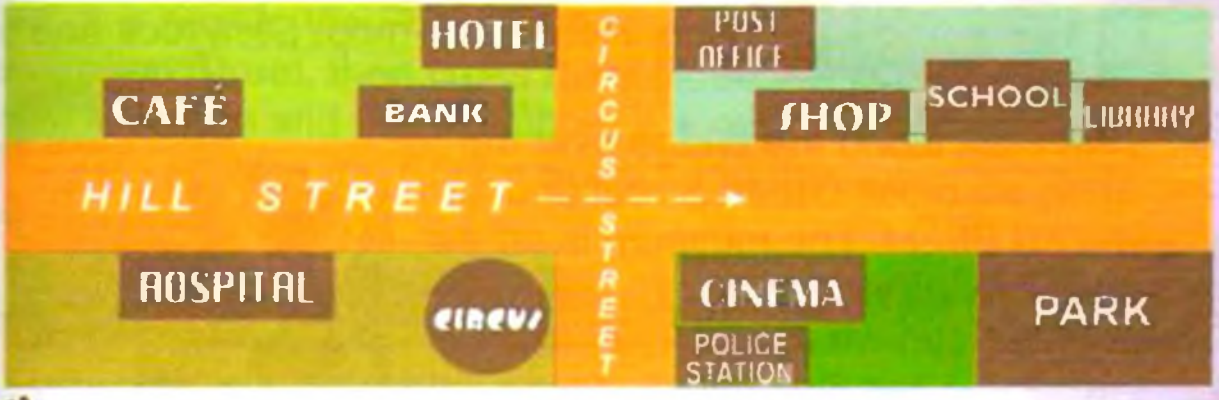
b) True or false?

1) London is the capital of Canada.
2) London stands on the river Thames.
3) Big Ben is the name of one of the towers in London.
4) Buckingham Palace is the home of the British Queen.
5) Regent's is the name of the zoo.
6) The Tower of London is a library now.
7) London Metro is called Tube.

4. Act out the scene of lesson 3.

5. Play your game.

You are a Policeman. Some people are asking the way. You are answering the questions.



A: Where can we have some meal?
B: At the café.
A: Where is it?
B: It is over there, next to the bank, opposite the hospital.

Words

opposite, on the left (right), between, behind

to spell

Lesson 5

1. Listen, point and repeat.

over ['əʊvə]

bridge [brɪdʒ]

lake [leɪk]

along the street [ə'lɒŋ ðə stri:t]

to cross the street ['krɒs ðə stri:t]

turn left [ˌtɜ:n 'left]

turn right [ˌtɜ:n 'raɪt]

2. Listen, read and talk.

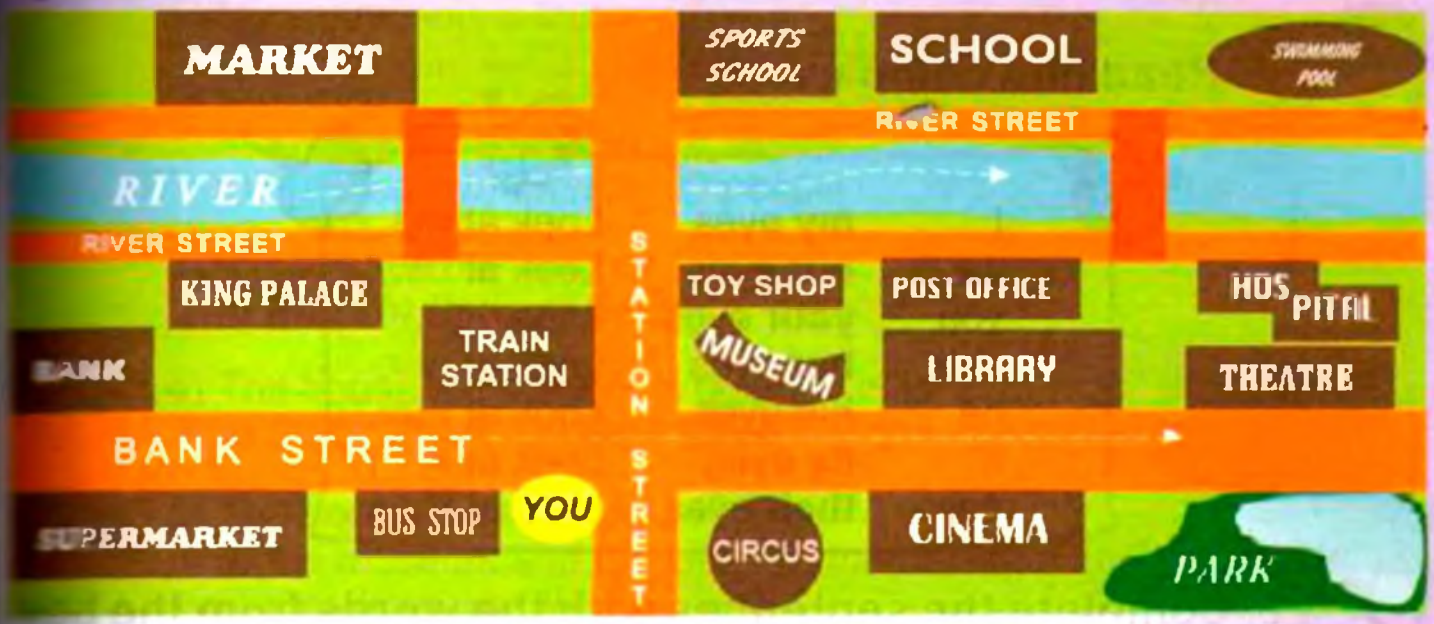
Pam: Tomorrow is Sunday. What can we do
Ann: I haven't got any idea.
Jane: Let's go to the museum.
Pam: Which one?
Jane: The one in Art Street.
Ann: Here is the map. Let's look and find it.

Ann: Look. We walk along the bridge over the river. Then we cross Green Street and turn right into Art Street. The museum is on the left next to the supermarket.
Pam: Great! When can we meet?
Jane: Let's meet at 12 at the station.

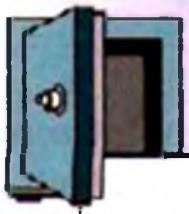
3. Listen and read.

[dʒ] orange, sausage, porridge, fridge, bridge
[ɜ:] learn, shirt, skirt, Thursday, turn
ght [t] eight, tight, light, night, flight, right
pass [pɑ:s] to **pass** the house. Go along Green Street, **pass** the Metro, and the museum is next to it.

4. Look, read and match.



1) Go along Station Street, cross Bank Street, pass Train Station, turn left and go along the Bridge over the river. Now you can see it.
2) Cross Station Street, go along Bank Street. It is next to the Circus.
3) Go along Station Street, cross Bank Street and go to River Street, turn right and cross Station Street, pass the Toy Shop and the Post Office and here you are. It is next to the Post Office.
4) Cross Station Street, then cross Bank Street, pass the Museum and the Toy Shop. It is opposite the Post Office, between the Sports School and the Swimming Pool.



Word Bank

a cinema
b school
c market
d hospital

5. Look at the map above and answer the questions.

1) Where is the swimming pool?
2) Where is the King Palace?
3) Where is the supermarket?
4) Where is the library?
5) Where is the lake?

Number 1.
It is behind the school.

Words to spell

bridge, lake, along the street, pass

Lesson 6

1. Read and compare.

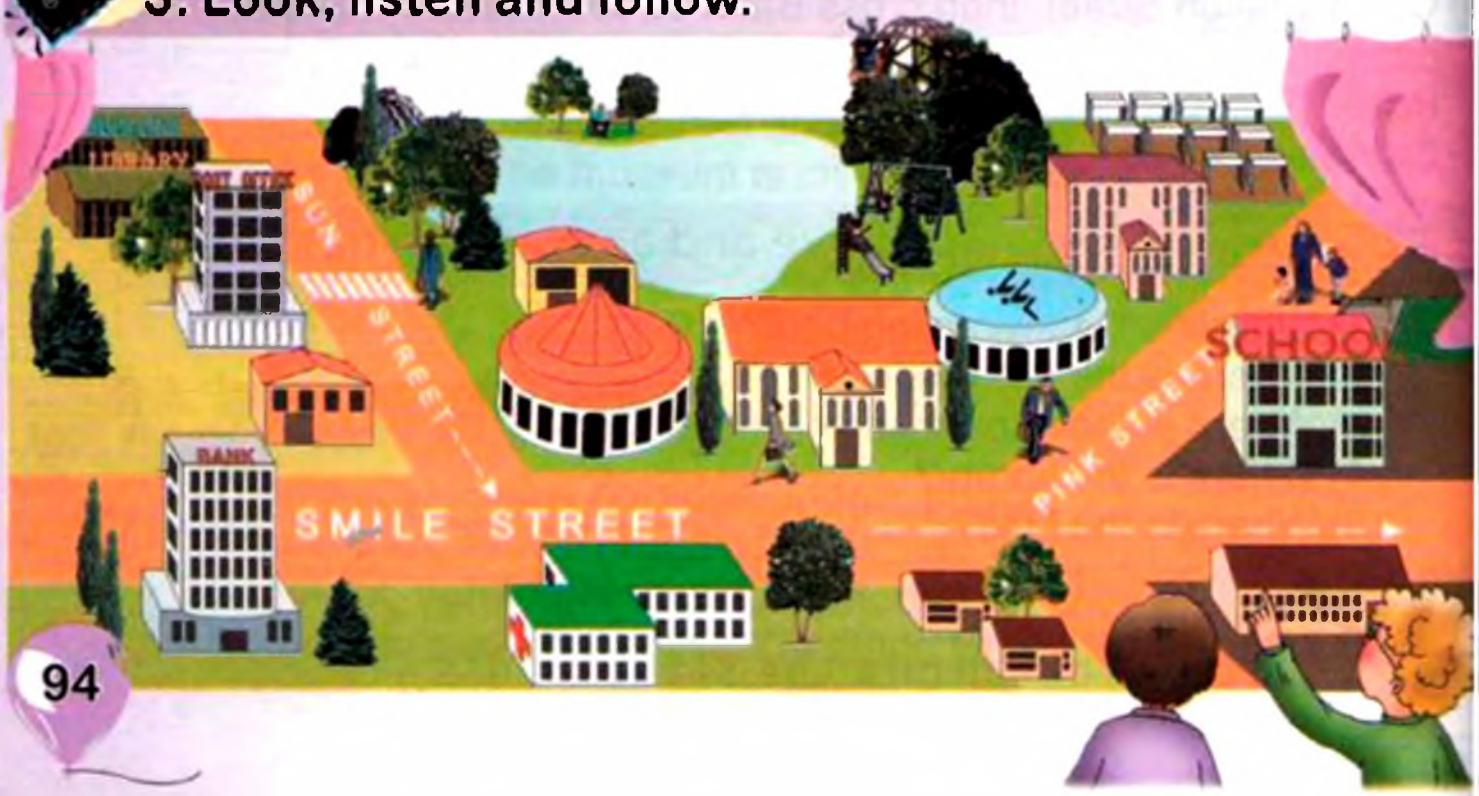
I	**my** eyes	Look at **me**.
we	**our** eyes	Look at **us**.
you	**your** eyes	I see **you**.
she	**her** eyes	Look at **her**.
he	**his** eyes	Look at **him**.
it	**its** eyes	Look at **it**.
they	**their** eyes	Look at **them**.

2. Complete the sentences with the words from the box

me, us, him, her, it, them

1. Can you tell *me* the way to the market?
2. We are looking for the Children's Museum. Can you help ... ?
3. He can't find the way to the Circus. Can you show ... the way?
4. Do you know ... ? Yes, I do. They are my classmates.
5. Do you like ... ? Yes, I do. It is my favourite film.
6. Show ... the way to the King Bridge. She doesn't know the town.

3. Look, listen and follow.



4. Listen again, choose and complete.

1) Miss Simpson is the boys' ... .
a) Music teacher b) teacher of English c) teacher of Science

2) Many ... are walking in the streets.
a) teachers b) friends c) people

3) ... can't see the teacher.
a) Ben b) Bob c) Boys

4) The house the teacher is going to is in ... .
a) Smile Street b) Pink Street c) Sun Street

5) The house is between ... .
a) the museum and the lake b) the museum and the post office
c) the circus and the post office

6) This house is the ... .
a) library b) school c) sports school

5. Song.

A SONG OF PEOPLE

Sing a song of people
Walking fast or slow,
People in the city
Up and down they go.

People going shopping,
People on the bus;
People passing, passing
Next to and in front of us.

People in the metro,
Underneath[1] the ground,
People driving taxis
Round and round and round...

Sing a song of people
Who like to come and go;
Song of city people
You see but never know!

[1]underneath [ˌʌndəˈniːθ] — під

6. Act out the scenes of lesson 5.

Words

turn, left, right, cross the street, over

Respell

Lesson 7

1. Listen, read and talk.

Ann: Hey, Pam, stop. Look, we must cross the street here.
Pam: Oops!
Jane: Must we turn right here?
Ann: No, we mustn't. It isn't Art Street.

Pam: Oh, here is the museum. It is in front of us.
Jane: Stop, Pam. Look! We mustn't walk on the grass.
Ann: That way.

Pam: Wow! Look! It's Queen's dress! It's fantastic!
Ann: Shsh! Be quiet! Look, we must keep silence.
Jane: ... and we mustn't touch the things in the museum.

2. Match the signs to the sentences.

1) You must stop. g
2) You must turn right. ___
3) You mustn't feed animals. ___
4) You can't turn left. ___
5) Don't sit here. ___
6) You must cross the street here. ___
7) No way! ___
8) You mustn't touch things. ___
9) You must keep silence. ___
10) Don't walk on the grass. ___

3. Match, ask and answer.

Can you tell me the way to the cinema?

Go along Market Street, then turn left.

for A

1. Tell me the way to the library, please.
2. Where is the way to the train station?
3. Can you tell me the way to the hospital?
4. Where is the bank?
5. I am looking for the supermarket. Can you help?
6. Can you tell me the way to the post office?

for B

a) The bank is between the police station and the hotel.
b) Go to the supermarket, then turn right. The train station is behind it.
c) Go to the corner. The post office is behind the corner.
d) Turn right and go to the post office. The library is next to it.
e) The supermarket is over there, opposite the circus.
f) Cross the street and turn left. The hospital is behind the park.

4. Fill in the gaps with the 'must', 'mustn't', 'can' or 'can't'.

a) You ... walk on the grass in front of the palace!
b) You ... sit here. The bench is wet paint.
c) Doctors ... wear their uniform at work.
d) She doesn't know English. She ... speak English.
e) The boy ... clean his room before mother comes.
f) You ... take my book. Here you are.
g) Pupils ... run in corridors at school!
h) People ... feed animals at the Zoo.
i) He ... swim. It is hot today.
j) ... sleep well when you are watching TV.
k) He is good at Maths. I think he ... help you.

Words

must, keep silence, don't touch things

spell

Lesson 8

1. Look and say.

Where can you see these signs?

a

b

c

d

e

f

g

Example: *I can see it in the streets.*
The sign 'a' says where we must cross the street.

2. Look at the signs above again, ask and answer.

Example:
A: What does the sign 'c' say?
B: It says you mustn't talk.
A: Where can you see it?
B: In a library.

3. Match the sentences to the pictures.

a

b

c

1) You mustn't touch things in the museum.
2) You must cross the street when the light is green.
3) You mustn't cross the street here.
4) You mustn't eat here!

4. Listen and read.

STAY IN OUR HOTEL!

Welcome to our hotel! It is very old but very clean and cosy ([kouzi] - затишний). There are a lot of different rooms in it: small and large, dark and light. You can take any you like. You can use a kitchen, a gym and a swimming pool. But we have got a list of hotel rules. They help us to be the best in the city. What are these rules? Well, listen:

- You mustn't play music late at night.
- You mustn't touch the things in the corridors!
- You mustn't keep pets in your room!
- You can't cook in the room.
- You can cook it in the kitchen.
- And at last, you can invite your guests.

So, are you going to stay in our hotel?

5. True or false?

1. The hotel is new.
2. They have got only small and light rooms.
3. There is a kitchen and a swimming pool in it.
4. There are some rules in the hotel.
5. These rules are not good.
6. You mustn't play music in the room.
7. You mustn't touch any things.
8. You mustn't keep any pets.
9. You can't use the phone.

6. Play your game.

You have got your own hotel (bank, office, school, hospital). What are the rules in it?
Talk with your guests about them.

A: You can ...
B: Can I ... ?

A: You must (mustn't) ...
B: Must I ... ?

7. Act out the scenes of lesson 7.

Words to spell

Don't walk on the grass! Cross the street.

1. a) Read and say what you can see in Kyiv.

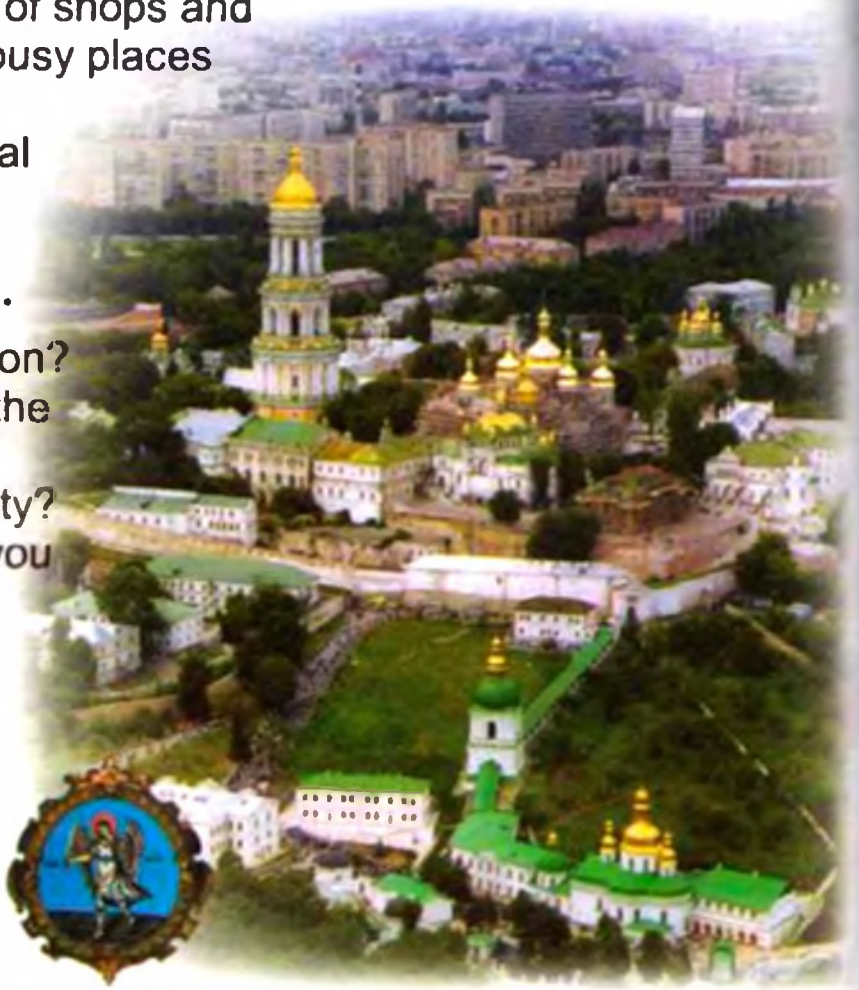
KYIV

Kyiv is the capital of Ukraine. It stands on the Dnieper ['dni:pə] river. There are many bridges over the Dnieper. Kyiv is really a very green city with many chestnut (['tʃesnʌt] — каштан) trees along the streets. A chestnut leaf is a symbol ['sımbl] of the city.

Kyiv is old and beautiful. You can enjoy walking down Andriyivskyi Uzviz or around Volodymyrska Hyrka. There are many interesting places like Kyiv Pechersk Monastery ['mɒnəstri] or Saint Sophia's Cathedral [kə'θi:drəl]. You can visit different museums or galleries. You can watch performances at many theatres or cinemas of Kyiv. The Circus in Peremoha Square or Kyiv Zoo are favourite places to visit, too. There are a lot of beautiful parks in the city. One of them is called Hydro Park. There are many attractions in the park.

Kyiv Metro is beautiful and busy. You can see hundreds of people there. Lots of shops and markets, cafés and banks are busy places in the city.

Lots of people visit the capital every day.

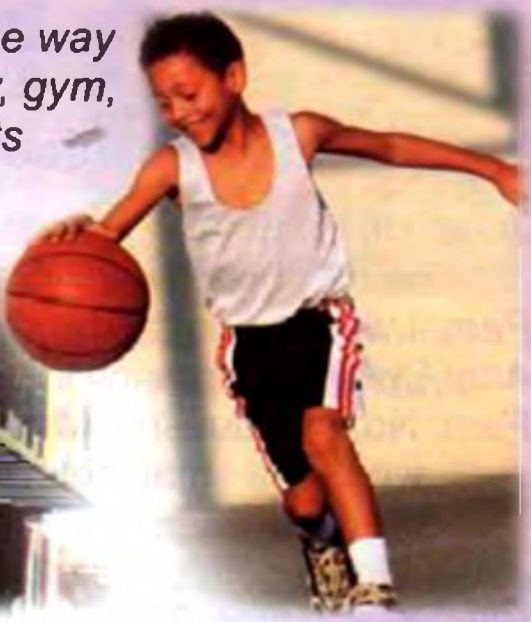


b) Answer the questions.

1) What river does Kyiv stand on?
2) Are there any bridges over the river?
3) What is the symbol of the city?
4) What places of interest do you know in Kyiv?
5) Are there any parks?
6) What places are busy in the city?

2. Role-play. Work in pairs.

You have got a new classmate. Tell him/her the way to the place he/she wants to go to (school library, gym, doctor's, English class, school café, school sports ground, school museum, Nature Corner ...).



Example:

A: Can you tell me the way to the school library?

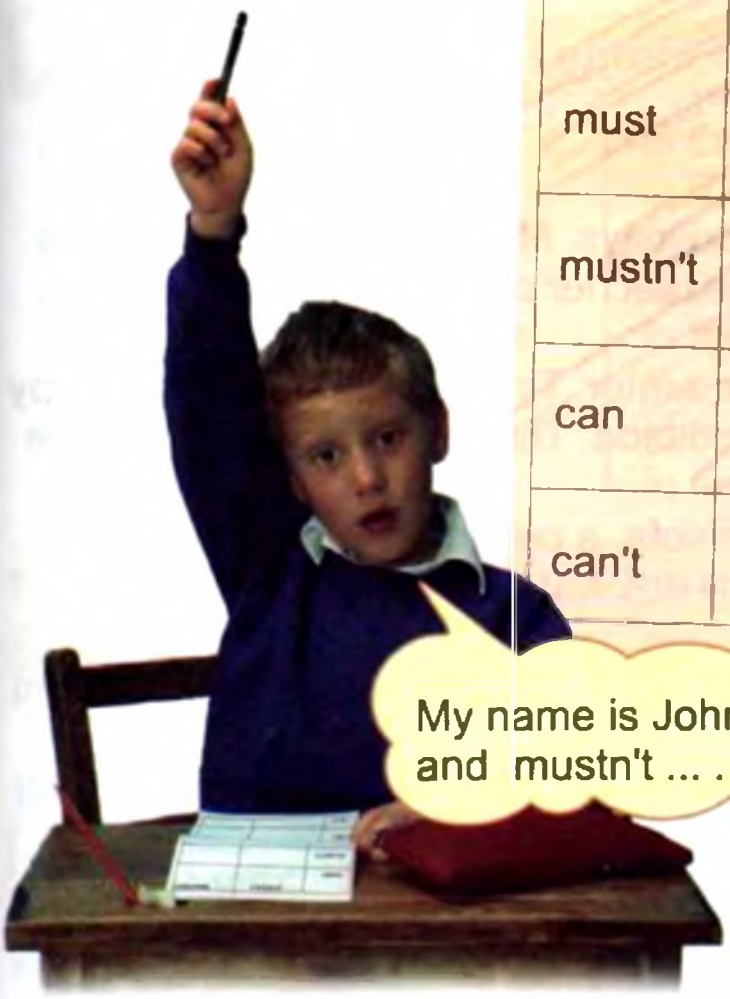
B: Sure I can. Go along the corridor, pass the Maths class, and the library is on the left.

A: Thank you!

B: You are welcome!

3. Your Project.

Write about the rules you have got in your school. Speak about them.



	children	teachers
must		
mustn't		
can		
can't		

My name is John. In my school children must ... and mustn't ... . They can ... but can't ... .

Unit 6. OUR WEEKENDS

Lesson 1

1. Listen, read and talk.

Jane: Hi, Pam! Where were you on your winter holidays?
Pam: I was in Scotland.
Ann: Does your granny live there?
Pam: No, she doesn't. My parents and I were in a small hotel in the mountains.
Jane: Was it comfortable?
Pam: Yes, it was. The rooms were clean and nice.
Ann: What about the weather?
Pam: The weather was fine. It was very snowy but not very cold. It was pleasant to ski and sledge downhills. The mountains were beautiful.
Here's the photo.
Jane: Wow! What a wonderful sight!

2. Listen and read.

was [wɒz] I was at the seaside on my holidays. My sister was at school on Monday. I was very glad to see the teacher of English in summer. It was cold and windy in February.

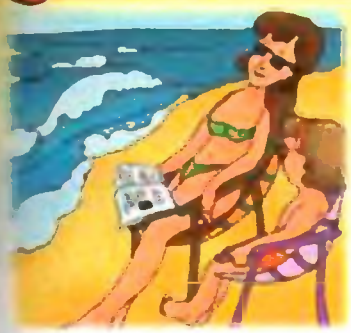
were [wɜ:] We were in the mountains in winter. Tina and Sabina were happy to meet their grandmother from Scotland. The rooms in the hotel were nice and comfortable.

comfortable ['kʌmfətəbl] a comfortable sofa, a comfortable car. It is very comfortable to go to the seaside by car. My mother has got very comfortable shoes.

sight [saɪt] a wonderful sight, a beautiful sight. You can see a beautiful sight from my window.

last [lɑ:st] last day, last week, last weekend. We were at the cinema last Sunday. We were at granny's on our last holidays.

3. Look and say.



Sally and her mum *were at the seaside* on summer holidays.

The children … … last weekend.

Kate … … on her summer holidays.

David … … on his last winter holidays.

Linda and her sister … … on their winter holidays.

Roy and Rich … … last weekend.

4. Make up the sentences.

I We My friend and I My sister Tom They Ben and John Carla and Jessica	was were	in the mountains in England at home in the city in the library in the museum in the theatre in the zoo	on	my our his her their	winter holidays.

5. Tell your friend where you were on your winter holidays.

Words to spell

was, were, comfortable, sight, weekend

Lesson 2

1. Read and compare.

+			-		
I He She It	was	at home.	I He She It	was **not** at home.
We You They	were	at home.	We You They	were **not** at home.

?					
	I he she it			I he she it	
Was		at home?	Yes, No,		was. wasn't.
	we you they			we you they	
Were		at home?	Yes, No,		were. weren't.

was not = **wasn't**
were not = **weren't**

2. Fill in the gaps with 'was', 'were', 'wasn't', 'weren't'.

1) We ... in the History museum on our weekend.
2) Bob ... in the swimming pool on Saturday.
3) ... you at school on Sunday?
4) Jane and Liz ... in a circus on their weekend, they ... in the library.
5) I ... at home on my winter holidays.
6) Donna ... at winter camp in the mountains.
7) The weather ... fine on the weekends.

3. Listen about Laura and say if it is true or false.

1) Laura ['lɔ:rə] is 10.
2) She lives in a big city.
3) Laura was in the mountains on her summer holidays.

Number 1.
True.

4) Laura and her friends were good at climbing the trees.
5) There was a forest near the camp.
6) Children weren't glad to see each other in the evenings.

4. Act out the scene of lesson 1.

5. Ask and answer.

Were you in(at) … on your winter holidays?

Were you in(at) … on your weekend?

Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.

6. Read about Pete's winter holidays. Rewrite it in the past.

Dear Bob,
I'm really very glad to spend my winter holidays with my parents in Egypt [ˈiːdʒɪpt]. It is winter and it is cold in London now. But in Egypt it is sunny and hot.
We are on the beach today. The water is warm in the sea. It is pleasant to swim and play in the sand.
On Monday we are going to visit famous Egyptian [ɪˈdʒɪpʃn] Pyramids.
Yours,
Pete.

Words to spell

wasn't, weren't, beautiful, happy, Scotland

Lesson 3

1. Listen and read.

[t]	[d]	[id]
worked	listened	visited
watched	phoned	collected
washed	played	invited
walked	opened	painted
cooked	showed	studied
helped	lived	skated
	cleaned	
	skied	
	sledged	

2. Listen, read and talk.

Bill: Hi, Sam! How was your weekend?
Sam: It was awful! I studied all the weekend. What about you, Bill?
Bill: My weekend was great! I visited my cousins. We played compute games.

Jim: Hello, everyone!
Bill: Hi, Jim! Where were you on *your weekend?*
Jim: Well, I was in different places... On Saturday morning *I helped my father* in a garage. On Saturday afternoon I watched my favourite football team at the stadium. On Sunday morning I visited my granny. In the evening I watched an interesting film at the cinema.

3. Listen and read.

yesterday ['jestədi] It is Monday today. It was Sunday yesterday. Yesterday I visited my aunt. The weather was fine yesterday.

last [lɑ:st] last week, last month, last Sunday, last year. We were at the seaside last summer. Where were you last winter?

4. Look and say about Tonny's last weekend. Use the words from the box.

In the morning Tonny *helped* his mother to cook breakfast.

Then he … the dishes.

At noon he … with his friends in the yard.

After that Tonny … his English.

In the evening he … to music.

Then he … TV.

learned, helped, listened, washed, played, watched

5. Speak about your last weekend, using the words from the table in ex.1, page 88.

Words to-spell

watched, played, helped, visited, walked, cooked

Lesson 4

1. Read and compare.

(+)		
He She It We You They	**played** in the yard yesterday.	
(-)		
He She It We You They	**did not play** in the yard yesterday.	
(?)		
Did I he she it we you they	**play** in the yard yesterday?	Yes, I he she it we you they **did.** No, I he she it we you they **did not.**

did not = **didn't**

2. Read and fill in with 'did' or 'didn't'.

1) ... you ride a bike yesterday?
2) I ... play with my dolls last evening, I studied Maths.
3) ... Steve go to school last Monday? No, he ... .
4) I ... walk in the park yesterday, I cleaned my room.
5) My mother ... ask me to help her.
6) ... your father work last Saturday? No, he ... .

3. Make up negative sentences as in the example.

Example: I wanted to be a doctor.
I didn't want to be a doctor.

1) I phoned to my friend yesterday.
2) We watched our favourite performance at the theatre last Sunday.
3) Ron flied the kite yesterday.
4) Paul walked in the park last evening.

5) Mark and Jeff played computer games yesterday.
6) Sam studied his English on Saturday evening.

4. Read and answer.

Emma Johnson is a famous pop-star today. But when she was a little girl she wanted to be a doctor like her father. She liked to help people. But one day when she was ill, she stayed in bed and listened to her favourite music. It was very pleasant, and the girl listened to it all day. Next day Emma was surprised. She wasn't ill, she was well again. After that she started to sing songs and wanted to be a singer to help people to feel good.

1) What is Emma today?
2) Did she want to be a singer when she was a child?
3) Why did she like to be a doctor?
4) Why did the girl change her mind?
5) Why did Emma want to be a singer.

5. Read Jenny's plans for Saturday. It is Sunday today. Tell what she did yesterday.

8:00 - help mum to cook breakfast
10:00 - wash dishes
12:00 - clean my room
3:00 - play with my sister
5:00 - watch "Tom & Jerry" cartoon
6:00 - visit uncle George

6. Rhyme.

DAY BY DAY

On Sunday I played with my friend,
On Monday I started my school.
On Tuesday I watched the play to the end,
And helped my mum to cook.
On Wednesday I washed the dishes,
On Thursday I watched TV.
On Friday I visited my dear cousins,
On Saturday they phoned me.

7. Act out the scenes of lesson 3.

Words to spell

study-studied, tidy-tidied, travel-travelled

Lesson 5

1. Listen and read.

go — went [went] We like to go to the theatre on our weekends. They went to the cinema last Sunday.

see — saw [sɔ:] I see my classmates every day. I saw my teacher yesterday.

come — came [keɪm] My parents come home at 5 o'clock. Our granny came to visit us yesterday.

learn — learnt [lɜ:nt] Every day we learn some new words at our English Lessons. My sister learnt a nice poem yesterday.

do — did I do my morning exercises every day. I did my lessons in the afternoon yesterday. What did you do yesterday?

I **went.**	He **didn't go.**	**Did** you **go**?
I **saw.**	He **didn't see.**	**Did** you **see**?
I **came.**	He **didn't come.**	**Did** you **come**?
I **learnt.**	He **didn't learn.**	**Did** you **learn**?
I **did.**	He **didn't do.**	**Did** you **do**?

2. Listen, read and talk.

Jane: Did you see Pam yesterday?
Ann: Yes, I did. I saw her near the shop.
Jane: What time did you see her?
Ann: It was 3.00 p.m. Why do you ask?
Jane: I phoned her all day long. She didn't answer.

Bill: Where were you yesterday? I came to your place but you weren't in.
Jim: I went to the History Museum.
Bill: What did you do there?
Jim: I watched old things, I listened about history. I learnt many interesting facts!

3. Look, read and match the pictures to the sentences.

1) Mike listened to music in the evening yesterday. _d_
2) Willy saw his classmate walking in the town yesterday. ___
3) Yesterday John went to school at 8 o'clock. ___
4) Tina's mother came home at 6 o'clock yesterday. ___
5) Ann learnt new English words at 6 o'clock. ___
6) Stacy worked in the garden yesterday. ___

4. Ask the questions to the sentences in ex. 3 and answer them as in the example.

Example: *- Did Mike listen to music in the morning?*
- No, he didn't.

5. Play your guessing game. Work in a group.

One of you shows what he did yesterday.
The rest of the group are trying to guess asking questions.

Pupil 1: Did you listen to the nurse?
Italian: No, I didn't.
Pupil 2: Did you phone to your friend?
Italian: Yes, I did.

Words

to spell

go–went, see–saw, come–came, learn–learnt

Lesson 6

1. Listen and read.

spend — spent [spent] Every year I spend a month at my granny's in the village. I spent my last weekend in the mountains.

have — had [hæd] I usually have my breakfast at 8 o'clock in the morning. It was Sunday yesterday, and I had my breakfast at 9.

begin — began [bɪ'gæn] Our lessons begin at 8:30, but yesterday they began at 9.

speak — spoke [spəʊk] We speak English at our English lessons. Yesterday I saw a man, he spoke French.

write — wrote [rəʊt] I write letters to my cousin every Saturday. Yesterday she wrote a letter for me.

wake up — woke up [wəʊk ʌp] I wake up at 7 o'clock in the morning. My sister woke up at 9 yesterday.

We **spent.**	They **didn't spend.**	**Did** you **spend**?
We **had.**	They **didn't have.**	**Did** you **have**?
We **began.**	They **didn't begin.**	**Did** you **begin**?
We **spoke.**	They **didn't speak.**	**Did** you **speak**?
We **wrote.**	They **didn't write.**	**Did** you **write**?
We **woke up.**	They **didn't wake up.**	**Did** you **wake up**?

2. Look at Jim's plans for his birthday party. Tell what he did and didn't do.

- to buy a new shirt ✓
- to make a cake ✗
- to bring new CDs to listen ✗
- to take a camera ✗
- to write the invitation cards ✓
- to decorate the room ✓
- to invite friends ✓
- to tidy the room ✓

3. Listen, then say if it is true or false.

1) Linda is a famous pop-star. ***Example:*** *Number 1. True.*
2) Linda is twelve years old.
3) She likes playing roles.
4) She didn't do her exercises on her weekends.
5) Linda watched TV in the evening.
6) She didn't play in the yard last weekend.

4. Now look and tell what Linda did and when she did it.

Example: She went to the beach on Sunday morning.

5. Rhyme.

LONG AGO ...

Long, long, long ago
There lived a little girl.
She liked to sing a lovely song.
Her mother called her Singing Purl.

Once upon a time
She had a day of fun.
She woke up in the morning,
Then looked at smiling Sun.

She washed her face and made her bed.
Then looked at Sun again.
It winked at[1] her and waved its hand,
Then wished to have a nice weekend.

[1] to wink at ['wɪŋkət] — підморгнути

Words to spell

spent, spoke, began, had, wrote, woke up

Lesson 7

1. Listen and read.

bring — brought [brɔ:t] My sister brings flowers for my mum every week. I brought new books from our school library.

buy — bought [bɔ:t] We buy fresh[1] fruit and vegetables at the market every Saturday. Two days ago my mother bought me a new suit.

teach — taught [tɔ:t] My mother teaches me to be polite. Last week at our Sport lessons our teacher taught us to play basketball.

think — thought [Θɔ:t] I think learning English is not an easy thing, but when I was a child I thought that it was easy.

take — took [tʊk] I take 3 books to school every day. When I travelled last summer I took my favourite book with me to read.

make — made [meɪd] We make interesting things in our Handicraft Club. Yesterday we made a tulip[2] of paper.

2. Tell your friend about what you did yesterday. Use the verbs above.

3. Listen, read and talk.

Ann: Do you remember about Jim's birthday party next Sunday?
Pam: Yes, I do. He invited us to come at 3 p.m.
Jane: Let's make a nice birthday cake for him.
Pam: It's a good idea!

Jane: Now, girls, did you bring all the things we need for the cake?
Ann: Look. I bought a pack of butter, a bar of chocolate and a pack of eggs in the shop.
Pam: I took a jar of jam at home. Here it is.
Jane: Well, I bought a pack of sugar and two lemons. Did you bring any flour?
Ann: Sorry, Jane. You didn't tell us about it.

[1]fresh [freʃ] — свіжий [2]tulip ['tju:lɪp] — тюльпан

4. Look, read and compare. Then ask questions as in the example.

What Where When Why How	do/does did	I / you / he /she we / they	go ? (do)	(to school?)

What	**do**	they	**write**	today?
What	**did**	they	**write**	yesterday?

Example: When did Tom have many toys?

5. Look at Jim's plans in lesson 6 (page 94).

a) Ask and answer.

Did Jim … ?

Yes, he **did**. / No, **didn't**.

b) Ask the wh-questions as many as you can.

What did Jim **write**?

He **wrote** the invitation cards.

6. Ask and answer.

What **did** you **do** last weekend?

I **visited** my cousin in London.

When **did** you **do** your lessons?

I **did** my lessons in the evening.

What time **did** you **go** to bed yesterday?

I **went** to bed at 10 o'clock.

Words to spell

brought, thought, taught, bought, took, made

Lesson 8

1. Listen and repeat. Then read.

draw – drew [u:] blow – blew
fly – flew grow – grew

put — put [put]
read — read [red]

2. Listen and read.

draw — drew We draw nice pictures at our Art lessons. Yesterday we drew a beautiful sight of mountains in snow.

fly — flew The birds fly high in the sky. We flew a kite last summer.

blow — blew Winds often blow in February. We blew out a lot of balloons for our last party.

grow — grew Some nice apple-trees grow in our garden. Last summer there grew a lot of flowers.

can — could [kud] I can swim now, but I couldn't swim when I was 5.

3. Fill in the gaps with the verbs from the box.

read, spent, began, wrote, spoke, woke up

1. When Tina was a child she *had* many toys.
2. Yesterday I … my English exercise without mistakes.
3. When I was on my summer holidays I … at 9 o'clock in the morning.
4. I … my last weekend at my aunt's, on a farm.
5. Mark … with his friend over the phone yesterday.
6. I … a new book last Sunday.

4. a) Read and put the verbs into the past forms.

THE MAGIC FINGER

(by Roald Dahl)

One day we *were* (be) in class and Mrs Winter … (teach) us spelling. "Stand up," she … (say) to me, and spell "cat".

"That's easy," I … (say). "K-a-t".

"You are a stupid[1] little girl!" Mrs Winter … (say).

"I am not a stupid little girl!" I … (cry). "I am a very nice little girl!"

"Go and stand in the corner," Mrs Winter … (say). Then I got angry, and … (get) red, and ... (put) the Magic Finger on Mrs Winter.

Guess what did I see? Whiskers[2] … (begin) to grow out of her face! They were long black whiskers, like the ones you see on a cat. Of course all the children started to laugh, and then Mrs Winter … (say), "Tell me, please, what do you find so funny?" And when she turned around to write something on the blackboard, we … (see) that she … (have) got a tail. It … (be) a huge[3] bushy[4] tail! I can't tell you what … (be) after that. But if you think, she is all right now, the answer is "No". I think she can't be all right at all.

---

[1]stupid ['stju:pɪd] — тупий, дурний
[2]whisker ['wɪskə] — вуса
[3]huge [hju:dʒ] — здоровенний, величезний
[4]bushy ['bʊʃi] — густий *(про шерсть)*

b) Choose and complete the sentences.

1) The children were … .
a) in the Zoo b) in the class

2) Mrs Winter … them to spell.
a) taught b) asked

3) She asked the girl to spell … .
a) 'rat' b) 'cat'

4) The girl … the word correctly.
a) spelled b) couldn't spell

5) The girl … her Magic Finger on Mrs Winter. *a) took b) put*

6) Whiskers … of Mrs Winter's face.
a) blew out b) grew out

5. Rhyme.

MY WEEKEND

First I had my breakfast.
Then I watched TV.
I went out to play with friends
And came home at three.

Then I had my dinner,
Phoned Bob — with him we planned:
Where to go and what to see
And what to do the next weekend.

It was one of my weekends.
At ten I went to bed.
Then stopped and thought: "For all the day
I didn't help my mum and dad!.."

Words to spell

could, said, flew, blew, grew, knew, drew

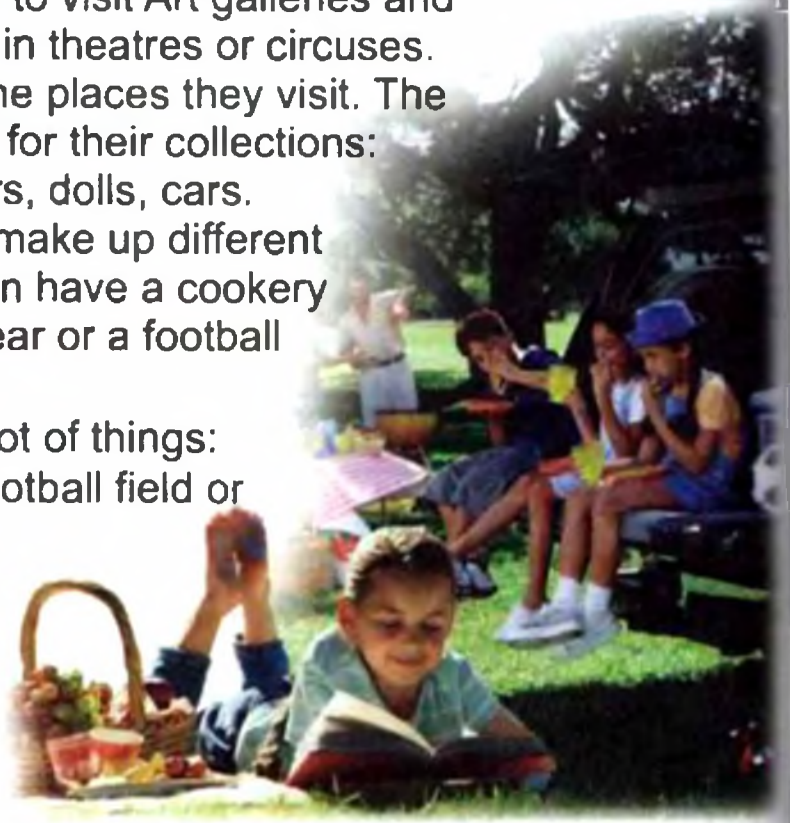
Round-Up Lessons 9 -10

1. Read the text.

BRITISH CHILDREN AT THEIR WEEKENDS

British children like many other children in the world like skiing, sledging, skating or playing snow fights at their weekends in winter.
When it is summer they like to go to the seaside or to the river, to fish, to lie in the sun, to build castles of sand.

Some of them enjoy making short trips to big cities or to the mountains. Then the children with their parents travel by bus, by car, or by train, sometimes by bicycle. In the mountains they live in tents and climb the mountains. In big cities they prefer to visit Art galleries and museums, to watch performances in theatres or circuses. They also enjoy taking photos of the places they visit. The children like to buy different things for their collections: stamps, badges, postcards, posters, dolls, cars. Sometimes British children like to make up different parties at their weekends. They can have a cookery party or a balloon party, a teddy bear or a football party.



For some parties they make a lot of things: cakes in the form[1] of a bear or a football field or ball, fancy[2] dresses, party masks, name badges, invitations or posters.

British children like having a good time at the weekends.

[1] in the form [ɪn ðə fɔːm] — у вигляді
[2] fancy ['fænsi] — святковий (*про одяг*)

2. Answer the questions.

1) What do children like doing in winter (summer)?
2) Where do they like to travel?
3) What do they do in the city (mountains)?
4) What kinds of parties do they make?
5) What do they do for them.

3. You are an English boy or girl and had a weekend of your dream. Speak about it.

4. Role-play. Work in pairs.

A: You are policeman.
B: You are suspect[1].
A: is asking questions about what B. did yesterday.
A: Where were you yesterday at 6 o'clock?
B: .....
A: What did you do there?
B: .....
A: What time did you come home?
B: .....

[1]suspect ['sʌspekt] — підозрюваний

5. Your Project.

MY LAST WEEKEND

1) Remember your last weekend and write about it.
You may start like this:

Last weekend I was in ... .
I spent a good time there.
I ... ... Then I ... .
After that I ... .

2) Make some drawings to design a poster.

3) Show your poster and tell about your last weekend in class.

Unit 7. DAILY DUTIES

Lesson 1

1. Listen, point and repeat.

tidy up ['taɪdi ʌp] the room

wash the dishes [ˌwɒʃ ðə 'dɪʃɪz]

sweep the floor [ˌswi:p ðə 'flɔ:]

iron ['aɪən]

2. Listen, read and talk.

Pam: I say, John. Do you remember mother is going to come at 6 p.m.? Let's make a surprise for her.
John: What surprise?
Pam: You can tidy your room, wash the dishes, sweep the floor in the kitchen…
John: Hey, stop! What are you going to do?
Pam: Well, I am going to iron the clothes and do some cooking.
John: Here is the iron. I fixed it for you yesterday.
Pam: Thank you, John. It is really very kind of you.

3. Look and say what these people are doing.

Example:

Granny is cooking.

4. Listen, read and compare.

I **always** make my bed in the morning.
I **never** make my bed in the evening.

She **always** cleans her teeth in the bathroom.
She **never** cleans her teeth in the bedroom.

They **always** go to bed at 9 o'clock in the evening.
They **never** go to bed at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Mum **always** cooks in the kitchen.
She **never** cooks in the *living-room*.

Kate **usually** makes cakes.
But **sometimes** ['sʌmtaɪmz] she makes a fruit salad.

Bill **usually** helps Mum after dinner.
But **sometimes** he plays with his friends.

Jane **usually** wears a dress.
But **sometimes** she wears pants.

Nick **usually** goes to bed at 9 o'clock in the evening.
But **sometimes** he goes to bed at 10 o'clock in the evening.

Dogs **never** say 'mew'.
Mermaids **never run.**
Cows **never fly.**
Bad children **never** help their mums.

5. Read and answer. Use the words from the box.

always, usually, sometimes, never

Example: Do you make your bed in the morning?
Yes, I do. I always make my bed in the morning.

1) Do you help your mum in the kitchen?
2) Do you sweep the floor in the living-room?
3) Do you wash the dishes after dinner?
4) Do you tidy your room on Saturdays?
5) Do you iron the clothes?
6) Do you go shopping?

Lesson 2

1. Listen, point and repeat.

air [eə] the room

water the plants

feed the pet

do the ironing ['aɪənɪŋ]

fix things

do the washing up

2. Listen and read.

ON WEEKDAYS

It is summer now. Kate and Bill don't go to school in summer. They have summer holidays. On weekdays Mrs Brown gets up early in the morning. She does the cooking for her family. At 8 o'clock the Browns sit down at the table and have breakfast. Then Mr and Mrs Brown say goodbye their children and go to work.

Here comes Tom. "Where is Mum?" he asks. He is always late to say Mum goodbye. Kate gives Tommy breakfast and then does the washing-up. Bill lidies up the room and then sweeps the floor in the kitchen. Tom makes his bed and feeds the pet. It is a funny parrot. It's name is Carl. Kate waters the plants. Sometimes she asks Bill to do the shopping.

When Mrs Brown comes home the flat is usually tidy and clean. "Oh my little helping hands, thank you!" she says to her children.

3. a) Answer the questions about the Browns.

Examples:

— Who cooks breakfast on weekdays?
— *Mrs Brown* ***does***.

— Who goes to work?
— *Mr and Mrs Brown* ***do***.

1) Who gives breakfast to the little brother on weekdays?
2) Who feeds the bird?
3) Who tidies the room?
4) Who sweeps the floor?

5) Who does the washing-up?
6) Who waters the flowers?
7) Who does the shopping?
8) Who says 'thank you' to the kids?

b) **It is Monday morning now. Answer the questions as in the example.**

Examples: Who is cooking breakfast now? *Mrs Brown* ***is***.
Who is going to work now? *Mr and Mrs Brown* ***are***.

1) Who is giving breakfast to her little brother now?
2) Who is feeding the bird now?
3) Who is tidying the room now?
4) Who is sweeping the floor now?
5) Who is doing the washing-up now?
6) Who is watering the flowers now?
7) Who is doing the shopping now?

4. Ask and answer about daily duties in your family.

Who sweeps the floor in your flat (house)?

I do.

5. Talk with your classmate.

A: Who waters the plants at your home?
B: Sometimes I do, sometimes my sister does.
A: And who usually walks your dog?
B: My father does.

always
usually
sometimes
never

air the room, do the washing up, do shopping, do the ironing, cook dinner, tidy the room, sweep the floor

6. 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 gone,
Don't wait till tomorrow — better not delay[1]!
Don't wait till tomorrow — do it today!

[1]to delay [dɪ'leɪ] — затримувати, розтягувати в часі

Lesson 3

1. Listen, read and talk.

John: Good evening, mum. How are you?
Mother: I am tired. I am always tired after work.
Pam: You can have a rest today.
Mother: Can I?.. Wow! What's this? Who cleaned the rooms?
Pam: John did. And he fixed the iron.
Mother: Thank you, John.
John: Well, Pam ironed the clothes and cooked supper today.
Mother: Really? Thank you, my helping hands!

2. Write down as in the example.

tidy — *tidied*
wash — ...
do — ...
iron — ...
air — ...
water — ...
cook — ...
walk — ...

3. Read, ask and answer.

Here are the lists of the family duties for Friday.
It was Friday yesterday. They did their duties.

Who cooked dinner?

Mother did.

Mother	Ann	Tim	Father
• cook dinner • do ironing • do the washing up	• tidy up the room • feed the pet • sweep the floor in the kitchen	• walk the pet • water the plants	• do shopping • fix up the table

4. Read and fill in with the words from the box.

always, usually, sometimes, never

1) Rose doesn't like to do the washing up. But ... she does it.
2) Mike likes to sweep the floor. He ... sweeps the floor after school.
3) Liz and Ron like their dog. They like to walk it.
... Liz walks the dog, ... Ron does.
4) George *can't cook. He ... cooks.*
5) Mother ... cooks meals for the family, ... granny helps her

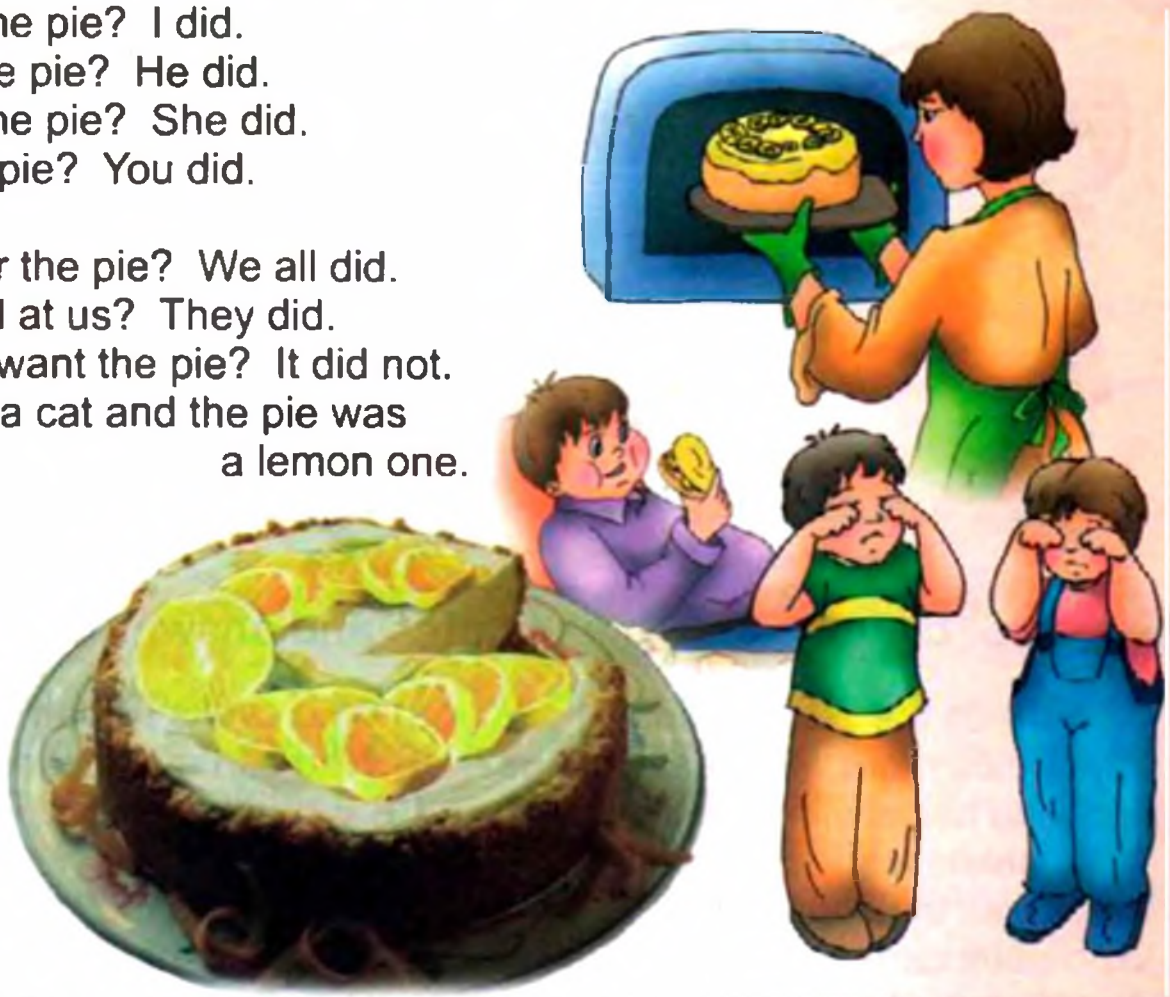
5. Act out the scene of the lesson.

6. Rhyme.

WHO MADE THE PIE?

Who made the pie? I did.
Who stole the pie? He did.
Who found the pie? She did.
Who ate the pie? You did.

Who cried for the pie? We all did.
Who laughed at us? They did.
Who did not want the pie? It did not.
Why? It was a cat and the pie was
a lemon one.



Words to spell

air, plant, fix, feed, sweep

Lesson 4

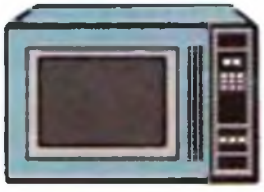
1. Listen, point and repeat.

washing machine
['wɒʃɪŋ mə'ʃi:n]

do the laundry
['du ðə 'lɔ:ndri]

dishwash
['dɪʃ

vacuum cleaner
['vækjuəm ˌkli:nə]



microwave oven
['maɪkrəweɪv]

2. Listen to the boy's story.

3. Listen again, make notes and answer the questions.

1) Who made the list of duties?
2) Who helps mum with heavy things? And who helps with little things?
3) Who makes a shopping list?
4) Who does the shopping?
5) Who does carpets with the vacuum cleaner?
6) Who tidies up Dan's room?
7) Who helps Dan?
8) Who cooks in Dan's family?
9) Who can make sandwiches?
10) Who warms food in a microwave oven?
11) Who does the laundry?
12) Who washes Dan's socks and pants?
13) Who washes up the dishes in the dishwasher machine?

4. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

microwave oven, washing machine, cooker, vacuum cleaner, dishwasher

Alice is a good housewife. Every day she goes to the kitchen switches on the ... and makes dinner. Her husband gave her a present a ..., to do the washing up. On Saturdays Alice does the laundry with her ... . She likes to keep her carpets clean, so she cleans them with her ... . In the evening Alice goes to the evening classes. Her husband warms food for his supper in the ... .

5. Read and remember.

switch on / off
turn on / off

the washing machine / the microwave oven / the dishwasher / the computer / the TV / the vacuum cleaner / the radio / the light / the tape recorder.

Turn off the gas.

1. **Close** the window!

Close the fridge / the door.

2. **Switch off / turn off** the toaster!

3. **Turn off** the water!

6. Read and match.

1) Mrs Jones wants to wash up the dishes.
2) Mr Brown wants to cook dinner.
3) The carpet is clean.
4) She wants to sleep.
5) Mary wants to wash her clothes.
6) Mum wants to read before sleeping.
7) Betty wants to listen to the music.

a) She is switching off the vacuum cleaner.
b) She is switching on her dishwasher.
c) She is turning on her walkman.
d) She is switching on the light.
e) She is switching on the washing machine.
f) He is turning on his gas cooker.
j) She switching off the lamp.

Words to spell

machine, dishwasher, vacuum cleaner

Lesson 5

1. Listen, point and repeat.

cut [kʌt]

pour [pɔ:]

cereal ['sɪəriəl]

toast [təʊst]

toaster ['təʊstə]

2. Listen, read and talk.

Jim: Hello, Bill! It's Jim speaking. My parents are out. Can you come today?
Bill: Sure.

***

Jim: Are you hungry?
Bill: Yes, I am.
Jim: I've got some pease soup.
Bill: Sorry, Jim. I don't like pease.
Jim: We can make some cereal with toasts. Can you cut the bread?
Bill: Of course, I can. And I can toast it, too.
Jim: Well, I am pouring some milk... Look, the cereal is ready!

3. Read and fill in with the words from the box.

I don't like this music. I am going to *turn off* the radio.

I am going to have supper. I take some cere
I am going to ... some m

I am going to make a sandwich. I take the roll. I am going to ... it.

I like toasts for breakfast I take some bread. I am going to put it into my ...

cut, pour, switch on, toaster, turn off, switch off, turn on

My mum asked me to do the washing up.
I am going to ... the dishwasher.

The carpet is clean.
I can ... my vacuum cleaner.

It is dark in the room.
I am going to ... the light.

4. Listen and read.

MAKING SALADS

On Sundays my sister and I like to make salads. I like making a fruit salad. I take three apples, two oranges, a banana and some cream.

My sister makes a vegetable salad. She takes two cucumbers, three tomatoes, an onion and some oil.

Come and enjoy our salads!

5. Talk with your classmate.

A: What can you make?
B: I can make... Look, I take...

tea	hot water, sugar, milk, tea
cereal	cereal, milk, sugar, salt
toast	bread, butter, jam
fruit salad	apple, orange, banana, cream
vegetable salad	cucumber, tomato, onion, oil

6. Rhyme.

PEASE PORRIDGE

Pease porridge hot,
Pease porridge cold,
Pease porridge in the pot
Nine days old.

Some like it hot,
Some like it cold,
Some like it in the pot
Nine days old.

Words to spell

cut, pour, toast, switch on/off

Lesson 6

1. Listen, point and repeat.

peel [pi:l]

slice [slaɪs]

mash [mæʃ]

mix [mɪks]

boil [bɔɪl]

oil [ɔɪl]

chop [tʃɒp]

2. Listen and read.

Jim's mum is cooking lunch. She's making an omelette.

She's got some eggs. She breaks the eggs into a bowl.

She mixes the eggs with a fork.

She puts some oil into the pan, then she puts the eggs into the pan and cooks the omelette.

Then she puts some peas and beans into the pan.

She chops some tomatoes and puts them into the pan.

Then she puts the omelette onto a plate. Lunch is ready!

3. Read and choose as in the example.

1. Jim's mother *breaks* the eggs into a bowl.
   a) cuts b) breaks c) mixes
2. She … the eggs with a fork.
   a) boils b) mashes c) mixes
3) She … some oil into a pan.
   a) puts b) breaks c) mixes
4) She … some tomatoes and puts them into a pan.
   a) peels b) pours c) chops

4. Listen and read.

TOMATO AND CHEESE SANDWICH

one bread roll, some tomatoes, some cheese

Cut open the bread roll,
Cut the tomatoes into slices.
Cut the cheese into slices.
Put tomato slices on the bread.
Put some cheese on top.
Put the top of the bread roll on top.
Now eat your sandwich. It's delicious!

5. Read and fill in with the words from the box.

SAUSAGE AND OLIVE SANDWICH

… open the bread roll.
… the sausage into ….
… the olives into …, too.
… some sausage slices on the bread.
Put some olive … on top.
Now … your sandwich. It's delicious.

slices (x3), cut (x3), put, eat

Words to spell

peel, slice, mash, mix, boil, chop

Lesson 7

1. Listen, point and repeat.

tablecloth ['teɪblklɒθ]

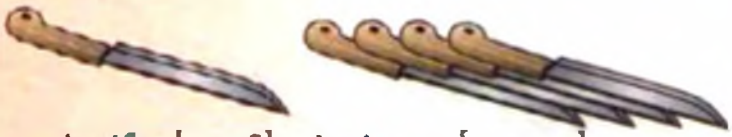
lay the table ['leɪ ðə 'teɪbl]

pot [pɒt]

bowl [bəʊl]

fork [fɔ:k]

spoon [spu:n]



knife [naɪf] - knives [naɪvz]

shelf [ʃelf] - shelves [ʃelvz]

2. Listen and read.

I am going to have guests today. So, I am putting the tablecloth with napkins on the table. How many guests are going to come? Five people! So, I need 5 plates, 5 spoons, 5 forks, 5 knives. I need 5 cups and 5 saucers and a tea pot. Oh, I've got a beautiful vase with flowers in it. It is going to be a nice decoration!

3. Ask and answer about the things in task 2.

How many plates is she going to take?

She is going to take 5 plates.

napkins, tablecloths, spoons, vases, forks, cups, saucers, tea pots, knives

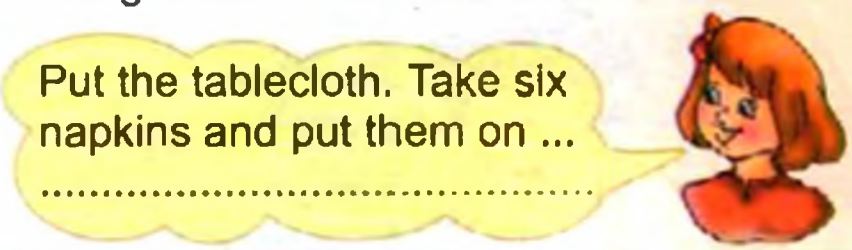
4. Listen, read and talk.

Mother: What's the time dear?
Ann: It's half past six. Why?

Mother: Father comes at 7.00. Can you help me to lay the table?
Ann: Sure, mum. What can I do?
Mother: Lay the tablecloth and put the cups and saucers on the table.
Ann: Where is the tea pot?
Mother: It's in the cupboard.
Ann: And what about napkins?
Mother: They are over there on the shelf. Take some butter from the fridge, too. Father likes to spread it on the scones.
Ann: OK. Do we need spoons and forks?
Mother: Of course, dear. And put the knives on the table, too.

5. Give instructions to your friend.

Your friend is going to have six guests. He/She wants to have tea with them. He doesn't know how to lay the table.



6. Act out the scene of the lesson.

7. Rhyme.

HELP YOUR MOTHER

Help your mother to lay the table
With knife, and fork and spoon.
Help your mother to lay the table
Every afternoon.

Help your mother to clean the table.
Take the knife, and fork and spoon.
Help your mother to clean the table
Morning, night and noon.

Words to spell

fork, spoon, knife-knives, pot, bowl

Lesson 8

1. Interview your classmate.

Ask about his / her duties at home.

Do you help to … ?
Can you … ?
You need … . What do you usually do?
When do you usually … ?
What is your favourite … ?

2. Speak on your duties at home.

3. Listen to the story.

4. Answer the questions.

1) What soup is mother cooking?
2) Why is mother glad?
3) What must Kate do with potatoes?
4) What does mother do?
5) What vegetables does Kate begin to cut?
6) What does father ask?
7) What is mother's answer?

5. Listen again and write down the instructions how to cook the vegetable soup.

6. Game.

You need:

BE ECONOMICAL!

- Throw the dice.Look at the picture you are on and tell what to do.

(Кидай кубік. Подивись на малюнок, на якому ти опинився, і дай відповідну команду.)

- Look at the picture and tell what to do.

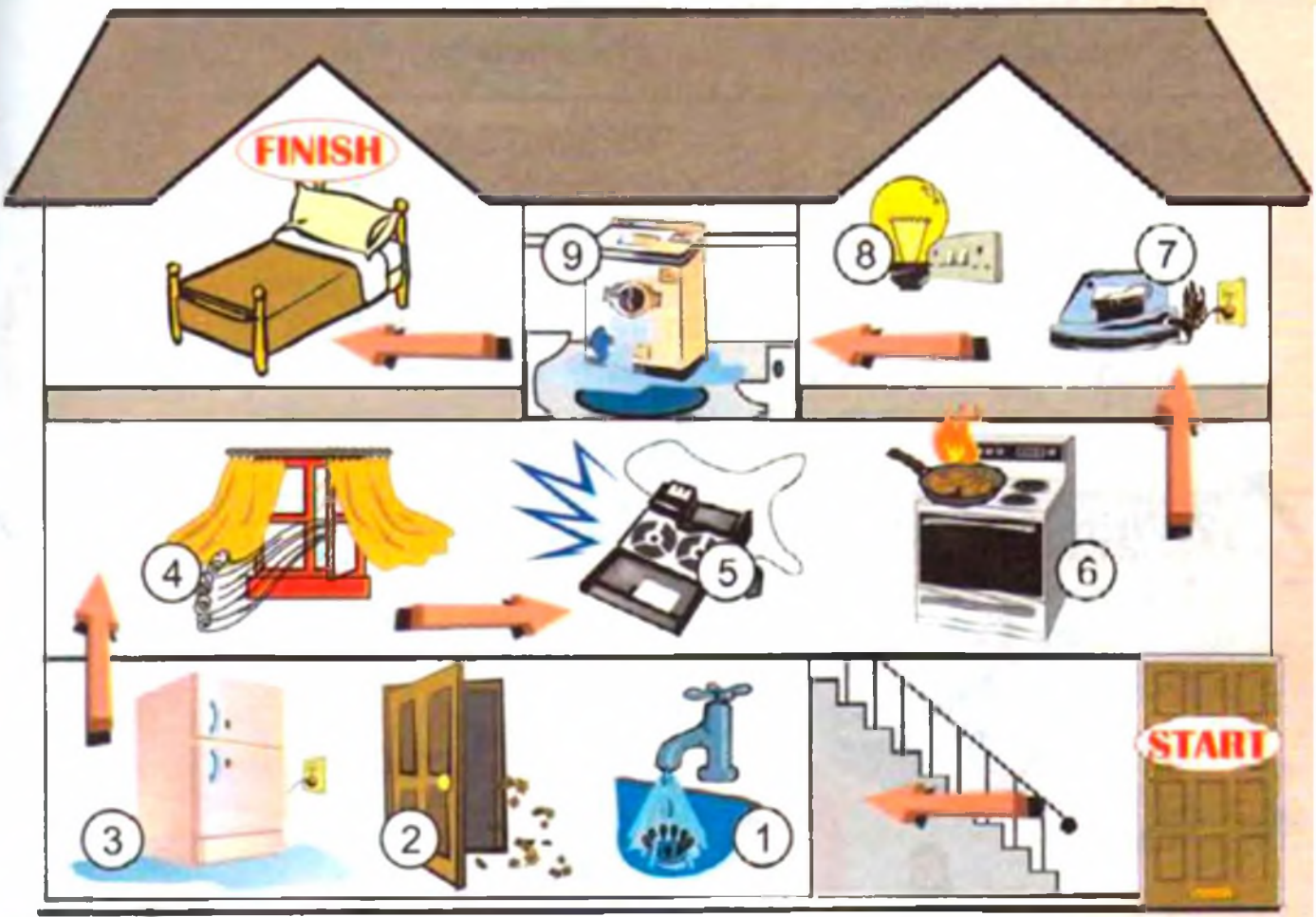
(Подивись на малюнок і дай відповідну команду.)

- If you do well, have an extra go.

(Якщо ти сказав правильно, ходи знову.)

- If you don't know, miss a turn.

(Якщо ж не знаєш (як бути добрим господарем), пропускай хід.)



to-spell

lay the table, tablecloth, shelf-shelves

1. Read and test yourself.

ARE YOU GOOD AT HOME?

1) Do you make your bed?
a) always *b) usually* *c) sometimes* *d) never*

2) Do you help your mum in the kitchen?
a) always *b) usually* *c) sometimes* *d) never*

3) Do you help your father?
a) always *b) usually* *c) sometimes* *d) never*

4) Do you cook meals?
a) always *b) usually* *c) sometimes* *d) never*

5) Do you play with your little brother/sister?
a) always *b) usually* *c) sometimes* *d) never*

POINTS	RESULTS
a) - 3 b) - 2 c) - 1 d) - 0	12-15 — You are always good! 8-11 — Usually you are good! 3-7 — Sometimes you are good, sometimes you are not. 0-2 — You are very bad at home!

2. Write the list of duties for your family. Use task 3, page 12

3. Role-play. Work in pairs.

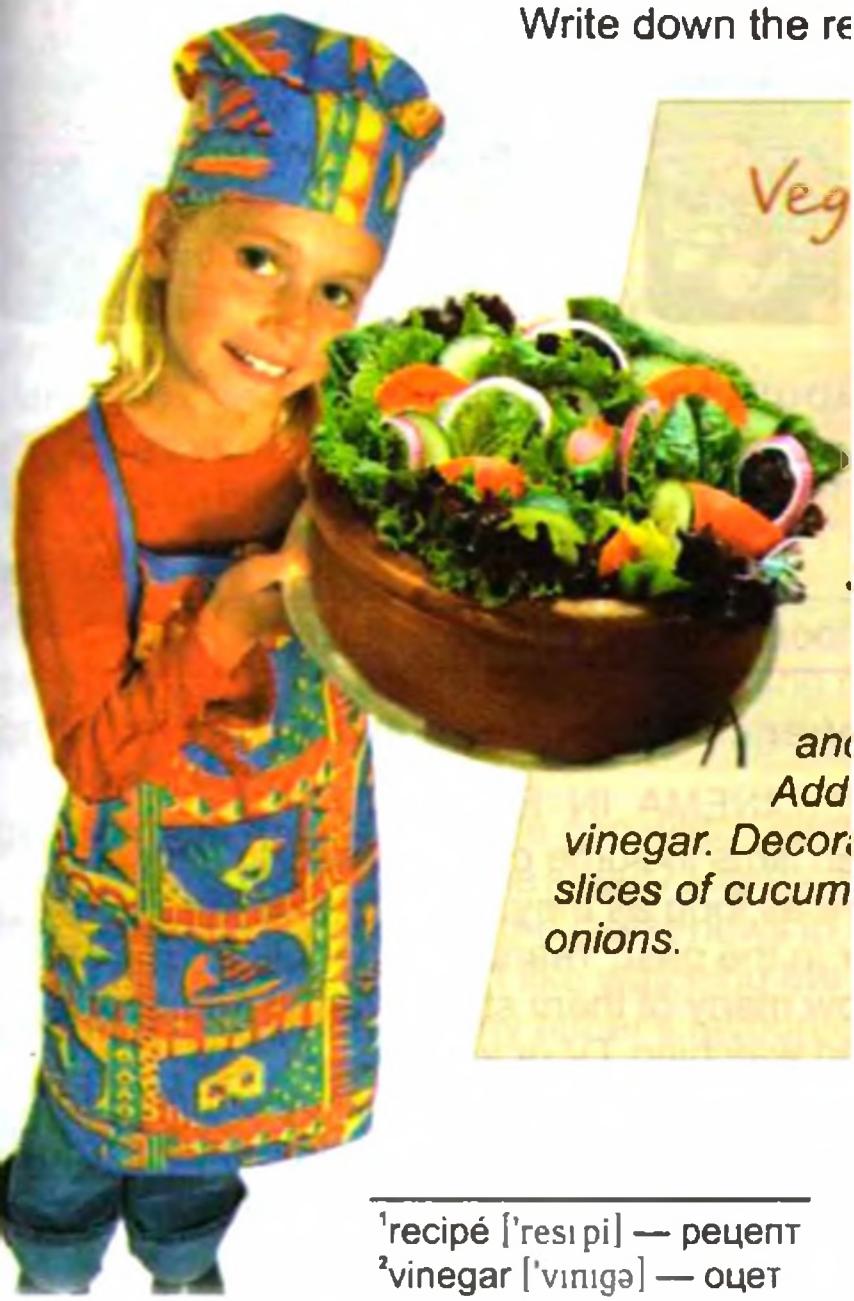
A. and **B.** are going to have a party. Decide (вирішить) how many guests. Speak about what you are going to do.

for A	*for B*
● What way are you going to lay the table?	● How many guests are going to come?
● What are you going to make?	● What is your menu?
	● What do you need to buy?

4. Your Project.

MY SPECIAL RECIPÉ.

Write down the recipé[1] of the dish.



Vegetable Salad

Onions — 2
Vegetable oil — 2 spoons
Vinegar[2] — 1 tea spoon
Tomatoes — 4
Cucumbers — 2
Sugar — 1 tea spoon
Salt — half the spoon

Chop all the vegetables and mix them in a bowl. Add salt, vegetable oil and vinegar. Decorate the salad with slices of cucumbers, tomatoes and onions.

[1]recipé ['resɪpi] — рецепт
[2]vinegar ['vɪnɪgə] — оцет

Unit 8. THE WORLD AROUND

Lesson 1

1. Look, listen and read.

Tony: I want to watch *The Magic Castle*. I love **fantasies**.

Bob: Fantasies are OK. But I like **westerns**. Let's watch *Hands Up!*

Polly: I want to watch *Let's Sing!* I like **musicals**.

Cindy: No! I like **cartoons**. Let's watch this.

Tony: I don't like cartoons. Let's watch this. It's an **adventure** film.

2. Ask and answer about the children above.

What type of films does Cindy like ?

Fantasies. What type of films does Bob like?

adventure, cartoon, fantasy, musical, western

3. Read and answer the questions after the text.

GOING TO THE CINEMA IN ENGLAND

There are no intervals between films in some cinemas in England, and sometimes people can stay there as long as they like. Cinema is very popular, but it was more popular in the past. Years ago, people in England often went to the cinema, but now many of them stay at home and spend their evenings reading books and watching TV or videos.

But many people are still fond of going to the cinema. They often go to the *Odeon*, which is one of the famous cinemas in London. You can see different films at the *Odeon*: comedies, musicals, adventures, historical films, fantasies and westerns.

1) Can you stay to watch two or three films in the cinema in England?
2) Is cinema more popular today than in the past?
3) What ways do the English spend their evenings now?
4) What famous cinema do Londoners like to visit?
5) What types of films can they see there?

4. Listen, point and repeat.

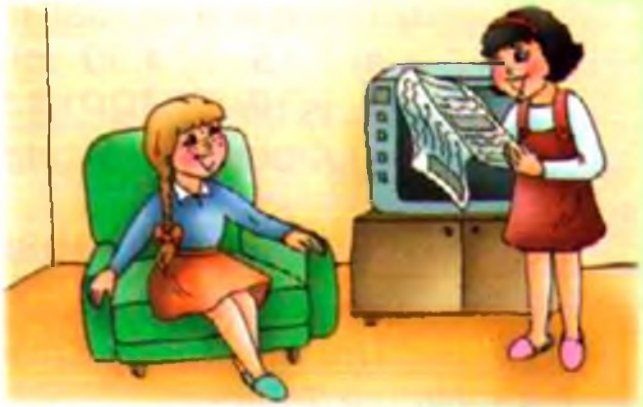
It is a **quarter** ['kwɔ:tə] past five.

It is a **half** past three.

It is a **quarter** to five.

5. Listen, read and talk.

Ann: What is on TV today?
Jane: There is a football match at 5.15.
Pam: Is there any cartoon?
Jane: Yes, there is *Tom and Jerry* at 7.45.
Ann: And what is on now?
Jane: It's *The Big Show for Children.*
Ann: Can we watch it?
Jane: Sure we can.



6. Listen and read.

be on What is on today? It is an interesting film on TV now.
quiz [kwɪz] Do you like quiz programmes? Look, there are twenty questions in this quiz.
programme ['prəʊgræm] We can watch different programmes on television. What is this programme about? How do they call this programme?
the news [nju:z] They tell the latest news in the news programme on TV. Children usually don't like watching the news.
channel ['tʃænl] *CNN* is my father's favourite channel — he likes watching the news programmes on it. My favourite channel is *Cartoon Network.*

Words to spell

the news, programme, quiz, channel, cinema

Lesson 2

1. Look and say as in the example.

Number 1.
It is quarter
to seven.

2. Listen to the dialogue. Then choose and fill in.

1) There is … at 10 o'clock in the morning.
   a) a cartoon b) a quiz c) a film
2) There is … at 2.45.
   a) a film b) a football match c) the news
3) There is a football match at … .
   a) 5.15 b) 4.30 c) 5.30
4) … is on now.
   a) Around the World b) Around the Country c) About the City

3. Read, ask and answer about yesterday's programmes.

7.15 *Get Up!* with Tonny Smile
7.45 *Nature Today*
8.30 *Sports Quiz* Show
9.00 *Superman* film
10.45 *Let's Sing Together!*
11.40 *Tom & Jerry* cartoon
12.10 The News
12.50 Weather

A: What was on TV at 10.45?
B: It was...
A: What was it about?
B: It was about...

4. Listen and read.

boring ['bɔ:rɪŋ] I don't like this book — it is really boring. It is not interesting. She doesn't like to play this game: it is boring for her.
exciting [ɪk'saɪtɪŋ] When my cat saw a mouse, the cat became very exciting. I like travelling to foreign countries — it is so exciting! That adventure film was very exciting!

I like animal programmes. They are interesting. Sports programmes are interesting, too. Films are OK. But cartoons are my favouriles, of course. I don't like the news. It's boring. Quiz shows are very boring for me, too.

I like *Music Land*. It's my favourite programme. *Music Land* is on Mondays and Thursdays at seven *o'clock in the evening. It's on Channel 2. There are* lots of singers on *Music Land*. I like listening to their songs and watching their videos. I watch *Pop Music World* on Channel 4, too. It's on Saturday evening. There are no videos on *Pop Music World*. I think *Music Land* is better.

5. Speak about your favourite programme.

I am interested in ... (fond of ...). So, I like ... . It's my favourite programme. This programme is on ... and ... at ... o'clock. It is on Channel ... . It is about ... . There are lots of ... on the programme. I like watching ... (and learning about ...).

6. Interview your classmate.

1) What is your favourite TV programme?
2) What days (what time) is the programme on?
3) What Channel is it on?
4) What is the programme about?
5) Why do you like it?

7. Write down the results of your interview.

A. is interested in ... (is fond of ...). So, his / her) favourite TV programme is .....

Words to spell

quarter, half, past, cartoon, film, quiz

Lesson 3

1. Listen, read and talk.

Bill: Did you watch *Animal Planet* on TV yesterday?
Jim: No, I didn't.
Bill: Well, there was an interesting programme on this Channel.
Jim: What was it about?
Bill: It was about dogs. Dogs are the best friends of people. They can help in different ways. Dogs can help blind ([blaind] — сліпий) people to walk outside, some dogs can baby-sit...
Jim: Oh, yeah! Once I watched the film about a dog-policeman. It was exciting!
Bill: Yesterday they showed the Laika dog. It was the first animal in space!
Jim: Wow!

2. Read and match. Then speak about dogs.

1) Dogs are ...	a) to walk outside.
2) Dogs can help ...	b) was a dog.
3) Dogs can help blind people ...	c) the best friends of people.
4) Some dogs can ...	d) baby-sit.
5) Dogs can be ...	e) policemen.
6) The first animal in space ...	f) in different ways.

3. Listen and read.

WINDSOR SAFARI PARK

Cities in lots of countries are closing their big zoos with large animals in small cages and these animals live in open[1]. The Windsor Safari Park is one of them. Visitors can be inside the park in cars or on Safari buses. They should remember three things: they must drive[2] slowly, never open the car window and never get out of the car or a bus in places where wild[3] animals live free[4]. Visitors can watch the real life of monkeys, lions, zebras, hippos, giraffes and other animals from hot countries.

[1] in open — на відкритих просторах
[2] drive [draiv] — керувати автомобілем
[3] wild [waild] — дикий
[4] live free [fri:] — жити на волі

In the Windsor Safari Park there are two closed sections ['sekʃnz]. The first one is the *Seaworld* section, which has dolphins, sea lions, fish and other sea animals. In the *Birdworld* section there are hundreds of different birds from lots of countries.

4. Read and say if it is true or false.

1) Animals live in open in the Windsor Safari Park.
2) Visitors must drive fast.
3) Visitors mustn't open car windows or get out of the car.
4) In the Windsor Safari Park visitors can't watch the real life of animals.
5) There is a section with sea animals and fish in the park.
6) The *Birdworld* is an open section in the park.

5. Tell your classmates about your visit to the Safari Park.

6. Write a letter about your visit to the Zoo. Tell him/her:

— when you visited it
— who you went there with
— what visitors mustn't do
— what you saw there
— how you liked it

7. Act out the scene of the lesson.

8. Rhyme.

Some birds are yellow
And some are white.
Big birds are heavy,
Little ones are light.

Some birds fly fast,
Some birds fly slow.
Others don't fly,
They just stay low'.

'stay low [ˌsteɪ 'ləʊ] — *rym:* ходити по землі

Words to spell

visitor, real, life

Lesson 4

1. Listen and read.

high [haɪ] There are lots of high mountains on the Earth. Look, there is a kite high in the sky.

thousand ['θaʊzənd] There are three thousand people in our town. There are 10 hundred in one thousand.

centimetre ['sentɪˌmiːtə] My ruler is 20 centimetres long.

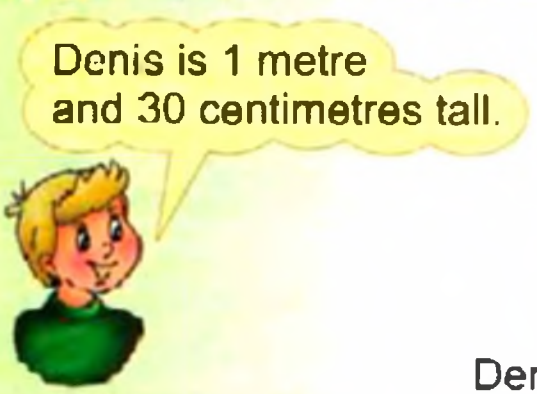
meter ['miːtə] How many centimetres are there in 1 metre? There are 100 centimetres in 1 metre. I am 1 metre and 34 centimetres tall.

kilometre ['kɪləˌmiːtə] There are 1000 metres in one kilometre. That river is 3 kilometres long. This mountain is 2 kilometres high.

2. Listen, read and compare.

How long is it? — It's 2 metres long.
How high is it? — It's 12 metres high.
How tall is he? — He is 1 metre and 72 centimetres tall.
How old is it? — It is 2 thousand years old.

3. Look and say as in the example.



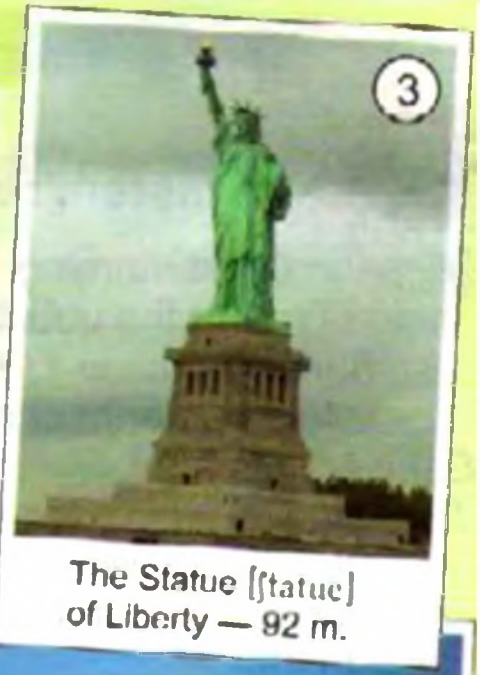
4. Answer the questions.

1) How tall are you?
2) How tall is your friend?
3) How old is your house?
4) How old is your school?

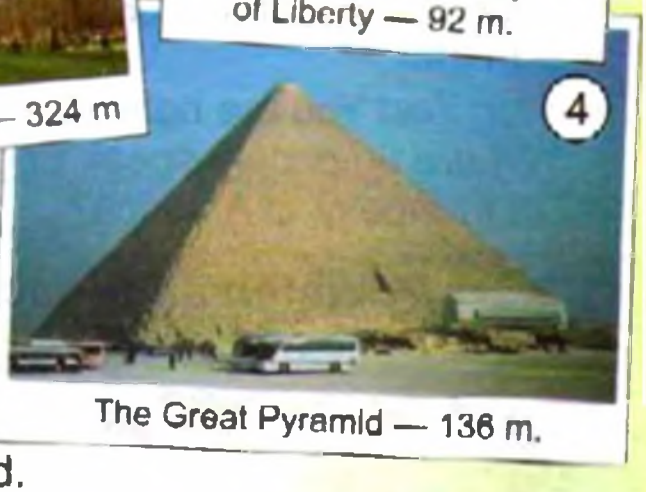
5. Look, read and match.

The Tower of Pisa — 55 m

The Eiffel Tower — 324 m



The Statue [ʃtatue] of Liberty — 92 m.



The Great Pyramid — 136 m.

a) It's in Egypt.
It's over four thousand years old.
b) It's in America.
It's over a hundred years old.
c) It's in France.
It's over a hundred years old.
d) It's in Italy. It's over six hundred years old.

6. Look, ask and answer.

How tall is the Eiffel Tower?

It's 324 metres tall.

How old is it?

It's over a hundred years old.

7. Rhyme.

CAN YOU?

Can you count in English?
Can you tell the time?
Can you tell a story?
Can you say a rhyme?

What do you want to do today?
What do you want to be?
How old are the Pyramids?
How tall is that tree?

Words

how, high, tall, long

e-spell

Lesson 5

1. Listen, read and talk.

Teacher: Good morning, boys and girls. Let's start the quiz *Who Knows Best?* Question 1. Which animal is taller: an elephant or a giraffe?

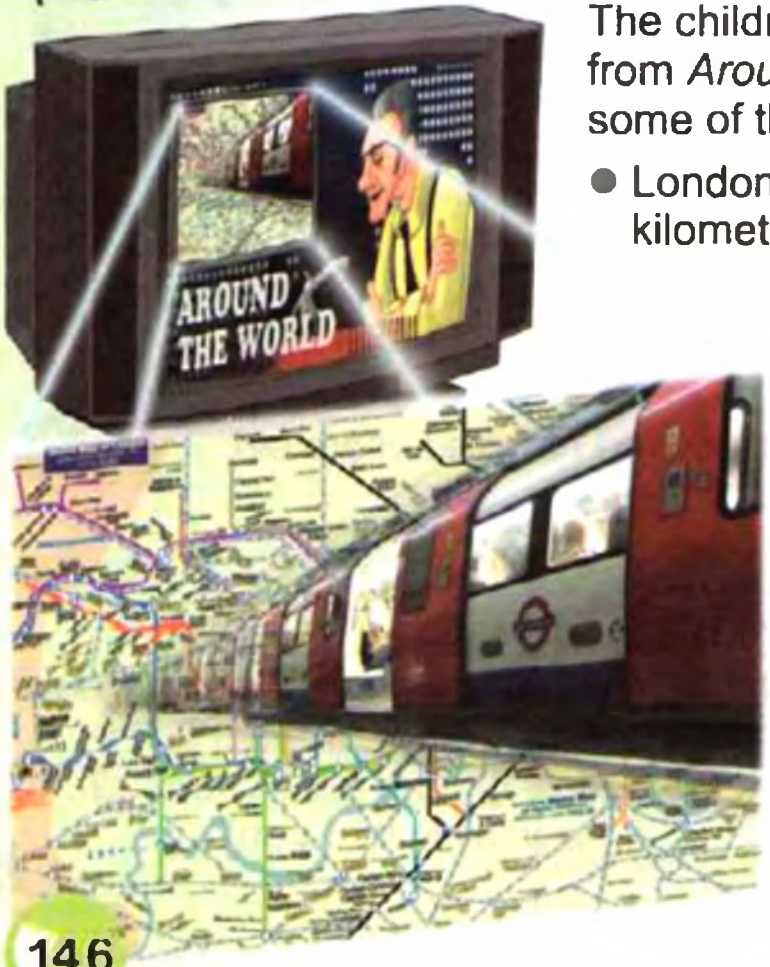
Sam: An elephant.

Teacher: No, it isn't. It's a giraffe. Question 2. Where is summer warmer: in Canada or in Italy?

Jane: In Italy.

Teacher: Yes! You are right! Question 3. Where do people speak English: in France or in America?

2. Listen and read.



The children learnt a lot of interesting things from *Around the World Programme*. Here are some of them:

- London's Metro is called Tube. It is 4,000 kilometres long.
- Kangaroos can jump 12 metres long.
- A redwood tree grows in America. It can be more than 110 metres tall.
- The Nile is a very long river in Egypt. It's 6,670 kilometres long.
- Giraffes are tall animals. They run fast. They can run 50 kilometres an hour.
- Mount Everest ['evərəst] is 8,843 metres high.
- Spacemen grow five centimetres in space a month.

3. Ask and answer. Use the words from the box.

How long is the London Tube?

It is 4000 kilometres.

How long can kangaroos jump?

12 metres.

redwood tree, the Nile, giraffe, mount Everest

4. Talk with your classmate.

A: What is it?
B: It is ... .
A: How high / long / tall is it?
B: It is ... .
A: Where did you learn it?
B: I saw it on television in the ... programme. I read it from the book...
A: What is this programme / book about?
B: It's about ... .

5. Act out the scene of the lesson.

6. Rhyme.

THE EARTH IS FULL OF WONDERS

The Earth[1] is full of wonders,
Which all of us want to see.
We need to visit places
Where we would like to be.

There are lots of different cities.
There are lots of different
lands.
We would like to see
other people,
Act with them
to make new friends.

[1]the Earth [ðɪ 'ɜ:Θ] — Земля

Words

kilometre, metre, centimetre, thousand

Spell

Lesson 6

1. Listen, point and repeat.

ocean
[əʊʃn]

the Earth [ðə 'ɜ:Θ],

the Moon
[ðə 'mu:n]

the Sun
[ðə 'sʌn]

2. Listen and read.

THE EARTH

We live on the Earth. It is very big and round. There is a lot of water on the Earth. It is in rivers, lakes, seas and oceans. There are a lot of forests and fields, hills and mountains on the Earth. People and animals live on it. Different plants grow on it. The Earth is beautiful. It is full of wonders.

There are large countries and small ones. There are warm countries and cold ones. People live in different countries. There are countries where there are four seasons in a year and some countries where there are only two.

When it is day in one country it is night in another country. The sun shines at the daytime. At night you can see the moon and the stars.

3. Complete the sentences.

1) The Earth is ...
2) The water is in ...
3) The Earth is beautiful and ...
4) Different plants ...
5) Different animals ...
6) People live in ...
7) There are some countries where there are 4 seasons and some countries where ...
8) You can see the sun ...
9) At night you can see ...

4. Read and compare.

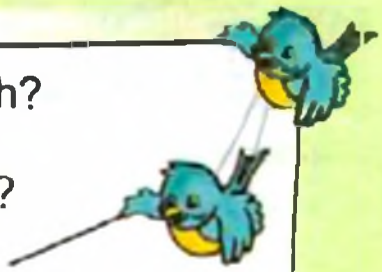
Hello, I live in Canada. It is cold in January here.
There is lots of snow in Canada in winter.

Hello, I live in England. It is wet in winter in England. **There is not much** snow here.

Hello, I live in Australia. It is warm in January here.
There is not any snow in Australia in January.

5. Listen, read and compare.

How many rivers **are there** on Earth?
There are a lot of / lots of rivers.
How much water **is there** on Earth?
There is a lot of / lots of water.
There is lots of snow in London.
There is not much snow in England.



6. Match and say.

1) In January there is ...	a) lots of flowers.
2) In February there are not ...	b) lots of snow.
3) In March there is not ...	c) much snow.
4) In April there is not ...	d) a lot of birds.
5) In May there are ...	e) any snow at all.
6) In June there are ...	f) any leaves on the trees.

7. Ask and answer.

A: How many ...
are there in / on ... ?
B: There are ... .
A: How much ...
is there in / on ...?
B: There is ... .

July / green grass
August / rainy days
September / hot days
October / yellow and red leaves
November / rainy days
December / snowy days

Words

the Earth, the sun, the moon, ocean

spell

1. Listen, read and talk.

Guide: Dear children, welcome to the History Museum. Here you can see some really old things. People used them in their past. Look. Guess what that is.

Bill: Is that a cup?

Guide: No, it isn't.

Jim: Is that a bowl?

Guide: Well, that is an ink-pot. People poured some ink into it and used special pens to write with ink.

Bill: And what is that? Is that a TV set or a computer?

Guide: It is an old TV set. Look, the screen is very small. The pictures on it were white and black. Now turn right...

2. Listen to the guide of the History Museum.

a

sundial
['sʌndaɪəl]

b

cuckoo
['kuku:]
clock

c

knight [naɪt]

d

e

ladies' clothes in the past

3. Match the sentences to the pictures on page 150.

1) Women often had a bag and a small knife.
2) This clock comes from Germany. There is a little bird in it.
3) They wore clothes made of wool and of metal.
4) The sun shines and makes a shadow on this clock.
5) These hats were for rich[1] women in old England.

[1]rich [rɪtʃ] — багатий

4. Listen again and complete the sentences.

1) You can watch many interesting things in ...
2) People poured some ink into ...
3) Old TV sets had small ... and the pictures were ...
4) 'Sundials' and 'cuckoos' are the names of ...
5) In the past children's clothes were like ...
6) Life for men in the past was ...
7) Knights wore ...

wear — **wore** [wɔ:]

5. Act out the scenes of the lesson.

6. Speak about your last visit to the museum.

Yesterday I went to ...
There were lots of ...
I watched ...
The museum guide showed ... *and* ...
I saw ...
I learnt ...
Now I know that ..., for example, ...

Words

guide, wear-wore, full of

o-spell

Lesson 8

1. Listen and read.

castle ['kɑ:sl] Rich people lived in castles in old times. There are many castles in England. People usually don't live in castles now. Castles are usually museums in our days.

pretend [pri'tend] Little girls like to pretend they are ladies. Pretend you are a cat and say 'mew!'. Mary likes to play school type games with her dolls. She pretends she is a teacher.

WARWICK CASTLE

Warwick ['wɒrɪk] Castle is in the middle of England. It's in the country and it stands next to a river. It is nearly 1,000 years old. In the past the castle was small and made of wood. Then the owner built new walls and towers. Soon there was a nice dining room, a kitchen and lots of bedrooms. Warwick Castle is a museum now . You can walk on the walls but please don't run!

One of the towers is called Guy's [gaɪz] Tower. It's 39 metres tall and it's got twelve sides. Inside Guy's Tower there are four floors.

Today there are actors in Warwick Castle. They wear historical costumes. They pretend to be people in the past. They may pretend to be hunters and have eagles with them. In the past, people had big birds for hunting[1].

[1] hunting [hʌntɪŋ] — полювання

2. Read and say if it is true or false.

1) Warwick Castle is in the country in England.
2) It is very old.
3) In the past the castle was made of stone.

4) There was a toilet and a bathroom in the castle.
5) One of the towers is called Guy's Tower.
6) There are 2 floors inside Guy's Tower.
7) Actors never wear historical costumes.

4. Ask and answer about Warwick Castle.

Where is Warwick Castle?
What did it look like in the past?
What is Guy's Tower?
What does the castle look like today?

5. Talk with your classmate.

I was ... last weekend.
I visited ...
I saw ...
I learnt about ...

What did you do there?
What did you see there?
What did you learn there?

6. Rhyme.

IN A BIG OLD HOUSE

In a big old house,
Many years ago,
There were two
children
Called Betty and Joe.

They ate in the kitchen,
They ran in the halls...
In that large ballroom
Their parents
had balls[1].

They walked in the garden,
They sat on the chairs.
When they had to go sleeping[2] —
They went up the stairs[3].

[1] a ball [bɔ:l] — бал
[2] When they had to go sleeping... — Коли їм треба було йти спати...
[3] They went up the stairs. — Вони піднімались догори сходами.

Words

castle, pretend

e-spell

Round-Up Lessons 9-10

1. Read the text.

SOME PLACES OF INTEREST IN LONDON

London stands on the Thames. There are lots of bridges in London because people need to cross the river. The biggest bridge is Tower Bridge. It's over 100 years old.

Tower Bridge is over 40 metres tall. It has got two towers. You can go up in a lift, then walk across the bridge. The view is fantastic! Big boats can go under Tower Bridge because the two sides go up. Cars and buses must wait until the bridge closes again. The bridge opens over 900 times every year.

Tower Bridge

Look at the tower with the clock below. This famous clock is in the middle of London. People call it Big Ben. The numbers on the clock are 700 centimetres tall. The big hand of the clock is three metres long.

Inside Big Ben there is a man. He is looking after the clock. Tourists in London take photos of Big Ben, but they can't go in the clock.

2. Answer the questions.

1) What river does London stand on?
2) Why do people need bridges over the river?
3) What is the biggest bridge in London?
4) How old is it?
5) How tall is it?
6) How many towers has it got?
7) Is there any lift to go up?
8) Can boats easily go under the bridge?
9) When can cars and buses run on the bridge?
10) How many times a year does the bridge open?
11) Where can you find Big Ben?
12) How tall are the numbers on the clock?
13) How long is the big hand of it?
14) Who is inside Big Ben?
15) Can tourists go inside the clock?

Big Ben

3. Role-play. Work in pairs.

You are in the History Museum.

A. is a visitor. He/she asks questions.

B. is a guide in the museum. He/she answers them.

4. Read and answer your pen friend's questions.

It is interesting to learn about Ukraine.
What is the capital of Ukraine? How old is it? Are there any big rivers and high mountains in Ukraine? How many seasons are there in your country? What animals live in Ukrainian forests? Are there any castles in Ukraine? Please, name 4 famous historical places in your country.

Thank you.
Hope to hear from you soon.
Yours,
John.

5. Your Project.

Find a picture of one of the famous places of interest. Write about it. Use the questions:

- What is it?
- Where is it?
- How old is it?
- What does it look like today?
- Who lived there?

This is Buckingham Palace in London. It is over 300 years old. This is the home place of the British Queen. It has got 600 rooms!

The Queen's Guard changes every day at 11 o'clock in the morning. It looks fantastic!

Appendix. VOCABULARY

Aa

about [ə'baʊt] про
act [ækt] грати (роль)
adventure [əd'ventʃə] пригода
after ['ɑ:ftə] після
afternoon [ˌɑ:ftə'nu:n] час після обіду
again [ə'gen] знову
air the room провітрювати кімнату
all [ɔ:l] всі, все
alone [ə'ləʊn] сам, один
along the street [ə'lɒŋ ðə 'stri:t] уздовж вулиці
am [æm] є (форма 1-ої особи однини)
America [ə'merɪkə] Америка
American [ə'merɪkən] американський; американець
another [ə'nʌðə] інший
answer ['ɑ:nsə] відповідати
any ['enɪ] який-небудь, будь-який, якийсь
April ['eɪprəl] квітень
are [ɑ:] є (форма 2-ої особи однини та всіх осіб множини)
around [ə'raʊnd] навколо
Art [ɑ:t] мистецтво, образотворче мистецтво
as [əz] як, у ролі (когось)
ask [ɑ:sk] запитувати
August ['ɔ:gəst] серпень
aunt [ɑ:nt] тітка (сестра мами або тата)
autumn ['ɔ:təm] осінь

Bb

bad [bæd] поганий
badge [bædʒ] значок
bag [bæg] сумка
bakery ['beɪkərɪ] пекарня; хлібний відділ
bank [bæŋk] банк
bar [bɑ:] шматок, плитка
be fond of захоплюватись
be interested in ['ɪntrəstɪd] цікавитися
be on іти (про фільм)
be over бути завершеним
bear [beə] ведмідь
beautiful ['bju:tɪfəl] красивий, прекрасний
before [bɪ'fɔ:] перед, до
begin (began) [bɪ'gɪn] ([bɪ'gæn]) починати
behind [bɪ'haɪnd] позаду; за
bell [bel] дзвоник, дзвіночок
berry ['berɪ] ягода
better ['betə] краще
between [bɪ'twi:n] між (чимось
bike [baɪk] велосипед
biscuits ['bɪskɪts] печиво
blouse [blaʊz] блузка
blow (blew) [bləʊ] ([blu:]) дути
blow (up) дути, надувати (повітряну кульку)
boat [beʊt] човен
body ['bɒdɪ] тіло
boil [bɔɪl] кип'ятити; кипіти
bookcase ['bʊk-keɪs] книжкова шафа
boot [bu:t] черевик
boring ['bɔ:rɪŋ] нудний