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# ENGLISH

# 4



“AREVIK”

2009

You are back to school again.  
Let us see what you remember.

Do you remember?

Hello!

Hi!

Good morning!

Good afternoon!

A: What is your name?

B: My name is Paul.

A: How old are you?

B: I am eleven.

A: What are you?

B: I am a schoolboy.

A: Where do you live?

B: I live in Kent.

A: Is your family large?

B: No, it is small.

A: Where does your family live?

B: My family lives in a small, cosy house.

1. Interview your friends. Use the models above. Work in pairs.
2. Speak about your family. Tell your friends about your father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, brother, sister.
3. Tell your friends where your family lives. Describe your house.
4. Choose the right answer, write a story about Tom and his family and retell it.

My name is Tom. I am a schoolboy. I am thirteen.

My family is not large. My father's name is

Ann

Jim

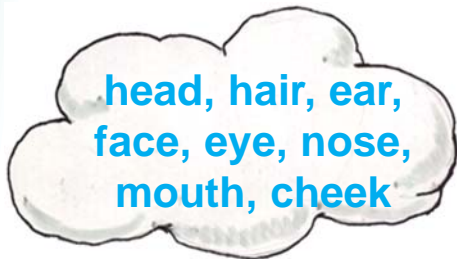
Mary

He is a teacher. He  does works at school. My mother's

I name is  Bob Jane John . She is a housewife. She works

at school home office . I have a brother and a sister. My  
 brother's name is Bob Jane Ann . He is a schoolboy. He  
 is fifteen. My sister's name is Suzan. I He She is five.  
 Suzan does not go to school. She likes to play make clean  
 in the garden. We have a dog. My Its Her name is Rex.  
 Rex is black green blue . We like our dog.

## You know parts of body.



5. Split into groups. Choose two of your friends and describe them using the adjectives below.

red, pale, fair, black, blue, green

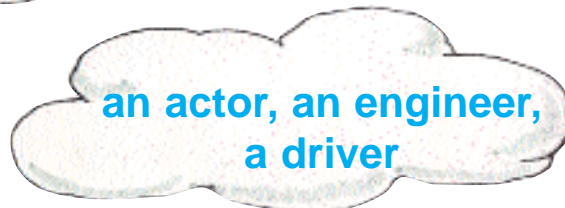
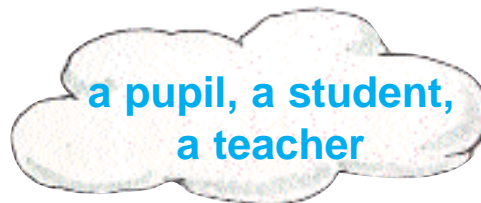
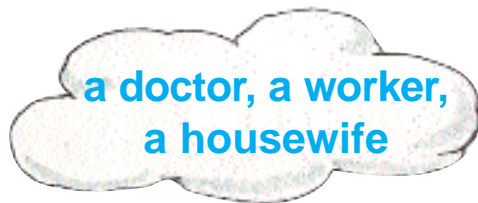
tall, long, short

big, small

6. Work in the same groups. Ask and answer questions according to the model.

<b>A:</b> Who is this?	<b>B:</b> This is ... .
<b>A:</b> How old is he/she?	<b>B:</b> He/she is ... .
<b>A:</b> What is he/she?	<b>B:</b> He/she is ... .
<b>A:</b> Where does he/she live?	<b>B:</b> He/she lives in ... .
<b>A:</b> Is his/her family large?	<b>B:</b> Yes, ... . No, ... .

### You know professions.



7. Ask and answer questions according to the model. Use the professions above. Work in pairs.

<b>A:</b> Who is this?	<b>B:</b> This is Tom's father.
<b>A:</b> What is his name?	<b>B:</b> His name is ... .
<b>A:</b> How old is he?	<b>B:</b> He is ... .
<b>A:</b> What is he?	<b>B:</b> He is ... .
<b>A:</b> Who is this?	<b>B:</b> This is Ann's mother.
<b>A:</b> What is her name?	<b>B:</b> Her name is ... .
<b>A:</b> How old is she?	<b>B:</b> She is ... .
<b>A:</b> What is she?	<b>B:</b> She is ... .

8. Ask and answer questions about your friend's grandfather, grandmother, brother, sister according to the model above.

9. Choose the right answer.

Bob is a schoolboy. Every day he  up at 8  
 o'clock. He  his morning exercises. Then he  
 his hands and face,  and has  
 breakfast. After breakfast he goes . After  
 school he comes , has his dinner and   
 his lessons. In the evening he  TV and  
  computer games. At  o'clock he  
  to bed.

10. Tell your friends what you usually do every day. Use the expressions below.

every day    to get up    to do morning exercises  
to have breakfast    to go to school  
to have dinner    to do lessons    to watch TV  
to play computer games    to go to bed

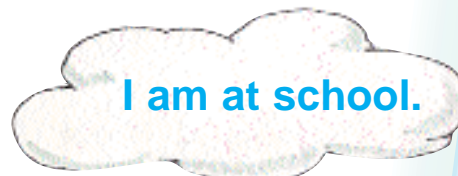
11. Write the missing days of week.

Sunday		
		Thursday
Tuesday		
Saturday		

Do you remember?

To be

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



Where is the book?

It is on the table.

12. Ask and answer questions according to the model. Use the verb **to be** and the pronouns in the correct form.

pen  
to be  
in the bag

Where is the pen?  
It is in the bag.

I  
to be  
in the kitchen

boys  
to be  
at school

telephone  
to be  
on the table

car  
to be  
in the yard

lions and tigers  
to be  
in the Zoo

father  
to be  
at the office

cat  
to be  
under the tree

family  
to be  
in the living-room

mother  
to be  
at home

children  
to be  
in the garden

Ann  
to be  
in the bedroom

# UNIT 1A

## Practise your grammar

Do you remember?

Simple Present = ~~to~~ work

We add **-s** or **-es** in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular.

I	work		We	work
You	work		You	work
He	works	}	They	work
She	works			
It	works			

We use



with Simple Present.

Interrogative = **do** / **does** + work?

Do	I work?	Do we work?
Do	you work?	Do you work?
Does	he work?	Do they work?
	she work?	
	it work?	

Negative = **do not** **does not** + work?

I	do not work	We	do not work
You	do not work	You	do not work
He	does not work	They	do not work
She			
It			

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Present Continuous = to be + work + ing

I am speaking.

He is singing.

They are playing.

- Study the chart.

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

## Remember

We use



with Present Continuous.

## Present Continuous Interrogative

- Study the chart.

Am I working?	Are we working?
Are you working?	Are you working?
Is he working?	
Is she working?	Are they working?
Is it working?	

## Present Continuous Negative

- Study the chart.

I am not working.	We are not working.
You are not working.	You are not working.
He is not working.	
She is not working.	They are not working.
It is not working.	

1. Conjugate the verbs in Present Continuous in the affirmative, interrogative and negative.

to have            to do            to take  
                  to go            to wash            to dress  
to come            to read            to watch  
                  to make            to clean            to play

**2. Read and practise.**

<b>Every day</b>	<b>Now</b>
He washes and dresses. Bob has breakfast. Mary cleans the house. I go to school. We play computer games.	He is washing and dressing. Bob is having breakfast. Mary is cleaning the house. I am going to school. We are playing computer games.
They read books. You have dinner. She does her lessons. We watch TV.	They are reading books. You are having dinner. She is doing her lessons. We are watching TV.

**3. Make the sentences in the chart negative and interrogative.**

**4. Ask and answer the questions. Work in pairs.**

<b>A:</b> When do you get up?	<b>B:</b> I get up at 7 o'clock.
<b>A:</b> Do you do your morning exercises?	<b>B:</b> Yes, I do. / No, I do not.
<b>A:</b> Are you doing your morning exercises now?	<b>B:</b> .....
<b>A:</b> Do you have breakfast before you go to school?	<b>B:</b> .....
<b>A:</b> Are you having breakfast now?	<b>B:</b> .....
<b>A:</b> Do you have dinner at home?	<b>B:</b> .....
<b>A:</b> Are you having dinner now?	<b>B:</b> .....
<b>A:</b> Do you read books in the evening?	<b>B:</b> .....
<b>A:</b> Are you reading a book now?	<b>B:</b> .....

# UNIT 1B

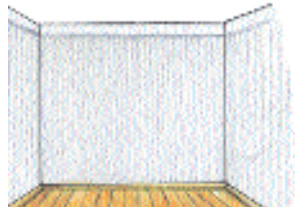
## Practise your speaking

### AGAIN ABOUT YOUR HOUSE

- Look at the pictures and remember the words.



roof



wall



door



window



ceiling



floor

### Just a rhyme

This is the little house,  
We live in, I and you.  
My dear Mummy, Daddy  
And Baby live there, too.

**Remember**

In the house  
we have:

**In the bedroom**



a wardrobe



a bed



a bookcase



a mirror

**In the dining-room**



a table



a chair



a cupboard

a clock



## In the living-room



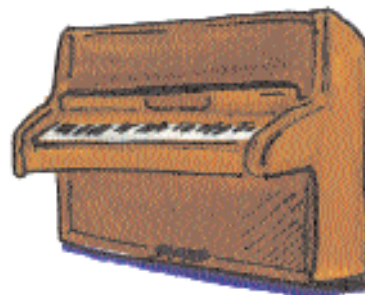
an armchair



a sofa



a TV-set



a piano

5. Speak about your house. Use the words above and tell your friends what you have in your rooms.
  
6. Complete the dialogue. Work in pairs.

**A:** Hello, Bob!

**B:** Hello, Ann!

**A:** Bob, tell me about your house. Is it large?

**B:** Yes, it is. / No, it isn't .

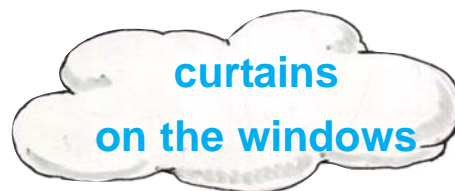
**A:** What rooms do you have?

**B:** We have a dining-room, . . . . .

**A:** What do you have in your bedroom?  
**B:** We have . . . . .  
**A:** What do you have in your dining-room?  
**B:** We have . . . . .  
**A:** What do you have in your living-room?  
**B:** We have . . . . .

**Mind**

**In the house we have**



**7.** Ask and answer questions about all rooms according to the model. Work in pairs.

<b>A:</b> Is there a living-room in your house?	<b>B:</b> Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.
<b>A:</b> Is there a sofa in your living-room?	<b>B:</b> Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.
<b>A:</b> Are there armchairs in your living-room?	<b>B:</b> Yes, there are two armchairs there.
<b>A:</b> . . . . . ?	<b>B:</b> . . . . .

# UNIT 1C

## Practise your reading

- Practise the sound.

**oa = [ou]**

road  
coat  
toast

loaf  
soap  
oak

**Study the words.**

to gather

to sit

to watch

soap-opera

newspaper

hobby

### IN THE LIVING-ROOM

Look at the picture. This is our living-room. It is large and cosy. We like it very much. Every evening our family gathers in the living-room.

This is my mother. She is sitting on the sofa in front of the TV-set. She is watching TV. Every evening at 8 o'clock she watches a soap-opera.

My father isn't watching TV now. He doesn't like soap-operas. He is sitting in the armchair and reading a newspaper.



The little girl on the carpet is my sister. She isn't watching TV, she isn't reading a newspaper. She is playing with her cat.

I am not in the living-room now. I am in my room.  
I am playing computer games. It is my hobby.

## Remember



### 8. True or false?

Our living-room is large and cosy.  
We don't like our living-room.  
My mother is sitting in the armchair.  
My father is reading a newspaper.  
My little sister is watching TV.  
I am in the living-room too.  
I am playing computer games.

**9. Answer the questions.**

What room is it?  
What is my mother doing?  
Where is my mother sitting?  
Where is my father sitting?  
What is he doing?  
Where is my sister?  
What is my sister doing?  
Am I in the living-room?  
What am I doing?

**10. Make up sentences of the mixed words.**

our, every, family, evening, in, gathers, living-room, the.  
sofa, my, sitting, on, the, mother, is.

at, every, eight, evening, a, she, o'clock, watches,  
soap-opera.

father, watching, not, TV, is, my.

little, playing, her, with, cat, my, is, sister.

am, in, not, the, I, now, living-room.

**11. Complete the sentences.**

Every evening our family gathers ... .

My mother is sitting on the sofa ... .

Every evening at 8 o'clock she ... .

My father is sitting in the armchair and ... .

He does not like ... .

My sister is sitting on the carpet and playing ... .

I am playing ... .

## UNIT 2A

### Practise your grammar

**1. Make the sentences interrogative.**

I am playing computer games.

Jane is sitting on the sofa.

They are going to school now.

You are playing with your doll.

My friend and I are reading now.

The boys and the girls are working in the garden.

**2. Make the same sentences negative.**

**3. Choose the correct verb-form.**

My father ... in London (*works, is working*).

He ... to work every day (*goes, is going*).

I ... football now (*play, am playing*).

We ... to school on Sundays (*don't go, aren't going*).

He ... his lessons now (*isn't doing, doesn't do*).

He ... computer games every evening (*plays, is playing*).

**4. Put the verb in the correct tense-form.**

We usually (*to play*) in the yard in the afternoon.

You (*to have breakfast*) now.

Jim (*to read*) a book now.

Ann always (*to watch*) TV in the evening.

The boys (*to play*) football in the yard now.

My mother (*to work*) in the garden on Sundays.  
My father (*to read*) a newspaper now.

**5. Ask questions to the sentences.**

She is sitting in the armchair. – Where ... ?

He is reading a newspaper. – What ... ?

I am in my room. – Where ... ?

He watches TV in the evening. – When ... ?

You are going home. – Where ... ?

**6. Fill in the prepositions at, in, on, with, in front of.**

My father is sitting ... the armchair.

I am sitting ... .. the TV set.

Jane is ... the living-room.

She is playing ... her cat.

My mother is sitting ... the sofa.

I am sitting ... the table and doing my lessons.

**7. Look at the pictures and say what they are doing.**



Bob  
to read a book



his sister  
to play with doll



Jane  
to have breakfast



he  
to go to school

Bob and Jane  
to do lessons



my mother  
to clean the house



our friends  
to play football



Mary  
to sit under the tree

## UNIT 2B

### Practise your speaking

8. Ask and answer questions according to the model. Work in pairs.

I  
in my room  
to do lessons



**A:** Where are you?  
**B:** I am in my room.  
**A:** What are you doing?  
**B:** I am doing my lessons.

father  
in the living-room  
to read a newspaper

Jimmy  
in the garden  
to play with his dog

mother  
in the living-room  
to watch TV

you  
in the yard  
to sit under the tree

Mr. White  
in the car  
to go to office

father  
in the yard  
to clean the car

he  
in his room  
to play computer games

Kate  
in the garden  
to read a book

Suzy  
in the kitchen  
to clean the kitchen

Ann  
on the carpet  
to play with her cat

Tom  
in the street  
to go to school

my friends  
at school  
to read and write

they  
in the dining-room  
to have dinner

Ann  
in the bedroom  
to do morning exercises

### More verbs to learn

to sleep      to stand      to drive      to sing  
to dance      to eat      to drink

### Remember

to play cards

to play football

to play  
basketball

to play hockey

9. Look at the pictures and make up dialogues according to the model. Work in pairs.

my friend  
Jimmy  
in the yard  
to play football



Who is he/she? (Who are they?)  
What . . . . . name/names?  
Where . . . . . ?  
What . . . . . doing?

<b>A:</b> Who is he ?	<b>B:</b> He is my friend.
<b>A:</b> What is his name?	<b>B:</b> His name is Jimmy.
<b>A:</b> Where is he?	<b>B:</b> He is in the yard.
<b>A:</b> What is he doing?	<b>B:</b> He is playing football.



my father  
Mr. Brown  
in the garden  
to work

my mother  
Mrs. Brown  
in the kitchen  
to make a cake



my brother and my sister  
Tom and Betty  
in their room  
to sing

my sister's friend  
Suzy  
in the bedroom  
to sleep



my brother's friends  
Tom and Bob  
in the living-room  
to play cards

my grandfather  
Mr. White  
in the street  
to drive a car



my grandmother  
Mrs. White  
in the dining-room  
to have dinner



Nick's sister Linda  
in the bathroom  
to wash hands



Nick's father Mr. Jackson  
in the kitchen  
to drink water

Jenny's brothers  
Mike and Tony  
in the living-room  
to dance



## UNIT 2C

### Practise your reading

- Practise the sound.

**al, alk = [o:]**

all  
ball  
wall

walk  
talk  
chalk

**Study the words.**

weekend

people

vegetable

letter

usually

tasty

to be busy

to grow

to know

### AT THE WEEKEND

People usually do not work on Saturday and Sunday. Saturday and Sunday is a weekend.

It is Sunday morning. My family is at home today.

We all are busy.

My mother is busy in the kitchen. She is making a cake. She always makes tasty cakes.

My father is working in the garden. He likes his garden and grows many flowers and vegetables there.

I am busy too. I am cleaning my room. I always clean my room on Sundays.

My little sister doesn't work. But she is busy too.

She is sitting at the table with a pen in her hand. "What are you doing, Ann?", I say. "I am writing a letter to my friend Kate." "But you don't know how to write."

"And Kate doesn't know how to read", she says.

#### 10. True or false?

People usually work on Saturday and Sunday.

My mother is busy in the bedroom.

My mother is making a cake.

My father is working in the garden.

He doesn't like his garden.

My little sister is busy.

She is playing in the yard.

She knows how to read and write.

I am cleaning my room.

**11. Answer the questions.**

What day is today?

Where is my family?

What is my father doing in the garden?

What does he grow in the garden?

What is my mother doing?

What does she always do on Sundays?

Where am I?

Where is my sister and what is she doing?

**12. Match the questions to the answers.**

What day is today?	I am cleaning my room.
Where is my family?	He is working in the garden.
Where is my father?	He grows many flowers and vegetables.
What is he doing?	My family is at home.
What does he grow in the garden?	She is sitting at the table.
What am I cleaning?	She is writing a letter.
Where is my sister sitting?	It is Sunday.
What do I always do on Sunday?	He is in the garden.
What is my sister doing?	I clean my room.

**13. Choose the correct word.**

People usually ... on Saturday and Sunday (*don't work, work*).

My mother is busy in the ... (*dining-room, kitchen*).

She is ... a cake (*eating, making*).

My father is ... in the garden (*working, dancing*).

I am ... my room (*washing, cleaning*).

My sister is ... a letter (*writing, reading*).

She ... how to write (*doesn't know, knows*).

**14. Make up sentences of the mixed words.**

don't, on Saturday, usually, people, work, Sunday, and.

family, today, at, my, is, home.

the kitchen, is, my, busy, in, mother.

makes, cakes, she, tasty, always.

in, is, my, the, garden, father, working.

doesn't, my, little, work, sister.

**15. Complete the sentences.**

People usually don't work ... .

My family is ... .

My father likes his garden and grows ... .

My mother always makes ... .

I always clean ... .

She is sitting at ... .

# UNIT 3A

## Practise your grammar

### Objective Pronouns

You know Personal and Possessive Pronouns.

- Study the chart.

	Personal	Possessive	Objective
SINGULAR	I	my	me
	you	your	you
	he	his	him
	she	her	her
	it	its	it
PLURAL	we	our	us
	you	your	you
	they	their	them

Give me your pen.      I like you very much.

We see him every day.

I go to school with her.

Mother makes cakes for us every day.

Her cat is very nice, I like it.

We play in the yard with them.

1. Write the objective pronouns.

I	→	me
you	→	...
he	→	...
she	→	...
it	→	...
we	→	...
they	→	...

2. Fill in the missing forms.

Personal	Possessive	Objective
I		
	his	
		her
you		
		them
	our	
		it

3. Fill in me, you, him, her, it, them, us.

Where are my pens? Do you see ... ?

She likes Bill, but Bill doesn't like ... .

I want water. Give ... a glass of water, please.

Do you like Ann's cat? – No, I don't like ... .

Are you busy, Ann? I want to play with ... .  
We write letters to our friends and they write to ... .  
Jim is a good friend. I like ... very much.  
We like ice-cream very much and father often buys  
ice-cream for ... .  
I have a computer at home, but I don't know how  
to work on ... .  
My father likes flowers and grows ... in his garden.  
Ann is very nice today. Look at ... .

**4. Put the verb in the correct tense-form.**

It's 8 o'clock now. We (*to have*) breakfast. We  
always (*to have*) breakfast at 8 o'clock.

Nick (*to play*) football every day, but he (*not to play*)  
football now. He (*to do*) his lessons.

In the evening my father usually (*to watch*) TV or  
(*to read*) newspapers.

Ann, what you (*to do*)? – I (*to clean*) my room,  
Mummy.

Ann always (*to clean*) her room on Sunday.

**5. Fill in the missing prepositions.**

People usually don't work ... Saturday and Sunday.

My family is ... home today.

My mother is busy ... the kitchen.

My father is working ... the garden.

She is sitting ... the table ... a pen in her hand.  
I am writing a letter ... my sister.  
I always clean my room ... Sunday.  
She has a pen ... her hand.

**6. Write questions to the sentences.**

My friend is at home today. – Where ... ?  
People usually do not work on Saturday and Sunday.  
– When ... ?  
My mother is making a cake. – What ... ?  
He likes his garden. – What ... ?  
She is sitting at the table. – Where ... ?  
She is writing a letter. – What ... ?  
He grows many flowers and vegetables there. –  
What ... ?  
She always makes tasty cakes. – What ... ?  
It is Sunday today. – What ... ?

## Just a rhyme

“Little grey mouse,  
Where is your house?”  
“I can show you my flat,  
If you don’t tell the cat,  
I live under the floor,  
My flat has no door.”

# UNIT 3B

## Practise your speaking

People usually have three or four



=

breakfast  
lunch  
dinner  
supper

In the morning we

At 1 o'clock we

At 5 o'clock we

At 9 o'clock we

have breakfast

have lunch

have dinner

have supper

<b>For breakfast we usually have</b>	bread butter cheese eggs	jam coffee milk tea
<b>For lunch we usually have</b>	sandwich apple orange	coffee tea milk
<b>For dinner we usually have</b>	soup vegetables	meat fish
<b>For supper we usually have</b>	sausage cheese	cake tea

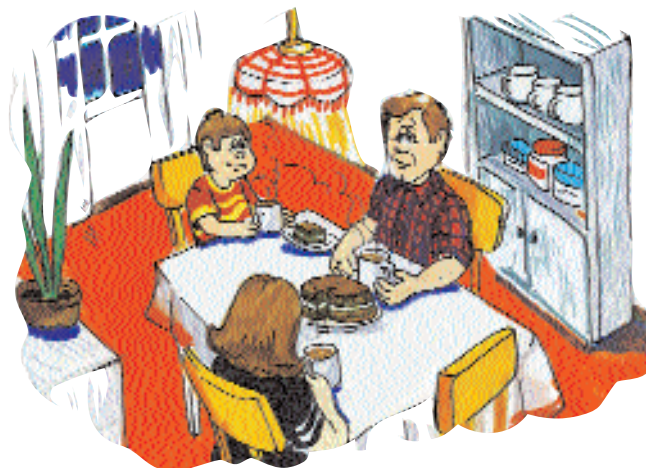
## Remember the new words

meals                      lunch                      supper  
bread                      butter                      cheese  
sausage                      sandwich  
soup                      meat                      fish  
coffee                      milk                      tea  
to have meals                      to have lunch  
to have supper

7. Make up the list of questions according to the model, split into groups and choose four pupils who will answer your questions. Use the words above.

When do you usually have your breakfast?  
What . . . . . for your breakfast?  
What do you like to eat at . . . . . ?

8. Tell your friends about your meals.  
9. Look at the picture “In the dining-room” and describe what you see there.

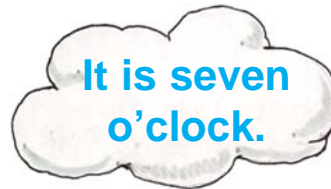


“In the dining-room”

10. Ask and answer questions about what you see on the picture according to the model. Work in pairs.

A: What do you see on the picture?	B: I see a dining-room on the picture.
A: Who is there on the picture?	B: There is a family on the picture.
A: What are they doing?	B: They .....
A: .....	

Do you remember?



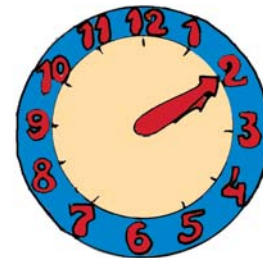
Study and remember



It's half past two



It's ten minutes to two



It's ten minutes past two

11. Look at the pictures, ask and answer questions according to the model. Work in pairs.

A: What time is it now?

B: It is ... .



A: ..... ?  
 B: .....



A: ..... ?  
 B: .....



A: ..... ?  
 B: .....



A: ..... ?  
 B: .....



A: ..... ?  
 B: .....



A: ..... ?  
 B: .....

# UNIT 3C

## Practise your reading

- Practise the sound.

**ea = [e]**

head  
bread

thread  
health

**Study the words.**

time

sandwich

favourite

sleepyhead

to be ready

to be late

### MEALS

We usually have four meals a day: breakfast, lunch, dinner and supper.

It's 8 o'clock in the morning. It's time for breakfast. Our family gathers in the dining-room. Only little Ann is late. She likes to sleep in the morning. She is a sleepyhead. She comes when we sit down at the table.

For breakfast we usually have eggs, bread and butter, cheese and jam. But I don't like eggs and Mother gives me bread and butter with a cup of milk. At half past eight I am ready to go to school.

At 1 o'clock we have lunch. I usually have lunch at school. For lunch I have a sandwich and apple. But on Tuesday we have 3 lessons. So I come home at 12 o'clock and have lunch with my family.

Tuesday is my favourite day.

**12. True or false?**

We usually have 2 meals a day: breakfast and supper.

Our family gathers in the kitchen.

Little Ann is late.

She likes to sleep in the morning.

Mother gives me eggs for breakfast.

At half past 9 I go to school.

We have lunch at 1 o'clock.

On Tuesday I have lunch at school.

On Tuesday I come home at 12 o'clock.

My favourite day is Thursday.

**13. Answer the questions.**

Where does our family gather in the morning?

Does little Ann like to sleep in the morning?

What do we usually have for breakfast?

Where do I have lunch on Tuesday?

**14. Choose the right word.**

It is 8 o'clock in the morning. It's time for ...  
(*breakfast, lunch*).

Our family gathers in the ... (*dining-room, sitting-room*).

My mother gives me bread and ... (*butter, cheese*).

At half past eight I ... to school (*go, come*).

At 1 o'clock we have ... (*lunch, dinner*).

I usually have lunch at ... (*school, home*).

On Tuesday I have lunch with my ... (*friends, family*).

My favourite day is ... (*Tuesday, Thursday*).

**15. Complete the sentences.**

We usually have four ... .

Our family gathers ... .

For breakfast we have ... .

At one o'clock we ... .

For lunch I have ... .

Tuesday is my ... .

# UNIT 4A

## Practise your grammar

Revise the objective pronouns.

	Personal	Objective
SINGULAR	I	me
	you	you
	he	him
	she	her
	it	it
PLURAL	we	us
	you	you
	they	them

1. Put in me, him, her, us, them.

Give Ann this pen. Give ... those pencils, too.

Give the children bread. Give ... butter, too.

That is my book. Give ... my book, please.

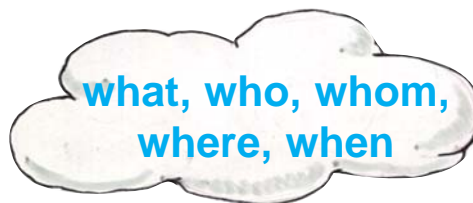
Those are your books. Give ... our books, please.

Give Tom a cup of tea. Give ... milk, too.

That is my apple. Give ... my apple, please.

## Do you remember?

### The interrogative words



#### 2. Ask questions to the sentences.

Our family gathers in the dining-room. – Where ... ?

For breakfast we have butter and bread. – What ... ?

Mother gives me a cup of milk. – Whom ... ?

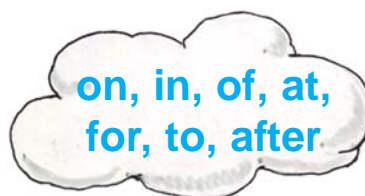
I usually have lunch at school. – Where ... ?

On Tuesday I come home at 12 o'clock. – When ... ?

On Tuesday father has lunch with us . – Who ... ?

Bob likes tea with butter and cheese. – What ... ?

### Revise the prepositions.



#### 3. Fill in the prepositions.

It is time ... breakfast.

Our family gathers ... the dining-room.

Little Ann likes to sleep ... the morning.

... breakfast we have eggs, butter and bread.

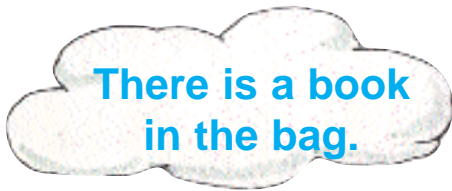
Mother gives me a cup ... milk.

... half past eight I go ... school.  
I usually have lunch ... school.  
On Tuesday I have lunch ... my family.

**4. Use the verb in the correct tense-form.**

It's 9 o'clock. Bob (*to go*) to school. He usually (*to go*) to school at 9 o'clock and (*to come*) home at 1 o'clock. At 12 o'clock he usually (*to have*) lunch at school. But it (*to be*) Tuesday today and Bob (*to go*) home now. On Tuesday he (*to have*) lunch at home.

**Do you remember?**



**5. Change the sentences according to the model.**

There is a pencil on the table. There are pencils on the table.
--

There is a clock on the wall.  
There is a cup on the plate.  
There is a tree in the garden.  
There is an apple in the tree.  
There is a sofa in the living-room.  
There is a carpet on the floor.  
There is a newspaper on the table.  
There is a toy in the box.

## UNIT 4B

### Practise your speaking

**Remember  
the new expressions**

to be hungry

to lay the table

to be over

to be free

#### 6. Read and practise.

### IN THE AFTERNOON

Hello! I am Ann Brown. I am eleven and I am a schoolgirl. Now I want to tell you what I usually do in the afternoon.

Our classes are over at 1 o'clock. I do not usually have lunch at school and I am very hungry when I come home. My mother lays the table in the kitchen and I eat sandwiches and drink a cup of milk. Then I clean my room and do my lessons. I do not want to be busy in the evening. I like to watch TV and to play computer games when I am free in the evening.

**7. Ask and answer questions about Ann Brown. Work in pairs.**

**A:** How old is Ann?

**B:** . . . . .

**A:** What is Ann?

**B:** . . . . .

**A:** When are the classes over at school?

**B:** . . . . .

**A:** Does Ann have lunch at school?

**B:** . . . . .

**A:** Is Ann hungry when she comes home?

**B:** . . . . .

**A:** Where does mother lay the table?

**B:** . . . . .

**A:** What does Ann have for lunch?

**B:** . . . . .

**A:** What does Ann do after lunch?

**B:** . . . . .

**A:** Why does she do her lessons in the afternoon?

**B:** . . . . .

**A:** Is Ann busy in the evening?

**B:** . . . . .

**A:** What does Ann like to do when she is free?

**B:** . . . . .

**8. Tell your friends about your meals. Use the following words and expressions.**

to have breakfast    to have lunch    to have dinner

to have supper

to have eggs    to have butter    to have bread

to have cheese                      to have jam  
a cup of tea                      a cup of milk  
to have a sandwich for lunch  
   to have an apple for lunch  
to have an orange for lunch  
   to have soup for dinner  
to have meat for dinner  
   to have potatoes for dinner  
to have macaroni for dinner  
   to have fish for dinner  
to have a cup of milk for supper  
   to have a cup of tea and cake for supper

**9. Answer the questions. Use “Yes” answers. Work in pairs.**

Do you get up at 8 o'clock?  
Do you do your morning exercises?  
Do you have breakfast in the kitchen?  
Do you go to school after breakfast?  
Do you come home after school?  
Do you do your lessons after dinner?

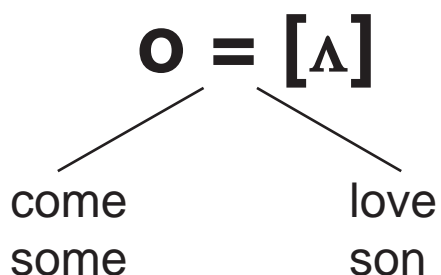
**10. Answer the questions. Use “No” answers. Work in pairs.**

Do you have lunch at school?  
Does father have lunch at home?  
Do you do morning exercises in the evening?  
Do you watch TV in the morning?  
Do you play computer games after dinner?

# UNIT 4C

## Practise your reading

- Practise the sound.



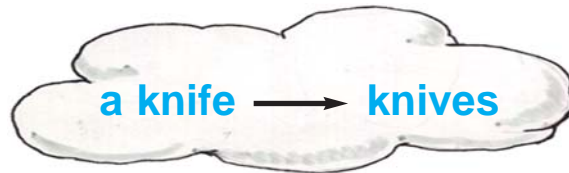
to call      to bring      to sit down      to begin  
a plate      a fork      a potato      a knife  
a spoon

### MEALS

It's five o'clock. It's time for dinner. Mother lays the table and calls us to the dining-room. There are plates, spoons, knives and forks on the table. We sit down. We are hungry. Mother gives us soup. It's very tasty. Then Mother brings potatoes and meat. When dinner is over we go to the sitting-room. There we have tea.

English people like to drink tea. They drink tea at breakfast, lunch, dinner and supper. They like tea with milk.

### Mind



#### 11. True or false?

It's five o'clock. It's time for dinner.  
Mother calls us to the sitting-room.  
There aren't forks and knives on the table.  
We are hungry.  
Mother brings potatoes and meat.  
The soup is tasty.  
Mother gives us tea.  
We have tea in the bedroom.  
English people don't drink tea.  
They like to drink tea with milk.

#### 12. Complete the sentences.

It's five o'clock. It's time ... .  
Mother lays the table and ... .  
We are ... .  
Then Mother brings ... .  
When dinner is over we ... .  
There we ... .  
English people like ... .

**13. Make up sentences of the mixed words.**

the table, Mother, lays.

are, hungry, we.

gives, soup, Mother, us.

meat, Mother, potatoes, brings, and.

go, to, we, the sitting-room.

tea, like, people, English, to drink.

like, they, milk, tea, to drink, with.

**14. Answer the questions.**

When do we have dinner?

Where do we have dinner?

Who lays the table?

What is there on the table?

What does Mother give us?

What does Mother bring then?

Where do we have tea?

What do English people like to drink?

**15. Choose the right word.**

It's time for ... (*breakfast, dinner*).

Mother calls us to the ... (*dinning-room, bedroom*).

They are plates and ... on the table (*forks, books*).

After dinner we go to the ... (*kitchen, sitting-room*).

There we ... (*watch TV, have tea*).

English people like to drink ... (*tea, water*).

# UNIT 5A

## Practise your grammar

### ARTICLES

The Indefinite Article		
<b>a, an = one</b>	<b>a [ə]</b> a book	<b>an [ən]</b> an apple
The Definite Article		
<b>the = this</b>	<b>the [ðə]</b> the book	<b>the [ði:]</b> the apple

We use **a, an** when we don't know the object. We use **a, an** instead of **one**. We don't use **a, an** in plural.

We use **the** when we know the object. We use **the** instead of **this**. We use **the** in singular and plural.

#### 1. Read and practise.

There is a book on the table.  
There is a man in the car.  
I see a girl in the yard.  
I see a boy in the garden.  
I have a sister and a brother.

## 2. Read and practise.

The dining-room in our house is large.

We have a garden. The garden is very nice.

We have flowers in our garden. The flowers are nice.

I see boys in the yard. The boys are playing cards.

There are girls in the bus. The girls are my friends.

## 3. Fill in the articles.

I have ... window in my room.

... window in my room is large.

I see ... car in the street.

... car is new and white.

We have ... living-room in our house.

... living-room is large and cosy.

I see ... plate and ... cup on the table.

Mike has ... sister and ... brother.

... garden in front of our house is very nice.

There is ... pencil in the box.

There is ... clock and ... picture on the wall.

... armchair in our sitting-room is very cosy.

My mother has ... hat .

There is ... bed and ... wardrobe in my room.

Bob has ... big dog.

... boy in the yard is my brother.

4. Read what Ann says. Then change the underlined words according to the model.

I am Ann. —————> She is Ann.

I am Ann. I live in London. I am a schoolgirl. I go to school every day. I have a mother and a father. My parents are teachers. At weekends my parents often take me to the country.

5. Correct the sentences according to the model.

He don't live in London. —————> He doesn't live in London.

She make tasty cakes.

Why you like your job?

They doesn't like to read books.

She have two cats.

Where you go at weekends?

I doesn't have lunch at home.

We has breakfast in the dining-room.

At 4 o'clock he go home.

When she do her lessons?

What he do in the evening?

# UNIT 5B

## Practise your speaking

### MORE ABOUT BOB'S FAMILY

#### 6. Read and practise.

Mr. Brown is Bob's father.

Mrs. Brown is Bob's mother.

Bob's father is his mother's husband.

Bob's mother is his father's wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown are Bob's parents.

Bob is their son.

Bob's sister Ann is their daughter.

Mr. Brown's brother is Bob's uncle.

His wife is Bob's aunt.

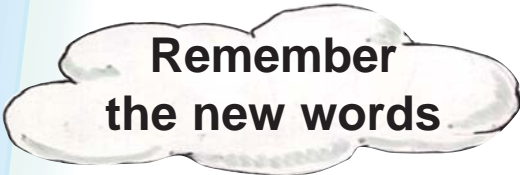
Their son is Bob's cousin.

Bob's grandmother and grandfather are his grandparents.

### Just a rhyme

This is my father,  
This is my mother,  
This is my sister,  
This is my brother,

This is my uncle,  
This is my aunt,  
This is my cousin  
And this is me.



**Remember  
the new words**

**a husband      a wife      a son      a daughter**  
**an aunt      an uncle      a cousin**  
**parents      grandparents**

- 7.** Split into groups and make a family of each group. Choose who is who in the family. Fill in the list of questions and tell the other group about all the members of the family.

**List of questions**

Who is he/she?

What is his/her name?

How old is he/she?

What is he/she?

Whose father/mother is he/she?

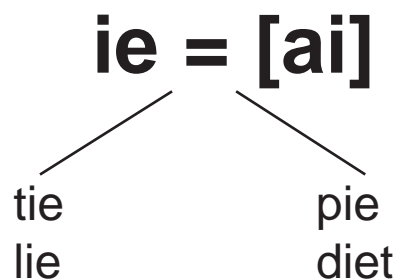
According to the list speak about grandparents, sons and daughters, uncles, aunts and cousins.

- 8.** Use the list above and tell your friends about your family. Speak about your parents, grandparents, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts and cousins. Don't forget to say whose daughters, sons and ..... they are.

# UNIT 5C

## Practise your reading

- Practise the sound.



**Study the words.**

a job                      a secretary  
to start                  to finish                  to stay  
to be happy              to visit  
early                      late                      interesting

### MY UNCLE SAM

My uncle Sam lives in London. He has a wife, a son and a daughter. He is a teacher. He gets up early and has breakfast at 7 o'clock. He starts his work at 8 o'clock and finishes it at 4 o'clock. He

likes his job. But he doesn't go to work every day. On Wednesdays he stays at home.

His wife, my aunt Ann is a secretary. Her work starts at 10 o'clock. She doesn't get up early and doesn't have breakfast. She has a sandwich for lunch at 12 o'clock. She finishes her work at 7 o'clock and comes home late. She likes her job, because it is very interesting. In the evening after work she likes to sit in their garden with her husband. My uncle grows many nice flowers there.

At weekends they usually visit their parents. My cousins love their grandmother and grandfather very much and are always happy to see them.

### 9. True or false?

My uncle Sam has a wife, a son and a daughter. He doesn't get up early and doesn't have breakfast. He likes his job. On Wednesday he goes to work. His wife is a doctor. She doesn't like her job, because it isn't interesting. She has a sandwich for lunch at 12 o'clock. She finishes her work at 7 o'clock. In the evening after work she likes to watch TV.

**10. Make up sentences of the mixed words.**

a daughter, he, a son, and, a wife, has.

starts, he, at, work, o'clock, eight, his.

at, gets up, has, early, breakfast, he, and, 7 o'clock.

his, likes, job, he.

usually, home, on, he, stays, Wednesday, at.

likes, she, in, the, to sit, garden, the, evening, in.

are, they, to see, them, always, happy.

**11. Complete the sentences about uncle Sam.**

My uncle Sam lives ... .

He has a ... .

He is a ... .

He gets up early and ... .

He starts his work ... .

On Wednesday he ... .

My uncle grows ... .

**12. Complete the sentences about aunt Ann.**

His wife, my aunt Ann is ... .

She doesn't get up ... .

She likes her work, because ... .

She finishes her ... .

In the evening after work she likes ... .

**13. Answer the questions.**

Where does my uncle Sam live?

What is he?

Does he like his job? Why does he like it?

What does he do when he gets up?

When does he start work and when does he finish it?

Does he go to work every day?

When doesn't he go to work?

What does he do on Monday and Wednesday?

What does his wife have for lunch?

When does she start work and when does she finish it?

Does she like her job? Why does she like it?

What does she want to do in the evening?

Why does she like to sit in the garden?

What do they usually do at weekends?

**14. Fill in the missing letters.**

s	t	a	r	
---	---	---	---	--

s		c	r	e	t		r	y
---	--	---	---	---	---	--	---	---

h	a	p		y
---	---	---	--	---

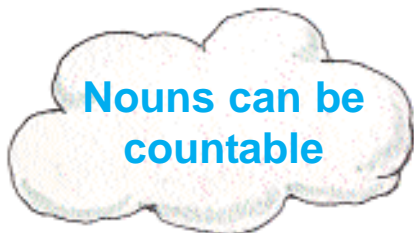
v		s	i	t
---	--	---	---	---

e		r	l	y
---	--	---	---	---

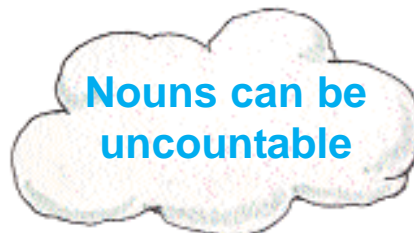
# UNIT 6A

## Practise your grammar

Do you remember that ... ?



a pen	a box
a book	a cat
a room	a window
a chair	a door
a lamp	a table
a girl	a mirror
a boy	a jacket



snow	milk
rain	coffee
ice	tea
water	meat
grass	butter
ink	bread
hair	jam

Remember that ... .

We use **a, an** with countable nouns in singular,  
We don't use **a, an** with uncountable nouns.

Countable nouns have plural. Uncountable nouns don't have plural.

We use **many** with countable nouns.  
We use **much** with uncountable nouns.

**1. Read and practise.**

There is a pen on the table.  
There are many pens on the table.

I see a boy in the yard.  
I see many boys in the yard.

There is a car in the street.  
There are many cars in the street.

We have an English book.  
We have many English books.

Tom has a cousin.  
Tom has many cousins.

There is a tree in the garden.  
There are many trees in the garden.

There is water in the glass.  
There is much water in the glass.

There is grass in the garden.  
There is much grass in the garden.

Tom drinks milk in the morning.  
Tom drinks much milk in the morning.

There is snow in the yard.  
There is much snow in the yard.

Mr. Brown drinks coffee.  
Mr. Brown drinks much coffee.

2. Fill in much or many.

There are ... interesting books in the bookcase.  
I like tea with ... milk.  
We see ... boys and girls in the yard.  
Do you eat ... bread with soup?  
English people don't drink ... coffee.  
English people drink ... tea.  
There is ... grass in our garden.  
There are ... nice flowers in the vase.  
I don't like sandwiches with ... butter.  
Children like to eat ... ice-cream.  
Tom has ... good friends.

**Remember that ... .**

**We often use **some** with uncountable nouns in affirmative sentences. We use **any** instead of **some** with uncountable nouns in interrogative and negative sentences.**

3. Read and practise.

There is **some** water in the glass.  
Is there **any** water in the glass?  
There isn't **any** water in the glass.  
There is **much** water in the glass.

There is **some** grass in the garden.  
Is there **any** grass in the garden?  
There isn't **any** grass in the garden.  
There is **much** grass in the garden.

There is **some** bread on the plate.  
Is there **any** bread on the plate?  
There isn't **any** bread on the plate.  
There is **much** bread on the plate.

**4. Fill in some or any.**

There is ... tea in the glass.  
Is there ... meat in the soup?  
There isn't ... ice in the yard.  
There is ... soup in the plate.  
Is there ... butter in the sandwich?  
There isn't ... coffee in the cup.

**5. Make the sentences interrogative.**

There is some meat in the soup.  
There is some snow in the street.  
There is some butter on the plate.  
There is some water in the glass.  
There is some milk in the cup.

**6. Make the same sentences negative.**

**Remember**



**A:** How many windows are there in your living-room?

**B:** There are three windows in our living-room.

**A:** How much milk is there in the glass?

**B:** There is much milk in the glass.

# UNIT 6B

## Practise your speaking

### LET US SPEAK ABOUT YOUR SCHOOL

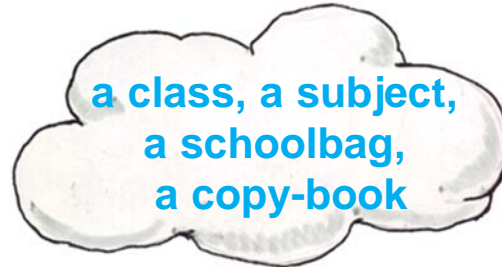
- Study the chart of words about school.

At school	In the classroom	Subjects
teacher	teacher's table	English
schoolboy	desk	Maths
schoolgirl	chalk	Geography
pupil	chalkboard	Nature Studies
classroom	blackboard	History
schoolbag	bookcase	Art
class	pen	Music
lesson	pencil	
subject	book	
	copy-book	
	ruler	

- Study the expressions we use at school.

at school	to go to school	to do lessons
to have classes	to do exercises	

Remember the new words from the chart.



7. Look around and describe your classroom. Use the words from the chart.
8. Split into groups. Each group makes a list of things you use in the classroom and leaves spaces for five things. The other group finds out which things are not in the list.
9. Fill in your timetable and tell your friends what classes you have every day.

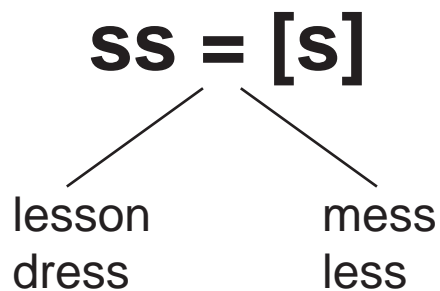
Time \ Day	9	10	11	12	13
Monday		Nature			
Tuesday	English		Maths		
Wednesday					Music
Thursday					
Friday				Art	

10. Write a story about your school. Retell the story in the class.

# UNIT 6C

## Practise your reading

- Practise the sound.



to study

to think

to begin

sometimes

never

year

hall

pudding

### TOM GOES TO SCHOOL

Tom is a schoolboy, he lives in London and goes to school there.

In England the school year begins in September, but it never begins on Monday. English people think that Monday is not a good day to start school. They usually begin their school year on the first Tuesday of September.

Tom's school is not very big. There are ten classrooms and a big hall in it. There are desks, a teacher's table and a chalkboard in every classroom. There are nice pictures on the walls and a bookcase with many interesting books in it.

Tom has classes five days a week. Classes begin at 9 o'clock. He usually has 5 or 6 lessons every day. He studies English, Maths, History, Geography, Nature Studies, Art and Music. At 12.30 he has lunch. For lunch he usually has meat pudding, an apple or a cake. His classes are over at 3 o'clock and then he goes home. Sometimes after classes he stays at school to play football in the school yard. Tom says he likes his school very much and is always happy when Monday comes.

**11. True or false?**

Tom doesn't go to school.

In England school year never begins on Monday.

Tom usually has 3 or 4 lessons a day.

Tom's school is big.

Tom has classes five days a week.

Tom always goes home after classes.

Tom doesn't like when Monday comes.

**12. Choose the right word.**

Tom is a ... (*schoolboy, schoolgirl*).

In England the school year ... in September (*begins, finishes*).

In England the school year ... begins on Monday (*always, never*).

Monday isn't a ... day to start school (*good, bad*).

Tom ... has five or six lessons every day (*usually, always*).

His lessons ... at 3 o'clock (*begin, are over*).

Tom ... stays at school after classes (*never, sometimes*).

Tom ... he likes his school very much (*says, asks*).

**13. Make up sentences of the mixed words.**

Tom, there, lives, and, London, goes, in, school, to.  
the, England, school year, in, begins, September, in.  
good, a, Monday, not, day, is, school, to start.

a week, Tom, five, classes, has, days.

he, day, usually, lessons, or, has, six, every, five.

Tom, very, says, school, much, his, likes, he.

he, when, happy, Monday, is, always, comes.

**14. Complete the sentences.**

In England the school year ... .

Monday is not a good ... .

There are desks, a teacher's table and ... .

Sometimes after classes he ... .

He is always happy ... .

**15. Answer the questions.**

Where does Tom live and go to school?

When does the school year in England begin?

Why does the school year begin on Tuesday?

What is there in Tom's classroom?

How many lessons does Tom have every day?

What does Tom study at school?

What does Tom have for lunch?

What does Tom do when classes are over?

Why is Tom happy when Monday comes?

**16. Fill in the missing letters.**

s		u	d	y
---	--	---	---	---

c	l	a	s		r	o		m
---	---	---	---	--	---	---	--	---

	e	s	k
--	---	---	---

t		i	n	k
---	--	---	---	---

n	a	t		r	
---	---	---	--	---	--

17. Make three lists of words about Tom's school.

Subjects	Days of week	Classroom
Maths	Monday	a desk
...	...	...
...	...	...

18. Look at Tom's timetable and answer the questions. Speak about every day and every subject.

Time \ Day	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>Monday</b>	Hist.	Nature	Music	L	Engl.	Geogr.
<b>Tuesday</b>	Engl.	Art	Maths	U	Nature	Hist.
<b>Wednesday</b>	Engl.	Music	Geogr.	N	Maths	Art
<b>Thursday</b>	Geogr.	Maths	Music	C	Hist.	Engl.
<b>Friday</b>	Hist.	Geogr.	Engl.	H	Maths	Art

How many classes does Tom have every day?  
 What subjects does Tom have on Monday, Tuesday, ... ?  
 When do they begin?  
 How many subjects does Tom have a week?  
 How many times a week does he have Maths?  
 How many times a week does he have English?

# UNIT 7A

## Practise your grammar

### SIMPLE PAST

Simple Past = ~~to~~ work + ed

- Study the chart.

I	worked		We	worked	
You	worked		You	worked	
He	worked	}			
She	worked			They	worked
It	worked				

### Mind

worked looked	[t]
played lived	[d]
started visited	[id]

### Do you remember?

We use



with Simple Past.

The verbs in English are **regular** and **irregular**.  
We add **-ed** to the **regular** verbs.

Regular verbs	Irregular verbs
to work + ed	to be - was, were
to start + ed	to do - did
to visit + ed	to have - had
to play + ed	to get - got
to wash + ed	to take - took
to dress + ed	to go - went
to look + ed	to see - saw
to live + ed	to come - came
to watch + ed	to read - read
to call + ed	to bring - brought

**Interrogative = did + work?**

**Negative = work + did + not**

<b>Affirmative</b>	He worked in the garden yesterday. He went to work yesterday.
<b>Interrogative</b>	Did he work in the garden yesterday? Did he go to work yesterday?
<b>Negative</b>	He didn't work in the garden yesterday. He didn't go to work yesterday.

## To be

I	was	We	were
You	were	You	were
He	was	They	were
She			
It			

### 1. Read and practise.

Every day	Yesterday
He washes and dresses. Bob has breakfast. Mary cleans the house. I go to school. We play computer games. They read books. You have dinner. She does her lessons. We watch TV.	He washed and dressed. Bob had breakfast. Mary cleaned the house. I went to school. We played computer games. They read books. You had dinner. She did her lessons. We watched TV.

### 2. Make the sentences interrogative.

Mary cleaned her room yesterday.  
You came home early last Tuesday.

He played football in the school yard.  
We had lunch at 1 o'clock yesterday.  
The family gathered in the living-room in the evening.  
My friends wanted to play volleyball.  
Tom's uncle lived in London last year.

**3. Make the same sentences negative.**

**4. Read the sentences aloud. Choose the sentences:**

- a) what Mary usually does,
- b) what she did yesterday.

Mary usually gets up at 7 o'clock.  
Yesterday Mary got up at half past seven.  
Yesterday Mary helped her mother.  
Mary cleaned her room and made her bed.  
Every morning Mary has breakfast at 8 o'clock.  
Yesterday Mary had breakfast at half past eight.  
Mary goes to school at half past eight.  
Yesterday Mary went to school at nine o'clock.  
Mary usually comes home at one o'clock.  
Mary helped her mother to make a cake.  
Mary has lunch and does her lessons.  
Yesterday Mary did her lessons in the evening.  
Mary usually watches TV in the evening.

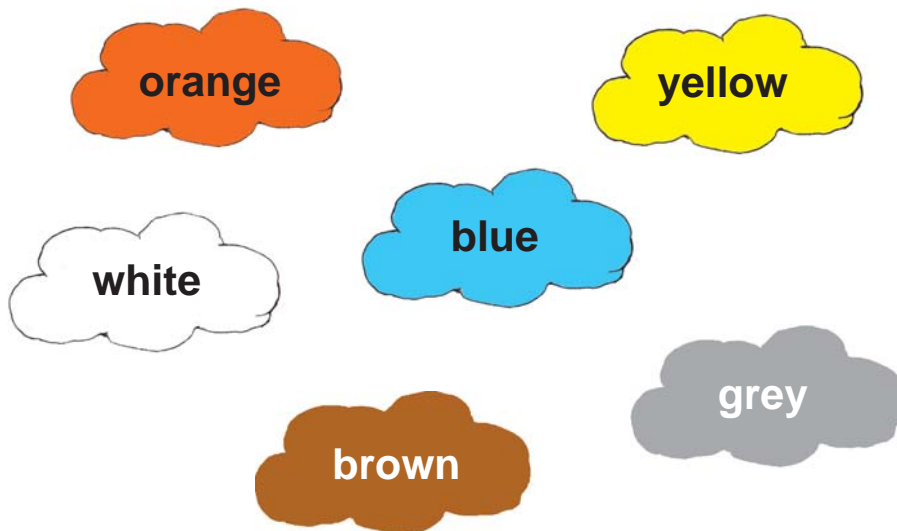
# UNIT 7B

## Practise your speaking

You know three colours

black  
green  
red

- Study the new colours.



5. Look around and name the colours of the things you see. Work in pairs according to the model.

A: What is it?	B: It is a pen.
A: What colour is it?	B: It is blue.
A: What is it?	B: It is ... .
A: What colour is it?	B: It is ... .

## Remember

Clothes we wear are



a hat



a shirt



a tie



a jacket



shoes



socks



stockings



a blouse



a skirt



trousers



a dress



a coat

6. Look at your friend and describe him/her according to the model.

This is Mary. She is tall. She has black hair and blue eyes. She has a nice nose and small ears. She is wearing a red dress, white stockings and black shoes.

7. Split into two groups. Choose one of your friends, describe him/her and let the other group guess who he/she is according to the list of questions.

Is it a boy or a girl?

Is he/she tall or short?

What colour is his/her hair?

What colour are his/her eyes?

Is he/she wearing a blouse or a jacket?

Is he/she wearing a jacket or a shirt?

What colour is his/her blouse/jacket?

What colour is her skirt?

What colour are his trousers?

What colour are his/her shoes?

We guess, he/she is ... .

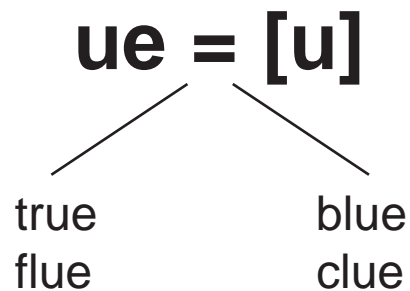
**Mind**



# UNIT 7C

## Practise your reading

- Practise the sound.



sword    shield    needle    button    soldier  
thumb                      true  
to like                      to be sad                      to go for a walk

### TOM THUMB (part one)

This story is very old. It is not true, but many children like it.

A husband and a wife had no children and they were very sad. There were many nice flowers in their garden, and one day they found a little boy in one flower. He was as small as a man's thumb. They called him Tom Thumb.



Tom's mother was very happy. She made nice clothes for her boy. He had a green coat and yellow trousers. On his head he had a yellow hat. His mother made little boots for him.

Tom liked his clothes. But he wanted a sword and a shield. He wanted to be a soldier. Mother gave him a needle for a sword and a button for a shield.

One day he went for a walk. He met two men. He did not know them.

## Mind



**Children**

is the plural for **child**.



is the plural for **man**.

## Remember



He was **as** small **as** a man's thumb.

### 8. True or false?

A husband and a wife had many children.  
They were very sad.  
They found a boy in their yard.  
Tom was a big boy.  
Tom's mother made clothes for him.  
Tom's clothes were very nice, but he didn't like them.  
Tom wanted a sword and a shield.

### 9. Complete the sentences.

It is not true, but many ... .  
A husband and a wife had no children and they ... .  
One day they ... .  
He was as small ... .

He had a green ... .  
Tom wanted a ... .  
Mother gave him a ... .

**10. Choose the right word.**

A husband and wife ... children (*had, had no*).  
One day they found a ... in a flower (*a boy, a girl*).  
He had a ... coat (*yellow, green*).  
He had ... trousers (*red, yellow*).  
He had a ... hat (*yellow, white*).  
His mother made ... boots (*big, little*).  
She gave Tom a needle for a ... (*sword, shield*).  
She gave Tom ... for a shield (*button, needle*).

**11. Make up sentences with the mixed words.**

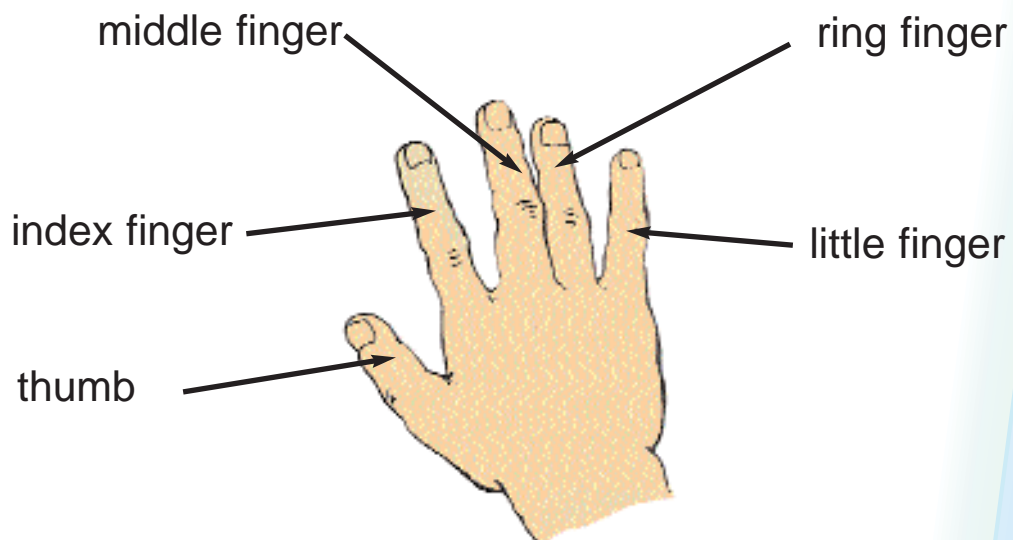
old, is, story, very, this.  
and, husband, no, wife, the, had, children.  
very, was, happy, she.  
trousers, he, and, yellow, had, green, coat.  
liked, he, clothes, his.  
a shield, wanted, and, he, a sword.  
them, not, he, know, did.

**12. Answer the questions.**

Is the story old and true?  
Where did the parents find Tom?  
How small was Tom?  
Was Tom's mother happy?  
What did she make for Tom?  
What colour was his hat?  
What had he for a sword?  
What had he for a shield?  
What did Tom want to be?

**Remember**

**You have five fingers on your hand:**



## UNIT 8A

### Practise your grammar

#### 1. Choose the right form.

Tom ... computer games yesterday (*plays, played*).

Mother ... a cake in the kitchen now (*makes, is making*).

Mr. Brown ... his car every week (*washes, is washing*).

The boys ... a football game last week (*watched, are watching*).

Mrs. Smith ... flowers in her garden (*grows, is growing*).

He ... his lessons after dinner (*is doing, does*).

Jack ... many English books last year (*read, reads*).

#### 2. Use the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

Jimmy usually (*to get up*) early in the morning.

The teacher (*to write*) new words on the chalkboard now.

Mary (*to clean*) her room yesterday.

We usually (*to watch*) TV in the evening.

The children (*to play*) in the yard now.

Last week Tom and Suzy (*to visit*) their grandparents.

## MODAL VERBS

**CAN** I can read and write.

**MAY** You may have lunch at school.

**MUST** Tom must do his lessons now.

**CAN**  
**MAY**  
**MUST**      ~~to~~ play

he/she      **CAN**  
**MAY**  
**MUST**      play

### CAN

#### Affirmative

I can read.	We can read.
You can read.	You can read.
He can read.	They can read.
She can read.	

#### Interrogative

Can I read?	Can we read?
Can you read?	Can you read?
Can he read?	Can they read?
Can she read?	

## Negative

I cannot read. You cannot read. He cannot read. She cannot read.	We cannot read. You cannot read. They cannot read.
---	--

## MUST

### Affirmative

I must write. You must write. He must write. She must write.	We must write. You must write. They must write.
---	---

### Interrogative

Must I write? Must you write? Must he write? Must she write?	Must we write? Must you write? Must they write?
---	---

### Negative

I must not write. You must not write. He must not write. She must not write.	We must not write. You must not write. They must not write.
---	---

## MAY

### Affirmative

I may go.	We may go.
You may go.	You may go.
He may go.	They may go.
She may go.	

### Interrogative

May I go?	May we go?
May you go?	May you go?
May he go?	May they go?
May she go?	

### Negative

I may not go.	We may not go.
You may not go.	You may not go.
He may not go.	They may not go.
She may not go.	

### 3. Make the sentences interrogative.

I can read and write English.

My friend can play volleyball very well.

Mary can make tasty cakes.

We can see two boys in the picture.

You can see a box of pencils on the desk.

They can see many nice flowers in the garden.

**4. Make the same sentences negative.**

**5. Make the sentences interrogative.**

You must do morning exercises every day.  
Bob must go home after school.  
Jenny must clean her room in the afternoon.  
Mr. Brown must wash his car every week.  
Mr. Brown must make a big cake.  
We must do our lessons every day.

**6. Make the same sentences negative.**

**7. Make the sentences interrogative.**

I may stay at school after classes.  
We may play football in the school yard.  
They may have dinner with their cousins.  
Tom may visit his grandfather on Saturday.  
Bob may play computer games in the evening.

**8. Make the same sentences negative.**

### **Just a rhyme**

Here is my toothbrush,  
And here is my cup so new.  
I must clean my teeth,  
I cannot play with you.

# UNIT 8B

## Practise your speaking

9. Look at the pictures, ask and answer questions according to the model.

A: Can Mary sing?  
B: No, Mary cannot sing,  
but she can dance.



to sing

Mary

to dance



Tom and Bob  
to play basketball      to play football



Alex

to write



to read



Cindy

to make soup



to make a cake



Jenny

to drive a car



to lay the table



10. Look at the pictures, ask and answer questions according to the model.

**A:** Can Bob play in the yard?  
**B:** No, he cannot, he must go to school.



Bob  
to play in the yard  
to go to school



Betty  
to play with cat  
to have breakfast



Mary  
to clean the room      to watch TV



Kevin  
to do lessons



Kevin  
to play volleyball



Meggy  
to help mother to visit friends



Charlie  
to help father



Charlie  
to go to bed



11. Write and name:

- a) three things you can do,
- b) three things you cannot do.

12. Write and name:

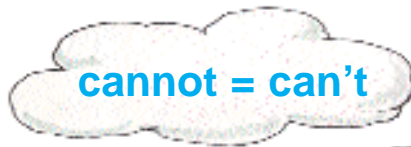
- a) three things you must do after classes,
- b) three things you must not do after classes.

13. Write and name:

- a) three things you may do at the class,
- b) three things you may not do at the class.

## Mind

Short forms



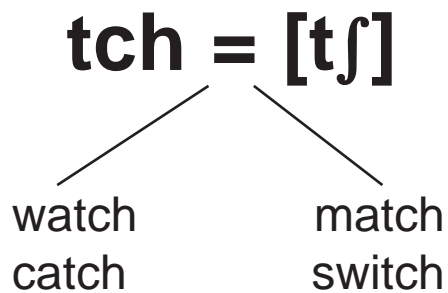
14. Ask and answer questions according to the model. Use the things you have in your lists. Work in pairs.

<b>A:</b> Can you play computer games?	<b>B:</b> No, I can't, but I can play volleyball.
<b>A:</b> Must you clean your room after school?	<b>B:</b> No, I mustn't, but I must do my lessons.
<b>A:</b> May I read the text?	<b>B:</b> No, you may not, but you may listen to your friend.
<b>A:</b> . . . . . ?	<b>B:</b> . . . . .

# UNIT 8C

## Practise your reading

- Practise the sound.



**Study the words.**

**coin**      **gold**      **bar**      **poor**  
to bring    to share    to cry    to laugh

### **TOM THUMB** **(part two)**

The men said to him: “You can help us. We found some gold. Help to get it and then we can share the gold”.

Tom was very happy. He wanted to give the gold to his parents, because they were very poor. The two men took him to a house. The house had a window with bars.



“You are very small”, they said, “You can get through the bars. There are many gold coins in the house. Take the coins and come back. Then we can share them”.

Tom got into the room and brought the coins to the window. When he finished he said to them: “Now, take me down, please”. But the men didn’t take him down. They laughed and ran away. Tom began to cry.

### Mind

to get through

to run away

to take down

**15. True or false?**

Tom didn't want to help the two men.  
Tom wanted to take the gold and to give it to his parents.  
His parents were very poor.  
Tom and the men went to a house.  
The house didn't have windows.  
Tom got into the house but didn't find any gold there.  
He gave the gold to the men.  
The men shared the gold with Tom.  
Tom was very happy.

**16. Complete the sentences.**

You can help us. We found ... .  
Help to get it and then we ... .  
Tom wanted to give the gold to his parents ... .  
The house had a ... .  
You are very small, you can ... .  
When Tom finished he said: "Now, ... ".  
But the two men ... .

**17. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text.**

We ... some gold.  
Help us to get it and then we can ... the gold.  
Tom's parents were very ... .  
He wanted ... gold to his parents.  
There were ... on the window.  
You can ... through the bars and take the ... .

He said to the men: "Now, ... me down, please".  
 They laughed and ... away.  
 Tom began ... .

poor	bars	to cry
coins	take	ran
get	share	found

**18. Make up sentences with the mixed words.**

can, the gold, we, share.  
 men, took, the, to, two, house, a, him.  
 house, window, a, had, the, bars, with.  
 were, many, there, in, house, the, coins, gold.  
 didn't, but, him, take, men, the, down.

**19. Answer the questions.**

What did the men find?  
 Why did Tom want to take the gold?  
 Where did the men take Tom?  
 What did Tom do with the gold coins?  
 Did the men give Tom any gold coins?  
 Why did Tom cry?

**20. Fill in the missing letters.**

s		a	r	e	b	r	i	n		
g		l	d	b		r	d		w	n
t	h	r	o		g	h	a	w	a	

# UNIT 9A

## Practise your grammar

### SIMPLE FUTURE

Simple Future = shall/will + to work

- Study the chart.

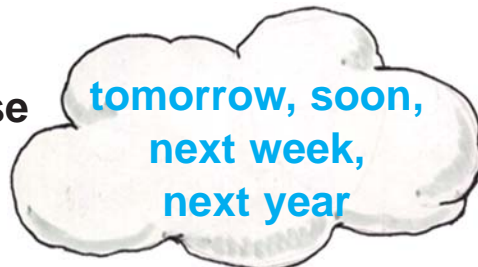
I	shall	work	We	shall	work
You	will	work	You	will	work
He	will	work	They	will	work
She	will	work			
It	will	work			

### Remember



### Mind

We use



with Simple Future.

<b>Affirmative</b>	I shall work in the garden tomorrow. He will visit you next week.
<b>Interrogative</b>	Shall I work in the garden tomorrow? Will he visit you next week?
<b>Negative</b>	I shall not work in the garden tomorrow. He will not visit you next week.

**1. Read and practise.**

<b>Every day</b>	<b>Tomorrow</b>
Mary cleans the house. I go to school. We play football. They wash the car. You have dinner at 5 o'clock. She does her lessons. We watch TV.	Mary will clean the house. I shall go to school. We shall play football. They will wash the car. You will have dinner at 6 o'clock. She will do her lessons. We shall watch TV.

**2. Fill in shall or will.**

Tomorrow at 9 o'clock I ... to school.  
Ann is five, next year she ... be six.  
Tom ... watch TV in the evening.  
Our grandparents ... visit us soon.  
We ... play basketball next week.

They ... go home after classes.  
Father ... wash the car next Sunday.  
Mrs. Brown ... make a cake on Saturday.  
I ... help you to do your lessons.  
Mary ... clean her room after dinner.  
Mother ... lay the table in the kitchen.

**3. Make the sentences interrogative.**

She will help me today.  
I shall watch TV in the evening.  
He will visit us tomorrow.  
We shall go home soon.  
They will go to the country on Saturday.  
You will play computer games after dinner.  
We go to the Zoo on Sunday.

**4. Make the same sentences negative.**

## **Just a rhyme**

### **A good child**

All my food I shall eat,  
And my plate will be neat.

# UNIT 9B

## Practise your speaking

5. Look at the pictures. Ask and answer questions according to the model. Work in pairs.

**A:** What will Mary do tomorrow in the morning?

**B:** Mary will do her morning exercises.



Ann  
after breakfast  
to go to school



I  
after school  
to go home

Mary  
tomorrow in the morning  
to do morning exercises



we  
in the evening  
to watch TV



Nessy  
next Saturday  
to dance



my brother  
soon  
to drive a car



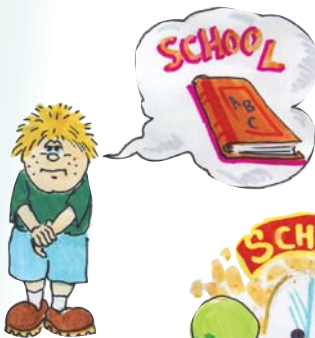
Bob  
after dinner  
to play football



we  
next week  
to go to the country



I  
next year  
to go to school



we  
after classes  
to play in the yard



they  
in the evening  
to play cards



Mrs. White  
after work  
to clean the house

Mr. Smith  
tomorrow  
to visit his friends



6. Write a list of the things you will do tomorrow after classes.

- |   |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I shall go home after classes.</li> <li>2. I shall . . . . .</li> <li>3. . . . . .</li> </ol> |
|---|

7. Change the lists with your friends and complete the dialogue according to the model using the list.

<b>A:</b> What will you do tomorrow after classes?	<b>B:</b> After classes I shall go home.
<b>A:</b> What will you do at 1 o'clock?	<b>B:</b> I shall . . . . .

8. Write a list of the things you will do next weekend. Use the list and tell your friends how you will spend your weekend.

# UNIT 9C

## Practise your reading

- Practise the sound.

**ck = [k]**

black  
back

clock  
neck



**Study the words.**

to climb      to fall      to belong  
to order      to tell      to punish  
ground

### **TOM THUMB (part three)**

There were some trees near the window. Tom climbed down one of the trees and fell on the ground. One of the coins was there. "This is my gold", Tom said. "I shall take it. I shall give it to my parents. They will be very happy".

He took the coin home and gave it to his parents.

But the gold coins belonged to the King. The next day the King went to the house, but there



were not any gold coins there. “Send my soldiers to find the gold”, the King ordered.

The soldiers came to Tom’s house and found the gold coin there. They took Tom’s parents to the King.

“These people took your gold”, they said.

Tom went to the King and told him about the two men. Soon the Kings soldiers found the men. The King got his gold and punished the men. He didn’t punish Tom. Tom went home with his parents. They were very happy.

**9. True or false?**

Tom found a gold coin on the ground.  
He took the coin home and gave it to his parents.  
When the King went to the house there were many gold coins there.

The soldiers didn't find any gold in Tom's house.  
They took Tom's parents to the King.  
Tom told the King about the men.  
The King's soldiers didn't find the men.  
The King punished the men.  
The King punished Tom.  
Tom and his parents were very happy.

**10. Complete the sentences.**

Tom climbed down one of the trees and ... .  
He took the coin home and ... .  
The next day the King ... .  
The soldiers came to Tom's house and ... .  
They took Tom's parents ... .  
Soon the King's soldiers ... .  
The King got his gold and ... .  
Tom went ... .

**11. Fill in the missing verbs.**

punished	told	got	fell	went
found	belonged	went		
took	went	climbed	weren't	

Tom ... down one of the trees. He ... on the ground.  
The gold coin ... to the King.  
The next day the King ... to the house.

There ... any gold coins there.  
The soldiers ... to Tom's house.  
They ... the gold coin there.  
They ... Tom's parents to the King.  
Tom ... to the King and ... him about the two men.  
The King ... his gold and ... the men.

**12. Make up sentences with the mixed words.**

window, trees, some, the, there, were, near.  
shall, it, my, give, I, parents, to.  
the, he, coin, home, took.  
belonged, the, coins, to, King, the, gold.  
Tom, about, the, King, told, men, the.  
with, home, Tom, parents, went, his.

**13. Answer the questions.**

What did Tom find on the ground?  
What did he do with the coin?  
Where did the King go the next day?  
Where did the King's soldiers find the gold coin?  
Why did they take Tom's parents to the King?  
What did Tom tell the King?  
Did the King punish the men or Tom's parents?

## Do you remember?



### 14. Fill in the prepositions near, on, to, about, with.

There were some trees ... the window.

Tom fell ... the ground.

I shall give it ... my parents.

The coins belonged ... the King.

The next day the King went ... the house.

The soldiers came ... Tom's house.

They took Tom's parents ... the King.

Tom went ... the King.

Tom told the King ... the men.

Tom went home ... his parents.

### 15. Fill in the missing letters.

p		n	i	s	h
---	--	---	---	---	---

b	e	l	o		g
---	---	---	---	--	---

n		x	t
---	--	---	---

c	o		n
---	---	--	---

c	l	i	m	
---	---	---	---	--

s		o	n
---	--	---	---

f	a		l
---	---	--	---

g	r	o		n	d
---	---	---	--	---	---

# UNIT 10A

## Practise your grammar

### IRREGULAR VERBS

You know		You do not know	
to be	was/were	to sleep	slept
to do	did	to stand	stood
to have	had	to drive	drove
to get	got	to sing	sang
to take	took	to begin	began
to go	went	to fall	fell
to see	saw	to tell	told
to come	came	to become	became
to read	read	to choose	chose
to bring	brought	to forget	forgot
		to eat	ate
		to drink	drunk
		to grow	grew
		to know	knew
		to think	thought
		to strike	struck
		to shine	shone
		to swim	swam

**1. Use Simple Present, Present Continuous or Simple Past.**

Look! The boys (*to play*) football in the yard.  
They (*not to watch*) TV very often.  
Where is Tom? – He is in the sitting-room. He (*to read*) a newspaper.  
Tom (*not to have*) breakfast yesterday.  
I can't help you now. I (*to make*) my bed.  
They have a car. They (*to buy*) it last year.  
When she (*to finish*) her work every day?  
He never (*to go*) to work on Saturday and Sunday.  
I usually (*to get up*) at 8 o'clock, but yesterday I (*to get up*) at 9.  
You (*to go*) to the country last Sunday.

**2. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb.**

to come	to meet	to have
to drink	to play	to see

We usually ... dinner at 6 o'clock.  
I ... my friends tomorrow.  
My father ... four cups of coffee a day.  
He likes football and ... it very often.  
Tomorrow I ... to see my grandmother.  
On Tuesdays I ... home early, because I have three lessons.  
We ... our cousins next Sunday.

**3. Fill in the prepositions at, in, on, with, in front of, for, down, away.**

Tom is ... garden ... his friend ... London.

My aunt lives ... a new house.

He usually has a sandwich and an orange ... lunch.

Tom, where were you ... 8 o'clock yesterday?

Do you want to play football ... lesson?

There is a nice garden ... .. our house.

Look, Ann is crying. She can't climb ... the tree.

They laughed and ran ... .

**4. Fill in the articles a, an, the.**

We live in ... small house.

I have ... uncle and two aunts.

London is ... very big city.

He likes to work in ... garden when he is free.

There was ... coin under the tree. It was ... gold coin.

Yesterday I bought ... jacket. ... jacket was very nice.

“What time is it?” – “I don't know. I don't have ... watch.”

“Where is Ann?” – “She is in ... kitchen. She is making a cake.”

# UNIT 10B

## Practise your speaking

### Do you know the seasons?

#### 5. Read and practise.

There are four seasons in a year. They are winter, spring, summer and autumn. There are three months in one season. December, January and February are winter months. March, April and May are spring months. Summer months are June, July and August. Autumn months are September, October and November.

### Remember the new words.

#### Seasons

Winter

Spring

Summer

Autumn

January

February

March

April

#### Months

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

December

#### 6. Complete the sentences.

There are four ... in a year.

The seasons are ... .

There are three ... in one season.  
Winter months are ... .  
Spring months are ... .  
Summer months are ... .  
Autumn months are ... .

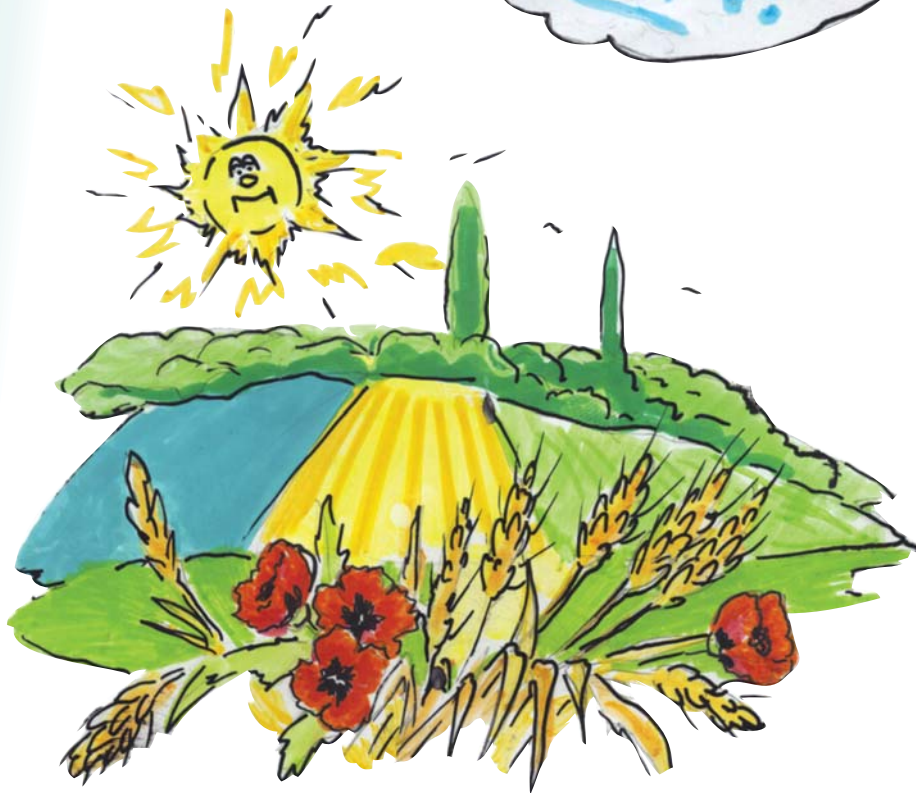
**7. Complete the dialogue. Work in pairs.**

<b>A:</b> How many seasons are there in a year?	<b>B:</b> There are .....
<b>A:</b> .....	<b>B:</b> They are winter, spring, summer and autumn.
<b>A:</b> How many months are there in one season?	<b>B:</b> There are .....
<b>A:</b> Which are winter months?	<b>B:</b> Winter months are ... .
<b>A:</b> .....	<b>B:</b> Spring months are March, April and May.
<b>A:</b> Which are summer months?	<b>B:</b> Summer months are ... .
<b>A:</b> .....	<b>B:</b> Autumn months are September, October and November.

**Just a rhyme**

Spring is green,  
Summer is bright,  
Autumn is yellow,  
Winter is white.

8. Look at each picture and say which season it is and name its months.





# UNIT 10C

## Practise your reading

Study the words.

fat

ugly

hard

lazy

dishes

fire

dirty

message

to choose



### CINDERELLA (part one)

This is an old story. It is not true, but people tell it to their children.

Cinderella had not father and mother. She lived with her aunt. Her aunt had two daughters. They

were fat and ugly. The aunt and her daughters didn't love Cinderella, because she was beautiful. She did all the work in the house. She worked very hard, but they always said: "You are a lazy girl".

Poor Cinderella was in the kitchen all day, cooked, washed the dishes and looked after the fire.

The ugly sisters wore beautiful clothes but Cinderella had only one dirty dress. She was very unhappy.

One day a message came from the King. The King asked all the ladies to come to a dance. He wanted to choose a wife for his son. The two ugly sisters wanted to go to the dance.

#### 9. True or false?

This is a new story.

Cinderella had not mother and father.

Cinderella lived with her uncle and his wife.

The aunt and her daughters liked Cinderella, because she was very beautiful.

She did not do anything in the house.

Cinderella cooked, washed the dishes and looked after the fire all day.

The ugly sisters wore beautiful clothes.

Cinderella had many beautiful dresses.

Cinderella was very happy.

The King wanted to choose a wife for his son.

**10. Complete the sentences.**

Cinderella had not ... .

Her aunt and her daughters did not love Cinderella,  
because ... .

Cinderella worked very ... .

Poor Cinderella was in the kitchen ... .

The ugly sisters wore ... .

One day a message ... .

The King asked all the ladies ... .

The two ugly sisters ... .

**11. Choose the correct word.**

This is ... story (*a new, an old*).

The aunt and her daughters ... Cinderella (*didn't love, loved*).

Poor Cinderella was in the ... all day (*kitchen, garden*).

The ugly sisters wore ... clothes (*beautiful, dirty*).

Cinderella was very ... (*happy, unhappy*).

The two ... sisters wanted to go to the dance (*ugly, beautiful*).

**12. Make up sentences with the mixed words.**

mother, and, Cinderella, not, father, had.

Cinderella, with, lived, aunt, her.

her, two, aunt, daughters, had.

Cinderella, house, did, the, all, in, the, work.

Cinderella, in, poor, day, was, kitchen, the, all.

one, the, day, from, King, a, came, message.

**13. Answer the questions.**

Why did Cinderella live with her aunt?

Why didn't the ugly sisters love Cinderella?

What did Cinderella do in the house?

Why did the King ask all the ladies to come to the dance?

Why was Cinderella unhappy?

**14. Write the missing letters.**

m	e	s	s		g	e
---	---	---	---	--	---	---

u	g	l	
---	---	---	--

d		r	t	y
---	--	---	---	---

c	h	o		s	e
---	---	---	--	---	---

	a	p	p	y
--	---	---	---	---

f		r	e
---	--	---	---

# UNIT 11A

## Practise your grammar

### ADJECTIVES

#### Degrees of comparison

<b>Comparative degree =</b>	nice + <b>er</b> <b>more</b> + beautiful
<b>Superlative degree =</b>	nice + <b>est</b> <b>most</b> + beautiful

- Study the chart.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
cold	colder	coldest
hot	hotter	hottest
warm	warmer	warmest
bright	brighter	brightest
big	bigger	biggest
small	smaller	smallest
large	larger	largest
young	younger	youngest
old	older	oldest
new	newer	newest
happy	happier	happiest

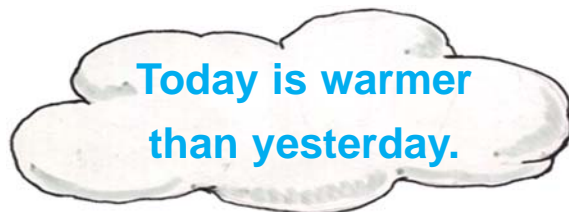
## Irregular adjectives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
much	more	most
many	more	most

### Remember

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
large	larger	largest
happy	happier	happiest
hot	hotter	hottest

### Mind



### Don't forget

to use **the**  
with **Superlative degree**.

#### 1. Read and practise.

My mother is young, but Tom's mother is younger.  
Spring is colder than summer.

Mary is the youngest in our family.  
 Your dress is the most beautiful.  
 This book is more interesting than that book.  
 My sister's room is larger than my room.  
 The room of our parents is the largest in our house.  
 Winter is the coldest season.  
 Summer is the hottest season.  
 Our house is more comfortable than your house.

2. Look at the chart and write the comparative and the superlative forms of the adjectives.

big      new      happy      young      beautiful  
 comfortable      good      small      much  
 warm      many      cold      hot      bright  
 interesting      bad      old      large

3. Fill in the missing forms.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
		smallest
	bigger	
		worst
good		
	younger	
cold		

**4. Complete the sentences according to the model.**

My room isn't clean.	Your room is cleaner than my room.
----------------------	------------------------------------

My Dad's car isn't new. Your Dad's car is ... .  
This book isn't interesting. That book is ... .  
Yesterday wasn't warm. Today is ... .  
Ann's doll isn't nice. Mary's doll is ... .  
Your garden isn't beautiful. Our garden is ... .  
My room isn't comfortable. Your room is ... .  
Tom's computer isn't good. Mary's computer is ... .  
September isn't a cold month. October is ... .

**5. Complete the dialogue with the superlative form of the adjectives.**

<b>A:</b> Is Tom's house big?	<b>B:</b> Yes, it is the ... house in the town.
<b>A:</b> Is Ann a good pupil?	<b>B:</b> Yes, she is the ... pupil in our class.
<b>A:</b> Is your room cosy?	<b>B:</b> Yes, it is the ... room in our house.
<b>A:</b> Is their classroom dirty?	<b>B:</b> Yes their classroom is the ... in the school.
<b>A:</b> Is Mary a beautiful girl?	<b>B:</b> Yes, she is the ... girl in our class.

# UNIT 11B

## Practise your speaking

### 6. Read and practise.

#### WINTER

Winter is the coldest season of the year. It often snows and there is much snow in winter. Children like to ski, skate, play snowballs and make snow-man.

They like this season, because Christmas and New Year holidays come in winter.

### Remember the new words.

a snowball  
to snow

a snow-man  
to ski

a holiday  
to skate

### 7. Complete the sentences.

Winter is the ... season of the year.

There is much ... in winter.

It often ... in winter.

Children like to ... , ... , play ... and make ... .

Children like winter, because ... .

**8. True or false?**

Winter is the coldest season of the year.

There is not much snow in winter.

It often snows in winter.

Children play football and basketball in winter.

Children do not like winter.

**9. Use the words in the box to describe winter.**

winter, December, to make a snow-man,  
cold, white, season, January, snow,  
Christmas and New Year holidays, month,  
to ski, to snow, year, to skate, February,  
to play snowballs

**Just a rhyme**

The snow is falling,

The wind is blowing.

The ground is white

All day and all night.

**10. Read and practise.**

**SPRING**

Spring is the most beautiful season of the year.

Spring is warmer than winter, but it is colder than summer. The snow melts. The grass and the leaves on the trees are green. The Sun shines brighter and the days become longer.

## Remember the new words.

to become      to melt      to shine  
a leaf      bright      warm

### 11. Complete the sentences.

Spring is the ... season of the year.  
Spring is ... than winter, but it is ... than summer.  
The Sun shines ... , and the days become ... .  
The snow ... .  
The grass and the leaves ... .

### 12. True or false?

Spring is the most beautiful season.  
Spring is warmer than summer.  
The snow melts in spring.  
The grass and the leaves on the trees are green.  
The days in spring are shorter than in winter.

## Just a rhyme

When it is May,  
    We play and sing,  
We are all gay.  
    We greet the spring.

# UNIT 11C

## Practise your reading

Study the words.

a coach                      a voice                      a stick  
a pumpkin                  a mousetrap                midnight  
to wave                      suddenly



### CINDERELLA (part two)

When Cinderella heard about the dance she wanted to go too.

Her aunt and the ugly sisters laughed at her but didn't take her to the dance.

A coach came to the door and the ugly sisters went to the dance with their mother. Poor Cinderella sat by the fire and cried.

Suddenly she heard a voice: "Don't cry, Cinderella. I will help you."

Cinderella looked up and saw a little old lady. She had a stick in her hand.

"First, bring me a pumpkin", said the little old lady. "Then bring me a mousetrap with the mice in it."

When Cinderella brought them, the little lady waved her stick. The pumpkin became a big coach. The mice became horses. The lady waved her stick and Cinderella wore a beautiful dress and glass shoes.

"Now get into the coach", said the little lady, "and go to the dance. But you must be at home before midnight".

## Mind



is the plural for **mouse**.

### 13. True or false?

Cinderella didn't want to go to the dance.  
The aunt and the ugly sisters took Cinderella to the dance with them.

A coach came to the door and the ugly sisters went to the dance with their mother.

Cinderella looked up and saw a little old lady.

The little old lady had a bird in her hand.

The lady waved her stick and Cinderella wore a beautiful dress and glass shoes.

**14. Complete the sentences.**

When Cinderella heard about the dance ... .

Her aunt and the ugly sisters laughed at her but ... .

A coach came to the door and ... .

Cinderella looked up and saw ... .

She had a stick ... .

When Cinderella brought them ... .

The lady waved her stick and ... .

**15. Choose the right word.**

Her aunt and the ugly sisters laughed at her and ... her to the dance (*didn't take, took*).

Cinderella looked up and saw a little ... lady (*old, young*).

She had a stick ... her hand (*in, under*).

When Cinderella ... them, the little lady waved her stick (*took, brought*).

The pumpkin became a ... coach (*big, small*).

You must be at home ... midnight (*before, after*).

**16. Make up sentences with the mixed words.**

about, she, Cinderella, when, the, wanted, heard,  
dance, too, to go.

to, a coach, door, came, the.

sisters, to the dance, their, went, the, mother, with,  
ugly.

lady, and, Cinderella, a, looked up, little, saw, old.

hand, she, a stick, in, had, her.

brought, lady, when, the, them, Cinderella, stick,  
little, her, waved.

horses, the, became, mice.

**17. Answer the questions.**

Why didn't Cinderella go to the dance?

With whom did ugly sisters go to the dance?

What did Cinderella do?

What did the little old lady say?

What had the old lady in her hand?

What did the little lady tell Cinderella?

**18. Write the missing letters.**

c		a	c	h
---	--	---	---	---

p	u	m		k	i	n
---	---	---	--	---	---	---

v	o	i		e
---	---	---	--	---

s	t	i		k
---	---	---	--	---

## UNIT 12A

### Practise your grammar

**1. Put the adjectives in the correct form.**

London is the (*large*) city of England.

This boy is (*fat*) than Tom.

My brother is (*tall*) than my sister.

Ann is the (*beautiful*) girl in our class.

Your classwork is (*bad*) than my classwork.

Their house is the (*old*) in our city.

Peter's family is (*small*) than our family.

You read English (*good*) than your friend.

The weather in winter is (*cold*) than in autumn.

**2. Choose the correct answer.**

I ... to see my grandparents tomorrow.

**a)** went                      **b)** go                      **c)** shall go

When ... you have dinner yesterday?

**a)** do                      **b)** did                      **c)** will

Don't speak! I ... my lessons.

**a)** do                      **b)** shall do                      **c)** am doing

Tom ... in an old house when he was a child.

**a)** lives                      **b)** lived                      **c)** will live

Jimmy ... with his parents.

a) don't live      b) live      c) doesn't live

Do you like Ann? – Yes, I like ... very much.

a) she      b) her      c) him

I have ... uncle and two aunts.

a) a      b) an      c) the

Can you help me now? – Yes, I ... .

a) can      b) must      c) can't

... like your school?

a) you do      b) do you      c) you don't

My father has a car, but he ... drive it.

a) can      b) must      c) can't

**3. One sentence has a mistake. Choose the correct sentence.**

She bought a new dress.

She buyed a new dress.

Where did Mary went yesterday?

Where did Mary go yesterday?

Did my uncle find a new job?

Did my uncle found a new job?

Yesterday I have dinner with my friends.

Yesterday I had dinner with my friends.

Did you see Jane last week?

You see Jane last week?

She has a nice house in the country.

She have a nice house in the country.

Children like winter very much.

Children likes winter very much.

4. Complete the sentences with can or cannot. Plus (+) is for can, minus (-) is for cannot.

	play football	dance	read and write English	drive a car	make a cake
Tom	+	-	+	-	+
Mary	-	+	+	-	+
John	+	-	-	+	-
Jane	-	-	+	-	+

Revise the irregular nouns you know.

Singular	Plural
man	men
woman	women
mouse	mice
child	children
tooth	teeth

# UNIT 12B

## Practise your speaking

5. Read and practise.

### SUMMER

Summer is the hottest season. The weather is fine. The Sun is brighter and the days are longer than in spring. There are many flowers, fruits and vegetables in summer.

Schoolchildren like summer very much. It is their favourite season. They have the longest holidays in summer. They like to swim in the river, to play in the yard or to walk in the garden.

Remember the new words.

weather

fine

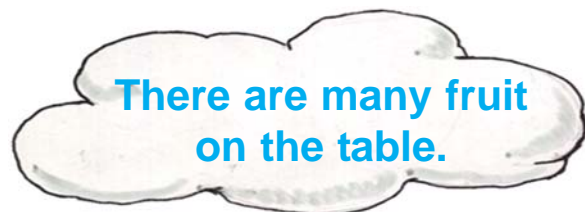
fruit

to swim

river

favourite

Mind



**6. Complete the sentences.**

Summer is the ... season.

The Sun is ... and the days are ... than in spring.

There are many ... , ... and ... in summer.

Schoolchildren like summer, because they have the ... .. in summer.

They like to ... in the river, to ... in the yard or to ... in the garden.

**7. True or false?**

Summer is the coldest season.

It snows in summer.

The days in summer are longer than in spring.

Schoolchildren don't like summer.

Schoolchildren have the shortest holiday in summer.

They like to swim in the river and to play in the yard.

The children like to walk in the garden in summer.

**Just a rhyme**

Summer time is  
A time for play,  
We are happy  
All day.

The Sun is shining,  
The flowers are blooming,  
The sky is blue,  
The rains are few.

8. Read and practise.

## AUTUMN

Autumn comes after summer. It brings rains and cold weather. But it is a tasty season, because there are a lot of fruits in autumn: apples, pears, grapes, plums, watermelons and melons.

Autumn is a beautiful season. The leaves are red, green and yellow and they fall down from the trees.

The days become shorter than in summer. It rains much in autumn.

On the first of September the children go to school and the school year begins.

Look at the pictures and remember the fruits.



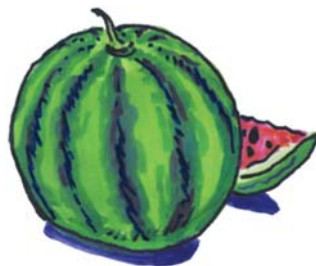
grapes



a pear



a plum



a watermelon



a melon

## Remember



= apples, plums, pears, melons,  
watermelons, oranges, grapes, ...

## Mind



= many, much

### 9. Complete the sentences.

Autumn comes after ... .

It brings ... and ... weather.

But it is a tasty season, because there are ... ..

... fruits in autumn.

The leaves are ... , ... and ... .

The leaves ... .. from the trees.

The days become ... than in summer.

It ... much in autumn.

### 10. True or false?

Autumn comes after winter.

It brings snow and warm weather.

Autumn is a tasty season.

Autumn is a beautiful season.

The leaves are blue, white and brown.

The days become longer than in summer.

- 11.** Use the words in the box to describe autumn.

autumn,	November,	summer,	rain,	plums,
weather,	September,	beautiful,	leaves,	
to fall down,	month,	to go to school,	pears,	
to rain,	October,	tasty,	school year,	green,
grapes,	to begin,	tree,	red,	apples,
			yellow	

### **Just a rhyme**

The summer is over,  
The trees are all bare,  
There is mist in the garden  
And frost in the air.

I love the wind,  
It makes me run.  
I think that it is  
Lots of fun.

- 12.** Split into four groups. Each group must write a list of words to describe winter, spring, summer, autumn. Change the lists. Each group will describe the season according to the list.

- 13.** Tell your friends about your favourite season.

# UNIT 12C

## Practise your reading

Study the words.

Prince          Princess          to forget          a word  
to strike          a step          to marry  
only          to try



### CINDERELLA (part three)

Cinderella liked the dance very much. She was very beautiful and the Prince danced only with her.

But she forgot the words of the little old lady. Suddenly the clock began to strike twelve. She ran down to the coach. Soon the clock finished to strike twelve, the coach became a pumpkin and the horses became mice. Poor Cinderella went home and began to work.

The Prince ran after Cinderella and found one of her glass shoes on the steps.

The next day he sent men with the glass shoe to find Cinderella.

“If anyone can wear this small shoe”, he said, “she must be the beautiful lady and I shall marry her”.

The men brought the shoes to the ugly sisters.

“I shall try first”, said the younger sister. “I shall wear it and be the Princess.”

“No”, said the older sister. “I shall wear it and be the Princess.”

They tried the shoe, but their feet were big and the shoe was small. The men laughed.

Cinderella tried the shoe too. It was her shoe. The Prince married her and they were happy.

**14. True or false?**

Cinderella liked the dance very much.

Cinderella was very ugly and the Prince didn't dance with her.

When the clock began to strike twelve Cinderella ran down the steps to her coach.

The Prince ran after Cinderella and found one of her glass shoes.

Cinderella didn't put on the shoe, because the shoe was small.

The Prince married one of Cinderella's ugly sisters and they were happy.

**15. Complete the sentences.**

Cinderella was very beautiful and ... .

But she forgot ... .

Suddenly the clock ... .

When the clock finished to strike twelve ... .

The coach became ... .

Poor Cinderella went ... .

The next day the Prince sent ... .

**16. Choose the right word.**

Cinderella ... the dance very much (*liked, didn't like*).

The ... became a pumpkin (*coach, stick*).

The clock ... to strike twelve (*finished, began*).

Cinderella ran ... to the coach (*down, after*).

Poor Cinderella went home and began to ... (*cry, work*).

The next day the Prince sent men to ... Cinderella (*strike, find*).

Cinderella tried the ... (*dress, shoe*).

**17. Make up sentences with the mixed words.**

liked, very, the, Cinderella, much, dance.  
clock, suddenly, twelve, the, to strike, began.  
finished, twelve, the clock, soon, to strike.  
poor, and, started, Cinderella, work, walked, again,  
home.  
the, put on, Cinderella, shoe.  
she, coach, ran, her, to, steps, the, down.  
married, and, were, the Prince, her, happy, they.

**18. Answer the questions.**

Why did the Prince dance only with Cinderella?  
What did Cinderella do when the clock began to strike twelve?  
When did the coach become a pumpkin?  
What did the Prince do?  
Where did the Prince find the glass shoe?  
What did the ugly sisters do when the men brought the shoe?  
What did the Prince do when he found Cinderella?

**19. Write the missing letters.**

s	t	r	i		e
---	---	---	---	--	---

f		r	g	e	t
---	--	---	---	---	---

	r	i	n		e	s	s
--	---	---	---	--	---	---	---

# Stop and check

Let us revise what we know.

## Do you remember?

Present Continuous = **to be** + work + **ing**

1. Complete the dialogue. Work in pairs.

<b>A:</b> What do you usually do in the morning?	<b>B:</b> Usually I get up at seven o'clock, I do my ... .
<b>A:</b> What are you doing this morning?	<b>B:</b> I am doing my morning exercises, washing ... .
<b>A:</b> What do you usually do in the afternoon?	<b>B:</b> Usually I ... .
<b>A:</b> What are you doing this ... ?	<b>B:</b> I am ... .
<b>A:</b> . . . . . in the evening?	<b>B:</b> Usually I ... .
<b>A:</b> . . . . . this evening?	<b>B:</b> I am ... .

2. Split into groups. There must be three students in each group. Each of you writes a list of words to describe living-room, dining-room, bedroom. Check the lists and tell your friends in the other groups about the rooms you have in your house.

## Do you remember?

### Personal, possessive and objective pronouns

3. Put the pronouns in the correct box.

we them his you my she its you  
our her I it your you her your  
their it us they him me he you

Personal	Possessive	Objective

4. Fill in the missing prepositions.

There are some trees ... the garden.

Tom fell ... the ground.

I shall give the book ... my friend.

The coins belonged ... the King.

Daddy went ... the car to wash it.  
I shall tell you ... my cousins.  
She ran ... the steps.  
Tom told the King ... the men.  
Jimmy went home ... his parents.  
There are flowers ... the vase.  
Ann will go to school ... September.  
There is a cat ... the tree.

**5. Use the words in the boxes to describe your meals.**

**For breakfast**

bread, butter, tea,  
eggs, omelette, coffee,  
jam, milk, cheese

**For lunch**

sandwich, apple, orange, plums,  
coffee, tea, milk, bread, butter, cheese

**For dinner**

soup, meat, cheese, bread,  
fruits, vegetables, fish

## For supper

bread, butter, sausage,  
cake, cheese, tea

6. Complete the dialogue. Use the words in the boxes above.  
Work in pairs.

<b>A:</b> How many meals do you have a day?	<b>B:</b> I have ... meals a day.
<b>A:</b> When ..... ?	<b>B:</b> I have breakfast at 8 o'clock.
<b>A:</b> What do you usually have for breakfast?	<b>B:</b> For breakfast I .....
<b>A:</b> ..... ?	<b>B:</b> .....

7. Fill in some, any, a, an, the.

I bought ... newspapers and ... book yesterday.  
There are ... trees in my garden, but there aren't ...  
flowers.

Jane lives in ... old house in London.

There are ... copy-books for you on the desk.

I want ... apple, I don't want ... orange.

Is there ... carpet on ... floor?

Are there ... pictures on ... wall?

When does she get up in ... morning?

8. Complete the questions and the answers. Use the interrogative words in the box.

when	what	what colour	how many
how much	where	why	how old

**A:** ... you have lunch?

**B:** ... at one o'clock.

**A:** ... day is today?

**B:** ... Wednesday.

**A:** ... is your sister?

**B:** ... ten.

**A:** ... do you watch TV?

**B:** ... in the evening.

**A:** ... lessons do you have a day?

**B:** ... five or six lessons a day.

**A:** ... do you usually go on Sundays?

**B:** ... to the country.

**A:** ... does your uncle like his job?

**B:** ... , because it is very interesting.

**A:** ... is your father's new car?

**B:** ... yellow.

**A:** ... milk do you drink a day?

**B:** ... a glass or two.

## Do you remember?

Simple Past = ~~to~~ work + ed

9. Fill in the timetable and tell your friends what you did last week.

Day	In the morning	In the afternoon	In the evening
Monday			watched TV
Tuesday			
Wednesday	had four classes		
Thursday			
Friday			
Saturday			visited grandparents
Sunday			

10. Split into groups. Use the words in the box to describe your classroom. Choose the best description.

teacher	schoolboy	schoolgirl
classroom	schoolbag	ruler pen
teacher's table	desk	chalk chalkboard
bookcase	pencil	book copy-book

## Do you remember?

Simple Future = **shall/will** + ~~to~~ work

11. Fill in the timetable and tell your friends what you will do next week.

Day	In the morning	In the afternoon	In the evening
Monday		clean room	
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday			play computer games
Friday			
Saturday			
Sunday	do lessons		

12. Change your timetables and ask and answer questions according to the model. Work in pairs.

<b>A:</b> What will you do next Monday in the morning?	<b>B:</b> I shall .....
--	-------------------------

## Do you remember?

### Degrees of comparison

<b>Comparative degree =</b>	nice + <b>er</b> <b>more</b> + beautiful
<b>Superlative degree =</b>	nice + <b>est</b> <b>most</b> + beautiful

13. Put the adjectives in the correct boxes.

brightest    smaller    big    happiest    hot  
warmer    new    younger    largest  
best    much    worst    older    cold    more

Positive	Comparative	Superlative

14. Answer the questions about the seasons. Work in pairs.

How many seasons are there in a year?

What are the winter, spring, summer, autumn months?

Which is the coldest season?  
Which is the hottest season?  
When are the days shorter?  
When are the days longer?  
When does it snow?  
When does it rain much?  
Which is the tastiest season?  
When does the school year begin?  
Which is your favourite season?

**15. Use Simple Present, Present Continuous, Simple Past, Simple Future.**

John is at home now. He (*to do*) his lessons.  
He always (*to do*) his lessons after lunch.  
Her lessons (*to begin*) at nine o'clock every day.  
Tom (*not to like*) tea, but he (*to drink*) much milk.  
Yesterday Mr. Brown (*to have*) breakfast at 8 o'clock.  
He always (*to have*) lunch at one o'clock.  
Mother is in the kitchen now. She (*make*) dinner.  
Ann is six. Next year she (*to go*) to school.  
Mr. Smith (*to buy*) a new car last week.  
They (*to take*) their children to the Zoo next Sunday.

**Do you remember?**



**16. Complete the sentences with can, may, must.**

I know how to play hockey, but I ... not play hockey.

Mummy, ... I go for a walk with Jimmy? – No, you ... not. You ... do your lessons.

My mother ... cook well, but I ... not cook.

Tom ... not play football in the afternoon. He ... help his father.

... you speak English? – No, I ... not.

We ... finish this work in the evening. Then we ... watch TV.

You ... play computer games after classes.

... Ann clean her room? - Yes, because her room is very dirty.

Tom and Mary are free now and they ... visit their friends.

Mother is busy in the evening and she ... not help you to do your lessons.

**Good bye for summer!**

**See you next year!**

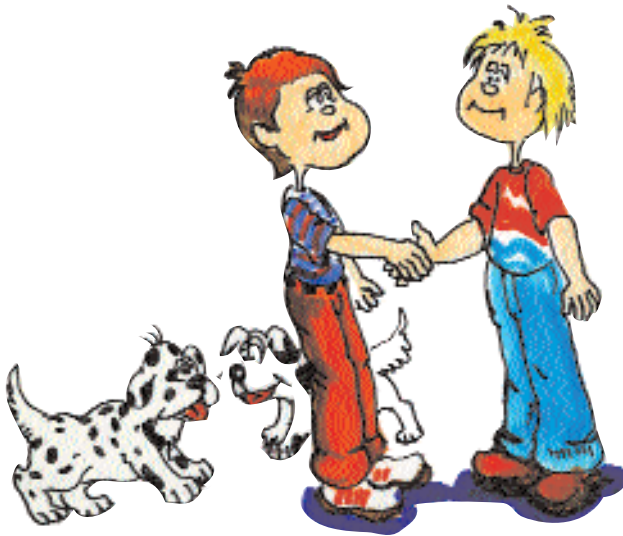
## Remember

### Greetings and partings

Good morning!  
Good afternoon!  
Good evening!  
Good night!  
How do you do!  
How are you?



Hello!  
Hi!



Good-bye!  
Bye-bye!

See you.  
See you again.

See you soon.  
See you later.

So long.

## Gratitude

Thank you.  
Thanks.  
Thank you very much.  
You are welcome!  
It's all right!  
It's OK!



## Meeting people

Nice to meet you.  
Glad to meet you.  
I hope to meet you again.

## Apologies

Sorry!  
I am sorry!  
Excuse me.



## Classroom expressions

Stand up!

Sit down!

Who is on duty?

Stop talking.

Sit still!

Come up to me!

Sit down at your desk!

Face the class!

Don't hurry!

Say it again.

Say it together!

That's right!

That's wrong!

Speak louder!

Speak faster!

Go to the chalkboard!

Go to the door!

Go out!

Come in!

The lesson is over.



## IRREGULAR VERBS

to be	was / were	լինել
to become	became	դառնալ
to begin	began	սկսել
to blow	blew	փչել
to bring	brought	բերել
to buy	bought	գնել
to catch	caught	բռնել
to choose	chose	ընտրել
to come	came	գալ
to cut	cut	կտրել
to do	did	անել
to draw	drew	նկարել, գծել, ձգել
to drink	drank	խմել, ըմպել
to drive	drove	վարել ( <i>մեքենա</i> )
to eat	ate	ուտել
to fall	fell	ընկնել
to find	found	գտնել
to fly	flew	թռչել
to forget	forgot	մոռանալ
to get	got	ստանալ
to give	gave	տալ
to go	went	գնալ
to grow	grew	աճել, բուսնել, մշակել
to have	had	ունենալ
to hear	heard	լսել
to know	knew	իմանալ
to lay	laid	դնել
to learn	learnt	սովորել

to leave	left	թողնել ( <i>տեղ</i> ), մեկնել
to let	let	թույլատրել
to lie	lay	պառկել, գտնվել
to make	made	անել
to meet	met	հանդիպել
to pay	paid	դարձնել ( <i>ուշադրություն</i> )
to put	put	դնել
to read	read [red]	կարդալ
to retell	retold	վերապատմել
to run	ran	վազել
to say	said	ասել
to see	saw	տեսնել
to sell	sold	վաճառել
to send	sent	ուղարկել
to shine	shone	փայլել, շողալ
to sing	sang	երգել
to sleep	slept	քնել
to speak	spoke	խոսել
to split	split	բաժանել ( <i>խմբերի</i> )
to sit	sat	նստել
to stand	stood	կանգնել
to strike	struck	խփել, հարվածել
to swim	swam	լողալ
to take	took	վերցնել
to tell	told	պատմել
to think	thought	մտածել
to try	tried	փորձել
to wear	wore	հագնել, կրել
to write	wrote	գրել

## VOCABULARY

### A a

a	art.	[ə]	<i>քեր. անորոշ հոդ</i>
about	prep.	[ə'baʊt]	մասին
above	adv.	[ə'bʌv]	վերևում, վերը
according	adv.	[ə'ki:lɪŋ]	համապատասխանաբար, համաձայն
act	v.	[ækt]	կատարել
activity	n.	[æk'tɪvɪti]	գործողություն, գործունեություն
actor	n.	['æktə]	դերասան
add	v.	[æd]	ավելացնել
adjective	n.	['ædʒɪktɪv]	<i>քեր. ածական</i>
affirmative	a.	[ə'fə:mətɪv]	հաստատական, դրական
after	prep.	['n:ftə]	հետո
afternoon	n.	['n:ftənu:n]	կեսօրից հետո Բարի օր, բարև ձեզ ցերեկը, կեսօրից հետո
Good afternoon! in the afternoon			
again	adv.	[ə'ɔ:ɪn, ə'ɔ:ɪn]	նորից, կրկին
age	n.	[eɪdʒ]	հասակ
air	n.	[eə]	օդ, մթնոլորտ
all	n.	[ɔ:l]	բոլորը, ամենը շատ լավ, լավ Ամեն ինչ լավ է, խնդրե՛մ
all right It's all right!			
aloud	adv.	[ə'laʊd]	բարձրաձայն, բարձր
alphabet	n.	['ælfəbɪt]	այբուբեն
alphabetical	a.	[ælfə'betɪkəl]	այբբենական
always	adv.	['ɔ:lweɪz]	միշտ
an	art.	[ən]	<i>քեր. անորոշ հոդ</i>
and	conj.	[ənd, ænd]	և, ու
animal	n.	['ænɪməl]	կենդանի
answer	n.	['n:nsə]	պատասխան պատասխանել
ant	n.	[ænt]	մրջյուն

any	pron.	[eni]	որևէ (ժխտական և հարցական նախադասություններում), ամեն մի (հաստատական նախադասություններում)
anyone	pron.	[ˈeniwʌn]	որևէ մեկը, ինչ-որ մեկը
anything	pron.	[ˈeniθɪŋ]	որևէ բան (ժխտական և հարցական նախադասություններում), ամեն ինչ, ամեն բան (հաստատական նախադասություններում)
apology	n.	[əˈpɪlədʒi]	ներողություն
appearance	n.	[əˈpiərəns]	արտաքին տեսք
apple	n.	[æpl]	խնձոր
April	n.	[ˈeɪprəl]	ապրիլ
arm	n.	[ɑ:m]	բազուկ, թև
armchair	n.	[ˈɑ:mʃɔː]	բազկաթոռ
around	adv.	[əˈraʊnd]	շուրջը, մոտակայքում
art	n.	[ɑ:t]	արվեստ
article	n.	[ˈɑ:tɪkl]	քեր. հոդ
as	adv.	[əz, æz]	ինչպես, որպես
	conj.		երբ, քանի որ
as ... as			այնպես ինչպես
ask	v.	[ɑ:sk]	հարցնել, խնդրել
at	prep.	[ət, æt]	մոտ
at home			տանը
at school			դպրոցում
at six o'clock			ժամը վեցին
at the lesson			դասին
at the window			պատուհանի մոտ
attention	n.	[əˈtenʃn]	ուշադրություն
August	n.	[ˈɔ:st]	օգոստոս
aunt	n.	[ɑ:nt]	հորաքույր, մորաքույր
autumn	n.	[ˈɔ:təm]	աշուն
away	a.	[əˈweɪ]	հեռավորության վրա
	adv.		արտահայտում է հեռացում տվյալ առարկայից
six miles away			6 մղոն հեռավորության վրա
axe	n.	[æks]	կացի

## B b

baby	n.	[ˈbeɪbɪ]	երեխա, մանկիկ
back	n.	[bæk]	մեջք, թիկունք
	adv.		ետ, հետ
backwards	adv.	[ˈbækwəds]	ետ, դեպի ետ
bad	a.	[bæd]	վատ
bag	n.	[bæɡ]	պայուսակ, տոպրակ
ball	n.	[bɔ:l]	գնդակ
band	n.	[bænd]	ժապավեն, գոտի, նվագախումբ
bar	n.	[bɑ:]	ձող, ցանկապատ ( <i>pl.</i> )
bare	a.	[bɛə]	մերկ, դատարկ, զուրկ
basketball	n.	[ˈbɑ:skɪtbɔ:l]	բասկետբոլ
bathroom	n.	[ˈbɑ:θru:m]	լողասենյակ
be	v.	[bi:]	լինել, գտնվել
beach	n.	[bi:tʃ]	ծովափ
beautiful	a.	[ˈbjʊ:tɪfʊl]	գեղեցիկ
because	conj.	[bɪˈkɔ:z]	որովհետև, քանի որ
become	v.	[bɪˈkʌm]	դառնալ
bed	n.	[bed]	մահճակալ, անկողին
to go to bed			անկողին մտնել
bedroom	n.	[ˈbedrʊm]	ննջասենյակ
bee	n.	[bi:]	մեղու
before	prep.	[bɪˈfɔ:]	առաջ, առջևում, մինչև
begin	v.	[bɪˈɪn]	սկսել, սկսվել
bell	n.	[bel]	զանգ, զանգակ
belong	v.	[bɪˈlɒŋ]	պատկանել, վերաբերել
below	adv.	[bɪˈlɒ u]	ստորև, ներքևում
berry	n.	[ˈberɪ]	հատապտուղ
big	a.	[bɪɡ]	մեծ, խոշոր
bird	n.	[bɜ:d]	թռչուն
black	a.	[blæk]	սև
blackboard	n.	[ˈblækbɔ:d]	գրատախտակ
blank	n.	[blæŋk]	դատարկ տեղ, բաց տեղ
bloom	v.	[blu:m]	ծաղկել
blouse	n.	[blaʊz]	կանաչի բլուզ

blow	v.	[blou]	փչել
blue	a.	[blu:]	կապույտ, երկնագույն
body	n.	[ˈbɪ dɪ]	մարմին, իրան
book	n.	[buk]	գիրք
bookcase	n.	[ˈbukkeɪs]	գրապահարան
boot	n.	[bu:t]	կոշիկ
box	n.	[bɪ ks]	արկղ, տուփ
boy	n.	[bɪ ɪ]	տղա
boyfriend	n.	[ˈbɔɪ ˈfrɛnd]	տղա ընկեր
bracket	n.	[ˈbrækɪt]	փակագիծ
bread	n.	[bred]	հաց
breakfast	n.	[ˈbrekfəst]	նախաճաշ
to have breakfast			նախաճաշել
bridge	n.	[brɪdʒ]	կամուրջ
bright	a.	[braɪt]	պայծառ, վառ
bring	v.	[brɪŋ]	բերել, հասցնել
brother	n.	[ˈbrʌðə]	եղբայր
brown	a.	[braʊn]	դարչնագույն, թուխ
brush	n.	[brʌʃ]	խոզանակ, վրձին
bus	n.	[bʌs]	ավտոբուս
bush	n.	[bʊʃ]	թուփ, թփուտ
busy	a.	[ˈbɪzɪ]	զբաղված, գործունյա
to be busy			զբաղված լինել
but	conj.	[bʌt]	բայց, իսկ, սակայն, այլ
butter	n.	[ˈbʌtə]	կարագ, յուղ
button	n.	[ˈbʌtn]	կոճակ
buy	v.	[baɪ]	գնել
Bye-bye!	int.	[ˈbaɪbaɪ]	Ցտեսություն ( <i>խոսակցական</i> )

## C c

cabbage	n.	[ˈkæbɪdʒ]	կաղամբ
cage	n.	[keɪdʒ]	վանդակ
cake	n.	[keɪk]	թխվածք, տորթ
call	v.	[kɔ:l]	կանչել, անվանել, հրավիրել

can	v.	[kæn]	կարողանալ (եղանակավորող բայ)
cap	n.	[kæp]	գլխարկ, գդակ
capital letter	n.	[ˈkæprɪlˈletə]	մեծատառ
car	n.	[kɑː]	ավտոմեքենա
card	n.	[kɑːd]	խաղաթուղթ, թղթախաղ (pl.)
carpet	n.	[ˈkɑːpɪt]	գորգ
case	n.	[keɪs]	դեպք, հոլով (քեր.)
cat	n.	[kæt]	կատու
catch	v.	[kætʃ]	բռնել, որսալ
ceiling	n.	[ˈsiːlɪŋ]	առաստաղ
chair	n.	[tʃeə]	աթոռ
chalk	n.	[tʃl :k]	կավիճ
chalkboard	n.	[ˈtʃl kbɔːd]	գրատախտակ
chart	n.	[tʃn :t]	աղյուսակ
cheap	a.	[tʃiːp]	էժան
check	v.	[tʃek]	ստուգել
cheek	n.	[tʃiːk]	այտ, թուշ
cheese	n.	[tʃiːz]	պանիր
cherry	n.	[ˈtʃerɪ]	բալ
chess	n.	[tʃes]	շախմատ
child (pl. children)	n.	[tʃaɪld]	երեխա
choose	v.	[tʃuːz]	ընտրել
Christmas	n.	[ˈkrɪsməs]	Ծննդյան տոներ
Cinderella	n.	[sɪndəˈrelə]	Մոխրոտիկ
city	n.	[ˈsɪtɪ]	քաղաք
class	n.	[klɑːs]	դասարան
classroom	n.	[ˈklɑːsrʊm]	դասասենյակ
clean	v.	[kliːn]	մաքրել, սրբել
	a.		մաքուր
climb	v.	[klaɪm]	մագլցել, բարձրանալ
clock	n.	[klɒk]	պատի, սեղանի ժամացույց
clothes	n.	[klaʊðs]	հագուստ (pl.)
cloud	n.	[klaʊd]	ամպ
clue	n.	[kluː]	բանալի (զաղտնիքը բացելու)
coach	v.	[kəʊtʃ]	ժամակառք

coat	n.	[kəʊt]	վերարկու
cock	n.	[kɒk]	աքաղաղ
coffee	n.	[ˈkɒfi]	սուրճ
coin	n.	[kɔɪn]	մետաղադրամ
cold	a	[kəʊld]	ցուրտ, սառը
colour	n.	[ˈkʌlə]	գույն, երանգ
come	v.	[kʌm]	գալ, մոտենալ
to come back			վերադառնալ
to come in			մերս մտնել
to come up			բարձրանալ
comfortable	a.	[ˈkʌmfətəbl]	հարմար, հարմարավետ
common	a.	[ˈkɒmən]	<i>քեր.</i> հասարակ
comparative	a.	[kəmˈpærətɪv]	<i>քեր.</i> բաղդատական
comparison	n.	[kəmˈpærɪsn]	համեմատություն
complete	v.	[kəmˈpli:t]	լրացնել, ավարտել
computer	n.	[kəmˈpjʊ:tə]	համակարգիչ
conjugate	v.	[ˈkɒndʒuːgeɪt]	<i>քեր.</i> խոնարհել
content	n.	[ˈkɒntent]	բովանդակություն ( <i>pl.</i> )
continuous	a.	[kənˈtɪnjuəs]	<i>քեր.</i> շարունակական
cook	v.	[kʊk]	եփել, պատրաստել, խոհարարու- թյուն անել
copy-book	n.	[ˈkɒpiːbʊk]	տետր
correct	a.	[kəˈrekt]	ճիշտ, ստույգ
	v.		ուղղել, ճշտել
corresponding	a.	[kɒrɪsˈpɒndɪŋ]	համապատասխան
cosy	a.	[ˈkəʊzi]	հարմար
count	v.	[kaʊnt]	հաշվել, համրել
countable	a.	[ˈkaʊntəbl]	հաշվելի
country	n.	[ˈkʌntri]	երկիր, գյուղ, գյուղական վայր
cousin	n.	[kʌzn]	մորաքրոջ, քեռու, հորաքրոջ, հորեղբոր տղա կամ աղջիկ
cream	n.	[kri:m]	սեր, կրեմ
crocodile	n.	[ˈkrɒl kədəɪl]	կոկորդիլոս
cry	v.	[kraɪ]	ծչալ, գոռալ, լաց լինել
cup	n.	[kʌp]	գավաթ, քաս

cupboard	n.	[ˈkʌbəd]	սպասքապահարան
curtain	n.	[kəːtn]	վարագույր
cut	v.	[kʌt]	կտրել

## D d

Dad	n.	[dæd]	հայրիկ
Daddy	n.	[ˈdædɪ]	հայրիկ
dance	n.	[dɑːns]	պար, պարահանդես
	v.		պարել
daughter	n.	[ˈdɔːtə]	դուստր
day	n.	[deɪ]	օր, ցերեկ
December	n.	[dɪˈsembə]	դեկտեմբեր
definite	a.	[ˈdefɪnɪt]	որոշակի, որոշիչ ( <i>քեր.</i> )
degree	n.	[dɪˈɡriː]	աստիճան
describe	v.	[dɪsˈkraɪb]	նկարագրել
description	n.	[dɪsˈkrɪʃn]	նկարագրում, նկարագրություն
desk	n.	[desk]	գրասեղան, նստարան
dialogue	n.	[ˈdaɪəlɒɡ]	երկխոսություն
diet	n.	[ˈdaɪət]	կերակուր, սնունդ, ուտելիք
dining-room	n.	[ˈdaɪnɪŋkrʊm]	ճաշասենյակ
dinner	n.	[ˈdɪnə]	ճաշ
to have dinner			ճաշել
dirty	a.	[ˈdɜːtɪ]	կեղտոտ
dish	n.	[dɪʃ]	աման, պնակ, ամանեղեն ( <i>pl.</i> )
do	v.	[duː]	անել, կատարել
to do lessons			դասերը պատրաստել
to do morning exercises			առավոտյան մարզանք անել
doctor	n.	[ˈdɒktə]	բժիշկ, բժշկուհի
dog	n.	[dɒɡ]	շուն
doll	n.	[dɒl]	տիկնիկ
door	n.	[dɔː]	դուռ, դռնակ
down	adv.	[daʊn]	ներքև, ներքևում, տակը
draw	v.	[drɔː]	գծել, նկարել, քաշել, ձգել

dress	n.	[dres]	զգեստ, շոր, հագուստ
	v.		հագցնել, հագնվել
drink	v.	[drɪk]	խմել, ըմպել
drive	v.	[draɪv]	վարել ( <i>մեքենա</i> )
driver	n.	[ˈdraɪvə]	վարորդ
duty	n.	[ˈdju:ti]	հերթապահություն, պարտականություն
on duty			հերթապահ

## E e

each	pron.	[i:tʃ]	յուրաքանչյուր, ամեն մի
ear	n.	[ɪə]	ականջ
early	a., adv	[ˈɜ:li]	վաղ
eat	v.	[i:t]	ուտել
egg	n.	[eɒ]	ձու
eight	num.	[eɪt]	ութ
eighteen	num.	[ˈeɪti:n]	տասնութ
eighty	num.	[ˈeɪti]	ութսուն
elephant	n.	[ˈelɪfənt]	փիղ
eleven	num.	[ɪˈlevn]	տասնմեկ
empty	a.	[ˈemptɪ]	դատարկ
end	v.	[end]	վերջանալ, վերջացնել
engineer	n.	[endʒɪˈniə]	ինժեներ (ճարտարագետ)
England	n.	[ˈɪŋɡlənd]	Անգլիա
English	n.	[ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ]	անգլիացի, անգլերեն
	a.		անգլիական
envelope	n.	[ˈenvɪləʊp]	ծրար
evening	n.	[ˈi:vnɪŋ]	երեկո
Good evening!			Բարի երեկո
every	a.	[ˈevri]	յուրաքանչյուր, ամեն մի
everyday	a.	[ˈevriˈdeɪ]	ամենօրյա, առօրյա
everyone	n.	[ˈevriwʌn]	ամեն մեկը
excuse	v.	[ɪksˈkju:z]	ներել, ներողամիտ լինել
Excuse me			Ներեցե՞ք

exercise	n.	[ˈeksəsaɪz]	վարժություն, մարզանք
exercise-book	n.	[ˈeksəsaɪzbʊk]	վարժությունների տետր
expression	n.	[ɪksˈpreʃn]	արտահայտություն
eye	n.	[aɪ]	աչք

## F f

face	n.	[feɪs]	դեմք, երես
	v.		դեմքով դառնալ, նայել
fair	a.	[feə]	շիկահեր, խարտյաշ
fall	v.	[fɔ:l]	ընկնել
false	a.	[fɔ:ls]	սխալ, սուտ, կեղծ
family	n.	[ˈfæmɪli]	ընտանիք
far	a., adv.	[fɑ:]	հեռավոր, հեռու
far away	a.	[fɑ:əˈweɪ]	հեռու, հեռավոր
fast	a.	[fɑ:st]	արագ
fat	a.	[fæt]	զեք
father	n.	[ˈfɑ:ðə]	հայր
favourite	a.	[ˈfeɪvərɪt]	սիրելի, սիրեցյալ
February	n.	[ˈfebruəri]	փետրվար
few	a.	[fju:]	քիչ, սակավ, մի քանի
fifteen	num.	[ˈfɪfti:n]	տասնհինգ
fifty	num.	[ˈfɪftɪ]	հիսուն
fill	v.	[fɪl]	լրացնել, լցնել
find	v.	[faɪnd]	գտնել, հայտնաբերել
to find out			պարզել, իմանալ
fine	a.	[faɪn]	հիանալի, սքանչելի
finger	n.	[ˈfɪŋɡə]	մատ
finish	v.	[ˈfɪnɪʃ]	ավարտել, վերջացնել
fire	n.	[ˈfaɪə]	կրակ, բոց
by the fire			վառարանի մոտ
first	a.	[fɜ:st]	առաջին
	adv.		նախ, նախ և առաջ, սկզբից
the first			ամսվա առաջին օրը
fish	n.	[fɪʃ]	ծուկ

five	num.	[faɪv]	հինգ
flat	n.	[flæt]	բնակարան
floor	n.	[flɔː]	հատակ, հարկ
flower	n.	[ˈflaʊə]	ծաղիկ
flue	n.	[fluː]	գրիպ ( <i>խոսակցական</i> )
fly	v.	[flaɪ]	թռչել
food	n.	[fuːd]	ուտելիք, սնունդ, կերակուր
foot ( <i>pl. feet</i> )	n.	[fʊt]	ոտք, ոտնաթափ
football	n.	[ˈfʊtbɔːl]	ֆուտբոլ
for	prep.	[fə, fɔː]	համար, փոխարեն
forget	v.	[fəˈfɒt]	մոռանալ
fork	n.	[fɔːk]	պատառաքաղ
form	n.	[fɔːm]	ծև, դասարան
forty	num.	[ˈfɔːtɪ]	քառասուն
four	num.	[fɔː]	չորս
fourteen	num.	[fɔːˈtiːn]	տասնչորս
fox	n.	[fɒks]	աղվես
free	a.	[friː]	ազատ
Friday	n.	[ˈfraɪdɪ]	ուրբաթ
friend	n.	[frend]	ընկեր, բարեկամ
frog	n.	[frɒʃ]	գորտ
front	n.	[frʌnt]	առջևի մաս, առջևի կողմ
in front of			առջևում, առջևից, դիմացը
frost	n.	[frɒst]	սառնամանիք, սառնություն
frosty	a.	[ˈfrɒstɪ]	ցուրտ, սառնամանիքային
fruit	n.	[fruːt]	միրգ, պտուղ
fry	v.	[fraɪ]	տապակել
fun	n.	[fʌn]	ուրախություն, զվարճանք, կատակ, խաղ
funny	a.	[ˈfʌnɪ]	զվարճալի, ծիծաղաշարժ
future	n.	[ˈfjuːtʃə]	<i>քեր.</i> ապառնի ժամանակ

## G g

game	n.	[ʒeɪm]	խաղ
garden	n.	[ˈɒnːdn]	պարտեզ

gather	v.	[ˈgæðə]	հավաքել, հավաքվել
gay	a.	[ðeɪ]	ուրախ, զվարթ
Geography	n.	[dʒɪˈɡrɑːfɪ]	աշխարհագրություն
get	v.	[ɒt]	ստանալ, ձեռք բերել
to get through			հաղթահարել, գլուխ բերել
to get up			անկողնուց վեր կենալ
girl	n.	[ɜːl]	աղջիկ
girlfriend	n.	[ˈɜːlfrɛnd]	ընկերուհի
give	v.	[ɪv]	տալ
glad	a.	[ɒlæd]	ուրախ, գոհ
glass	n.	[ɒln:s]	բաժակ, ընկանակ, ապակի
	a.		ապակյա, հախճապակյա
go	v.	[əu]	գնալ
to go out			դուրս գալ
gold	n.	[əʊld]	ոսկի
golden	a.	[ˈəʊldən]	ոսկեգույն, ոսկե
good	a.	[ʊd]	լավ
Good bye!		[ʊdˈbaɪ]	Ցտեսություն
goose ( <i>pl.</i> geese)	n.	[ɡuːs]	սագ
grammar	n.	[ˈɡræmə]	քերականություն
grandfather	n.	[ˈɡrændˈfɑːðə]	պապ
grandmother	n.	[ˈɡrændˈmʌðə]	տատ
grandparents	n.	[ˈgrændpɜːənts]	տատն ու պապը
grape	n.	[ɡreɪp]	խաղող (հատիկ), խաղող ( <i>pl.</i> )
grass	n.	[ɡrɑːs]	խոտ
gratitude	n.	[ˈɡrætɪtjuːd]	երախտագիտություն
green	a.	[ɡriːn]	կանաչ
greet	v.	[ɡriːt]	ողջունել, բարևել
greeting	n.	[ˈɡriːtɪŋ]	ողջույն, ողջունում
grey	a.	[ɡreɪ]	մոխրագույն, գորշ
ground	n.	[ɡraʊnd]	գետին, հող
group	n.	[ɡruːp]	խումբ
grow	v.	[ɡrəʊ]	աճել, բուսնել, մշակել
guess	v.	[ɡes]	կռահել, գուշակել, ենթադրել

## H h

hair	n.	[hɛə]	մազ
half	n.	[hɑ:f]	կես
hall	n.	[hɑ:l]	սրահ, դահլիճ, նախասենյակ
hammer	n.	[ˈhæmə]	մուրճ
hand	n.	[hænd]	ձեռք, դաստակ
happy	a.	[ˈhæpi]	երջանիկ, հաջողակ
hard	a.	[hɑ:d]	ուժեղ, սաստիկ ( <i>սառնամանիքի մասին</i> ), հորդ ( <i>անձրևի մասին</i> ), ծանր, դժվար ( <i>աշխատանք</i> )
	adv.		եռանդով, ջանադիր
hat	n.	[hæt]	զլխարկ
have	v.	[hæv, həv]	ունենալ
he	pron. pers.	[hi:]	նա ( <i>փոխարինում է արական սեռի գոյականներին</i> )
head	n.	[hed]	գլուխ
health	n.	[helθ]	առողջություն
hear	v.	[hiə]	լսել, ունկնդրել
Hello!	int.	[ˈhɛləʊ]	Ողջո՛ւյն
help	v.	[help]	օգնել
hen	n.	[hen]	հավ
her	pron. poss.	[hə:]	նրա ( <i>վերաբերում է իգական սեռին</i> )
here	adv.	[hiə]	այստեղ, ահա
Hi!	int.	[haɪ]	Ողջո՛ւյն ( <i>խոսակցական</i> )
him	pron. pers.	[hɪm]	նրան ( <i>վերաբերում է արական սեռին</i> )
his	pron. poss.	[hɪz]	նրա ( <i>վերաբերում է արական սեռին</i> )
History	n.	[ˈhɪstəri]	պատմություն
hobby	n.	[ˈhɒbi]	սիրած զբաղմունք
hockey	n.	[ˈhɒki]	հոկեյ
hole	n.	[həʊl]	անցք, փոս, ճեղք
holiday	n.	[ˈhɒlədi]	տոն, արձակուրդ
home	n.	[həʊm]	տուն
at home			տանը
hope	v.	[həʊp]	հուսալ, հույս ունենալ
horse	n.	[hɔ:s]	ձի

hot	a.	[hɒt]	շոգ, տաք
house	n.	[haus]	տուն, բնակարան
housewife	n.	[ˈhaʊswaɪf]	տնային տնտեսուհի
how	adv.	[haʊ]	ինչպե՞ս, ի՞նչ ձևով
How are you?			Ինչպե՞ս եք
How do you do!			Բարև ձեզ
how many			որքա՞ն, ինչքա՞ն, քանի՞
how much			որքա՞ն, ինչքա՞ն
how old			քանի՞ տարեկան
hundred	num.	[ˈhʌndrəd]	հարյուր
hungry	a.	[ˈhʌŋɡrɪ]	քաղցած, սոված
to be hungry			սոված լինել
hurry	v.	[ˈhʌrɪ]	շտապել
husband	n.	[ˈhʌzbənd]	ամուսին
hut	n.	[hʌt]	խրճիթ, տնակ

## I i

I	pron. pers.	[aɪ]	ես
ice	n.	[aɪs]	սառույց
ice-cream	n.	[ˈaɪskri:m]	պաղպաղակ
icy	a.	[ˈaɪsɪ]	սառցե, սառցապատ
in	prep.	[ɪn]	ներսում, մեջ
in March			մարտ ամսին
in summer			ամռանը
in the house			տան մեջ
in the morning			առավոտյան
in the street			փողոցում
indefinite	a.	[ɪnˈdefɪnɪt]	անորոշ
index	n.	[ˈɪndeks]	ցուցիչ, սլաք
index finger			ցուցամատ
ink	n.	[ɪŋk]	թանաք
instead	adv.	[ɪnˈsted]	փոխարեն
instead of going			զնալու փոխարեն
interesting	a.	[ˈɪntrɪstɪŋk]	հետաքրքիր

interrogative	a.	[ɪntəˈrɪ ʔətrɪv]	հարցական
interview	v.	[ˈɪntəvju:]	զրուցել, հարցազրույց ունենալ
into	prep.	[ɪntə, ɪntu]	ներս, մեջ
iron	n.	[ˈaɪən]	արդուկ
irregular	a.	[ˈɪregjʊlə]	քեր. անկանոն
it	pron. pers.	[ɪt]	սա, դա, այն
its	pron. poss.	[ɪts]	դրա, սրա

## J j

jacket	n.	[ˈdʒækɪt]	ժակետ
jam	n.	[dʒæm]	մուրաբա, ջեմ (մրգախյուս)
January	n.	[ˈdʒænjuəri]	հունվար
Jeep	n.	[dʒi:p]	«Ջիփ» ավտոմեքենա
job	n.	[dʒɒb]	աշխատանք, զբաղմունք
join	v.	[dʒɔɪn]	միացնել, կցել, միանալ
jug	n.	[dʒʌʃ]	կուժ, սափոր
July	n.	[dʒu:ˈlaɪ]	հուլիս
jump	v.	[dʒʌmp]	ցատկել, թռչել
June	n.	[dʒu:n]	հունիս
just	adv.	[dʒʌst]	հենց, հիմա, ուղղակի

## K k

Kent	n.	[kent]	Քենթ
key	n.	[ki:]	բանալի
kind	a.	[kaɪnd]	բարի, բարեսիրտ
king	n.	[kɪŋ]	թագավոր, արքա
kitchen	n.	[ˈkɪtʃɪn]	խոհանոց
kitten	n.	[kɪtn]	կատվի ձագ
knee	n.	[ni:]	ծունկ
knife (pl. knives)	n.	[naɪf]	դանակ
know	v.	[nou]	իմանալ, ճանաչել

## L I

lady ( <i>pl. ladies</i> )	n.	[ˈleɪdi]	տիկիճ, տիրուհի
lamp	n.	[læmp]	լամպ, լապտեր
large	a.	[lɑːdʒ]	մեծ, ընդարձակ
last	a.	[lɑːst]	վերջին, անցած, անցյալ
last week			անցյալ շաբաթ
last year			անցյալ տարի
late	a.	[leɪt]	ուշ, ուշացած
to be late			ուշանալ
laugh	v.	[lɑːf]	ծիծաղել
lay	v.	[leɪ]	դնել
to lay the table			սեղան գցել
lazy	a.	[ˈleɪzi]	ծույլ, ալարկոտ
leaf ( <i>pl. leaves</i> )	n.	[liːf]	տերև
learn	n.	[lɜːn]	սովորել
leave	v.	[liːv]	թողնել ( <i>տեղ</i> ), մեկնել, հեռանալ
leg	n.	[leɪ]	ոտք, սրունք
lemon	n.	[ˈlemən]	կիտրոն
less	adv.	[les]	պակաս, ավելի քիչ
lesson	n.	[ˈlesn]	դաս
let	v.	[let]	թույլատրել
let us			եկե՛ք
letter	n.	[ˈletə]	տառ, նամակ
lie	v.	[laɪ]	պառկել, գտնվել, լինել
like	v.	[laɪk]	սիրել, հավանել
	a.		նման, համանման
line	n.	[laɪn]	գիծ
lion	n.	[ˈlaɪən]	արջուծ
list	n.	[lɪst]	ցուցակ, ցանկ
listen	v.	[lɪsn]	լսել
little	a.	[lɪtl]	փոքրիկ, ոչ մեծ, պստիկ
	adv.		քիչ, ոչ շատ
little finger			ճկույթ
live	v.	[lɪv]	ապրել, բնակվել

living-room	n.	[ˈlɪvɪkrʊm]	հյուրասենյակ
loaf	n.	[ləʊf]	բոքոն հաց
log	n.	[lɒʃ]	գերան, կոճղ
London	n.	[ˈlʌndən]	Լոնդոն
long	a.	[lɒŋ]	երկար
look	v.	[lʊ:k]	նայել, տեսք ունենալ
to look after			խնամել, հոգ տանել
to look up			վեր նայել, փնտրել
a lot of, lots of			շատ, մեծ քանակությամբ
loud	a.	[laʊd]	բարձրաձայն, բարձր, հնչել
love	v.	[lʌv]	սիրել
lunch	n.	[lʌntʃ]	կեսօրյա նախաճաշ
to have lunch			կեսօրին նախաճաշել

## M m

macaroni	n.	[mækəˈrɒni]	մակարոն
make	v.	[meɪk]	կատարել, շինել, ստեղծել, պատրաստել, սարքել
to make the bed			անկողինը հարդարել
to make up			կազմել, լրացնել
man ( <i>pl.</i> men)	n.	[mæn]	մարդ, տղամարդ
many	a.	[ˈmeni]	շատ, բազմաթիվ
March	n.	[mɑːtʃ]	մարտ
marry	v.	[ˈmæri]	ամուսնանալ, ամուսնացնել
match	n.	[mætʃ]	լուցկի
	v.		ընտրել, համեմատել
Maths (Mathematics)	n.	[mæθs]	մաթեմատիկա
May	n.	[meɪ]	մայիս
may	v.	[meɪ]	կարենալ, թույլտվություն ունենալ ( <i>եղանակավորող բայ</i> )
me	pron. pers.	[mi:]	իմ, ես ( <i>խոսակցական</i> )
meal	n.	[mi:l]	ուտելիք, կերակուր, նախաճաշ, ճաշ, ընթրիք
to have meals			սնունդ ընդունել, ուտել

meat	n.	[mi:t]	միս
meet	v.	[mi:t]	հանդիպել, դիմավորել, ծանոթանալ
meeting	n.	[mi:tiŋ]	հանդիպում, ծանոթություն
melon	n.	[ˈmelən]	սեխ
melt	v.	[melt]	հալել, հալվել
member	n.	[ˈmembə]	անդամ
merry	a.	[ˈmeri]	ուրախ, զվարթ
mess	n.	[mes]	խառնաշփոթություն, անկարգություն
message	n.	[ˈmesɪdʒ]	հաղորդագրություն, զեկույց, նամակ
mew	v.	[mi:ˈau]	մլավել
midday	n.	[ˈmɪdɪ]	կեսօր
middle	a.	[mɪdl]	միջին, միջակ, մեջտեղի
middle finger			միջամատ
midnight	n.	[ˈmɪdnɑ:t]	կեսգիշեր
mile	n.	[maɪl]	մղոն
milk	n.	[mɪlk]	կաթ
mind	v.	[maɪnd]	հիշել, չմոռանալ, ուշադրություն դարձնել
minus	n.	[ˈmaɪnəs]	հանման նշան, մինուս
minute	n.	[ˈmɪnɪt]	րոպե
mirror	n.	[ˈmɪrə]	հայելի
Miss	n.	[mɪs]	օրիորդ
missing	a.	[ˈmɪsɪŋ]	պակասող, բաց թողնված
mist	n.	[mɪst]	մշուշ, մառախուղ
mistake	n.	[mɪsˈteɪk]	սխալ, վրիպակ
mixed	a.	[mɪksɪd]	խառնած, խառը
modal	a.	[ˈmɔ:dl]	<i>քեր.</i> եղանակավորող
model	n.	[ˈmɒdl]	օրինակ, նմուշ
Monday	n.	[ˈmʌndɪ]	երկուշաբթի
monkey	n.	[ˈmʌŋki]	կապիկ
month	n.	[mʌnθ]	ամիս
Moon	n.	[mu:n]	լուսին, լուսնյակ
morning	n.	[ˈmɔ:nɪŋ]	առավոտ
Good morning!			Բարի լույս
mother	n.	[ˈmʌðə]	մայր

mouse ( <i>pl.</i> mice)	n.	[maʊs]	մուկ
mousetrap	n.	[ˈmaʊstræp]	մկան թակարդ
mouth	n.	[maʊθ]	բերան
Mr. (Mister)	n.	[ˈmɪstə]	պարոն
Mrs. (Mistress)	n.	[ˈmɪsɪz]	տիկիհն
much	a.	[mʌtʃ]	շատ
Mummy	n.	[ˈmʌmi]	մայրիկ
mushroom	n.	[ˈmʌʃruːm]	սունկ
music	n.	[ˈmjuːzɪk]	երաժշտություն
must	v.	[mʌst]	պետք է, պարտավոր ( <i>են, ես, է, ենք, եք, են</i> ) ( <i>եղանակավորող բայ</i> )
my	pron. poss.	[maɪ]	իմ

## N n

nail	n.	[neɪl]	մեխ
name	n.	[neɪm]	անուն
	v.		անվանել
nature	n.	[ˈneɪtʃə]	բնություն
Nature Studies	n.	[ˈneɪtʃəˈstʌdɪz]	բնագիտություն
near	a.	[nɪə]	մոտ, մերձավոր
neat	a.	[ni:t]	կոկիկ, մաքուր
neck	n.	[nek]	վիզ, պարանոց
needle	n.	[niːdl]	ասեղ
negative	a.	[ˈneɡətɪv]	ժխտական, բացասական
nest	n.	[nest]	բույն
never	adv.	[ˈnevə]	երբեք
new	a.	[nju:]	նոր
			Նոր տարի
New York		[ˈnjuːˈjɪ:k]	Նյու Յորք
newspaper	n.	[ˈnjuːspɛɪpə]	լրագիր
next	a.	[nekst]	հաջորդ, եկող
next week			հաջորդ շաբաթ
next year			հաջորդ տարի
the next day			հաջորդ օրը

nice	a.	[naɪs]	հաճելի, համակրելի, դուրեկան
night	n.	[naɪt]	գիշեր
Good night!			Բարի գիշեր
nine	num.	[naɪn]	ինը
nineteen	num.	[ˈnaɪnˈtiːn]	տասնինը
ninety	num.	[ˈnaɪntɪ]	իննսուն
no	a.	[noʊ]	ոչ մի
	part.		ոչ
nose	n.	[noʊz]	քիթ
not	adv.	[nɒt]	ոչ
note	n.	[noʊt]	նշում, գրառում
noun	n.	[naʊn]	<i>քեր.</i> գոյական անուն
November	n.	[noʊvembə]	նոյեմբեր
now	adv.	[naʊ]	այժմ, հիմա
number	n.	[ˈnʌmbə]	թիվ, քանակ, թվական ( <i>քեր.</i> )
nut	n.	[nʌt]	ընկույզ

## O o

oak	n.	[oʊk]	կաղնի
object	n.	[ˈɒdʒɪkt]	առարկա
objective	a.	[ɒbˈdʒektɪv]	<i>քեր.</i> օբյեկտային հոլով
o'clock		[əˈklɒk]	ժամը
October	n.	[ɒkˈtəʊbə]	հոկտեմբեր
of	prep.	[əv, ɪv]	<i>ցույց է տալիս պատկանելություն, բարձրանվում է հայերենի սեռական հոլովով</i>
office	n.	[ˈɒfɪs]	գրասենյակ, հիմնարկ
often	adv.	[ˈɒːfn]	հաճախ
OK	n.	[ˈoʊˈkeɪ]	հավանություն ( <i>խոսակցական</i> )
	v.		հավանություն տալ ( <i>խոսակցական</i> )
It's OK!			Ամեն ինչ կարգին է
old	a.	[oʊld]	ծեր, տարեց, հին, վաղեմի
omelette	n.	[ˈɒmlɪt]	ծվածեղ
on	prep.	[ɒn]	վրա

one	num.	[wʌn]	մեկ
one another	pron.	[wʌnə'nʌðə]	միմյանց
only	adv.	[ˈoʊnli]	միայն, միմիայն
opera	n.	[ˈɒpərə]	օպերա
or	conj.	[ɔː]	կամ
orange	n.	[ˈɒrɪndʒ]	նարինջ
	a.		նարնջագույն
order	n.	[ˈɔːdə]	կարգ, հաջորդականություն
	v.		կարգի բերել, հրամայել, կարգադրել
other	a.	[ˈʌðə]	ուրիշ, այլ, մյուս
our	pron. poss.	[ˈaʊə]	մեր
out	prep.	[aʊt]	դուրս, միջից
over	prep.	[ˈoʊvə]	վերևում, վրա
the lesson is over			դասը վերջացավ
to be over			ավարտվել, վերջանալ
owl	n.	[aʊl]	բու
ox	n.	[ɒks]	ցուլ, եգ

## P p

pair	n.	[peɪ]	զույգ
pale	a.	[peɪl]	գունատ, դժգույն
parent	n.	[ˈpæərənt]	ծնող
part	n.	[pɑːt]	մաս, մարմնի մաս
parting	n.	[ˈpɑːtɪŋ]	հրաժեշտ
past	n.	[pɑːst]	<i>քեր.</i> անցյալ ժամանակ
	prep.		անց, ավելի
pay	v.	[peɪ]	դարձնել ( <i>ուշադրություն</i> )
peach	n.	[piːtʃ]	դեղձ, դեղձենի
pear	n.	[peə]	տանձ
pen	n.	[pen]	գրիչ
pencil	n.	[ˈpensl]	մատիտ
people	n.	[piːpl]	մարդիկ, բնակչություն, ժողովուրդ
person	n.	[ˈpɜːsn]	<i>քեր.</i> դեմք
personal	a.	[ˈpɜːsnəl]	անձնական

piano	n.	[ˈpjænou]	դաշնամուր
pick	v.	[pɪk]	ընտրել, գտնել
picture	n.	[ˈpɪktʃə]	նկար, պատկեր
pie	n.	[paɪ]	կարկանդակ
pig	n.	[pɪʒ]	խոզ
plane	n.	[pleɪn]	ինքնաթիռ
plate	n.	[pleɪt]	ափսե, պնակ
play	v.	[pleɪ]	խաղալ
please	v.	[pli:z]	խնդրել, ցանկանալ, խնդրե՛ն, բարի՛ եղեք
plum	n.	[plʌm]	սալոր, շլոր
plural	a.	[ˈpluərəl]	<i>քեր.</i> հոգնակի թիվ
plus	n.	[plʌs]	գումարման նշան, պլյուս
pole	n.	[pəʊl]	ծող, սյուն, բևեռ
pool	n.	[pu:l]	լճակ, ավազան
poor	a.	[puə]	աղքատ
positive	a.	[ˈpɒzətɪv]	<i>քեր.</i> դրական
possessive	a.	[pəˈzesɪv]	ստացական
potato	n.	[pəˈteɪtəʊ]	կարտոֆիլ
practise	v.	[ˈpræktɪs]	վարժվել, վարժություն կատարել
preposition	n.	[prepəˈzɪʃn]	<i>քեր.</i> նախդիր
present	n.	[ˈprezənt]	<i>քեր.</i> ներկա ժամանակ
pretty	a.	[ˈprɪtɪ]	գրավիչ, սիրունիկ, հաճելի
prince	n.	[prɪns]	արքայազն, արքայորդի
princess	n.	[prɪnˈses]	արքայադուստր
profession	n.	[prəˈfeʃn]	մասնագիտություն, արհեստ
pronoun	n.	[ˈprəʊnaʊn]	<i>քեր.</i> դերանուն
pronounce	v.	[prəˈnaʊns]	արտասանել
pudding	n.	[ˈpuːdɪŋ]	պուդինգ (քաղցրակուտապ)
pumpkin	n.	[ˈpʌmpkɪn]	դդում
punish	v.	[ˈpʌnɪʃ]	պատժել
pupil	n.	[pju:pɪl]	աշակերտ, սովորող
pussy	n.	[ˈpusɪ]	փիսիկ, փափկամազ
put	v.	[put]	տեղավորել, դնել
to put on			հագնել

## Q q

queen	n.	[kwi:n]	թագուհի
question	n.	[kwestʃn]	հարց
quilt	n.	[kwɪlt]	վերմակ

## R r

rabbit	n.	[ˈræbɪt]	ճագար
rage	n.	[reɪdʒ]	զայրույթ, կատաղություն
rain	n.	[reɪn]	անձրև
	v.		անձրևել
rat	n.	[ræt]	առնետ
raven	n.	[reɪvən]	ագռավ
read	v.	[ri:d]	կարդալ, ընթերցել
reading	n.	[ˈri:diŋ]	ընթերցում, ընթերցանություն
ready	a.	[ˈredi]	պատրաստ, առձեռն
to be ready			պատրաստ լինել
recopy	v.	[riˈkɒpi]	ընդօրինակել, արտագրել
red	a.	[red]	կարմիր
regular	a.	[ˈregjələ]	քեր. կանոնավոր
remember	v.	[rɪˈmembə]	հիշել, մտաբերել
repeat	v.	[riˈpi:t]	կրկնել
retell	v.	[riˈtel]	վերապատմել
revise	v.	[riˈvaɪz]	ստուգել և ուղղել, վերանայել
rhyme	n.	[raɪm]	հանգավոր բանաստեղծություն, հանգ
rice	n.	[raɪs]	բրինձ
right	a.	[raɪt]	ճիշտ, ճշմարիտ
That's right!			ճիշտ է
ring	n.	[rɪŋ]	մատանի
ring finger			մատանեմատ
river	n.	[ˈrɪvə]	գետ
road	n.	[rəʊd]	ճանապարհ, ուղի
roof	n.	[ru:f]	տանիք, կտուր
room	n.	[ru:m]	սենյակ

rose	n.	[rouz]	վարդ
ruler	n.	[ˈru:lə]	քանոն
run	v.	[rʌn]	վազել
to run away			փախչել

## S s

sad	a.	[sæd]	տխուր, տրտում
sail	v.	[seɪl]	լողալ, զնալ ( <i>նավի մասին</i> )
same	a.	[seɪm]	նույն, միևնույն
sandwich	n.	[ˈsændwɪdʒ]	բուտերբրոդ
Saturday	n.	[ˈsætədɪ]	շաբաթ ( <i>օրը</i> )
sausage	n.	[ˈsɪsɪdʒ]	երշիկ, նրբերշիկ
say	v.	[seɪ]	ասել
scarf	n.	[skɑːf]	շարֆ (վզպատ)
school	n.	[sku:l]	դպրոց
schoolbag	n.	[ˈsku:lbræg]	դպրոցական պայուսակ
schoolboy	n.	[ˈsku:lboɪ]	աշակերտ
schoolchild	n.	[ˈsku:lʃaɪld]	դպրոցական
schoolgirl	n.	[ˈsku:lɪə:l]	աշակերտուհի
season	n.	[siːzn]	տարվա եղանակ
secretary	n.	[ˈsekɹətɹɪ]	քարտուղար, քարտուղարուհի
see	v.	[siː]	տեսնել
See you (again)			Մինչ (նոր) հանդիպում
See you soon			Մինչ մոտալուտ հանդիպում
See you later			Մինչ հետագա հանդիպում
sell	v.	[sel]	վաճառել
sentence	n.	[ˈsentəns]	նախադասություն
September	n.	[səpˈtembə]	սեպտեմբեր
seven	num.	[sevn]	յոթ
seventeen	num.	[ˈsevnˈti:n]	տասնյոթ
seventy	num.	[ˈsevntɪ]	յոթանասուն
shall	v.	[ʃəl, ʃæl]	<i>սպառնի ժամանակի 1-ին դեմքի օժանդակ բայ</i>
share	v.	[ʃeə]	բաժանել, բաշխել

she	pron. pers.	[ʃi:]	նա ( <i>փոխարինում է իգական սեռի գոյականներին</i> )
shelf	n.	[ʃelf]	դարակ
shield	n.	[ʃi:ld]	վահան
shine	v.	[ʃaɪn]	փայլել, շողալ, շողշողալ
ship	n.	[ʃɪp]	նավ
shirt	n.	[ʃə:t]	վերնաշապիկ, շապիկ
shoe	n.	[ʃu:]	կոշիկ
short	a.	[ʃɔ:t]	կարճ
shoulder	n.	[ˈʃouldə]	ուս, թիակ
show	v.	[ʃəʊ]	ցույց տալ, ցուցադրել
simple	a.	[sɪmpəl]	պարզ
sing	v.	[sɪŋ]	երգել
singular	a.	[ˈsɪŋɡjələ]	<i>քեր.</i> եզակի թիվ
sister	n.	[ˈsɪstə]	քույր
sit	v.	[sɪt]	նստել
to sit down			նստել
sitting-room	n.	[ˈsɪtɪŋru:m]	հյուրասենյակ, ընդունարան
six	num.	[sɪks]	վեց
sixteen	num.	[ˈsɪksˈti:n]	տասնվեց
sixty	num.	[ˈsɪksɪ]	վաթսուն
size	n.	[saɪz]	չափ, մեծություն, չափս
skate	v.	[skeɪt]	չմուշկներով սահել
ski	v.	[ski:, ʃi:]	դահուկներով սահել
skirt	n.	[skɜ:t]	շրջագգեստ, կիսաշրջագգեստ
sky	n.	[skaɪ]	երկինք
sleep	v.	[sli:p]	քնել, ննջել
sleepyhead	a.	[ˈsli:pɪhed]	քնկոտ, ծուլ
small	a.	[smɔ:l]	փոքրիկ
snow	n.	[snəʊ]	ձյուն
	v.		ձյուն գալ
snowball	n.	[ˈsnəʊbɔ:l]	ձնագնդի
snow-man	n.	[ˈsnəʊmən]	ձնեմարդ
so	adv.	[səʊ]	այնքան, այդպես, այսպես, այնպես
So long			Ցտեսություն ( <i>խոսակցական</i> )
soap	n.	[səʊp]	օճառ

soap-opera	n.	[ˈsɒp.ɪ.pərə]	«օճառապրոպագանդա» օպերա (կեղծ, շինծու ներկայացում)
sock	n.	[sɒk]	կիսագուլպա, կարճ գուլպա
sofa	n.	[ˈsɒfə]	բազմոց
soldier	n.	[ˈsɒldɪə]	զինվոր, զինվորական
someone	pron.	[ˈsʌmwʌn]	որևէ մեկը, ինչ-որ մեկը
something	pron.	[ˈsʌmθɪŋ]	որևէ բան, մի բան
sometimes	adv.	[ˈsʌmtaɪmz]	երբեմն, ժամանակ առ ժամանակ
son	n.	[sʌn]	որդի
soon	adv.	[su:n]	շուտով
sorry	a.	[sɪrɪ]	ափսոսանքով լի Ներեցեք
I am sorry! (Sorry!)			
sound	n.	[saʊnd]	հնչյուն
soup	n.	[su:p]	սուպ
space	n.	[speɪs]	տարածություն, տեղ
speak	v.	[spi:k]	խոսել
speaking	n.	[ˈspi:kɪŋ]	արտահայտվելը, ճառ, ելույթ
special	a.	[ˈspeʃəl]	հատուկ, առանձին
spend	v.	[spend]	ծախսել, հատկացնել, անցկացնել (ժամանակ)
split	v.	[splɪt]	բաժանել (խմբերի)
spoon	n.	[spu:n]	գդալ
spring	n.	[sprɪŋ]	գարուն
squirrel	n.	[ˈskwɪrəl]	սկյուռ
stand	v.	[stænd]	կանգնել
to stand up			կանգնել, ոտքի ելնել
star	n.	[stɑ:]	աստղ
start	v.	[stɑ:t]	սկսվել, մեկնել
stay	v.	[steɪ]	մնալ, կենալ, ապրել
step	n.	[step]	աստիճան, քայլ
stick	n.	[stɪk]	փայտ, փայտիկ, ձողիկ
still	a.	[stɪl]	հանգիստ, հանդարտ, անաղմուկ
stocking	n.	[ˈstɒkɪŋ]	գուլպա
stone	n.	[stəʊn]	քար
stop	v.	[stɒp]	կանգնել, դադարել

story	n.	[ˈstɔːri]	պատմվածք, պատմություն
street	n.	[stri:t]	փողոց
strike	v.	[straɪk]	խփել, հարվածել
student	n.	[ˈstju:dənt]	ուսանող, ուսանողուհի
study	n.	[ˈstʌdi]	գիտություն, ուսումնասիրություն
	v.		սովորել, ուսումնասիրել
subject	n.	[ˈsʌbdʒɪkt]	առարկա, թեմա
suddenly	adv.	[ˈsʌdnli]	հանկարծ
summer	n.	[ˈsʌmə]	ամառ
Sun	n.	[sʌn]	արև, արեգակ
Sunday	n.	[ˈsʌndɪ]	կիրակի
superlative	a.	[ˈsju:ˈpə:lətɪv]	քեր. գերադրական
supper	n.	[ˈsʌpə]	ընթրիք
to have supper			ընթրել
swim	v.	[swɪm]	լողալ
switch	v.	[swɪtʃ]	թափահարել
sword	n.	[sɜːd]	սուր, թուր, սուսեր

## T t

table	n.	[teɪbl]	սեղան
take	v.	[teɪk]	վերցնել
to take down			հանել, իջեցնել
talk	v.	[tɔːk]	խոսել, զրուցել
tall	a.	[tɔːl]	բարձր, բարձրահասակ
tasty	a.	[ˈteɪstɪ]	համեղ
tea	n.	[ti:]	թեյ
teacher	n.	[ˈti:tʃə]	ուսուցիչ, ուսուցչուհի
telephone	n.	[ˈtelɪfəʊn]	հեռախոս
tell	v.	[tel]	պատմել, ասել, հայտնել
ten	num.	[ten]	տասը
tense	n.	[tens]	քեր. ժամանակ
text	n.	[tekst]	տեքստ, նյութ
than	cj	[ðæn, ðən]	քան
thank	v.	[θæŋk]	շնորհակալություն հայտնել

Thank you			Շնորհակալ եմ
Thank you very much			Շատ շնորհակալ եմ
thanks	n.	[θæks]	շնորհակալություն (pl.)
that	pron.	[ðæt]	այդ, այն
the	art.	[ðə, ði, ði:]	քեր. որոշիչ հոդ
their	pron. poss.	[ðeɪ]	նրանց, դրանց
them	pron. pers.	[ðem]	նրանց, դրանց
then	adv.	[ðen]	հետո, ապա, այնուհետև
there	adv.	[ðeə]	այնտեղ
these	pron.	[ði:z]	սրանք
they	pron. pers.	[ðei]	նրանք, դրանք
thick	a.	[θɪk]	հաստ
thin	a.	[θɪn]	բարակ
thing	n.	[θɪŋ]	իր, առարկա
think	v.	[θɪŋk]	մտածել, խորհել
thirteen	num.	[ˈθɜ:ti:n]	տասներեք
thirty	num.	[ˈθɜ:ti]	երեսուներեք
this	pron.	[ðɪs]	սա, այս
those	pron.	[ðoʊz]	դրանք
thread	n.	[θred]	թել
three	num.	[θri:]	երեք
through	prep.	[θru:]	միջով
thumb	n.	[θʌm]	բթամատ, բութ
Thursday	n.	[ˈθɜ:zdi]	հինգշաբթի
tie	n.	[taɪ]	փողկապ, վզկապ
tiger	n.	[ˈtaɪgə]	վագր
time	n.	[taɪm]	ժամանակ, ժամ
timetable	n.	[ˈtaɪmteɪbl]	դասատախտակ, չվացուցակ
to	prep.	[tu, tə]	մինչև, դեպի
toast	n.	[təʊst]	բոված-կարմրացրած հացի կտոր (շերտ)
today	adv.	[təˈdeɪ]	այսօր
together	adv.	[təˈθeðə]	միասին
tomorrow	adv.	[təˈmɒrəʊ]	վաղը
tone	n.	[təʊn]	տոն, ձայն, աստիճան

too	adv.	[tu:]	չափազանց, նույնպես, նաև
tooth ( <i>pl.</i> teeth)	n.	[tu:θ]	ատամ
toothbrush	n.	[ˈtu:θbrʌʃ]	ատամի խոզանակ
town	n.	[taʊn]	քաղաք
toy	n.	[tɔɪ]	խաղալիք
tree	n.	[tri:]	ծառ
trousers	n.	[traʊzəz]	շալվար ( <i>pl.</i> )
true	a.	[tru:]	ճիշտ, ճշգրիտ, ճշմարիտ
try	v.	[traɪ]	փորձել
Tuesday	n.	[ˈtju:zdi]	երեքշաբթի
tulip	n.	[ˈtju:lɪp]	վարդակակաչ
tune	n.	[tju:n]	եղանակ, մեղեդի, ձայն
turn	v.	[tɜ:n]	շրջվել, շրջել, պտտվել
in turn			հերթով, հաջորդաբար
TV-set	n.	[ˈtvɪset]	հեռուստացույց
twelve	num.	[twelv]	տասներկու
twenty	num.	[ˈtwentɪ]	քսան
two	num.	[tu:]	երկու
	n.		երկյակ, զույգ

## U u

ugly	a.	[ˈʌɡli]	տգեղ, այլանդակ, անճոռնի
umbrella	n.	[ʌmˈbrelə]	հովանոց
uncle	n.	[ˈʌkkl]	հորեղբայր, քեռի
uncountable	a.	[ˈʌnˈkaʊntəbl]	անհաշվելի
under	prep.	[ˈʌndə]	տակ, ներքևում
underline	v.	[ˈʌndəlaɪn]	ընդգծել
unhappy	a.	[ʌnˈhæpi]	դժբախտ, տխուր, թախծոտ
unicorn	n.	[ˈju:nɪkəl:n]	միեղջյուր
unit	n.	[ju:nɪt]	բաժին, դաս, միավոր
unknown	a.	[ʌnˈnəʊn]	անծանոթ
up	prep.	[ʌp]	ի վեր, դեպի վեր
us	pron. pers.	[ʌs]	մեզ
use	v.	[ju:z]	օգտագործել, կիրառել
usually	a.	[ˈju:ʍuəlɪ]	սովորաբար

## V v

van	n.	[væn]	ֆուրգոն
vase	n.	[vɑːz]	վազ, սկահակ
vegetable	n.	[ˈvedʒɪtəbl]	բանջար, բանջարեղեն
verb	n.	[vɜːb]	<i>քեր.</i> բայ
very	adv.	[ˈveri]	շատ, սաստիկ
very much			շատ-շատ, անչափ
very well			շատ լավ, գերազանց
visit	n.	[ˈvɪzɪt]	այցելություն, այց
	v.		այցելել, հյուրընկալվել
vocabulary	n.	[vəˈkæbjʊləri]	բառարան, բառացանկ
voice	n.	[vɔɪs]	ծայն
volleyball	n.	[ˈvɒlɪbɔːl]	վոլեյբոլ

## W w

walk	v.	[wɔːk]	քայլել, ոտքով գնալ
to go for a walk			գրոսնել
wall	n.	[wɔːl]	պատ
want	v.	[wɔːnt]	ցանկանալ, ուզենալ
wardrobe	n.	[ˈwɔːdrɒb]	զգեստապահարան
warm	a.	[wɔːm]	տաք
wash	v.	[wɔːʃ]	լվանալ, լվացվել
watch	n.	[wɔːtʃ]	թևի, գրպանի ժամացույց
	v.		դիտել
to watch TV			հեռուստացույց դիտել
water	n.	[ˈwɔːtə]	ջուր
watermelon	n.	[ˈwɔːtəmelən]	ծմերուկ
wave	v.	[weɪv]	թափահարել, ձեռքով նշան անել, ծածանվել, ալեկոծվել
way	n.	[weɪ]	ճանապարհ, ուղի
we	pron. pers.	[wiː]	մենք
wear	v.	[weə]	հագնել, կրել
weather	n.	[ˈweðə]	եղանակ
Wednesday	n.	[ˈwenzdi]	չորեքշաբթի

week	n.	[wi:k]	շաբաթ
weekend	n.	[ˈwi:k'end]	շաբաթվա վերջի ոչ աշխատանքային (ազատ) օրերը
welcome	v.	[ˈwelkəm]	ողջունել
You are welcome!			Բարի գալուստ, խնդրե՛մ, համեցե՛ք
well	adv.	[wel]	լավ
what	pron.	[wɪ:t]	ի՞նչ
where	pron.	[wɛə]	որտե՞ղ, ո՞ւր
which	pron.	[wɪtʃ]	ո՞ր, ո՞րը
white	a.	[waɪt]	սպիտակ, ճերմակ
who	pron.	[hu:]	ո՞վ
whom	pron.	[hu:m]	ո՞ւմ, որի՞ն
whose	pron.	[hu:z]	ո՞ւմ, որի՞, որո՞նց
why	pron.	[waɪ]	ի՞նչո՞ւ
wife ( <i>pl. wives</i> )	n.	[waɪf]	կին ( <i>ամուսնացած</i> )
will	v.	[wɪl]	<i>ապառնի ժամանակի 2-րդ և 3-րդ դեմքերի օժանդակ բայ</i>
wind	n.	[waɪnd]	քամի
window	n.	[ˈwɪndəʊ]	պատուհան
winter	n.	[ˈwɪntə]	ձմեռ
with	prep.	[wɪð]	հետ, այսինչով
woman ( <i>pl. women</i> )	n.	[ˈwʊmən]	կին
word	n.	[wɜ:d]	բառ
work	n.	[wɜ:k]	աշխատանք, գործ
	v.		աշխատել
worker	n.	[ˈwɜ:kə]	բանվոր
world	n.	[wɜ:ld]	աշխարհ, երկիր, երկրագունդ
write	v.	[raɪt]	գրել
wrong	a.	[rɪŋ]	սխալ
That's wrong!			Սխալ է

## X x

X-mas tree	n.	[ˈkrɪsməstri:]	Ծննդյան տոնածառ
xylophone	n.	[ˈzaɪləfoʊn]	քսիլոֆոն

## Y y

yard	n.	[jɪn:d]	բակ
yarn	n.	[jɪn:n]	մանվածք, մանած թել
year	n.	[jɜ:]	տարի
yellow	a.	[ˈjeləʊ]	դեղին
yes	part.	[jes]	այո
yesterday	adv.	[ˈjestə:di]	երեկ
you	pron. pers.	[ju:]	դուք, դու
young	a.	[jʌŋ]	երիտասարդ, պատանի
your	pron. poss.	[jɪ:]	ձեր, քո

## Z z

zebra	n.	[ˈzi:brə]	զեբր (վագրածի)
zipper	n.	[ˈzɪpə]	կայծակաճարմանդ
Zoo	n.	[zu:]	կենդանաբանական այգի

### ԲԱՌԱՐԱՆՈՒՄ ՕԳՏԱԳՈՐԾՎԱԾ ՀԱՊԱՎՈՒՄՆԵՐ

- a.** (adjective)՝ ածական
- adv.** (adverb)՝ մակբայ
- art.** (article)՝ հոդ
- conj.** (conjunction)՝ շաղկապ
- int.** (interjection)՝ ձայնարկություն
- n.** (noun)՝ գոյական
- num.** (numeral)՝ թվական
- part.** (particle)՝ բառ-մասնիկ
- pl.** (plural)՝ հոգնակի թիվ
- prep.** (preposition)՝ նախդիր
- pron.** (pronoun)՝ դերանուն
- pron. pers.** (personal)՝ անձնական դերանուն
- pron. poss.** (possesive)՝ ստացական դերանուն
- v.** (verb)՝ բայ

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