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Hobbies

Jobs and occupations

Community

Travelling

Animals

Health



ՀՐԱՏԱՐԱԿՉՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ

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ԵՐԵՎԱՆ
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ՆԵՐԱԾՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ

Հանրակրթական ուսումնական հաստատությունների 5-րդ դասարանի անգլերենի դասագիրքը ներկայացված է օտար լեզուների չափորոշիչի և ծրագրի պահանջներին համապատասխան: Դասագիրքում արտացոլված է 5-րդ դասարանի ծրագրով նախատեսված վեց թեմա. յուրաքանչյուրն ապահովում է թեմայի նպատակը, բովանդակությունը և վերջնարդյունքները: Թեմաները բաղկացած են չորս բաժնից, որոնք տրամաբանորեն փոխկապակցված են: Ներկայացված բաժնիները զարգացնում են սովորողների հաղորդակցական հմտությունները (բանավոր խոսք, ունկնդրում, ընթերցանություն, գրավոր խոսք), հարստացնում լեզվական գիտելիքը (քերականական կառույցներ, բառապաշար), ինչպես նաև ձևավորում են արժեհամակարգ և վերաբերմունք:

Յուրաքանչյուր թեմա ներկայացվում է բանավոր խոսքի զարգացմանը նպաստող առաջադրանքներով՝ ապահովելով ակտիվ համագործակցություն ինչպես սովորողների, այնպես էլ սովորողների և ուսուցչի միջև: Դրան հաջորդում են ընթերցանությունը, ունկնդրմանը և գրավոր խոսքի զարգացմանը նպաստող միավորները, որոնք ոչ միայն տրամաբանորեն փոխկապակցված են, այլ նաև դրանցում ներկայացված բառանյութը բխում է տվյալ թեմայից՝ շարունակաբար ամրապնդելով և խորացնելով սովորողի բառապաշարը, թեմայի մասին պատկերացումները, հաղորդակցական հմտությունները: «Ունկնդրում» բաժնիներում շտրիխ կողերով ներկայացված փոքրիկ տեսանյութերը նպաստում են բանավոր խոսքի ընկալմանը, քննարկումներ ծավալելու կարողությունների զարգացմանը:

Թեմաներում ընդգրկված են թեմատիկ նկարներ, որոնք խթանում են սովորողների հետաքրքրությունը, նպաստում են թեմայի բացահայտմանը՝ վերջինիս ընկալումը դարձնելով առավել դյուրին:

Սովորողների ստեղծագործական, քննադատական մտածողության և համագործակցային կարողունակությունների զարգացմանն են միտված թեմաներում ներկայացված զույգերով, խմբային առաջադրանքներն ու խաղերը:

Նյութերում տեղ են գտել գնահատման նոր համակարգի տեսակներից առնչվող ռուբրիկներ: Թեմաներն ավարտվում են գնահատման որևէ ձևով (ինքնագնահատում, փոխադարձ գնահատում կամ անդրադարձ):

Դասագիրքն ուղեկցվում է ուսուցչի ձեռնարկով, որտեղ մանրամասն ներկայացված է յուրաքանչյուր առաջադրանքի նպատակը, բնութագիրը, կատարման եղանակը:

Դասագրքի թեմաները սովորողներին հաղորդակից են դարձնում ինչպես ազգային, այնպես էլ համաշխարհային մշակութային արժեքներին: Դրանցում ապահովված են նաև միջառարկայական կապերը՝ ընդլայնելով սովորողների աշխարհընկալումը, տվյալ թեմայի մասին խորքային պատկերացումները:

| | |
|--|--|
| 5. What about being in town? Do you like that? | e) Yes, I do. Sometimes I go with Mum and we have lots of fun. |
| 6. Do you like going to shops? | f) When the weather is nice, I prefer being outdoors. When it rains, I love staying at home. |

2. Look at the text again and underline the mistakes.

Isabel likes to be outdoors. She likes riding her bike. She also likes listening to birds and sleeping in the garden. When the weather is nice she loves being at home. She watches a lot of TV. She never uses a computer so she doesn't send emails. Isabel doesn't like being in town very much. She thinks that there are too many people.

Model: She likes riding her bike__She loves walking.

3. Now speak about Isabel's likes and dislikes.

4. Let's speak.

A: Hello Fred.

F: Hi Alice.

A: How are you Fred?

A: Fine, and you?

F: Fine, thank you.

What is your favourite hobby, Alice?

A. My favourite hobby is painting.

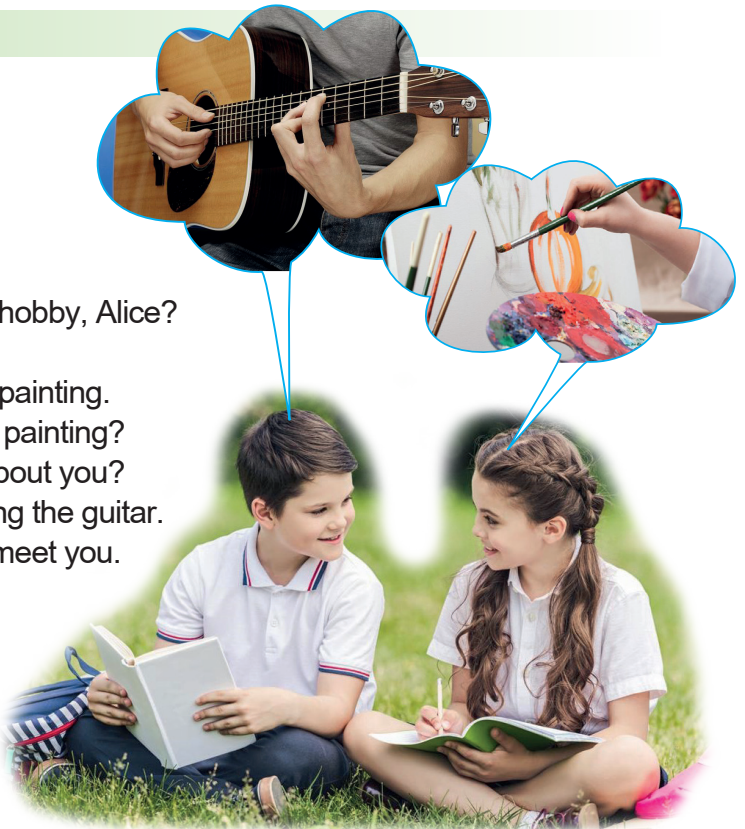
F. Wow! Are you good at painting?

A. Yes I am. And what about you?

F. I like singing and playing the guitar.

A. That is good. Nice to meet you.

F. Nice to meet you too.



READING

NEW WORDS SHOP

Hobby – an activity that you do for pleasure

Activity – a situation in which something is happening

Gardening – practice of growing and cultivating plants

Photography – the art, process or job of taking photographs

Collection – a group of objects, often of the same sort

Pre-reading

1. What do you know about hobbies?
2. Do you have any hobby?
3. Can you name any hobbies?

Read the text and check your comprehension.

Hobbies are activities that people often do in their free time. A hobby is usually a kind of work a person does for fun. People always enjoy their hobbies very much. They like to spend a lot of time on their hobbies.

One of the most popular hobbies is gardening. Many people enjoy growing beautiful flowers or tasty vegetables in their gardens.

Another popular hobby is photography. Some people enjoy taking pictures with cameras of the people and places around them.

For many people, car repair is a favourite hobby. Some people enjoy looking at the engine and other parts of their cars.

Some people collect objects as a hobby. For example, they collect stamps and some people collect coins. It can be very satisfying to find the missing parts of one's collection, especially when the stamps or coins are hard to find.



1. Choose the right answer.

1. Hobby is an activity people do

- a. when they are very busy.
- b. when they are bored.
- c. when they are sick.
- d. when they enjoy it.

2. Gardening means

- a. walking in the garden
- b. collecting some things
- c. watering the flowers
- d. making vegetable soup

3. What is photographing?

- a. It means collecting pictures.
- b. It means drawing pictures.
- c. It means creating multimedia.
- d. It means taking photos.

4. What is car repair?

- a. a hobby
- b. a profession
- c. a job
- d. a hobby and a job

5. A collection is

- a. a pile of papers.
- b. a group of objects.
- c. a crowd of people.
- d. a bunch of flowers.

PAIR WORK

3. Make a list of words that you don't understand or that you aren't sure about. Show your list to your peer. Help him/her with any words you know.



2. Find the words in the text which mean the following:

a small piece of metal used as money

a small piece of designed paper that we stick on an envelope

an activity that you do for pleasure

a piece of equipment for taking photographs

4. Discussion:

- 1. What is the most popular hobby among your friends?
- 2. Why do you think people take photos?

Example: *What does hobby mean?*

It means ...

LISTENING



1. Listen to the recording and repeat the words you know.

*Pay attention to this pattern:
To like/love+V+ing
To hate+V+ing*

2. Listen to the recording and choose the right sentences:

- The man likes talking on the phone.
- They love shopping.
- The woman likes talking on the phone.
- The woman loves sleeping.
- They hate shopping.
- The woman loves shopping.
- The man loves sleeping.

3. Read the interview below and interview three of your friends. Use the highlighted vocabulary.

Aram is interviewing David.

A: Hi, David. What hobbies do you have?

D: I have lots of hobbies. Basketball, surfing, and skateboarding.

A: Are you **good at** basketball?

D: Yes, I think so. My trainer says I am.

A: **What about** playing golf? Do you like playing golf?

D: No, not really. I think it's boring.

A: What can you say about musical instruments?

D: You know, I **enjoy** guitar playing.

A: Sounds good! Nice to learn about your hobbies. Thanks!

D: Thank you, too! Bye then, see you!

A: See you!



4. Read the interview again and answer the questions.

- 1) What hobbies does David have?
- 2) What is he good at?
- 3) Is David interested in golf?
- 4) Can he play the guitar?

5. Do you like/love/hate...? Put the verbs from the list in the boxes. Make up your own sentences.

write a poem / swim / dance / ride / read / draw / cook / go for a picnic /
walk / travel / sing /run in the morning

| hate | like | love |
|-------|-------|-------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ |

6. Match the two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Tom has a horse farm. He | a) reading books so much? |
| 2. My sister is in Italy. She | b) likes riding. |
| 3. John loves drinking coffee but | c) likes painting. |
| 4. Annie bakes delicious cakes. She | d) likes traveling. |
| 5. His brother is an artist. He | e) likes eating. |
| 6. Do you really like | f) he hates having tea. |

PAIR WORK

7. Interview your classmates to find out their interests.

MODEL:

- What hobbies do you know?
- What is your hobby?
- What do you learn from your hobby?



WRITING

1. How many sentences can you make from this table?

I
Tom

love/loves
hate /hates
like/likes

listening
playing
reading
watching
going
walking

videos
to the cinema
basketball
books
to music
computer games
in the park

Model:

I love going to the cinema.

Tom hates playing computer games.

2. Read about Suren and complete the form.

My name is Suren. I am from Armenia. I am eleven. I am a schoolboy. I study in the fifth grade. I love dancing Armenian national dances. I hate watching football but I like playing it with my friends after the classes.

Name _____
 Country _____
 Age _____
 Grade _____
 Hobbies/ Preferences _____

3. Write about your likes and dislikes.














I am _____. I like _____.

I love _____. I hate _____.

4. Correct the sentences where it is necessary.

- a. I love to watch videos.
- b. I'm hating going shopping.
- c. Tim loves to play football.
- d. We like spend time with our friends.
- e. Alice is liking to dance.

5. Look at the chart and complete the sentences below.

|  = love  = like  = hate | William | Amanda |
|--|--|--|
| dance at parties |  |  |
| do housework |  |  |
| drive a car |  |  |
| swim in the sea |  |  |
| watch football |  |  |

1. William likes dancing at parties.
Amanda _____ at parties.
2. William _____ housework.
Amanda _____ housework.
3. William _____ a car.
Amanda _____ a car.
4. William _____ in the sea.
Amanda _____ in the sea.
5. William _____ football.
Amanda _____ football.

A self-assessment tool.

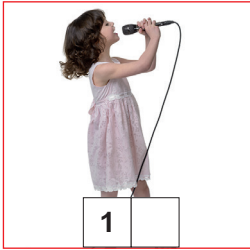
Make a list of the words you remember from Unit 1. Compare it with your classmates.

| Words | Translation |
|-------|-------------|
|-------|-------------|

SPEAKING

1. Let's find out what these people like doing. Match the sentences to the pictures.

Sally



Ben



grandpa



Ann



grandma



- a) She loves playing the piano.
- b) She likes singing.
- c) He loves reading.
- d) He likes skating.
- e) She likes drawing.

PAIR WORK

2. Ask questions to your partner about the pictures above.

Model

A: What is Sally doing?

B: She is singing.

3. Speak about your free time. What do you like/love/hate doing?

UNIT
2
2

READING

NEW WORDS SHOP

To include – to make something/somebody part of something

To collect – to get and keep things of one type

Sculpture – a work of art from wood, stone, metal, etc.

Handicraft – something made with the hands

Useful – effective, helping you to do something

Pre-reading activity

Do you know any types of hobbies?

1. Write the words in the columns according to the types of hobby:

| Doing things | Making things | Collecting things | Learning things |
|--------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | | | |

stamps, postcards, reading books, painting, drawing, skiing, going to the theatre, coins, reading magazines, playing football, designing, playing the piano, go riding, reading newspapers, handicrafts.



Read the text and check your comprehension.

Different people enjoy doing different things. This means that people have different hobbies. Some people like travelling, gardening, making sculptures, others like drawing, reading books, collecting stamps, cards, coins and so on. This means hobbies are divided into four large groups: doing things, making things, collecting things and learning things.

Doing things includes activities from gardening to travelling and from chess to volleyball playing.

Making things includes drawing, painting, making sculptures, designing, handicrafts.

Almost all of us collect something: coins, stamps, cards, photos, etc.

We learn from all types of hobbies. For example, when we do gardening we learn a lot about plants, when we travel we learn about different countries, etc.

So, a hobby is a pleasant and useful activity.

1. Choose the right answer.

1. A hobby is an activity

- a. we never want to do,
- b. we like doing it,
- c. we can't do it.

2. Different people have

- a. the same hobbies,
- b. different hobbies,
- c. no hobbies.

3. A hobby is

- a. an unpleasant activity,
- b. a useless activity,
- c. a pleasant and useful activity.

4. Making things includes

- a. gardening, travelling, reading,
- b. drawing, painting, designing,
- c. playing chess, football, volleyball.

2. Change the underlined words to make true sentences.

1. Different people have the same hobbies.
2. There is nothing to learn from the hobbies.
3. When we do gardening we learn a lot of things about animals.
4. When we design, we learn about different countries.
5. Hobby is a pleasant and useless activity.

3. Find the missing words and act out the dialogue. Then fill in the chart below.

playing, football, painting

Fred is interviewing Adam.

F: Hello, Adam. Can you tell me about your hobbies?

A: Sure. I like painting. Now I am _____ a picture for my mum.

F: That's lovely. So you're good at painting. Do you like music too?

A: Yes, I do. I like _____ the guitar.

F: And sport? Do you play football or tennis?

A: No. I don't. I don't play _____ or tennis.

F: I see. I hope your mum will like the picture.

What Fred ...

| Likes doing | Doesn't like doing |
|-------------|--------------------|
| | |

4. Now say:

- one thing you can learn from your hobby.
- two things you can make.
- three things you can do as a hobby.
- four things you can collect.

UNIT

2

3

LISTENING

Pre-listening activity

What do you like doing?



Listen to the recording and do the exercises.

1. Choose the activities which are true for the girl putting ✓ or ✗ marks in the boxes.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Playing the guitar. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Reading newspapers. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Watching TV. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Playing football. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Riding a bicycle. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Going hiking in the mountains. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Travelling different countries. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Cooking for her parents. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Let's see what the girl likes doing.

1. I like playing the _____ in music class.
2. I like reading books in the _____.
3. I like watching _____ at the weekend.
4. I enjoy _____ in the ocean.
5. I love playing games with my _____.
6. I love taking _____ of my pet.
7. I enjoy riding a _____ in the park.
8. I love playing basketball after _____.

UNIT
2
4

WRITING

Present Simple & Present Continuous

Present Simple
Infinitive -to

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| I usually read a book. You always read a book. He, she seldom reads a book. We usually read a book. You usually read a book. They usually read a book | Do I usually read a book? Do you always read a book? Does s/he seldom read a book? Do we usually read a book? Do you usually read a book? Do they usually read a book? | I don't usually read a book. I don't always read a book. S/he doesn't seldom read a book. We don't usually read a book. You don't usually read a book. They don't usually read a book. |
|--|---|---|

Present Continuous/ Progressive
To be V+ing form

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| I am reading a book now. You are reading a book now. S/he is reading a book now. We are reading a book now. You are reading a book now. They are reading a book now. | Am I reading a book now? Are you reading a book now? Is s/he reading a book now? Are we reading a book now? Are we reading a book now? Are they reading a book now? | I am not reading a book now. You are not reading a book now. She is not reading a book now. We are not reading a book now. We are not reading a book now. They are not reading a book now. |
|---|--|---|

1. What are the people doing? Fill in the sentences a-g with the following verbs. Match the pictures with the sentences.

(arguing, barking, singing, playing (2x), listening, talking)



1



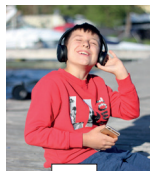
2



3



4



5



6



7

- a) The woman is talking on her mobile.
- b) They _____ .
- c) The children _____ . football.
- d) The boy _____ to some music.
- e) The dog _____ .
- f) The man _____ the guitar.
- g) The girl _____ .

2. Look at the pictures again, ask questions and answer them.

Model:

What is the woman doing?

The woman is talking on her mobile.

3. Join a word from box A with a phrase from box B and write sentences about your family.

A

usually
always
never
often
sometimes

B

watches the news on TV.
reads in bed.
listens to classical music.
works at the weekend.
plays basketball with friends.
goes shopping on Saturdays.

Example: *My sister always reads in bed.*

- a) My sister _____ .
- b) My brother _____ .
- c) My mother _____ .
- d) My father _____ .

4. Look at Mariam's schedule for visiting museums and some cultural places and make up sentences.

| SCHEDULE | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday |
| Visiting world famous museums on the Internet | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Going to the gym hall | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Reading books in the library | | ✓ | | | | | |
| Playing chess | | | | ✓ | | | |
| Going to the theatre | | | ✓ | | | | |
| Having a rest | | | | | | | ✓ |

5. Read and make up questions, work in pairs. Ask the questions to your friend:

1. When does Mariam go to the _____?
2. On what days does Mariam _____?
3. Is it _____ when Mariam goes to the GYM hall?
4. On what day does Mariam visit _____?
5. On what day does Mariam _____ a rest?
6. When does Mariam _____ chess?

6. Make your own schedule.

| SCHEDULE | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| Activities | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

SPEAKING

SPEAKING CARDS

1. Look at the cards below and say what occupation these people have and what they usually/sometimes/once a week like doing. The model is below.

Aram

Job: a pupil
Usually plays football.

Sometimes goes to the theatre.

Once a week goes to the football fans' club.

Anahit

Job: a designer
Usually makes clothes.

Sometimes listens to music.

Once a week goes hiking in summer.

Mr. Brown

Job: a driver
Usually likes walking.

Sometimes goes skiing in winter.

Once a week goes taking photos.

Mrs. Green

Job: a secretary
Usually sings in the choir.

Sometimes makes cakes.

Once a week goes to the concert.

Ben

Job: an engineer
Usually goes to the stamp shops to buy stamps.

Sometimes he goes for horse riding.

Once a week he plays chess.

You ???

Job:
Usually

Sometimes

Once a week (in winter, spring, summer, autumn)

Model:

*Aram is a pupil. **He** usually **plays** football. He sometimes **goes** to the theatre. Once a week he **goes** to the football fans' club.*

PAIR WORK

2. Based on the speaking cards ask questions to your partner making up a dialogue.

The dialogue below will help you.

A: Hi, I am Ben. What's your name?

B: My name is Anahit.

A: It's very nice to meet you Anahit. What's your job?

B: I am a student. And you?

A: I am an artist. What **do** you **usually** like to do, Anahit?

B: I **usually read** short stories. And you like drawing, am I right?

A: Yes, I **usually draw** flowers. And what else **do** you **like doing**, Anahit?

B: Hmm, when the weather is nice I **sometimes walk** with my friends in the park.

A: Great, I also like walking. But I walk alone. It **helps** me to see the beauty of the nature.

B: Ok, that's nice to talk to you but I have to go.

A: Thank you Anahit, see you later.

B: Thank you, Bye.



READING

NEW WORDS SHOP**Always** – at all times**Often** – many times**Usually** – most often**Sometimes** – not all the times**Seldom** – not often**Gym** – a hall with equipment for doing physical exercises**Stable** – a building in which people keep horses**Pre-reading activities****Think, pair, share on your own hobbies.****Read the text and check your comprehension.****Mary's Hobby**

Mary has a lot of hobbies and interests. She usually gets up early, so she can run before school. In winter she doesn't often have time to ski, but she sometimes does it on Saturdays. Mary often rides a horse at a stable near her home. She sometimes goes there after school, but she usually goes horseback riding on Sundays. She loves music. She always goes to choir practice on Wednesday evenings and sings in church on Sundays. She seldom watches TV because she likes doing things outside. She usually goes to the gym if it's raining outside. She isn't often alone because she has a lot of friends. She seldom does anything alone. Mary is a happy girl!

1. Choose the right option.**1. Why does Mary usually get up early?**

- She gets up early to run before school.
- She gets up early to go to school.
- She gets up early to have breakfast.

2. How often does she ski in winter?

- a. She often skis.
- b. She sometimes skis in winter.
- c. She always skis in winter.

3. How often does she ride a horse?

- a. She rides a horse every day.
- b. She often rides a horse
- c. She never rides a horse.

4. When does she usually go horseback riding?

- a. She usually goes horseback riding after school.
- b. She usually goes horseback riding on Saturdays.
- c. She usually goes horseback riding on Sundays.

5. Where does she sing?

- a. At home
- b. In the church
- c. At school

2. True or False?

- a) Mary has only one hobby.
- b) She usually runs before school.
- c) In winter she always skis.
- d) She never goes horseback riding.
- e) She seldom watches TV.
- f) She sometimes goes to choir practice.
- g) She never goes to the GYM.

3. Match the two halves of the sentences.

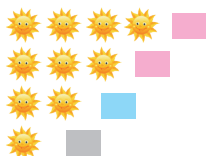
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mary often rides a horse | a) on Sundays. |
| 2. She always goes to choir practice | b) with friends. |
| 3. She seldom watches TV because | c) so she can run before school. |
| 4. She usually goes horseback riding | d) at a stable near her home. |
| 5. Mary usually gets up early | e) it's raining outside. |
| 6. She usually does her activities | f) on Wednesday evenings. |
| 7. She usually goes to the GYM if | g) she likes doing things outside. |

WRITING

Present Simple & Present Continuous

1. Match the words with the pictures and explain the meaning.

often, usually, always, sometimes



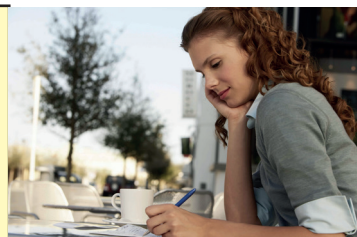
2. Use the verbs in correct tenses:
Present Simple or Present Continuous.

Karen (to have) a lot of friends. Her favourite hobby is dancing. She usually (to go) to a club. There she often (to meet) her friends and they (to learn) many dances. Now they (to dance) again. Karen is fond of films too, but she seldom (to go) to the cinema. During her holidays she (to read) a lot. She always (to get) book for her birthday. Karen (not to like) basketball very much. She thinks she (not to be) good at it.

3. Read the letter below and fill in the gaps with appropriate words.

favourite, free, am, dancing, birthday

Dear Annie,
I _____ sorry, I cannot come to your _____ party.
Today I have my _____ lesson. It is my _____ hobby.
You know I am _____ only on Saturday.
Please, forgive me.
Yours, Susan



4. Now you write a letter to your friend.

SPEAKING

1. Look at the pictures and fill in the gaps with the following words.

Businessman, engineer, teacher, fireman, doctor, actor, policeman, nurse, farmer



I am a.....
I work at a



I am a



I am a.....
I work at a



I am a.....
I work on a



I am a



I am a



I am a



I am a



I am a.....
I work at a

2. Make pairs and speak about the job you like best.

Answer the question why you like it. Start with this sentence:
I like the job of a

3. Use the professions to fill in the gaps.

pilot, waiter, English teacher, farmer, policeman, fireman, driver, doctor, student, cook

1. I work in a hospital. I treat sick people. I am a _____.
2. I work in a school. I teach English. I am an _____.
3. I work in a restaurant. I cook food. I am a _____.
4. I drive a car. I drive people to where they want. I am a _____.
5. I wear a uniform. I catch criminals. I am a _____.
6. I fly to many countries. I am a _____.
7. I take your order at a restaurant and bring your food. I am a _____.
8. I grow crops and keep animals. I am a _____.
9. I put out fire. I am a _____.
10. I study at a university. I am a _____.

4. Match the work place to the profession.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| hospital | a teacher |
| fire-station | a student |
| school | a cook |
| restaurant | a driver |
| taxi-service | a policeman |
| school | a doctor |
| police-station | a fireman |

5. Put in the missing sentences to complete the dialogue.

a) Ann: _____?

Bill: Yes, you can. I think you came to the right office.

Ann: _____.

Bill: Will the job of a designer interest you?

Ann: _____.

Bill: OK, then come tomorrow and take up the new job.

Can I get a job in your office?

Oh, yes. I like the job of a designer.

Oh, I think you will offer me an interesting job.

b) Now act the dialogue.

6. Look at the advertisements and answer the question.

Who are these notes for?

FOR ONLY
NEWSPAPER
WORKERS

A FREE PIZZA
WITH COLD COKE
THE BEST COOK

GOOD
MANAGEMENT -
GOOD RESULTS

FOR YOUNG AND
TEACHER-
BEGINNERS

FOR FIRE STATION
WORKERS

I LIKE MY
PROFESSION OF A
DRIVER OF
AIRPLANES

READING

NEW WORDS SHOP**Bored** - lack of interest**Nest** - a place where birds live**Branch** - a thinner part of the tree**Thin** - not thick**Comfortable** - something that gives pleasant feelings**Pre-reading activities.****Before reading the text answer the question.**

What is the text about according to the title?

Read the text and check your comprehension.**How Ann Helps the Birds**

Ann is very sad. Her computer doesn't work and she does not know what to do. Ann's mother tells her to go to the garden. There she can find out that the birds don't have nests. They are flying from one branch to another. And she decides to build a comfortable nest for them. She gathers some branches and thin sticks, makes a comfortable and big nest for the birds. She is very proud of her nice job. Ann shows it to everybody of her family. Everybody is very proud of her, too.

**1. Match the words to their antonyms.**

nice

comfortable

thin

big

sad

ugly

thick

uncomfortable

happy

small

2. Read the text and tick (✓) the right option.

1. Why is Ann sad?

- a. Her computer doesn't work.
- b. She doesn't have a computer.
- c. She can't go out.

2. Ann's mother tells her

- a. to go to her friend.
- b. to go to look at the birds.
- c. to go to the garden.

3. Why does Ann build a nest?

- a. The birds are without a nest.
- b. She doesn't have anything else to do.
- c. The birds are hungry.

4. Does Ann build a nest for the birds?

- a. She doesn't build as she can't.
- b. She doesn't want to help the birds.
- c. She builds a nest as she wants to help the birds.

5. What is the main idea of the text?

- a. People do not want to help animals.
- b. People are always helpful to animals and birds.
- c. People seldom help the birds.



3. A role-play. The topic is based on the text.

Ann: Mum, what can I do? I am bored.

Mum: Ann, go to the garden. You will find something interesting there.

Ann: Yes, of course. I like our garden. It's so beautiful.

Mum: There are a lot of birds you can see them.

Ann: Thank you mum for the idea. I know what to do.

Mum: I know you'll do something good for the birds.

Ann: Oh mum you guess what I want to do.

Read the text and do the exercises.

Good morning, I am Steven I am a reporter at Central News. Today I am making a report about teachers.

I have two guests who are teachers at elementary school. They are Kate and Ted. Kate is 26 years old and Ted is 30. They live in the city centre and go to work by bus. They love their work, they like to work with children.

1. Decide which sentence is right and which is wrong.

1. Steven is a reporter.
2. He works at a TV Company.
3. He is interviewing two teachers.
4. The teachers are high school teachers.
5. They live in the city centre.
6. They drive to school.
7. They love their job.

2. Answer the questions.

1. What do you want to become?
2. Where do you live? Do you live in the city centre?
3. Do you go by bus or do you walk to school?
4. Do you study well?

3. Read the dialogue and act.

- Hi, Steven!
- Hi, Kate. Glad to meet you.
- Glad to meet you, too.
- Kate, I want you to answer this question.
- With pleasure, Steven.
- Why do you choose the profession of a teacher?
- I love children, Steven!

LISTENING



1. Listen and repeat.

2. Listen to the text again and tick the right answer.

- 1) a. salesperson
b. office worker
- 2) a. waiter
b. actor
- 3) a. teacher
b. flight attendant
- 4) a. chef
b. nurse
- 5) a. a nurse
b. businessperson
- 6) a. receptionist
b. construction worker

A self-assessment tool.

1. Do you understand the text? Yes No
2. How many words do you listen? 1, 2, 3, 4 ...
3. Write the words you hear _____

WRITING

Check your knowledge.

Adjectives modify nouns or pronouns/names.

| person | thing |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Merry is a careful girl. | This is a nice car. |
| Merry is careful. | The car is nice. |
| She is careful. | It is nice. |

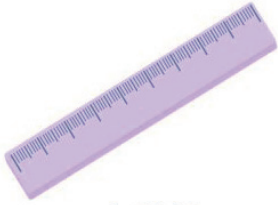
Look at the chart and revise the degrees of adjectives.

| Positive | Comparative | Superlative |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| long nice hot | longer nicer hotter | longest nicest hottest |
| happy clever narrow | happier cleverer narrower | happiest cleverest narrowest |
| beautiful wonderful careful | more beautiful more wonderful more careful | most beautiful most wonderful most careful |

1. Fill in the missing adjectives.

clever, beautiful, careful, old, bright, interesting

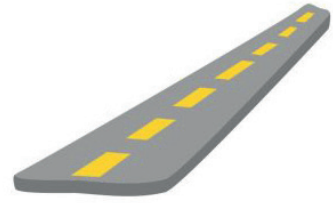
1. My friend is a _____ pupil.
2. Jim's mother is a _____ woman.
3. Granny is not very _____.
4. Adam is a _____ boy.
5. The children visited many _____ places.
6. Anoush is a _____ girl.



LONG



LONGER



LONGEST

2. Write the comparative and superlative degrees of the following adjectives.

| Positive | Comparative | Superlative |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| clever | | |
| beautiful | | |
| careful | | |
| bright | | |
| interesting | | |

3. Choose the appropriate degree of the adjectives.

1. This is the _____ book. (interesting)
2. My new dress is _____ than yours. (beautiful)
3. Tom is a _____ pupil. (bright)
4. This place is _____ than that one. (good)
5. The school is the _____ in our district. (big)
6. This is the _____ car. (fast)

Self-reflection.

- * What new things did you learn?
- * What information was more interesting?
- * What was the most difficult and why?

SPEAKING



1. Look at the picture and tell your classmates 3 sentences for each profession you like.

- a. Now make pairs and share with your ideas.
- b. Then make groups and speak about the professions you like.
- c. Write a short group summary about the professions you spoke about.

2. Group the jobs that you think are exciting or boring, explain why.

a nurse, a teacher, a designer, a musician, an engineer, a dentist, a farmer, a fireman, a policeman, a reporter,

| exciting | boring |
|----------|--------|
| | |

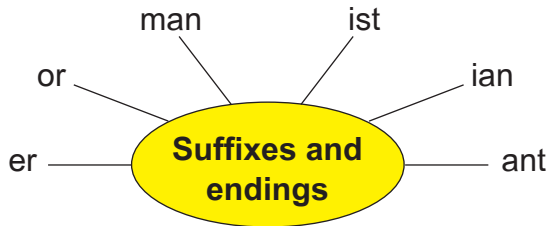
3. Fill in the correct word.

actor, farmer, nurse, artist, footballer, cook, secretary, driver

1. ----- a person who acts in the theatre.
2. ----- someone who lives in the country and grows plants.
3. ----- a person who cooks in a restaurant.
4. ----- a person who helps a doctor in a hospital.
5. ----- someone who does office work, such as typing letters, answering phone calls, etc.
6. ----- a person who plays football.
7. ----- a person who creates art.
8. ----- a person who drives a car.

Word Building

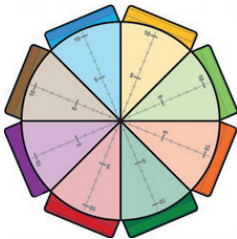
The following suffixes help to build new words.



4. Create new words matching the two halves.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 1. music | a. ist |
| 2. art | b. man |
| 3. paint | c. or |
| 4. fire | d. er |
| 5. teach | e. ian |

Use the assessment wheel to assess yourself to check how much you achieve the final results of the lesson.



Write the final results that are:

- to be able to name some jobs
- To be able to write a short dialogue on the topic
- To be able to speak on the topic in 6-7 sentences
- To be able to describe some jobs
- To be able to form names of some professions using suffixes

READING

NEW WORDS SHOP

An occupation - a kind of job

A shop-assistant - a person working in the shop

A driver - a person driving a vehicle

A manager - a person responsible for controlling

To cure - to restore health

Pre-reading activity: brainstorm the word “doctor”.

1. Read the text and check your comprehension.

Brayan is a doctor. He works in a central hospital. When he was a child he dreamt of becoming a doctor. Brayan was a good pupil at school. He always helped weak students. His mother told us that he helped his grandparents and parents when they needed help. It was his wish to become a doctor. So he did his best to study at a medical university. He likes to help people. When a man saves another person’s life, he feels good and satisfied. Many sick people want to be his patients because he is always attentive and careful to them. I am sure he will become a great and a well-known doctor.

1. Choose the right answer.

1. What is the main idea of the text?

- Everybody can become a doctor.
- Being a doctor means being a careful man.
- If you are a good pupil, you can be a good doctor.

2. Where does Brayan work?

- He works in a big hospital.
- He is a teacher in a school.
- He works in a small hospital.

3. When a man cures other people he feels

- sorry
- satisfied
- sad



4. He will become

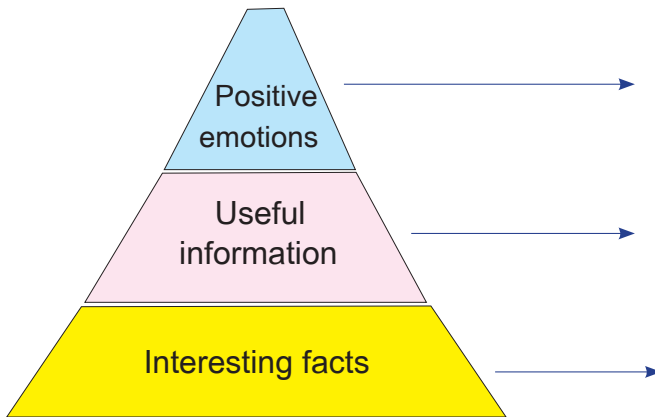
- a. a strong sportsman
- b. a well-known actor
- c. a great and a famous doctor.

2. Write down in your exercise-books sentences from the text characterizing Brian.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

3. Read the text again and fill in the pyramid.

Positive emotions, useful information.
Interesting facts from the text.



Write the answers on a sheet of paper, introduce and discuss.

4. Make groups and discuss the following:

- Group 1** Jobs are important to people, because ...
- Group 2** Having a good job makes me happy....
- Group 3** Discuss Brayan's behaviour.
- Group 4** What do you want to become?
- Group 5** 'Work to be come, not to acquire.' Elbert Hubbarb

LISTENING

1. Listen to the words and repeat.



1. a doctor, 2. a teacher, 3. a cook, 4. a pilot,
5. a nurse, 6. a barber, 7. a mailman, 8. a policeman,
9. a fireman, 10. a bus driver

2. Match the job to the description.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. Police Officer | a. a person who drives a bus |
| 2. Cook | b. a person who cures people |
| 3. Waiter | c. a person who works in a police Station |
| 4. Doctor | d. a person who works on the farm and grow crops |
| 5. Pilot | e. a person who writes articles |
| 6. Writer | f. a person who serves people in a restaurant |
| 7. Bus Driver | g. a person who works in a restaurant |
| 8. Journalist | h. a person who plays in a movie |
| 9. Farmer | i. a person who operates an airplane |
| 10. Actor | j. a person who writes books |

3. Answer the questions given in the box.

- What did you learn from this Unit?
- What information was more interesting?
- What was difficult for you?

WRITING

Repeat the Present Simple and Present Continuous

Continue with other number and persons.

Compare the two tenses. Reveal the differences.

1. Put the verbs into the Present Continuous or Present Simple.

I am a student. I always (to play) different games. I (to play) a computer game with my brother now. I seldom (to go) out to play with my friends. I also (to like) to collect stamps. It (to be) my hobby. When I (to get) a new stamp I (start) counting them all.

2. Present simple or Present continuous.

- 1) Andy sometimes _____ comics. (read)
- 2) We never _____ TV in the morning. (watch)
- 3) Listen! Sandy _____ in the bathroom. (sing)
- 4) My sister usually _____ in the kitchen. (help)
- 5) My mother _____ breakfast now. (make)
- 6) They often _____ the bathroom. (clean)
- 7) Look! The boys _____ home. (come)
- 8) Every day his grandfather _____ for a walk. (go)
- 9) I _____ with my friend at the moment. (chat)

Read the statements below and put a tick (✓) next to the image which is true.

1. I learnt 6 (5,4,3,2) new words 😍 😊 😞
2. I understand the meaning of 6 words (5,4,3,2) 😍 😊 😞
3. I can read and understand the meaning of the text. 😍 😊 😞

SPEAKING

Look at the picture and decide what her profession is.



1. Answer the following questions.

1. What do you see in the picture?
2. Are there many students in the classroom?
3. What are they doing? (one by one)
4. What is the teacher doing?
5. What do you think what lesson it is?
6. Are there pictures on the walls?

2. Think-pair-share. Discuss the questions with your pairs.

1. What professions do you know?
2. What is your favourite profession?
3. Do you want to become a teacher? Why, yes, why, not.

3. Read the text below and answer the questions.

I am Ani. My favourite subject is Armenian, because my teacher of Armenian is friendly, kind and understanding. I love our classes. They are very interesting.

1. What is your favourite subject(s)?
2. Who is your favourite teacher(s)?
3. Why do you like his/her classes?

READING

1. Read the text and find out who does what.

Susan is a reporter. She works in a famous newspaper office. She has two sons and a daughter. Her daughter is a teacher in a public school. She likes children, her profession and the school. Susan’s daughter does everything to educate her pupils to make them polite to adults and careful to their friends. Her elder son Daniel is a good sportsman and has good results in football. He plays in the football club. Susan is proud of her son. The younger son - Bob is a dentist. He is kind to children. As a dentist he knows that the children do not want to come to the dentist, so he does everything to make them feel comfortable.

| Who does what? | Daughter | Susan | Daniel | Bob |
|------------------------------|----------|-------|--------|-----|
| works as a reporter. | | ✓ | | |
| educates children. | | | | |
| works as a dentist. | | | | |
| plays football. | | | | |
| has good results in football | | | | |
| treats children carefully. | | | | |

2. Answer the questions.

1. Where does Susan work?
2. How many children does she have?
3. What is her daughter’s profession?
4. What is her elder son?
5. Where does he play football?
6. What is Susan’s younger son?
7. Why do children love him?

3. Now speak about your family.

1. Where does your mother work ?
2. What is your father?
3. Do you have brothers or sisters?
4. What are they?
5. Do you have grandparents?
6. What do they do?

4. Read the text again and write the degrees of the adjectives in the boxes.

| Adjectives | Comparative | Superlative |
|------------|-------------|----------------------|
| good | | |
| | More famous | |
| | | The most comfortable |
| polite | | |

A Self-assessment tool.

- * Write three things you learnt.
- * Write two things that interested you.
- * Write one thing you didn't understand.



LISTENING

Listen and do the exercises

1. Listen and repeat.



2. Listen and write the names of the occupations.

3. Listen and complete the sentences.

1. Johanna is a ...
2. George is a ...
3. Mary Ann is a ...
4. Julie is a ...

4. Match the names with the correct job.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. Johanna | carpenter |
| 2. George | teacher |
| 3. Mary | police |
| 4. Julie | secretary |

5. Listen to the text, make pairs and ask and answer the questions about the people in the text.

1. Who is Johanna?
2. Where does she work?

6. Ask questions about George, Mary and Julie.

7. Continue to speak about:

- Sarah a doctor
- Mike an engineer
- Carol a cook
- Tina a dress designer

A self-assessment tool.

1. Do you understand the text? Yes No

2. How many words do you listen? 1, 2, 3, 4 ...

3. Write the words you hear _____



WRITING

1. Fill in the missing words.

a. Am, is, are

Anahit ___ a good hair-dresser. She works at a big saloon called “Beauty: I ___ a customer. She has many customers. They ___ her good friends. They say that there ___ not another hair-dresser like her.



b. Can, may must

Sam is a good sportsman. He is a good basketball player. I ___ play basket-ball too, but I am not so good as him. I know if I want to become a good player I ___ do my best and not miss a training. She said. “You ___ go but you should be more serious to your basket-ball trainings. At the weekend I ___ go to the GYM to train.

c. Good, better, best

Susan is a ___ cake-designer. There is no other person who can do it ___. If somebody wants to order a cake, asks Susan to decorate the cake because she is the ___ designer in the town.

d. Famous, beautiful, big

George is a ___ florist in the town. He always makes ___ bunches of roses. His shop is ___. It is always full of beautiful roses. When I need flowers I visit his shop and find what I look for.

2. Present Simple or Present Continuous?

1. You | often | wear | jeans?
2. You | wear | jeans now?
3. It | rain | now?
4. It | often | rain | in your country?

3. Write a composition on the following topic: “My Future Profession”

SPEAKING

1. Look at the picture and say what you see in it.



2. Answer the questions:

- What is the Planet on which we live called?
- What other planets do you know?
- What should you do to protect our Planet?

3. Let's speak.

Armen: Hello Ani, how are you?

Ani: Hi Armen, I'm fine, and you?

Armen: I'm a little sad.

Ani: Why?

Armen: I know that our Planet Earth is in danger.

Ani: What are you saying? I think it is safe.

Armen: Yes, it is safe but we should protect it. It needs our help.

Ani: What should we do?

Armen: We should take care of it. We should not break the branches of the trees or kill birds and animals. We should keep the streets, the school yards clean.

Ani: Yes, you are right, Armen. There are a lot of people who don't think about our Earth.

Armen: Yes, we should tell them that our Earth is in danger.

Ani: Sure, I'll tell my friends about it. We all should do everything to help Planet Earth.

4. Read the dialogue again and answer the questions.

- Why is Armen sad?
- What does he tell Ani about Planet Earth?
- How can we help our Earth?

READING

NEW WORDS SHOP

To celebrate – to take part in special enjoyable activities

To take actions – to act, to do something

To protect – keep safe from harm

Damage – physical harm

Recycling – the process of changing waste materials into new materials and objects

Pollution – damage caused to the nature

Environment – the air, water and land in or on which people, animals and plants live

Litter – things that people leave in public places (paper, bottles, cans etc.)

Pre-reading activity.**Answer the following questions.**

Why is it important to protect Planet Earth?

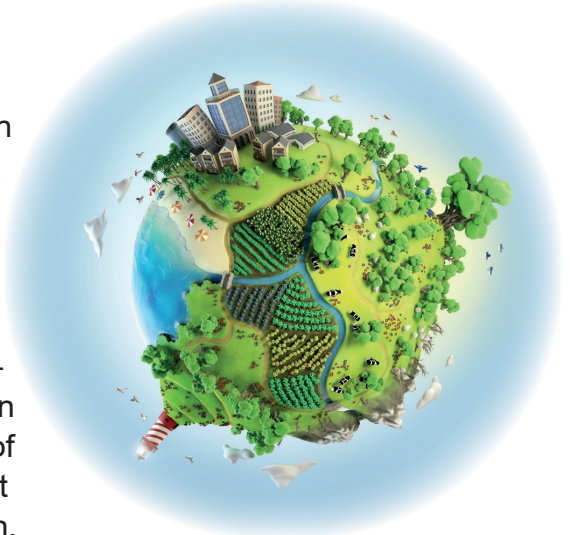
What will happen if we destroy Earth?

How can we protect our Planet?

Read the text and check your comprehension.**EARTH DAY**

Each year people celebrate Earth Day on April 22. Earth Day started a man named Nelson. He was a senator in the United States. Nelson worried about the damage to the planet.

In 1970, the Earth Day movement helped people everywhere to take actions to save our beautiful Planet. On Earth Day millions of people think of ways to protect Earth. They talk about useful activities to protect Planet Earth,



such as recycling, planting trees, saving energy and water, stopping pollution and so on.

But many people think that every day should be Earth Day. They say we should always work to stop and clean up the land and water. We all want healthy Earth. We should save our Earth.

1. Answer the questions.

- 1) Do you celebrate Earth Day?
- 2) When did Earth Day start?
- 3) What do people do on Earth Day?
- 4) How can you protect the Earth?

2. Read the text again and choose the right answer.

1. People celebrate Earth Day

- a) on April 1.
- b) on April 2.
- c) on April 22.

2. On Earth Day, people think of ways

- a) to leave Earth,
- b) to damage Earth,
- c) to protect Earth.

3. Useful activities for Earth are

- a) braking branches of trees,
- b) recycling, planting trees, saving energy
- c) throwing litter, pollution.

4. We should protect our Earth

- a) every day,
- b) once a year,
- c) never.

3. Match the words with their meanings.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| What is the damage caused to the nature called? | Planet Earth |
| It is the process of changing waste materials into new materials and object. | environment |
| What are the things that people leave in public places called? | pollution |
| The air, water and land in or on which people, animals and plants live. | recycling |
| What is the Planet where we live called? | litter |

4. Put the sentences from the text in a logical order.

But many people think that every day should be Earth Day. We should save our Earth. On Earth Day millions of people think of ways to protect Earth. People celebrate Earth Day on April 22.

Some tips to become a better citizen.

Don't Be a Litterbug!

Don't litter! Be a good example for other kids.

Recycle!

You can recycle many things: cans, bottles, and newspapers and use them again.

Save a Tree, Plant a Tree!

We get paper from trees. You should not waste paper. In this way you can save a tree.

Don't Waste Water!

You can save water. Turn the tap off while brushing your teeth.

Save Energy!

Save electricity. Turn off the light when you leave a room.



5. Which option is true for protecting Earth?

- A. Wasting water.
- B. Saving water.
- C. Littering our surrounding.
- D. Planting trees.
- E. Killing animals.
- F. Recycling.
- G. Saving energy.
- H. Breaking branches of the tree.
- I. Watering plants.
- J. Stopping pollution.

6. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

Earth litter electricity
celebrate tap damage paper

- a. Save _____ by turning off the light when you leave a room.
- b. We should save _____ .
- c. Nelson worried about the _____ to the planet.
- d. Turn the _____ off while brushing your teeth.
- e. People _____ Earth Day on April 22.
- f. We get _____ from trees.

Do a useful thing for your school!

Start a can recycling program at your school. Use the money you earn from returning the cans to buy new playground equipment or to have an Earth Day party.

LISTENING

Pre-listening activity.

Say three things which you can do to protect Planet Earth. Say three things which are harmful for our Planet.



1. Listen to the recording and discuss it. Pay attention to three 'R's in the video. The explanation below will be helpful.

- **Recycle:** Don't throw things. You can find a new use for them.
- **Reuse:** You can present the clothes you don't use to other children. So they can reuse them.
- **Reduce:** Take your own cloth or paper bags, bottles with you. Don't buy new ones all the time. Plastic bags or plastic bottles are very harmful for the Nature.

2. Listen to the recording again and answer the questions below.

- 1) What planet do we live on?
- 2) How can you recycle things?
- 3) How can people reuse things?
- 4) Why is it important to take your water bottle with you?
- 5) How can you save water/energy?

2. Say which option is right or wrong for Planet Earth by putting ✓ or ✗ marks in the boxes.

| | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|---|
| 1) | save water | |
| 2) | pollute seas | ✗ |
| 3) | reuse clothes | |
| 4) | save energy | ✓ |
| 5) | recycle things | |
| 6) | throw plastic bags into the sea | |
| 7) | pollute the streets | |
| 8) | clean your pet's waste | |
| 9) | turn off TV when you don't watch | |
| 10) | sort rubbish | |

WRITING

SOME / ANY

Some is used in affirmative sentences.

We have *some* English books.

There is *some* juice in the bottle.

Give me *some* water, please.

Any is used in negative and interrogative sentences.

There isn't *any* milk in the fridge.

Do you have *any* pencils in your bag?

Is there *any* tea in the cup?

We use **a (an)** with a countable Noun, when it is singular:

a book, **a** dog, **an** apple, **an** ant.

We don't use **a (an)** with an uncountable Noun and when it is plural: books, dogs, apples, ants.

1. Complete the sentences with some or any.

- 1) There are ____ pictures in the book.
- 2) Are there ____ boys in your group?
- 3) Are there ____ English text-books on the teacher's table? - No, there isn't ____ .
- 4) There are ____ maps on the walls.
- 5) Do they have ____ new photos?
- 6) There are ____ beautiful pictures in the magazine.
- 7) There aren't ____ eggs in the fridge.
- 8) I need ____ vegetable to make salad.
- 9) We have ____ nice flowers in our garden.
- 10) Do you have ____ water with you?
- 11) We don't have ____ sugar. Let's go and buy ____ .
- 12) My Dad buys ____ bananas every day.
- 13) There is ____ butter in the fridge, but there isn't ____ milk.
- 14) There isn't ____ juice in the bottle.

2. Make sentences interrogative and negative.

1. There are some plastic bags on the bench.
2. There is some litter in the street.
3. My Dad often waters some plants in the garden.
4. There are some tips to protect Earth.
5. They write some letters every week.

3. Complete the dialogue with some or any.

A: What do you want to do?

B: Well, there is _____ litter in the yard. I want to clean it up.
Will you help me?

A: Sure. Are there _____ plastic bottles under the tree?

B: Yes, we should recycle them. We can't just throw them.

A: I know. My sister needs _____ bottles to water her lovely plants.

B: That's great. You can take _____.

A: Oh, no. There is also _____ dog waste here.

B: I'll clean it up.

A: Thank you. I think we are doing good work.

4. Write a, an or some in the gaps.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <u>some</u> sausages | 6. _____ orange | 11. _____ water |
| 2. _____ sugar | 7. _____ tree | 12. _____ plastic bag |
| 3. _____ animal | 8. _____ grass | 13. _____ bread |
| 4. _____ plants | 9. _____ pictures | 14. _____ paper |
| 5. _____ bird | 10. _____ apple | 15. _____ flower |

5. Test what you know.

Make a list of the words you remember from Unit 1. Compare it with your classmates.

| Words | Translation |
|-------|-------------|
| | |
| | |
| | |

UNIT 2 1

SPEAKING

1. Look at the pictures. Talk about the actions in Picture 1 and Picture 2. Then express your opinion.

Picture 1



Picture 2



2. Group the expressions that you think are useful and harmful actions for our environment.

Note:

Useful actions are good for our environment.

Harmful actions are bad for our environment.

- to plant trees
- to pollute water
- to water plants
- to put the rubbish into the rubbish bin
- to clean up the neighbourhood
- to throw rubbish into the sea
- to pollute the air
- to collect empty bottles

3. Discussion: Talk to your partner, ask and answer the following questions.

1. What actions are useful for our environment?
2. What actions are harmful for our environment?
3. What should you do to protect the environment?
4. What shouldn't you do to protect the environment?

4. Say which actions mean the following:

1. to use something again.
2. to take part in special enjoyable activities.
3. to change waste material into new material.
4. to save from harm.

5. Read the dialogue.

Marina: Good morning, Dad.

Dad: Good morning, Marina.

Marina: What are you doing, Dad?

Dad: I am reading a newspaper.

Marina: What is it about?

Dad: It is about pollution.

Marina: What is pollution, Dad?

Dad: Pollution is when people do harm to the environment.

Marina: But how?

Dad: There are people who throw litter into the streets, seas, rivers.
Cars and factories also make pollution.

Marina: What should we do to protect our environment?

Dad: We should keep our environment clean. We shouldn't throw litter
into the streets or rivers. We should recycle and reuse things.

Marina: Right. Now I know, Dad. I have some clothes which I don't
use. I can give them to other children.

Dad: Sure, Marina. You should tell your friends about pollution. They
should know what is harmful and useful for our environment.

Marina: Thank you, Dad. We should keep our environment clean.

6. Answer the questions.

1. What is Dad reading about?
2. What is pollution?
3. How can we keep our environment clean?
4. What Marina wants to do?

7. Read the dialogue again and act out a similar one.

READING

NEW WORDS SHOP

Natural – not made or caused by people

Artificial – made or produced by people

To chop down – to cut

Pre-reading activity

What is natural world?

What is artificial world?

Read the text and check your comprehension.

THE WORLD AROUND US

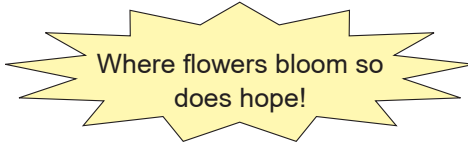
We live in two worlds: natural world and artificial world. The natural world is all the animals, plants, rivers, forests and so on. People don't make the natural world. We live in the artificial world but the natural world is around us: the air, the water, the light, the heat which we get from the Sun.

People make the artificial world for them. They make buildings (houses, schools, shops, etc.), cities, farms, cars, computers and so on.

But the role of people on the natural world is great. They can do harmful or useful things for it. When people plant trees, water flowers, feed animals and birds, save water and keep the environment clean, they do useful things. But when they chop trees down, kill animals and birds, throw litter into the air, water, they do harmful things for the nature. These actions are harmful for people, too. So, we should stop pollution and do useful things.



REMEMBER THE PROVERB!



1. True or false? Put ✓ or ✗ marks in the boxes.

1. The role of people on the natural world is small.
2. People should keep the environment clean.
3. A computer is a natural world.
4. A forest is an artificial world.
5. We get heat from the Sun.
6. People should save water.
7. Pollution is useful for the nature.
8. People make the natural world.
9. We shouldn't feed animals and birds.
10. People make the artificial world.

| True | False |
|------|-------|
| | |
| ✓ | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | ✗ |
| | |
| | |

2. Read the text again and put the following phrases into the correct order.

- People don't make
- We get light and heat
- and do useful things.
- 1 We live in two worlds:
- from the Sun.
- 2 natural world and artificial world.
- We should stop pollution
- the natural world.

3. Complete the chart.

| Artificial world | Natural world |
|------------------|-----------------|
| cars, tables ... | soil, ponds ... |

POEM

Read the poem and discuss it with your classmates. Then answer the questions.

- * What is the poem about?
- * What should you do to keep the nature?

NATURE IS EVERYWHERE!

Nature is everywhere.
Nature is everywhere you go.
Everything that lives and grows
Is nature.
Animals
Big and small.
Nature is plants that grow so tall.
Nature is beautiful in every way.
Wonderful, exciting
And needs our care.
So listen, learn and do your part to keep nature,
Beautiful forever.



(Ranger Amanda)

Discussion: Talk to your partner, ask and answer the following questions.

What will you do when you see anyone who tries

- to kill a bird?
- to break the branches of trees?
- to throw the litter on the ground?

SELF-ASSESSMENT

Fridge, Dustbin or Suitcase?

Write words and phrases from this unit. Put them in your **fridge** (the meaning isn't so clear that you can't use the word yet), **dustbin** (you don't need these words and phrases) or **suitcase** (you need these words and phrases and use them).

| Fridge | Dustbin | Suitcase |
|--------|---------|----------|
| | | |

WRITING

| POSSESSIVE CASE | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| Possessive Noun 's s' of | Subject Pronoun | Possessive Adjective | Possessive Pronoun |
| 1. We form Possessive Noun by adding 's to the singular. the boy's ball the girl's doll 2. We form Possessive Noun by adding only apostrophe 'to the plural. the boys' ball the girls' doll 3. We form Possessive Noun by adding of as well. the roof of the house the door of the room | I You He She It We They Subject Pronoun shows a person or a thing performing the action. It usually appears before the verb. We protect Earth. He grows vegetables. | My Your His Her Its Our Their Possessive Adjective is a word that shows possession before a noun. - Whose book is this? - It is my book. | Mine Yours His Hers Its Ours Theirs A Possessive Pronoun tells us who owns a thing. It stands alone without a noun. - Whose book is this? - It is mine. |

1. Write a question for each sentence. Compare with a partner. Ask and answer the questions.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Ben's ball is yellow. | What colour is Ben's ball? |
| 2. Dan's books are on the table. | Where books? |
| 3. Helen's doll is in the box. | Where doll ? |
| 4. My favourite colour is green. | What colour? |
| 5. Our school is near the post office. | Where school? |
| 6. Their car is white. | What colour car? |
| 7. The teacher's book is on the desk. | Where book? |
| 8. Tom's favourite sport is football. | What sport? |
| 9. The door of the room is white. | What colour room? |
| 10. The roof of the house is red. | What colour house? |

2. Write five questions about your classmates and answer them.

Model: - *Where is Aram's book?*

- *Aram's book is on the table.*

3. Complete the sentences with Subject Pronouns.

- a) These flowers are nice. _____ are nice.
- b) You and Ani are friends. _____ are friends.
- c) Silvia is scared. _____ is scared.
- d) _____ am a gardener.
- e) You and I are pupils. _____ are pupils.
- f) John is sporty. _____ is sporty.
- g) This dog is small. _____ is small.

4. Complete the sentences with Possessive Adjectives.

MODEL: *She's in my class. Her name is Marina.*

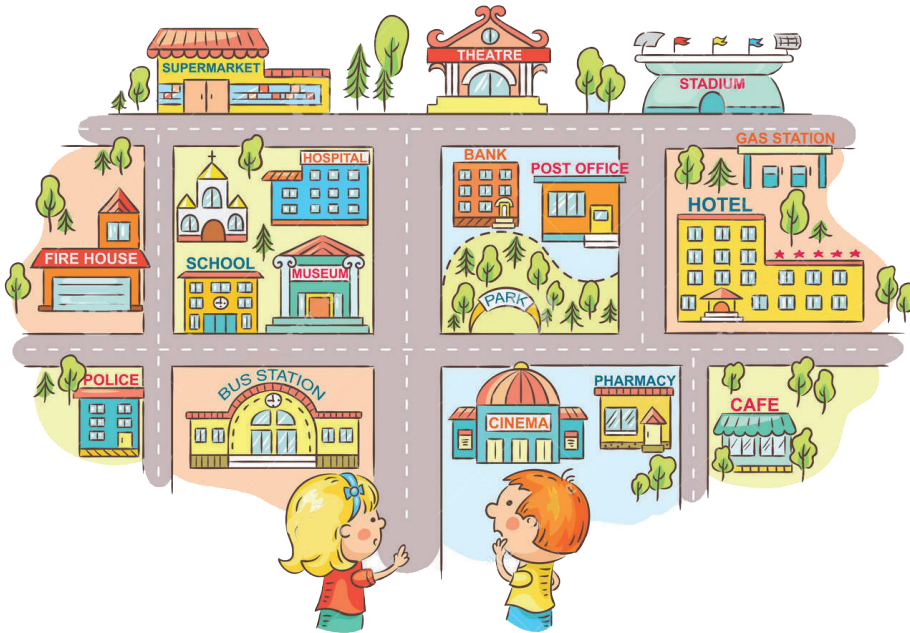
1. We're in class 5. _____ teacher is Mrs. Lucy.
2. London is famous for _____ parks.
3. How do you spell _____ name, Ani?
4. This is my teacher. _____ name is Susan.
5. I am from Yerevan. _____ address is Artsakh street 18.
6. Ted is from Liverpool. _____ surname is Connor.
7. Sit down and open _____ books, please.
8. The students are from Syunik. _____ names are Gayane and Armen.

5. Choose the correct form.

1. She's a new student. She/Her name's Mary.
2. Is they/their teacher British?
3. My name is Ani. I'm in you/your class.
4. Where are you/your friends from?
5. We're French. We/Our names are Mark and Bill.
6. Is she/her English?
7. Peter is a teacher. He/His is from Italy.
8. What's he/his name?
9. I am Karen. I/My surname is White.
10. She/Her is from Barcelona.

SPEAKING

1. Look at the picture carefully. Say what buildings you can see in it.



2. Can you name the buildings you have in your neighbourhood?

school, _____

3. Discuss the expressions in the box with your classmates. Ask for directions to the places. Use the picture above.

MODEL: How can I go to the bank?

- Go straight then turn right.

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------|
| go straight | cross the street | crossroad |
| turn left/turn right | turn around | pass |
| on the corner | opposite | next to |

4. Find the meanings of the words below.

theatre, school, supermarket, cinema, bank, stadium, café, park

1. It's a place where people watch films.
2. It's a place where pupils study.
3. It's a place where people buy food.
4. It's a place where people watch football.
5. It's a place where people exchange money.
6. It's a place where people watch a performance.
7. It's a place where people drink coffee.
8. It's a place where people walk.

5. Look at the picture again. Say the right place.

- a) Go straight. Turn right at the crossroad. What is on the corner?
- b) Go straight. Turn left at the crossroad. What is on the corner?
- c) Go straight. Pass the cinema and go straight again. Turn right. What is on the corner?
- d) Go straight. Pass the cinema and go straight again. Turn left. What is on the corner?

6. Work with a partner. Based on Exercise 5 ask questions.

Read the dialogue and answer the questions.

Sam Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the Stadium, please?

Alice Sure. Go straight then turn left at the bank. Pass the theatre.

The stadium is next to it.

Sam Thank you very much

Alice You are welcome.

Answer the questions.

- Where does Sam want to go?
- Where is the Stadium?
- What is there next to the stadium?
- How can Sam get to the stadium?

7. Act out a similar dialogue with your classmate using the expressions in Exercise 3.

READING

NEW WORDS SHOP

Native town – a place that a person is from

Modern – relating to the present or recent times

Monument – a building for a famous person or event

Museum – a building in which historical, scientific, cultural objects are shown

Library – a building with a lot of books

Pre-reading activity

Where do you live: in a village/town/city?

What can you tell about your village/town/city?

Match the words to the pictures.

village

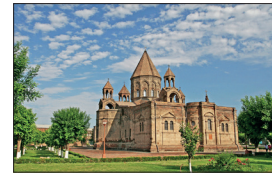
church

library

museum

city

mountain

**MY NATIVE TOWN**

By Aram Khachikyan

I live in a small town in the north of Armenia, in Tavoush. I was born in Noyemberyan and live with my parents. The air is clean, the nature is nice here.

1

My native town is a wonderful place to live. It is old and modern at the same time. There are old and modern buildings there. The streets are not so wide but they are clean.

2

There are a lot of nice sights in my town: monuments, a stadium, a church, a nice park with a fountain. In the main street you can see a cultural centre, a public library, a musical school. Opposite the park there is a small hotel. There are small shops and supermarkets along the streets.

3

I love my native town because there are a lot of things to do. Many people like growing vegetables and fruits in their gardens. If you like dancing or music you can attend Musical school or join dancing club. Football lovers can play and train in the stadium which is in the centre of my native town. If you like nature you can climb the mountains, enjoy fresh air and the beauty of the nature. Come and enjoy my town.



1. Read the text again and choose the appropriate heading from the list A-C for each part (1-3) of the text.

- A. Attractions.
- B. Old and new town.
- C. Sights of interest.

2. Answer the questions.

- 1. Where does Aram live?
- 2. Is his town modern or old?
- 3. What sights are there in his town?
- 4. What attractions are there in Aram's town?

3. Fill in the words.

stadium, Musical school, native town, garden, library

- a. _____ is a place where a person was born.
- b. _____ is a place where people learn how to play a musical instrument.
- c. _____ is a place from where people take books.
- d. _____ is a place where people grow vegetables and fruits.
- e. _____ is a place where people play football.

4. Match the words from list A with the words from list B.

A

public
cultural
musical
native
nice
fresh

B

town
school
sights
centre
air
library

5. Complete the sentences using the words from the text.

- a) I live in a _____ town.
- b) The _____ is clean.
- c) My native town is a _____ place to live.
- d) The streets are not _____ .
- e) There are a lot of nice _____ in my town.
- f) Football lovers can play and train in the _____ .
- g) If you like nature you can climb the _____ .
- h) Come and _____ my town.

LISTENING

**Pre-listening activity.**

Where do you live: in a city, town or a village?

What buildings are there in your city/town/village?

1. Before listening to the recording find out what words you know/don't know from the box.

friendly quiet crowded noisy pollution subway taxi
 traffic jam hiking mountain biking rock climbing skiing
 snowboarding boat ride bakery grocery post office clinic
 bus stop railway station park Zoo theatre swimming pool
 museum castle garden picnic sea

2. Listen to the recording and choose the right option.

1. People in Alex's village are

- a) friendly b) unfriendly

2. Alex's village is

- a) quiet b) noisy

3. Alex enjoys

- a) swimming b) hiking

4. The Clinic is

- a) far from Alex's house b) near Alex's house

5. Where does Ben live?

- a) in a town b) in a big city

6. Ben's city is

- a) noisy b) quiet

7. Ben's school is

- a) near his house b) far from his house

8. Does Ben go to school by car?

- a) always b) never

9. People in Copenhagen love

- a) cars b) bikes

10. How does the girl go to school?

- a) by bike b) by car

11) The girl's city is

- a) in the forest b) by the sea

12. The girl enjoys picnic

- a) with her friends b) alone

3. Answer the questions.

- a) Where does Alex live?
- b) What sports activity does Alex enjoy?
- c) What buildings are there in Alex's village?
- d) Where does Ben live?
- e) How does Ben go to school?
- f) What buildings are there in Ben's city.
- g) Is there a park in Ben's city?
- h) Where does the girl live?
- i) How does she go to school?
- j) What does she like to do?
- k) Does she want to live in another city? If Yes/No, why?

4. Work with your partner. Complete the boxes. You can use the words in Exercise 1.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Buildings in Alex's village | Buildings in Ben's city | Buildings in the girl's town |
| Clinic ... | Zoo ... | Shop |

5. Listen to the recording again and say two good/bad things of living in a city, town and a village?

WRITING

| SIMPLE PAST | PAST CONTINUOUS |
|--|--|
| <p><u>Affirmative:</u> (V2) He watched TV yesterday. They went to the theatre last week.</p> <p><u>Interrogative:</u> (did + V1) Did he watch TV yesterday? Did they go to the theatre last week?</p> <p><u>Negative:</u> (didn't = did not) He didn't watch TV yesterday. They didn't go to the theatre last week.</p> | <p><u>Affirmative:</u> (was/were + ing) He was watching TV when mother came. They were going to the theatre when I saw them.</p> <p><u>Interrogative:</u> Was he watching TV when mother came? Were they going to the theatre when I saw them?</p> <p><u>Negative:</u> (was not=wasn't/were not = weren't) He wasn't watching TV when mother came. They weren't going to the theatre when I saw them.</p> |

1. Complete verbs with a, e, i, o, u.

| Present | Past |
|------------|------------|
| beg i n | beg a n |
| c__me | c__me |
| dr__nk | dr__nk |
| dr__ve | dr__ve |
| g__ve | g__ve |
| kn__w | kn__w |
| p__t | p__t |
| s__t | s__t |
| sw__m | sw__m |
| w__ke (up) | w__ke (up) |
| w__n | w__n |
| wr__te | wr__te |

2. Choose the sentences which are in Simple Past.

1. We have a rest in the evening.
2. I met Aram at the metro station.
3. Helen got off the train at the wrong station.
4. Are the children still in the yard?
5. Ted takes a bus to school.
6. It was too late to go out.
7. They don't want to join us.
8. Ted paints the fence every summer.
9. The guests arrived late at night.
10. Karina speaks Italian very well.
11. Did you meet your friends yesterday?

| |
|---|
| |
| ✓ |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |

3. Complete the dialogue.

- Areg:** Hello Lillia. I'm back.
Lillia: Areg. How ___ your trip? (to be)
Areg: It ___ fun. The weather ___ lovely. (to be)
Lillia: What ___ you ___ ? (see)
Areg: I ___ Notre Dame.
Lillia: Where ___ you ___ ? (go)
Areg: I ___ to Versailles.
Lillia: Who ___ you ___ ? (meet)
Areg: I ___ my penfriend.
Lillia: What language ___ you ___ ? (speak)
Areg: I ___ French.
Lillia: ___ you ___ a good time? (have)
Areg: Yes, I ___ a good time.
I ___ my trip very much (enjoy).

4. Write the verbs in Past Continuous.

- a) When my friend came I _____ the piano (to play).
- b) Marina _____ to her sister when I saw her (to talk).
- c) The students _____ when the teacher came in (to speak).
- d) The children _____ chess at 5 o'clock yesterday (to play).
- e) Ted _____ his bike when he fell down (to ride).
- f) They _____ when I visited them (to read).

5. Write the verbs in Simple Past or Past Continuous.

- a) Alice _____ when she saw a bird (to walk).
- b) We _____ to the museum last week (to go).
- c) The children _____ at this time yesterday (to swim).
- d) Ani _____ dinner when the phone rang (to have).
- e) Ashot _____ the fence two days ago (to paint).
- f) I was riding my bike when I _____ my friend (to meet).

6. Make sentences interrogative and negative.

- a) The tourists visited my native town last year.
- b) The boy was playing computer games.
- c) They bought a new car last week.
- d) The girls were walking in the park.

7. Write a letter to your friend abroad telling him about your native town.

Pay attention to these facts:

- a) What buildings there are in your native town.
- b) What attractions there are.
- c) What your favourite sights are.

SELF-ASSESSMENT

Mention three things that you

- learnt today,
- learnt last week,
- want to know more.

SPEAKING

VOCABULARY: CLOTHES

- 1. SOCKS
- 2. JEANS
- 3. BLOUSE
- 4. TROUSERS
- 5. DRESS
- 6. SHIRT
- 7. BELT
- 8. SKIRT
- 9. SCARF
- 10. RAINCOAT
- 11. T-SHIRT
- 12. JACKET
- 13. TRAINERS
- 14. SHORTS
- 15. TIE
- 16. PYJAMAS
- 17. SHOES
- 18. CAP
- 19. PULLOVER
- 20. BOOTS











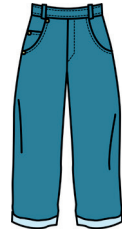






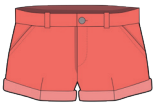










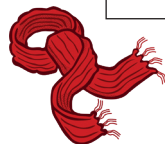














PAIR WORK.

1. Tell your partner where you go and what's in your suitcase.

MODEL:

I often travel to Paris for my summer holidays. There's a pair of shoes in my suitcase today...

2. How many countries can you name? Imagine you travel a lot. Choose 3 countries to complete the sentences. Write a list of the things you pack in your suitcase for each trip.

1. My father travels to ----- for his job.
2. I go to -----for my holiday.
3. I go to ----- to visit my friends.

PAIR WORK.

3. Talk about your clothes.

What do you usually wear...?

- At the party
- At school
- At the weekend
- On holiday

MODEL: I usually wear a dress in the party.

4. Read the sentences. Which options are correct and explain?

1. In cold weather, I wear a pair of sandals/ a coat/ a pair of boots/ a hat.
2. In hot weather, I wear a T-shirt/ a pair of sandals/ a skirt/ a jacket.
3. At home, I wear a jumper/ a scarf/ a pair of jeans/ a top.
4. In the school, I wear a pair of trousers/ a T-shirt/ a shirt/ a pair of shoes.

READING

NEW WORDS SHOP

Travelling - going from place to place

Relative - a member of someone's family

Distance - the amount of space between two places

Passenger - a person who is going from one place to another

Cheap - low-cost

Expensive - not cheap

Departure - leaving, going away

Security control - safety check

Pre-reading activity

Before you read the text answer the questions:

Do you like traveling and why?

How do you prefer to travel?

1. Match the words to the pictures.

1. walk 2. bike 3. motorcycle 4. train 5. boat 6. bus
7. car 8. plane

















Read the text and check and do the exercises.

Everyone travels every day. Some people travel to go to school, work... Travelling means going from one place to another, but we also travel just to go to the store, to the doctor or to visit our relatives. We can travel short or long distances.

Travelling can be cheap or expensive. It depends on how and how far you travel.

We can walk or ride a bicycle to visit some places. We can also travel by car, motorbike or bus.

People who want to travel very long distances they usually use planes. Travelling by plane is usually more expensive. Passengers must buy plane tickets, be at the airport two hours before departure time, and go security controls. It is the quickest way to travel very long distances.

1. True or False

1. Travelling can only be cheap.
2. Travelling by plane is expensive.
3. Passengers must be at home two hours before departure time.
4. It is the fastest way to travel very long distances by plane.

2. Answer the questions.

1. What is travelling usually related to?
2. What different ways we can use to travel?
3. What is the most expensive way of travelling?
4. Why must the passengers fly by plane?
5. What is the quickest way to travel?

3. Fill in the missing words from the text.

school, car, quickest, cheap, plane, bus

1. Some people travel to go to _____.
2. Traveling can be _____ and expensive.
3. We can also travel by _____, motorbike or _____.
4. Traveling by _____ is usually more expensive.
5. It is the _____ way to travel very long distances.

LISTENING

1. Listen to the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1. Where is the hotel located?
2. What is the name of the hotel?
3. When does the man want the reservation for?
4. How many rooms does the man want to book?
5. How much does he have to pay for the night?
6. What services are included in the price?



2. Listen to the dialogue again and choose the right option.

1. The man wants to stay at the hotel

- a) from Friday to Sunday, b) from Friday to Saturday,
c) From Wednesday to Friday

2. The man is

- a) Italian b) French c) English

3. The price of the room includes

- a) breakfast b) dinner c) supper

4. How long does it take to get from the airport to the hotel?

- a) half an hour b) an hour c) two hours

5. The man's flight is

- a) from London to France b) from France to London
c) from Italy to London

6. The man's room is on the

- a) third floor b) fourth floor c) fifth floor

3. Write the names of the places mentioned in the recording.

WRITING

1. Fill in the sentences with the verbs.

take, visit, have, act, try, post

1. Visit capital cities.
2. _____ a good time.
3. _____ lots of photos.
4. _____ photos online.
5. _____ the local food.



2. Make the nouns plural.

1. A raincoat
2. A suitcase
3. A plane
4. A place
5. A bus
6. A passenger
7. A ticket
8. A train

3. Fill in the missing words

bus, cheap, travel, expensive, ticket, airport.

1. Is your dress _____? Oh, no it is _____.
2. I want to buy a _____ to Yerevan.
3. I like to _____ by _____.
4. I must meet my friends at the _____.

4. Match the picture with its definition.

Sightseeing, the activity of visiting interesting places.



Climbing, the sport of climbing on rocks or mountains, or on specially designed walls inside or outdoors.



Kayaking, the activity of travelling over water.



Hiking, the activity of going for long walks in the countryside.



SPEAKING

1. Read the dialogue and act in class.

A: Do you have tickets for the seven-twenty-five train to Gyumri tomorrow?

B: How many tickets?

A: Two please.

B: Just a minute. Let me see... Well, I can give two tickets but for different times. Is that ok?

A: I am afraid not. What about the day after tomorrow?

B: Yes, we have tickets for 8:30. It's a non-stopping train.

A: All right. I'll take then.

B: Here you are.

A: Thank you!



2. What interesting places are there in Armenia? Discuss with your classmates.

1. There is a _____ in my city.
2. There are _____ in Armenia.
3. There is a big _____ in the center of the city.
4. There are many _____ to visit and learn History.
5. The capital city of Armenia is _____.

3. Complete the conversation at the hotel and act the dialogue in class.

Help you, double, ten, how long, a room, balcony, enjoy, luggage

Receptionist: Can I _____ sir?

Tourist: Yes, please. I would like _____ with a bathroom.

Receptionist: A single room or a _____ room?

Tourist: A double room. With a balcony.

Receptionist: I have a double room with a balcony.

Tourist: Perfect!

Receptionist: _____ are you staying?

Tourist: A week.

Receptionist: All right, sir. Your room is number _____. We will help you with the _____. I hope you will _____ your staying.



4. Make up a dialogue and act out with your classmate.

READING

Before you read the text answer the questions:

1. What is your hobby?
2. Do you like to travel with your family?

NEW WORDS SHOP

Photographer - a person who is taking photos

Without - out, left out

Suitcase - a traveling bag

Read the text and check your comprehension.

I am a photographer. I usually travel alone, but sometimes I also travel with my family. They always have a lot of bags. There are 8 people in my family and there are about 15 bags. In my sister's bags there are 3 jackets, 4 or 5 jumpers, 7 pairs of trousers and 2 dresses. There are 6 or 7 books, too. She never travels without books. In my brother's bag there is a pair of boots, a pair of shoes and a pair of sandals and some T-shirts. He loves maps and he always takes his maps with him.



But when I travel alone, I take a very small suitcase. There is a pocket for my travel documents and inside there are 2 parts – one for clothes and one for my laptop and camera.

I never travel without my camera and laptop!

What do you never travel without? Tell your classmates.

**THE WORLD IS A BOOK, AND THOSE WHO DO NOT TRAVEL
READ ONLY A PAGE**

Saint Augustine

2. Fill the missing letters.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| p | h | o | t | o | g | r | a | p | | e | r |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| t | r | a | | e | l |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| j | a | | k | e | t | s |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| s | u | i | t | | a | s | e |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| p | o | | k | e | t |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|

2. Fill in the missing words from the text.

1. I am a _____.
2. There are 8 _____ in my family.
3. She never travel without _____.
4. He loves _____ and he always takes _____ on trips.
5. I never _____ without my camera and laptop.

3. True or false.

1. I am a teacher.
2. They always have a lot of bags.
3. There are five people in my family.
4. I take a very big suitcase.
5. I often travel without my camera and laptop.

4. Answer the questions.

1. What is she by proffession?
2. How many people are there in her family?
3. What does she never travel without?
4. What is there in her brother's bag?
5. What size suitcase does she take when she travels alone?

New Words shop

Holiday - a period of time when schools are closed.

To book - reserve/ to arrange to have a seat, room, etc.

In advance - ahead in time/ happening, done or ready before an event.

To deliver - bring and give to the proper address

Window seat - a seat near the window

Read the dialogue and act out a similar dialogue with your classmate.

Erik: Hey, Rouben. How are you?

Rouben: Hi, Erik. I am fine, and you?

Erik: I am good, thanks. Where are you going?

Rouben: I am going to the booking office to buy a ticket to London.

Erik: A ticket to London? WOW!

Rouben: Yes, I want to travel to London and see Big Ben. I shall ask the booking office worker to deliver my ticket at my door. And I want to have a window seat.

Erik: Yes, that's a good seat. Have a safe trip, my friend.

Rouben: Thank you very much



1. True or false.

1. Last summer Nick spent his holidays in Paris.
2. He booked his ticket in advance.
3. The plane to London took off at 7 am.
4. His plane was Boeing 777.
5. Nick's seat was a window seat.

2. Answer the questions

1. Where is Rouben going?
2. Whom does he meet?
3. Where does Rouben want to travel?
4. What seat does he want?

LISTENING

Can you guess the traffic rules?



Listen to the text and repeat the words.



1. Listen to the recording again and answer the questions.

1. What does the red sign mean?
2. What does the green sign mean?
3. What does the yellow sign mean?

2. Let's create a poster about safety rules.

WRITING

PREPOSITIONS: BY-IN-ON

We use *by*, *in* and *on* to talk about travelling. In general we use ‘*on*’ for public transport. ‘*in*’ for private transport and ‘*by*’ to explain the type of the transport.



by car, by bus but on foot on horseback.

ON - transportation on which you can move

I can't call right now, I'm on the bus.

IN - private transport

I can seat only 3 people in my car.

BY - ways and modes to travel

I go to work by tram, every morning.

1. Fill in the prepositions in, on, by

1. They often travel _____ car.
2. They often go _____ foot.
3. It is nice to go _____ a taxi.
4. She comes to school _____ bus.
5. I saw my friend _____ a ship.
6. I don't go to the cinema _____ foot. I go _____ a taxi.
7. It is expensive to go _____ a taxi.
8. In ancient times people travelled _____ horses.

TRANSPORT IN THE CITY

3. Match the ways to travel around a city with the signs.

By bike By boat By bus By metro
By taxi By train On foot



4. Choose the best way for each person below to travel.

1. Pedro: "I hate traffic jams, but I don't really like to walk or cycle. I like to travel fast and look out the window at the view." _____

2. Annabelle: "When I visit a place, I like to travel slowly and see a lot. I like cycling but it's dangerous when you don't know the city. I also don't like to spend a lot of money on transport." _____

3. Erik: "Cities are very crowded, so I don't like to walk to get somewhere. So, I think the best way to travel is underground." _____

4. Claudia: I like busy cities. The traffic is usually bad, but I think it's okay when someone else drives. I don't like public transport though.

_____.

What is your favorite transportation?

_____.

SPEAKING

TRAVEL vs. TRIP

I am planning to travel to Peru.

I am planning a trip to Peru.

| Travel | Trip |
|---|---|
| To go from one place to another, especially over a long distance. | Act of going to a place for a short period of time and returning. |
| I like to travel by plane. Mary travels to Italy once a year. | We went on a trip to the beach. John is on a business trip |

Read the text and speak about your last trip.

We travel a lot. Every year I go to the sea with my family. I love sea very much. Last year I saw dolphins in the water. I was very happy but this year I go to Syuniq to visit my grandparents. They have a very big house and a garden in front of it. I love to help my grandfather in the garden. My grandfather will take me to short trips in Syuniq. I want to visit Tatev Monastery, Shaki waterfall and Stonehenge.



1. Answer the questions.

1. Where do they go every year?
2. What did he see last year?
3. Where does he go this year?
4. What does he like to do in the garden?
5. What places does he want to see?

2. Name the common signs and symbols

| | | | |
|----------|------|--------------|----------------|
| toilet | stop | bicycle lane | traffic lights |
| bus stop | exit | no smoking | parking |



TOP TRAVEL TIPS

1. Write your name on your suitcase.
2. Come to the airport 2 hours earlier.
3. Keep your personal items with you.
4. Don't talk loudly on the plane.

READING

Before you read answer the questions.

1. Who do you like to travel with?
2. Where in Armenia did you travel last?

NEW WORDS SHOP

To take a shower - to have a bath

Unfortunately - sadly

Straight - direct

Exciting - stimulating

To promise - a word of honor

Read the text and check your comprehension.

A trip around Armenia

Dear family,

I am very happy in Armenia. When we arrived yesterday, we went to our hotel in Yerevan. We left our luggage and began our sightseeing trip. Yerevan is a very beautiful city.

We saw the Republic Square, Matenadaran, History Museum and Opera house in one day.

We stayed in Yerevan only one day and then we went to Echmiadzin by bus. We visited many churches there. Now I am writing you from a restaurant.

We decided to visit Gyumri by train but we must buy tickets. We shall spend one day in Gyumri.

I love Armenia very much.

With love, Anahit



1. True or False

1. Anahit is not happy in Armenia.
2. They went to their hotel in Yerevan.
3. They saw Disneyland in one day.
4. They stayed in Yerevan one day.
5. After Echmiadzin they will visit Gyumri.

2. Read the text and complete the sentences.

1. I am very happy in _____.
2. We left our _____ there.
3. We saw the _____ in one day.
4. We went to _____ by bus.
5. We shall visit _____ by train.
6. I love _____ very much.

3. Choose the right word.

1. I am very _____ in Armenia.
a) happy b) sad c) bored
2. We went to our hotel in _____.
a) Gyumri b) Armenia c) Echmiadzin
3. I am writing you from the _____.
a) airport b) cafe c) restaurant
4. We shall visit Gyumri by _____.
a) train b) bus c) car

4. Answer the questions

1. Where is Anahit very happy?
2. Where did they go when they arrived?
3. What did they see in one day?
4. Where did they go after Yerevan?
5. Does she love Armenia?

LISTENING



What do these signs say?
Discuss with your classmates



Road Safety Tips

RED light – we have to stop the cars.

GREEN light – we have to go.

YELLOW light – we have to slow down the cars.

P – it’s a parking sign, we can park our cars here.

Stop symbol – we have to stop here.

School ahead symbol – school near the road.

1. Listen to the recording about road safety and do the exercises.

Choose “do” or “don’t”

1. Play football by the road.
2. Wear a seat belt.
3. Run across the road.
4. Find a safe place to cross.
5. Stop, look and listen before you cross.

PAIR WORK

Interview your classmate. Which is good and bad?

1. Playing on the road.
2. Playing in the park.
3. Crossing at Zebra lines.
4. Talking and walking on the road.
5. Getting into the moving car.

WRITING

1. Unscramble the words. The first letter is underlined.

1. We arrived at the (t i r p a o r) and got on a plane.
2. He stayed at a very nice 5-star (o h e t l)
3. Jenny had to show her (p p a o s s r t) at the airport.
4. I forgot to bring my train (c k i e t t)
5. Thomas really likes (n t e i r n a t i o l n a) travel.

2. Match the two parts to make sentences about a hotel room.

| | | | |
|---|--|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | There's a tourist information brochure | A | Is very small |
| 2 | Is there one bed | B | On the table |
| 3 | You can put these bottles | C | Or two? |
| 4 | There is an armchair | D | In the bathroom? |
| 5 | Is there a shower | E | In the fridge |
| 6 | The wardrobe | F | But there isn't a sofa. |

3. Complete the sentences with these verbs.

arrives, book, leaves, stay, take, visit

1. We usually ----- our tickets online.
2. The train ----- in Paris at midnight.
3. We can ----- a bus to the airport.
4. Our plane -----Armenia at 10.20
5. We often ----- in cheap hotels.
6. We usually ----- the museums.

4. Put the words in the right order.

1. late/ be/ don't.
2. moment/ a/ wait.
3. night/ travel/ don't/ at.
4. winter/ in/ go
5. cafes/ try/ local/ the.

5. Complete the requests (1-4) in a hotel. Then match the requests with the responses (a-d)

breakfast, room service, stay, use

1. I'd like to _____ the Internet.
2. I'd like to have _____ at 7:30 a.m. please.
3. I'd like to _____ an extra night.
4. I'd like to have _____.

- a. That's no problem. The restaurant is open from 7:00a.m.
- b. Of course. The number is 101.
- c. Certainly, sir. What's your name?
- d. That's no problem. There's Wi-Fi in your room.











6. Compound nouns. Match the two parts.

| | | | |
|----|----------|---|--------------|
| 1 | Air | A | Stop |
| 2 | Travel | B | Moon |
| 3 | Luxury | C | Companion |
| 4 | Return | D | Trip |
| 5 | Honey | E | Arrangements |
| 6 | Travel | F | Hotel |
| 7 | Travel | G | Station |
| 8 | Business | H | Port |
| 9 | Train | I | Agency |
| 10 | Bus | J | Ticket |

SPEAKING



1. Put the letters of animals in their correct boxes.

- a. A dog 
- b. A fox 
- c. An elephant 
- d. A cow 
- e. A lion 
- f. A pig 
- g. A monkey 
- h. A camel 
- i. A kangaroo 
- j. A sheep 

| Domestic/Farm Animals | Wild Animals |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| | |

3. Discussion: Talk to your partner and ask and answer the following questions.

1. What is your favourite animal and why?
2. Would you like to have a pet and why?

4. Read the Dialogue. Tick (V) the sentences that are true.

John: Nature is *fantastic!*

Maria: Why do you say that?

John: Just look how beautiful everything is: those birds, animals, flowers.... I am interested in the animal kingdom so much!

Maria: What animal interests you the most?

John: Hmm, it's hard to choose one, but I am interested in elephants. They are so intelligent.

Maria: *Well, yes, you are right.* Did you know that they have the largest brains of any land animal? They can do so many tricks with their trunks.

John: Yeah, it's amazing how they use their trunks for drinking, eating, and even greeting each other.

Maria: *I agree.* They are also amazing in the circus holding some objects on their trunks.

John: *Exactly.* Last year I saw an elephant show and I was clapping non-stop.

Maria: Now I see that you are interested in animals.

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | Maria is interested in elephants. | |
| 2. | John thinks elephants are intelligent. | |
| 3. | Maria doesn't know anything about elephants. | |
| 4. | Elephants can do different tricks. | |
| 5. | John saw an elephant show last year. | |

Useful expressions:

*I agree/Well, yes, you are right/ Exactly.
It is amazing/ fantastic!*

5. Make up a dialogue about an animal that interests you the most, use the expressions to agree with the ideas and to express your feelings.

READING

1. Before you read, put a tick in the correct box

| | True | False |
|--|------|-------|
| 1. Wild animals live in the farms. | | |
| 2. Domestic animals live with people. | | |
| 3. Dogs catch mice and rats. | | |
| 4. Turkeys and geese give meat and eggs. | | |
| 5. We cannot train wild animals. | | |

2. Read the text and answer the questions.

There are two types of animals.

We know wild animals. They are those that live in the woods, jungles and in the fields. They are: foxes, tigers, wolves, elephants, leopards and so on.

And there are animals that live near people. They are domestic or farm animals. Some of them even help people. Horses, bulls, dogs help people a lot. Domestic animals are cows, cats, sheep and so on.

Many years ago, when there were no cars and trucks people used horses and bulls in the fields. Dogs are our great friends but they also guard our houses and they help in the army and in the police. Cats catch mice and rats. As for other domestic animals, they are also very useful. Hens, ducks, geese, and turkeys give meat and eggs. Cows and goats give milk.

Both wild and domestic animals can be good actors and we can see them in the circus. There are animal trainers that train animals. Such shows are funny and interesting.



3. Answer the questions.

1. How many types of animals are there?
2. Do domestic animals help people?
3. How are domestic animals useful?
4. Can wild animals be trained?
5. Where can you see animal shows?

4. Copy out the animal names and make them singular.

e.g. Horses- a horse

5. Finish the sentences.

1. Animals that live near people are
2. Many years ago, when there were no cars and trucks.....
3. Cats catch.....
4. Hens, ducks, geese, and turkeys...
5. There are animal trainers.....

6. Match the words and their definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. Wild animals | a. a place covered with trees |
| 2. Woods | b. to protect or control |
| 3. Jungles | c. these are animals that live in the nature |
| 4. Domestic | d. this is a part you can see in tropics |
| 5. Guard | e. relating to home |

7. Let's sing a song together "Old MacDonald Had a Farm"



LISTENING

1. Match the pictures of animals with the sounds they make.



1.

A. quack



2.

B. woof



3.

C. meow



4.

D. moo

1. Listen to the recording, choose the correct picture and write the names of the animals.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.



10.



3. Fill in the missing letters.

S___e, m___e, sh__k, w___e, k___a, g_____e.

4. Match the animals with their descriptions. Compare your answers with your partner's answers.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. A monkey | a. this animal looks like a horse but has black and white stripes. |
| 2. A snake | b. this animal has a very, very long neck that it uses to eat from the trees. |
| 3. A mouse | c. likes to scratch its head, eat bananas and play around. |
| 4. A shark | d. this animal is long and thin, it doesn't have legs and it sounds like this "SSSSS". |
| 5. A giraffe | e. this animal is very small and likes to eat cheese. |
| 6. A dolphin | f. this animal is very big, it is scary and lives in the ocean. |
| 7. A zebra | g. this animal lives in the ocean and loves to jump and play. |

5. Fill in the missing parts from the song.

Old MacDonald had a farm, E-I-E-I-O
And on his farm, he had a _____, E-I-E-I-O
With a "moo-moo" here and a "_____" there
Here a "_____" there a "moo"
Everywhere a "_____"
Old MacDonald had a farm, E-I-E-I-O

WRITING

1. Discuss the question.

Do you think dogs can become friends with people and why?

2. Study the poem and answer the questions.

My Dog

When the day is bright,
My dog likes to bark,
It asks me to take him out
To have fun in the yard.

I do it as I think
My dog is the most interesting.
We go out and run,
Jump over the fence and have fun.

My smartest friend does tricks,
Runs faster and jumps higher,
It brings its toy bones
And waits for rewards.

1. Why does the dog bark?
2. What does the dog jump over?
3. What tricks does the dog do?

3. Copy out the adjectives from the poem and put them in the correct boxes.

| Positive | Comparative | Superlative |
|----------|-------------|-------------|
| | | |

1. Complete the sentences, using the positive, comparative and superlative of the adjectives in brackets.

1. Dad's car is much _____ than mine. (fast)
2. He thinks this test was _____ than the last one. (difficult)
3. They live in a really _____ house. (beautiful)
4. She is the _____ tennis player of the world. (good)
5. Aram is _____ than Ann, but George is the _____. (tall / tall)
6. George reads _____ books than Peter, but Ashot reads the _____. (many / many)
7. They live in a _____ house, but Fred lives in a _____ one. (big / big)

2. Choose the right form of the adjective:

1. This flower-bed is the ... in the yard.
a) niceest b) nicest c) most nice
2. My room is ... than my brother's room.
a) bigger b) bigger c) biggest
3. February is the month of the year.
a) colder b) cold c) coldest
4. Our street is ... than the main street of the town.
a) more quiet b) quieter c) quietest
5. I'm ... than you.
a) elder b) oldest c) older
6. A chocolate cake is than an apple pie.
a) delicious b) more delicious c) the most delicious
7. Your marks are excellent. You are the ... student.
a) good b) better c) the best
8. A cup of coffee is ... than a cup of tea.
a) expensiver b) more expensive c) the most expensive

Read the text, write a similar type of description of your pet or the animal you like the most. Use as many adjectives as you can.

This is my dog. Its name is Hermosa. I gave her this name as it means “nice” in Spanish. Why a Spanish name? My uncle bought it from Spain. It is a fluffy, white and clever dog. It knows when I am happy and plays with me, whenever I have a lot of work to do, it sits next to me and waits until I finish my lessons. My friends like to spend their time with it, too. We run in the yard, play games and have fun teaching Hermosa to do different tricks. My dog is the most beautiful and the cleverest I have ever seen. It never makes noise. It likes to listen to music, sometimes, we lie down and listen to some nice recordings. I can say that I love my pet.

3. Study the poem and the names of animal babies.

Come, animal Babies!
(by N. Vandenberg)

Elephants have calves,
Eagles have eaglets,
Lions have cubs,
And snakes have snakelets.

Cats have kittens,
Spiders have spiderings,
Horses have foals,
And ducks have ducklings.

Butterflies have caterpillars,
Foxes have kits,
Kangaroos have joeys,
And goats have kids.

Welcome animal babies,
Welcome to the fun,
So alike and so different,
Come on, baby, come!



SPEAKING

Discussion:

What is your favorite animal in the Zoo?

At the Zoo

Guide: Welcome to the zoo! Today, we're going to see different animals. Are you ready?

Children: Yes!

Guide: Alright, kids, let's start with the first animal.

Child 1: Look, a lion! It has a beautiful mane.

Guide: That's right. Lions are known for their big manes. Can anyone tell me what the lion's favorite food is?

Child 2: I think it's meat.

Guide: Excellent! Lions eat meat.

Guide: We have monkeys here. Look at those playful monkeys swinging from tree to tree.

Child 3: They're so funny! I wish I could swing like them.

Guide: Monkeys are great climbers and love to swing. Did you know they use their long tails to balance?

Guide: Now, look at the snakes in the glass tanks.

Child 4: They look scary.

Guide: Snakes can be of different shapes and sizes.

Guide: Finally, we're at the penguin part.
Penguins are so nice!

Child 5: Look at them
they're so cute!

Guide: Penguins can live in cold climates.





1. Where are the children?
a) The park b) The zoo c) The museum
2. What animal is known for its big mane?
a) Monkey b) Lion c) Penguin
3. What is the lion's favorite food?
a) Vegetables b) Meat c) Fruits
4. How do monkeys move from tree to tree?
a) Flying b) Swinging c) Running

2. Fill in the Blanks

1. Lions are known for their _____.
2. Monkeys love to _____ from tree to tree.
3. Penguins can live _____
4. The children are visiting different _____ at the zoo.

4. Write a similar dialogue "At the Zoo" and act it out with your friends.

READING

1. Look at the pictures of the tales and match the titles with the pictures.



1. Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs.
2. The Three Little Pigs
3. Cinderella

Pre-reading discussion

Do you like to read tales and why?

What is your favourite tale and why?

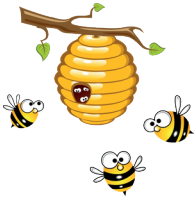
2. Read the tale and discuss the message of the text with your friends.

Far away on the hills, there was a forest full of many different trees and plants. Different kinds of animals, birds and insects lived in the forest. There was a huge beehive on a tall tree. The Bees were always busy collecting honey and filling their combs

On another old tree, close to the tree with the beehive, was a colony of Beetles. They lived in the old tree trunk. The Bees and Beetles were very good neighbours. They never troubled each other and always went their own ways. They lived peacefully with each other.

One day, the friendly Bees invited the Beetles for dinner. The Beetles arrived and the bees served the dinner. The Bees offered the Beetles some of the best honey that they had. The Beetles did not like the taste of honey. They didn't eat anything and then flew away. The next day, all the Beetles invited the Bees over for dinner. They served them a plate full of dung. The Bees could not eat even a single bite. They flew back home hungry.

“Two people can have different likes and dislikes, but still they can be good friends.”



A beehive



A bee



A beetle



Dung

3. Copy out the verbs from the text and say whether they are regular or irregular.

4. Who did what?

| | Bees | Beetles |
|------------------------------------|------|---------|
| Invited for dinner | | |
| Make honey | | |
| Didn't like the taste of the honey | | |
| Served a plate of dung | | |
| Flew back hungry | | |

5. Unscramble the sentences.

1. There/a /huge/ was /on /tree/ beehive/ a /tall.
2. They/ old/ lived/tree/ in/ the/ trunk.
3. The/ arrived/ and/ the/ bees/the/ served/dinner/ Beetles.
4. The/ did/ like/ Beetles /not/the/honey/taste /of/.
5. They/back/ hungry/ flew/ home.

LISTENING

1. Look at the pictures and match the names with the pictures.



A)

B)

1. Animals in the wild
2. Safari in Tanzania

NEW WORDS SHOP

To be fascinated - to be very much interested

Amazing - very surprising

To worry - to think about problems that make you feel unhappy

2. Listen to the text and answer the questions.

I'm a real animal lover. I'm fascinated by the whole animal kingdom. I loved animals when I was a kid. I read every book I could find on animals. I knew all the different animal types. The most exciting thing for me was going to the zoo. I spent hours just watching the animals walk around, sit, or even sleep. When I became older, I went on a safari to Tanzania. I saw real wild animals in the wild. Looking at animals in the nature is amazing. Now I worry about the future of many animals. Some of my favourite animals may not live any longer. We should change our lifestyle to save animal lives.

Answer the questions

1. What did the author like to do when he was a kid?
2. What was the most exciting thing for him?

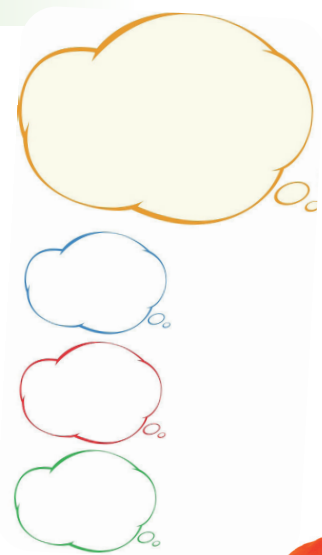
3. Unscramble the sentences.

1. I'm/whole/ by/the /fascinated/kingdom/ animal.
2. I/all/knew/different/ the/types/animal.
3. I/wild/saw/wild/animals/real/in/the.
4. Looking/nature/at/the/animals/amazing/is/in.
5. We/lifestyle/change/should/our/animal/save/to/lives.

4. Listen again and fill in the missing words.

1. I am a real _____ lover.
2. I loved animals when I was a _____.
3. I went on a _____ to Tanzania.
4. Looking at animals in the _____ is amazing.
5. We should change our _____ to save animal lives.

5. Make up three Wh-questions about the text and ask them to your friend.



WRITING

1. Read the postcard and answer the questions.

Dear Eva,

Yesterday we went to Dolphinarium. You should go there!

A guide told us all about dolphins and we watched a show with a professional trainer. They were amazing! My family members also liked the show.

The trainer allowed us to take pictures with the dolphins. It was a fantastic day!

I hope you are well.

Love

Anoush

Eva Margaryan
13 Alek
Manoukyan
street
Yerevan, Armenia

1. Where did Anoush and her family go?
2. What did the guide tell them about?
3. Who allowed to take pictures?
4. What was Anoush's opinion about the show?

We usually write postcards to describe our experiences to friends and family. We often use adjectives such as *fantastic*, *amazing*, *great* to talk about what we did.

2. Imagine you went to one of the places in the pictures. Write a postcard to tell a friend about it. Use Anoush's postcard to help you.



At the Zoo



At the Concert



At the Cinema


SPEAKING


1. What are rules?
2. Why should we follow the rules?


1. Zoo rules: Put a tick in the correct box


| You | Can | Cannot |
|---------------------------------------|-----|--------|
| 1. Feed the animals. | | |
| 2. Climb over fence to touch animals. | | |
| 3. Throw your food into the cages. | | |
| 4. Bring your pets with you. | | |
| 5. Give drinks to the animals. | | |


Zoo Rules

Don't litter. 

Don't scream. 

Respect the signs. 

Don't feed the animals. 

Don't disturb the animals. 

Don't bring pets. 

Don't hit the glass boxes of the snakes. 

2. Make up full sentences based on the Zoo Rules using "You mustn't" and "You should". Add more rules if you can.

Mustn't means "Don't do it".
 We use "Should" to give advice or to talk about what we think is right.

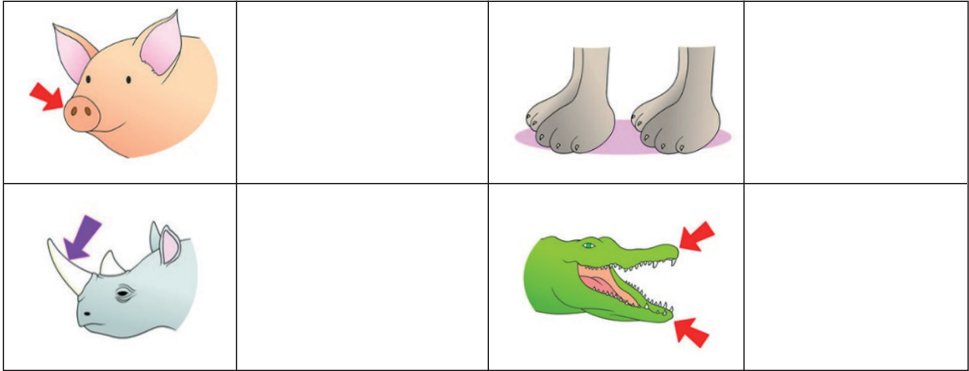
E.g. You mustn't litter in the Zoo.
 You should respect the signs.

3. Make up a poster of classroom rules and put them on the wall.

E.g. You should listen to your friends.
 Don't shout the answers if you know. Let your friend think.

READING

1. Match the body parts with their names.



a. Snout

b. Jaws

c. Horn

d. Paws

2. Read the text and answer the questions.

Once upon a time, there was a great forest where many animals lived. Among them were a deer, a bear, a ram, a wolf, and a crocodile.

One day, the deer was walking in the forest when she heard a rustling in the bushes. She saw the wolf, whose paw was in a trap.

The deer tried to help the wolf, but she couldn't do it alone. So, she ran to the ram and asked him for help. The ram agreed and they went to the trap.

Using his strong horns, the ram could open the trap and free the wolf's paw. The wolf promised to help the deer and the ram in the future.

As they were walking back to their homes, they saw the bear walking towards them. The bear was angry and hungry he moved his snout to smell around and wanted to eat the group.

Just then, the crocodile came with his big jaws open wide, ready to defend his friends. The bear was afraid and quickly ran away.

From that day on, the deer, the ram, the wolf, and the crocodile became the best of friends. They knew they could always count on each other.

A ram Rams are male bighorn sheep, animals that live in the mountains.



2. Answer the questions.

- What did you learn from this story?
- What is your favourite animal from the story and why?

3. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1. Trap | a) a soft sound like the movement of leaves |
| 2. Rustling | b) to say "yes" |
| 3. Bushes | c) to protect from danger |
| 4. Agree | d) a device that catches animals |
| 5. Defend | e) to tell someone that you will do something |
| 6. Promise | f) a plant with many small branches |

4. Fill in the gaps with the words in exercise 3

1. I _____ my parents that I would do better in school.
2. The soldier _____ his country from all enemies.
3. The cat got into a _____, but we managed to free it.
4. We heard the _____ in the _____ and saw there was someone or something moving there.
5. Do you _____ with me that chocolate ice cream is the best?

5. True or False?

1. The deer got into the trap.
2. The ram didn't agree to help the wolf.
3. The wolf promised to help his new friends.
4. The crocodile was afraid of the bear.

LISTENING

Discussion:

What do you know about dolphins?

**“Discovering Dolphins!”**

Welcome, kids, to a fantastic underwater adventure! Today, we will dive into the world of dolphins. Dolphins are amazing and playful marine mammals that live in oceans all around the world.

Let’s learn some facts about dolphins! Did you know that dolphins are famous for their intelligence? They are super smart and can even communicate with each other using whistles and clicks.

Dolphins are excellent swimmers too! They can jump out of the water and perform acrobatic tricks. They love riding waves and surfing. Imagine how much fun it is!

Now, let’s talk about their appearance. Dolphins are usually gray. Some of them have unique spots on their skin, just like human fingerprints!

What do dolphins eat? Dolphins eat meat. They eat fish and other small sea animals.

1. True or False?

1. Dolphins are mammals that live in oceans.
2. Dolphins communicate with each other using songs.
3. Dolphins are bad swimmers.
4. Dolphins have spots on their skin.
5. Dolphins eat plants and fruits.

2. Listen again and fill in the correct words.

1. Dolphins are famous for their _____ intelligence/slow speed)
2. Dolphins are _____. (black/ gray)
3. Dolphins eat _____, (meat/vegetables)
4. Dolphins love riding waves and _____. (diving/surfing)

WRITING

Read the texts and complete the table with the information in the box.



Siamese Cats were born in Siam which is modern day Thailand. Siamese cats are famous for their appearance. Many Siamese cats are a silver-gray color with blue eyes, these pretty kitties' coats can also be orange, brown, cream, and even blue or lilac-colored. Siamese cats live from 15 to 20 year old, on average. These cats love to eat turkey and cooked ham. Other sources of good protein are chicken, beef, lamb, eggs, and fish.

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name | |
| Where does it come from? | |
| What does it look like? | |
| How long do they live? | |
| What do they eat? | |

The cheetah is a speedy, big cat that is famous for its running abilities. It is the fastest land animal and can run with the speed of 60 to 70 miles per hour. They have interesting black "tear marks" that run from their eyes to the sides of their mouth.



1. True or False?

1. The cheetah is a small cat.
2. Cheetahs can run faster than any other land animal.
3. The cheetah's marks are white.
4. Fill in the information from the text.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Name | |
| What is it famous for? | |
| How fast can they run? | |
| What marks do they have? | |
| What is the color of the mark? | |

SPEAKING

1. Look at the pictures and say what problems these people have.

Mr. Brown



a backache

Anna



a cold

Mr. Aram



a stomachache

Mrs. Alice



a headache

Mr. White



a toothache

Mr. Ben



an earache

John



a cough

Ani



the flu

Mr. Green



sore eyes

Armen



a sore throat

2. Correct the sentences according to the pictures.

MODEL:

Ani has got a cough. - Ani has got the flu.

1. Armen has got sore eyes.
2. Mrs. Alice has got an earache.
3. John has got a cold.
4. Mr. Brown has got a stomachache.
5. Mr. Ben has got the flu.
6. Anna has got a toothache.

| Have got + noun; feel + adjective | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| What's the matter? What's wrong? | How do you feel? | Adjectives | |
| | | - | + |
| I have got a headache. I have got a sore throat. He has got the flu. | I feel sick. I feel sad. He feels better. She feels terrible. | sick sad bad awful terrible | fine happy good (better) great terrific |

3. Work with your partner. Give questions and answer them.

MODEL:

A: Who has got a backache?

B: Mr. Brown has. Mr. Brown has got a backache.

4. Give advice to the problems in Exercise 1. Use the box below.

MODEL:

Anna has got a cold.

She should drink hot lemon tea.

| | | |
|-----|--------|--------------------|
| He | should | eat less. |
| | | not go out. |
| | | have a rest. |
| She | | go to the dentist. |
| | | take medicine. |
| | | go to the doctor. |

5. Discuss the expressions.

When people get ill they usually sneeze or cough.

It's polite to say 'God bless you' when someone sneezes.

People don't say anything when someone coughs.

Be sure to cover your nose and mouth when you sneeze or cough.

Don't forget to say 'Excuse me' when you sneeze or cough.

6. Read the dialogue.

Varduhi: Are you going to Machu Pichu, Lilia?

Lilia: No, I am sneezing.

Varduhi: Eww, that's bad. Cough and sneeze elbows please.

Lilia: What? Why must I sneeze into my elbows when I can sneeze into my hands?

Varduhi: Because that is the easiest way to spread the germs.

Lilia: But I cover my mouth with my hands.

Varduhi: Yes, but what about the things you touch after that. You should use a napkin when you cough or sneeze. And wash your hands later. If you don't have a napkin, you can use your elbow.

Lilia: Cough and sneeze elbows please. I'll remember that when I go to Machu Pichu.

7. Read the dialogue again and answer the questions.

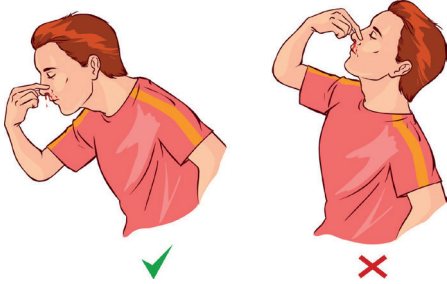
- a) What must you do when you sneeze?
- b) Why must you cover your mouth when you sneeze?
- c) What must you use when you cough or sneeze?

FIRST AID

You can do simple first aid if you or your friends are hurt. Read the statements and discuss.

NOSE BLEED

You should sit down, pinch your nose, lean forward and breathe through your mouth. Don't blow your nose!



CUTS

Put the cut under clean, cold water. Then wash the cut with soap. Put a plaster on the cut to remove the dirt out. Don't leave the plaster on at night. The cut needs air. Put a new plaster on every morning until the cut is better.



INSECT STINGS

Ask an adult to take the sting out. Make a cold pack by putting a cloth in ice-cold water. Then squeeze out the water and put the cold pack on the sting. Don't move your arm too much at first.



FEELING FAINT

Sit down. Put your head between your legs or lie on the floor with your legs up.

Sometimes people feel faint because

- they are very hot, so ask someone to open the window.
- they are hungry, so try to eat something.
- they are tired, so don't run around too much.



READING

NEW WORDS SHOP

To catch a cold – to become ill

Sore throat – a pain in the throat

Pharmacy – a place where people buy medicine

Recover – to feel better

Pre-reading activity

Before you read the text answer the questions.

What should you do when you are ill?

Who can help us when we are ill?

Who takes care of you when you are ill?

Read the text and check your comprehension.

AT THE DOCTOR'S

Last winter I fell ill. I caught a bad cold. I had a bad cough and a high temperature. I also had a bad sore throat.

My mother took me to hospital. In ten minutes the doctor came in. At first I was afraid of him. But when he smiled, I became calm. He examined my throat.

'Doctor, is it very serious?', asked my mother. 'No, she caught a cold', answered the doctor.

Then he told me to stay in bed for a week.

My mother went to the pharmacy to buy the medicine. I was in bed all the time. I missed my classmates and my teachers.

In a week I felt better. I recovered and was ready to go to school again.



1. Choose the right answer.

1. When the girl was ill her mother took her to

- A. school.
- B. hospital.
- C. the theatre.

2. What happened to the girl?

- A. She had a headache.
- B. She had a toothache.
- C. She caught a bad cold.

3. The doctor examined the girl's

- A. tooth.
- B. throat.
- C. lungs.

4. Where did Mother buy the medicine from?

- A. from the pharmacy,
- B. from the baker's,
- C. from the butcher's,

5. How long did it take the girl to recover?

- A. a month,
- B. two weeks
- C. a week

2. Find the words in the text which mean the following.

- a) It's a place where we buy medicine..
- b) It's a place where people go for treatment.
- c) He/ She is a person who cures people.
- d) We take it when we are ill.

3. Read the rules for being healthy and discuss them with your class.

Do you know that...?

There are certain rules to be healthy.

- **Fresh air** is very important to our health. It helps us to clear our lungs up, gives us energy. Fresh air and sunlight make us feel happy. We should air our rooms and classrooms, too.

- **Morning exercises** are useful for us. Every day we should do morning exercises to get energy.

- **Rest** is an important part of health and happiness. It helps us learn better and be in a good mood.

- **Food** rich in vitamins is useful for our health too. Harmful food makes us feel sick.

4. What option is true for our health. Tick the correct answers and say why.

- A. Rest and smoking.
- B. Fresh air.
- C. Fresh air and junk food.
- D. Food rich in vitamins.
- E. Harmful food.
- F. Rest.
- G. Food with no vitamins.
- H. Junk food.
- I. Morning exercises.



LISTENING

Pre-listening activity

Name two healthy habits.

Name two rules which are useful for our health.

1. Listen to the recording. Which option is right or wrong for our health? Put ✓ or ✗ marks in the boxes.



| | | |
|-----|--------------------------|---|
| 1) | eat well-balanced food | |
| 2) | sit all the time | ✗ |
| 3) | do lots of exercises | |
| 4) | drink much water | ✓ |
| 5) | smoke | |
| 6) | have enough sleep | |
| 7) | keep your body clean | |
| 8) | go to bed late | |
| 9) | eat junk food | |
| 10) | wash hands before eating | |

2. Listen to the recording again and fill in the words.

*clean exercises water sleep vegetables hands
germs healthy*

- a) What can you do to be
- b) You can eat plenty of fresh and fruits.
- c) You can drink lots of
- d) Hygiene means keeping
- e) You can do lots of
- f) Some like to travel on your skin.
- g) Washing before you eat will stop germs getting inside you.
- h) You need plenty of

3. Look at the pictures and say if you follow these tips. Make up as many sentences as you can.



Eat healthy foods



Have a bath or shower every day



Work and play safely



Be active for at least one hour a day



Limit television and computer use



Clean your teeth at least twice a day



Drink plenty of water



Eat 'junk' food and sweets only occasionally



Go to school on time



Early to bed, early to rise

MODEL:

I eat healthy food: cheese, fish, fruit and vegetable.

I don't eat junk food: chips or crisps.

4. Match the halves of the sentences.

What can you do

You can drink

You can do

Hygiene means

Some germs like to travel

You need plenty

lots of exercises

keeping clean.

on your skin.

of sleep.

to be healthy?

much water.

SELF-ASSESSMENT

Fridge, Dustbin or Suitcase?

Write words and phrases from topic 'Health'. Put them in your fridge (the meaning isn't so clear that you can't use the word yet), dustbin (you don't need these words and phrases) or suitcase (you need these words and phrases and use them).

| Fridge | Dustbin | Suitcase |
|--------|---------|----------|
| | | |
| | | |

WRITING

| Imperatives | |
|--|--|
| <p>Eat healthy food. Drink lots of juice.</p> | <p>Don't eat junk food. Don't go to bed late.</p> |

1. Find the advice to the problems.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) I can't get up early. | a) Don't eat too much food. |
| 2) I am very tired. | b) Drink water. |
| 3) I want to lose weight. | c) Wash your hands. |
| 4) I am thirsty. | d) Don't go to bed late. |
| 5) My hands are dirty. | e) Have a rest. |

2. Fill in the gaps with the words.

pass, wash, do, not to eat

- your hands before you eat.
- junk food.
- me the salt, please.
- your morning exercises every day.

3. Write imperative sentences.

MODEL:

Karina washes the vegetable. - Wash the vegetable.
 He does not bring the newspaper. – Don't bring the newspaper.

- We walk to school every day.

- Helen does not write a letter.

- Tom eats an apple every day.

4. My brother buys a car.

.....

5. Ben does not eat meat.

.....

4. Choose the correct option.

1. Pick/picks/ up litter and throw it into the dustbin.
2. Kept/keep the rules of your country.
3. Don't/doesn't go out in the rain.
4. Love/loving your family and friends.
5. Takes/take care of the environment.
6. Stop/don't stop when the traffic lights turn red.
7. Do/does your homework every day.

5. Write sentences.

1. that/ touch/Don't/flower.
2. music/Listen/to/.
3. Exercise/twenty/for/minutes/every day.
4. run /in/classroom/Don't/the.

6. Write the opposite.

1. Don't play the piano.
2. Watch TV.
3. Play football in the living-room.
4. Don't clean the yard.
5. Don't drink apple juice.
6. Make noise.
7. Don't water the plants.
8. Eat junk food.

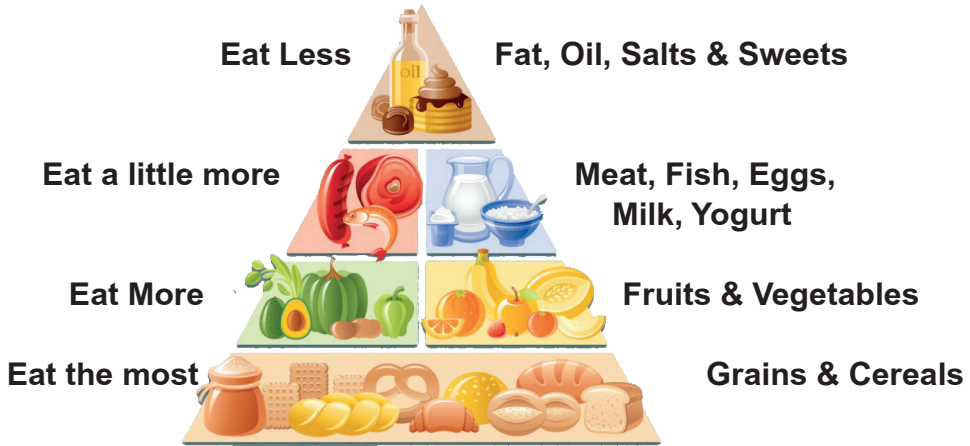
SPEAKING

1. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

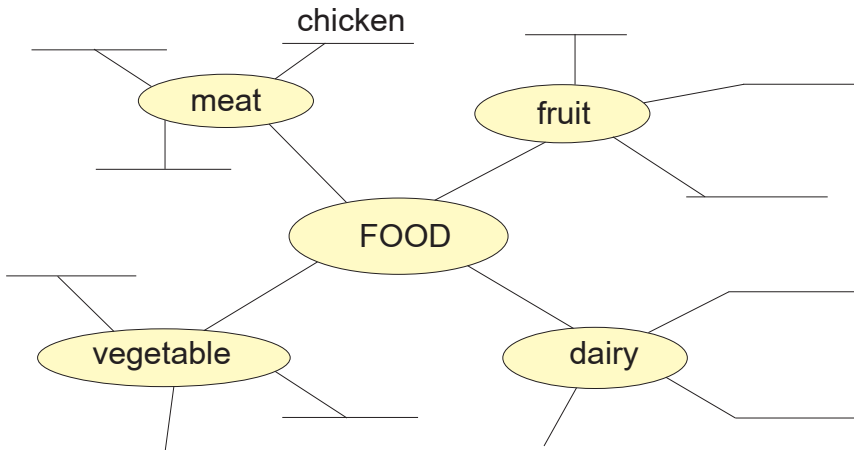
a) According to this Food Pyramid, which food is good for you? Bad for you?

b) Which food do you eat? Which food don't you eat?

c) Which food should you eat less/more?



2. Write food names on the word network. Then compare with your partner.



3. Ask questions to your partner and find out what food he/she likes.

1. Can you name any healthy food?
2. Can you name any unhealthy food?
3. What food do you like to eat for breakfast/lunch/dinner/supper?
4. What food don't you like?

4. Read the dialogue and answer the questions.

Areg: Hello Marina. How are you?

Marina: Hi Areg. I am fine. And you?

Areg: I am fine, too. Let's go to the canteen to have lunch.

Marina: Sure. I didn't have time for breakfast in the morning. So I am hungry.

Areg: What do you usually have for breakfast?

Marina: For breakfast I usually have an egg with butter, bread and cheese with a cup of tea.

Areg: Do you want sandwich or vegetable salad?

Marina: Vegetable salad, please. I think it is healthier than sandwich.

Areg: You are right. We should eat healthy food. Do you want to drink something?

Marina: Yes, I'm also thirsty. I'll take apple juice. It's my favourite one.

Areg: We have ten minutes to have our lunch.

Marina: That's enough. We won't be late for our class.

Questions.

- a) What does Marina usually have for her breakfast?
- b) Why does Marina prefer vegetable salad?
- c) What drink does she like?

5. Read the dialogue again and act out a similar one.

6. Read the dialogue. Pay attention to the sequence words.

Lilia: What's your favourite dish, Alen?

Alen: Oh, it's a sandwich with butter, honey and a banana. It's really tasty.

Lilia: Ugh! How do you make it?

Alen: Well, first you take two slices of bread and spread butter on them. Then cut a banana into small pieces and put them on one of the slice of bread. Finally, pour some honey over the bananas and put the other slice of bread on top. Yum!

Lilia: Yuck! It sounds awful!

7. What is your favourite dish? Speak about it and say how you make it.

8. Read about Armenian Harissa. Say what other national fishes you know.

Harissa is one of the best Armenian dishes. Almost all people like it. It is a favourite dish for the Armenians and for the people from other countries.

People think that it is a cold-season food. So they make it in winter. But many people make it at any time they want.

Harissa looks like porridge. People make it with wheat and meat (chicken, turkey or lamb).

They cook it over a fire for a long time and serve it with butter.

It is a very tasty dish.



READING

NEW WORDS SHOP

Mineral – chemical that our body needs to stay healthy

Junk food – food that is quick and easy to prepare but is very bad for health, fast food

Pre-reading activity

What is healthy and unhealthy food?

Do you eat the right food?

FOOD FOR LIFE

People cannot live without food. Where does our food come from? Meat comes from animals. People eat domestic birds too. Eggs come from birds. Milk comes from cows. From milk people make butter and cheese.

From plants we get fruit and vegetables. A lot of fruit grows on trees: apples, pears, plums, peaches, apricots, cherries, oranges and so on.



But it is important to know that food can be healthy and unhealthy. Not every food is good for us. Healthy food is rich in vitamins, minerals. This kind of food helps us feel better and have much energy.

Unhealthy food is junk food. This kind of food is high in fat, sugar. Pizza, fried chips, cookies are unhealthy food.

We should eat the right food! Remember the proverb: 'An apple a day keeps the doctor away'. Eat a lot of fruit and vegetables! Drink milk and juice!

Do you eat the right food?

1. Answer the questions.

1. Why is it important to eat the right food?
2. Where do we get meat from?
3. Where do we get fruit and vegetables from?
4. What food is healthy?
5. What food is unhealthy?
6. What proverb should we always remember?
7. What should you do to be healthy?

2. Fill in the gaps.

- a. Meat comes from
- b. From ... we get fruit and vegetables.
- c. Food can be ... and
- d. Not every food is ... for us.
- e. Unhealthy food is also called ... food.
- f. ... food is high in fat, sugar.
- g. An ... a day keeps the ... away.

3. Write as many words as you can. Compare with your classmate.

| Healthy food | Junk food |
|---------------|-------------|
| vegetable ... | chips |

Do you follow these tips for healthy diet?

Eat enough food.

Read the date on food products.

Don't eat much sugar, sweet.

Eat healthy food.

LISTENING

Pre-listening activity.

Ask your classmates what types of food they know.



1. Listen to the recording and match the halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Protective food | a) think, work and play. |
| 2. We must drink | b) can make us sick. |
| 3. We get vegetables, grains | c) build our muscles and body. |
| 4. Food gives us energy to | d) the two sources of food. |
| 5. Body building food helps us | e) protects us from falling sick. |
| 6. We get meat, milk | f) energy to work and play. |
| 7. Eating too much junk food | g) good, fresh, clean and well-cooked food. |
| 8. Energy giving food gives us | h) from plants. |
| 9. We should eat | i) much water every day. |
| 10. Plants and animals are | j) from animals. |

2. Listen again and complete the sentences with the words.

healthy junk clean ill plants bones animals safe teeth

- The water we drink must be ____ and ____.
- Milk keeps our ____ and ____ strong.
- ____ and ____ are the two sources of food.
- Eating too much ____ food can make us sick.
- Vitamins protect us from falling ____ and keep us ____.

3. Listen again and complete the chart.

| Energy giving food | Body building food |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| wheat, | meat, |
| | |

WRITING

1. Read the dialogue and write out all the prepositions.

BREAKFAST

- Tom:** Mammy, is there any orange juice?
Mother: Yes, my son. There is some in the glass in front of you.
Tom: Is there any porridge?
Mother: It is behind you.
Tom: Mammy, there isn't any cheese in the fridge.
Mother: Tom, wake up! It's on the table near your plate. Do you want some bacon and eggs?
Tom: Yes, four, please.
Mother: Four eggs!
Tom: Not four eggs! Four pieces of toast and two eggs.
Mother: Tea or milk today?
Tom: Tea, please. Is there any salt?
Mother: Salt for your tea?
Tom: Not for my tea, for my eggs. Wake up, mammy, and pass me the sugar, please!

2. Fill in the prepositions: on, behind, in front of, in (2).

1. There is some orange juice the glass.
2. The glass of orange juice is Tom.
3. There isn't any cheese ... the fridge.
4. The porridge is ... Tom.
5. The cheese is ... the table.

3. True or false?

1. Tom wants some orange juice.
2. He can't see the porridge.
3. He can see the cheese.
4. Mother thinks Tom is asleep.
5. Tom wants four eggs.
6. He doesn't take sugar.

| True | False |
|------|-------|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

4. a. What do you have for breakfast? Make a list and tell your classmate.
 b. Write about your breakfast routine on Sundays (place, time, company, menu).

MODEL:

I have breakfast at home. I have it with my sister at nine o'clock in the morning. I have cereal for breakfast, but my sister has toast. I think we should have healthy food for our breakfast which gives us energy to study well.

| The future with be going to | |
|---|--|
| Are you going to do anything interesting this weekend? | Yes, I am. I am going to celebrate my birthday. No, I'm not. I'm going to stay at home. |
| Is David going to have a party? | Yes, he is. He is going to invite all his friends. No, he isn't. He is going to have a walk. |
| Are the pupils going to sing a new song? | Yes, they are. They are going to sing a new song about Motherland. No, they aren't. They are going to dance . |

5. Are you going to do anything special this weekend? Write five sentences then compare with your classmates.

MODEL:

Things I'm going to do this weekend.

Things I'm not going to do this weekend.

I'm going to visit my friends.

I'm not going to watch TV.

6. Fill in the dialogue with the correct form of be going to. You may also use negative form.

A: What are you going to do this weekend?
B: I don't know. I _____ do anything special.
A: Well, Ben and I _____ have a party. Can you come?
B: Of course, I can come. Where _____ you _____ have the party?
A: At Ben's house.
B: Who _____ you _____ invite?
A: We _____ ask all our good friends.

7. Write questions according to the model.

MODEL:

Ted/read a newspaper.
Is Ted going to read a newspaper?

- 1. Alice/talk to her teacher.
.....?
- 2. We/ sing at the party.
.....?
- 3. She/ go to the park.
.....?
- 4. Mr. Brown/ have a party.
.....?

PEER ASSESSMENT

Ask questions to your partner.
Which food is healthy? Why is it important to eat healthy food?
Where can people get their food from?
What do you know about junk food?

SPEAKING

1. Take turns and answer the following questions.

1. Is sport important for our health?
2. Do you like to exercise?
3. Do you exercise every day?
4. What kinds of sports do you know?
5. Who is your favourite sportsman?

2. Match the pictures with the words.



- 1 football
- 2 cycling
- 3 boxing
- 4 tennis
- 5 hockey
- 6 badminton
- 7 aerobics
- 8 skiing
- 9 skating
- 10 baseball

3. Complete the chart. Discuss it with your classmates.

| | Interesting | Boring | Easy | Difficult | Safe | Dangerous |
|-----------|-------------|--------|------|-----------|------|-----------|
| Tennis | | | | ✓ | | |
| Football | | | | | | |
| Boxing | | | | | ✓ | |
| Aerobics | | | ✓ | | | |
| Hockey | ✓ | | | | | |
| Cycling | | | | | ✓ | |
| Skating | | | | | | |
| Skiing | | | | | | |
| Baseball | | ✓ | | | | |
| Badminton | | | | | | |

4. Lilia and Ben are talking about their favourite sports. Order the dialogue.

| Lilia | | Ben | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes, I am. I play it every Sunday. | <input type="checkbox"/> | And what's your favourite sport? |
| 1 | Is tennis your favourite sport, Ben? | <input type="checkbox"/> | Sure, that's a great idea. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Can we play tennis at the weekend? | <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes, it is. But I like hockey, too. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | I like tennis. | <input type="checkbox"/> | Are you good at tennis? |

5. Make up a similar dialogue and act it out with your partner.

6. Complete the chart. You can use the words in Exercise 2.

Note:

In team sports players compete with their teams.

In individual sports players don't have teammates. They compete with each other.

| Team sports | Individual sports |
|-------------|-------------------|
| basketball | cycling |

READING

NEW WORDS SHOP

Movement – an act of moving the body or part of the body

Bend – to lean in a particular direction

Stretch – to make something longer, wider or looser by pulling it

Jog – to run slowly

Pre-reading activity

Answer the following questions.

Do you do your morning exercises?

Do you go in for any sports?

Why is sport essential for our health?

Read the text and check your comprehension.

REMEMBER THE PROVERB**SPORT IN OUR LIFE**

People are fond of sports and games all over the world. Sport helps them to become strong. Regular exercise gives us more energy. It makes us feel and look better. The best exercises are: walking, swimming, jogging. Morning exercises are useful for our health, too.

Sport is an important part of my life. Every day I do morning exercises for ten minutes. I go in for swimming. During my summer holidays I go on hikes, too. I usually spend my winter holidays in the country where I ski, skate and sledge.

Skiing, skating, tennis, swimming, volleyball, football, basketball are popular in my country. This means that we can choose sports and games for any season.



2. Choose the right option.

1. Sport helps people

- a. to become weak.
- b. to become strong.
- c. to become unhealthy.

2. Regular exercises give us

- a. less energy.
- b. more energy.
- c. no energy.

3. Exercises make us feel and look

- a. worse.
- b. unhappy.
- c. better.

4. Many people should take

- a. more exercises.
- b. more rest.
- c. less exercises.

3. Fill in the gaps with the words from the text.

- a) Sport helps them to become _____ .
- b) Morning exercises are _____ for our health.
- c) Regular exercise gives us more _____ .
- d) During my summer holidays I go on _____ .
- e) We can choose sports and games for any _____ .

Do you know?

One of the board games is chess. It trains our mind.

Chess is an individual game as there are two players. People play chess on the chessboard with chess pieces. In the game players try to checkmate the King.

Chess is very popular in Armenia. Armenian chess players always take part in Championships and win prizes.



One of the greatest Armenian chess player was Tigran Petrosian. He was born in Tbilisi, Georgia (1929-1984). He played chess so well that people called him 'Iron Tigran.' He became the 9th World Chess Champion in 1963.

Petrosian was an excellent student. He enjoyed studying. He learnt to play chess at the age of 8. When his father died he worked hard to earn during his early life.

Tigran Petrosian had some hobbies. He liked football, tennis, gardening. He was also a great lover of music and enjoyed attending concerts.

Petrosian died in Moscow, in 1984, at the age of 55.

In Yerevan there is a Chess House, which bears Tigran Petrosian's name. You can also see his statue in front of it.

4. Answer the questions.

- What kind of game is chess?
- How do people play chess?
- What was Tigran Petrosian's nickname?
- What age did Tigran Petrosian learn to play chess at?
- What other Armenian chess players do you know?

5. Who is your favourite Armenian sportsman? Tell your classmates about him/her.

LISTENING

Pre-listening activity.

Ask your classmates what kinds of sports they know.

**1. Listen to the recording and fill in the gaps.**

go cycling, yoga, sit-ups, enough, bicycle, marathon, baseball, go jogging, running

Dialogue 1.

- How often do you exercise, John?
- I do _____ once or twice a month.
- That's not _____.
- Well, sometimes I watch _____ on TV.

Dialogue 2.

- Hey, Tom. Turn off the TV. Let's _____
- Nah, let's _____ instead.
- Why?
- I want to try out my new _____

Dialogue 3.

- What's your favourite kind of exercise, Chris?
- That's easy. _____.
- Great. Let's enter a _____ next week.
- Uh, did I say running is my favourite sport?
In fact, I prefer doing _____.

2. Answer the questions.

- a) How often does John train?
- b) What does John sometimes watch on TV?
- c) What does Tom want to do?
- d) What is Chris's favourite kind of exercise?
- e) What does Chris prefer doing?

3. Choose the correct option.

1. What does John sometimes watch on TV?

- a) yoga
- b) baseball

2. How often does John exercise?

- a) once or twice a month
- b) once or twice a week

3. What is Tom doing?

- a) He is reading a book
- b) He is watching TV

4. What does Tom want to try out?

- a) his new bicycle
- b) his new car

5. What does Chris prefer to do?

- a) gardening
- b) yoga

4. Listen to the recording again. Make up a similar dialogue and act it out.

WRITING

1. Look at the table and make up as many sentences as you can. The sentences should reflect your actions.

MODEL: I get up at seven o'clock in the morning.
I go to school by bus.

| by | in | at | on |
|----------|------------------|------------------|-------------|
| by car | in the morning | at noon | on Sunday |
| by bus | in the afternoon | at night | on Tuesday |
| by train | in the evening | at lunchtime | on Thursday |
| by tram | in spring | at the moment | evening |
| by plane | in 2022 | at seven o'clock | on holiday |
| by bike | in September | at the weekend | on birthday |
| on foot | on September 1 | at Christmas | |
| | | at Easter | |

2. Fill in prepositions (at, on, in).





















- We have breakfast ____ the morning.
- I'll be at home ____ Sunday.
- People give presents to each other ____ Christmas.
- I was born ____ 2014.
- We'll go swimming ____ summer.
- We have English lessons ____ Tuesday and Thursday.
- Schoolchildren have their longest holidays ____ summer.
- Tom usually gets up ____ seven o'clock.
- The children are playing tennis ____ the moment.
- I got a puppy as a present ____ my birthday.

3. Complete the dialogue.

Susan: What time do you go jogging ... the morning? (in/on)
 Armen: I always go jogging ... seven o'clock. (at/for)
 How about you, Susan?
 Susan: I usually go jogging ... noon. (for, at)
 Armen: And do you also play sports ... your free time? (in/until)
 Susan: Not very often. What about you?
 Armen: I go to the gym ... Mondays and Wednesdays. (on/in)
 And sometimes I go cycling ... the weekend. (with/at)
 Susan: Great! You really like sports. It helps you be healthy, of course.

4. Look at the picture. Find the person who...

- ... usually walks to school but sometimes goes by car.
- ... always goes by bus.
- ... sometimes goes by bike, but usually goes by car.
- ... sometimes goes by car and sometimes goes by train, but never walks.

| | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
|-------|---|---|---|--|---|
| Armen |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ted |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bob |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ashot |  |  |  |  |  |

5. Write sentences. The first words are in capital letters.

1. go/ the/often/morning/ I/ in/cycling.
2. They/ in/tennis/ evening/play/the/ always.
3. you/at/ jogging/ the/Do/ weekend/go?
4. usually/ do/seven/ We/at/ o'clock/morning exercises.
5. do/ on/ you/ What/ usually/ Saturdays/ do?
6. at/ Does/ noon/aerobics/ Varduhi/ do?
7. I/ play/ usually/ in/ free/ tennis/ time/ my.
8. to/ goes/school/on/Aram/foot.

ASSESSMENT OF UNIT 6

Assess the whole unit through 'Six thinking hats' by Edward de Bono. Be attentive, the colours of the hats have a special meaning. Each time you wear them you should express your ideas according to the colours.



Wear the white hat and say what you know about health, healthy habits and activities, health problems.



Wear the red hat and speak about your emotions on the unit. Say what healthy activity or habit you like, what your favourite food is, etc.



Wear the yellow hat and speak about the positive sides of the unit. Say why healthy food, habits and activities are important.



Wear the black hat and express your fears on the unit. Say what threats you see, what dangerous things there can be.



Wear the green hat and say alternative ways of being healthy. What other ways there can be which aren't mentioned in the unit.



Wear the blue hat and make a conclusion: what the most important thing from the unit is for you.

List of Irregular Verbs

| Infinitive | Simple Past |
|------------|------------------|
| be | was, were |
| become | became |
| begin | began |
| blow | blew |
| break | broke |
| bring | brought |
| build | built |
| buy | bought |
| catch | caught |
| choose | chose |
| come | came |
| cost | cost |
| cut | cut |
| do | did |
| draw | drew |
| drink | drank |
| drive | drove |
| eat | ate |
| fall | fell |
| feed | fed |
| feel | felt |
| find | found |
| fly | flew |
| forget | forgot |
| get | got |
| give | gave |
| go | went |
| grow | grew |
| have | had |
| hear | heard |
| keep | kept |
| know | knew |
| learn | learned / learnt |
| lend | lent |
| let | let |
| lie | lay |
| lose | lost |
| make | made |
| meet | met |
| pay | paid |
| put | put |

| | |
|------------|--------------------------|
| read | read (sounds like "red") |
| ring | rang |
| rise | rose |
| run | ran |
| say | said |
| see | saw |
| sell | sold |
| send | sent |
| shut | shut |
| sing | sang |
| sit | sat |
| sleep | slept |
| speak | spoke |
| spend | spent |
| stand | stood |
| swim | swam |
| take | took |
| teach | taught |
| tell | told |
| think | thought |
| throw | threw |
| understand | understood |
| wear | wore |

A

act v
 activity n
 air n + v
 airplane n
 always adv
 angry adj
 animal n
 answer n + v
 apartment(UK flat) n
 apple n
 arm n
 armchair n
 artificial adj
 ask v
 at prep of place
 aware (of) a

գործել
 գործունեություն
 օդ, օդափոխել
 օդանավ
 միշտ
 բարկացած
 կենդանի
 պատասխանել, պատասխան
 բնակարան
 խնձոր
 բազուկ
 բազկաթոռ
 արհեստական
 հարցնել, խնդրել
 տեղի նախդիր
 իրազեկ լինել

B

baby n
 badminton n
 bag n
 ball n
 balloon n
 banana n
 baseball n
 basketball n
 bat (as sports equipment) n
 bath n
 bathroom n
 be v
 beach n
 bean n
 bear n
 beautiful adj
 bed n
 bedroom n
 bee n
 behind prep
 bend v
 between prep
 big adj
 bike n
 bird n
 birthday n

մանուկ
 բաթմինտոն
 պայուսակ
 գնդակ
 փուչիկ
 բանան
 բեյզբոլ
 բասկեթբոլ
 զարկիչ
 բաղնիք
 լողասենյակ
 լինել
 լողափ
 լոբի
 արջ
 գեղեցիկ
 մահճակալ
 ննջասենյակ
 մեղու
 հետևում
 թեքվել
 միջև
 մեծ
 հեծանիվ
 թռչուն
 ծննդյան օր

black adj
blue adj
board n
board game n
boat n
body n
book n + v
bookcase n
bookshop n
boots n
bored adj
box n
boy n
branch n
bread n
breakfast n
brother n
brown adj
burger n
bus n

C

cake n
camera n
can v
candy (UK sweet(s)) n
car n
carrot n
castle n
cat n
catch (e.g. a ball) v
celebrate v
chair n
chess n
chicken n
child/children n
chips (US fries) n
chocolate n
choose v
chop (down) v
clap v
class n
classmate n
classroom n
clean adj + v

ետև
կապույտ
տախտակ
խաղ տախտակի վրա
նավակ
մարմին
գիրք, պատվիրել
գրապահարան
գրախանութ
սպորտային կոշիկներ
ծանձրացած
տուփ
տղա
ճյուղ
հաց
նախաճաշ
եղբայր
շագանակագույն
բուրգեր
ավտոբուս

տորթ
լուսանկարչական ապարատ
կարողանալ
քաղցրավենիք
ավտոմեքենա
գազար
ամրոց
կատու
բռնել
տոնել, նշել
աթոռ
շախմատ
հավի ճուտ
երեխա
կարմարացրած կարտոֆիլ
շոկոլադ
ընտրել
կտրել
ծափահարել
դասարան, պարապմունք
համադասարանցի
դասասենյակ
մաքուր, մաքրել

clock n
close v
clothes n
coconut n
cold adj
colour (US color) n + v
come v
comfortable adj
complete v
computer n
cool adj + excl
correct adj
cough n + v
count v
cousin n
cow n
crayon n
crocodile n
cross n + v
cupboard n
cure v

D

dad n
damage n + v
day n
deliver v
desk n
dining room n
dinner n
dirty adj
do v
dog n
doll n
donkey n
door n
double adj
draw v
drawing n
dress n
drink n + v
drive v
duck n

ժամացույց
փակել
հագուստ
կոկոսի ընկույզ
ցուրտ, սառը
գույն, գունավորել
գալ
հարմարավետ
լրացնել
համակարգիչ
հով, զով
ճիշտ
հազ, հազալ
հաշվել
խոհանոց
կով
մատիտ
կոկորդիլոս
խաչ, անցնել
սպասքապահարան
բուժել

հայրիկ
վնաս, վնասել
օր
առաքել
նստարան
ճաշասենյակ
ճաշ
կեղտոտ
անել, կատարել
շուն
տիկնիկ
իշուկ
դուռ
կրկնակի
նկարել
նկար
զգեստ
խմիչք, խմել
վարել
բադ

E

ear n
eat v
egg n
elephant n
end n
enjoy v
environment n
eraser (UK rubber) n
evening n
event n
example n
exercise n
explain v
eye n

ականջ
ուտել
ձուլ
փիղ
վերջ, ավարտ
բավականություն ստանալ
միջավայր
ռետին
երեկո
դեպք, իրադարձություն
օրինակ
վարժություն
բացատրել
աչք

F

face n
family n
famous (for) adj
fantastic adj
father n
favourite (US favorite) adj
find v
fish (s + pl) n
fishing n
flat (US apartment) n
floor n
flower n
fly v
food n
foot/feet n
football (US soccer) n
for prep
fresh adj
friend n
fries (UK chips) n
frog n
fruit n
fun adj + n
funny adj

դեմք, երես
ընտանիք
հայտնի
արտասովոր
հայր
սիրելի
գտնել
ձուլ, ձկներ
ձկնորսություն
բնակարան
հատակ, հարկ
ծաղիկ
թռչել
ուտելիք
ոտք
ֆուտբոլ
համար նախդ.
թարմ
ընկեր
կարմրացված կարտոֆիլ
գորտ
միրգ
ուրախություն, զվարճանք
ուրախալի

G

game n
garden n
get v
giraffe n
girl n
give v
glasses n
go v
go to bed v
go to sleep v
goat n
good adj
goodbye excl
grandfather n
grandma n
grandmother n
grandpa n
grape n
gray (UK grey) adj
great adj + excl
green adj
guitar n
gym n

խաղ
պարտեզ
ծեռք բերել, հասնել
ընծուղտ
աղջիկ
տալ
ակնոց
գնալ
գնալ քնելու

այծ
լավ
ցտեսություն
պապիկ
տատիկ
տատիկ
պապիկ
խաղող
մոխրագույն
մեծ
կանաչ
կիթառ
մարզասրահ

H

hair n
hall n
hand n
handbag n
happy adj
hard adj
harmful adj
hat n
have v have got v
head n
headache n
helicopter n
hello excl
here adv
high adj
hippo n
historian n
hit v
hobby n

մազ
նախասրահ
ծեռք
ծեռքի պայուսակ
երջանիկ
դժվար
վնասակար
եզրավոր գլխարկ
ունենալ
գլուխ
գլխացավ
ուղղաթիռ
ողջույն
այստղ
բաձր
բեզեմոտ
պատմաբան
հարվածել
հոբի

hockey n
hold v
home n + adv
horse n
house n
how int how many int

հոկեյ
բռնել, պահել
տուն
ծի
տուն
ինչքան

I
ice cream n
immediately adv
in prep of place + time
in front of prep
information n
it pron
its poss adj + pron

պաղպաղակ
անմիջապես
տեղի և ժամանակի նախդիր
առջևում
տեղեկատվություն
նա
նրա

J
jacket n
jeans n
jellyfish n
job n
jog v
juice n
jump v

բաճկոն
ջինսե վարտիք
մեդուզա
աշխատանք
վազել
հյութ
ցատկել

K
keyboard (computer) n
kick v
kid n
kitchen n
kite n
kiwi n
know v

ստղնաշար
ոտքով հարվածել
երեխա
խոհանոց
օդապարիկ
կիվի
իմանալ

L
lamp n
learn v
leg n
lemon n
lemonade n
lesson n
let's v
letter (as in alphabet) n
library n
like prep + v

լուսամփոփ
սովորել
ոտք
լիմոն
լիմոնադ
դաս, պարապմունք
եկ
տառ
գրադարան
դուր գալ, նման

lime n
line n
listen v
live v
litter n
living room n
lizard n
long adj
look v
look at v
lorry (US truck) n
a lot adv + pron
love v
lunch n

M

make v
man/men n
manager n
mango n
many
mat n
meat n
meatballs n
medicine n
milk n
mirror n
modern adj
monkey n
monster n
monument n
morning n
mother n
motorbike n
mouse/mice n mouse
mouth n
move v
movement v
museum n
music n

լայմ
գիծ, հերթ
լսել
ապրել
աղբ
հյուրասենյակ
մողես
երկար
նայել
նայլ ինչ-որ բանի
բեռնատար
շատ
սիրել
երկրորդ նախաճաշ

պատրաստել
մարդ
կառավարիչ
մանգո
շատ
գորգ
միս
մսագունդ
հաբ
կաթ
հայելի
ժամանակակից
կապիկ
հրեշ
հուշարձան
առավոտ
մայր
մոտոցիկլետ
(computer) n մուկ
բերան
շարժվել
շարժում
թանգարան
երաժշտություն

N

| | |
|--------------|------------------|
| name n | անուն |
| natural adj | բնական |
| nest n | բուն |
| new adj | նոր |
| newspaper n | լրագիր |
| next to prep | հաջորդ |
| nice adj | սիրուն, դուրեկան |
| night n | գիշեր |
| nose | քիթ |
| noise n | աղմուկ |
| noisy adj | աղմկոտ |
| number n | համար, թիվ |

O

| | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| occupation v | զբաղմունք |
| often adv | հաճախ |
| old adj | ծեր, հին |
| onion n | սոխ |
| open adj + v or conj | բաց, բացել |
| orange adj + n | նարնջագույն |

P

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| page n | էջ |
| paint n + v painting n | ներկել, նկար |
| paper adj + n | թուղթ, թղթե |
| park n | պուրակ, այգի |
| pea n | ոլոռ |
| pear n | տանձ |
| pen n | գրիչ |
| pencil n | մատիտ |
| person/people n pet n | անձ, մարդ |
| pharmacy n | դեղատուն |
| phone n + v | հեռախոս, զանգել |
| photo n | լուսանկար |
| photographer n | լուսանկարիչ |
| piano n | դաշնամուր |
| pick up v | վերցնել |
| picture n | նկար |
| pie n | կարկանդակ |
| pineapple n | արքայախնձոր |
| pink adj | վարդագույն |
| plane n | ինքնաթիռ |
| play v | խաղալ |
| playground n | խաղահրապարակ |

pocket n
polar bear n
pollute v
popular (with) adj
poster n
potato n
profession n
protect v
purple adj
put v

գրպան
բևեռային արջ
աղտոտել
հայտնի
պաստառ
կարտոֆիլ
մասնագիտություն
պաշտպանել
մանուշակագույն
դնել

Q

question n
quiet adj

հարց
հանգիստ

R

radio n
read v
really adv
red adj
recover v
recycle v
rice n
ride v
right dis right(as in correct)
robot n
room n
rug n
ruler n
run v

ռադիո
կարդալ
իսկապես
կարմիր
առողջանալ
վերամշակել
բրինձ
վարել
adj ճիշտ
ռոբոտ
սենյակ
գորգ
քանոն
վազել

S

sad adj
sand n
sausage n
say v
scary adj
school n
sea n
see v
seldom adv
shell n
ship n
shirt n

տխուր
ավազ
երշիկ
ասել
վախեցնալու
դպրոց
ծով
տեսնել
հազվադեպ
պատյան
նավ
վերնագգեստ

shoe n
shop (US store) n
short adj
shorts n
show v
silly adj
sing v
sister n
sit v
skateboard n
skateboarding n
skirt n
sleep v
small adj
smile n + v
snake n
soccer (UK football) n
sock n
sofa n
sometimes adv
song n
spell v
spider n
sport n
stand v
start v
stop v
store (UK shop) n
story n
stretch v
street n
suitcase n
sun n
sweet(s) (US candy) n
swim v

կոշիկ
խանութ
կարճ
կիսատաբատ
ցույց տալ
հիմար
երգել
քույր
նստել
սքեթբորդ
սքեթբորդիճ
կիսաշրջագետ
քնել
փոքր
ժպիտ, ժպտալ
օձ
ամերիկյան ֆուտբոլ
կիսագուլպա
բազմոց
երբեմն
երգ
հեգել
սարդ
սպորտ
կանգնել
սկսել
կանգ առնել
խանութ
պատմություն
ձգել
փողոց
ճամպրուկ
արև
քաղցրավենիք
լողալ

T

table n
table tennis n
tail n
take a photo/picture v
talk v
teacher n
teddy (bear) n television/TV n
tell v

սեղան
սեղանի թենիս
պոչ
լուսանկարել
զրուցել
ուսուցիչ
արջ
պատմել

temperature n
theatre n
thin adj
think v
thing n
throat n
throw v
tick n + v
tiger n
tooth (teeth) n
toothache n
today adv + n
tomato n
toy n
train n
tree n
trousers n
try n + v
T-shirt n
TV/television n

ջերմութիւն
թատրոն
նիհար, բարակ
նտածել, կարծել
առարկա
կոկորդ
նետել
նշել
վագր
ատամ (ատամներ)
ատամնացավ
այսօր
լոլիկ
խաղալիք
զնացք
ծառ
անդրավարտիք
փորձ, փորձել
կիսաթև նայկա
հեռուստացույց

U

ugly adj
under prep
understand v
useful adj
usually adv

այլանդակ
տակ
հասկանալ
օգտակար
սովորաբար

V

very adv

շատ

W

walk v
wall n
want v
waste v
watch n + v
water n
watermelon n
wave v
wear v
well
white adj
without prep.
window n

քայլել, զբոսնել
պատ
ցանկանալ
վատնել
դիտել
ջուր
ձմերուկ
թափահարել
հագնել, կրել
լավ
սպիտակ
առանց
պատուհան

woman/women n
word n
write v

կին
բառ
գրել

Y

yacht n
year n
yellow adj
young adj

զբոսանավ
տարի
դեղին
երիտասարդ

Z

zebra n
zoo n

զեբր
կենդանաբանական այգի

CONTENTS

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G. VARDANYAN

English

5

Գլխավոր խմբագիր՝
Էջադրող՝

Մարիամ Մելքոնյան
Լիդա Ջովհաննիսյան



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