

LUSINE GRIGORYAN

# English 5

ՀԱՆՐԱԿՐԹԱԿԱՆ ՀԻՄՆԱԿԱՆ ԴՊՐՈՑԻ  
5-ՐԴ ԴԱՍԱՐԱՆԻ ԴԱՍԱԳԻՐԸ



**ԶԱՆԳԱԿ**  
ՀՐԱՏԱՐԱԿՉՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ

ԵՐԵՎԱՆ 2023

ՀԱՍՏԱՏՎԵԼ Է ՀՀ ԿՐԹՈՒԹՅԱՆ, ԳԻՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ, ՄՇԱԿՈՒՅԹԻ ԵՎ ՍՊՈՐՏԻ  
ՆԱԽԱՐԱՐՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ ԿՈՂՄԻՑ

ՀՏԴ 373.5:811.111(075.3)

ԳՄԴ 81.2Անգլ 972

Գ 888

*Տպագրվել է ՀՀ ԿԳՄՍ նախարարության պատվերով*

*Խմբագիր՝ Անուշ Խաչիկյան  
Նկարիչ՝ Արա Բաղդասարյան*

Գրիգորյան Լուսինե  
Գ 888 ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ 5: Դասագիրք հանրակրթական հիմնական դպրոցի  
5-րդ դասարանի համար / Լ. Գրիգորյան.— Եր.: «Զանգակ» հրատ.,  
2023.— 176 էջ:

ՀՏԴ 373.5:811.111(075.3)

ԳՄԴ 81.2Անգլ 972

Դասագրքին կից տեսաձայնային նյութերը  
կարող եք գտնել շապիկին պատկերված  
QR կոդի միջոցով կամ հետևյալ հղումով՝  
[www.zangak.am/9789939990286](http://www.zangak.am/9789939990286)  
Դասագրքի էջերում տեղադրված QR կոդերը  
համապատասխան նյութերի անմիջական  
հղումներն են:

ISBN 978-9939-99-028-6

© Գրիգորյան Լ., 2023

© «Զանգակ-97» ՍՊԸ, 2023

# UNIT 1

# Tell Me about Yourself

## A Hello

### Greeting People

Hello!

Hi!

How are you?



Hello!

Hi!



WORD SHOP

### Introducing People

Let me introduce myself.

How do you do?

Nice to meet you.

### Parting

See you.

See you soon.

See you later.

### Requesting

May I come in?

May I go out?

*First name*

*Surname/Last name*

*Date of birth (He was born in 1996)*

*Place of birth (I was born in Yerevan)*

*Address*

*Telephone number*

*Age*

*Appearance*

### Gratitude

Thank you.

*You're welcome.*

*My pleasure.*

### Apologizing

Sorry.

Sorry, I'm late.



### Remember

When we first meet someone we say ***It's nice to meet\* you.***

**(Հաճելի է ծանոթանալ:)**

For future meetings we say ***It's nice to see you again.***

**(Ուրախ եմ, որ Ձեզ նորից հանդիպեցի:)**

***How do you do?*** is not a question. (ողջունելու տեսակ ծանոթանալիս)

It is another, very formal way of saying ***Hello!*** It is also very British. We only really use it the first time we meet someone.

The correct response is ***I'm pleased to meet you*** or

***How do you do?*** or just ***Hello!***

***How are you?*** is a question. **(Ինչպե՞ս եք:)**

A polite response is ***I'm fine thanks. And you?*** **(Լավ եմ, իսկ դո՞ւք:)**

\* meet — 1. հանդիպել, 2. ծանոթանալ

**1. Listen and learn how to reply.**  
**Where's the stress? Up or Down?**

 LISTENING SPOT



*Hello, Mike. I'm glad to see you.  
How are you?*

*Hi, how are you?*

*I am fine.*

*Thank you for your help. That was very kind of you.*

*Thanks a lot.*

*Tom, I'd like\* to introduce my friend Vardan.*

*How do you do?*

*Fine thanks, Ann.  
Nice to see you again.*

*Very well, thanks.  
How are you?*

*You're welcome.*

*My pleasure.*

*Oh, hello.  
How do you do?*

**2. Match the questions with the replies.**

***What do you say...***

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. when you want to know about someone's health?    | a. Sorry, I'm late.     |
| 2. when you answer the question <b>How are you?</b> | b. How do you do?       |
| 3. if you are late for the lesson?                  | c. How are you?         |
| 4. if someone thanks you?                           | d. I'm fine, thank you. |
| 5. if your friend introduces you to someone?        | e. You're welcome.      |

\* I'd like = I would like — ես կցանկանայի

### 3. Choose the correct reply.

**1. Good morning.**

- a. Hello.
- b. Good afternoon.
- c. Good morning.

**2. How do you do?**

- a. How do you do?
- b. Fine thanks.
- c. I don't know.

**3. Nice to meet you.**

- a. Nice to meet you to.
- b. Nice to meet you two.
- c. Nice to meet you too.

**4. May I sit here?**

- a. Yes, you are.
- b. Sorry. No. This seat is busy.
- c. Yes, please.

**5. Thank you very much.**

- a. Please do.
- b. Not mention it.
- c. You're welcome.

**6. Goodbye.**

- a. Goodbye. See you yesterday.
- b. Very good.
- c. Goodbye.

**7. \_\_\_ is his name?**

- a. What
- b. Which
- c. How

**8. \_\_\_ nationality are you?**

- a. What
- b. Which
- c. How

**9. When's your birthday?**

- a. November two.
- b. Two of November.
- c. November second.

**10. Where are you from?**

- a. Yerevan.
- b. 1982.
- c. At school.

### 4. Can you match the expressions below with their responses?

1. How are you?

2. How do you do?

3. Good night!

4. Thank you very much.

5. Hello, I'm David.

6. Hello, Jessica!

7. See you tomorrow!

a. You're welcome.

b. Hi, Jane!

c. Bye!

d. Good night!

e. How do you do?

f. Fine, thanks.

g. Nice to meet you, David.

## 5. What do you reply if someone says...?

 WRITING SPOT

How are you?  
Thank you for your help.  
See you later.  
May I come in?  
Nice to meet you.

## 6. Listen and repeat. Where's the stress? Up or Down?

 LISTENING SPOT



- A. Thanks a lot.
- B. Are you coming?
- A. We had a great dinner.



## 7. Study the example below. Fill in the form and talk about yourself.

*Name* Aram  
*Surname* Valesyan  
*Age* 12  
*Date of birth* 20.04.2003  
*Place of birth* Yerevan

### *Family members*

*Father* Mr. Valesyan  
*Mother* Mrs. Valesyan  
*Brothers/sisters* a sister, Lilit  
*Appearance* blond, blue eyes  
*Address* 40 Moskovyan street  
*Telephone number* 587767

*Name* \_\_\_\_\_  
*Surname* \_\_\_\_\_  
*Age* \_\_\_\_\_  
*Date of birth* \_\_\_\_\_  
*Place of birth* \_\_\_\_\_

### *Family members*

*Father* \_\_\_\_\_  
*Mother* \_\_\_\_\_  
*Brothers/sisters* \_\_\_\_\_  
*Appearance* \_\_\_\_\_  
*Address* \_\_\_\_\_  
*Telephone number* \_\_\_\_\_



Remember

In English first say the name and then the surname.

First name + surname

*e.g. Aram Grigoryan*

Mr.	}	+ surname
Mrs.		
Miss		
Ms.		

Mr. — պարոն *Mr. Black*

Mrs. — տիկին *Mrs. Black* (ամուսնացած կին)

Miss — օրիորդ *Miss Black* (չամուսնացած կին)

Ms. — [mz] *Ms. Black* (երբեմն հայտնի չէ կինը ամուսնացած է, թե ոչ)

**8. Put Mr., Mrs., Miss, Ms. before the surnames under the photos.**



\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Black



Their granddaughter \_\_\_\_\_ Black



A young lady \_\_\_\_\_ Torosyan

**Talking points**


1. How do you imagine a greedy or selfish person?
2. Do you have greedy or selfish friends?
3. Are you selfish?

**9. Listen to the story about the greedy Hippo. Try to guess the meaning of the words and expressions below. Match the English and Armenian meanings.**

- |                 |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. pull out     | a. ժլատ                  |
| 2. play a trick | b. ստամոքսի ցավ          |
| 3. selfish      | c. տեսադաշտում           |
| 4. soap         | d. կուլ տալ              |
| 5. in sight     | e. եսասեր                |
| 6. greedy       | f. դուրս քաշել           |
| 7. run past     | g. խորտակվել             |
| 8. swallow      | h. օձառ                  |
| 9. tummy ache   | i. գլխին խաղ խաղալ       |
| 10. sink        | j. կողքով վազելով անցնել |



## THE GREEDY HIPPO

There was a greedy hippo. He ate everything in sight, from cheese to peas, chips and cake. Hippo was selfish. He ate everybody's food – the cat's, the dog's, the cow's. One morning after breakfast he jumped into the lake and couldn't get out. That was a big mistake. The hippo began to shout.

“Help, please, I'm sinking. Pull me out”.

The animals pulled and pulled as hard as they could and pulled him out. The hippo ran past all the animals and ate everything on their table. The animals got angry and decided to play a trick on him. They made a pie from fish and soap.





“We have made a pie especially for you”.

“Thanks”, he said, “I’ll eat it now”.

Hippo swallowed the special pie and went back into the lake. He felt sick. He had a tummy ache. The cooks were happy. Hippo learnt his lesson and left the town.

### 10. Fill the gaps with the verbs from the box.

ran    jumped    pulled    made    learnt    was    ate    swallowed

1. The greedy hippo \_\_\_\_\_ a selfish animal.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ the cat’s food, the dog’s food and the cow’s food too.
3. One morning he \_\_\_\_\_ into the lake.
4. The cat, the dog and the cow \_\_\_\_\_ him out.
5. Hippo \_\_\_\_\_ past them and ate everything on their table.
6. The animals got very angry and they \_\_\_\_\_ him a pie from fish and soap.
7. Hippo \_\_\_\_\_ the pie. Oh no! He had a tummy ache.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ his lesson and left the town. Bye, greedy Hippo!

### 11. Make questions to describe the key points of the story.



### 12. The animals made a horrible pie for Hippo – fish and soap! Imagine that you are one of the animals in the story and you have to make something horrible. Can you invent a horrible recipe?

1. Draw the ingredients (the things) that you are going to put into the stuff (what you are going to make).
2. Write the names of the ingredients in English.
3. How long will you cook the ingredients?
4. What’s the name of your recipe?



**Remember**

Have = have got

I've = I have

I've got = I have got

He/ she's got ... (blue/green/ brown) eyes.

His/ her... (hair/ eyes/nose)... is/are ... (green/blue/ brown/ red).

## 1. Use the descriptions of Lizzie, Vahram and David to write about your best friend.

My friend Lizzie has got green eyes. She's got brown, curly hair and small ears. Her face is pink.

My friend David has got short, black wavy hair. His eyes are brown. He has got small ears and he wears glasses.

My friend Vahram has got blue eyes and very short, blond straight hair. He has got big ears and a big red nose.



*My best friend has got*

---

---

---

---

---



## 2. Listen and learn the rhyme.

 LISTENING SPOT



### MAKE NEW FRIENDS



Make new friends,  
But keep the old.  
One is silver,  
And the other gold,

A circle is round,  
It has no end.  
That's how long,  
I will be your friend.

A fire burns bright,  
It warms the heart.  
We've been friends,  
From the very start.

You have one hand,  
I have the other.  
Put them together,  
We have each other.

Silver is precious,  
Gold is too.  
I am precious,  
And so are you.

You help me,  
And I'll help you.  
And together,  
We will see it through.

The sky is blue,  
The Earth is green.  
I can help,  
To keep it clean.

Across the land,  
Across the sea.  
Friends forever,  
We will always be.

**3. Listen to the fable\*. Try to guess the meaning of the words and phrases below. Match the English and Armenian meanings.**

 LISTENING SPOT



- |               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1. hunt       | a. բախվել |
| 2. run into   | b. ներել  |
| 3. trap       | c. փախչել |
| 4. forgive    | d. որսալ  |
| 5. run away   | e. արժանի |
| 6. worthwhile | f. ծուղակ |

## THE LION AND THE MOUSE

### *An Aesop's Fable*



One day a Lion lay asleep in the jungle. A tiny Mouse was playing in the grass and ran into the Lion. The Lion awoke with a loud roar. The great beast was about to open his huge jaws to swallow the tiny creature when the frightened Mouse cried “O King, forgive me this time, I shall never forget



your kindness”. The Lion began to laugh, and he laughed and laughed. “How could a tiny creature like you ever do anything for me”? And he shook with laughter. “Oh well”, said the Lion and looked down at the frightened Mouse. He took his paw off the poor little Mouse and the Mouse quickly ran away. Some time after this the Lion who was hunting for some food in the jungle fell into the trap. He roared trying to free himself and thought he could never escape. The tiny Mouse heard the Lion’s roars. “That may be the Lion who once freed me”, he thought, and he ran to see whether he could help. “Stop, stop! You must not roar”, the Mouse said to the Lion, “If you make so much noise, the hunters will hear you. I’ll get you out of this trap”. With his sharp little teeth the Mouse chewed the ropes and freed the Lion. “Thank you, good Mouse”, said the Lion gently. “You helped me, though you are so little. I see now that kindness is always worthwhile”.

**Moral of the story:** Even the strong sometimes need the friendship of the weak. Friends come in all sizes.

\* fable — առակ

Use the information in the fable to answer the questions below.

**1. How did the lion wake up from sleep?**

- a. He was hungry.
- b. He was angry.
- c. A mouse ran into him.

**2. Why did the lion laugh at the mouse?**

- a. The mouse was telling funny jokes.
- b. He didn't think the mouse could ever do anything for him.
- c. He knew that the mouse would save his life.

**3. What lesson did the lion learn from the mouse?**

- a. Even a lion can help a mouse.
- b. It is possible for even a mouse to eat cheese.
- c. Little friends can do big things.

**4. Write the summary of the fable. Write about the title, place, characters, problem, solution and the moral of the story.**

 **WRITING SPOT**



 **Remember**

## SIMILES

A simile is a way of describing something by comparing it to something else, often using the word **like** or **as**. For example, *He is as brave as a lion*. The word **simile** is pronounced [ˈsɪməli].

**5. Listen and learn the song**  
**Everything At Once** by Lenka,  
an Australian singer-songwriter.

 **LISTENING SPOT**



## 6. Choose the correct adjective.



### WORD KNOWLEDGE

1. As \_\_\_\_\_ as a bat.

- a. blind
- b. old
- c. busy
- d. quiet



6. As \_\_\_\_\_ as a mouse.

- a. cunning
- b. old
- c. light
- d. quiet



2. As \_\_\_\_\_ as a bee.

- a. blind
- b. old
- c. busy
- d. quiet



7. As \_\_\_\_\_ as a mule.

- a. cunning
- b. old
- c. light
- d. stubborn



3. As \_\_\_\_\_ as a feather.

- a. cunning
- b. old
- c. light
- d. stubborn



8. As \_\_\_\_\_ as a lion.

- a. cunning
- b. old
- c. light
- d. brave



4. As \_\_\_\_\_ as a fox.

- a. cunning
- b. old
- c. light
- d. stubborn



9. As \_\_\_\_\_ as a kitten.

- a. cunning
- b. old
- c. cute
- d. stubborn



5. As \_\_\_\_\_ as an ox.

- a. strong
- b. cunning
- c. stubborn
- d. light



10. As \_\_\_\_\_ as a giraffe.

- a. cunning
- b. tall
- c. light
- d. brave



## 7. Choose the correct question word.

1. — \_\_\_\_\_ is that?

— **That's my mother.**

- a. What
- b. Who
- c. Where

2. — \_\_\_\_\_ is she going?

— **She's going home.**

- a. What
- b. When
- c. Where

3. — \_\_\_\_\_ does he live?

— **He lives in Armenia.**

- a. Where
- b. Who
- c. What

4. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you love?

— **I love my mother.**

- a. What
- b. Who (m)
- c. Where

5. — \_\_\_\_\_ were you born?

— **I was born in 2005.**

- a. Where
- b. When
- c. What

6. — \_\_\_\_\_ can he do?

— **He can cook very tasty.**

- a. Who (m)
- b. When
- c. What

7. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you sleep?

— **I sleep in the bedroom.**

- a. When
- b. What
- c. Where
- d. Why

8. \_\_\_\_\_ friendly are you?

- a. What
- b. Who
- c. Where
- d. Why
- e. When
- f. How

9. \_\_\_\_\_ is selfish in your family?

- a. What
- b. Who
- c. Where
- d. Why
- e. When
- f. How

10. \_\_\_\_\_ is friendship?

- a. What
- b. Who
- c. Where
- d. Why
- e. When
- f. How

11. \_\_\_\_\_ aren't you going to that party?

- a. What
- b. Who
- c. Where
- d. Why
- e. When

12. — \_\_\_\_\_ is this lady?

— **She's my favourite teacher.**

- a. What
- b. Who
- c. Where
- d. Why
- e. When
- f. How

13. — \_\_\_\_\_ car is this?  
— It is my father's car.

- a. What
- b. Who
- c. Where
- d. Why
- e. When
- f. Whose

15. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you go to school?  
— By bus.

- a. What
- b. Who
- c. Where
- d. Why
- e. When
- f. How

14. — \_\_\_\_\_ time is it now?  
— It's seven o'clock.

- a. What
- b. Whose
- c. Where
- d. Why
- e. When
- f. How

16. — \_\_\_\_\_ are you late?  
— Because I missed my bus.

- a. Where
- b. Why
- c. When
- d. How

**8. Use the similes below to make sentences. Compare two things using like or as.**

busy as a bee      free as a bird      silly as a goose      sweet as honey  
wise as an owl      cold as a fish      brave as a lion      tall as a tree  
sleep like a baby      run like the wind      quiet as a mouse      black as coal

**9. Put the words below in the correct order to make up questions. An example is provided.**

*does get up morning When Vardan in the?*  
*When does Vardan get up in the morning?*

1. got Have a dog you?
2. old your How father is?
3. your When birthday is brother's?
4. grandmother's What name is your?
5. you are from Where?
6. your was sister When born?
7. you do Where live?
8. gym the How do you often go to?
9. Where friend is from your?
10. do have What you breakfast for?





### Possessive 's and s'

's and s' always come after a noun

*Michael drove his friend's car.*

*This is my parents' house.*

We use possessive 's with singular nouns

a. to say that something or someone belongs to a person

*George's house*

b. to say that something or someone is connected to a place

*New York's museums*

c. to show the relationship between people

*Arevik's dad*

With regular plural nouns we use s'

*my parents' friends*

With irregular plural nouns we use 's

*children's bicycles*

When something belongs to more than one person

and we give a list of names, we put 's on the last name

*George and Arevik's house*

## 10. Write the correct form of the possessives into the gaps. An example is provided.

*I met \_\_\_\_\_ sister yesterday. (Stella)*

*I met Stella's sister yesterday.*

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ room is upstairs. (children)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ sister is twelve years old. (Ann)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ school is old. (Vardan– David)
4. My \_\_\_\_\_ car is not expensive. (parents)
5. David is a \_\_\_\_\_ name. (man)
6. My \_\_\_\_\_ brother is my uncle. (mother)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ cat is always hungry. (Nare)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ mountains have much snow for skiing. (Armenia)



### Cardinal and Ordinal numbers

We use **cardinal numbers** for counting.

Cardinal numbers answer **How many?**

**1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc.**

We use **ordinal numbers** for dates and the order of something.

Ordinal numbers tell the position of something in a list.

Ordinal numbers use suffixes: **-st, -nd, -rd, or -th**

Most ordinal numbers end in **-th**

**fourth (4th), fifth(5th), sixth(6th), seventh(7th), etc.**

except for: **first (1st), second (2nd), third (3rd)**

### 11. Fill in the gaps with a correct cardinal or ordinal number in words. The first one is done for you.

1. *Most animals have \_\_\_ legs. (4)*  
*Most animals have four legs.*
2. I have breakfast at \_\_\_ o'clock. (6)
3. My brother is in the \_\_\_ grade. (6)
4. My brother is \_\_\_ years old. (10)
5. Today is the \_\_\_ of April. (10)
6. I am so happy that he won the \_\_\_ prize. (1)
7. It takes me \_\_\_ minutes to get from home to school. (5)
8. It's the \_\_\_ day of our holiday in Tsaghkadzor. (5)
9. It was his \_\_\_ goal in the game. (3)
10. My birthday is on the \_\_\_ of April (15)
11. I am the \_\_\_ in the list. (2)
12. My aunt lives on the \_\_\_ floor. (11)
13. There are \_\_\_ months in a year. (12)
14. Our classroom is on the \_\_\_ floor. (1)
15. It is \_\_\_ o'clock. (1)
16. You must do this exercise the \_\_\_ time. (2)
17. Monday is the \_\_\_ day of the week. (1)
18. I met \_\_\_ of my friends yesterday. (2)

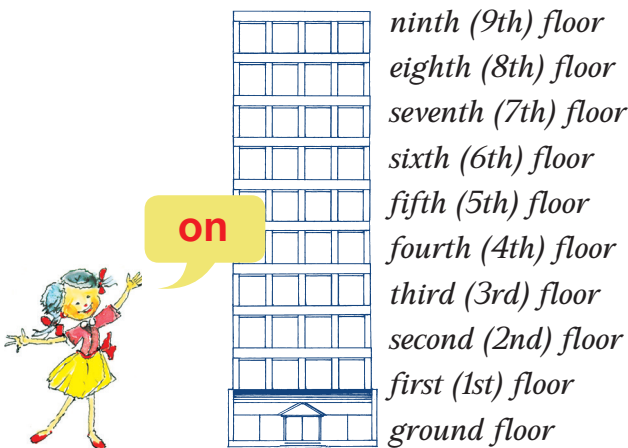


**Remember**

**in** the street, **in** Bagramyan Street, **at** 10 Bagramyan Street

**12. Fill in the gaps with prepositions in, on, at.**

1. My flat is \_\_\_ the fourteenth floor.
2. He lives \_\_\_ a big old house \_\_\_ Washington.
3. Where do you live? \_\_\_ 37 New Street.
4. I usually have lunch \_\_\_ one.
5. We live \_\_\_ a small flat \_\_\_ the ground floor.



**Watch  
OUT!**



**DON'T  
Forget!**

Adjectives are used to describe nouns.  
Adjectives make sentences more interesting.

**13. For each adjective below write a noun that the adjective might best describe. The first one is done for you.**

- large                    house
- true                     \_\_\_\_\_
- beautiful              \_\_\_\_\_
- tasty                    \_\_\_\_\_
- interesting            \_\_\_\_\_

**14. Use the preposition of to rewrite the expressions below.  
The first one is done for you.**

- the student's pronunciation = *the pronunciation of the student*  
John's younger brother = \_\_\_\_\_  
my mother's car = \_\_\_\_\_  
the writer's address = \_\_\_\_\_  
the teacher's telephone number = \_\_\_\_\_  
the worker's tools = \_\_\_\_\_



**Remember**

**FREQUENCY ADVERBS**

**always often usually sometimes seldom hardly ever never**

100%

0%

**15. Take out a piece of paper. Compare your daily activities with what you did yesterday and what you will do tomorrow.**

*e.g. Usually I get up at seven, but yesterday I got up late.  
Tomorrow I am going to have a good sleep.*



**DON'T  
Forget!**

We use the **Present Simple Tense** to express a habit (սովորություն) or a fact (փաստ).

*I live in Yerevan. (փաստ)*

*I take a bath every morning. (սովորություն)*

We can also use adverbs of frequency if necessary.

**always, often, usually, sometimes, etc.**



**DON'T  
Forget!**

**Past simple = Regular Verb + (-ed)  
Auxiliary **did** (for questions and negatives)**

**Regular Verbs**

I worked.  
Did you work?  
Yes, I did.  
No, I didn't.  
I didn't (did not) work.

**Irregular Verbs**

I went home.  
Did you go home?  
Yes, I did.  
No, I didn't.  
I didn't (did not) go.



**Watch  
OUT!**

*the difference*

*Present simple*

*Past simple*

*signal words*

always  
usually  
often  
every day

yesterday  
last week  
2 days ago

*I work every day.*

*I often play the piano.*

*Yesterday I worked.*

*Last week I played the piano.*

**16. Listen and repeat.**

**a. Watch out for the spelling.**

work — worked [t]    like — liked [t]  
play — played [d]    live — lived [d]  
rest — rested [id]    invite — invited [id]



**LISTENING SPOT**



**b. Where's the stress? Up or Down?**

- |              |                      |
|--------------|----------------------|
| A. You did!  | A. You did! You did! |
| B. I didn't! | B. No, I didn't!     |
| A. You did!  | A. Ouch! You hit me! |
| B. I didn't! | B. I did!            |



**Miss  
Mouth**





**Watch  
OUT!**

**Yes!**

**Yes, I did.  
No, I didn't.**

**No!**

We use short answers in spoken English because *yes* or *no* on its own can sound impolite.

**17. Look at the pictures and answer the questions.  
An example is provided below.**

*Did you go to  
the bakery this  
afternoon?*



*No, I didn't.  
I went to the  
supermarket.*



1. Did you go shopping  
yesterday afternoon?  
*play – played*



2. Did you brush your  
teeth this morning?  
*brush – brushed*



3. Did Mrs. Smith buy  
bananas yesterday?  
*buy – bought*



4. Did you buy food for  
dinner yesterday?  
*go – went*



5. Did you take a bus  
this morning?  
*take – took*



6. Did she make a  
sandwich?  
*do – did*

## 18. Choose the correct option.

1. Which of these verbs is pronounced [ɪd] at the end?

- a. drop – dropped
- b. paint – painted
- c. like – liked

2. Which sentence is correct?

- a. We use the present continuous for things we do every day / week ...
- b. We use the present simple for things we do every day / week ...
- c. We don't use the present simple for things we do every day / week ...

3. What time did she \_\_\_\_\_ this morning?

- a. get up
- b. gets up
- c. got up

4. Which of these verbs is irregular?

- a. run
- b. talk
- c. study

5. Which is a regular verb?

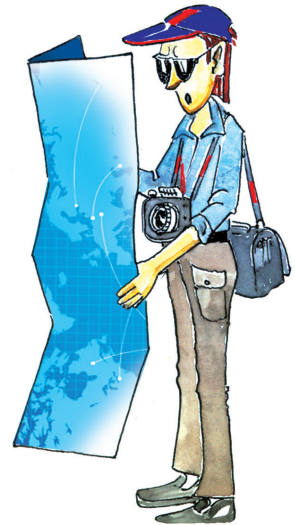
- a. hate
- b. think
- c. make

6. What are you doing?

- a. I'm eating.
- b. I ate.
- c. I have eaten.

7. What did you eat last night?

- a. Spaghetti.
- b. With my family.
- c. At home.



*Somewhere with  
no irregular verbs*

8. Where do you usually eat lunch?

- a. With Jane.
- b. At 12:00.
- c. In the cafeteria.

9. What did you do yesterday?

- a. I swim.
- b. I will swim.
- c. I swam.

10. What are you going to do after dinner?

- a. I took a bath.
- b. I'll take a bath.
- c. I take a bath.

**Talking points**

1. Do you like big or small families?
2. Are you brave?

**19. Listen to the story about Miko and his family.**

**Try to guess the meaning of the words and expressions below.  
Match the English and Armenian meanings.**



- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. swing     | a. զվարճանալ    |
| 2. steal     | b. ժամանել      |
| 3. jump      | c. քաղցած լինել |
| 4. arrive    | d. ճոճորվել     |
| 5. be brave  | e. փոթորիկ      |
| 6. island    | f. հասնել       |
| 7. have fun  | g. գողանալ      |
| 8. storm     | h. խիզախ լինել  |
| 9. be hungry | j. ցատկել       |
| 10. reach    | k. կղզի         |

## **MIKO THE MONKEY (part 1)**

*by Sue Clarke*

Miko the monkey lives in the forest. He has a very big family. He lives with his seven brothers and six sisters, his mum and dad, his grandmother and grandfather, and his three aunts and four uncles. What a big family! But Miko is very unhappy. He is the smallest and youngest monkey in the family. His brothers and sisters laugh at him because he is so small. They swing around in the trees and Miko can't go fast. His brothers and sisters eat all the food. They eat the bananas, fruits and nuts in the forest. When





Miko arrives there is nothing. So he stays very, very small. Sometimes the monkeys go to the village near the forest to find food. There is a big house near the forest with fruit trees in the garden. The monkeys run into the garden and steal the bananas to have fun. But Miko gets no bananas.

One day there is a bad storm. It rains and rains and rains. Water fills the forest and the monkeys climb up the trees. Miko's family of monkeys must stay in the trees because the water becomes a river. The river goes faster and faster. The monkeys' small piece of forest becomes an island. There is water all around them. It rains for six days. The monkeys stay in the trees and eat the fruit in the small forest. After six days there is no more food. After seven days Miko's family is very hungry. There is no food to eat. They must find some.

Miko's big brother Uko thinks he is very brave. Uko climbs up the big tree near the water. He swings in the tree. He swings towards the tree on the other side of the river. Then he jumps. He reaches the big branch, but he is too big. He falls into the river.

"Oh, he is falling", cries his mother. But it is too late. The river takes Uko. All the family cries and cries. "What can we do"? says Miko's father. "We have no food, we will die here".



Use the information in the story to choose the correct answer.

**1. Miko lives in ...**

- a. a cave
- b. a forest
- c. a tree

**2. Miko is ...**

- a. a big monkey
- b. a young and big monkey
- c. a very small monkey

**3. Monkeys eat ...**

- a. bananas, fruits and nuts
- b. only fruits
- c. only nuts

**4. The family of monkeys stay in the trees because ...**

- a. the river goes fast
- b. there is water all around them
- c. the river takes Miko's brother

**20. Choose the correct preposition.**

**1. The monkeys swing around \_\_\_\_ the trees.**

- a. in
- b. on
- c. at

**2. The monkeys go \_\_\_\_ the village near the forest to find food.**

- a. in
- b. to
- c. at

**3. Uko looks \_\_\_\_ the fast river.**

- a. in
- b. on
- c. at

**4. Uko falls \_\_\_\_ the river.**

- a. into
- b. to
- c. towards

**Talking points** 

- 1. Why is Miko so unhappy?
- 2. What do you think about the way Miko's brothers and sisters treat him?
- 3. What do you think will happen next?

# C My Home

## 1. Match the names of the rooms in a house with the pictures.

WORD SHOP

a.



b.



c.



d.



e.



f.



1. bathroom  
2. bedroom

3. dining room  
4. kitchen

5. living room  
6. study

## 2. Now match the rooms with their descriptions.

- |                             |                                    |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. guest room               | a. a room where people eat         |
| 2. living room/sitting room | b. another name for living room    |
| 3. lounge                   | c. the entrance passage to a house |
| 4. hall                     | d. a room where people have a rest |
| 5. dining room              | e. a room where guests sleep       |

## 3. Match the English and Armenian meanings.

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. take a shower | a. ուտելիք պատրաստել |
| 2. have a bath   | b. թեյ պատրաստել     |
| 3. have dinner   | c. ցնցուղ ընդունել   |
| 4. make tea      | d. լոգանք ընդունել   |
| 5. prepare food  | e. ճաշել             |

**4. Can you make a list of things you have in each room on page 27?**

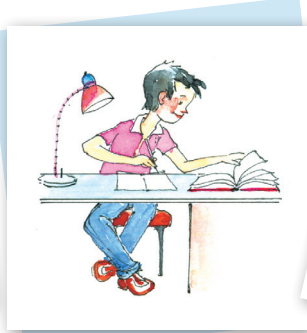
 **WRITING SPOT**

**5. Match the things you do in different rooms with the right room?**

make coffee/tea  
take a shower  
cook a meal  
take off shoes  
read and work  
prepare food

have a bath  
watch TV  
read a book  
listen to music  
sleep  
brush teeth

get dressed/undressed  
have dinner  
receive friends  
relax on the sofa  
do the homework



*Things you do in the...*

kitchen	bathroom	bedroom	lounge	study	dining room
---------	----------	---------	--------	-------	-------------

**6. Fill in the correct preposition on, to, at, in.**

- a chair:* something you sit \_\_\_\_
- a picture:* something you look \_\_\_\_
- a radio:* something you listen \_\_\_\_
- a wardrobe:* something you keep clothes \_\_\_\_
- a bed:* something you sleep \_\_\_\_
- a table:* something you put food \_\_\_\_



**7. Use the correct prepositions to answer the questions below.**

- Where do we sleep?
- Where do we take a shower?
- Where do we watch television?
- Where do we eat?
- Where do we have a rest?



**8. Choose the best option.**

**1. Which is not in the bathroom?**

- a. mirror
- b. computer
- c. towel

**4. Which is not very comfortable?**

- a. an armchair
- b. a stool
- c. a chair

**2. Which is not in the bedroom?**

- a. a wardrobe
- b. a toaster
- c. a lamp

**5. Which is not in the hall?**

- a. a bed
- b. a mirror
- c. an armchair

**3. Which is not a piece of furniture?**

- a. a sofa
- b. a desk
- c. a vase

**6. Which is not in the lounge?**

- a. a kettle
- b. a computer
- c. a sofa

## Talking points

1. What do you think is the most important room in your house?
2. Why is this room more important to you than any other room.

### 9. Listen and repeat. Where's the stress? Up or Down?

 LISTENING SPOT



- A. This is the furniture.  
B. Isn't it terrible?  
A. Terrible?  
B. Terrible.  
A. This is Aunt Janet's furniture, Laura.  
B. She doesn't need it and neither do we.



- A. When are you bringing it?  
B. Saturday, probably.  
A. Saturday?  
B. Probably. When can you pay for it?  
A. Saturday.  
B. Saturday?  
A. Probably.  
B. Mm.

# It's a long story



READING SPOT

Pre-reading task

## Talking points



Do you think Miko is a brave monkey?

### 10. Listen and repeat.

Please remember, say towards  
Just as if it rhymes with boards.



Miss  
Mouth



### 11. Listen to the story about Miko and his family. Try to guess the meaning of the words and expressions below. Match the English and Armenian meanings.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1. towards | a. գցել    |
| 2. throw   | b. ծափ տալ |
| 3. clap    | c. դեպի    |

## MIKO THE MONKEY (part 2)

by Sue Clarke

Miko climbs slowly up the tree. He climbs to the big branch. He looks down at the river. Then he jumps and reaches a small branch. He catches it.

“Look”! shout his brothers and sisters. “Look at Miko”! They smile and clap as Miko climbs down the tree. Miko looks around. He sees some banana trees and takes the bananas. He throws them across the water to his family. Then he finds more fruit and throws the fruit across to his family too. The monkeys eat - they are very hungry. Miko spends all day looking for food. He is very tired. His family is very happy. Now they are not hungry.

The next day Miko finds more food for all the monkeys. The next day he does the same. After six more days the water goes down, and the monkeys can find their own food and when they look at Miko they smile.



“What a brave little monkey”! they say. Suddenly they see another monkey. He walks slowly towards them. It is Uko! The family tells Uko about Miko.

“You are a very brave monkey”, says Uko to Miko.

Miko is very tired but very happy. All the family knows he is the bravest monkey... and they never leave him behind again.

**Use the information in the story to answer the questions below.**

**a. True or False?**

1. Uko finds food for all the monkeys.
2. Miko steals bananas in the garden.
3. Miko is a brave monkey.

T	F

**b. What happens when...?**

1. When water fills the forest...
2. When the river goes faster...
3. When Uko jumps and reaches the big branch...

**c. Why? Because...**

1. Why do Miko’s brothers and sisters laugh at him?
2. Why must Miko’s family stay in the trees?
3. Why is Miko’s family hungry?



## 12. Choose the correct option.

1. Miko lives \_\_\_\_\_ his big family of monkeys.

- a. in
- b. with
- c. at

2. \_\_\_\_\_ six more days the water goes down.

- a. after
- b. for
- c. about

3. Miko climbs slowly \_\_\_\_\_ the tree.

- a. in
- b. on
- c. up

4. The family tells Uko \_\_\_\_\_ Miko.

- a. about
- b. on
- c. for

5. Miko's family never leaves him \_\_\_\_\_ again.

- a. after
- b. with
- c. behind

6. When the monkeys look \_\_\_\_\_ Miko they smile.

- a. after
- b. at
- c. for

## 13. Look at the pictures below. Make a list of the main events of the story.

 **WRITING SPOT**



## D | *Sharing Duties at Home*

1. Match the household appliances\* with the pictures.

refrigerator (fridge)

toaster

hair dryer

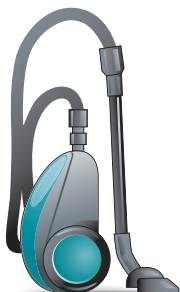
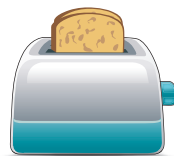
vacuum cleaner

washing machine

an iron

dishwasher

microwave oven



2. Listen to a student talking about sharing duties around her house and tell how your family members help around the house.  
How do you help around the house?

 LISTENING SPOT



\* household appliances — կենցաղային տեխնիկա

**3. Use the names of everyday household tasks family members usually perform to tell who does each chore in your family. An example is provided below.**

laundry	ironing	dishes	beds	housework	lunch
breakfast	dinner	supper	food	shopping	nothing

*e.g. My mother does the ironing.*

**4. Use the list of regular household chores below to survey your classmates. Take turns asking each other about the household chores. Compare your chores.**

sweep the floor  
clean your room  
look after pets  
look after younger sister/brother  
water flowers  
help with cooking  
help about the house  
do some shopping  
make your bed  
do the washing up



**5. Match the questions below with the answers.**

1. What are you doing?
  2. Does Dad enjoy swimming?
  3. What is he doing?
  4. Do you like swimming?
  5. Is your father reading a book?
  6. What does your sister like doing?
  7. What are those lions doing?
- a. She likes reading story books.
  - b. Yes, he does.
  - c. They are roaring.
  - d. I am cleaning the room.
  - e. No, I don't. I like playing football.
  - f. He is crying.
  - g. No, he is singing a song.

## 6. Do the quiz and score your points.

### HOW HELPFUL ARE YOU?

*How often do you...*

**1. help about the house?**

- a. always (2)
- b. sometimes (1)
- c. never (0)

**2. feed your pet?**

- a. always (2)
- b. sometimes (1)
- c. never (0)

**3. make your bed?**

- a. always (2)
- b. sometimes (1)
- c. never (0)

**4. take out the rubbish?**

- a. always (2)
- b. sometimes (1)
- c. never (0)

**5. water the plants?**

- a. always (2)
- b. sometimes (1)
- c. never (0)

**6. do some shopping?**

- a. always (2)
- b. sometimes (1)
- c. never (0)

**7. look after younger sister/  
brother?**

- a. always (2)
- b. sometimes (1)
- c. never (0)

**8. boil an egg?**

- a. always (2)
- b. sometimes (1)
- c. never (0)

**9. sweep the floor?**

- a. always (2)
- b. sometimes (1)
- c. never (0)

**10. make a cup of tea?**

- a. always (2)
- b. sometimes (1)
- c. never (0)

**Now score your points and see how helpful you are.**

14-20 – Your parents are proud of you. (հպարտանում են քեզնով)

7-13 – You should help more.

0-6 – Poor parents, they have a baby.

# E My Hobby – Something I Like to Do Most of All

## Hobbies

cooking  
dancing  
fishing  
sports  
gardening  
singing  
travelling

## Activities

watching TV  
watching cartoons  
listening to music  
playing computer games  
playing with toys  
collecting stamps  
walking the dog

AB CD WORD SHOP

go dancing – պարի գնալ  
go fishing – ձկնորսության գնալ  
do sports – սպորտով զբաղվել  
do cooking – խոհարարությամբ զբաղվել  
do gardening – այգեգործությամբ զբաղվել



1. Match the hobbies above with the pictures below. Write about your hobby and compare it with your friends' or family members' hobbies. An example is provided.

e.g. *I like to watch cartoons but my brother doesn't.  
He likes to watch video clips.*



**2. Work with a partner. Pretend you are a talk show host.  
Use the questions below to interview the talk show guest.**

1. What do you like to do most of all?
2. What TV programmes do you watch?
3. How often do you play computer games?
4. Do you play a musical instrument?
5. What games do you play?
6. What TV programmes do you like to watch?
  - a. music programmes
  - b. cartoons
  - c. video clips
  - d. films
  - e. wildlife
  - f. nature programmes



**Interview**

**3. Choose the correct option.**

1. She says she can play \_\_\_\_\_ piano.
  - a. the
  - b. no article
  - c. a
2. \_\_\_\_\_ did you watch on television last night?
  - a. What
  - b. Which
  - c. How
3. How many hours a day do you sleep?
  - a. I am sleeping 7 hours.
  - b. I slept 7 hours.
  - c. I sleep 7 hours.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ playing computer games?
  - a. like
  - b. likes
  - c. is like
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ to do sports.
  - a. like
  - b. likes
  - c. is like
6. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ reading books?
  - a. like
  - b. likes
  - c. is like



**Present Continuous = be + ing**

*She is watching TV now. Don't ask her any questions.*

**We use the Present Continuous Tense to express:**

- 1. an action that is happening (now) at the moment of speech

(գործողություն, որն ընթացքի մեջ է խոսելու պահին)

*Look, the boys are playing football.*

(Նայի՛ր, տղաները ֆուտբոլ են խաղում:)

- 2. planned action in the future

(պլանավորված գործողություն ապագայում)

*My parents are coming tomorrow morning.*

(Ծնողներս գալիս են վաղն առավոտյան:)

**4. Choose a verb and a noun from the lists below to describe Serob's actions. An example is provided.**

**VERBS IN ACTION**

*e.g. Serob is cooking hamburgers.*

**Verb list**

**Noun list**

carrying

hamburgers

cooking

car

riding

apple

reading

horse

driving

boxes

eating

book



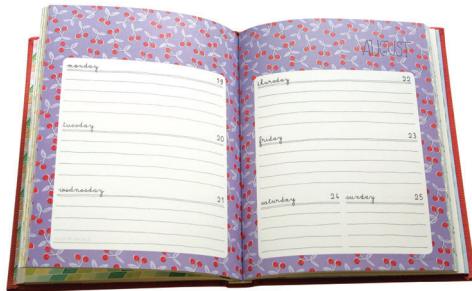
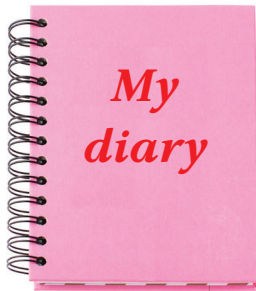
**5. Here is Areg's diary for next week. Make sentences about his future arrangements. Use the present continuous. The first one is done for you.**

*Areg is having his first saxophone lesson on Monday afternoon.*



<b>Monday</b>	have first saxophone lesson in the afternoon
<b>Tuesday</b>	watch favourite TV program in the evening
<b>Wednesday</b>	play computer games after doing homework
<b>Thursday</b>	walk the dog early in the morning
<b>Friday</b>	do gardening with grandpa after school
<b>Saturday</b>	go to the zoo with dad
<b>Sunday</b>	have a barbecue with the family

**6. Write what's in your diary for next week.**



**7. Listen and repeat.**  
**Where's the stress? Up or Down?**



- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. Is it there?  | B. By the door?  |
| B. Is it where?  | A. On the floor. |
| A. On the chair. | B. On the floor? |
| B. On the chair? | A. On the bed.   |
| A. By the door.  | B. On your head! |





# *I Like Playing Computer Games Most of All*

1. Today, parents think that their kids spend too much time in front of a computer screen. Discuss and develop a computer usage policy that reflects your family values. Show how you use the computer in a safe, healthy way. Where, when and what can you do on the computer in your home? The outline is given below.

## Where?

Decide and discuss the place in your home where you can use the computer. Place the computer in the most public room in your home. Discuss where the computer shouldn't be used, such as at the dinner table or in the child's bedroom.

## When?

When you can use the computer is also important. What is a good amount of time to spend on the computer? What time of the day or night can you use the Internet and email?

## What?

Discuss what you can and can't do on the computer. Children use computers to play educational games, chat with friends and even read textbooks for school. What do you think about chatting online, watching TV, playing a game, checking out Facebook, or listening to music and trying to do homework at the same time? Computers are important for learning new information. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of computer games.

2. Match the computer words below with the pictures.

1. mouse
2. external hard drive
3. keyboard
4. case
5. monitor



a



b



c



d



e

### 3. Listen and learn the poem.

 LISTENING SPOT



## MY COMPUTER MOUSE

I've got a mouse  
I play with every day.  
It runs across the mat,  
And its tail is long and grey.

It doesn't like cheese,  
It likes playing games,  
It's not afraid of cats,  
It hasn't got a name.



It's my computer mouse.  
It's my double click, single click.  
Run around the mat computer mouse,  
Left click, right click, double click. OK!

I've got a keyboard,  
I use it every day,  
It's got a lot of letters,  
I've got a lot to say.

It clicks on my screen,  
And I turn my speakers on.  
With just a tap, my favorite app  
Comes to life before the dawn\*.

I write a lot of e-mails  
Because I've got a lot of friends.  
When I write my e-mails  
The mouse clicks on send again.

Then I turn up the sound,  
And turn off the lights,  
And play lots of games,  
And chat with friends all night.



**Watch  
OUT!**

*British (BrE)*  
mouse mat

*American (AmE)*  
mouse pad

\* dawn [dɔ:n] *n.* — լուսաբաց, արշալույս

# *I Like Watching Cartoons about Monsters*

---

- 1. Have you heard about the Loch Ness monster? Nessie is a famous monster who lives in a deep lake in Scotland. Fill the gaps with the words from the box below.**



**Scotland   dinosaur   body   animal   lake   years   called   really**

- Loch Ness is a big lake in \_\_\_\_\_.
- Loch Ness is the biggest \_\_\_\_\_ in the United Kingdom.
- In 1933 two people saw a big \_\_\_\_\_ in the water.
- The animal was \_\_\_\_\_ Nessie or the Loch Ness monster.
- People say Nessie is a big water reptile like a \_\_\_\_\_.
- People say she has a long \_\_\_\_\_ like a snake, and a long neck.
- People have looked for Nessie for many \_\_\_\_\_ but nobody has found her.
- Do you think there \_\_\_\_\_ is a Loch Ness monster?

## **2. Choose the correct option.**

### **1. Where were you?**

- I'm in Scotland.
- I was in Scotland.
- It was yesterday.

### **2. Was there a monster?**

- Yes, he was.
- No, it wasn't.
- Yes, there was.

### **3. Loch Ness is a big lake, \_\_\_\_\_?**

- is it
- isn't it
- doesn't it

### **4. People have looked \_\_\_\_\_ Nessie for many years.**

- after
- for

### 3. Listen and learn the poem about a monster.

A monster lives on a star  
He travels in a spaceship  
And a little green car  
He doesn't like bananas  
He doesn't like cheese  
He never says thank you  
He never says please.

 LISTENING SPOT



### 4. Listen and repeat. Where's the stress? Up or Down?

- |                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| A. Where? Where? | A. Who? |
| B. There. There. | B. You. |
| A. When? When?   | A. Me?  |
| B. Now. Now.     | B. You. |



Miss  
Mouth



 GRAMMAR REVISION

#### 1. Questions can begin with question words.

(հարցերը կարող են սկսվել հարցական բառերով)

Use auxiliary verb after them.

(դրանցից հետո դրե՛ք օժանդակ բայ)

<b>what</b>	<b>where</b>	<b>when</b>	<b>why</b>
<b>who</b>	<b>which</b>	<b>whose</b>	<b>how</b>

*e.g. Where is the bookshop?*

#### 2. Questions can begin without question words.

The answer to these questions is **Yes** or **No**.

*e.g. — Is the bookshop near the school?*

*— Yes, it is. / No, it is not.*

## 5. Complete the conversations below with **yes/no** short answers.

1. — Are you Armenian?  
— Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
2. — Is she Swiss?  
— No, \_\_\_\_\_.
3. — Does your brother like to play tennis with you?  
— No, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. — Would you like a piece of cake?  
— No, \_\_\_\_\_.
5. — Do you want to come to my party tomorrow?  
— Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
6. — Have you got any brothers or sisters?  
— Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
7. — Do you play a musical instrument?  
— No, \_\_\_\_\_.
8. — Can you help me?  
— Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
9. — Am I right?  
— No, \_\_\_\_\_.
10. — Are your parents coming tomorrow?  
— Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

## 6. Choose the correct option.

### 1. Which question is correct?

- a. Was Karen's father bought a car?
- b. Did Karen's father bought a car?
- c. Did Karen's father buy a car?

### 2. Which question is correct?

- a. Who did to the store go?
- b. Who did went to the store?
- c. Who went to the store?

**3. Which question is correct?**

- a. Why she went home early?
- b. Why did she go home early?
- c. Why did she goes home early?

**4. Which question is correct?**

- a. Where the family had dinner?
- b. Where did the family have dinner?
- c. Where did the family was have dinner?

**5. Which sentence does NOT use the present continuous in the correct way?**

- a. Father is working at the moment.
- b. Father is arriving at 6 tomorrow.
- c. We are taking the bus to school every day.

**6. Which sentence is correct?**

- a. I am visit my granny this weekend.
- b. I'm visiting my granny this weekend.
- c. I'll go to visit my granny this weekend.

**7. Which words complete this question correctly?**

What time \_\_\_\_\_ coming?

- a. you are
- b. she's
- c. is he

**8. Which question is correct?**

- a. Who did he talk to?
- b. Who did he talk?
- c. Who he talked to?
- d. Whom he talked?

**9. Which question is correct?**

- a. What time are you usually getting up?
- b. What time get you up usually?
- c. What time do you usually get up?

## 7. Choose the correct question word.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ hobbies does your friend have?

- a. What
- b. Who
- c. Where
- d. Why
- e. When
- f. How

2. \_\_\_\_\_ do the Grigoryans live?

- a. What
- b. Who
- c. Where
- d. Why
- e. When
- f. How

3. \_\_\_\_\_ colour is your new dress?

- a. What
- b. Who
- c. Where
- d. Why
- e. When
- f. How

4. \_\_\_\_\_ subject does your father teach?

- a. What
- b. Who
- c. Where
- d. Why
- e. When
- f. How

5. \_\_\_\_\_ time do you usually get up on Sundays?

- a. What
- b. Who
- c. Where
- d. Why
- e. When
- f. How

6. \_\_\_\_\_ did you go last night?

- a. What
- b. Who
- c. Where
- d. Why
- e. When
- f. How

7. \_\_\_\_\_ do you want to invite to your party?

- a. What
- b. Who
- c. Where
- d. Why
- e. When
- f. How

8. \_\_\_\_\_ can I visit you?

- a. What
- b. Who
- c. Where
- d. Why
- e. When
- f. How

9. \_\_\_\_\_ kind of music do you like?

- a. What
- b. Who
- c. Where
- d. Why
- e. When
- f. How

10. \_\_\_\_\_ tall is your dad?

- a. What
- b. Who
- c. Where
- d. Why
- e. When
- f. How

## WORD SHOP

### 1. Can you match the jobs with the pictures?

*What will I be when I grow up?  
So many jobs to choose,  
Which one's right for me?  
I'm only 11 years old,  
So I'll have to wait and see.*

### JOB AND PROFESSIONS

1. a poet
2. a cook
3. a judge
4. a gardener
5. a dressmaker
6. a firefighter
7. a conductor
8. a tailor
9. a painter
10. a policeman
11. a sculptor
12. a bodyguard
13. a hairdresser
14. a bullfighter





## Expressions related to job

look for a job  
find a job  
get a job  
have a job

## What do you do?

*I am a dancer.*  
*I am a dressmaker.*  
*I am a painter.*  
*I am an architect.*  
*I am a nurse.*



**Watch  
OUT!**

## job vs profession

**job** = the type of work that you do  
**profession** = a job that requires  
special training  
(certain educational degrees)  
*a doctor, a lawyer*

## 2. Match the words on the stairs with the professions.

library	composer
dance	musician
piano	dancer
violin	guitarist
song	pianist
guitar	violinist
compose	singer
music	librarian



**Remember**

**SUFFIXES AND PREFIXES**

Suffixes are often used to form different parts of speech.

*read (v) + er = reader (n)*

*read (v) + able = readable (adj)*

Prefixes are often used to change the meaning.

*ir- = not*

*ir + regular = irregular = not regular*

**3. If you add the right suffix to the words below and change the spelling where necessary you'll get the name of a job.**

- drive
- reception
- library
- act
- journal
- photograph
- music
- art

-er/-or/-r

-ian

-ist

**4. Match the jobs with their descriptions.**

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. a person who drives a taxi                         | a. a veterinarian |
| 2. a person who treats animals                        | b. a babysitter   |
| 3. a person who paints paintings                      | c. a taxi-driver  |
| 4. a person who plays a musical instrument            | d. a writer       |
| 5. a person who writes books                          | e. a musician     |
| 6. a person who looks after kids when parents are out | f. a dentist      |
| 7. a person who you visit when you have a toothache   | g. a painter      |

## 5. Group the jobs into the correct category.

<i>work inside</i>	<i>work outside</i>	<i>work regular hours</i>	<i>wear a uniform</i>	<i>earn a lot of money</i>
------------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------	------------------------------------

## 6. Listen and learn the tongue twisters.



Five brave firefighters,  
Standing in a row,  
“One, two, three, four, five,”  
They go.  
The alarm goes brrrrrring!  
They all give a shout,  
And jump on the engine  
To put the fire out.

.....

When a doctor falls ill,  
Another doctor doctors the doctor.  
Does the doctor doctoring the doctor,  
Doctor the doctor in his own way?  
Or does the doctor doctoring the doctor  
Doctor the doctor in the doctor’s way?

## 7. Work with a partner. Interview a member of your family about his/her job. The questions below will help you.



1. Where do you work?
2. What time do you start and finish work?
3. What do you wear when you are at work?
4. Who do you work with?
5. What do you like most about your job?
6. What do you like least about your job?

## 8. Unscramble the words in brackets to get a job.

### JOBS

1. Elton John is a (esgnri).
2. Jim Carrey is an (orcat).
3. Martiros Saryan is a (tainrep).
4. When I'm sick, I call the (trdoco).
5. Who gives the letters? It's the (topnmsa).
6. Who drives the plane? It's the (oiplt).
7. Jimmy Hendrix is a (uastgitir).
8. A primary school (reehcta) teaches in a primary school.
9. Rodin is a famous (slucropt).
10. Sherlock Holmes is a private (vdeetecti).



must = necessity  
(անհրաժեշտություն)

*I don't like people  
who don't work!*

*I agree with you. You  
must find a job!*



## 9. Choose the correct option.

1. \_\_\_\_ work in hospitals and \_\_\_\_ help them attend patients.
    - a. Doctors, nurses
    - b. Teachers, judges
    - c. Lawyers, policemen
  
  2. You watch them in uniforms, protecting you from criminals.
    - a. doctors
    - b. judges
    - c. policemen
  
  3. Their main job is to fight fires.
    - a. tailors
    - b. firefighters
    - c. policemen
  
  4. \_\_\_\_ prepare delicious food in restaurants and the \_\_\_\_ bring it to your table.
    - a. Cooks, waiters
    - b. Hairdressers, dressmakers
    - c. Waiters, cooks
  
  5. A \_\_\_\_ cuts your hair when it grows.
    - a. farmer
    - b. hairdresser
    - c. waiter
  
  6. A \_\_\_\_ works on a farm. He also grows vegetables and raises animals for meat, milk and eggs.
    - a. farmer
    - b. hairdresser
    - c. dressmaker
  
  7. A \_\_\_\_ takes pictures.
    - a. farmer
    - b. photographer
    - c. dressmaker
-

# UNIT 3

# Travel and Transport

AB  
CD

WORD SHOP

## 1. Match the transport-related words with the pictures.

1. car
2. bus
3. helicopter
4. plane
5. boat
6. train
7. bicycle
8. van
9. motorbike
10. ship
11. steamer
12. tram
13. trolleybus
14. underground
15. truck
16. lorry





**Watch  
OUT!**

go/travel by car (sea, air, etc.)  
go on foot = walk

**2. Look at the list of words above again and tell the class how you get to different places. Examples are provided below.**

- How do you get to school?
- I walk to school.
- How do you go on holiday?
- I go on holiday by plane.

**3. Find as many transport-related words as possible in the crossword below.**

B	T	R	A	M	V	T	N	V	A	N
U	N	D	E	R	G	R	O	U	N	D
S	C	A	B	E	P	O	B	I	K	E
C	O	A	C	H	L	L	F	A	R	E
F	O	O	T	O	A	L	N	T	O	Y
C	A	R	P	A	N	E	R	K	I	O
L	O	R	R	Y	E	Y	H	O	W	T
S	M	O	T	O	R	B	I	K	E	A
F	A	R	E	T	I	U	C	K	E	T
B	O	A	T	O	N	S	E	C	A	R

**4. Listen and learn the tongue twister.**

LISTENING SPOT



**SONG OF THE TRAIN**

by David McCord

Clickety-clack	Click-ety-clack.
Wheels on the track	Faster and faster
This is the way	The song of the track
They begin to attack:	Clickety-clack,
Click-ety-clack,	Clickety-clack,
Click-ety-clack,	Clickety, clackety,
Click-ety-clack-ety,	Clackety, clack.

# *I Like Travelling Most of All*

**1. Group work. Pretend you are an interviewer and your classmates are foreign students. Use the questions below to interview the foreign students who have come to the Middle School Student Exchange International Conference.**

What's your name?  
Where are you from?  
Where do you live?  
What languages do you speak?  
What do you do?  
When were you born?  
Where were you born?



*My name's Fabian.  
I'm from Switzerland.  
I speak German, French  
and a little English.  
And you?*



*I'm from Africa.*







*I'm from Russia.*

*I'm from Japan.*



*May I introduce myself?  
My name's  
Mary Parker.  
Where are you from?*

*Oh, hello,  
I'm Karen Grigoryan.  
I'm from Armenia.*



*Whereabouts\*  
in Armenia?*

*I'm from  
Ashtarak.*



\* whereabouts — ո՞ր շրջանից, մասից

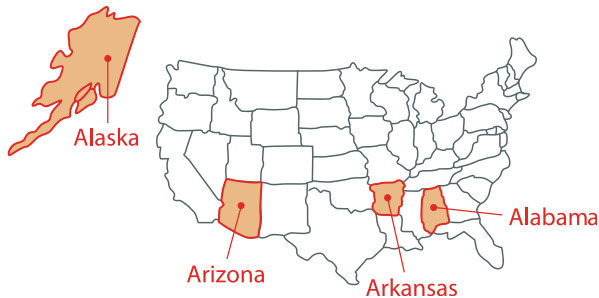
# It's a long trip

from **A** to **Z**  
(part I)

 **READING SPOT**

**2. Let's travel to the USA in alphabetical order. Use the information below to answer the questions after the trip.**

## HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE UNITED STATES?



**A** America is a really big country. There are more than fifty states in the United States of America. **Alaska** is the biggest state of the USA. **Arkansas** and **Alabama** are in the South. Eskimos live in Alaska. Cowboys and Indians live in **Arizona**.

**B** Baseball is the American national sport.

**C** **California** is the golden state of the USA. It has mountains, forests, beaches and a desert.

**D** Disneyland is a famous amusement park. Walt Disney is an American cartoonist. He created Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck. There is Disneyland in California, Disney World in **Florida** (another state of the USA), France, Japan, and in many other countries.

**E** Elvis Presley was a famous rock-and-roll singer. He lived in Memphis, state **Tennessee**. He died years ago, but Americans still love his music. Here are some lines from one of his famous songs:



### Listen to the song.

Love me tender,                      For my darling, I love you,  
Love me true,                         And I always will.  
All my dreams fulfill,



**F** **Florida** is called the sunshine state. It has beaches, jungles and a famous resort called Miami Beach.

**G** **Georgia** is another state in the South. Atlanta is the capital of Georgia. *Gone with the Wind* is a famous book about Georgia during the Civil War.

**H** Hollywood is in Los Angeles, **California**. American movies and TV shows are made in Hollywood. Many movie stars live near Hollywood, in Beverly Hills.

**I** Indians lived in America before Columbus arrived from Europe. There were many tribes in America. Today many Indians still live in the West.

### 3. True or False?

1. Alaska is the smallest state of the USA.
2. Arkansas and Alabama are in the West.
3. Basketball is the American national sport.
4. Nevada is the golden state of the USA.
5. Walt Disney is an American pianist.
6. Elvis Presley was a famous jazz singer.
7. Miami Beach is in Florida.
8. Memphis is the capital of Georgia.
9. Hollywood is a state.
10. Indians lived in Europe.

T	F

### 4. Choose the correct answer.

1. It will soon be cold in the \_\_\_\_\_ states.  
a. northern  
b. north

2. If you want to go to California, you need to go to the \_\_\_\_\_ part of the United States.  
a. west  
b. western

5. Use your imagination to create your own ending for the story below.

 **READING SPOT**

## THE STRANGE PLANET

Joshua and his dog Simba are sitting in the sun on the beach. It is very hot. Joshua closes his eyes and sees a dream. An ice-cream like\* spaceship takes him to a strange planet. The planet is small. It is dark and cold and far from the Earth.



\* like — նման

“Wow, everything is made of ice-cream”, says Joshua. Simba licks his paw. They meet a girl. Her name is Fiona.

“The ice-cream never melts, and nobody eats it. It’s too cold here”, she says.

“It will melt in my tummy”, says Simba.

Fiona is very sad. She needs sunshine. The spaceship takes Joshua, Simba and Fiona back to the Earth. Joshua opens his eyes. A girl is sitting near him enjoying a big ice-cream.

**6. Work with a partner. Use the questions below to interview a visitor from another planet.**



1. What is the name of your planet?
2. What is it like?  
(big, small, light, dark, cold, hot, colour)
3. What is it made of? (ice-cream, cheese, stones)
4. Does it have anything special?
5. What is there on the planet?  
(jungle, desert, mountains, forests, beaches)
6. Who lives on the planet? (monsters, people, aliens)
7. Describe the creatures that live on the planet.
  - a. What colour are they?
  - b. How many noses, eyes, arms, and legs do they have?

**7. Match the prepositions in, on, up, at in the balloons with the places. Make sentences for each place.**

- \_\_\_ the planet
- \_\_\_ the forest
- \_\_\_ the beach
- \_\_\_ the mountain
- \_\_\_ the jungle
- \_\_\_ the desert
- \_\_\_ home



# It's a long trip

from **A** to **Z**  
(part II)



READING SPOT

8. Let's visit the USA in alphabetical order. Use the information below to answer the questions after the visit.

## HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE UNITED STATES?



**J** Jazz is music invented by African-Americans. It came from church music and African music. New Orleans is famous for jazz music. Jazz can be happy or sad. Sad music is called **blues**. Old-fashioned jazz is called **Dixieland**.

**K** **Kansas** is the state right in the middle of America. **Kansas** is an old Indian word.

**L** Los Angeles is the second biggest city in America. People who live in Los Angeles call it L.A. Los Angeles means **the Angels** in Spanish. Las Vegas is the city of entertainment in the state **Nevada**.

**M** Mississippi is a very long word for a very long river. It is an old Indian word. The river goes into the middle of the USA and comes out at New Orleans. The famous American writer, Mark Twain, wrote about life on the Mississippi.



ok

**N** New York is the biggest city in America. It has very tall buildings called skyscrapers. A famous statue, the Statue of Liberty stands in the port. There is a famous street called Broadway in New York. People say that *New York never sleeps*.

**O** *Okay* is America's favourite word. It means *no problem*.

**P** Pizza is the favourite food in America. Americans love to eat fast food at fast food restaurants. They like to eat hamburgers and French fries at McDonalds and pizza at Pizza Hut. Many high school students work in fast food restaurants to make extra money.

**Q** Quakers are a religious group. They are against war. William Penn (an early Quaker) founded\* the state of **Pennsylvania** in 1682, as a safe place for Quakers to live.

**R** Rock-and-roll is a very popular kind of American music. It came from African-American music and country-western music. It is usually very loud and has a strong rhythm. Michael Jackson and Madonna are rock-and-roll stars.



## 9. True or False?

1. Jazz is sad music.
2. Kansas is in the centre of America.
3. Los Angeles is a big state.
4. Las Vegas is in California.
5. Mississippi is a lake.
6. New York is the second biggest city in America.
7. *Okay* means good.
8. Americans don't like to eat fast food.
9. Pennsylvania is a big city.
10. Rock-and-roll is folk music.

T	F

\* found (founded, founded) – հիմնադրել



### Comparative and superlative adjectives

1. We use comparatives to compare people, things or actions.  
(մարդկանց, իրերը կամ գործողությունները համեմատելու համար)  
We use *than* after a comparative adjective.

*e.g. She is shorter than me.*

2. We use superlatives to say that things, people or actions are the best.  
(ասելու, որ մարդիկ, իրերը կամ գործողությունները լավագույնն են)  
We use *the* before superlative adjectives.

*e.g. She is the shortest in the class.*

### 10. Choose the correct option for the comparative and superlative adjective sentences below.

1. Tortoises live \_\_\_\_\_ cats.

- a. more long than
- b. longer than
- c. the longest than
- d. long than

3. I am \_\_\_\_\_ my brother.

- a. taller than
- b. the tallest
- c. more taller than

2. The dog is \_\_\_\_\_ the cat.

- a. the older than
- b. older than
- c. the oldest

4. My drink is \_\_\_\_\_ of all the drinks.

- a. colder than
- b. the coldest
- c. the most cold



Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
1. old	older elder	oldest eldest
young	younger	youngest
short	shorter	shortest
tall	taller	tallest
cheap	cheaper	cheapest
cool	cooler	coolest
2. fat	fatter	fattest
thin	thinner	thinnest
3. happy	happier	happiest
easy	easier	easiest
4. late	later	latest
fine	finer	finest
5. good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	farther further	farthest furthest
6. interesting	more interesting	most interesting
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
difficult	more difficult	most difficult

## IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

**We have special forms of comparison**

good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little	less	least
many/much	more	most



## 11. Choose the correct adjective.

1. All my friends know English \_\_\_\_\_ than me.

- a. better
- b. good
- c. best

2. One of my friends is the \_\_\_\_\_ student in the class. He doesn't like to study.

- a. bad
- b. worse
- c. worst

3. My school bag is \_\_\_\_\_ than my friend's bag.

- a. heavy
- b. heavier
- c. heaviest

4. I am the \_\_\_\_\_ dancer in the world.

- a. bad
- b. worse
- c. worst

5. I am good at the \_\_\_\_\_ school subjects.

- a. many
- b. more
- c. most

## 12. Listen and repeat. Say as quickly as possible.

Good better best  
Never let it rest  
Till your good is better  
And your better best

 LISTENING SPOT



Miss  
Mouth

### 13. Choose the correct option.



1. Where \_\_\_\_\_ on Saturdays?

- a. do go Arman
- b. does Arman go
- c. Arman does go
- d. Arman goes

2. Arman is writing \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. out of pen
- b. with a pen
- c. by a pen

3. Sit down and please be quiet.

Did you bring your homework to \_\_\_\_\_?

- a. cinema
- b. school
- c. supermarket
- d. library

4. His children are \_\_\_\_\_ students.

- a. good            c. better
- b. well            d. best

5. Which is a day of the week?

- a. Sunday
- b. May
- c. March

7. Which is not a part of the day?

- a. morning
- b. evening
- c. tomorrow

6. How often do you write letters?

- a. always
- b. twice a week
- c. never
- d. three times a week
- e. often

8. Which is a language?

- a. Spain
- b. French
- c. Germany
- d. Armenia

### *days of the week*

*Sunday*

*Monday*

*Tuesday*

*Wednesday*

*Thursday*

*Friday*

*Saturday*



## Remember

Use **as... as** and **not so ... as** to make comparisons.  
(համեմատություն անելու համար)

Use **as... as** in positive sentences (+).  
(պատմողական նախադասություններում)

*I am **as** good at maths **as** at other subjects.*

Use **as... as** or **not so ... as** in negative sentences (-).  
(ժխտական նախադասություններում)

*Reading is **not so** interesting **as** watching TV.*

*Reading is **not as** interesting **as** watching TV.*

**14. Match the questions below with the subjects you and your friend are good/bad at. Use excellent, good, quite good, bad and terrible. Write five sentences to compare your results with your partner's results. An example is provided.**

*e. g. I am quite good at maths.*

*My friend is not quite good at maths.*

*My friend is not so good at maths as me.*

	<i>Me</i>	<i>My Friend</i>
Are you good at maths?		
Do you like history?		
Are you good at geography?		
Do you get good marks in English?		
Do you like studying languages?		
Which subjects do you like?		
Which subjects do you dislike?		



**Disjunctive questions  
(or tail questions, or tag questions)**

*Affirmative sentence + negative tag*

\_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ - - \_\_\_\_\_

*Negative sentence + affirmative tag*

\_\_\_\_\_ - - \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_

*e.g.* You don't like tea, do you? No, I don't.

\_\_\_\_\_ - - \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ - - \_\_\_\_\_

You like tea, don't you? Yes, I do.

\_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ - - \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_

**15. Match the tail questions in the picture below with the sentences.**

1. You can't answer all the questions, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. The teacher should explain the lesson, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. The boy didn't know the lesson, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. You can speak English well, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. There are seven days in a week, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. I'm not late, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. There were a lot of books on the table, \_\_\_\_\_?



## 16. Add tag questions.

1. Father sometimes reads the newspaper, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. You are Armenian, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. The teacher didn't use the pencil, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. The boy is from England, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. She wasn't listening, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. Mother isn't sleeping, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. Dogs like meat, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. There are some bananas left in the fridge, \_\_\_\_\_?
9. We often watch TV in the afternoon, \_\_\_\_\_?
10. You have cleaned your bike, \_\_\_\_\_?
11. John and Max don't like maths, \_\_\_\_\_?
12. He played handball yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_?
13. They are going home from school, \_\_\_\_\_?
14. Henry didn't do his homework last Monday, \_\_\_\_\_?
15. She will come tonight, \_\_\_\_\_?
16. She looks tired, \_\_\_\_\_?
17. That dog's very noisy, \_\_\_\_\_?
18. He's a doctor, \_\_\_\_\_?
19. Your mother works in a bank, \_\_\_\_\_?
20. It is not raining, \_\_\_\_\_?
21. You can swim, \_\_\_\_\_?
22. Our car is not cheap, \_\_\_\_\_?
23. This was an interesting exercise, \_\_\_\_\_?

## 17. Choose the correct option.

1. We do \_\_\_\_\_ like our maths teacher.
  - a. not
  - b. isn't
  - c. no
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ go shopping at the weekend.
  - a. donot
  - b. do'nt
  - c. don't

**18. Complete the sentences below with as or than.**

1. I can't sing better \_\_\_\_ you.
2. My father is taller \_\_\_\_ my mother.
3. Armenian is more difficult \_\_\_\_ English.
4. Is life less expensive in the country \_\_\_\_ in the city?
5. I am as cool \_\_\_\_ a cucumber.
6. She isn't as tall \_\_\_\_ her brother.
7. Your problems aren't as important \_\_\_\_ mine.
8. Cats are as intelligent \_\_\_\_ dogs.
9. You're as beautiful \_\_\_\_ your sister.
10. Come as quickly \_\_\_\_ you can.

**19. Choose the correct article.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>1. I'd like to introduce you to Nare. She is ____ very nice person.</b></p> <p>a. no article<br/>b. a<br/>c. an<br/>d. the</p> | <p><b>4. You should go to ____ bed if you feel sick.</b></p> <p>a. no article<br/>b. a<br/>c. an<br/>d. the</p> |
| <p><b>2. Kids shouldn't talk to ____ strangers.</b></p> <p>a. no article<br/>b. a<br/>c. an<br/>d. the</p>                           | <p><b>5. She usually goes to ____ school on foot.</b></p> <p>a. no article<br/>b. a<br/>c. an<br/>d. the</p>    |
| <p><b>3. I'm studying ____ English in school right now.</b></p> <p>a. no article<br/>b. a<br/>c. an<br/>d. the</p>                   | <p><b>6. I am coming back ____ Sunday evening.</b></p> <p>a. in<br/>b. on<br/>c. at</p>                         |



## Remember

*Expressions of time and place with articles **a** and **the**.*

### with **the**

the 23rd of February  
go to the bookshop  
in the morning  
in the afternoon  
in the daytime  
in the evening

### without **the**

February 23  
go to school  
go to church  
go home  
go to bed  
at night

### with **a**

go for a walk  
a lot of  
have a good time  
have a bath  
take a shower

## 20. How often do you do the activities below?

The adverbs in the box will help you to answer.

**always**

**never**

**usually**

**often**

**sometimes**

go shopping

go for a walk

go to the cinema

go swimming

go to bed late

go to school

## 21. Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

1. Where do you come \_\_\_\_\_?
2. My birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ February.
3. My son's birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ the 15th of April.
4. Me and my family always go \_\_\_\_\_ a walk \_\_\_\_\_ the evening.
5. My father's office is \_\_\_\_\_ the second floor.
6. It's much cooler \_\_\_\_\_ the evening than it is \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon.
7. My sister was born \_\_\_\_\_ March.
8. On weekdays I usually get up \_\_\_\_\_ 7.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Sundays we usually get up at lunchtime.
10. Gorillas live \_\_\_\_\_ the rainforests of Africa.



## 22. Choose the correct article?



1. School begins on \_\_\_\_\_  
September 1.
  - a. the
  - b. a
  - c. no article
2. My classes begin at 9.00 in  
\_\_\_\_\_ morning.
  - a. the
  - b. a
  - c. no article
3. I go \_\_\_\_\_ home after  
classes and study.
  - a. the
  - b. a
  - c. no article
4. I don't go to \_\_\_\_\_ bed early.
  - a. the
  - b. a
  - c. no article
5. Usually I have \_\_\_\_\_ lot of  
homework to do.
  - a. the
  - b. a
  - c. no article
6. My dad and I like to go for  
\_\_\_\_\_ walk in \_\_\_\_\_ evenings.
  - a. the, the
  - b. a, the
  - c. no article

### *months of the year*

*January*  
*February*  
*March*  
*April*  
*May*  
*June*  
*July*  
*August*  
*September*  
*October*  
*November*  
*December*

7. On Sundays we sometimes  
go to \_\_\_\_\_ church.
  - a. the
  - b. a
  - c. no article
8. We usually have \_\_\_\_\_ good  
time at our school parties.
  - a. the
  - b. a
  - c. no article

## 23. Choose the correct possessive.

1. Parents pay a lot for their \_\_\_\_\_ babysitting.
    - a. baby's
    - b. babys'
    - c. babies'
  
  2. Could you tell me if \_\_\_\_\_ date is the 21st?
    - a. today's
    - b. todays
    - c. todays'
  
  3. Abraham Lincoln was \_\_\_\_\_.
    - a. Americas 16th President
    - b. Americas's 16th President
    - c. America's 16th President
  
  4. The \_\_\_\_\_ ears are huge.
    - a. elephant's
    - b. elephants'
  
  5. My \_\_\_\_\_ rooms are always a mess.
    - a. sister's
    - b. sisters'
  
  6. The three \_\_\_\_\_ shirts were all the same colour.
    - a. friend's
    - b. friends'
  
  7. We play jokes on people on April \_\_\_\_\_ Day.
    - a. Fools'
    - b. Fool's
  
  8. We are going out on New \_\_\_\_\_ Eve.
    - a. Year's
    - b. Years'
-

## Personal, Possessive, and Reflexive pronouns



**Watch  
OUT!**

I	me	my	myself
you	you	your	yourself
he	him	his	himself
she	her	her	herself
it	it	its	itself
we	us	our	ourselves
you	you	your	yourselves
they	them	their	themselves

### 24. Choose the correct pronoun to complete the sentences below.

- I've got two sisters.  
— How old are \_\_\_\_\_?
- Harry and Alice are tall, and all \_\_\_\_\_ children are tall, too.
- Sam is fair, but \_\_\_\_\_ sister is dark.
- Hello. My name's Susan, \_\_\_\_\_ 'm English.
- My wife and I are tall but \_\_\_\_\_ children are short.
- Is she \_\_\_\_\_ sister?  
— No, she's \_\_\_\_\_ mother.
- Excuse me, how old are \_\_\_\_\_?  
— I'm fifteen.
- Don't worry about the plants. I'll water them \_\_\_\_\_.
- Did you paint it \_\_\_\_\_?
- I carried this box \_\_\_\_\_.
- Tell me about \_\_\_\_\_.
- When I have no one to talk to, I talk to \_\_\_\_\_.
- The cat cleaned \_\_\_\_\_ and then it cleaned the kittens.
- Can you get dressed by \_\_\_\_\_?

25. Let's visit the USA in alphabetical order. Use the information below to answer the questions after the visit.

 READING SPOT

## HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE UNITED STATES?

**S** San Francisco is in **California**.

It is a port town. It has a famous bridge, the Golden Gate Bridge.

**T** **Texas** is another state in the USA. Dallas and Houston are cities in Texas.

**U** **Utah** is the state in the West. There is a Great Salt Lake in Utah.

**V** **Virginia** is a Southern state. Many famous Americans came from Virginia, for example George Washington, the first president of the USA.

**W** Washington is the capital of the USA. The President lives in the White House.

**X** The Xerox machine is an American invention. Chester Floyd Carlson invented it in 1938. Americans like to invent. Thomas Edison invented the light bulb. Wilbur and Orville Wright invented the airplane. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.

**Y** Yellowstone was the first national park in America. It is a wild and beautiful place.

**Z** Zorro is an American folk hero, the Robin Hood of old California. Americans sing songs, write stories and make movies about folk heroes.



## 26. True or False?

1. San Francisco is in Pennsylvania.
2. Dallas is in Texas.
3. Mississippi is a long river in Utah.
4. Virginia is a Northern state.
5. Washington is the capital of America.
6. The Xerox machine was invented in the USA.
7. Yellowstone is a city in the mountains.
8. Robin Hood is an English folk hero.
9. George Washington was the first president of the USA.
10. The first president of the USA came from Virginia.

T	F

## 27. Listen and learn the song.

Oh, Susanna!

Oh, I come from Alabama,  
With my banjo on my knee,  
And I'm going to Louisiana,  
My true love for to see.

*Chorus:* Oh, Susanna!  
Now don't you cry for me,  
For I come from Alabama  
With my banjo on my knee.

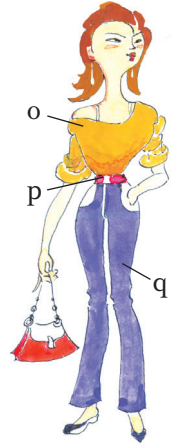
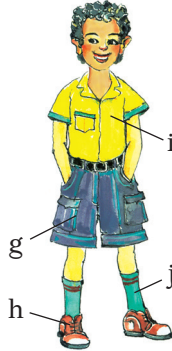
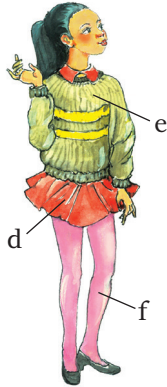
Oh, it rained all night the day I left  
The weather was so dry.  
The sun so hot, I froze to death.  
Susanna, don't you cry!

*(Chorus)*

 LISTENING SPOT



1. Match the words with the pictures.



skirt

sock

jacket

glove

jeans

dress

raincoat

cap

hat

boot

stocking

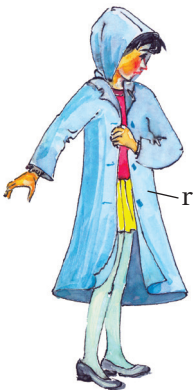
shoe

pullover

tie

shirt

belt



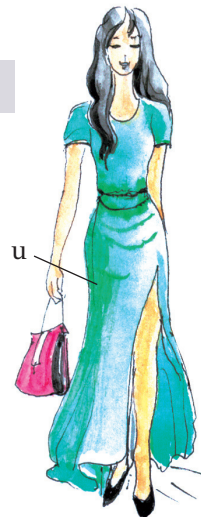
suit

blouse

shorts

coat

mitten



## 2. Choose the correct option.

1. I wear a hat on my

- a. nose
- b. head
- c. hand

2. I wear gloves on my

- a. eyes
- b. hands
- c. feet

3. I wear shoes on my

- a. knee
- b. feet
- c. face

4. I wear a belt around my

- a. shoulders
- b. waist
- c. foot

5. I wear a scarf around my

- a. legs
- b. neck
- c. knees

6. Which word is different in the following group?

- a. tie
- b. suit
- c. trousers
- d. tea

7. I put my jeans in the wardrobe with my other \_\_\_\_.

- a. cloths
- b. wears
- c. clothes
- d. dresses

8. I like blue and I like purple, but I don't really have a favourite \_\_\_\_.

- a. fabric
- b. clothes
- c. colour
- d. colours

9. Which can you not buy at a clothes shop?

- a. a dress
- b. a hairdryer
- c. a shirt

10. Which can you not wear?

- a. a pair of scissors
- b. a pair of gloves
- c. a pair of shoes

11. This shirt is too big for me, \_\_\_\_?

- a. isn't it
- b. doesn't it
- c. does it

12. These colours are pretty, \_\_\_\_?

- a. aren't they
- b. isn't it
- c. are they

3. Write the names of the clothes starting with the letter **S**.

The word search puzzle is shaped like a large letter 'S'. The puzzle consists of a chain of circles. Some circles contain the letter 'S', while others are empty. Surrounding the 'S' shape are six illustrations of clothing items: a pair of brown sandals, a blue button-down shirt, a pair of blue shorts, a pair of pink shoes, a black suit jacket with a red bow tie, and a pair of green socks.

4. Fill the gaps with clothes items.

- a \_\_\_\_\_ with big buttons
- a \_\_\_\_\_ with a lot of pockets
- a \_\_\_\_\_ with a picture on it



**5. Can you find ten clothes items hidden in the puzzle and match them with the definitions below?**

S	O	C	K	S	C	S	G	R	J
T	H	O	D	M	B	W	L	A	E
O	C	A	P	T	I	E	A	I	A
C	B	T	U	I	D	A	S	N	N
K	E	I	L	T	R	T	S	C	S
I	L	E	L	T	E	E	E	O	O
N	T	S	O	E	S	R	S	A	K
G	L	O	V	E	S	H	O	E	S
S	T	I	E	N	S	U	I	T	J
H	A	T	R	S	B	O	O	T	S

1. You wear them on your feet to protect them.
2. You wear it to keep your body warm.
3. You wear it over your clothes when you go outside.
4. Some men wear it at work.
5. Women wear it to keep their legs warm.
6. You wear them on your hands.
7. Men usually wear them on their feet.
8. You wear them on your feet to keep them warm.
9. You use it to keep your trousers or skirt from falling off.
10. You wear it on your head to protect it from the sun.

**6. Now group the articles of clothing into two groups.**

Clothes you wear above the belt

Clothes you wear below the belt

## MODAL AUXILIARIES

### can may must

1. They help another verb.  
*She **can** dance well.*
2. There is no **do/does** in the questions (?) and negatives (-) with modals.  
*Can she dance well?*  
*She **can't** dance well.*
3. They have no plural.  
*She **can** dance well.*  
*They **can** dance well.*
4. There is no **to** after them.  
*She **can** study hard.*  
*She **must** study hard.*  
*You **may** go out.*



**can** – ability (ֆիզիկական և մտավոր կարողություն)

We use **could** in the past.

*Can you use the modal verbs can, may, must?*

(մտավոր կարողություն)

*I could read and write when I was five.*

**may** – permission (թույլտվություն)

*May I go out?*

**must** – necessity, obligation (անհրաժեշտություն, պարտավորություն)

*She is not very good at English. She must study hard.*

## 7. Fill the gaps with **can, may, must**.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you stand on your head?
2. It looks like raining. You \_\_\_\_\_ take your umbrella.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ play the piano well.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ I see your mother?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ he sing well?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ I sit here?
7. You \_\_\_\_\_ be more careful about your health.



## 8. Choose the correct modal.

1. — \_\_\_\_\_ I go out, mummy?  
— No, you \_\_\_\_\_, you \_\_\_\_\_ do your homework.  
a. can            b. may            c. must            d. can't
2. The doctor says I \_\_\_\_\_ stay in bed.  
a. can            b. may            c. must
3. — \_\_\_\_\_ you play the piano?  
— Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ play it very well.  
a. can            b. may            c. must
4. — \_\_\_\_\_ I sit here?  
— Yes, you \_\_\_\_\_ sit anywhere you like.  
a. can            b. may            c. must
5. — \_\_\_\_\_ I turn on the TV?  
— No, you \_\_\_\_\_, everybody is sleeping?  
a. can            b. may            c. must            d. mustn't            e. can't
6. — \_\_\_\_\_ I go to the cinema?  
— Yes, but you \_\_\_\_\_ get home before six.  
a. can            b. may            c. must
7. I am afraid I \_\_\_\_\_ help you now.  
a. can            b. may            c. must            d. can't            e. mustn't

## 9. Listen, learn and role play the rhyme.

 LISTENING SPOT



### THREE LITTLE KITTENS



Three little kittens,  
They lost their mittens,  
And they began to cry,

Oh mother dear,  
We sadly fear,  
That we have lost our mittens.



What! Lost your mittens,  
You naughty kittens!  
Then you shall have no pie.

Mee-ow, mee-ow, mee-ow,  
No, you shall have no pie.

The three little kittens,  
They found their mittens,  
And they began to cry,

Oh, mother dear,  
See here, see here,  
We have found our mittens.



What! Found your mittens,  
You silly kittens!  
Then you shall have some pie.

Purr-r, purr-r, purr-r,  
Oh, let us have some pie.

The three little kittens,  
Put on their mittens,  
And soon ate up the pie;



Oh, mother dear,  
We greatly fear,  
That we have soiled\* our mittens.

What! Soiled your mittens,  
You naughty kittens!

Then they began to sigh\*,

Mee-ow, mee-ow, mee-ow.

Then they began to sigh.



The three little kittens,  
They washed their mittens,  
And hung them out to dry;

Oh mother dear,  
Look here, look here,  
We have washed our mittens.



What! Washed your mittens,  
You're good little kittens.  
But I smell a mouse close by!  
Hush! Hush! Hush!  
I smell a mouse close by.

\* soil — կեղտոտել

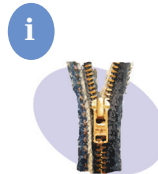
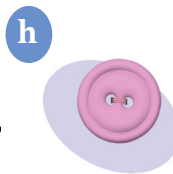
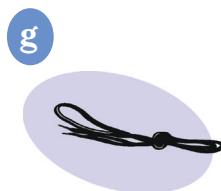
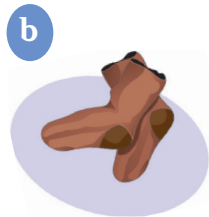
\* sigh — հոգոց հանել

**10. The verbs below describe Robert's actions when he gets dressed. Match the actions in English with their Armenian equivalents.**

get dressed	շղթան վեր բարձրացնել
put on	հագնվել
take off	կոճակները կոճկել
pull up the jeans	հագնել
fasten the belt	հանել
do up the buttons	ամրացնել գոտին
zip up	ջինսը վեր քաշել

**11. What order does Robert put on his clothes? Can you match the sentences with the pictures?**

1. Puts on his pants.
2. Puts on his coat.
3. Pulls up his jeans.
4. Fastens the belt.
5. Puts on his socks.
6. Puts on his shirt.
7. Does the buttons up.
8. Ties the laces.
9. Puts on his shoes.
10. Zips up his jeans.



**12. Now Robert is going to do opposite actions.  
Can you match the opposite actions?**

*Robert is going to*

get undressed  
take shoes off  
undo the buttons  
pull the jeans down  
unfasten the belt  
unzip the jeans

do the buttons  
pull the jeans up  
fasten the belt  
zip the jeans up  
get dressed  
put the shoes on



**Remember**

**The difference between *adjectives* and *adverbs***

**Adjectives** are like salt and pepper.  
They add flavour to nouns.

**Adverbs** describe verbs.

Adverbs tell you **where**, **when**, **how**, **why** and **to what extent** an action takes place.

Many adverbs end in **-ly**.

**quick – quickly**

**slow – slowly**

**e.g.** *It is a slow train.*

*He dresses quickly.*

Adverbs **too** and **also** = նույնպես

Use **too** at the end of the sentence (նախադասության վերջում)  
Generally use **also** with the verb, but never at the end of the sentence.

**e.g.** *He is also wearing a cap.*

*She is wearing a hat too.*

**13. Here you have seven characters. Match the characters with the pictures. Complete the descriptions with the adverbs **too** and **also**.**

1. **Sharlotte** is wearing a dress with a belt, a waistcoat and long gloves. She is wearing a hat and cowboy boots \_\_\_\_\_.

**a**



**b**



2. **Nare** is wearing a long-sleeved dress with red shoes. She is \_\_\_\_\_ wearing a scarf and a red hat.

**c**



3. **David** is wearing a T-shirt, shorts and \_\_\_\_\_ a pair of roller-skates.

**e**



**d**



4. **Ashot** is wearing trousers and a short-sleeved shirt. He is \_\_\_\_\_ wearing sunglasses.

5. **Jessica** is wearing shorts and a shirt. She is wearing a pair of long socks and trainers\* \_\_\_\_\_.

*British (BrE)*  
trainers

*American (AmE)*  
sneakers

\* trainers/sneakers — սպորտային կոշիկներ



6. **Nicole** is wearing a skirt and a blouse.  
She is \_\_\_\_\_ wearing a long jacket.



f

7. **Vardan** is wearing a long-sleeved  
T-shirt and \_\_\_\_\_ jeans with  
a pair of brown shoes.



og

14. You are going to get some help  
to write about your favourite clothes.

 WRITING SPOT

### *My favourite clothes*

*I love clothes. I like to dress* \_\_\_\_\_

*My favourite item of clothing is my* \_\_\_\_\_

*It has got a fantastic* \_\_\_\_\_

*For school I usually wear* \_\_\_\_\_

*with* \_\_\_\_\_

*and a pair of* \_\_\_\_\_

*Usually I like wearing* \_\_\_\_\_

*I don't like wearing* \_\_\_\_\_

*Sometimes I like wearing* \_\_\_\_\_

*I never wear* \_\_\_\_\_

1. Match the names of the shops in English with their Armenian equivalents.

WORD SHOP

1. Gift shop
2. Dairy
3. Fishmonger's
4. Butcher's shop
5. Baker's shop/Bakery
6. Footwear
7. Florist's
8. Grocer's/Grocery
9. Newsagent's
10. Appliance shop



- a. Թերթի կրպակ
- b. Հացի խանութ
- c. Ծաղկի խանութ
- d. Նվերների խանութ
- e. Մթերք

- f. Ձկան խանութ
- g. Կոշիկի խանութ
- h. Կաթնամթերք
- i. Մսի վաճառք
- j. Կենցաղային տեխնիկայի խանութ



**2. Match the names of the shops on page 90 with their descriptions below.**

1. The shop that sells different kinds of food.
2. The shop that sells all kinds of bread.
3. The shop that sells different kinds of meat.
4. The shop that sells newspapers and magazines.
5. The shop that sells shoes of all kinds.
6. The shop that sells fish.
7. This is where you go when you want to buy someone a bunch of flowers.
8. This is where you go when you want to buy a gift.
9. This is where you go when you want to buy milk and yogurt.
10. This shop sells refrigerators, dishwashers, microwaves and other kitchen appliances.

**3. Choose the correct answer.**

**1. You are looking at many different animals in cages.**

**You are visiting a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. museum
- b. zoo
- c. park

**2. You are buying a TV, a refrigerator or a washing machine.**

**You are in the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. appliance shop
- b. book shop
- c. dairy

**3. She is buying food for her family.**

**She is in the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. toy shop
- b. butcher's
- c. grocery

**4. I am buying cake or bread or cookies.**

**I am in the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. bakery
- b. butcher's
- c. greengrocer's

**5. Mother is buying fish for dinner.**

**She is in the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. greengrocer's
- b. butcher's
- c. fishmonger's

**6. You are buying boots or shoes.**

**You are at the \_\_\_\_\_ department.**

- a. footwear
- b. toy shop
- c. appliance shop

7. Where do you hear it?  
*I'm afraid we don't have it in size ten now, but we'll have some more next week.*

- In a \_\_\_\_.
- a. fruit market
  - b. clothes shop
  - c. baker's
  - d. butcher's



8. Where do you hear it?  
*I'll have a pound of onions and five apples, please.*

- In a \_\_\_\_.
- a. butcher's
  - b. baker's
  - c. greengrocer's
  - d. newsagent's



4. Study the list of shops. What can you buy in these shops?  
 Match the shops with the things you can buy in them?

- 1. Meat
- 2. Bread
- 3. Sugar
- 4. Milk
- 5. Flowers
- 6. Presents
- 7. Shoes
- 8. Newspapers
- 9. Vacuum cleaner
- 10. Onions



- a. Gift shop
- b. Dairy
- c. Butcher's shop
- d. Bakery
- e. Footwear
- f. Florist's
- g. Grocery
- h. Newsagent's
- i. Greengrocer's
- j. Appliance shop

## 5. Listen and role play the conversations.

 LISTENING SPOT



### *Making a Purchase*

- Salesman** Good morning, madam! What can I do for you?  
**Diana** I want a large cabbage, please and half a kilo of carrots.  
**Salesman** Yes madam, anything else?  
**Diana** Some fruit, please. Six of these oranges and a kilo of those apples.  
**Salesman** Any grapes, madam?  
**Diana** No, nothing else, thank you.



- Mother** There is a little flour left. Will you go to the grocer's and buy a bag of flour, please?  
**Son** Shall I also buy a bag of sugar?  
**Mother** Could you buy two and a packet of tea? We haven't got any rice, either. And you could buy two bottles of oil.  
Is that OK?

- Narek** How much is this?  
**Saleswoman** You mean the large one or the small one?  
**Narek** The large one.

- Neighbour** I'm going to the supermarket. Can I get anything for you?  
**Old woman** Yes, I need some bread.  
**Neighbour** How many loaves of bread do you need?  
**Old woman** Just one loaf, please.

- Salesman** Can I help you?  
**Ann** No, thank you. I'm just looking.

 Remember

### We can't count most of the nouns about food.

So we have to add a counting word.

*a lump of sugar*

*a glass of milk*

Instead of the number 12 we often say **a dozen** and instead of the number 6 — **a half dozen** / **half a dozen**

*12 eggs = a dozen eggs*

*6 eggs = half a dozen eggs*

### 6. Write on the shopping list what food you bought the last time you went shopping. Choose from the list of foods given below.

 WRITING SPOT

butter	eggs
jam	candies
a bunch of bananas	coffee
a loaf of bread	coke
a bottle of juice	cheese
sugar	sweets
milk	sausages
potatoes	yogurt



### 7. Listen and repeat. Where's the stress? Up or Down?

 LISTENING SPOT


Miss  
Mouth

- A. Vahe, when did you buy it?  
 B. How do you like it?  
 A. Where did you buy it?





**Watch  
OUT!**

**Do** – անել, կատարել  
*do the shopping*

**Make** – պատրաստել  
*make breakfast*

### 8. Put the nouns in the box below into the correct group.

the ironing

coffee

dinner

the homework

nothing

the housework

tea

lunch

a sandwich

Make

Do

### 9. Would you like to play a game?

Now, when you know a lot of words, perhaps you would like to play this *shopping* game.

The first player begins by saying *I went to the market and bought (for example) some apples*. The second player repeats this, and adds another item. For example, *I went to the market and I bought some apples and some potatoes*. The third player has to repeat this sentence and add another item, and so it continues round until no one can remember any more.



#### Remember

Can we count\*

eggs (one egg, two eggs, etc.)? Yes, we can.

Can we count milk (one milk, two milks, etc.)? No, we can't.

We **can** say *three eggs, two apples, four bananas*, because we can count them. But we **can't** count *milk, butter, bread, water* or *money*.

If we **can** count the nouns we **can** use them with the articles **a** or **an** and **make them plural**.

*I want to eat **an** egg.*

*I bought ten **eggs**.*

If we **can't** count the nouns we **can't** use them with the articles **a** or **an** and **make them plural**.

*Yesterday I bought **tea, sugar and cheese**.*

\*count — հաշվել



We use **many** and **much** in questions (?) and negatives (-).

We use **many** with the nouns that we **can** count

*How **many** eggs do we need? (?)*

We **don't** need **many** eggs today. (-)

We use **much** with the nouns that we **can't** count

*How **much** milk do we need? (?)*

We **don't** need **much** milk today. (-)

**We use some**    a. if we can count the nouns (*some eggs*)  
                          b. if we can't count the nouns (*some milk*)

We use **some** in positive sentences (+)

**any** in questions (?) and negatives (-)

<p><i>some</i> (պատահական նախադասություններում)</p>	<p><i>any</i> (հարցական)</p>	<p><i>not any/no</i> (ժխտական)</p>
<p>There are <b>some</b> eggs at home. There is <b>some</b> food at home.</p>	<p>Are there <b>any</b> eggs at home? Is there <b>any</b> food at home?</p>	<p>There are <b>not any/no</b> eggs at home. There is <b>not any/no</b> food at home.</p>

We also use **some** in questions that are requests or offers.

*Would you like to buy some cakes?*



## 10. Can you find the correct option?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. _____ juicy fruit<br>a. a    b. an    c. some            | 6. _____ jar of jam<br>a. a    b. an    c. some          |
| 2. _____ delicious food<br>a. a    b. an    c. some         | 7. _____ bottle of coke<br>a. a    b. many    c. much    |
| 3. _____ homemade biscuits<br>a. a    b. an    c. some      | 8. _____ loaves of bread<br>a. a    b. many    c. much   |
| 4. _____ tomatoes<br>a. a    b. an    c. some               | 9. _____ fresh juice<br>a. a    b. many    c. much       |
| 5. _____ gifts for the holidays<br>a. a    b. an    c. some | 10. _____ bunch of bananas<br>a. a    b. many    c. much |

## 11. Fill the gaps with **some**, **any** or **no**.

1. Do you need \_\_\_\_\_ help?
2. I have \_\_\_\_\_ money.
3. He doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ problems.
4. I have \_\_\_\_\_ homework for today.
5. I have \_\_\_\_\_ brothers and sisters.
6. She is unhappy because she doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ friends.
7. I can't make a sandwich because there isn't \_\_\_\_\_ bread in the house.

## 12. David's mother wants David to go to the shop and do some shopping. Complete the conversation with the things David is going to buy. Add **some** or **any** if necessary.

**Mum:** David, will you go to the shop and do some shopping?

**David:** Yes, mum. What do we need?

**Mum:** We have got some \_\_\_\_\_ but there aren't \_\_\_\_\_ at home.  
And buy some \_\_\_\_\_, please.

**David:** How much \_\_\_\_\_ do we need? And how many \_\_\_\_\_ do we need?

**Mum:** Buy a bottle of milk and six bananas, please.

And you can buy some \_\_\_\_\_ if you like.

Oh, David, wait, wait, I forgot to give you money.

### 13. Choose the correct option.

1. Do you like crisps\*?

- a. Yes, they do.
- b. No, you don't.
- c. Yes, I do.

2. Are you going to eat your biscuits?

- a. Yes, you are.
- b. No, they aren't.
- c. Yes, I am.

3. Have you got any juice?

- a. No, I haven't.
- b. Yes, there is.
- c. No, there isn't.

4. Have you got a banana?

- a. Yes, I have.
- b. Yes, it is.
- c. Yes, there are.

5. Can I have your cake?

- a. Yes, here you are.
- b. No, thank you.
- c. Yes, I can.

6. He eats bananas every day.

It's the only \_\_\_\_\_ he likes.

- a. fruit
- b. vegetables
- c. vegetable
- d. foods

7. — Can we go shopping now?

— No \_\_\_\_\_ too early.

- a. that's
- b. it's
- c. it will be
- d. this is

8. Which can you not eat?

- a. sandwich
- b. sausage
- c. glass

9. Are you hungry?

- a. A few.
- b. Not many.
- c. Just a bit.
- d. Not any.

10. There is some milk in the refrigerator, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a. isn't there
- b. isn't it
- c. doesn't it

11. She didn't eat anything, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a. doesn't she
- b. doesn't she
- c. did she

12. \_\_\_\_\_ much did you pay for it?

- a. What
- b. Which
- c. How

13. \_\_\_\_\_ is cheaper, the fish or the chicken?

- a. What
- b. Which
- c. How

14. \_\_\_\_\_ is your shoe size?

- a. What
- b. Which
- c. How

**14. A, an, some or nothing?**

1. Please get \_\_\_\_\_ bread from the baker's.

- a. nothing
- b. a
- c. an
- d. some

5. David will invite \_\_\_\_\_ girls and boys from his class to his party.

- a. nothing
- b. a
- c. an
- d. some

2. We need \_\_\_\_\_ money to buy \_\_\_\_\_ present for mother's birthday.

- a. nothing
- b. a
- c. an
- d. some

6. Mother needs \_\_\_\_\_ eggs to bake a cake.

- a. nothing
- b. a
- c. an
- d. some

3. Dad, there are \_\_\_\_\_ letters for you.

- a. nothing
- b. a
- c. an
- d. some

7. There are \_\_\_\_\_ people at the front door.

- a. nothing
- b. a
- c. an
- d. some

4. Can I have \_\_\_\_\_ milk, please?

- a. nothing
- b. a
- c. an
- d. some

8. Vegetarians don't eat \_\_\_\_\_ meat.

- a. nothing
- b. a
- c. an
- d. some

**15. Complete the conversation below with some, any or no.**



— Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ biscuits?

- a. some      b. any      c. no

— No, thank you. But I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ orange juice, please.

- a. some      b. any      c. no

— I'm sorry. I have \_\_\_\_\_ orange juice. And there is hardly \_\_\_\_\_ apple juice there, either. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ milk?

- a. some      b. any      c. no

— I never drink \_\_\_\_\_ milk. Could I just have \_\_\_\_\_ water?

- a. some      b. any      c. no

— Of course. But why don't you want \_\_\_\_\_ biscuits?

- a. some      b. any      c. no

— I'm not hungry. I had eaten \_\_\_\_\_ sandwiches just before I came here.

- a. some      b. any      c. no

— I see, but I will put \_\_\_\_\_ on the table, anyway.

- a. some      b. any      c. no

— Thanks a lot. But can I have \_\_\_\_\_ water first?

- a. some      b. any      c. no



## Talking points

1. Do you like shopping?
2. Who does the shopping in your family?
3. How often do you go shopping?
4. Who buys your clothes?
5. Do you usually help your parents to do the shopping?

### 16. Listen and repeat. Where's the stress? Up or Down?

 LISTENING SPOT



#### *Don't* [dɒnt]

- A. Don't open that, please.  
B. Oh.  
A. And please don't do that.  
B. Don't do what?  
A. That. If you don't mind.  
B. And this?  
A. Don't please.  
B. Don't, don't, don't. Don't you ever say do?  
Well, I don't want to stay here any longer! I shall leave!  
A. Do.



Miss  
Mouth

### 17. Listen and learn the Tongue Twister.

#### **SHE SELLS SEASHELLS**

She sells seashells,  
By the seashore.  
The shells she sells,  
Are surely seashells.  
So if she sells shells,  
On the seashore,  
I'm sure she sells,  
Seashore shells.



# It's a long story



READING SPOT

Pre-reading task

## Talking points



1. Do you like to give presents?
2. Who do you give presents to?
3. Do you like to get presents?
4. Who do you get presents from?

**18. Listen to the story about a nice monster's birthday party. Try to guess the meaning of the words and expressions below. Match the English and Armenian meanings.**

- |                   |                             |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. sales          | a. քարանձավ                 |
| 2. spider         | b. շատ                      |
| 3. a lot of       | c. նորաձևության վերջին ձիշը |
| 4. deserve        | d. լուսանկարչական սարք      |
| 5. web            | e. սարդ                     |
| 6. cave           | f. գեղշ                     |
| 7. latest fashion | g. սարդոստայն               |
| 8. camera         | h. արժանի լինել             |

## MONSTER SHOPPING TRIP

*by Sue Clarke*

Hairy Henry is a handsome green monster. He lives in a small house in the forest. All his friends live nearby. Loony Lou lives in a cave round the corner and Gorgonzola lives in a cave near a large tree. Gorgonzola thinks she is Hairy Henry's girlfriend. She's a big, purple monster with pink spots and one eye.

Soon it is Hairy Henry's birthday. The only problem is that he can't remember how old he is. Loony Lou and Gorgonzola decide to buy him a present.

“What shall we buy him?” they ask.

“What about a camera?”

“No, he has already got a camera”.

“How about a big box of chocolates?”

“No, he’s too fat”.

“Well, let’s buy him a new pair of shorts”.

“No, he has already got new shorts”.

Loony Lou and Gorgonzola don’t know what to buy him. “I know!” said Loony Lou. “Let’s go shopping in London. We can visit Hairy Henry’s cousin Big Ben and ask him what to buy”. So they took the train to London. Big Ben met them at the station and they went shopping.

“It’s a very good time to go shopping for presents. The sales are starting in the shops. We can buy lots of presents for Hairy Henry”, said Big Ben.

First they went to Oxford Street. There are lots of big shops there. They went into a computer shop. “Wow! What a lot of computers and games!” said Big Ben, who loves computer games. They bought a very special monster computer game for catching horrible humans. Hairy Henry will love it.

Next they went to a shop called Harrods. It’s a really big shop. They went to the special floor for monsters. There were spider web shirts (the latest fashion), and dragon shorts for holidays. Everything was monstrously monstrous. Gorgonzola bought him a tie which sings a monster Happy Birthday song.

Finally they went to an amazing cake shop. They bought the biggest, most monster cake they could find. It was green and had lots of birthday candles on it.



The next day Loony Lou, Gorgonzola and Big Ben took the train back home. They were very happy. They bought many presents for Hairy Henry. There will be monsters from everywhere in the forest. Everybody is going to enjoy the birthday party! Hairy Henry deserves it. He is such a nice monster.

**Use the information in the story to choose the correct answer.**

- 1. Hairy Henry lives in**
  - a. a cave
  - b. a tree
  - c. a house
- 2. Gorgonzola is**
  - a. big and green
  - b. purple and pink
  - c. small and yellow
- 3. How did they go to London?**
  - a. by bus
  - b. by car
  - c. by train
- 4. Harrods is**
  - a. a very big shop
  - b. a hotel for monsters
  - c. a cake shop
- 5. The birthday cake was**
  - a. small with lots of candles
  - b. very big and green
  - c. tasty and yellow
- 6. The monsters were happy because**
  - a. it was Hairy Henry's birthday party
  - b. they were going back home
  - c. they bought lots of presents

## **19. What happened when...?**

1. When Loony Lou and Gorgonzola got to London...
2. When Loony Lou, Gorgonzola and Big Ben went to a shop called Harrods...
3. When they went to an amazing cake shop...
4. When they bought presents for Hairy Henry...



## 20. Why? Because...

1. Why did Loony Lou and Gorgonzola go to London?
2. Why did Loony Lou and Gorgonzola decide to buy a present for Hairy Henry?
3. Why did Loony Lou, Gorgonzola and Big Ben go to a computer shop?

## 21. True or False?

1. Hairy Henry is a nice pink monster.
2. Soon it is Hairy Henry's birthday. He is going to be twelve years old.
3. Loony Lou and Gorgonzola are going to buy him a box of chocolates.
4. There will be many monsters at Hairy Henry's birthday.
5. Loony Lou, Gorgonzola and Big Ben bought a few presents for Hairy Henry.

T	F

## 22. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs to be and to have.

1. Who \_\_\_\_\_ Big Ben? He \_\_\_\_\_ Hairy Henry's cousin.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Big Ben in Manchester? No, it \_\_\_\_\_ in London.
3. Does Hairy Henry \_\_\_\_\_ a camera? Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Did the cake \_\_\_\_\_ lots of birthday candles? Yes, it \_\_\_\_\_ lots of birthday candles.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ the birthday cake green? Yes, it \_\_\_\_\_.
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ going to buy a box of chocolates.
7. Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ going to enjoy the birthday party.
8. There \_\_\_\_\_ lots of big shops in London.
9. The cake \_\_\_\_\_ green and \_\_\_\_\_ lots of birthday candles on it.
10. Hairy Henry can't remember how old he \_\_\_\_\_.

**23. Use your imagination to create an ending for the fairy tale about a princess and a dragon?**

 **WRITING SPOT**

## **THE PRINCESS AND THE DRAGON**

Once upon a time there was a king and a queen who lived in a golden castle with their beautiful daughter. One night an ugly monster locked the princess in his tower. The king promised to give a bag of gold to the knight who could rescue the princess. All the knights rode to the monster's tower. When they saw the ugly monster they ran away as fast as they could.

The next day a friendly dragon that was flying by the tower saw the princess in the tower.

He killed the monster, put the princess on his back and flew into the sky.

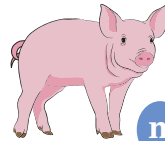
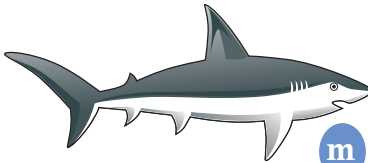
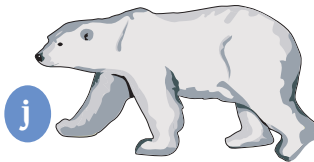
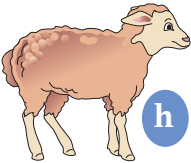
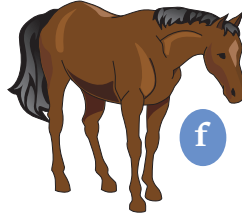
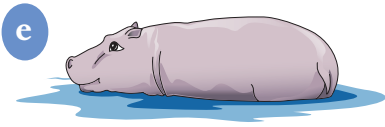
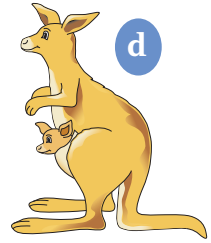
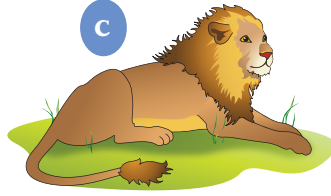
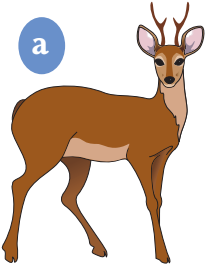


# UNIT 6

# Animal World

1. Can you match the names of the animals with the pictures?

AB CD WORD SHOP



- |               |              |              |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. parrot     | 6. sheep     | 11. hippo    |
| 2. penguin    | 7. shark     | 12. horse    |
| 3. pig        | 8. deer      | 13. kangaroo |
| 4. polar bear | 9. chicken   | 14. lion     |
| 5. seal       | 10. duckling | 15. monkey   |



**Watch  
OUT!**

**Animals make distinct sounds, some of these sounds have their own word.**

Bees *buzz*.

Cows *moo*.

Cats *meeow* and *purr* when they're happy.

Cockerels *cock-a-doodle-do*.

Dogs *bark* or go *woof woof*.

Ducks *quack*.

Frogs *croak*.

Goats *bleat*.

Hens *cluck*.

Horses *neigh*.

Mice *squeek*.

Pigs *oink*.

Sheep *bleat* or go *baa*.

## 2. Match the animals with the noises they make.

1. woof  
woof

2. baa  
baa

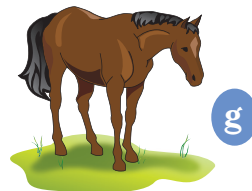
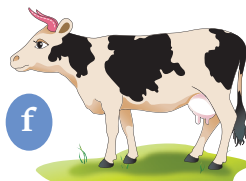
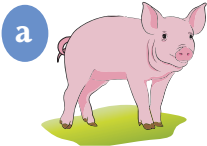
3. neigh  
neigh

4. moo  
moo

5. quack  
quack

6. oink  
oink

7. meow  
meow



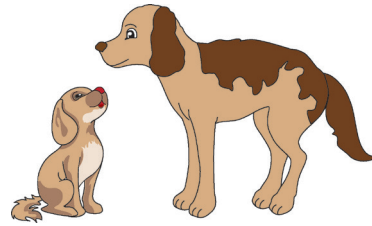
## 3. Look at the list of animals on page 107. Can you group the animals into two categories?

Domestic animals

Wild animals

#### 4. Now match the animals with their babies.

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. cat   | a. piglet   |
| 2. dog   | b. kitten   |
| 3. pig   | c. duckling |
| 4. duck  | d. calf     |
| 5. hen   | e. puppy    |
| 6. cow   | f. gosling  |
| 7. goose | g. chicken  |



 GRAMMAR SPOT

#### Remember

#### *We never change our number*



*sheep*

The sheep *is* white.  
The sheep *are* white.

*deer*

The deer *is* beautiful.  
The deer *are* beautiful.



#### *We are special in plural*

goose — geese  
mouse — mice  
louse — lice  
ox — oxen  
foot — feet

tooth — teeth  
child — children  
man — men  
woman — women  
person — people



#### 5. Give plural English equivalents for the Armenian nouns below.

կանայք

ատամներ

տղամարդիկ

մկներ

եզներ

ոջիլներ

երեխաներ

բադեր

ոչխարներ

եղնիկներ

ոտքեր

ձկներ

## Do you know...

1. Lions are cleverer than tigers and leopards.
2. Among domestic animals the cleverest are the horse and the dog. Animals can talk to one another expressing joy, fear and anger by their calls.
3. A baby crocodile is three times as large as the egg it has come from.
4. A seal can live without food longer than a camel.
5. Mice can sing. Some mice make sounds like the sounds which birds make.
6. A kangaroo runs faster than a horse.
7. Elephants are very good swimmers.
8. There once lived a tortoise in America with a flower growing on its back.

### 6. Use the information above to correct the sentences below? Change one word.

1. A baby crocodile is smaller than the egg it has come from.
2. A kangaroo runs slower than a horse.
3. Elephants are very good swimmers.
4. Lions are bigger than tigers and leopards.
5. The horse and the dog are the slowest domestic animals.

### 7. Listen and repeat.

Little Tommy Tittlemouse  
Lived in a little house.  
He caught fishes  
In other men's dishes.



 LISTENING SPOT



Miss  
Mouth

8. Use the information in the story to choose the correct answers below.

## THE LAZY BEAR

Animals do different things in different seasons. When the weather is cold, it is more difficult for animals to find food and they change the things they do. Some animals **migrate** — they move to a warmer place. Some animals **hibernate** — they sleep while it's cold. Some animals stay awake during the winter but they make some changes — they grow thick fur for example.



It is spring in the forest. The snow has gone. Leaves are growing and the animals are waking up. But Bruno the bear is still asleep. He doesn't know that it's spring. It's summer. It's warm and the animals are having lots of fun. Bruno is still asleep. He doesn't know that it's summer.

It's autumn. The leaves are turning red, yellow and orange. The animals are getting ready for winter. But where is Bruno? Bruno is still asleep. He doesn't know that it's autumn. It's winter. You can't see the animals. They are all asleep in their warm homes. Bruno is also asleep. What a nice long sleep! It's spring again. The animals are very happy. They are having a party. But where's Bruno? He is awake at last. Now he knows that it's spring.

### Choose the correct answer.

- The word **migrate** means
  - run
  - move
  - change
- The word **hibernate** means
  - stay awake
  - sleep
  - wake up
- What animals move to warmer places in winter?
  - bears
  - birds
  - penguins
- The animals are getting ready for
  - autumn
  - winter
  - summer

1. Would you like to have a pet? Use the information about the pets to write about the pet you would like to have. The words in the box below will help you.



Cats love their homes more than people. When people move with their cat to a new home, the cat often runs back to its old home and lives there.



Turtles live for 40 years. They eat insects, worms or fish. A little turtle can grow larger than a dinner plate.

clean  
loyal  
pretty

catch mice  
learn tricks  
show love

friendly  
easy to train  
protect the family

2. If you put the sentences below in correct order you will get a joke about a parrot.

### THE PARROT



1. "I'd like a parrot that talks", he said.
2. "Food"!
3. "My parrot is dead", he said.
4. "Really? Which word was that"?
5. "That's a shame. Buy this mirror. He'll look at himself and talk".
6. So he chose a parrot and took it home with him.
7. The man bought the mirror and went away.
8. "I'm sorry, Sir, but you have to teach your parrot to speak".
9. A man went into a pet shop one day.
10. "My parrot still doesn't speak", he said.
11. "I'm sorry, Sir, but tell me, before he died did he say anything"?





**DON'T  
Forget!**

Modals are auxiliary verbs. They do not need an additional auxiliary in negatives or questions.

*For example: Can you speak English?*

Modal	Meaning	Example
can	ability	I <i>can</i> speak a little Russian.
can	permission	<i>Can</i> I open the window?
may	permission	<i>May</i> I sit down, please?
must	necessity, obligation	I <i>must</i> go now.



*Birds can fly.*



*Horses can't fly, but they can run very fast.*

### 3. Divide the activities below into two groups.

#### *How to look after a dog.*

- |                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| sleep with it               | feed it               |
| clean its ears              | wash it               |
| brush its teeth             | train it              |
| clean after it              | play with it          |
| take it to the vet          | walk the dog often    |
| give it sweets or chocolate | give it too much food |

*You must*

*You mustn't*

### 4. Can you make a logical sentence?

I  ed  s'  

**5. Looking after pets is a big responsibility. Pets need lots of care and attention. They need a secure home and special food, too. They also need regular check-ups at the vet's\*. Here are some things you need to consider when looking after pets. Use the descriptions of the pets to identify them?**

cat	dog	hamster	lizard	fish	parrot
-----	-----	---------	--------	------	--------

It is a good friend. Take it out for walks every day. Feed it meat and give it water to drink.



It needs an aquarium to swim. Change the water and clean the aquarium regularly. Feed your pet special food once a day.

It needs a warm home. It needs rocks and plants to climb on. Feed it insects, spiders, mice or rats and give it water to drink.



It is very friendly and likes to play outside. It sleeps a lot and needs quiet and warm place to rest. Feed it special biscuits, meat or fish and water to drink.

It needs a cage where it can run around and a box to sleep in. Feed your pet seeds, nuts, fruit and vegetables and give water to drink.



It needs a big cage. Don't forget to clean the cage. Let your pet fly outside the cage regularly. Feed your pet seeds and give water to drink.



**6. Listen and learn the rhyme.**

 LISTENING SPOT

*Oh Where, Oh Where has My Little Dog Gone?*



Oh where, oh where,  
Has my little dog gone?  
Oh where, oh where can he be?

With his ears cut short,  
And his tail cut long,  
Oh where, oh where can he be?

\* vet – անասնաբույժ



## Remember

### Opposites

Opposites (antonyms) are things that are very, very different from each other. Some examples of opposites are: **left** and **right**, **big** and **small**, **up** and **down**, **tall** and **short**.

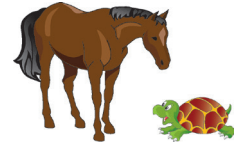
#### 7. Can you match the animals with the opposite adjectives?



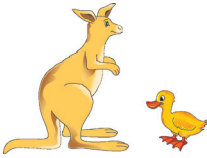
Small, Big



Long, Short



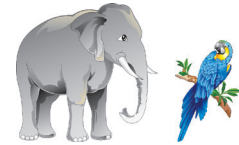
Fast, Slow



Short, Tall



Noisy, Quiet



Light, Heavy

#### 8. Complete the text about Koala with the correct word below. What do you know about Koala?

She's (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Australia. She always wears T-shirts because it's very hot in Australia. Her house is in a tree. She (2) \_\_\_\_\_ like housework and her house is very messy. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ favourite food is leaves. She eats them for breakfast, lunch, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ dinner. Koala doesn't do any sports. She's very lazy and she sleeps for 20 hours a day. She loves playing computer games. She likes going (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the cinema too, but sometimes she goes to sleep when she's watching a film.



- |               |          |          |
|---------------|----------|----------|
| 1. a. from    | b. on    | c. at    |
| 2. a. doesn't | b. isn't | c. don't |
| 3. a. Her     | b. His   | c. Our   |
| 4. a. but     | b. a     | c. and   |
| 5. a. in      | b. for   | c. to    |

**9. Use the information about a chameleon to choose the correct answers below.**

 **READING SPOT**



A chameleon is a type of lizard. It can change the colour of its skin. It may be green, yellow or white and then change its colour to brown or black. Chameleons can also become spotted. People think that chameleons change colour to blend with the environment or when they are frightened or when the light or temperature changes. It is fun to watch how a chameleon changes colour. If you keep a chameleon as a pet in a box with leaves it will be difficult to see him among the leaves. He will take the colour of the leaves. You must be careful not to lose it.

**Choose the correct answer.**

**1. A chameleon is**

- a. a lizard
- b. a fly
- c. a kind of lizard

**2. Chameleons change colour**

- a. to frighten other animals
- b. to blend with the environment
- c. to change the temperature

**3. To be frightened means**

- a. to be careful
- b. to be afraid
- c. to be difficult

**4. When I was younger I wanted a dog or a cat, but my mother hates \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. objects      c. animals
- b. people      d. chameleons

**5. Which is a pet?**

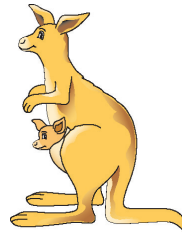
- a. a hamster
- b. a chameleon
- c. a crocodile

**6. Which is very tall?**

- a. a giraffe
- b. a monkey
- c. a chameleon

## Do you know...

- Kangaroos are big animals which live in Australia and only in Australia. If you meet one, be careful! They are very good boxers.
- The English word *cuckoo* also means foolish.
- The penguin walks like a man. It looks like a man dressed in a suit with a black coat, white shirt and a black tie.
- The albatross has the longest wings. It is a sea-bird. It is a strong bird. The albatross lays only one egg.
- Crows eat corn, fruit, the eggs of other birds and young birds. That's why people make scarecrows to scare crows.

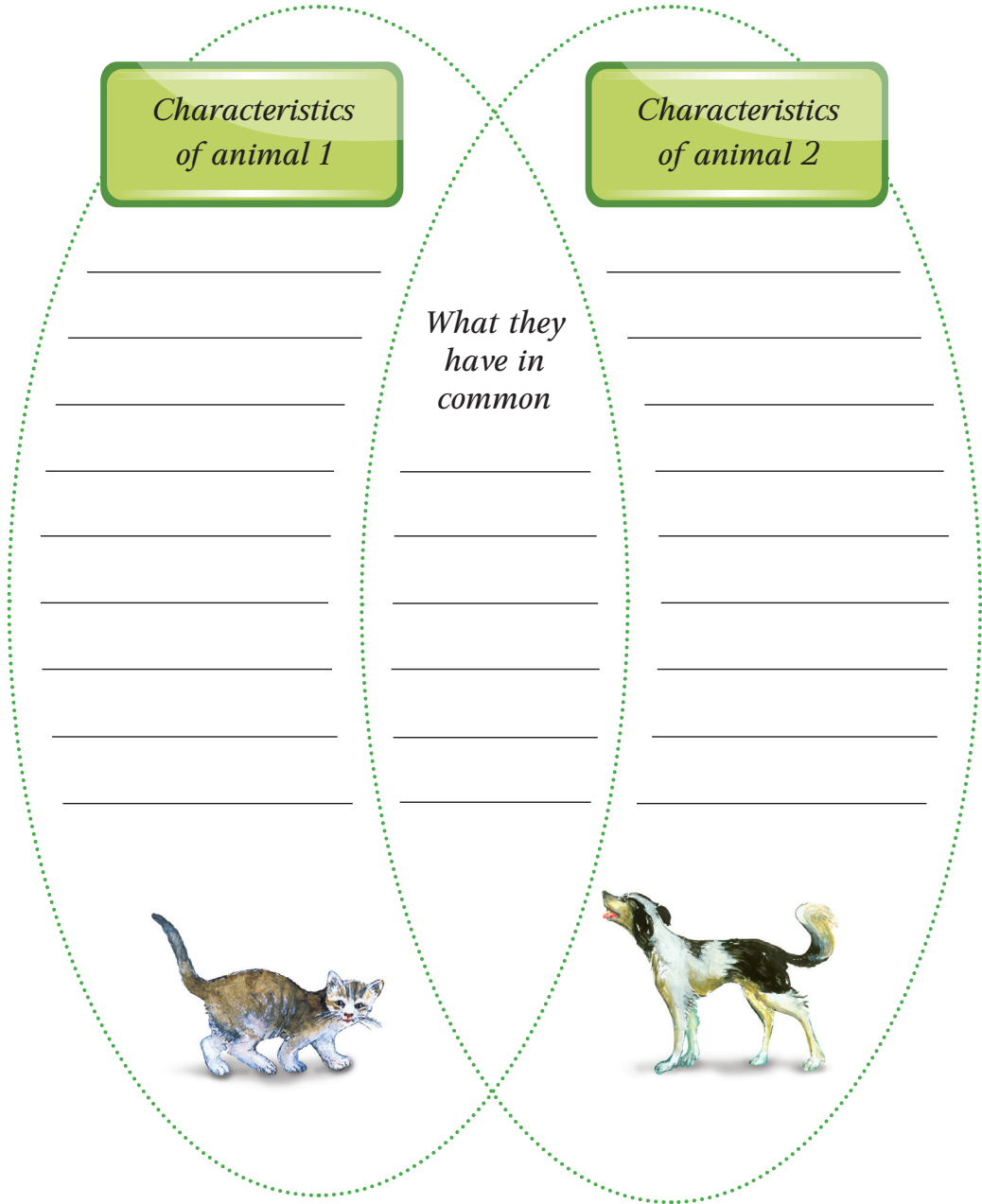


### 10. Use the information above to correct the sentences below? Change one word.

1. A kangaroo is a very small animal.
2. Kangaroos live in Canada.
3. The French word *cuckoo* also means foolish.
4. The penguin walks like a man. It looks like a man dressed in a suit with a white coat.
5. The albatross has the shortest wings.
6. Crows eat corn, fruit, the eggs of other birds and old birds.
7. That's why children make scarecrows to scare crows.

11. Pick two animals. Compare and contrast them. Write on the diagram what things they have in common, and what things are different about them?

 WRITING SPOT



**12. Use the description of a panda to describe your favourite zoo animal.**



**Pandas**

**My favourite zoo animal**

Pandas come from China.

They are black and white and have big bodies and legs.

But they have small ears.

Pandas eat bamboo leaves.

---

---

---

---

---

**13. Is there an animal you don't much like? Write about an animal you don't like. Give reasons. The words below will help you.**

loud

it's dirty

frightens people

dangerous

it bites

hurts people

expensive

it barks

makes trouble

**14. Listen and learn the Tongue Twister.**

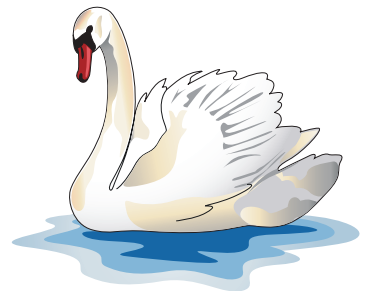


Miss Mouth

 LISTENING SPOT



Swan swam over the sea,  
Swim, swan, swim!  
Swan swam back again.  
Well swum, swan!



**15. Use your imagination to create your own ending for the joke below.**

**A PENGUIN JOKE!**



One day a man and his wife were walking down the street when they saw a penguin.

“Oh”! exclaimed the man, “What a surprise! What shall we do with it”?

“I know”, said his wife. “We’ll ask a policeman”.

So they found a policeman and the policeman said: “I think the best thing is to take it to the zoo”!

“What a good idea”! – said the woman.

The next morning the policeman was walking down the same street when he saw the man and his wife again with the penguin. “I thought you took the penguin to the zoo”, the policeman said.

“Well, we did, we took it to the zoo and we all had a really good time. So this afternoon we are taking it to the cinema, and this evening we are going to take it to have dinner in a fish restaurant”.

**Use the information in the joke to choose the best question for the sentences below.**

**1. They were walking down the street when they saw a penguin.**

- Where they were going?
- What were they doing when they saw a penguin?
- Where were they going?
- Did they see a penguin?

**2. No, they didn’t. They didn’t know what to do with it.**

- Did they know what to do with it?
- What did they do?
- They knew what to do with it, did they?
- Did they see a penguin in the street?



**3. They took the penguin to the zoo.**

- a. Where did they take the penguin?
- b. They took the penguin to the zoo, did they?
- c. Did they take the penguin to the zoo or to the cinema?
- d. Who they took to the zoo?

**16. Choose the correct option.**



**1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ lot of deer in the forest behind the school.**

- a. no article
- b. a
- c. an
- d. the

**2. I'll be here \_\_\_\_\_ nine o'clock.**

- a. in
- b. on
- c. at
- d. for

**3. Sara can play \_\_\_\_\_ guitar.**

- a. the
- b. an
- c. a
- d. nothing

**4. What did you learn at \_\_\_\_\_ school today?**

- a. no article
- b. a
- c. an
- d. the

**5. I \_\_\_\_\_ an amazing story yesterday.**

- a. read
- b. readed
- c. reading
- d. am reading

**6. I bought \_\_\_\_\_ pair of shoes.**

- a. the
- b. an
- c. a
- d. nothing

**7. My brother doesn't eat \_\_\_\_\_ chicken.**

- a. the
- b. an
- c. a
- d. nothing

**8. \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast is the first meal of the day.**

- a. no article
- b. A
- c. An
- d. The

**9. \_\_\_\_\_ milk is often added to tea in England.**

- a. no article
- b. A
- c. An
- d. The

**10. Do we have \_\_\_\_\_ homework today?**

- a. the
- b. a
- c. an
- d. no article

17. Listen, learn and role play the rhyme.

LISTENING SPOT



**PRECOCIOUS\* PIGGY**



by *Thomas Hodd*

Where are you going to, you little pig?

“I’m leaving my mother, I’m growing so big”!

So big, you young pig.

So young, so big!

What! Leaving your mother, you foolish young pig?

Where are you going to, you little pig?

“I’ve got a new spade, and I’m going to dig”!

To dig, little pig!

A little pig dig!

Well, I never saw a pig with a spade that could dig!

Where are you going to, you little pig?

“Why I’m going to have a nice ride in a gig\*”!

In a gig, little pig!

What! A pig in a gig!

Well, I never yet saw a pig ride in a gig!

Where are you going, you little pig?



\* precocious — շուտ հասունացած, շուտ մեծացած (տարիքի համեմատ)

\* gig — երկանիվ կառք

“I’m going to the barber’s to buy me a wig”.

A wig, little pig!

A pig in a wig!

Why, whoever before saw a pig in a wig?

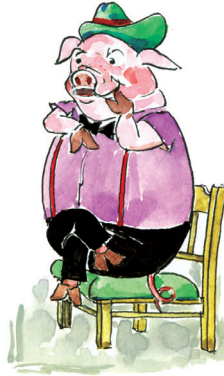
Where are you going, you little pig?

“I’m going to the ball to dance a fine jig\*”!

A jig, little pig!

A pig dance a jig!

Well, I never before saw a pig dance a jig!



**18. Listen and repeat. Say as quickly as possible.**



There was a young lady of Niger  
Who smiled when she rode on a tiger  
They returned from the ride  
With the lady inside,  
And the smile on the face of the tiger.

\* jig — ջիգ (պարի տեսակ)

**Remember**

**Future Indefinite (Simple)** = shall/will (I'll/He'll) + verb

*It's my mother's birthday. I'll buy her flowers.*

We use the **Future Indefinite Tense** to express:

1. A future decision or intention at the moment of speaking.

(խոսելու ընթացքում կայացրած որոշում կամ մտադրություն)

*It's hot here. I will (I'll) open the window.*

2. A future fact, a wish, a promise, a prediction, an intention

(սպագայում կայանալիք փաստ, ցանկություն, խոստում,

կանխատեսում, մտադրություն)

*Tomorrow's weather will be warm and sunny.*

## 19. Match the sentences below with the functions in the box.

**a promise   a prediction   a decision   an intention   a future fact**

1. Barack Obama will be the President of the United States until the end of 2016.
2. You're hungry. I will make you a sandwich.
3. I will call you tomorrow.
4. Will you give us homework for the weekend?
5. Where is Mum? She's late. I'll call her.
6. We'll have a thunderstorm tonight, I'm sure.
7. I will not do your homework for you.
8. I'll buy bananas on the way home.
9. I won't tell anyone your secret.
10. Don't worry, Mum, I'll be careful.

20. Fill the gaps with the expressions below. Change the verb **go** if necessary.

*expressions with the verb go*



go shopping    go swimming  
go sailing    go riding    go skiing

1. He lives by the sea and has a boat, so he often \_\_\_\_\_.
2. When the day is hot we often \_\_\_\_\_ in the river.
3. She likes horses. She often \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The shops are closed now. It's too late to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. There's plenty of snow in the mountains so we'll be able to \_\_\_\_\_.



**We are special in plural.**



child — children  
man — men  
woman — women  
foot — feet  
tooth — teeth



21. Find plural English nouns for the Armenian nouns below.

երեխաներ  
ոտքեր  
եղնիկներ  
եզներ

կանաչք  
ատամներ  
տղամարդիկ  
մկներ

խոզեր  
մրգեր  
բաղեր  
ոչխարներ

ոջիլներ  
խանութներ  
աղջիկներ  
վաճառողուհիներ



**22. Hairy Henry is a big green monster. He is on holiday in London, visiting his cousin, Ben, the Clock Monster, also called Big Ben. Listen to the story. Try to guess the meaning of the words and expressions below. Match the English and Armenian meanings.**

- |                 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. handsome     | a. հոգնած լինել       |
| 2. take a train | b. հայտնվել           |
| 3. be tired     | c. գեղեցկատես տղամարդ |
| 4. appear       | d. նստել գնացք        |

## HAIRY HENRY'S HOLIDAY (part 1)

*by Sue Clarke*

Hairy Henry is a very nice monster. He is called Hairy Henry because he is very hairy and green. Some people think he is quite handsome for a monster. He is usually very happy but one day last week he was very tired. "I must have a holiday", he said. "I know, I'll go and visit my cousin in London"!

The next day Hairy Henry took a plane and went to London. He took a train to the centre of the city.

"I'll go and find my cousin", said Hairy Henry.

There were lots of tall buildings and people everywhere. He looked up into the sky and saw Big Ben. Big Ben is the name of a very famous clock in London.

"Ah, that's where he is", said Hairy Henry. He went to the clock tower and climbed up the stairs. He was very tired when he got to the top. He looked at the clock face. It was five minutes to twelve.

Suddenly a round, fat, purple body appeared.



It was his cousin Ben. Now some people think that **Big Ben** is the name of the clock. But we all know that **Big Ben** is really Hairy Henry's cousin, the Clock Monster.

"Hello", said Ben. "What are you doing here?"

"I'm on holiday", said Hairy Henry.

"Hold on a minute", said Ben.

He banged the huge metal bells twelve times. The noise was horrible. Hairy Henry couldn't hear anything. "OK", said Big Ben. "Let's go and see London!"



**Use the information in the story to choose the correct answer.**

**1. Why is the monster's name Hairy Henry?**

- a. because he is handsome
- b. because he is green
- c. because he has a lot of hair

**2. Why did the monster decide to visit his cousin?**

- a. because he was happy
- b. because he was very tired
- c. because he must have a holiday

**3. How did Hairy Henry go to London?**

- a. by bus
- b. by air
- c. by train

**4. What is the name of a very famous clock in London?**

- a. Uncle Ben
- b. Clock Tower
- c. Big Ben

**5. Hairy Henry climbed up**

- a. the stairs of the clock tower
- b. the mountain
- c. the stairs of his house

**6. Why couldn't Hairy Henry hear anything?**

- a. because his uncle banged the huge metal bells
- b. because the noise was horrible
- c. because his cousin spoke loudly

## UNIT 7

# Holidays

### 1. People like holidays. Tastes differ. Read how three different people describe their favourite day. Use the questions below to speak about your favourite day.

My favourite day is Christmas. On Christmas day I am very happy. I stay with my family and get many presents from Santa Claus. In the morning the whole family opens the presents. We dance, sing and enjoy music. We eat Christmas sweets and much special food. We decorate our house with colourful lights.

My favourite day is New Year. We celebrate the New Year on the 31st of December at midnight. Santa Claus comes with his granddaughter Dzjunanushik (Snowgirl) on the New Year Eve. He puts his presents under the New Year Tree. We have a party and stay up until midnight to see the New Year in and the Old Year off. We cook tasty food for party. On the 13th of January we also celebrate Old New Year in our country.





My favourite day is my birthday. On this day I usually invite my cousins and my friends to my house. We have a fun party. My grandmother and my mother cook tasty food and make a birthday cake. We sing a song “Happy birthday to you” and blow the candles. Then we eat the cake, candies, and fruit, drink Coca-cola and play interesting games. I get many presents. This year my grandparents bought me a computer. My parents presented me new clothes. I got an interesting computer game from my best friend. On my birthday I feel very happy. Thanks everyone.

1. What's your favourite day?
2. What happens on that day?
3. Where do you go?
4. What do you do?
5. Do you eat special food?
6. Do you wear special clothes?
7. Do you give presents?
8. Who do you give presents to?
9. Do you get any presents?
10. Do you decorate your house?

## 2. Choose the correct preposition.

1. We go to the seaside \_\_\_\_\_ holiday.
2. We go to the seaside \_\_\_\_\_ summer.
3. We go to the seaside \_\_\_\_\_ August.
4. Do you ever get up \_\_\_\_\_ sunrise?
5. In many countries, there are a lot of parties \_\_\_\_\_ New Year's Eve.
6. Do you always eat lunch \_\_\_\_\_ noon?
7. Do you ever take a nap \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon?
8. Do you ever watch TV \_\_\_\_\_ night?
9. It rains a lot \_\_\_\_\_ spring.
10. I hope your holiday \_\_\_\_\_ August was great fun.
11. The accident happened \_\_\_\_\_ Monday morning.
12. What time do you usually get up \_\_\_\_\_ weekends?
13. I stay with my family \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ weekends, I love to go skiing.
15. Do you ever eat food \_\_\_\_\_ midnight?



*for the prepositions*



**3. Use the holiday message below to write a similar holiday message to a friend.**

*Dear Artur,*

*As the holiday season approaches, I want to wish you a happy and joyous time to spend with your family and friends, and create unforgettable memories together.*

*May this holiday season bring you peace, love, and happiness. Thank you for being such a wonderful friend and for all the amazing memories we've shared together.*

*Wishing you all the best this holiday season!*

*Warmly,*

*Vardan*

**How to write an address.**



**4. Use the address writing sample below to write your home address.**

*Nare Torosyan*      */full name*  
*120, Abovyan street*      */street address*  
*Yerevan*      */city*  
*Armenia 009*      */state and ZIP code*

*Miss Mary Anderson*  
*120, Park road*  
*Ealing*  
*London*  
*Great Britain*

**5. Complete the sentences below with the correct form of the verb to be.**

1. Today, I \_\_\_\_\_ happy.
2. Yesterday, they \_\_\_\_\_ at home.
3. Now, we \_\_\_\_\_ playing football.
4. Last week, she \_\_\_\_\_ on holidays.
5. Today, you \_\_\_\_\_ the best student.
6. Last year, you \_\_\_\_\_ the tallest child in the school.
7. Now, he \_\_\_\_\_ at the library.
8. Yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_ at the swimming-pool.
9. Today, it \_\_\_\_\_ raining.
10. Last Sunday, it \_\_\_\_\_ sunny.
11. Now, they \_\_\_\_\_ cleaning the windows.
12. Yesterday, we \_\_\_\_\_ at the cinema.

**6. Here is what a stupid fortune teller told Vahe's elder brother about his future. Make the verbs in brackets future simple.**

1. You (be) \_\_\_\_\_ very happy.
2. You (get) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money.
3. You (buy) \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful house.
4. You (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of friends.
5. You (meet) \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful girl.
6. You (marry) \_\_\_\_\_ her.
7. You and your wife (travel) \_\_\_\_\_ around the world.
8. You (have) \_\_\_\_\_ four kids.
9. They (not/make) \_\_\_\_\_ you happy.
10. But all this (happen / only) \_\_\_\_\_ when you are 70 years old.

**7. Fill the gaps with prepositions in, at, on.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ summer we go \_\_\_\_\_ a holiday.
2. I think I'll stay \_\_\_\_\_ home.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ September I'm going abroad with my family.
4. What are you doing \_\_\_\_\_ Paris?
5. What do you do \_\_\_\_\_ weekends?

**8. Complete the sentences below with the tail questions in the picture.**

1. That's your umbrella, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. It's a nice day today, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. It isn't cold today, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. He likes to walk in the rain, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. She doesn't like winter, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. The weather will be terrible tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_?



**9. Write as many nouns as possible to go with the following adjectives. The first one is done for you.**

 **WRITING SPOT**

<i>adjectives</i>	<i>nouns</i>
delicious	<u>food</u> _____
cheap	_____
juicy	_____
expensive	_____
fresh	_____

**10. Adjective or adverb?**

1. Drivers must drive \_\_\_\_\_ in this road. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ road?
  - a. slow, dangerous
  - b. slowly, dangerously
  - c. slowly, dangerous
  
2. She smiled \_\_\_\_\_. She had a \_\_\_\_\_ face.
  - a. happy, happily
  - b. happily, happy
  - c. happily, happily
  
3. Laura is \_\_\_\_\_. She walks \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. quick, quickly
  - b. quickly, quick
  - c. quickly, quickly

# Christmas is My Favourite Holiday

1. Match the pictures with the Christmas words.

WORD SHOP



1. Santa
2. presents
3. Christmas tree
4. turkey
5. bells
6. crackers
7. snowman
8. stocking
9. star
10. lights



2. Can you unjumble the words?

krutye    ckcrare    kaec    srta    sight    teer    ckingost

3. Find as many Christmas words as you can and win.

C	R	A	C	K	E	R	S	S
H	T	U	R	K	E	Y	A	N
R	B	E	L	L	S	E	N	O
I	H	O	L	L	Y	L	T	W
S	T	A	R	C	A	L	A	M
T	R	E	E	R	D	S	S	A
M	C	A	N	D	L	E	T	N
A	S	N	O	W	F	L	A	K
S	T	O	C	K	I	N	G	E

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

Santa    lights    presents    stockings    mince pies

1. At Christmas people put colourful \_\_\_\_\_ in their houses.
2. On Christmas Eve children put \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of their bed.
3. When the children wake up the stockings are full of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Who are the presents from? People say they're from \_\_\_\_\_.
5. People eat special hot fruit cakes – they're called \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 5. Many children write a letter to Santa before Christmas. They tell him what presents they want. Here are Nare's, Robin's and Michael's letters to Santa. Use them to write your own letter to Santa. Tell him what presents you would like to get for Christmas.



*Dear Father Christmas,*

*How are you? I hope you are well. For Christmas this year I would like a new coat and a scarf. I'd also like some chocolates.*

*Thank you.*

*Best wishes,  
Robin.*

*Dear Santa,*

*I'm writing to tell you what a good boy I am.  
I always clean my teeth and make my bed.  
I often help my family with the shopping and  
I walk the dog every morning. At school I am a perfect student.  
I always do my homework and never get into fights.  
May I have a computer for Christmas?*

*Thank you very much and Merry Christmas.*

*Warm wishes,  
Michael.*

*Dear Santa,*

*I hope you're doing well. My name is Nare, and I'm writing to you on behalf of all the children in the world who wish for peace.*

*As you may know, there is a conflict happening in Artsakh, and it has caused a lot of pain and suffering for the people who live there. It is heartbreaking to see so many innocent people losing their homes, their families, and their lives. We pray that the conflict will end soon, and that the people of Artsakh can live in peace and safety once again.*

*But it's not just Artsakh that needs peace. Everywhere around the world, there are people, who are scared, who are longing for a world where they can be free from violence and conflict. We see it in the news, we hear it from our parents, and we feel it in our hearts.*

*That's why we're asking you, Santa, to use your magic to bring peace to the world. We know that it's a big ask, but we believe in you. We believe that if anyone can make this happen, it's you.*

*So, please, Santa, bring us the gift of peace this year. We just want to see a world where everyone can be happy and safe.*

*Thank you, Santa, and Merry Christmas.*

*Sincerely,*

*Nare*

## **6. Choose the correct answer.**

**1. — It's my birthday today.**

— \_\_\_\_\_!

- a. Thanks a lot      b. Congratulations      c. Good

**2. Santa Claus lives at the \_\_\_\_\_ Pole.**

- a. North      b. Northern

**3. Which can you send?**

- a. a cupboard      b. an arm      c. a letter

**4. What can you do?**

- a. homework      b. lunch      c. a mistake

## 7. Use the information in the article to describe Mother's Day in Armenia.



### MOTHER'S DAY IN BRITAIN

If you are in the UK you can't forget Mother's Day. It is on the second Sunday in March. Card shops and TV advertisements will remind you. On that day English children do something special for their mothers to show how much they love them.

In the past it was a church holiday and was called Mothering Sunday. Children went to church and brought flowers for their mothers from there. That was great because they didn't have money and so they didn't pick flowers from the parks and gardens on Saturdays.

Nowadays most families get together and take their mother out for a meal in a restaurant or buy chocolates and flowers. Flowers are very expensive on the Mother's Day. Children usually give their mothers special attention on this day. The younger children often prepare breakfast in bed for their mother, and the mother must eat it no matter how badly burnt the toast is, or how cold the tea is.



## 8. Work with a partner. Use the questions below to interview your partner. The frequency adverbs in the box will help your partner.



usually

often

sometimes

always

*What do you do on Mother's Day to surprise your mother?*

- a. bake a cake
- b. do housework
- c. buy flowers and chocolate
- d. write a card
- e. make breakfast



9. Use the verbs in the box to fill the gaps in the story below.

woke up

ran

stopped

made

waved

gave

## THE SNOWMAN

It was nearly Christmas. Katie \_\_\_\_\_ and found that the world was white and magical. “Snow”, she shouted, “snow for Christmas”. She \_\_\_\_\_ outside and danced in the snow. Her brother came out too. They \_\_\_\_\_ a big round snowball and a small one. They put them together and made a huge snowman. On Christmas Eve they looked at the snowman.



“Hello”, he said, “It’s Christmas. Would you like a present”?

“Yes, please”!

The snowman \_\_\_\_\_ his arms. Silver crystal snowflakes filled the sky. It was so beautiful.

“We must give you a present too”, said Katie.

They \_\_\_\_\_ the snowman a carrot for a nose, a scarf for his neck, and a hat for his head.

“Happy Christmas”! they said.

The snow \_\_\_\_\_ and the sun came out. The snowman started to melt.

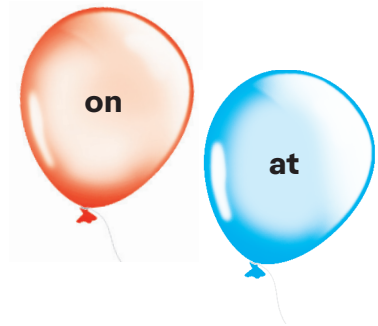
“Goodbye”, he said. “Build me again next year”!

10. Match the words in British English with the words in American English.

<i>British (BrE)</i>	<i>American (AmE)</i>
autumn	apartment
holiday	fall
shop	vacation
flat	candy
sweets	store

11. Fill the gaps with prepositions **on**, **at**.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas Day
- \_\_\_\_\_ New Year's Eve
- \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas



12. Make the nouns below plural.

baby	snowman	hero	mouse
lady	boy	wolf	louse
woman	girl	dish	ox
wife	child	box	holiday

13. Write the opposites (antonyms) of the words in bold.

- My house isn't **big**. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
- He doesn't have **short** hair. He has \_\_\_\_\_ hair.
- We like **good** films. We don't like \_\_\_\_\_ films.
- You're **beautiful**. You aren't \_\_\_\_\_.
- It's an **old** pen. It isn't a \_\_\_\_\_ pen.
- They have a **slow** computer. I have a \_\_\_\_\_ computer.
- He's **short**. She's \_\_\_\_\_.
- It's **hot**. It isn't \_\_\_\_\_.
- They're **rich**. They aren't \_\_\_\_\_.
- He's **fat**. He isn't \_\_\_\_\_.

14. Write congratulation messages.

 WRITING SPOT

- a. Congratulate your mother on Mother's Day.
  - b. Congratulate somebody on his birthday.
- Examples are provided below.



15. Draw a flower. Write your mother's name in the center. Choose the adjectives from the box to describe your mother. Then use each adjective in a sentence.

- |           |             |         |
|-----------|-------------|---------|
| kind      | wonderful   | pretty  |
| young     | interesting | serious |
| beautiful | boring      | funny   |
| loving    | nice        | nervous |
| wise      | tall        | brave   |



16. Listen to the story about the nice monster. Use your imagination to create your own ending for the story.



## HAIRY HENRY'S HOLIDAY (part 2)

by Sue Clarke



So Hairy Henry and Ben the Clock Monster went to see London. First, they went to see *The London Eye*. *The London Eye* is a big wheel in the centre of London. It's the highest wheel in the world.

"Wheee..", shouted Hairy Henry. "I can see the river, and the Palace. This is great!"

But then the wheel started to go faster and faster. "Aaagh"! shouted Hairy Henry.

Hairy Henry was usually a green colour, but now he went very pink. Suddenly a boy on the ground looked up. "Look, a monster! There's a monster on the London Eye", he shouted. People were scared and ran away.

"Come on", said Big Ben. "Let's go".

Next, they went to a very special museum called *Madame Tussaud's*. It has figures of famous people made of wax like pop stars, or footballers or Kings and Queens. Hairy Henry and Big Ben went to the Chamber of Famous Monsters. They saw many monsters like dragons and dinosaurs. Then Hairy Henry was tired so he sat down on a chair. Just then some tourists came. They looked at the wax monsters and they looked at Hairy Henry.

"Look at him"! said one tourist. "He looks just like a real monster". Then Hairy Henry moved. "Aaagh"! shouted the tourists. "The monster

is alive"! They ran out of the museum. "Monster"! they shouted, "It's a monster - run! quick"!

"Come on"! said Big Ben, "That's enough! You scared the people on the London Eye. You scared the people in the museum. Let's go home".

So Big Ben and Hairy Henry went back to Ben's Clock Tower. They had a cup of tea and ate cheese on toast and they talked a lot about all the monsters in their family.

The next day Hairy Henry said goodbye to Big Ben and went home. He felt very tired after his holiday.

**Use the information in the story about the nice monster to answer the questions below.**

**a. What happened when...?**

1. When the wheel started to go faster and faster...
2. When a boy on the ground looked up...
3. When the tourists looked at Hairy Henry...

**b. Why? Because...**

1. Why is the monster's name Hairy Henry?
2. Why were people scared and ran away?
3. Why did Hairy Henry sit on the chair?

**c. True or False?**

1. Hairy Henry went to see the highest wheel in the world.
2. Hairy Henry was not scared when the wheel started to go faster and faster.
3. Hairy Henry was usually a pink colour.
4. The tourists thought that Hairy Henry was a wax monster.
5. Big Ben is Hairy Henry's uncle.

<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>

**16. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Your father's mother is your

- a. cousin
- b. aunt
- c. granny

2. Your father's daughter is your

- a. sister
- b. brother
- c. son

3. Hairy Henry's uncle's son is his

- a. brother
- b. cousin
- c. grandfather

4. My father's brother is my

- a. cousin
- b. uncle
- c. aunt

**17. Use the Five W's: who, when, where, what and why to describe the key points of the story.**



**18. Choose the correct option.**



1. What tense is the verb in the sentence below?

*Michael likes music.*

- a. present simple
- b. present continuous

2. What tense is the verb in the sentence below?

*I'm listening to music now.*

- a. present simple
- b. present continuous

3. What tense is the verb in the sentence below?

*Do you like oranges?*

- a. present simple
- b. present continuous

**4. The present continuous can have a future meaning.**

- a. True
- b. False

**5. Listen! Laura \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. sing
- b. sings
- c. is singing

**6. Mum is very tired. She \_\_\_\_\_ to go to bed.**

- a. is wanting
- b. want
- c. wants

**7. Be quiet! I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework.**

- a. am doing
- b. are doing
- c. do

**8. Janet usually \_\_\_\_\_ to school.**

- a. walks
- b. is walking
- c. walk

**9. I \_\_\_\_\_ vegetable soup.**

- a. don't like
- b. isn't liking
- c. doesn't like

**10. \_\_\_\_\_ tennis after school?**

- a. We play
- b. Do they play
- c. Are they play

**11. \_\_\_\_\_ now?**

- a. Is your mother cooking
- b. Your mother is cooking
- c. Does your mother cook

**12. What \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow evening?**

- a. do they do
- b. is they doing
- c. are they doing

**13. How often \_\_\_\_\_ shopping?**

- a. does your mother go
- b. is your mother go
- c. do your mother go

**14. She \_\_\_\_\_ her teeth at the moment.**

- a. clean
- b. is cleaning
- c. cleaned

**15. The sun \_\_\_\_\_. It's a beautiful day!**

- a. shine
- b. is shining
- c. shines

**16. Female kangaroos \_\_\_\_\_ their babies in a pouch\* on their stomach.**

- a. carry
- b. carried
- c. carries
- d. is carrying

\* pouch [ˈpaʊtʃ] — պայուսակ

**19. Rewrite the sentences. Use modal verbs **can, may or must** or their negative forms or the past tense of can. The first one is done for you.**

**1. *Read this book!***

*You must read this book.*

**2. Maybe she will return tonight.**

She \_\_\_\_\_ return tonight.

**3. Don't stand up!**

You \_\_\_\_\_ stand up!

**4. I'm sure they will finish it in a minute.**

They \_\_\_\_\_ finish it in a minute.

**5. There is no need to answer the letter.**

You \_\_\_\_\_ answer the letter.

**6. Please, do it for me.**

\_\_\_\_\_ you do it for me?

**7. I'd like to see your children.**

\_\_\_\_\_ I see your children?

**8. I am not good at football.**

I \_\_\_\_\_ play football.

**9. Do your homework!**

You \_\_\_\_\_ do your homework.

**10. Let's take a taxi.**

We \_\_\_\_\_ take a taxi.



## 20. Choose the correct option.

1. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ policemen in the street.

- a. some            b. any

2. He needs to make \_\_\_\_\_ friends.

- a. some            b. any

3. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ idea why he is always alone?

- a. some            b. any

4. Charley doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ friends.

- a. some            b. any

5. My sister has got \_\_\_\_\_ interesting books about history.

- a. some            b. any

6. My mum doesn't read \_\_\_\_\_ poetry.

- a. some            b. any

7. I've got \_\_\_\_\_ interesting news for you.

- a. some            b. any

8. \_\_\_\_\_ the picture, I can see a family \_\_\_\_\_ a kitchen.

- a. in                b. on                c. at

9. There is a picture \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.

- a. in                b. on                c. at

10. The woman is looking \_\_\_\_\_ her daughter.

- a. in                b. on                c. at

11. — What time are you leaving?

— I am leaving \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon. May be \_\_\_\_\_ three o'clock.

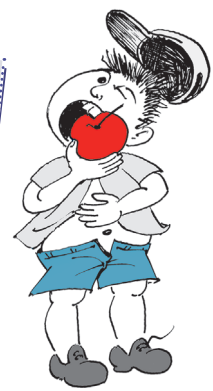
- a. in                b. on                c. at

# UNIT 8

# Health Is above Wealth

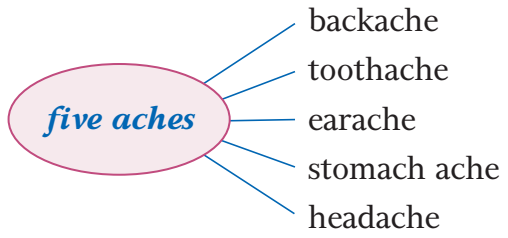
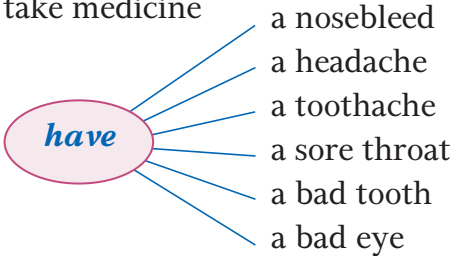
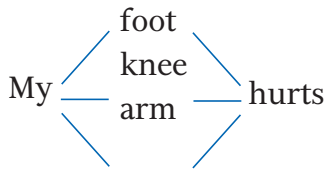
**WORD SHOP**

*An apple a day keeps the doctor away.*



**Expressions associated with health**

- consult a doctor
- run a temperature
- keep a diet
- catch a cold
- do exercises
- take medicine



**1. Find the English equivalents for the Armenian expressions below.**

1. ջերմություն ունենալ
2. դիետա պահպանել
3. մրսել հիվանդանալ
4. մարզանք անել
5. այցելել բժշկի
6. դեղեր ընդունել
7. քթից արյուն է գալիս
8. գլխացավ ունեն
9. ատամն ցավում է
10. աչքս ցավում է
11. փչացած ատամ ունեն
12. կոկորդս ցավում է



Hakob had his yearly check-up. The doctor told him he's a little too heavy and gave him this diet:



—
**HAKOB'S DIET**
+

bread	fish
biscuits	vegetables
chocolate	fruit
potato chips	
other snack foods	

## 2. Look at Hakob's diet above. True or False?

*He must eat*

- a. less bread
- b. less fish
- c. fewer biscuits
- d. more vegetables
- e. more chocolate
- f. less fruit
- g. more potato chips and other snack foods

T	F

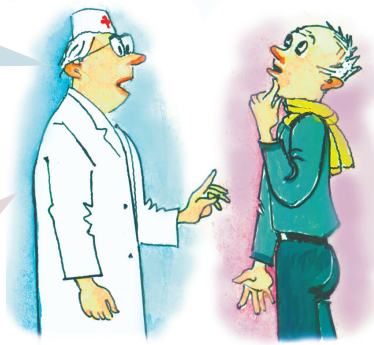
## 3. Listen to the jokes and tell them in Armenian.

LISTENING SPOT



*Nonsense. When I treat a patient for appendicitis, he dies of appendicitis.*

*It's a pity you haven't got appendicitis I'm rather good at that.*



*But doctor, are you sure I'll be better? I've heard of cases when the doctor treated someone for appendicitis who afterwards died of pneumonia.*

## 4. Listen to the joke *Doctor's Advice*. Use the information in the joke to answer the questions below.

1. How does a doctor usually examine a patient?
2. What did the doctor advise the old gentleman?
3. How did the old gentleman look a month later?
4. Do you think the doctor was really a good doctor?

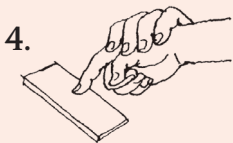
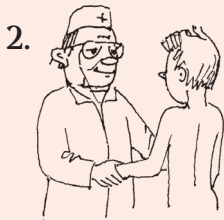
## 5. Match the pictures with the actions.

### THE CHECK-UP



*Hello, Mary. Maybe you can help me. I want to get a medical check-up, but my doctor moved away.*

*You should go to my doctor Dr. Peterson. He'll give you a very complete examination.*



a. Then he'll take your blood pressure.

b. He'll examine your eyes, ears, nose, and throat.

c. After he takes your blood pressure, he'll take some blood for a blood analysis.

d. You'll take off your clothes and put on a hospital gown.

e. Dr. Peterson will come in, shake your hand, and say *Hello*.

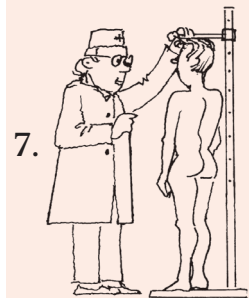
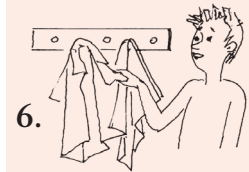
f. The nurse will lead you into one of the examination rooms.

g. He'll take your pulse.

h. He'll listen to your heart with a stethoscope.

i. Then he'll take a chest X-ray and do a cardiogram (EKG).

j. You'll stand on his scale so he can measure your height and your weight.



## 6. Can you match the problems with the specialists?

*What specialist you consult when*

1. you have a bad eye
2. you have a bad tooth
3. you are to be operated on

a. surgeon  
b. ophthalmologist  
c. dentist

## 7. Match the emergency service with the definitions?

*Which emergency service you call if*

1. you have to get to a hospital quickly
2. your house is on fire
3. robbers broke into your house

a. fire service  
b. police  
c. ambulance

## 8. Match the English and Armenian meanings.

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. take regular exercise  | a. դիետա պահել            |
| 2. eat good quality food  | b. կանոնավոր մարզանք անել |
| 3. gain weight            | c. լավորակ սնունդ ուտել   |
| 4. lose weight            | d. մշտապես ստուգվել       |
| 5. have regular check-ups | e. նիհարել                |
| 6. keep a diet            | f. գիրանալ                |

## 9. Listen to the conversation. Find the English equivalents for the Armenian sentences below.

Ինչո՞ւ չէիր կարողանում քնել:  
Մտադիր եմ ատամն հանել:  
Այն այլևս քեզ ցավ չի պատճառի:

 LISTENING SPOT



**David** You look rather tired this morning, father.  
Aren't you feeling well?

**Mr. Black** Not very well, David. I'm tired. I slept badly last night.

**David** I'm very sorry. Dad. What kept you awake?

**Mr. Black** Oh, it's nothing much. Only a bad tooth. I'm going to have it out this afternoon.

**David** That's the best thing to do and it won't hurt you again.

**Mr. Black** You're right about that, David. A friend of mine had all her teeth out a few years ago. Her new teeth never worry her.

**Remember****MODAL AUXILIARIES****could    should**

should = advice (խորհուրդ), a good idea (լավ միտք է)

*You should go to my doctor Dr. Peterson.*

could = formal polite request (պաշտոնական բաղաբաժարի խնդրանք)

*Could you tell me where the hospital is please?*

**10. Choose the correct option.**

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ see a doctor if your headache doesn't get better.
  - a. could
  - b. should
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ eat more fruits and vegetables.
  - a. could
  - b. should
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you turn the music down? Thanks!
  - a. Could
  - b. Should
4. To make progress, you \_\_\_\_\_ practise your English every day.
  - a. could
  - b. should
5. \_\_\_\_\_ you help me, please?
  - a. Could
  - b. Should
6. \_\_\_\_\_ you play the piano when you were seven?
  - a. Could
  - b. Should
7. \_\_\_\_\_ you give me your number, please?
  - a. Could
  - b. Should

8. \_\_\_\_\_ you give me a wake-up call at 7.30?  
a. Could  
b. Should
9. \_\_\_\_\_ you speak more slowly, please?  
a. Could  
b. Should
10. \_\_\_\_\_ you repeat that, please?  
a. Could  
b. Should

### 11. Adjective or adverb?

1. My grandma is 90 years old and she can see pretty \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. good  
b. well
2. Don't speak so \_\_\_\_\_. I can't understand you.  
a. fast  
b. fastly
3. She bought a \_\_\_\_\_ dress yesterday.  
a. pretty  
b. prettily
4. Could you turn the music down? It's too \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. loud  
b. loudly
5. A tortoise walks \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. slow  
b. slowly
6. You should do it \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. careful  
b. carefully
7. The animals were \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. quiet  
b. quietly
8. She is a \_\_\_\_\_ teacher.  
a. good  
b. well
9. The mice are very \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. quick  
b. quickly
10. Tigers swim very \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. fast  
b. fastly
11. I've got a really \_\_\_\_\_ cold.  
a. bad  
b. badly
12. I can't make friends \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. easy  
b. easily

## UNIT 9

# The Place I Live in

*We are few but we are called Armenians*  
*Paruyr Sevak*

### 1. Match the pictures with the places of interest.

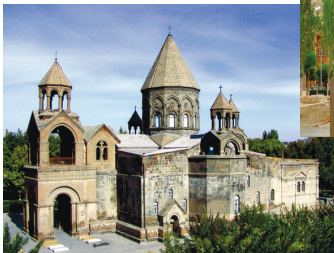
1. Statue of Saint Mesrop Mashtots, founder of the Armenian alphabet
2. Echmiadzin Cathedral
3. Garni Temple, Kotayk
4. Statue of Alexander Tamanian, Yerevan
5. Geghard, Kotayk
6. Ruins of the Zvartnots Temple in Armavir
7. Statue of David of Sasun, Yerevan



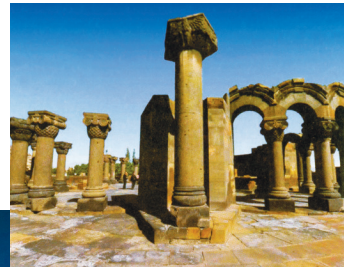
a.



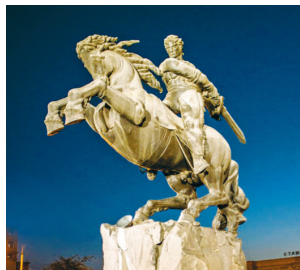
b.



c.



e.



d.



f.



g.



## HOME, SWEET HOME

2. The proverb says *There is no place like home*. Listen and learn the poem. Is the poem in tune with your feelings for your native places?



### MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS

*Robert Burns*

My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here,  
My heart's in the Highlands a-chasing the deer,  
A-chasing the wild deer, and following the roe,  
My heart's in the Highlands wherever I go.

Farewell to the Highlands, farewell to the North,  
The birthplace of valour, the country of worth.  
Wherever I wander, wherever I rove,  
The hills of the Highlands for ever I love.

Farewell to the mountains high covered with snow,  
Farewell to the straths and green valleys below,  
Farewell to the forests and wild-hanging woods,  
Farewell to the torrents and loud-pouring floods.

My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here,  
My heart's in the Highlands, a-chasing the deer,  
A-chasing the wild deer, and following the roe,  
My heart's in the Highlands wherever I go.



**Watch  
OUT!**

*the difference*

*home*

*a house*

.....  
the place where a person was  
born or raised, a family or  
household, a place of  
comfort and security

.....  
a building where  
people live

*e.g. I want to go home*

*e.g. He has a house in Venice.*

## Talking points

### 1. Talk about the place you live in.

streets	quiet, safe, clean, wide, busy...
buildings	high, modern, pretty...
weather	cold, warm, rainy, snowy...
people	friendly, nice, polite, honest, busy, happy, hospitable, talkative, healthy, wealthy, poor...
city in general	large, interesting, lively, exciting, expensive...

### 2. What are the most interesting tourist attractions for visitors in Armenia? (museums, monuments, churches, etc.)

### 3. What are the most interesting holiday places?

### 4. What is the most popular car in Armenia?

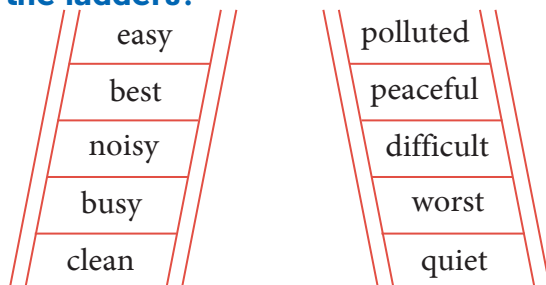
### 5. What is the most popular sport?

### 6. What is the funniest TV programme?

### 7. What is the most popular food?

### 8. Who are the wealthiest people in Armenia?

## 4. Match the opposite adjectives in the ladders?



## 5. Read what some people think about country life and city life. Where would you rather live? Make a list of adjectives describing the city life and the country life.



READING SPOT

*adjectives describing city life*

*adjectives describing country life*

When you live in a busy city with lots of noise, dust and smoke, the countryside is really a paradise for you: fresh air, green fields, lovely animals and scarecrows. What could be better than flying a kite, going fishing in the sunset, boating in a peaceful river and listening to the birds singing in the trees every morning?



It's wonderful to live in the country. Living in a big city is not easy. There are too many things to worry about: noise, air pollution, the cost of living, etc. Now I live in the suburbs. That is the best place for me and my family to live in. I think if you have a chance you should buy a house in a country or in suburbs to relax.

*Away, away, from men and towns,  
To the wild woods, and the downs\*.*

***P.B Shelly***

The proverb says: “The people inside want to go outside, the people outside want to go inside”. I think that sooner or later people get bored with living either in the country or in a city. So it's difficult to say which place is better to live in. Each one has its advantages. Perhaps the best solution is to alternate between the two.

## 6. Write about the place you live in.

 **WRITING SPOT**

***Where I live ...***

\* down [daun] *n.* — սվազարլոր

 Remember

## HOW TO USE SEQUENCERS

### first, then, next ...

**Sequencers** are words that organize your writing and speaking. Words like **first**, **next**, **then**, **after that**, **finally**

We often use **sequencers** to

- a. give instructions
- b. describe a process
- c. tell stories

### 7. Choose the correct option.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the alarm wakes me up. Then, I take a shower. After that, I eat my breakfast and go to school.
  - a. First
  - b. Then
  - c. Next
  
2. I'll buy coffee and go to the movie.
  - a. I'll buy first coffee and go then to the movie.
  - b. First, I'll buy coffee and then go to the movie.
  - c. I'll buy coffee and first go to the movie.
  
3. First, do your homework. \_\_\_\_\_, you can see your friends.
  - a. After that
  - b. After this
  - c. After it
  
4. Should we always begin every sentence with a sequencer?
  - a. Yes.
  - b. No.

**5. Can we use sequencers when we are describing steps to do something?**

- a. Yes.
- b. No.

**6. Find all of the sequencers in the following sentences:**

**Here are the steps to make a tasty sandwich.**

First, you need to buy bread from the bakery. Then, you can go to the butcher and buy sliced turkey. You can go to the market and buy fresh lettuce and tomatoes. Finally, you can take all of the ingredients home and prepare the sandwich.

- a. First, buy, finally
- b. First, then, and
- c. First, then, finally

**8. Read the instructions for making ice cream. Number the steps and underline the words that show the order.**

\_\_\_\_\_ Next, put the mixture into a container and chill it in the freezer for about an hour.

\_\_\_\_\_ Finally, cover the ice cream and freeze it overnight.

\_\_\_\_\_ First, mix cream, sugar, and your flavours in a bowl.

\_\_\_\_\_ Then, when it has been chilled, stir the ice cream by hand or with a mixer and put it back in the freezer. Repeat this step every 30 minutes for 2-3 hours.

**9. Write your own instructions for any procedure you like using the sequence words provided.**

First, \_\_\_\_\_

Next, \_\_\_\_\_

Then, \_\_\_\_\_

After that, \_\_\_\_\_

Finally, \_\_\_\_\_

**EVERYTHING AT ONCE**

*by Lenka (an Australian singer-songwriter, known for her song “The Show”)*

As sly as a fox, as strong as an ox  
As fast as a hare, as brave as a bear  
As free as a bird, as neat as a word  
As quiet as a mouse, as big as a house

All I wanna be, all I wanna be, oh  
All I wanna be is everything

As mean as a wolf, as sharp as a tooth  
As deep as a bite, as dark as the night  
As sweet as a song, as right as a wrong  
As long as a road, as ugly as a toad

As pretty as a picture hanging from a fixture  
Strong like a family, strong as I wanna be  
Bright as day, as light as play  
As hard as nails, as grand as a whale

All I wanna be oh, all I wanna be, oh  
All I wanna be is everything  
Everything at once  
Everything at once, oh  
Everything at once

As warm as the sun, as silly as fun  
As cool as a tree, as scary as the sea  
As hot as fire, cold as ice

Sweet as sugar and everything nice  
As old as time, as straight as a line  
As royal as a queen, as buzzed as a bee  
Stealth as a tiger, smooth as a glider  
Pure as a melody, pure as I wanna be

All I wanna be oh, all I wanna be, oh  
All I wanna be is everything  
Everything at once

*Page 34*

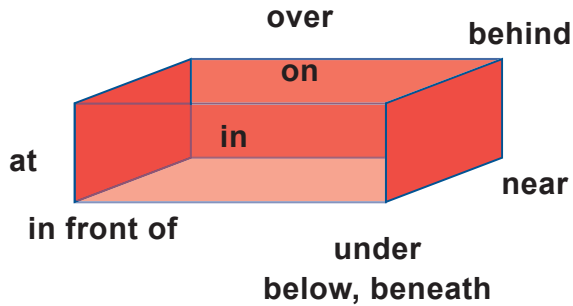
Usually we have a lot of work about the house. My mum cooks, does the washing and cleans the house. My sister and I help her. We clean our rooms, wash the dishes and water flowers. Our parents do the shopping. We like going shopping with them. Our dad likes working in the garden and he feeds our dog.

# APPENDIX

## PREPOSITIONS

### Prepositions of Place

---

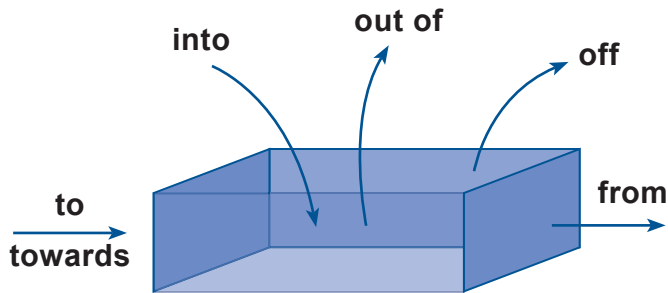


<b>on</b>	<b>on</b> the box
<b>in</b>	<b>in</b> the box
<b>at</b>	<b>at</b> the box
<b>under</b>	
<b>below</b>	<b>under</b> the box
<b>beneath</b>	
<b>over</b>	<b>over</b> the box
<b>near</b>	<b>near</b> the box
<b>in front of</b>	<b>in front of</b> the box
<b>behind</b>	<b>behind</b> the box
<b>across</b>	<b>across</b> the street
<b>through</b>	<b>through</b> the window
<b>between</b>	<b>between</b> two windows
<b>among</b>	<b>among</b> the students



## *Prepositions of Direction*

---

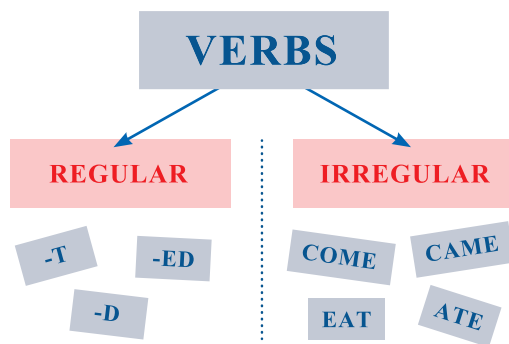


<b>to</b>	<b>to</b> the house
<b>towards</b>	<b>towards</b> the house
<b>from</b>	<b>from</b> the house
<b>into</b>	<b>into</b> the house
<b>out of</b>	<b>out of</b> the house
<b>off</b>	<b>off</b> the house

## *Prepositions of Time*

---

<b>on</b>	<b>on</b> Saturday
	<b>on</b> the first of May
<b>in</b>	<b>in</b> March
	<b>in</b> a month
<b>at</b>	<b>at</b> 7 o'clock
<b>by</b>	<b>by</b> 3 o'clock
<b>from...till</b>	<b>from...till</b> from 3 till 5 o'clock
<b>since</b>	<b>since</b> 5 o'clock
<b>for</b>	<b>for</b> an hour
<b>during</b>	<b>during</b> the lecture
<b>before</b>	<b>before</b> the lecture
<b>after</b>	<b>after</b> the lecture
<b>till</b>	<b>till</b> June
<b>until</b>	<b>until</b> we meet
<b>between</b>	<b>between</b> one and two o'clock



## IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
be [bi:]	was [wɔː], were [wə]	been [bi:n]
beat [bi:t]	beat [bi:t]	beaten [ˈbi:tɪn]
become [bɪˈkʌm]	became [bɪˈkeɪm]	become [bɪˈkʌm]
begin [bɪˈɡɪn]	began [bɪˈɡæn]	begun [bɪˈɡʌn]
bite [baɪt]	bit [bɪt]	bitten [bɪtɪn]
blow [bləʊ]	blew [blu:]	blown [bləʊn]
break [breɪk]	broke [brəʊk]	broken [ˈbrəʊkən]
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]
build [bɪld]	built [bɪlt]	built [bɪlt]
burn [bɜ:n]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	burnt [bɜ:nt]
buy [baɪ]	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]
catch [kætʃ]	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [tʃəʊz]	chosen [ˈtʃəʊzn]
come [kʌm]	came [keɪm]	come [kʌm]
cost [kɔst]	cost [kɔst]	cost [kɔst]
cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]
do [du:]	did [dɪd]	done [dʌn]
draw [drɔ:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [drɔ:n]
dream [dri:m]	dreamt [dremt]	dreamt [dremt]
drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]
drive [draɪv]	drove [drəʊv]	driven [ˈdrɪvn]
eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten [ˈi:tɪn]
fall [fɔ:l]	fell [fel]	fallen [ˈfɔlən]
feed [fi:d]	fed [fed]	fed [fed]
feel [fi:l]	felt [felt]	felt [felt]
find [faɪnd]	found [faʊnd]	found [faʊnd]
fly [flaɪ]	flew [flu:]	flown [fləʊn]
forget [fəˈɡet]	forgot [fəˈɡɔt]	forgotten [fəˈɡɔtɪn]
get [get]	got [gɔt]	got [gɔt]
give [ɡɪv]	gave [geɪv]	given [ˈɡɪvn]
go [ɡəʊ]	went [went]	gone [ɡɒn]
grow [ɡrəʊ]	grew [ɡru:]	grown [ɡrəʊn]
have [hæv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]
hear [hɪə(r)]	heard [hɜ:d]	heard [hɜ:d]

hide [haɪd]	hid [hɪd]	hidden [ˈhɪdn]
hit [hɪt]	hit [hɪt]	hit [hɪt]
hold [həʊld]	held [held]	held [held]
hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]
know [nəʊ]	knew [nju:]	known [nəʊn]
lead [li:d]	led [led]	led [led]
learn [lɜ:n]	learnt [lɜ:nt]	learnt [lɜ:nt]
leave [li:v]	left [left]	left [left]
lend [lend]	lent [lent]	lent [lent]
let [let]	let [let]	let [let]
lie [lai]	lay [lei]	lain [lein]
lose [lu:z]	lost [lɒst]	lost [lɒst]
make [meɪk]	made [meɪd]	made [meɪd]
mean [mi:n]	meant [ment]	meant [ment]
meet [mi:t]	met [met]	met [met]
pay [peɪ]	paid [peɪd]	paid [peɪd]
put [put]	put [put]	put [put]
read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]
ride [raɪd]	rode [rəʊd]	ridden [ˈrɪdn]
ring [rɪŋ]	rang [ræŋ]	rung [rʌŋ]
rise [raɪz]	rose [rəʊz]	risen [ˈrizn]
run [rʌn]	ran [ræn]	run [rʌn]
say [seɪ]	said [sed]	said [sed]
see [si:]	saw [sɔ:]	seen [si:n]
sell [sel]	sold [səʊld]	sold [səʊld]
send [send]	sent [sent]	sent [sent]
set [set]	set [set]	set [set]
shake [ʃeɪk]	shook [ʃuk]	shaken [ˈʃeɪkn]
shine [ʃaɪn]	shone [ʃɒn]	shone [ʃɒn]
shoot [ʃu:t]	shot [ʃɒt]	shot [ʃɒt]
show [ʃəʊ]	showed [ʃəʊd]	showed/shown [ʃəʊn]
shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]
sing [sɪŋ]	sang [sæŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]
sit [sɪt]	sat [sæt]	sat [sæt]
sleep [sli:p]	slept [slept]	slept [slept]
smell [smel]	smelt [smelt]	smelt [smelt]
speak [spi:k]	spoke [spəʊk]	spoken [ˈspəʊkn]
spell [spel]	spelt [spelt]	spelt [spelt]
spend [spend]	spent [spent]	spent [spent]
spill [spɪl]	spilt [spɪlt]	spilt [spɪlt]
stand [stænd]	stood [stud]	stood [stud]
strike [straɪk]	struck [strʌk]	struck [strʌk]
swim [swɪm]	swam [swæm]	swum [swʌm]
take [teɪk]	took [tuk]	taken [ˈteɪkn]
teach [ti:tʃ]	taught [tɔ:t]	taught [tɔ:t]
tear [teə(r)]	tore [tɔ:(r)]	torn [tɔ:n]
tell [tel]	told [təʊld]	told [təʊld]
think [θɪŋk]	thought [θɔ:t]	thought [θɔ:t]
throw [θrəʊ]	threw [θru:]	thrown [θrəʊn]
understand [ʌndə'stænd]	understood [ʌndə'stud]	understood [ʌndə'stud]
wake up ['weɪk'ʌp]	woke up ['wəʊk'ʌp]	woken up ['wəʊkn'ʌp]
wear [weə(r)]	wore [wɔ:(r)]	worn [wɔ:n]
win [wɪn]	won [wʌn]	won [wʌn]
write [raɪt]	wrote [rəʊt]	written [ˈrɪtn]

# GLOSSARY

## A

**ability** [ə'bilɪti] *n.* ընդունակություն, կարողություն  
**abroad** [ə'brɔ:d] *n.* արտասահման  
**absent** ['æbsənt] *a.* բացակա  
**accept** [ək'sept] *v.* ընդունել  
**accident** ['æksɪdənt] *n.* դժբախտ դեպք, դժբախտ պատահար, վթար  
**ache** ['eɪk] **1.** *n.* ցավ **2.** *v.* ցավել  
**achieve** [ə'tʃi:v] *v.* ձեռք բերել, նվաճել  
**acquaint** [ə'kweɪnt] *v.* ծանոթացնել  
**get acquainted** ծանոթանալ  
**acquaintance** [ə'kweɪntəns] *n.* ծանոթ  
**active** ['æktɪv] *a.* գործունյա, եռանդուն  
**activity** [æk'tɪvɪti] *n.* գործունեություն  
**actor** ['æktə] *n.* դերասան  
**actress** ['æktɪs] *n.* դերասանուհի  
**add** [æd] *v.* **1.** ավելացնել, լրացնել **2.** գումարել  
**address** [ə'dres] **1.** *n.* հասցե **2. *v.* հասցեագրել, դիմել  
**adjective** [ədʒɪktɪv] *n.* *բեր.* ածական անուն  
**admirable** [əd'maɪəbəl] *a.* հիանալի, սքանչելի  
**admire** [əd'maɪə] *v.* հիանալ  
**adult** [ədʌlt] *n.* չափահաս մարդ  
**advantage** [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] *n.* առավելություն  
**adventure** [əd'ventʃə] *n.* արկած, արկածախնդրություն  
**adverb** [əd'veɪb] *n.* *բեր.* մակբայ  
**against** [ə'geɪnst] *prep.* դեմ  
**age** [eɪdʒ] *n.* տարիք, հասակ  
**agree** [ə'ɡri:] *v.* համաձայնվել  
**alien** ['eɪliən] *a.* օտար, խորթ  
**alive** [ə'laɪv] *a.* ողջ, կենդանի  
**allow** [ə'laʊ] *v.* թույլ տալ, թույլատրել  
**amaze** [ə'meɪz] *v.* զարմացնել, ապշեցնել  
**amount** [ə'maʊnt] *n.* գումար, քանակ  
**amusing** [ə'mju:zɪŋ] *a.* զվարճալի  
**ancient** ['eɪnʃənt] *a.* հին, հնադարյան  
**angry** ['æŋɡri] *a.* բարկացած, զայրացած  
**animal** ['ænɪməl] *n.* կենդանի, անասուն  
**ant** [ænt] *n.* մրջյուն  
**anxious** ['æŋkʃəs] *a.* մտահոգ, անհանգիստ  
**apartment** [ə'pɑ:tmənt] *n.* բնակարան  
**apologise** [ə'pɒlədʒaɪz] *v.* ներողություն խնդրել  
**appear** [ə'pɪə] *v.* հայտնվել, երևալ  
**appearance** [ə'pɪərəns] *n.* արտաքին տեսք  
**appointment** [ə'pɔɪntmənt] *n.* ժամադրություն  
**apron** ['eɪprən] *n.* զոզնոց**

**approve** [ə'pru:v] *v.* հավանություն տալ  
**arrange** [ə'reɪndʒ] *v.* կարգի բերել  
**arrive** [ə'raɪv] *v.* ժամանել, գալ  
**article** ['ɑ:tɪkl] *n.* **1.** հոդված, **2.** առարկա, իր **3.** քեր. հոդ  
**ashamed** [ə'ʃeɪmd] *a.* ամոթահար  
**assignment** [ə'saɪnmənt] *n.* հանձնարարություն  
**astonish** [əs'tɒnɪʃ] *v.* զարմացնել, ապշեցնել  
**attractive** [ə'træktɪv] *a.* գրավիչ, հրապուրիչ  
**awake** [ə'weɪk] *a.* կայտառ, առույգ  
**aware** [ə'weə] *a.* իրազեկ, տեղյակ  
**away** [ə'weɪ] *adv.* հեռու  
**awful** ['ɔ:ful] *a.* սարսափելի, սուկալի

## B

**bacon** ['beɪkən] *n.* խոզապուխտ  
**bake** [beɪk] *v.* թխել  
**baker** ['beɪkə] *n.* հացբուխ, հացագործ  
**bakery** ['beɪkəri] *n.* հացի խանութ  
**bald** [bɔ:ld] *a.* ճաղատ  
**banana** [bə'nɑ:nə] *n.* բանան  
**bark** [bɑ:k] **1.** *n.* հաշոյ **2.** *v.* հաշել  
**beach** [bi:tʃ] *n.* ծովափ, ծովեզր  
**bean** [bi:n] *n.* լոբի  
**bear** [beə] *n.* արջ  
**beard** [biəd] *n.* մորուք  
**beast** [bi:st] *n.* զազան, գիշատիչ կենդանի  
**beat** [bi:t] *v.* **1.** խփել, ծեծել, հարվածել **2.** հաղթել  
**beautiful** ['bjʊ:tɪfʊl] *a.* գեղեցիկ  
**beauty** ['bjʊ:ti] *n.* **1.** գեղեցկություն **2.** գեղեցկուհի  
**become** [br'kʌm] *v.* դառնալ  
**bee** [bi:] *n.* մեղու  
**beer** [biə] *n.* գարեջուր  
**beet** [bi:t] *n.* ճակնդեղ  
**beetle** ['bi:tl] *n.* բզեզ  
**behave** [br'heɪv] *v.* պատշաճ վարք դրսևորել  
**behaviour** [br'heɪvjə] *n.* վարք, վարքագիծ  
**being** ['bi:ɪŋ] *n.* էակ  
**belief** [br'li:f] *n.* հավատ  
**believe** [br'li:v] *v.* **1.** հավատալ **2. կարծել, համարել, ենթադրել  
**bell** [bel] *n.* զանգ  
**belong** [br'ləŋ] *v.* պատկանել  
**beloved** [br'lʌvd] *a.* սիրելի  
**below** [br'ləʊ] *adv.* ստորև, ներքևում  
**belt** [bel] *n.* գոտի  
**bench** [bentʃ] *n.* նստարան**

**berry** ['beri] *n.* հատապտուղ  
**birthday** ['bɜ:θdeɪ] *n.* ծննդյան օր  
**birthplace** ['bɜ:θpleɪs] *n.* ծննդավայր  
**biscuit** ['bɪskɪt] *n.* բխվածքարվիթ  
**blanket** ['blæŋkɪt] *n.* վերնակ, ծածկույ  
**blind** ['blaɪnd] *a.* կույր  
**blond** ['blɒnd] *a.* շիկահեր  
**blood** ['blʌd] *n.* արյուն  
**blossom** ['blɒsəm] *v.* ծաղկել  
**blow** ['bləʊ] **1.** հարված **2.** *v.* (**blew, blown**) փչել  
**boat** ['bəʊt] *n.* նավակ, նավ  
**body** ['bɒdi] *n.* մարմին  
**boil** ['bɔɪl] *v.* եռացնել, եփել  
**bone** ['bəʊn] *n.* ոսկոր  
**boring** ['bɔ:ɪŋ] *a.* ձանձրալի, տաղտկալի  
**bottom** ['bɒtəm] *n.* հատակ  
**bow** ['bəʊ] *v.* խոնարհվել, գլուխ տալ  
**bowl** ['bəʊl] *n.* բաս, գավաթ, աման  
**bow tie** ['bəʊtaɪ] *n.* փողկապ–թիթեռնիկ  
**brain** ['breɪn] *n.* ուղեղ  
**branch** ['brɑ:ntʃ] *n.* **1.** ճյուղ **2.** մասնաճյուղ, բնագավառ  
**brave** ['breɪv] *a.* քաջ, արի  
**break** ['breɪk] *v.* շարդել, կոտրել  
**breed** ['bri:d] *v.* (**bred, bred**) պահել, մեծացնել, կրթել  
**breeze** ['bri:z] *n.* զեփյուռ  
**bridge** ['brɪdʒ] *n.* կամուրջ  
**brief** ['bri:f] *a.* սեղմ, հակիրճ, կարճ  
**bright** ['braɪt] *a.* **1.** պայծառ **2. փայլուն  
**3.** խելամիտ, սրամիտ, աշխույժ  
**brilliant** ['brɪljənt] *a.* փայլուն, աչքի ընկնող, հիանալի  
**bring up** դաստիարակել  
**broad** ['brɔ:d] *a.* լայն, ընդարձակ  
**broom** ['brʊm] *n.* ավել, ցախավել  
**build** ['bɪld] *v.* կառուցել  
**building** ['bɪldɪŋ] *n.* շենք, շինություն, կառույց  
**bulb** ['bʌlb] *n.* էլեկտրական լամպ  
**bush** ['bʊʃ] *n.* թուփ, թփուտ  
**busy** ['bɪzi] *a.* զբաղված  
**butcher** ['bʊtʃə] *n.* մսավաճառ  
**butter** ['bʌtə] *n.* կարագ  
**butterfly** ['bʌtəflaɪ] *n.* թիթեռ  
**button** ['bʌtn] *n.* կոճակ  
**buy** ['baɪ] *v.* գնել  
**buzz** ['bʌz] *v.* բզբզել**

## C

**cabbage** ['kæbɪdʒ] *n.* կաղամբ  
**cage** ['keɪdʒ] *n.* վանդակ  
**cake** ['keɪk] *n.* տորթ, քաղցր կարկանդակ  
**calculate** ['kælkjuleɪt] *v.* հաշվել

**call** ['kɔ:l] *v.* **1.** կանչել **2.** անվանել  
**3.** զանգահարել  
**calm** ['kɑ:m] *a.* հանգիստ, հանդարտ, խաղաղ  
**camel** ['kæməl] *n.* ուղտ  
**camera** ['kæmərə] *n.* լուսանկարչական սարք  
**camping** (holiday) ['kæmpɪŋ] *n.* արշավ  
**candle** ['kændl] *n.* մոմ  
**candy** ['kændɪ] *n.* **1.** սառնաշաքար  
**2.** *ամերիկ.* կոնֆետ, քաղցրավենիթ  
**care** ['keə] *n.* խնամք, հոգատարություն  
**take care of** խնամել  
**careful** ['keəfʊl] *a.* **1.** հոգատար, ուշադիր **2.** զգույշ  
**careless** ['keələs] *a.* անփույթ, անուշադիր, անհոգ  
**carrot** ['kærət] *n.* գագար, ստեպլին  
**carry** ['kæri] *v.* կրել, տանել  
**cartoon** [kɑ:'tu:n] *n.* **1.** ծաղրանկար  
**2.** մուլտիպլիկացիոն ֆիլմ  
**case** ['keɪs] *n.* **1.** դեպք **2.** *թեր.* հողով  
**cave** ['keɪv] *n.* քարայր, քարանձավ  
**ceiling** ['si:lɪŋ] *n.* առաստաղ  
**celebrate** ['selɪbreɪt] *v.* տոնել  
**chat** ['tʃæt] *v.* զրույցել, շղթակրատել  
**chatter** ['tʃætə] **1.** *n.* շաղակրատանք **2.** *v.* ծլվլալ  
**cheap** ['tʃi:p] *a.* էժան, էժանագին  
**cheek** ['tʃi:k] *n.* այտ  
**cheerful** ['tʃi:əfʊl] *a.* ուրախ, զվարթ  
**cheers** ['tʃi:əz] *n.* ողջ լինենք (կենաց)  
**cheese** ['tʃi:z] *n.* պանիր  
**chemistry** ['kemɪstri] *n.* քիմիա  
**chemist's** ['kemɪsts] *n.* դեղատոմս  
**cherry** ['tʃeri] *n.* բալ, կեռաս  
**chess** ['tʃes] *n.* շախմատ  
**chew** ['tʃu:] *v.* ծամել  
**chewing gum** ['tʃi:ŋ ɡʌm] ծամոն  
**chore(s)** ['tʃɔ:] *n.* տնային գործեր  
**climate** ['klaɪmɪt] *n.* կլիմա  
**climb** ['klaɪm] *v.* մագլցել  
**close** ['kloʊz] **1.** *a.* մոտ, մոտիկ, մտերիմ  
**2.** *v.* փակել  
**clothes** ['kloʊðz] *n.* հագուստ, զգեստ  
**cloud** ['klaʊd] *n.* ամպ  
**cloudy** ['klaʊdi] *a.* ամպամած  
**coast** ['kəʊst] *n.* ափ, ծովափ  
**cockoo** ['kʊku:] *n.* **1.** կկո **2.** *խսկյ.* հիմար  
**cold** ['kəʊld] *n.* **1.** ցուրտ **2.** մրսածություն  
**3.** *a.* սառը, պաղ, ցուրտ  
**comfortable** ['kɒmfətəbəl] *a.* հարմար  
**common** ['kɒmən] *a.* սովորական  
**complaint** [kəm'pleɪnt] *n.* զանգաստ  
**confectionery** [kən'fekʃənəri] *n.* **1.** հրուշակարան  
**2.** հրուշակեղեն  
**confuse** [kən'fju:z] *v.* շփոթեցնել, խառնել  
**cook** ['kʊk] **1.** *n.* խոհարար **2.** *v.* եփել, պատրաստել (կերակուր)  
**cool** ['ku:l] *a.* հով, զով

**cottage** [ˈkɒtɪdʒ] *n.* խրճիթ, ամառանոցային տուն  
**cousin** [ˈkʌzɪn] *n.* զարմիկ, զարմուհի  
**cover** [ˈkʌvə] *n.* 1. ծածկոց 2. խուփ 3. Վ. ծածկել  
**cow** [ˈkaʊ] *n.* կով  
**creature** [ˈkri:tʃə] *n.* արարած, կենդանի էակ  
**crow** [ˈkrəʊ] *n.* ագռավ  
**crowd** [ˈkraʊd] *n.* ամբոխ, մարդկանց խումբ  
**cruel** [ˈkruəl] *a.* դաժան  
**cry** [ˈkraɪ] *v.* 1. ճչալ, բղավել 2. լաց լինել, արտասովել  
**cucumber** [ˈkju:kʌmbə] *n.* վարունգ  
**cunning** [ˈkʌnɪŋ] *a.* խորամանկ  
**cup** [ˈkʌp] *n.* գավաթ  
**cupboard** [ˈkʌbəd] *n.* պահարան (ամանեղենի, սննդամթերքի)  
**custom** [ˈkʌstəm] *n.* սովորույթ  
**cut** [ˈkʌt] *v.* կտրել, կտրատել  
**cute** [ˈkju:t] *a.* գրավիչ, հրապուրիչ  
**cycle** [ˈsaɪkl] *v.* հեծանիվ ըշել

## D

**dairy** [ˈdeəri] *n.* կաթնեղենի խանութ  
**damage** [ˈdæmɪdʒ] 1. *n.* վնաս 2. *v.* վնասել  
**damp** [ˈdæmp] *a.* խոնավ, թաց  
**dance** [ˈdɑ:ns] 1. *n.* պար 2. *v.* պարել  
**danger** [ˈdeɪndʒə] *n.* վտանգ  
**dangerous** [ˈdeɪndʒərəs] *a.* վտանգավոր, սպառնալի  
**dear** [ˈdiə] *a.* թանկագին, սիրելի, հարգելի  
**death** [ˈdeθ] *n.* մահ  
**debt** [ˈdet] *n.* պարտք  
**deceive** [diˈsi:v] *v.* խաբել  
**decide** [diˈsi:daɪ] *v.* որոշել, վճռել  
**decision** [diˈsi:ʒən] *n.* որոշում, վճիռ  
**deep** [ˈdi:p] *a.* 1. խոր 2. մուգ (գույնի մասին)  
3. թավ, խուլ (ձայնի մասին)  
**deer** [ˈdiə] *n.* եղջերու, եղնիկ  
**delicate** [ˈdelɪkət] *a.* նուրբ, նրբագեղ  
**delicious** [diˈlɪʃəs] *a.* համեղ  
**department** [diˈpɑ:tmənt] *n.* բաժին  
**department store** հանրախանութ  
**depend** [diˈpend] *v.* կախում ունենալ, կախված լինել  
**describe** [diˈskraɪb] *v.* նկարագրել  
**desert** [ˈdezət] *n.* անապատ  
**desperate** [ˈdespəɪt] *a.* հուսահատված, հուսալքված  
**dessert** [diˈzɜ:t] *n.* աղանդեր, քաղցրավենիք  
**develop** [diˈveləp] *v.* զարգանալ, զարգացնել  
**dictionary** [ˈdɪkʃənəri] *n.* բառարան  
**die** [ˈdaɪ] *v.* մեռնել, վախճանվել  
**diet** [ˈdaɪət] *n.* սննդակարգ, դիետա  
**differ** [ˈdɪfə] *v.* տարբերվել, զանազանվել

**difference** [ˈdɪfrəns] *n.* տարբերություն  
**different** [ˈdɪfrənt] *a.* տարբեր, զանազան  
**difficult** [ˈdɪfɪkəl] *a.* դժվար  
**dimple** [ˈdɪmpəl] *n.* այտափուսիկ  
**disadvantage** [ˌdɪsədˈvɑ:ntɪdʒ] *n.* թերություն  
**disappear** [ˌdɪsəˈpɪə] *v.* անհետանալ, կորչել  
**disappointment** [ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntmənt] *n.* հիասթափություն  
**dive** [ˈdaɪv] *v.* սուզվել  
**do one's best** ամեն ինչ անել, ամեն ճիգ գործադրել  
**doughnut** [ˈdɒnʌt] *n.* փքարիթ  
**drawer** [ˈdrɔ:ə] *n.* դարակ  
**dream** [ˈdri:m] 1. *n.* երագ, երագանք  
2. *v.* երագ տեսնել, երագել, ցանկանալ  
**drive** [ˈdraɪv] *v.* վարել (ավտոմեքենա և այլն)  
**driver** [ˈdraɪvə] *n.* վարորդ  
**drop** [ˈdrɒp] 1. *n.* կաթիլ 2. *v.* վայր գցել  
**during** [ˈdʒuəriŋ] *prep.* ընթացքում  
**dust** [dʌst] *n.* փոշի  
**dusty** [ˈdʌsti] *a.* փոշոտ  
**duty** [ˈdju:ti] *n.* պարտք, պարտականություն

## E

**eagle** [ˈi:gl] *n.* արծիվ  
**early** [ˈɜ:li] *a., adv.* 1. վաղ առավոտյան  
2. վաղաժամ, շուտ  
**earn** [ɜ:n] *v.* վաստակել  
**earth** [ɜ:θ] *n.* 1. Երկիր, Երկրագունդ  
2. ցամաք, հող, գետին  
**east** [i:st] *n.* արևելք  
**eastern** [ˈi:stən] *a.* արևելյան  
**easy** [i:zi] *a.* հեշտ  
**education** [ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃən] *n.* կրթություն  
**effort** [ˈefət] *n.* ճիգ, փորձ  
**elephant** [ˈelɪfənt] *n.* փիղ  
**embarrass** [ɪmˈbærəs] *v.* շփոթեցնել, շփոթվել  
**encourage** [ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ] *v.* քաջալերել, խրախուսել  
**enemy** [ˈenəmi] *n.* թշնամի  
**enjoy** [ɪnˈdʒɔɪ] *v.* բավականություն ստանալ, զվարճանալ  
**escape** [ɪsˈkeɪp] 1. *v.* փախչել 2. *n.* փախուստ  
**even** [ˈi:vən] 1. *a.* հարթ, հավասար  
2. *adv.* անգամ, նույնիսկ  
**excite** [ɪkˈsaɪt] *v.* զրգռել, հուզել  
**exclaim** [ɪksˈkleɪm] *v.* բացականչել  
**excuse** [ɪksˈkju:s] *n.* ներում, արդարացում *v.* ներել  
**expensive** [ɪksˈpensɪv] *a.* թանկ, թանկարժեք

## F

**fairy-tale** [ˈfeəri:teɪl] *n.* հեքիաթ  
**faithful** [ˈfeɪθfʊl] *a.* հավատարիմ, նվիրված  
**fall** [ˈfɔ:l] *n.* 1. անկում 2. ջրվեժ  
3. *ամերիկ.* աշուն 4. *v.* ընկնել, իջնել  
**fall asleep** քնել, քուն մտնել  
**fall behind** հետ մնալ, ուշանալ  
**false** [ˈfɔ:ls] 1. *a.* կեղծ, արհեստական  
2. *n.* սուտ, սխալ  
**familiar** [fəˈmɪljə] *a.* 1. ծանոթ, սովորական  
2. իրագել, տեղյակ  
**family** [ˈfæmɪli] *n.* ընտանիք  
**famous** [ˈfeɪməs] *a.* հռչակավոր, մեծահռչակ  
**fan** [ˈfæn] *n.* 1. երկրպագու, սպորտի մոլի  
սիրահար 2. հովիար  
**fantastic** [fænˈtæstɪk] *a.* հիսնալի, հիասքանչ  
**far (farther, farthest)** [ˈfɑ:] *a., adv.*  
1. հեռու 2. հեռավոր  
**fashion** [ˈfæʃən] *n.* նորաձևություն, մոդա  
**fasten** [ˈfɑ:sn] *v.* կապել, ամրացնել  
**favourite** [ˈfeɪvərɪt] *a.* սիրելի, սիրած  
**fear** [ˈfiə] *n.* վախ  
**feast** [ˈfi:st] *n.* խնջույք, տոն  
**feather** [ˈfeðə] *n.* փետուր  
**feed** [ˈfi:d] *v.* (fed, fed) սնել, կերակրել  
**feel** [ˈfi:l] *v.* 1. զգալ 2. շոշափել  
**feeling** [ˈfi:liŋ] *n.* զգացում, զգայմունք  
**fellow** [ˈfeləʊ] *n.* մարդ, երիտասարդ տղա  
**female** [ˈfi:meɪl] *a.* իգական  
**fence** [ˈfens] *n.* 1. ցանկապատ  
2. սուսերամարտ  
**field** [ˈfi:ld] *n.* 1. դաշտ 2. բնագավառ  
**fill** [ˈfɪl] *v.* 1. լցնել 2. պլոմբել (ատամը)  
**fill in** լրացնել  
**find** [ˈfaɪnd] *v.* (found, found) գտնել  
**find out** պարզել  
**fishmonger** [ˈfɪʃmɒŋgə] *n.* ձկնավաճառ  
**flavour** [ˈfleɪvə] *n.* բուրմունք, բույր  
**florist** [ˈflɔ:rɪst] *n.* ծաղկավաճառ  
**fly** [ˈflaɪ] 1. *n.* ճանճ 2. *v.* թռչել  
**fog** [ˈfɒg] *n.* մառախուղ, մշուշ  
**foggy** [ˈfɒgi] *a.* մառախլապատ, մշուշապատ  
**folk** [ˈfɔ:k] ժողովրդական  
**follow** [ˈfɒləʊ] *v.* 1. հետևել 2. հետապնդել  
3. հաջորդել 4. բխել, հետևել  
**footwear** [ˈfʊtweə] *n.* կոշիկներ  
**force** [ˈfɔ:s] *n.* ուժ  
**foreign** [ˈfɔ:rɪŋ] *a.* 1. օտարերկրյա, օտար,  
արտասահմանյան 2. արտաքին  
**forgive** [fɔˈɡɪv] *v.* ներել  
**fossil** [ˈfɒsl] *n., a.* բրածո  
**found** [ˈfaʊnd] *v.* հիմնադրել  
**fragrance** [ˈfreɪgrəns] *n.* բույր, բուրմունք

**freckle** [ˈfreɪkl] *n.* պեպեց  
**freeze** [ˈfri:z] *v.* 1. սառեցնել, 2. սառել, սառչել,  
ցրտահարվել  
**frightened** [ˈfraɪtnd] *a.* վախեցած  
**frog** [ˈfrɒg] *n.* գորտ  
**full** [ˈfʊl] *a.* 1. լի, լիքը 2. ամբողջ, լրիվ  
**fun** [ˈfʌn] *n.* ուրախություն, զվարճություն, կատակ  
**for fun** կատակի համար  
**have fun** զվարճանալ  
**make fun of** ծաղրել  
**funny** [ˈfʌni] *a.* 1. զվարճալի, ծիծաղելի  
2. տարօրինակ, զարմանալի  
**fur** [ˈfɜ:] *n.* մորթի  
**furious** [ˈfjʊəriəs] *a.* կատաղի, մոլեգին  
**furniture** [ˈfɜ:nɪtʃə] *n.* կահույք

## G

**gentle** [ˈdʒentl] *a.* 1. մեղմ, հեղ 2. կիրթ, բարեկիրթ  
**giant** [ˈdʒaɪənt] *a., n.* հսկա, աժդահա  
**gift** [ˈɡɪft] *n.* 1. նվեր 2. տաղանդ, ձիրք  
**gifted** [ˈɡɪftɪd] *a.* տաղանդավոր, շնորհալի  
**glad** [ˈɡlæd] *a.* ուրախ  
**glove** [ˈɡlɒv] *n.* ձեռնոց  
**go by** կողքով անցնել  
**go on** շարունակել  
**gold** [ˈɡəʊld] 1. *n.* ոսկի 2. *a.* ոսկյա, ոսկե  
**golden** [ˈɡəʊldən] *a.* 1. ոսկեգույն 2. թանկարժեք  
**good-looking** [ˈɡʊdˈlʊkɪŋ] *a.* գեղեցիկ,  
գեղեցկադեմ  
**graceful** [ˈɡreɪsful] *a.* նագելի, նրբագեղ  
**grammar** [ˈɡræmə] *n.* քերականություն  
**granny** [ˈɡræni] *n.* *խսկյ.* տատիկ  
**grapes** [ˈɡreɪps] *n.* խաղող  
**grasshopper** [ˈɡrɑ:s.hɒpə] *n.* մորեխ  
**grateful** [ˈɡreɪtful] *a.* երախտապարտ,  
շնորհակալ  
**gratitude** [ˈɡrætɪtju:d] *n.* երախտագիտություն  
**great** [ˈɡreɪt] *a.* 1. մեծ 2. վեհ  
**a great deal of** շատ  
**greedy** [ˈɡri:di] *a.* ագահ, աչքածակ  
**greengrocery** [ˈɡri:n.ɡrəʊsəri] *n.* մրգի  
և բանջարեղենի խանութ  
**greet** [ˈɡri:t] *v.* բարևել, ողջունել  
**greeting** [ˈɡri:tiŋ] *n.* բարև, ողջույն  
**grocery** [ˈɡrəʊsəri] *n.* պարենային խանութ  
**grow** [ˈɡrəʊ] *v.* 1. աճել, մեծանալ 2. աճեցնել,  
մեծացնել 3. դառնալ

## H

**hail** [ˈheɪl] *n.* կարկուտ  
**hamster** [ˈhæmstə] *n.* համստեր  
**handkerchief** [ˈhæŋkətʃɪf] *n.* թաշկինակ  
**handle** [ˈhændl] *n.* բռնակ, կոթ  
**handsome** [ˈhænsəm] *a.* գեղեցիկ (սովորաբար՝ տղամարդու մասին)  
**handwriting** [ˈhændraɪtɪŋ] *n.* ձեռագիր  
**happy** [ˈhæpi] *a.* 1. երջանիկ 2. գոհ, ուրախ  
**hard** [ˈhɑːd] *a.* 1. կարծր, պինդ 2. դժվար, ծանր  
**work hard** եռանդով աշխատել  
**hardly** [ˈhɑːdli] *adv.* հազիվ, հազիվ թե  
**hardworking** [ˈhɑːdˈwɔːkɪŋ] *a.* աշխատասեր  
**hare** [ˈheə] *n.* նապաստակ  
**harm** [ˈhɑːm] 1. *n.* վնաս, կորուստ 2. *v.* վնասել  
**head** [ˈhed] 1. *n.* գլուխ, ղեկավար, պետ  
2. *v.* գլխավորել, ղեկավարել  
**headache** [ˈhedɪk] *n.* գլխացավ  
**headmaster** [ˈhedˈmɑːstə] *n.* դպրոցի տնօրեն  
**health** [ˈhelθ] *n.* առողջություն  
**healthy** [ˈhelθi] *a.* առողջ  
**hear** [ˈhɪə] *v.* լսել  
**heart** [ˈhɑːt] *n.* 1. սիրտ 2. միջուկ, կորիզ  
**heel** [ˈhiːl] *n.* կրունկ  
**height** [ˈhaɪt] *n.* 1. բարձրություն, հասակ  
2. բարձունք  
**helicopter** [ˈhelɪkɔːptə] *n.* ուղղաթիռ  
**help** [ˈhelp] 1. *n.* օգնություն 2. *v.* օգնել  
**help yourself** համեցեք, հյուրասիրվեք  
**helpful** [ˈhelpfʊl] *a.* օգտակար  
**helpless** [ˈhelpɪs] *a.* անօգնական, անճար, անզոր  
**hibernate** [ˈhaɪbərneɪt] *v.* ձմեռել  
**hiking** [ˈhaɪkɪŋ] *n.* 1. ուղքով զբոսանք  
2. զբոսաշրջություն  
**hire** [ˈhaɪə] 1. *n.* վարձում, վարձակալություն  
2. *v.* վարձել  
**hit** [ˈhɪt] (**hit**, **hit**) *v.* հարվածել  
**hobby** [ˈhɒbi] *n.* սիրելի զբաղմունք  
**hockey** [ˈhɒki] *n.* սպորտ. հոկեյ  
**holiday** [ˈhɒlədeɪ] *n.* 1. տոն 2. արձակուրդ  
**honest** [ˈɒnɪst] *a.* 1. ազնիվ, անկեղծ  
2. ճշմարտացի, ուղղամիտ  
**honey** [ˈhʌni] *n.* 1. մեղր 2. *փոքրիկ*. քաղցրիկս  
**honour** [ˈɒnə] *n.* 1. պատիվ, փառք 2. բարի համբավ 3. հարգանք  
**hope** [ˈhəʊp] 1. *n.* հույս 2. *v.* հուսալ  
**hopeful** [ˈhəʊpɪfʊl] *a.* հույսով լի  
**horrible** [ˈhɒrəbəl] *a.* ահավոր, սուկալի, սարսափելի  
**household** [ˈhaʊshəʊld] 1. *n.* տնային տնտեսություն  
2. *a.* տան, տնային  
**huge** [ˈhjuːdʒ] *a.* հսկայական, վիթխարի  
**hunger** [ˈhʌŋgə] *n.* քաղց, սով  
**hungry** [ˈhʌŋgrɪ] *a.* քաղցած, սոված  
**hunt** [ˈhʌnt] 1. *n.* որս 2. *v.* որսալ

**hunter** [ˈhʌntə] *n.* որսորդ  
**hunting** [ˈhʌntɪŋ] *n.* որսորդություն  
**hurricane** [ˈhʌrɪkən] *n.* փոթորիկ, մրրիկ

## I

**ice** [ˈaɪs] *n.* սառույց  
**ice-cream** [ˈaɪsˈkriːm] *n.* պաղպաղակ  
**icy** [ˈaɪsi] *a.* սառցե, սառը  
**idea** [aɪˈdiə] *n.* գաղափար, մտահղայում  
**identify** [aɪˈdentɪfaɪ] *v.* ինքնությունը հաստատել, ճանաչել  
**illusion** [ɪˈluːʒn] *n.* պատրանք  
**imagine** [ɪˈmædʒɪn] *v.* երևակայել, պատկերացնել, ենթադրել  
**immediately** [ɪˈmiːdʒətli] *adv.* անմիջապես  
**important** [ɪmˈpɔːtənt] *a.* կարևոր  
**independent** [ɪnˈdɪːpəndənt] *a.* անկախ  
**infinitive** [ɪnˈfɪnɪtɪv] *n.* *քեր.* բայի անորոշ ձևը  
**influence** [ˈɪnfluəns] 1. *n.* ազդեցություն 2. *v.* ազդել  
**inform** [ɪnˈfɔːm] *v.* տեղեկացնել, հաղորդել  
**information** [ɪnfəˈmeɪʃn] *n.* տեղեկություն, լուր, հաղորդում  
**innocent** [ɪˈnɒsnt] *a.* անմեղ  
**inquire** [ɪnˈkwaɪə] *v.* հարցնել, հարցում անել  
**insect** [ˈɪnsɛkt] *n.* միջատ  
**intelligence** [ɪnˈtelɪdʒəns] *n.* խելք, ընդունակություն  
**intelligent** [ɪnˈtelɪdʒənt] *a.* խելացի  
**intention** [ɪnˈtenʃn] *n.* մտադրություն  
**introduce** [ɪntrəˈdjuːs] *v.* ծանոթացնել, ներկայացնել  
**invent** [ɪnˈvent] *v.* հայտնագործել, գյուտ անել, հնարել, ստեղծել  
**investigation** [ɪnˈvestɪˈɡeɪʃn] *n.* 1. ուսումնասիրություն 2. հետազոտություն  
**invitation** [ɪnvɪˈteɪʃn] *n.* հրավեր  
**invite** [ɪnˈvaɪt] *v.* հրավիրել  
**iron** [ˈaɪə] *n.* արդուկ  
**ironing** [ˈaɪəɪŋ] *n.* արդուկում  
**island** [ˈaɪlənd] *n.* կղզի

## J

**jacket** [ˈdʒækt] *n.* բաճկոնակ  
**jam** [ˈdʒæm] *n.* մուրաբա, ջեմ  
**jar** [ˈdʒɑː] *n.* բանկա  
**jaw** [ˈdʒɔː] *n.* ծնոտ, բերան  
**jelly** [ˈdʒɛli] *n.* դոնդող  
**jeweller** [ˈdʒuːələ] *n.* ակնագործ, ոսկերիչ  
**jewellery** [ˈdʒuːələri] *n.* գարդեղեն, ոսկերչական իրեր  
**join** [dʒɔɪn] *v.* 1. միացնել, միանալ, միավորվել



**2.** ընդունվել  
**joke** ['dʒəʊk] *n.* կատակ  
**journey** ['dʒɔ:ni] *n.* ճանապարհորդություն, ուղևորություն  
**joy** ['dʒɔi] *n.* ուրախություն  
**juice** ['dʒu:s] *n.* հյութ  
**juicy** ['dʒu:si] *a.* հյութալի, հյութեղ  
**jump** ['dʒʌmp] **1.** *n.* պատկ, թռիչք **2.** *v.* պատկել, թռչել  
**jungle** ['dʒʌŋgl] *n.* ջունգլի  
**just** ['dʒʌst] **1.** *a.* արդար **2.** *adv.* ճիշտ, հենց  
**justice** ['dʒʌstis] *n.* արդարություն

## K

**key** ['ki:] *n.* բանալի  
**keyboard** ['ki:bɔ:d] *n.* ստեղնաշար  
**kill** ['kɪl] *v.* սպանել  
**kind** ['kaɪnd] **1.** *n.* տեսակ **2.** *a.* բարի, սիրալիք  
**kind-hearted** ['kaɪnd'ha:tɪd] *a.* բարեսիրտ, ազնվահոգի  
**king** ['kɪŋ] *n.* թագավոր, արքա  
**kingdom** ['kɪŋdɒm] *n.* թագավորություն  
**kiss** ['kɪs] **1.** *n.* համբույր **2.** *v.* համբուրել  
**kitchen** ['kɪtʃɪn] *n.* խոհանոց  
**kitten** ['kɪtn] *n.* կատվի ձագ  
**knee** ['ni:] *n.* ծունկ  
**knife** ['naɪf] *n.* դանակ  
**knit** ['nɪt] *v.* գործել, հյուսել  
**knitted** ['nɪtɪd] *a.* գործած, հյուսած  
**knock** ['nɒk] **1.** *n.* հարված, թխկոց, բակոց  
**2.** *v.* ծեծել, բակել  
**know** ['nəʊ] *v.* իմանալ, գիտենալ  
**knowledge** ['nɒlɪdʒ] *n.* գիտելիք  
**known** ['nəʊn] *a.* հայտնի, ծանոթ

## L

**lace** ['leɪs] *n.* ժանյակ, կոշիկակապ  
**ladder** ['lædə] *n.* ձեռնասանդուղ  
**language** ['læŋɡwɪdʒ] *n.* լեզու  
**lap** ['læp] **1.** *n.* լափ (շան կերակուր) **2.** *v.* լակել  
**late** ['leɪt] *a.* ուշ  
**be late** ուշանալ  
**lately** ['leɪtli] *adv.* վերջերս  
**laugh** ['lɑ:f] **1.** *n.* ծիծաղ **2.** *v.* ծիծաղել  
**laundry** ['lɔ:ndri] *n.* վվապ  
**lawyer** ['lɔ:jə] *n.* իրավաբան, փաստաբան  
**lazy** ['leɪzi] *a.* ծուլ  
**lead** ['li:d] *v.* առաջնորդել, ղեկավարել  
**leader** ['li:də] *n.* ղեկավար, առաջնորդ  
**leaf** ['li:f] *n.* **1.** տերև **2.** թերթ (գրքի)  
**learn** ['lɜ:n] *v.* սովորել, իմանալ

**leather** ['leðə] *n.* կաշի  
**leisure** ['leɪʒə] *n.* ազատ ժամանակ  
**liar** ['laɪə] *n.* ստախոս  
**lick** ['lɪk] *v.* լվատել, լիզել  
**lie I** ['laɪ] **1.** *n.* սուտ, ստախոսություն **2.** *v.* ստել  
**lie II v. (lay, lain)** պատկել  
**life** ['laɪf] *n.* կյանք  
**liquid** ['lɪkwɪd] *n.* հեղուկ  
**list** ['lɪst] *n.* ցուցակ  
**listen** ['lɪsn] *v.* լսել, ունկնդրել  
**lizard** ['lɪzəd] *n.* մողես  
**load** ['ləʊd] *v.* բեռնել  
**lonely** ['ləʊnli] *a.* առանձին, միայնակ  
**look** ['lʊk] *n.* **1.** հայացք **2.** տեսք **3.** *v.* նայել  
**looking-glass** ['lʊkɪŋɡlɑ:s] *n.* հայելի  
**lose** ['lu:z] *v.* կորցնել  
**loss** ['lɒs] *n.* կորուստ  
**lounge** ['laʊndʒ] *n.* հանգստի սենյակ  
**lovely** ['ləvli] *a.* գեղեցիկ, սիրուն  
**loyal** ['lɔ:əl] *a.* հավատարիմ, անձնվեր  
**luck** ['lʌk] *n.* բախտ  
**good luck** բարեբախտություն, հաջողություն  
**bad luck** դժբախտություն, անհաջողություն  
**luckily** ['lʌkɪli] *adv.* բարեբախտաբար  
**lucky** ['lʌki] *a.* բախտավոր  
**luggage** ['lʌɡɪdʒ] *n.* ուղեբեռ  
**lunch** ['lʌntʃ] *n.* երկրորդ նախաճաշ, թեթև ճաշ, ընդմիջման նախաճաշ

## M

**male** ['meɪl] *a.* արական  
**manage** ['mænɪdʒ] *v.* ղեկավարել  
**mark** ['mɑ:k] **1.** *n.* գնահատական **2.** *v.* նշել  
**market** ['mɑ:kɪt] *n.* շուկա  
**master** ['mɑ:stə] *v.* տիրապետել  
**mat** ['mæt] *n.* փոքրիկ գորգ  
**meadow** ['medəʊ] *n.* մարգագետին  
**meal** ['mi:l] *n.* ուտելիք, կերակուր  
**measure** ['meɪʒə] **1.** *n.* չափ **2.** *v.* չափել  
**melon** ['melɒn] *n.* սեխ  
**melt** ['melt] *v.* հալչել, հալեցնել  
**member** ['membə] *n.* անդամ  
**message** ['mesɪdʒ] *n.* հաղորդագրություն, տեղեկություն  
**migrate** [maɪ'greɪt] *v.* տեղափոխվել  
**mistake** [mɪs'teɪk] *n.* սխալ, սխալմունք  
**mitten** ['mɪtn] *n.* ձեռնոց (առանց մատների)  
**mixture** ['mɪkstʃə] *n.* խառնուրդ  
**mole** ['məʊl] *n.* **1.** խլուրդ **2.** խալ  
**monster** ['mɒnstə] *n.* հրեշ  
**moody** ['mu:di] *a.* տրամադրության մարդ  
**mosquito** [mɒs'ki:təʊ] *n.* մոծակ, մեղ  
**moth** ['mɒθ] *n.* ցեյ

**murder** [ˈmɜːdə] **1.** *n.* սպանություն **2.** *v.* սպանել  
**mushroom** [ˈmʌʃrʊm] *n.* սունկ  
**mustard** [ˈmʌstəd] *n.* մսանանեխ  
**mystery** [ˈmɪstəri] *n.* գաղտնիք

## N

**nationality** [næʃəˈnæliɪti] *n.* ազգություն  
**native** [ˈneɪtɪv] *a.* **1.** բնիկ, տեղացի  
**2.** հարազատ, հայրենական  
**native land** հայրենիք, հայրենի երկիր  
**natural** [ˈnætʃrəl] *a.* բնական  
**nature** [ˈneɪtʃə] *n.* **1.** բնություն  
**2.** բնավորություն, խառնվածք  
**naughty** [ˈnɑːti] *a.* չար, չարածի  
**necessary** [ˈnesɪsəri] *a.* **1.** անհրաժեշտ  
**2.** անխուսափելի  
**neck** [ˈnek] *n.* վիզ, պարանոց  
**need** [ˈniːd] **1.** կարիք **2.** *v.* կարիք ունենալ  
**negative** [ˈnegətɪv] *a.* մխտական, բացասական  
**neighbour** [ˈneɪbə] *n.* հարևան  
**nephew** [ˈnevjuː, nɛfjuː] *n.* եղբոր կամ քրոջ որդի  
**nerve** [ˈnɜːv] *n.* նյարդ, ջիղ  
**nest** [ˈnest] *n.* բույն  
**news** [ˈnjuːz] *n.* լուր, նորություն  
**newsagent's** [ˈnjuːz,eɪdʒ(ə)nts] *n.* քերթի կրպակ  
**newspaper** [ˈnjuːs,peɪpə] *n.* լրագիր  
**niece** [ˈniːs] *n.* եղբոր կամ քրոջ աղջիկ  
**nightingale** [ˈnaɪtɪŋdʒeɪl] *n.* սոխակ  
**noisy** [ˈnɔɪzi] *a.* աղմկոտ  
**noon** [ˈnuːn] *n.* կեսօր, միջօրե  
**north** [ˈnɔːθ] *n.* հյուսիս  
**northern** [ˈnɔːðən] *a.* հյուսիսային  
**nut** [ˈnʌt] *n.* պնդուկ

## O

**occasionally** [ɒˈkeɪʒnəli] *adv.* պատահմամբ, պատահաբար  
**offer** [ˈɒfə] **1.** *n.* առաջարկ **2.** *v.* առաջարկել  
**office** [ˈɒfɪs] *n.* գրասենյակ, հիմնարկ  
**olive oil** [ˈɒlɪvˈɔɪl] ձիթապտղի յուղ  
**omelet(te)** [ˈɒmlɪt] *n.* ձվածեղ  
**onion** [ˈɒnjən] *n.* սոխ  
**opinion** [ɒˈpɪnjən] *n.* կարծիք  
**opportunity** [ɒpəˈtjuːnɪti] *n.* առիթ, հնարավորություն  
**opposite** [ˈɒpəzɪt] *a.* հակադիր, հանդիպակալ, դիմացի  
**orange** [ˈɒrɪndʒ] *n.* նարինջ  
**origin** [ˈɒrɪdʒɪn] *n.* սկիզբ, ծագում  
**outline** [ˈaʊtlaɪn] *n.* սխեմա, պլան  
**owl** [ˈaʊl] *n.* բու

## P

**pack** [ˈpæk] **1.** *n.* կապոց **2.** *v.* փաթաթել, կապկաթել (իրերը)  
**pain** [ˈpeɪn] **1.** *n.* ցավ **2.** *v.* ցավել  
**painful** [ˈpeɪnfʊl] *a.* ցավոտ  
**paint** [ˈpeɪnt] **1.** *n.* ներկ **2.** *v.* ներկել, նկարել  
**painter** [ˈpeɪntə] *n.* նկարիչ  
**painting** [ˈpeɪntɪŋ] *n.* նկար, պատկեր  
**pair** [ˈpeə] *n.* զույգ  
**palace** [ˈpælɪs] *n.* պալատ  
**parcel** [ˈpɑːsl] *n.* ծանրոց  
**pardon** [ˈpɑːdn] *n.* ներողություն  
**parent** [ˈpɛərənt] *n.* ծնող  
**parrot** [ˈpærət] *n.* թռչափակ  
**participle** [ˈpɑːtɪsɪpl] *n.* դերբայ  
**particle** [ˈpɑːtɪkl] *n.* մաս, մասնիկ  
**parting** [ˈpɑːtɪŋ] *n.* հեռացում, հրաժեշտ  
**partner** [ˈpɑːtnə] **1.** գործընկեր **2.** խաղընկեր  
**pass** [ˈpɑːs] *v.* **1.** անցնել **2.** փոխանցել  
**passenger** [ˈpæsɪndʒə] *n.* ուղևոր  
**passive** [ˈpæsɪv] *a.* *բեր.* կրավորական (սեռ)  
**past** [ˈpɑːst] *n.* անցյալ  
**patient** [ˈpeɪʃənt] **1.** *n.* հիվանդ  
**2.** *a.* համբերատար  
**patiently** *adv.* համբերատար ձևով  
**pavement** [ˈpeɪvmənt] *n.* մայթ  
**paw** [ˈpɔː] *n.* թաթ  
**pay** [ˈpeɪ] *v.* վճարել  
**peace** [ˈpiːs] *n.* խաղաղություն  
**peach** [ˈpiːtʃ] *n.* դեղձ  
**pear** [ˈpeə] *n.* սևանձ  
**pearl** [ˈpɜːl] *n.* մարգարիտ  
**pen-friend** [ˈpenfrend] *n.* նամակագրության ընկեր  
**penknife** [ˈpennaɪf] *n.* գրպանի դանակ  
**pepper** [ˈpepə] *n.* պղպեղ  
**personality** [ˌpɜːsəˈnæliɪti] *n.* բնավորություն, անհատականություն  
**pick** [ˈpɪk] *v.* հավաքել  
**picnic** [ˈpɪknɪk] *n.* զբոսախմբույթ  
**pie** [ˈpaɪ] *n.* կարկանդակ  
**pigeon** [ˈpɪdʒɪn] *n.* աղավնի  
**pillow** [ˈpɪləʊ] *n.* բարձ  
**pink** [ˈpɪŋk] *a.* վարդագույն  
**plain** [ˈpleɪn] **1.** *n.* հարթավայր **2.** *a.* ուղիղ, հարթ  
**planet** [ˈplænɪt] *n.* մոլորակ  
**plant** [ˈplɑːnt] **1.** *n.* բույս **2.** *v.* տնկել  
**player** [ˈpleɪə] *n.* խաղացող  
**pleasant** [ˈpleznt] *a.* հաճելի, դուրեկան  
**pleasure** [ˈplezə] *n.* հաճույք, բավականություն  
**plenty** [ˈplenti] *n.* առատություն  
**plenty of** շատ  
**plum** [ˈplʌm] *n.* սալոր  
**plural** [ˈpluərəl] *n.* *բեր.* հոգնակի թիվ

**pocket** [ˈpɒkɪt] *n.* գրպան  
**poem** [ˈpəʊm] *n.* բանաստեղծություն,  
 ոտանավոր  
**policy** [ˈpɒləsi] *n.* քաղաքականություն,  
 վարքագիծ  
**pool** [ˈpu:l] *n.* ջրափոս, փոքրիկ լճակ  
**popular** [ˈpɒpjələ] *a.* ճանաչված, հայտնի,  
 հանրաճանաչ  
**precious** [ˈpreʃəs] *a.* քանկարժեք  
**prediction** [ˌpriːdɪkʃn] *n.* կանխագուշակում  
**prepare** [prɪˈpeə] *v.* պատրաստել,  
 պատրաստվել  
**presence** [ˈpreznəs] *n.* ներկայություն  
**present** [ˈpreznt] **1.** *n.* նվեր **2.** *a.* քեր. ներկա  
 (ժամանակ)  
**present** [prɪˈzent] *v.* նվիրել  
**promise** [ˈprɒmɪs] **1.** *n.* խոստում **2.** *v.* խոստանալ  
**pronoun** [ˈprəʊnaʊn] *n.* դերանուն  
**pronounce** [prəˈnaʊns] *v.* արտասանել  
**pronunciation** [prəˈnʌnsɪˈeɪʃn] *n.* արտասանություն  
**proud** [ˈpraʊd] *a.* հպարտ  
**proudly** [ˈpraʊdli] *adv.* հպարտորեն  
**prove** [pru:v] *v.* ապացույցել  
**public** [ˈpʌblɪk] *a.* հասարակական, ընդհանուր  
**publish** [ˈpʌblɪʃ] *v.* հրատարակել  
**pumpkin** [ˈpʌmpkɪn] *n.* դդում  
**punish** [ˈpʌnɪʃ] *v.* պատժել  
**puppet** [ˈpʌpɪt] *n.* տիկնիկ  
**puppet-show** [ˈpʌpɪtʃəʊ] *n.* տիկնիկային  
 ներկայացում  
**puppy** [ˈpʌpi] *n.* շան ձագ, լսկոտ  
**purchase** [ˈpɜːtʃəs] **1.** *n.* գնում **2.** *v.* գնել,  
 գնումներ անել  
**pure** [ˈpjʊə] *a.* մաքուր, անարատ  
**purple** [ˈpɜːp(ə)] *a.* մանուշակագույն

## Q

**quality** [ˈkwɒləti] *n.* որակ  
**quantity** [ˈkwɒntəti] *n.* քանակ, քանակություն  
**quarrel** [ˈkwɒrəl] **1.** *n.* վեճ, կռիվ **2.** *v.* վիճել, կռվել  
**question** [ˈkwɛstʃən] **1.** *n.* հարց **2.** *v.* հարցնել,  
 հարցաքննել  
**quickly** [ˈkwɪkli] *adv.* արագ  
**quiet** [ˈkwaɪət] *a.* հանգիստ, խաղաղ  
**quietly** [ˈkwaɪətli] *adv.* հանգիստ ձևով

## R

**race** [ˈreɪs] *n.* **1.** մրցում (վազքի) **2.** ձիարշավ  
**3.** *v.* մրցել, մասնակցել ձիարշավի  
**raise** [ˈreɪz] *v.* **1.** բարձրացնել **2.** աճեցնել, բուծել  
**realize** [ˈriəlaɪz] *v.* հասկանալ, գիտակցել

**reason** [ˈriːzn] *n.* պատճառ  
**recover** [rɪˈkʌvə] *v.* առողջանալ  
**reflect** [rɪˈflekt] *v.* արտացոլել, պատկերել  
**reflexive** [rɪˈfleksɪv] *a.* քեր. անդրադարձ  
**refrigerator** [rɪˈfrɪdʒəreɪtə] *n.* սառնարան  
**regular** [ˈregjʊlə] *a.* կանոնավոր  
**relative** [ˈrelətɪv] բարեկամ, ազգական  
**relax** [rɪˈlæks] **1.** թուլացնել, թուլանալ  
**2.** հանգստանալ  
**remedy** [ˈremɪdi] *n.* դեղ, բուժամիջոց  
**remember** [rɪˈmembə] *v.* **1.** հիշել, մտաբերել  
**2.** բարևներ հաղորդել  
**repair** [rɪˈpeə] *n.* վերանորոգում  
**2.** *v.* վերանորոգել  
**reply** [rɪˈplai] **1.** *n.* պատասխան  
**2.** *v.* պատասխանել  
**report** [rɪˈpɔːt] **1.** *n.* գեկույցում, հաշվետվություն  
**2.** *v.* գեկույցել, հաշվետվություն տալ  
**reporter** [rɪˈpɔːtə] *n.* թղթակից  
**request** [rɪˈkwest] *n.* խնդրանք  
**resort** [rɪˈzɔːt] *n.* առողջարան  
**response** [rɪˈspɒns] *n.* պատասխան  
**ride** [ˈraɪd] (**rode**, **ridden**) *v.* ձիավարել  
**ripe** [ˈraɪp] *a.* հասած  
**river** [ˈrɪvə] *n.* գետ  
**roar** [rɔː] *n.* մռնչյուն, գոռոց, ոռնոց (քամու),  
 դրդյուն  
**roast** [ˈrəʊst] *a.* տապակած, խորոված, բոված  
**roast beef** ռոստբիֆ (տապակած միս)  
**robin** [ˈrɒbɪn] *n.* շիկահավ  
**rod** [rɒd] *n.* կարթ  
**rough** [ˈrʌf] *a.* **1.** կոպիտ **2.** անհարթ, խորդուրդոթ  
**rule** [ˈruːl] **1.** *v.* կառավարել **2.** *n.* կանոն  
**rush** [ˈrʌʃ] *v.* սլանալ

## S

**sad** [ˈsæd] *a.* տխուր, տրտում  
**safe** [ˈseɪf] *a.* անվնաս, ապահով, անվտանգ  
**sail** [ˈseɪl] *v.* նավարկել  
**saint** [ˈseɪnt] *n., a.* սուրբ  
**salad** [ˈsæləd] *n.* սալաթ  
**sale** [ˈseɪl] *n.* վաճառք  
**sand** [ˈsænd] *n.* ավազ  
**sandwich** [ˈsænwɪdʒ] *n.* սենդվիչ, բուտերբրոդ  
**satisfaction** [ˌsætɪsˈfækʃn] *n.*  
 բավարարվածություն  
**satisfy** [ˈsætɪsfaɪ] *v.* բավարարել  
**saucepan** [ˈsɔːspæn] *n.* կարսա  
**saucer** [ˈsɔːsə] *n.* ափսե, պնակ (թեյի)  
**sausage** [ˈsɔːsɪdʒ] *n.* երշիկ, նրբերշիկ  
**scare** [ˈskeə] *v.* վախեցնել, վախեցնալ  
**scissors** [ˈsɪzəz] *n.* մկրատ  
**screen** [ˈskriːn] *n.* էկրան

**seal** ['si:l] *n.* 1. փոկ 2. դրոշմ, կնիք  
**search** [sɜ:tʃ] 1. *n.* որոնում 2. *v.* որոնել, փնտրել  
**selfish** ['selfiʃ] *a.* եսասեր, եսաապաշտ  
**sell** ['sel] *v.* վաճառել  
**sew** ['səʊ] *v.* կարել  
**sewer** ['səʊə] *n.* կոյուղի  
**shadow** ['ʃædəʊ] *n.* ստվեր  
**shark** ['ʃɑ:k] *n.* շնածուկ  
**ship** ['ʃɪp] *n.* նավ  
**shoemaker** ['ʃu:meɪkə] *n.* կոշկակար  
**shop-assistant** ['ʃɒp'əsɪstənt] *n.* գործակատար, վաճառող  
**shoulder** ['ʃəʊldə] *n.* ուս  
**shower** ['ʃaʊə] *n.* հորդ անձրև  
**shy** ['ʃaɪ] *a.* ամաչկոտ, անոթխած  
**sick** ['sɪk] *a.* հիվանդ  
**sigh** ['saɪ] *v.* հոգոց հանել  
**sight** ['saɪt] *n.* տեսարան  
**sign** ['saɪn] 1. *n.* նշան 2. *v.* ստորագրել  
**silly** ['sɪli] *a.* հիմար, անհեթեթ  
**singular** ['sɪŋɡjələ] *a.* եզակի  
**sink** ['sɪŋk] *v.* սուզվել, խորտակվել  
**skate** ['skeɪt] 1. *n.* չմուշկ 2. *v.* չմուշկներով սահել  
**ski** ['ski:] 1. *n.* դահուկ 2. *v.* դահուկներով սահել  
**skin** ['skɪn] *n.* մաշկ, կեղև  
**skyscraper** ['skaɪ,skreɪpə] *n.* երկնաքեր  
**slipper** ['slɪpə] *n.* տնային մաշիկ  
**smart** ['smɑ:t] *a.* սրամիտ, խելոք  
**smell** ['smel] 1. *n.* հոտ, հոտառություն  
 2. *v.* հոտ քաշել  
**smile** ['smaɪl] 1. *n.* ժպիտ 2. *v.* ժպտալ  
**smoke** ['sməʊk] 1. *n.* ծուխ 2. *v.* ծխել  
**snake** ['sneɪk] *n.* օձ  
**sneakers** ['sni:kəz] (AmE) *n.* սպորտային կոշիկներ  
**sneeze** ['sni:z] *v.* փռշտալ  
**snore** ['snɔ:] *v.* խռնփալ  
**soap** ['səʊp] *n.* օճառ  
**sock** ['sɒk] *n.* գուլպա  
**soft** ['sɒft] *a.* 1. փափուկ 2. նուրբ  
**soil** [sɔɪl] *v.* կեղտոտել  
**solve** [sɒlv] *v.* լուծել  
**sorry** ['sɔ:ri] *a.* 1. տխուր, տրտում 2. ներեցեք  
**soul** ['səʊl] *n.* 1. հոգի 2. մարդ, էակ  
**sound** ['saʊnd] 1. *n.* հնչյուն 2. *v.* հնչել  
**It sounds interesting** հետաքրքիր է թվում  
**soup** ['su:p] *n.* ապուր  
**sour** ['sauə] *a.* թթու  
**south** ['sauθ] *n.* հարավ  
**spaceship** ['speɪs'ʃɪp] *n.* տիեզերանավ  
**spare** ['speə] *a.* ազատ, ավելորդ  
**spare time** ազատ ժամանակ  
**sparrow** ['spærəʊ] *n.* ճնճրուկ  
**speakers** ['spi:kəz] *n.* բարձրախոս  
**spectacles** ['spektəklz] *n.* ակնոց

**speed** ['spi:d] *n.* արագություն  
**spider** ['spaɪdə] *n.* սարդ  
**spit** ['spɪt] *v.* (spat, spat) քթել  
**spit it out** [spɪt ɪt aʊt] շո՛ւտ ասա, մի՛ ծամծամիր  
**splendid** ['splendɪd] *a.* հիանալի, սքանչելի  
**spoil** ['spɔɪl] *v.* փչանալ, փչացնել  
**sponge** ['spʌndʒ] *n.* սպունգ  
**spoon** ['spu:n] *n.* գդալ  
**spray** ['spreɪ] *n.* ջրափռոց  
**spring** ['sprɪŋ] *v.* ցատկել  
**stare** ['steə] *v.* աչքերը չռել, սևեռում նայել  
**starling** ['stɑ:lɪŋ] *n.* սարյակ  
**state** ['steɪt] 1. *n.* պետություն 2. *a.* պետական  
**stationery** ['steɪʃnəri] *n.* գրենական պիտույքների խանութ  
**steal** ['sti:l] *v.* (stole, stolen) գողանալ  
**stiff** ['stɪf] *a.* թանձր, խիտ, պինդ  
**stomach** ['stʌmək] *n.* ստամոքս, փոր  
**strange** ['streɪndʒ] *a.* տարօրինակ, օտար  
**stream** ['stri:m] *n.* հոսանք (ջրի)  
**strike** ['straɪk] *v.* (struck, struck) հարվածել  
**struggle** ['strʌɡl] 1. *n.* պայքար  
 2. *v.* պայքարել  
**stubborn** ['stʌbən] *a.* համառ, կամակոր  
**stupid** ['stju:pɪd] *a.* հիմար, տխմար մարդ  
**succeed** [sək'si:d] *v.* հաջողության հասնել  
**suddenly** ['sʌdnli] *adv.* հանկարծակի  
**suffer** ['sʌfə] *v.* տառապել  
**suffix** ['sʌfɪks] *n.* վերջածանց  
**sugar** ['ʃʊɡə] *n.* շաքար, շաքարավազ  
**suggest** [sə'dʒest] *v.* առաջարկել, խորհուրդ տալ  
**suitcase** ['sju:tkeɪs] *n.* ճամպրուկ  
**summarize** ['sʌmərəɪz] *v.* ամփոփել  
**sure** ['ʃʊə] 1. *a.* վստահ 2. *adv.* անկասկած  
**surprise** [sə'praɪz] *n.* անակնկալ  
**swallow** ['swɒləʊ] *v.* կուլ տալ  
**sweep** ['swi:p] *v.* (swept, swept) ավելել  
**swimming-pool** ['swɪmɪŋ'pu:l] *n.* լողավազան  
**swing** ['swɪŋ] *v.* (swung, swung) ճոճվել  
**switch** ['swɪtʃ] *n.* էլեկտր. անջատիչ  
**syllable** ['sɪləbl] *n.* վանկ  
**sympathy** ['sɪmpəθi] *n.* կարեկցանք  
**system** ['sɪstəm] *n.* կառույվածք, համակարգ

## T

**tail** ['teɪl] *n.* պոչ  
**tale** ['teɪl] *n.* 1. պատմվածք 2. հեքիաթ  
**talk** ['tɔ:k] 1. *n.* գրույյ, խոսակցություն  
 2. *v.* խոսել, գրույել  
**talkative** ['tɔ:kətɪv] *a.* շատախոս  
**tall** ['tɔ:l] *a.* բարձր, բարձրահասակ  
**task** ['tɑ:sk] *n.* 1. առաջադրանք  
 2. հանձնարարություն

**taste** [ˈteɪst] *n.* 1. ճաշակ 2. համ 3. *v.* ճաշակել, համոտեսել

**tasty** [ˈteɪsti] *a.* համեղ

**teach** [ˈti:tʃ] *v.* սովորեցնել, դաս տալ

**teapot** [ˈti:pɒt] *n.* թեյաման

**tear** [ˈtɔː] *v.* (**tore, torn**) պատռել

**tell** [ˈtel] *v.* 1. ասել 2. պատմել

**temper** [ˈtempə] *n.* 1. բնավորություն

2. տրամադրություն

**terrible** [ˈterəbl̩] *a.* սարսափելի, սոսկալի

**thick** [ˈθɪk] *a.* 1. հաստ 2. խիտ 3. թանձր

**thin** [ˈθɪn] *a.* 1. բարակ, նուրբ 2. նիհար

**thing** [ˈθɪŋ] *n.* իր, առարկա

**thirsty** [ˈθɜːsti] *a.* ծարավ

**thrashing** [ˈθræʃɪŋ] *n.* ծեծ, դնգստոց

**throw** [ˈθrəʊ] *v.* (**threw, thrown**) գցել

**thunder** [ˈθʌndə] *n.* որոտ

**tiny** [ˈtaɪni] *a.* շատ փոքր, պստիկ

**tired** [ˈtaɪəd] *a.* հոգնած

**title** [ˈtaɪtl̩] *n.* վերնագիր

**toast** [ˈtəʊst] *n.* բոված հաყի շերտ

**tomato** [təˈmɑːtəʊ] *n.* լուլիկ

**tongue** [ˈtʌŋ] *n.* լեզու

**mother tongue** մայրենի լեզու

**tortoise** [ˈtɔːtɔːs] *n.* կրիա

**tool** [tuːl] *n.* գործիք

**tooth** [tuːθ] *n.* ատամ

**toothache** [ˈtuːθeɪk] *n.* ատամնապավ

**torch** [ˈtɔːtʃ] *n.* ջահ

**toward(s)** [təˈwɔːd(z)], [təːdɪz] *prep.* դեպի

**trader** [ˈtreɪdə] *n.* առևտրական

**tragedy** [ˈtrædʒɪdi] *n.* ողբերգություն

**train** [treɪn] *v.* մարզել, սովորեցնել, վարժեցնել

**trainers** [ˈtreɪnəz] (BrE) *n.* սպորտային կոշիկներ

**transfer** [ˈtrænsfɜː] *v.* տեղափոխել, փոխադրել

**translate** [trænsˈleɪt] *v.* թարգմանել

**trap** [ˈtræp] *n.* թակարդ

**travel** [ˈtrævl̩] 1. *n.* ճանապարհորդություն

2. *v.* ճանապարհորդել

**traveller** [ˈtrævl̩ə] *n.* ուղևոր, ճանապարհորդ

**tray** [treɪ] *n.* սկուտեղ

**treasure** [ˈtreʒə] *n.* զանձ

**treat** [ˈtri:t] 1. *n.* հյուրասիրություն

2. *v.* հյուրասիրել

**tremble** [ˈtrembl̩] *v.* 1. դողալ 2. *փխբ.* ցնցվել

**trick** [ˈtrɪk] *n.* հնարք, խորամանկություն

**trot** [ˈtrɒt] *v.* շտապել, վազել

**trouble** [ˈtrʌbl̩] *v.* անհանգստացնել

**tummy** [ˈtʌmi] *n.* **խսկ.** փորիկ

**turtle** [ˈtɜːtl̩] *n.* կրիա

**trousers** [ˈtraʊzəz] *n.* անդրավարտիք

## U

**ugly** [ˈʌɡli] *a.* ուզեղ, գարշելի

**umbrella** [ʌmˈbrelə] *n.* հովանոց

**underground** [ˈʌndəgraʊnd] 1. *n.* մետրո

2. *a.* ստորերկրյա

**understand** [ʌndəˈstænd] *v.* հասկանալ, ըմբռնել

**university** [juːniˈvɜːsɪti] *n.* համալսարան

**useful** [ˈjuːsfʊl] *a.* օգտակար, պիտանի

**useless** [ˈjuːslɪs] *a.* անօգուտ, ավարդյուն

**usual** [ˈjuːʒʊəl] *a.* սովորական

## V

**vacant** [ˈveɪkənt] *a.* դատարկ, ազատ, թափուր

**vacation** [vəˈkeɪʃn] *n.* արձակուրդ

**valuable** [ˈvæljuəbl̩] *a.* թանկարժեք, արժեքավոր

**value** [ˈvæljuː] *n.* արժեք, կարևորություն

**vegetable** [ˈvedʒɪtəbl̩] *n.* բանջարեղեն

**verb** [ˈvɜːb] *n.* բայ

**verse** [ˈvɜːs] *n.* պոեզիա

**vertical** [ˈvɜːtɪkl̩] *n., a.* ուղղահայայ

**village** [ˈvɪlɪdʒ] *n.* գյուղ

**violin** [vaɪəˈlɪn] *n.* ջութակ

**visit** [ˈvɪzɪt] 1. *n.* այցելություն, այց 2. *v.* այցելել

**visitor** [ˈvɪzɪtə] *n.* այցելու, հյուր

**vocabulary** [vəʊˈkæbjʊləri]

*n.* 1. բառարան 2. բառապաշար

**voice** [ˈvɔɪs] *n.* 1. ձայն 2. *քեր.* սեռ

**volleyball** [ˈvɒləbɔːl] *n.* սպորտ. վոլեյբոլ

## W

**wag** [ˈwæɡ] *v.* պոչը դեսուդեն շարժել

**wage** [ˈweɪdʒ] *n.* աշխատավարձ

**waist** [ˈweɪst] *n.* գոտկատեղ, մեջք

**waistcoat** [ˈweɪskəʊt, ˈweɪskəʊt] *n.* բաճկոնակ

**wait** [weɪt] *v.* սպասել

**waiter** [ˈweɪtə] *n.* մատուցող

**waitress** [ˈweɪtrɪs] *n.* մատուցողուհի

**wake** [ˈweɪk] *v.* արթնանալ, արթնացնել

**walk** [ˈwɔːk] *v.* քայլել, ոտքով գնալ, գրոսնել

**go for a walk** գնալ գրոսանքի

**wallet** [ˈwɒlɪt] *n.* դրամապանակ

**wander** [ˈwɒndə] *v.* թափառել, շրջել

**wardrobe** [ˈwɔːdrəʊb] *n.* զգեստապահարան

**warm** [ˈwɔːm] *a.* տաք, ջերմ

**warn** [ˈwɔːn] *v.* զգուշացնել, նախազգուշացնել

**warning** [ˈwɔːnɪŋ] *n.* զգուշացում,

նախազգուշացում

**wash** [ˈwɔʃ] *v.* լվանալ, լվացվել

**wash up** լվանալ (ամանները)

**washing machine** *n.* լվացքի մեքենա

**waste** [ˈweɪst] *v.* վատնել  
**watch** [ˈwɒtʃ] *v.* հետևել, դիտել  
**wax** [ˈwæks] *n.* մոմ  
**way** [ˈweɪ] *n.* ճանապարհ, ուղի  
**weak** [ˈwi:k] *a.* տկար, թույլ  
**wear** [ˈweə] *v.* հագնել, կրել  
**web** [ˈweb] *n.* ցանց, սարդոստայն  
**weekday** [ˈwi:kdeɪ] *n.* աշխատանքային օր  
**weekend** [ˈwi:kˈend] *n.* շաբաթ և կիրակի օրվա հանգիստ  
**welcome** [ˈwelkəm] **1.** *n.* ողջույն, բարի գալուստ  
**2.** *v.* ողջունել  
**you are welcome** բարով եկաք  
**well** [ˈwel] *n.* ջրհոր  
**whale** [ˈweɪl] *n.* կետ (ծուկ)  
**wheel** [ˈwi:l] **1.** *n.* անիվ **2.** *v.* պտտ(վ)ել, գլոր(վ)ել  
**whisper** [ˈwɪspə] **1.** *n.* փսփսույ, շշուկ **2.** *v.* շշուկալ  
**whistle** [ˈwɪsl] **1.** *n.* սուլոյ **2.** *v.* սուլել  
**wise** [ˈwaɪz] *a.* իմաստուն  
**wish** [ˈwɪʃ] *n.* ցանկություն  
**witch** [ˈwɪtʃ] *n.* կախարհ, փհուկ  
**woodpecker** [ˈwʊd.pɛkə] *n.* փայտփորիկ  
**wool** [ˈwʊl] *n.* բուրդ  
**world** [ˈwɜ:ld] *n.* աշխարհ, երկիր  
**worm** [ˈwɜ:m] *n.* որդ  
**wrap** [ˈræp] *v.* փաթաթել  
**writer** [ˈraɪtə] *n.* գրող  
**wrong** [ˈrɒŋ] *a.* սխալ, ոչ ճիշտ

---

## X

---

**Xerox** [ˈzerɒks] *n.* պատճենահանող մեքենա

---

## Y

---

**yet** [ˈjet] *adv.* դեռ, դեռևս, արդեն, այնուամենայնիվ  
**young** [ˈjʌŋ] *a.* երիտասարդ  
**youth** [ˈju:θ] *n.* **1.** երիտասարդություն  
**2.** երիտասարդ, պատանի

---

## Z

---

**zipper** [ˈzɪpə] *n.* հագուստի շղթա, ճարմանդ  
**zoo** [ˈzu:] *n.* կենդանաբանական այգի

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

<b>UNIT 1</b>	TELL ME ABOUT YOURSELF.....	3
	<b>A</b> Hello .....	3
	<b>B</b> My Friends.....	10
	<b>C</b> My Home.....	27
	<b>D</b> Sharing Duties at Home.....	34
	<b>E</b> My Hobby - Something I Like to Do Most of All.....	37
<b>UNIT 2</b>	A WOLD OF JOBS AROUND ME.....	48
<b>UNIT 3</b>	TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT .....	54
<b>UNIT 4</b>	CLOTHES .....	78
<b>UNIT 5</b>	SHOPPING.....	90
<b>UNIT 6</b>	ANIMAL WORLD.....	107
<b>UNIT 7</b>	HOLIDAYS .....	128
<b>UNIT 8</b>	HEALTH IS ABOVE WEALTH .....	146
<b>UNIT 9</b>	THE PLACE I LIVE IN.....	152
	APPENDIX .....	160
	IRREGULAR VERBS .....	162
	GLOSSARY.....	164

LUSINE GRIGORYAN

# English 5

ՀԱՆՐԱԿՐԹԱԿԱՆ ՀԻՍՆԱԿԱՆ ԴՊՐՈՑԻ  
5-ՐԴ ԴԱՍԱՐԱՆԻ ԴԱՍԱԳԻՐՔ

Հրատարակչության տնօրեն՝ ԷՄԻՆ ՄԿՐՏՉՅԱՆ  
Գեղարվեստական խմբագիր՝ ՄԱՐԻԱՄ ԿԱՆԱՅԱՆ  
Տեխնիկական խմբագիր՝ ՆՎԱՐԴ ՓԱՐՍԱԴԱՆՅԱՆ  
Համակարգչային ձևավորումը՝ ԺԱԳ ԹՈՓԱԼԱԳՅԱՆԻ  
Կազմի ձևավորումը՝ ՄԱՐԻԱՄ ԿԱՆԱՅԱՆԻ

Տպագրությունը՝ օֆսեթ: Չափսը՝ 70x100 1/16  
Թուղթը՝ օֆսեթ: Ծավալը՝ 11 տպ. մամուլ

**«Զանգակ» հրատարակչություն**

ՀՀ, 0051, Երևան, Կոմիտասի 49/2, հեռ.՝ (+37410) 23 25 28  
Էլ. փոստ՝ [info@zangak.am](mailto:info@zangak.am), էլ. կայքեր՝ [www.zangak.am](http://www.zangak.am), [www.book.am](http://www.book.am)  
Ֆեյսբուքյան կայքէջ՝ [www.facebook.com/zangak](http://www.facebook.com/zangak)