

Оксана Карпюк
Крістіна Карпюк

з аудіосупроводом

5

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА ENGLISH

Student's
Book

kids-online.net





Ben (Canada)



Emma (The UK)



Sandra (Sweden)



Olenka (Ukraine)



Paula (Italy)



Stefan (Germany)



Bella (The USA)



Julien (France)



Yanek (Poland)



Marjore (Brazil)



Amara (Congo)



Arhaan (India)



Henry (Australia)



Ai (Japan)



Bao (China)

New Zealand

Оксана Карпюк
Крістіна Карпюк

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА



(5-й рік навчання)

Підручник для 5-го класу закладів загальної середньої освіти
(з аудіосупроводом)

Рекомендовано Міністерством освіти і науки України



Видавництво Астон

УДК 811.111(075.3)
К26

Рекомендовано Міністерством освіти і науки України
(наказ МОН України від 08.02.2022 № 140)

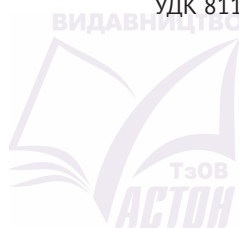
Навчальний матеріал цього підручника відповідає модельній програмі
“Іноземна мова 5-9 класи” для закладів загальної середньої освіти
(авт. Редько В. Г. та ін.).

Карпюк О. Д., Карпюк К. Т.
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Сучасні реалії життя і навчання спонукають переглянути підхід до вивчення іноземної мови і запропонувати нову концепцію підручника з англійської мови для 5-го класу НУШ. Це навчальне видання – своєрідний інформаційно-комунікаційний проєкт, наповнений зразками онлайн-взаємодії дітей з різних країн, користувачів вебсайту Kids Online. Новий підручник передбачає розвиток навичок 21-го століття: активного навчання, критичного мислення, цифрової грамотності та використання англійської мови в умовах міжкультурної взаємодії.

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Kids-Online.net

English is fun!
And today we all came
To meet everyone.
So, what is your name?



CONTENTS



		VOCABULARY	GRAMMAR
STARTER	pp. 6-8	Instructions Headings and logos in the book	Imperatives to be (Present Simple) to have (Present Simple)
UNIT 1	SCHOOL IS COOL pp. 9-24	School subjects Activities Daily routine	Present Simple Prepositions of time Adverbs of frequency Adjective: degrees of comparison Numbers (cardinal and ordinal)
UNIT 2	WHAT ABOUT YOUR FAMILY? pp. 25-40	Family members Relatives Jobs Actions Qualities	Present Continuous Would like Wh-questions
UNIT 3	IT'S TASTY! pp. 41-56	Food Drinks Dishes	Countables & Uncountables some, any; much/many Present Perfect Modals: must/mustn't The verb 'to need'
UNIT 4	IT'S TIME TO CELEBRATE! pp. 57-72	Holidays Celebrations Customs Traditions Festive activities	Past Simple Regular & Irregular verbs Time expressions with 'last', 'yesterday', 'ago'
UNIT 5	WHAT'S THE WEATHER LIKE TODAY? pp. 73-88	Weather Clothes	be going to Future Simple Time expressions with 'next', 'tomorrow' Zero Conditional
UNIT 6	LET'S HAVE FUN! pp. 89-106	Free-time activities Hobbies Collections	The '-ing' form of the verb with likes & dislikes Present Continuous for future fixed plans
UNIT 7	THE PLACE I LIVE IN pp. 107-122	Symbols of Ukraine Ukrainian towns and cities Places in a town/city	Past Simple vs Present Perfect
UNIT 8	WHERE TO TRAVEL? pp. 123-141	Countries Languages Ways of travelling	Linking words: and, but, so, because The article 'the' with proper names
	Vocabulary pp. 142-149		
	Irregular Verbs pp. 150-151		

READING & LISTENING	SPEAKING	WRITING
	Greetings Introducing yourself Asking for personal information	
Internet Safety; School website School subjects and activities Listening: a dialogue about new teachers, new timetable	Describing a favourite subject Asking about timetable Talking about school life	A short report about school life A diary page about a typical day
What do you know about twins? My kid brother Listening: a dialogue What would you like to be?	Describing family photos Asking about jobs Playing a guessing game	A paragraph about mum's job A paragraph about a dream job
Favourite cuisine; Healthy food Listening: Cooking adventure	Talking about eating habits Buying food Ordering a meal	A recipe A paragraph about national cuisine A poster about healthy food
Reading dates; What are holidays? Christmas quiz Celebrating a holiday: customs & traditions; The history of the 1st day of the year	Talking about a party Making suggestions Making invitations	An e-mail about your last holiday A letter to Santa Claus An invitation to a party
Reading weather maps A weather report Listening: dialogues A weather forecast	Talking about the weather and clothes; Giving advice; Giving predictions; Talking about intentions, plans; Informing about on-the-spot decisions	A comment on the weather An e-mail describing a climate
'What are you like?' quiz Wonderland is a theme park Mobile phones and messages Listening: Hobbies and interests	Expressing likes & dislikes; An interview: asking and answering questions about favourite activities and hobbies	A comment on somebody's hobbies An e-mail about a theme park and its attractions A letter about interests and feelings
Facts about Ukraine In a village; My native town Listening: Kyiv is the capital of Ukraine	Asking about a city / town; Sharing impressions about a city/town; Talking about Ukraine; Talking about popular tourist places in Ukraine	A paragraph about a town/city An e-mail telling about Ukraine
The joy of travelling English-speaking countries Listening: Virtual travelling	Asking and answering questions in quiz shows; Describing tours; Expressing an opinion on different ways of travelling; Talking about summer plans	A paragraph with information about a country/city An e-mail sharing impressions on visiting places An e-mail about summer plans

LET'S GET STARTED!

1 Read and say if all of the children are neighbours.

Hi! My name is Michael or Mike for short. My parents call me Mikey, but I am not a baby. I am 11 years old and I am in the fifth form this year.

Mike

Cathy

Hi! I am Linda. I am Cathy's best friend. We are in the same class. But we aren't neighbours.

Linda

Pete

Hello! I am Cathy. My surname is Roberts. I'm 10, but my birthday is in November. So you may say I'm almost 11.

Hi! My name is Peter, but all my friends call me Pete. I have got a nickname too. It is 007 because I am crazy about detective and spy stories. My favourite spy is James Bond.

2 Listen to the text and read it again. Complete the sentences.

- 1 Michael's parents call him ...
- 2 Cathy's surname is ...
- 3 Linda is Cathy's ...
- 4 Pete's nickname is ...

3 Complete the sentences about yourself.

Hi! My name is ... or ... for short.
My parents call me ...
My surname is ... I am ... years old.
My birthday is in ...
I am in the ... form this year.
I have / haven't got a nickname.
My friends call me ...

4 Ask and answer in pairs.

What is your name?
What is your surname?
How old are you?
When is your birthday?
What form are you in this year?
Have you got a nickname?



5 Find these headings / logos in your book. Guess what they mean.

READING search

SPEAKING search

LISTENING search

VOCABULARY search

GRAMMAR search

WRITING search



Kids Online



Self-Check



Look Back



Grammar

Corner



Keep in Mind!





6 Group up these phrases into two columns. Column 'T' is for a teacher, column 'S' is for a student. Write your answers down into the notebook. Add any other phrases that you remember.

T		S
<input type="checkbox"/> I finished the task!		<input type="checkbox"/> Copy this into your notebooks.
<input type="checkbox"/> Be quiet, please!		<input type="checkbox"/> What's for homework?
<input type="checkbox"/> Stand up, everyone!		<input type="checkbox"/> Sorry, I am late.
<input type="checkbox"/> What does this word mean?		<input type="checkbox"/> Open your books on page 3.



7 Listen to the dialogues and complete them with the phrases from task 6. Then read them in class.

- 1 A: ...
B: It's okay. But please don't be late next time.
- 2 A: What do we need to do?
B: ...
- 3 A: ...?
B: Exercises 4 and 5 on page 6 in your Activity Book.
- 4 A: ...!
B: Yes, Miss Smith!
- 5 A: ...!
B: Sorry, Miss Smith.
- 6 A: ...!
B: So fast?
- 7 A: ...
B: Okay.
- 8 A: What's the matter?
B: ...?

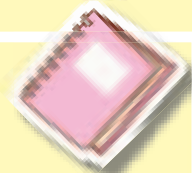
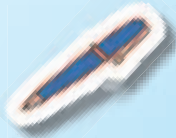


UNIT 1

SCHOOL



IS COOL



Lead-in:

- What's your new timetable like?
- What is your typical day like?
- What is your favourite day of the week? Why?



WHAT'S IN THIS UNIT?

LANGUAGE

- school subjects and activities
- ordinal and cardinal numbers
- subject pronouns and possessive adjectives
- Present Simple and daily routine
- prepositions of time
- adverbs of frequency
- adjective: degrees of comparison

SKILLS

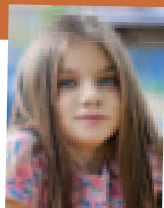
- introducing yourself
- talking about different subjects and teachers
- describing your favourite subject
- talking about your abilities
- presenting a website
- writing an e-mail





Hey! Welcome to our website *Kids Online!*

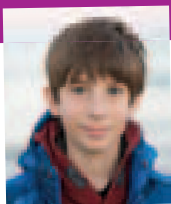
This is a place where you can find lots of interesting information, contact kids and teens from all around the world and post different blogs about yourself, too. And, of course, you can learn and practise your English here!



ANNA, 10, Ukraine



I usually watch videos on *YouTube* and I often chat with my friends on *Viber*. But now I want to try something different! I want to make friends from different countries and practise my English. Your website gives me a chance! I am also happy that there are videos about kids like me here!



TIM, 11, England



I always watch films online and never on TV. You can find anything on the Internet but on TV you always watch what they show you. I really like your website because there are lists of new films every week!
I sometimes listen to your music too!

1 Listen and read the messages above.
Then answer the questions.

- 1 What is *Kids Online*?
- 2 What can you do there?
- 3 What does Anna want to do on *kids-online.net*?
- 4 What does Tim do on *kids-online.net*?

2 Name other websites that you know.
Work in pairs. Tell your partner what you do on the Internet.

WORDS FOR YOU

message ['mesɪdʒ]

website ['websaɪt]

careful ['keəfəl]

personal ['pɜːsənl]

safe [seɪf]

to chat [tʃæt]

to contact ['kɒntækt]

● all around the world
[wɜːld]

INTERNET

I SEARCH

search

SAFETY ¹

The Internet is a large sphere where you can find a lot of information and contact people from different parts of the world. However, there are some websites where the data² is fake³ or where there are viruses that can break your computer, smartphone or tablet. Another problem is when someone gets your personal information and uses it. That is why you always have to be careful. Here are some tips.


Do not use a website where it says 'Not safe'.

Use those websites that you know. If the website is new, ask and check if it is safe.

Sign out of your account⁴ before you switch off your computer.

Do not share too much personal information and always think before posting anything.

Create a strong password⁵ and keep it secret.



3 Listen and read the text above. Then choose the right words in the sentences below.

- 1 Use the websites that you *know* / *don't know*.
- 2 Make an *easy* / *difficult* password.
- 3 *Use* / *Don't use* unsafe websites.
- 4 Share a *little* / *a lot of* personal information.
- 5 *Sign out* / *Don't sign out* of your account when you are finished.


4 Use your (or any other) school website. Say what information you have got there.

¹safety ['seɪfəti] безпека

²data ['deɪtə] дані

³fake [feɪk] підроблений

⁴an account [ə'kaʊnt] акаунт

⁵a password ['pɑːswɜːd] пароль



1 Listen and repeat.

MATHS

GERMAN

MUSIC

FRENCH

ENGLISH

PE (PHYSICAL EDUCATION)

SCIENCE

HISTORY

GEOGRAPHY

ART

IT (INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)

2 Name the subjects you have got.

3 Match the subjects with the examples.

1 History

2 Maths

3 Geography

4 English

5 Physical Education (PE)

6 Science

7 Religion

8 Music

9 Foreign Language

10 Art

a the Present Continuous

b Ready, steady, go!

c World War One

d Our Father who art in heaven...

e The Dnipro is a river.

f My favourite composer is Mozart.

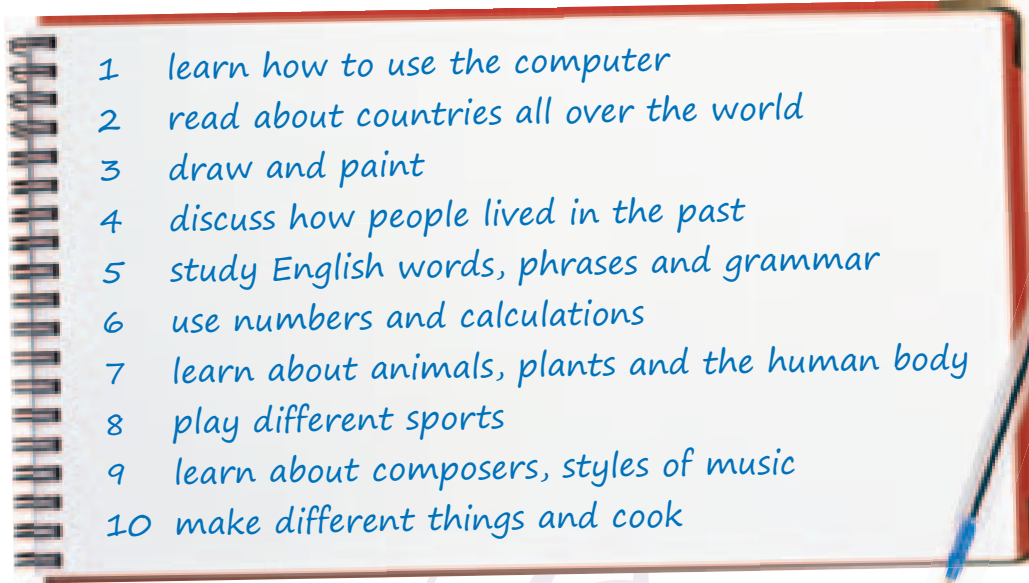
g Ich liebe dich.

h The tiger can swim.

i Draw this vase with flowers.

j Ten plus seventeen is twenty-seven.

4 Guess the subjects (1-10). Say what you do in these lessons.



Example: In IT we learn how to use the computer. In ... we learn ...

5 Name your favourite subject. Explain why you like it.

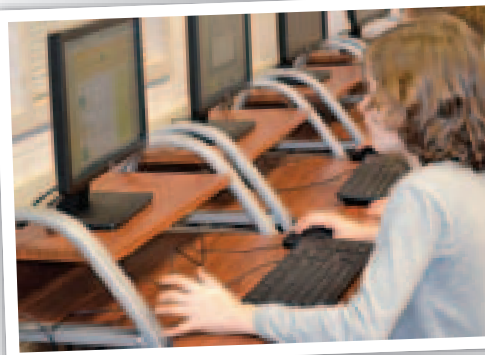
1 Read and guess the missing words.



In ... you really have fun because you play different sports. During the class you are not in the classroom but in the gym or in the school playground. You need sneakers and special clothes.

- battle** ['bætɪl]
- calculation** [,kælkjuˈleɪʃn]
- creature** ['kri:tʃə]
- subject** ['sʌbdʒɪkt]
- timetable** ['taɪmteɪbl]
- fascinating** ['fæsɪneɪtɪŋ]
- to divide** [dɪˈvaɪd]
- to multiply** ['mʌltɪplaɪ]
- to subtract** [səbˈtrækt]

In ... you work with numbers. You do all sorts of mathematical calculations. You add numbers (*two plus two is four*), subtract numbers (*four minus three is one*), multiply numbers (*two times six is twelve*) or divide numbers. But that's not all. There are many more things you can do with numbers.



In ... you learn everything about computers and how to use computers. It is fun because you sometimes play games. But you can also chat with your friends or find many interesting things on the Internet.



In ... you learn about our planet, about other planets and stars. You also learn about rivers, lakes, mountains, continents, countries and cities from all over the world. Of course, you need a map and a globe.





In ... you learn about the things and people from the past. You can hear fascinating stories about what life was like before. You read about heroes and battles. But you must learn some years, too.

In ... you learn about nature: all living creatures on our planet – plants, animals, people. You learn what they eat, where they live, how they grow. You can even do some experiments.



2 Listen and check.

3 Correct these wrong statements.

- 1 In PE you learn about our planet, about other planets and stars.
- 2 In Maths you learn everything about computers.
- 3 In Geography you learn about the things and people from the past.
- 4 In IT you learn about nature.
- 5 In History you work with numbers.
- 6 In Science you play different sports.

4 Name all the subjects you have got this year. Tell the class about your favourite subject and the activities you usually do in it.



PRESENT SIMPLE

Affirmative					Prepositions of Time		
I	learn.	BUT	He	learns.	at	the time (at 5 o'clock), at midday/noon/midnight/night	
You	teach.		She	teaches.		in	in the morning/afternoon/evening, months (in April), seasons (in spring)
We	do.		It	does.			on
They	fly.			flies.			

We use the **Present Simple** when we talk about **routines** and **habits**.
We also use it for **general facts**.

1 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple.

- 1 Summer ... (*start*) in June.
- 2 Fruit and vegetables ... (*give*) you vitamins.
- 3 My dad ... (*go*) to work at 8 o'clock in the morning.
- 4 We ... (*watch*) cartoons at weekends.
- 5 His brother ... (*study*) at school N° 10.

Always

Usually

Often

Sometimes

Never

2 Complete the phrases with 'on', 'in' or 'at'. Make your sentences with them.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1 ... 3 o'clock | 3 ... winter | 5 ... the afternoon |
| 2 ... the evening | 4 ... midday | 6 ... Monday |

Example: I do my homework at 3 o'clock.

Negative	Questions	Short Answers	
I/You don't (do not) swim .	Do I/you swim ?	Yes , I/you do .	No , I/you don't .
He/She/It doesn't (does not) swim .	Does he/she/it swim ?	Yes , he/she/it does .	No , he/she/it doesn't .
We/You/They don't (do not) swim .	Do we/you/they swim ?	Yes , we/you/they do .	No , we/you/they don't .

3 Complete the questions using 'do' or 'does'. Give short answers too.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 ... you ride your bike? – ... | 4 ... your mum like football? – ... |
| 2 ... your father play games? – ... | 5 ... my friend and I have lessons? – ... |
| 3 ... your parents work online? – ... | 6 ... your computer work well? – ... |



1 Listen and read. Guess the meanings of the words in bold.

curious ['kjʊəriəs] The story was very interesting! I was so curious to know what happened next! Liza was very curious about your holidays! Tell me everything!

horrible ['hɒrəbl] She doesn't look beautiful in that dress. It's horrible! I am really ill – my sore throat is horrible.

strict [strikt] I always must be on time for work because my boss is strict. Our new teacher is very strict – she has so many rules!

unusual [ʌn'ju:zʊəl] Alice has got an unusual colour of her hair, it's blue!

wrong [rɒŋ] That answer is not right, it's wrong.



2 Copy the table into your notebook. Then listen and tick the correct box.

Mike's teacher	Form teacher	Maths	PE	History
Mr Finch				
Miss Jones				
Mrs Pitt				



3 Listen again and choose the correct answer.

- Mike and Cathy are in the...
a) classroom b) corridor c) garden
- The first lesson on Thursday is...
a) PE b) Maths c) History
- The new pupils in Mike's class are from...
a) the USA b) New Zealand c) Australia
- Their father is...
a) a police officer b) a writer c) a doctor

4 Say if the statements are true or false.

- Mike's first week at school is fine.
- Mike's timetable is OK.
- Mike is bad at Maths.
- Mr Finch is strict.
- Mike's favourite subject is History.
- Miss Jones is old.
- Mrs Pitt is a nice teacher.
- There are three new pupils.

5 In pairs, talk about your first week at school. Did you like it? Why/Why not?

CARDINAL NUMBERS

Numbers can be tricky: **-teen** and **-ty** are easily mixed up!

1 one	11 eleven	20 twenty
2 two	12 twelve	30 thirty
3 three	13 thirteen	40 forty
4 four	14 fourteen	50 fifty
5 five	15 fifteen	60 sixty
6 six	16 sixteen	70 seventy
7 seven	17 seventeen	80 eighty
8 eight	18 eighteen	90 ninety
9 nine	19 nineteen	
10 ten		

Odd numbers: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17...

Even numbers: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18...

Mind the stress!

14 [ˌfɔːˈtiːn] але
 40 [ˈfɔːti]
 16 [ˌsɪksˈtiːn] але
 60 [ˈsɪksti] і т. п.

**Keep
in Mind!**

42 **forty-two**
 300 **three hundred**
 652 **six hundred
and fifty-two**
 1000 **a thousand**
 [ˈθaʊznd]
 2000 **two thousand**

1 Copy the correct pairs in your notebook.

Example: 0 – zero 21 – ...
 1 – ... 19 – ...
 2 – ... 50 – ...

2 Continue the chain.

Even numbers: *two, four, ...*
 Odd numbers: *one, three, ...*

3 Match.

- | | |
|----------------|--------|
| 1 five hundred | a 11 |
| and twenty-six | b 1000 |
| 2 ninety-four | c 526 |
| 3 seventeen | d 94 |
| 4 one thousand | e 17 |
| 5 eleven | |

4 Look at your timetable. Ask and answer in pairs.

Example: – *What is your second lesson on Tuesday?*
 – *It's Craft.*
 – *What is your fifth lesson on Friday?*
 – ...

Telephone Numbers

6220558
 six-double two-o-double five-eight
 330357
 double three-o-three-five-seven

Years

1909 nineteen o nine
 1992 nineteen ninety-two
 2013 two thousand and thirteen

ORDINAL NUMBERS

1st (the) **first** [fɜːst]
 2nd **second** [ˈsekənd]
 3rd **third** [θɜːd]
 4th **fourth**
 5th **fifth**
 6th **sixth**
 10th **tenth**
 21st **twenty-first**
 53rd **fifty-third**

ADJECTIVE
DEGREES
OF COMPARISON

Base Form	Comparative	Superlative
cold tall	colder taller	the coldest the tallest
interesting beautiful	more less	interesting beautiful
BUT		
good bad little	better worse less	the best the worst the least

1 Complete the sentences as in the example.

Example: Tom is tall but Ben is **taller**. Ben is **taller than Tom**.

- 1 Stella is short but Rita is Rita is...
- 2 Tom's kitten is small but Ben's puppy is Ben's puppy is ...
- 3 My bag is big but your bag is Your bag is ...
- 4 I am good at English but you are You are ...
- 5 Pete has got a nice car but Sam has got a ... car. Sam's car is ...

2 Fill in the correct forms of the adjectives from the box.

interesting, popular, normal, difficult, boring

- 1 I don't like this book. This book is *more boring* than that one.
- 2 I liked his story. His story is ... than my story.
- 3 I am not good at Maths. Maths is ... for me than English.
- 4 Students love their English teacher. She is ... than the History teacher.
- 5 It is ... to say 'goodbye' and go home than to go home without saying it.

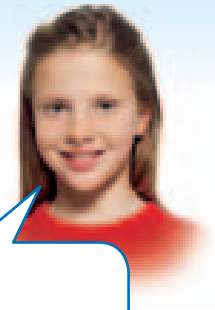
3 Read the lists of the most popular and least popular subjects at one of the schools in England.

😊 The most popular school subjects:	PE, English, IT, Art, Craft, Music
☹️ The least popular school subjects:	History, German, Science, Maths

Make up six sentences as in the example.

PE is the most popular and History is the least popular. Craft is less popular than Art but more popular than Music.





1 a) Read what Tania says about her Spanish lessons and find out about her problem.

My Spanish lessons are fun. I've got them on Mondays and Thursdays. We play games and sing songs in Spanish. My new Spanish book is interesting. The pictures are bright. Spanish grammar is not easy, but my teacher is very helpful. She is really nice. But there is a problem. It's difficult for me to say 'rrr' in Spanish!

b) Tell Tania about your English lessons, your new English book and your teacher.

2 Read the dialogue, then look at your timetable. Ask and answer in pairs.

A: How often do we have English?

B: Three times a week.

A: When do we have it?

B: English is on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday.

A: When do we have Science on Tuesday?

B: Science is the third lesson on Tuesday. We have it at 11 o'clock.

3 Use the questions and talk in groups of three.

How many subjects have you got?
Is your timetable OK? Why / Why not?

Have you got any unusual teachers?
Why is he or she unusual?

What are you good at?
What are you bad at?

Who is your Maths teacher?
What is he or she like?

Who is your form teacher?
Who is your favourite teacher?
What is he or she like?

How many students are there in your class?
How many new students are there in your class? Who are they?



4 Interview your classmate about his/her favourite subjects.

- 1 Think and make a list of questions.
- 2 Ask clearly. Be polite.
- 3 Write down answers.
- 4 Say 'thank you' at the end.



1 Listen to the dialogue between Mike and Cathy again (page 16 task 2) and write the missing words.

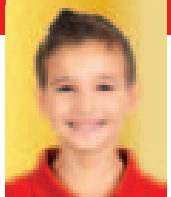
- 1 ... timetable is horrible.
- 2 ... first lesson is Maths on Monday, Tuesday, etc.
- 3 Who is ... Maths teacher?
- 4 ... hair is a bit unusual.
- 5 ... father is a writer.

my
your
her
their
our

Subject Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives
I	my
you	your
he/she/it	his/her/its
we	our
you	your
they	their

2 Write a short report about your school life. Start like this.

DAN, 11, United States
✕



I have got ... subjects.
My timetable is ... because ...
I am good at ... but I am bad at

My form teacher is ...
He/She is also my ... teacher.
My favourite teacher is ...

3 Read a page from Cathy's diary. Then say why she is bored and what she would like to do one day.



Wednesday, 14 November
Dear Diary,
I'm so bored. Every day is the same. My mum wakes me up at seven. I quickly get ready and have breakfast. At school it's always the same story. Students make a lot of noise and teachers get angry.
Boring... In the evening nothing interesting happens. On weekdays I go to bed at 9:30. Just for one day I would like to travel around the world in a hot-air balloon!
P.S. Oh, yes, I forgot. There is something different after all. I've got an A in Maths today! Hooray!

4 a) Talk in pairs.

- Have you got a diary?
- Do you sometimes feel like Cathy?

b) Write an e-mail to Cathy about your typical day.

Look Back



1 Listen to the talk between Mike and Cathy (page 16 task 2), then answer the questions. Work in pairs.

- 1 How many subjects has Mike got?
- 2 Why isn't his timetable OK?
- 3 What isn't he good at?
- 4 Why is he afraid of Mr Finch?
- 5 What is Mike's favourite subject?
- 6 Who is his form teacher?
- 7 Who is his favourite teacher?
- 8 What is she like?
- 9 Who is his History teacher?
- 10 Why is she unusual?
- 11 How many new pupils are there in his class?
- 12 Who are they?

2 Talk about Mike's first week at school.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct possessive adjectives.

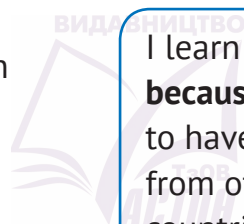
- 1 Mr Finch is a strict teacher. ... tests are difficult.
- 2 Mrs Pitt is unusual. ... clothes are funny.
- 3 Mike and Cathy like Miss Jones. She is ... favourite teacher.
- 4 Who are you? What is ... name?
- 5 We are good at sport. ... favourite subject is PE.
- 6 Look at that bird! ... wing is broken.
- 7 I am in class 5B. ... form teacher is Mrs Jason.

4 Read and number the ways to learn English from 1 (the best way) to 6. Then compare your list with your partner's.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> on the Internet | <input type="checkbox"/> at home using a book |
| <input type="checkbox"/> at school with a teacher | <input type="checkbox"/> watching English films |
| <input type="checkbox"/> talking to people in English | <input type="checkbox"/> listening to stories in English |

5 Say why you learn English. Use the ideas below.

- write comments in English
- be good at English
- contact kids all around the world
- travel to other countries
- make presentations in English
- watch films in English
- read English books
- sing English songs
- work and play with a computer



I learn English **because** I want to have friends from other countries.



Look Back

6 a) Look and guess the meanings of the phrases below.



b) Ask and answer in pairs. Use the phrases above.

- 1 Do you keep a diary? What do children usually write in their diaries?
- 2 What is the first day at school usually like for students?
- 3 How do you think new students feel when they come to a new school?
- 4 How can teachers and students help new students in class?

7 Read the extracts from Ann's diary and say how she feels on the first day at school and after two months at school.

Monday, 15 September
(the first day at school)

Mum says that the first day at school is always difficult. But here, I'm really nervous. No one speaks Italian and I'm worried about my English! The Science teacher seems strict.

Tuesday, 23 September
(the second week at school)

I am still worried. Teachers don't know me well, and I don't speak English like other children. The Geography teacher is helpful and I really like the PE teacher. She runs up and down the school stairs during the break to keep fit. I met Paul. Everybody calls him Bully because he teases girls and bullies little kids from the first form.

Wednesday, 15 October

The headteacher wants to talk to me. He always talks to new students after the first month and he is not strict at all. The History teacher doesn't write much on the whiteboard, so it's really difficult to understand her! My classmates are nice. Especially Ella. She likes travelling so maybe I can invite her to Italy in summer. I miss my old friends!

Saturday, 15 November

I can't believe it's November. The first two months are behind me! I am not worried about my English any more. Teachers are helpful and they say I am hard-working. Even the Maths teacher is OK (but he still gives us a lot of homework). The students don't tease me about my English. I think I'm going to like it here after all!

8 Choose the correct question for the given answer.

- 1 Yes, he does.
 - a) What does the Maths teacher give students?
 - b) Does the Maths teacher give them a lot of homework?
- 2 She is nervous and worried.
 - a) How does Ann feel on the first day at school?
 - b) Does Ann feel nervous on the first day at school?
- 3 Because she wants to keep fit.
 - a) Does the PE teacher keep fit?
 - b) Why does the PE teacher run up the stairs?
- 4 No, she doesn't.
 - a) Why does the History teacher write on the whiteboard?
 - b) Does the History teacher write on the whiteboard?
- 5 Yes, he does.
 - a) Does the Geography teacher help Ann?
 - b) How does the Geography teacher help Ann?
- 6 She seems strict.
 - a) What does the Science teacher seem like?
 - b) Does the Science teacher seem strict?

9 Fill in 'in' or 'on'.

- 1 ... September Ann feels worried.
- 2 ... November she feels OK.
- 3 Students feel tired ... Friday.
- 4 Ann has six classes ... Tuesday.
- 5 ... 15th October the headteacher wants to talk to her.
- 6 ... September children feel nervous because school starts.

10 Role-play. Ask and answer in pairs. One student is Ann's mum and the other student is Ann.

- 1 How do you feel after the first week at school, Ann?
- 2 Do teachers help you?
- 3 Which of the teachers do you like best?
- 4 What does Paul usually do at school?
- 5 What does Ella like doing?
- 6 So, tell me about your classmates. Are they nice?



11 Choose any website for kids to learn English. Write your comments on what you can do there. Say if you like it. Why? (Why not?)



Vocabulary

- 1 Complete the sentences with the correct words from the box.** Score: / 9

battles, calculation, subject, IT, to divide, to multiply, to subtract, fascinating, chat

- ... is a very popular subject today.
- In History we learn a lot about the ... that happened a long time ago.
- My favourite ... is Maths because I like ..., ..., ... and to add!
- This story is so ...! Tell me more!
- I need to ... with Ted to find out what's for homework.
- This ... is very difficult.
Can you help me, please?

- 2 Write the numbers.** Score: / 8

1st ...	28th ...	106th ...
2nd ...	337th ...	82nd ...
3rd ...	29th ...	

Communication

- 5 Match.** Score: / 6

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Do you know this website? | a No, he doesn't. |
| 2 Does Kate study a lot? | b Yes, we do. |
| 3 Do we need this book? | c Yes, she does. |
| 4 Do Sam and Jack go to school? | d No, I don't. |
| 5 Does this laptop work well? | e Yes, they do. |
| 6 Does Ben swim? | f No, it doesn't. |

Grammar

- 3 Put the words in brackets into the correct form.** Score: / 6

- Sam is ... (*fat*) than Bill.
- My house is ... (*small*) one in the street.
- Helen is ... (*beautiful*) woman I know!
- This film is ... (*interesting*) than that one.
- That dress is ... (*horrible*) one in the shop.
- Your look is ... (*good*) than it was yesterday.

- 4 Fill in 'at', 'in' or 'on'.** Score: / 6

- ... 7 pm
- ... October
- ... the 7th of November
- ... midnight
- ... Tuesday
- ... 1906

NOW I CAN

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> present my timetable | <input type="checkbox"/> use the Present Simple |
| <input type="checkbox"/> talk about my subjects, teachers and abilities | <input type="checkbox"/> use possessive adjectives |
| <input type="checkbox"/> present a website | <input type="checkbox"/> use cardinal and ordinal numbers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> compare things | <input type="checkbox"/> write about my typical day and feelings |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> write comments |

TOTAL SCORE: / 35

UNIT 2

WHA ABOUT YOUR FAMILY?



Lead-in:

- Have you got a brother or a sister?
- Where do your cousins live?

WHAT'S IN THIS UNIT?

LANGUAGE

- family members
- relatives
- jobs
- qualities
- Present Continuous
- would like
- wh-questions

SKILLS

- introducing members of your family
- describing a family member
- identifying jobs
- talking about your parents' jobs
- discussing your dream job
- writing a paragraph about your family member's job / your dream job

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT TWINS?



Have you got a twin brother or a twin sister?
Do you think it is fun to be twins or it is a problem?
Take a look at these comments.

SUE, 6

Twins always compete
with each other.

SANTIAGO, 11

Twins are always
best friends.

TARAS, 12

Twins look alike and no one
can say who is who.

AHMET, 10

Twins have special
powers.

IRA, 9

Twins should always be in different
classes so they can learn to live
without each other.



1 Listen and read the comments above. What do you think about twins? Discuss in pairs.

2 Read, guess and match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1 to compete | a a child who has got no brothers or sisters |
| 2 an only child | b somebody who was born at the same time as his or her brother or sister |
| 3 a twin | c to look like somebody else |
| 4 to look alike | d to try to do everything better than somebody else |
| 5 similar | e almost the same |



SEARCH

search

WORDS FOR YOU

power ['paʊə]

twin [twin]

to compete [kəm'pi:t]

to enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ]

to grow up [grəʊ ʌp]

together [tə'geðə]

● each other [i:tʃ 'ʌðə]

Dr GREEN SAYS

Kid's Name

Dr Green: Some twins really look alike but some don't. When you know twins well, you can say who is who. Their parents can always say who is who.

Kid's Name

Dr Green: Not always. Sometimes it is better for young twins to be together in class, but they can work in different groups of children. Some twins are really sad when they are in different classes.

Kid's Name

Dr Green: Twins are close to each other, but that doesn't mean they are always best friends. They enjoy playing with other kids just like any other children.

Kid's Name

Dr Green: Twins compete with each other just like any children. As they grow up, they no longer feel the need to compare themselves with their twin brother or sister.



- 3** a) Listen and read the article. Compare the kids' answers with Dr Green's words.
b) Match Dr Green's answers with the kids' comments.

4 Find sentences or pairs of sentences in the text above which show that ...

- a it is not a good idea to put twins in different classes at school.
- b twins are not best friends just because they are twins.
- c twins do not compete with each other when they grow up.
- d twins are never completely¹ the same.
- e some twins have special powers.

¹completely [kəm'pli:tli] цілковито



1 Listen and read. Guess the meanings of the words in bold.

a relative [ˈrelatɪv] I have got many relatives: four uncles and aunts and six cousins. Ben often calls uncle John, his relative from the USA.

an only child [ˌɒnli ˈtʃaɪld] Sally hasn't got any brothers or sisters – she is an only child in her family.

cuddly [ˈkʌdli] My cat is so cuddly! I love hugging him very much. Jane has got many soft and cuddly toy animals.

to be a real pain in the neck My little sister always asks me silly questions and often takes my things out of my room – she is a real pain in the neck.



2 Listen to what Mike, Cathy, Linda and Pete tell us about their families and relatives and complete the sentences.



My little brother is a ...
We have got a lot of ... around the world.
My ... and ... from Australia are the best.
We have got a parrot ... Lilly.

I am not an ...
My ... is not bad at singing.
I have got a lot of ... animals,
and they all have got ...



I share a room
with my ...
We have got ...

I have got ... in America. They are ...
They live near ... I would like to go
to this amusement ...



3 Ask and answer in pairs.



- 1 Are you an only child in the family?
- 2 Have you/Has your friend got a little brother/sister? If yes, is he/she a real pain in the neck?
- 3 In what cities/towns do your relatives live?
- 4 Do you often call your cousins?
- 5 Are there twins in your family/among your relatives?
- 6 Have you got any cuddly pet at home?

1 Talk to your partner.

- Have you got a brother / a sister?
- Do you get along with your brother / sister?
- Does he / she sometimes annoy you? How?
- Would you like to be an only child?
- Is it better to have a brother / a sister or to be an only child?

2 Read Mike's homework about his little brother Ted and find out if Mike loves him.



My kid brother Ted is a real nuisance. He follows me all the time. He doesn't play in his room, but he comes to my room and makes a mess.

"Please tidy the room now," I tell him, but he doesn't. He just says, "I'm too small." In fact, he doesn't do any chores. I help our mum with the dishes, I take out the rubbish, I wash dad's car...

Ted always takes my things without asking and doesn't give them back. I still don't know where my skateboard is.

When I phone my friends he always repeats everything I say. "Luckily, we don't have anything for homework today." "Luckily, we don't have anything for homework today," he says. "I think Jessica doesn't like me." "I think Jessica doesn't like me," he repeats.

"Shut up!" I scream. "Shut up!" he screams too. I don't understand what's so funny about repeating what other people say.

"He's too small," my parents just explain. "He doesn't understand."

Ted eats sweets before dinner and then he doesn't eat his food. Sometimes he hides dad's car key and doesn't want to say where it is. So mum and dad sometimes really get angry, but Ted just says, "I'm too small."

Sometimes I would like to be "too small", especially when Miss Jones tells my dad that I don't do my homework regularly.

So, that's Ted. He really annoys me, but he is my kid brother and I love him.

WORDS FOR YOU

nuisance ['nju:sns]

to annoy [ə'noɪ]

to follow ['fɒləʊ]

to scream [skri:m]

luckily ['lʌkɪli]

● **to do chores** [tʃɔ:]

● **to get angry**

● **to make a mess**



3 Listen to Mike's teacher who is reading Mike's homework in class.
The teacher makes mistakes on purpose. Find out how many mistakes he makes.

4 Read Mike's homework again. Choose the correct sentence.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 a) Mike's brother Ted is a nuisance. | 6 a) Ted eats sweets before dinner. |
| b) Mike's brother Ted is an angel. | b) Ted eats sweets before breakfast. |
| 2 a) Ted doesn't make a mess in Mike's room. | 7 a) Mike does his homework regularly. |
| b) Ted makes a mess in Mike's room. | b) Mike doesn't do his homework regularly. |
| 3 a) Ted does a lot of chores. | 8 a) Mike loves his brother. |
| b) Ted doesn't do any chores. | b) Mike doesn't love his brother. |
| 4 a) Ted never takes Mike's things without asking. | |
| b) Ted always takes Mike's things without asking. | |
| 5 a) Mike repeats everything Ted says. | |
| b) Ted repeats everything Mike says. | |

5 Talk to your partner.

Is Ted a good brother?

Is Mike a good brother?

Would you like to have a brother like Ted?

Why or why not?



6 Listen and put the lines in the correct order in your notebook.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I've got a little brother, | <input type="checkbox"/> His name is Ted. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> His hobby's asking questions, | <input type="checkbox"/> His hobby's asking questions, |
| <input type="checkbox"/> He makes me really mad. | <input type="checkbox"/> I've got a little brother, |
| <input type="checkbox"/> His name is Ted. | <input type="checkbox"/> He makes me really mad. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> And snails are not? | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Why are the stars in the sky? | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Why is the Sun so hot? | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Why are lions so fast? | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> How old is that tree? | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Why are the clouds white? | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> And where's the Sun at night? | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> What is the name of this street? | |

NOSY TED




7 Sing along.

Affirmative		Negative	
I am / 'm	reading.	I am not / 'm not	reading.
You/We/They are / re		You/We/They are not / aren't	
He/She/It is / 's		He/She/It is not / isn't	

We use the Present Continuous to talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking. *Boys are doing their homework **at the moment**.*

1 Read the message. Copy it in your notebook, but make the words in bold shorter.

Example: I am sitting in my room. *I'm sitting in my room.*



MARK, 11 ✕

Hi, Rita. **I am** sitting in my room. My **dad is** reading a newspaper. **It is** cold outside. **We are** listening to music. My sister and her friends are watching a film in the living room. Say hello to your family!

2 Write a message about what you and the members of your family are doing.

Questions			Short Answers			
Am	I	reading?	Yes,	I am .	No,	I 'm not .
Are	you/we/they			you/we/they are .		you/we/they aren't .
Is	he/she/it			he/she/it is .		he/she/it isn't .



3 a) Listen to the talk and say what the pupils' family members are doing now.

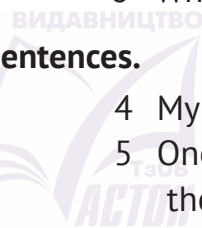
b) Ask and answer in pairs.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Where are the children? | 4 Is the pupil's mother a teacher? |
| 2 What is the boy doing? | 5 Who is the boy's sister? |
| 3 What is his father's job? | 6 Where is the pupil's grandfather? |



4 Listen again and complete the sentences.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 The children about the Present Continuous now. | 4 My sister |
| 2 My father | 5 One grandmother now, |
| 3 My mother | 6 My grandpa in the garden. |





1 Listen to Mike and Pete and answer the questions.



- 1 Would Mike like to be a pilot?
- 2 Would he like to be a teacher?
- 3 Would he like to be a computer programmer?
- 4 Why wouldn't Pete like to be a doctor?
- 5 Would Pete like to be a journalist?
- 6 What would Pete like to be?
- 7 What qualities should you have to become a detective?

Grammar

Corner

- We use **would like** to say what we want in a polite way.
I would like some cheese, please.
- We also use it when we talk about our dreams and wishes.
I would like to become a doctor.

WORDS FOR YOU

- journalist ['dʒɜːnəlɪst]
- mystery ['mɪstri]
- quality ['kwɒləti]
- dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs]
- hard-working
[ˌhɑːd 'wɜːkɪŋ]
- patient ['peɪʃnt]
- to solve [sɒlv]
- definitely ['defɪnətli]



2 Copy the table into your notebook.
Listen to the dialogue again to complete the table.

	Wouldn't like to be...	Why	Would like to be...	Why
Mike				
Pete				

3 Work in a group of three. Discuss.

- What would you like to be? Why?
- What wouldn't you like to be? Why not?

🔍 VOCABULARY search

1 Name as many jobs as you can.



2 Listen and repeat.



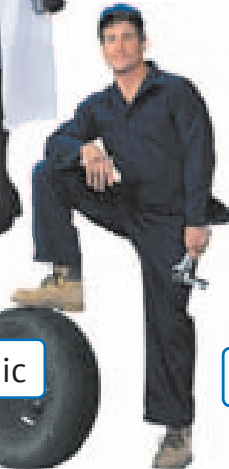
musician



astronaut



hairdresser



mechanic



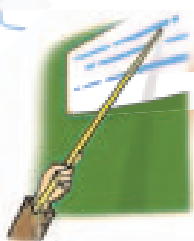
engineer

3 Make up true sentences.

A cook	works	in a theatre.
An actor		in a bank.
A vet		in a restaurant.
A clerk		in a zoo.



4 a) Listen and name all the jobs which you can hear.

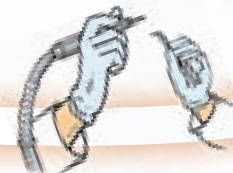
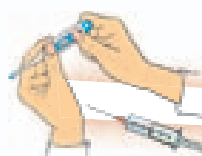


WORDS FOR YOU

burglar ['bɜːglə]
to babysit ['beɪbɪsɪt]
to repair [rɪ'peə]

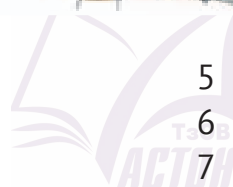
b) Listen again and say who does it.

- Who brings letters?
- Who helps a doctor?
- Who repairs teeth?
- Who works in an office?
- Who teaches at school?
- Who catches burglars?



5 Read and say who says what.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Who is absent today? | 5 How many rooms would you like? |
| 2 Open wide! | 6 That is 20 pounds, sir. |
| 3 Say 'Aaaah'! | 7 I must put on my costume. |
| 4 Yummy, this cake will be very good! | 8 Hands up, burglar! |



PRESENT SIMPLE OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS?

I watch TV on Sundays.

Pam always washes the dishes.

- We use the Present Simple to talk about habits or regular actions.

I am watching TV now.

Pam is washing the dishes at the moment.

- We use the Present Continuous to talk about things that are happening at the moment of speaking.

1 Change these sentences from the Present Simple into the Present Continuous.

Example: I often play football. *I'm playing football now.*

- Jane visits her grandparents.
- They usually run in the park.
- Ted and Bob sing.
- Carly dances disco.
- I sometimes cook dinner.

WH-QUESTIONS

- We use wh-questions to find out more information about someone or something.

Present Simple	Present Continuous
What do you have?	What are you doing?
Where does he live?	Where is he going?
When do they work?	When are they singing?
Why does she dance?	Why is she crying?
BUT Who plays the piano?	Who is speaking?

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

- Phil often ... (*study*) at home.
- I ... (*watch*) a comedy at the moment.
- Helen ... (*speak*) Spanish very well.
- Jill ... (*clean*) her room now.
- They ... (*play*) tennis in the park now.
- George and Sandy ... (*go*) to the gym every weekend.

3 Choose the correct question word.

- Who/What* do you do on Saturday? – I go to the club.
- When/Where* is Sally studying? – Right now.
- Why/When* are they smiling? – Because they are happy.
- What/Where* does he work? – At the office.
- When/Who* is cleaning the kitchen? – Ted is.

Q SPEAKING search

1 Describe your family photo.

- 1 Bring family pictures to school.
- 2 Prepare a one-minute talk about the photo.
- 3 Say who they are and what they are doing.

Example:



This is Tim.
He is my cousin.
He is playing football.
He is running for the ball ...

2 Ask and answer in pairs.

What does

a mechanic
a musician
a hairdresser
a nurse
an architect
...

do?

3 a) Listen to find out what game Pam's class is playing.

No, I'm not a housewife.

No, I'm not a journalist.

No, I don't work in an office.

Nurse

b) Play this game in your class.

Always write who you are in your notebook.

- ## 4 Listen to the dialogue between Mike and Pete (page 32 task 1) again.
- Have a talk in pairs. Ask your partner what he/she would like to be.
Answer his/her questions.

1 Read the children's homework 'My Mum's Job' and guess the job.

My mum starts work very late because she has to read articles for tomorrow's Internet paper. She often talks to journalists and reporters about interesting stories. She knows a lot about the news around town.

a She is an architect.
b She is an editor.
c She is a reporter.

... and sometimes she gives them medicine. Patients love her because she often talks to them. Sometimes she has to call the doctor when patients don't feel well. The only problem with her job is that sometimes she must work at night.

a She is a vet.
b She is a doctor.
c She is a nurse.

Most children are afraid of my mum because they say it always hurts when she fixes their teeth, but it is important to have healthy teeth. She doesn't like it when I eat chocolate and sweets because it's bad for my teeth. So, she makes fruit salad instead.

a She is a cook.
b She is a dentist.
c She is a nurse.

I would like to have the same job as my mum when I grow up. She works in the circus and children are surprised when I tell them what she does. They think this is not a job for a woman, but when they see her with a funny hat and big shoes, they laugh and say she is great.

a She is a teacher.
b She is a clown.
c She is an actress.

2 Write a paragraph about your mum's / family member's job.

3 Write a short paragraph about what you would like to be. Explain why.

I'D LIKE TO BE ...

I'd like to be because it is a job.
It is also

I am patient / strong / talented and

I like cars / films / music and

Look Back

1 Change these sentences from the Present Simple into the Present Continuous.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 We play hockey. | 4 I clean my bedroom. |
| 2 Sarah sings in the club. | 5 Does Kim study Italian? |
| 3 Sam and Jack dance well. | 6 Do you run in the park? |

2 Look at the pictures and say what everyone would like to do.

● What would you like to do right now?

3 Make wh-questions to the answers.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 ...? – Kate is going to the park. | 4 ...? – Charlie and George go to the beach in summer. |
| 2 ...? – I dance because it's fun. | 5 ...? – Rick is talking. |
| 3 ...? – She is reading a book. | |

4 Ask and answer in pairs.

- Student A:**
- Who grows plants?
 - Who writes documents?
 - Who cuts people's hair?
 - Who repairs cars?
 - Who helps a doctor?
 - Who teaches children?
 - Who acts in films?
 - Who brings letters?

+/-

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

- Student B:**
- Who helps sick animals?
 - Who drives a taxi?
 - Who cooks in a restaurant?
 - Who flies into space?
 - Who catches burglars?
 - Who sells things in a shop?
 - Who plays an instrument?
 - Who draws plans for houses?

+/-

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

Look Back

5 Read the text and say if the sentences below are true or false.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A DETECTIVE?

Many young boys and girls would like to be detectives.

Do you remember Inspector J?

Oh yes, he can solve any crime¹ — just name it! But he has a very busy life. His phone rings all day long because there are a lot of people who need his help. He tries hard to help

everybody and he never says no.

He always gets up before 5 am because he has a lot of work to do. He usually jogs for an hour to keep fit. The rest of the day he is so busy that he often skips lunch or dinner.

In the morning, he usually talks to suspects², he examines things, and he catches criminals³.

The rest of the day he works undercover⁴. Sometimes he acts as a kindergarten teacher and teaches little children. Sometimes he is a pilot and he flies a plane, or he is a waiter and serves meals in a restaurant.

And he never goes to bed before 12.30. Sometimes he even works all night. Only on Sunday he has got some rest. Then he sits in front of his TV and he always watches detective films to learn new detective tricks. You see, he is busy even when he relaxes at home.

So, if you want to be a detective too, you must be brave, hard-working, clever and a good actor. Are you?



- 1 Many girls would like to be teachers.
- 2 Inspector J can solve any crime.
- 3 His telephone rings the whole morning.
- 4 Inspector J often skips breakfast.
- 5 In the morning he works undercover.
- 6 He often wears special clothes.
- 7 Inspector J works from Monday to Friday.
- 8 If you want to be a detective, you must be a good actor.

¹a crime [kraɪm] злочин

²a suspect ['sʌspekt] підозрюваний

³a criminal ['krɪmɪnəl] злочинець

⁴undercover [ˌʌndəˈkʌvə] під прикриттям

6 Speak on the following question. Work in pairs.

- Would you like to be a detective? Why?



7 Listen to the interviews with some people with unusual jobs and choose the correct answer.

- 1 Alan is a) an orchestra director. b) a dentist.
- 2 Tom is a) a pilot. b) a janitor.
- 3 Melody is a) a singer. b) a detective.
- 4 Ana is a) a Formula 1 driver. b) a teacher.

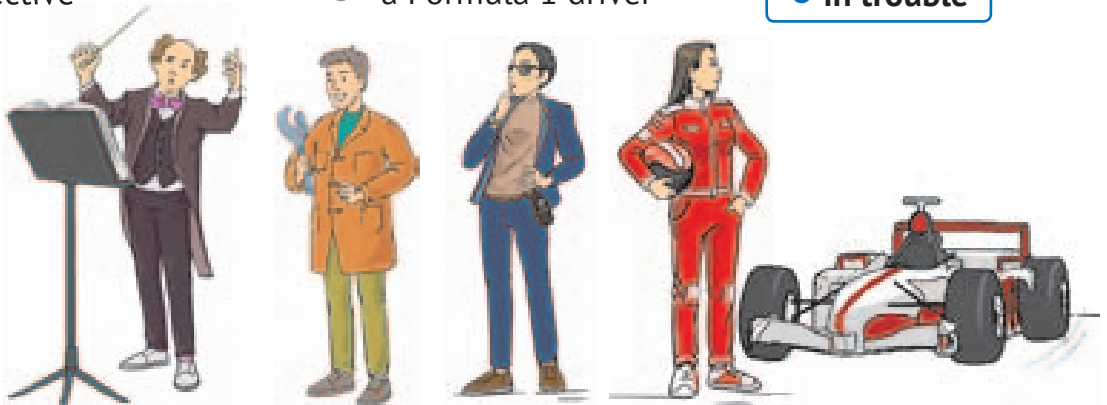


8 a) Listen again and say where these people work.

- an orchestra director
- a janitor
- a detective
- a Formula 1 driver

● in trouble

b) Tell your class everything you remember about Alan, Tom, Melody and Ana.



9 Work in groups and name as many jobs of each kind as you can.

- Outdoor jobs
- Dangerous jobs
- Interesting jobs
- Indoor jobs
- Well-paid jobs
- Difficult jobs

10 Discuss in a group of three.

- a Which job of those mentioned in task 7 is the most dangerous/interesting/difficult? Would you like to be an orchestra director/a Formula 1 driver/a detective/a janitor? Say why.
- b Make a list of your group's top five jobs. Say why you like them.



11 Search for information about another unusual job and present it to the class.

12 Complete the sentences and discuss them in a group.

- 1 It is good to be an only child because...
- 2 It is good to have a younger brother or sister because...
- 3 It is fun to have a twin brother / sister because...
- 4 It is good to have an older brother or sister because...

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the words from the box. Score: / 8

mystery, grow up, solve, only child, twins, journalist, cuddly, relatives

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 They need some time to ... this crime. | 6 People often mix up Sam and Pam because they are ... |
| 2 I want to be a mechanic when I ... | 7 Bella does not have very many ... – only one uncle. |
| 3 ... is a very interesting job. | 8 Life can be ... There is always something you don't know. |
| 4 My cat is very soft and ... | |
| 5 Jack is an ... , but he wants to have a brother one day. | |

Grammar

2 Make wh-questions to the answers. Score: / 6

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 ... ? – I am writing a story. | 5 ... ? – We are sitting here because we are bored. |
| 2 ... ? – She learns English at school. | 6 ... ? – Charlie and Ted play volleyball. |
| 3 ... ? – They go to work at 8 am. | |
| 4 ... ? – Ben is singing. | |

Communication

3 Complete the dialogue with the sentences a-f. Score: / 6

- A: ...
 B: Really? What does he do?
 A: He is a police officer.
 B: Oh, is he brave?
 A: ... He is hard-working, too.
 B: ... ?
 A: Well, he is clever, strong and careful.
 B: My dad's a doctor. ...
 A: ... ?
 B: Of course, I want to be like him.
 A: Well, I want to be a singer when I grow up.
 B: So, come on!
- | |
|--------------------------------------|
| a So, he has to be careful too. |
| b My dad's job is very dangerous. |
| c Definitely. |
| d Does he have to be patient? |
| e What other qualities does he have? |
| f You are very talented. |

TOTAL SCORE: / 20

NOW I CAN

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> present my family and relatives | <input type="checkbox"/> use the Present Continuous |
| <input type="checkbox"/> identify jobs | <input type="checkbox"/> use 'would like' |
| <input type="checkbox"/> discuss my parents' jobs | <input type="checkbox"/> make 'wh-questions' |
| <input type="checkbox"/> talk about my dream job | <input type="checkbox"/> write a paragraph about my family member's job/my dream job |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ask and answer about qualities | |

UNIT 3

IT'S TASTY!

Lead-in:

- Do you always have breakfast in the morning?
- What do you usually have for dinner?
- What is your favourite food?

WHAT'S IN THIS UNIT?

LANGUAGE

- food & drinks
- dishes
- modals: must / mustn't
- the verb 'to need'
- Present Perfect
- countable and uncountable nouns
- some, any
- much / many

SKILLS

- talking about different food and drinks
- identifying food and drinks as 'healthy' and 'unhealthy'
- asking and answering about cooking
- talking about having meals
- presenting your national dishes
- writing a recipe
- writing a paragraph about your favourite cuisine

NATIONAL CUISINES



Paula

Ciao! Do you like pizza and spaghetti? They come from Italy. The Italians like to eat light food. They often cook **pasta** with tomatoes and **seafood**. One of the most popular desserts in Italy is **tiramisu**. Italy is also a country of good coffee.



spaghetti



Julien

Salut! What do you have for breakfast? **Baguettes**, **croissants**, cheese? They all come from France. France is a country of food lovers. The French love eating cheese and seafood, and drinking wine and **champagne**. The most famous French dessert is macarons. French people are famous in the **rest** of the world for eating frogs and **snails**. *Bon appetit!*



macarons



Ai

Nei Ho! You **probably** know Asian **noodles** with vegetables and chicken. Rice is typical of Asian cuisine. A lot of people also know **Japanese** sushi. The **Asians** like to eat fish. They also eat **raw** fish.



sushi



a baguette



raw fish



tiramisu



1 Listen and repeat the words in the box.

cuisine, pasta, baguettes, seafood,
macarons, dessert, tiramisu,
croissants, raw, champagne, snails,
probably, noodles, Japanese, Asians



2 Listen to the kids in the *Kids Online* videos. Then read the texts above and guess the meanings of the words in bold or look them up in your Vocabulary at the end of the book.



I SEARCH

search

What is your favourite cuisine and why?
How many foreign dishes do you know?



I love cheese. They produce¹ a lot of cheese in France. I would like to travel there.

I spend my holidays by the sea every year. I love Italian cuisine. You can eat pizza every day there.



I think Asian cuisine is very healthy. People there eat rice and noodles, chicken and fish. My favourite cuisine is Asian cuisine, but I don't eat raw fish.



3 Listen to the online interview. Read the kids' answers above. Then give your own answer.




4 Look for photos of some popular Ukrainian dishes on the Internet. Make your short presentation on national dishes. Use the kids' presentations on page 42 as examples.

¹to produce [prə'dju:s] ВИГОТОВЛЯТИ

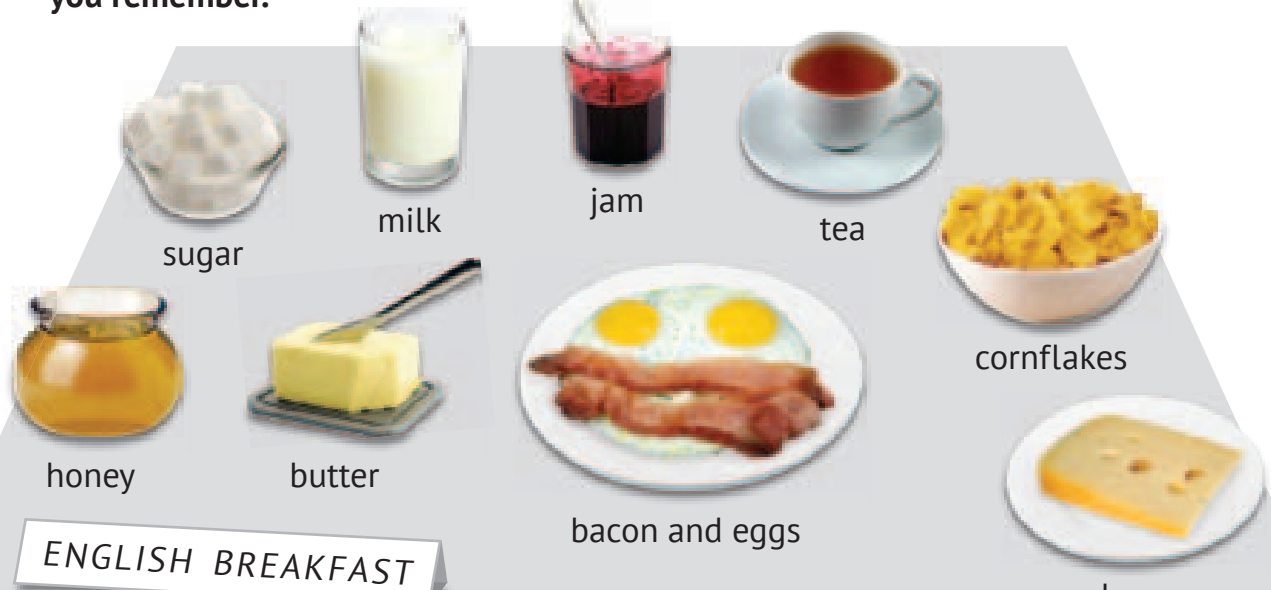
🔍 VOCABULARY search



1 Look at the pictures. Listen and name the food you hear and see.

				
spaghetti / rice	pancakes / a fruit cake	a sandwich / sausages	boiled eggs / fried eggs	butter / crisps
				
fish / meat	chocolate / ice cream	salad / yoghurt	soup / chips	jam / honey
				
cocoa / tea	juice / mineral water	popcorn / biscuits	bread / doughnuts	cheese / ham

2 Look at the picture for two minutes. Shut the book and name all the things you remember.



sugar milk jam tea cornflakes

honey butter bacon and eggs cheese

ENGLISH BREAKFAST

3 Say what fruit and vegetables you like.

1 a) Answer the question.

- Do you eat healthy food?



b) Listen and read to find out if crisps and peanuts are healthy.



crisps [krisps]



peanuts ['pi:nʌts]

EAT WELL – FEEL WELL



2 Complete the sentences.

- 1 ..., ..., ... are rich in vitamins.
- 2 There are vitamins in ..., ... and ...
- 3 Vitamins are important for our ..., ... and ...
- 4 We can find minerals in ..., ..., ... and ...
- 5 Minerals are important for our ... and ...
- 6 Breakfast is
- 7 Don't!
- 8 You must

WORDS FOR YOU

- bone [bəʊn]
- health [helθ]
- skin [skɪn]
- (un)healthy [(ʌn)'helθi]
- to be rich in
- to skip a meal [mi:l]

The children are having Science. A doctor is talking about healthy food.

Doctor: What food is rich in vitamins?

Class: Lemons, oranges, apples, pears...

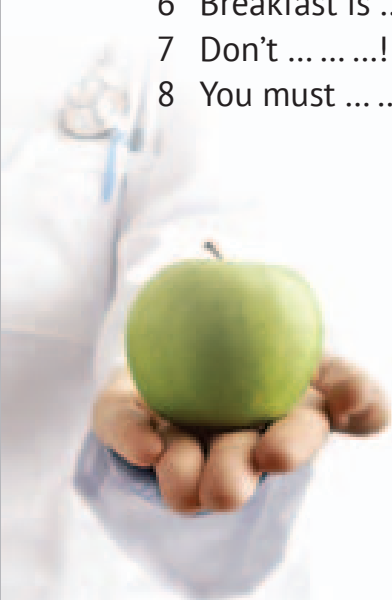
Doctor: Yes, there are vitamins in fruit, vegetables, brown bread and in other food as well.

Class: Why do we need vitamins?

Doctor: They are important for your eyes, your skin and... your health. Who can tell me where we can find minerals?

Class: In milk, cheese, eggs and in vegetables.

Doctor: Yes, minerals are important for your teeth and your bones. And... don't skip your breakfast. It is the most important meal. Don't eat crisps and peanuts between your meals. And remember: you must drink at least five glasses of water every day.



3 a) Read the sentences and guess the meanings of the words in bold.

- a I like this food – it's very **tasty**.
- b I like **fried** eggs better than boiled eggs.
- c **Cornflakes** are cereals.
- d **Toast** with marmalade is my usual breakfast.
- e – My mum drives cars.
– Can she drive?!! I can't **believe** you!

b) Agree or disagree. Work in pairs.

- 1 People in other countries believe that British food is very good and tasty.
- 2 The British eat a traditional English breakfast every morning.
- 3 The British have a big meal only for brunch.
- 4 There are many places to eat out in Britain.

c) Listen and check your answers in b).

4 Read the headings and match them with the paragraphs (1-4).

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A BIG MEAL OF A DAY | <input type="checkbox"/> BRITISH BREAKFASTS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> BRITISH FOOD BELIEFS | <input type="checkbox"/> PLACES TO EAT OUT |

- 1 People in other countries often believe that British food is bad and not tasty.
- 2 The traditional breakfast is fried eggs, bacon, sausage, fried tomatoes and fried bread. But most British people have toast with marmalade or cereals such as cornflakes. A late breakfast and an early lunch is called 'brunch'.
- 3 Many British people eat very little for lunch and then have a big meal when they come home around six in the evening. It's called dinner. It's a cooked meal.
- 4 Fish and chip shops are their traditional fast-food restaurants. There are also a lot of burger and pizza places as well as Indian and Chinese takeaways.

5 Read the text again and choose a), b) or c).

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 The most famous meal in Britain is ...
<i>a) brunch b) breakfast c) dinner</i> | 4 The British have a big meal around ...
<i>a) 7 pm b) 5 pm c) 6 pm</i> |
| 2 Most British people have ... for breakfast.
<i>a) toast with marmalade or cornflakes
b) fried eggs, bacon, sausage, tomatoes and bread
c) cornflakes or fried eggs</i> | 5 Traditional fast-food restaurants in Britain are ...
<i>a) McDonald's b) McBurger
c) fish and chip shops</i> |
| 3 Brunch is ...
<i>a) a late dinner and an early supper
b) a late breakfast and an early lunch
c) a late lunch and an early dinner</i> | 6 In Britain there are many ... takeaways.
<i>a) Indian and Chinese
b) Indian and Italian
c) Japanese and Chinese</i> |



Form: have/has + Past Participle

Affirmative		Negative	
I/You have	cooked dinner (already).	I/You haven't	mixed salad (yet).
He/She/It has		He/She/It hasn't	
We/You/They have		We/You/They haven't	

We use the Present Perfect for actions that happened in the past and we can see their results **in the present**.

I **have tried** this fruit salad. It's yummy!

Bob **has drunk** some mineral water already. He isn't thirsty.

Time expressions with the Present Perfect: **already, just, never, ever, yet**, etc.

1 Write the past participles of the verbs below.

Check the Irregular Verbs List at the end of the book.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 be ... | 3 cut ... | 5 drink ... | 7 have ... | 9 make ... |
| 2 buy ... | 4 do ... | 6 eat ... | 8 learn ... | 10 put ... |

2 Use the verbs in task 1 to complete the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 She <i>hasn't eaten</i> her breakfast. (X) | 6 I ... 3 eggs on the plate. (✓) |
| 2 Linda ... some lemonade. (✓) | 7 I ... how to cook tomato soup yet. (X) |
| 3 I ... some sandwiches. (✓) | 8 Peter ... to a nice restaurant. (✓) |
| 4 He ... milk. (X) | 9 They ... dinner yet. (X) |
| 5 We ... the shopping yet. (X) | 10 Mum ... the cake for us. (✓) |

Questions		Short Answers	
Have I/you	(ever)	Yes,	I/you have .
Has he/she/it	tried	No,	he/she/it hasn't .
Have we/you/they	sushi?		we/you/they have .
			he/she/it hasn't .
			we/you/they haven't .

3 Write questions. Then answer them.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 you/ever/try/Italian pizza?
<i>Have you ever tried Italian pizza?</i>
– Yes, I have./No, I haven't. | 3 you/ever/have/a picnic? |
| 2 your mum/buy/the ingredients
for the cake? | 4 they/drink/the lemonade/already? |
| | 5 she/make/a cheesecake? |
| | 6 Sam and Mary/ever/eat/frog legs? |

LISTENING search

1 Name the items you can use when you make a cake.

2 Read, then listen to the talk between Mike and Ted. Complete the recipe below with the missing words.

In the TV show for children “Do It Yourself”, chef Le Pierre is giving instructions to kids on how to make a cake on their own.



3 Talk to your partner.

- Can you make a cake?
- What's it called?
- What do you need to make it?

4 Listen again to answer the questions.

- What are Mike and Ted doing? Why?
- Is their mother surprised? Why?



WORDS FOR YOU

- pan [pæn]
- recipe ['resəpi]
- square [skweə]
- delicious [di'liʃəs]
- delighted [di'laɪtɪd]
- tasty ['teɪsti]
- to bake [beɪk]
- to mix [mɪks]
- to smell [smel]
- on my/his/their own

5 Correct these wrong sentences.

- 1 It is dad's birthday today.
- 2 Mike and Ted are making soup to surprise their mum.
- 3 They are making *Whities*.
- 4 They mix 1 cup of butter, 6 cups of flour, 6 squares of chocolate, 4 eggs and 2 cups of sugar.
- 5 They bake the cake for 40 minutes.
- 6 Their cake looks like an old boot.
- 7 Mum thinks this is a horrible surprise.
- 8 Mike and Ted must clean the bathroom before the guests arrive.

forget-forgot-forgotten



Grammar

Must / Mustn't

I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They
must mix sugar and eggs first.

I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They
mustn't put in salt.

Corner

1 Match the words from the box with the sentences (1-5).

breakfast, brunch, lunch, dinner, supper

- 1 It is the biggest meal of the day. We eat it in the afternoon or in the evening.
- 2 It is a meal that we eat first thing in the morning.
- 3 It is the last meal of the day.
- 4 It is a meal that we have in the middle of the day. It is not a big meal.
- 5 It is a meal that is like a late breakfast or an early lunch.

2 What's wrong? Rewrite the menus.



Name at least three things you can eat for supper.

3 What about you? Complete the sentences.

- For breakfast I usually have ...
- For lunch / dinner I usually ...
- For a snack I usually ...
- For supper I usually ...



We can count:

apples, sandwiches, tomatoes ...

We can't count:

milk, fish, tea, ice cream, meat ...

We use **there are** with **countables**:

There are some eggs on the plate.

We use **there is** with **uncountables**:

There is some coffee in the cup.



1 a) Listen, find and repeat.

- There's **some** rice in the jar.
- There's **some** milk in the bottle.
- There's **some** sugar in the jar.
- There's **some** oil in the bottle.
- There's **some** water in the jug.



- There are **some** apples on the table.
- There are **some** oranges on the table.
- There are **some** eggs on the table.
- There are **some** bananas on the table.
- There are **some** lemons on the table.
- There are **some** onions on the table.

b) Say if these nouns are countables or uncountables.

- + There are **some** tomatoes.
- ? Are there **any** tomatoes?
- There aren't **any** tomatoes.
- + There is **some** water.
- ? Is there **any** water?
- There isn't **any** water.

Grammar

Corner



2 Listen, compare and practise.

- There isn't **any** butter.
- There isn't **any** cheese.
- There aren't **any** tomatoes.
- There aren't **any** mushrooms.
- There aren't **any** eggs.

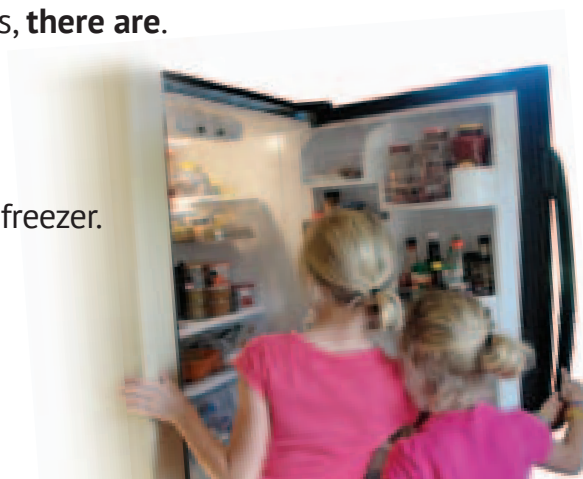
- Is there **any** cheese in the fridge?
- Yes, **there is**.
- Is there **any** butter in the fridge?
- No, **there isn't**.
- Are there **any** eggs in the fridge?
- Yes, **there are**.



3 Listen and practise.

- A: There's some butter in the freezer.
- B: How much is there?
- A: There is a lot. There are some hamburgers in the freezer.
- B: How many are there?
- A: There are a lot.

ВИДАВНИЦТВО
АСТОН



Q SPEAKING search



1 a) Listen to the dialogue and say where it takes place.

A: Can I help you?

B: Yes. Can I have a hot dog and fries, please?

A: Here you are. Anything to drink?

B: Yes, a milkshake, please.

A: So, a hot dog and fries, and a milkshake.

B: Thank you. How much is that?

A: 3.90 pounds altogether, please.

B: Here you are.

A: Here's the change.

b) Act out the dialogue in pairs.

2 Complete the dialogue with the phrases a-c.

A: What do you eat every day?

B: ...

A: How about breakfast?

B: ...

A: We're studying food at the moment.

I'm asking my friends about eating habits. What else do you eat?

B: ...

3 Role-play the situation in pairs.

Jane goes to a food shop. Look at the lists below and act out the dialogue.

Shopping List

eggs
crisps
tomatoes
bananas
apples
biscuits
oranges

Shop assistant

eggs ✓
crisps ✓
tomatoes ✗
bananas ✗
apples ✓
biscuits ✗
oranges ✗

Keep
in Mind!

How much is the cake?
It's 210 hryvnias.

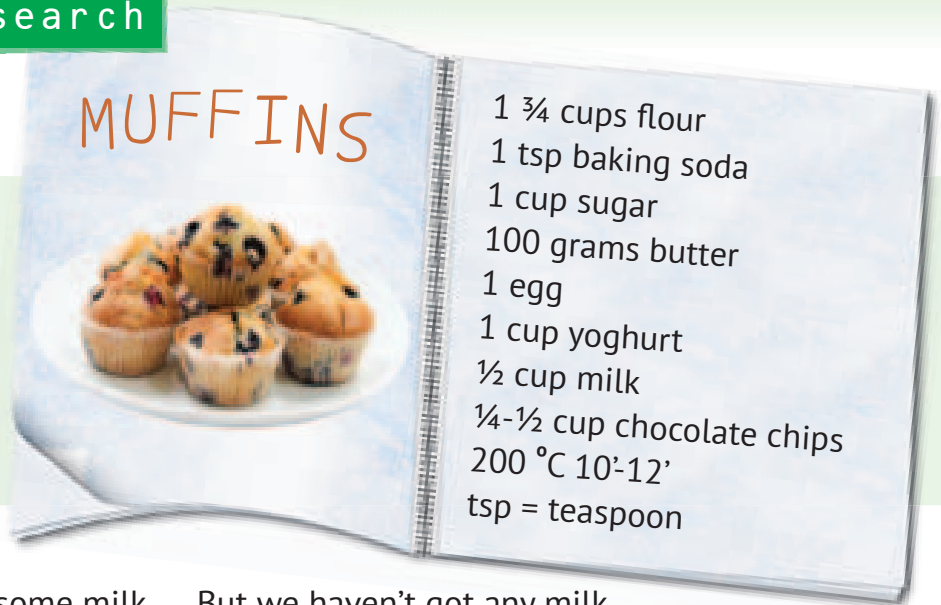


- a It's hard to remember!
I sometimes eat lots of sweets!
- b I eat some breakfast cereal –
you know, cornflakes. I usually
drink some tea. Why do you ask?
- c Well, at school I sometimes eat
an apple or a banana at break
time, and I drink some milk.
I have lunch at school.





1 a) Look, listen and read.



A: What do we need?

B: We need some eggs, some milk ... But we haven't got any milk.

A: Have we got any oil?



Try to write the recipe: For muffins you need some...

Prepare . Combine the and .

Add . Mix .

Put... and... into the bowl.

Add .

WORDS FOR YOU

- to combine [kəm'baɪn]
- to cool [ku:l]
- to prepare [prɪ'peə]
- to stir [stɜ:]
- completely [kəm'pli:tli]

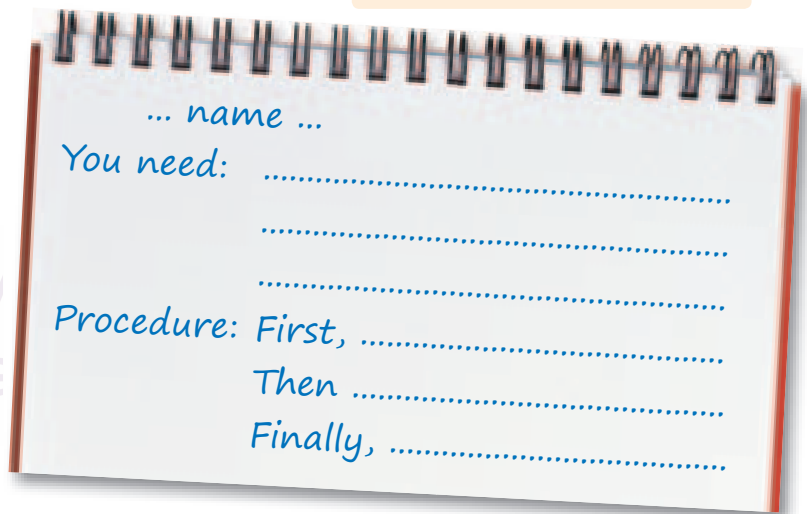
b) Copy the recipe above into your notebook using the correct words instead of pictures.

2 Ask your mum or your granny to give you a recipe for an easy cake to make. Now write the recipe in English.

Corner

Grammar

The verb **TO NEED**
 He **needs some** money.
 She **doesn't need any** bread.
 Do you **need any** plate?



Look Back



1 Listen to the talk between Mike and Ted again (page 48 task 2) and match the sentences in both columns.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Mike and Ted have made a cake for their mum. | <input type="checkbox"/> That's why their mum is surprised but happy. |
| 2 Mike and Ted haven't cleaned up the kitchen. | <input type="checkbox"/> That's why the brownies are not sweet at all. |
| 3 Chef Le Pierre has prepared some very unusual brownies. | <input type="checkbox"/> That's why their mum is a little bit angry. |
| 4 Chef Le Pierre hasn't put any sugar in the brownies. | <input type="checkbox"/> That's why everybody wants to eat them today. |

2 Complete the sentences with 'must' or 'mustn't'. Explain your choice.

TABLE MANNERS

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 You ... eat and speak at the same time. | 7 You ... leave the table while the others are still eating. |
| 2 You ... wash your hands before eating. | 8 You ... let an older person take food first. |
| 3 You ... lick your knife and put it in your mouth. | 9 You ... sing or whistle while you are eating. |
| 4 You ... eat with your fingers. | 10 You ... try not to make a mess around your plate. |
| 5 You ... eat loudly. | |
| 6 You ... use a napkin to clean your mouth. | |



3 Listen to find out what Pam and Mia have got for their meals.

	TIME for BREAKFAST	
	TIME for LUNCH	
	TIME for DINNER	

Look Back

4 Answer the questions.



- 1 What does Pam usually have for breakfast?
- 2 Who skips breakfast?
- 3 What else is there on Pam's table?
- 4 Does Mia get up early?
- 5 What is there in Pam's lunch box?
- 6 What is there in Mia's lunch box?
- 7 What do Pam and her mum often have for dinner?
- 8 Where does Mia's family often go?



5 Draw two columns in your notebook. Listen again and fill in the columns with Pam's and Mia's food. Compare the food both girls have and say:

- Which food is good for health?
- Which is bad for health?

6 Discuss in a group.

- What about your meals?
- What time is your main meal?

7 Choose the correct word to complete the dialogue.

A: I would like to make *some/any* muffins.

B: OK. We have *some/any* time.

A: How *many/much* muffins do you want to bake?

B: Hmm... What about 20?

A: I haven't got *some/any* oil. But I've got *some/any* butter.

B: And how *many/much* butter have you got?

A: I've got enough. Oh! I've got just two eggs. How *many/much* eggs do we need?

B: It is OK. We just need one egg.

A: Here is the sugar. How *many/much* do we need?

B: Look at the recipe.

A: And have you got *some/any* milk? We need *some/any*.

B: Go to the fridge.

Grammar

We use **many** with **countables**.

There are many apples.

We use **much** with **uncountables**.

There is much water.

Corner

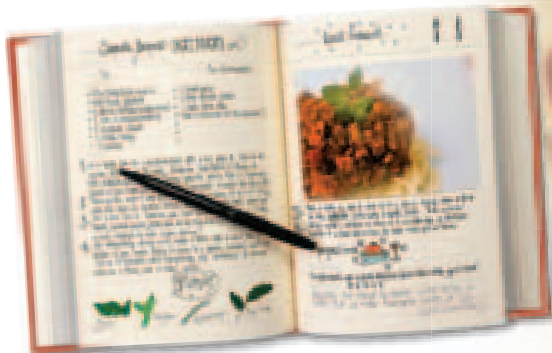
8 a) Listen and check your answers in task 7.

b) Listen again and act out the dialogue in pairs.

9 Have a talk in pairs.

- Do you cook with your mum or with your dad?
- What is your favourite food?

10 Make a class cookbook with the recipes for your favourite cakes. Work in groups.



11 Write a short paragraph about your national cuisine to send it to *kids-online.net*

12 Make a poster about food.

NOT VERY HEALTHY

sweets
hamburgers
cakes
chocolate



- 1 Find pictures of food in old magazines.
- 2 Cut out the food and drinks you can name.
- 3 Paste them on two big pieces of paper.
- 4 Write the titles: GOOD FOR HEALTH and NOT VERY HEALTHY.
- 5 Write the captions¹ under each picture.
- 6 Present it in class.

¹a caption ['kæpʃn] підпис (під ілюстрацією)



Vocabulary

1 Choose the correct word from the box. Score: / 6

yoghurt, butter, boiled eggs, brunch, cornflakes, snack

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 I like sandwiches with jam for a ...</p> <p>2 Do not use so much ... for the bread.</p> <p>3 Sue enjoys ... with milk for breakfast.</p> <p>4 Ben likes ... more than fried eggs.</p> | <p>5 What do you usually have for ...?</p> <p>6 This ... is too sweet.
Give me another one, please.</p> |
|--|---|

Grammar

2 Use 'some' or 'any' to complete the sentences. Score: / 6

- 1 We need ... tomatoes for the salad.
- 2 There isn't ... meat in the fridge.
Let's go to the shop.
- 3 I haven't got ... crisps.
- 4 Frank has ... eggs to bake brownies.
- 5 They want ... popcorn to watch the film.
- 6 Do you need ... carrots for your pie?

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect. Score: / 6

- 1 I ... (*learn*) this recipe already.
- 2 Sam ... (*not make*) a cake yet.
- 3 Bill and John ... (*be*) to this restaurant.
- 4 We ... (*not clean up*) the kitchen, sorry.
- 5 You ... (*not buy*) any eggs.
- 6 Jane ... (*eat*) some fish.

Communication

4 Complete the dialogue with the words from the box. Score: / 8

tasty, bones, honey, smell, bake, own, delighted, fish and chips

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A: It's lunch soon. Let's have some ...</p> <p>B: No, let's have something else. Fish has many ...</p> <p>A: Okay. What about some rice with meat and some tea with ...?</p> <p>B: Sounds ...! We can ... our ... biscuits too!</p> | <p>A: I'd be ... , but there's not enough time.</p> <p>B: Alright. Hey! What's that ...?</p> <p>A: Oh no! The rice!</p> <p>B: Go get it!</p> |
|--|--|

TOTAL SCORE: / 26

NOW I CAN

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> talk about having meals | <input type="checkbox"/> write a paragraph about my favourite cuisine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> talk about healthy and unhealthy food and drinks | <input type="checkbox"/> use <i>must/mustn't</i> and <i>to need</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> present popular Ukrainian and foreign dishes | <input type="checkbox"/> use <i>some/any</i> and <i>much/many</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> write a recipe | <input type="checkbox"/> use the Present Perfect |

UNIT 4

IT'S TIME TO CELEBRATE!

Lead-in:

- When is your birthday?
- How do you usually celebrate it?
- Have you got a favourite holiday?

WHAT'S IN THIS UNIT?

LANGUAGE

- holidays
- celebrations
- customs and traditions
- festive activities
- Past Simple (regular verbs)
- Past Simple (irregular verbs)
- time expressions with 'last', 'yesterday', 'ago'

SKILLS

- identifying dates
- talking about celebrations
- describing festive activities
- presenting your favourite holiday
- talking about parties
- writing an invitation
- writing an e-mail
- writing a mini-report

Hi guys! Today I want to talk about holidays.

What Are Holidays?

Many holidays are days when you don't have to go to school and grown-ups don't have to go to work. These are often fun-filled days when your family gets together for a big dinner or a picnic. Sometimes there are parades or fireworks.

BOHDAN, 11, Ukraine

On some holidays people go to church. The very word 'holiday' means a 'holy day' – a day on which people thank and honour God. We celebrate all kinds of holidays. Many, such as Christmas and Easter, are religious holidays. Some holidays are the birthdays of famous people, like Taras Shevchenko in Ukraine or George Washington in the USA. Others, such as Independence¹ Day, are the birthdays of the countries. And there are a number of special days like Thanksgiving² in the USA and Canada. And there is your very own holiday – your birthday.

Ways of celebration depend on the date, the country, its national traditions and customs.

WORDS FOR YOU

custom ['kʌstəm]

firework ['faɪəwɜ:k]

parade [pə'reɪd]

famous ['feɪməs]

festive ['festɪv]

holy ['həʊli]

religious [rɪ'lɪdʒəs]

to depend (on) [dɪ'pend]

to honour ['ɒnə]

● **in honour of**



fireworks



roast turkey

1 Listen and read Bohdan's blog. Then complete the sentences.

- 1 Holidays are often ...
- 2 On some holidays people go ...
- 3 Christmas and Easter are ...
- 4 Some holidays are the birthdays ...
- 5 Independence Day is ...
- 6 Your birthday is ...
- 7 The way people celebrate a holiday ...

2 Ask and answer in pairs. Take turns.

- 1 What are holidays for?
- 2 How do they change our life?
- 3 What holidays do we have?
- 4 What English holidays do you know?
- 5 To whom do people give presents?

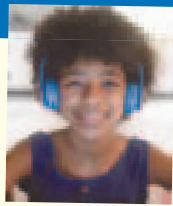
¹independence [ˌɪndɪ'pendəns] незалежність

²Thanksgiving [ˌθæŋks'ɡɪvɪŋ] День подяки



SEARCH

search



JANE, 12, USA THANKSGIVING DAY

Every year in November Americans celebrate Thanksgiving Day. It is a celebration of the arrival of the first Pilgrims to America. People celebrate this day with

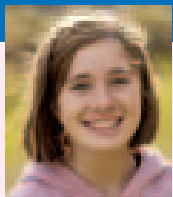
their families and friends. Sometimes they give presents, for example flowers or chocolate. The traditional meal is roast turkey, corn and potatoes.



STEFAN, 11, Germany EASTER

This is a religious holiday in honour of Jesus Christ and his sacrifice¹. We celebrate it in spring. Egg Hunt² is the most popular Easter game. One day before Easter people paint eggs and hide them in their homes. At Easter children try to find the eggs and put them into

their baskets called 'Osterkranz'. On Easter morning people go to the church, then they have brunch with their families. They begin the festive meal by knocking the eggs with each other and then they eat them. Kids get sweets for their good job.



LIZ, 10, Canada SAINT VALENTINE'S DAY

This day is a celebration of love. It is on 14th February. It is a tradition to give or send presents, flowers, sweets and postcards to people you like. These presents are usu-

ally in the shape³ of a heart as a symbol of love. A lot of couples⁴ also go for dinner or to the cinema. The most popular colours on this day are pink and red.



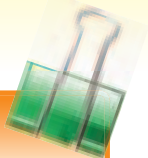
3 Listen and read the comments above. Say if the sentences below are true or false.

- 1 Americans celebrate Thanksgiving in October.
- 2 People paint eggs and hide them before Easter.
- 3 Kids have brunch with their friends on Easter Day.
- 4 White and blue are the colours of St Valentine's Day.
- 5 People give or send presents on St Valentine's Day.



4 Find information about another holiday on the Internet. Write a short paragraph about it for the *kids-online.net* website. Use the texts above as examples.

¹a sacrifice ['sækrɪfaɪs] жертва ²a hunt [hʌnt] пошук ³a shape [ʃeɪp] форма ⁴a couple ['kʌpl] пара



1 Say the names of the months. Then open the Vocabulary at the end of the book and check yourself.

2 Match the holidays with their dates and say as in the example.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 New Year's Day | a 14 February |
| 2 Christmas Day | b 1 January |
| 3 St Valentine's Day | c 19 December |
| 4 Easter | d 9 May |
| 5 Victory Day | e 24 August |
| 6 Independence Day | f 7 January (or 25 December) |
| 7 St Nicholas Day | g a Sunday in April (or May) |

Example:

New Year's Day is on the first of January.

WORDS FOR YOU

costume ['kɒstju:m]
to trick or treat
 [,trɪk ɔ: 'tri:t]

Keep in Mind!

We write	→	We say
16 May		the sixteenth of May
We write	→	We say
My birthday is on 21st February.		My birthday is on the twenty-first of February.

3 Read and choose the right word.

- St Valentine is a *wizard / captain / saint* who protects and helps *people in love / mothers / teachers / the Easter Bunny*.
- St Valentine's Day is on *13th February / 14th February / 24th December*.
- On that day people usually make *paper planes / paper hearts / coloured eggs* and *exchange presents / put a pumpkin lantern in a window* and *write love cards / eat pudding*.

4 Choose the words which are connected with Easter.

- EGG-ROLLING BASKETS EGG HUNT A CHRISTMAS TREE
- BOBBING FOR APPLES SCARY COSTUMES TRICK-OR-TREATING
- CHOCOLATE BUNNIES PAPER HEARTS

5 Look at the pictures and guess what the most popular Easter games are. Find the names of the games in task 4.



6 Search for the other words from task 4 to understand their meanings. Name the holidays they are connected with.

1 Listen and read. Answer the questions.

- 1 What does 'Halloween' mean?
- 2 What kind of holiday is Halloween?
- 3 What do children cut out faces into?
- 4 What do they put inside a pumpkin?
- 5 What do children dress up in every Halloween?
- 6 What do children say when they come to a new house?
- 7 What is one of the most popular Halloween games?

Halloween is a holiday for children in America, Canada and Britain. It means "holy evening", and it takes place every 31 October, the evening before All Saints' Day. But it is not really a church holiday.

Every autumn children cut faces into pumpkins and put candles inside. These pumpkins are called jack-o'-lanterns.

Children also put on strange masks and scary costumes every Halloween. Some children paint their faces to look like monsters. They go from house to house. Every time they come to a new house they say, "Trick or treat! Money or eat!" Adults put a treat, money or sweets, in their bags.

One of the most popular Halloween games is called bobbing for apples. You can get really, really wet when you play it.

2 Match.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1 jack-o'-lantern | <input type="checkbox"/> | the season which comes after summer and before winter |
| 2 pumpkin | <input type="checkbox"/> | a person who is grown-up |
| 3 monster | <input type="checkbox"/> | a religious holiday that people celebrate on 1st November |
| 4 treat | <input type="checkbox"/> | a large, round, orange vegetable |
| 5 autumn | <input type="checkbox"/> | a pumpkin with a face cut into it |
| 6 Halloween | <input type="checkbox"/> | an unusual, scary creature |
| 7 All Saints' Day | <input type="checkbox"/> | a gift, such as money or sweets |
| 8 adult | <input type="checkbox"/> | an autumn holiday for children |

3 Find out how to play bobbing for apples.


Put the sentences in the correct order.

- Try to take the apples out without using your hands.
- Put some apples into the tub of water.
- Fill a tub with water.




4 Answer these questions about Christmas traditions.

Christmas Quiz

- 
- 1 Father Christmas and Santa Claus are two names for the man who brings children presents at Christmas. True False
 - 2 Most people have a Christmas tree at Christmastime. It's a small pine tree with baubles and tinsel. True False
 - 3 The day before Christmas is called Boxing Day. True False
 - 4 Father Christmas brings children their presents in the night. In the morning, on Christmas Day, they wake up and see the presents in a stocking at the bottom of their bed. True False
 - 5 At midday, most families have a big Christmas dinner. This is usually roast turkey, with vegetables and sauces. For dessert they have Christmas pudding. True False
 - 6 Christmas pudding is a very dark, wet and heavy fruit cake. You eat it hot with cream. True False
 - 7 Some people put a coin in the pudding. The person who finds it has bad luck. True False
 - 8 In Britain, after their Christmas dinner, families sit down in front of the television for the traditional Christmas speech of the British Monarch. True False
 - 9 The usual Christmas greeting is "Happy Christmas!" True False
 - 10 "Silent Night" is a popular Christmas carol. True False

5 Listen and put the lines in the right order. Then sing along.

- 
- Sleep in heavenly peace
 - Round yon Virgin Mother and Child
 - Silent night, holy night
 - Holy Infant so tender and mild
 - All is calm, all is bright
 - Sleep in heavenly peace

Affirmative		Negative	
I/He/She/It was	at home.	I/He/She/It was not	at home.
We/You/They were		We/You/They were not	

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

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

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

PAST SIMPLE (REGULAR VERBS)

Affirmative	Negative
I/You/He/She/It/We/They played ed games yesterday.	I/You/He/She/It/We/They didn't play games.

We use the Past Simple for actions that happened at a specific time **in the past**.

Time expressions with the Past Simple: **last evening, last year/month, last Monday, yesterday** etc.

*I **visited** my granny yesterday.*
*Bob **didn't play** football last Sunday.*

2 Listen and read.

[t]	[d]	[ɪd]
watched	listened	visited
cooked	played	invited
helped	showed	painting

3 a) Listen and say the rhyme.

On Sunday I played with my friend,
On Monday I started my school.
On Tuesday I watched the play to the end,
And helped my mum to cook.

DAY BY DAY

On Wednesday I washed the dishes,
On Thursday I watched TV.
On Friday I visited my dear cousins,
On Saturday they phoned me.

b) Find the verbs in the Past Simple.

LISTENING search

Grammar

Corner

1 Before listening answer the questions.

- What is the 1st day of the year?
- Do all of the countries start the year on that date?
- Have you heard about the Chinese calendar?

2 Listen and check your answers in task 1.



3 Listen again and match.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 ancient Greeks | a Easter |
| 2 ancient Romans | b between 21 January and 19 February |
| 3 a French king | c 21 or 22 December |
| 4 Jewish New Year | d 1 March |
| 5 Iranian New Year | e between 5 September and 5 October |
| 6 Chinese New Year | f 21 March |

4 Tell the history of the 1st day of the year to your partner.

5 Listen to the popular song and put the lines in the right order. Then sing along.

- Bells are ringing,
- All is merry and bright.
- And say your prayers
- Children are singing,
- Hang your stockings
- 'Cause Santa Claus is coming tonight.
- Santa Claus is coming to town.
- And he is making a list,
- Who is naughty and nice.
- Checking it twice.
- Gonna find out

WORDS FOR YOU

China [ˈtʃaɪnə]

Greek [ɡri:k]

moon [mu:n]

Roman [ˈrəʊmən]

ancient [ˈeɪnʃənt]

Chinese [ˈtʃaɪˈni:z]

Jewish [ˈdʒu:ɪʃ]

to begin [bɪˈɡɪn]

to divide [dɪˈvaɪd]

1 Remember as many Christmas/New Year words as you can.

2 a) Read and guess the meaning of the words in bold.



Yesterday I **joined** a party at my school. We played games. There were different **contests**. The winners received special **prizes**. I enjoyed it.



I like to make **surprises** for my guests. For example, I write jokes on paper and put them with sweets. I always **look forward to** a party with my friends.

When I have a birthday party, I usually prepare **invitations** for my guests. It is a special invitation – a card with a tied⁴ balloon. I write a name of a guest on a card.



b) Look them up in the Vocabulary and check yourself.

3 Fill in the text with the missing words from the box.

decorate, celebrates, Chinese, traditions, fireworks, January, look forward, good luck

Every country has its own ... for New Year's Day. Scotland ... it with its traditional music. At New Year people look back and ... to a good future. The Chinese New Year comes between 21 ... and 19 February. There are ... and parades in the streets. Some people dress up as traditional ... dragons and dance in the streets, while others ... their homes. The Chinese people believe that decorations bring ... for the New Year.

4 Think of a party you enjoyed. Tell the class about it. Use the following word map.



5 Think about surprises. Build a word map of the word 'surprise' like the one in task 4.

⁴tied [taɪd] привязаний

Affirmative	Negative
I/You/He/She/It/We/They made a cake last Friday.	I/You/He/She/It/We/They didn't make a cake yesterday.

(See the *List of Irregular Verbs* at the end of the book.)

1 Write the Past Simple of these verbs.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| go – <i>went</i> | have – ... | drink – ... | send – ... |
| come – ... | give – ... | eat – ... | see – ... |
| begin – ... | bring – ... | put – ... | make – ... |

2 Read the sentences and choose the correct item.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Max ... to Africa last month.
a) <i>saw</i> b) <i>went</i> c) <i>sent</i> | 4 There ... wild animals all around them.
a) <i>were</i> b) <i>brought</i> c) <i>ate</i> |
| 2 He ... lots of people there.
a) <i>made</i> b) <i>saw</i> c) <i>met</i> | 5 Max ... some apple pie.
a) <i>drank</i> b) <i>began</i> c) <i>ate</i> |
| 3 They ... to Linda's birthday party.
a) <i>spent</i> b) <i>came</i> c) <i>got</i> | 6 When he got back home, he ... a letter to his new friend.
a) <i>sent</i> b) <i>had</i> c) <i>brought</i> |

Questions	Short Answers	
Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they play ?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did .	No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't .

3 Ask and answer in pairs.

Example: go to the cinema / yesterday? A: *Did you go to the cinema yesterday?*
B: *Yes, I did./No, I didn't.*

- your teacher / go to a party / last weekend?
- your friend / send you a letter / last week?
- your dad / go to bed early / last Sunday?
- you / drink a glass of juice / yesterday?
- your mum / make a cake / last night?

4 Use the time expressions to write 4 sentences about yourself.

- yesterday afternoon
- last weekend
- ago
- last night

Example: *I went to the zoo two days ago.*

1 a) Look, read and guess.

It's the morning of 31 October. The kids meet in front of the school building. What are they talking about? Make a guess!

b) Read the conversation quickly and see if you were right. Say how many correct guesses you have got.

Mike: Hi, Linda! Have you got any plans for the evening?

Linda: No, I haven't. Why?

Mike: It's Halloween. We can all go trick-or-treating. You can meet a lot of spooky creatures in the street.

Linda: I must ask my mum first. And I haven't got a costume or a mask to wear.

Cathy: Take one of mine. I've got a lot of spooky costumes at home.

Linda: OK. Thanks.

Cathy: Come to my Halloween party after that.

We can dance and play bobbing for apples.

Linda: Bobbing for apples? What kind of game is it?

Cathy: Come and see. We'll have good fun!

Mike: And Linda, don't forget to put a pumpkin lantern in your window!

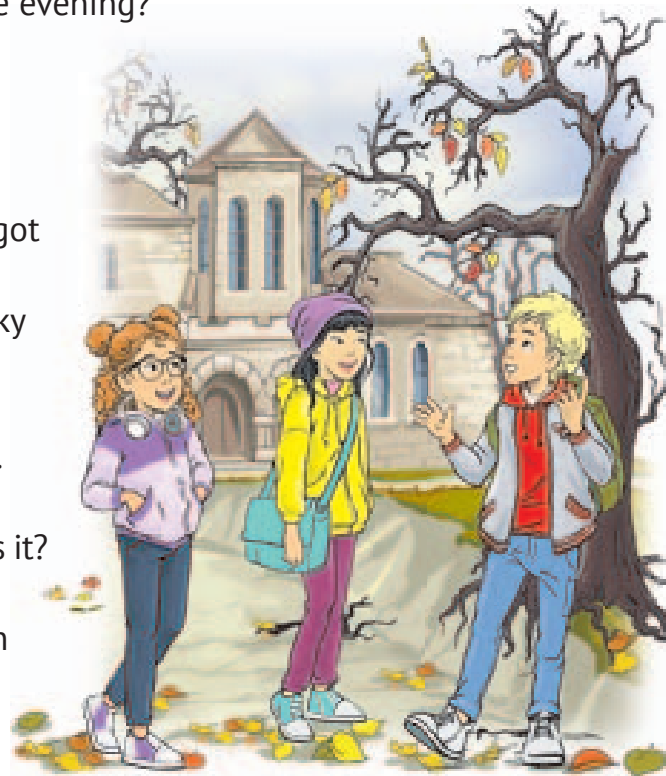
Linda: I won't. I'm so excited. It's my first Halloween in England!

(Thinks to herself: But first I must do well in my Geography test today.)

WORDS FOR YOU

spooky ['spu:ki]

● to be excited [ɪk'saɪtɪd]



2 Match.

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------------------------|------------|---|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | spooky | <input type="checkbox"/> | for apples | 4 | go | <input type="checkbox"/> | a Halloween party |
| 2 | bob | <input type="checkbox"/> | creatures | 5 | a pumpkin | <input type="checkbox"/> | trick-or-treating |
| 3 | wear | <input type="checkbox"/> | a costume | 6 | go to | <input type="checkbox"/> | lantern |

3 Discuss in a group.

Is there a similar tradition in our country? When do you and your friends go from door to door dressed up in funny costumes? What do you usually wear? What do you get from your neighbours? What do you usually eat on that day? Would you like to join Linda and her friends on Halloween? Why?

1 Write a letter to Santa.

Dear Santa Claus,
 Christmas is coming and I am looking forward to your visit. This year, I would like many things for Christmas: First of all, ... Then ... Finally, ...
 I have been a good ... this year, so I think I deserve¹ these presents. Three good things about me: I'm ..., ... and ...
 When you come down the chimney², please look in the kitchen. I am going to leave ... and ... on the table for you.
 Thank you, Santa, I am very excited.
 Your name

Writing Invitations

TIP

A good invitation:

- has a title
- is short but clear
- gives a reason
- gives a date and time
- gives a place
- (sometimes) asks people to bring things
- gives contact details

2 a) Look at the invitations and say which one is better. Why?



b) Write your own invitation to your birthday party. Use the phrases.

join a party; have a picnic/fireworks; wear costumes; have contests/surprises; decorate a house; make a cake/sandwiches; invite clowns/friends; win prizes

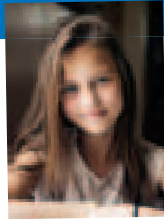
3 Write an e-mail to a friend in Ukraine describing the imaginary³ situation: Christmas you had with an English family in London.

¹to deserve [di'zɜ:v] заслуговувати ²a chimney ['tʃɪmni] димохід ³imaginary [i'mædʒɪnəri] уявний

Look Back

1 Fill in the words to complete the text.

invited, Thanksgiving, special, celebrate, each other, helped, festival, holiday, join



BETSY, 10, the USA

My name is Betsy. I am from the USA. My favourite holiday is ... Day. We ... it on the fourth Thursday in November.

Thanksgiving is really a harvest¹ ...

But the history of this ... comes back to 1621 when the Pilgrims, the first settlers² of America, after the difficult winter had a good harvest the next year. The Indians ... them.

In Massachusetts the Pilgrims ... their Indian friends to ... their festival. These days Americans and Canadians thank God and ... for the good on this day. I think it's a ... holiday for our people.

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms.



ALVARO, 10, Brazil

Yesterday we ... (*to have*) a Playday Party. The students of our school (*to do*) a real show. School actors and actresses ... (*to act*) out plays. The other students ... (*to watch*) them and ... (*to play*) games! The students ... (*to be*) not only spectators³ of the plays, but also they had to vote for the best actor, the best actress and the best play! The schoolchildren ... (*to applaud*) them. The winners ... (*to get*) their prizes. Some of the prizes ... (*to be*) very tasty: milk chocolates and a very delicious apple pie. There were many surprises, interesting games and different contests at the party. The winners ... (*to get*) special badges and hats. The special prize ... (*to be*) for the most active spectator – it ... (*to be*) 'A Wonderful Book of Fairy Tales'! Every child ... (*to have*) a good time and ... (*to enjoy*) the party greatly!

3 Say if it is true or false.

- 1 The 1st day of the New Year is 1 January for all countries.
- 2 New Year's Day is a more important holiday than Christmas in Britain!
- 3 Stonehenge was kind of a calendar.

¹a harvest ['hɑ:vɪst] урожай ²a settler ['setlɚ] поселенець ³a spectator [spek'teɪtə] глядач

Look Back

- 4 They celebrate Thanksgiving both in the US and Canada.
- 5 Independence Day is a religious holiday.
- 6 Every country has its own traditions for New Year celebrations.
- 7 Midsummer Day is on 22nd June.

4 Say how you celebrate some of the holidays. You may use the phrases below.

Mother's Day: to make the day special; to please; to help; to give flowers (presents, greetings cards); to send greetings cards to granny, sister or aunt.

Easter: to paint Easter eggs; to go to church; to have family dinner; to bake an Easter cake.

Christmas: a Christmas tree (decorations); Santa Claus; to have a party; to invite guests; to roast a goose; to make New Year's wishes; to make a fancy dress (party mask); to sing (dance).

5 Discuss in a group.

What is Thanksgiving? Do you like the idea of the holiday?

Would you like to introduce the holiday of Thanksgiving in Ukraine? Why?



6 a) Think about Independence Day. Listen to the American girl and read her presentation.

b) Write a short paragraph to present Independence Day in Ukraine.

In July, Americans celebrate Independence Day. It is a day of political freedom¹. A lot of people put the American flag in front of their houses. People are with their families. They have a picnic or barbecue and play sports games. There are a lot of parades, shows and fireworks in the streets. The symbol of this day is the Statue of Liberty².



¹freedom ['fri:dəm] свобода

²Statue of Liberty [ˌstætʃu: əv 'lɪbətɪ] Статуя Свободи

7 a) Read the ads¹.

b) In pairs, ask and answer about the celebrations in the ads.



8 Think of a celebration that takes place in your school every year. Make an ad for it for your school website. Write its name, date, place and activities. Illustrate your ad with pictures.

9 Write an e-mail about a special celebration you enjoyed. Tell your friend about the time, the activities, the people you joined and your favourite moments.

10 a) Interview your classmates, friends or relatives. Add questions you'd like to ask.

UKRAINIAN HOLIDAYS AND CELEBRATIONS

- What is your favourite holiday?
- What new celebrations would you like to have?
- What is the greatest holiday in Ukraine?
- In honour of what person would you like to introduce a holiday?
- Which is more important to you (on a holiday): a day off or a celebration?
- Do you celebrate any holidays?
- What traditions do you know?
- How do you celebrate your favourite holidays?

b) Complete the sentences with the results of your interviews.

Give a report to the class.

I interviewed ... people.

Most (many, some, ...) people think that the greatest holiday is ...

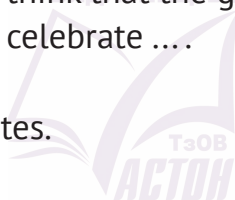
Most (many, some, ...) people celebrate

... % want to celebrate

... were not named as favourites.

...

¹an ad [æd] реклама



Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the words from the list. Score: / 8

religious, festive, famous, ancient, moon, trick-or-treating, spooky, excited

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 I'm so ...! My birthday's tomorrow. | 6 Christmas is a very ... holiday around the world. |
| 2 It's Halloween! Let's go ..., everyone! | 7 The ... Romans had their own celebrations. |
| 3 Ah! You look so ... in this costume! | 8 Oh, look at the ...! It's so beautiful tonight on Christmas Eve! |
| 4 We always have a ... dinner on Thanksgiving Day. | |
| 5 There are many ... holidays like Easter. | |

Grammar

2 Put the verbs into the Past Simple. Score: / 5

- Tina ... (*help*) me with the cake yesterday.
- There ... (*be*) many fireworks on Independence Day last year.
- John ... (*not play*) any music at the party.
- Sam and Paul ... (*bring*) me some presents.
- We ... (*go*) to the parade last Sunday.

Communication

3 Put the sentences into the correct order to make up a dialogue. Score: / 10

- B: Try it next time.
- A: What did you do?
- B: Of course! Rob brought a lot of pizza and juice. There was also ice cream in the end.
- A: Did you enjoy the party last weekend?
- B: Well, Bill played some music and everyone danced.
- A: Did Bella sing?
- B: Oh, yes! It was amazing!
- A: Did you eat or drink anything?
- B: No, she didn't. But Kelly did. She was great!
- A: Oh, it's a pity I didn't come.

TOTAL SCORE: / 23

NOW I CAN

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> name holidays | <input type="checkbox"/> write a report |
| <input type="checkbox"/> talk about dates and the calendar | <input type="checkbox"/> write a birthday invitation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> talk about festive activities | <input type="checkbox"/> write an e-mail about a celebration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> describe a tradition/custom | <input type="checkbox"/> use the Past Simple |
| <input type="checkbox"/> talk about past events | |

UNIT 5

WHAT'S THE WEATHER LIKE TODAY?

Lead-in:

- What do you usually do when it's snowy?
- What is your favourite season? Why?

WHAT'S IN THIS UNIT?

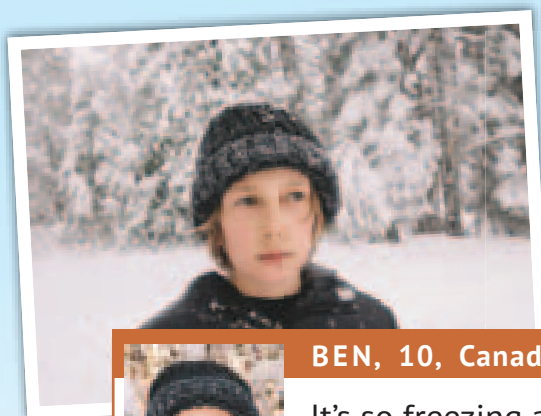
LANGUAGE

- weather
- clothes
- be going to
- Future Simple
- Zero Conditional

SKILLS

- describing the weather
- talking about clothes
- informing about general facts
- making suggestions/offers
- giving advice
- talking about future plans
- talking about intentions
- giving predictions
- writing a weather report

DIFFERENT



BEN, 10, Canada ✕

It's so freezing and windy here. It often snows too. That's why I always wear my hat. I often ski and skate here.



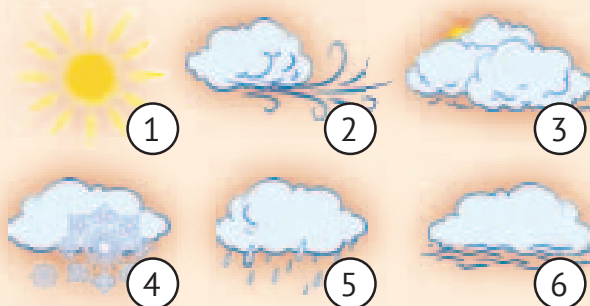
MARJORE, 11, Brazil ✕

It often rains here, but it's sunny too. That's why it is called a 'rainforest'. It is very warm and the nature is very beautiful. I enjoy going for a walk here and always have my umbrella with me.

WORDS FOR YOU

- climate** ['klaɪmət]
- rainforest** ['reɪnfɔːrɪst]
- chilly** ['tʃɪli]
- foggy** ['fɒgi]
- freezing** ['friːzɪŋ]
- however** [haʊ'evə]

1 Match the symbols with the weather.



- It's cloudy.
- It's windy.
- It's snowy.
- It's sunny.
- It's rainy.
- It's foggy.



I SEARCH search

CLIMATES

MARIA, 10, Poland ✕

The climate is fine here. It is chilly in winter and it sometimes snows. However, summer is quite warm and sunny and I often ride my bike.

ARHAAN, 11, India ✕

It is very hot and sunny here. It doesn't rain very much. That is why the weather is quite dry. I usually wear my sunglasses and I often go to the sea.

2 Find the opposites.

- cold
- dry
- freezing
- wet
- warm
- hot



3 Listen and read the kids' blogs about the climate in their countries. Find the places on the map. Say what the climate is like in different parts of the world.

4 Say what you usually do when it is: sunny and hot / cold and snowy / wet and chilly.

5 Write about the climate in Ukraine. Use the texts above as examples.

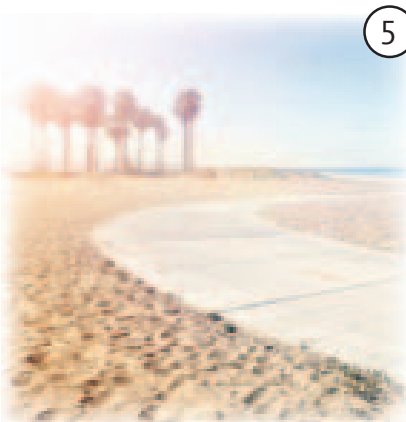
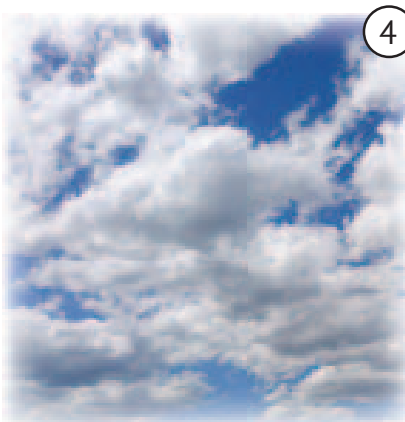


1 Listen to the sounds. Say what images come to your mind. Describe what the weather is like.

2 Ask and answer in pairs. Use the pictures.

*Example: A: What is the weather like in picture 1?
B: It is chilly and foggy.*

cloud – cloudy
fog – foggy
rain – rainy
storm – stormy
wind – windy



3 Read and guess what the weather is like.

- 1 I can't see anything. *It's foggy.*
- 2 Hurray! Everything is white! *It's ...*
- 3 We can go swimming in the sea. ...
- 4 Look! The sky is grey. There is no sun. ...
- 5 Oh, I haven't got my umbrella. I'll get wet. ...
- 6 Look! The papers and leaves are flying like birds. ...


WORDS FOR YOU

cloudy ['klaʊdi]
stormy ['stɔ:mi]
wet [wet]


4 Describe the weather in different seasons. What is it like in your village / town / city?

1 a) Copy the boxes into your notebook.
 Look at the symbols and use the words from the list to fill in the first gaps about the weather.


a snowstorm, foggy, cloudy and windy,
 rainy and wet, sunny and warm




1
 Weather foggy
 Temperature _____ °C
 Town _____




2
 Weather _____
 Temperature _____ °C
 Town _____



3
 Weather _____
 Temperature _____ °C
 Town _____



4
 Weather _____
 Temperature _____ °C
 Town _____



5
 Weather _____
 Temperature _____ °C
 Town _____

Keep in Mind!
 2 °C = 2 **degrees centigrade**
 [di'gri:z 'sentigreɪd]

WORDS FOR YOU

centigrade ['sentigreɪd]
degree [di'gri:]
forecast ['fɔ:kɑ:st]
to expect [ɪk'spekt]
to report [rɪ'pɔ:t]

b) Listen and read the weather report. Fill in the gaps above (a) with the temperature and the name of each city mentioned.

This is the weather report for our continent – dear old Europe. Yesterday was not different from the rest of the week. In the north it was cold as usual. In the south it was warm as can be expected for this time of the year.

London was foggy with a temperature of 12 degrees centigrade.

It was windy and cloudy in Berlin. And the temperature there was 9 degrees centigrade.

In Madrid it was rainy again. Unusually wet for this time of the year. And the temperature was 15 degrees centigrade.



Let's see what the weather was like farther south. So, in Rome the weather was really beautiful. It was sunny and warm and the temperature was wonderful – 22 degrees centigrade.



the North
[nɔ:θ]

the West
[west]

the East
[i:st]

the South
[saʊθ]

The north of our continent was the coldest. Actually, it was even colder than usual. In Oslo the temperature was only 0 degrees and there was even a snowstorm.

2 Read the text again and choose the right answer.

- 1 The weather report is for ...
a) Africa b) Europe c) Asia
- 2 In London the temperature was ...
a) 12 °C b) 15 °C c) 22 °C
- 3 In Madrid it was ...
a) snowy b) rainy c) sunny
- 4 The weather in Rome was ...
a) cold and wet b) chilly and windy
c) warm and sunny
- 5 The coldest part was ...
a) the north b) the south c) the west
- 6 In the north there was ...
a) rain b) fog c) a snowstorm

3 Ask and answer in pairs.

- What is the difference between a weather report and a weather forecast?
- What is the weather like today?
- What was the weather like yesterday / last Sunday / two days ago?

LISTENING search

1 Listen to three dialogues and describe the weather.

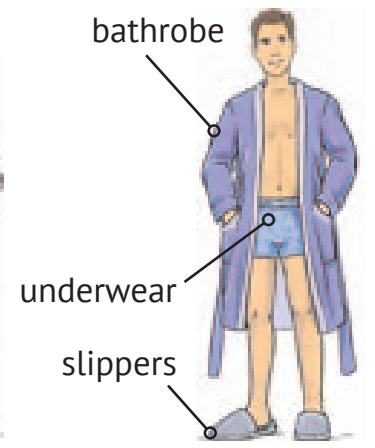
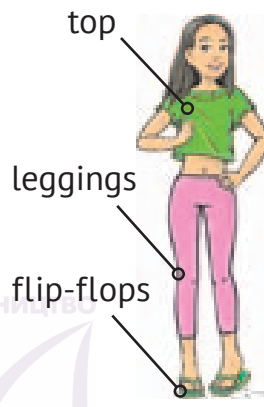
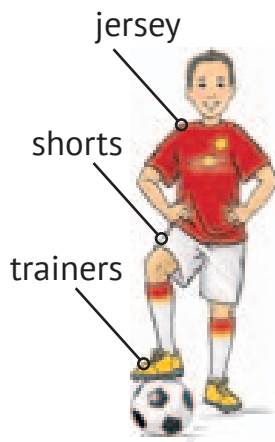
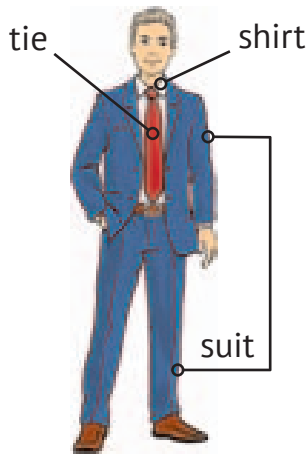


2 Listen again and say if the sentences are true or false.

- 1 Ted is going to put his warm clothes on and go skiing with his friends tomorrow.
- 2 Ted isn't going to get frozen.
- 3 Ted isn't going to stay at home tomorrow.
- 4 Ted is going to play computer games tomorrow.
- 5 There will be a pyjama party at Mary's next week.
- 6 Liz's sister isn't going to join it.
- 7 Liz's sister is going to put her jeans and jumper on.
- 8 It is going to be rainy weather next week.
- 9 Liz's sister won't put her dress on.
- 10 She will put her raincoat on.
- 11 Greg isn't going to change his clothes.
- 12 The weather forecast says it's going to be sunny and warm soon.
- 13 Greg's mum thinks it isn't going to rain.
- 14 Greg will take his umbrella.

3 Look at the photos. Then listen and guess the names of the people in them.

- Who is Nick, James, Kyle or Veronica?

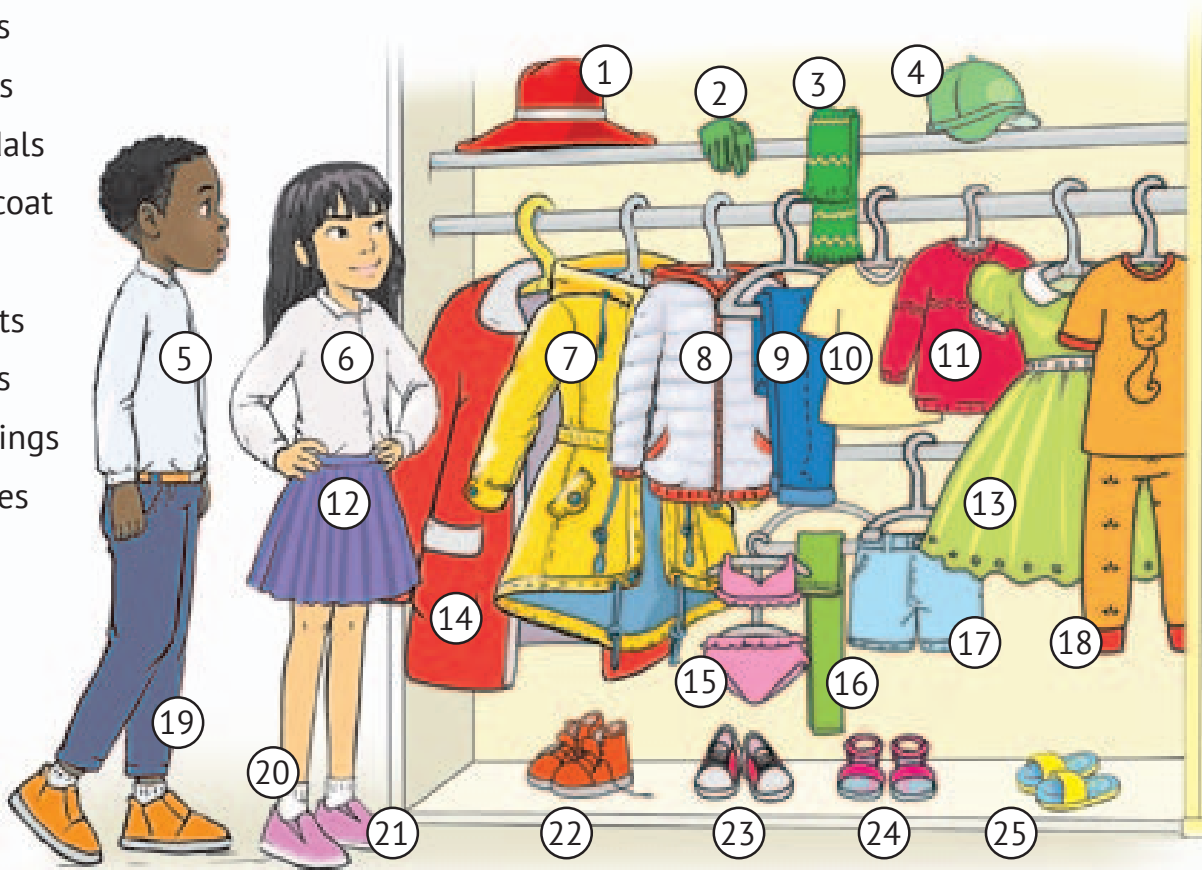


4 Think and say what you usually wear when it's rainy/snowy/hot/windy.

1 Match the words to the pictures.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> T-shirt | <input type="checkbox"/> shirt | <input type="checkbox"/> trainers | <input type="checkbox"/> blouse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cap | <input type="checkbox"/> coat | <input type="checkbox"/> pyjamas | <input type="checkbox"/> shoes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> trousers | <input type="checkbox"/> hat | <input type="checkbox"/> jacket | <input type="checkbox"/> swimsuit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> scarf | <input type="checkbox"/> boots | <input type="checkbox"/> jumper | <input type="checkbox"/> slippers |

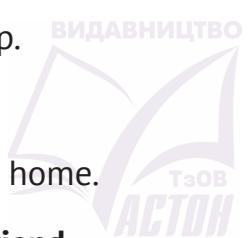
- dress
- socks
- sandals
- raincoat
- skirt
- shorts
- jeans
- leggings
- gloves



2 Solve the riddles. More than one answer is possible.

- 1 You wear them on your feet in winter.
- 2 You put it on your head.
- 3 You wear them when you sleep.
- 4 Girls wear it on the beach.
- 5 You put it around your neck.
- 6 You wear them on your feet at home.

3 Make your own riddle. Test your friend.



Form: **If + Present Simple + Present Simple**

- We use the **Zero Conditional** to
 - a) talk about general facts
If it rains, I take my umbrella.
 - b) make suggestions and offers (рекомендувати і пропонувати)
If you are free, come to the club. If you need help, call Bill.
 - c) give advice (давати пораду)
If you go to Egypt, visit the Pyramids.

1 Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 If it rains, | a it boils. |
| 2 If you call Pete, | b I get scared. |
| 3 If Stella gets sick, | c tell him I'm fine. |
| 4 If it becomes dark, | d take your umbrella. |
| 5 If the temperature is 100 °C, | e Tom calls a doctor. |
| 6 If Jack goes on holiday, | f tell them there is some pasta. |
| 7 If you have a big dog, | g feed it well. |
| 8 If Sam and Bill are hungry, | h he visits his parents. |

2 Finish the sentences.



- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 If I am hot, ... | 5 If it snows, ... |
| 2 If the weather is wet, ... | 6 If it is stormy, ... |
| 3 If it is frosty, ... | 7 If the weather is sunny, ... |
| 4 If I am cold, ... | 8 If it is windy, ... |

3 Make your own six sentences with the Zero Conditional.

1 Listen, read and act out the talk in a group of three.

Jane: Shsh! Let's listen about the weather.

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

Mother: What do they say about the weather, Jane?

Jane: They say we must put our warm clothes on.

Mother: Really?

Jane: Yes, it is going to be frosty and slippery tomorrow.

WORDS FOR YOU

careful ['keəfəl]

slippery ['slɪpəri]

2 a) Look at the picture and say what everyone is wearing.

b) Say what one of your classmates is wearing and let the others guess who it is.

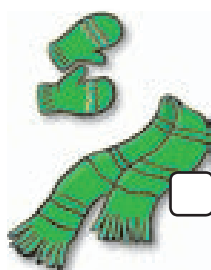
Example:

Olenka is wearing ...



3 Look and match each picture to the weather (1-4). Then say as in the example.

- 1 It is cool.
- 2 It is cold and snowing.
- 3 It is sunny and hot.
- 4 It is raining.



If it is cool, I usually put my jumper on.

4 Say what the right clothes are and what are not for the following.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 a cold winter day | 3 a PE lesson |
| 2 a birthday party | 4 a rainy summer (autumn) day |



1 Check the weather in your capital city and in your home town/city on the Internet and write a weather forecast. Use the example below.

*In London on 15th January it will be 5 °C.
It is going to be cloudy and wet.*

Date: 15 January
Place: London
Temperature: 5 °C
Weather: cloudy and wet




2 a) Read the e-mail from Ann.

New Message — ↗ ✕

To

From Ann

Subject Weather in Australia



Hi! My name is Ann and I am from Australia. The climate here is very hot and quite dry. In summer the temperature can get to 40 °C in some places! But I live near the sea, so it is usually 25-30 °C. The days are often sunny and there's not very much rain, so people here wear T-shirts, skirts, shorts, dresses and, of course, sunglasses! In winter, however, it is sometimes cloudy and windy. The temperature can get down to 20 °C, so we often put on a light jacket and jeans. What about your home place? Write me back! 😊

Yours, Ann

Send

🔗
📎
📧
💰
📷
🔗
😊
🗑️



b) Write an e-mail back to Ann and tell her about the climate in your home place and what people usually wear in each season.

Look Back

1 Complete the sentences with the words in brackets. Use the Future Simple or 'be going to' form.

- 1 I am thirsty. I ... (have) a drink.
- 2 Bob and Jill ... (go) to Italy next week.
- 3 Sam ... (meet) me tomorrow.
- 4 We ... (not study) History next semester.
- 5 My brothers ... (not play) tennis today.
- 6 ... Phill ... (come back) home tonight?
- 7 ... Kim and Jim ... (swim) in the sea?
- 8 Everybody ... (celebrate) Holly's birthday this Sunday.

2 Make your own 6 sentences with the Zero Conditional. Use the words in brackets.

- 1 ... (feel happy).
If my granny smiles, I feel happy.
- 2 ... (learn English).
- 3 ... (be bored).
- 4 ... (wear a jumper).
- 5 ... (rain).
- 6 ... (put on a shirt).

3 Look at the chart, then work in pairs. Ask and answer as in the example.

- A: What's the weather like in Kyiv today?
B: It's snowy and frosty with a temperature of -5 °C.

Kyiv		-5 °C
London		10 °C
Paris		8 °C
Rome		18 °C
Cairo		30 °C

4 Look and say as in the example.

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



rainy



frosty



sunny



hot



snowy



slippery



foggy



windy



Look Back

5 Make up a dialogue in pairs. Use the phrases below.

There will be ...

I'm going to ... / I'm not going to ...

I saw a weather forecast. It says it is going to ...

I will ... / I won't ...

6 Choose the right word to do a correct commentary on a fashion show.



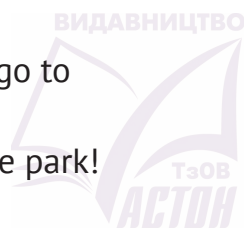
- 1 With jeans you can wear *a skirt / a shirt / trousers*.
- 2 Over a dress you can put on *slippers / gloves / a coat*.
- 3 When it's cold you wear *a jacket / a swimsuit / sandals*.
- 4 When it's warm you wear *a T-shirt / a scarf / boots*.
- 5 Boys often wear *a dress / a swimsuit / a tracksuit*.
- 6 Only girls wear *trainers / skirts / jeans*.
- 7 You can put *a cap / a belt / socks* on your head.
- 8 On the beach you wear *pyjamas / a jumper / swimming trunks*.

7 Read and name.

- 1 two things you wear in hot (cold) weather
- 2 three things that only women wear
- 3 four things you wear on your feet
- 4 five things that keep you warm
- 5 six things that men and women can both wear

8 Read and match.

- 1 It is hot and sunny. I am going to go out to play with my friends.
 - 2 It is cool. I am going to go to the shop.
 - 3 It is a dancing party today.
 - 4 It is raining. I am going to go to school.
 - 5 It is snowing. Let's go to the park!
- a I will put my beautiful new pink dress and shoes on.
 - b I will put my yellow raincoat and green boots on.
 - c I will put my old white T-shirt and blue shorts on.
 - d I will put my coat, red cap, scarf and mittens on.
 - e I will put my blue jumper and grey trousers on.





9 a) Listen and say why the weather is different in various places.

Let's see what the weather is like around the world today.

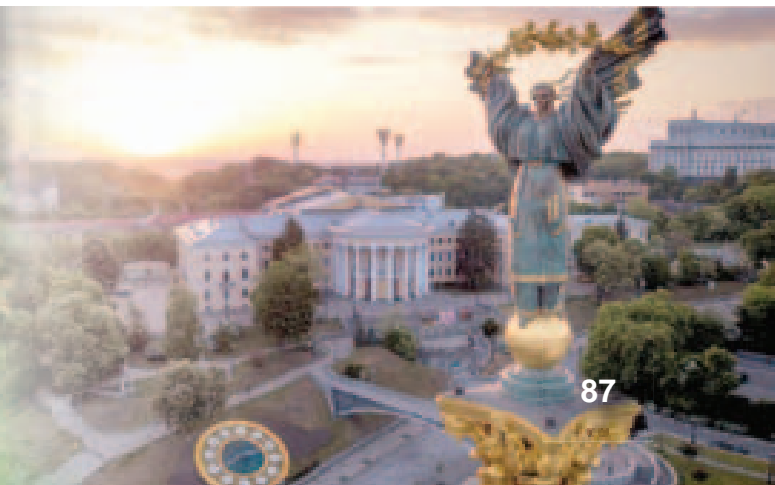


b) Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 What are people in England doing?
- 2 What's the weather like in Argentina today?
- 3 In which country are people swimming today?
- 4 What's the weather like in Canada today?



10 Write an e-mail to your friend from another country. Describe the weather in Ukraine today.



Vocabulary

1 Fill in the sentences with the words from the box. Score: / 6

chilly, cloudy, sunny, freezing, raining, fog

- 1 It can get really ... here in winter – 25 °C below zero.
- 2 I'll put on my jumper because it's ...
- 3 Oh, it's so ... today! Let's go for a walk!
- 4 It's ... outside! Take an umbrella with you.
- 5 Tom can't see anything because there is ...
- 6 I don't like it when the sky is ...

2 Group up the words from the list into three columns. Score: / 12

jumper, trousers, shorts, jacket, T-shirt, scarf, cap, shirt, hat, gloves, dress, coat

Light clothes	Warm clothes	Accessories
...

Grammar

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Simple or 'be going to' form. Score: / 6

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Liz ... (<i>work</i>) late tonight. | 4 Clare ... (<i>not call</i>) you because she's busy. |
| 2 I ... (<i>get</i>) you a drink. | 5 ... you ... (<i>visit</i>) Spain this year? |
| 3 We ... (<i>not go</i>) to school tomorrow – it's Easter! | 6 ... Bill ... (<i>help</i>) me with homework? |

4 Write 6 sentences about what you wear in each weather: hot, cold, wet, windy, snowy, sunny. Use the Zero Conditional. Score: / 6

Communication

5 Match to make sentences. Score: / 6

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1 What will you wear to the party? | a she goes to the fridge. |
| 2 Is Robert going to the gym? | b Yes, they are. |
| 3 If it's hot, | c I'll wear my pink dress. |
| 4 Will it rain? | d I put my T-shirt on. |
| 5 If Polly is hungry, | e No, he isn't. |
| 6 Are Kate and Kim going to play with us? | f No, it won't. |

NOW I CAN

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> identify clothes | <input type="checkbox"/> give advice |
| <input type="checkbox"/> describe the weather | <input type="checkbox"/> talk about plans and intentions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> inform about general facts | <input type="checkbox"/> give predictions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> make suggestions/offers | <input type="checkbox"/> write a weather report |

TOTAL SCORE: / 36

UNIT 6

LET'S HAVE FUN!

Lead-in:

- Have you got a friend?
- How do you spend your free time?

WHAT'S IN THIS UNIT?

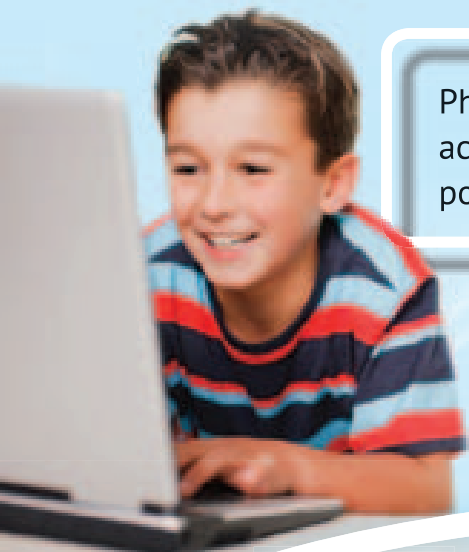
LANGUAGE

- free-time activities
- hobbies
- likes / dislikes
- 'ing' form of the verb with likes / dislikes
- Present Continuous for future actions

SKILLS

- identifying free-time activities
- informing about likes / dislikes
- talking about free time
- talking about a hobby
- talking about fixed plans
- describing a theme park
- writing an e-mail

WHAT ARE YOU REALLY LIKE?



Physical activities are more popular with children than creative activities. Computer classes and ICT are becoming more and more popular. What activities are more popular in your country? Why?

- Are you more a physical kind of person or are you more a creative one? Or are you both?
- Put these activities into two groups. Write the headings: I LIKE and I DON'T LIKE.

MUSIC

TENNIS

CREATIVE WRITING

SINGING IN A CHOIR

AEROBICS

DRAWING

KARATE

SWIMMING

FOOTBALL

BASKETBALL

DRAMA

DISCUSSION

READING

FOREIGN LANGUAGES

VOLLEYBALL

GYMNASTICS

WORDS FOR YOU

activity [æk'tɪvəti]

ballet ['bæleɪ]

choir ['kwaɪə]

fan [fæn]

violin [ˌvaɪə'lɪn]

creative [kri'eɪtɪv]

physical ['fɪzɪkl]

both [bəʊθ]

- If you like more 'pink' activities – you are more physical.
- If you like more 'blue' activities – you are more creative.

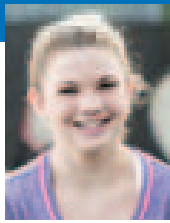
1 Do the quiz to find out what kind of person you are.

2 Name some popular activities with Ukrainian children.

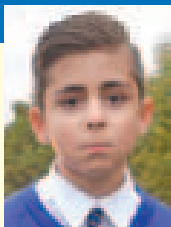
3 Listen and read the comments. Answer the questions:

- Who is crazy about sport?
- Who doesn't like PE?
- Who plays table tennis?
- Who collects something?




SANDRA, 11, Sweden

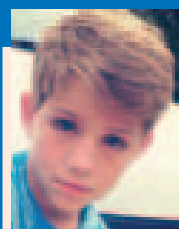

I play table tennis twice a week and every January I go skiing. I play "Home You Go" with my little brother. I sometimes play computer games, but if I play too much, my father gets angry. He thinks it's better if I play outdoors with my friends.


HENRY, 10, Australia


I don't like PE. I don't think I'm very good at sports. I can't run very fast. Or maybe I'm just lazy. I don't care.


JUDY, 11, Israel


I still collect little teddy bears. I keep them in a big box under my bed. I sometimes go cycling. When we have PE at school, I like it when we are in the gym and we do exercises. I go to music school and I play the violin, but I'm not sure I like it very much. I want to do ballet.


JOE, 12, England


I'm crazy about sport. I'm the happiest boy at school when we have PE. I'm in the school football team. I also play tennis and I swim all July when I am at the seaside. I want to do judo, but my parents think I need some time to do homework. I'm also a great Manchester United fan.

4 Ask and answer in pairs.

- 1 How often does Sandra play table tennis?
- 2 What does she do in winter?
- 3 What happens if she plays computer games too much?
- 4 What does Judy sometimes do?
- 5 What does she like?
- 6 What instrument does she play?
- 7 Is Henry bad at sports or is he lazy?
- 8 What sports does Joe play?

5 Write a comment about your attitude to sport and your favourite activities.

1 Look at the columns. Talk about different groups of hobbies. Which one is your favourite? What hobbies will you have in the future? Work in groups.

H O B B I E S

1	2	3	4
LEARNING THINGS reading, going to the theatre, museums, art galleries, cinema, etc.	DOING THINGS gardening, cycling, travelling, playing chess, playing computer games, etc.	MAKING THINGS drawing, painting, handicrafts, cooking, etc.	COLLECTING THINGS stamps, coins, badges, stones, board games, books, cards, video games, toys, watches, paintings, etc.

2 Put the verbs into the correct lines.

play, write, go, collect, do, watch, make

- 1 ... teddy bears, comic books, posters
- 2 ... a snowman, a birdhouse, a model boat
- 3 ... chess, the piano, football
- 4 ... yoga, puzzles, experiments
- 5 ... birds, stars, action films
- 6 ... a diary, poems, text messages
- 7 ... dancing, fishing, climbing



Keep in Mind!

to play the piano
 the guitar

to play football
 tennis
 hockey
 chess

to go running
 skiing
 skating
 swimming

3 Think and say who in your class is keen on:

- watching short videos
- playing computer games
- doing Maths / PE / History
- writing text messages to friends

4 Match and use the right prepositions to make up sentences.

We are good	in	music.
He is keen	at	speaking English.
They are fond	of	reading books.
She is interested	on	sport.

1 Listen and read to find out what Cathy and Mike are reading.

Mike: Wow...

Cathy: This is awesome!

Mike: Amazing!

Dad: You two, what have you got there?

Cathy: It's a Wonderland brochure.

Dad: Wonderland? What's Wonderland?

Mike: It's a theme park. There are a lot of great rides and attractions. It looks so exciting.

Dad: That sounds like boys' fun.

Mike: Oh no. There is something for the whole family. Even grandpa.

Dad: Is there anything for little kids?

Cathy: Of course, there is. There are two roundabouts.

Mike: There is also a fascinating dolphin show.

Cathy: I'd really like to go there. Can we, dad?

Dad: Hmm... I don't know.

Mike: You can also learn a lot because you can travel into the past.

Dad: Is there also something that can help you two with your Maths homework?

Cathy: Oh dad, stop it! I've got an idea. This can be my birthday present this year. We can all spend a whole day there.

Mike: They say here that pets are welcome.

Dad: It sounds like real fun for the whole family. Let me see the brochure.

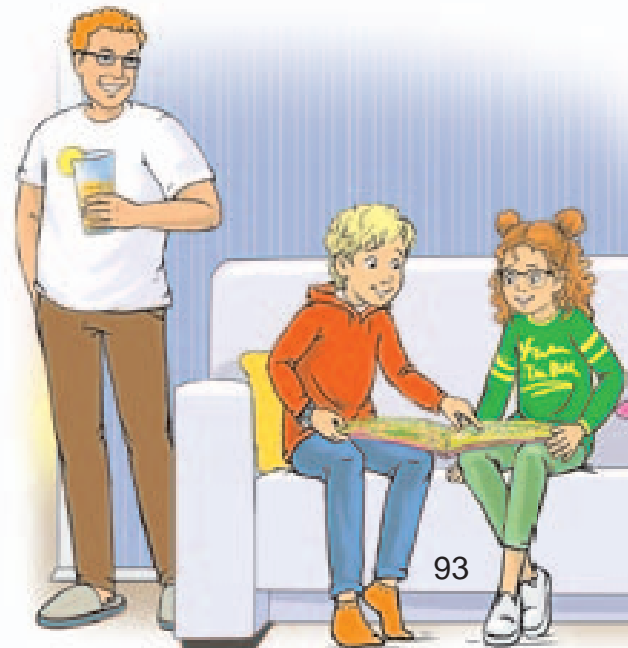
- adventure [əd'ventʃə]
- attraction [ə'trækʃn]
- experience [ɪk'spiəriəns]
- maze [meɪz]
- roundabout ['raʊndəbaʊt]
- theme park ['θi:m pɑ:k]
- amazing [ə'meɪzɪŋ]
- awesome ['ɔ:səʊm]
- to explore [ɪk'splɔ:]
- to relax [rɪ'læks]

2 Say if the statements are true or false.

- 1 They are looking at a brochure of the Crazyland theme park.
- 2 There is a fascinating dance show.
- 3 You can travel into the future.
- 4 Cathy doesn't want a birthday present this year.
- 5 You can take your pets to the park.
- 6 Cathy's dad thinks it's a bad idea to go to the park.

3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 What is there in the theme park?
- 2 Who can go to the theme park?



ИЗДАВНИЦТВО
ТзОВ
АСТОН



4 Listen and read the brochure. Then match each picture with its description.

WONDERLAND

A LIFETIME
OF ADVENTURE
IN ONE DAY

There is something
for everyone. Just relax
and enjoy your stay!



1



2



3



4



5



6



7

- Take an amazing trip into the past where you will see real dragons and knights¹!
- Jump 20 metres high.
- Explore the jungles.
- Experience life on board a pirate ship. Don't be scared when the adventure takes you through a battle on the sea.
- Put on your 3D glasses and enjoy a new experience!
- Take an amazing water ride. Try not to get wet!
- Find your way out of the maze. There is only one way out!

¹a knight [найт] лицар

HOW TO GET TO THE PARK: by car / by bus / by train

OPENING HOURS: Open 356 days a year,
from 10.00 am to 6.30 pm daily.

TICKETS: Adult – EUR 35
Child (4-11) – EUR 25
Child under 1 metre – free
Family ticket (2 adults + 2 children aged 4-11) – EUR 100

**DON'T
FORGET TO BUY
A SOUVENIR!**

**PETS ARE
WELCOME.**

WONDERLAND

5 Read the brochure again and choose the correct words.

- 1 On the trip into the past you will see ...
a) *knights and dragons* b) *pirates*
- 2 You go through the jungle ...
a) *on foot* b) *by boat*
- 3 In the theme park cinema you must put on ...
a) *a special hat* b) *3D glasses*
- 4 When you go on a water ride,
you must be careful not to get ...
a) *wet* b) *scared*
- 5 You should find the way out in the ...
a) *maze* b) *jungle*
- 6 In the theme park you can buy ...
a) *toys* b) *souvenirs*
- 7 The park is open ...
a) *almost every day* b) *every weekend*
- 8 Children under ... don't need to pay
for a ticket.
a) *100 cm* b) *110 cm*
- 9 You can get to the park ...
a) *by underground* b) *by bus*
- 10 If you're 11 years old, you pay ...
a) *EUR 35* b) *EUR 25*



ВИДАВНИЦТ



THE 'ING' FORM OF THE VERB

Talk about **likes** and **dislikes** with the 'ing' form.

I	love	playing football.
	like	reading.
	don't like	dancing.
	hate	doing tests.
	enjoy	swimming.

I'm **good at** drawing.
I'm **keen on** singing.
I **don't like** going sledging.

1 Finish the sentences.

I love...
I like... I'm good at... I hate...
I don't like...



2 Complete the e-mail about your partner for the "Kids' Net Magazine".

New Message _ ↗ ✕

To	Kids' Net Magazine
From	...
Subject	Likes and Dislikes

In English I sit next to ...
He / She likes / doesn't like ...
He / She is good at ... He / She likes going ...

Send

⌂ 📎 📧 📷 🗨️ 😊 🗑️

3 Ask and answer in pairs as in the example.

Do you like playing in the snow?

Yes, I do. It's fantastic! /
No, I don't like it. It's boring.

- reading in bed
- writing text messages
- going shopping
- helping in the house
- playing computer games

Q LISTENING search

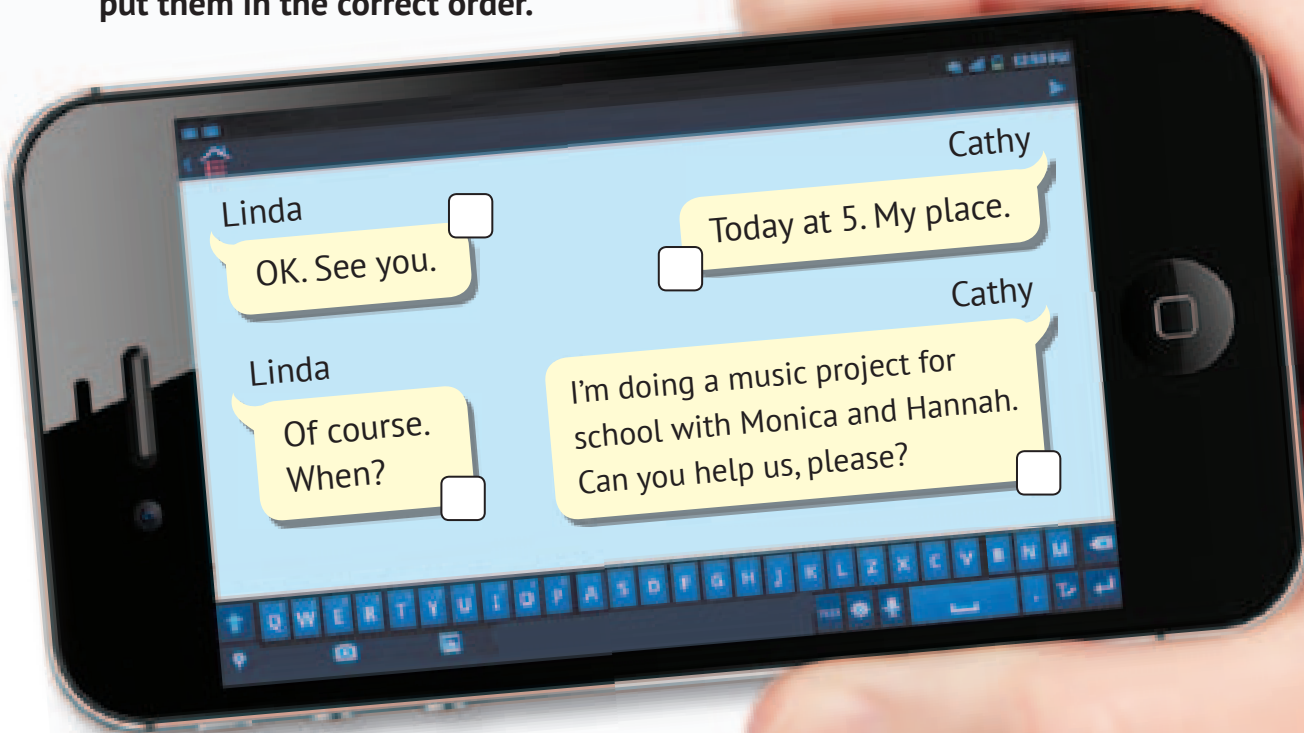
1 Have a talk in pairs. Use the ideas below.

- Have you got a smartphone?
- How do you use it?
- What about your family?
- How many text messages do you send every day?
- Is it necessary for 10-year-old kids to have a smartphone? Why?

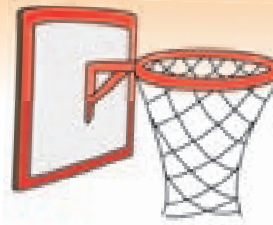


I use it to talk to my / their friends
My parents use it to send text messages
 ... to play games
 ... to listen to music

2 Read these text messages and put them in the correct order.



Q LISTENING search



3 Listen and answer the questions.

- 1 Where are the girls?
- 2 How is Monica different from her friends?
- 3 Who likes Greg?
- 4 Why can Linda help a lot with their music project?

4 Listen again and say the word that means:

- a game in which you try to hit the players in the other team with a ball
- a group of people who sing together
- a chair with large wheels for people who can't walk
- a musical instrument with black and white keys



5 Correct these wrong sentences.

The girls are working on an art project.
Monica is a member of a swimming club.
Most people think Monica can't do things because she is too young.

6 Talk about Monica. Say as many true sentences as you can.

7 Write down 4 true sentences about yourself.

1 Speak about collections. Say:

- what things people collect
- why they collect those things
- what different collections can teach us
- what you / your friends / family collect

2 Say what games children play at sports grounds and what musical instruments some of them play after classes.

Example: Mary and Tom (*table tennis*)

Mary and Tom play table tennis.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 The children (volleyball) | 4 My elder sister (guitar) |
| 2 Mary (piano) | 5 Caroline (basketball) |
| 3 Nelly and Victor (badminton) | 6 The boys (violin) |

3 Read and guess the activities. Match them with the correct names from the box.

Cooking club, School newspaper, Spanish lessons,
School choir, Drama group, School band

1 *School band*

We're looking for a GUITARIST.
If you are interested, contact Jim.

3

WANT TO BECOME AN ACTOR? This is
the right activity for you. Join us.

5

A chance to learn a WONDERFUL
LANGUAGE and get to know the
culture of Spain.

2

ATTENTION, JOURNALISTS! We'll
help you become great writers.

4

Want to learn how to bake bread,
make pancakes or a fruit salad?

6

Have you got an EAR FOR MUSIC?
Join us when we sing different
melodies, pop songs and even opera.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE ACTIONS

We can use the Present Continuous to talk about **fixed arrangements** (заплановані дії) in the future: *She's flying to Paris tomorrow morning.* (a fixed arrangement)

- *What are you doing this weekend, Ann?*
- *I am going to the cinema with Pam tonight.*

1 Read the sentences, then say which refer to the present and which refer to the future.

- Max is watching TV at the moment.
- Jason is playing tennis on Saturday.
- Julie and her friends are having a party tomorrow.
- We are doing our homework now.
- Jeff is helping his mum at the moment.
- They are visiting the zoo on Sunday.

2 Ask and answer questions as in the example. Use the prompts below.

Example: Billy / this afternoon / aquarium / to see the dolphins

What is Billy doing this afternoon?

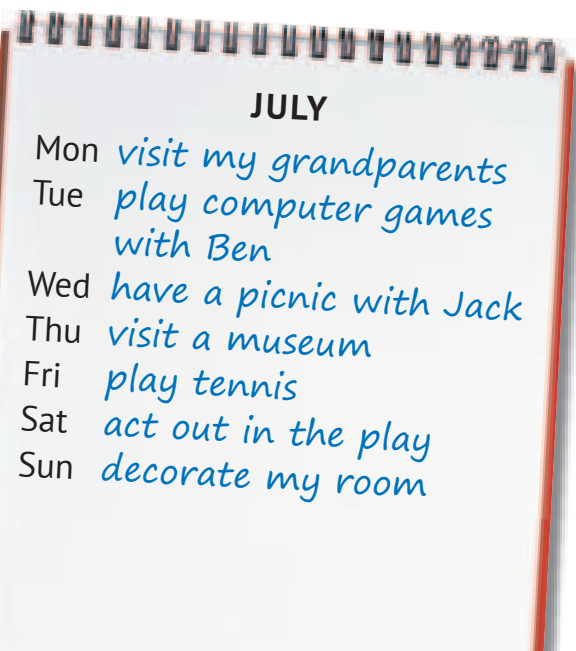
He is going to the aquarium to see the dolphins.

- 1 Ron / tomorrow / museum / to learn some history
- 2 Mary / this afternoon / dinner
- 3 You / next weekend / Kyiv / to visit the theatre
- 4 I / next Saturday / my friend's birthday party
- 5 They / next summer / Italy / to spend their holidays

3 Look at Jane's diary, then ask and answer questions as in the example.

Example: – *What is Jane doing on Monday?*

– *She's visiting her grandparents.*





1 Listen, then put the interview from Helen's school magazine "Super J" in the right order.



- Super J:* Hello, Helen. So, you are the winner! Congratulations!
- Helen:* Oh, I don't know what dance. My own creation.
- Super J:* It was cool! What form are you in?
- Helen:* Thank you.
- Super J:* What kind of music do you like?
- Helen:* The fifth.
- Super J:* You are a real dancer. What dance was it?
- Helen:* Of course, I am. Love gives me the energy to dance.
- Super J:* Are you in love, Helen?
- Helen:* Latino music. And I play the piano, so I love classical music as well.
- Super J:* Is your Prince Charming from our school?
- Helen:* Yes, he is. But it's a secret. Hush, hush. He doesn't know it yet.



2 Act out the interview in pairs.

3 Remember the Wonderland theme park. How many questions can you answer without looking back at the brochure? Work with a partner. Choose 5 questions for him/her.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Who is the Wonderland theme park for? | 6 What can you explore? |
| 2 Name at least 3 things you can do there. | 7 From how high do you jump? |
| 3 How can you get to the park? | 8 What must you put on in the cinema? |
| 4 On which attraction can you get wet? | 9 How much are the tickets for a child? |
| 5 On which attraction should you find the way out? | 10 How much are the tickets for an adult? |
| | 11 How many days a year is the theme park open? |
| | 12 What can you buy in the theme park? |

4 Discuss in a group.

- Would you like to go to a theme park? Why?
- Which attraction from the Wonderland theme park brochure would you choose? Why?

1 Imagine you are spending a day at a theme park with your family. Write an e-mail to your friend.

New Message

To ...

From ...

Subject ...

Dear ...

I'm at the ... theme park. There are many ... attractions here, so I'm not bored at all.

My favourite attraction is ... because you can ...

I also like ... It is ...

It's really ... here.

I'm sorry you are not here with me.

Bye, ...

Send | | | | | | | | |

- interesting
- exciting
- wonderful
- fun
- lovely
- nice
- dangerous

2 Read, then write a short letter to Dora. Answer her questions. Say something about yourself.

Dear, ...

My name is Dora. I'm 11. I'm in the 5th form. My school is not big. I have got no brothers or sisters and I often feel lonely. I found your letter in our school magazine. I see you are lonely too. It is sad. I feel I am different. I don't watch dull films. I don't often go out. I like reading. And I like writing real letters, not e-mails. When a postman brings me a letter — wow, I am the happiest girl in the world. Oh, yes, I play the piano and collect tiny little things. I keep them on a shelf. What about you? Do you play any musical instrument? Do you play any sport? Do you collect anything? Write to me.

Yours, Dora



Look Back

1 Do a survey! Ask your classmates and fill in the table.

- 1 Copy the table.
- 2 Choose five hobbies and sports. Write them in the second column.
- 3 Work in a group. Ask the members of your group what they think about each sport or hobby.
- 4 Put a tick (✓) for each person in the correct column.
- 5 Compare the results with your classmates.

HOBBY SURVEY

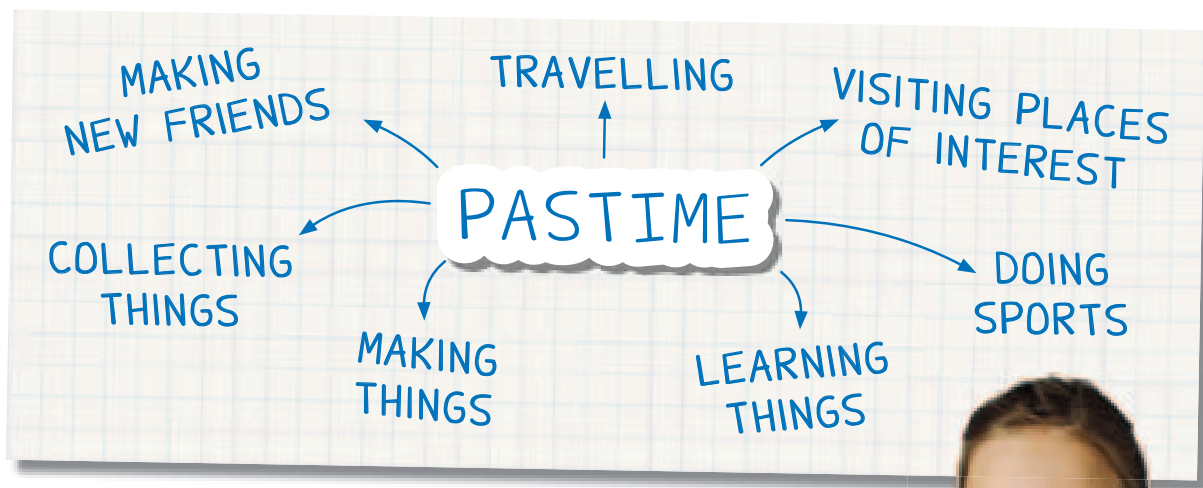
Name	Hobby/Sport	Exciting	Fun	Interesting	Dull

What do you think of collecting coins?

I think it's dull.

2 Speak on spending free time by different people.

Use the word map and the scheme below. Add some other activities.



People spend their pastimes in different ways. Some are fond of ... Others like ... I am interested in ... My friend is keen on ... At weekends my family usually ...

3 Make your timetable for the next week, then tell the class what you are doing each day of the week. Use the Present Continuous for your fixed arrangements.



Look Back

4 Do the quiz.



QUIZ ARE YOU A GOOD FRIEND?

- | | Yes | No |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| ● Do your friends tell you their secrets? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ● Do you keep your friends' secrets? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ● Do you often talk about your problems with your friends? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ● Do your friends help you when you are in trouble? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ● Do you trust your friends? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ● Do you invite all your friends to your birthday party? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ● Do you often get angry with your friends? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ● Do you lie to your friends? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



5 Listen to what Mike, Cathy, Linda and Pete say about their hobbies and answer the questions.

- 1 Who has got the same hobby?
- 2 Who is the member of a karate club?
- 3 Who has got a big piano in his/her room?
- 4 Whose favourite colour is blue?
- 5 Who spends 3 hours a day in front of his/her computer?
- 6 Whose favourite free-time activity is skateboarding?
- 7 Who is good at dancing?
- 8 Who are both interested in sports?



6 Listen again and complete the sentences.



Mike

Computer games are ...
Actually, I am in front of my computer ... My parents ...
My best friend has got ...
We are both interested in ...
and we are ...



Cathy

My best friend hasn't got a ...,
so we are like ... We have got
the same hobby ... I've got ...
But that's not all. I am a
member of ... and I'm good at ...
too. Dancing is my favourite ...



Linda

I play the ... and my ... classes are three times a week. I have got a ... My favourite colour is ... I am interested in ..., but I haven't got much time for it. I'm really bad at ...



Pete

My favourite spy is ... I also like ... My ... is 'Inspector J'. Like a real detective, I am a member of ... too. I have got ... But my favourite free-time activity is ...

7 Speak on your days off in a group.

- 1 Where do you like to go on your days off and why?
- 2 How did you spend your last Sunday?
- 3 Did you have a good time? Why?
- 4 What do you usually do at home on your day off?
- 5 What did you do at home last Sunday?
- 6 How do you usually spend your days off?
- 7 What's your idea of having a good time?
- 8 Do you often have free time?
- 9 Do your parents often have free time?
- 10 Do your parents always spend their free time with you? Why?

8 'Hobbies' is a usual topic between friends. Write a short paragraph about your hobbies.



I collect things. At the moment, I'm collecting perfume bottles. I've got about 40. I've got 90 match boxes, hundreds of stamps and about 80 coins. In summer I am going to start collecting toy cars.



Vocabulary

1 Choose a) or b). Score: / 5

- 1 I enjoy playing the ... a) *violin* b) *football*
- 2 Henry is very ... He can draw anything! a) *physical* b) *creative*
- 3 Diane likes ballet but this year she wants to sing in the ... instead.
a) *school team* b) *school choir*
- 4 We do both ... – singing and dancing. a) *activities* b) *subjects*
- 5 Ron's favourite singer is Michael Jackson. He is his big ... a) *friend* b) *fan*

Grammar

2 Put 'in', 'at', 'of', 'on'. Score: / 4

Use the '-ing' form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Sue is keen (*draw*).
- 2 I am interested
(*play*) hockey.
- 3 We are fond (*dance*).
- 4 Bill and Jane are good
..... (*cook*).

3 Write what everyone is doing tomorrow. Use the Present Continuous and the words below. Score: / 4

- 1 George / visit / a museum
- 2 Stella and Liz / go / London
- 3 Isabella / learn / Spanish
- 4 Rick and Fiona / skate / with their friends

Communication

4 Match the sentences to make dialogues. Score: / 6

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> I want to relax this weekend. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Why is that theme park so popular? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Let's do something exciting! Like explore a new city! 4 <input type="checkbox"/> What is Albert doing this Friday? 5 <input type="checkbox"/> What are you fond of? 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Zoe is not really interested in sports. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a I know. She is more keen on painting. b That sounds awesome! c Let's stay at home and have some tea then. d Collecting coins and playing chess. e Because there are many amazing attractions there. f He is visiting his grandparents. |
|---|---|

TOTAL SCORE: / 19

NOW I CAN

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> name hobbies | <input type="checkbox"/> talk about my fixed plans |
| <input type="checkbox"/> express my likes and dislikes | <input type="checkbox"/> describe a theme park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> talk about free time and activities | <input type="checkbox"/> write an e-mail about hobbies |

UNIT 7

THE PLACE I LIVE IN

Lead-in:

- Where are you from?
- Where do you live?
- What is your address?

WHAT'S IN THIS UNIT?

LANGUAGE

- names of towns and cities in Ukraine
- symbols of Ukraine
- places in a town / city
- Past Simple vs Present Perfect

SKILLS

- presenting Ukraine and its symbols
- talking about a place where you live
- asking for / giving directions
- writing about a city / town / village
- making a programme and a leaflet about Ukraine for tourists



BOHDAN'S BLOG

I am from Ukraine. Lots of children around the world don't know much about my country. Let me introduce Ukraine to you.

BOHDAN, 11, Ukraine

Ukraine is in the centre of Europe.

It is a large country. Its territory is 603,7 thousand square¹ kilometres.

Ukraine has got a long history. Its territory was part of Kyivan Rus – a powerful² state hundreds of years ago. Today Ukraine is an independent country. 24 August is Independence Day in Ukraine. Kyiv is the capital of our country. It is very ancient and beautiful.

The Ukrainians live in small towns and big cities. A lot of them live in villages. Ukrainian people are talented, hard-working and friendly. They have their own language, culture, customs and traditions.

The two colours of our national flag – yellow and blue – symbolise Ukraine's golden³ fields of grain⁴ under blue skies.



1 Listen and read the blog above. Then match.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| ancient ● | ● country |
| talented ● | ● flag |
| independent ● | ● people |
| national ● | ● city |

¹a square [skweə] кв квадратний кілометр

²powerful ['paʊəfl] могутній

³golden ['gəʊldən] золотий

⁴grain [greɪn] (mym) пшениця

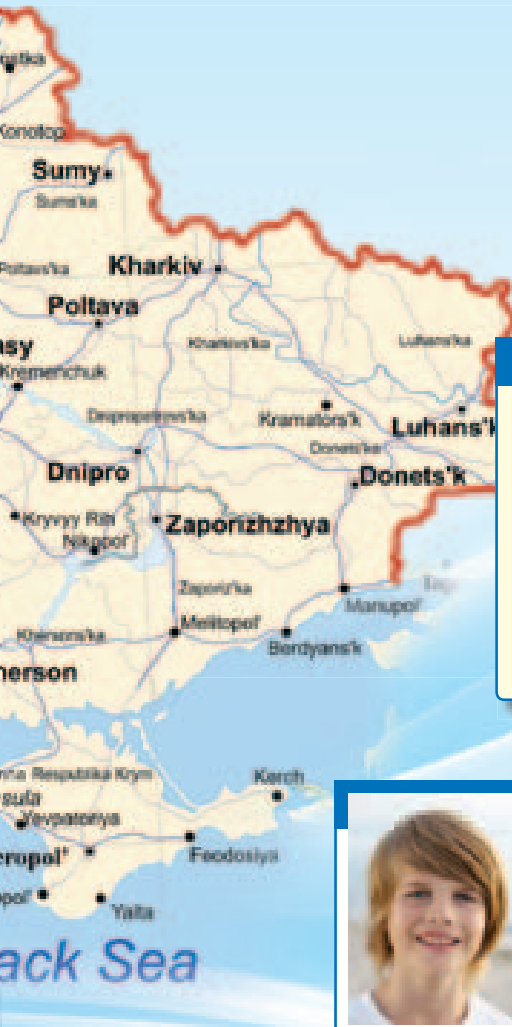
2 Complete the sentences according to Bohdan's blog.

- 1 Ukraine is in the ...
- 2 Its territory is ...
- 3 Kyiv is ...
- 4 Today Ukraine is ...
- 5 The Ukrainians have their own ...
- 6 The two colours of the Ukrainian flag symbolise ...



I SEARCH

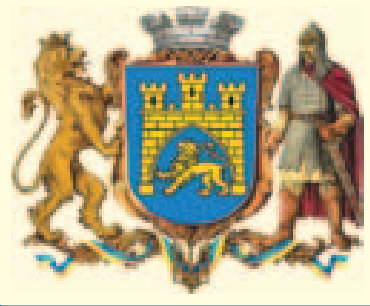
search



OKSANA, 11, Ukraine

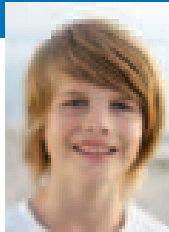
There are many big cities and beautiful towns in Ukraine. Each of them has its own ancient name. Some of the towns took their names after their founders or national heroes.

Coat of arms of Lviv



Danylo of Halych gave his son's name Leo (Lev – in Ukrainian) to the town of Lviv.

Other towns took their names after the names of their regions. Kharkiv, Uzhhorod, Luhansk, Poltava grew on the rivers with the similar names.



YANEK, 11, Poland

The Ukrainians are not different from the other Europeans. They also like to travel, meet other people, enjoy life's pleasures and give their love to sports.

WORDS FOR YOU

capital ['kæpɪtl]

centre ['sentə]

country ['kʌntri]

culture ['kʌltʃə]

founder ['faʊndə]

state [steɪt]

independent

[,ɪndɪ'pendənt]

to symbolise

['sɪmbəlaɪz]

● **to take a name after**

3 Listen and read the comments. Answer the questions.

- How did Ukrainian cities get their names?
- Who was the founder of Lviv?
- What about the name of your village/town/city?
- What are the Ukrainians like?

4 Search for information about one of the Ukrainian towns and write a short comment.

Where is it? What thing or person did it take its name after? What are people like in there?

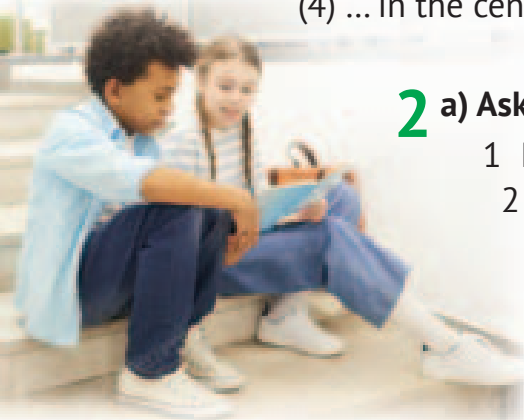
1 Read the short dialogues and fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

bus stop, bus station, city, town



a A: I like living in a (1) ... It's small but it's got everything you need: a few shops, a post office, a pharmacy, a food market, a restaurant and even a hotel.
 B: For me it would be too boring. I'd miss the big supermarkets, museums, galleries, all the people in the street. I just have to live in a big (2) ...

b A: I go to work by bus. There's a (3) ... at the end of our street, so I don't go very far to catch the bus.
 B: I go to work by bus too. But I work in a different town, so I have to catch the bus at the (4) ... in the centre of the town.



2 a) Ask and answer in pairs.

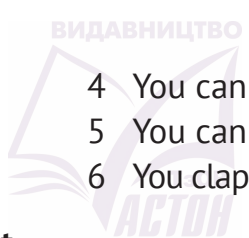
- 1 Is there a cafe in your street?
- 2 Is there a post office not far from your house?
- 3 Is there a church in your town / village?
- 4 Are there any family houses in your street?
- 5 Are there a lot of shops in your town / village?

b) Add some more questions. Ask your partner.

3 Guess and name the place.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1 You can eat there. | 4 You can see very old things there. |
| 2 You can buy things there. | 5 You can keep your money there. |
| 3 You can watch films there. | 6 You can clap your hands there when you like a show. |

4 Say what there is in your street.



1 Listen and read. Say what the village club looks like.

IN THE VILLAGE

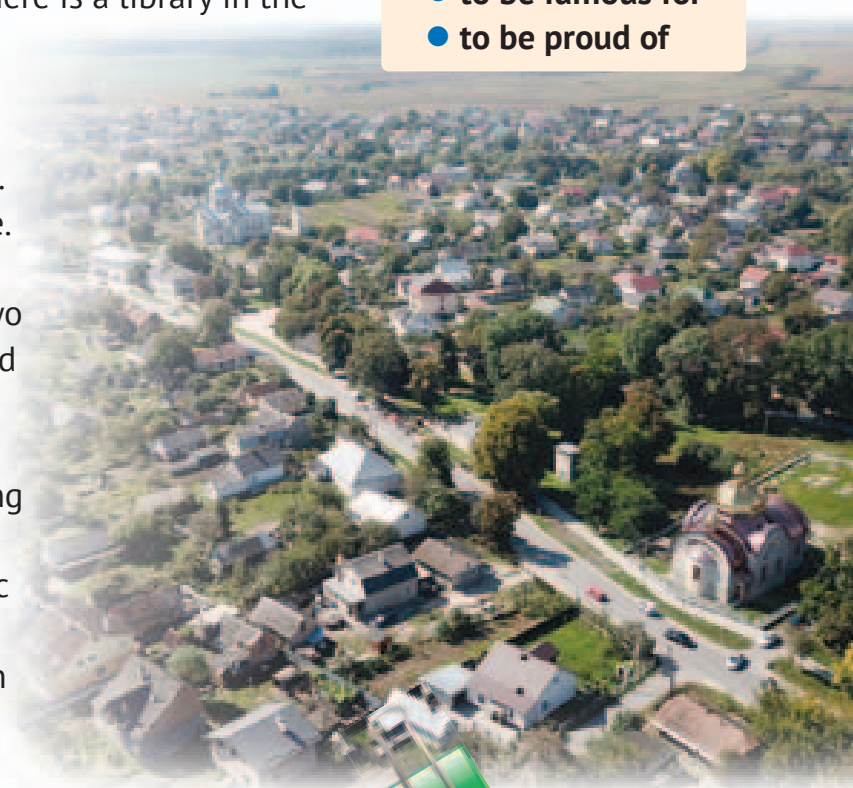
My uncle lives in the countryside. The name of the village where he lives is Krasne. The village is not small, more than six thousand people live there. There is a train station in the village.

In the centre of the village there is a large square with shops and a cafe near it. The club is on the other side, opposite the hotel. The club has got a big hall where people watch films and concerts. There is a library in the club. In the evening people of the village go to the club and have a good time there. Sometimes they gather there to talk, sing and dance. There are two schools in the village.

The houses in Krasne are clean and nice. Some of them have got two or three floors. There is gas, cold and hot water in many houses.

There are a lot of trees in the gardens and lots of flowerbeds along the streets. The traffic is not heavy. There are some crossings and traffic lights opposite the train station.

I like to visit my uncle and stay in the village for several days.



crossroads

[ˈkrɒsrəʊdʒ]

region [ˈriːdʒən]

traffic [ˈtræfɪk]

traffic light

[ˈtræfɪk laɪt]

modern [ˈmɒdɪn]

native [ˈneɪtɪv]

● to be famous for

● to be proud of

2 Say if it is true or false.

- 1 More than five thousand people live in Krasne.
- 2 There is a train station in the centre of the village.
- 3 Some shops and a cafe are on one side of the square.
- 4 The club is opposite the hotel.
- 5 People can watch films and concerts in the theatre.
- 6 The village library is in the club.
- 7 There are trees along the streets.
- 8 There are some crossings and traffic lights in the village.

Keep in Mind!

1 000 000

one million

[ˈmɪljən]

5 000 000

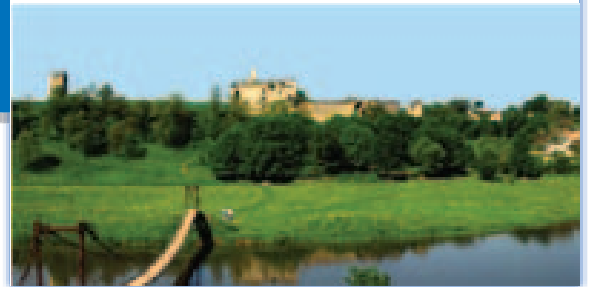
five million



3 a) Listen and read the information from the two Ukrainian children that they have sent to *Kids Online*.

Hi! I am Iryna. I'm from Skala-Podilska. It's a big village in Ternopil region. Skala-Podilska is famous for its large park. There are more than 100 kinds of trees in it. My favourite trees are oak trees. They are strong and can be very old. One of them is over 400 years old. They say that Bohdan Khmelnytsky had a nap under it. There are many birds in our park too. You should visit our beautiful village. I am sure you'll love it.

SKALA-PODILSKA CASTLE



NIZHYN UNIVERSITY



Hello, my name is Danylo. I'd like to tell you about my native town Nizhyn. It is in Chernihiv region. It stands on the Oster River. Nizhyn is 870 years old. 67 000 people live here. Nizhyn was a famous centre of culture and arts. Poet Taras Shevchenko and many other well-known people visited Nizhyn. Writer Mykola Hohol studied in Nizhyn. There are many monuments, churches and museums in my town. There is the Art Gallery and Drama Theatre in Nizhyn. We are proud of our town. Come and see true historical places!

b) Ask and answer in pairs.

- 1 Is Skala-Podilska a town?
- 2 What region is it in?
- 3 What is Iryna proud of?
- 4 How does the park look like?
- 5 How many kinds of trees are there in the park?
- 6 What tree is the most famous one there?

(a)

- 1 What region is Nizhyn in?
- 2 Is Nizhyn a city or a town?
- 3 What was it famous for?
- 4 Who visited the town?
- 5 Who studied there?
- 6 What does Nizhyn look like?
- 7 Is there a circus in the town?

(b)

1 Read and compare.

PAST SIMPLE	PRESENT PERFECT
I went to Paris in 1987 . I saw the President last summer .	I have been to Paris already . <i>(And I can tell about the city.)</i> I have never seen the Pyramids. <i>(And I would like to see them.)</i>

2 Make up questions.

Have	you	ever	done it?	What	did	I	do?
	we		seen it?	Where		you	do it?
	they		eaten it?	Why		we	see it?
			bought it?	When		they	eat it?
				How		she	buy it?

3 Read the sentences choosing the correct tense form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 My brother (*finished / has finished*) school last year.
- 2 His sister (*didn't finish / hasn't finished*) school yet.
- 3 I (*haven't seen / didn't see*) Tom today.
- 4 (*Have you met / Did you meet*) before?
Yes, we (*have met / met*) once. It (*was / has been*) in Spain.

4 Put yes/no and wh-questions to the following sentences.
Use the correct tense forms of the verbs.

Example: I've been to the United States.

Have you ever been to the United States? Where have you been?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 I went there in 1995. | 5 My granny has written a letter. |
| 2 I tried Indian food there. | 6 She wrote a letter last night. |
| 3 I lived in Kyiv. | 7 I did my work this morning. |
| 4 I've lived there all my life. | 8 I have done lots of work. |

5 Practise the dialogue in pairs. Use the words from the boxes to change the underlined words.

A: Have you ever studied English before?

B: Yes, I have.

A: Where did you study it?

B: I studied it at school.

French
German
Spanish
Ukrainian

at evening classes
at home
at university

Q LISTENING search



1 Listen about the capital of Ukraine. Try to note the names of the places of interest in Kyiv.

WORDS FOR YOU

chestnut ['tʃɛsnʌt]

hero ['hɪərəʊ]

Motherland ['mʌðəlænd]

main [meɪn]



2 Answer the questions.

- 1 Is Kyiv a new city?
- 2 How many people live in the capital?
- 3 What is the biggest river of Ukraine?
- 4 What is the name of the main street?
- 5 What is there in the centre of Kyiv?
- 6 Are there any places of interest?
- 7 What is the symbol of the city?



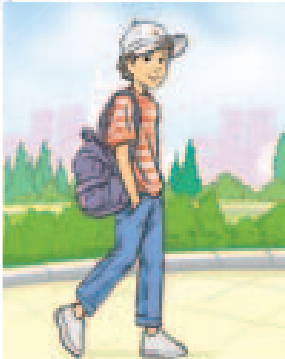
3 Listen to the song and put the lines in the correct order.

- The ink is black, the page is white.
- Together we learn to read and write,
- To read and write.
- Ukraine is our Motherland.
- And now a child can understand,
- So clear and bright.
- And now at last we clearly see
- Ukrainian people are Family.
- The board is black, the chalk is white,
- The words stand out so clear and bright.
- This is the way our friendship grows.
- The child is black, the child is white,
- The whole world looks upon the sight,
- For very well the whole world knows,
- A beautiful sight.

adapted from the 'Black&White' song by Three Dog Night



1 Look, listen and repeat.



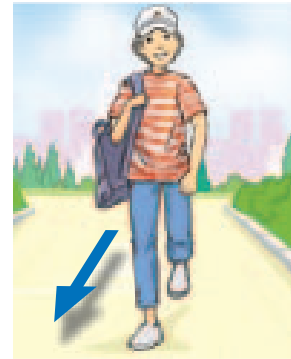
go down the street



turn left



turn right



go straight

2 a) Match to make up sentences.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------|
| We can go by bus or | ● | ● the science museum? |
| Let's ask somebody | ● | ● straight. |
| Excuse me, where is | ● | ● the traffic lights. |
| You can't | ● | ● from here. |
| Turn left at | ● | ● next to the bank. |
| Go | ● | ● on foot. |
| The museum is | ● | ● miss it. |
| It's not far | ● | ● to help us. |

b) Work in a group of three. Think of a situation to use three phrases from task (a).
Role-play your situation.

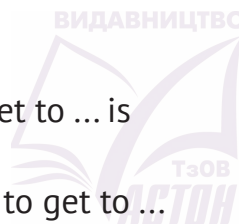
3 Use the words from the box and role-play the situation.

turn right at the crossroads; cross the road and go straight ahead; it is opposite the...; go straight ahead; turn right at the corner; it is not very far...; take a bus (tram) number...

Student A, you are a stranger. Ask:

- where ... is
- how to get to ...
- what the shortest way to get to ... is
- how far ... is
- which bus you should take to get to ...

Student B, you are a passer-by. Answer the stranger's questions.



1 Complete the dialogues as in the example.

A: Have they ever met a famous person?
 B: Yes, they have.
 A: Who did they ...?
 B: They ... the President.

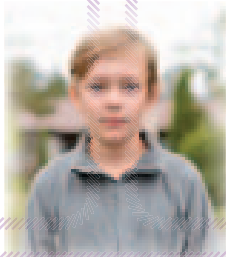
A: ... you ever ... in hospital?
 B: Yes, I have.
 A: Why ... you in hospital?
 B: Because I ... very ill.

Example:
 A: **Have** you ever **seen** chestnuts?
 B: Yes, I **have**.
 A: Where **did** you **see** them?
 B: I **saw** chestnuts in Kyiv.

A: Has she ... been to Kyiv?
 B: Yes, she ...
 A: When was she there?
 B: She ... there last summer.

2 Choose the correct word to read the story below.

1 Steve lives in a small town called Newtown. He *(has lived / is living)* there for many years.
 Newtown is small now but it *(is growing / has grown)* quickly.
 Steve *(go / goes)* to school near his house. He *(is liking / likes)* his school *(now / because)* he has many friends there.



2 Steve *(wanted / would like)* to be a pilot when he leaves school but he *(can / has to)* work hard. Steve *(is getting / gets)* up every morning at 7 o'clock and *(catches / caught)* a bus at 7.30.
 School *(starts / start)* at 8 o'clock.

3 He usually *(got / gets)* home from school *(at / in)* 4.30, but once he *(was / were)* very late. At 7 o'clock *(her / his)* mother *(phoned / has phoned)* the school. "Steve *(is / was)* not here," a teacher said.
 "He *(has gone / went)* home. He *(left / has left)* here at 4.30." "Where can he be?" his mother *(said / has said)* to his father. "*(Do I Will)* we tell the police?" "No," said *(Steve's / Steves')* father.
 He *(is pointing / pointed)* through the window. There was Steve.
 "Where have you *(been / was)*?" asked his mother. "The bus turned *(up / over)*," explained Steve. "Some people were hurt and I *(had to / must)* help them."



1 Listen and read the dialogue. Then act out in pairs.

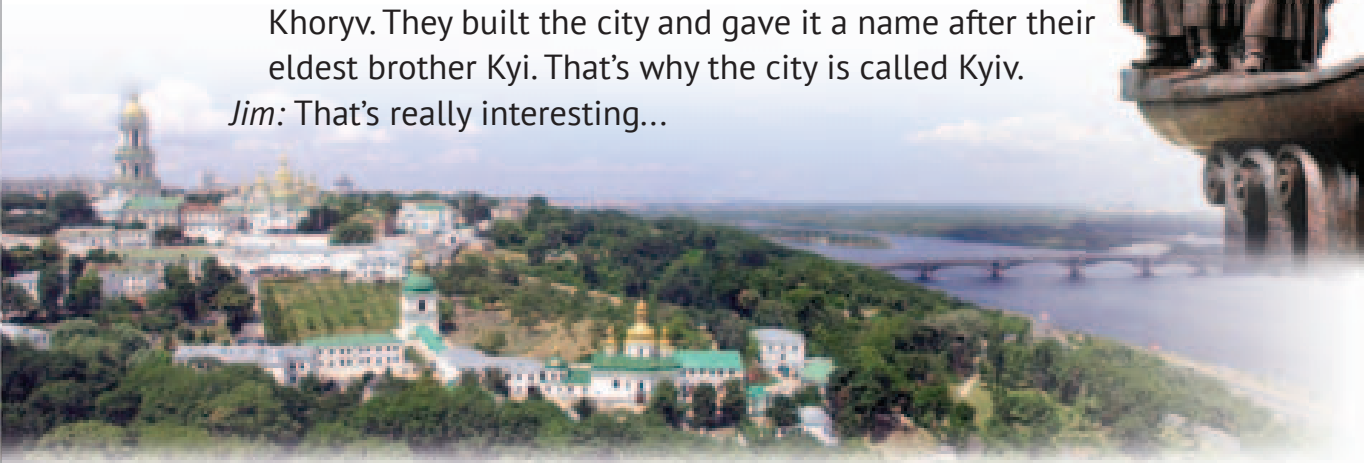
Jim: What a sight! What a beautiful river!

Oksana: This is the Dnipro, the biggest river in Ukraine.

Jim: Can you tell me how Kyiv got its name?

Oksana: There is a legend about three brothers and their sister Lybid. The brothers' names were: Kyi, Shchek and Khoryv. They built the city and gave it a name after their eldest brother Kyi. That's why the city is called Kyiv.

Jim: That's really interesting...



2 a) Read the dialogue and say if Greg likes the town and why.

Ann: So, how do you like our town?

Greg: It's small but nice. There is a beautiful park in your town. I've seen some places of interest and I have bought some souvenirs.

Ann: Really? And what are you going to do tomorrow?

Greg: We can go to the museum or to the zoo...

b) Act out the talk in pairs.

3 Role-play the situation. Work in a group of three.

Some American children are visiting your town / village.

Student A. You are going to show your town / village.

Students B, C. You are asking questions about:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 the name of the town / village | 3 history or legends |
| 2 the founder of the town / village | 4 places of interest |

4 Role-play the situation in a group of four.

You are on a visit to one of the English-speaking countries.

A is a student from Ukraine. He/She answers questions.

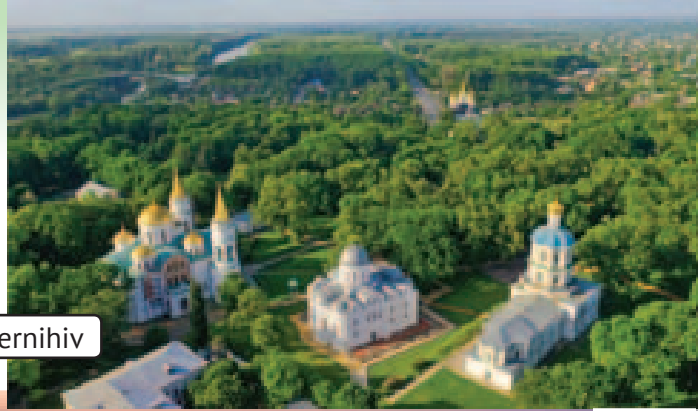
B, C, D are schoolchildren from a foreign country.

They ask questions about Ukraine and its people.



1 Use the Internet. Choose one of the Ukrainian towns and write about:

- the region it is in;
- the thing or the person it took its name after;
- well-known people who lived there or visited the town;
- the things it is famous for;
- the places of interest.



Chernihiv



Kharkiv

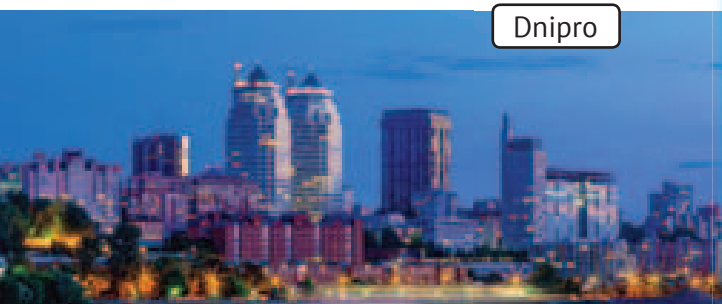


Lviv

2 Imagine your class got an e-mail from your Canadian e-mail friends who want to know more about Ukraine and its lifestyle. Give answers to them.



Odesa



Dnipro

New Message — ↶ ✕

To Ukrainian Kids

From The Winni Peggies

Subject Ukraine

- Can you tell us about your country?
- What kind of place is it where you live? What is life like there?
- How is life in your place different from life in other parts of Ukraine?
- What places are popular for having holidays in your country?

Send A | 📎 | 🔄 | \$ | 📷 | 🗑️ | 🗑️

Look Back

1 Complete the text with the words from the box.



national (×2), issue, ancient, customs, Europe, country, history, hard-working, Independence, capital, kilometres, talented

Ukrainian schoolchildren are making a special ... of the newspaper today. They are telling us about their ..., its ... people, their traditions and ... Ukraine has got a long ... Kyiv is the ... of the country. It is an ... and beautiful city. Many ... people live and work here.

Ukraine is in the centre of ... Its territory is 603,7 thousand square ... Ukrainian is the ... language of the country. The ... flag is blue and yellow. On 24th August Ukrainian people celebrate ... Day.

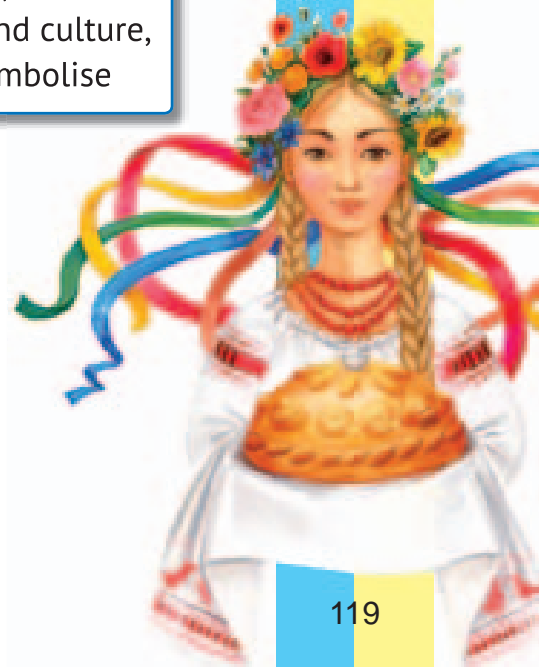


2 Introduce your country. Use the words from the box.

- What is Ukraine?
- Where is it?
- Is it large?
- What do you know about its history?
- Is it an independent country now?
- When do we celebrate Independence Day?
- What is the capital of Ukraine?
- What are the Ukrainians like?
- What are the national symbols of Ukraine?

national, ancient, part of Kyivan Rus, talented, centre of Europe, customs and traditions, language and culture, square kilometres, to symbolise

3 Think of a place which is not very far from your house. Draw a plan to get there. Write down the quickest way to get there from your place.



Look Back

4 Read the information for travellers to Ukraine. Use the Present Perfect and make sentences about Bill as in the example.

A trip to Ukraine should be well-planned. Travellers can take personal things and souvenirs with them.

Travel agencies can help you with transport, train tickets, hotel and meals. Travel agents can give you advice on shopping, health and bank service. They can help with an interesting cultural programme like visiting galleries, museums and theatres, historical places or art festivals. You may take short trips around the country by bus or train.

Be prepared for other kind of meal. You can enjoy some of the finest dishes in Eastern Europe and try Ukrainian borsch and varenyky, chicken a-la-Kyiv, rolled-and-filled pancakes or delicious Ukrainian brown bread.

Good luck and enjoy your time in Ukraine!

Example: Bill has planned his trip to Ukraine. He has taken his personal things already and souvenirs for friends.

Continue.

5 Ask and answer in pairs.

- What things can travellers take with them?
- How can travel agencies help?
- What cultural programme can a travel agent help you with?
- How can you take short trips around Ukraine?
- What national dishes can a traveller taste in Ukraine?



6 a) Look through the leaflet¹ and find out about some popular places and tours for foreigners in Ukraine.

POLTAVA!

It is famous for its Ukrainian writers, folk crafts² people, folk concerts.





RAINBOW TOUR

Get to know the applied³ arts and folklore of Ukraine! Visitors can buy original souvenirs like embroidered⁴ towels or Ukrainian Easter eggs.

DNIPRO CRUISE

Visitors can experience an exciting 1000 km journey from Kyiv to Odesa on the Dnipro, the fourth longest river in Europe, on a comfortable ship.



b) Think and discuss:

Where can they

- buy some great souvenirs?
- go boating on a river?
- take part in a festival?

7 Choose one of the tours above. Convince⁵ your friend to join you.

8 Do your project.

- 1 Work in a group and discuss:
 - ways of travelling around Ukraine;
 - holiday activities in Ukraine;
 - places of interest;
 - some useful tips on meals, shops, money, weather, etc.;
 - things that are necessary to take with you.
- 2 Work out a programme of the tour/excursion.
- 3 Design your leaflet. Don't forget about some drawings or photos.
- 4 Present it to the class.



¹a leaflet ['li:flət] буклет

²folk crafts — народні ремесла

³applied [ə'plaid] декоративний

⁴embroidered [im'brɔɪdəd] вишитий

⁵to convince [kən'vɪns]

переконувати

Vocabulary

1 Choose a), b) or c). Score: / 6

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 The ... of Kyiv were Kyi, Shchek and Khoryv.
a) people b) symbols c) founders</p> <p>2 The picture of the lion ... the city of Lviv.
a) presents b) symbolises
c) describes</p> <p>3 Ukraine is a very beautiful ...
a) country b) capital c) city</p> | <p>4 Our ... is very interesting – there are many original traditions and symbols.
a) history b) culture c) language</p> <p>5 There are many places for tourists in our ... city.
a) main b) important c) popular</p> <p>6 The symbol of Kyiv is the ...
a) chestnut leaf b) lion c) star</p> |
|---|---|

Grammar

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or Present Perfect. Score: / 6

- 1 Sarah ... (*be*) in Odesa last year.
- 2 I ... (*visit*) this museum yesterday.
- 3 Tom and Sue ... (*see*) this castle already.
- 4 We ... (*go*) on a tour to Mukachevo two months ago.
- 5 Luke ... (*just finish*) his tourist visit to Chernivtsi.
- 6 Bella ... (*never be*) to Ukraine.

Communication

3 Match the questions to the answers. Score: / 8

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Did you go to Ukraine in July? 2 Where has your father been to? 3 What did you do in Kyiv? 4 When did your sister go to Lviv? 5 How long have you been in the city of Dnipro? 6 Where is the museum? 7 Has your family gone with you? 8 Who did you go with? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> I went there with my brother. <input type="checkbox"/> No, they haven't. <input type="checkbox"/> I've been there for a week. <input type="checkbox"/> He has been to Kyiv, Odesa and Yaremche. <input type="checkbox"/> Go down the street, then turn left. <input type="checkbox"/> I went sightseeing there. <input type="checkbox"/> She went there last spring. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I did. |
|---|---|

TOTAL SCORE: / 20

ВИДАВНИЦТВО

NOW I CAN

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> introduce Ukraine and its symbols <input type="checkbox"/> talk about the history and culture of Ukraine <input type="checkbox"/> ask for and give directions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> write about a city / town / village <input type="checkbox"/> make a tourist programme and a leaflet about Ukraine <input type="checkbox"/> use different tense forms correctly |
|--|---|

WHERE TO TRAVEL?

Lead-in:

- Do you like travelling?
- What is your favourite means of transport?
- Where did you travel last time?

WHAT'S IN THIS UNIT?

LANGUAGE

- ways of travelling
- activities and feelings
- countries
- languages
- linking words 'and', 'but', 'so', 'because'
- the article 'the' with proper names

SKILLS

- expressing an opinion on different ways of travelling
- talking about tours
- informing about a country or a place
- describing a favourite holiday
- preparing quiz questions
- writing about places / countries / summer plans

THE JOY OF TRAVELLING

People who like travelling usually like change. They want to see other cities and towns, other countries and continents. It is always interesting to discover new things.

There are different ways of travelling. People choose the way they like.

Some of them like going camping and watching the nature around. Others go to different countries and experience exciting journeys.

You should plan your trip. Travel agencies give leaflets with their programmes of the trips. There are websites for travellers with interesting and useful information.

We can learn about the place, its history and lifestyle of its people from the articles. They give us the idea of the places of interest, food, traditions and many other things.

Everyone can make his or her own choice and enjoy the tour. When the tour is over, people come back home and meet friends.

They usually show photos, display souvenirs and tell them interesting stories.

WORDS FOR YOU

article ['ɑ:tɪkl]

choice [tʃɔɪs]

journey ['dʒɜ:ni]

leaflet ['li:flət]

to discover [dɪ'skʌvə]

to display [dɪ'spleɪ]

● **to go camping**

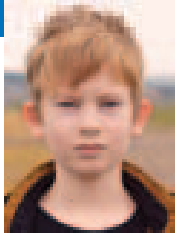
1 Listen and read the text. Then answer the questions.

- 1 Why do people travel?
- 2 Is each way of travelling perfect?
- 3 Where do some people like going?
- 4 What do travel agencies do?
- 5 What are travel websites about?
- 6 What do people usually do after they come back?

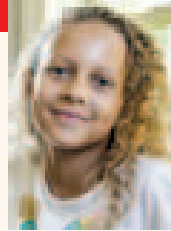
2 Listen and read the comments. Then say if the statements are true or false. Explain why some of the statements are false.

- 1 Nick likes Italy the most.
- 2 He likes Italy because it has delicious cuisine.
- 3 Olenka is not fond of travelling around her country.

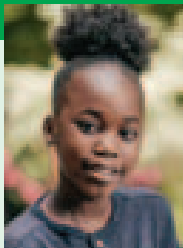

 I SEARCH

 search

NICK, 11, Ireland

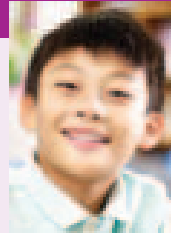
I'm really keen on travelling. I've been to many places, but my favourite one is Italy. I like it because the nature there is very beautiful and there are many things to see and to do.


OLENKA, 10, Ukraine

I like travelling around my own country. It is big and there are very many interesting places and exciting things to see here – the mountains, the sea, museums, castles and so on.


AMARA, 11, Congo

I think all means of transport are good. It only depends on where you are going. If it is far away, then travelling by plane is comfortable. If it is close, going by car is fine. However, last year I went camping to the woods with my friends and we travelled on foot!


BAO, 10, China

There are many ways to travel but I like going by plane the most. It's comfortable and fast, especially if you want to go somewhere far away. Trains are fine, but I'm not very fond of them – I sometimes get sick on them.

- 4 She likes her country because there are many things to see there.
- 5 Bao's favourite means of transport is the plane.
- 6 He also enjoys travelling by train.
- 7 Amara likes all ways of travelling.
- 8 She went camping with her friends by car.

3 Ask and answer in pairs.

- 1 Do you like travelling? Why?
- 2 Where have you been?
- 3 When did you go there?
- 4 How did you go there?
- 5 What did you do there?

4 Write your comment on travelling.

1 Work in groups. Name as many countries as you can think of.

2 Listen and match.

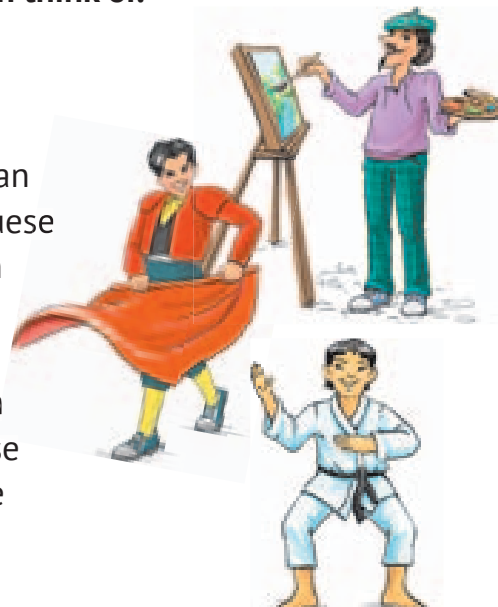


COUNTRY

- 1 France
- 2 China
- 3 Japan
- 4 Germany
- 5 Spain
- 6 Portugal
- 7 Ukraine
- 8 Italy
- 9 Greece

LANGUAGE

- Ukrainian
- Portuguese
- German
- Greek
- Italian
- Spanish
- Japanese
- Chinese
- French



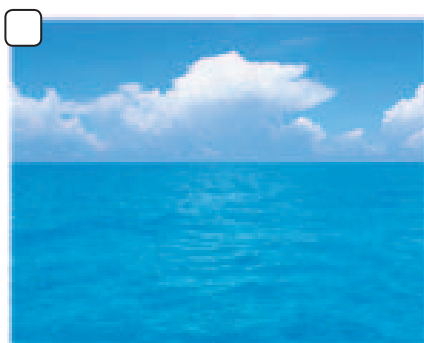
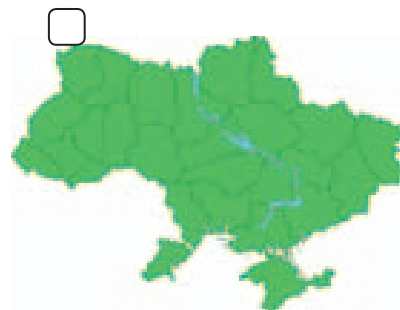
3 Find it out.

- What language do people speak in Austria / Mexico / Brazil / New Zealand?

4 Listen and repeat the words. Then match them to the pictures.



- a country b continent c river d sea e mountains f desert





1 Name the countries where people speak English as their first language.

2 Read and check.

People speak English all around the world.

It is the first language in many countries: the USA, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, partly in Canada... Over 350 million people use English as their first language. But that's not all. There are also more than 1 billion people who speak English as a foreign language. And, of course, you are among them. English is also the main language used on the Internet.

- How many people in the world altogether can speak English?
- Who can speak English in your family?



3 Listen and read the following websites about some English-speaking countries.

www.kids-online-more-learnnow-geography/uk

The United Kingdom is in Europe.

It includes **4 countries**: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Big cities: London, Edinburgh, Manchester, Cardiff, Belfast, Liverpool.

Capital: London.

The **flag** is called the Union Jack.

Popular sports: football (soccer) and cricket.

Children wear uniforms at school. The British drink a lot of tea. They drink tea with milk.

The money is called the British pound (£).



www.kids-online-more-learnnow-geography/usa

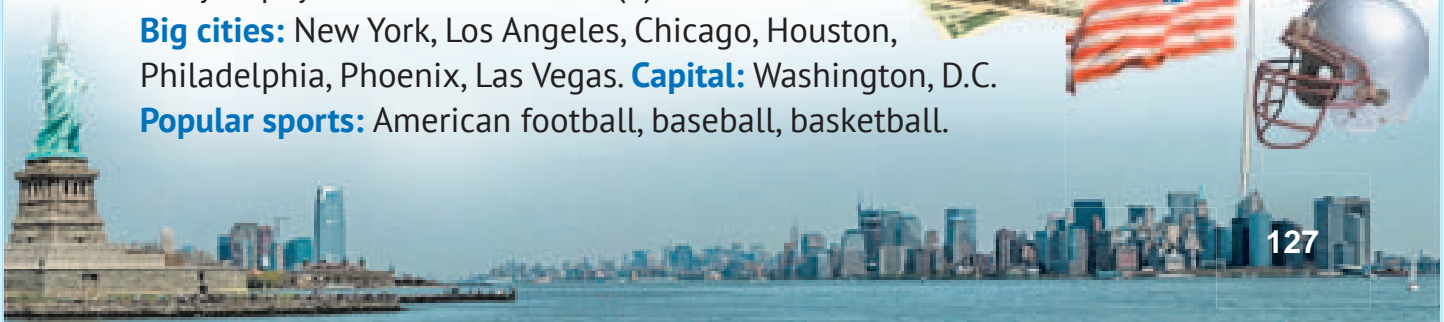
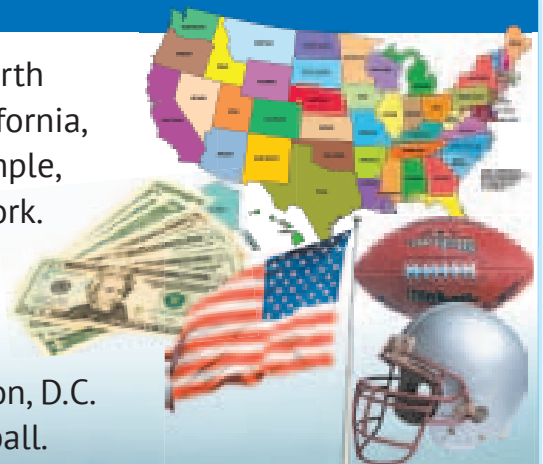
The United States of America is on the continent called North America. There are **50 states** in the USA: Alaska, Texas, California, Florida, Alabama, Ohio... There are **six time zones**. For example, when it is 12 o'clock in Los Angeles, it is 3 o'clock in New York.

The US **flag**: the stars and stripes.

In the USA you pay in American dollars (\$).

Big cities: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Las Vegas. **Capital**: Washington, D.C.

Popular sports: American football, baseball, basketball.



www.kids-online-more-learnnow-geography/australia

Australia is a country, but it is also a continent. People also call it *Down Under*.

A person from Australia is called an Australian or an Aussie. The weather is warm. When it is winter in Europe, in Australia it is summer.

Capital: Canberra. The national **flag** includes the Union Jack and six white stars.

Big cities: Sydney, Melbourne.

Animals that live only in Australia: kangaroos, koalas, dingoes.

Popular sports: rugby, cricket.

In Australia you pay in Australian dollars.



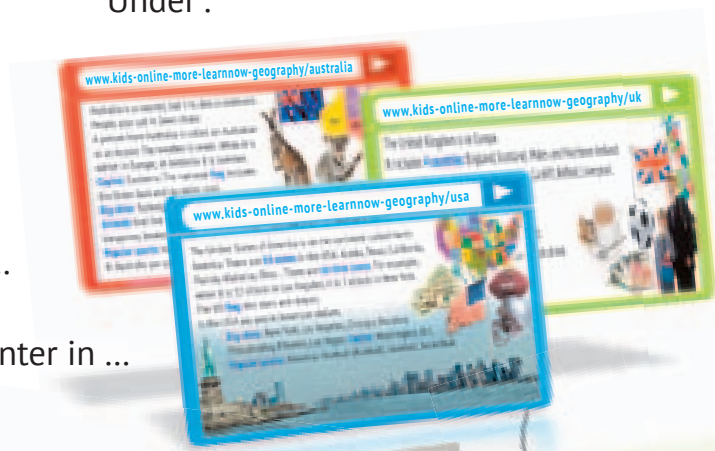
4 Say if the sentences are true or false.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 The capital of the USA is New York. | 6 An Aussie is a person from the USA. |
| 2 Koalas live in Australia. | 7 The UK includes 5 countries. |
| 3 A popular sport in the USA is rugby. | 8 There are stars on the Australian flag. |
| 4 In the UK you pay in pounds. | 9 Philadelphia is in the UK. |
| 5 Sydney is in the UK. | 10 People also call Australia "Down Under". |

5 Read again and complete the sentences.

- 1 The Union Jack is the British ...
- 2 In the USA you pay in American ...
- 3 Canberra is the ... of Australia.
- 4 In the USA there are ... time zones.
- 5 Australia is a country, but it is also a ...
- 6 Cricket is a popular ... and ... sport.
- 7 When it is summer in Europe, it is winter in ...
- 8 In the UK children wear ... at school.
- 9 There are 50 ... in the USA.
- 10 The ... is in Europe.

6 Choose one of the countries and say at least 3 things you remember about it.



AND, BUT, SO, BECAUSE

1 Read and guess the meanings of the linking words in bold.

I am not interested in karate **and** I can't ride a horse.

You are good at eating, **but** it isn't a hobby.

I'm not good at playing tennis, **so** I never win.

I don't want to go on a trip **because** I'm not feeling well.

2 Read and match.

We can link two parts of the sentence with

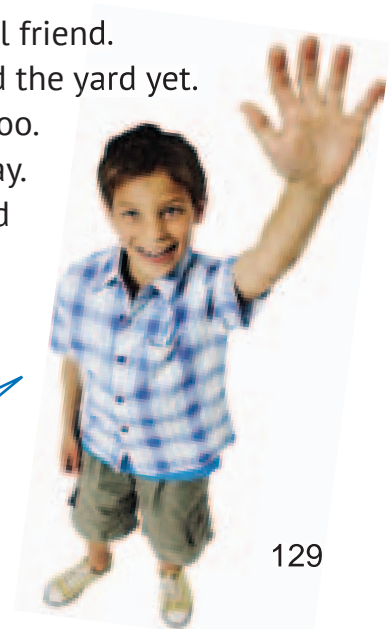
AND	to say why
BUT	to say the result
BECAUSE	to add ideas
SO	to express contrast

3 Fill in the sentences with 'and', 'but', 'so' or 'because'.

- 1 My friend is fond of football ... he is going to become a famous football player in the future.
- 2 Kate can't buy this dress ... it is too expensive.
- 3 I can read English, ... I can't speak English.
- 4 The first week we spent at the seaside ... then we went to the mountains.
- 5 We haven't got any apples, ... we can't make an apple pie today.
- 6 Julia is very happy ... her mother has bought her a fantastic dress for a New Year party.
- 7 We can speak to her, ... we are not sure it will help.
- 8 I haven't got any brother or sister, ... I have got a wonderful friend.
- 9 The weather was terrible yesterday, ... they haven't cleaned the yard yet.
- 10 He is a good student at school ... he is a good sportsman too.
- 11 The footballers are happy ... they have won the match today.
- 12 Nobody knew about John's plan, ... everybody was surprised to hear the news.
- 13 Mark has finished his work ... can have a rest now.

4 Speak about yourself. Use 'and', 'but', 'so' and 'because'.

I am interested in ... because ...

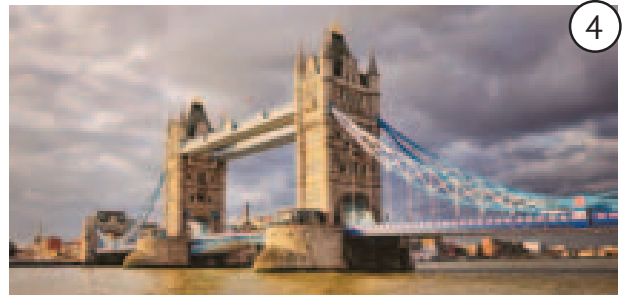
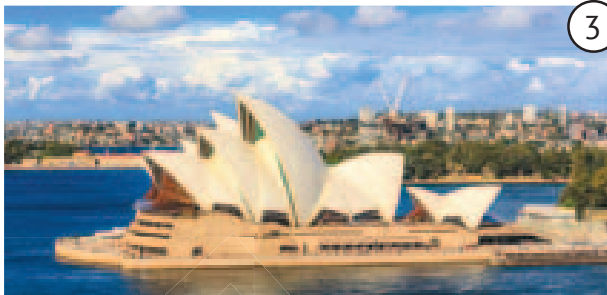
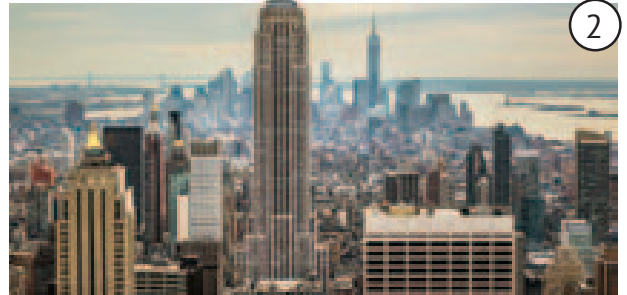


Q LISTENING search

1 Write down the names of some cities and the monuments that make them famous. Work in pairs. Share your information with the class.



2 Listen and name the places which Nano showed the girl.



3 Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 What would Pam like to visit?
- 2 What is the most famous square in London?
- 3 What river can you see in London?
- 4 What building in New York has got a hundred and two floors?
- 5 Where is the most interesting opera house in the world?
- 6 Who is a real friend?

4 See how much you know about our planet. Match to answer the questions.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1 What is the name of the largest ocean? | _____ Asia. |
| 2 What is the highest mountain in the world? | _____ Niagara Falls. |
| 3 What is the longest river in the world? | _____ The Pacific. |
| 4 What is the name of the biggest desert? | _____ The Statue of Liberty. |
| 5 What is the largest continent? | _____ The Nile. |
| 6 What is the name of the most famous waterfall? | _____ Toronto. |
| 7 What is the most famous sight in New York? | _____ The Sahara. |
| 8 What is the most popular animal in Australia? | _____ The Eiffel Tower. |
| 9 What is the largest city in Canada? | _____ Everest. |
| 10 What is the name of the famous tower in France? | _____ The kangaroo. |



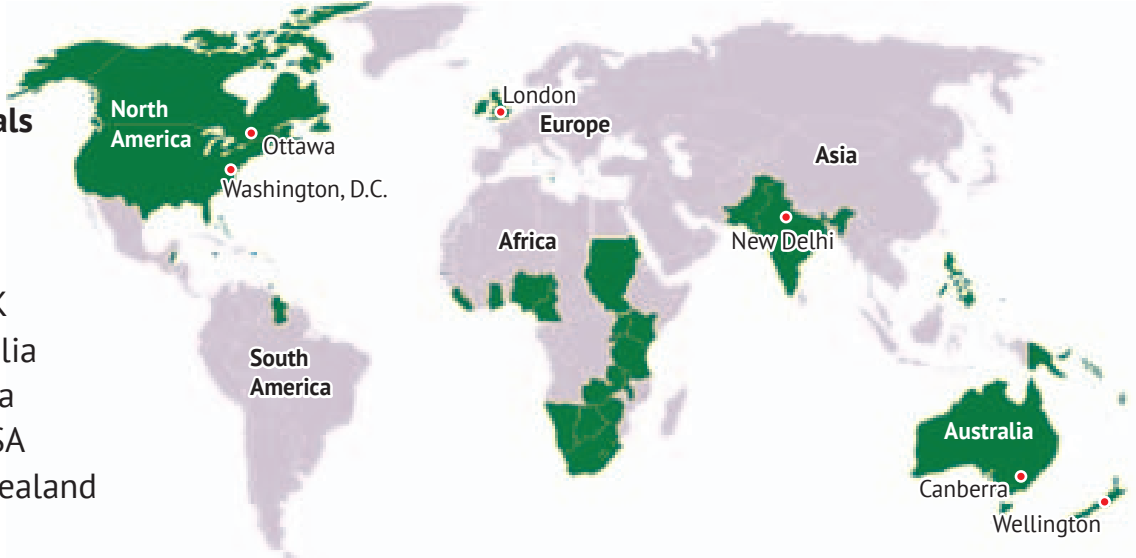
1 Listen and repeat. Look at the world map. Say which continent each city is on.

- London ● Canberra ● Washington, D.C. ● New Delhi ● Ottawa

Example: London is in Europe.

2 Name the capitals of the countries below.

- the UK
- Australia
- Canada
- the USA
- New Zealand
- India



3 Match the words to make phrases.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1 to have | a on an excursion |
| 2 to go | b an exciting journey |
| 3 to enjoy | c souvenirs |
| 4 to explore | d holidays |
| 5 to buy | e a new country |
| 6 to share | f information |

Finding places on a map helps you remember them. **TIP**

4 Make up at least 4 sentences with the phrases from task 3.

5 Complete the texts with the words from the list.

I live in Madrid. It is the ... of Spain. It is in the ... of the country. It is a big city with 3 million people in it. Madrid is very ... in summer, but it is cold in winter. There are lots of things to do and ... to go.

I live in New York. It is one of the most ... cities in the USA. It is also the city of
... want to see the skyscrapers¹. People come to see one of the most ... statues in the ... – the Statue of Liberty.

- sunny
- centre
- places
- capital
- famous
- business
- tourists
- important
- world

¹a skyscraper ['skaɪskreɪpə] хмарочос

Use the definite article **the** before nouns which mean:

- 1 unique things: **the** Sun, **the** Earth, **the** sky
- 2 some geographical names:
 - seas and oceans: **the** Mediterranean Sea, **the** Indian Ocean
 - rivers: **the** Amazon
 - groups of mountains: **the** Alps **BUT:** Hoverla, Mount Blanc
 - peninsulas (півострови): **the** Crimean Peninsula
 - groups of islands: **the** British Isles, **the** Canary Islands **BUT:** Greenland
 - deserts: **the** Sahara
 - places of interest: **the** Acropolis, **the** National Gallery
 - the whole nationality, the whole family:
the Ukrainians, **the** French, **the** Ivanenkos, **the** Browns

Don't use the article **the** with:

- 1 names of people, towns / cities or streets: **George** is from **Leeds**.
Linda lives in **Green Street**.
- 2 names of countries and continents: Spain, England, Africa, Europe
BUT: the USA, **the** United Kingdom, **the** Netherlands

1 Complete the sentences with the articles 'a' or 'the'. Explain your choice.

- 1 I saw ... Moon last night.
- 2 I saw ... star last night.
- 3 ... British Isles are washed by ... English Channel on ... south-east.
- 4 ... Nile is ... river.
- 5 Which ocean is bigger – ... Pacific or ... Atlantic?
- 6 ... Robinsons live in ... small flat.

2 Complete the sentences with 'the' where necessary.

- 1 ... Sphinx is in ... Egypt.
- 2 ... Chicago River flows south towards ... Gulf of ... Mexico.
- 3 ... Regent Street is a street in the West End of ... London. It runs between ... Oxford Circus and ... Piccadilly Circus.
- 4 ... National Gallery faces ... Trafalgar Square.
- 5 ... Canary Islands are popular with British people for a holiday at ... seaside.

- 6 Where are ... British Isles?
- 7 ... Margaret lives in ... Vienna. It is in ... Austria.
- 8 We get tea mostly from ... China and ... Sri Lanka.

3 Use the article 'the' where necessary.

- 1 ... Statue of Liberty was a gift from ... France to ... United States.
- 2 ... Donald and ... Sarah went to school yesterday.
- 3 On our trip to ... USA we crossed ... Atlantic Ocean.
- 4 ... Nickolas is the youngest son of ... Browns.
- 5 He lived in ... south-east, then he moved to ... north.
- 6 Some seas have names of colours: ... Black Sea, ... Red Sea, ... Yellow Sea.
- 7 ... Fleet Street in London took its name from ... Fleet River, which till 1765 ran into ... Thames.
- 8 His ship nearly sank in ... Pacific.
- 9 The article tells us about the events in ... Asia and in ... Africa.
- 10 My uncle has been to ... Latin America.
- 11 ... Asia is between ... Black Sea and ... Mediterranean Sea.
- 12 In one of the cities of ... China there lived ... Mustapha.
- 13 ... Mount Blanc is the highest peak of ... Alps.
- 14 ... Aladdin was a lazy boy.

4 Rewrite the sentences, correcting the mistakes.

- 1 The Canberra is a capital of the Australia.
...
- 2 Is Amazon a longest river in the Latin America?
...
- 3 The San Diego is in the California.
...
- 4 The Jamaica is island in Caribbean Sea.
...
- 5 Dnister River is in the Ukraine.
...
- 6 Statue of Liberty was made in the France.
...
- 7 The Gobi Desert is in the Asia.
...





1 Listen, read and act out. Work in a group of 5.

Lilly: Good afternoon, boys and girls! Welcome to our quiz "Who Knows Our World the Best?"

John: Can you say what the smallest country in the world is?

Lilly: The clues are: a) Luxembourg
b) the Vatican City c) Andorra.

Jack: Luxembourg.

Lilly: Not correct.

Sally: The Vatican City.

John: Yes, it is! It's the Vatican City – the smallest country in the world!

Lilly: Question number two: what is the biggest city in the world?

John: The clues are: a) New York
b) Mexico City c) Tokyo.

Tom: Is it New York?

John: No, it isn't.

Sally: Is it Mexico City?

Lilly: Yes, you are right! Mexico City is the largest city in the world.

John: And now ...



2 Read the dialogue, then make your dialogue about any city you like. Work in pairs.



Mike: What do tourists do in New York?

Cathy: They go sightseeing. They visit all the sights – you know, the Statue of Liberty, the Empire State Building. Lots of places.

Mike: And what do they do in the evening?

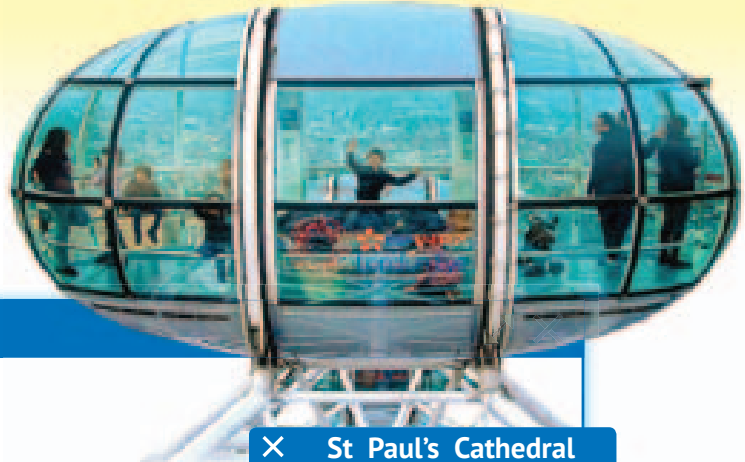
Cathy: They go to restaurants, clubs and discos.



3 Discuss in a group of three.

- 1 Do you like to imagine that you are travelling to some places?
- 2 What imaginary places do you travel to?
- 3 Who do you travel with?
- 4 How do you travel? Do you take a map and a compass or do you just imagine things?
- 5 Is it more interesting to travel when you have a map and a compass?
- 6 What can you learn when you imagine that you are travelling?

1 a) Read Paul's e-mail and name the country where he is having his holidays.

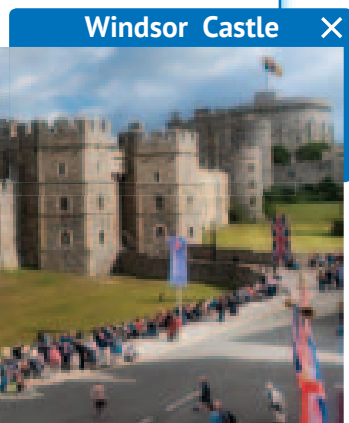


New Message

To The Robinsons
From Paul
Subject Holiday



Dear Mum and Dad,
 I am having a fantastic holiday. Windsor is a nice town. I have visited a beautiful castle here. I have got a lot of friends now. We visit museums and cafes. I have been to London already. It is wonderful! I have seen many places of interest there: the Houses of Parliament, St Paul's Cathedral, the London Eye and many others. I have taken a lot of pictures. I have bought many souvenirs. See you soon.
 Love, Paul



Send

b) Imagine you've been to one of the English-speaking countries.

Write 7-8 sentences about:

- where you have been to
- what you have seen
- what you have bought
- whom you have met
- how many photos you have taken
- what you have learnt
- what you have heard
- what you have understood



2 You've read some information about the UK, the USA and Australia. Search for the information about other English-speaking countries: Canada and New Zealand. Use the texts from task 3 on pages 127-128 as examples and write an information file about each country.

Look Back

1 Complete the sentences with the linking words 'and', 'but' or 'because'.

- 1 Tara likes horror films ... I don't.
- 2 I don't like horror films ... they are too scary.
- 3 I play basketball with my friends ... tennis with my dad.
- 4 I think doing sport is good for me ... I sit all day.
- 5 I like winning, ... I sometimes lose too.
- 6 She plays the piano, ... she isn't very good at it.
- 7 I don't like watching football ... it is boring.

2 Complete the sentences with the definite article 'the' where necessary.

- 1 ... Danube rises in ... Germany and flows through ... Vienna in ... Austria, ... Budapest in ... Hungary, and through ... Romania and ... Moldova, and finally into ... Black Sea.
- 2 They brought the potato to ... Europe from ... America.
- 3 ... Mary speaks ... English very well.
- 4 ... British are a conservative nation.
- 5 Have you written a letter to ... Johnsons?
- 6 This man is ... English.
- 7 What is the capital of ... Canada?
- 8 ... Carpathian Mountains are in the western part of Ukraine.

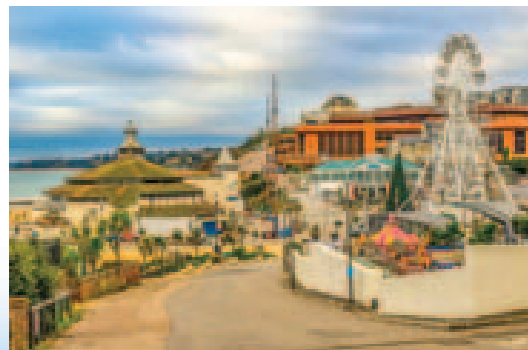


3 a) Listen to the girls talk about their plans for holidays and find out where they are going to spend them.

b) Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 Who is going to Bournemouth ['bɔ:nməθ]?
- 2 Who isn't going to go to the beach?
- 3 Who will fly to Brazil?
- 4 Who is going to live in a small house?
- 5 Who is going to rent a boat and water-ski?
- 6 Who is going to travel around a country?
- 7 Who is going to hang around with his friends?
- 8 Who won't stay in a hotel?

Bournemouth
Seaside Luna Park



4 Read the leaflet and complete the text with the words from the box.

natural, exciting, interesting, a rest, camera, sights,
ride, programme, shopping, beautiful, flight, enjoy

EXPLORE INDIA!

AN ... HOLIDAY THAT TAKES YOU FROM THE BUSY STREETS OF DELHI
TO THE ... BEAUTY! ON YOUR 'EXPLORE INDIA' TOUR, YOU WILL SEE
AND DO LOTS OF ... THINGS. HERE IS YOUR 7-DAY ...



**Days 1
and 2**

You will have these days to have ...
and see the ... of old Delhi.
You can do some ...



Day 3

You will travel to see the ...
Taj Mahal. Don't forget your ...



Day 4

You will go to Jaipur and ...
the colourful palaces there.

**Days 5
and 6**

You will spend these days at Corbett
National Park. You can ... an elephant
and see tigers and other animals.



Day 7

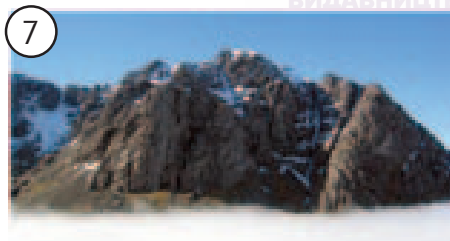
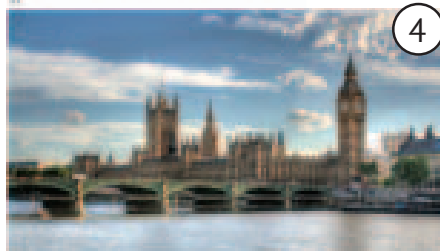
You'll come back to Delhi,
ready for your ... back home.

Look Back

5 Ask and answer in pairs.

- 1 When do you usually travel?
- 2 Where do you go?
- 3 Do you collect information about the places you'd like to visit?
- 4 When do you start preparing for your trip?
- 5 Do you like taking photos of different places?
- 6 Do you think travelling teaches you a lot of new things?
- 7 What places would you like to visit?
- 8 Which do you like better: to travel alone or in a group? Why?

6 Work in groups. Match the pictures with the facts about the UK.



- a The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on islands to the north-west of Europe.
- b Great Britain includes England, Scotland and Wales.
- c The capital of the UK is London. It stands on the Thames River – the longest river in Great Britain.
- d The flag of the UK is made up of three crosses. It is red, white and blue. The English call their flag “the Union Jack” because it unites the flags of all parts of the UK.
- e The highest mountain of the UK is Ben Nevis. It is in Scotland.
- f British money is called pounds and their coins are pence.
- g People of the UK keep their traditions. There is still the Queen in the country. She is the head of the United Kingdom.

7 Work in two groups. Choose one group of questions. Answer them.

a

- What is the full name of the UK?
- Where is it situated?
- How many parts does the Kingdom consist of?
- What are the names of the parts of the UK?
- What is the capital of the country?
- What river is the longest in Great Britain?

b

- What does the flag of the UK look like? Why is the flag of the UK called the Union Jack?
- What is the highest mountain in the UK? Where is the highest mountain situated?
- What is British money called? Who is the head of the United Kingdom?

Which group is the quickest?



8 Work in small groups. Use the Internet and prepare several quiz questions to organise a quiz show in your class.

9 Discuss in a group.

- What places would you like to visit in summer? Why?
- Where are you going to spend your holidays?
- How long are you going to stay there?
- What are you going to do there?
- Which summer month will you spend with your parents?
- What plans have your friends got?
- What places would they like to see?

10 Imagine you have just arrived in a place to spend two weeks of your summer holidays. Write an e-mail to your friend about what you are planning to do.

New Message		— ↗ ✕
To	...	
From	...	
Subject	...	
Dear..., Hi! How are you? We arrived ... and we're really ... We're going to... My parents... I'm ... That's all for now. See you in ... Love, ...		
Send		

Vocabulary

1 Say the names of the languages. Score: / 6

- 1 I'm from Greece. I speak ...
- 2 Klaus is from Germany. He speaks ...
- 3 Paulo is from Portugal. He speaks ...
- 4 Ai and Lani are from Japan. They speak ...
- 5 Maria is from Spain. She speaks ...
- 6 We are from Ukraine. We speak ...

2 Fill in the sentences with the words from the box. Score: / 8

river, desert, article, photos, choice, continent, discovered, displays

- 1 South America is a big ...
- 2 The Thames is a famous ... in England.
- 3 Sam read an interesting ... about Egypt.
- 4 The Sahara is a big ...
- 5 Sasha ... a new restaurant in our city.
- 6 This art gallery ... many beautiful paintings.
- 7 We had a lot of great ... after the tour.
- 8 Our best ... was to go to Hawaii.

Grammar

3 Fill in the sentences with 'and', 'but', 'because' or 'so'. Score: / 8

- 1 George doesn't want to go to the sea ... he can't swim.
- 2 Lilly and Pam were bored, ... they went to the cinema.
- 3 Wendy went to Israel ... Turkey last winter.
- 4 We can go to a museum, ... we can't talk there.
- 5 There are mountains ... seas in Ukraine.
- 6 We are all tired ... our journey was very long.
- 7 Sam hasn't been to Brazil, ... Carl has.
- 8 Tania was cold, ... she came back to the cafe.

4 Put 'the' where necessary. Score: / 6

- 1 ... Sophia speaks ... Chinese very well.
- 2 I met ... Johnsons in ... Australia.
- 3 ... Great Britain is a country where I want to go.
- 4 William is not from ... USA.
- 5 I like ... Black Sea – it's so big and beautiful.
- 6 We live in ... Austria.

Communication

5 Put the sentences into the correct order to make a dialogue. Score: / 10

- Well, I went there with Kate, so we started with the museums.
- Did you see the Houses of Parliament and Big Ben?
- Lucky you!
- Hi, Rick! How was your trip to London?
- Don't worry. You'll visit London someday too.
- Hey, Bella! It was awesome!
- Oh, yes. Kate is fond of history.
- What did you do?
- Of course! We also went to Trafalgar Square.
- Then we went sightseeing on a bus tour.

TOTAL SCORE: / 38

NOW I CAN

- express my opinion about ways of travelling
- talk about a tour; share impressions
- inform about a country; describe a place of interest
- prepare a quiz show
- write a paragraph about a country
- write an e-mail about places I visit
- write a letter about my summer plans

Have a wonderful summer!



VOCABULARY

A

ability [ə'biləti] уміння
accessory [ək'sesəri] аксесуар
action film ['ækʃn fɪlm] бойовик
activity [æk'tɪvəti] діяльність
actually ['æktʃuəli] насправді
add [æd] додавати
address [ə'dres] адреса
adult [ədʌlt] дорослий
adventure [əd'ventʃə] пригода
aerobics [eə'reʊbɪks] аеробіка
alike [ə'laɪk] схожий
almost ['ɔ:lməʊst] майже
already [ɔ:'redɪ] уже
altogether [ˌɔ:ltə'geðə] загалом
am [eɪ 'em] години від півночі до полудня
amazing [ə'meɪzɪŋ] чудовий
America [ə'merɪkə] Америка
American [ə'merɪkən] американець, американка; американський
amusement park [ə'mju:zmənt pa:k] парк розваг
ancient ['eɪnʃənt] давній
angry ['æŋɡri] сердитий
annoy [ə'nɔɪ] дратувати
April ['eɪprəl] квітень
architect ['ɑ:kɪtekt] архітектор
Argentina [ˌɑ:dʒən'ti:nə] Аргентина
article ['ɑ:tɪkl] стаття (у газеті, журналі)
Asian ['eɪʃn] азіат (-ка); азійський
astronaut ['æstrənɔ:t] астронавт
attraction [ət'rekʃn] атракціон
August ['ɔ:gəst] серпень
Australia [p'streɪliə] Австралія

Australian [p'streɪliən] австралієць, австралійка; австралійський
Austria ['ɒstriə] Австрія
awesome ['ɔ:səm] прекрасний

B

babysit ['beɪbɪsɪt] доглядати дитину
bacon ['beɪkən] бекон
baguette [bæ'ɡet] багет
bake [beɪk] пекти
ballet ['bæleɪ] балет
barbecue ['bɑ:bɪkju:] барбекю
bathrobe ['bɑ:θrəʊb] купальний халат
battle ['bætl] битва
bauble ['bɔ:bl] ялинкова кулька
begin [bɪ'ɡɪn] починати
believe [bɪ'li:v] вірити
billion ['bɪljən] мільярд
blouse [blaʊz] блуза
bobbing for apples ['bɒbɪŋ fɔ: æplz] гра «упіймай яблуко»
boiled [bɔɪld] варений
bone [bəʊn] кістка
boots [bu:ts] черевики
both [bəʊθ] обоє
Boxing Day ['bɒksɪŋ deɪ] День подарунків (26 грудня)
Brazil [brə'zɪl] Бразилія
Britain ['brɪtn] Британія
British ['brɪtɪʃ] британець, британка; британський
brownie ['braʊni] брауні
brunch [brʌntʃ] пізній сніданок
bully ['bʊli] хуліган; цькувати
bunk beds ['bʌŋk bedz] двоярусне ліжко

burger ['bɜːgə] бургер

burglar ['bɜːglə] грабіжник

C

calculation [ˌkælkjuˈleɪʃn] обчислення

Canada ['kænədə] Канада

Canadian [kə'neɪdiən] канадець,
канадка; канадський

capital ['kæpɪtl] столиця

cardinal ['kɑːdɪnl] кількісний (про
числівники)

careful ['keəfl] обачний

celebration [ˌselɪ'breɪʃn] святкування

centigrade ['sentɪɡreɪd] шкала Цельсія

centre ['sentə] центр

cereal ['sɪəriəl] пластівці

champagne [ʃæm'peɪn] шампанське

change [tʃeɪndʒ] зміна; решта

chat [tʃæt] невимушено розмовляти

check [tʃek] перевіряти; звіряти

chestnut ['tʃesnʌt] каштан

chilly ['tʃɪli] холодний, вологий
(про погоду)

China ['tʃaɪnə] Китай

Chinese [ˌtʃaɪ'niːz] китаєць, китаянка;
китайський

chips [tʃɪps] картопля фри

choice [tʃɔɪs] вибір

choir ['kwaɪə] хор

chore [tʃɔː] робота по дому

Christmas ['krɪsməs] Різдво

Christmas Eve [ˌkrɪsməs 'iːv] Святвечір

climate ['klaɪmət] клімат

clothes [kləʊðz] одяг

cloudy ['klaʊdi] хмарний

coat of arms [ˌkəʊt əv 'ɑːmz] герб

colourful ['kʌləfl] різнобарвний

combine [kəm'baɪn] змішувати

comedy ['kɒmədi] комедія

communication [kə,mjuːnɪ'keɪʃn]
спілкування

compare [kəm'peə] порівнювати

compass ['kʌmpəs] компас

compete [kəm'pi:t] змагатися

completely [kəm'pli:tli] цілковито

composer [kəm'pəʊzə] композитор

Congo ['kɒŋɡəʊ] Конго

contact ['kɒntækt] зв'язуватися з кимось

contest ['kɒntest] конкурс

continent ['kɒntɪnənt] материк

cookbook ['kʊkbʊk] книга рецептів

cool [ku:l] охолоджувати

cornflakes ['kɔːnfleɪks] кукурудзяні
пластівці

costume ['kɒstju:m] костюм

country ['kʌntri] країна

countryside ['kʌntrɪsaɪd] сільська
місцевість

crazy ['kreɪzi] сильно захоплений

be crazy about обожнювати щось,
когось

cream [kri:m] вершки

creative [kri'eɪtɪv] творчий

creature ['kri:tʃə] створіння

crisps [krɪsps] чипси

croissant [kwa:'sɑːnt] круасан

crossing ['krɒsɪŋ] перехід

crossroads ['krɒsrəʊdʒ] перехрестя

cuddly ['kʌdli] якого хочеться обіймати

cuisine [kwɪ'ziːn] кухня (набір страв)

culture ['kʌltʃə] культура

VOCABULARY

curious ['kjʊəriəs] допитливий

custom ['kʌstəm] звичай

D

dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs] небезпечний

day off [,deɪ 'ɒf] вихідний

December [dɪ'sembə] грудень

definitely ['defɪnətli] безсумнівно

degree [dɪ'ɡri:] градус

delicious [dɪ'lɪʃəs] дуже смачний

delighted [dɪ'laɪtɪd] задоволений

depend (on) [dɪ'pend] залежати (від)

desert ['dezət] пустеля

dessert [dɪ'zɜ:t] десерт

detective [dɪ'tektɪv] детектив

direction [daɪ'rekʃn] напрямок

director [daɪ'rektə] диригент

discover [dɪ'skʌvə] робити відкриття

discussion [dɪ'skʌʃn] дебати

display [dɪ'spleɪ] показувати

divide [dɪ'vaɪd] ділити

dodgeball ['dɒdʒbɔ:l] гра «вбивали»

dolphin ['dɒlfɪn] дельфін

doughnut ['dəʊnʌt] пончик

dull [dʌl] нудний

E

each other [i:tʃ 'ʌðə] один одного

eat out [i:t aʊt] їсти в ресторані (а не вдома)

editor ['edɪtə] редактор

engineer [ˌendʒɪ'nɪə] інженер

England ['ɪŋɡlənd] Англія

English ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ] англієць, англійка; англійський

enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] насолоджуватися

Europe ['jʊərəp] Європа

European [ˌjʊərə'pi:ən] європеєць, європейка; європейський

ever ['evə] коли-небудь

excited [ɪk'saɪtɪd] збуджений

exciting [ɪk'saɪtɪŋ] захопливий

expect [ɪk'spekt] очікувати

experience [ɪk'spɪəriəns] досвід; переживати

explore [ɪk'splɔ:] досліджувати

F

famous ['feɪməs] відомий

fan [fæn] фанат, уболівальник

far [fɑ:] далекий; далеко

fascinating ['fæsɪneɪtɪŋ] чарівний

fashion ['fæʃn] мода

fast-food restaurant [ˌfɑ:st 'fu:d 'restɒrənt] ресторан швидкого харчування

February ['februəri] лютий

festive ['festɪv] святковий

firework ['faɪəwɜ:k] феєрверк

first language [ˌfɜ:st 'læŋɡwɪdʒ] рідна мова

fish and chips [ˌfɪʃ ən 'tʃɪps] смажена риба і картопля фри

flip-flops ['flɪp flɒps] в'єтнамки

floor [flɔ:] підлога; поверх

foggy ['fɒɡi] туманний

folk [fɒk] народний

folklore ['fɒklɔ:] народна творчість

follow ['fɒləʊ] іти слідом

forecast ['fɔ:kɑ:st] прогноз

foreign ['fɒrən] іноземний

foreigner ['fɒrənə] іноземець

founder ['faʊndə] засновник

France [frɑ:ns] Франція

freezer ['fri:zə] морозильна камера
freezing ['fri:zɪŋ] морозяний
French [frentʃ] француз, французженка;
 французський
fried [fraɪd] смажений
fries [fraɪz] картопля фри

G

gather ['gæðə] збиратися
general ['dʒenrəl] загальновідомий
German ['dʒɜ:mən] німець, німкеня;
 німецький
Germany ['dʒɜ:məni] Німеччина
get along with [get ə'ləŋ wɪð] ладнати з
 ким-небудь
globe [gləʊb] глобус
glove [glʌv] рукавичка
Great Britain [ˌɡreɪt 'brɪtən] Велика
 Британія
Greece [ɡri:s] Греція
Greek [ɡri:k] грек, гречанка; грецький
greetings card ['ɡri:tɪŋz kɑ:d] вітальна
 листівка
grow up [grəʊ ʌp] рости
gym [dʒɪm] спортзал
gymnastics [dʒɪm'næstɪks] гімнастика

H

hairdresser ['heədresə] перукар
Halloween [ˌhæləʊ'i:n] Гелловін
hamburger ['hæmbɜ:gə] гамбургер
hard-working [ˌhɑ:d 'wɜ:kɪŋ] старанний,
 працьовитий
headteacher [ˌhed'ti:tʃə] директор школи
health [helθ] здоров'я
healthy ['helθi] здоровий
hero ['hɪərəʊ] герой

historical [hɪ'stɔ:rɪkl] історичний
holiday ['hɒlədeɪ] свято; відпустка;
 канікули
holy ['həʊli] святий
home town ['həʊm taʊn] рідне місто
honour ['ɒnə] честь; ушанувувати
in honour of на честь когось
horrible ['hɒrəbl] жахливий
horror film ['hɒrə fɪlm] фільм жахів
hot dog ['hɒt dɒg] хот-дог
housewife ['haʊswaɪf] домогосподарка
however [haʊ'evə] проте
human ['hju:mən] людський

I

important [ɪm'pɔ:tnt] важливий
include [ɪn'klu:d] містити
independent [ˌɪndɪ'pendənt] незалежний
India ['ɪndiə] Індія
Indian ['ɪndiən] індієць, індійка; індійський
instead [ɪn'sted] замість
intention [ɪn'tenʃn] намір
introduce [ˌɪntrə'dju:s] ознайомлювати з
 чимось
invitation [ˌɪnvɪ'teɪʃn] запрошення
Iranian [ɪ'reɪniən] іранський
Ireland ['aɪələnd] Ірландія
Israel ['ɪzreɪl] Ізраїль
issue ['ɪʃu:] номер газети
Italian [ɪ'tæliən] італієць, італійка;
 італійський
Italy ['ɪtəli] Італія

J

jacket ['dʒækɪt] піджак; куртка
jack-o'-lantern [ˌdʒæk ə 'læntən] ліхтар з
 гарбуза з прорізними отворами

VOCABULARY

janitor ['dʒænitə] доглядач за будинком

January ['dʒænjuəri] січень

Japan [dʒə'pæn] Японія

Japanese [ˌdʒæpə'niːz] японець, японка;
японський

jeans [dʒiːnz] джинси

jersey ['dʒɜːzi] спортивна футболка

Jewish ['dʒuːɪʃ] єврейський

join [dʒɔɪn] приєднатися

journalist ['dʒɜːnəlɪst] журналіст

journey ['dʒɜːni] подорож

judo ['dʒuːdʊ] дзюдо

jug [dʒʌg] глек

July [dʒu'laɪ] липень

June [dʒuːn] червень

jungle ['dʒʌŋɡl] джунглі

just [dʒʌst] щойно; тільки, лише; точно

K

karate [kə'reɪːti] карате

kilometre ['kɪləmiːtə] кілометр

L

lead-in ['liːd ɪn] вступ

leaflet ['liːflət] буклет

leggings ['legɪŋz] лосини, легінси

lick [lɪk] облизувати

lie [laɪ] лежати; брехати

light [laɪt] світло; легкий

look forward to [lʊk 'fɔːwəd tuː]

очікувати із задоволенням

lose [luːz] втрачати; програвати

luckily ['lʌkɪli] на щастя

M

macaroon [ˌmækə'ruːn] макарон (тістечко)

main [meɪn] основний

March [mɑːtʃ] березень

marmalade ['mɑːməleɪd] джем, варення

mashed potatoes [ˌmæʃt pə'teɪtəʊz]

картопляне пюре

May [meɪ] травень

maze [meɪz] лабіринт

meal [miːl] прийом їжі

mean [miːn] означати

meaning ['miːnɪŋ] значення

means [miːnz] засіб

mechanic [mə'kænɪk] механік

mess [mes] безлад

message ['mesɪdʒ] повідомлення

Mexico ['meksɪkəʊ] Мексика

midday [ˌmɪd'deɪ] полудень

midnight ['mɪdnaɪt] північ (12 година ночі)

milkshake ['mɪlkʃeɪk] молочний коктейль

mind [maɪnd] розум; пам'ять; пам'ятати

Miss [mɪs] міс (молода дівчина або

незаміжня жінка)

mitten ['mɪtn] рукавиця

mix [mɪks] змішувати

modern ['mɒdn] сучасний

monument ['mɒnjumənt] пам'ятник

mood [muːd] настрій

moon [muːn] місяць

Motherland ['mʌðəlænd] Батьківщина

Mr ['mɪstə] містер (чоловік)

Mrs ['mɪsɪz] місис (заміжня жінка)

Ms [mɪz] міс (жінка, чий сімейний стан є

невідомий)

muffin ['mʌfɪn] мафін

multiply ['mʌltɪplai] множити

musician [mju'zɪʃn] музикант

must [mʌst] повинен (щось робити)

mystery ['mɪstri] таємниця

N

nap [næp] короткий сон удень
native ['neɪtɪv] рідний
need [ni:d] мати потребу (у чомусь)
nervous ['nɜ:vəs] нервовий
never ['nevə] ніколи
New Year's Day [ˌnju: jɪz 'deɪ] Новий рік
New Zealand [ˌnju: 'zi:lənd] Нова Зеландія
noodle ['nu:dl] локшина
noon [nu:n] полудень
Northern Ireland [ˌnɔ:ðən 'aɪələnd] Північна Ірландія
November [nəv'embə] листопад (місяць)
nuisance ['nju:sns] прикрість

O

oak [əʊk] дуб
ocean ['eɪʃn] океан
October [ɒk'təʊbə] жовтень
offer ['ɒfə] пропозиція
once [wʌns] колись; одного разу
only child [ˌəʊnli 'tʃaɪld] одна дитина в сім'ї
orchestra ['ɔ:kɪstrə] оркестр
order ['ɔ:də] порядок, послідовність; замовляти
ordinal ['ɔ:dɪnl] порядковий (про числівники)
own [əʊn] свій, власний
on your own самотужки

P

pain ['peɪn] біль
be a real pain in the neck дратувати
pan [pæn] каструля
pancakes ['pæŋkeɪks] млинці

paper ['peɪpə] папір; газета; паперовий
parade [pə'reɪd] парад
part [pɑ:t] частина
passer-by [ˌpɑ:sə 'baɪ] перехожий
pasta ['pæstə] макаронні вироби
paste [peɪst] приклеювати
pastime ['pɑ:staim] приємне проведення часу; хобі
patient ['peɪʃnt] пацієнт; терпеливий
peanut ['pi:nʌt] арахіс
perfect ['pɜ:fɪkt] ідеальний, прекрасний
personal ['pɜ:sənəl] особистий
pharmacy ['fɑ:məsi] аптека
physical ['fɪzɪkl] фізичний
pie [paɪ] пиріг
Pilgrim ['pɪlgrɪm] перший поселенець в Америці
pine [paɪn] сосна
please [pli:z] будь ласка; догоджати
pm [ˌpi: 'em] години від полудня до півночі
Poland ['rəʊlənd] Польща
police officer [pə'li:s ɒfɪsə] працівник поліції
popular ['pɒpjələ] популярний
Portugal ['pɔ:tʃʊɡl] Португалія
Portuguese [ˌpɔ:tʃʊ'gi:z] португалець, португалка; португальський
prediction [prɪ'dɪkʃn] передбачення
prepare [prɪ'peə] готувати
Prince Charming [ˌprɪns 'tʃɑ:mɪŋ] принц на білому коні
prize [praɪz] приз
probably ['prɒbəbli] імовірно
proper name ['prɒpə neɪm] власна назва

VOCABULARY

proud [praʊd] який пишається чимось

pudding ['pʊdɪŋ] пудинг

pumpkin ['pʌmpkɪn] гарбуз

pyjamas [pə'dʒɑ:məz] піжама

Q

quality ['kwɒləti] риса характеру

quiz [kwɪz] вікторина

R

raincoat ['reɪnkəʊt] дощовик

rainforest ['reɪnfɔːrɪst] тропічний ліс

raw [rɔː] сирий

recipe ['resəpi] рецепт

region ['riːdʒən] область

relative ['relətɪv] родич

relax [rɪ'læks] розслаблятися

religious [rɪ'lɪdʒəs] релігійний

repair [rɪ'peə] ремонтувати

report [rɪ'pɔːt] звіт; доповідати

rest [rest] решта

rich (in) [rɪtʃ] багатий (на)

riddle ['rɪdl] загадка

roast [rəʊst] печений; запікати

Roman ['rəʊmən] римлянин, римлянка

roundabout ['raʊndəbaʊt] карусель

S

safe [seɪf] безпечний

Santa Claus ['sæntə klɔːz] Санта-Клаус

sauce [sɔːs] соус

sausage ['sɔːsɪdʒ] ковбаса; сосиска

scream [skriːm] кричати

seafood ['siːfuːd] морепродукти

self-check [ˌself 'tʃek] самоперевірка

September [sep'tembə] вересень

sightseeing ['saɪtsiːɪŋ] огляд визначних місць

go sightseeing оглядати визначні місця

similar ['sɪmələ] подібний

skin [skɪn] шкіра

skip [skɪp] пропускати

slippers ['slɪpəz] домашні капці

slippery ['slɪpəri] слизький

smartphone ['smɑːtfəʊn] смартфон

smell [smel] пахнути

snack [snæk] легка закуска

snail [sneɪl] равлик

snowstorm ['snəʊstɔːm] хуртовина

solve [sɒlv] вирішувати

spaghetti [spə'geti] спагеті

Spain [speɪn] Іспанія

Spanish ['spæniʃ] іспанець, іспанка; іспанський

spooky ['spuːki] моторошний

square [skweə] квадрат; площа

state [steɪt] держава; штат (у США)

stir [stɜː] помішувати

stormy ['stɔːmi] грозовий

stranger ['streɪndʒə] незнайомиць

stress [stres] наголос

strict [strikt] строгий

subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] предмет, тема

subtract [səb'trækt] віднімати

suggestion [sə'dʒestʃən] пропозиція, порада

suit [suːt] костюм

supper ['sʌpə] вечеря

surprise [sə'praɪz] сюрприз; дивувати

survey ['sɜːveɪ] огляд, опитування

sushi ['suːʃi] суші

Sweden ['swiːdn] Швеція

swimming trunks ['swɪmɪŋ trʌŋks]

плавки

swimsuit ['swɪmsu:t] купальник

symbolise ['sɪmbəlaɪz] символізувати

T

tablet ['tæblət] планшет

takeaway ['teɪkəweɪ] їжа навинос

tasty ['teɪsti] смачний

tease [ti:z] дражнити

teaspoon (tsp) ['ti:spu:n] чайна ложка

theme park ['θi:m pɑ:k] тематичний

парк розваг

tie [taɪ] краватка

timetable ['taɪmteɪbl] розклад

tinsel ['tɪnsəl] гірлянда з мішури

tiramisu [,tɪrəmə'su:] тірамісу

title ['taɪtl] заголовок, назва

toast [təʊst] грінка

together [tə'geðə] разом

tourist ['tuərɪst] турист, мандрівник

tracksuit ['træksu:t] спортивний костюм

traffic ['træfɪk] дорожній рух

traffic light ['træfɪk laɪt] світлофор

trainers ['treɪnəs] кросівки

trick or treat [,trɪk ɔ: 'tri:t] гра «гаманець

або життя»

trouble ['trʌbl] біда

trousers ['traʊzəz] штани

tub [tʌb] бак

twin [twɪn] близнюк

U

Ukraine [ju:'kreɪn] Україна

Ukrainian [ju:'kreɪniən] українець,

українка; український

underwear ['ʌndəweə] спідня білизна

unhealthy [ʌn'helθi] шкідливий

unique [ju:'ni:k] унікальний

United Kingdom [ju,naɪtɪd 'kɪŋdəm]

Сполучене Королівство

United States of America [ju,naɪtɪd ,steɪts

əv ə'merɪkə] США

unusual [ʌn'ju:zuəl] незвичний

V

Victory Day ['vɪktəri deɪ] День перемоги

violin [,vaɪə'li:n] скрипка

W

war [wɔ:] війна

watch [wɒtʃ] наручний годинник;

дивитися, спостерігати

waterfall ['wɔ:təfɔ:l] водоспад

website ['websaɪt] сайт (в інтернеті)

welcome ['welkəm] бажаний; ласкаво

просимо

wet [wet] мокрий, вологий

wheelchair ['wi:lʃeə] інвалідний візок

world [wɜ:ld] світ

worried ['wʌrɪd] стурбований

would [wʊd] дієслово, яке виражає

волю, прохання у ввічливій формі

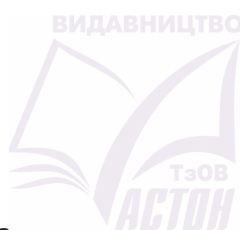
Would you like...? Чи хотіли б Ви...?

wrong [rʊŋ] неправильний

Y

yet [jet] досі; ще

yourself [jɔ:'self] себе



IRREGULAR VERBS

I	II	III	
be [bi:]	was [wɒz] / were [wɜ:]	been [bi:n]	бути
become [bi'kʌm]	became [bi'keɪm]	become [bi'kʌm]	ставати
begin [bi'gɪn]	began [bi'gæn]	begun [bi'gʌn]	починати(ся)
blow [bləʊ]	blew [blu:]	blown [bləʊn]	дути
break [breɪk]	broke [brəʊk]	broken ['brəʊkən]	розбивати(ся)
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]	приносити
build [bɪld]	built [bɪlt]	built [bɪlt]	будувати
buy [baɪ]	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]	купувати
catch [kæʃ]	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]	ловити
come [kʌm]	came [keɪm]	come [kʌm]	приходити
cost [kɒst]	cost [kɒst]	cost [kɒst]	коштувати
cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	різати
do [du:]	did [dɪd]	done [dʌn]	робити, виконувати
dream [dri:m]	dreamt [dremt]	dreamt [dremt]	мріяти
drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]	пити
eat [i:t]	ate [eɪt]	eaten ['i:tn]	їсти
fall [fɔ:l]	fell [fel]	fallen ['fɔ:lən]	падати
feel [fi:l]	felt [felt]	felt [felt]	відчувати
find [faɪnd]	found [faʊnd]	found [faʊnd]	знаходити
fly [flaɪ]	flew [flu:]	flown [fləʊn]	літати
forget [fə'get]	forgot [fə'gɒt]	forgotten [fə'gɒtn]	забувати
get [get]	got [gɒt]	got [gɒt]	отримувати
give [gɪv]	gave [geɪv]	given ['gɪvn]	давати
go [gəʊ]	went [went]	gone [gɒn]	іти, ходити
grow [grəʊ]	grew [gru:]	grown [grəʊn]	рости
hang [hæŋ]	hung [hʌŋ]	hung [hʌŋ]	вішати, висіти
have [hæv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]	мати
hear [hɪə]	heard [hɜ:d]	heard [hɜ:d]	чути
hide [haɪd]	hid [hɪd]	hidden ['hɪdn]	ховати(ся)
hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	вдаряти, боліти
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]	тримати, зберігати

IRREGULAR VERBS

I	II	III	
lead [li:d]	led [led]	led [led]	вести, прямувати
learn [lɜ:n]	learnt [lɜ:nt]	learnt [lɜ:nt]	вивчати
leave [li:v]	left [left]	left [left]	залишати, виїжджати
make [meɪk]	made [meɪd]	made [meɪd]	робити, виготовляти
meet [mi:t]	met [met]	met [met]	зустрічати(ся)
put [pʊt]	put [pʊt]	put [pʊt]	класти, ставити
read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]	читати
rise [raɪz]	rose [rəʊz]	risen ['rɪzn]	підніматися
run [rʌn]	ran [ræn]	run [rʌn]	бігати
see [si:]	saw [sɔ:]	seen [si:n]	бачити
sell [sel]	sold [səʊld]	sold [səʊld]	продавати
send [send]	sent [sent]	sent [sent]	надсилати
shine [ʃaɪn]	shone [ʃɒn]	shone [ʃɒn]	світити, сяяти
shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	закривати
sing [sɪŋ]	sang [sæŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]	співати
sit [sɪt]	sat [sæt]	sat [sæt]	сидіти
sleep [sli:p]	slept [slept]	slept [slept]	спати
speak [spi:k]	spoke [spəʊk]	spoken ['spəʊkən]	розмовляти
spend [spend]	spent [spent]	spent [spent]	витрачати
stand [stænd]	stood [stʊd]	stood [stʊd]	стояти
swim [swɪm]	swam [swæm]	swum [swʌm]	плавати
take [teɪk]	took [tʊk]	taken ['teɪkən]	брати, взяти
tell [tel]	told [təʊld]	told [təʊld]	розповідати
think [θɪŋk]	thought [θɔ:t]	thought [θɔ:t]	думати
throw [θrəʊ]	threw [θru:]	thrown [θrəʊn]	кидати
understand [ˌʌndə'stænd]	understood [ˌʌndə'stʊd]	understood [ˌʌndə'stʊd]	розуміти
wake up [weɪk ʌp]	woke up [wəʊk ʌp]	woken up ['wəʊkən ʌp]	прокидатися
wear [weə]	wore [wɔ:]	worn [wɔ:n]	одягати, носити
win [wɪn]	won [wʌn]	won [wʌn]	перемагати
write [raɪt]	wrote [rəʊt]	written ['rɪtn]	писати



Навчальне видання

*Карпюк Оксана Дмитрівна
Карпюк Крістіна Теофілівна*

Англійська мова

Підручник для 5-го класу закладів загальної середньої освіти (з аудіосупроводом)

*Рекомендовано Міністерством освіти і науки України
Англійською та українською мовами*

Видано за державні кошти. Продаж заборонено.

Підручник відповідає Державним санітарним нормам і правилам
“Гігієнічні вимоги до друкованої продукції для дітей”.

Редактор Богдана Зіник

Художник Олена Волошинська

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ENGLISH INTONATION

(Інтонація в англійській мові)

В англійській мові змістове навантаження залежить не тільки від суті повідомлення, а й інтонації, з якою його вимовляють. Так, якщо замість необхідного підвищення голосу в питаннях, що вимагають відповіді *так / ні*, ти його знизити, то англієць, який розмовляє з тобою, подумає, що ти не ввічливий(-а).

YES / NO QUESTIONS

(Питання, що вимагають відповіді *так / ні*)



Питання, що вимагають відповіді *так / ні*, вимовляють із підвищенням голосу.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 Is this your first visit to ↗ Ukraine? | – Це Ваш перший візит до України? |
| 2 Do you live in ↗ England? | – Ви живете в Англії? |
| 3 Have you been to our country ↗ before? | – Ви бували в нашій країні раніше? |
| 4 Do you like our ↗ town? | – Вам подобається наше місто? |
| 5 Have you got a ↗ family? | – У Вас є сім'я? |
| 6 Are you on holiday ↗ right now? | – Ви зараз у відпустці? |
| 7 Did you see a parade ↗ yesterday? | – Ви бачили парад учора? |
| 8 Are you going to Kyiv ↗ tomorrow? | – Ви їдете до Києва завтра? |

WH-QUESTIONS

(Питання, що починаються зі слів *де?, коли? і т. ін.*)



Питання, що починаються з питальних слів, вимовляють зі зниженням голосу.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 How do you ↘ like it here? | – Вам тут подобається? |
| 2 What's your ↘ name? | – Як Вас звати? |
| 3 Where do you ↘ live? | – Де Ви живете? |
| 4 When did you ↘ come here? | – Коли Ви приїхали сюди? |
| 5 Who is your ↘ friend? | – Хто Ваш друг? |
| 6 Why did you ↘ come here? | – Чому Ви приїхали сюди? |
| 7 What time does your train ↘ arrive? | – Коли прибуває Ваш поїзд? |
| 8 Whose phone is ↘ this? | – Чий це телефон? |

ВИДАВНИЦТВО



POLITE REQUESTS

(Ввічливі прохання)

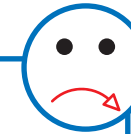


Ввічливі прохання вимовляють із підвищенням голосу.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 May I ask you a ↗ question? | – Можна Вас запитати? |
| 2 May I come ↗ in? | – Можна зайти? |
| 3 Shall I ↗ read? | – Мені читати? |
| 4 Can I open the ↗ window? | – Можна відчинити вікно? |
| 5 Would you say it ↗ again, please? | – Повторіть, будь ласка, ще раз. |

IMPERATIVES

(Накази)



Накази вимовляють зі зниженням голосу.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Say it ↘ again. | – Повторіть. |
| 2 Sit ↘ down. | – Сідайте. |
| 3 Stop ↘ talking. | – Припиніть розмовляти. |
| 4 Go on ↘ reading. | – Продовжуйте читати. |
| 5 Go to your ↘ place. | – Йдіть на своє місце. |