# Imglish 5







#### Azərbaycan Respublikasının Dövlət Himni

Musiqisi *Üzeyir Hacıbəylinin,* sözləri *Əhməd Cavadındır.* 

Azərbaycan! Azərbaycan!
Ey qəhrəman övladın şanlı Vətəni!
Səndən ötrü can verməyə cümlə hazırız!
Səndən ötrü qan tökməyə cümlə qadiriz!
Üçrəngli bayrağınla məsud yaşa!
Minlərlə can qurban oldu!
Sinən hərbə meydan oldu!
Hüququndan keçən əsgər,
Hərə bir qəhrəman oldu!

Sən olasan gülüstan, Sənə hər an can qurban! Sənə min bir məhəbbət Sinəmdə tutmuş məkan!

Namusunu hifz etməyə, Bayrağını yüksəltməyə Cümlə gənclər müştaqdır! Şanlı Vətən! Şanlı Vətən! Azərbaycan! Azərbaycan!



HEYDAR ALIYEV
THE NATIONAL LEADER OF THE AZERBAIJANI NATION

#### AYTAN BAYRAMOVA, NARGIZ ALIYEVA, HUZURA AGAYEVA, LEYLA JAFAROVA, FARIDA HUSEYNOVA, GULYAZ ZEYNALLI, NURLANA MAMMADOVA

## English-5

#### Student's Book

English as the main foreign language for the 5<sup>th</sup> grade of the general education schools

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#### Azerbaijan University of Languages

Your inquiries, comments and suggestions should be sent to innovationsineducation@adu.edu.az and derslik@edu.gov.az email addresses.

Thank you for your cooperation in advance.

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Revise and Check

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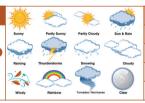


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Revise and Check

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#### Dear Students!

Welcome to school again! This year you are supposed to learn many new things. Your English lessons are going to be full of engaging stages and activities. All the material is presented through context and applied to your daily life. Take your every chance to create an English language environment at your classroom. Work hard, be attentive, get involved, take an active part in all communicative activities: debates, discussions, rankings, roleplays, interviews. Try to do your best to assimilate all the target items, acquire confidence and fluency in English.

Enjoy Learning English!

## ALL ABOUT ME Personal Information My name \_\_\_\_\_ My surname \_\_\_\_\_ My nationality\_\_\_\_\_ My birthday \_\_\_\_\_ My birth place \_\_\_\_\_ My address My e-mail address\_\_\_\_\_ My telephone number Colour of eyes \_\_\_\_ Colour of hair My hobby







## Classroom Language

1. Read and say who pronounce(s) the statements below.



The exercise is on page...

May I ask a question?

Can you help me?

Can you explain it once more, please?

Translate it, please.

How do you say it in **English?** 

I'm ready. May I start?

May I go out?

Come to the white board, please.

What page are we on?

I don't understand. Could you repeat, please?

Is it right/wrong?

Can I borrow a pen/ an eraser/a paper?

Turn around.

What is the homework?

Pass the paper.

How do you spell the word?

Erase the whiteboard.

Raise your hand.

Work in groups/ pairs.

Let's continue.

Write down the word.

Check your answers.

Speak louder, please.

#### **LESSON A**

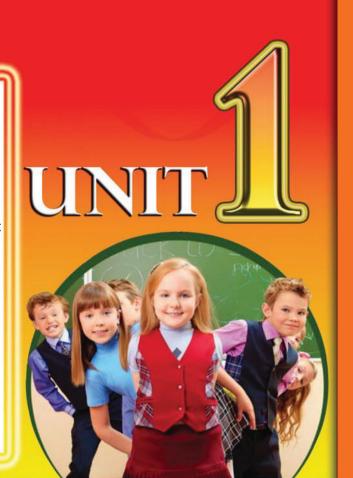
- Topic: First Day at School
- **Personal** and **Possessive** Pronouns
- To be: Present Tense
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [æ], [h]

#### **LESSON B**

- Topic: My Favourite Subject
- Days of the Week
- The Verb *have got*
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [i], [dʒ]

#### **LESSON C**

- Topic: School Objects
- Articles *a/an*
- Nouns in Plural
- Constructions *there is / there are*
- Prepositions of Place
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [^], [tf]





#### FIRST DAY AT SCHOOL



1. Look at the picture. Complete the dialogues and act them out.

Nice to meet you, too.

Hello! I'm John.

Nice to meet you.



Nice to meet you too, Tom.

Pleased to meet you, Ann.

2. Complete the dialogue. Use This way/Nice to meet you/Nice to meet you, too/ Me too.

you a new student?



ick: Hi! I am Nick.	Katie: Hello! I am Katie
ick:, Katie.	Katie:

Nick: Where are you from? Katie: I'm from Scotland.

Nick: Oh, Scotland is a beautiful country. Are Class 5D.

Nick: .....! Welcome to our school. Katie: Thank you. Where is our classroom, Nick?

Nick: ..... Katie: Great!



#### **SPEAKING**

#### 3. Practise in pairs. Greet each other.

E.g. S1: Hello. My name is ...... What's your name?

S2: My name is ...... Nice to meet you.

S1: Nice to meet you, too.



#### ABC GRAMMAR REVIEW (p.178).

#### PERSONAL AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS I→My We→Our You→Your You→Your He→His They→Their She→Her It→Its

#### 4. Write the correct personal pronoun.

#### E.g. Linda – she

- 1. John –
- 2. Mark and Linda –
- 3. Jack and I -
- 4. Merilyn and you –
- 5. an eraser and a book –
- 6. a board –

#### 5. A) Fill in the gaps with the correct possessive pronouns.

E.g. They are my classmates. Their names are Azer and Ted.

- 1. Jim and Helen are students. ..... school is big.
- 2. I am a student. This is ..... classroom.
- 3. You are a teacher. Is this ..... book?
- 4. The cat is white. . . . . eyes are green.

#### B) Complete the text. Use the correct possessive pronouns.

Hi! ..... name is Nick. This is a photo of my classmate, Katie. She is from Scotland, Glasgow. This is ...... sister, Julie. She is beautiful. And this is ..... brother. ..... name is Brian. He is four. ..... parents are here, too. They are teachers at school. They have got a small dog. ..... name is Max.



C) Practise in pairs. Ask and answer the questions about Nick's classmate.



#### **ABC.** GRAMMAR REVIEW

TO BE: PRESENT TENSE (p.181).

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am	I am not	Am I?
He /She/It is	He /She/It is not	Is he/she/it?
We/You/They are	We/You/They are not	<b>Are</b> we/you/they?
-	is not=isn't	
	are not=aren't	

#### 6. A) Complete with am/is/are.



Hello! My name ..... Maria and I ..... from Holland. I ..... 11 years old and I love music. I've got two sisters and one brother. My brother ..... Ted. He ..... tall and thin. He loves computer games. My two sisters ..... younger than me and my brother. My sisters ... ... three and four years old. They like playing with dolls. They ..... very funny. I have got two friends. Their names ..... Martha and Michael. They ..... 11 and 12 years old. I ..... happy.

#### B) Answer the questions.

#### E.g. Is Maria from Turkey? No, she isn't.

- 1. Is she 11 years old? .....
- 2. Is her brother short? .....
- 3. Are her sisters funny? ..... 4. Are her sisters students? .....
- 5. Is she happy? .....

#### SAY CLEARLY!

beautiful ['bju:təf(ə)l [pclcipb'] augolaib sporty ['spo:ti]



#### C) Practise in pairs/groups. Introduce yourselves.

E.g. My name is ...... I am ..... I am from ........



#### VOCABULARY

#### 7. Match the words and the pictures.

tall sport	y	good-looki	ng fat	short	E.g	. short - a
a)	b)		c)	d)		e)



## 8. A) Read about John Thomson. Choose true (T) or false (F) statements.

This is John Thomson. He is twelve years old and he is an English student. He is a sporty boy. He loves volleyball and swimming. John is a tall boy with brown hair. His eyes are big and black. He has got a small nose. He is good-looking.

- a) John's surname is Thomson.
- b) He is Russian.
- c) He loves football.
- d) His hair is brown.
- e) The colour of his eyes is blue.



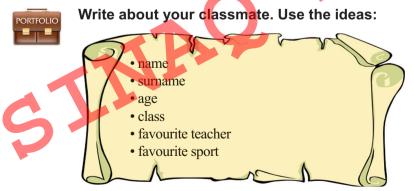
#### B) Choose the adjectives describing John Thomson.

E.g. John is ...

### PRONUNCIATION 9. Listen and repeat.

[æ]	act am Ann happy have has fat can match than
[h]	hello hi Holland he have has his hair happy





#### MY FAVOURITE SUBJECT



#### **GETTING READY**

1. What school subjects do you know? What is your favourite subject?



#### **VOCABULARY**

- 2. Match the words and the pictures.
  - a. Science b. Music c. English d. Maths e. History f. Physical Education (PE) g. Information Technology (IT) h. Art i. Literature j. Technology



#### *E.g. Music* – 2



#### **SPEAKING**

3. A) Fill in the gaps with the names of school subjects.

Jim: Jane, what is your favourite subject?

Jane: My favourite subject is .... What about you?

**Jim:** My favourite subjects are ..., ... and ....

Jane: What subject is difficult for you?

Jim: ... is difficult for me.

Jane: ... is difficult, but ..., ... and ... are easy for me.



- B) Practise in pairs. Ask each other. Share with the class.
- E.g. S.1 What is your favourite subject?
  - S.2 My favourite subject is Physical Education.
  - S.3 My favourite subjects are Maths and English.

#### SAY CLEARLY!

difficult ['dɪfik(ə)lt] easy ['I:ZI] favourite ['feɪv(ə)rɪt] Literature ['lɪt(ə)rətʃə] Physical Education ['fızıkəl edju'keısən] subject ['sAbd31kt] Technology [tek'nplədʒɪ]

#### 4. Repeat the days of the week.



Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. Sun.

#### 5. Guess the days of the week. Days of the week

	_ 1S a	<b>3</b>	s day	y
	is a		's day	y
Wednesday	is a v	vedding	g day.	
	is m	у 🕍	<b>b</b> ir	thday
<i>Friday</i> is a		day.		
On Saturda	y I sit	all da	y.	
	is a		's d	av

#### **KEEP IN MIND!** On \_\_\_\_ Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday Birthday

#### 6. Complete the sentences.

E.g. Thursday is after Wednesday. I. Monday is after ...

- 2. Friday is after...
- 3. Tuesday is after...
- 4. Saturday is after...

#### 7. Practise in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

E.g. S.1 What day is it today?	S.2 It is Monday today
What day is it tomorrow?	
What days are the weekend?	
What is your favourite day?	

8. It is time to sing. Listen to the song "Days of the week". Sing it with your class.

ABC	GRAMMAR REVIEW	
	HAVE GOT / HAS GOT (p. 181)	).

9. Fill in the gaps with have got/ has got. Make the sentences negative (-) and interrogative (?).

E.g. You have got many friends./ You haven't got many friends./ Have you got many friends?

1. Marco	_ many thir	ngs in his bag.	4. We d	ifficult subjects this year
2. They	six classes	a day.	5. My friend	a football match on
3. Yoko and A	Aisha	Maths on	Sunday.	
Monday.				



READING

10. A) Read the text and find the subject names.

#### I LOVE MY SCHOOL



My name is Anar. I am eleven years old. I am from Azerbaijan. I live in Sumgait. I am a student. I go to a public school. Our school is very nice. There are many classrooms, a gym, a library and a canteen in our school. The classrooms are light and comfortable. The desks and chairs are new. I have got classes five days a week. I have got classes on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. At weekends I haven't got any classes. At

school I have got many interesting subjects: English, Science, IT, PE and Art. I have got Maths every day. It is my favourite subject. I am good at Maths. This year I also have new subjects in the school timetable. They are Literature and History. I like all my classes. I love my school.

#### B) Read the text again. Correct the mistakes.

E.g. Anar hasn't got classes on Monday. – Anar has got classes on Monday.

- 1. Anar is from Baku.
- 2. The classrooms are dark in his school.
- 3. At school Anar has got many difficult subjects.
- 4. Anar has got PE every day.
- 5. English is his favourite subject.
- 6. Anar isn't good at Maths.
- 7. He has got four new subjects this year.

#### 11. Look at the picture. Speak about the children's timetable.

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
CAROL		AGE			A B B
PETER					
JANE					
TONY				NE DE LES	

#### E.g. Carol has got English on Tuesday.

- 1. Peter has got / hasn't got ...
- 2. Jane has got / hasn't got ...
- 3. Tony has got / hasn't got ...



#### RONUNCIATION

#### 12. Listen and repeat.



physical technology easy country gym many History Mary



Azerbaijan Jim Jack Jane John James subject adjective





WRITING Compile your own school timetable for the week.

#### **SCHOOL OBJECTS**



#### **GETTING READY**

1. Look around the classroom. Say what school objects you see.



#### VOCABULARY

2. Label the pictures. Some words are extra.

ruler rubber/eraser paintbrush calendar crayon pencilcase chair whiteboard pencil holder glue desk projector globe lunchbox schoolbag pencil sharpener file folder scissors dustbin map



3. Read and complete the dialogue with the sentences from the boxes.

Sabina: Hi, Samir! How are

you?

Sabina: I am so tired.

Sabina: .....

Sabina: Oh, I have got four

books, five copybooks, a pencil case

and crayons in my bag.

Sabina: I have got six classes

today.

Sabina: .....!



Samir: Hi, I'm fine.

Thanks. .....?

Samir: What's wrong?
Samir: What have you got

in it?

Samir: .....

Samir: I see. Can I help

you?

- What about you? My schoolbag is very heavy.
- Why have you got so many things in your bag?

- Oh, no, thanks.

#### **ABC** GRAMMAR REVIEW NOUNS IN PLURAL (p.177).

Singular	Plural	nouns ending in $-ss$ , $-x$ , $-sh$ , $-ch + es$
a book	a books	class-classes
a pencil	a pencils	lunchbox-lunchboxes
an eraser	an erasers	brush-brushes
an umbrella	an umbrellas	match-matches

#### 4. Make the nouns plural.

#### E.g. a dustbin-dustbins

- 1. a globe-4. a paintbrush-2. a desk-5. a box-
- 3. an ice cream-6. a dress-

#### KEEP IN MIND!

**Maths** ax Azerbaijan Nick

#### 5. Fill in the gaps with a/an/-.

#### E.g. Samir has an eraser.

- 1. The teacher has got ...... umbrella in her hand.
- 2. Julie has got ..... school bag.
- 3. Peter has got..... book at home.
- 4. Jane has got..... orange in her bag.
- 5. We have got...... dustbin in the classroom.

#### 6. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box. Choose a/ an/-.

big small new old interesting	comfortable easy
-------------------------------	------------------

E.g. It is a/an/- .....book.—It is an interesting book.

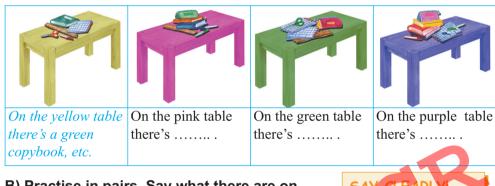
- 1. I have got a/an/-.....ruler.
- 2.I like a/an/-......cars.
- 3.I live in a/an/- .....house.
- 4.He has got a/an/-....grandfather.
- 5.It is a/an/-.... question.
- 6.He has got a/an/- .....brothers.

#### B) Practise in pairs. Say what objects you have in your schoolbag.

## GRAMMAR REVIEW THERE IS/ THERE ARE

Affirmative	Negative
There is a table in the room.	There isn't a table in the room.
Yes/No questions	Short answers
Is a table in the room?	Yes, there is./ No, there isn't. Yes, there are./ No, there aren't. there is=there's

7. A) Work in groups. Say what there are on the tables.





**8. Look at the picture. Choose** *in, on, under, behind, in front of,* or *between.* 

#### E.g. There is an apple on the books.

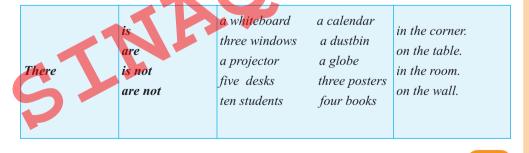
- 1. There is a brown book ...... the green book.
- 2. There is a pencil holder ...... the erasers and the books.
- 3. There is a globe ...... the blue book.
- 4. There is a paintbrush ...... the pencil holder.
- 5. There is a blue book ...... the globe.



#### 9. Look at the picture. Describe the classroom.



E.g. There is a whiteboard on the wall.





READING

10. A) Read the passages. Answer the questions.



Nupur, Itu and Nasy are 11 year – old students from Bangladesh. They live in the village. Their school is on a boat. The school boat has Internet and a library.



Aisha is from Turkey. She is 10 years old. She has her lessons in a big classroom. There are many comfortable desks and chairs in the classroom. There are many nice pictures on the wall. The students have got books, copybooks, pencils and erasers on the desks. They wear blue uniforms.

- 1. How old is Nupur?
- 2. Where is Nasy from?
- 3. Has Aisha got a uniform?
- 4. Who are 11 years old?



**SPEAKING** 

- B) Compare the two schools.
- C) Practise in groups. Say which school you like and why.



PRONUNCIATION

11. Listen and repeat.



 $\Lambda$ 

rubber dustbin lunchbox paintbrush umbrella under funny



[9]

lunchbox chair teacher choose which check each



WRITING



Write about your classroom. Use as many school objects as possible.

#### REVISE AND CHECK



A) 4. 1. / . . . 4. 1.

#### 1. Fill in with:

A) to be/ not to be	B) nave got/ nas got/naven*t got/ nas
E.g. He is a student.(+)	E.g. We haven't got two books.(-)
1. He British.(+)	1.They a map. (+)
2. We in Spain now.(+)	2. I a pencilbox. (-)
3. They doctors.(-)	3. Tom a ruler. (+)
4. You teachers.(-)	4. My friend a globe.(-)

#### 2. Use: there is / there are and say.

E.g. There are two red apples in the picture.





3. A) Read the text and fill in the gaps with am, is, are.

#### **MY CLASSROOM**

My name ....... Ayla. I ....... 11 years old. I ....... in class 5A. There ..... .... 12 boys and 13 girls in our class. Our classroom ....... big and clean. There ...... a computer and a whiteboard there. The desks and chairs ....... brown. On my desk I have got my books and copybooks. My pencilcase and lunchbox ....... also on the desk. There ....... many pencils, an eraser, a ruler and a pen in my pencilcase.

#### B) Circle the school objects from the text.





#### **VOCABULARY**

- 4. A) Find the sentences in the snake.
  - B) Put them in the right place.

7	r teachern	i <sup>ee</sup> to <sub>seeyoumet</sub> oothi	swaypleas ewhato	classishe in
S1:		S1: My nam	ne is Alex.	

S2: He is in class 5B. S2: ..... S1: Where is class 5A? S1: ..... S2: Mrs. Brown. S2: .....

S1: He is in class 5 C.

S2: .....

#### PRONUNCIATION 5. Odd one out.

[ æ ]	have	class	h <mark>a</mark> ppy	than
[ h ]	his	has	hello	what
[i]	my	gym	many	History
[ \( \Lambda \) ]	r <mark>u</mark> ler	umbrella	under	f <mark>u</mark> nny
[ <b>t</b> f ]	teacher	picture	lunchbox	machine

6. Complete the mind map and compare your answers with your partner.



#### Lcan

26

- .... greet and introduce my classmates and myself.
- .... speak about days of the week, school subjects and objects.
- ... make up and act out dialogues on the topics Greetings/School subjects/Classroom objects.
- ... use personal and possessive pronouns/the present tense of the verbs to be/ have got/ articles a, an/ there is, there are/ prepositions of place.
- .... read and use words with the sounds [æ], [h], [i], [dʒ], [A] and [tf].
  - .... read, understand and fulfill the tasks on the texts.
  - .... write about my classmate/ my classroom/ my timetable.

#### **LESSON A**

- Topic: My Lovely Family
- Demonstrative Pronouns
- Possessive Case of Singular and Plural Nouns
- Whose questions
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [i:], [ð]

#### **LESSON B**

- Topic: My Daily Routine
- Telling the Time
- Present Simple
- To have
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [uː], [ŋ]

#### **LESSON C**

- Topic: We are Friends
- Countries and Nationalities
- **Present Simple** (3rd person singular)
- **To have:** Present Tense (3<sup>rd</sup> person singular)
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [a:], [ʃ]

## UNIT



Together We Make a Family

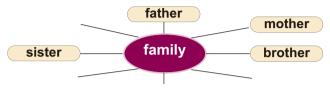




#### MY LOVELY FAMILY



1. What other family words can you add to this chart?



#### ABC GRAMMAR REVIEW (pp.177–178)

Possessive Case of Singular and Plural Nouns: singular nouns + 's plural nouns + '



#### 2. Use the Possessive Case.

#### E.g. Katie's grandfather is from the UK.

1. The boys\_ mother is nice. 2. My brother\_ teacher is friendly. 3. The students\_ parents are outdoors. 4. The girls\_ grandmothers are kind and lovely. 5. Alice\_ niece is tall and slim.

## cousin ['kʌzn] nephew ['nefju:] curly ['kə:lɪ] niece [ni:s] daughter [ 'dɔ:tə(r)] parent ['peərənt] handsome ['hæn(d)səm] straight [streɪt]



#### **VOCABULARY**

3. Match the phrases and the pictures.

١		<b>-</b>			
	curly hair slim b	ody straig	ht hair handson	ne boy <b>E.g.</b>	slim body-a
	(a)	b)	c)	d)	
	<u>/</u>				36



### 4. A) Read the text. Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F). Correct the false statements.

#### MY LOVELY FAMILY

My name is Aisha. I am eleven years old and I am from Turkey. I want to introduce my family. It is large. My mother's name is Gulfem and my father's name is Ali. My mother is forty-five. She has got long *curly* hair. She is short and *slim*. My father is forty-seven. He is a tall and *handsome* man with *straight* hair.

Barish is my brother. He is twenty-five years old. He is kind and friendly. He has got two children: a son and a daughter. They are my niece



and nephew. My sister Sibel is five years old. She is sweet and funny. She likes playing with dolls. My father has got a sister. Her name is Asly. She is my aunt. Her husband Metin is my uncle. They have got two sons: Ahmet and Mehmet. They are my favourite cousins. My grandparents are old. They are seventy-five years old. My grandparents have got three grandsons and two granddaughters. They love their grandchildren very much.

#### E.g. Aisha is twelve years old. -F: Aisha is ten years old.

1. Aisha's mother has got short and curly hair. 2. Gulfem is tall and slim. 3. Ali is short and handsome. 4. Barish is kind and friendly. 5. Aisha has got two nephews. 6. Aisha has got two cousins.

#### B) Complete the table.

father	grandfather		brother			•••	grandson
mother		daughter		aunt	wife	niece	

111	CDEAL
	SPEAK

c) Practise in pairs. Speak about your family member.

g. My famil	y is	-	
My moth	er's name is		
She	vears old. Her name is	She has got	



## GRAMMAR REVIEW DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS (p.178)

This book

These books

That book

Those books









5. A) Choose this, these, that or those.

E.g. This/These are your file folders.

- 1. *That/Those* is my lunchbox.
- 2. Is *this/these* Nick's grandfather?
- 3. *That/Those* aren't his daughters.
- 4. This/These is an eraser.
- 5. Are *that/those* her paintbrushes?
- 6. This/These are Aisha's friends.

#### REMEMBER

#### **WHOSE QUESTIONS**

Whose sister is this? This is Katie's sister. Whose parents are these? These are Katie's parents.

6. Look at the pictures. Use the Possessive Case. Ask and answer the questions.

son/Tom

E.g. Whose son is this? This is Tom's son.



cousins/Aisha

1. Whose .....?
Those .....



granddaughters/Emma

2. Whose .....?



house/my grandparents

*3. Whose .....?* 



mother/the boys

. Whose .....?



niece/uncle Ben

5. Whose .....?



#### 7. Choose the correct sentence. Put a $\checkmark$ or x.

#### E.g. He's a doctor. $\checkmark$ He's doctor. x

- 1. a) Joanna and Andrew are Tom's children.
  - b) Joanna and Andrew are Tom children.
- 2. a) What's she's job? She's a teacher.
  - b) What's her job? She's a teacher.
- 3. a) Aisha and Sibel are Rasul's sisters.
- b) Aisha and Sibel is Rasul's sisters.
- 4. a) Are they doctors?
  - b) Are they a doctor?
- 5. a) She not a student.
  - b) She isn't a student.

#### PRONUNCIATION 8. Listen and repeat.

14	[i:]	fourteen fifteen sixteen eighteen
	[ð]	father mother brother grandmother grandfather





#### A) Write about your family. Use the ideas:

- My family is ......
- I have got ... ...
- My sister's / brother's name is ....
- She/he is ... years old.
- Her/his name is ... ...

#### B) Prepare your Family Tree.



#### MY DAILY ROUTINE



#### 1. A) Look at the pictures and match them to the parts of the day.













#### B) Speak about Tom's daily routine. Use the phrases from the box.

a) to get up b) to go to school c) to go to bed d) to do homework e) to have lunch f) to come home



#### **VOCABULARY**

2. Use the verbs to complete the phrases below. get have go take make leave work comb brush

E.g. get dressed / undressed / home / up

1... on computer/ at an office

2. . . . my hair

3. . . . my teeth

4. . . . my bed

5....home/school

6. . . . tea/ coffee/ breakfast/ lunch/dinner

ABC, GRAMMAR REVIEW PRESENT SIMPLE (p.181)



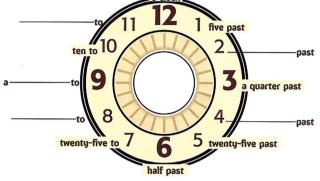
a shower/ a bus

#### SAY CLEARLY!

comb [kəum] computer [kəmˈpjuːtə] surf [s3:f]

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers
nlov	I/We/You/They do not play do not=don't	I I A I/We/VAII/TheV	Yes, I/we/you/they do. No, I/we/you/they do not.



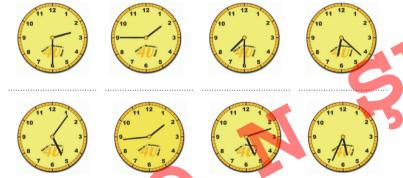


#### **KEEP IN MIND!**

What is the time?
or
What time is it?
It is ......o'clock.

15 minutes =a quarter 30 minutes = half

3. Look at the clocks and say the time:



4. Tell what you usually do at ... o'clock. E.g. I usually have dinner at 3 o'clock.

3:00:	2:30:
7:05:	4:35 :
5:10:	8:40 :
11:15 :	6:45 :
12:20 :	10:50:
1:25:	7:55 :

#### 5. Make the sentence negative (-) and interrogative (?).

E.g. They get up at 7 o'clock (-), (?). – They do not get up at 7 o'clock. Do they get up at 7 o'clock?

- 1. We always take a bus to school (-).
- 3. We surf the Internet every day (-).
- 2. They usually do their homework at 4 o'clock (?).
- 4. I usually go home on foot (-).

#### 6. A) Complete the dialogue. Use the sentences from the boxes.

A) What time do you **Hans:** What is the time. Nick? usually play football? Nick:....

Hans: I play football with my friends every Saturday. B) Oh! You are late. Hurry Nick: up then!

Hans: At one o'clock.

C) It is a quarter to one. Why Nick: do you ask?

#### B) Practise in pairs. Act out the dialogue.



#### **VOCABULARY**









have breakfast

have fun / have a good time together

have a rest

have coffee



#### ABC. GRAMMAR REVIEW TO HAVE (p.p. 180-181)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers
· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	I/You/We/They don't have lunch.	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	Yes, I/you/we/they do. No, I/you/we/they don't.

#### 7. Make the sentences interrogative or negative.

E.g. Maria and Joanna have a rest on Sunday. (?) Do Maria and Joanna have a rest on Sunday?

- 1. They have coffee for breakfast. (-)
- 3. You have a shower every morning. (?)

#### KEEP IN MIND!

to have a rest to have a good time to have a shower to take a shower to take a bus



#### 8. Read the text. Name the pictures.

#### MARCO'S DAILY ROUTINE

My name is Marco. I am 12 years old. I am from Spain. I usually get up at a



Then I make my bed, take a shower, set dressed and have breakfast. At





I take my schoolbag and I go to school on . I get to school at . Our classes







start at . At school we study different subjects. At . in the afternoon I come





home . I , wash my hands and have dinner. In the afternoon I usually or



play with my friends. Then I do my homework. In the evening I 2 or













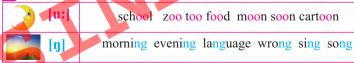
#### **SPEAKING**

#### 9. Speak about your morning. Use the phrases from the table.

to wake up	to have breakfast	to go on foot
to have a shower	to leave home	to take a bus
to get dressed	to go to school	to get up



#### PRONUNCIATION 10. Listen and repeat.







Write a letter to your friend. Inform what you do • in the morning • in the afternoon • in the evening

## TOGETHER WE MAKE A FAMILY

#### WE ARE FRIENDS



1. Match the sentences and the pictures.

This is Yoko. He is 11 years old. He is from Japan. He is Japanese. This is Marco. He is 12 years old. He is from Spain. He is Spanish.

This is Joanna. She is 11 years old. She is from Italy. She is Italian.







honest

SPEAKING 2. Think of different adjectives about friends.

**FRIENDS** 

kind

3. Read and add what else friends can do together.

... ? ... .

My friend is nice.
We like to play
We play together every day.
We laugh and cry
And laugh again
Because, you see, we're
Friends, Friends!

# APPRECIATE AND MOTIVATE YOUR FRIENDS

#### TOGETHER WE MAKE A FAMILY

#### ABC, GRAMMAR REVIEW

PRESENT SIMPLE: 3rd PERSON SINGULAR (p. 181)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers
He/ She/It plays.	He/ She/It does not play. does not=doesn't	I Lines ne/sne/ it	Yes, he/she/it does. No, he/she/it does not.

#### REMEMBER!

She doesn't livex in England. She doesn't live in England.

#### SPELLING RULES

#### verb+s

I read - He reads / I like - He likes

I go - He goes / I wash - She washes verbs ending in -ss/-sh/-ch/-x/-o +es

I fly - He flies / But! I play - He plays verbs ending in y -i+es

#### 4. Add -s; -es; or -ies and write the words in the proper column.

play wash fix cry teach buy write watch like carry eat pay mix close tidy catch fly go study

-s	-es	-ies
writes	washes	studies
	•••••	

#### 5. A) Write the correct sentences.

E.g. Yoko/come/from/Japan. Yoko comes from Japan.

- 1. Joanna/ go/ to/ school/ five days/ a/ week.
- 2. Marco/play/football/on/Sundays.
- 3. Nuray/like/football/and/basketball.
- 4. Marco/ go/ to school/ on foot.

#### B) Make the sentences negative (-) or interrogative (?).

E.g. Marco lives in a big flat. Marco doesn't live in a big flat (-). Does Marco live in a big flat? (?)

- 1. Joanna goes to university (-).
- 2. Marco watches football on TV (?)
- 3. Yoko speaks Spanish (-).
- 4. Andrew swims in the pool (?)

#### TOGETHER WE MAKE A FAMILY



#### **VOCABULARY**

6. Choose the right adjective to complete the sentences.

smart, helpful, honest, sociable, hard-working

He is ... He is good at Maths.

She is ... She helps her classmates.

He is ... He tells the truth.

She is ... She has got a lot of friends.

He is ... He studies a lot.



#### **SPEAKING**

#### SAY CLEARLY!

hardworking ['haːd\_wəːkɪŋ]

honest ['pnist]

Italian [1'tælıən]

Japanese [dʒæp(ə) ni:z]

smart [sma:t]

sociable ['səufəbl]

truth [tru:θ]

7. Practise in pairs. Make up statements about your friends. Explain your **opinion.** E.g. My friend Javad is helpful. He always helps me with my homework.



#### READING

8. A) Read the text. Fill in the gaps with the adjectives: honest, smart, hard-working, and sociable.

#### MEET MY FRIENDS

My name is Nick. I am American. I am 1) ............ I have got a lot of friends. But my best friends are Marco, Yoko and Joanna. We come from different countries. We are of different nationalities. Marco, Yoko, Joanna and I go to the same school. We are classmates and friends at the same time.

Joanna is a beautiful Italian girl. She has got long black hair. Her hair is straight. Her eyes are brown. Joanna is tall and slim. She is a good dancer. She goes to the dance class every day. She is 2).....

Yoko is Japanese. Yoko has got short brown hair. His hair is straight, too. His eyes are green. He is short. Yoko likes computer games. He is good at IT. He is a 3) ...... boy. Yoko speaks Japanese and English. He is kind and helpful.

Marco is from Spain. Marco has got short straight hair. His eyes are black. He is tall and sporty. He is a good footballer. His always tells the truth.

I love my friends. We have a good time together.





Yoko



Marco



## TOGETHER WE MAKE A FAMILY

#### B) Match the questions and the answers.

Questions	Answers
<ol> <li>What colour are Joanna's eyes?</li> <li>What is Yoko's nationality?</li> <li>What languages does Yoko speak?</li> <li>Where is Marco from?</li> <li>What sports does Marco like?</li> <li>What does Joanna look like?</li> </ol>	<ul><li>a) He is from Spain.</li><li>b) He speaks Japanese and English.</li><li>c) He is Japanese.</li><li>d) He likes football.</li><li>e) She is tall and slim.</li><li>f) They are brown.</li></ul>

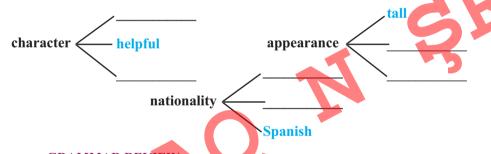


#### **SPEAKING**

#### C) Fill in the chart.

	nationality	hair	eyes	hobby	character
Joanna	Italian				
Marco				football	
Yoko					smart

#### D) Find suitable adjectives for each word.



#### ABC

#### **GRAMMAR REVIEW**

TO HAVE: PRESENT TENSE-3rd PERSON SINGULAR (pp. 181-182)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers
He/ She has dinner after school.	He/She doesn't have dinner after school.		Yes, he/she <b>does</b> . No, he/she <b>doesn't</b> .

Juit 2

#### TOGETHER WE MAKE A FAMILY

# **9.** Use have or has. Make the sentences affirmative(+), negative(-) or interrogative(?).

E.g. The man always/lunch in a café. The man always has lunch in a café. (+) Does the man have lunch in a café? (?) The man doesn't have lunch in a café. (-)

- 1. The teacher/ a rest after school. (+)
- 2. Jim and Carla/ fun in the school yard. (?)
- 3. My brother usually/ breakfast at home. (-)
- 4. My grandparents/ tea for breakfast. (-)

	<b>O</b>
•	

#### **READING**



#### 10. A) Complete the dialogue. Use the sentences a-g from the box.

Joanna: What do you usually do after school?
Hans:
Joanna: Who is your friend?
Hans:
Joanna: What do Marco and you usually do?
Hans:
Joanna: Do you have a rest together at weekends, too?
Hans:
Joanna: What is he like?
Hans:
Joanna:
Hans:
Joanna: She sings and dances very well. We always have fun together

- a) Yes. Sometimes.
- **b)** We play football and watch cartoons. We usually have a good time together.
- **c)** He is very friendly and honest.
- d) Of course. My best friend is Aisha.
- e) What is her hobby?
- f) After school I usually go home with my friend.
- g) Marco. He is from Spain.
- B) Practise in pairs. Make up a dialogue about your friends.



#### PRONUNCIATION 11. Listen and repeat.



class smart hard dance mark basketball



Spanish English short shower she wash





#### Describe your friend. Write about his/her

- appearance
- character
- hobbies

#### TOGETHER WE MAKE A FAMILY

#### REVISE AND CHECK



1. Write the verbs in the 3rd person singular. Pay attention to the spelling rules.

E.g. eat – eats	do
study	watch
drink	go
make	live
cry	play

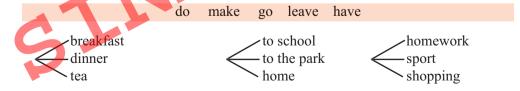
#### 2. Make up sentences using adverbs of frequency.

E.g. Marco/play/tennis/after school. (always)
Marco always plays tennis after school.

- 1. Joanna/ meet/ her friends/ at a café. (often)
- 2. I/ be/ late/ for school. (sometimes)
- 3. They/ make/ their beds in the morning. (usually)
- 4. Katie/ cook/ dinner/ on Sundays. (often)
- 5. Anar/ watch/ football match/ on TV. (usually)
- 3. Fill in with do, does, don't, doesn't.

E.g. I don't do my homework in the morning. I always do it in the evening.

- 1. She ....like Maths. She prefers History.
- 2. ....you often do shopping?
- 3. ..... her mother work in a bank?
- 4. We ..... play tennis after school.
- 5. My parents ..... live in a flat. They have a house.
- 4. Choose the correct verb. Two verbs are extra.



#### TOGETHER WE MAKE A FAMILY

#### 5. Read Jim's letter and answer the questions.

To: Caroline Green

From: Jim Martin **Sent:** Friday, 7th November.

#### Dear Caroline,

I am fine. I go to school from Monday to Friday. I don't have lessons at the weekend. On Monday and Thursday I play football in the park after school. On Tuesday and Friday I go to the music school. I play the guitar. I have my music lesson at a quarter to four. In the evening I usually do my homework. Then I read a book or watch TV. I go to bed at ten o'clock. At the weekend I visit my grandparents. I love my family very much. We always have a good time together.

- 1. When does Jim go to school?
- 2. What does he do on Monday and 5. What does Jim usually do in the evening? Thursday?
- 3. Where does he go on Tuesday and Friday?
- 4. What time does Jim have his music lesson?
- 6. What time does he go to bed?
- 7. What does he do at the weekend?

#### PRONUNCIATION 6. Odd one out.

[i:]	sixteen	w <mark>ee</mark> k	fifteen	ninety
[ð]	together	mother	truth	their
[u:]	moon	good	afternoon	cartoon
[a:]	car	hard	harm	map

#### WY PROGRESS

#### I can

- .... introduce my family members.
- ..... speak about my daily routine / tell the time.
- .... make up and act out dialogues.
- ..... read and use new words with the sounds [i:],  $[\delta]$ ,  $[\eta]$ , [u:],  $[\alpha:]$  and  $[\ ]$ .
- .... read, understand and fulfill the tasks on the texts.
- .... use the Possessive case / whose questions / Present Simple Tense.
- .... write about my family /my daily routine / my friend.

#### **LESSON A**

- Topic: My Favourite Activities
- like, dislike, hate, enjoy Verb +ing
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [e], [n]

#### **LESSON B**

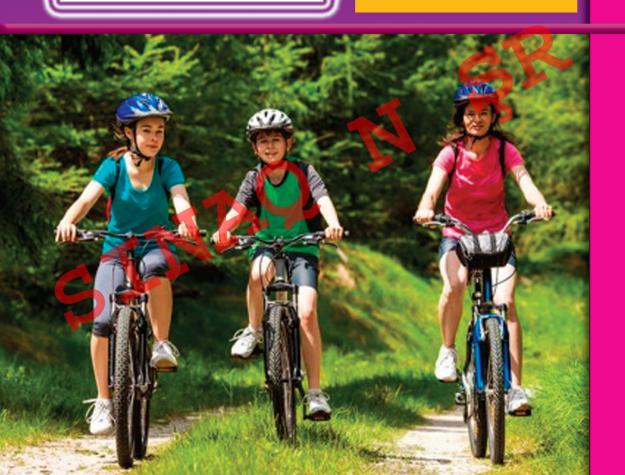
- Topic: People and Jobs
- Question words: Who? What? Where? When?
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [ai], [w]

#### **LESSON C**

- Topic: My Home
- There is / There are
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [i], [g]



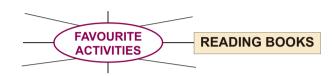
Leisure Time



#### **MY FAVOURITE ACTIVITIES**



1. What are your favourite activities?





#### **VOCABULARY**

2. Match the pictures and the phrases. E.g. A-2











- 1. collecting coins
- 2. doing crosswords
- 3. playing musical instruments
- 4. walking in the open air



- 5. taking pictures
- 6. fishing
- 7. having picnic
- 8. playing soccer
- 9. playing hopscotch









- 3. Choose the right activity and complete the sentences.
- 1) Nick's favourite activity is......
- 2) Laura's .....is...
- 3) Kevin's .....
- 4) Alex's .....
- 5) Mary's .....











#### SAY CLEARLY!

coin [koin]
crossword ['krosw3:d]
fishing ['fiʃiŋ]
hopscotch ['hopskotf]

picnic ['pɪknɪk] soccer ['sɒkə(r)] television ['telɪvɪʒn] walk [wɔːk] **KEEP IN MIND!** 

I like books. I like reading books.
I like read books.



like dislike hate enjoy love + Verb + ing E.g. I like cooking. He doesn't like cooking.

Do they like cooking? - Yes, they do. / No, they don't.

4. Rewrite the following sentences. Choose the verbs below.

eat read buy watch listen play do

E.g. I like soup. – I like eating soup.

1. She hates soccer. –

- 4. He dislikes comics. –
- 2. My father enjoys music. –
- 5. My mother likes new clothes. –
- 3. Do you like your English homework? –
- 6. Tom loves cartoons. –

5. Look at the table and say what Hans, Nuray and Anar like/dislike/enjoy doing.



E.g. Hans is 12 years old . He likes playing football. He dislikes doing homework.

# **6. A. Read and fill in the gaps. Use the verbs:** *walking, playing, watching, listening, reading, swimming.*

Hello. My name is Sarah. I have two brothers: Mike and Jack. My mother and my father are engineers. They work five days a week. They don't work at weekends. My brothers are schoolboys. They like 1)...... football on Saturdays. In the evenings we all like 2)...... TV. My brothers like 3)......, but my parents and I don't. I can't swim well. We love 4) ..... to music. My parents like 5)......newspapers. We enjoy 6)...... in the open air at weekends.



#### B. Share your ideas with a partner.

#### C. Read the text. Say what they like/don't like.

	Sarah	Parents	Brothers
swimming			
watching TV			
listening to music			
reading			
playing football			
walking in the open air			

#### 7. Read the information in the table and complete the text.

	Father	Mother	Mario
work	✓	<b>✓</b>	X
go to school			V
watching TV	✓		<b>√</b>
listening to music	✓	<b>V</b>	✓
playing chess	X	X	✓
singing	X	X	
dancing		✓	
eating		✓	

Hello, my name is Mario. I am from Italy. I am thirteen years old. I am
Italian My father is a dentist, and my mother is a primary school teacher.
They I am a student. I
to school from Monday to Friday, too. In the evenings we all like
and I like My parents don't like
They like They love Italian food and enjoy
pizza and pasta.

#### 8. Fill in the gaps with in, on, to or at.

E.g He doesn't go ... work ... weekends. He doesn't go to work at weekends.

- 1. I don't like listening ... music.
- 2. She doesn't stay ... home ... Sunday afternoons.
- 3. Do you like eating ... restaurants?
- 4. We don't like going ... the supermarket ... Fridays.



#### 9. Say what Nick likes/doesn't like doing.

- 1) playing soccer (+)
- 2) surfing the Internet (-)
- 3) taking pictures (+)
- 4) watching sport on TV (-)
- 5) reading books (+)
- 6) walking with his dog in the park (+)

#### 10. Look at the table. Speak about Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

name	Mr. and Mrs. Brown	
country	the UK	
family	three sons and two daughters	7-6
job	doctors	
like	playing tennis, listening to music	

E.g. Mr and Mrs Brown are from the UK. They have got .....





Write about what you like/dislike/hate/enjoy doing.

#### PEOPLE AND JOBS



1. Look at the pictures. Say what people's jobs are.







What do these people do?











#### **VOCABULARY**

- 2. Match the definitions and the words
- 1. stops fires
- 2. cuts hair
- 3. repairs cars and buses
- 4. works with computers
- 5. works in a library
- 6. works on a farm

- A) a librarian
- B) a farmer
- C) a firefighter
- D) a computer programmer
- E) a hairdresser
- F) a mechanic



computer programmer [kəm'pju:tə 'prəugræmə] firefighter ['faɪəˌfaɪtə] hairdresser ['heəˌdresə] librarian [laɪˈbreəriən] mechanic [məˈkænɪk] musician [mjuːˈzɪʃn] saloon [səˈluːn]





#### 3. Read the text about Jane Taylor.

#### A) Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F). Correct the false statements.

Jane Taylor is from England, but she lives in America. She is thirty years old. She is married and has two daughters. They are twins and go to kindergarten. Jane is a hairdresser. She works in a beauty saloon. She

has a car and usually drives to work. Everyday she leaves home at half past eight. She arrives at work at a quarter to nine. Her work starts at nine o'clock. Jane enjoys her job. She likes cutting and styling hair. On Sundays she doesn't go to work.

Jane's husband Tom is a firefighter. His job is not easy. But he likes it very much. He stops fires and helps people. In his free time he loves walking with his twins in the open air.



#### E.g. Jane is Italian. -F Jane is not Italian. She is English.

- 1. Jane is an engineer.
- 2. She drives to work.
- 3. She works in a beauty saloon.
- 4. Tom's job is easy.
- 5. He stops fires.
- 6. In his free time he goes shopping

#### B) Complete the sentences about Jane.

#### E.g. Jane ..... in England. Jane doesn't live in England.

- 1. Jane ..... married.
- 2. Jane ..... twins.
- 3. Jane ..... to work.
- 4. Jane ..... in a beauty saloon.
- 5. Jane ..... cutting hair.

#### C) Speak about Jane. Use the ideas:

- age
- country
- iob
- children
- leaves home
- starts work
- likes
- on Sundays

#### D) Practise in pairs. Ask and answer the questions about Jane.

E.g. S.1 How old is Jane?-S.2 She is thirty.



### ABC GRAMMAR REVIEW

Question Words: Who? What? Where? When?

Where does he live? When does she get up? What do they do? Who do you like?

#### 4. Choose the correct question word.

*E.g.* Where/What does she go? – Where does she go?

- 1. Who/Where do they eat?
- 3. Who/What do you help?
- 2. When/What does she get up?
- 4. When/Who are you happy?



#### **READING**

#### 5. A) Read the text and say what it is about.



John Smith lives in Chicago. He is married and has two children: a son and a daughter. Their names are Nick and Sally. They go to primary school. They are pupils.

John works in an office. He is a computer programmer. His wife Helen is a musician. She works at a music school. She goes to work three days a week. She plays the violin. Helen is also good at writing music.

John usually gets up early and has breakfast at seven o'clock. He starts work at eight o'clock and leaves work at five o'clock. He enjoys his job.

His son Nick likes playing different computer games with his father. Sally loves music. She often plays the piano with her mother. They are a happy family.

#### B) Complete the sentences.

E.g. John .....in Chicago. John lives in Chicago.

- 1. Helen ..... in a music school.
- 2. Helen ..... at writing music.
- 3. They ..... two children.
- 4. Nick ...... computer games.
- 5. Sally ..... playing the piano.

#### C) Match the questions and the answers.

1. Where does John live?	a. A computer programmer.
2. What is he?	b. Early in the morning.
3. When does he get up?	c. Nick.
4. Who does he play with?	d. In Chicago.

**KEEP IN MIND!** to play the guitar to play the violin But!

to play the basketball to play **k**é volleyball

#### REMEMBER

What are you? What do you do? What is your job? E.g. I am a librarian.



6. Practise in pairs. Ask and answer the questions. SPEAKING

E.g. Where ..... live? *When..... get up?* 

*What* ..... read? Who ..... like in your class?

#### 7. Read the poem and guess the missing words.

#### **EVERYBODY HAS A JOB**

Everybody has a job, Just like you and me. Who teaches school today?

A ..., you see!

Everybody has a job, Just like you and me. Who takes care of teeth? A ...., you see!

Everybody has a job, Just like you and me. Who stops fires? A ..., you see!

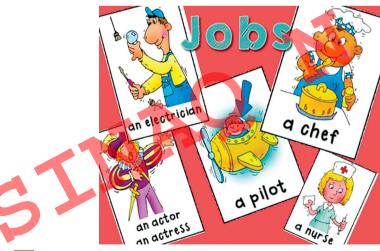
Everybody has a job, Just like you and me. Who repairs your cars?

A ..., you see!

### PRONUNCIATION 8. Listen and repeat.

	[aɪ]	pilot driver like write wife time Mike	
	[w]	what where when which why	







Write about your favourite job.

## GETTING READY

#### **MY HOME**

1. Do you live in a flat or a house? Do you have a garden / garage / balcony? How many rooms are there in your flat / house?







#### **VOCABULARY**

2. Match the definitions and the words.



#### E.g. 1. You take a shower here.

- 2. You have breakfast here.
- 3. You grow trees and flowers here.
- 4. You have lunch / dinner here.
- 5. You have a rest here.
- 6. You park your car here.
- 7. You look at the garden from here.
- 8. You leave your clothes/shoes here.
- 9. You sleep here.
- 10. You surf the Internet and do homework here. j) a study

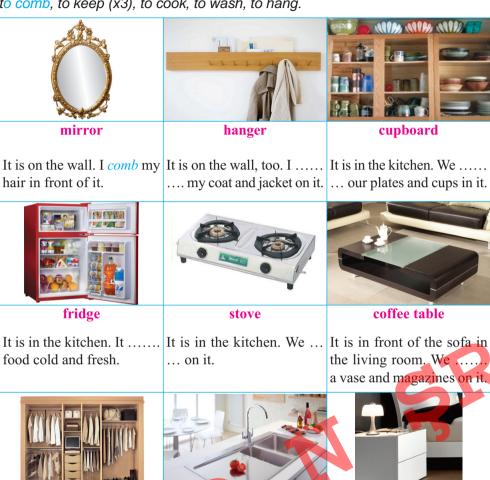
- a) a garage
- b) a balcony
- c) a kitchen

#### d) a bathroom

- e) a living-room
- f) a dining-room
- g) a bedroom
- h) a hall
- i) a garden



3. Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with the verbs: to put (x2), to comb, to keep (x3), to cook, to wash, to hang.





.. our clothes in it.



sink

It is in the bedroom. We ... It is in the kitchen. We ..... It is next to the bed. We .....



bedside table

plates, pots and spoons in it. a lamp and a telephone on it.



#### SAY CLEARLY!

balcony ['bælkənı] garage ['gæ\_ra:3] carpet ['ka:pit] sink [sɪŋk] cupboard ['knbəd] stove [stəuv] downstairs [ daun'steəz] upstairs [ Ap steaz] fridge [frid3] wardrobe ['wɔ:drəub]

#### 4. A) Read the text. Match the names of rooms and the passages.

a) living-room	c) kitchen	e) garden
b) dining-room	d) hall	f) bedroom

#### **MY HOME**

Hello! My name is Turan. I live in a big, comfortable house in Ganja. Our house has got two floors. There are two bedrooms, and a bathroom upstairs. Downstairs there is a living-room, a dining-room, a hall and a kitchen.



In the ......we have a bed, bedside tables and a big wardrobe. There are lamps on the bedside tables and small pillows on the beds.

In the ...... there is a brown sofa and two yellow armchairs. There is a yellow

d two yellow re is a yellow ont of the sofa. wall there are g and watching

carpet on the floor. The coffee table is in front of the sofa. Here we also have a big television. On the wall there are two pictures. In the evenings we like sitting and watching TV in this room.



At weekends we usually have dinner in the .... There is a big round table and six chairs here. The table is in the middle of the room. The chairs are around the table. There are always beautiful flowers on the table.

In the ..... we have breakfast every morning. Our

kitchen is comfortable. There is a cupboard, a sink, a stove, a fridge and a table with chairs here.



Our ...... is big and bright. There is a hanger and a mirror there.



The ..... is in front of the house. There are many

beautiful flowers and trees here. We are happy in our house.



#### B) Mark the sentences *true* (*T*) or *false* (*F*). Correct the false statements.

E.g. Turan lives in a big, comfortable house in Moscow. (F) Turan lives in a big, comfortable house in Ganja.

- 1. There are two bedrooms in the house.
- 4. In the evenings they read books.
- 2. The armchairs are yellow.
- 5. There are beautiful flowers in the garden.
- 3. They have lunch in the kitchen.
- 6. Turan is unhappy.

#### C) Practise in pairs. Ask and answer the questions about your room.

E.g. S1: What is your favourite room? S2: It is .....

#### 5. Put the words in the right column.

flowers, a bed, a chair, a table, a bedside table, a cupboard, a lamp, a pillow, a stove, a picture, an arm-chair, a sofa, a tree, a fridge, a TV, a hanger, a mirror, a wardrobe

living-room	bedroom	kitchen	hall	garden



#### **SPEAKING**

## 6. Practise in pairs. Ask and answer the questions about the objects in the kitchen.

E.g. S1: Is there a fridge in your kitchen? S2: Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

• a sink

- · a wardrobe
- a cupboard

• a stove

• a bed

· a fridge

#### 7. Order the words. Make up sentences.

# E.g. garage/your/in/house/Is/there/a? Is there a garage in your house?

- 1. kitchen / there / your / Are / chairs / in?
- 2. your / living-room / there / a coffee table / Is / in?
- 3. colour / is / What / dining-room / your?
- 4. books / Are / in / your / there / bedroom?
- 5. in / television / Is / a / your / bedroom / there?

#### 8. Choose the right sentence.

- 1. A. There is two yellow armchairs.
- **B.** There are two yellow armchairs.
- 2. A. Is there a nice picture?
  - **B.** Are there a nice picture?
- 3. A. Are there brown chairs? No, there isn't.
  - **B.** Are there brown chairs? No, there aren't.
- 4. A. Are there beautiful flowers? Yes, there are.
  - **B.** Are there beautiful flowers? Yes, there is.
- 5. A. There isn't fruit trees in the garden.
  - **B.** There aren't fruit trees in the garden.



#### PRONUNCIATION

#### 9. Listen and repeat.

[1] dinner living room picture live kitchen window sink mirror fridge

[g] game garage go grow green got good garden



#### Describe your house or flat. Use the ideas:

- street
- number of rooms
- objects in the room



#### REVISE AND CHECK



## 1. Read the information about Ted, Ann and Bill. Ask and answer the questions.

	Ted	Ann	Bill
leaves home	8.30	7.00	9.00
arrives at work	9.00	8.00	9.30

E.g. When does Ted leave home? - He leaves home at half past eight.

#### 2. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

E.g. There is a big garden in Ted's house.

Is there a big garden in front of Ted's house?

There isn't a big garden in Ted's house.

- 1. The bedside tables are in the bedroom.
- 2. Father parks his car in the garage.
- 3. There are three windows downstairs.
- 4. I live in a big house.



#### 3. A) Read the text about Justin Stone.

Justin Stone is a dentist. He lives in California. He works three days a week. He usually gets up early in the morning and has a cup of tea. He doesn't have breakfast at home. He leaves home at half past eight. Mr. Stone doesn't have a car. He always takes a bus to work.

His work starts at nine o'clock. Justin Stone likes his job. He enjoys taking care of people. At twelve o'clock he has lunch in a small café next to his work. He leaves work at 6 o'clock.

In the evenings he likes having a rest in the living room. He loves drinking tea and watching TV. Mr. Stone always cleans teeth before going to bed.

At weekends he often plays soccer with his friends.

#### B) Answer the questions.

- 1. What does Mr. Stone do?
- 2. Where does he live?
- 3. When does he leave work?
- 4. What does he play at weekends?

#### C) Complete the sentences.

- 1. John .....a cup of coffee for breakfast.
- 2. John.....a car.
- 3. John ..... lunch at home.
- 4. John ..... basketball with his friends.



#### **VOCABULARY**

#### 4. Match the definitions and the words.

E.g. You keep things cold here.

a) a stove

1. You keep your clothes here.

- b) a fridge
- 2. You keep cups and plates here.
- c) a sink

3. You wash dishes in it.

d) a cupboard

4. You cook meal on it.

- e) a window
- 5. You look at the street from here.
- f) a wardrobe

#### 5. Choose the right word.

- **E.g.** There is a wardrobe in the *kitchen* / *bedroom* / *balcony*.
- 1) There are beautiful trees in the garden / balcony / dining-room.
- 2) There is a small fridge in the kitchen / bedroom / dining-room.
- 3) There are five rooms in the *house/street/hall*.
- 4) The bedside tables are next to the stove / bed / fridge.



#### **PRONUNCIATION** 6. Odd one out.

[e]	pet	men	exercise	eye
[ŋ]	interesting	language	engineer	long
[aı]	kind	like	give	write
[w]	where	what	two	twin
[i]	finish	live	sick	hi
[g]	gym	garden	go	get up

#### MY PROGRESS

#### I can

- .....speak about my favourite activities / different jobs / my house.
- .....read the text, fill in the gaps and put the words in the right columns.
- ....read and use words with the sounds [e], [n], [ai], [w], [i], [g].
- .....complete, make up and act out a dialogue using like+Verb+ing.
- ....match the ideas and the paragraphs.
- .....use the prepositions in, on, to, at in the sentences.
- .....write about my favourite activities / my favourite job / my house.

#### **LESSON A**

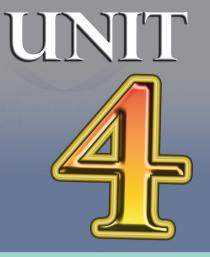
- Topic: The World of Technology
- Modal verb can
- Present Continuous: Statements
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [อช], [อ]

#### **LESSON B**

- Topic: What is Your Favourite Book?
- Wh questions
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [I], [p]

#### **LESSON C**

- Topic: The World of Music
- Present Continuous: negative, interrogative
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [k], [z]



97 en Generalion

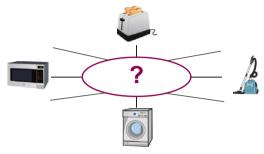


#### THE WORLD OF TECHNOLOGY



#### **GETTING READY**

1. Look at the pictures. Name the objects. Add extra ones.



2. Complete the dialogue. Use the sentences from the box.

#### AT THE IT LESSON

Nazrin: Teacher,	ion for
1 Can you help	a) You can find useful information for
me, please?	a) You can find user
Teacher: Yes, of course. Close the	a) You can fine your presentation
programme. Click on the Google.	
Enter it.	b) You can d
2	b) You can download them, too
Nazrin: Can I watch online	100
presentations, too?	
Teacher: Yes, you can.	e) I cannot surf the Internet
3	a) I cannot surf the II
ABC GRAMMAR REVIEW	
MODAL VERB CAN (p.185)	
They can halm They cannot halm Con th	ary halm? Was than an Ma than annot

They can help. They cannot help. Can they help? Yes, they can. No, they cannot.

3. A) Complete the sentences with can or cannot. Use the verbs from the box.

E.g. It is difficult. I ... it. It is difficult. I cannot do it.

- 1. Maria is Russian. She ..... Japanese.
- 2. Marco is a sporty boy. He .... football well.
- 3. I want to cook, but I .... a microwave.
- 4. The words are easy. I .... them.
- 5. Her nephew is little, but he .... the Internet.

surf speak learn play use do

B) Practise in pairs. Say what you can / cannot do.

#### SAY CLEARLY!

change [t[eind3] microwave ['markrawerv] printer ['printə] remote control [rɪˈməʊt kən'trəul]

toaster ['təʊstə] vacuum cleaner ['vækjuəm 'kli:nə(r)] wrong [ron]

#### REMEMBER

to make toasts to surf the Internet to print documents



#### **NOCABULARY**

#### 4. Use the words below to name the pictures.

















- a) digital camera e) memory stick
- b) mobile phone
- f) laptop
- c) iPad g) TV
- d) printer h) fridge

#### 5. Match the definitions and the words.

- 1. We make toasts for breakfast in
- 2. We take photos with

#### 3. We change channels on TV with

- 4. We clean carpets and floors with
- 5. We wash clothes in
- 6. We cook in
- 7. We listen to music with
- 8. We print documents and photographs on

#### a. a remote control

- b. a CD player
- c. a vacuum cleaner
- d. a toaster
- e. a microwave
- f. a washing machine
- g. a printer
- h. a digital camera

#### 6. Choose the wrong answer.

#### Eg We watch/buy/play / sell TV.

- 1. We search for information / listen to music / eat apples in the Internet.
- 2. We wash our faces / clothes /socks in the washing machine.
- 3. We read books / play games / sleep in our iPad.
- 4. We take pictures / clean floors / listen to music with our mobile phones.
- 5. We store money / important information / videos in our memory stick.

 $\mathbf{A}$ 

#### NEW GENERATION



#### **NOCABULARY**









switch off

switch on

press on the button

wrong

#### 7. Fill in the gaps. Choose the words/ expressions from the box.

switch off press switch on something is wrong use

#### E.g. Can I .... your mobile phone? Can I use your mobile phone?

- 1. At ten o'clock I .... the light and go to bed.
- 2. ..... with the camera. It doesn't work.
- 3. ..... on this button and take the picture.
- 4. It is dark in the room. Please .... the light.



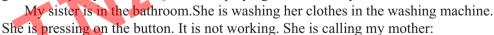
### READING 8. A) Read the text. Mark the sentences true (T), false (F).

Hello! My name is Katie. It is Sunday today. It is 11 o'clock now.I don't have classes. I am at home. My parents, my sister and my brother are at home, too.

I am in the study now. I am using a vacuum-cleaner. I am cleaning the floor. My mother is in the kitchen. She is cooking. She is making lunch for us. She is using a microwave. She doesn't use a microwave every day.

My father is sitting in the living room. He is watching TV now. He is changing the channels with the remote control. My little brother is in his room right now. He is playing computer games. He doesn't play computer

games every day. Sometimes he likes playing chess with my father.



- Mum Can you help me, please? Something is wrong with the washing machine. What can I do?
  - You are funny, Katie. Switch on the machine first. My sister is smiling. Now the washing machine is working.



#### NEW GENERATION

#### E.g. Katie's parents are having a picnic now. (F)

- 1. Father is in the living room now.
- 2. Katie is also helping her mother.
- 3. Her brother is watching TV with her father.
- 4. Katie's sister is having a shower.

#### B) Match the ideas from the columns A, B and C

A	В	С
remote	cleaner	listen to music
washing	player	take pictures
vacuum	wave	heat meals
digital	machine	clean rooms
micro	camera	wash clothes
CD	control	change channels

#### C) Make up sentences and share with your partner.

E.g. I clean rooms with a vacuum cleaner.



#### ABC, GRAMMAR REVIEW

PRESENT CONTINUOUS: STATEMENTS (p.182)

To **be** (am/are/is) + Verb+**ing** I am (I'm) working He/She/It is working We /You/They are working

#### TIME MARKERS

now, right now, at the present moment, at the moment



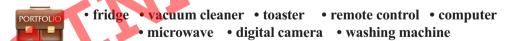
#### PRONUNCIATION 9. Listen and repeat.

[əʊ]	go no remote phone alone
[ə]	brother father mother sister toaster



#### WRITING

#### Write about modern technology. Use the ideas:

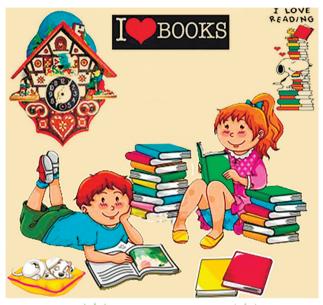


Type of technology	I can use it for	I can't use it for
E.g. fridge	freezing meal	heating meal

#### WHAT IS YOUR FAVOURITE BOOK?



#### 1. Discuss and answer the questions:



Books
I like books
I really do.
Books with stories
And pictures, too.

Books of birds And things that grow. Books of people We should know.

Books of animals And places, too. I like books I really do!

What is your favourite book?

Who is your favourite writer?

Who is your favourite character?

2. A) Match the books and the characters.



a) a fisherman and a gold fish



b) a small smart boy



c) a detective



B) Work in pairs. Share your answers. *E.g. The character of Book 1 is a detective.* 

### NEW GENERATION

#### SAY CLEARLY!

adventure story [əd'ventʃə 'stɔ:rɪ] fantasy ['fæntəsı]

character ['kærəktə] Lewis Carroll ['luːɪs 'kærəl]

Conan Doyle ['kəun ən 'dəɪl] magic ['mædʒɪk]

а

detective story [dɪ'tektɪv 'stɔ:rɪ] Sherlock Holmes [ ʃə:lək'həumz]

exciting [ɪk'saɪtɪŋ] Wonderland ['wʌnd(ə)lænd] fairy tale ['feərɪˌteɪl]

3. A) Read the information about Joanna's and Anar's favourite books. . Complete the sentences.

b

Joanna	Name: Alice in Wonderland Writer: Lewis Carroll Character: Alice			Name: Jungle Book
				Writer: Rudyard Kipling
				Character: Mowgli, a jungle boy.

a) Joanna's favourite book is	Alice in Wonderland. Its writer	is Its
character is		
b) Anar's	book is	
Rudyard I	Kipling.	

# B) Practise in pairs. Ask and answer the questions. Use the information from exercise 3A.

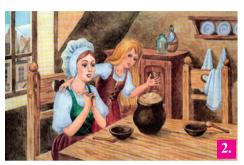
STUDENT A		STUDENT B
What is Joanna's favourite book?		Joanna's favourite
Who is the writer of ?		The writer of the book is
Whocharacter?		The of the book is
What is Anar'sbook?	,	
is ?		
Who?		

#### 4. A) Match the pictures and the passages. Order the story.



**A)** One day the girl meets an old woman. She gives her a little pot and says: "When you are hungry, say to the pot: "Little pot, cook!" Then say to it:"Little pot, stop!"

**C)** She runs into the street. Look! The street is full of porridge. It is in all the houses. The people have got much porridge.



**D)** Only the girl knows the words. But where is she? Ah, she is in the house at end of the street. Now she can see the



**B)** What's up? The house is full of porridge. It is on the table, on the floor, at the door! Oh, no! The mother cannot stop the pot. She cannot remember the words!





**E**) Look at this girl. She lives with her mother. They are very poor. They have got no bread, no milk, and no meat.

E CREA

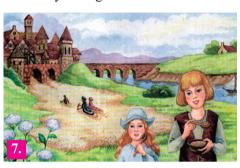


**F)** One day the girl is not at home. The mother is hungry. She wants to eat some porridge. She puts the pot on the table.

#### B) Answer the questions.

- 1. What kind of story is it?
- 2. Who are the main characters of the story?
- 3. Who does the little girl meet one day?
- 4. What does an old woman give her?
- 5. What is the magic sentence?

#### **G)** The girl comes home with the magic pot. She puts it on the table and says: "Little pot, cook!". The mother is happy! Now they have got much food!



"Little Pot" by Bev Evans

#### 5. Write the words and phrases from the box in the columns below.

Beginning	Main part	Ending
hungry	street	happy

magic pot table remember little pot stop street hungry girl and mother old woman no bread cook table much food happy porridge houses people full of

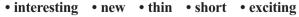
#### PRONUNCIATION 6. Listen and repeat.

[1]	place animal gold small wonderland
[p]	pen happy people pencil put picture





#### Choose the adjectives below. Write about your favourite book.







#### NEW GENERATION

#### **MY WORLD OF MUSIC**



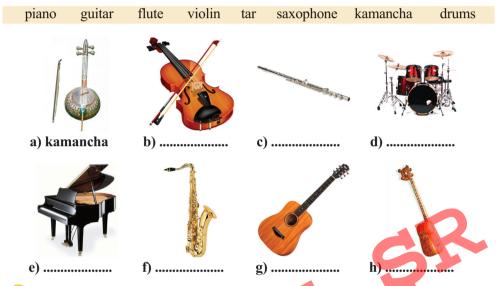
#### **GETTING READY**

- What kind of music do you like?
- What musical instrument do you play?



#### **VOCABULARY**

1. Choose the words from the box. Label the instruments.





READING 2. A) Read and complete the dialogue about *Music tastes*.

Choose the sentences from the boxes.

**Nurlan:** What are you doing, Samira?

Nurlan: Are you listening to pop music?

Nurlan: I like classical music, too. I also prefer jazz and folk music.

Samira: .....

Nurlan: Tastes differ. Which composer are you listening to now?

Mozart?

Samira: .....

- **D)** No. 1 am not listening to Mozart. I'm listening to Beethoven now.
- **B)** No, I am not listening to pop music. I am listening to classical music.
- **A)** I am listening to music.
- **C)** Hmm... Very interesting. But I don't like jazz music very much.

B) Act out the dialogue.

# <u>C</u>

# 3. Make the sentences negative (-) or interrogative (?). Use the verbs in the Present Continuous.

NEW GENERATION

E.g. Aishan \_\_\_\_\_paragraph about her favourite composer(write).(?) Is Aishan writing a paragraph about her favourite composer?

- 1. The children \_\_\_\_\_ questions about music (to ask)(-).
  2. Nick \_\_\_\_\_ to the Opera House (to go)(?).
  3. Jane \_\_\_\_\_ to jazz now (to listen)(-).
  4. Adil the saxophone (to play) (?).
- 5. He \_\_\_\_ mugam at the moment *(to sing) (-).*6. The composer music on the piano *(to write) (?).*

#### SAY CLEARLY!

ballet ['bæleɪ] flute ['flu:t]
composer [kəm'pəʊzə(r)] opera ['ɔp(ə)rə]
conductor [kən'dʌktə(r)] orchestra ['ɔ:kɪstrə]
drums ['drʌmz] saxophone ['sæksəfəʊn]

- 4. Match the words and the definitions.
- 1. conductor
- 2. ballet dancer
- 3. composer
- 4. opera singer

- a) a person who sings opera
- b) a person who stands in front of an

#### orchestra

- a person who dances in a ballet
- d) a person who writes music

#### NEW GENERATION

#### 5. A) Read and title the text.



Helen is an eleven-year old girl. She lives in England. She is fond of music. She loves classical music, pop music and jazz. She has got a lot of CDs and listens to music every day. Helen can play the piano very well. She also learns to play the violin. She learns to play folk music. Helen is a very talented girl. She can write music. Her favourite composers are Beethoven, Bach and Mozart. She plays the piano in her school orchestra.

#### B) Speak about Helen's music tastes. Use the ideas:

- Helen's age
- country
- her favourite music
- musical instruments
- her favourite composers
- the school orchestra

#### C) Retell the content of the text.

6. Add -ed; -al (x2); -ian; -er to build up new words.

a) to compose ----; b)music -----; c) talent -----; d) classic -----;



#### **SPEAKING**

#### 7. Use like or don't like. Express your opinion about:

- classical music
- dance music
- folk music
- jazz music
- opera
- · play the saxophone
- pop music

#### NEW GENERATION

## 8. A) Read and complete the passage about Uzeyir Hajibeyli. Use the words from the box below.

#### UZEYIR HAJIBEYLI

The great Azerbaijani ... Uzeyir Hajibeyli is from Garabagh. Our people call him the father of Azerbaijani ... music. Uzeyir Hajibeyli is the composer of the first ... in the East. His most famous works are "Leyli and Majnun", "Koroghlu", "Arshin Mal Alan". He is the author of the national ... the Republic of Azerbaijan. People all over the world listen to and love his ....



opera music anthem classical composer

#### B) Choose true(T) or false(F) statements. Correct the false statements.

- 1) Uzeyir Hajibeyli is a famous opera singer.
- 2) Uzeyir Hajibeyli is the author of the first opera in the East.
- 3) Uzeyir Hajibeyli is from Shusha.
- 4) Ahmad Javad is the composer of our national anthem.



#### 9. A) Practise in pairs. Interview your partner. Use the questions below.

- Which type(s) of music do you listen to? (classical, pop, jazz, folk)
- Who is your favourite Azerbaijani/foreign musician?
- What is your favourite song?
- Who is the composer?

#### B) Compare your and your partner's music tastes.

E.g. Sevil and I like listening to ... I listen to ..., but Narmin does not listen to ...

# NEW GENERATION

#### 10. Look at the pictures. Say what the children are doing.



E.g. Murad is playing the guitar.



#### PRONUNCIATION 11. Listen and repeat.

[k]	country capital can classical conductor	
Z]	composer music drums presentation	





Write about your favourite musician. Use the ideas:

- name
- composer/singer
- type of music
- his/her works
- favourite work

#### REVISE AND CHECK



#### 1. Fill in the gaps with can or can't.

E.g. It is dark in the room. I can't see you.

- 1. His sister is 5, but she ..... download music from the Internet.
- 2. You .... use that phone. Something is wrong with it.
- 3. My little brother .... switch on the light. He is very small.
- 4. My nephew is little, but he ....play computer games.

#### 2. Order the words. Make up the correct sentences.

E.g. The/ of /is /keyboard/my computer/ not /working. The keyboard of my computer is not working.

- 1. are/ There/in/ many / pictures /colourful/ this book.
- 2. My/ reads/ newspapers/ grandpa/ evening/ every.
- 3. many/ songs/ There/ in/ CD player/ my/are.
- 4. is/Michael Jackson / pop singer/ a / popular.
- 5. no/ There/ in this/ is/ information /memory stick.

#### 3. Choose the correct option.

E.g. I read/am reading a lot of books every summer. I read a lot of books every summer.

- 1. My friend goes/ is going to the library now.
- 2. Nick's uncle is a singer. He sings/ is singing at La Scala.
- 3. We sometimes make/ are making presentations on the computer.
- 4. The boys read/ are reading detective books at the moment.
- 5. Can I look at the newspaper? No, I read/ am reading it.

#### 4. Ask questions. Use the words in the brackets.

E.g. Maria's aunt is reading a journal. (Whose) Whose aunt is reading a journal?

- 1. He is going to the library at the moment. (Where)
- 2. The band is playing jazz music. (What)
- 3. Nuray is listening to folk music. (What kind of music)
- 4. The children are reading detective books. (What kind of books)

#### NEW GENERATION



#### 5. Use the correct form of the verb in the Present Continuous.

Yoko is a student. He is from Japan. He is staying with the Greens, a family in London. Yoko: Mrs. Green, can you help me? I (to do) my homework. I can't understand this word.

Mrs. Green: I am sorry, Yoko. I can't help you. I (to read) a book now.

Yoko: Can Mr. Green help me?

**Mrs. Green:** No, he can't. He (to surf) the Internet. He (to search) e-books.

Yoko: What about Mary?

Mrs. Green: Oh, she can't help you now. She (to listen) to the music.

Yoko: What kind of music she (to listen) to?

Mrs. Green: Jazz. You (to ask) a lot of questions, Yoko!

Yoko: Yes, I know. I (to practise) the Present Continuous tense form.



#### **VOCABULARY**

#### 6. Fill in the gaps. Use the words and expressions from the box.

video press change fantasy novel conductor

E.g. My best friend often sends me..... My best friend often sends me e-mails.

- 1. The digital camera is not working. ..... on the button, please.
- 2. You can ..... the channels with the remote control.
- 3. He is a ...... of the Berlin Philharmonic orchestra.
- 4. Harry Potter is a famous .......
- 5. I am downloading ......



#### PRONUNCIATION 7. Odd one out.

[k]	country	city	conductor	cup
[əʊ]	know	open	snow	out
[z]	cosy	serve	easy	rose

#### MY PROGRESS

...... speak about technology / books / music.

..... pronounce new words clearly.

...... read and use new words with the sounds [əv], [ə], [l], [p], [k], [z].

...... understand and act out the dialogues.

....... ask and answer the questions with the modal verb Can.

..... use the *Present Continuous* tense form.

...... write about technology / my favourite musician / my favourite book.

#### **LESSON A**

- Topic: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Comparative Adjectives
- Opposite Adjective Pairs
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [kw], [3:]

#### **LESSON B**

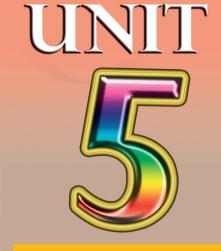
- Topic: London Sightseeing
- To be going + to
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [r], [f]

#### **LESSON C**

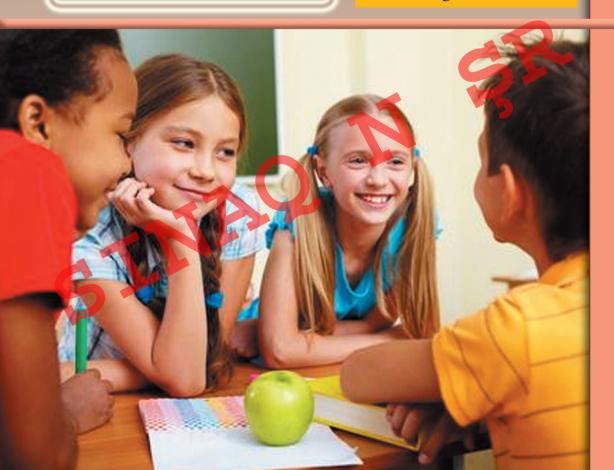
- Topic: Let's Do Shopping!
- British Currency
- Superlative Adjectives
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [ei], [t]

#### **LESSON D**

- Topic: Merry Christmas!
- Comparative and Superlative Adjectives
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [0], [u]



Flave Fun with English!



# THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND



#### GETTING READY

#### 1. Look at the map. How many countries can you see? What are they?

#### Fact file Northern Ireland

Capital: Belfast
Area: about 14 000 sqk
Population: about 2 mln
Languages: English,
Irish
Symbols: shamrock
red hand



# Fact file Wales

Capital: Cardiff
Area: about 21 000 sqk
Population: about 3 mln
Languages: English,
Welsh
Symbols: red dragon
daffodil



# Fact file Scotland

Capital: Edinburgh Area: about 79 000 sqk Population: about 5 mln Languages: English,

Scottish **Symbols:** thistle



# Fact file England

Capital: London
Area: about 130 000 sqk
Population: about 51 mln
Languages: English
Symbols: red rose
lion





area ['eəriə]
daffodil ['dæfədɪl]
Edinburgh ['ɛdinbərə]
Irish ['arɪʃ]

Northern Ireland [ˌnɔ:ðən ˈaɪələnd]

population [ˌpopjuˈleɪʃn] shamrock [ˈʃæmrok] sqk [ˈskwɛə ˈkɪləmiːtə] thistle [ˈθɪsl]



# **Unit 5**

# STUDY THE UNITED KINGDOM

# HAVE FUN WITH ENGLISH!



# 2. A) Work in pairs / groups. Read the fact files about England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Fill in the gaps and complete the passages.

#### E.g. England

England is a country in Great Britain. The capital city of England is London. The area of England is about 130000 sqk (one hundred and thirty thousand square kilometres). Its population is about 51 million people. The language of England is English. Its symbols are a red rose and a lion.

Scotland						
Scotland is a	in Great Britain. The capita	l city is The area of Scotland is				
about sqk ( square kilometres). The population is about people. The						
languages of Scotland	are and Its syml	bol is				
Wales						
	n Great Britain. Its city	y is The area of is sqk (				
		f Wales are and Its symbols				
Northern Ireland						
B) Choose the rigi	nt answer	97				
b, onoose the rigi	it dilower.					
1. How many countries	s are there in Great Britain?					
a) 2	b) 3	c) 4				
2. What is the area of V	/					
a) about 21 sqk	b) about 21 million sqk	c) about 21 thousand sqk				
3. What is the populati	on of England?					
a) about 51 million		c) 51 thousand				
4. What languages do 1	people speak in England?					
a) English	b) Scottish	c) English and Scottish				
5. What are the symbol	ls of Northern Ireland?					
		red hand c) a shamrock and a lion				

#### 3. Read the fact files again. Complete each group and add a common word.

1. red rose

E.g.

England Scotland countries Wales Northern Ireland

..... lion

2. English ..... 3. ..... ..... **Belfast** 



#### 4. Look at the fact files. Ask and answer the questions about the UK.

STUDENT A	STUDENT B
What is the capital of Northern Ireland?	
	It is
What is the area of?	
	It is about 21 000 sqk.
What is theof Scotland?	
	Its population is
What languages in England?	
	The language ofis
What?	
	Its are a shamrock and a red hand.

#### ABC GRAMMAR

COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES (pp.179–180)

E.g. Wales is smaller than Scotland.

Add –er to form the comparative of most

E.g. tall + er = taller

short adjectives.

If an adjective ends in  $\underline{e}$  add -r to make it comparative.

E.g. nice + r = nicer

If an adjective ends in a consonant + y, is change y to i before adding -er.

E.g. happy + i + er = happier

But: big → bigger

#### 5. Write the comparative forms:

E.g. clever – cleverer

1. long 2. big

4. easy 5. funny **KEEP IN MIND!** good - better

**78** 

3. hard

6. late

bad - worse

6. Practise in pairs/groups. Compare the area and population of the countries.

E.g. England is bigger than Scotland. (area)

The population of England is more than the population of Scotland. (population)

1. England – Wales

3. Wales – Northern Ireland

2. Scotland – Wales

4. Northern Ireland – England

#### SAY CLEARLY!

dangerous ['deɪndʒ(ə)rəs] dirty ['dɜːtɪ] Glasgow ['glɑːzgəu] Larkhall ['lɑːk hɔːl] quiet ['kwaɪət] safe [seɪf]

#### 7. A. Match the opposite adjectives.

E.g. safe - dangerous

- 1. fast 2. small 3. clean 4. safe 5. quiet 6. expensive 7. good
- a) cheap b) slow c) bad d) dirty e) noisy f) dangerous g) big
- B. Which adjectives describe life in the city? Which adjectives describe the life in the town?
- C. Look at the photos of Glasgow and Larkhall. Compare the life in the city and the town.

  E.g. Life in Larkhall is cheaper than





Larkhall

in Glasgow1. Life in Glasgow \_\_than in Larkhall. (fast).

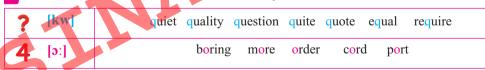
2. Life in Larkhall \_\_ than in Glasgow. (safe).

- 3. Life in Larkhall \_\_ than in Glasgow. (quiet).
- 4. Life in Larkhall \_\_ than in Glasgow. (slow).

PRONUNCIATION

Glasgow

8. Listen and repeat.







Choose one of the countries (Scotland, England, Wales or Northern Ireland). Compare it with Azerbaijan.

# Unit 5

# HAVE FUN WITH ENGLISH!

#### **LONDON SIGHTSEEING**



#### **GETTING READY**

- 1. Work in pairs. Discuss the question:
- What places of interest in London do you know?
- 2. A) Read and tick the London sights you know.

Tower Bridge	
Oxford Street	
The British Museum	
London Eye	
The House of Parliament	
Trafalgar Square	
Madame Tussaud's Museum	
Piccadilly Circus	
London Zoo	
Hyde Park	
Buckingham Palace	



- B) Work in pairs. Check the answers.
- 3. Match the pictures and the words.













- 1. Double decker
- 2. Big Ben
- 3. Hyde Park

- 4. Piccadilly Circus
- 5. Underground Station
- 6. Phone box

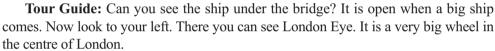


#### 4. A) Read the dialogue.

**Tour Guide:** Good afternoon, dear boys and girls! Welcome to an open-top bus tour around London. My name is Jane. I am your guide on London tours. Today we are going to see some famous places of London.

This is Tower Bridge. It is over the river Thames. It is 244 metres long and 16 metres wide.

**Joanna:** Why is the bridge open?



**Marco:** How many people can London Eye carry? **Tour Guide:** It can carry about 800 people at a time.

Marco: Wow!

**Tour Guide:** Now we are going to Trafalgar Square. It is a big square in the centre of London. Now look to your right. You can see Madame Tussaud's Museum.

**Aisha:** Does Madame Tussaud live there?

**Tour Guide:** No, she doesn't. It is the name of the museum. There are more than 400 wax figures of famous people in this museum. You can find wax figures of famous sportsmen, singers, actors and actresses here.

**Aisha:** Oh, it is interesting. I want to visit the museum.

**Tour Guide:** Thank you for travelling with us on London Tours. Have a nice day!

#### B) Guess the right word:

E.g. This man gives us a lot of information about the sights. – a guide.

- 1. This bus has got two floors. Its second floor is open. –
- 2. It is round. It is very high. It carries a lot of people. You can see the city from it. —
- 3. It is a soft material. People make candles and big figures from it. –
- 4. A bridge over the river Thames. –
- 5. A museum in London. You can see wax figures of famous people there. –



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#### C) Fill in the missing words. Ask questions.

- 1. Tower Bridge is over the river ..... (Where ?)
- 2. You can see ...... on the bank of the river. (What ?)
- 3. There are ...... wax figures of famous people in this museum. (How many?)
- 4. You can see wax figures of famous ... in the museum (Whose?)

#### SAY CLEARLY!

 $\begin{array}{lll} \mbox{column ['kpləm]} & \mbox{the Thames [temz]} \\ \mbox{figure ['figə(r)]} & \mbox{tour [tvə(r)]} \\ \mbox{guide [gaɪd]} & \mbox{tower ['tavə(r)]} \\ \mbox{open top bus ['əupən top bʌs]} & \mbox{wax [wæks]} \\ \mbox{square [skweə(r)]} & \mbox{wheel [wi:l]} \\ \end{array}$ 

**GRAMMAR:** To be going to (p.183)

A	Statements			Negativo	Statements	<b>;</b>	
I	am			I	am not		
You	are			You	are not		K
He/ She	is	going to	play.	He/ She	is not	going to	play.
We You They	are			We You They	are not	4	

To be going to: Yes/ No questions. Short answers.

	Am	I				I	am		I'm	not.
	Are	you				you	are.		you	aren't.
1	Is	he/she	going to	play?	Yes,	he/she	is.	No,	he/she	isn't.
		we				you			you	
	Are	you				we	are.		we	aren't.
		they				they			they	

**5. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of** *to be going to.* 

E.g. The children ... visit the museum. (+)

The children are going to visit the museum.

- 1. The tour guide ...... speak about interesting places of London. (+)
- 2. .....Aisha ..... get on an open top bus. (?)
- 3. The boys ..... take a picture in the museum. (-)
- 6. Write a question for each answer.
- E.g. A. What are you going to do this weekend? (What/do?)
  B. I am going to visit my friend.
- 1. **A.** ..... (When/ play?)
  - **B.** He is going to play football after school.
- 2. **A.** ..... (What/ see?)
  - **B.** We are going to see a new film.
- 3. **A**.....(Where/ have a rest?)
  - **B.** She is going to have a rest in the park.

#### **PRONUNCIATION** 7. Listen and repeat.

<b>[r]</b>	river	friend 1	rest pa	ırk brid	lge		
<b>5</b> [f]	figure	female	five	forest	fry	flight often safe	





#### Choose one of these places. Describe its location. Use:

- 3. ....is opposite.....







# GETTING READY

- Do you like going shopping?
- Where do you like doing shopping?



#### **NOCABULARY**

- 1. Match the words and the pictures.
- a) baker's
- b) florist's
- c) bookshop

- d) mall
- e) butcher's
- f) chemist's
- g) greengrocer's















#### SAY CLEARLY baker's ['beikəz]

chemist's ['kemists] butcher's ['butfəz] florist's ['florists]

#### **KEEP IN MIND!**

to go shopping to do shopping



#### SPEAKING

2. Talk about shopping. Use the following model:



medicine fruit bread fish jeans books roses sausages chicken rolls

+ at the +

florist's greengrocer's chemist's butcher's mall bookshop baker's

Unit 5

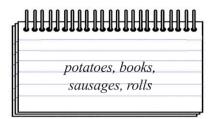
3. Look at people's shopping lists. Practise in pairs/groups. Say where they buy these things.

E.g. Charlotte buys apples at the greengrocer's.



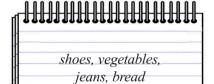


Charlotte





Mr. White





Mary and Tom

#### **BRITISH CURRENCY**





#### **KEEP IN MIND!**

 $\pounds 1\,$  - one pound

 $\pounds 2$  - two pounds

20p - twenty pence twenty p

£5.20 - five pounds twenty p/pence

4. Write the prices.

**E.g. 50p** <u>fifty pence</u> 45p\_\_\_\_\_87p

£ 1.76 £ 3.25 £ 10.99



#### 5. Practise in pairs. Ask and answer about the prices.

E.g.S1: How much is the book? S2: It is £ 1.66.



#### 6. A) Complete the dialogue with the expressions from the box.

Here you are help thank you meat

Shop assistant: Good morning! Can I a) \_\_\_\_\_ you?

Customer: Good morning! Can I have some b) \_\_\_\_\_, please?

Shop assistant: Anything else?

Customer: No, c) \_\_\_\_\_. How much is it?

Shop assistant: It is four pounds.

Customer: Right. d) \_\_\_\_\_.

Shop assistant: Thanks. Have a nice day.

B) Act out the dialogue.

# READING

7. A) Read and order the dialogue.

#### At the shop



**Butcher** 



Customer

Butcher \_\_\_\_ Customer\_

C. It is four pounds fifty.

B. Take your change. Have a nice day.

A. Here is six pounds.

D. Good afternoon! Can I have some sausages and a kilo of meat, please?

E. Good afternoon! Can I help you?

B) Work in pairs. Practise the dialogue.

#### **Useful Expressions**

Can I help you? Can I have some ..... /a....., please? Anything else?

Here you are. It is .....pounds. Here is your change.

KEEP IN MIND!

good - the best

bad - the worst

# GRAMMAR REVIEW SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES (pp.179–180)

E.g. England is the biggest country in the UK.

• Add - *est* to form the superlative of most short adjectives.

E.g. short  $\rightarrow$  the shortest

• If an adjective ends in e, add -st to make it superlative.

E.g. nice + st = the nicest

• If an adjective ends in a consonant + y, change the y to i before -est.

E.g.  $happ \times + i + est = the happiest$ 

Remember: big - the biggest

#### 8. Write the superlative forms.

E.g. young – the youngest

- 1. large 4. funny 2. quick – 5. long –
- 3. easy 6. big-

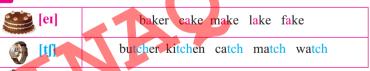
#### 9. Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of superlative adjectives.

E.g. Summer is the funniest season of the year (funny).

- 1. Nelson's Statue is \_\_\_\_\_ in Trafalgar Square. (tall)
- 2.The British Museum is \_\_\_\_\_ library in the world. (rich)
- 3. The Thames is \_\_\_\_\_ river in England. (long)
- 4. Linda is \_\_\_\_\_ girl in our class. (nice)
- 5. Oxford Street is \_\_\_\_\_ street in London. (busy)

# PRONUNCIATION

#### 10. Listen and repeat.







Make a list of different things that you buy when you go to

- a toy shop a bookshop a mall a baker's a butcher's
- a greengrocer's.

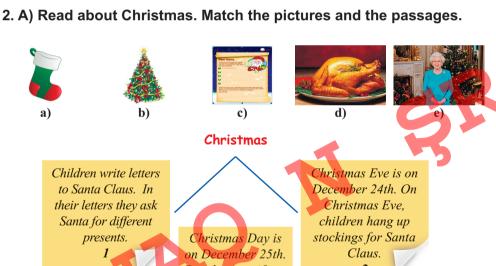
#### **MERRY CHRISTMAS!**



1. Work in pairs. Guess the words.

C H	celebration	
R	relatives	
I		- 3
5		
T		
M	merry	
Α	angel	
5		







At 3 p.m. on Christmas Day, English people listen to Queen Elizabeth II. She congratulates people on TV and says "Merry Christmas!"

People give gifts to their family members and friends. They usually eat roast turkey.

People decorate Christmas trees with lights and a star at the top. Santa Claus puts presents under the tree.

- B) What else can you say about Christmas?
- C) Ask the questions to the given answers.



#### E.g.

Anar: When is Christmas Eve?

**Katie:** Christmas Eve is on December 24th.

Anar: ?
Katie: Children ask Santa for presents.

Anar:

Katie: Children hang up stockings for Santa Claus.

Anar:

Katie: People decorate Christmas trees with lights and a star at the top.

Anar:\_\_\_\_?

Katie: Queen Elizabeth II congratulates people on television and on radio.

Anar: Thanks a lot. It is very interesting.



Elizabeth [ι'lizəbəθ] eve [i:v] roast [rəʊst] turkey [ˈtəːkɪ]

#### **KEEP IN MIND!**

At Christmas
On Christmas Day

# GRAMMAR (p.180) COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES WITH MORE AND THE MOST

Easter is an exciting holiday.

New Year's celebration is more exciting than Easter.

Christmas is the most exciting.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
interesting beautiful	more interesting than more beautiful than	the most interesting the most beautiful

**REMEMBER:** Use *more* and *the most* to form the comparative and superlative forms of long adjectives.

#### 3. Write the comparative and superlative forms.

E.g. boring - more boring - the most boring

1. favourite - 4. difficult - 2. important - 5. famous - 6. dangerous -

#### 4. Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of comparative adjectives.



A chocolate cake is ... (delicious) than an apple cake



My bike is ...... (fast) than your bike.



I'm ..... (young) than Santa.



Trains are ...... (comfortable) than buses.

#### 5. Complete the sentences with the superlative adjectives.

E.g. Laura is ...... (smart) girl in my class Laura is the smartest girl in my class.

- 1. They are ..... (young) in the school.
- 2. Mary and Sarah didn't get ...... (good) marks at the exam.
- 3. Everest is ...... (high) mountain in the world.
- 4. New York is .....(important) city in the USA.
- 5. My cousin Sylvia is ...... (beautiful) woman in our family.
- 6. Peter isn't ..... (rich) man in my town.
- 7. Emma is ..... (sweet) girl in the world.



#### PRONUNCIATION

#### 6. Listen and repeat

[θ]	Elizabeth thank thick think thought thunder
[u]	push pull bull put





Write a letter to Santa Claus. Ask what you wish.



# REVISE AND CHECK

#### GRAMMAR

1. Complete the o	γuestions.	
E.g. Who is more be	eautiful, Kate or Jane?	
1. Who's	(tall), you or your friend?	
	_(good), watching TV or playi	ing computer games?
	(easy) for you, English or	
	(important) for you, H	
		e or superlative adjectives.
E.g. Summer is the	(hot) season of all. Sum	mer is the hottest season of all.
1. Summer is	(hot) than winter.	
2. Maths is	(difficult) subject at school.	
3. A car is	(expensive) than a bike.	
4. Sally is	_(good) student in our class.	
	(short) month of the year.	
	sentences with <i>to be going</i>	
	oing to catch the ball.	0000
1. The dog	wet. (to get)	
2. She	into a swimmin	g pool. (to jump)
3. The boy	some coffee. (to drin	k)
4. They	their homework. (t	to do)
4. Look at the pict		Use the verbs from the box.



to buy
to bring
to play
to read
to sit down
to catch



#### 5. Read the passage. Choose three main ideas.

#### London

London is the capital city of England. It is the largest city in Britain. Its population is about seven million people. It is a very old city. The Queen lives in Buckingham Palace. The Palace has got large gardens. Soldiers stand in front of the Palace. London is on the river Thames. There are 27 bridges over the Thames in London and 8 tunnels under the river.



# SPEAKING 6. Work in pairs. Ask your partners about their plans for the weekend. Use *to be going to.*

1. What
2. Where
3. When to be going to .....?
4. Who

# PRONUNCIATION

#### 7. Odd one out.

[kw]	square	skirt	queen	quarter
[5]	doll	want	pot	sport
[eɪ]	baker	cake	say	cat
[tʃ]	Christmas	butcher	change	cheap

# MY PROGRESS

#### I can

- ... speak about the UK / London Sights / Shopping.
- ... answer the questions on a reading passage content.
- ... read and pronounce new words clearly.
- ... compare the countries using *comparative* and *superlative* adjectives.
- ... write about my country.
- ... write a letter to Santa.

#### **LESSON A**

- Topic: The Land of Fire
- To Be: Past Tense
- Past Simple of Regular verbs
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [j], [s]

#### **LESSON B**

- Topic: Enjoy Your Meal!
- I would like=I'd like
- Some/Any
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [3], [1]

#### **LESSON C**

- Topic: Famous People of Azerbaijan
- Past Simple of Irregular Verbs
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [ju:], [3]

# UNIT



Light Your Fire!





# GETTING READY

#### THE LAND OF FIRE

1. Look at the fact file. Speak about Azerbaijan.



#### **FACT FILE**

Country: Azerbaijan

Capital: Baku

**Area:** about 86.600 sqk **Population:** about 10 million

- 2. A) What places of interest in Azerbaijan do you know?
  - B) Match the pictures and the names of places of interest in Baku.



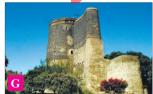




- 1. The Maiden Tower
  2. Flame Towers
  3. Heydar Aliyev Centre
  4. The Shirvanshahs Palace
  - 5. Baku Boulevard (National Park) 6. Icheri Sheher
  - 7. Dede Gorgud Park









C) Choose and say the modern and old places of interest in Baku.

	Modern	Old
0 1	Flame Towers	

E.g. Flame Towers are modern places of interest in Baku.



#### ABC, GRAMMAR

TO BE: PAST TENSE (p.182)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers
I was	I was not.		Yes, I was. No, I was
You were	You were not.	Was I?	not.
He/She/It was	He/She/It was not.	Were you?	Yes, he/she/it was. No,
We/You/They were	We/You/They were not.	Was he//she/it?	he/she/it was not.
-		Were we/you/they?	Yes, we/you/they were.
	was not=wasn't	•	No, we/you/they were
	were not =weren't		not.

3. Complete the sentences. Use to be in the Past Simple.

E.g. He was (to be) in our city five years ago.

- 1. Last summer his hotel ...... near Icheri Sheher.
- 2. The tourists in the museum.....very happy vesterday.
- 3. My classmates ..... in the Shirvanshahs Palace last week.
- 4. The Maiden Tower.....in water many years ago.

#### 4. Make the sentences negative (-) or interrogative (?). Use to be in the Past Simple.

E.g. The Carpet Museum (to be)closed yesterday. (?)-Was the Carpet Museum closed yesterday?

- 1. Our tour guide (to be) from Sheki. (-)
- 2. His visit to Azerbaijan (to be) short. (?)
- 3. The museum (to be) open yesterday. (-)
- 4. The tour to the Shirvanshahs Palace (to be)interesting (?)



#### **SPEAKING**

5. A) Practise in pairs. Use to be in the Past Simple.

S1: Where .....you last Monday?

S2: I ...in the Carpet Museum last Monday.

S1: .....it interesting?

S2: Oh, yes. It ....great.

#### B) Complete the dialogue.

S1: When...your first visit to Baku? S1: .....you with your family there? S2: .....two years ago. S2: No, I .... I was there with my friends.

Make up a dialogue with your partner. Use the ideas: Baku Boulevard, Dede Gorgud Park, Heydar Aliyev Centre and Icheri Sheher.



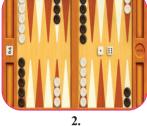


#### **NOCABULARY**

- 6. Match the pictures and words below.
  - a) silk scarf
  - d) backgammon
- b) pear-shaped glass
- e) carpet

c) pointy shoes f) national dolls







4.





SAY CLEARLY!

backgammon ['bæk gæmən] carnation [ka: 'neif(ə)n] grave [greiv] martyr ['ma:tə]

national ['næsnəl] pointy shoes ['pointi su:z] silk scarf ['silk 'ska:f] souvenir [su:v(ə)'nıə]

#### **GRAMMAR**

PAST SIMPLE OF REGULAR VERBS (p.182)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
-ed /-d	Did + not=Didn't	Did?
I You He/She/It We/You/They lived visited	I did not = You didn't He/She/It live We/You/They visit	I you Did he/she/it we visit they

#### 7. A) Read and order the passages.

- □ We are proud of brave sons and daughters of Azerbaijan.
- ☐ There is Martyrs' Avenue in Baku. It is in Daghustu Park. "Black January" and Daghlig-Garabagh War martyrs' graves are there. Everybody knows the day January 20, 1990 -"Black January". It is the Day of Sorrow in Azerbaijan. People go to Martyrs' Avenue and put carnations on the graves.
- □ Last week our class visited Martyrs' Avenue. It is one of the most popular places in Baku. It is a memorial in Baku. The martyrs' graves are there. Many of them died in Daghlig-Garabagh War. They are our national heroes.
- □ Every year teachers take students to Martyrs' Avenue. People can also visit the graves of the famous journalists Chingiz Mustafayev and Salatin Asgarova there.

#### B) Choose the best title for the text.

- 1. Daghustu Park 2. Black January
- 3. Martyrs' Avenue
- C) Find the verbs in the *Past Simple*.

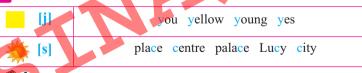
#### D) Choose the right question word and answer:

- 1. Who/Whose graves are in Martyrs' Avenue?
- 2. How often/When do teachers take students to Martyrs' Avenue?
- 3. What/Who died in Daghlig-Garabagh war?
- 4. Where/What do people put carnations?

#### 8. Fill in the gaps with the words/phrases from the box.

- a) died b) graves c) Day of Sorrow d) hero e) to be proud
- 1. We put carnations on the......
- 2. Many people .... in Daghligh-Garabagh War.
- 3. January 20 is .....in Azerbaijan.
- 4. We ..... of our country.
- 5. Mubariz Ibrahimov is our national.







RITING

Write about your favourite place of interest in Baku. Use the ideas:

 location • modern/old • name

#### **ENJOY YOUR MEAL!**



- 1. What do you usually have for breakfast/ lunch/dinner?
- 2. A) Look at the pictures. Put the words in the right column below.







Breakfast

Lunch

Dinner

FOOD	DRINKS
E.g. salad	E.g. juice

B) Practise in pairs. Share your ideas.

#### **SAY CLEARLY!**

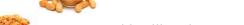
candy [ˈkændɪ]	olive [ˈɔlɪv]
cereal [ˈsɪərɪəl]	pancake [ˈpænkeɪk]
cookies [ˈkʊkɪz]	peanut butter ['pi:nʌt 'bʌtə]
honey [ˈhʌnɪ]	porridge ['pɔrɪdʒ]

3. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

E.g. My mother likes



- 1. Nick doesn't have
- 3. Tom usually has bread with



...for breakfast.

4. My little sister likes ...... with milk and sugar.

5. Ali doesn't have ..... in the evening.



AFFIRMATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	
I would like (I'd like) = I want	Would you like? = Do you want	

#### REMEMBER

Would you like tea? or Would you like to drink (drinking) tea?

I would like tea or I would like to drink (drinking) tea.

# 4. A) Practise in pairs. Complete the dialogue. Use the sentences from the box.

- a) Here is your apple pie. Good Appetite!
- b) Would you like tea or water?
- c) Chocolate, a cheese cake and an apple pie.
- d) Would you like fresh juice?

#### **KEEP IN MIND!**

Good Appetite!
Here it is.
What can I do for you?

#### 5. A) Paraphrase the sentences. Use I would like to or Would you like to .....?

E.g. I want to have a glass of orange juice.

I would like (Pd like) to have a glass of orange juice.

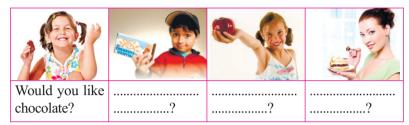
- 1. I want to have a tomato with eggs.
- 2. Do you want to drink coffee with milk?
- 3. I want to have a chocolate cake.

B) Share with a partner.

C) Act out the dialogue.

4. Do you want to have breakfast with me?

B) Look at the pictures. Make up questions with Would you like.....? and answer.



6. A) Look at the table and speak about Peter's, Monica's and Bilal's breakfast.

Name	Country	Food	Drink	Time
Monica	America	bread with peanut butter, jam and cereal with milk	orange juice	at 9 o'clock
Helen	England	sausages, porridge, tomatoes and mushrooms	coffee	at 8 o'clock
Bilal	Turkey	eggs, olives, a cucumber, a tomato, bread and honey	tea	at 10 o'clock

#### B) Practise in pairs. Say what you have for breakfast.

E.g. My name is Leyla. I am from Azerbaijan. I usually have ... .

# ABC GRAMMAR REVIEW SOME / ANY (p. 179)

	SOME(+)	ANY (?) and (-)
	There is <b>some milk</b> in the bottle.	Is there <b>any milk</b> in the bottle?
	There are some apples on the table.	Are there <b>any apples</b> on the table?
		There isn't <b>any milk</b> in the bottle.
١		There aren't <b>any apples</b> on the table.
	REMEMBER: Interrogative sentences with <i>some</i>	
1	Would you like any some coffee?(offer)	
	Can I have any some coffee, please? (request)	

#### 7. Use some or any.

#### E.g. There are some bananas on the table.

- 1. I usually go to the supermarket to buy food.
- 2 I didn't get fish.
- 3 He is going to eat soup.
- 4 I didn't have tea in the morning.
- 5. There isn't water in the glass.

#### 8. Practise in pairs. Ask and answer. Make the sentences interrogative (?) or negative (-).

#### E.g. Are there any pears in the fridge? Yes, there are some pears in the fridge.









- 1. cheese on the plate
- 2. bananas in the basket
- 3. eggs in the egg pot
- 4. tomatoes on the table

#### 9. Choose and put the right question to the underlined words.

#### E.g. I know about forty types of ploy. How many types of ploy do you know?

- b) They drink tea before the main course. When/Where ..... c) Kebab is the main course in Azerbaijan. - Which/Where.....
- d) Some Azerbaijanis take soup and salad for starter. Who/What .....?

#### PRONUNCIATION 10. Listen and repeat.

(c)	coffee offer bottle porridge hot top
[Λ]	some come done honey love





Your friend is from England. You are going to invite him/her to dinner on Sunday. Prepare a menu for dinner.

#### **MENU**

Starter Main Course Dessert Drink

#### FAMOUS PEOPLE OF AZERBAIJAN



#### **GETTING READY**

- 1. Look at the pictures. Answer the questions.
- 1. Who are these people?
- 2. What are they famous for?





- · gold medal in sport · helping children
- paintings

  - · heroism
- · leading people









E.g. Soldiers fight against the enemy.

- 1. Zeynalabdin Taghiyev was famous for his.....
- 2. Chingiz Mustafayev is our national .....
- 3. I usually take some pictures of .... with my camera.
- 4. Mammadamin Rasulzadeh was the .... of the Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan.

#### SAY CLEARLY!

charity ['tfæriti] competition [kɔmpə'tɪʃ(ə)n] enemy ['enəmi] exhibition[ eksi'bif(ə)n] founder ['faundə] hero ['hɪərəu] nature ['neɪtʃə]

#### 3. A) Read the passages. Answer the questions.

1. Mehriban Aliyeva is the first lady of Azerbaijan. She is the head of the Heydar Aliyev Foundation. She is also the president of the Gymnastics Federation and a member of the National Olympic Committee. Mehriban Aliyeva loves children. She often visits schools and kindergartens. She also organizes charity events.



- 1. What is the position of Mehriban Aliyeva in Azerbaijan?
- 2. What does she often organize?



**2.** Sattar Bahlulzadeh is the famous painter of Azerbaijan. He was born on December 15, 1909 in Azerbaijan. He is the founder of Modern Azerbaijani nature painting. Sattar Bahlulzadeh loved travelling around Azerbaijan. His famous works are: *Evening above the Caspian (1959)* and *the Spring of my Native Land (1967)*. He died in 1974 in Moscow.

- 1. What did Sattar Bahlulzadeh love?
- 2. What are his famous paintings?
- 3. Mubariz Ibrahimov is a national hero of Azerbaijan. He was born on February 7, 1988 in Bilasuvar region. He finished school in 2005 and joined the army. At night on June 19, 2010 he crossed the front line alone. He killed a lot of enemies and died in the battle. We are proud of him.



- 1. When was Mubariz Ibrahimov born?
- 2. What happened on June 19, 2010?
- B) Guess who these famous people are.
- 1. ..... is the author of many paintings.
- 2. ..... is our national hero.
- 3. ..... cares about children.

#### 4. Practise saying the dates.

5) 2007 1)1438 3)1818 2)1699 4)1935 6) 2013

ABC GRAMMAR REVIEW

TO BE BORN

I / He / She was born in 2004. Was I / he / she born in ...? We / You / They were born in 1999. Were we / you / they born in ...?

#### 5. Practise in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

**S1:** - How old are you? **S1:** - When were you born?

**S2:** - I was born in.... **S2:** - I'm....

ABC. GRAMMAR

PAST SIMPLE OF IRREGULAR VERBS (pp.182–183)

get - got

win - won

give - gave

I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they won yesterday. Did I/he/she/it/we/you/they win yesterday? I/he/she/it/we/you/they didn't win yesterday.

#### 6. Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the words from the box.

1. When did the.... start?

2. The champion ...... at the Championship.

3. He likes drawing. He often goes to the .......

competition exhibition

to win a medal

#### 7. Look at the information map below. Speak about Gadimbayli Abdullah.



RESPECT THE DISABLED

8. Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box. Make the sentences interrogative (?) or negative (-).

> have write win take 90

E.g. I... dinner with my friends yesterday. (-) I had dinner with my friends yesterday. I didn't have dinner with my friends yesterday.

- 1. The guide... the tourists to Icheri Sheher last month. (?)
- 2. Anar ..... an essay about a famous Azerbaijani hero the day before yesterday. (-)
- 3. She .... to the exhibition of the famous painter of Azerbaijan yesterday. (?)
- 4. G. Abdullah .... a gold medal in 2013. (-)
- 9. A) Complete the text with the past forms of the verbs in the box.

become be(2) shoot win



#### THE FLAGMAN OF THE EUROPEAN GAMES

Ilham Zakiyev is an Azerbaijani blind judo wrestler. He ... born on March 3, 1980. In 1998 he ... to the army in Fizuli region. On February 4,1999 an Armenian sniper ... him in his head. Ilham.... blind.

He has got 6-dan black belt in judo. He ... gold medals in 2004 Athens Paralympics and the 2008 Beijing Paralympics. Zakiyev ... a five-time European Champion and a two-time world champion. Azerbaijani people are proud of Zakiyev.



B) Retell the content of the text.

# LIGHT YOUR FIRE!

# 10. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

- 1. A .... gives signals with a flag.
- 2. I love English so much. I want to ..... an English teacher.
- 3. The enemy .... him to the heart.
- 4. He cannot see. He is .....
- 5. She is a .... . She won a gold medal last year too.

blind become flagman shot champion

11. Practise in pairs. Ask and answer the questions about a member of your family. (a parent, an aunt, a grandfather...)

When /born? Where/born?

Where / go to school? When / start work?

When/ leave school? When/ go to the University?

E.g. S1: When was your granny born? S2: She was born on January 3, 1950.

# PRONUNCIATION

12. Listen and repeat.

[ju:] university usually union useful

[3:] word world work





Write about a famous Azerbaijani person. Use the ideas:

- name
- age
- date of birth
- place of birth
- profession
- famous for

# LIGHT YOUR FIRE!

# REVISE AND CHECK

#### VOCABULARY

# 1. Fill in the gaps with the words and phrases in the box.

cereal nature Martyrs' Avenue exhibition heroine a pear-shaped glass pointy shoes

# E.g. My sister always eats cereal without sugar.

- 1. On the 20th of January we went to the... and put carnations on the graves.
- 2. My grandfather always drinks tea in.....
- 3. We saw some national dolls with ..... in the museum.
- 4. The.... around them was fantastic.
- 5. The Azerbaijani journalist Salatyn Asgarova is a national ...... of Azerbaijan.
- 6. Many famous people came to the painter's.....

#### **GRAMMAR**

# 2. Complete the sentences. Choose positive (+) or negative (-) forms of the verb.

# E.g. It was cold. I wore / didn't wear/ my scarf and gloves.

- 1. I went to the souvenir shop and bought/ didn't buy a national doll of Azerbaijan.
- 2. Mother gave a boiled egg to her child, but he ate/didn't eat it.
- 3. I was not hungry. I *ordered / didn't order* only some salad.
- 4. The sportsmen trained a lot and won / didn't win a gold medal.

# 3. Make the sentences interrogative(?) or negative(-).

E.g. In 2012 Toghrul Asgarov won Olympic wrestling gold medal.(?) Did Toghrul Asgarov win Olympic wresting gold medal in 2012?

- 1. Uzeyir Hajibeyli got his first musical education in Shusha. (?)
- 2. The tour guide took the tourists to the Carpet Museum.(-)
- 3. The old man wore pointy shoes.(?)
- 4. The people built Atashgah during the 17th or 18th centuries.(?)
- 5. The sportsman became a world champion.(-)
- 6. He made his first film in 1997. (-)

# LIGHT YOUR FIRE!

# **SPEAKING**

- 4. Work in pairs. Ask your partner what he/she did or what he/she did/didn't do when he/she was eight. Answer the questions.
- play football
- wear jeans
- ride a bicycle
- play computer games
- watch horror films

S1: Did you play football?

S2: Yes, I did. What about you?

S1: I didn't play football. I played basketball.



# 5. Odd one out

[j]	yellow	type	yet	young
[3:]	girl	come	word	work
[A]	love	home	done	dove
[s]	centre	city	country	place

# MY PROGRESS

# I can

- ... speak about famous Azerbaijani people / food.
- ... listen to and pronounce new words clearly.
- ... read and order the passages.
- ... use forms of regular and irregular verbs.
- ... write about my favourite place of interest / food.

# **LESSON A**

- Topic: Let's Keep Peace!
- Future Simple
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [aʊ], [ou]

# **LESSON B**

- Topic: Save the Environment
- Imperative Sentences
- Modal Verb Should
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [tf], [k]

# **LESSON C**

- Topic: Care about Animals
- Comparative and Superlative Adjectives
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [f], [k]



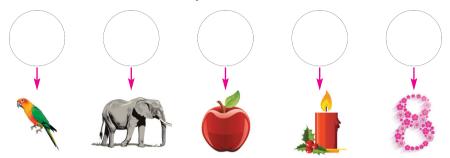
Take Care of the Mature!



# GETTING READY

# **LET'S KEEP PEACE!**

1. Guess the first letters of the pictures. Find the word.



2. Fill in the gaps. Say what these words have in common.



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

suffer imagine shining dream

- 1. The sun is .....in the sky.
- 2. My...is to live in peace.
- 3. A lot of children.....from war.
- 4. I can't ..... my life without friendship.

# SAY CLEARLY!

dream [dri:m]
friendship ['fren(d)ʃip]
imagine [ɪ'mædʒɪn]
peace [pi:s]
shining ['ʃʌmɪŋ]
suffer (from ) ['sʌfə]
war [wɔ:]

# 4. Read the poem. Fill in gaps with the words from the box.

sky paints warm painted trees

# I Painted Peace

I have a box of *paints* brilliant, shiny and bright I have a box of paints some were ... and others cold

But I have *orange* for the joy of life and *green* for ... and nests and *blue* for bright shining .... and *pink* for dreams and rest So I sat down and I ... *peace*.



# **SPEAKING**

- 5. Practise in pairs/groups. Discuss the questions.
  - 1. What is this poem about?
  - 2. What colours are the symbol of a happy life?
  - 3. What does **green / pink / blue / orange** mean in the poem?



# **SPEAKING**



# 6. Practise in pairs. Complete the dialogue. Use the sentences from the box.

**Peter:** Hi, Paola! What are you going to do tonight?

**Paola:** Hi, Peter! (1).....

**Peter:** (2).....?

**Paola:** It is about Peace on the Earth.

**Peter:** What channel is it on?

**Paola:** (3).....

**Peter:** (4).....

**Paola:** That is fantastic. (5).....

A. We will enjoy the film!

B. What is it about?

C. I am going to watch a film.

D. It is on "Disneyland".

E. Let's watch together.

# GRAMMAR FUTURE SIN

**FUTURE SIMPLE (p.183)** 

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers
I will speak. He/She/it) will speak. We /You/They will speak.	I will not speak. He/She/it will not speak. We/You/They will not speak. will not= won't	speak?	Yes, I/he/she/it/we/you/ they will. No, I/he/she/it/we/ you/they won't.

**Time markers:** tomorrow next week / month / year soon



7. A) Make up sentences. Use Future Simple.



E.g. 1. Alex will go to the ... Will Alex go to the ...?
Yes, he will ...



at 10.00



Piano



Maths





Will he go to the ...?
No, he will not ...



next week







B) Practise in pairs. Your friend will go to the cinema. Ask him questions. Use the question words from the box.

when what time where with whom why

E.g. When will you get up?

8. Complete the sentences. Use Future Simple or to be going to.

E.g.l to visit my grandmother this summer. I am going to visit my grandmother this summer.

- 1. My father (to go) to Australia next week.
- 3. The sun is shining and the sky is blue. We (to have) a nice day.
- 4. Tomorrow the weather (to be) rainy and cloudy.
- 5. It's Madina's birthday tomorrow! What (to buy) for her?



# 9. A) Order the text (A, B, C).

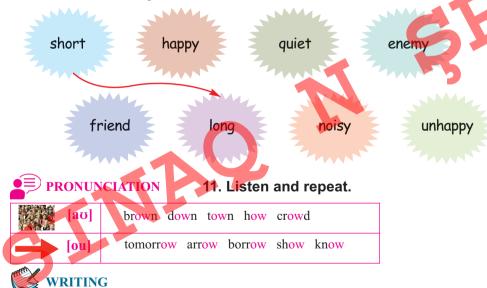
- We, all children in the world, will build a big "Peace Home". We will live together in this home and save the world!
  - "I think all children dream to live under the blue sky, rainbow and shining sun. Parents want to see their children safe and sound. We wish all people to be happy. I saw many films about wars. I was so sad. How many children suffer from wars? I don't want wars on the Earth. I want people to be friends, but not enemies.



- Hello! My name is Susan. I'm a schoolgirl. I study many interesting subjects at school. I like reading, speaking and writing interesting stories in English. It is my story about Peace on the Earth.
  - B) Answer the questions.
  - a) What is this text about?

- c) What does Susan think about peace?
- b) What does Susan like doing?
- d) What is her dream?
- C) Speak about how to build a Peace Home.

# 10. Match the antonyms.





Write what you will do to save the Earth.

# SAVE THE ENVIRONMENT



1. Look at the pictures. What does environment mean?





# **ENVIRONMENT**





2. Unscramble the words. E.g. A - protect



ctroept



iterIt





- 3. A) Match the words and explanations.
- 1. environment
- 2. to litter
- 3. pollution
- 4. garbage bin
- 5. protect

- a. to save somebody/something
- **b.** *smoke and dust in the air*
- **c.** to make dirty
- **d.** forests, water, mountains, animals
- **e.** a large box for litter

# B) Work in pairs/groups. What do people do to protect the environment?

E.g. put litter in the bin, plant trees, etc.

### SAY CLEARLY!

environment [in'vairenment] garbage bin ['ga:(r)bidʒ bin] litter ['lite]

pollution [pəˈluːʃ(ə)n] pollute [pəˈluːt] protect [prəˈtekt]



# READING

# 4. A) Read the text. Answer the questions.

Our Earth is a wonderful place. There are many mountains, islands, oceans, seas and rivers on the Earth. All around us is environment. There are four oceans in the world: the Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean and Arctic Ocean. There are many rivers on the Earth. You can see many green forests and trees near rivers. We get water from seas and rivers. Forests and mountains make the air fresh. We need clean water, fresh air, animals and green plants to be healthy. So let's keep the nature clean!

- 1. What are there on the Earth?
- 2. What is environment?
- 3. Why do we need green nature?
- 4. How do we keep the nature clean?
- B) Retell the content of the text.



# **SPEAKING**

5. Look at the mind map. Say what people do with water. Use the ideas from the box.

People drink water ...

WATER

People clean their ...

People water plants ...

- to cook some food
  - to keep their body healthy
  - bodies and clothes with water
  - to grow them

# ABC GRAMMAR **IMPERATIVE**

Affirmative	Negative	Short form
Come!	Do not come!	Don't come!
Stop!	Do not stop!	Don't stop!
Learn!	Do not cry!	Don't cry!

# 6. Make the sentences imperative.

# E.g. Drop litter into the garbage bin.

- 1. (switch off) the TV, the computer when you don't need them.
- 2. (turn off) the lights when you are not in the room.
- 3. \_\_\_\_ (open) the window when the air-conditioner is on.
- 4. (leave) taps on when you brush your teeth.

# 7. Say the opposite.

# E.g. Open the door!

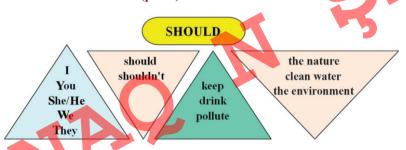
- 1) Sit down!
- 2) Be guiet!
- 3) Copy the words!
- 4) Throw litter!

Don't open the door!



# ABC GRAMMAR

MODAL VERB SHOULD (p.185)



# 8. Make the sentences affirmative (+) or negative (-).

E.g. Do sports! - People should do sports.

- 1. Throw litter everywhere (-).
- 2. Use a glass instead of a plastic cup (+).
- 3. Turn off the lights when you leave the room (+).
- 4. Drink dirty water (-).

9. A) Read Mike's letter about protection of the environment. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

a. protect	c. environment	e. build	g. save
b. clean	d. litter	f. area	



Hi! I am Mike.

I'd like to write how people in my country (1) ... the nature.

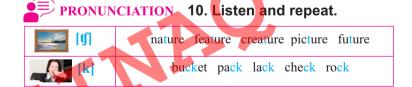
The most important problems are pollution of the (2) ..., cutting the trees and killing the animals. People should do everything to ... (3) our earth.

We keep our school ... (4). Every Thursday our classmates clean our school ... (5). We gather (6)... and we plant trees, bushes and flowers. In winter we (7) ... birdhouses to protect birds from cold and hunger.

What do you do to keep your school area clean?

Best wishes, Mike.

B) Practise in pairs. Say what you do to keep your school area clean.







Write how people should protect the environment.

# **CARE ABOUT ANIMALS**





- 1. Look at the picture and answer the questions:
- Where are the animals?
- What animals can you see?

2. Choose the information from columns A and B. Complete the sentences.



# **A** Continents

Africa
Antarctica
Asia
Australia
Europe
North America
South America

# B Food

fruit
vegetables
leaves, grass
meat, fish
insects, nuts
honey
other animals

E.g. I am an elephant.
I live in\_\_\_\_.
I eat .

# **SAY CLEARLY!**

bamboo [ˌbæm'bu:] hump [hʌmp]
camel [ˈkæm(ə)l] insect [ˈmsekt]
deer [dɪə] ostrich [ˈɔstrɪʧ]
eagle [ˈɪːgl] penguin [ˈpengwin]
gazelle [gəˈzel] squirrel [ˈskwɪr(ə)l]
hippopotamus [ˌhɪpəˈpɔtəməs] stomach [ˈstʌmək]

# Juit 7

# FEED HOMELESS ANIMALS

# TAKE CARE OF THE NATURE!

# 3. A) Fill in the gaps with the names of animals and birds.

- Hi, Nigar. Would you like to go to the Zoo with me?
- Yes, I would. What animals will we see there?
- We will see ..... and .....
- Will there be ......?
- Sure, there will be a lot of animals and birds. You will enjoy visiting the Zoo.

# B) Share your ideas with a partner.



# **VOCABULARY**

# 4. Match the names of animals and the statements.

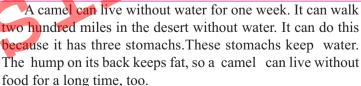
- 1. frog a) It is a bird. It can swim. It can't fly. It eats fish.
- 2. squirrel b) It lives in Africa. It is yellow and brown. It eats leaves. It
  - has a long neck.
- 3. bee c) It is green. It eats insects. It lives in the pond.
- 4. zebra d) It is small and brown. It eats nuts. It can climb trees. It has
  - a nice long tail.
- 5. camel e) It is black and white. It lives in China. It eats bamboo.
- 6. panda f) It lives in the desert. People can ride it. It doesn't drink water
  - very often. It has a hump.
- 7. giraffe g) It is yellow and black. It can fly. It has six legs. It collects
  - honey.
- 8. penguin h)It is black and white. It eats grass. It lives in Africa. It looks
  - like a horse.



# READING 5. A) Read about kangaroos and camels.

A kangaroo can't walk, but it can run very fast. This unusual animal is very good at jumping. A kangaroo can jump over a car.







B) Complete the senten  1. A kangaroo can  2. A camel can  3. A kangaroo can  4. A camel keeps water in		
1. A kangaroo can run very 2. A kangaroo can jump ove 3. A camel can live without 4. A camel can die if it does	fast. er a high tree. water for a year.	Correct the false statements.
D) Read the passages a 1. A kangaroo is an unusual 2. A camel can live without 3. A camel can walk in hot	animal. food for a long time.	ng water.
SPEAKING  6. A) Complete the sen adjectives.	tences. Use the c	omparative and superlative
a)		BIG SMALL
E.g. A whale is bigger than A whale is the biggest of th		
b)		TALL/SHORT
	a camel. A zebra isof them. A zebra	a camel. a isof them.



# FAST / SLOW

A tiger is \_\_\_\_\_ a rabbit. A tortoise is \_\_\_\_\_ a rabbit. A tiger is \_\_\_\_\_ of them. A tortoise is \_\_\_\_\_ of them.



c)





An elephant is \_\_\_\_\_ a polar bear. A dog is \_\_\_\_\_ a polar bear.

An elephant is \_\_\_\_\_ of them. A dog is \_\_\_\_\_ of them.





# NOISY / QUIET

HEAVY/LIG

A monkey is \_\_\_\_\_ a bird. A fish is \_\_\_\_\_ a bird. A monkey is \_\_\_\_\_ of them. A fish is \_\_\_\_\_ of them.

# B) Complete the questions. Use the superlative adjectives.

a) What is the	animal? (tall)
b) What is the	animal? (dangerous)
c) What is the	animal? (big)
d) What is the	animal? (heavy)
e) What is the	animal? (quiet)
f) What is the	animal? (fast)

# PRONUNCIATION 7. Listen and repeat.

[f]	elephant dolphin nephew phone alphabet
[k]	stomach ache chorus character archive





Read the description of a hippopotamus. Write about the animal you like.

# A hippo

Lives: Africa, near water

Sleeps: in water during the day

**Eats**: grass

It has: small eyes, small ears, a big

mouth, four legs, and a small tail

It lives: up to 40 years

animal:	<b>O</b> ),	
lives:		
eats:		
has:		

# Juit 7

# FOLLOW THE RULES

# TAKE CARE OF THE NATURE!

# REVISE AND CHECK



# 1. Complete the sentences with will or won't + verb.

E.g. They will do their hair next week.



1. Tom and Barbara	to school tomorrow morning.
2. Maria	her bed before school.
3. Mark	_a mountain in 2 weeks.
4. Christie	breakfast for me tomorrow.
5. They	pictures because their camera is broken.
2. Read the sentences. Ch	oose should or shouldn't.
b) People <i>should/shouldn't</i> hu c) It is going to rain. You <i>shou</i>	or homework to be a good student.  Your hands before eating.  ith wild animals.
3. Write questions and sh	ort answers with will.
become a musician      live in London	? Yes,
3. be an English teacher	? Yes,
4. travel to England	? No,



4. Read the text. Answer the questions below.

# Welcome to the Happy Zoo!



**Zoo guide:** Hello, children. Welcome to our Happy Zoo. You will see a lot of different animals and birds here.

**Tom:** Do birds and animals live together here?

**Zoo guide:** No, they live in different areas. In the first area you will see two fantastic elephants from Asia. They like eating fruit.

**Mary:** Can we give them apples?

**Zoo guide:** No, you can't. The zoo keepers feed them. Let's go to the second area. Deer and gazelle are here. They are beautiful and eat grass.

There are different birds in the third area. We have an ostrich, eagles and parrots.

Mary: Ooo, the ostrich is very big. Can it fly?

**Zoo guide:** No, it cannot fly, but it runs very fast.

This area is for small animals. Squirrels and rabbits live here. Enjoy your visit!

- a) How many elephants are there?
- *b)* What birds live at the Zoo?
- c) Who feeds animals at the Zoo?



# 5. Odd one out.

[ou]	cow	bowl	shower	window
[k]	Christmas	school	chemistry	achieve

# MY PROGRESS

#### Lcan

- ... speak about how to protect our nature.
- ... listen to and pronounce new words clearly.
- ... read and understand the text.
- ... use the sentences in the *Future Simple*.

use the modal verb **Should** in the sentences.

.... describe how to protect the environment.

... write about my favourite animal.

# **LESSON A**

- Topic: What is the Weather Like Today?
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [e], [3:]

#### **LESSON B**

- Topic: What to Wear
- Present Simple and Present Continuous
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [au], [m]

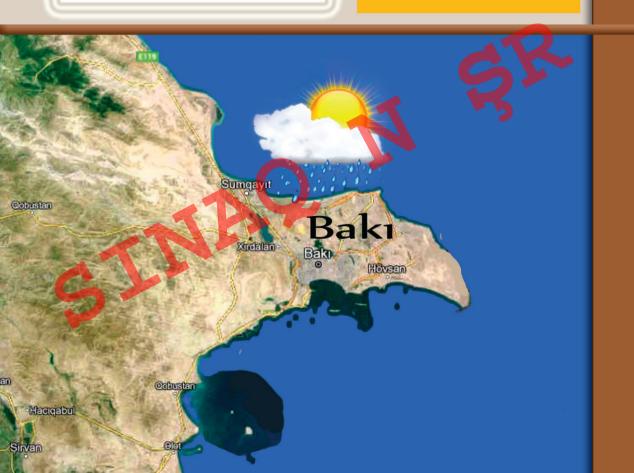
#### **LESSON C**

- Topic: Happy Novruz!
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [d], [3:]

# UNIT



Seasons and Weather



# WHAT'S THE WEATHER LIKE TODAY?



1. Look at the pictures. Answer the questions.



When do you have the longest holidays?

When does your school year begin?



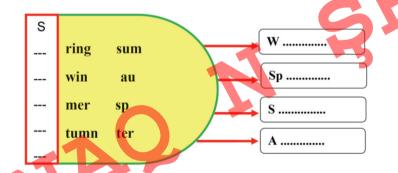


When do you celebrate Christmas/ New Year?

When do you celebrate Women's Day/Novruz?



2. Put the letters together. Find the missing words.



appear [əˈpɪə] awake [əˈweɪk] freeze [friːz] icy [ˈaɪsɪ]

# SAY CLEARLY!

melt [melt] slippery ['slip(ə)ri] snowdrop ['snəudrop]



READING 3. A) Read the passages. Answer the questions.

**SEASONS** 

# SPRING

Spring begins in March. Snow melts. The nature awakes from its winter sleep and gets green. The first snowdrops and daffodils appear. Birds come back from warm countries. People plant trees, flowers and have a lot of work in the gardens and on the farms. They celebrate Novruz in spring.



Summer begins in June. In summer schools finish and summer holidays begin. The days get longer. People have a good time on yellow beaches. They usually sunbathe, swim and windsurf. They enjoy eating ice-cream and walking in the open air. Children's Day is in summer, too.



# AUTUMN

Autumn begins in September. In autumn schools start. The weather gets cooler and days shorter. It rains a lot. The leaves change their colours. They become red, brown and yellow. They fall down from trees. Birds fly to hot countries. Children celebrate Halloween in October.

Winter begins in December. In winter the weather gets colder. It often snows. Lakes, rivers and seas freeze. Roads are icy and slippery. Parks and gardens are white. Children make snowmen, play snowballs, ski and skate. People celebrate Christmas and New Year in winter.



- 1. When does nature awake?
- 2. Where do children go in September?
- 3. What do people usually do summer?
- What do children enjoy doing in summer?
- 5. What holidays do people celebrate in winter?

# B) Fill in the chart.

Seasons	Months	Colours	Activities	Holidays
spring	March			
summer			sunbathe	
autumn		red, brown, yellow		
winter				New Year



# 4. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box. Use the correct forms of the verb.

a) freeze

- b) slippery
- c) snowdrop

d) icy

e) melt

- f) awake
- g) appear

# E.g. The Sun appears high in the sky.

- 1. Snow ... in the sun.
- 2. Water ..... in winter.
- 3. The nature ... in spring.
- 4. Streets are ... .. and ... .. in winter.
- 5. ... is my favourite flower.

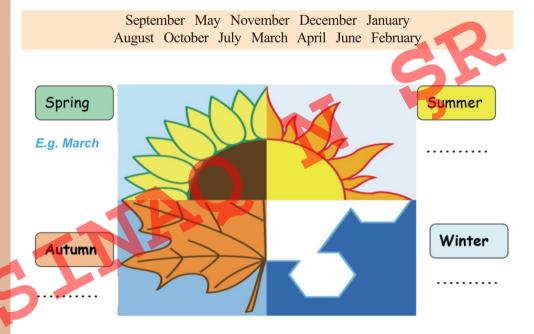
# 5. Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F). Correct the false statements.

# E. g. We start school in October. – F. We start school in September.

- 1. We celebrate Halloween in October.
- 2. We make snowmen in summer.
- 3. It rains a lot in August.

- 4. Leaves fall in autumn.
- 5. Novruz holiday is in spring.
- 6. Santa Claus comes in November.

# 6. Match the months of the year and the seasons.



# 00

# SEASONS AND WEATHER

7. A) What is the weather like today? Match the phrases and the pictures. Compare your answers with the partner.

1. It's cloudy	a) 🥌	5. It's sunny	e) 🝊	9. It's windy	i) 🎪
2. It's snowing/snowy	b) 🕽	6. It's raining/rainy	f) 🌞	10. It's cold	j) 👺
3. It's foggy	c) 🚉	7. It's hot	g) 🌧	11. It's wet	k) 🌉
4. It's warm	d) 😂	8. It's cool	h) 🌞	12. It's icy	l) 🐴

- B) Practise in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.
- **S 1:** What is the weather like in the morning?
- **S 2:** It is
- **S 1:** What is the temperature?
- **S 2:** It's degrees.



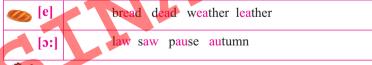
# SPEAKING

8. Look at the weather symbols on the map. Provide information about the weather in Azerbaijan. E.g. It is raining in Lankaran.





PRONUNCIATION 9. Listen and repeat.







Write about your favourite season. Use the ideas:

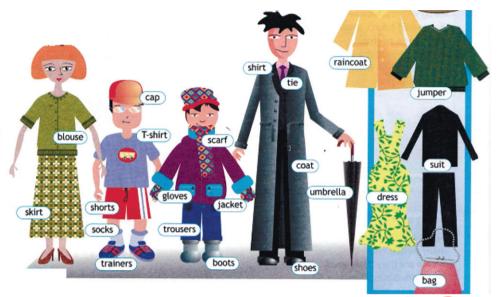
- favourite season
- month
- weather

- holiday
- activities
- colours

# WHAT TO WEAR?



1. Look at the picture. Say which clothes are for warm / cold weather.



# SAY CLEARLY!

belt [belt]
fashion ['fæʃ(ə)n]
fitting room ['fitin ruːm]
jumper ['dʒʌmpə]

loose [lu:s] medium ['mi:drəm] sandals ['sænd(ə)lz] tights [tarts]



Fitting room

2. A) Look at the pictures. Match them with the correct passages.

I'm Ann. It's hot and sunny. I haven't got shorts, but I am wearing a nice dress with a pair of sandals. I have got a handbag.



I'm Cathy. It's cold and snowy. I am wearing boots on my feet, gloves on my hands, a scarf around my neck, and a woolen hat on my head. I have got a warm coat and tights.

# B

# nit 8

# LOOK NEAT AND CLEAN

# SEASONS AND WEATHER

I'm Betty. It's warm, but rainy. I am wearing a cap, a scarf around my neck, and black shoes. I have got a skirt under my raincoat. I have got an umbrella in my hand.



I'm Debbie. It's quite windy. I am wearing a pair of shoes, and I have got a handbag. I am wearing trousers, a pullover, and a jacket.

-		-	Š
		4	
	_/		

# B) Choose the right answer.

1. Ann is wearing	•	
a) shoes	b) sandals	c) boots
2. Betty hasn't got.		
a) an umbrella	b) a handbag	c) a scarf
3. Cathy is wearing	•	
a) a raincoat	b) a pullover	c) a coat
4. Debbie doesn't have		
a) a jacket	b) shoes	c) a scarf

# ABC GRAMMAR REVIEW

She always/usually/often wears boots in winter.

She **is wearing** a raincoat **now**.

# 97

# 3. A) Use the verb to wear in the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

E.g. My mother usually wears skirts and jackets, but today she is wearing a dress.
1. My father usually (wear) a suit at work, but today he (wear) jeans
and a blue shirt.
2. My grandmother usually (wear) gloves and a hat in winter, but today she
(not wear) them.
3. My uncle often (wear) jeans and T-shirts, but today he (wear) a
black jumper and black jeans.
4. Lalways (wear) socks with my shoes, but right now I (not
wear) them.
5 My grandfather always (wear) a tie with his shirt, but today he
(wear) a T-shirt.

b) I factise in pairs.	. Complete the	s seniences.			
always / usua	lly / often		now		
Bill always wears	·	It is cold now. Bill is wearing			
Mary often		It is Christmas	now. She		
His parents usually		It is raining nov	w. They		
They always	·	It is sunny now	They		
We usually		We are at the pa	arty now. We		
C) Practise in pairs.	. Ask and ans	wer:			
What do you usually w What are you wearing			KEEP IN MIND! to be interested in to put on to take off		
READING			to take on		
4. A) Read the text.	Order the pas	sages.			
summer. I like t school.	to wear nice dres	sses on holidays. l	ear shorts and T-shirts in wear a school uniform a		
My name is Jess fashion shows of		aterested in fashion	very much. I always watch		
1 1	ing a skirt and a	~ ~	the library with my friend a jacket. Molly is wearing		
B) Title the text.					
C) Complete the se					
1. Jessie usually wears_					
2. Jessie likes wearing_					
3. Jessie wore 4. Jessie is wearing			yesterday		

**KEEP IN MIND!** 

a pair of trousers

two pairs of trousers

A. medium

C. pair of jeans

B. tight

# SEASONS AND WEATHER



ABC GRAMMAR REVIEW: PLURAL NOUNS (p. 177)



# 5. Fill in the gaps with are/is and this/these.

# E.g. This is his T-shirt. my coat. 2. his trousers. her sandals. John's shorts.

# 6. A) Complete the dialogue with the words from the box.

**Shop assistant:** Hello, can I help you? **Customer:** Yes, please. I'm looking for a

**Shop assistant:** What is your size?

5. my granny's mittens.

**Customer:** Shop assistant: Here you are.

**Customer:** Where can I try these on? **Shop assistant:** The fitting room is over there.

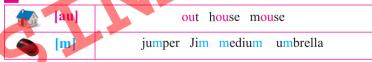
**Customer:** They are too

**Shop assistant:** Try them on, please. They fit well. I'll take them. **Customer:** 

# B) Act out the dialogue.



PRONUNCIATION 7. Listen and repeat.







Write about what you usually wear. Use the ideas: at school
at the weekend
at the party
at home

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# **HAPPY NOVRUZ!**



1. A) Practise in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

How does the nature look in spring?

What is the weather like in spring?

What holidays do we have in spring?

B) Look at the picture. What do you know about March?

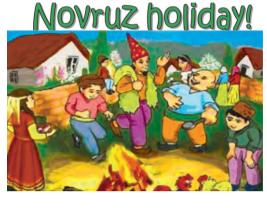
*	8	MA	AR	CH	%	%
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1		3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

# READING

# 2. Read the text. Answer the questions.

Spring comes in March. Green grass, trees and flowers look beautiful. Nature awakes from long winter sleep. Swallows come back from hot countries. They are the first messengers of spring.

All Azerbaijani people celebrate Novruz in March. It begins on the 21st of March. We grow samani on this holiday. It is a symbol of Novruz. At Novruz we celebrate: Water Tuesday, Fire Tuesday, Wind Tuesday and Earth



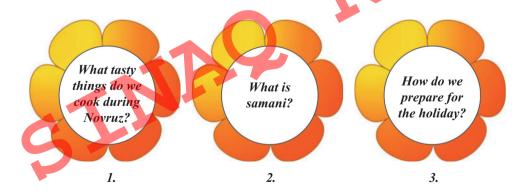
TUESDAY

Tuesday. It is common to clean houses and flats, wear national costumes, dve colourful eggs and cook different tasty things: shakarbura, goghal, pakhlava during Novruz.

We usually visit our relatives and help poor

families. We celebrate Novruz singing lovely songs with Kechal and Kosa. Novruz is our favourite national holiday.







# 3. Complete the sentences with the words below.

relatives clean celebrate tasty doors candles

# E.g. People celebrate Novruz in March.

- 1. We ... our houses on holiday to look fresh.
- 2. My mother cooks ... things every Tuesday.
- 3. On Tuesdays we put our caps at the ... for sweets.
- 4. People visit their ... on Novruz.
- 5. My granny usually puts ... around the tray.

# SAY CLEARLY!

rebirth [ri: 'b3:θ] renewal [rɪ'nju:əl] bonfire ['bɒn faɪə] speech [spi:tʃ]

# 4. Make the sentences imperative.

Affirmative	Imperative
E.g. We clean our flats.	Clean your flat!
1. People light candles around the trays.	1
2. Children jump over the bonfire.	2
3. We have fun in squares with Kosa	3
and Kechal.	
4. People say good wishes to each other.	4

# Unit 8

# RESPECT CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

# SEASONS AND WEATHER

- 5. Fill in the gaps with the adjectives from the box. Use the superlative forms.
  - 1. What was ..... day in March?
  - 2. What was ... tradition on holiday?
  - 3. What was .... show in the party?
  - 4. What was ..... cookie?
  - 5. What was ... food on Novruz?

- 1. happy
- 2. delicious
- 3. interesting
  - 4. tasty
  - 5. good
- 6. When do we celebrate these holidays? Write the dates.

















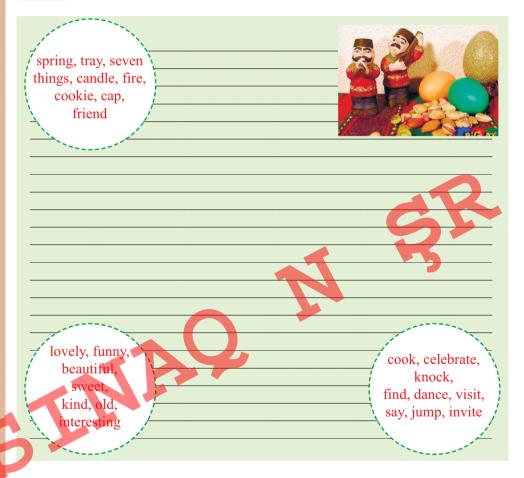
# PRONUNCIATION 8. Listen and repeat.

[d]	old candle find dance
[3:]	skirt shirt third birth





Write about Novruz. Use the words from the circles.



# REVISE AND CHECK

ABC	GRAMMAR
-----	---------

- 1. Use the Present Simple to make the sentences affirmative (+) or negative (-).
- 1. You an umbrella when it is **sunny/windy/rainy**.(to take)
- 2. The nights \_\_\_\_ shorter in **summer/autumn/winter.** (to be)
- 3. You wet/warm/dry when it rains. (to get)
- 4. The leaves in **autumn/summer/spring.** (to fall)
- 2. Put in the names of seasons.

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









3. Complete the passage with the words from the box.

beach season jeans shells sunny plants holiday

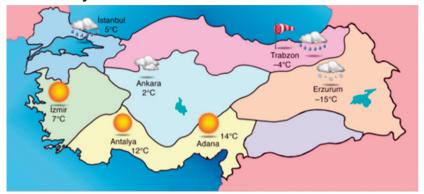
My name is Melisa. I live in Nabran. I love spring and summer. When spring comes I wear a shirt, 1) \_\_\_\_ and trainers. I love watching 2) \_\_\_\_. Summer is my favourite 3) \_\_\_\_\_. too. The weather is warm and 4) \_\_\_\_. When I am on a 5) \_\_\_\_\_, I sunbathe, go swimming or surfing. I make sandcastles, play with balls and collect 6) \_\_\_\_\_ on the 7) \_\_\_\_\_.





# SPEAKING

4. Look at the weather symbols on the map. Give information about the weather in Turkey.



5. Write about Novruz. Use the ideas:



- our celebration
- our clothes
- tasty things



6. Odd one out.

[e]	bread sea dead weather
[au]	soup house mouse louse

# MY PROGRESS

# I can

- ... speak about seasons / weather / Novruz.
- . . . listen to and pronounce new words clearly.
- . . . read and understand the text.
- ... use the sentences in the *Present Continuous* and the *Present Simple*.
  - write about my favourite season / Novruz.

# **LESSON A**

- Topic: What Do You Look Like?
- Descriptive Adjectives
- What does he/she look like....? questions
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [ea], [u]

# **LESSON B**

- Topic: At the Doctor's
- Giving advice with Should/Shouldn't
- Modal verb Must
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [2:], [3]

# **LESSON C**

- Topic: Let's Do Sports!
- Verbs play/go/do
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [a1], [r]

# UNIT



Healthy Body,
Healthy Mind

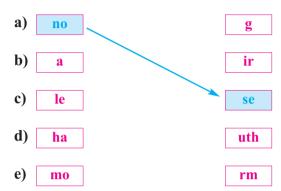




#### WHAT DO YOU LOOK LIKE?



1. A) Practise in pairs. Join the two halves.





B) Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. feet 2. nose 3. hands 4. ears 5. hair 6. eyes 7. neck

E.g. My have five toes each. My feet have five toes each.

- 1. I hear sounds with my
- 2. My can be short, long, curly, straight, dark or fair.
- 3. I touch, hold, catch things with my
- 4. My \_\_\_\_\_ is between my head and the rest of my body.
- 5. I breathe and smell with my
- 6. I see with my



# NOCABULARY

2. Put the adjectives in the proper columns.

a. plump b. pretty c. tall **d.** handsome **e.** straight **f.** slim **g.** ugly h. wavy i. curly i. grey k. thin **l.** brown m. oval

Face E.g. oval  Weight Height Hair Appearance
---

READING

3. A) Practise in pairs. Match the descriptions and the pictures. E.q.



This is a clown. He is fat and short. He has big eyes, a small nose and a big mouth. He has long curly green hair He has four fingers.

Look at Mary. She is very young. She is short. Her face is round. She has long straight brown hair. She has large eyes. She is plump. Mary likes wearing a necklace.

This is Helen. She is young and tall. Her face is oval and pretty. Her hair is brown and long. She has blue eyes. She is very slim. Helen likes to wear sport clothes.

Look at Michael. He is young and very tall. His face is long. He has dark, curly hair. He has large blue eyes. His nose is long. He is handsome.













### **SPEAKING**

#### B) Practise in pairs. Correct the descriptions.



George has got short straight hair. He's wearing glasses. He's got round eyes and a small nose. He's got a big mouth.

Paul has got long wavy hair. He's wearing glasses. He's got small eyes and a small mouth. He's got big ears.





Chris has got a beard. He's wearing glasses. He's got big ears. He's got long straight hair. He's got a black moustache.

Tim has got a small nose. He's wearing glasses. He's got big eyes and big ears. He's got long black hair. He's got a small mouth.





Bill has got a moustache. He's wearing glasses. He's got small eyes. He's got straight hair. He's got a big mouth.



#### READING

#### 4. A) Read the letter. Answer the questions.

Dear friend,

My name is Cindy. I am 9 years old, and I live in Birmingham, Alabama.

I am not very tall. I have short curly hair. It is brown. I have green eyes. My face is round. I love to play tennis and computer games with my friends.

The name of my best friend is Johanna. She is ten years old. She also lives in Birmingham. She lives with her parents and her two elder brothers.

She has got brown hair and dark eyes. Johanna's long hair is beautiful. She is tall and thin for her age. She loves walking and reading adventure stories.

She is honest and friendly, but sometimes she is a bit naughty. She is always playing tricks on her friends.

We love playing together every day after school.

Please tell me about you and your friends.

With best wishes, Cindy

# A

# Jnit 9

# LOOK PRETTY

# HEALTHY BODY, HEALTHY MIND

- What does Cindy look like?
- Who is her best friend?
- What can you tell about Johanna?

	SPEAKING
--	----------

### B) Practise in pairs. Make up questions about Johanna.

- What does Johanna?	- Johanna is
colour is Johanna	- Johanna's is
?	eyes are
- What eves?	

#### SAY CLEARLY!



to see ['si:]

to watch [wpts]



to touch [tʌʧ]
to wave [weɪv]



to smell [smel] to sneeze [sni:z]



to taste [teist] to yawn [jo:n]

#### **KEEP IN MIND!**

height [haɪt] weight [weɪt]

5. Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the verbs.

to watch, to touch, to taste, to smell, to sneeze, to yawn.

E.g. We	often	TV in the evening. We often watch TV	in the	evenir	ıg
1 0	1 TT				

- 1. Omar is very tired. He is \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. I am ill. I am .
- 3. The soup does not \_\_\_\_\_ good. You should put more salt in it.
- 4. I can \_\_\_\_ coffee. I would like to drink a cup.
- 5. Do not \_\_\_\_\_ the printer. Something is wrong with it.

# PRONUNCIATION 6. Listen and repeat.

[eə]	1	fair chair stairs hair pair
[u]		good-looking book foot

# WRITING



#### Describe a person (actor, singer, hero...) Use the ideas:

- name
- surname
- age
- school year

- hair
- eyes
- height
- · weight

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#### AT THE DOCTOR'S



# GETTING READY

1. Practise in pairs. Match the pictures and the health problems.



2.

3.

4.



A. headache

B. cough

**C.** sore throat

D. earache

E. backache

F. stomachache

G. toothache

H. broken leg



5.



6.



7.

# SAY CLEARLY!

backache ['bækeik] burn [b3:n] cold [kəuld] cough [kɔf] earache ['ıəreik] fever ['fi:və]

flu [flu:] headache ['hedeɪk] heartache ['ha:teik] sore throat [sɔ:θrəut] stomachache ['stʌməkeɪk] toothache ['tu:θeɪk]

#### KEEP IN MIND!

- What's wrong?
- What's the matter?
- -Are you OK?



I have a headache. I have a sore throat.

2. A) Practise in pairs. Look at the pictures. Ask and answer the questions.

E.g. What's wrong? I have a fever.

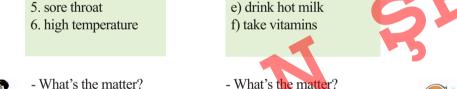


What's wrong?	
What's the matter?	
?	
?	
?	
?	

- B) Complete the sentences. Use the ideas from tables A and B.

  - 1. toothache
  - 2. broken leg
  - 3. stomach
  - 4. backache

- a) eat healthy food
- b) visit a dentist
- c) take an aspirin
- d) wear a bandage





- I've got a
- You should
- What's the matter? - I've got a You should
- What's the matter?
- -I've got a
- You should

- What's the matter?
- I've got a
- You should
- What's the matter? - I've got a
- You should
- What's the matter?
- I've got a - You should





### C) Look at the pictures and give advice. Use should or shouldn't.





### 3. A) Order the dialogue.

Susan: Hi, Nick! How are you? (1)

Nick: Thanks a lot! I'll do it.

Susan: You should drink tea with lemon and take some aspirin.

Nick: Yes, I do. A terrible headache!

Susan: Really? That's too bad! And do you have a headache?

Nick: Not so good. I have a cold.

# B) Practise in pairs. Share your ideas with a partner.



#### **GRAMMAR**

**MODAL VERB: MUST (p.185)** 

AFFIRMATI	VE		NEGATIVE	
I You He/She We You They	eat fruit and vegetables.	I You He/She We You They	mustn't	drink cola.

WE USE *MUST* FOR ORDERS OR VERY STRONG ADVICE

#### 4. Complete the sentences with must or mustn't.

#### E.g. You must do homework.

- 1) You ..... run with a broken leg.
- 2) He .....eat a lot of fruit.
- 3) You.....listen to the teacher.
- 4) You.....eat in the classroom.
- 5) You.....use a telephone in class.
- 6) You.....write notes to friends in class.



# 👺 READING

#### 5. A) Read the dialogue. Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

**Doctor:** Hello, Jessica. How can I help you?

**Jessica:** I feel bad, doctor. I have a stomachache.

**Doctor:** OK, Jessica. I will test you.

The doctor gives Jessica a test. Then she gives her some medical advice:

**Doctor:** Jessica, you don't eat healthy food. You *must* eat more fruit and

vegetables. You should drink much water. You mustn't drink cola. Eat

regularly.

Jessica: All right, doctor.

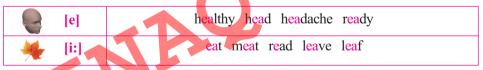
- 1. Jessica has a problem with her health. T/F
- 2. The doctor tests Jessica. T/F
- T/F3. Jessica eats a lot of fruit. 4. Jessica mustn't eat healthy food. T/F
- 5. Jessica shouldn't drink cola. T/F

# B) Practise in pairs. Make up and act out a dialogue At the doctor's.



# PRONUNCIATION

## 6. Listen and repeat.







# Write about your visit to a doctor. Use the ideas:

problems
 doctor's advice
 doctor's order

# C

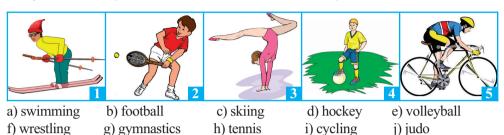
# HEALTHY BODY, HEALTHY MIND



#### **LET'S DO SPORTS!**

#### READY

# 1. A) Match the pictures and the names of the sport.













# B) Complete the table.

SPORT	PERSON		
football			
hockey			
cycling	cyclist ['saɪklɪst]		
wrestling			
basketball			
volleyball			
gymnastics	gymnast ['dymnæst]		
judo			
skiing			

**Key words:** judo player, wrestler, hockey player, football player, volleyball player, basketball player, skier

# C) Fill in the gaps.

a) A does gymnastics.
b) A plays football.
c) A does judo.
d) A rides a bike.
e) A skis.

KEEP IN MIND!				
PLAY	GO	DO		
football	swimming	athletics		
chess	skating	exercise		
volleyball	running	gymnastics		
basketball	cycling	judo		



#### SAY CLEARLY!

athletics [æθ'letɪks] gymnast ['dʒɪmnæst]
cycling ['saɪklɪŋ] ski [ski:]
cyclist ['saɪklɪst] skier ['ski:ə]
judo ['dʒu:dəu] wrestling ['reslɪŋ]
gymnastics [dʒɪm'næstɪks] wrestler ['reslə]

- 2. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs play, do, go.
- 1. Young people often volleyball on the beach in summer.
- 2. We plan to \_\_\_\_\_ camping in the National Parks during the holidays.
- 3. Many parents and their friends like \_\_\_\_\_ chess a lot.
- 4. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ gymnastics regularly.
- 5. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ swimming twice a week.
- 6. Is it possible to \_\_\_\_\_judo at the age of 40?

# 3. Practise in pairs. Guess and match.

- A) There are 11 players in one team. There are two teams. The ball is usually black and white.
- B) There are two players in this game. There is a net in the middle. They play with rackets. The ball is small and usually yellow.
- C) You do this sport in the mountains. It is winter sport. You need skis.
- D) There are two teams, 5 players in each. There are two baskets and the players throw the ball into these baskets. The ball is usually orange.
- E) Sportsmen must wear helmets. They mustn't help each other. They may eat and drink during an event.







#### READING

## 4. A) Read about little sportsmen. Fill in the table below.



Hi! My name is David. I am eleven years old. I am from England.

I love sports. My favourite sport is football. I play it three times a week with my friends. I play in the school team, *Tigers*. I think I'm a very good player. At the weekends, my friends and I often go cycling. I also like swimming and volleyball.



Hello! I am Lena. I am ten years old. I am from Russia. I like doing gymnastics. I am a good gymnast. I go to the gym four times a week. I practise a lot. Next year I will participate in National Gymnastics Championship in Moscow. I want to win a gold medal.



Hi! My name is Anar. I am 11 years old. I come from Azerbaijan. I love wrestling and judo. I am a wrestler. I go to the sport centre five days a week. My favourite sportsman is a famous Azerbaijani wrestler Rasul Junayev. He won a gold medal in the First European Games in Baku in 2015.

	Age	Sport	How often
David	11		
Lena			
Anar			five times a week

# Jnit 9

GO TO GYM REGULARLY

# HEALTHY BODY, HEALTHY MIND

# B) Choose the right words. Make up questions.

David	1. His favourite sport is football.	
	What/When	?
	2. He plays football three times a week.	
	How often/ When	?
Lena:	1. She is from Russia.	
	Where/What_	?
	2. She will participate in Championshi	ip next year
	Where/When	?
Anar:	1. His favourite wrestler is Rasul Juna	yev.
	Who/What	?
	2. He likes wrestling.	
	What sport/What	?

# C) Fill in the table.

PLAY	DO		GO
E.g. football			G
			13
		11	
_ 11	74		
777			
5			

D) Practise in pairs. Ask and answer the questions about sports.

# Unit 9

# HEALTHY BODY, HEALTHY MIND

# 5. Odd one out.

1. a) football	b) basketball	<ul><li>c) volleyball</li></ul>	d) boxing
<b>2.</b> a) judo	b) karate	c) yoga	d) wrestling
<b>3.</b> a) chess	b) domino	c) billiards	d) swimming

# PRONUNCIATION

**4.** a) running b) tennis

# 6. Listen and repeat.

d) skiing

[aɪ]	cyclist style apply buy guy type shy
(r)	wrestler wrap wrinkle write wrong

c) cycling





Write about your favourite sport. Use the ideas:

• sport • favourite sportsman • team



# REVISE AND CHECK



#### 1. Complete the sentences with must or mustn't.

# E.g. Kevin/ beat Pete. Kevin mustn't beat Pete.

- 1. Colin / drink water: (+).
- 2. Steve / run around: (-).
- 3. Sarah/ water/ trees: (+).
- 4. Andrew /pick flowers: (-).

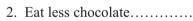
#### 2. Read the sentences. Choose must or mustn't.

- 1. People (must/mustn't) brush their teeth before they go to bed.
- 2. Mothers (must/mustn't) put medicines out of their children's reach.
- 3. You (mustn't/must) take your umbrella when it rains.
- 4. Ali (must/mustn't) take care of his cat.
- 5. We (mustn't/must) eat in the classroom.
- 6. My grandfather is very ill. We (must/mustn't) call a doctor.

### 3. Look at the pictures. Give advice. Use should/shouldn't.

# E.g. go to the doctor You should go to the doctor

















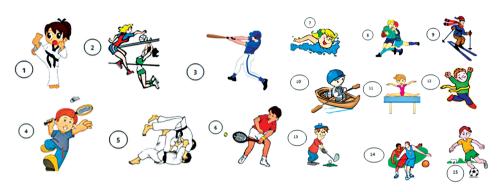






# **NOCABULARY**

4. Look at the pictures. Put the words in the correct columns.



Play	Go	Do

#### MY PROGRESS

#### I can

- ... speak about my visit to the doctor/sport.
- . . . listen to and pronounce new words clearly.
- ... read and understand the text.
- ... use the verbs *play/do/go* with the types of sports.
- ... give advice on the health problems.
- . . . correct the false statements in the text.
- ... describe people's appearance.
- ... write about my visit to a doctor/my favourite sport.



#### **LESSON A**

- Topic: Types of Transport
- How do you travel to ...?
- How long does it take you...? questions
- Pronunciation of the sounds [ks], [b]

#### **LESSON B**

- Topic: Let's Travel Together!
- Past Simple
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [v], [ə]

#### **LESSON C**

- Topic: World's Famous Attractions
- Pronunciation of the Sounds [t], [ʃ]

# UNIT



Ground the World





#### TYPES OF TRANSPORT



# GETTING READY

1. A) Match the types of transport and the pictures.

- a) a busf) a bicycle
- b) a train
- c) a taxi
- d) a car
- e) a ferry

- i) a scooter
- g) a plane
- h) an underground train
- i) a motorbike





















E.g. i - 10.

B) Put the types of transport in order from fast to slow.

a plane VERY FAST

VERY SLOW

bicycle ['baɪsɪkəl]
ferry ['feri]
helicopter ['helɪkɒptər]
scooter ['sku:tər]
underground [ˌʌndəˈgraund]
yacht [jɒt]



**SPEAKING** 

C) Practise in pairs. Share your ideas with your partner. Use: faster than, slower than, the slowest.

E.g. A plane is the fastest type of transport.

D) Practise in pairs. Guess the type of transport.



Mark

When I am in the city I like to go by\_\_\_\_\_. It's fast and cheap.

As for me, I like my\_\_\_\_very much! I ride it all the time.



Julie



Paul

I don't like public transport. I like to travel by \_\_\_\_\_. You can stop where you want.

I like to travel by \_\_\_\_\_, because you can sit and watch the view of the countryside.



Margaret



Jane

When I go to the summer camp, I usually go by because my camp is on the island.

I like to travel by\_\_\_\_\_. It's the fastest kind of transport.



Tom

#### **KEEP IN MIND!**

by bike by car by boat by yacht by taxi by taxi by boat by plane by helicopter

on the plane in on the bus in on the train on the boat on the ship

in a taxi in my car



#### **SPEAKING**

by underground

- 2. Practise in pairs. Say how these people usually travel in your city/town.
- a) schoolchildren
- d) old people
- b) students
- e) police officers
- c) workers f) vou



# VOCABULARY



to get on a bus



to get off a bus



to get into a car/taxi



to get out of a car





You go to school by bus

*How* do *you* go to school?

**How** does **he** travel to the city centre?

3. A) Put questions to the underlined words.

E.g. John goes to the park by bus. – How does John go to the park?

- a) Peter and Michael go to the hairdresser on foot.
- b) Alice goes to the supermarket by underground.
- c) Carmen goes to school by taxi.
- d) John travels to the city centre by bike.
- e) His parents travel to England by plane.



They go to the park by car.				
It takes them 20 minutes to go to the park by car.				
How long	does it take	me/you/him/her/us/them	to go to the park by car?	

B) Ask how long questions to the sentences from Exercise 3 A. E.g. How long does it take Michael to go to the pet shop on foot?

C) Use the information from the table. Make up sentences.

WHO?	WHERE	HOW?	HOW LONG?
John	park	by bike	15 minutes
Sarah	hairdresser	by taxi	one hour
Michael and Tom	baker's	on foot	5 minutes
Peter	club	by under- ground	40 minutes
Linda	supermarket	by car	20 minutes
Carmen	school	by bus	25 minutes



E.g. John goes to the park by bike. It takes him 15 minutes.



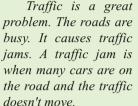
#### **READING**

#### 4. A) Read and title the passages.



People in most countries drive on the right. But in 59 countries people drive on the left. These countries

are Australia, India, Indonesia, Malta, Pakistan, Japan, Britain and so on.

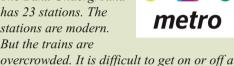




The London *Underground* was the first underground system in the world. It is over

140 years old. Londoners call this system the Tube. A lot of people use the underground system every day.

Most people in Baku use underground. The Baku Underground has 23 stations. The stations are modern.



Millions of people ride bicycles. It is usual to see businessmen, teachers, mothers or workers in the streets on their bikes. Bicycles get you to places faster. Riding bikes is much cheaper than travelling by bus or car. They keep our environment clean.



# B) Mark the statements true (T) or false (F).

- 1. People drive on the right in most countries.
- 2. In Scotland people drive on the right, but in England on the left.
- 3. A traffic jam happens on the roads.
- 4. The oldest underground is in London.
- 5. More than 600 people travel by underground in Baku.
- 6. It is impossible to see teachers on their bikes.
- 7. Bikes are good to protect the environment.

# PRONUNCIATIO

## 5. Listen and repeat

train.

000	[ks]	taxi max fox text
	[b]	job bus bicycle bike boat





Write about the transport in your country.

#### **LET'S TRAVEL TOGETHER!**



#### **GETTING READY**

- 1. Practise in pairs. Answer the questions.
- a) Where do you usually go on holiday?
- b) How do you like to travel?







by coach / motorbike / train









car / ship / bike / plane / air





**coach** is a bus for long journeys

E.g. I like to travel by car.

2. A) Complete the diagram.



Key words: learn new languages, find interesting places, etc.

B) Practise in pairs. Share your ideas with your partner.

## SAY CLEARLY!



climbing ['klaımıŋ] eruise [kruːz] diving ['daɪvɪŋ] hiking ['haɪkɪŋ] make a fire [meɪk ə 'faɪə] rucksack ['rʌksæk] temple ['templ] coach[kɔ:tʃ]

#### 3. A) Match the pictures and phrases.

1. language course

2. beach

3. camping holiday

4. cruise 7. hiking

5. cycling *E.g. a) camping* 

6. diving holiday















# B) Choose the right word/phrase from exercise 3A.

E.g. Martin is going to Germany this summer. He wants to have a language course there. - Language course

- 1. Amy wants to swim in the sea and sunbathe.
- 2. My brother would like to sleep in a tent during his holiday.
- 3. Our parents would like to go to Malta by sea.
- 4. Brian only wants to travel by the environmentally friendly type of transport.
- 5. Omar likes swimming under the water.
- 6. Sarah and Mary like long distance walks.

# 4. A) Fill in the missing information. Make up sentences.

E.g. Yoko is from Japan. He likes eating in restaurants. His favourite food is sushi.

	FAVOURITE				
	COUNTRY	ACTIVITY	FOOD		
Yoko	Japan	<b>.</b>	sushi		
Fatima		visiting temples	lokum		
Corado	Italy		pizzas/spaghetti		
Mary and Carla		walking in the Hyde Park	fish and chips		

- B) Practise in pairs. Share your answers.
- C) Complete the dialogue.

S1:	Where	do	you	want	to	go	for	your	holida	ay?
92.										

S1: Why do you want to go there?

S2:.

S1: What food would you like to eat?

S2:

a) I would like to eat sushi.

b) It is a good place for shopping.

c) Japan.



5. A) Look at the pictures. Guess what the text is about.



B) Read the text. Fill in the gaps with the verbs in the Past Simple.

Last summer my friends and I	(go) camping. We
(meet) at the station on Friday. I	(pack) my rucksack on Thursday
night. I (put) a pair of boots,	a cap and a raincoat into it. I
(not/ forget) my sleeping bag.	

On Friday at 15:30 my three friends and I..... (get) on the train to the mountain. We ...... (arrive) at 18: 15 and ..... (go) to the local shop to get some food. Pete is a good cook, so he ...... (prepare) our meals.

We	$\dots$ (put) the tent up. A	At night, we	(make) a fire
and (sit	) around it. We	(tell) stor	ies and jokes and
(sing) songs.			
In the morning we	got up early and	(go) walk	ing or climbing. We
(have) a goo	d time.		

# C) Ask questions to the underlined words.

E.g. <u>Last summer</u> they went camping. – When did they go camping?

- 1. They got on the train at 15.30.
- 2. We went to the local shop to get some food.
- 3. At night they <u>made a fire and told stories and jokes.</u>
- 4. In the morning they went climbing.
- 5. They had a good time in the mountains.

### D) Put the sentences in the logical order:

- a) They put the tent up.
- b) They spent a good time.
- c) They met at the station.
- d) They got to the mountain.
- e) They made a fire.



# PRONUNCIATION

# 6. Listen and repeat.

[v]	victory favorite arrive verb diving vest
[ə]	around along across arrive ahead



# WRITING



# Write your travel plan. Use the ideas:

- a country you'd like to visit
- activities you'd like to do
- food you'd like to try.

# Unit 10

# AROUND THE WORLD

#### WORLD'S FAMOUS ATTRACTIONS



1. Match the pictures and the landmarks.



- 1. The Statue of Liberty
- 2. The Great Wall of China
- 3. The Leaning Tower of Pisa
- 4. Big Ben
- 5. The Blue Mosque
- 6. Atashgah Fire Temple





A landmark is a famous building or statue. The Pyramids are a famous landmark in Egypt.





a) Turkey b) China c) England d) Italy e) the USA f) Azerbaijan

E.g. The Great Wall is a famous landmark in China.

# CLEARLY!

Eiffel Tower [ˌaɪf(ə)l 'tauə]
landmark ['lændmd:k]
Leaning Tower of Pisa ['li:nɪŋ] ['tauə]
['pi:zə]

mosque [mɔsk] Statue of Liberty ['stætju:əv'lıbətɪ] Taj Mahal [ˌtɑ:dʒmə'hɑ:l] Atashgah Fire temple ['templ]



#### 2. A) Read and title the passages.

- 1. Landmarks around the world
- 2. Monuments around the world
- 3. Famous cities around the world

#### SAY CLEARLY!

amphitheatre ['æmfɪˌθɪətə] designer [dɪˈzaɪnə] emperor ['ɛmp(ə)rə] in memory of ['mem(ə)rɪ] tomb [tuːm] worship ['wɜː[ip]

- a) The Eiffel Tower is the most famous landmark in Paris. It is a symbol of France. Its designer was Gustave Eiffel. It is 298 metres tall. Tourists like this place. Every year over 5.5 million visitors come there.
- **b)** In 1631 the emperor Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal. He did it in memory of his wife Mumtaz. This building is the most beautiful landmark in the world.
- **c)** The Chinese worked on the Great Wall for over 1700 years. People built it by hand. It looks like a dragon. It is very big.

# B) Match the pictures and the passages.







# C) Mark the statements true (T) or false (F).

E.g. The Eiffel Tower is in France. (T)

- 1. Gustave Eiffel built the Tower in Paris.
- 2. Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal for his wife.
- 3. The Taj Mahal is the most beautiful landmark in Europe.
- 4. The Great Wall is over 1700 years old.
- 5. The Great Wall is in the form of a dragon.

# 3. A) Read the dialogue. Fill in the gaps with the words / phrases from the box.





Student 1: I would like to see The Great Pyramid.

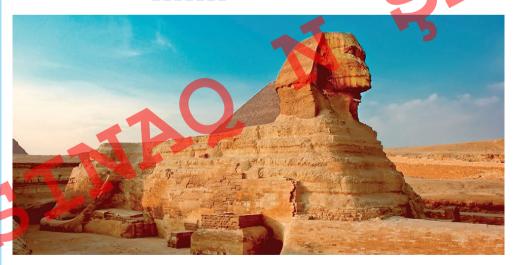
**Student 2:** Where is it?

**S 1:** It is in \_\_\_\_\_.

**S 2:** When did people build it?

- **S 1:** The Egyptians built it about \_\_\_\_\_ years ago.
- **S 2:** Wow, it is the oldest landmark!
- **S 1:** \_\_\_\_\_ thousand workers built it for 20 years.
- **S 2:** Why did the Egyptians \_ \_ \_ \_ the Pyramid?
- **S 1:** The Pyramid was a tomb.
- S 2: Thanks a lot. How \_\_\_\_\_it is!

- a) interesting
- b) build
- c) ten
- d) 4650 years ago
- e) Egypt





- B) Practise in pairs. Share your answers with your partner.
- C) Act out the dialogue.
- D) Get ready to speak about The Great Pyramid.
- 4. Practise in pairs. Read the information about landmarks. Make up a dialogue.



Landmark: Atashgah Fire Temple

Country: Azerbaijan

**Built in:** 17 th and 18 th centuries **Information:** The temple was a

place of fire worship.
'Atash' means 'fire' in

Azerbaijani.



Landmark: The Colosseum

Country: Italy

Built in: about 2000 years ago,

1st century

**Information:** It is an oval

amphitheatre. About 50,000 and 80,000 people could sit there.

Student 1	Student 2
Where is Atashgah Fire Temple?	It is in
?	People built it in the 17th and the 18th centuries.
?	
Whatmean?	Atash means
?	

# PRONUNCIATION 5. Listen and repeat.

C* [t]	Turkey liberty Italy temple
	exhibition information station





Write about a famous attraction in Azerbaijan. Use the ideas:

- landmark
- location
- year
- description

# REVISE AND CHECK

ABC	GRAMMAR
-----	---------

How long

How long

How long \_\_\_\_\_

	a) to fly b) to repair c) to learn d) to cook e) to get f) to read g) to fin					
	E.g. How long does it take to fly from London to Baku?					
1. It takes a long time Chinese.						
2. It doesn't take long an omelette.						
3. It takes me ten minutes a newspaper.						
4. It took Evan two hours home.						
	5. Did it take you a long time my house?					
	6. It will take us an hour the car.					
2. Ask how long questions.  E.g. It takes two weeks to gross the Atlantic Ocean by ship.						
E.g. It takes two weeks to cross the Atlantic Ocean by ship.  How long does it take to cross the Atlantic Ocean by ship?						
	How long does it take to cross the Atlantic Ocean by ship?  1. It will take you two months to loan to drive					
	1. It will take you <u>two months</u> to learn to drive.  How long ?					
	<u> </u>					
	2. It took Brian three hours to come by train.					
	How long ?					
	3. It takes her 20 minutes to get to work in the morning.					



4. It will take us an hour to cook the cake.

5. It took Tom half an hour to do shopping yesterday

E.g. Last summer we went to	o Russia <u>by</u> ferry. It was wonderful
a) I saw your parents	a car yesterday morning.
b) Sue and Mike come to wo	orkbus every day.
c) My sister always goes to s	school foot.
d) I like travelling	olane.
e) We do not like to travel	underground.



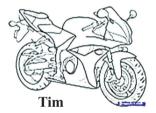
# **WALLIARY** VOCABULARY

4. Guess the words. Complete the sentences.





**Ahmad** 





Sonia







Fred

- a) Tom is going by (eccbiyl) .....
- b) Ahmad is going by (ianrt) .....
- c) Sonia is going by (lpaen) ...... and by (dnodungreur) ...
- d) Tim is riding a (mtriekboo) .....
- e) Michael is going to catch the (ubs) ......then (alkw) -----
- f) Fred is going by (reyrf) .....



1.

2.

**SPEAKING** 

5. Compare the famous landmarks.





Tower Bridge / London

E.g. Golden Gate / San Francisco

Tower Bridge is older than the Golden Gate. The Golden Gate is higher than Tower Bridge. The Golden Gate is the most beautiful bridge in the world.



Taj Mahal / India



Leaning Tower / Pisa



Sphinx statue / Egypt



Christ statue / Brazil



Greek temple / Greece



Stonehenge / U.K

Key words: old, long, modern, high, small, beautiful, interesting, wonderful, big, attractive, strange



#### 6. Read the postcard. Correct the mistakes.

Hi, gerald!

Im in africa with my parents. Now were in Cape Town. Everything is so different here weather animals and plants. Its terribly hot. Last week we were in the national park on a safari I could watch wild animals elephants giraffes lions zebras and many more. It was amazing. Its best holiday And hows your holiday.

Bye for now,

Mary



Mr. Gerald Laskaad

Vesakkotic 2487

FI-oo630 Helsinki

Finland

#### MY PROGRESS

#### Lcan

- ... speak about different types of transport /travelling/ world's famous attractions.
- ... listen to and pronounce new words clearly.
- ... read and title the passages.
- ... complete and act out dialogues.
- ... compare the famous landmarks.
- . . . write about the transport in my country /my travel plan/ a famous attraction in Azerbaijan.

## GRAMMAR

#### Nouns

Nouns name people, places, or things.

#### **Plural Nouns**

- ◆ A noun that names one thing is *singular*.
- a book a girl
- ◆ A noun that names more than one thing is *plural*. Add -s to make most nouns plural: *two books* five maps three girls
- Some plural nouns follow special spelling rules.

If a noun ends in -s, -x, -sh, or -ch, add -es to make it plural:

```
bus \rightarrow bus es dish \rightarrow dish es fox \rightarrow fox es bench \rightarrow bench es
```

If a noun ends in a consonant plus y, change the y to i and add -es to make it plural.  $lady \rightarrow ladies$   $country \rightarrow countries$ 

Some nouns have irregular plural forms.

```
man \rightarrow men child \rightarrow children woman \rightarrow women foot \rightarrow feet tooth \rightarrow teeth goose \rightarrow geese mouse \rightarrow mice louce \rightarrow lice ox \rightarrow oxen
```

#### **Countable and Uncountable Nouns**

- ◆ Most nouns are things that can be counted. We call them **countable nouns**. They can be singular or plural. We use *many*, *a few*, *few* with countable nouns, an *apple*→*four apples* a *student*→*nine students* many books few questions a few pencils
- ◆ Some nouns stand for things that can't be counted. We call them uncountable nouns.

e.g. juice bread milk sugar

- ◆ We use *much*, *a little*, *little* with uncountable nouns. *much water a little jam little butter*
- ◆ Uncountable nouns have no plural forms, but they can be "counted" in phrases like this:

two glasses of juice

#### Possessive Case of Singular and Plural Nouns

- ♦ A possessive noun tells who something belongs to. Add 's to form the Possessive Case of a singular noun.
  - The boy's pencilcase is on the desk.
- Add just an apostrophe (') to form the possessive of a plural noun that ends in s. *The boys' books are on the desk.*

◆ Use a structure with *of* with the names of lifeless things. *The colour of the pen.* (the pen's colour)

#### **Pronouns**

**Pronouns** are words that take the place of nouns.

Linda is not here. She is at work.

#### **Personal Pronouns**

◆ Use a personal pronoun to replace a noun in subject position (in front of the verb).

**The boy** is from Azerbaijan.  $\rightarrow$  **He** is from Azerbaijan.

♦ The personal pronouns are *I*, you (singular), he, she, it, we, you (plural), and they.

#### **Objective Pronouns**

- ◆ Use an **objective pronoun** to replace a noun in object position (after the verb). *Tom knows Ken.* → *Tom knows him.*
- ♦ The objective pronouns are *me*, *you* (singular), *him*, *her*, *it*, *us*, *you*, (plural), and *them*.

#### **Possessive Pronouns**

◆ A **possessive adjective** comes before a noun. It tells who the noun belongs to. *I have a pet. My pet is a turtle. Its name is Skipper.* 

#### Demonstrative Pronouns: this, that, these, those

• Use *this* to talk about a thing that is near you.

This is a book.

♦ Use *that* to talk about a thing that is far from you.

That is a copybook.

• Use *these* to talk about things that are near you.

These are boys.

♦ Use *those* to talk about things that are far from you.

Those are girls.







that



these



those



#### Articles: a and an

- There are two articles in English. The indefinite article (a, an) and the definite article (the).
- ♦ The indefinite article comes before singular nouns. The article *a* stands before the words that begin with consonant sounds. Use *an* before the words that begin with vowel sounds.

**a** book **an** English book **an** apple **a** red apple

♦ The definite article can come before singular and plural nouns.

He has got a ruler. The ruler is on the table.

◆ Use *the* before some geographical names and historical monuments. *The USA, the Thames, the Blue Mosque, The Great Wall of China* 

#### Some and Any

◆ In an affirmative statement, use *some* before a plural noun or an uncountable noun to mean *a little*, *or a few*.

We need **some** bananas.

We need **some** sugar, too.

♦ In a negative statement and in yes/no questions use *any*. Place it before a plural noun or an uncountable noun.

Do you have **any** questions? They don't need **any** tomatoes.

♦ Use *some* in interrogative sentences to offer or ask for something.

Do you want **some** milk? Can you give me **some** coffee, please?

• Use *any* in negative sentences and in questions.

Did you buy **any** fish? I didn't buy **any** fish.

• Use *any* in positive sentences when you mean it doesn't matter which. You can take *any* pen.

#### **Adjectives**

**Adjectives** describe nouns. An adjective usually comes before the noun it describes.

a **little** girl a **big** lunch

♦ An adjective can come after the noun it describes. This often happens in sentences with the verb be.

Her grandfather is old. Her mother is young. The tables were green.

Do not add -s to adjectives that describe plural nouns.

the **red** books the **new** students

The adjectives have 3 degrees of comparison: positive, comparative and superlative degrees.

Dulo	Form				
Rule	Positive	Comparative	Superlative		
1. One-syllabic and	big	bigg <mark>er</mark>	the bigg <mark>est</mark>		
some two-syllabic	fat	fatt <mark>er</mark>	the fatt <mark>est</mark>		
adjectives take <i>-er</i>	large	larg <mark>er</mark>	the larg <mark>est</mark>		
and -est.	clever	clever <mark>er</mark>	the clever <mark>est</mark>		
	lazy	lazi <mark>er</mark>	the lazi <mark>est</mark>		
2. Use <i>more</i> or <i>most</i>	famous	more famous	the most famous		
in front of the	comfortable	more comfortable	the most comfortable		
adjectives with two	interesting	more interesting	the most interesting		
or more syllables					
3. Irregular forms	good	better	the best		
	bad	worse	the worst		

◆ Comparative adjectives compare two people, places, or things. Use the word *than* after a comparative adjective.

Aydan is **smaller** than Anar.

♦ Superlative adjectives compare three or more people, places, or things. Use *the* before a superlative adjective.

Tahir is the tallest boy in the class. Samir is the shortest. This book is the **most** interesting of all.

#### Verbs

◆ The verb expresses an action or a state of being. He goes to school.

♦ The tense of a verb shows the time of an action or state of being.

present tense – Maria studies English every day. past tense – Yesterday Maria studied English.

## **Present Tense of have**

♦ The verb have has two present-tense forms: have and has.

I	have	)	We		
You	have	breakfast.	You	have	breakfast.
He/She/It	has		They		

◆ To make an interrogative statement, add *Do* or *Does* before the subject. *Do you have lunch at school?* 

Does she have crayons?

♦ To make a negative statement, use *do not have* or *does not have*.

You do not have Maths on Mondays. She does not have a pet. You don't have IT on Mondays. She doesn't have a pet.

♦ Use *do, does, don't* or *doesn't* in your short answer.

Yes, she does. No, she doesn't. Yes, we do. No, we don't.

## **Present Tense of have got**

The verb *have got* has two forms: *have got* and *has got*.

♦ To make an interrogative statement, use *have* or *has* before the subject.

Have you got a question? Has he got friends in London?

◆ To make a negative statement, use *have not got*, or *has not got*.

They have not got (haven't got) English every day. She has not got (hasn't got)a paintbrush.

## **Present Simple Tense**

• A verb has two forms in the Present Simple Tense form.

I You He/She/It	play play play <mark>s</mark>	the guitar.	We You They		play play play	the guitar.
-----------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------	-------------------	--	----------------------	-------------

◆ To make a negative statement, use **do not** or **does not** before the base form of the verb. Use contractions in speaking and informal writing.

I do not go to school. I don't go to school.

He does not go to school. He doesn't go to school.

◆ To make an interrogative statement with a verb other than **be**, add **do** or **does** before the subject.

**Does** he like pop music? **Do** they speak English?

Use do, does, don't, or doesn't in your short answer.

Yes, he does. No, he doesn't. Yes, they do. No, they don't.

You can use the Present Simple with the following adverbs of frequency: *usually, always, often, sometimes* etc.

He usually watches TV after 8 o'clock.

#### **Present Continuous Tense**

- ◆ Use **the Present Continuous Tense** to tell about something that is happening right now. To form the Present Continuous, use the present tense of *be* and the base form of the verb + -*ing*. Use contractions in speaking and informal writing. *I am listening to music. I'm reading a book.*
- ◆ To make a negative statement, add *not* between the form of *be* and the *-ing* verb. Use contractions in speaking and informal writing.

He is not watching TV. He's not watching TV. or He isn't watching TV.

◆ To make an interrogative statement, place the present-tense form of be (am, is, or are) before the subject.

Is she sleeping?

◆ Use the following time markers in the Present Continuous: *now*, *right now*, *at the present moment*, *at the moment*.

She is writing her English exercise now.

#### Past Tense of he

◆ Use the **Past Tense** to tell about the events that happened in the past and are completed. The verb be has two past-tense forms: *was* and *were*.

Anar was at school.

They were in the cinema yesterday.

◆ To make a past-tense negative statement, add **not** after the verb. Use contractions in speaking and informal writing.

Anar was not (wasn't) at school.

They were not (weren't) in the cinema yesterday.

- ◆ To make an information question, place the verb directly after the question word. When was the party?
- ♦ To make an interrogative statement, place the verb before the subject.

Was he late for class? Were they ill?

# Past Tense of Regular and Irregular Verbs

To make the past tense of most regular verbs, add -ed to the base form.

The past tense form is the same for all persons.

$$fix \rightarrow fixed$$

Some regular verbs have special spelling rules in the past tense:

If a verb ends in a silent e, just add -d

 $dance \rightarrow danced$ 

If a verb ends in a *consonant* + y, change the y to i before adding -ed.  $study \rightarrow studied$ 

♦ Many verbs have irregular forms in the past tense. We do not add -ed to make the past tense of these verbs.

```
break \rightarrow broke \ have \rightarrow had \ buy \rightarrow bought \ know \rightarrow knew
```

◆ To make a negative statement, add *did not* before the base form of the verb. Do not use past-tense form of the verb.

Sam did not (didn't) make a mistake.

◆ To make an information question with a verb other than *be*, use *did* and the base form of the verb. Put the subject between the two parts of the verb.

What **did** she **break**?

♦ Remember, in formal speaking and writing, use *whom* to ask questions about an object.

Whom did they see in the yard? (formal)
Who did they see in the yard? (informal)

◆ To make an interrogative statement, with a verb other than *be*, add *did* before the subject. Always use the base form of the verb.

**Did** her friends come to the party?

- ◆ Use *did* or *didn't* in your short answer.

  Yes, they did.

  No, they didn't.
- ◆ Use the following time markers in the Past Tense: yesterday, the day before yesterday, in 2005, last week/month/year/Monday etc.

He went to Italy in 2003.

# Future Tense with to be going to

◆ Use *to be going to* to talk about future plans. Use a present-tense form of *be* plus *going to* and the base form of a verb.

She is going to eat lunch soon. She's going to eat lunch soon.

◆ To make an information question, place the subject between a present-tense form of *be* and a verb phrase with *going to*.

What is Leyla going to do?

♦ To make an interrogative statement, place the present-tense form of *be* before the subject.

Is he going to visit his parents? Yes, he is. No, he's not. or No, he isn't.

## **Future Tense with will**

• Use *will* to give general facts about the future. Use *will* plus the base form of a verb.

I will invite my cousin.

I'll invite my cousin.

◆ To make a negative statement, use *will not*. In speaking and informal writing, use the contraction won't.

They will not meet tomorrow. They won't meet tomorrow.

◆ You can use the Future Simple with the following time markers: *tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week/month/year, soon* etc.

#### Verbs + the Gerund

- ◆ Some verbs, such as *like*, *love*, and *enjoy* can be followed by a noun. *Linda loves Chinese food*.
- ◆ Some of these verbs can also be followed by the gerund. To make a gerund, add -ing to the base form of a verb.

  Jim enjoys playing football.

#### Adverbs

- ◆ Adverbs tell us how an action happens. Adverbs answer the questions Where? When? How? How much? or How often? Many adverbs end in -ly. They walked home quickly.
- ◆ Adverbs of frequency tell us how often we do something. They are: always, often, rarely, usually, sometimes and never.

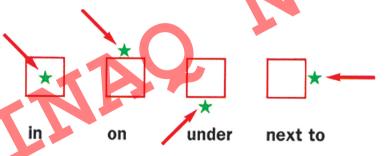
## **Prepositions**

• Prepositions are words that show time, place, or direction. Some common prepositions are *before*, *after*, *at* and *to*.

Ali went to the swimming pool after school.

◆ In, on, under, and next to are prepositions of location. They tell where something is.

The book is **in** the backpack.



♦ Prepositions *on*, *in*, *at* can be prepositions of time, too.

on the table on Monday in the bag in April at the board at 5 o'clock

#### Can

- ◆ Use *can* before a present-tense verb to talk about ability.
- ◆ Use *can* before the base form of the verb to talk about ability. *Maria and Nick can speak Turkish*.
- ◆ The negative form of *can* is *cannot*. In speaking and informal writing, use the contraction *can't*.

They can't speak Chinese.

• Use *can* for requests.

Can you help me, please?

#### Should

♦ Use *should* before the base form of the verb to give advice or talk about what is right to do.

They **should** study for the examination.

◆ Use *should not* to make a negative statement. In speaking and informal writing, use the contraction *shouldn't*.

He **should** not talk so much. He **shouldn't** talk so much.

#### Must

◆ Use *must* for orders or very strong advice. Place *must* before the base form of a verb.

You must sit properly.

♦ Use *must not* to make a negative statement.

You **must not** talk at the lesson.

#### The Construction It takes.....

♦ Use the construction *It takes*..... when you let somebody know how long it takes you to do a particular thing.

It takes	somebody	time	to do something
----------	----------	------	-----------------

It takes him (Jack, them) two hours to water the flowers.

◆ To make a negative statement, use *does not* (*doesn't*) before the base form of the verb.

It doesn't take him (Jack, them) two hours to water the flowers.

To make an interrogative statement, add *does* before the subject. *Does it take him (Jack, them) two hours to water the flowers?* 

# IRREGULAR VERBS

BASE FORM	PAST SIMPLE
be	was/were
become	became
bring	brought
buy	bought
can	could
come	came
cost	cost
do	did
draw	drew
drink	drank
drive	drove
eat	ate
feel	felt
find	found
fly	flew
forget	forgot
get	got
give	gave
go	went
have	had
know	knew
leave	left
make	made
mean	meant
meet	met
pay	paid
put	put
read	read
ride	rode
run	ran
say	said
see	saw
sell	sold
send	sent
shoot	shot
sit	sat
speak	spoke
take	took
teach	taught
think	thought
understand	understood
wear	wore

# PHONETIC SYMBOLS

	HONEITC	31	MBULS
(	CONSONANTS		VOWELS
/p/	pan /pæn/	/i:/	tree /tri:/
/b/	big/big/	/I/	film /fɪlm/
/t/	tea /ti:/	/e/	pen /pen/
/d/	do /du:/	/æ/	apple /ˈæp(ə)l/
/k/	cup /knp/	/a:/	garden
/g/	girl/g3:(r)l/		/'ga:(r)d(ə)n/
/f/	five /faɪv/	/p/	hot /hpt/
$/_{ m V}/$	very /'verɪ/	/ʊ/	good/gʊd/
/s/	sun /sʌn/	/ɔ:/	ball /bɔ:l/
/z/	zoo /zu:/	/u:/	you /juː/
/1/	like /laɪk/	/Λ/	mother
/m/	most /məʊst/		/'mʌðə(r)/
/n/	now /naυ/	/3:/	learn /lɜ:(r)n/
/h/	happy /ˈhæpɪ/	/ə/	letter /ˈletə(r)/
/r/	rainbow / rein bəu/		
/j/	yellow /ˈjeləʊ/		
/w/	want /wɒnt/		
/θ/	three /θri:/		
/ð/	this /ðis/		174
/ʃ/	she /ʃiː/		2



television

/'teli\_vi3(ə)n/

children / tʃildrən/

orange /ˈɒrɪndʒ/ English/ˈɪŋglɪʃ/

/3/

/tʃ/

/d3/

(-	WO VOWIED TO GETTIER,
/eɪ/	game /geɪm/
/əʊ/	no /nəʊ/
/aɪ/	write /raɪt/
/aʊ/	how /haʊ/
/oɪ/	toy /tɔɪ/
/I9/	hear /hɪə(r)/
/eə/	where /weə(r)/
/ʊə/	tour /tʊə(r)/

# WORD LIST

			A	
adventure story	n	[əd'ventʃə 'stɔːrɪ]	macəra hekayəsi	приключенческий рассказ
amphitheatre	n	[ˈæmfɪˌθɪətə]	amfiteatr	амфитеатр
antique	adj	[ænˈtiːk]	qədim	античный, старинный
appear	v	[əˈpɪə]	peyda olmaq	появляться
area	n	[ˈeəriə]	ərazi	территория
athletics	n	[æθ'letiks]	atletika	атлетика
attraction	n	[əˈtrækʃ(ə)n]	attraksion	атракцион
awake	ν	[əˈweɪk]	oyanmaq	просыпаться
			В	
backache	n	['bækeık]	kürək ağrısı	боль в спине
backgammon	n	['bækˌgæmən]	nərd	нарды
baker's	n	['beɪkəz]	çörək dükanı	булочная
balcony	n	[ˈbælkəni]	eyvan	балкон
ballet	n	[ˈbæleɪ]	balet	балет
bamboo	n	[ˌbæmˈbuː]	bambuk	бамбук
band	n	[ˈbænd]	musiqi qrupu	группа (музыкальная)
beautiful	adj	[ˈbjuːtɪfʊl]	gözəl	красивый
belt	n	[belt]	kəmər	ремень
bonfire	n	[ˈbɒnfaɪə(r)]	tonqal	костёр
boring	adj	[ˈbɔːrɪŋ]	darıxdırıcı	скучный
bring	v	[brɪŋ]	gətirmək	приносить
burn	n	[bɜːn]	yanıq	ожог
butcher's	n	[ˈbuʧəz]	qəssab dükanı	мясной магазин
			С	
camel	n	[ˈkæm(ə)l]	dəvə	верблюд
candy	n	[ˈkændɪ]	şirni	конфета
capital	n	[ˈkæpɪt(ə)l]	paytaxt	столица
carnation	n	[kaːˈneɪʃ(ə)n]	qərənfil	гвоздика
carpet	n	[ˈkɑːpɪt]	xalça	ковёр
cause	n	[kɔːz]	sə <mark>b</mark> əb	причина
cereal		[ˈsɪərɪəl]	taxıl	злаки
character	n	[ˈkærəktə]	xasiyyət	характер
charity	n	[ˈʧærɪtɪ]	xeyriyyəçilik	благотворительность
chemist's	n	['kemists]	aptek	аптека
climbing	_	[ˈklaɪmɪŋ]	dırmaşma	восхождение
cloudy	adj	[ˈklaʊdi]	buludlu	облачный
coach	n	[kəʊtʃ]	şəhərlərarası avtobus	междугородный автобус
coin	n	[kɔɪn]	xırda pul	монета
column	n	[ˈkɒləm]	sütun	колонна
comb	n	[kəʊm]	daraq	расчёска
competition	n	[ˌkɔmpə'tɪʃ(ə)n]	yarışma	конкурс

composer	n	[kəmˈpəʊzə(r)]	bəstəkar	композитор
computer	n	[kəmˈpjuːtə	kompüter	программист
programmer		ˈprəʊgræmə]	programçısı	
conductor	n	[kənˈdʌktə(r)]	dirijor	дирижёр
cookie(s)	n	[ˈkʊkɪ(z)]	kökə, peçenye	коржик , печенье
cool	adj	[kuːl]	sərin	прохладный
cottage cheese	n	[ˈkɒtɪdʒ ˈtʃiːz]	kəsmik	творог
cough	n	[kɔf]	öskürək	кашель
cousin	n	[ˈkʌzn]	əmioğlu, xalaqızı	кузен, кузина
crayon	n	[ˈkreɪən]	rəngli karandaş	цветной карандаш
crossword	n	[ˈkrɒswɜːd]	krossvord	кроссворд
crowded	adj	[ˈkraʊdɪd]	izdihamlı	многолюдный
cruise	n	[kruːz]	dəniz səyahəti	морское путешествие
cupboard	n	[ˈkʌbəd]	şkaf	буфет, сервант
curly	adj	[ˈkəːli]	buruq	кудрявый
cycling / cyclist	n	[ˈsaɪklɪŋ]	velosiped idmanı/	велоспорт/велосипеди
, , ,		['saɪklɪst]	velosipedçi	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
		,	D	
daffodil	n	[ˈdæfədɪl]	sarı nərgiz	жёлтый нарцисс
dangerous	adj	[ˈdeɪn(d)ʒ(ə)rəs]	qorxulu	опасный
deer	n	[dɪə]	maral	олень
designer	n	[dı'zaınə]	dizayner	дизайнер
detective story	n	[dı'tektıv 'stɔːrı]	detektiv	детектив
dialogue	n	[ˈdʌɪəlɒg]	dialoq	диалог
die	ν	[ˈdaɪ]	ölmək	умирать
different	adj	[ˈdɪfrənt]	müxtəlif	другой, разный
difficult	adj	[ˈdɪfɪk(ə)lt]	çətin	трудный
dirty	adj	[ˈdɜːti]	çirkli	грязный
diving	n	[ˈdaɪvɪŋ]	suyun dərinliyinə enmə	погружение в воду
downstairs	adv	[ˌdaʊnˈsteəz]	aşağıda	внизу
drums	n	[ˈdrʌmz]	nağara	барабан
			E	
eagle	n	[ˈiːgl]	qartal	орёл
earache	n	[ˈɪəreɪk]	qulaq ağrısı	боль в ухе
emperor	n	[ˈɛmp(ə)rə]	imperator	император
enemy	n	[ˈenəmɪ]	düşmən	враг
environment	n	[ınˈvaɪrənmənt]	ətraf mühit	окружающая среда
eve	n	[iːv]	ərəfə	канун, преддверие
exciting	adj	[ık'saıtıŋ]	həyəcanlandıran	волнующий,
				захватывающий
exhibition	n	[ˌeksɪ'bɪʃ(ə)n]	sərgi	выставка

F						
fairy tale	n	[ˈfeərɪˌteɪl]	sehrli nağıl	сказка		
fantasy	n	[ˈfæntəsı]	təsəvvür	фантазия		
fashion	n	['fæʃ(ə)n]	moda, dəb	стиль, мода		
fever	n	[ˈfiːvə]	hərarət	жар		
figure	n	[ˈfɪgə(r)]	qamət	фигура		
firefighter	n	[ˈfaɪəˌfaɪtə]	yanğınsöndürən	пожарный		
fishing	n	[ˈfɪʃɪŋ]	balıqçılıq	рыбная ловля		
fitting room	n	[ˈfɪtɪŋˌruːm]	geyim otağı	примерочная кабина		
florist's	n	['florists]	gül dükanı	цветочный магазин		
flu	n	[fluː]	qrip	грипп		
flute	n	[ˈfluːt]	fleyta	флейта		
foggy	adj	[ˈfɒgi]	dumanlı	туманный		
folk	n	[fəʊk]	folklor	народный		
founder	n	['faundə]	təsisçi	основатель		
freeze	ν	[friːz]	donmaq	замёрзнуть		
fridge	n	[frɪdʒ]	dondurucu	холодильник		
			G			
garage	n	[ˈgærɑːʒ]	qaraj	гараж		
garbage bin	n	[ˈgaː(r)bɪdʒˌbɪn]	zibil qabı	чан для мусора		
gazelle	n	[gəˈzel]	ceyran	газель		
global	adj	[ˈgləʊb(ə)l]	qlobal	глобальный		
glue	n	[gluː]	yapışqan	клей		
good-looking	adj	[ˌgʊd ˈlʊkɪŋ]	xoşagəlimli	обладающий приятной		
				внешностью		
grave	n	[ˈgreɪv]	qəbir	могила		
greengrocer's	n	[ˈgriːnˌgrəʊsə(r)s]	tərəvəz dükanı	овощной магазин		
guide	n	[gaɪd]	bələdçi	экскурсовод		
gymnast	n	[ˈʤɪmnæst]	gimnast	гимнаст		
gymnastics	n	[ʤɪmˈnæstɪks]	gimnastika	гимнастика		
			Н			
hairdresser	n	[ˈhɛːdrɛsə]	bə <mark>r</mark> bər	парикмахер		
handsome	adj	[ˈhans(ə)m]	yaraşıqlı	красивый,симпатичный		
hard	adj	[haːd]	qəliz, çətin	трудный		
hard-working	adj	[haːd ˈwəːkɪŋ]	çalışqan	трудолюбивый		
headache	n	['hedeɪk]	baş ağrısı	головная боль		
heartache	n	[ˈhɑːteɪk]	ürək ağrısı	сердечная боль		
heavy	adj	[ˈhɛvi]	ağır	тяжёлый		
height	n	[haɪt]	hündürlük	высота		
hero/heroine	n	[ˈhɪərəʊ]	qəhrəman	герой/героиня		
		[ˈherəʊɪn]				
hiking	n	['haıkıŋ]	piyada gəzinti	пешеходная экскурсия		

h:	1	[	l	E
hippopotamus	n	[ˌhɪpə'pɔtəməs]	begemot	бегемот
holy	adj	[ˈhəʊli]	müqəddəs	священный
honest	adj	[ˈɒnɪst]	düzgün	честный
honey	n	[ˈhʌnɪ]	bal	мёд
hump	n	[hʌmp]	hörgüc	горб
			ı	
icy	adj	[ˈʌɪsi]	buzlu	ледяной
imagine	ν	[ıˈmædʒɪn]	təsəvvür etmək	воображать
insect	n	[ˈɪnsekt]	həşərat	насекомое
Irish	n, adj	[ˈaɪrɪʃ]	irlandlı/irland (dili)	ирландец/ирландский (язык)
Italian	n, adj	[ıˈtæliən]	italyanlı/italyan (dili)	итальянец/итальянский (язык)
	10.0.7		J	(vicent)
Japanese	n, adj	[ˌdʒæpəˈniːz]	yapon /yapon dili	японец/японский (язын
judo	n	[ˈdʒuːdəu]	cudo	дзюдо
jumper	т	[ˈdʒʌmpə]	jaket	свитер
		1 1	K	
kangaroo	n	[ˌkæŋgəˈruː]	kenquri	кенгуру
kilometre	n	[ˈkɪləmiːtə(r)]	kilometr	километр
		(73	L	
landmark	n	['lændmaːk]	görkəmli yer	достопримечательность
librarian	n	[laɪˈbreəriən]	kitabxanaçı	библиотекарь
litter	n	[ˈlɪtə]	zibil	мусор
long	adj	[lɒŋ]	uzun	длинный
loose	adj	[luːz]	boş	свободный
	1	[[]	M	
martyr	n	[ˈmɑːtə]	şəhid	мученик, мученица, шехи
mechanic	n	[məˈkænɪk]	mexanik	механик
medicine	n	['medsin]	dərman	лекарство
medium	adj	[ˈmiːdɪəm]	orta	средний
melt	V	[mɛlt]	ərimək	таять
memorial	n	[məˈmɔːriəl]	abidə	памятник
memory	n	[ˈmem(ə)rɪ]	yaddaş	память
merry		[ˈmeri]	şad	весёлый
microwave	n	[ˈmaɪkrəweɪv]	mikrodalğalı soba	микроволновая печь
modern	adj	[ˈmɒdn]	müasir	современный
	n	[mɔsk]	məscid	мечеть
macalla	111	[III]	IIIesciu	мечетв
mosque musician	+	[miu'zı[n]	musicici	MV2FIV2HT
mosque musician	n	[mjuˈzɪʃn]	musiqiçi N	музыкант

nature	n	[ˈneɪtʃə(r)]	təbiət	природа
nephew	n	[ˈnefjuː] [ˈnevjuː]	qardaşoğlu, bacıoğlu	племянник
niece	n	[niːs]	bacıqızı, qardaşqızı	племянница
	1	[[mo]	0	
olive	n	[ˈvɪlcˈ]	zeytun	олива
open top bus		-	üstü açıq avtobus	автобус с открытым
				верхом
orchestra	n	[ˈɔːkɪstrə]	orkestr	оркестр
ostrich	n	[ˈɔstrɪʧ]	dəvəquşu	страус
			Р	
pancake	n	['pænkeık]	fəsəli	блин
parent	n	[ˈpeərənt]	valideyn	родитель
pay respect	v	[pei riˈspekt]	ehtiram göstərmək	выражать уважение
peace	n	[piːs]	sülh	мир
peanut (butter)	n	['piːnʌt]	yerfındığı yağı	арахисовое масло
pence	n	[pens]	pens	пенни
penguin	n	['peŋgwɪn]	pinqvin	пингвин
picnic	n	[ˈpɪknɪk]	piknik	пикник
plump	adj	[plʌmp]	kök	полный
pointy shoes	n	[ˈpɔɪnti ʃuːz]	çarıq	чарыки
polite	adj	[pəˈlaɪt]	nəzakətli	вежливый
pollute	ν	[pəˈluːt]	çirkləndirmək	загрязнять
pollution	n	[pəˈluːʃ(ə)n]	çirkləndirmə	загрязнение
population	n	[ˌpɒpjuˈleɪʃn]	əhali	население
porridge	n	[ˈpɔrɪʤ]	sıyıq	каша
pot	n	[ppt]	küpə	кастрюля
pound	n	[paʊnd]	funt	фунт
press	v	[pres]	basmaq	нажимать
printer	n	[ˈprɪntə(r)]	printer	принтер
projector	n	[ prəˈdʒɛktə]	proyektor	проекционный аппарат
protect	v, n	[prəˈtekt]	qorumaq/ mühafizə	защищать/защита,
/protection		[prəˈtekʃn]		охрана
			Q	
quick	adj	[kwik]	sürətli	быстрый
quiet	adj	[ˈkwaɪət]	sakit	спокойный, тихий
			R	
rebirth	n	[ˌriːˈbɜːθ ]	oyanış, dirçəliş	возрождение
reindeer	n	[ˈreɪndɪə(r)]	şimal maralı	северный олень
remote control	n	[rɪˈməʊt	məsafədən	пульт дистанционного
		kənˈtrəʊl]	idarəetmə cihazı	управления
renewal	n	[rɪˈnjuːəl]	dirçəlmə	обновление
roast turkey	n	[rəʊst ˈtɜːki]	qızardılmış hinduşka	жареная индейка

rucksack	n	['rʌksæk]	bel çantası	рюкзак
			S	
safe	adj	[seɪf]	təhlükəsiz	безопасный
sandals	n	['sænd(ə)lz]	səndəl (ayaqqabı)	босоножки
sausage	n	[ˈsɒsɪdʒ]	kolbasa	колбаса
saxophone	n	[ˈsæksəfəʊn]	saksafon	саксофон
scissors	n	[ˈsɪzəz]	qayçı	ножницы
shamrock	n	[ˈʃæmrɒk]	yonca	трилистник
shining	adj	[ˈʃʌɪnɪŋ]	işıldayan, işıldayan	блестящий
sick	adj	[sɪk]	xəstə	больной
silk scarf	n	[ˈsɪlk ˈskɑːf]	ipək şal	шёлковый шарф
sink	n	[sɪŋk]	çanaq	раковина
ski	v	[skiː]	xizəkdə sürüşmək	кататься на лыжах
skier	n	[ˈskiːə]	xizəkçi	лыжник
slim	adj	[slim]	qamətli	стройный
slippery	adj	[ˈslɪp(ə)ri]	sürüşkən	скользкий
smart	adj	[smaːt]	ağıllı	умный
smell	v	[smel]	iyləmək	нюхать
sneeze	v	[sniːz]	asqırmaq	чихать
snowdrop	n	[ˈsnəʊdrɒp]	novruzgülü	подснежник
soccer	n	[ˈsɒkə(r)]	futbol	футбол
sociable	adj	[ˈsəʊʃəb(ə)l]	ünsiyyətli	коммуникабельный
sore throat	n	[sɔː θrəut]	boğaz ağrısı	боль в горле
souvenir	n	[ˌsuːv(ə)'nɪə]	suvenir	сувенир
speech	n	[spi:tʃ]	nitq	разговор
sporty	adj	[ 'spɔː ]	idmançıya məxsus	спортивный
square	n	[skweə(r)]	dördbucaq	квадрат
squirrel	n	['skwır(ə)l]	dələ	белка
stomach,	n	['stʌmək]	mədə/mədə qarın	желудок/боль в
stomachache		['stʌməkeɪk]	ağrısı	желудке
store	n	[sto:(r)]	mağaza	магазин
stove	n	[stəʊv]	mətbəx plitəsi	кухонная плита
straight	adj	[streit]	düz	прямой
suffer (from )	V	[ˈsʌfə frɒm]	əziyyət çəkmək	страдать
surf (the Internet)	V	[sa:f]	araşdırmaq (İnterneti)	искать (в интернете
switch off	V	[swit] pf]	cərəyanı kəsmək	выключать
switch on	v	[switʃ ɒn]	cərəyanı qoşmaq	включать
			Т	
taste	n	[teɪst]	dadına baxmaq	пробовать
technology	n	[tek'nɒləʤi]	texnologiya	техника
temple	n	['templ]	məbəd, ibadətgah	храм
thin	adj	[θın]	incə	худой

toast toaster tomb toothache touch tour tour guide tower	n n n n	[tait] [taust] ['taʊstə] [tu:m] ['tu:θeik]	tost toster	тесный тост тостер
toaster tomb toothache touch tour tour guide tower	n n n v	[ˈtəʊstə] [tuːm]	toster	
tomb toothache touch tour tour guide tower	n n v	[tuːm]		TOCTED
toothache touch tour tour guide tower	n v	<del> </del>	sandaha	Liberch
touch tour tour guide tower	v	['tuːθeɪk]	sərdabə	могила
tour tour guide tower			diş ağrısı	зубная боль
tour guide itower		[tʌtʃ]	toxunmaq	трогать
tower	n	[tʊə(r)]	tur	путешествие, тур
	n	[ˈtʊə(r) ˈgʌɪd]	tur rəhbəri	гид
	n	[ˈtaʊə(r)]	qala	башня
traffic jam	n	[ˈtrafık dʒæm]	nəqliyyat sıxlığı	пробка на дороге
trainers	n	[ˈtreɪnəz]	idman ayaqqabıları	кроссовки
truth	n	[tru:θ]	həqiqət	правда
			U	
ugly	adj	[ˈʌgli]	çirkin	безобразный
upstairs	adv	[ˌʌpˈsteəz]	yuxarıda	наверху
use	ν	[ juːz]	istifadə etmək	использовать
			V	
vacuum cleaner	n	[ˈvækjuəm _kliːnə(r)]	tozsoran	пылесос
violin	n	[ˌvaɪəˈlɪn]	skripka	скрипка
			W	
war	n	[wɔː]	müharibə	война
wardrobe	n	[ˈwɔːdrəʊb]	paltar şkafı	гардероб
washing nachine	n	[ˈwɒʃɪŋ məˈʃiːn]	paltaryuyan maşın	стиральная машина
wave	ν	[weɪv]	dalğalanmaq	развеваться
wax	n	[waks]	mum	воск
	n	[weit]	çəki	вес
i i		[wiːl]	çarx	колесо
		[ˈwɪndi]	külə kli	ветреный
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_	['wɜːʃɪp]	sitayiş etmək	поклоняться
•		['reslə] ['resliŋ]	güləşçi/güləş	борец/борьба
wrestling			3,7,03	
	adj	[rɒŋ]	səhv	неправильный
			Υ	
yawn	v	[jɔːn]	əsnəmək	зевать
			J	

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## **ENGLISH 5**

Ümumtəhsil məktəblərinin 5-ci sinfi üçün «İngilis dili» (əsas xarici dil kimi) fənni üzrə dərslik

Tərtibçi heyət:

Müəlliflər: Aytən Məhəmməd qızı Bayramova

Nərgiz Mübariz qızı Əliyeva Hüzurə Fazil qızı Ağayeva Fəridə Məşi qızı Hüseynova Leyla Mirhəsən qızı Cəfərova Gülyaz Rza qızı Zeynallı

Nurlana Arif qızı Məmmədova

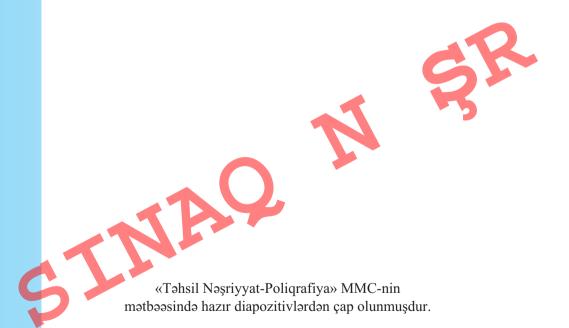
Elmi redaktor: Dünyamin Yunusov
Pedaqoq-məsləhətçi: Nigar Zeynalova
Psixoloq-məsləhətçi: Ceyhun Alıyev
İT-məsləhətçisi: Zəminə Səmədova

Kompüter dizayneri: Aqil Əmrahov
Rəssam: Cəmilə Süleymanova
Korrektor: Ülkər Məhərrəmli

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