



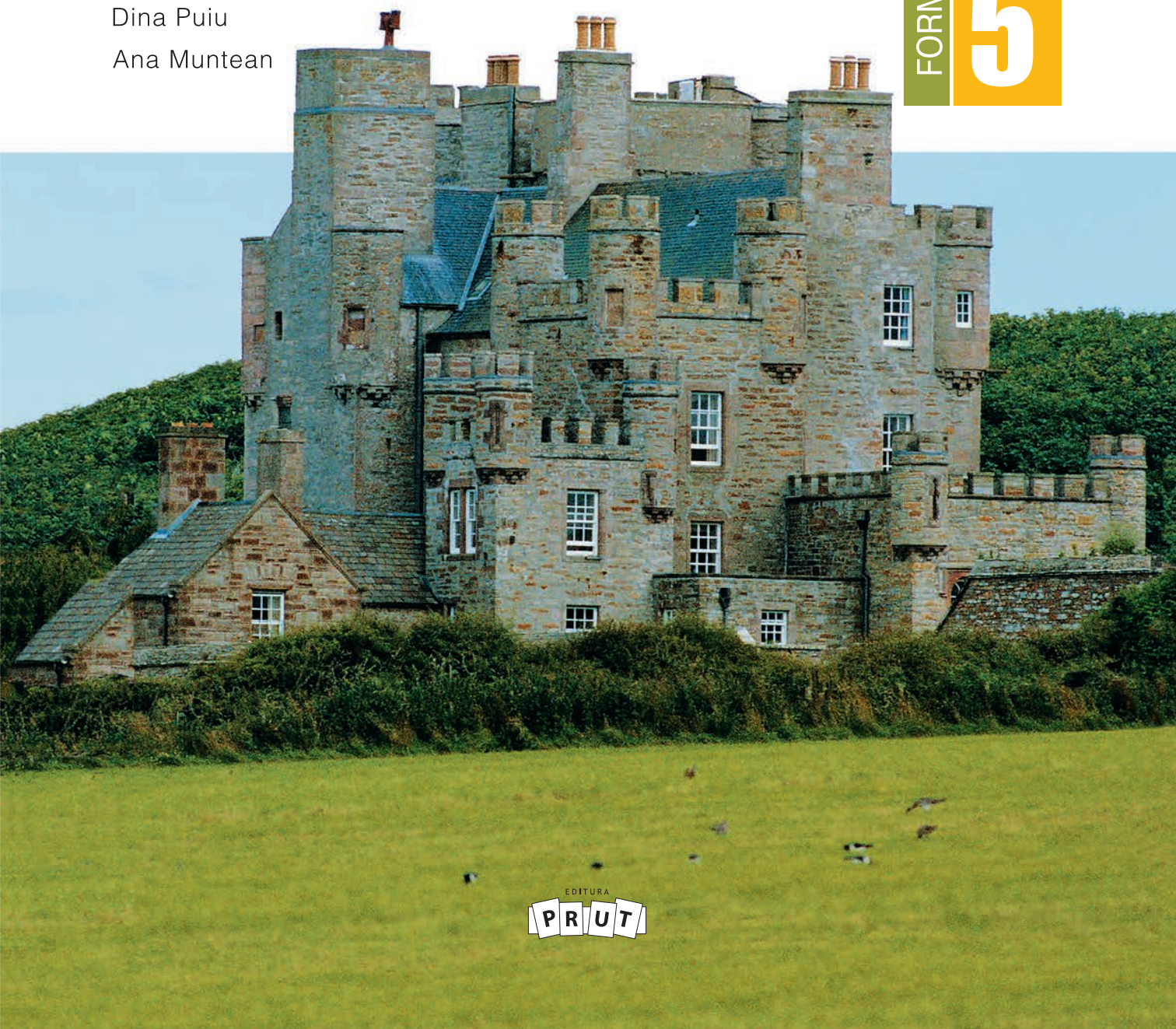
MINISTERUL EDUCAȚIEI AL REPUBLICII MOLDOVA

# English **for You**

pupil's book

Iulia Ignatiuc  
Ludmila Foca  
Lara Aladin  
Dina Puiu  
Ana Muntean

FORM **5**



EDITURA  
**PRUT**

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			la primire	la returnare
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2.				
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# Getting Acquainted

1 Use **Greetings** and **Responses** to greet your teacher and classmates.



### Greetings

- Hi! Glad to see you.
- How are you?
- Good morning.
- Hello! It's good to see you.
- Hello.

### Responses

- Hello, good to see you too.
- Fine. How are you?
- Great, thanks. What about you?
- Hello.
- Good morning.

## Pronunciation Guide

/θ/ thing, think, theatre, both;  
/ð/ the, then, this, that, with,  
mother, father, brother,  
together.

• Read the words and notice the difference.

tank – thank	day – they
tree – three	ten – then
sick – thick	boat – both
sing – thing	fat – that
mouse – mouth	

2 Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions.

1. How far does Tina live from school?
2. Where did she live before?
3. How big is Tina's family?
4. Who has an elder brother?

3 Read Tina's profile and complete the dialogue.

*Mike:* We have a new classmate. Her name is Tina. She is our neighbour.

*Mrs Flynn:* How interesting! Tell me about her.

*Mike:* Tina is \_\_\_\_\_. She is fond of \_\_\_\_\_ and knows a lot of interesting things. She speaks \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. She is very good at \_\_\_\_\_.

*Mrs Flynn:* I hope you will make good friends.

*Mike:* Mum, may I invite Tina to tea on Saturday?

*Mrs Flynn:* Sure. I'll make a cake.

Name	Tina _____	
Age	Eleven _____	
Form	Fifth _____	
Languages	French and English _____	
Hobby	Reading _____	
Sport	Badminton _____	

4 Read and learn about Mike's friend and his family.

### My Friend's Family

My best friend Dan is eleven and he is my classmate. Dan is very strong and runs fast. He is helpful and cheerful, but he often forgets things. He is very interested in cars. He always washes his father's car when it is dirty.

Dan's father is a sea captain. He travels all over the world. He speaks French, German and Spanish very well. He is learning Italian now. Last year he went abroad and took his wife, son and daughter with him.

Dan's mother is young and pretty. She is a doctor and spends a lot of time in the hospital. She often comes home late and tired. Her children help her a lot about the house. At weekends she makes tasty cakes. She likes reading very much. Sometimes they read together.

## Word Bank

college (n)	profile (n)
floor (n)	captain (n)
neighbour (n)	
hard-working (adj)	
hospitable (adj)	
opposite (prep)	

Dan's sister Kate is older than he is. She is seventeen and she sings very well. She wants to be a singer. She often sings for her family, especially when her father is at home. Now she studies hard as she is going to college next year.

I like to visit my friend's family. They are all friendly and hospitable.



### 5 Correct the sentences.

1. Dan's father is a writer.
2. Dan's mother is fond of taking pictures.
3. Dan's mother has a lot of free time.
4. Kate is Dan's younger sister.
5. Dan and Kate never help their mother about the house.
6. Dan is interested in music.
7. Kate wants to be a sea captain.

### 6 Complete the sentences with words from the Word Bank.

1. Mike's house is \_\_\_\_\_ the school.
2. Tina is Mike's \_\_\_\_\_. They live in the same block of flats.
3. Mike lives on the third \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Mike's father works from morning till night. He is a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Mike's family is \_\_\_\_\_. They often have guests.
6. Kate is going to \_\_\_\_\_ next year.

### 7 In pairs, match, ask and answer the questions.

How old  
When  
What  
Where

is your address?  
are you fond of?  
are you?  
is your telephone number?  
is your birthday?  
are you good at?  
are you from?

### 8 Speak about your family.

### 9 Complete the sentences with **am**, **is**, **are**.

1. What \_\_\_\_ your name?
2. Where \_\_\_\_ you from?
3. How old \_\_\_\_ you?
4. \_\_\_\_ your sister a pupil too?
5. \_\_\_\_ your father a sea-captain?
6. \_\_\_\_ your classmates friendly?
7. \_\_\_\_ they your friends?

## Grammar Guide

### Simple Present Be

#### Affirmative

I **am**... (I'm)  
You **are**... (You're)  
He/She/It **is**... (He's, she's, it's)  
We **are**... (We're)  
They **are**... (They're)

#### Negative

I **am not** (I'm not) ...  
You **are not** (aren't) ...  
He/She/It **is not** (isn't) ...  
We **are not** (aren't) ...  
They **are not** (aren't) ...

#### Interrogative

**Am** I... ?  
**Are** you... ?  
**Is** he/she/it... ?  
**Are** we... ?  
**Are** they... ?



# We've Got a Family

## 1 Discussion questions.

Are you fond of your family? Why?  
 In what ways is your family special?  
 Are you proud of your mother/father/sister/brother?  
 Why?  
 Are the members of your family hospitable?  
 How often do you have guests?  
 What do you like to treat your guests to?

## 2 The Flynns are having a guest, Mike's new classmate. Read the dialogue and speak about Tina's family.

*Mrs Flynn:* Is your family large or small?

*Tina:* Not very large. I've got a mother, a father and a younger sister.

*Mrs Flynn:* Where are you from, Tina?

*Tina:* We are from Bath. It is in the south-west of England. I like it very much.

*Mike:* Why did you leave it?

*Tina:* My father is an actor and he got an invitation to work for the local theatre in this town.

*Mike:* Oh, how exciting! Is he a good actor?

*Tina:* Everybody says he is talented. Both my sister and I are proud of him.

*Mrs Flynn:* Is your mother an actress, too?

*Tina:* No, she is a nurse. She likes her job and is devoted to it.

*Mrs Flynn:* And how old is your sister?

*Tina:* She is seven. She's in the first form.

*Mike:* Do you look alike?

*Tina:* No, she is different. She has got dark short hair and hazel eyes. She has got dimples in her cheeks and nice freckles.

*Mrs Flynn:* It's time for tea. Mike, show Tina into the dining-room.

## 3 Look at the pictures and describe the children. The words below will help you.

*Hair:* straight, curly; long, short; blond, golden, dark;

*Face:* oval, round;

*Eyes:* blue, hazel, brown, black.



Vicky



Irene



Sandy

## 4 Read and say if you would like to have such a friend.

John is twelve years old. He is tall for his age. He has blond hair and brown eyes, and looks very nice. He is not as strong as his friend Bill, but he runs faster than Bill. All his friends like him very much. He is helpful and happy and cheerful, but he often forgets things.

### Pronunciation Guide

/w/ we, well, will, way, word,  
 work, why, where, what,  
 when, sweet, swim,  
 between.

#### • Practise reading the sentences.

Very well.

This way, please.

What do you want to do?

Where do you work?

### Word Bank

dimple (n)      cheek (n)  
 freckle (n)

blond (adj)      look alike  
 devoted (adj)      show smb (into)

5 In pairs, talk about your mother/father/sister/brother.

6 This is the Browns' family tree. Speak about the family relations between its members.



7 Study the Browns' family tree and complete the text below.

Dan has got a friendly family. His mother's name is \_\_\_\_\_ and his father's name is \_\_\_\_\_. Dan's father has a younger \_\_\_\_\_ Irene. She is Dan's \_\_\_\_\_. Dan has one cousin \_\_\_\_\_. She is the youngest and they love her very much. Dan likes to visit his \_\_\_\_\_ Susan and her family. His aunt \_\_\_\_\_ always has a sweet treat for him. Anna and John Brown are fond of their children and \_\_\_\_\_.

8 Complete with **have/haven't** or **has/hasn't**.

Meg \_\_\_\_\_ got a small family.

She \_\_\_\_\_ got one sister, but she \_\_\_\_\_ got a brother.

They live in a small town. They \_\_\_\_\_ got a new house with a garden. They \_\_\_\_\_ got some animals, but they \_\_\_\_\_ got a car.

Her parents \_\_\_\_\_ got interesting jobs. Her sister \_\_\_\_\_ got a collection of shells.

9 In pairs, speak about your deskmate's family members.

Examples: 1. Have you got a sister?

– Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

2. Has your sister got curly hair?

– Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.

## Grammar Guide

### Have got

#### Affirmative

I			a large family.
You	<b>have</b>	<b>got</b>	
We			
They			
He	<b>has</b>		
She			
It			

#### Negative

I			a new house.
You	<b>haven't</b>	<b>got</b>	
We			
They			
He	<b>hasn't</b>		
She			
It			

#### Interrogative

<b>Have</b>	I you we they	<b>got</b>	a cousin?
<b>Has</b>	he she it		

# Meet the Royal Family



## 1 Discussion questions.

- Is there a famous building in your place?  
What is it?  
Does anybody live in it?

## Pronunciation Guide

- /ʌ/ London, love, mother, brother, Monday, colour, wonderful, become, mum, much, but, cut, Sunday, uncle, number, young, country;  
/eə/ hair, pair, chair, their, share, parents, prepare.

### • Learn the rhyme.

On a lovely Sunday  
I go to the country.  
My great love I share  
With all who are there.

## 2 Complete the sentences with suitable words from the box and find out about the building in the picture.

The Duke of Buckingham \_\_\_\_\_ Buckingham House in the \_\_\_\_\_ century. It became a Royal \_\_\_\_\_ in 1775. \_\_\_\_\_ Victoria was the first monarch to live there.

Today, many \_\_\_\_\_ still call it “Buck House”. If the Queen is at home, a \_\_\_\_\_, called the Royal Standard, flies on top of the Palace. The guards of the palace change in the \_\_\_\_\_. This ceremony is very \_\_\_\_\_ with tourists. They take many \_\_\_\_\_.

*Queen, flag, pictures, morning, eighteenth, Londoners, popular, palace, built*

## 3 Read the text and think of a title.

Do you know that Elizabeth II is the Queen of England? She lives in a beautiful palace in the centre of London. Her husband is Prince Philip. They have four children: three sons and one daughter. Charles is their eldest child and Edward is the youngest.

They are all different – Charles and Anne, Andrew and Edward. But all of them share their parents’ love of the outdoor life, active holidays and family get-togethers. The Queen and her daughter Anne are fond of riding and walking. Prince Philip and Charles enjoy fishing and shooting. Andrew and Edward are true lovers of nature.

Their individual interests are different, but when they get together there is always a lively sharing of impressions.

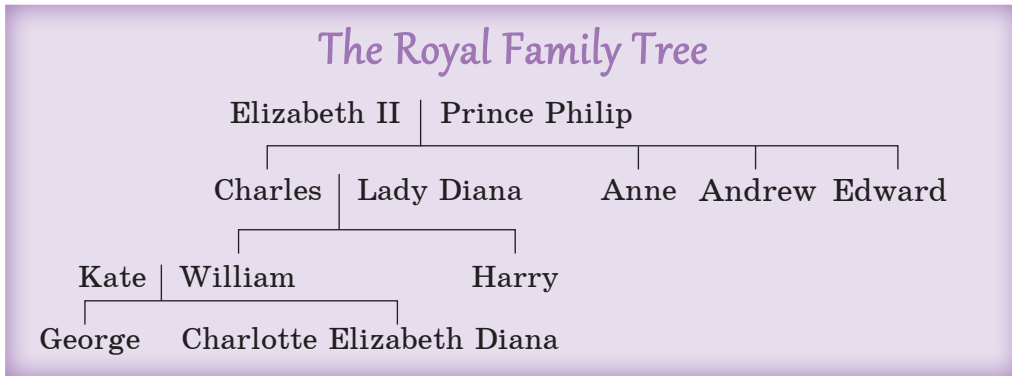
## Word Bank

- interest (n)      shooting (n)  
tourist (n)  
individual (adj)    get together  
outdoor (adj)  
lively (adj)  
royal (adj)

#### 4 Identify the false sentences and correct them.

1. Queen Elizabeth II lives in Great Britain.
2. Prince Philip is the Queen's uncle.
3. Their youngest child is Edward.
4. Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip have two daughters.
5. All the children in the family love outdoor activities.
6. Fishing and shooting are Anne's favourite occupations.
7. The Queen is fond of riding and walking.

#### 5 Study the Royal Family tree. In pairs, ask and answer questions about the Royal Family.



#### 6 Use the words in brackets to make possessive nouns.

*Example:* Prince \_\_\_\_\_ hobby is fishing. (Philip)  
Prince Philip's hobby is fishing.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ birthday is in April. (Queen)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ cousin is a bright student. (Andrew)
3. Steve is painting his \_\_\_\_\_ bicycle. (brother)
4. My \_\_\_\_\_ house is in the village. (grandparents)
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ fathers play football. (children)
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ dolls are so beautiful. (girls)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ hobby is fishing. (Nick and Sandy)

#### 7 Answer the questions of the quiz.

1. Who is the Queen of England?
2. Where does she live?
3. What is the name of the Queen's home?
4. What is the name of the flag on the Palace?
5. What do many Londoners call the Palace today?
6. When do the guards change?
7. Look at the picture of Buckingham Palace.  
Is the Queen in London?
8. Is there a Royal Family in your country?

### Grammar Guide

#### Possessive Case

1. The **boy's** hobby is playing chess.
2. The **boys'** interests are different.
3. **Tim and Sandu's** cousin is in the USA.

### Do you know that...

...Queen Elizabeth II received her first pony, named Peggy, from her grandfather King George V when she was four years old.

She has received a variety of live animals from all over the world as gifts. They are now in the care of the London Zoo.



1 In pairs, ask and answer questions about the jobs of the people in the pictures.

Example: A: What is Mrs Smith?  
B: She is a dressmaker.



## Pronunciation Guide

/z/	/s/	/iz/
plays	acts	manages
lives	speaks	teaches
does	makes	watches
drives	wants	washes
jobs	students	responses

• Practise reading the sentences.

Ann writes letters every month.

Actors act in films.

Boys want to be pilots.

Nick's father teaches pupils.

My mother makes tasty cakes.

The houses in our villages are lovely.

A shop assistant sells things.

## Word Bank

economist (n)	treat (v)
dressmaker (n)	look after
programming (n)	

2 Ask and answer questions about your parents' jobs.

Example: What is your mother? – She is an economist.

3 Match a line in A with a line in B. Make up sentences.

Example: An actor acts in films and on the stage.

### A

a dressmaker  
an actor  
a nurse  
an economist  
a journalist  
a musician  
a teacher  
a baker  
a barber  
a shop assistant  
a driver  
a programmer

### B

writes programmes for computers  
cuts hair  
teaches students  
makes bread  
drives a car/bus  
writes for newspapers  
acts in films and on the stage  
plays a musical instrument  
sells things  
looks after sick people in hospital  
is an expert in economics  
makes women's clothes

**4 Ask and answer questions using the words from Exercise 3.**

*Example:* A: Does a barber cut hair or make bread?  
B: A barber cuts hair. He doesn't make bread.

**5 Read and say what Tina and Mike would like to be.**

*Tina:* What is your brother going to be?  
*Mike:* He is going to be a doctor.  
*Tina:* So, he will treat people. I think it's wonderful.  
What do you want to be when you grow up?  
*Mike:* I want to write programs for computers.  
*Tina:* Most boys like programming and computers.  
*Mike:* And you, Tina?  
*Tina:* I would like to write for newspapers.

**6 Talk to your deskmate about what you would like to do when you grow up.**

*Example:* A: What would you like to do when you grow up?  
B: I'd like to make cakes and bread.  
A: So you would like to be a baker.  
B: You're right.

**7 Interview your classmates about their aunts' and uncles' jobs.**

*Example:* A: Does your aunt sell things?  
B: No, she doesn't.  
A: What does she do?  
B: She is a driver and drives a bus.

**8 Read the text and add -s or -es. Speak about Tina.**

Tina is in the fifth form. Every day she come\_\_\_ home at 3 o'clock. She has lunch and do\_\_\_ her homework. She like\_\_\_ to help her mother, too. She clean\_\_\_ the table, wash\_\_\_ the dishes and sweep\_\_\_ the floor in the kitchen. Sometimes she go\_\_\_ shopping.

**9 Write do or does.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ Tina come home at 3 o'clock?
- \_\_\_\_\_ you come home at 3 o'clock?
- \_\_\_\_\_ Tina help her mother?
- \_\_\_\_\_ you help your mother?
- \_\_\_\_\_ Tina and her mother clean the kitchen together?

Remember!		
+s	+es	(cons)y → i+es
speaks	watches	dry – dries
plays	crosses	fry – fries
reads	washes	try – tries
writes	dresses	cry – cries
says	does	study – studies
	goes	carry – carries

Grammar Guide		
Simple Present		
Affirmative		
I You We They	speak	English.
He She It	speaks	
Negative		
I You We They	don't	speak English.
He She It	doesn't	
Interrogative		
Do	I you we they	speak English?
Does	he she it	

# My Aunt's House

## 1 Discussion questions.

Do you live in a house or in a flat?  
Do you like your house/flat? Why?  
Which is your favourite room? Why?

## 2 Read the text about Aunt Maria and her house. Think of the word Tina used to complete her story.

### My Aunt's House

I have many relatives. One of them is Aunt Maria. She's my father's youngest sister. She is married but she has no children. She lives with her husband in a nice house near the park. The house isn't very large. It has three bedrooms, a living-room, a kitchen, a bathroom, an attic and a hall.

I often stay with my aunt and her husband. In the evening, we get together in the living-room. It is the largest room in the house. There is a nice fireplace in it. I especially like to be there in winter when it's cold and there is snow outside. I feel warm and comfortable in this room. Aunt Maria usually sits in the rocking chair in front of the fire. My uncle and I sit in armchairs.



In summer, I like to play in the attic. It's at the top of the house. There are some stairs up to it and a very small door. There are a lot of old things in it. There's an old bed next to the wall. There's a desk, a big table and some chairs next to the window. In the corner there's a cupboard. It's full of old toys and dolls. Aunt Maria played with them when she was a child. There aren't any curtains but there is an old brown carpet on the floor.

I think Aunt Maria's house is \_\_\_\_\_.

## 3 Use the text to complete the sentences.

1. The name of Tina's aunt is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. She is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. She lives in a \_\_\_\_\_ near the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. She has \_\_\_\_\_ bedrooms.
5. In the evening they get \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Tina feels \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in the living room.
7. Aunt Maria likes to sit in the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. There are many old things in the \_\_\_\_\_.

## Pronunciation Guide

/tʃ/ child, chair, cheek, chocolate, Charles, which, each, teach, lunch, much, picture, furniture, question, kitchen;

/dʒ/ enjoy, job, journalist, village, engineer, George, large.

### • Practise reading the sentences.

The children have chicken and cheese for lunch. Just imagine! George enjoys his job.

### • Learn the rhyme.

March winds and  
April showers  
Bring forth  
May flowers.

## Word Bank

attic (n)	especially (adv)
rocking chair (n)	stay with (v)
stair (n)	married (adj)
top (n)	

4 Look at the pictures and write the names of the rooms and furniture in them. Compare your list to your deskmate's.



5 Tina's parents bought the following things: a fridge, a table, an armchair, two beds, a bookcase, a sofa, a chair, a carpet, a rocking chair and a lamp. Which room does each item go in?

Kitchen	Living-room	Bedroom	Tina's room
fridge	...	...	...

6 In pairs, ask and answer questions about the furniture in each room in the pictures above.

*Example:* A: Is there a bed in the living-room?  
B: No, there isn't. There is a bed in the bedroom.

7 Interview your classmates about their favourite room. Report your findings to the class.

8 Write the correct form of the verb **be**.

- There \_\_\_\_\_ a picture on the wall.
- There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of flowers in the yard.
- \_\_\_\_\_ there a carpet on the floor?
- There \_\_\_\_\_ no fridge in the living room.
- \_\_\_\_\_ there many books in the bookcase?
- \_\_\_\_\_ there many chairs in the bedroom?
- \_\_\_\_\_ there a fireplace in the house?

9 Fill in with the prepositions from the box.

- The dog and the cat like to sleep \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen.
- There are curtains \_\_\_\_\_ the window.
- The fridge is \_\_\_\_\_ the door.
- I usually sit \_\_\_\_\_ the fireplace.
- The attic is \_\_\_\_\_ the top of the house.
- There is a small table \_\_\_\_\_ the armchairs.
- Susan's room is \_\_\_\_\_ the attic.

## Grammar Guide

**There is / There are...**

### Affirmative

**There is** a box on the table.  
**There are** boxes on the table.

### Negative

**There is no** fireplace in the house.  
**There isn't** a fireplace in the house.  
**There are no** curtains on the window.  
**There aren't** any curtains on the window.

### Interrogative

**Is there** a garage in the house?  
**Are there** stairs up to the attic?



*on, next to, in, under,  
in front of, at, between*



# Houses, Houses...

## 1 Discussion questions.

What types of houses do people live in?  
What type of house would you like to live in? Why?  
Are houses in cold and warm countries the same?

## 2 Listen to the text and find the picture of John's house.



palace



cottage



bungalow



farmhouse



block of flats

## Pronunciation Guide

/i/ in, big, sit, live, visit,  
city, with, building,  
chimney, kitchen, picture;  
/ai/ I, like, fine, nice, tiny,  
white, find, child, kind,  
right, my, why, type.

### • Practise reading the sentences.

I like white ice-cream.  
Kim and Bill live in a big city.  
There is a building with a chimney in this picture.

## 3 Listen to the text again and correct the sentences.

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. John lives in a flat.          | 5. The house is cold in winter and hot in summer. |
| 2. It is in the north of England. | 6. There are five rooms in it.                    |
| 3. The house is new.              | 7. There are no flowers in the garden.            |
| 4. It is ten years old.           |   |

## 4 Interview your classmates to find out what type of houses they live in. Report your findings to the class.

## 5 Look at the pictures above and say what each number stands for.

Example: Number 1 is a roof.

## Word Bank

fence (n)	lawn (n)
flower-bed (n)	war (n)
gate (n)	
burn down (v)	originally (adv)

**6 Read the dialogue and say what the White House is.**

*Tina:* What building is it?

*Mike:* It is the White House, the home of the President of the United States.

*Tina:* Where is it?

*Mike:* In Washington, the capital of the United States.

*Tina:* Is it a new building?

*Mike:* No, it is two hundred years old.

*Tina:* It doesn't look so old. Why do people call it the White House?

*Mike:* Originally, it was grey and they called it the Presidential Palace. During the war between the United States and Britain it burned down and later the people of Washington painted it white.

*Tina:* How very interesting! Where do you have the photo from?

*Mike:* My father took it in Washington when he was there two months ago.

*Tina:* I want to travel and see different places.

*Mike:* You will.



**7 Make up questions to the following answers.**

1. Where \_\_\_\_\_?

The White House is in Washington, DC.

2. How old \_\_\_\_\_?

The White House is two hundred years old.

3. Who \_\_\_\_\_?

The President of the USA lives in the White House.

4. Who \_\_\_\_\_?

Mike's father took this picture.

5. When \_\_\_\_\_?

He was there two months ago.

**8 Fill in with a, an, the where necessary.**

Mr. Oakley lives in \_\_\_\_ old house. There is \_\_\_\_ big garden all around it. There is \_\_\_\_ green lawn in front of \_\_\_\_ house and some flower-beds at \_\_\_\_ front wall. \_\_\_\_ roof is red and \_\_\_\_ chimneys are white. \_\_\_\_ walls of the house are white too. Mr. Oakley has \_\_\_\_ very large garage. He keeps two cars in it.

**Remember!**

This is **a** new house.  
These are new houses.  
That is **an** old house.  
Those are old houses.  
**The** new house is big.  
**The** old houses are small.

**9 Match and write sentences.**

There is  
There are  
They are  
It is

comfortable  
bright and beautiful  
a rocking chair  
flowers

in front of the fire.  
in the garden.

**10 Describe the house/flat you live in.**

# Household Chores

## 1 Discussion questions.

Do you help your mother and father about the house?  
What do you usually do?  
What do you like to do? Why?  
What don't you like to do? Why?

## 2 Read the text and speak about the household chores in the Greer family.

### Household Chores

The Greers live in a big modern house in Reading. It has plenty of rooms and there is a lot of work to do in it. So, they all have household chores.



Mrs Greer cooks the meals for the whole family. Her husband, Mr Greer, goes shopping. He also cleans the carpets on cleaning days. Their son Alan takes the rubbish out and tidies up his room. Meg is the youngest in the family. Her duty is to put away her toys, but she doesn't like to do it. She likes to sweep the floor in the kitchen and she always helps her mother to lay the table. Nobody likes to wash up, so they think of buying a dishwasher.

## 3 Find someone who usually...

*washes up*

*cleans the windows*

*cleans the clothes*

*irons*

*vacuums*

*goes shopping*

*cooks breakfast*

*makes the beds*

*airs the rooms*

*sweeps the floor*

*waters the flowers*

*tidies the room*

Report your findings to the class.

## 4 In pairs, talk about the household chores in your family.

*Example:* A: Who usually washes up in your family?  
B: My sister does.

### Pronunciation Guide

a { /ei/ make, take, favourite, plate, name, game;  
/æ/ vacuum, family, pan, match, Alice;  
/a:/ carpet, example, class, answer, bathroom;  
/ɔ:/ water, also, hall;  
/ɒ/ wash;  
/e/ any, many;  
/ə/ an, and, at, about, has, machine.

#### • Practise reading the sentences.

My favourite game is to make family names.

Amy waters the flowers in the hall.

Alice takes the plates from the dishwasher.

### Word Bank

sweep (v)

meal (n)

tidy up (v)

household chore

lay the table



5 In pairs, play the game **What Is This?**.



It washes the dishes for you.

It helps your mother make creams for cakes.



It makes toasts for you.

You use it for frying food.



You make soup in it.

You wash the dishes in it.

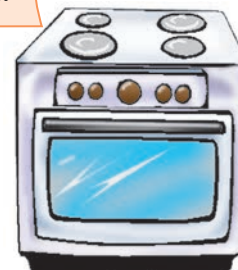
You use it to clean the carpets.

You use it for ironing.



It washes the clothes for you.

It uses gas or electricity to cook the food.



6 Listen to the text and make a list of things Mrs Daisy has in her kitchen. How different is Mrs Daisy's kitchen from yours?

7 Make up questions and answers.

Example: cooker/bedroom  
Is there a cooker in the bedroom?  
No, there isn't.  
There is a cooker in the kitchen.

1. frying pan/chair;
2. sink /living room;
3. washing mashine/bedroom;
4. dishes/dishwasher;
5. kettle/cooker;
6. iron/bookcase;
7. mixer/cupboard.

8 Write **a, an, the** where necessary.

Alice lives in \_\_\_ bungalow. She has two bedrooms, \_\_\_ kitchen and \_\_\_ bathroom.  
Alice is \_\_\_ excellent cook and \_\_\_ kitchen is her favourite room. It's \_\_\_ modern kitchen, nice and clean, with \_\_\_ lot of cupboards. She keeps \_\_\_ cups, \_\_\_ plates, \_\_\_ knives, \_\_\_ forks and \_\_\_ spoons in them. \_\_\_ fridge is in the left corner and \_\_\_ cooker is between two cupboards.

9 Write 5 sentences about household chores in your family.





# Reading Together

## 1 Discussion questions.

What do you call people who cannot hear?  
How do they understand other people?  
Would you like to make friends with a boy/girl who doesn't hear? Why/Why not?

### Do you know these word?

elevator (n)	bother (v)
sign (n)	find out (v)
	stop by (v)
excited (adj)	
deaf (adj)	

## 2 Read the text and say if Danny is happy. Why?

### The Ghost in the Elevator

Carlo lives on the sixth floor of a big building. He lives with his father. Every day after school, Carlo rides the elevator to the ninth floor. He goes to the apartment of his friend Dori. He plays with Dori until his father comes home from work.

One day Carlo sees a woman in the elevator. When Carlo comes up, the door closes but he thinks there is a boy there too. The next day, Carlo says to Dori:

“Does a new boy live on your floor?”

Dori says:

“I don't think so. A woman lives now in apartment 902. But I think she doesn't have any children. Probably you saw a ghost.”

Carlo tells his father about the ghost boy. His father says:

“There are no ghosts, Carlo. You know that. Let's find out who lives in apartment 902.”

Carlo's father calls the woman who lives in that apartment. He says:

“I am sorry to bother you. Do you have a son?”

The woman says slowly.

“Why do you ask?”

Carlo's father says:

“My son and his friend want to play with him.”

“Tell your son and his friend to stop by after school is over tomorrow.”

Carlo and Dori are very excited. The boy is real. He is not a ghost. The next day, they knock on the door of apartment 902. The woman opens the door and they see Danny.

Danny cannot hear. He is deaf.

He makes signs with his hands. The signs stand for words and ideas. Danny goes to a good school. He learns to understand people by looking at their lips as they talk. He is also learning to talk.

Carlo and Dori begin to learn to use their hands to talk. The three children have lots of fun playing together.

Carlo likes to tell the story about the ghost boy. Danny thinks it is a very funny story. He laughs and laughs.



### 3 Correct the sentences.

1. Carlo lives on the ninth floor.
2. Carlo doesn't go to school.
3. Carlo plays with Dori until his sister comes home.
4. Dori lives in the next building.
5. Carlo sees a woman and her daughter in the elevator.
6. Dori's father helps the children to find Danny.
7. There are no children in apartment 902.
8. Danny is very talkative.
9. Danny is Carlo's classmate.

### 4 Read the sentences in correct order.

Danny's mother invites Carlo and Dori to stop by.  
The children play together.  
Carlo sees a woman and a boy in the elevator.

Danny is very happy.  
Carlo's father calls the woman in apartment 902.  
Carlo and Dori meet Danny.  
Carlo asks Dori about the new boy.

### 5 Complete the definitions. Choose the correct answer.

1. A ghost is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) interesting      c) unsociable  
b) invisible
2. A cage that is used to carry people from one floor to another is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) an elevator      c) a car  
b) a platform
3. A person who cannot hear is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) strange      c) deaf  
b) curious
4. Another word for **real** is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) good      b) true      c) nice
5. **To stop by** means to \_\_\_\_\_ somebody.  
a) visit      b) call      c) help
6. If you are agitated you are \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) busy      b) serious      c) excited
7. When you bother somebody you say \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Hello!      b) I'm sorry.      c) That's OK.

### 6 Write the questions to the answers.

1. Where \_\_\_\_\_?  
He goes to the apartment of his friend Dori.
2. Who \_\_\_\_\_?  
A woman lives in apartment 902.
3. What \_\_\_\_\_?  
Carlo's father calls the woman.
4. Who \_\_\_\_\_?  
The boy is real.
5. When \_\_\_\_\_?  
The next day, they knock on the door of apartment 902.
6. What \_\_\_\_\_?  
Danny uses his hands to talk.
7. Where \_\_\_\_\_?  
Danny goes to a good school.

### 7 Answer the questions.

1. Why does Carlo play with Dori until his father comes home?
2. How does Carlo's father help the children meet Danny?
3. What does Danny learn in his school?

# Round Up

## 1 Unscramble the dialogue. Read it.

Hello, I'm Jim.

Glad to meet you.

Hello, I'm Tina.  
What's your name?

Where are you  
from, Jim?

Glad to meet  
you, too.

I'm from  
Cambridge.

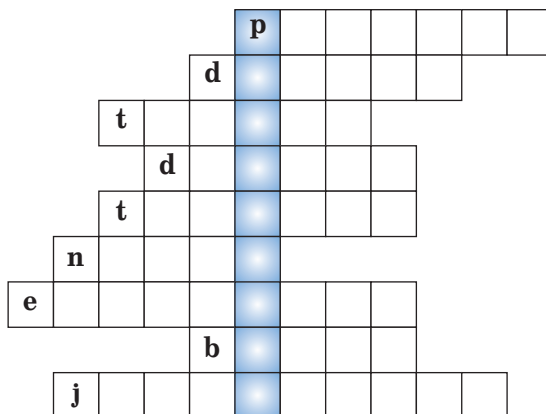
## 2 Write the physical description of one of your classmates. Do not write who he/she is. Read your description to the class. Your classmates will guess the pupil's name.

## 3 Say who does the following things.

- drives a bus or a car
- teaches to write and read
- makes cakes and bread
- writes for a newspaper
- sells things
- looks after people in hospitals
- acts in films or on the stage
- cuts hair
- is an expert in economics
- writes programmes for a computer

## 4 Complete the puzzle with names of jobs.

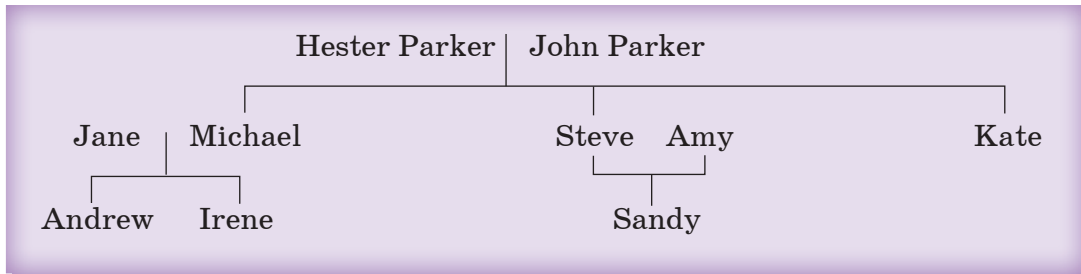
1. A person whose job is painting.
2. A person who treats patients.
3. A person who makes men's clothes.
4. A person who drives a bus.
5. A person who teaches.
6. A person who takes care of sick people.
7. A person who is an expert in economics.
8. A person who makes and sells bread.
9. A person whose profession is journalism.



## 5 Tell your deskmate about your mother's/father's/sister's/brother's/uncle's/aunt's jobs.

*Example:* My mother is an economist.  
She is very good at mathematics.  
She likes to work with numbers.  
She is an expert in economics.

**6 Study the Parkers' family tree and speak about the relations between them.**



**7 What's wrong in the following text? Correct it and read your version.**

**The White House**

The White House is the home of Elizabeth II. It's in London. It is a new bungalow painted red. Originally it was yellow. It's 50 years old. All the rooms of the White House are open to tourists, but the people don't like to visit it. It is not a very popular tourist attraction.

**8 In the following word puzzle circle the names of the things you can find in a house. Place them under the right heading.**

Kitchen	Living-room	Bedroom	Bathroom
fork	...	...	...

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

**9 PROJECT WORK.**

**In your project groups make up interesting posters about one of the following topics:**

- Family curiosities (twins, large families, talented family members, famous people)
- Important jobs



# Lesson One

## The First Lesson

# School

### 1 Discussion questions.

What do you like about school? Why?  
 What don't you like about school? Why?  
 Do you sometimes miss classes? Why?  
 How do you feel when you miss classes?

### 2 Match the pictures with the names of places. Say where these places are in your school.

### Pronunciation Guide

/u:/ do, too, who, soon, school, room, tooth, you.  
 /ʊ/ good, book, look, cook, would, woman.

• Read the sentences and find the words with /u:/ and with /ʊ/.

Who'll do the rooms? It looks good.  
 Don't come too soon. Here's your cookbook.  
 Would you help this woman?



- a) assembly hall
- b) headmaster's office
- c) canteen
- d) library
- e) teachers' room
- f) hall
- g) gym
- h) classroom
- i) playground



### 3 Imagine you are talking to some English pupils. What would you tell them about your school? The following words may help you.

two-storey narrow old quiet dark  
 small modern clean large noisy  
 new wide light cosy



4 Read the text and say what Amanda likes and dislikes about her school.

### I Think School Is OK

We study for five days each week from Monday to Friday. School begins at 9.00 in the morning and continues until 3.00 in the afternoon. For the last hour on Friday we hold discussions in groups. We talk on many things, from religion to our own personal problems.

On Saturday morning school matches and games take place. In some schools there are Detention Hours on Saturday mornings, for pupils who misbehaved during the week.

The worst things about the school are all the homework and the fact that we have to work really hard. We spend a lot of time doing our homework.

I like doing the extra things like the school orchestra, and playing the piano and the school volley-ball team.

5 Listen to the dialogue and complete the sentences.

- Silvia's favourite room at school is the English \_\_\_\_\_.
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ maps on the walls.
- The posters are about \_\_\_\_\_ and the USA.
- There are lots of \_\_\_\_\_ books there.
- Pupils enjoy using the \_\_\_\_\_ in the English classroom.

6 In pairs, talk about your favourite place at school. Say why you like it.

7 Write the correct form of the adjectives.

- A classroom is \_\_\_\_\_ (small) than a gym.
- The map of the USA is \_\_\_\_\_ (big) than the map of Great Britain.
- The red pencil is \_\_\_\_\_ (long) than the green one.
- The library is \_\_\_\_\_ (quiet) than the classroom.
- The Assembly Hall is \_\_\_\_\_ (large) in our school.
- Victor is \_\_\_\_\_ (good) football player in our class.
- I am \_\_\_\_\_ (tall) in the class.

8 Find pairs of antonyms. Use the adjectives to compare things.

Example: Buses are noisier than bikes. Our school is the oldest in the town.



- good
- old
- light
- late
- short
- dirty
- quiet
- narrow

- clean
- early
- bad
- noisy
- tall
- dark
- wide
- young

### Grammar Guide

#### Comparison

- short – shorter – the shortest  
 big – bigger – the biggest  
 thin – thinner – the thinnest  
 hot – hotter – the hottest  
 wide – wider – the widest  
 noisy – noisier – the noisiest
- good – better – the best  
 bad – worse – the worst
- many > more – the most  
 little – less – the least



# My Favourite Subject

## 1 Discussion questions.

Which is your best day of the week? Why?  
Which subject do you like/dislike? Why?

## 2 Read the dialogue and complete Silvia and Alex's timetable.

*Alex:* I hate Tuesdays.

*Silvia:* Why?

*Alex:* We have double maths and I don't like doing sums.

*Silvia:* What's your best day then?

*Alex:* Friday.

*Silvia:* Is it because that's the day before your weekend?

*Alex:* Oh, no. It's because we have history and English.

*Silvia:* My best day is Thursday. We have double Romanian, English and science.

### Pronunciation Guide

/3:/ bird, girl, first, third, thirteen, birthday, word, world, Thursday, learn;  
/kw/ quarter, question, queen, quick, quiet.

• Read the sentences and find the words with /3:/ and the words with /kw/.

My birthday is on Thursday.

Keep quiet.

Don't ask silly questions.

Come back as quickly as you can.

• Learn the rhyme.

U can be seen without a Q,

But Q must always go with U.

Time \ Day	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8 <sup>30</sup> – 9 <sup>15</sup>	French	...	Science	...	...
9 <sup>30</sup> – 10 <sup>15</sup>	English	...	Maths	...	Russian
10 <sup>45</sup> – 11 <sup>30</sup>	Maths	Geography	Romanian	...	...
11 <sup>45</sup> – 12 <sup>30</sup>	History	Romanian	French	...	Technology
12 <sup>45</sup> – 13 <sup>30</sup>	PE	Arts	PE	Music	Technology

## 3 In pairs, ask and answer questions about Silvia and Alex's timetable.

*Example:* A: When do they have French?  
B: On Monday and on Wednesday.



It's twenty minutes past seven.



It's half past one.

## 4 Look at the clocks and tell the time.



It's four o'clock.



It's five to six.



It's \_\_\_\_\_ .



It's a quarter to eleven.



It's \_\_\_\_\_ .



It's \_\_\_\_\_ .



It's \_\_\_\_\_ .

5 Look at the timetable again and say when each lesson begins and ends.

6 Read the dialogue and speak about the boys' favourite subjects.

*Mr White:* What do you think of school, Tim?

*Tim:* I like science and the science teacher is really nice. But the other subjects are boring. I don't really like them. My favourite day is Thursday because we have music and I love it.

*Mr White:* What do you think about school, John?

*John:* I like all the subjects, except for history. My favourite subject is maths because I am good at it. The most difficult subject, I think, is French. Speaking is really difficult and the pronunciation is impossible.

*Mr White:* What do you think about school, Sam?

*Sam:* The only thing I like about school is the swimming pool. I really like swimming.

7 Write the correct form of the adjectives.

1. Mathematics is \_\_\_\_\_ (difficult) than literature.
2. Music is an \_\_\_\_\_ (entertaining) subject.
3. History is the \_\_\_\_\_ (important) of all subjects.
4. Romanian is as \_\_\_\_\_ (difficult) English.
5. Some children think that geography is \_\_\_\_\_ (exciting).

### Word Bank

except for	swimming pool
swimming (n)	really (adv)
only (adj)	entertaining (adj)
impossible (adj)	important (adj)
horrible (adj)	useful (adj)

8 Use the adjectives in the right form. Agree or disagree to the following.

*Example:* A: Maths is more interesting than geography.

B: Yes, that's true. It is a very exciting subject.

- 1) A: Technology is a very \_\_\_\_\_ (important) subject.  
B: Yes, you are right. It is \_\_\_\_\_ (useful) than music.
- 2) A: I think history is \_\_\_\_\_ (interesting) than geography.  
B: That's not quite true. History is \_\_\_\_\_ (interesting) as geography.
- 3) A: I think maths is the \_\_\_\_\_ (horrible) thing in the world.  
B: Oh, no. It is such an \_\_\_\_\_ (exciting) subject.
- 4) A: I think music is \_\_\_\_\_ (entertaining) than English.  
B: Why? English is so interesting to learn.

9 In pairs, talk about your school subjects.

10 Read the information and compare the schools in Moldova and in England.

The English school year starts in September and ends in July. Schools are open for 195 days each school year. English schools have six terms. The main holidays are Christmas (two weeks), Spring (two weeks) and Summer (six weeks).

### Grammar Guide

#### Comparison

Interesting

**more/less** interesting than  
**the most/the least** interesting  
**as** interesting **as**  
**not as** interesting **as**

# A Letter from England

## 1 Discussion questions.

Why do children go to school?  
When do you start school?  
When are classes over?  
How many breaks do you have?  
How long is a break?

## 2 Read the letter and say which of the English school rules you like and which you don't. Say why.

88 East Claremont Str.  
Leeds  
Great Britain  
October 25, 2015

Dear Silvia,

Thank you for your interesting letter. It's good that your classes are over early. You have more time for fun, I think.

Our school starts at nine o'clock in the morning and ends at three in the afternoon. We have a lunch break from a quarter past twelve till twenty past one. Some children go home for lunch and come back in the afternoon. I take sandwiches and have my lunch at school. I enjoy lunch time. We just talk or play games in the school yard. We usually have two more lessons in the afternoon.

We wear uniforms at school. Girls wear blouses and boys wear shirts and green ties. Green is the colour of our school. Over shirts or blouses we wear blazers. We have school badges on the pockets of our blazers and on caps or hats.

I usually wear a blouse or a shirt with my skirt and shoes. I don't wear a blazer or hat in warm weather. In the picture I'm sending you my sister and I are wearing our school uniforms.

The rules in my school are strict. Here are some of them:

- wear full uniform at all times
- tie long hair back
- don't be late
- come to school no earlier than 8.50 am\* and no later than 9.00 am
- move around school quietly
- hand in your homework on time
- don't leave money in coat pockets
- don't bring sweets or chewing gum to school

Write more about your school. Do you wear uniforms?  
Do you have strict rules?

Love,  
Amanda.

## Pronunciation Guide

/aʊ/ **h**ow, **n**ow, **t**own, **cl**oud, **pr**oud,  
**r**ound, **m**ountain;  
/j/ **sh**e, **sh**op, **sh**ow, **sh**are, **sh**irt,  
**d**ish, **f**ish, **fr**esh, **E**nglish;  
/jn/ **st**ation, **vac**ation.

### • Read the sentences.

Autumn leaves fall down  
Yellow, red and brown.  
They buy fresh fish at the corner shop.  
We take a bus from the station when  
we go on vacation.



## Word Bank

uniform (n)      hand in (v)  
blazer (n)      to tie (v)  
badge (n)      on time  
chewing gum (n)  
break (n)

\*am /eɪ'em/ – in the morning  
before midday



**3 In pairs, study Amanda's timetable and answer the questions.**

Day	Time	8 <sup>50</sup> – 9 <sup>00</sup>	9 <sup>00</sup> – 9 <sup>55</sup>	10 <sup>05</sup> – 11 <sup>00</sup>	11 <sup>20</sup> – 12 <sup>15</sup>	1 <sup>20</sup> – 2 <sup>15</sup>	2 <sup>15</sup> – 3 <sup>10</sup>		
Monday			Geography	Religious Education	Information Technology	Maths	Science		
Tuesday		Registration	French	Break	Arts	Break	English	History	Science
Wednesday			PE	Break	PE	Break	Maths	English Literature	Science
Thursday			Maths		History		English	Design	Design
Friday			Geography	Religious Education	Maths	Music	French		

1. What does Amanda do between 8.50 and 9.00?
2. How long is a class?
3. How long are the breaks?
4. When does lunch time begin?
5. How long is lunch time?
6. How many classes does Amanda have in the morning?
7. How many classes does she have in the afternoon?
8. When does Amanda go home after classes?
9. Does Amanda go to school on Saturday?

**4 Compare Amanda's and your timetables. Find differences and similarities.**

**5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.**

1. It's 6:15 in the evening. Tina \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter to her granny.
2. It's 6:45. Tina is in the kitchen. She \_\_\_\_\_ (help) her mother.
3. It's 7:00. Tina \_\_\_\_\_ (have) supper with her family.
4. It's 7:30. Tina \_\_\_\_\_ (wash up).
5. It's 9:00. She \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV.
6. It's 9:10. Tina \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed.
7. It's 9:30. Tina \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep).

**6 Write the words from the box in the correct column.**

<i>the morning</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>Friday</i>	<i>3.15</i>
<i>2.30</i>	<i>Tuesday morning</i>	<i>5.45</i>	<i>night</i>
<i>Monday</i>	<i>September</i>	<i>autumn</i>	<i>4 o'clock</i>

**in...**

**on...**

**at...**

the evening

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Grammar Guide**

**Present Progressive**

**Affirmative**

I	<b>am</b>	running now.
He She It	<b>is</b>	
We You They	<b>are</b>	

**Negative**

I	<b>am</b>	not	running.
He She It	<b>is</b>		
We You They	<b>are</b>		

**Interrogative**

<b>Am</b>	I	running?
<b>Is</b>	he she it	
<b>Are</b>	we you they	

**Remember!**

- on** Monday
- in** August
- in** winter
- at** 5 o'clock

## 1 Discussion questions.

Do you like your classroom?  
What do you do to make your classroom friendly?  
What makes your classroom special?

## 2 Read the text and describe Mike and Dan's classroom.

Mike Flynn and his friend Dan Brown live at Reading, west of London. They are always together. They are in the same class at school. In the morning they go to school together. Mike is often late. Then Dan waits for him.

One day Mike's teacher says, "You must work harder, Mike. You never do your homework well".



Mike and Dan are sitting in their classroom. It is a big room with green walls and a white ceiling. There are three windows in the room. The floor is brown. On the wall there is a blackboard, and in the corner there is a TV. Dan is reading in a loud voice, but Mike is drawing a horse on a piece of paper.

"What are you doing, Mike?" says the teacher suddenly.

"Nothing, sir," answers Mike.

"Put away your pencil then and listen," says the teacher.

## Pronunciation Guide

### Silent letters

"k" knife, know, knock;  
"l" walk, talk, half;  
"h" rhyme, ghost, why, when;  
"w" answer, whole, who;  
"c" excited, excellent;  
"gh" eight, light, right, fight;

• Write the words. Be careful!  
They all have silent letters.

/nəʊ/	<u>know</u>	/waɪ/	_____
/wɔ:k/	_____	/'a:nsə/	_____
/ha:f/	_____	/hu:/	_____
/rɑ:m/	_____	/ləɪt/	_____
/eɪt/	_____	/'eksələnt/	_____

## 3 Read the text again and say why Mike must work harder.

## 4 Substitute the underlined words and make up similar dialogues.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) – Could you give me <u>your dictionary</u> , please?<br>– Here you are. | c) – Thank you for <u>your help</u> .<br>– You're welcome. |
| b) – Shall I <u>read</u> ?<br>– Do, please.                                | d) – May I <u>ask you a question</u> ?<br>– Sure you may.  |

**5 Match the bubbles with the sentences on the left.**

1. You want to ask a question.
2. You don't know a word in English.
3. You are late.
4. Your classmate gives you something.
5. You don't understand something.
6. You want to help your friend.

*a) I'm sorry I'm late.*

*b) May I ask you a question?*

*d) Shall I help you?*

*e) I'm sorry. I don't understand.*

*f) Thank you.*

*c) What's the English for recreație?*

**6 Are you a good learner? Answer the questions.**

1. Are you attentive at the lessons?
2. Do you do your homework regularly?
3. Do you like doing your homework?
4. Do you enjoy reading?
5. Do you use a dictionary when you don't know a word?
6. Do you write new words in your vocabulary book?

**7 Complete the sentences by writing the correct form of the verbs in the Present Progressive.**

1. Andrew's classmates \_\_\_\_\_ (have) an English lesson.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a dictation.
3. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the text.
4. Nina \_\_\_\_\_ (enter) the classroom. She is late.
5. The teacher and the pupils \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) English.
6. Andrew's mother is at home now. She \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) lunch.
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a chocolate cake.

**8 Look at the pictures and write affirmative and negative sentences in the Present Progressive.**



Meg



Sue



Silvia and Irene



Jane

<i>sit</i>	<i>write</i>	<i>read</i>	<i>talk</i>	<i>wear</i>
<i>stand</i>	<i>cook</i>	<i>wash</i>	<i>listen to</i>	<i>hold</i>

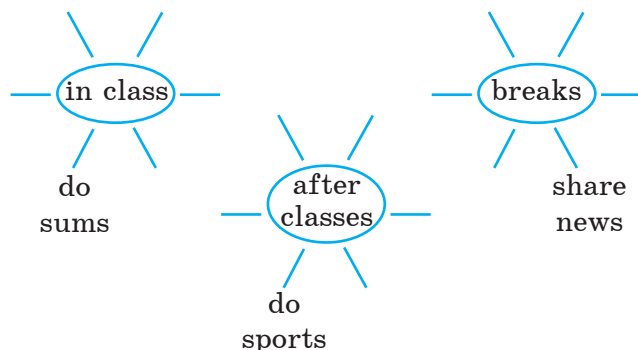
**9 Write 5 sentences about your classroom.**

# After Classes

## 1 Discussion questions.

Is it fun to go to school? Why?  
What do you usually do in class?  
What do you usually do during the breaks?  
What do you do after classes?

## 2 Draw the spidergrams and complete them using the words and word-combinations from the box.



## Pronunciation Guide

/i:/ be, he, we, eat, read, seat, tea, teacher, speak, knee, see, meet, peel;  
/k/ can, cake, class, club, become, Kate, like, make, Christmas, character, school.

• Read the sentences and find the words with /i:/ and the words with /k/.

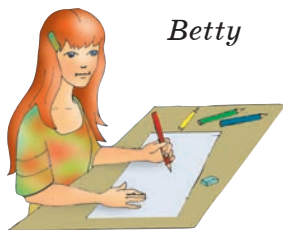
Pleased to meet you.  
Don't read while eating.  
My teacher speaks English.  
Kate likes to play pranks on her classmates.

- eat a sandwich
- revise the homework
- share news
- write dictations
- play games
- draw pictures
- do crosswords
- do sums
- read texts
- listen to music
- go to music school
- do sports
- ride a bike
- roller skate
- text-message

## 3 Say where the children in the pictures are and what they are doing.



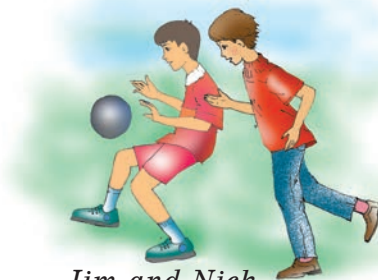
Ben



Betty



Emily



Jim and Nick

## 4 In pairs, substitute the underlined words and make up similar dialogues.

Examples: A: Let's go to roller skating.

B: Sorry, I can't. I want to read this story to the end.

a) A: Have an apple, please.

B: Thank you.

b) A: I've got a new CD. Let's listen to it.

B: That's a good idea.

c) A: Shall we have lunch?

B: Yes, I'm hungry. Let's go to the canteen.



5 Listen to the dialogue and say what club Tina would like to join.

6 Read the text and say what Amanda writes about the National Camping Club.

My sister Betty and I are members of the National Camping Club. Each member has got a tent, a sleeping bag and a bike. There are camps in different places in Great Britain. We have special clothes for camping: sweaters, boots, socks, jeans and anoraks.

Each camp has a special name. I like the Music Camp. We have videos and CDs from all over the world. Betty's favourite is the sports camp. She thinks volleyball and tennis are great.

We both like drama camp. We put on plays for the community. Actors from the local theatre teach us acting.



### Word Bank

anorak (n)      CD (n)  
camping (n)    community (n)  
text-message (v)

7 Read the sentences and correct the false ones.

1. Amanda and Betty can't ride bikes.
2. There are many camps in Great Britain.
3. They live in houses in camps.
4. They never listen to music in camps.
5. In some camps they can do sports.

8 Match the words to their definitions. Use them in sentences of your own.

1. camping

2. anorak

3. sleeping-bag

4. CD

- a. living in tents on holiday
- b. a compact disk – a small disk on which information or sound is recorded
- c. a short coat with a hood that protects from wind and rain
- d. a large warm bag for sleeping in when camping

9 Write the questions to the answers.

1. What \_\_\_\_\_? Laura is reading the new text.
2. Where \_\_\_\_\_? The children are playing in the yard.
3. What \_\_\_\_\_? Sandu is watching a film.
4. Who \_\_\_\_\_? Dan is. He is writing a letter.
5. Who \_\_\_\_\_? Dina is. She is drawing a fish.

# Friendly Classmates

## 1 Discussion questions.

How should classmates be? Why?  
What kind of classmate are you?

## 2 Read and find the words characterising Victor's classmates.

Mike is a clever boy. He is hard-working, always busy at his lessons. He is very quiet. He doesn't like to play noisy games. Mike doesn't do sports and he is not very sociable.



Alex is lively, he likes to play different games. He can always think of new ideas. He is very imaginative. He is never bored at school. He is always having fun and playing tricks on his friends. One of his favourite tricks is to hide his classmates' record-books.

Angela is a very polite girl. She is honest and always ready to help. She likes to do her homework on time. However, she may be too talkative sometimes.



Vicky is shy and quiet. She is also hard-working. She always knows everything, but she never boasts. She is generous and very kind.

Liz is bright and full of ideas, always attentive to people. She is never rude. She reads a lot and is very sociable. But she is very noisy during the breaks.



## 3 This is what Victor thinks about his classmates. Guess who is who.

1. Her friends call her Miss Know-All.
2. He doesn't like to meet strange people.
3. He is very good at making up fantastic stories.
4. She easily makes friends.
5. Sometimes she speaks too much.

## Pronunciation Guide

### Words that sound the same

/ai/	I, eye
/raɪt/	right, write
/nəʊ/	no, know
/si:/	see, sea
/hiə/	hear, here
/sʌn/	son, sun
/ðeə/	there, their
/fɔ:/	for, four
/aʊə/	our, hour
/tu:/	too, two

- Find the words that have the same pronunciation.

Hear, eye, right, our, here, for, I, too, write, hour, know, four, two, no.

- In each sentence find two words that have the same pronunciation.

I have something in my eye.  
No, I don't know the answer.  
My son likes to lie in the sun.  
You get a four for your answer.  
Their house is over there.

## Word Bank

generous (adj)	smart (adj)
sociable (adj)	rude (adj)
bored (adj)	talkative (adj)
imaginative (adj)	
boast (v)	trick (n)
	record-book (n)
however (adv)	

**4 Find pairs of synonyms.**



*true*  
*bored*  
*rude*  
*talkative*  
*honest*

*not polite*  
*real*  
*telling the truth*  
*tired and uninterested*  
*like to talk a lot*



**5 In groups, think of a classmate and describe his/her character. Let the pupils from other groups guess the name.**

**6 Ask and answer questions about the children in the picture.**



**7 Look at the children in the picture. Write the correct form of the verbs.**

1. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a break now.
2. Alex \_\_\_\_\_ (hide) behind a corner.
3. Vicky \_\_\_\_\_ (not play) with other children. She \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a poster.
4. Irene and Angela \_\_\_\_\_ (admire) flowers.
5. Tim \_\_\_\_\_ (not run). He \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) on the phone now.
6. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (not make) much noise.
7. Becky and Liz \_\_\_\_\_ (talk).

**8 Fill in with the correct forms of the verbs.**

1. The pupils \_\_\_\_\_ (have) meetings of the English Club twice a month.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a meeting now.
3. Vicky \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a letter from her pen-friend.
4. The other pupils \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) attentively.
5. They often \_\_\_\_\_ (get) letters from their pen-friends.
6. They always \_\_\_\_\_ (answer) these letters.
7. Sometimes they \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) the teacher to help them.

**9 Write 5 sentences about one of your classmates.**

## 1 Discussion questions.

Is it good to have a friend? Why?  
What can you say about your best friend?

## 2 Which words would you use to describe your best friend? What qualities do you think are the most important in a friend?

<i>serious</i>	<i>lively</i>	<i>modest</i>
<i>funny</i>	<i>kind</i>	<i>helpful</i>
<i>interesting</i>	<i>generous</i>	<i>smart</i>
<i>hard-working</i>	<i>honest</i>	<i>polite</i>
<i>reliable</i>		

Can you add other words to this list?

## Pronunciation Guide

/e/ **e**nd, **pe**t, **me**n, **le**ft, **cherr**y,  
**br**ead, **he**ad, **re**ady, **we**ather,  
**fr**iend, **any**, **ma**ny.

- Learn the rhyme and find the words with /e/.

One thing at a time.  
And that done well,  
Is a very good rule,  
As many can tell.

Good, better, best;  
Never rest  
Till “good” be “better”,  
And “better” “best”.

## 3 Read the text. Are Mike and Dan good friends? Why?

Mike and Dan are very interested in cars. Once Dan’s father had an old Rolls Royce. The boys washed the car when it was dirty. They liked to do that, and when it was clean, they got some money for their work. Then they could go to the cinema and see a film. But one day Dan’s father sold his car.

After dinner one Saturday Mike heard the telephone ringing. He went to answer it at once.



“Hello, Mike,” said Dan’s voice. “Father bought a new car yesterday. He came back from town in it an hour ago.”

“What colour is it?” Mike asked.

“It’s blue. Come here as soon as possible and have a look at it.”

\* \* \*

One Saturday morning Mike asked Dan:  
“What are we going to do today?”

“I want to go swimming.”

“Father asked me to wash his car,” said Dan.  
“But that won’t take long if you help me.”

“All right. Let us start at once.”

After an hour the car was clean and dry.



**4 Tell your classmates what you and your best friend have in common.  
Answer the questions.**

1. How old are you and your friend?
2. When did you become friends?
3. What do you like to do after school?
4. What is your favourite pop group?
5. What is your favourite subject at school?
6. What things do you dislike?
7. What do you spend money on?
8. How do you spend your time together?

**5 In pairs, talk about your friends.**

- Example:* a) A: Vicky is my best friend.  
B: Why?  
A: She is kind and generous.
- b) A: I have a very good friend. He is fond of reading and knows a lot of things.  
B: My friend is also clever.  
He is hard-working and very helpful.

**6 Match the words to their definitions.**



*Somebody who does not talk much about his/her abilities is*  
*Somebody who is ready to give easily and is not selfish*  
*Somebody we can trust and depend on is*  
*Somebody who is good or quick in thinking is*  
*Somebody who is ready to help is*

*helpful*  
*smart*  
*modest*  
*generous*  
*reliable*



**7 Put the words in the correct order.**

1. you, play, Where, do, tag?
2. go, she, to bed, does, When?
3. he, What, language, speak, does?
4. in the morning, you, Where, do, go?
5. do, have, English, When, you?

**8 Use the clues to write Wh-questions.**

*Example:* Sue/collect postcards.  
What does Sue collect?

1. Jerry/go home/after classes.
2. Mother/cook a cake/every Saturday.
3. Father/come home/ late.
4. The children/watch TV/in the evening.
5. They/go to school/to study.
6. They/do gymnastics/in the morning.
7. They/play computer games/every day.

**9 Ask and answer questions with What, When, Where.  
Use the key words from the box.**

*Example:* A: When do you get up?  
B: At 7 o'clock.

*have breakfast*      *meet your friends*      *buy bread*  
*have for breakfast*      *do in the evening*      *play*  
*go to school*

**Grammar Guide**

**Wh-questions**

Where **do** you live?  
Where **does** she live?  
When **do** you go to school?  
When **does** she go to school?  
What **do** they have for lunch?  
What **does** he have for lunch?



# Reading Together

## 1 Discussion questions.

Is it good to know many languages? Why?  
How many languages do you speak?  
What are they?

## 2 Read the text and say why the pupils want to learn Greek words.

### The Fire That Almost Happened

Chris and his parents live in the United States now. They came from Greece. Chris speaks Greek very well. He also speaks English. But he has to learn to read and write it.

Some of the children in the school make fun of Chris. They say he is a baby, because he has to learn to read baby words in English.

Chris is unhappy. He needs a friend.

One day another Greek boy comes to the school. His name is Ted. He does not speak English at all.

The teacher says to Chris, "I want you to help Ted."

So now Chris has a friend. But he wants the other children to be his friends too.

One day Chris is late for school. When he gets there he sees that Ted is trying to tell the teacher something. Ted is very excited. He speaks Greek very fast. He points down the hall.

The teacher is glad to see Chris. She says, "Chris, please help me. I don't know what Ted is trying to tell me."

Chris asks Ted to tell him what is wrong. Ted says in Greek, "There is a fire in the hall closet."

When the teacher hears what Chris tells her in English, she runs to the hall closet. She opens the door and sees a little smoke coming from some paper on the floor.



### Do you know these words?

smoke (n)	point (v)
fire (n)	save (v)
closet (n)	pour (v)
anymore (adv)	almost (adv)
fast (adv)	
make fun of smb.	

The teacher brings a pail of water and pours it on the paper. It is a little fire. But little fires grow into bigger fires. Ted and Chris save the school from a big fire.

It is a good thing that Chris can speak two languages. All the children are happy that he knows Greek. They even want to learn Greek. They don't make fun of Chris anymore. Now they all want to be his friends.

**3 One word in each sentence is not correct. Identify and correct it.**

1. Ted is American.
2. Ted can speak English very well.
3. There is a puppy in the hall closet.
4. Ted speaks Greek very slowly.
5. The teacher is glad to see her son.
6. The teacher sees a big fire.
7. She pours water on the flowers.
8. Ted and Chris save the dog.
9. The children want to learn French.

**4 Read the sentences in correct order.**

She pours water on the fire.

He says that there is a fire in the hall closet.

Ted and Chris save the school from a big fire.

Ted tells Chris in Greek what is wrong.

The teacher runs to the hall closet.

Ted is trying to tell the teacher something.

The smoke is coming from some papers.

The teacher doesn't understand what Ted is trying to say.

**5 Discuss the answers to the following questions.**

1. Why can't Chris speak English very well?
2. Why do some children make fun of him?
3. Why is Ted very excited one day?
4. Why does the teacher ask Chris to help Ted?
5. Why is it good that Chris can understand Ted?
6. Why does the teacher run to the hall closet?
7. Why do children want to be Chris' friends?

**6 Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.**

1. Chris and Ted came from \_\_\_\_.  
a) Romania b) the USA c) Greece.
2. The teacher wants Chris to \_\_\_\_ Ted.  
a) help b) make fun of c) wash
3. Chris wants to have \_\_\_\_ friends.  
a) few b) many c) funny
4. Ted speaks \_\_\_\_ very fast.  
a) English b) Greek c) French
5. The teacher sees the fire in the \_\_\_\_.  
a) library b) classroom c) hall closet
6. The teacher brings water in a \_\_\_\_.  
a) glass b) plate c) pail
7. If the fire grows it becomes \_\_\_\_.  
a) smaller b) quieter c) bigger
8. When you don't come to school on time you are \_\_\_\_.  
a) glad b) late c) early
9. When there is a fire, there is \_\_\_\_.  
a) smoke b) fun c) water

**7 Complete the sentences using the words from the Remember box.**

John Brown lives in England. He speaks \_\_\_\_\_.  
His father comes from \_\_\_\_\_. He speaks, reads and writes Greek. John's penfriend lives in Romania and John wants to study \_\_\_\_\_. His parents have friends in Russia and they are learning to speak \_\_\_\_\_. Last year John was in \_\_\_\_\_. There he learned French.

**Remember!**

- Greece — Greek
- England — English
- Romania — Romanian
- Russia — Russian
- France — French

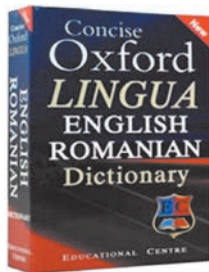
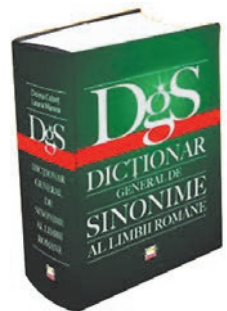
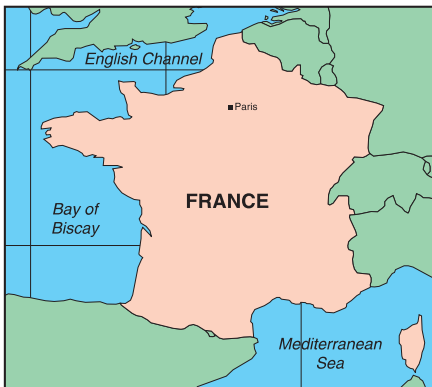
# Round Up

1 Read and say how you feel in the following situations. The adjectives from the box will help you express your feelings.

happy  
good  
great  
bad  
awful  
sorry  
unhappy

1. Your favourite subject is history. You have double history on Wednesday. How do you feel on this day?
2. You don't know your homework in geography.
3. You write English words without mistakes.
4. You break your mother's favourite cup.
5. You come to school too late.
6. You say unpleasant words to your friend. You don't play together.

2 Work in pairs. The objects below will help you write Victor's timetable for Wednesday. Compare it with your timetable on Wednesday. Find the differences and similarities.



3 What do you say to get these responses?

*You're welcome.*

*Do, please.*

*Sure you may.*

*Here you are.*

*Yes, please.*

*No, thank you.*

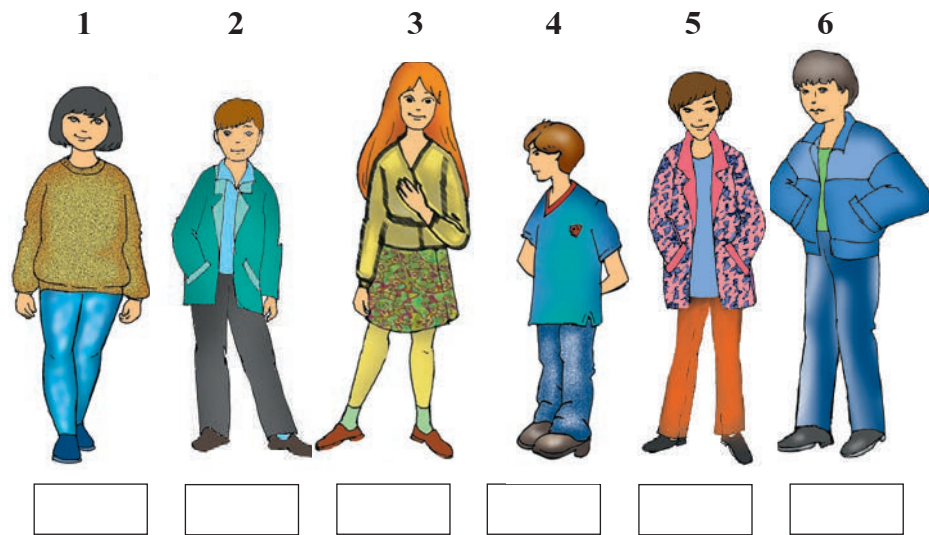


4 Read the rules. In groups, discuss which rules may be good for your school. Add more rules. Write the rules under the right heading: **Do** or **Don't**.

*bring sweets and chewing gum  
come to school on time  
play noisy games during the breaks*

*do your homework regularly  
move around school quietly  
wear full uniform all the time*

5 Read the sentences and find out who is who.



Pete is shorter than John.  
Julia is thinner than Mary.  
Sally's hair is shorter than Mary's.  
Mike is taller than John.  
Julia's hair is longer than Mary's.  
Julia is taller than Mary.

6 Read the texts. Find the differences. Which school would you like to study in? Why?

**School No 1**

All pupils study mathematics, science and a foreign language. Some choose English, some French and some German. Pupils get a lot of homework every day, but not at weekends. The children have an hour and a half for lunch, and during this time they can study in the library or join a music club. The school is in the centre of the city, and there is nowhere to play sports. For PE lessons pupils have to go to a sports centre by bus.

**School No 2**

Children between six and sixteen go to this school. Only the pupils over eleven get homework. Everybody in the school takes maths, English and history. Pupils organise a lunchtime disco in the hall. There is no library or music room in the school. But there is a basketball court, a modern gym and a football field in the school area.

7 PROJECT WORK.

In groups, draw a map of an imaginary school and describe it.



**1 Answer the questions.**



- Which is the shortest month?
- Which is the coldest month?
- Which is the hottest month?
- Which is the merriest month?
- Which is the richest month?
- Which is the wettest month?

**2 a) Read the lines and say what each month is for.**



*In March gentle snowdrops appear,*

*January is for winter games,*

*October leaves are red and gold,*

*May is a time for lively games,*

*December is for Christmas fun.*

*June begins the holidays,*

*November days have little sun,*

*July takes children to the beaches,*

*In April true spring is here,*

*September nights are often cold,*

*August brings delicious peaches,*

*February is for fairy tales,*



**b) In pairs, find and read the sentences that rhyme.**

**c) Arrange the lines and read the poem.**

**3 Interview your deskmate about his/her favourite month.**

*Example:* A: Which is your favourite month?

B: July.

A: Why do you like it?

B: It's hot and sunny and there are lots of vegetables, fruits and flowers. Besides, my birthday is in July.



**4 Look at the pictures illustrating the months and choose one of them. Describe it.**

## Pronunciation Guide

/ɒ/ on, dog, fog, hot, often, what, want, watch;

/ɔ:/ or, short, storm, morning, door, floor, four, August, autumn, daughter, all, tall, fall, ball, wall, warm, walk, talk.

• Learn the rhymes. Find the words with /ɒ/, /ɔ:/.

When the wind blows,  
Then the mill goes.  
When the wind drops,  
Then the mill stops.

Humpty-Dumpty sat on a wall,  
Humpty-Dumpty had a great fall.  
All the King's horses and all  
the King's men  
Couldn't put Humpty-Dumpty  
together again.

## Word Bank

beach (n)

foggy (adj)

wet (adj)

delicious (adj)

besides (adv)

clear (adj)

damp (adj)

**5 Read the sentences and point out the adjectives that describe weather.**

1. A day with high temperature is a hot day.
2. A night with much snow falling is a snowy night.
3. A season with little rain is a dry season.
4. A day without clouds is a clear day.
5. A morning without fog is a clear morning.
6. A day without wind is a calm day.
7. A day with frost is a frosty day.

**6 Complete the sentences with the right adjectives.**

1. A day with clouds is a \_\_\_\_\_ day.
2. A morning with fog is a \_\_\_\_\_ morning.
3. A day with wind is a \_\_\_\_\_ day.
4. A day with sun is a \_\_\_\_\_ day.
5. A season with much rain is a \_\_\_\_\_ season.

**7 In pairs, ask and answer questions about favourite activities on**

- a) a rainy day;                      c) a stormy winter day;  
b) a warm sunny day;            d) a fine clear Sunday in spring.

**8 Read the weather forecast. Identify the mistake. Comment on it.**



The weather tomorrow will be fine with a clear sky and a lot of sunshine. It will be hot and dry. In the morning it will be a little windy and cloudy. It will snow in the afternoon. On the whole, we will have a fine summer day.

**Remember!**

- |         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| a pen   | – pens    |
| a house | – houses  |
| a watch | – watches |
| a class | – classes |
| a dish  | – dishes  |
| a fox   | – foxes   |
| a play  | – plays   |
| a city  | – cities  |
| a wife  | – wives   |

**9 Write the plural of the following words.**

- |          |         |         |         |         |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| a day    | a leaf  | a child | a tooth | a box   |
| a rose   | a shelf | a man   | a mouse | a match |
| a family | a knife | a woman | a goose | a wish  |

**10 Read the text and put the underlined words in the plural.**

It is a sunny autumn day. A boy is walking in the park. A red leaf falls on his shoulder. The boy takes the leaf and looks at it. It is so beautiful. On a bench he sees a man and a woman. The woman is knitting. The man is reading. Their child is riding a bike. A boy nearby is drawing a goose.





## I Love Nature

- 1 Check how well you know the world around you.**  
In pairs, ask and answer the questions.



In which month do trees blossom?

When do leaves start growing on the trees?

When do leaves start falling?

In which month do birds arrive from warm countries?

When do cherries get ripe?

When do our fingers get brown with nuts?

In what month do birds leave for warmer countries?

When are nights the longest?



- 2 Read the text and speak on each season.**

### The Seasons of the Year

There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter.

In spring everything wakes up and looks new and delightful. Leaves start growing on the trees, flowers appear everywhere. The animals that sleep all winter come out of their holes. Birds arrive from warm countries. It is the time to plant vegetables and flowers. The soil is soft and it is getting warm.

In summer the sun is hot and bright. Flowers get bright and fruits get ripe. Birds sing and everything grows. It's time to have vacation.

Autumn is harvest time. People gather and store the last crops. Some animals grow thicker coats. Other animals store food for winter. Leaves fall to the ground.

In winter gardens, fields and meadows rest under the snow. They wait for the warm spring. Many animals sleep in their holes. This is the time of the year when nights are very long and days are short.

- 3 Correct the sentences.**

- Some animals sleep in spring.
- Flowers appear in January.
- In spring birds arrive from cold countries.
- Winter is harvest time.
- People gather the crops in spring.
- We plant vegetables and flowers in winter.
- The nights are very long in summer.
- In spring everything rests under the snow.
- There are five seasons in a year.

### Pronunciation Guide

ea

/e/	/i:/	/ei/	/iə/
deaf	speak	break	idea
bread	clean	great	real
breakfast	seat		dear
meadow	leaf		appear

- Read the sentences. Notice different pronunciation of ea.

The breaks at school are great fun.

Do you have bread for breakfast? I have no idea about it, my dear.

She leaned back in her seat.

- Match the words that rhyme.

Break, day, tree, red, make, three, they, bread, share, plate, white, their, late, right.

### Word Bank

hole (n)	crops (n)
nature (n)	
come out (v)	wait for (v)
get ripe (v)	leave (for) (v)
store (v)	arrive (v)
delightful (adj)	
soft (adj)	



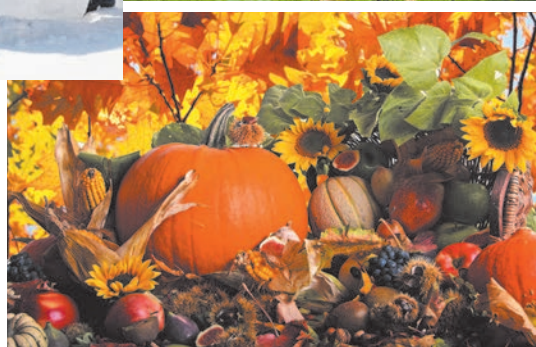
**4 Complete the sentences to describe the pictures.  
Name the seasons.**

*The sun \_\_\_\_\_ hot.  
Flowers \_\_\_\_\_ bright.  
Fruits \_\_\_\_\_ ripe.  
Birds \_\_\_\_\_ in the trees.*

*Leaves \_\_\_\_\_ down.  
Animals \_\_\_\_\_ food.  
People \_\_\_\_\_ crops.  
Days \_\_\_\_\_ shorter.*

*Everything \_\_\_\_\_ up.  
Flowers \_\_\_\_\_ everywhere.  
Animals \_\_\_\_\_ out of holes.  
It is time to \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables.*

*Everything \_\_\_\_\_ under the snow.  
Animals \_\_\_\_\_ in their holes.  
Nights \_\_\_\_\_ very long.  
It \_\_\_\_\_ cold.*



**5 Listen to the text and make a list of the adjectives used in it. Compare your list with your deskmate's.**

**6 Write the following season colours in the right columns. Compare your list with your deskmate's.**

white, black, pink, green, blue, red, yellow, orange, grey, purple, golden, silvery, violet.

Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
green	...	...	...

**7 In pairs, talk about your favourite season colours.**

**8 Write Who or What in the blanks where necessary. Answer the questions.**

- \_\_\_ falls to the ground in autumn?
- \_\_\_ gets ripe in summer?
- \_\_\_ gathers the crops in autumn?
- \_\_\_ works in the field?
- \_\_\_ appears everywhere in spring?

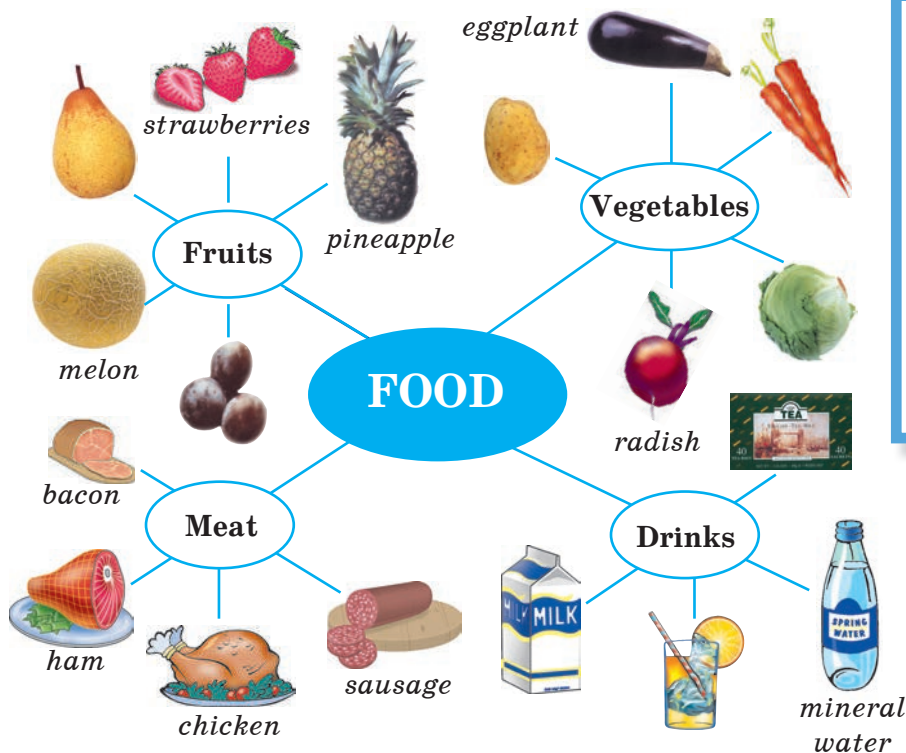
**9 Write 5 sentences about your favourite season.**

**Grammar Guide**

**Wh-questions**

**Who** speaks English?  
**What** shines brightly in spring?

1 Study the spidergram. Add other names of food.



## Pronunciation Guide

/e/	- /eə/	/æ/	- /eə/
very	- vary	carry	- Cary
merry	- Mary	marry	- Mary
/ei/	- /eə/	/iə/	- /eə/
they	- there	ear	- air
pay	- pair	hear	- hair

- Practise reading the sentences.  
Merry Mary eats cherries.  
Cary wears her hair long.  
Mary carries a pair of pears.

2 Talk to your deskmate about the food you like and the food you don't like.

3 Read and learn how to make vegetable salad.

### Recipe

- boiled potatoes
- boiled carrots
- boiled eggs
- canned cucumbers
- canned beans
- a small onion
- salad dressing

1. Wash the potatoes and carrots. Boil them.
2. Boil the eggs. Shell them.
3. Peel the boiled potatoes and carrots.
4. Peel one onion and wash it.
5. Chop the potatoes, carrots, eggs, cucumbers and the onion.
6. Put the ingredients into a big bowl.
7. Add salt and salad dressing.
8. Mix it with a big spoon.
9. Serve cold. It's delicious!



shell



peel



chop

4 In pairs, discuss how you make vegetable salad. Is it different from the recipe in Exercise Three?

5 In pairs, read the dialogue and make a food list.

A: What shall we have for dinner?

B: I don't know. Let's see what we have in the fridge. Ah, there is some chicken, and some cheese.

A: Is there any milk?

B: No, there isn't any. And there is no bread.

A: Are there any vegetables?

B: Yes, there are some potatoes and carrots, but there are no tomatoes.

A: So, we can make some chicken soup and vegetable salad.

6 Read the text and say how much the things John has bought are in your shop.

"John," says Mrs Smith, "I am going to make a cake. Could you help me?"

"Yes, Mum. How can I help you?"

"Run along and buy some butter, milk, flour and sunflower oil."

"How much butter and milk do you need?"

"A packet of butter and a carton of milk."

"How many bags of flour shall I buy?"

"Just one, please."

"All right."

John comes to the shop. He greets Mrs Johnson and says: "May I have a packet of butter, a carton of milk, a bag of flour and a bottle of sunflower oil, please. My mother is going to make a cake."

"How nice!" says Mrs Johnson and gives him the butter, milk, flour, and sunflower oil.

"How much is it?" John asks.

7 Complete the sentences with **some** or **any**.

1. Mother bought \_\_\_\_ cheese and butter but she didn't buy \_\_\_\_ eggs.
2. We have \_\_\_\_ sugar at home but we don't have \_\_\_\_ flour.
3. We have \_\_\_\_ meat in the fridge but we don't have \_\_\_\_ fish.
4. I haven't got \_\_\_\_ chocolate but I've got \_\_\_\_ cakes.
5. Ann has got \_\_\_\_ strawberries but she hasn't got \_\_\_\_ plums.

## Grammar Guide

### Personal Pronouns

I	-	me	we	-	us
you	-	you	you	-	you
he	-	him	they	-	them
she	-	her			
it	-	it			

### Some – any

He grows **some** vegetables.  
There is **some** bread on the table.  
He doesn't grow **any** vegetables.  
There isn't **any** bread on the table.  
Does he grow **any** vegetables?  
Is there **any** bread on the table?

8 Fill in with the right form of the pronouns.

\_\_\_\_\_ love Granny very much. My brother and \_\_\_\_\_ often visit \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_ always has something nice for \_\_\_\_\_. My brother likes pizza and Granny often cooks it for \_\_\_\_\_. She knows I like pancakes and makes them for \_\_\_\_\_. Our granny is the best in the world.



# The Animal World

1 Look at the picture. Name the animals. Put them in two columns: **wild** and **domestic**.



## Pronunciation Guide

i { like, ride, nice, five, wild,  
/ai/ kind, find, child, light,  
right, sight, fight;  
give, live,  
/i/ bring, thing, drink, milk.

• Match the words that rhyme.

like, give, kind, live, bring,  
wild, find, light, think, bike,  
sing, child, fight, drink.

• Learn the rhyme.

Twinkle, twinkle, little star,  
How I wonder what you are.  
Up above the world so high,  
Like a diamond in the sky.

2 Match the animals with the descriptions.

1. wolf

2. giraffe

3. bear

4. fox

a. large heavy wild animal with thick fur.

b. a wild animal with reddish brown fur and a thick tail.

c. an African animal with a very long neck and legs.

d. a wild animal that looks like a dog and hunts in groups.



## Word Bank

cart (n)	skin (n)	rhino (n)
curds (n)	deer (n)	hare (n)
fur (n)	fawn (n)	
be afraid of (v)	hunt (v)	
put out (v)	breathe (v)	

3 Listen to the texts and say what domestic animals are good for.

Example: Horses pull heavy carts.

4 In pairs, talk about what other animals are good for.

5 Look at the picture and take the young animals to their parents.

Example: The kitten belongs to the cat.





- 6 Read the text and say what you think Amy and Laura will do with the hedgehog.

### A New Pet

Amy and Laura are alone in the house. Their parents are not at home. It's evening. Amy and Laura put out the light and go to bed. Suddenly they hear pit-pat, pit-pat, pit-pat... "I'm not afraid," says Laura. "But who's afraid?" asks Amy. "I'm not afraid of lions," says Laura. "I'm not afraid of crocodiles," says Amy. "And I am not afraid of...", says Laura, but now again they hear pit-pat, pit-pat, pit-pat... Amy and Laura put the blanket over their heads.

"Don't speak," says Amy. "And you stop breathing so loudly," says Laura. And again they hear pit-pat, pit-pat...



Soon their parents come home. Amy and Laura tell them everything. They all go around the room to see what it is. "Oh, it's a hedgehog," says Amy when she sees a small grey ball under the bed. Mother brings some milk, but the grey ball does not come out to drink it. They go to bed and put out the light. And soon they hear lip-lip-lip-lip.

The hedgehog likes the milk. Amy and Laura like the hedgehog.

- 7 Listen to what Amy tells her friends about their night guest. Make a list of verbs she uses.

- 8 Fill in with **was** or **were**.

I \_\_\_ very busy yesterday. In the morning I \_\_\_ at the cinema. The film \_\_\_ interesting. In the afternoon my brother and I \_\_\_ at the zoo. The monkeys \_\_\_ very funny. The lion \_\_\_ angry. The parrots \_\_\_ noisy. In the evening we \_\_\_ thirsty and hungry.

- 9 Put in **me, you, him, her, it, us** or **them**.  
Read the complete dialogue.

Angela: Where are my kittens? Do you see \_\_\_?

Diana: No, I don't. I am looking for my bag. Can you see \_\_\_?

Angela: It is under the chair.

Diana: Thank you. Let's go now. Ann is waiting for \_\_\_.

Angela: Tell \_\_\_ I am looking for my kittens.

Diana: I'll help \_\_\_ first. I hear Nick in the next room.

Angela: Ask \_\_\_ about my kittens, please. Oh, I hear the kittens in your bag. Can you help \_\_\_ get them?

Diana: Sure.

### Grammar Guide

#### Simple Past

#### Be

#### Affirmative

I	<b>was</b>	at home yesterday.
He		
She		
It		
We	<b>were</b>	
You		
They		

#### Negative

I	<b>was not (wasn't)</b>	at home yesterday.
He		
She		
It		
We	<b>were not (weren't)</b>	
You		
They		

#### Interrogative

<b>Was</b>	I he she it	at home yesterday?
<b>Were</b>	we you they	

# Let's Be Friends

- 1** In groups, think of a wild or domestic animal and describe it. Speak about its size, special parts of its body, its colour, the food it eats, where it lives. Let your classmates guess the animal.

*Example:* It's a baby animal.

It's not small.

It has long legs and very kind eyes.

It has reddish fur in summer that turns dark grey in winter.

It eats leaves and young branches.

It lives in the forest. What is it?

*(umaf v s,ɪI)*



- 2** Make a list of the animals that live in Moldova. Compare your list with your deskmate's.

- 3** Read the text and say what kangaroos can and cannot do very well.

## The Kangaroo

Kangaroos are large animals that live in Australia and Tasmania. They live in different habitats, from forests to grassy lands and savannas. They eat mainly grass and can survive long periods without water. They are the only animals to use hopping when moving. To move slowly, kangaroos use their tails too. They have long feet but cannot walk normally. Kangaroos are expert jumpers and swimmers. A Kangaroo can grow to between one to three metres tall, and it can weigh between 18 to 100 kilograms.

Kangaroos are highly social. They often live in groups from 10 to more than 100 kangaroos. When a kangaroo feels danger, it signals others by loudly thumping its feet on the ground.

The kangaroo is the national symbol of Australia.



- 4** Complete the definitions. Choose the correct answer.

- A wide open grassy land with few trees is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) forest    b) field    c) savanna
- Another word for jump is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) hop    b) walk    c) swim
- The \_\_\_\_\_ is the natural world in which people, animals and plants live.  
a) habitat    b) meadow    c) exhibition
- A kangaroo \_\_\_\_\_ up to 100 kg.  
a) runs    b) weighs    c) stands

## Pronunciation Guide

### Final -ed

- /d/ played, shared, cried, quarrelled, struggled, hugged;  
/t/ liked, jumped, crossed, stopped, watched;  
/id/ added, decided, counted, wanted, needed.

- Arrange the words in correct column.

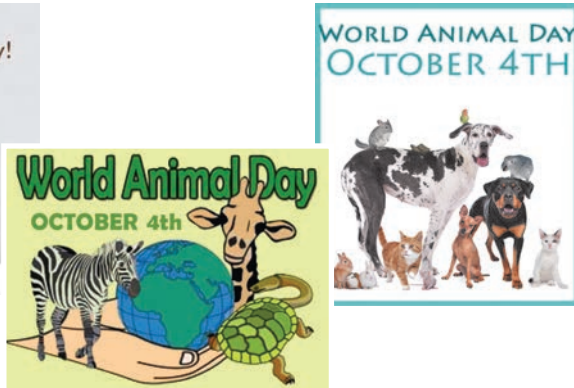
/d/            /t/            /id/

stopped, counted, laughed, decided, enjoyed, liked, added, lived.

**5 Read the text and say why people celebrate World Animal Day.**

The fourth of October is World Animal Day. It is a special day to remind people of the importance to protect the animals who share this planet with us. It appeared for the first time at a conference of ecologists in Florence, Italy, in 1931. Today, people recognize World Animal Day as a day to celebrate all animal life including endangered and rare species, as well as all other animals.

Animals influence our lives in many positive ways. They are our companions, helping us in work and play. World Animal Day reminds us that our survival depends on the survival of the animals and the environment.



### Word Bank

companion (n)	habitat (n)
remind (v)	weigh (v)
protect (v)	recognize (v)
survive (v)	thump (v)
endangered species	

### Remember!

jump	–	jumped
stop	–	stopped
hug	–	hugged
hop	–	hopped

**6 In groups, talk about what people do to protect animals.**

**7 Write the sentences using the correct form of the verb in the Simple Past.**

- Kenny \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a big monkey.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in a tree.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (like) to run.
- Ben \_\_\_\_\_ (play) with Kenny.
- Ben's sister often \_\_\_\_\_ (jump) over a rope.
- Kenny \_\_\_\_\_ (look) at her.

**8 Complete the text using the words from the box.**

*were (2), played, jumped, danced, went, laughed*

- Yesterday Ted and his friends \_\_\_\_\_ to the circus.
- There \_\_\_\_\_ many animals there.
- The puppies \_\_\_\_\_ very funny.
- A dog and a cat \_\_\_\_\_ with a ball.
- A baby elephant \_\_\_\_\_ merrily.
- A baby bear \_\_\_\_\_ over a rope.
- The children \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.

### Grammar Guide

#### Simple Past

**Affirmative**

I	played	yesterday.
He		
She		
It	went	out yesterday.
We		
You		
They		

**Negative**

I	did not (didn't)	play	yesterday.
He			
She			
It	go	out	yesterday.
We			
You			
They			

**Interrogative**

Did	I	play	yesterday?
	he		
	she		
Did	it	go	out
	we		
	you		
	they		

# Happy Holidays

## 1 Discussion questions.

Why do you like to celebrate holidays?  
Which is your favourite winter holiday? Why?

## 2 Match the descriptions to the symbols of the holidays. Name the holidays.



- It's a holiday when children find presents in long stockings by the fireplace.



- Children dress up as witches, ghosts and sometimes make lanterns from pumpkins on this holiday.



- It's a merry holiday, celebrating the beginning of a new year.

- It's a day of love and friendship.



- It's a family holiday in America when everybody gives thanks for all the good things.



## Pronunciation Guide

o { /əʊ/ go, notice, October;  
/ɒ/ got, holiday, chocolate;  
/ʌ/ come, some, other;  
/ə/ second, together, correct.

• Arrange the words in the correct column.

/əʊ/    /ɒ/    /ʌ/    /ə/

not, notice, love, together,  
come, second, long, no,  
holiday, correct, brother, go.

• Read the sentences. Notice different pronunciation of o.

Don't go home alone.

A dog with a long body stopped at the crossing.

Come some other Monday.

## 3 Read the information on the poster and speak about the holidays in the USA.



### 1 January

**New Year's Day** celebrates the beginning of a new year. It's a merry holiday, when people shake hands, kiss, hug, sing and wish "A Happy New Year". People go to parties or get together with their families, neighbours or friends and stay up until midnight to see the New Year in.



### The Second Sunday in May

**Mother's Day** – a day on which mothers traditionally receive gifts and cards from their children. This is their way to say "Thank you for being such a great Mum".

### 1 April

**All Fools' Day** – a day when people play tricks on others. They tell each other stories that are not true.



### A Sunday in March or April

**Easter** – a Christian holiday when Christians remember the death of Christ and his return to life. Children eat chocolate, Easter eggs and cakes.



### 4 July

**Independence Day** is the greatest national holiday in the USA. The citizens of the USA have a parade on this day and at night they go out into the streets to see the fireworks. They often have a big picnic on July 4<sup>th</sup>.



### The Third Sunday in June Father's Day

is the day when children give greeting cards and presents to their fathers.



4 In groups, make a list of the holidays you know. Put the holidays in three columns. Compare your lists.

Moldova	USA	Great Britain
...	...	...

5 Janet and Forrest are talking about their favourite holiday. Listen and say why they like it.

6 In pairs, talk about your favourite holiday.

7 Arrange the holidays as they come in the calendar.

### Word Bank

shake hands	hug (v)
midnight	
jack-o-lantern	
firework	



8 Practise saying the following:

- a) dates: 7 May, 10 April, 2 June, 8 July, 22 February, 25 December, 31 October, 28 February, 22 March, 23 December, 2 July, 21 January, 25 October, 18 February;
- b) years: 2000, 1987, 2001, 1989, 2010, 1969, 1971, 1997, 2016, 1983, 1992, 1947, 2006, 2007, 2017.

9 Write the verbs in the Simple Past.

1. Last weekend we \_\_\_\_ (visit) our cousins.
2. We \_\_\_\_ (be) very happy to meet.
3. We \_\_\_\_ (stay) at their place overnight.
4. Our aunt \_\_\_\_ (prepare) a surprise for us.
5. It \_\_\_\_ (be) a chocolate cake.
6. We \_\_\_\_ (play) computer games.
7. Then we \_\_\_\_ (walk) the dog.
8. In the evening we \_\_\_\_ (watch) television.
9. We \_\_\_\_ (not want) to go to bed.

### Remember!

1 <sup>st</sup> – the first	
2 <sup>nd</sup> – the second	
3 <sup>rd</sup> – the third	
4 <sup>th</sup> – the fourth	
5 <sup>th</sup> – the fifth	
12 <sup>th</sup> – the twelfth	
20 <sup>th</sup> – the twentieth	
21 <sup>st</sup> – the twenty first	

25/25th September	The twenty fifth of September
1999	nineteen ninety-nine
2005	two thousand and five
2010	two thousand (and) ten
2015	twenty fifteen
2025	twenty twenty-five

10 Make a calendar of the holidays your family celebrates.

# Christmastime

## 1 Discussion questions.

1. Why is Christmas an important holiday?
2. What does Christmas mean to you?
3. Do you believe Father Christmas exists?
4. Do you like to get and give presents at Christmas?

## 2 Match the symbols to the words. Use the words to make up sentences about Christmas.



## 3 Use a or the where necessary.

\_\_\_ Christmas is \_\_\_ most important family festival in \_\_\_ Great Britain. For Christians, it celebrates \_\_\_ birth of \_\_\_ Christ. Christmas Day is traditionally \_\_\_ family day. There is no \_\_\_ public transport and most of \_\_\_ shops are closed, so the family meet for \_\_\_ traditional meal.

## 4 Read the text and speak about Christmas in English families.



Many English families have no Christmas tree, but the Flynns had one in their sitting room. Some of the Christmas presents were hanging on the branches of the tree, but the big parcels were on the breakfast table. The room was decorated with dark-green holly. On the mantelpiece were Christmas cards from relatives and friends of the family. They wished the Flynns "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

On Christmas Day, the Flynns and their guests had breakfast at nine. After breakfast they gave each other presents. Everybody was pleased with their presents. Mike got a tennis racket and a book about cars. Then they had a very good Christmas dinner with stuffed turkey and plum pudding. They had it at half past one and were ready by three o'clock to listen to the Queen's speech on TV. She spoke about peace between the nations.

## Pronunciation Guide

e { /i:/ me, he, eve, these;  
/e/ bed, bell, tell, fell,  
merry, every, red, help;  
/ɪ/ begin, began, believe,  
because, exist;  
/ə/ hello.

- Learn the rhyme. Notice different pronunciation of e.

Every time I climb a tree,  
I scrape a leg or skin a knee.  
And every time I climb a tree  
"Where have you been?"  
They say to me.

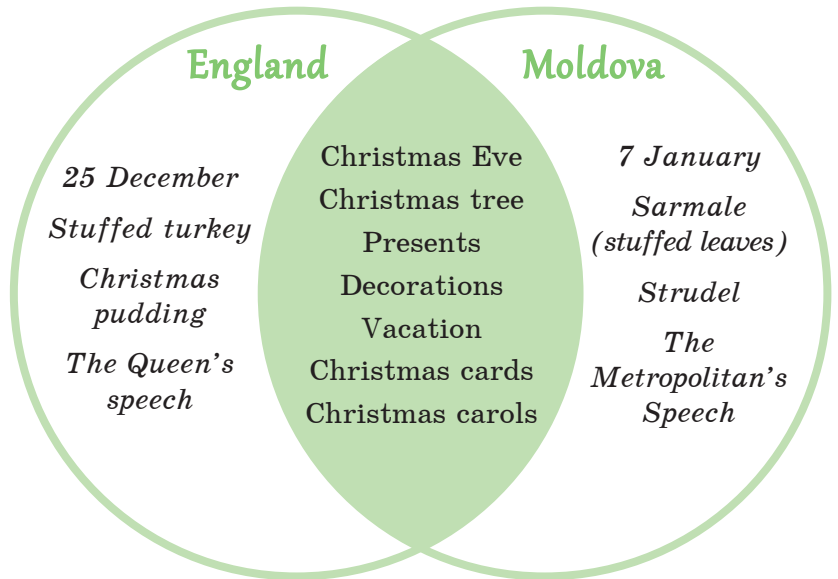
## Word Bank

eve (n)	parcel (n)
metropolitan (n)	holly (n)
hang (v)	stuffed (adj)

**5 Correct the wrong sentences.**

1. The Flynns had a Christmas tree in their bedroom.
2. The Christmas cards were under the Christmas tree.
3. Big presents were hanging on the branches of the tree.
4. Mike got a new smartphone as Christmas present.
5. The sitting room was decorated with holly.
6. At 3 p.m. they listened to the Queen's speech.

**6 In pairs, speak about the similarities and differences in celebrating Christmas in Moldova and in England. Use the information from the diagram.**



**7 Put the verbs in the Past Simple tense and learn how Amanda's family celebrated last Christmas.**

**Christmas Celebrations**

Our family \_\_\_\_\_ (gather) at home for Christmas dinner. Mother \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) all the traditional foods: turkey with bread stuffing, several vegetables and a pie for dessert. Father \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a small fir-tree and we \_\_\_\_\_ (decorate) it with candy canes, Christmas ornaments and tiny coloured electric lights. Our grandparents \_\_\_\_\_ (come). Granny and I \_\_\_\_\_ (bake) Christmas cookies together.

In the evening we \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a film on TV about the country where Father Christmas lives.

Very exciting Christmas celebrations, don't you think?

**8 In pairs, talk about your last Christmas celebration.**

**9 Write 5 sentences about Christmas in your family.**



**Do you know that...**

... Martin Luther, a German Christian, first decorated a Christmas tree in 1513. On Christmas Eve he noticed the bright stars in the sky. They looked like candles on the branches. When he came home he placed a small fir-tree inside the house and decorated it with lighted candles.



# Reading Together

## 1 Discussion questions.

How should family members treat each other? Why?  
What do you share with your cousins?

## 2 Read the story and say why friendship is good.

### The Two Cousins

Long ago two giant pandas, Kang and Tang, lived in China. They were cousins, but they often quarrelled over a beautiful bamboo plant.

All day the cousins sat one on each side of the bamboo plant, growling at each other and at any other smaller pandas who came near the bamboo plant.

One day Kang said to Tang:

“Go away from my bamboo, or I will bite your nose.”

“Go away from my bamboo, or I will bite your ears,” answered Tang. So the two cousins began to fight. As they struggled they broke the beautiful bamboo plant.

All the smaller pandas watched the giants fight, but when they saw the bamboo lying on the ground they began to eat it until nothing was left. Then they went quietly away, while the pandas continued to fight.

At last Kang and Tang could fight no longer. They rested a little.

As soon as they felt a little better the two pandas jumped to their feet, because each wanted to get the bamboo plant. Then they saw that there was no plant left. Away in the distance the smaller pandas stood, and Kang and Tang understood everything.

“Aren’t we silly!” said Kang.

“Aren’t we stupid!” said Tang – for now neither of them could enjoy those tasty bamboo plants.

After that the cousins made friends, and went away together to find another bamboo plant that they could share, without quarrelling.

### Do you know these words?

quarrel (v)	silly (adj)
bite (v)	stupid (adj)
growl (v)	
struggle (v)	
fight (v)	

## 3 Read the sentences and correct the false ones.

1. Kang and Tang were two giant bears.
2. The pandas lived in China.
3. They were great friends.
4. They often quarrelled over a bamboo plant.
5. The pandas never fought.
6. The smaller pandas ate the bamboo plant.
7. Kang and Tang were sorry for their fight.





**4 Discuss the answers to the following questions.**

1. Why did Kang and Tang often quarrel?
2. Why did they begin to fight?
3. Why did the beautiful bamboo plant break?
4. Why did the smaller pandas eat the bamboo?
5. Why did the cousins finally make friends?

**5 Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.**

1. Kang and Tang were \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) pen-friends    b) cousins    c) brothers
2. They lived in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) India    b) England    c) China
3. All day long they \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) laughed    b) worked    c) quarrelled
4. Kang wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ Tang's nose.  
a) see    b) bite    c) eat
5. The pandas found another \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) banana    b) bamboo plant    c) pineapple

**6 Replace the underlined pronouns in the sentences with the correct nouns or phrases.**



*Most pandas, The bamboo, The panda, Children, My cousin, A new-born panda*

1. It is a rare black and white animal.
2. They like pandas very much.
3. They live in the wild.
4. It has a hard stem.
5. It weighs only 125 grams.
6. He wants to go to the zoo to see the giant panda there.

**7 Write complete questions to these answers.**

1. Who \_\_\_\_\_? The giant panda lives in the wild.
2. What \_\_\_\_\_? Giant pandas eat bamboo stems.
3. Where \_\_\_\_\_? Pandas live in China.
4. How many \_\_\_\_\_? About thirty giant pandas live in Chinese zoos.
5. How much \_\_\_\_\_? Pandas eat four kilos of bamboo at a sitting.

**8 Use a or the. Say why the hare lost the race.**

\_\_\_ hare who is very sure that he can run quickly says to \_\_\_ tortoise:

“Let’s run \_\_\_ race.”

“Let’s,” answers \_\_\_ tortoise. \_\_\_ hare runs quickly, and when he looks back, he does not see \_\_\_ tortoise.

“She can’t run quickly,” thinks \_\_\_ hare, “so I may rest here.”

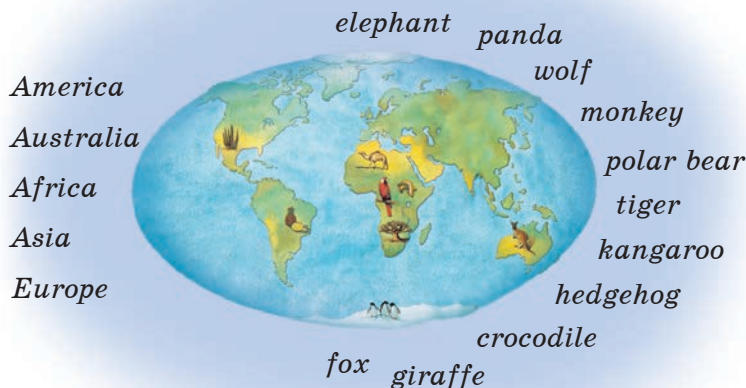
And he sits down to rest. Soon \_\_\_ hare falls asleep. But \_\_\_ tortoise doesn’t rest for \_\_\_ minute. When \_\_\_ hare gets up, he runs quickly, but it is too late. \_\_\_ tortoise wins \_\_\_ race.

When one is too sure of himself he often fails.



# Round Up

1 Match the animals to their home continents.



2 Choose an animal for a pet and say why you want it. How will you take care of it?

3 Complete the dialogue with the missing words. Read it.

## A Telephone Call



*The Shopman:* Hello, hello! Who are you?

*The Elephant:* I am an \_\_\_\_\_. I live at the \_\_\_\_\_.

*The Shopman:* What can I do for you?

*The Elephant:* Send me some \_\_\_\_\_ for my little Sam.

*The Shopman:* Do you want a lot?

*The Elephant:* A five kilogram \_\_\_\_\_.  
And send me some \_\_\_\_\_.

*The Shopman:* How many \_\_\_\_\_ of cake do you want to take?

*The Elephant:* Only twenty and no more. My little Sam is only \_\_\_\_\_.

4 Write seven sentences to describe a winter/spring/summer/autumn day.  
Read your descriptions and let the class guess the season.

5 a) Write the names of the holidays you know.

b) Group the words to describe the holidays.

egg, star, valentines, tinsel, bell,  
basket, easter cake, stocking, candy  
cane, daffodil, jack-o-lantern,  
wreath, black cat, violet, candle,  
broom, heart, angel, skeleton,  
reindeer, bunny, key, ghost

**6 Complete the text with the adjectives from the box.**

*golden, favourite, beautiful, yellow, red, orange, bright, blue*

Today is a \_\_\_\_\_ autumn day. The sky is \_\_\_\_\_ with no clouds. The sun is shining on the trees with their \_\_\_\_\_ colours. I cannot decide which colour is my \_\_\_\_\_. On one tree I like the \_\_\_\_\_ colour, on the other I admire the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_. When the \_\_\_\_\_ leaves fall they look like gold coins falling from the sky.

**7 Group the words according to their colour.**

*cherry, leaf, sky, soil, lemon, plum, nut, apple, pepper, strawberry, snow, beet, snowdrop, sun, banana, tomato, potato, cucumber, pear, grass*

**8 Find the name of a colour in each sentence. The first one is done for you.**

1. I prepare dinner every day.
2. I agree not to tell the secret.
3. Don't drop inkpots on the floor.
4. Some parts of the face are the eye, eyebrow, nose and mouth.
5. Just yell "Ow" if it hurts.
6. Doris and Antonio ran gently to the river.

**9 Look at what Tina has on the kitchen table. Make a food list. What must she do to make vegetable salad?**



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

**10 Find food names in the puzzle.**

**11 PROJECT WORK.**

Make up a calendar of important dates (holidays and birthdays) in your family.

# Books in My Life

## 1 Discussion questions.

Why are books important?  
Do you often borrow books from the library?  
What books do you usually borrow?

## 2 Read and find out what Andy and Alex think about books and libraries.

### The Importance of Books

Andy and Alex think that books are very important and books are better than movies.

*Andy:* The good thing about books is that we use our imagination.



*Alex:* And we get smarter by thinking about things we have never thought before. When we read a book we imagine whatever we want to imagine.

*Andy:* We can escape into a different world.

*Alex:* In a book, we can see the letters so we can learn how to spell a word. We become so intelligent and so smart.

*Andy:* The library is the best place to read books because it is so quiet.

*Alex:* We can look through picture books, encyclopedias and information books. And we can borrow books too.

*Andy:* But it's not just books. We can listen to CDs and video books. And the librarians always help.

*Alex:* And I can even take a catnap in the library.

## 3 Choose the right word to complete the sentences.

- A librarian is a person who works in a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) hospital      b) library      c) shop
- We \_\_\_\_\_ books from the library.  
a) borrow      b) buy      c) become
- Mike often \_\_\_\_\_ how he travels into space.  
a) ready      b) imagines      c) helps
- \_\_\_\_\_ means to get away into a different world.  
a) To escape      b) To borrow      c) To see

## Pronunciation Guide

### Letter Combinations

**qu** /kw/ **qu**estion, **qu**arter, **qu**een;  
**ph** /f/ **al**phabet, **ph**otograph;  
**ch** /k/ **sch**ool;  
**ch** /tʃ/ **ea**ch, **ben**ch, **much**, **ch**art, **tea**cher.

• Read the sentences and find the words with /kw/, /f/, /tʃ/, /k/.

At a quarter to one the queen has fun.  
There is a bench in front of each school.

## Word Bank

almanac (n)	information (n)
dictionary (n)	encyclopedia (n)
entry (n)	imagination (n)
librarian (n)	
borrow (v)	escape (v)
imagine (v)	



4 Match the types of books with their definitions.

1. Almanac
2. Dictionary
3. Encyclopedia
4. Comic book



- a. a magazine, especially for children, that tells stories through pictures
- b. a book that gives general information about many subjects
- c. a book that is published every year. It gives information for that year about a particular subject or activity
- d. a book that gives the words of a language in alphabetical order and explains their meaning or translates them into another language



5 Complete the text using the words in the box.

Mike: Hi. Are all these your \_\_\_\_\_?  
 Tina: Some of them are from the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Mike: Why do you need them?  
 Tina: I am looking for some \_\_\_\_\_ about birds.  
 Mike: Do you have an \_\_\_\_\_?  
 Tina: My father has one but it is in English.  
 Mike: So, you need a \_\_\_\_\_ to read it.

library, encyclopedia,  
 information, books,  
 dictionary.

6 Use a dictionary and find the translation of the following words: **author, adventure, leave, travel, imagine, happen, librarian.**

Make up sentences with them.

7 Read the paragraphs and decide which entries in the encyclopedia the children should look under to find the information they need.

Tina wants to find out what shape a snowflake is. She can't find what she wants under the entry "Shapes". Which other entry must she look under?

Victor wants to find out how to take care of the beagle puppy he got for a pet. He can't find what he wants under the entry "Beagle". Which other entry must he look under?

Winter

Snow

Season

Dogs

Pets

Care

8 Fill in a/an, the where necessary.

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_ almanac on the desk.
2. Put \_\_\_\_\_ almanac on the shelf.
3. Pupils must learn how to use \_\_\_\_\_ dictionaries.
4. It is difficult to write \_\_\_\_\_ report.
5. We have \_\_\_\_\_ library in our school.
6. We write \_\_\_\_\_ reports every month.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary is a very good present.

# The Magic World of Literature

## 1 Discussion questions.

Why is reading important?  
What do you like to read?  
When do you like to read?

## 2 Listen to the dialogue and say what a fable is.

## 3 Read the fable and say what it teaches you.

### The Lion and the Mouse

Once, when a Lion was asleep, a little Mouse began running up and down upon him. This soon wakened the Lion. He placed his huge paw upon the Mouse and opened his big jaw to swallow him.

“Pardon, Oh King!” cried the little Mouse. “Forgive me this time, I shall never forget it. Who knows, but I may help you some of these days.”



The Lion was very amused that the Mouse could help him. So, he let him go.

A few days later, some hunters caught the Lion. They wanted to carry him alive to the king. They tied him to a tree and went away to look for a cart. Just then, the little Mouse happened to pass by. He went up to the Lion, and gnawed away the ropes. “Was I not right?” said the little Mouse.

“Little friends may prove great friends.”

### Pronunciation Guide

**sh** /ʃ/ English, fish, shoes, shelf, finish;  
**ture** /tʃə/ picture, future;  
**tion** /ʃn/ dictionary, description, translation, information.

• Read the sentences and find the words with /ʃ/, /tʃə/, /ʃn/.

We use dictionaries for translation and information.

There are twenty six letters in the English alphabet.

This is a picture of our future teacher.

### Word Bank

adventure (n)	swallow (v)
fable (n)	prove (v)
fairy tale (n)	waken (v)
jaw (n)	forgive (v)
proverb (n)	gnaw (v)
huge (adj)	upon (prep)

## 4 Match A and B to make up definitions.

### A

A fable is ...

A fairy tale is ...

A legend is ...

A detective story is ...

An adventure story is ...

### B

a story about an unusual, exciting or dangerous experience.

a story in which there is usually a murder and a detective is trying to find the murderer.

a short story that teaches a lesson in which animals or objects speak.

a story about fairies and other magical people which always ends happily.

a story from the past that may or may not be true.

5 Read the paragraphs and choose the right title from the list below.

“Puss in Boots”

“Cinderella”

“The Story of the Three Bears”

1.

Her godmother, who was a fairy, said to her: “You wish to go to the ball. Is it not so?”

“Yes.”

“Well,” said her godmother, “be a good girl and don’t cry. Run into the garden and bring me a pumpkin.”

2.

First she tasted the porridge of the Great Big Bear, and that was too hot for her. Next, she tasted the porridge of the Middle-sized Bear, but that was too cold for her. And she went to the porridge of the Little Wee Bear and tasted it, and it was just right. She liked it and ate it all up, every bit!

3.

The Cat who heard all this, said to him with a serious air:

“Don’t give way to despair. You only give me a bag and a pair of boots. You’ll see that you have not so bad luck with me as you imagine.”

6 In pairs, talk about your favourite tale.

7 What can you do that your parents or other people cannot do? What can other people do that you cannot do?

*Example:* My mother can’t ride a bicycle, but I can.  
My father can drive a car, but I can’t.

8 Find someone who can...

- ... walk on his/her toes
- ... tell a joke in English
- ... draw a horse
  - ... say “Hello” in five languages
  - ... write a story
  - ... make a pie

9 Fill in **may**, **may not**, **can**. Read the dialogue.

*Tim:* \_\_\_\_\_ I take your book?

*Sandu:* \_\_\_\_\_ you read?

*Tim:* Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.

*Sandu:* Then, you \_\_\_\_\_ take the book.

*Tim:* \_\_\_\_\_ I draw in it?

*Sandu:* No, you \_\_\_\_\_, Tim. If you want to decorate, take some paper or a slate.

10 Choose a tale from Ex. 5 and make a poster to illustrate it.

### Grammar Guide

I **can** speak English.

He **cannot** speak English.

**Can** you speak English?

They **may** go home now.

**May** I take your pen?

You **may not** go out.

It’s too late.

### Do you know that...

... the most famous story teller of all time was Aesop. He was a slave who lived in Greece about 2,500 years ago. He did not write his fables. He told the stories and people remembered them.

# A Favourite Book

## 1 Discussion questions.

What writers do you know?  
Who is your favourite writer? Why?  
What's your favourite book? Why?

## 2 Read the text and say what books by Mark Twain are favourites with children.

### Mark Twain

Mark Twain was born in 1835 and died in 1910. He is a famous American writer. He wrote a lot of books including "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer", "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" and "The Prince and the Pauper".

Mark Twain came from a poor family. His father died when he was twelve. He left school and worked as a riverboat pilot on the Mississippi River. He liked to listen to fishermen's adventure stories. Later he worked on a newspaper. In 1864 he went to California to find gold, but he didn't have much luck as a gold miner.

He travelled in Europe and wrote a book about his trips.

Mark Twain's greatest book, "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn", is about the adventures of a boy on the Mississippi River.

Children all over the world like to read about Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn. Mark Twain's real name was Samuel Clemens. He chose the name Mark Twain when he began to write.

## 3 Read the sentences in correct order.

In 1864 he went to California.  
Later he worked on a newspaper.  
Samuel Clemens was born in 1835.

In his teens he worked as a riverboat pilot.  
He chose the name Mark Twain when he began to write.

## 4 In groups, discuss why people read. Report to the class.

## 5 Is the book your friend? In groups, work out rules for readers. Compare your lists.

*Example:* Wash your hands before reading a book.

### Pronunciation Guide

**u** { /ju:/ use, usually, huge, amused;  
/ʌ/ up, but, much, run, hunter, hundred, subject;  
/ʊ/ put, June, sugar;  
/ə/ upon, difficult;  
/w/ question, quarter, queen.

- Learn the rhyme.  
Notice the pronunciation of **u**.

Pussy-cat, pussy-cat  
Where have you been?  
I've been to London  
To look at the Queen.

### Word Bank

author (n)	be born (v)
fisherman (n)	include (v)
luck (n)	die (v)
miner (n)	hate (v)
title (n)	laugh at (v)



**6 This is an extract from “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer”. Read it and say what law Tom Sawyer discovered. Do you agree with it? Why/Why not?**

It was Saturday morning. The day was bright and fresh. All children had a wonderful time but Tom. His aunt told him to whitewash the fence. Tom hated to work on Saturdays. And he didn't want the other boys to laugh at him.

*Ben:* You are working, hey?

*Tom:* It's you, Ben. I didn't notice you.

*Ben:* I'm going to the river. But you have work to do.

*Tom:* What do you call work?

*Ben:* Whitewashing. Do you like to do it?

*Tom:* I enjoy it. Does a boy get a chance to whitewash every day?

*Ben:* Do you really like it?

*Tom:* Sure. It's so exciting.

*Ben:* Tom, let me do it too.

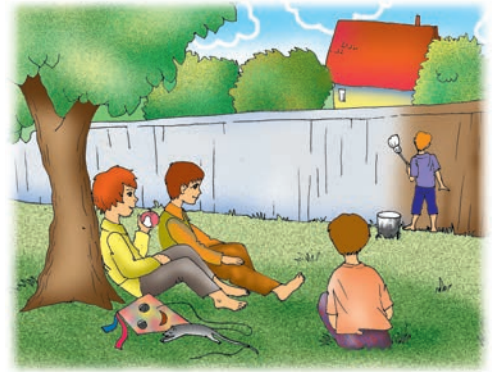
*Tom:* No, Ben. This is a very important job. I'm afraid you can't do it.

*Ben:* Please, Tom. I'll give you my apple.

*Tom:* O.K., Ben, but you must try very hard.

When Ben was tired Tom allowed more boys to whitewash. Billy gave him a kite. Johnny gave him a dead rat.

The other boys also bought the chance to whitewash. Tom had a wonderful time. He rested, had a lot of company and new things and the boys did the work for him. He also discovered a law: a thing that is difficult to get is always more attractive.



**7 In pairs, talk about Tom Sawyer.**

**8 Test yourself. Are you a good reader?**

1. Who made Pinocchio?
2. Which planet is the nearest to Earth?
3. What is the capital of the USA?
4. What's the name of a small bear-like Australian animal?
5. What animal has a pocket?
6. What is the title of the book about travels to the countries of Lilliputs and Giants?
7. Who wrote the story about Mawgli?
8. What kind of stories end in a proverb?
9. What is in an encyclopedia?

**9 Complete the text with the right past forms of the verbs.**

1. One of the most important places for me when I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a child was the public library.
2. It \_\_\_\_\_ (have) all kinds of books.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (love) to read fairy tales, fables and stories.
4. I especially \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) reading adventure books.
5. “The Prince and the Pauper” and “The Treasure Island” \_\_\_\_\_ (be) my favourite books.
6. I often \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) with a book under my pillow.
7. Books \_\_\_\_\_ (help) me a lot.

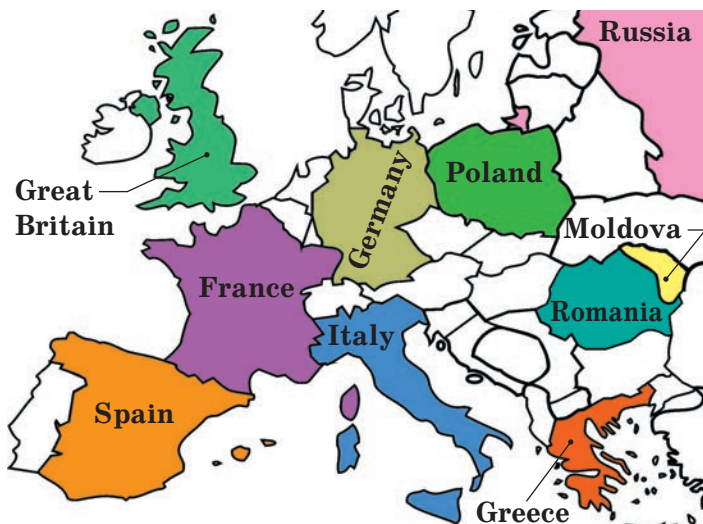
**10 Write 5 sentences about your favourite book.**

# Countries and People

## 1 Discussion questions.

Why do people like to visit other countries?  
Do you like to dream about visiting other countries? Why?  
What countries would you like to visit? Why?

## 2 Look at the countries on the map and learn their names.



## Pronunciation Guide

### Letter Combinations

**ar** /a:/ Mark, **hard**;  
**ir** /ɜ:/ bird, girl, first, third;  
/ɔ:/ born, form;  
**or** /ɜ:/ work, word, world;  
/ɜ:/ verb;  
**er** /ə/ writer, proverb.

• Read the sentences and find the words with /a:/, /ɔ:/, /ɜ:/, /ə/.

Mark works hard at home.  
There are seven words in this proverb.  
We are not in the third form.

• Read the words and notice the difference.

we – were see – sir  
week – work fist – first

## 3 Read the text and find the countries on the map.

On this map you can see ten different countries. Some, like Moldova, are small. Others, such as Russia, are large. There are very high mountains in Europe, but most of the land is flat. The flat land is very good for farming. The Moldovans have the richest land for farming. People grow grapes in Spain, France, Italy and Moldova. They use grapes to make wine. The French people make more than 300 different kinds of cheese. The Russians have rich supplies of coal, oil, and gas under the ground. Germany, France and Britain have big factories that make cars and computers. Many people go to Romania, Italy and Greece for vacations.

## 4 Complete the chart with the information from the text.

	Great Britain	Spain	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Greece	Romania	Moldova	Russia
Land for farming										
Cheese										
Coal, oil and gas										
Grapes										
Big factories										
Vacations										

**5 Read and complete the sentences.**

1. Prince Henry lives in England. He is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Daria Radu is from Moldova. She is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Mark Twain lived in the USA. He was \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Valentina Tereshcova is a Russian cosmonaut.  
She is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Luciano Pavarotti lived in Italy. He was \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Victor Hugo lived in France. He was \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The Grimm brothers were born in Germany.  
They were \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Chopin was a famous composer from Poland.  
He was \_\_\_\_\_.

**6 In pairs, ask and answer questions.**

*Example:* A: Where is Henry from?  
B: Great Britain. He is English.  
A: What language does he speak?  
B: English

<i>Henry Great Britain</i>	<i>Oleg Russia</i>	<i>Janet USA</i>
<i>Luciano Italy</i>	<i>Helene France</i>	<i>Lilian Moldova</i>

**Word Bank**

factory (n)                      coal (n)  
flat (adj)

**Remember!**

Country	Nationality	Language
Moldova	Moldovan	Romanian
England	English	English
the USA	American	English
Germany	German	German
France	French	French
Italy	Italian	Italian
Romania	Romanian	Romanian
Russia	Russian	Russian
Greece	Greek	Greek
Poland	Polish	Polish

**Grammar Guide**

We **must** drink a lot of water.  
**Must** you go to school every day?  
Pupils **mustn't** be late for classes.

**7 Add the correct names from the box to complete the sentences.**

*Columbus, Gepetto,  
Aesop, Carlo Collodi,  
Napoleon,  
Sherlock Holmes,  
Mark Twain*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was a detective.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ made Pinnochio.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ told many fables.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ lived in France.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ discovered America.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ worked on the Mississippi River.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ wrote the book about Pinnochio.

**8 Ask for permission and respond like this:**

A: May I take your ruler, please?  
B: Sure you may. /I'm sorry, you may not.

**9 Make some classroom rules. Use **must** or **mustn't**.**

*Example:* We must come to school on time.  
We mustn't play in the street.

**Do you know that...**

... English has more words than any other language. There are about 1 million words in English.

# Around the World

## 1 Read the paragraphs and speak about the capitals.



**Chişinău** is about six centuries old. It is situated on the river Bîc. It stands on seven hills.



**Paris** is more than twenty centuries old. It is situated on the river Seine. It is majestic at any time, in every season.



**Moscow** is about ten centuries old. It is situated on the Moskva River. Iuri Dolgoruki founded the city.



**Bucureşti** is more than five centuries old. It is situated on the river Dâmboviţa. It draws its name from an ancient shepherd named Bucur.



**Rome** is more than twenty-seven centuries old. It is situated on the Tiber River. It stands on seven hills.



**Washington** is only two centuries old. It is situated on the Potomac River. It is the first carefully planned capital in the world.



**London** is about twenty centuries old. It is situated on the river Thames. The city was founded by the Romans.

## Pronunciation Guide

### Silent letters

- “g” gnaw, gnome;
- “b” doubt, lamb, climb, comb;
- “t” listen, Christmas, mustn’t;
- “w” write, wreath, wrong;
- “h” shepherd, honour.

- Write the words. Be careful. They all have silent letters.

/daʊt/ \_\_\_\_\_  
/kəʊm/ \_\_\_\_\_  
/mɑːsnt/ \_\_\_\_\_  
/raɪt/ \_\_\_\_\_  
/ˈgrænpɑː/ \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

1. Which capital is the oldest?
2. Which capital is the youngest?
3. Which capitals are older than Moscow?
4. Is Chişinău older or younger than Bucureşti?
5. What do all capitals have in common?
6. Which city would you like to visit? Why?

## Word Bank

shepherd (n)    be situated (v)  
found (v)  
majestic (adj)  
ancient (adj)



### 3 Match the countries and the capitals:

*Example:* Athens is the capital of Greece.

### 4 Complete the sentences.

1. Hans is from Berlin. He speaks \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Andreas is from Athens. He speaks \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Luciano is from Rome. He speaks \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Vanda is from Warsaw. She speaks \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Charles is from Paris. He speaks \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Gicu is from Chişinău. He speaks \_\_\_\_\_.

### 5 Read the information and guess the names of the monuments.

- a) It's one of the most famous statues in the world. It stands on an island in New York Harbor. The Statue weighs two hundred and twenty-five tons and is forty-six metres tall.
- b) It's a large bell in a clock tower. Londoners hear the sound of the bell every hour.
- c) It is an ancient Russian fortress with several towers and a big clock on one of them.
- d) It is a monument erected in Chişinău in 1840 in honor of the victory over the Turkish invaders.
- e) It is a tower made of metal. It's 300 meters high. It is in the center of Paris.

### 6 In pairs, talk about the places you visited last summer.

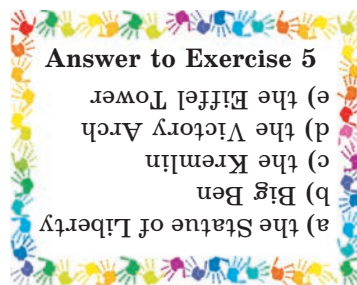
*Example:* A: Where were you last summer?

B: I visited London.

A: Where did you go there?

B: To the museums and to the art galleries. I also went to Regent's park and saw the zoo.

• Berlin	• France
London	Russia
Paris	Romania
Bucureşti	Germany
Chişinău	Great Britain
Moscow	Italy
Rome	Moldova



### 7 Fill in with the right form of the verbs in the Simple Past.

Last summer Mr and Mrs Dupont \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) London. They \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the Houses of Parliament and many other buildings. Most of all they \_\_\_\_\_ (like) the Tower of London. They \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to many parks. Mrs Dupont \_\_\_\_\_ (like) the English food. Mr Dupont \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) a lot of time in the British Museum. Both of them \_\_\_\_\_ (be) impressed by the famous London museums. They \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) presents for relatives and friends.

# Moldova My love

1 Listen to the dialogue and write the names of the countries.

2 Discussion questions.

Why is Moldova associated with a bunch of grapes?

What is Moldova rich in?

What are the rivers of Moldova?

What is the name of the largest forest in Moldova?

What countries does Moldova border on?

3 Read the text about Moldova and say what makes it special.

## Moldova My Love

Moldova is a small and very beautiful country. It looks like a bunch of grapes on the map of Europe. Many people call it a horn of plenty. There are lovely vineyards and orchards here. They are full of delicious grapes and fruits.

We are very proud of the ancient Codri. They keep lots of secrets about the history of this sweet piece of land.

The river Nistru can tell you a lot of legends and tales about our country and its people. The two medieval Moldovan fortresses are on the river Nistru.

Numerous monasteries were built on the Răut and the Nistru rivers, in the woods and other places of rare beauty.

There is one thing that makes Moldova special. It is the wells, that are travellers' best friends. There is nothing better on a hot summer day than the clear and cool water of the wells. Nowhere in the world can you see so many wells along the roads in villages and towns.

Houses in Moldova are another attraction. Moldovans believe that everyone should plant a tree, build a house and dig a well.

The heart of our country is Chişinău, its capital. This white and splendid city is situated on seven hills.

The people of Moldova are very special, too. Kind, hard-working and hospitable, they are also very artistic. Everybody admires our beautiful ballads and doinas.

## Pronunciation Guide

### Silent letters

“l” chalk, calm, calf

“s” isle, island

“gh” sleigh, high, neighbour

“d” fridge, bridge, grandma, grandpa

- Write the words. Be careful. They all have silent letters.

/frɪdʒ/ \_\_\_\_\_

/haɪ/ \_\_\_\_\_

/aɪlənd/ \_\_\_\_\_

/tʃɔ:k/ \_\_\_\_\_



## Word Bank

woods (n)

rare (adj)

beauty (n)

medieval (adj)

vineyard (n)

orchard (n)

**4 Read and identify the true and false sentences. Correct the false ones.**

- Moldova is in Asia.
- Moldovans grow a lot of fruits and grapes.
- The Codri of Moldova are large thick forests with ancient trees.
- People call the Codri a horn of plenty.
- The two fortresses of Moldova were built in the XIXth century.
- The best travellers' friends are the wells along the roads.
- Moldovans feel it their duty to plant a tree, build a house and dig a well.
- Chişinău is situated in a valley.

**5 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.**

- Moldovans \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful houses.
- Tourists often admire our \_\_\_\_\_ vineyards.
- I always admire the \_\_\_\_\_ of the orchards in blossom.
- Moldovan people are kind and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Victor's family had a \_\_\_\_\_ holiday in the mountains.
- We are proud of our \_\_\_\_\_ fortresses.
- Let's go for a walk in the \_\_\_\_\_.



**6 Which of these words will you use to complete the spidergram about Moldova?**



- vineyards
- orchards
- mountains
- villages
- the Codri
- wells
- seas
- oceans
- monasteries

**7 Find pairs of synonyms.**



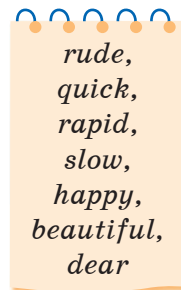
**Grammar Guide**

**Adjectives + ly → Adverbs**

rapid	rapidly
glad	gladly
proud	proudly
beautiful	beautifully
happy	happily

**8 Make adverbs from adjectives to complete the sentences.**

- The river flows \_\_\_\_\_ down the valley.
- The dog runs \_\_\_\_\_ after the cat.
- The snail moves \_\_\_\_\_ along the road.
- Alan plays \_\_\_\_\_ in the yard.
- Tina and Victor sing \_\_\_\_\_.
- Tina loves her mother \_\_\_\_\_.
- Never speak \_\_\_\_\_ to your parents.



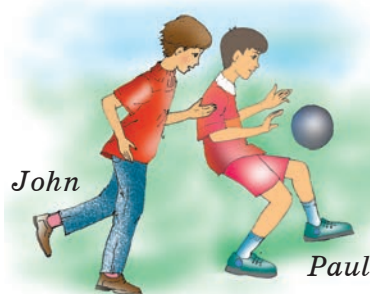
**9 Write 5 sentences about your native place.**

# An Enjoyable Weekend

## 1 Discussion questions.

1. What do people usually do at weekends?
2. How did you spend your last weekend?
3. How would you like to spend your weekends?

## 2 Ask and answer questions about the children's weekend.



**It was fun.**  
We played football  
and we won.

**Oh, not very exciting.**  
I just stayed at home  
and helped my parents  
in the garden.



**It was great.**  
My parents and I visited  
my grandparents, and I  
played with the lambs.



**Oh, pretty quiet.**  
I just worked  
around the  
house.

**It was terrible.**  
I stayed in bed with fever.

## 3 Complete the conversations with the verbs in the past tense.

1. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ (do) you at weekend?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to a movie. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) terrific!
2. A: How \_\_\_\_\_ (be) your weekend?  
B: It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) great! I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) my friends  
on Saturday and we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a nice time.
3. A: How \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) you your last weekend?  
B: Oh, I \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home and \_\_\_\_\_ (work)  
in the garden.

## Pronunciation Guide

**y** { /ai/ by, cry, fly, my, sky, why, rhyme;  
/i/ many, very, sorry, story, study;  
/j/ yes, year, yesterday.

- Read the sentences. Notice different pronunciations of **y**.

Why don't you try to recite my rhyme?  
The boys say they are very sorry about  
the way they played yesterday.

## Word Bank

cartoon (n)	enjoyable (adj)
fever (n)	terrible (adj)
pool (n)	terrific (adj)



**4 In pairs, talk about your last weekend.**

*Example:* A: How was your weekend?  
B: It was...

**5 Victor spent his last weekend at his grandparents'. Say what he did and what he didn't do there.**

*Example:* Victor didn't play computer games because his grandparents don't have a computer.

**6 Complete the text with verbs in the Simple Past and say what Tina and her parents did last weekend.**

Last weekend Tina and her parents \_\_\_\_\_  
the noisy city. They \_\_\_\_\_ very busy.  
This is what they \_\_\_\_\_.

On Saturday they \_\_\_\_\_ their flat.  
Mother \_\_\_\_\_ some delicious cakes.  
Father \_\_\_\_\_ tickets for a theatre play.  
Tina \_\_\_\_\_ her homework.

On Sunday they \_\_\_\_\_ to the theatre.  
After the play they \_\_\_\_\_ in the Children's  
Park. They \_\_\_\_\_ at a cafe for ice-cream.

*not leave*  
*be*  
*do*  
*clean*  
*cook*  
*buy*  
*do*  
*go*  
*walk*  
*stop*



**7 Say what Tina and Victor didn't do.**

*Example:* Last Sunday Victor visited his grandparents.  
Tina didn't visit her grandparents.

- Tina saw a new play at the theatre.  
Victor \_\_\_\_\_ a play at the theatre.
- Victor played football with his friends.  
Tina \_\_\_\_\_ football.
- Tina made cakes. Victor \_\_\_\_\_ cakes.
- Tina went to the Children's Park.  
Victor \_\_\_\_\_ to the Children's Park.
- Tina took pictures.  
Victor \_\_\_\_\_ pictures.

**8 Discuss whose weekend was more interesting, Victor's or Tina's. Think of the advantages and disadvantages of spending the weekend in town and in the country.**

**9 In pairs, talk about what you usually do on your day off. Use the expressions on the right.**

*read comics*      *swim in the pool*  
*play games*      *write letters*  
*play football*      *visit relatives*  
*go to the library*      *watch cartoons*  
*play the piano*      *go to the sports club*

**10 Write about:** a. what you did last weekend;  
b. which is the best way of spending a weekend.



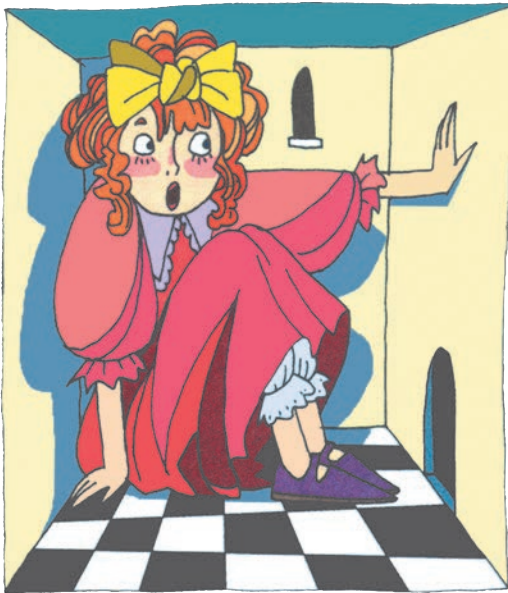
# Reading Together

## 1 Answer the questions.

1. Do you recognize the character in the picture?
2. Did you read the book “Alice in Wonderland”?
3. Who is the author of the book?

## 2 Read the text and say what happened to Alice.

### Alice in Wonderland



Alice saw a very little door. She opened it with a little key and looked through it into a very beautiful garden. She could see a lot of flowers and grass and she wanted to get there. But the door was too small.

“Why can’t I become smaller?” Alice asked. She looked at the glass table. There was a little bottle on it.

She read the note on the bottle: “Drink me”. Alice drank it and it was very nice.

“Oh! My feet are much smaller”, Alice said.

She went to the door, but she couldn’t open it as she was too small. She couldn’t get the key from the glass table. Alice saw a little glass box with a small cake in it. She ate the cake and grew very big. She opened the door but she couldn’t go through it and she began to cry. She cried and cried. Suddenly she saw a rabbit. He had very clean white gloves in one

hand and a fan in his other hand. Alice wanted to ask him for help, but the Rabbit ran away. His gloves and the fan fell from his hands. Alice took the fan and began to fan herself. She became small again.

“I’m so small that I can go through the door”, Alice thought. She ran towards it but fell into the pool of her tears.

### Do you know these word?

fan (n)	glass (n)
tear (n)	pool (n)
through (prep)	towards (prep)

## 3 Correct the sentences.

1. Alice saw a beautiful palace through the little door.
2. She was afraid to go there.
3. The key to the door was on the floor.
4. Alice didn’t like the drink.
5. Alice ate the cake and grew very small.
6. The Rabbit wanted to help Alice.
7. Alice broke the fan.

**4 Read the sentences in correct order.**

Alice wanted to ask the Rabbit for help.  
She couldn't get the key from the glass table.  
Suddenly she saw a white Rabbit.  
The Rabbit ran away.  
Alice grew very small.  
The Rabbit had a fan in one hand.  
Alice ate the cake and grew very big. She began to cry.



**5 Complete the sentences with one of the following words.**

become

from

too

fan

again

bottle

glass

help

through

1. Alice opened the door and looked \_\_\_\_\_ it.
2. The door was \_\_\_\_\_ small.
3. Why can't I \_\_\_\_\_ smaller?
4. There was a little \_\_\_\_\_ on it.
5. She couldn't get the key \_\_\_\_\_ the glass table.
6. Alice saw a little \_\_\_\_\_ box.
7. The Rabbit had a \_\_\_\_\_ in one hand.
8. Alice wanted to ask the Rabbit for \_\_\_\_\_.
9. She became small \_\_\_\_\_.

**6 Write the questions to the answers.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. What _____?<br>Alice saw a beautiful garden through the door. | 4. How _____?<br>Alice opened the door with a little key. |
| 2. Where _____?<br>Alice went to the door.                       | 5. Who _____?<br>Alice could see flowers in the garden.   |
| 3. Why _____?<br>Alice ate the cake and grew very big.           | 6. Where _____?<br>She fell into a pool of tears.         |

**7 Fill in with the correct articles. Say why L. Carrol wrote "Alice in Wonderland".**

Lewis Carrol, \_\_\_\_\_ author of \_\_\_\_\_ book "Alice in Wonderland" lived in England. He was \_\_\_\_\_ university professor of Mathematics. He had \_\_\_\_\_ friend, and his friend had three daughters: Laurine, Alice and Edith. Laurine was six, Alice was four and Edith was two years old. Lewis Carrol wrote "Alice in Wonderland" as \_\_\_\_\_ present for Alice.

# Round Up

## 1 Correct the sentences.

1. A short story about fairies and other magical people is a **detective story**.
2. An exciting story about dangerous journeys and experiences is a **fable**.
3. A short story that teaches a moral lesson, in which animals or objects speak is a **fairy tale**.
4. A story in which there is usually a murder is a **legend**.
5. A story which tells us about great events and people in ancient times is an **adventure story**.

## 2 Say what types of literature these titles are.

Example: "Cinderella" is a fairy tale.

Fables

Adventure stories

Detective stories

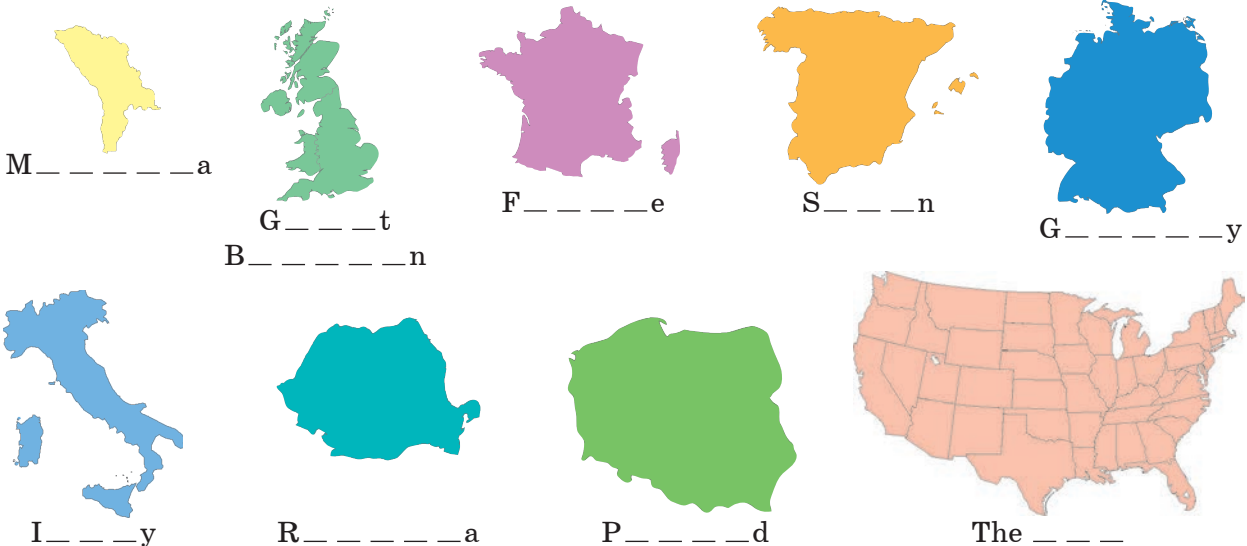
Fairy tales

"Cinderella", "Vreau să știu",  
"Sherlock Holmes",  
"The Ant and the Grasshopper",  
"The Wizzard of Oz", "Treasure Island",  
"Gulliver's Travels",  
"The Lion and the Fox",  
"The Adventures of Pinnochio"

## 3 Talk to your deskmate about the book you read last.

- What is the title of the book?
- To what type of literature does it refer?
- Who is the author?
- Who are the main characters?
- What impressed you in the book?

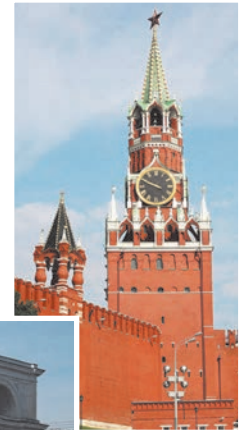
## 4 Look at the maps and write the names of the countries. Name the capitals of the countries. Speak about each capital.





**5 Complete the sentences with the names of the monuments in the pictures.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is in New York Harbor.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is in Chişinău.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is in Moscow.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is in Paris.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is in London.



**6 Find the names of the capitals in the crossword puzzle.**

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

**7 Check your memory. Complete the text about Mark Twain.**

Mark Twain, a famous American writer, was born in \_\_\_\_\_. He came from a \_\_\_\_\_ family and life was hard. He left school when he was \_\_\_\_\_. He went to work as a riverboat \_\_\_\_\_. Later, he worked on \_\_\_\_\_. He began to write \_\_\_\_\_. His books became very popular in \_\_\_\_\_. Mark Twain's real name was \_\_\_\_\_.

**8 Read and finish the story.**

Cinderella lived in an old house with her two ugly sisters. One evening her two sisters went to a big party at the palace. Cinderella stayed at home and worked in the kitchen. She was unhappy. Then a fairy came and gave her a wish. Cinderella wished to go to the party; and she did. She met a prince at the party and danced with him. She left the party at twelve o'clock, but she lost one of her glass shoes. The prince found the shoe and the next day he started looking for the girl...

**9 PROJECT WORK.**

**Invent a country and a capital. Make up a story about them.**



# I Have Done It

1 Look at the pictures and read the sentences below.



I **have just opened** the window. I am doing my morning exercises now.



My brother **has already done** his morning exercises. He is brushing his teeth.



My mother **has already washed**. She is cooking breakfast now.



My father **has already brushed** his teeth. He is washing now.

My grandparents **have already had** breakfast. They are working in the garden now.



## Pronunciation Guide

• Read the words and notice the difference.

/ɪ/	- /i:/	/ɪ/	- /e/
it	- eat	fill	- fell
live	- leave	lift	- left
grin	- green	sit	- set
slip	- sleep	tin	- ten

## Grammar Guide

### Present Perfect

#### Affirmative

I			
You	have	just (already)	drunk milk.
We			
They			
He	has		
She			
It			

#### Negative

I			
You	haven't	drunk milk.	yet.
We			
They			
He	hasn't		
She			
It			

#### Interrogative

	I		
Have	you	already	drunk milk?
	we		
	they		
Has	he		
	she		
	it		

2 Fill in with **have** or **has**.

- I \_\_\_\_\_ done my homework.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ read the text.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ learned the poem.
- Mother \_\_\_\_\_ cooked dinner.
- Father \_\_\_\_\_ repaired the TV set.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ written a dictation.
- The children \_\_\_\_\_ played with the dog.

3 Respond to the following requests.

Use **just** or **already**.

Example: Air the room.

I **have just aired** the room.

- Dust the books.
- Arrange the books in the bookcase.
- Write down your homework.
- Translate the article.
- Clean your shoes.

4 Match a line in A with a line in B. Read the sentences.

A

- Mary is crying because •
- Tim's excited because •
- John's happy because •
- Joe's sad because •
- Simon's laughing because •
- Ann's mother is worried because •
- Meg is pleased because •

B

- his parents have bought him a computer.
- his friend hasn't come to his party yet.
- someone has just told him a joke.
- she has lost her pet dog.
- he has just won a chess game.
- she has already done her homework.
- her daughter hasn't come home yet.

5 Write the verbs in brackets in the Present Perfect Tense.

1. Tina \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to Victor's place.
2. Tina's sister \_\_\_\_\_ (not come) to Victor's place.
3. Victor's father \_\_\_\_\_ (read) all his books.
4. Victor \_\_\_\_\_ (read) "Robin Hood".
5. Tina \_\_\_\_\_ (not read) "Robin Hood".
6. Victor's father \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a story about children.
7. Victor's mother \_\_\_\_\_ (not write) a story about children.

Remember!

wash	– washed	– washed
open	– opened	– opened
cook	– cooked	– cooked
do	– did	– done
read	– read	– read
write	– wrote	– written
have	– had	– had
make	– made	– made
be	– was/were	– been

6 In pairs, ask and answer questions about what you have done today.

1. Have you done your morning exercises?
2. Have you brushed your teeth?
3. Have you washed with cold water?
4. Have you had breakfast?
5. Have you combed your hair?
6. Have you brushed your shoes?

7 Interview your classmates and find who has ever seen a snake, an elephant, a camel, a crocodile, a wolf, a bear, a fox, a tiger, a panda.

Example: Have you ever seen a snake? – Yes, I have/No, I haven't.

Report your findings to the class.

Example: Tudor has seen a snake, a wolf and a camel.

8 Find out who has read these books. Write sentences like this:

Vicky has read "Treasure Island".

She hasn't read "Alice in Wonderland" yet.



# Have You Ever ... ?

## 1 Discussion questions.

Why do people travel?  
Do you like to travel? Why/Why not?

## 2 Read the text and say why most people prefer to travel by train.

### Travelling

People can use different means of transport.



The bicycle is the cheapest.

The motorcycle is also cheap but it is not good for long distances.



With a car people can travel comfortably for long distances and they don't get very tired.

Beautiful and comfortable ships cross seas and oceans from one continent to another.



Planes carry passengers very quickly to various parts of the world. Yet, many people believe that the best means of transport is the train. They like to sit comfortably in the train and admire nature through the window. If they are hungry they may have their meals in the dining-car. It they travel at a long distance they buy tickets in a sleeper. Train lovers like to meet new people on the train and talk to them. Most people prefer to travel by through trains. People go to a booking office to get tickets or book them online. They may buy single or return tickets.

### Pronunciation Guide

- Read the words and notice the difference.

/e/	/ei/
let	late
get	gate
pen	pain
wet	wait
pepper	paper

- Learn the rhyme. Practise it with different names.

Rain, rain, go away.  
Come again another day.  
Little Johnny wants to play.

### Word Bank

ocean (n)  
travelling (n)  
distance (n)  
motorcycle (n)  
dining-car (n)  
booking office (n)  
means of transport (n)  
single/return ticket (n)  
through train

## 3 Read the text again and complete the chart with information about means of transport.

	bike	motorcycle	car	train	ship	plane
the cheapest	...	...	...	...	...	...

## 4 a) Make a list of places you have visited. Write when you visited them. Report to the class.

*Example:* Chişinău 2013/Soroca 2011;

I have already visited Chişinău, and Soroca.

I visited Chişinău in 2013. I visited Soroca in 2011.

## b) Make a list of places you haven't visited yet. Report to the class.

*Example:* New York, Paris.

I haven't visited New York, Paris yet.



**5** In pairs, ask and answer the questions to complete the Travel Questionnaire.

*Example:* Have you ever travelled by plane? – Yes, I have.  
When was it? – Two years ago.

1. Have you ever travelled by ship?  
When was it?

2. Have you ever travelled by train?  
When was it?

3. Have you ever travelled by car?  
When was it?

4. Have you ever travelled by motorcycle?  
When was it?

**6** In pairs, find out where your deskmate has been and when he/she went there.

*Example:* A: Have you ever been to Oxford?  
B: Yes, I have.  
A: When did you go there?  
B: In 2014.

**7** Victor's classmates have made imaginary trips. Find out where.

*Example:* Kate has been to London.  
She saw Buckingham Palace there.

The diagram consists of a large, irregular hand-drawn outline containing several elements:

- Golden Gate Bridge:** A photograph of the bridge in San Francisco, with the caption "Golden Gate Bridge" below it.
- Eiffel Tower:** A photograph of the tower in Paris, with the caption "Eiffel Tower" below it.
- Kremlin:** A photograph of the Kremlin in Moscow at night, with the caption "Kremlin" below it.
- Big Ben:** A photograph of the clock tower in London, with the caption "Big Ben" below it.
- Cotroceni Palace:** A photograph of a large white building in Bucharest, with the caption "Cotroceni Palace" below it.
- People:** Five colored brushstroke-style boxes containing names:
  - Natalia and Sandu (light blue)
  - Vica and Nicu (green)
  - Tanya and Sergiu (light blue)
  - Dan and Andrei (purple)
  - Tim and Alex (orange)

Hand-drawn lines connect the people to the landmarks:

- Natalia and Sandu is connected to the Golden Gate Bridge.
- Vica and Nicu is connected to Big Ben.
- Tanya and Sergiu is connected to the Eiffel Tower.
- Dan and Andrei is connected to the Kremlin.
- Tim and Alex is connected to Cotroceni Palace.

**8** In pairs, ask and answer questions about the pictures above.

*Example:* A: Has Vica been to București?  
B: Yes, she has.  
A: What did she see there?  
B: She saw Cotroceni Palace.

**9** Write 5 sentences about the place you have recently visited.

# An Interesting Trip

**1** In pairs, talk about how you like to travel. Use the words in the box.

*Example:* A: We always travel by plane.  
B: Why? It's expensive.  
A: But it's very quick and convenient.

<i>cheap</i>	<i>dangerous</i>	<i>comfortable</i>	<i>quick</i>
<i>expensive</i>	<i>safe</i>	<i>pleasant</i>	<i>noisy</i>
<i>interesting</i>	<i>exciting</i>	<i>slow</i>	<i>convenient</i>

**2** Read the dialogue and say what Amanda has learned about Edinburgh monuments.

*Amanda:* I am so glad we have seen Edinburgh Castle. I liked it very much.

*Mrs Taylor:* It is the oldest and the most popular historical monument in Scotland. Where shall we go tomorrow?

*Mr Taylor:* What about the Writers' Museum? We'll see there the portraits and books of Scotland's most famous writers.

*Amanda:* What writers?

*Mr Taylor:* Walter Scott, Robert Burns and Robert Louis Stevenson. The Scottish people are very proud of them.

*Mrs Taylor:* On the way to the museum we'll see a modest, and yet one of the best known monuments in Edinburgh. I think you will really like it.

*Mr Taylor:* Do you mean Bobby's monument?

*Mrs Taylor:* Yes. Bobby was a shepherd's dog. It was very devoted. After its master's death it stayed near the grave for fourteen years until it died too.

*Amanda:* Wow! It's longer than my whole life.

## Pronunciation Guide

• Read the words and the sentences. Notice the difference.

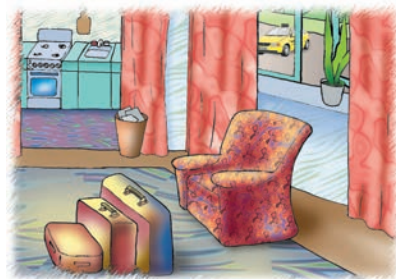
/e/	–	/æ/
bed	–	bad
head	–	had
men	–	man
pen	–	pan
pet	–	pat
said	–	sad

1. That's my pen.  
That's my pan.
2. It's a good bet.  
It's a good bat.
3. He wants to pet it.  
He wants to pat it.

**3** Look at the list of things to do and say what the Taylors have already done and what they haven't done yet.

### Things to do:

<i>buy tickets</i> ✓	<i>turn off the gas</i> ✓
<i>pack suitcases</i> ✓	<i>close the windows</i>
<i>call a taxi</i> ✓	<i>say goodbye to their friends</i>
<i>do shopping</i> ✓	<i>take the rubbish out</i>



## Word Bank

trip (n)                      turn off (v)  
master (n)  
convenient (adj)  
on the way to

4 Listen to the dialogue and write what Amanda has finally put in her suitcase.

5 What will the Taylors do next? What will they not do?

*Example:* They will walk about the city.  
They will not watch television.

6 Look at the pictures and say what the Taylors will do in these places in Edinburgh. Use the expressions below.

Writers' Museum



*learn about three Scottish writers;  
see their portraits and manuscripts;  
buy books*

Bobby's Monument



*listen to the story  
about Bobby;  
buy postcards*

Edinburgh Castle



*walk about the Castle;  
take pictures;  
learn about the history of the Castle*

7 In pairs, ask and answer questions. Use the words below.

*Example:* A: Will you go to Edinburgh in the summer?  
B: Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

- travel by plane
- visit your relatives
- travel by car
- take pictures
- visit London
- buy books

8 Write the correct form of the verbs in the Present Perfect or Simple Future.

1. Anna \_\_\_\_\_ (not visit) Kiev yet.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ (go) there next summer.
3. Dinu \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to Paris.
4. Ada \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) her friend next week.
5. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) by ship.
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) tickets tomorrow.
7. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ (come) from London.

9 Write 5 sentences about the journey you will make in the summer.

## Grammar Guide

### Simple Future

#### Affirmative

I You He/She We They	<b>will</b>	travel by train.
----------------------------------	-------------	---------------------

#### Negative

I You He/She We They	<b>will not (won't)</b>	travel by plane.
----------------------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------

#### Interrogative

<b>Will</b>	I you he/she we they	travel by car?
-------------	----------------------------------	-------------------

# The World of Sport

## 1 Discussion questions.

Why do people do sports?  
What sports do you know?  
Which is your favourite sport? Why?

## 2 Read the text and write down the names of sports used in it. Draw a spidergram. Add other names of sports you know.

### Favourite Sports

Victor loves many sports, but best of all – football. His grandfather was a good footballer and Victor wants to be a great footballer. He likes to read about well-known football players.

Three times a week he goes to the stadium and plays football. He also plays chess with his father.

Victor's brother Alex is good at many kinds of sports. When he was at school he played badminton and went riding. He also liked to play tennis. He plays tennis for his University.



At the University he began to play baseball.

Baseball is a very popular game in the USA. It is a team game with nine players on a team. The equipment is very simple: a ball and a bat.

Victor's mother is very fond of gymnastics. She has always admired Nadea Comaneci who won four gold medals at the age of fourteen.

All the members of Victor's family are fond of fishing. They go fishing in summer and autumn.

Many people believe that sports are good for their health. They are an athletic family, aren't they?



### Pronunciation Guide

• Read the words and notice the difference.

/ɒ/ – /əʊ/  
cot – coat  
clock – cloak  
got – goat  
not – note  
hop – hope

### Word Bank

baseball (n) athletic (adj)  
bat (n)  
team (n)  
player (n)  
gymnastics (n)  
puck (n)  
outdoor/indoor sport (n)  
equipment (n)

## 3 Correct the sentences.

1. Victor wants to be a great swimmer.
2. He goes to the stadium four times a week.
3. He plays basketball there.
4. Cycling is his favourite sport.
5. Victor's uncle was a famous footballer.
6. Alex swims for the University.
7. Everybody in Victor's family likes volleyball.
8. Victor's mother is fond of baseball.
9. The Parkers go fishing all the year round.



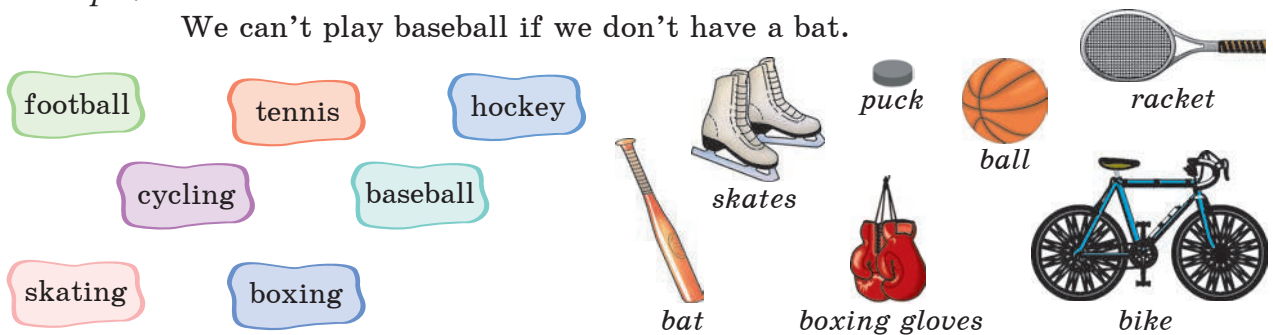
**4 In pairs, ask and answer the questions about yourself and your family.**

1. Do you like tennis?
2. Have you ever played football?
3. Does your father like sports?
4. Has he ever played volleyball?
5. Has your mother ever played badminton?
6. Have you and your father ever gone fishing?
7. Is your sister/brother good at sports?

**5 Match the sport with the required equipment and make up sentences.**

*Example:* A bat is for baseball.

We can't play baseball if we don't have a bat.



**6 In pairs, talk about the sports you do and the equipment you need.**

**7 Fill in with the right form of **play** and **go**.**

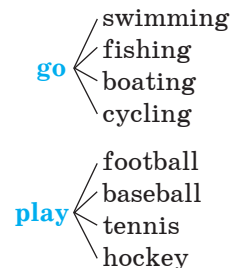
1. I often \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball.
2. My grandmother never \_\_\_\_\_ fishing.
3. We haven't \_\_\_\_\_ baseball yet.
4. Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ hockey?
5. People seldom \_\_\_\_\_ boating in winter.
6. Dinu \_\_\_\_\_ cycling when he was at school.
7. Victor \_\_\_\_\_ football very well.

**8 Complete the following tag questions and respond to them.**

1. Baseball is a very popular sport in the USA, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Baseball is a team game, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Hockey, volleyball and tennis are all sports, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. Chess is an indoor game, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. Football and baseball are outdoor games, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. Playing the piano is not a sport, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. Fishing and cycling are not indoor sports, \_\_\_\_\_?

**9 Write 5 sentences about your favourite sport.**

**Remember!**



**Grammar Guide**

Victor **is** fond of football, **isn't he**?  
Yes, he is.

He **is not** fond of gymnastics, **is he**?  
No, he isn't.

They **are** fishing now, **aren't they**?  
Yes, they are.

They **are not** playing chess, **are they**?  
No, they aren't.

# School Clothes

## 1 Discussion questions.

Is it good to wear a uniform in school? Why/Why not?  
What uniform would you like to wear?  
Do English schoolchildren wear uniforms?

## 2 Read the letter and say what clothes pupils wear in Silvia's school.

Dear Amanda,

I was very glad to get your letter. I learned a lot about schools in England. I like that your school has its colour and I like your uniform. It's a good thing to wear uniforms in school, isn't it?

We don't wear uniforms in my school.

Our school has its badge. It looks like this.

We all feel proud to wear it. Our school is one of the best in our town.

When I go to school, I usually wear a blouse and a short skirt, tights and shoes. Some girls wear trousers or jeans. We also wear blazers. When it's cold we put on warm woolen sweaters. In winter, I wear a coat or an anorak, a scarf, a woolen cap and boots. Boys usually wear shirts, trousers or jeans, socks and shoes. They also wear jackets or jumpers. Some boys like to wear ties, too.

That is all for the present. Hope to hear from you soon.

My best regards to your parents.

Love from  
Silvia.



## Pronunciation Guide

- Read the words and notice the difference.

/p/ - /b/	/k/ - /g/
pig - big	cap - gap
pie - buy	cold - gold
cap - cab	coat - goat
	curl - girl

- Learn the rhyme

I know a little girl  
Who has a little curl  
Right in the middle of her  
forehead.

When she is good,  
She is very, very good.  
But when she is bad  
She is horrid.

## Word Bank

jumper (n)      put on (v)  
woollen (adj)  
best regards to...

## 3 Match the parts to make complete sentences.

I was so glad  
I like that  
We wear  
Some girls wear  
In winter we  
Many boys like  
When it's cold  
My best regards

put on woolen sweaters.  
uniforms in my school.  
we wear coats or anoraks.  
your school has its colour.  
to your parents.  
trousers or jeans.  
to get your letter.  
to wear ties too.

4 Write the words from the box in the correct column. Make up sentences with the words from the Plural column.

**Singular**

shirt

**Plural**

shorts

*shirt, dress, shorts, jacket, stockings, hat, jeans, skirt, T-shirt, blazer, trousers, tie, shoes, sweater, anorak, scarf, gloves, jumper, socks, blouse, tights*

5 Play the game “Odd–Man–Out”.

1. coat, T-shirt, anorak, parka;
2. shoes, dress, blouse, skirt;
3. slippers, sandals, scarf, boots;

4. shirt, stockings, trousers, jeans;
5. shorts, straw hat, T-shirt, woolly cap.

6 Chose a picture of a child and describe him/her and his/her clothes. Your classmates will guess the picture.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.

7 In pairs, talk about your clothes.

8 a) Complete the sentences.

*Example:* Tina wants a summer dress, doesn't she?

1. Boys wear shirts, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. You like uniforms, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. They prefer jeans, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. Mother buys clothes for us, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. Nick cleans his shoes, \_\_\_\_\_?

b) In pairs, ask and answer similar questions.

9 Write a letter to your pen-friend about your school rules and clothes.

### Grammar Guide

Tina likes her presents,  
**doesn't she?**

Yes, she does.

Pupils wear uniforms,  
**don't they?**

Yes, they do.





4 Sandy is planning to take a holiday in space. What food will you advise him to eat and what food won't you advise him to eat?


Example: I think Sandy should eat oranges, fish ...  
I think he shouldn't eat lots of chocolate, ...

5 Your deskmate is preparing for a space trip. In pairs, talk about what he will take with him. The words in the box will help you.


Example: A: Will you take money into space?  
B: No, I won't need money there.  
But I will take a spacesuit.

a parrot, a camera,  
a radio, books, a watch,  
a pen, a spacesuit,  
vitamins

6 David, Alex, Mary and Cathy want to travel to space. Read the texts and say who you think will be chosen.




David runs and swims, reads a lot, is seldom ill, always washes himself with cold water.



Alex doesn't like to exercise, reads a lot, is often ill, moves very slowly.



Mary plays the piano, eats a lot of cookies, likes to sleep, seldom travels.



Cathy is fond of sports, gets up early, eats a lot of fruits and vegetables, never needs to go to a doctor.

7 In pairs, ask and answer questions to fill in the application form for a space trip.

8 Complete the sentences with **will** or **won't**. Make up a similar dialogue. Act it out.

A: How \_\_\_\_\_ you prepare for the space trip?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ exercise a lot.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ you play chess every day?

B: No, I \_\_\_\_\_. But I \_\_\_\_\_ swim every day.

9 Choose the right form of the verbs and write the complete sentences.

- Jane and Bob (want, wants) to travel to Italy.
- She hasn't (buy, bought) tickets yet.

- She (is, are) at the Travel Agency.
- She (is buying, bought) airplane tickets.
- Jane (will come, come) home late.

**APPLICATION FORM**  
for ISTA

- Name \_\_\_\_\_.
- Date of birth \_\_\_\_\_.
- Place of birth \_\_\_\_\_.
- Health: Perfect  Very good   
Good  Fair  Poor
- Height \_\_\_\_\_. Weight \_\_\_\_\_.
- Favourite sports \_\_\_\_\_.
- Favourite food \_\_\_\_\_.
- Hobbies \_\_\_\_\_.

# Summer Holidays

## 1 Answer the questions.

When do you have your long holidays?

When do you eat plenty of cherries?

When do you swim in lakes and rivers?

When do you stay with your grandparents for months?

When do you go to the seaside or mountains?

## 2 Victor and Tina are having a Skype chat. Read the dialogue. Say why Victor and Tina like summer best.

*Tina:* I like summer best. And you?

*Victor:* It's my favourite season, too. We can eat fresh corn from grandad's garden, greens and plenty of fruits.

*Tina:* Summer is the best season for picnics, isn't it?

*Victor:* Yes, it is. We also eat lots of barbecue in summer. And picnics always go with fruits and home-made ice-cream. You like ice-cream, don't you?

*Tina:* I like ice-cream, I like the hot sun, and I like to go barefoot and be warm all the time. I prefer summer to any other season of the year.

*Victor:* I have a lot of plans for the summer. I am going to visit my grandfather and help him on the farm. Then, my parents and I are going to spend two weeks at the seaside. What are you going to do in the summer?

*Tina:* First, I am going to a summer camp and I am going to meet some old friends there. Next, I am going to visit my cousin who lives in the USA. I feel so excited about it.

## 3 Identify the false sentences. Correct them.

- Victor and Tina like summer best.
- They can eat quinces from daddy's garden in summer.
- Victor is going to help his cousin on the farm.
- Victor is going to spend two weeks in the mountains.
- Tina is going to meet her old friends at the summer camp.
- Tina's cousin lives in Italy.
- Victor and Tina are going to have an exciting vacation.

## 4 Interview your deskmate about what he/she is going to do in the summer. Report your findings to the class.

### Pronunciation Guide

- Read the words and notice the difference.

/s/ - /θ/

sin - thin

sick - thick

sing - thing

mouse - mouth

/ei/ - /eə/      /iə/ - /eə/

stays - stairs      ear - air

pay - pair      hear - hair

### Word Bank

greens (n)

chat (n)

barbecue (n)

home-made (adj)

barefoot (adj)

prefer (v)

5 Guess what Victor and Tina will do in the summer. Use the given words and word combinations.

Example: I think Tina will go to the seaside because she likes sunbathing.



6 Read the texts and guess which one is about Victor and which one is about Tina. Say what they usually do in summer.

Text One

Summer is a wonderful season. It brings the longest holidays. I always enjoy my summer holidays. I visit my grandparents and cousins, who live in the village. It's so exciting to play games on the river bank, and swim and sunbathe, and go barefoot. I like to go to a summer camp, too. Last summer I made some friends there. They live in different parts of England. This summer I'm going to a summer camp again. I hope to meet my friends and have a good time together.

Text Two

Summer is my favourite season. It's the time when I stay with my grandparents in Codreanca. It's a beautiful village with hospitable people. My grandfather is a woodman and he knows a lot of interesting things about the wildlife of the forest. He teaches me how to find out the age of a tree, how to recognize a bird by its song, how to pick good mushrooms. It helps me understand nature better. I love to spend my summer holidays in the midst of nature.

7 Find someone who is going to ...

*the mountains*  
*a summer camp*  
*the seaside*  
*for a picnic*  
*sunbathe*

*swim in the river*  
*pick mushrooms*  
*help grandparents*  
*read books*  
*visit his/her cousins*  
*work in the garden*

8 Write the correct prepositions and act out the dialogue.

A: Have you ever been \_\_\_\_ a summer camp?

B: Yes, I have. I usually go \_\_\_\_ a summer camp in the Codrii.

A: That's great. Do you go \_\_\_\_ car or \_\_\_\_ bus ?

B: By car. On our way to the camp we drive \_\_\_\_ the Codrii.

A: It's a beautiful sight, isn't it?

B: Yes, it is. I like our Codrii very much. I'm proud \_\_\_\_ them.

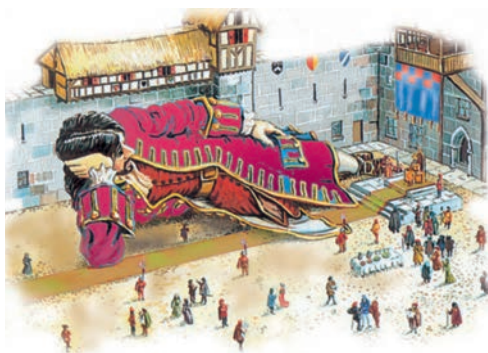
*through,*  
*to, by,*  
*to, by,*  
*of*



## 1 Discussion questions.

Do you like to read about travels? Why/Why not?  
Which is your favourite book about travels?  
What other books about travels do you know?

## 2 Read the text and say why you think Gulliver survived his travels.



### Gulliver's Travels

Gulliver always wanted to travel and he studied navigation. After four years of hard learning Gulliver began to work on a ship. One day there was a great storm. The ship broke to pieces. Gulliver and five other men got into a boat. But the boat was small and soon turned over. Gulliver could swim very well and he swam to the shore. His companions couldn't swim and were drowned.

Gulliver found himself in a country where very small people lived. The name of the country was Lilliput. The little people were afraid of Gulliver. They called him the Man-Mountain. Soon they saw that Gulliver was kind and didn't want to harm them. They liked him very much. Gulliver lived there for two years and then came back to England.

Gulliver's second travel began very well. However, after some time at sea, a strong wind began to blow and they fought it for twenty days. When the wind stopped, the captain of the ship did not know where they were. They had enough food, the ship was strong, but there was no drinking water. Soon they saw an island and the captain sent some men in a small boat to get water from there. Gulliver was in the boat too. On the island Gulliver did not go with the sailors. When he came back to the place where he thought the boat was, he saw that the sailors were in the boat on the way to the ship. Gulliver looked around and saw some giants. He understood that it was a country of giants.

## 3 In pairs, discuss the answers to the following questions.

1. Why did Gulliver study navigation?
2. Why did their boat turn over?
3. Why were the Lilliputs afraid of Gulliver?
4. Why didn't the sailors wait for Gulliver?

### Do you know these word?

navigation (n)	turn over (v)
lilliput (n)	drown (v)
piece (n)	
shore (n)	enough (adv)
companion (n)	
sailor (n)	

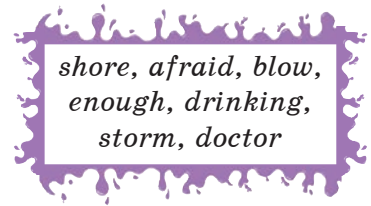
## 4 Correct the sentences.

1. Gulliver studied business.
2. Gulliver got to an island during his first travel.
3. Gulliver became the captain of the ship.
4. He met Lilliputs on the island.
5. Gulliver couldn't swim very well.
6. The giants called Gulliver the Man-Mountain.
7. The sailors waited for Gulliver.



**5 Complete the sentences, using the words from the box.**

1. Gulliver began to work on a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. One day, there was a great \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Gulliver swam to the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The little people were \_\_\_\_\_ of Gulliver.
5. A strong wind began to \_\_\_\_\_.
6. They had \_\_\_\_\_ food.
7. They went to get \_\_\_\_\_ water.



**6 Choose the best answer to complete the definitions.**

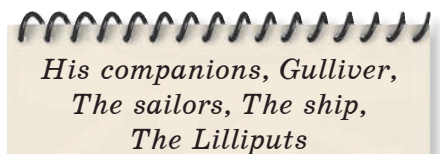
1. Very bad weather with strong winds, rain and thunder is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) navigation    b) storm    c) fog
2. When people die in the water they are \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) killed    b) murdered    c) drowned
3. A person who goes with you for a trip is called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) friend    b) colleague    c) companion
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are very small people.  
a) Lilliputs    b) Giants    c) Children
5. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a piece of land surrounded by water.  
a) island    b) continent    c) country
6. Sailors work on a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) island    b) ship    c) train
7. Giants are very \_\_\_\_\_ people.  
a) big    b) kind    c) funny

**7 Write the questions to the answers.**

1. What \_\_\_\_\_? Gulliver wanted to study navigation.
2. When \_\_\_\_\_? The ship broke to pieces during a storm.
3. How many \_\_\_\_\_? Six people got into a boat.
4. Why \_\_\_\_\_? The sailors were drowned because they couldn't swim well.
5. Who \_\_\_\_\_? The Lilliputs called Gulliver the Man-Mountain.
6. Where \_\_\_\_\_? Gulliver lived in the Lilliput country for two years.

**8 Replace the underlined pronoun in the sentences with the correct nouns.**

1. He always wanted to travel.
2. It broke into pieces.
3. They couldn't swim and were drowned.
4. They were afraid of Gulliver.
5. They were in the boat on the way to the ship.



**9 Fill in with the right form of the verbs.**

1. Columbus \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to travel to India.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) the King of Portugal for money.
3. The King \_\_\_\_\_ (refuse) to give him money.
4. Columbus \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Spain.
5. Queen Isabella \_\_\_\_\_ (give) him three ships.
6. The journey \_\_\_\_\_ (take) ten weeks.
7. Soon they \_\_\_\_\_ (see) an island.

# Round Up

**1** Say what Victor has already done and what he hasn't done yet using the clues under the pictures. Arrange the pictures.

*Example:* Victor has already brushed his teeth. He hasn't combed his hair yet.



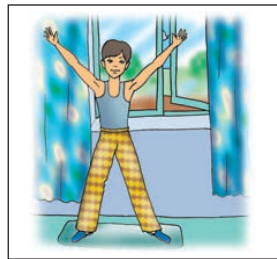
*make one's bed  
dress*



*brush one's teeth  
comb one's hair*



*come to school  
do one's homework*



*open the window  
finish one's morning  
exercises*



*have breakfast  
wash up*

**2** Find someone who has ever...

... travelled by ship

... talked to an Englishman

... seen an eclipse of the sun

... ridden a horse

... swum in the sea

... met a writer

**Report your findings to the class.**

**3** Ask your deskmate what cities he/she has been to and when he/she went there.

*Example:* A: Have you ever been to \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Yes, I have.

A: When did you go there?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

**4** Match the answers to the questions.

1. Have you read "Alice in Wonderland"?

2. Do you like to travel?

3. Nick is good at chess, isn't he?

4. Will you come to the party tonight?

5. Meg doesn't play baseball, does she?

a) Yes, I do.

b) Yes, he is.

c) Yes, I have.

d) No, she doesn't.

e) I'm afraid, I can't.

**5** Ask your deskmate if he/she has been to the places in the picture.



Curchi monastery



Soroca Fortress



Orheiul Vechi



Ștefan cel Mare's oak in Cobîlnea



Saharna waterfalls

**6** Read the questionnaire. What's your score? Compare your results with your deskmate's.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Do you like to travel?<br/>a) Yes.<br/>b) Not very much.<br/>c) No.</p> <p>2. How often do you travel?<br/>a) Every weekend.<br/>b) Once a month.<br/>c) Once a year.</p> <p>3. Do you run in the morning?<br/>a) Yes.<br/>b) Sometimes.<br/>c) No.</p> <p>4. What do you do when you miss your school bus?<br/>a) Walk to school.<br/>b) Wait for another bus.<br/>c) Go back home.</p> | <p>5. What do you do at weekends?<br/>a) Visit relatives and friends.<br/>b) Play outside.<br/>c) Watch TV.</p> |
|--|---|

**What's your score?**

a – 5, b – 3, c – 1

**Total: 16–25** You are very active. You'll travel a lot in your life.

**6–15** You'll have some interesting trips. Don't miss your chance.

**1–6** You're not very active. You have to think about your future.

**7** Choose the right answer to complete the sentences.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1. English children wear _____ in their schools.<br/>a) uniforms    b) bathing suits    c) space suits</p> <p>2. We wear _____ in winter.<br/>a) T-shirts    b) anoraks    c) shorts</p> <p>3. To be the best means to _____.<br/>a) be healthy    b) win    c) lose</p> | <p>4. Food that is good for us is called _____.<br/>a) healthy    b) tasty    c) hard</p> <p>5. Many children prefer summer to any other _____.<br/>a) month    b) season    c) day</p> |
|---|---|

**8** PROJECT WORK.

Make a poster about the place you live in.

# Round Up

## 1 Unscramble the sentences. Read them. Who are these sentences about?

1. chess, brother, is, His, at, good.
2. generous, Her, kind, is, mother, and.
3. and, programming, computers, keen, is, on, He.
4. She, and, warm, comfortable, feels, aunt's, in, house, her.
5. beautiful, She, centre, lives, a, London, of, palace, in, the, in.
6. told, the, aunt, him, to, His, whitewash, fence.
7. uniforms, They, at, wear, school.
8. Mississippi, He, pilot, as, River, on, a, worked, the, riverboat.
9. grandfather, lot, football, His, a, played.

## 2 Match the holidays to the dates.

*Example:* St Valentine's Day is on the fourteenth of February.

JANUARY 1

July 4

April 1

October 31

December 25

February 14

AUGUST 27



## 3 Look at the picture and correct the text.

She is a very pretty girl. She has got short black hair, a small round face and a short nose. She has got dimples in her rosy cheeks. Her eyes are big and hazel.





**4 Do you know the answers to the following questions.**

1. Where does Queen Elizabeth live?
2. What are the Queen's pets?
3. Where does the Statue of Liberty stand?
4. What is the capital of Italy?
5. Where is the river Dîmbovița?
6. How old is the city of Washington?
7. Who visited the country of Lilliputs?
8. Who is the most famous story-teller of all times?
9. What are the traditional colours of the Halloween?
10. Who wrote "The Prince and the Pauper"?
11. Who was the first man to fly into space?
12. What did Alice use to grow smaller?
13. What was the original colour of the White House?
14. What animal is the symbol of Australia?
15. How old was Queen Elizabeth II when she received her first pony?
16. What do we call a goat's baby?
17. What is the favourite sport in the USA?
18. What river flows through Chişinău?
19. Who was the first man to decorate a fir tree?
20. How many words are there in the English language?

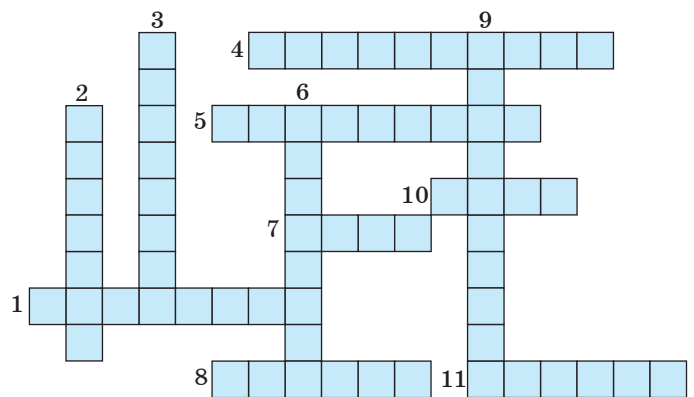
**5 Read and complete the crossword.**

**Across**

1. Without shoes on the feet.
4. Children make it out of sand.
5. You gather them in the forest.
7. A land along the side of a river.
8. A small red round fruit with a stone inside.
10. A large wild animal that runs fast and has large branching horns.
11. An occasion when food is eaten outdoors especially in the country.

**Down**

2. A man who works in a wood.
3. Food cooked over an open fire.
6. To lie in the sun.
9. A place where children can stay during the summer.



Play the game "Magic English".  
Who's the best and who's the quickest?

START

Name five yellow fruits.  
(5 points)

Your mother's mother is your \_\_\_\_\_.  
(2 points)

Your father's brother is your \_\_\_\_\_.  
(2 points)

Name five vegetables to make a salad.  
(5 points)

What objects will you take with you on a space flight?  
(5 points)

What qualities do you appreciate in your friend?  
(5 points)

What kind of son/daughter are you? Describe yourself as a family member.  
(5 points)

Name five types of houses

Name five baby animals.  
(5 points)

What makes Moldova special?  
(5 points)

You are your aunt's \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1 points)

Name five jobs in alphabetical order.  
(5 points)

What books have you read this year?  
(5 points)

What will you do before going on a trip?  
(5 points)

What do you like to do in summer?  
(5 points)

Where would you like to go for your summer vacation?  
(3 points)

What animals live in the woods of Moldova?  
(5 points)

Describe your favourite season.  
(5 points)

Name five famous people from five different countries.  
(5 points)

Name five countries and their capitals.  
(5 points)

What do you call a short story that teaches a lesson?  
(3 points)

**SUPERB!**  
**FINISH!**

# Transcripts

## UNIT 1

### Lesson 1 Ex. 2

*Mike:* Hi, I'm Mike. Are you a new pupil?

*Tina:* Yes, I am. My name is Tina.

*Mike:* Where do you live?

*Tina:* I live in the red brick building opposite the school.

*Mike:* Then we are neighbours. I live in the same block of flats on the third floor.

*Tina:* Our flat is on the fifth floor.

*Mike:* Where did you live before?

*Tina:* In Bath. I lived in a beautiful house with my parents and my younger sister.

*Mike:* Do you play tennis?

*Tina:* Not very well, but I am good at badminton. What's your favourite sport?

*Mike:* I'm fond of tennis and chess. I like to play with my elder brother.

*Tina:* Oh, where can I sit?

*Mike:* Let's sit together.

*Tina:* Thank you.

### Lesson 6 Ex. 2

My cousin John lives in a house in the country. It is a farm region in Kent in the South of England. They have an old farmhouse, about one hundred years old, with thick walls. So, it's warm in winter and cool in summer. But John's mother says it's difficult to look after it because it's so old. There are three rooms, two big and one small, a kitchen and a hall in it. There is a beautiful garden where my aunt grows flowers and vegetables.

### Lesson 7 Ex. 6.

Mrs Daisy has a modern kitchen. There are several cupboards in it. There is a washing machine, a fridge and a cooker. She has no dishwasher and toaster. There are some pictures on the walls and flowers in the vase. There is a radio above the fridge but there is no TV set. On the table there are some plates, cups and spoons.

## UNIT 2

### Lesson 1 Ex. 5

*Silvia:* There is a wonderful English study room in my new school, Daddy. I like it very much.

*Father:* Why do you like it?

*Silvia:* There are lots of English books. There are colourful maps, beautiful posters about Great Britain and the USA in the room. There are plenty of videos there too and we enjoy watching them.

### Lesson 5 Ex. 5

*Tina:* Are you going home, Mike?

*Mike:* Not now.

*Tina:* Why?

*Mike:* Don't you know? We are having the sitting of our Debate Club today. Would you like to join it?

*Tina:* I'd love to. What will you do there today?

*Mike:* We are going to speak about children's rights.

## UNIT 3

### Lesson 2 Ex. 5

It's a beautiful autumn day. The sky is blue with no clouds. The sun shines on the trees with their bright colours. I cannot decide which colour is my favourite. On one tree I like the red colour, on the other I admire the orange or the yellow colour. When the golden leaves fall, they look like gold coins falling from the sky.

### Lesson 4 Ex. 3

a) I am Dori. I live on a small farm. We have horses on the farm. They live in a stable. Horses are very kind and patient animals. They pull heavy carts. I have my horse and love riding it.

b) My name is Peter. I live in a large village. Many villagers keep cows. The cows give sweet milk. People drink milk. They also make butter and curds from milk.



c) I am Ted. We have a nice farm. We keep sheep on our farm. Sheep give us soft warm wool. My granny makes nice socks of wool. Sheep also give milk and people make cheese of it.

#### Lesson 4 Ex. 7

Last night we were alone in the house. Our parents were not at home. They were at a party. We were in beds. It was very dark. Suddenly there was a noise under one of our beds. It was a hedgehog and we were very glad to find it.

#### Lesson 6 Ex. 5

*Janet:* Forrest, what's your favourite holiday?

*Forrest:* Halloween.

*Janet:* Well, it's one of my best holidays, too.

*Forrest:* Sure. It's such fun to dress up as ghosts and skeletons. We like to walk door to door in the neighbourhood and shout "Trick or Treat".

*Janet:* I like to decorate the house with Halloween colours: orange and black.

*Forrest:* Can you make jack-o-lanterns?

*Janet:* Yes, it's my favourite Halloween decoration.

## UNIT 4

#### Lesson 2 Ex. 2

*Tim:* What are you reading, Sandy?

*Sandy:* A fable.

*Tim:* A fable? What's this?

*Sandy:* Let's consult the encyclopedia. It says: "A fable is a short story that teaches a moral lesson. The characters of a fable are animals. There is usually a proverb in the last line".

*Tim:* So, the story about the cow and the rope, that I read yesterday, is a fable, isn't it?

*Sandy:* Right. It is an old Chinese fable. Would you like to read other fables?

*Tim:* I'd love to.

*Sandy:* Here is a collection of fables by Donici.

*Tim:* Thank you.

#### Lesson 6 Ex. 1

*Dan:* What's that?

*Andrew:* It's a new map of the world.

*Dan:* Let's find the countries where our pen-friends live.

*Andrew:* That's a good idea. Find the USA. Janet and Forrest are from the USA.

*Dan:* Luciano is from Italy. Here's Rome, his native city.

*Andrew:* And where's Germany, Alan's country?

*Dan:* Here it is, near Poland. Vanda is from Poland.

*Andrew:* And we are from Moldova. Let's find it, too.

## UNIT 5

#### Lesson 3 Ex. 4

*Amanda:* Shall I pack my new blouse, Mum?

*Mrs Brown:* Well, you may if you have room for it. What about your favourite T-shirt? Have you packed it?

*Amanda:* Sure. I've also packed my cotton shorts.

*Mrs Brown:* Have you packed your blue sweater?

*Amanda:* I haven't. Do you think I may need it? It's so warm now.

*Mrs Brown:* It may be cool in the evening, so we should take some warm clothes.

*Amanda:* I have packed "The Coral Island".

*Mrs Brown:* That's good. I think you'll enjoy reading it.

# Progress Test One

## 1 Change the word in brackets to make a possessive noun.

1. Children always laugh at this \_\_\_\_\_ (clown) tricks.
2. Hannah and Mary like to go to the \_\_\_\_\_ (children) theatre.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ (boy) mother often plays the piano for him.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ (girls) names are Sheila and Lisa.
5. This is our \_\_\_\_\_ (friends) house.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (Charles) father is a lawyer.
7. Put away the \_\_\_\_\_ (baby) toys.

## 2 Use the correct form of the verb in the Simple Present.

1. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (play) a lot of games in summer.
2. Mrs White \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) English.
3. Alex \_\_\_\_\_ (jump) very high.
4. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (work) very much.
5. Our house \_\_\_\_\_ (have) an attic at the top.
6. Diana's cousins \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in the village.
7. Washing up \_\_\_\_\_ (be) my household duty.

## 3 Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.

1. My father reads very much.
2. That is an interesting book.
3. Aunt Emily has a nice bungalow.
4. There is much butter in the fridge.
5. They like to sit in front of the fire.
6. You are on duty today.
7. We have a new dishwasher.

## 4 Fill in with the correct preposition at, on, between, in, under, next to, in front.

1. There is a thick carpet \_\_\_\_\_ the floor.
2. The books are \_\_\_\_\_ the bookcase.
3. The shoes are \_\_\_\_\_ the bed.
4. The cooker is \_\_\_\_\_ the sink and the cupboard.
5. I like the lawn \_\_\_\_\_ of the house.
6. Their house is \_\_\_\_\_ the museum.
8. My mother is \_\_\_\_\_ home.

## 5 Write 5 sentences to describe your house or flat.

## Progress Test Two

### 1 Write the questions to these answers.

1. Where \_\_\_\_\_? They play hop-scotch on the playground.
2. When \_\_\_\_\_? School begins in September.
3. What \_\_\_\_\_? English pupils wear school badges.
4. When \_\_\_\_\_? Nick and Nina have Maths on Monday.
5. Where \_\_\_\_\_? In summer pupils go to camps.
6. What \_\_\_\_\_? English schoolgirls wear blouses, skirts and blazers.
7. What \_\_\_\_\_? Amy writes reports in the afternoon.

### 2 Use the correct form of the verb in the Present Progressive or Simple Present.

1. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a Music lesson now.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ (have) music lessons three times a week.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) to school every day.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) to school now.
5. The teacher is busy. She \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) to some parents.
6. Aunt Iulia \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) Spanish very well.
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ (like) English.

### 3 Compare the pupils. Write sentences.

1. Boris/Mihai (smart)
2. Diana/Vera (generous)
3. Lena/Olga (hard-working)
4. Silvia/Stella (polite)
5. Andrew/Tom (quiet)
6. Sandy/Peter (imaginative)
7. Dan/Nick (attentive)

### 4 Complete this text about Sergiu with **in, on, at, after, to**.

Sergiu gets up \_\_\_\_\_ 7 o'clock. He goes \_\_\_\_\_ school \_\_\_\_\_ Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. His classes begin \_\_\_\_\_ 8.30. \_\_\_\_\_ classes he goes home. He does his lessons \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon.  
\_\_\_\_\_ summer Sergiu doesn't go \_\_\_\_\_ school. He has his long holidays \_\_\_\_\_ June, July and August.

### 5 Write 5 sentences about your best friend.

## Progress Test Three

### 1 Form new words:

sun – sunny      cloud –      wind –  
rain –      fog –

### 2 Write the plural of:

a leaf	a child	a house	a dish
a shelf	a family	a box	a cherry
a man	a boy	a bus	a mouse

### 3 Write the verbs in the Simple Past form:

be	go	ride	read
give	have	write	begin
live	stay	sleep	bring

### 4 Write the questions to the answers.

1. Where \_\_\_\_\_? Wild animals live in forests.
2. When \_\_\_\_\_? Tim rides his bike on Sunday.
3. Who \_\_\_\_\_? My cousin lives in Romania.
4. Where \_\_\_\_\_? Farmers work in the field everyday.
5. What \_\_\_\_\_? Farmers turn the soil in autumn.
6. What \_\_\_\_\_? Some animals sleep in winter.
7. Why \_\_\_\_\_? Children go to the forest to pick mushrooms and flowers.

### 5 Complete the sentences. Use the right form of the pronouns.

1. Give \_\_\_\_\_ (I, me) an apple, please.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (we, us) always help our parents.
3. Show \_\_\_\_\_ (he, him) the picture.
4. My granny lives in the village. I often visit \_\_\_\_\_ (she, her).
5. Irina's mother has many pupils. She teaches \_\_\_\_\_ (they, them) English.

### 6 Complete the sentences. Write the correct form of the verbs.

Roma \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Bălți. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a pupil. He \_\_\_\_\_ (like) maths, English and history. He always \_\_\_\_\_ (do) his homework. In the evening he \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV, \_\_\_\_\_ (play) chess or \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a book. Now he \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the piano. His parents \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to him. They all \_\_\_\_\_ (like) music.

### 7 Write 5 sentences to describe your favourite holiday.



## Progress Test Four

### 1 Complete the sentences using **can, may, must**.

1. Pupils \_\_\_\_\_ always come to school in time.
2. Lisa is not writing. You \_\_\_\_\_ take her pen.
3. My father \_\_\_\_\_ play football very well.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you cook lunch?
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ swim.
6. Children \_\_\_\_\_ not play with matches.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ I come in?

### 2 Put in the Past Simple forms.

Cinderella \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in an old house. Cinderella \_\_\_\_\_ (dance) with the prince.  
One evening her sisters \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to a party. At 12 o'clock Cinderella \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the palace.  
Cinderella \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home. She \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) her shoe.  
A fairy \_\_\_\_\_ (help) her to go to the party.

### 3 Complete the sentences with the negative form of the verbs.

*Example:* Cinderella stayed at home. Her sisters didn't stay at home.

1. Cinderella ran away. The Prince \_\_\_\_\_ away.
2. Cinderella danced with the Prince. Her sisters \_\_\_\_\_ with the Prince.
3. Cinderella lost her shoe. She \_\_\_\_\_ her glove.
4. The Prince went after Cinderella. He \_\_\_\_\_ after her sisters.
5. He found Cinderella's shoe. He \_\_\_\_\_ her hat.

### 4 Make up questions to the answers.

1. Who \_\_\_\_\_? My parents spent a weekend in the village.
2. When \_\_\_\_\_? They came back in the evening.
3. Where \_\_\_\_\_? We went to the library.
5. How many \_\_\_\_\_? Stacy bought three new books.
6. What \_\_\_\_\_? Mother made a cake yesterday.
7. How \_\_\_\_\_? The cake was very tasty.

### 5 Answer the questions.

1. When were you born?
2. Where did your parents study?
3. Who helped you learn to read?
4. What did you do last summer?
5. How many books did you read last year?
6. Did you visit Greece in summer?
7. What did you do at school yesterday?

### 6 Make adverbs from the adjectives in brackets.

1. Father spoke \_\_\_\_\_ (angry).
2. Mother plays the piano \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful).
3. Andy did his homework \_\_\_\_\_ (quick).
4. David reads \_\_\_\_\_ (slow).
5. We love our parents \_\_\_\_\_ (dear).
6. The children listened \_\_\_\_\_ (attentive).
7. The grandparents smiled \_\_\_\_\_ (happy).

### 7 Fill in **a, the**.

Alice opened \_\_\_\_\_ door with \_\_\_\_\_ little key. She saw \_\_\_\_\_ lot of flowers. She wanted to go there but \_\_\_\_\_ door was small. Alice looked at \_\_\_\_\_ glass table. There was \_\_\_\_\_ bottle on it. Alice drank it and grew small. Suddenly she saw \_\_\_\_\_ white rabbit. But \_\_\_\_\_ rabbit ran away.



# Final Test

## 1 Fill in with a, an or the where necessary.

Once \_\_\_ old man and \_\_\_ old woman had \_\_\_ goose. Every day \_\_\_ goose laid \_\_\_ golden egg. \_\_\_ man and \_\_\_ woman sold \_\_\_ eggs for \_\_\_ lot of money. They thought that \_\_\_ goose was made of gold and killed it. When they cut \_\_\_ goose they didn't find any gold. And they didn't have any eggs any more.

## 2 Complete the sentences below with prepositions.

I get up \_\_\_ 7 o'clock. I go \_\_\_ school \_\_\_ Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. \_\_\_ autumn and spring I walk to school. \_\_\_ winter I go \_\_\_ bus. Classes \_\_\_ school start \_\_\_ 8.30. I put my books, copybooks, pens and pencils \_\_\_ the desk and I am ready for the lesson.

## 3 Write the possessive pronouns.

1. I like to read. \_\_\_ favourite book is "Treasure Island".
2. My father has a car. \_\_\_ car is old.
3. Kate wrote a report. \_\_\_ report is interesting.
4. We have classes five days a week. \_\_\_ classes start at 8.30.
5. You drew many pictures. I like \_\_\_ pictures.
6. My friends travelled to New York. They enjoyed \_\_\_ trip.
7. I often visit \_\_\_ grandparents.

## 4 Write the plural of:

boy	tooth	man	match
table	goose	child	fox
school	mouse	woman	country

## 5 Write the correct form of the adjective in brackets.

1. He is the \_\_\_\_\_ (tall) boy in our class.
2. The Nistru is \_\_\_\_\_ (long) than the Raut.
3. My father is very \_\_\_\_\_ (strong).
4. Exercise One is \_\_\_\_\_ (difficult) than Exercise Two.
5. Today the weather is \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) than yesterday.
6. Her cousin is the \_\_\_\_\_ (good) sportsman in his school.
7. This is the \_\_\_\_\_ (comfortable) room.

## 6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the pronouns.

1. I love my mother dearly. I always help \_\_\_\_\_ (she, her).
2. Tell \_\_\_\_\_ (I, me) a story.
3. Nicu is not here. Sergiu saw \_\_\_\_\_ (he, him) in the park.
4. They promised to show \_\_\_\_\_ (we, us) their new dog.
5. My cousins live in the village. We often visit \_\_\_\_\_ (they, them).
6. Give \_\_\_\_\_ (she, her) an apple.

## 7 Write the correct form of the verbs.

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ (like) to read tales.
2. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (read) an interesting story now.
3. He has just \_\_\_\_\_ (wrote) a letter.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ (see) different animals at the zoo.
5. Don't worry. I \_\_\_\_\_ (help) you.

# List of Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
to be /bi:/	was /wɒz/, were /wɜ:/	been /bi:n/
to begin /bi'gɪn/	began /bi'gæn/	begun /bi'gʌn/
to blow /bləʊ/	blew /blu:/	blown /bləʊn/
to bite /baɪt/	bit /bɪt/	bitten /bɪtn/
to break /breɪk/	broke /brəʊk/	broken /brəʊkn/
to bring /brɪŋ/	brought /brɔ:t/	brought /brɔ:t/
to build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built /bɪlt/
to buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔ:t/	bought /bɔ:t/
to choose /tʃu:z/	chose /tʃəʊz/	chosen /tʃəʊzn/
to come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come /kʌm/
to cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/
to dig /dɪg/	dug /dʌg/	dug /dʌg/
to do /du:/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/
to draw /drɔ:/	drew /dru:/	drawn /drɔ:n/
to drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/
to drive /draɪv/	drove /drəʊv/	driven /drɪvn/
to eat /i:t/	ate /eɪt/, /et/	eaten /i:tn/
to fall /fɔ:l/	fell /fel/	fallen /fɔ:ln/
to feed /fi:d/	fed /fed/	fed /fed/
to feel /fi:l/	felt /felt/	felt /felt/
to find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found /faʊnd/
to fly /flaɪ/	flew /flu:/	flown /fləʊn/
to forgive /fə'gɪv/	forgave /fə'geɪv/	forgiven /fə'gɪvn/
to get /get/	got /gɒt/	got /gɒt/
to give /gɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /gɪvn/
to go /gəʊ/	went /went/	gone /gʊn/
to grow /grəʊ/	grew /gru:/	grown /grəʊn/
to have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/
to hear /hɪə/	heard /hɜ:d/	heard /hɜ:d/
to hold /həʊld/	held /held/	held /held/



Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
to keep /ki:p/	kept /kept/	kept /kept/
to know /nəʊ/	knew /nju:/	known /nəʊn/
to leave /li:v/	left /left/	left /left/
to light /laɪt/	lit /lɪt/	lit /lɪt/
to lose /lu:z/	lost /lɒst/	lost /lɒst/
to make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made /meɪd/
to meet /mi:t/	met /met/	met /met/
to put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/
to read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
to ride /raɪd/	rode /rəʊd/	ridden /rɪdn/
to ring /rɪŋ/	rang /ræŋ/	rung /rʌŋ/
to rise /raɪz/	rose /rəʊz/	risen /rɪzn/
to run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run /rʌn/
to say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said /sed/
to see /si:/	saw /sɔ:/	seen /si:n/
to sell /sel/	sold /səʊld/	sold /səʊld/
to send /send/	sent /sent/	sent /sent/
to shake /ʃeɪk/	shook /ʃʊk/	shaken /ʃeɪkən/
to shine /ʃaɪn/	shone /ʃɒn/	shone /ʃɒn/
to sleep /sli:p/	slept /slept/	slept /slept/
to sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/	sat /sæt/
to speak /spi:k/	spoke /spəʊk/	spoken /spəʊkən/
to spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent /spent/
to sweep /swi:p/	swept /swept/	swept /swept/
to swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/
to take /teɪk/	took /tʊk/	taken /teɪkən/
to tell /tel/	told /təʊld/	told /təʊld/
to think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔ:t/	thought /θɔ:t/
to understand /,ʌndə'stænd/	understood /,ʌndə'stʊd/	understood /,ʌndə'stʊd/
to wear /weə/	wore /wɔ:/	worn /wɔ:n/
to win /wɪn/	won /wʌn/	won /wʌn/
to write /raɪt/	wrote /rəʊt/	written /rɪtn/

## HOW STRANGE



It was a very cold December morning. The temperature of the air was 20°C (Centigrade). We were having breakfast. It was Sunday, so Father was at home too. He said to Mother:

“I am going to Australia next week. Will you, please, take out my summer things, Lara? I’ll need my light shoes, my white

hat, and some other summer things”.

“Summer things?” laughed Nick, my eight-year old brother.

“But it’s winter now. How can you wear your white hat now? How funny!”

“Yes, it sounds strange, and even funny to you, Nick, but it’s not. If you wish, boys, I’ll tell some interesting things about Australia.”

“Oh, yes, Papa, tell us please. It’s so strange to think that when it’s winter here and the snow covers everything, people in Australia wear summer things and try to hide from the hot sun,” I said.

“Well, you see, Australia is very big and in different parts of the continent the climate is different,” said Father.

“The northern part of Australia is in the tropics, and the weather is very hot there.”

“Hot? In the north?” cried out Nick.

“Yes, in the north. The hottest part is the north-west. The temperature in the shade is sometimes more than 40°C. This temperature lasts there for weeks. But in the south-west of the continent the winters are often very cold.”

“Papa, and what about summer and winter?” asked Nick.

“Well, in Australia seasons do not come when they come in Europe or in the United States. Each season lasts about three months, but spring lasts from September to the end of November; summer – from December to the end of February; autumn – from March to the end of May; and winter – from June to the end of August. Do you see now, Nick, why I want my summer things?”

“What season is it now in Australia?” asked Father.

“December? Oh, I see, it’s summer there now.”

We asked Father to go on with his story, but he said it was time for skiing. Father went up to the window and called us.

“Look at our garden, is it not beautiful with the white snow over the ground and the trees?”



*Mother:* Now, my dear, tell me about your first day at school.

*Tom:* The school was all right, but they don’t teach you much. I must go to school again tomorrow.

\* \* \*

*Frank:* My sister is in the first form, but she can spell her name backwards.

*Bob:* Oh, she is very clever! What is her name?

*Frank:* Anna.

*Jack:* My dog can count.

*Teacher:* Can he?

*Jack:* I ask him how much two minus two is and he says nothing.

\* \* \*

*Harry:* Teacher, will you scold a boy for something he didn’t do?

*Teacher:* Of course not.

*Harry:* That’s good, I didn’t do my homework.

## THE TWELVE MONTHS

Once upon a time there lived an old woman. She was very poor. Every day she went to work in the fields.

One day, on her way there, she saw twelve young men. They were playing in the sun. They were the twelve months of the year.

They came up to the old woman and asked:

“Granny, please, tell us which is the most beautiful month of the year?”

“They are all beautiful,” said the old woman. “In January there is snow, in February there is rain...” And she praised each month.

Then they said to her: “Granny, you praised all of us and we want to give you a present. Give us your kerchief.”

And they put their present in the kerchief.

“Thank you very much,” said the old woman and went home.

At home she said to her children: “See what present I have here in my kerchief.”

The children saw a lot of gold coins in it.

“Now we shall have much food at last,” said the old woman.

All went well for some time. One day a rich neighbour came to see the old woman and learned about the money.

“Where did you get it all?” she asked the old woman.

“The twelve months gave it to me,” the old woman answered.

“And where did you meet the twelve months?” the neighbour asked.

“In the fields,” the old woman answered.

When the rich neighbour heard this, she went there to see the twelve months.

“Granny,” they said when she came up to them, “please, tell us which is the most beautiful month of the year?”

“Which is the most beautiful?” thought the woman. “None of you is beautiful,” she said. “In January there is snow, in February there is rain...”

“Very well, then,” said the months. “Give us your kerchief and we’ll give you a present.”

The neighbour gave them her kerchief and they filled it full.

“Thank you very much,” said the woman and quickly went home.

There she said to her children: “Now we’ll be very, very rich. See what I have here in my kerchief!”

When the children looked, they saw nothing in it but stones.

The neighbour was very angry.

She ran to the old woman and shouted:

“Look what these twelve months gave me – nothing but stones!”

“And what did you tell the months when they asked you which month was the most beautiful?” the old woman asked her.

“I said that none of them was the most beautiful.”

“Then they gave you the right sort of present!” the old woman said.

Do you think she is right?



\* \* \*

\* \* \*

*Nick:* Why is it so cold today?

*Father:* It is winter now. It is always cold in winter.

*Nick:* But why? Why is it cold in winter?

*Father:* Oh, Nick, I didn’t ask my father so many questions when I was a little boy.

*Nick:* That is why you cannot answer my questions.

*Doctor:* Are you ill, my boy? Let me see your tongue.

*Bill:* Don’t look at my tongue, Doctor. No tongue can tell how ill I am.

\* \* \*

*Mike:* Tom, your father is a teacher and you cannot read and write.

*Tom:* Your father is a doctor and your little brother has no teeth.



## SEASONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

In Great Britain the year divides up into four very different seasons.

Spring starts in March and ends in May. The weather is usually quite cold, but there are some sunny days. Spring is a beautiful season because everything is fresh and green. You can see lots of flowers in the countryside. This is the season when farmers plant seeds, and there are new-born lambs in the fields.

June, July and August are the summer months. Most families go on holiday for some of this season. There is no school from the end of July to the end of August. Universities are on holiday, too. These are traditionally the hottest months, but that does not mean very hot, and it often rains. The British are enthusiastic gardeners and the gardens that they worked so hard to plant in the spring look especially beautiful

in summer. The days are long. The sun rises very early in the morning, and it doesn't get dark until nearly ten o'clock at night.

The next three months are the autumn months. The leaves on the trees have turned to red and yellow. In the autumn young people go back to their schools and colleges and universities, because it is the beginning of the academic year. It is also harvest time on the farms. The crops that the farmers planted in the spring have grown, and are now ready to be harvested.

Winter means December, January and February. It is very cold. Sometimes it snows. Old people hate the snow, because it is slippery and they can fall down easily. But young people love it! They like to make snowmen and have snowball fights. Some people go skiing on the snowy mountains of Scotland.



## WHO NEEDS A WARM COAT?

One rainy evening a monkey and a turtle sat under a tree. They were very cold.

"B-r-r, I'm cold," said the turtle.

"I'm cold, too!" said the monkey.

"Listen," said the turtle. "We have to make warm coats for ourselves."

"Yes, you're right! We must make warm coats," agreed the monkey.

In the morning, the sun was bright. The monkey and the turtle were quite warm.

"Well, friend," asked the turtle, "what about our coats? Should we make them?"

"No," answered the monkey, "we don't need them. We are quite warm."

And they sat in the sun all day. When evening came, the sun went down. It began

to rain again. The monkey and the turtle sat under a tree and they were cold again.

"I'm cold!" said the monkey.

"Me too!" shivered the turtle.

And they both said, "We must make warm coats tomorrow."

But in the morning the sun came out. They were warm and the turtle said again:

"What about our coats? Should we make them?"

"Don't talk to me about coats!" answered the monkey.

And so they go on to this day. That's why the monkey and the turtle are cold at night.





## AN OLD TALE

Once a little old woman baked cakes in her oven. She had on a black dress and a small white apron. A red cap was on her head. A poor old man came to her kitchen door and said, "I am hungry, good woman, please give me one of your cakes."

The old woman said, "These cakes are too large for you. I shall bake you a little cake."

So she made a very little cake and put it into the oven. But the cake began to grow bigger and bigger.

"This cake is too large," said the old woman. Then she made a tiny cake and put it into the oven. But it began to grow bigger too.

"I shall not give you this cake," said the old woman, "it is too large for you."

Then she made a tiny cake again and put it into her oven.

But that cake began to grow bigger and bigger.

"I don't want to give you any cake," said the old woman. "I shall eat them but not you. Go away."

So the poor old man went away hungry.

Now comes the strangest part of this story. As the old woman began to eat her cakes she began to grow smaller and smaller. Her nose became a sharp bill. She looked at her arms. And what did she see? She saw black wings.

She looked at her black dress and white apron. But they were all feathers. Now she was a bird.

You can see this little bird. She hops up and down trees and looks for worms. You will know her when you see her.

People say that the old woman who did not want to give one tiny cake to a poor old man is a woodpecker now.



## KITTY'S NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS

"Are you going to make any New Year Resolutions, Kitty?" Mother asked me. "I think they are fun, even if you can't keep all of them."

So I began to write. There were so many things that I wanted to do in the New Year!

... I must learn not to say which are my favourite sweets when we have visitors (I always do so because I hope they will leave them for me). The same about cakes; the same about sandwiches.

... I must lay the table more willingly and in time, and not leave it until the last moment.

... I must be tidier. I must hang up my coat and dresses, and fold the things that go into drawers.

... I must get up when that terrible alarm clock rings and not push it under the pillow,

and hope that time will stand still while I see my dream to the end.

... I must cover all my textbooks with brown paper – as our teacher tells us.

... I must not speak over the telephone so much.

... I must switch off lights when I don't use them.

... I must not make faces – especially at other people's houses – when I see dishes that I don't like. I must try to like everything. Other people do, why cannot I?

... I must not waste so much time when I look for things. Each of my things must have its place!

... I must ... phew! There are too many things that I must be and do.

My best New Year wishes to you, my dear friends.



## THE WOODPECKER A Romanian Tale

Once upon a time there was a woman, who had a long nose and a nosey character. One day God collected all the insects in the world – the wasps and flies, mosquitoes, beetles and bugs. He put them all in a big sack and tied the sack at the top with a piece of string. Then God went to find the woman.

“Take this bag,” he said to her, “and throw it onto the sea.”

The woman took the bag and set off for the sea. The sea was very far from the woman’s house. For many hours she walked along the road. After a walk of about two hours she saw a garden before her. She was tired and sat down to rest. Then she looked at the bag and said to herself:

“I wonder, what is in the bag? Really, I don’t think I shall be able to rest until I see what is in there? I’ll open it a very little bit.”

So the woman untied the string, and opened the bag a very little bit, but still

those little buzzing creatures poured out at once in a long stream. In a minute the bag was empty and there were bugs and beetles on every tree in that beautiful garden. The wind carried other insects far away. One of the little insects reached the place where God was. When he saw it, he got very angry, and hurried to the garden.

“You bad, nosey woman,” he cried, “I put all those bad insects into a sack to get rid of them for ever. And now they are everywhere again. I shall punish you for this.”

And God shook his finger at the woman. As he shook his finger, she became smaller and smaller, and her long nose got harder and sharper.

In a minute she was not a woman any longer but just a bird. She hopped from tree to tree and pecked at the insects on the trees.

She is sure that when she has killed all the insects again, God will forgive her and let her be a woman as she was before.



## LAZY-BONES GRUNDY

Lazy-bones Grundy

Must do sums for Monday

“And today is Tuesday,”

Says lazy-bones Grundy,

“So I’ll do it on Wednesday,

If not – then on Thursday,

Or even on Friday,”

Says lazy-bones Grundy.

Now very soon comes Friday

And Saturday comes,

But lazy-bones Grundy

Has no time for sums.

“Never mind,” says Grundy,

“I’ll do it on Sunday,”

So this is the time-table

Of lazy-bones Grundy.

## WHO IS THE LAZIEST PERSON IN YOUR CLASS?

*Father:* Well, Tommy, I talked to your teacher today, and now I want to ask you a question. Who is the laziest person in your class?

*Tommy:* I don’t know, Father.

*Father:* Oh, yes, you do! Think! When other boys and girls are reading or writing, who sits in the class and only watches how other people work?

*Tommy:* It is our teacher, Father.

\* \* \*

*Dan:* I don’t want to wash my hands before school.

*Mother:* Why not?

*Dan:* I never raise them in class.

## BUNNY AND THE BIG BAD WOLF

Bunny the Rabbit likes forest. When he was in the forest, he always sings songs. One day, when he was in the forest he suddenly hears: "Help! Help!"

Bunny ran very quickly to a hill and saw a wolf. The Wolf was on the grass and there was a big stone on his back. The Wolf couldn't get up.

The Wolf cried: "Oh! Bunny, help me, please. Take this stone away. You know that I am your good friend."

The Rabbit worked very hard and took the stone off the Wolf's back. The Wolf jumped up and caught the Rabbit. "Let me go!" cried Bunny, "Let me go or I'll never help you again."

"I do not want to let you go, I want to eat you," answered the Big Bad Wolf.

"No, you cannot eat me," said Bunny. "It is not nice to eat a rabbit who helps you. It is not nice! You ask Fatty the Duck! He is clever and he will tell that it is not nice to eat a rabbit who helps you."

"All right. We'll go to Fatty the Duck and ask him."

So they went to Fatty the Duck.

"Fatty!" said the Wolf, "I was in the forest near a hill. A big stone fell on my back. Bunny took the stone off my back. May I eat him or not? If you say that I must not eat him, I'll eat you because I am hungry."

"What stone was it?" the Duck asked the Rabbit.

"A stone near the hill," said Bunny.

"I must see it," said the Duck, "I cannot say what I think of it if I do not see the stone."

The Wolf, the Rabbit and the Duck went to see the stone.

"You say that the stone was on the Wolf's back?" asked the Duck.

"Let's see how it was."

So they put the stone on the Wolf's back.

"Now," said the Wolf, "you see how it was. What do you say about it?"

Bunny and Fatty said: "We are going home now, and you may ask another rabbit to help you. Goodbye."

And they went away.



\* \* \*

*Mother* Why is your new dress so dirty, Mary? And your face and your hands are dirty, too! Did you see me in a dirty dress and with dirty hands?

*Mary:* I didn't see you when you were a little girl.

\* \* \*

*Mother:* Kate, if you meet a very dirty little girl in the street and she gives you a piece of bread, will you take it?

*Kate:* No.

*Mother:* Why not?

*Kate:* Because there is no jam on it.



\* \* \*

*Mother:* Pete, never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

*Pete:* All right, Mother, let's eat the cake and the sweets today.

### "I'LL TRY" AND "I CAN'T"

The little boy who says "I'll try,"  
Will climb to the hill-top.

The little boy who says "I can't,"  
Will at the bottom stop.

"I'll try" does great things every day;  
"I can't" gets nothing done;  
Be sure then that you say "I'll try,"  
And let "I can't" alone.

## THE GIANT PANDA



The giant panda is a large rare black and white animal similar to a bear. It is probably the most popular zoo animal. Pandas live in China. About 1864

giant pandas still survive in the wild, but only a few live outside China.

Giant pandas can live for up to twenty years, and a big panda can weigh one hundred and fifty kilos. They eat hard bamboo stems.

They can eat four kilos at a sitting and may chew for twelve hours a day. They depend on bamboo for their survival.

More than thirty giant pandas live in Chinese zoos. A new-born panda weighs only one hundred and twenty five grammes and is fifteen centimetres long. It is pinkish-white when it is born. The panda moves slowly and is peaceful, but it can be angry. For most of us the giant panda is a lovable, living teddy bear.



From time to time Mark Twain liked to listen to a talented speaker in his town. One day he came up to him when his speech was over and said:

“I enjoyed your speech very much. It seemed like an old friend to me. You know, I have a book at home containing every word of it.”

“Impossible!” cried the speaker.

“But yes”, the writer replied, “I do have such a book.”

“Will you send it to me, please. I’d like to see it.”

“All right,” Twain said, and the following day he sent him a large dictionary.

*Teacher:* Bob, why don’t you wash your face? I can see what you had for breakfast this morning.

*Bob:* What was it?

*Teacher:* Eggs.

*Bob:* No, teacher, that was yesterday.

\* \* \*

*Little boy:* Why is your beard black and your hair white?

*Old man:* Oh! It is because my head is twenty years older than my beard.



## A FARMER AND HIS SONS

An old farmer was very ill. He was not happy, because his sons were always quarrelling. He decided to teach them a lesson before he died. He said to one of his sons:

“Try to break this bundle of sticks.”

His sons could not break the bundle.

“Now untie it and try to break one of the sticks.” All the sons could do it easily.

“You see now,” smiled the old farmer, “that you must stop quarrelling and help each other. Separated you are weak like the stick, united you will always be strong.”



# Vocabulary

## Aa

<p>ache /'eɪk/  aerobics /eə'reʊbɪks/  (bei)afraid of /ə'freɪd/  agency /'eɪdʒənsɪ/  adventure /əd'ventʃə/  airway /'eəweɪ/  alike /ə'laɪk/  alive /ə'laɪv/  almanac /'ɔ:l'mənæk/  almost /'ɔ:l'məʊst/  already /ɔ:l'reɪdɪ/  ancient /'eɪnʃənt/  angel /'eɪndʒl/  anorak /'ænərəæk/  apartment /ə'pɑ:tmənt/  application /,æplɪ'keɪʃn/  around /ə'raʊnd/  arrive /ə'raɪv/  asleep /ə'sli:p/  assembly hall /ə'sembli 'hɔ:l/  athlete /'æθli:t/  athletic /æθ'letɪk/  attic /'ætɪk/  attentive /ə'tentɪv/  attraction /ə'trækʃ(ə)n/  attractive /ə'træktɪv/  author /'ɔ:θə/</p>	<p>durere  aerobică  a se teme de  agenție  aventură  rută aeriană  asemănător  viu, în viață  almanah  aproape, cît pe ce  deja  antic, străvechi  înger  hanorac  apartament  cerere, solicitare  de jur împrejur  a sosi, a veni  a adormi  sală de festivități  atlet  atletic  mansardă  atent  atracție  atrăgător  autor</p>	<p>боль  аэробика  бояться  бюро  приключение  воздушная трасса  похожий  живой  альманах  почти, чуть не  уже  древний  ангел  ветровка  квартира  заявление  кругом  прибывать  заснуть  актовый зал  атлет  атлетический  мансарда  внимательный  привлекательность  привлекательный  автор</p>
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## Bb

<p>bacon /'beɪkən/  badge /bædʒ/  barbecue /'bɑ:bɪkjʊ:/  barefoot /'beəfʊt/  baseball /'beɪsbɔ:l/  bat /'bæt/  beach /'bi:tʃ/  beagle /'bi:gl/  beauty /'bju:ti/  beef /bi:f/  believe /bi'li:v/  beginning /brɪ'gɪnɪŋ/  belong /brɪ'lɒŋ/  besides /brɪ'saɪdz/  best regards to...  bite /baɪt/  blanket /'blæŋkɪt/  blazer /'bleɪzə/  blond /'blɒnd/  boast /bəʊst/  boar /bɔ:/  boating /'bəʊtɪŋ/  body /'bɒdi/  boil /bɔɪl/  boiled /bɔɪld/  booking office /'bʊkɪŋ ɒfɪs/  bored /'bɔ:d/  boring /'bɔ:rɪŋ/</p>	<p>bacon, costiță  insignă  carne friptă la grătar  desculț  baseball  baston (la jocul de arșice)  plajă  copoi  frumusețe  carne de vită  a crede  început  a aparține  în plus  complimente  a mușca  plapumă  blazer  blond, bălai  a se lăuda  porc mistreț  canotaj, plimbare cu barca  corp  a fierbe, a clocoti  fierț  casă de bilete  plictisit  plicticos</p>	<p>бекон, копченая грудинка  значок  зажареное мясо  босиком  бейсбол  бита  пляж  гончая  красота  говядина  верить  начало  принадлежать  кроме того  привет  кусать  одеяло  спортивная куртка  белокурый  хвастать(ся)  кабан  гребля  тело  варить, кипеть  вареный  билетная касса  скучающий  скучный</p>
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borrow /'bɒrəʊ/ (be) born /'bɔːn/ bother /'bɒðə/ bowl /bəʊl/ break /breɪk/ breathe /briːð/ bright /braɪt/ broom /bruːm/ brush /brʌʃ/ bungalow /'bʌŋɡələʊ/ burn down /bɜːn/	a împrumuta născut a plictisi, a necăji strachina recreație a respira luminos, isteț mătură perie căsuță a arde	брать на время рожденный надоедать миска, тарелка перемена дышать яркий, способный метла щетка одноэтажный дом сгореть
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## Cc

calf /'kɑːf/ camping /'kæmpɪŋ/ candle /'kændl/ canned /kænd/ canteen /kæn'tiːn/ captain /'kæptɪn/ cart /kɑːt/ cartoon /ka:'tuːn/ castle /kɑːsl/ CD compact disk (to take) a catnap /'kætnæp/ certificate /sə'tɪfɪkət/ chat /tʃæt/ cheek /tʃiːk/ chew /tʃuː/ chewing gum /'tʃuːɪŋ ɡʌm/ chicken /'tʃɪkɪn/ chop /tʃɒp/ Christ /kraɪst/ citizen /'sɪtɪzən/ clear /klɪə/ close /kləʊs/ closet /'klɒzɪt/ coal /'kəʊl/ collection /kə'leɪʃn/ college /'kɒlɪdʒ/ come out /,kʌm 'aʊt/ community /kə'mjuːnəti/ companion /kəm'pæniən/ constitute /'kɒnstɪtjuːt/ contain /kən'teɪn/ continent /'kɒntɪnənt/ convenient /kən'viːniənt/ cooker /'kʊkə/ copper /'kɒpə/ corn /kɔːn/ cottage /'kɒtɪdʒ/ countryside /'kʌntrisaɪd/ crop /krɒp/ curds /kɜːdz/ curtain /kɜːtn/	vițel camping luminare conservat cantină căpitan căruță desen animat castel compact disc a ațipi certificat conversație obraz a mesteca gumă de mestecat pui, carne de pui a tăia Cristos cetățean, locuitor luminos apropiat cămară, magazie cărbune colecție colegiu a ieși comunitate tovarăș (de drum) a forma, a alcătui a cuprinde continent convenabil plită cupru, aramă porumb căsuță, vilă mică țară, provincie recoltă brânză de vaci perdea	теленок кэмпинг свеча консервированный столовая капитан телега, повозка мультфильм замок компакт-диск вздремнуть удостоверение разговор щека жевать жевательная резинка цыпленок нарезать Христос гражданин, житель погожий день близкий чулан уголь коллекция колледж выходить община товарищ, спутник составлять содержать континент удобный, подходящий плита, печь медь кукуруза домик, дача, коттедж сельская местность урожай творог занавеска
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## Dd

damp /dæmp/ deaf /def/	umed, jilav surd	влажный глухой
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<p>deer /diə/  delicious /dɪ'liʃəs/  delight /dɪ'laɪt/  delightful /dɪ'laɪtful/  dependence /dɪ'pendəns/  design /dɪ'zeɪn/  detention /dɪ'tenʃn/  die /daɪ/  dig /dɪɡ/  dimple /dɪmpl/  dining-car /'daɪnɪŋ kɑː/  discover /dɪ'skʌvə/  dishwasher /'dɪʃwɒʃə/  distance /'dɪstəns/  dressing /'dresɪŋ/  dressmaker /'dresmeɪkə/  drink /drɪŋk/  drive /draɪv/  drown /draʊn/  dry /draɪ/  duster /'dʌstə/</p>	<p>cerb  delicios  plăcere, bucurie  încântător  dependență  a proiecta  reținere după lecții  a muri  a săpa  gropiță (în obraz)  vagon restaurant  a descoperi, a dezvălui  mașină de spălat veselă  distanță  sos  croitoreasă  a bea  a conduce un vehicul  a (se) îneca  uscat  cîrpă de șters praful</p>	<p>олень  очень вкусный  удовольствие  очаровательный  зависимость  проектировать  оставление после уроков  умереть  копать, рыть  ямочка (на щеке)  вагон-ресторан  обнаружить, узнать  посудомоечная машина  расстояние  приправа  портниха  пить  водить машину  тонуть  сухой  тряпка для пыли</p>
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## Ee

<p>eggplant /'egplɑːnt/  eldest /'eldɪst/  encyclopedia /ɪn,sɑɪklə'piːdiə/  endangered species /m'deɪndʒəd 'spiːʃiːz/  endless /'endləs/  enjoyable /m'dʒɔɪəbl/  enough /ɪ'nʌf/  entertaining /,entə'teɪnɪŋ/  entry /'entri/  equipment /ɪ'kwɪpmənt/  escape /ɪs'keɪp/  especially /ɪ'speʃəlɪ/  eve /'iːv/  event /ɪ'vent/  ever /'evə/  everything /'evriθɪŋ/  everywhere /'evriweə/  except /ɪk'sept/  excited /ɪk'saɪtɪd/  expensive /ɪk'spensɪv/  expert /'ekspɜːt/  extra /'ekstrə/</p>	<p>(pătălăgea) vînătă  cel mai în vîrstă  enciclopedie  specii amenințate  nesfîrșit  plăcut  destul, de ajuns  distractiv, amuzant  articol de dicționar  echipament  a evada  mai ales, în special  ajun  întîmplare, caz  vreodată, oricînd  tot  pretutîndeni  în afară de  emoționat  scump, costisitor  specialist, expert  suplimentar</p>	<p>баклажан  старший  энциклопедия  вымирающие виды  бесконечный  приятный  достаточный; достаточно  развлекательный  статья в словаре  оборудование  уходить  особенно  сочельник, канун  событие, случай  когда-нибудь, всегда  всё  везде, повсюду  кроме  взволнованный  дорогой  знаток, специалист  что-н. дополнительное</p>
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## Ff

<p>fable /'feɪbl/  fact /fækt/  factory /fækt(ə)rɪ/  fairy tale /'feəri teɪl/  fall asleep /,fɔːl ə'sliːp/  famous /'feɪməs/  fan /fæn/  fast /fɑːst/  favourite /'feɪvərɪt/  fawn /fɔːn/  feed /fiːd/</p>	<p>fabulă  fapt, întîmplare  fabrica  basm  a adormi  celebru  evantai  iute  favorit, preferat  căprioră, cerb tînăr  a hrăni</p>	<p>басня  факт, событие  фабрика  сказка  засыпать  знаменитый  веер  скорый, быстрый  любимый  оленок  кормить</p>
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<p>fence /fens/  ferry /'feri/  fever /'fi:və/  fight /fait/  finally /'faməli/  find out /faɪnd'aʊt/  fire /'faɪə/  fireplace /'faɪəpleɪs/  firework /'faɪəwɜ:k/  fisherman /'fɪʃəmən/  flat /'flæt/  flight /'flaɪt/  floor /flɔ:/  flower-bed /'flaʊəbed/  fly /flaɪ/  foal /fəʊl/  foggy /'fɒɡɪ/  fool /fu:l/  foreign /'fɒrən/  forgive /fə'gɪv/  fortress /'fɔ:trɪs/  found /faʊnd/  freckle /'frekl/  friendship /'frendʃɪp/  frying pan /'fraɪɪŋ,pæn/  fun /fʌn/  (make) fun of smb  fur /fɜ:/</p>	<p>gard  bac, ponton  febră  a lupta  în sfârșit, în încheiere  a afla  foc  cămin, șemineu  foc de artificii  pescar  plat, neted  zbor  etaj  strat, răzor de flori  a zbura  mînz  cețos, cu ceață  prost  străin  a ierta, a scuza  cetate  a funda, a întemeia  pistru  prietenie  tigaie  distracție  a glumi pe seama cuiva  blană</p>	<p>забор  паром  температура  драться  в заключении  узнать  огонь  камин, очаг  фейерверк  рыбак  плоский, ровный  полет  этаж  клумба  летать  жеребенок  туманный  дурак, глупец  иностранный  простить  крепость  основывать  веснушка  дружба  сковородка  веселье, забава  насмехаться над  мех</p>
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## Gg

<p>gas /gæs/  gate /geɪt/  general /'dʒenərəl/  generous /'dʒenərəs/  geography /dʒɪ'ɒgrəfi/  get ripe /,get'raɪp/  get together /get tə'geðə/  ghost /gəʊst/  giant /'dʒaɪənt/  gift /gɪft/  glass /glɑ:s/  glorious /'glɔ:riəs/  gnaw /nɔ:/  goat /gəʊt/  golden /'gəʊldn/  gooseberry /'gʊzbəri/  grasshopper /'grɑ:s,hɒpə/  grave /'ɡreɪv/  greens /ɡri:nz/  grow up /,grəʊ 'ʌp/  growl /graʊl/  gun /ɡʌn/  gym /dʒɪm/  gymnastics /dʒɪm'næstɪks/</p>	<p>gaz  poartă  comun  generos  geografie  a se coace  a se aduna  duh, stafie  gigant, uriaș  dar  sticlă, pahar  glorios  a roade  capră  auriu  agrișă  cosaș  mormînt  legume proaspete, verdețuri  a se face mare  a mîrîi  armă de foc, pistol  sală de gimnastică  gimnastică</p>	<p>газ  ворота  общий  великодушный  география  созревать  собирать(ся)  призрак, привидение  великан, гигант  подарок  стекло, стакан  славный  грызть  коза  золотистый  крыжовник  кузнечик  могила  зелень, овощи  взрослеть, расти  рычать  пушка, пистолет  гимнастический зал  гимнастика</p>
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## Hh

<p>habitat /'hæbɪ,tæt/  ham /hæm/  hang /hæŋ/  hand in /,hænd'ɪm/</p>	<p>habitat  jambon  a atîrna  a înmîna</p>	<p>естественная среда  ветчина  висеть  вручать</p>
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<p>hard /hɑ:d/  hard working /,hɑ:d'wɜ:kɪŋ/  hare /heə/  harvest /'hɑ:vɪst/  hate /'heit/  hear /hiə/  height /haɪt/  here /hiə/  high /haɪ/  hold discussions /həʊld dɪ'skʌʃ(ə)nɪz/  hole /həʊl/  holly /'hɒli/  home-made /,həʊm'meɪd/  hoover /'hu:və/  hoover /'hu:və/  horrible /'hɒrəbl/  horse riding /'hɔ:s raɪdɪŋ/  hospitable /'hɒspɪtəbl/  household chores /'haʊshəʊld tʃɔ:z/  however /'hau'vevə/  hug /hʌg/  huge /hju:dʒ/  hunt /hʌnt/  hurry /'hʌri/  in a hurry /ɪn ə 'hʌri/  hurt /hɜ:t/</p>	<p>cu, din greu  harnic, silitor  iepure de cîmp  recoltă  a urî  a auzi  înălțime  aici, iată  înalt  a ține discuții  gaură  ilice  de casă  aspirator de praf  a curăța cu aspiratorul  îngrozitor  călărite  ospitalier  treburi menajere  (și) totuși  a îmbrățișa  imens, enorm  a vîna  grabă  în (mare) grabă  a răni, a jigni</p>	<p>усердно  трудолюбивый  заяц  урожай  ненавидеть  слышать  высота  здесь, тут  высокий  проводить дискуссии  дыра, отверстие  остролист  домашнего изготовления  пылесос  пылесосить  страшный  верховая езда  гостеприимный  работа по дому  однако, тем не менее  обнимать  огромный, гигантский  охотиться  торопливость  второпях  причинить боль</p>
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## Ii

<p>imagine (v) /ɪ'mædʒɪn/  imagination (n) /ɪ,mædʒɪ'neɪʃn/  imaginative /ɪ'mædʒɪmətɪv/  important /ɪm'pɔ:tənt/  impossible /ɪm'pɒsəbl/  individual /,ɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəl/  indoor /'ɪndɔ:/  information /,ɪnfə'meɪʃn/  ingredient /ɪn'grɪ:dɪənt/  instructor /ɪn'strʌktə/  interest /'ɪntrest/  international /,ɪntə'næʃnəl/  iron /'aɪən/</p>	<p>a imagina  imaginație  imaginativ  important  imposibil  individual  de sală  informație  ingredient  instructor  interes  internațional  fier de călcat</p>	<p>воображать  воображение  богатый воображением  важный  невозможный  индивидуальный  комнатный  информация, сообщение  ингредиент  инструктор  интерес  международный  утюг</p>
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## Jj

<p>jack-o-lantern /,dʒæk ə'læntən/  jaw /dʒɔ:/  jolly /'dʒɒli/  journalist /'dʒɜ:nəlist/  jumper /'dʒʌmpə/  just /dʒʌst/</p>	<p>felinar scobit în bostan  bot  vesel  jurnalist, ziarist  pulover  de curînd, numai ce</p>	<p>фонарь из тыквы  пасть  веселый  журналист  джерпер  только что</p>
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## Kk

<p>keen /ki:n/  keen on /,ki:n 'ɒn/  keep /ki:p/  kid /kɪd/  kitten /kɪtn/  knowledge /'nɒlɪdʒ/</p>	<p>ascuțit  a se pasiona  a ține, a păstra  ied  pisic  cunoștințe</p>	<p>острый  увлекаться  держатель, хранить  козленок  котенок  знания</p>
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## Ll

<p>ladder /'lædə/  lamb /læm/  laugh at /la:f ət/  law /lɔ:/  lawn /lɔ:n/  lawyer /'lɔ:jə/  lay the table /'leiðə'teɪbl/  leave (for) /li:v/  let's go /'lets 'gəʊ/  librarian /laɪ'brɛəriən/  lilliput /'lɪlɪpʌt/  literature /'lɪtrətʃə/  lively /'laɪvli/  look after /,lʊk 'ɑ:ftə/  look alike /'lʊk ə'laɪk/  lovable /'lʌvəbl/  lover /'lʌvə/  low /ləʊ/  luck /lʌk/</p>	<p>scară  miel  a ride de  lege  peluză, gazon  avocat  a pune masa  a pleca (la)  să mergem  bibliotecar  pitic  literatură  plin de viață  a avea grijă de  a se asemăna  drăguț  amator  jos  poroc</p>	<p>лестница  ягненок  смеяться над  закон  газон  адвокат  накрывать на стол  уезжать  идем(те)  библиотекарь  лилипут  литература  оживленный, весёлый  смотреть за  быть похожим  привлекательный, милый  любитель  низкий  судьба, счастье, удача</p>
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## Mm

<p>majestic /mə'dʒestɪk/  married /'mæɪrɪd/  master /'mɑ:stə/  match /mætʃ/  meal /mi:l/  means /mi:ns/  meat /mi:t/  medieval /,medi'i:v(ə)l/  melon /'melən/  memories /'meməɪrɪz/  metropolitan /,metrə'pɒlɪtən/  midday /,mɪd'deɪ/  midnight /'mɪdnaɪt/  miner /'maɪnə/  misbehave /,mɪsbɪ'heɪv/  mix /mɪks/  mixer /'mɪksə/  modest /'mɒdɪst/  monarch /'mɒnək/  monastery /'mɒnəstri/  motorcycle /'məʊtəsaɪkl/  move /mu:v/  movie /'mu:vi/  mysterious /mɪ'stɪəriəs/</p>	<p>maiestuos, măreț  căsătorit  stăpîn  meci  masă, mîncare  mijloace  carne  medieval  zămos, pepene galben  amintiri  mitropolit  amiază  miezul nopții  miner  a se purta rău  a amesteca  aparat de mestecat, agitator  modest  monarh  mănăstire  motocicletă  a se mișca  film  misterios, tainic</p>	<p>величественный  женатый, замужняя  хозяин  матч  еда  средства  мясо  средневековый  дыня  воспоминания  митрополит  полдень  полночь  горняк, шахтер  дурно вести себя  смешивать  миксер  скромный  монарх  монастырь  мотоцикл  двигаться  кинофильм  таинственный</p>
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## Nn

<p>narrow /'nærəʊ/  nature /'neɪtʃə/  navigation /,nævi'geɪʃn/  neighbour /'neɪbə/  neither /'naɪðə(r)/</p>	<p>îngust  natură  navigație  vecin  nici..., nici...</p>	<p>узкий  природа  навигация  сосед  ни... ни...</p>
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<p>new-born /'nju:bɔ:n/  next /nekst/  next to /'nekst tə/  notice /'nəʊtɪs/  nowadays /'naʊədəɪz/  numerous /'nju:mərəs/</p>	<p>nou-născut  următorul  aproape de, lângă  a observa  în zilele noastre  numeros</p>	<p>новорожденный  следующий  возле  замечать  в наши дни  многочисленный</p>
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## Oo

<p>occupation /,ɒkjʊ'peɪʃn/  ocean /'əʊʃn/  office /'ɒfɪs/  OK /əʊ keɪ/  once /wʌns/  only /'əʊnli/  opinion /ə'pɪniən/  opposite /'ɒpəzɪt/  orchard /'ɔ:tʃəd/  orchestra /'ɔ:kɪstrə/  originally /ə'ɹɪdʒənəli/  outdoor /'aʊtdɔ:/  over /'əʊvə/</p>	<p>ocupație  ocean  birou  Perfect! În regulă!  odată  singur  părerere, opinie  vizavi  livadă  orchestră  inițial  în aer liber  peste, deasupra</p>	<p>занятие  океан  контора, канцелярия, офис  Хорошо! Нормально!  однажды, когда-то  единственный  мнение  напротив  фруктовый сад  оркестр  первоначально  на открытом воздухе  над, сверх</p>
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## Pp

<p>pail /peɪl/  pan /pæn/  parade /pə'reɪd/  parcel /pɑ:s(ə)l/  PE /,pi:'i:/  peaceful /'pi:sfl/  peanut /'pi:nʌt/  people /'pi:pl/  peel /pi:l/  pickled /'pɪklɪd/  piece /pi:s/  piglet /'pɪglət/  pilot /'paɪlət/  pineapple /'paɪnæpl/  pinkish /'pɪŋkɪʃ/  player /'pleɪə/  playground /'pleɪgraʊnd/  point /pɔɪnt/  polite /pə'laɪt/  pond /pɒnd/  pool /pu:l/  pour /pɔ:(r)/  prefer /prɪ'fɜ:/  press-up /'presʌp/  profile /'prəʊfaɪl/  progress /'prɒʊgres/  programming /'prɒʊgræmɪŋ/  protect /prə'tekt/  prove /pru:v/  proverb /'prɒvə:b/</p>	<p>găleată  cratiță  paradă  pachet, colet  educație fizică  pașnic  arahidă  lume, oameni  a curăța de coajă  murat, marinat  bucată  purceluș  pilot, aviator  ananas  roz, trandafiriu  jucător  teren de jocuri  a indica  politicos  heleșteu  baltă  a turna  a prefera  flotare  profil, schiță biografică  progres  programare  a apăra, a proteja  a dovedi, a verifica  proverb</p>	<p>ведро  кастрюля  парад  пакет, посылка  физическое воспитание  мирный  арахис  народ, люди  снимать кожуру  соленый, маринованный  кусок  поросенок  пилот, летчик  ананас  розоватый  игрок  площадка для игр  указывать  вежливый  пруд  лужа  лить  предпочитать  отжим  биографический очерк  прогресс  программирование  защищать  доказывать, удостоверять  поговорка</p>
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(be) proud (of) /praʊd/ puck /pʌk/ purple /'pɜ:pl/ put on /,pʊt 'ɒn/ put out /,pʊt 'aʊt/	a se mîndri puc violet a se îmbrăca a scoate, a stinge	гордиться шайба фиолетовый одеваться выкладывать, тушить
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## Qq

quarrel /'kwɒrəl/	ceartă, a se certa	ссора, ссориться
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## Rr

radish /'rædɪʃ/ rapidly /'ræpɪdli/ rare /reə/ really /'ri:əli/ recipe /'resəpi/ recognize /'rekəg,nəɪz/ record-book /'rekɔ:d bʊk/ reference book /'referəns bʊk/ register /'redʒɪstə/ relative /'relətɪv/ reliable /rɪ'laɪəbl/ religious education /rɪ'lɪdʒəs ,edʒu'keɪʃn/ remind /rɪ'maɪnd/ report /rɪ'pɔ:t/ responsibility /rɪ,sɒnsə'bɪlɪti/ restore /rɪ'stɔ:/ return ticket /rɪ'tɜ:n tɪkɪt/ reunion /rɪ:'ju:niən/ revise /rɪ'vaɪz/ revolting /rɪ'vəʊlɪŋ/ rhino /'rɪnəʊ/ rich /rɪtʃ/ rise /raɪz/ rock /rɒk/ rocking chair /'rɒkɪŋ tʃeə/ roe /rəʊ/ roll /rɒl/ royal /'rɔɪəl/ rude /ru:d/	ridiche rapid, abrupt rar înr-adevăr rețetă a recunoaște agenda elevului carte de referințe registru rudă de încredere educație religioasă  a reaminti relatare, a relata responsabilitate a restaura bilet dus-întors reunire a revizui, a corecta revoltător rinocer bogat a răsări, a se ridica piatră, stîncă balansoar câprioară chiflă regesc, regal grosolan	редиска быстро, скоро редкий действительно рецепт признавать дневник справочник журнал родственник надежный религиозное воспитание  напоминать сообщение, сообщать ответственность восстанавливать обратный билет воссоединение исправлять отвратительный носорог богатый подниматься скала кресло-качалка косуля булочка королевский грубый
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## Ss

sack /sæk/ sailboat /'seɪlbəʊt/ sailor /'seɪlə/ sausage /'sɒsɪdʒ/ save /seɪv/ science /'saɪəns/	sac corabie cu pînză marinar cîrnaț, salam a salva știință	мешок парусная лодка морьяк, матрос колбаса спасать наука
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<p>secret /'si:krət/  seldom /'seldəm/  serious /'sɪəriəs/  serve /'sɜ:v/  shake (hands) /ʃeɪk/  share /ʃeə/  shell (eggs) /ʃel/  shepherd /'ʃepəd/  shine /ʃaɪn/  shoot /ʃu:t/  shooting /'ʃu:tɪŋ/  shore /ʃɔ:/  show smb. in (into) /,ʃəʊ 'ɪn/  sign /saɪn/  silly /'sɪli/  similar (to) /'sɪmələ/  single ticket /'sɪŋɡl/  sink /'sɪŋk/  sit up /,sɪt'ʌp/  (be) situated /'sɪtʃueɪtɪd/  skin /skɪn/  slate /sleɪt/  sleeping bag /'sli:pɪŋ bæɡ/  sleigh /sleɪ/  slowly /'sləʊli/  smart /smɑ:t/  smoke /sməʊk/  sociable /'səʊjəbl/  soft /sɒft/  soul /səʊl/  space /speɪs/  spaceship /'speɪʃɪp/  spacesuit /'speɪssju:t/  special /'speʃl/  spelling /'spelɪŋ/  splash /'splæʃ/  square /skweə/  stadium /'steɪdiəm/  stage /steɪdʒ/  stair /steə/  standard /'stændəd/  stem /stem/  step /step/  stop by /stɒp/  store /stɔ:/  straight /streɪt/  strange /streɪndʒ/  struggle /'strʌɡl/  stuffed /stʌft/  stupid /'stju:pɪd/  subject /'sʌbdʒɪkt/  supply /sə'plaɪ/  surprise /sə'praɪz/  survival /sə'vaɪvl/  survive /sə'vaɪv/  swallow /'swɒləʊ/  swimming /'swɪmɪŋ/  swimming pool /'swɪmɪŋ pu:l/</p>	<p>secret  rar  serios  a servi  a da mîna cu cineva  a împărți  a curăța  păstor, cioban  a străluci  a trage cu arma, a împușca  vînătoare  țarm  a conduce (în)  semn  prost  similar  bilet pentru o călătorie  chiuvetă  a sta în capul oaselor  (a fi) situat  piele, coajă  tăbliță, placa de ardezie  sac de dormit  sanie  încet, lent  deștept, ingenios  fum  sociabil  moale  suflet  spațiu (cosmic)  navă cosmică  scafandru  special  ortografie, literă cu literă  a stropi, strop  scur, piață  stadion  scenă  scară  drapel, stindard  tulpină  treaptă  a trece pe la cineva  a aduna  drept, direct  ciudat, straniu  luptă; a se lupta  umplut  stupid  obiect de studiu  stok, a furniza  a surprinde, a ului  supraviețuire  a supraviețui  a înghiți  înot  bazin de înot</p>	<p>секрет, тайна  редко  серьезный  подавать  пожать друг другу руки  делить  чистить  пастух  блестеть, сиять  стрелять  охота  берег  проводить (в)  знак, признак  глупый  похожий  билет в один конец  раковина  приподняться  (быть) расположенным  кожа  грифельная доска, шифер  спальный мешок  сани  медленно  остроумный, находчивый  дым  общительный  мягкий, нежный  душа  пространство, космос  космический корабль  скафандр  специальный  правописание  брызгать, брызги  квадрат, площадь  стадион  сцена  лестница  знамя, штандарт  ствол  ступенька  заглянуть к кому-либо  запасать  прямо  чужой, странный  борьба; бороться  фаршированный  глупый  предмет  запас, снабжать  удивлять, поражать  выживание  выживать  глотать  плавание  бассейн для плавания</p>
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## Tt

<p>take place /'teɪk 'pleɪs/  talkative /'tɔ:kətɪv/  team /ti:m/  tease /ti:z/  tear /tɪə/  technology /tek'nɒlədʒi/  teddy bear /'tedi beə/  terrific /tə'rifɪk/  terrible /'terəbl/  through /θru:/  through train /'θru: treɪn/  thump /θʌmp/  ticket /'tɪkɪt/  tidy up /'taɪdɪ ʌp/  tie /taɪ/  timetable /'taɪmteɪbl/  title /taɪtl/  (on) time /taɪm/  toaster /'təʊstə/  together /tə'geðə/  top /tɒp/  tourist /'tʊərɪst/  towards /tə'wɔ:dz/  traveller /'trævələ/  travelling /'trævəlɪŋ/  treat /'tri:t/  trick /trɪk/  trip /trɪp/  true /tru:/  turkey /'tɜ:ki/  turn off /'tɜ:n 'ɒf/  turn over /'tɜ:n 'əʊvə/  twice /twɑ:ɪs/</p>	<p>a avea loc  vorbăreț  echipă  a sîcîi  lacrimă  tehnologie  ursuleț (jucărie)  extraordinar  teribil  prin  tren expres  a lovi tare  bilet  a face ordine  a lega  orar  titlu  la timp  toaster  împreună  partea de sus  turist  spre, la  călător  călătorie  a trata  poznă, șirețic  călătorie  adevărat, credincios  curcan  a închide  a (se) răsturna  de două ori</p>	<p>случаться, иметь место  разговорчивый  команда  приставать  слеза  техника, технология  медвежонок (игрушка)  необычайный  страшный, ужасный  через  прямой, беспересадочный поезд  колотить  билет  прибирать  завязывать  расписание  заглавие  вовремя  тостер  вместе  верхняя часть  турист  к  путешественник  путешествие  лечить  шутка  поездка, экскурсия  преданный, верный  индюк  закрыть, выключить  переворачивать(ся)  дважды</p>
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## Uu

<p>ugly /'ʌɡli/  uniform /'ju:nɪfɔ:m/  united /ju'naɪtɪd/  until /ən'tɪl/  upon /ə'pɒn/  useful /ju:sfl/</p>	<p>urît  uniformă  unit  rînă la  pe  folositor</p>	<p>безобразный  форменная одежда  объединенный, дружный  до  на  полезный</p>
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## Vv

<p>valuable /'væljuəbl/  various /'veəriəs/  vineyard /'vɪnjəd/  vitamin /'vɪtəmm/  volunteer /vɒlən'tiə/</p>	<p>valoros, prețios  divers, diferit  vie, podgorie  vitamină  voluntar</p>	<p>ценный, дорогой  разный, различный  виноградник  витамин  доброволец, волонтер</p>
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## Ww

<p>wagon /'wægən/          wait for /weɪt/          waken /'weɪkən/          want /wɒnt/          war /wɔː/          washing machine /'wɒʃɪŋ məʃiːn/          way /weɪ/          on the way to /ɒn ðə'weɪ tə/          weigh /weɪ/          weight /weɪt/          well-known /,wel'nəʊn/          wet /wet/          whitewash /'waɪtwɒʃ/          wife /waɪf/          wild /waɪld/          wonderland /'wʌndəlænd/          wood /wuːd/          wooden /'wʊdn/          woods /wuːdz/          woollen /'wuːlən/</p>	<p>căruță          a aștepta          a se trezi          a dori          război          mașină de spălat rufe          cale          în drum spre          a cântări          greutate          vestit          ud          vărui; a vărui          soție          sălbatic          țara minunilor          lemn          de lemn          pădure          de lână</p>	<p>повозка          ждать          пробуждаться, просыпаться          хотеть          война          стиральная машина          путь          по пути к          взвешивать          тяжесть, вес          популярный, известный          мокрый          побелка; белить          жена          дикий          страна чудес          дерево (материал)          деревянный          лес          шерстяной</p>
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## Zz

zip /zɪp/	fermoar	застежка-молния
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## List of Proper Names

Allan /'ælən/  
Alice /'ælis/  
Amanda /ə'mændə/  
Amy /'eimi/  
Anne /æn/  
Andrew /'ændruː/  
Antonio /æn'təʊniəʊ/  
Antony /'æntəni/  
Armstrong /'a:mstrɒŋ/  
Bill /bil/  
Charles /tʃa:lz/  
Chris /kris/  
Danny /'dæni/  
David /'deɪvɪd/  
Diana /daɪ'æniə/  
Elizabeth /ɪ'lɪzəbəθ/  
George /dʒɔ:dʒ/  
Edward /'edwəd/  
Hill /hil/  
Jane /dʒeɪm/  
Jim /dʒɪm/  
John Flynn /dʒɒn flɪn/  
Irene /aɪ'ri:nɪ/, /aɪ'ri:n/  
Kate /keɪt/  
Kim /kɪm/  
Margaret /'mɑ:grət/  
Mark Twain /'mɑ:k 'twem/  
Michael /maɪkl/  
Martin Luther /mɑ:tɪn'lu:tə/  
Philip /'fɪlɪp/  
Robert /'rɒbət/  
Ted /ted/  
Tony /'təʊni/  
Sandy /'sændi/  
Sarah /'seərə/  
Steve /sti:v/  
Sue /suː/  
Vanda /'vændə/  
William /'wɪljəm/

## List of Geographical Names

Africa /'æfrɪkə/  
America /ə'merɪkə/  
Antarctica /æn'ta:ktɪkə/  
Athens /'æθəns/  
Asia /'eɪʃə/  
Australia /bʌs'treɪliə/  
Berlin /,bɜ:'lɪn/  
California /kælɪ'fɔ:nɪə/  
China /'tʃaɪnə/  
England /'ɪŋɡlənd/  
Europe /'ju:ərəp/  
France /fra:ns/  
Germany /'dʒɜ:məni/  
Greece /gri:s/  
Great Britain /,ɡreɪt'brɪtn/  
Italy /'ɪtəlɪ/  
London /'lʌndən/  
Mississippi /,mɪsɪ'sɪpi/  
Moscow /'mɒskəʊ/  
New-York /,nju: 'jɔ:k/  
Oxford /'ɒksfəd/  
Paris /'pærɪs/  
Poland /'pəʊlənd/  
Reading /redɪŋ/  
Rome /'rəʊm/  
Russia /'rʌʃə/  
San Francisco /,sænfrən'sɪskəʊ/  
Seine /'seɪn/  
Spain /'speɪn/  
Thames /temz/  
Tiber /'taɪbə/  
USA /'ju:'es'eɪ/  
Warsaw /'wɔ:sɔː/  
Washington /'wɒʃɪŋtən/  
White House /,waɪt'haʊs/

# English for You

English for You is a two-level course for Forms 5 and 6. The course provides 90–100 classroom lessons at each level.

English for You combines traditional methods of language teaching and recent communicative approaches, providing a systematic development of grammar, functional language, vocabulary, skills and pronunciation integrated throughout.

English for You incorporates individual, pair, group, and class activities in an integrated manner.

English for You has a topic based syllabus organized around subjects of interest to young pupils of this age. The topics touch on aspects of pupils' general education.

English for You includes a great variety of activities that are intellectually stimulating and self-motivating. Communicative activities and Project Work tasks encourage creativity.

Components at each level:

Pupils' Book, Workbook  
Teacher's Book, Class Cassette.

