

Морська Л.І.  
Кучма М.О.

# АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА (3-й рік навчання)

## ПІДРУЧНИК ДЛЯ 7 КЛАСУ

загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів

*Рекомендовано Міністерством освіти і науки України*



ТЕРНОПІЛЬ  
НАВЧАЛЬНА КНИГА – БОГДАН  
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*Навчальне видання*

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**АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА**

**(3-й рік навчання)**

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## Юний друже!

Вітаємо тебе із початком нового навчального року — третього у твоїй історії вивчення англійської мови. Сподіваємося, перших два роки були цікавою і захопливою мандрівкою у світ Великобританії, Сполучених Штатів Америки, Канади, Австралії та інших країн, де люди спілкуються однією з найпопулярніших мов світу.

Цього року ти навчишся розповідати англійською мовою про свою домівку, кімнату, дізнаєшся, як діти в англійських країнах проводять свій вільний час, про те, як вони святкують їхні (та й твої, мабуть, теж) свята, дотримуються традицій свого народу тощо.

Старанно навчаючись упродовж року, ти також зможеш вільно спілкуватися англійською мовою про українську кухню, природу та визначні місця нашої країни.

Працюючи наполегливо, не забувай і про відпочинок. У тебе будуть канікули, упродовж яких ти відвідаєш багато цікавих місць, гратимешся із друзями і, безперечно, дивитимешся фільми. А чому б не спробувати подивитись їх англійською мовою (їх ти зможеш знайти в Інтернеті, у друзів чи у свого вчителя)?! Спробуй!

Тож бажаємо тобі успіхів у навчанні, приємної праці із книжкою, сторінки якої ти гортатимеш упродовж року!

Як кажуть англійці: “May success attend You!”

Автори

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## УМОВНІ ПОЗНАЧЕННЯ



Listen!

\*

Additional tasks



Grammar



Interactive exercises

Піктограмами   у підручнику позначено ті його складові, які можна відкрити в електронній версії за посиланням:

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## Lesson 1

## 1. Listen and read the dialogue. Act it out in pairs.



*Mykhailyk:* Hello! Who are you?

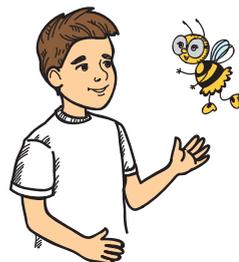
*Buggy:* I am Buggy, the Knowledge Bug.

*Mykhailyk:* Where are you from?

*Buggy:* I am from Great Britain. I am here in your book to help you with your English.

*Mykhailyk:* That's great. Let's go and speak English.

*Buggy:* With pleasure. That's what I always want to do.



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



1



2



3



4



5



6

*Model:* What is the time? — It's quarter past twelve.

3. Interview your friend. The questions below can help you. Then answer your friend's questions.

What is your name?  
What is your surname?  
What is your patronymic?  
What is your full name?  
Spell your name, please.  
How old are you?  
What's your nationality?  
What country are you from?  
Where do you live?  
What street do you live in?

4. Use the pictures to speak about Mykhailyk's summer holidays.

*Model:* Mykhailyk had a great time during his summer holidays. He went to the seaside together with his parents. He played with other children there. He also went...



5. Make up a story about your summer holidays. Then write it down into your exercise book.



# Lesson 2

**1. Listen and read the dialogue. Act it out in pairs.**



*Jane:* Mother and Father, this is Buggy, the Knowledge Bug. It is my new friend this year.

*Mrs. Blake:* How do you do, Buggy?

*Mr. Blake:* How do you do?

*Buggy:* How do you do? I am pleased to meet you. Jane is a good girl.

*Mrs. Blake:* Thank you. Jane is very happy to make friends with you.



**AT THE PARTY**

*Charles:* Hello, I am Charles. This is my friend, Jack.

*Jane:* It's good to meet you, Jack and Charles. I am Jane, and this is my friend, Buggy.

*Charles:* My pleasure, Jane.

*Jack:* Hello, Jane and Buggy. It's nice to meet you. It's a lovely birthday party.

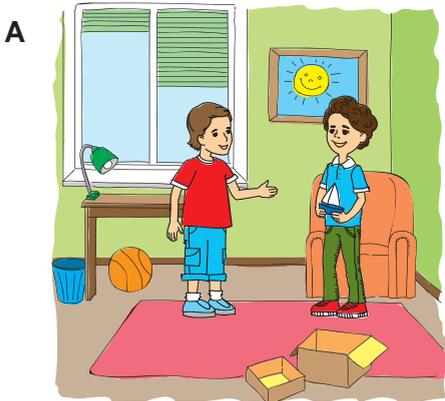
*Jane:* Yes, it is. Everything is very nice.

**2. Answer the questions.**

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. What colour are your mother's eyes? | 6. What colour is your friend's hair? |
| 2. What colour are your father's eyes? | 7. Is your hair long?                 |
| 3. What colour is your mother's hair?  | 8. What colour is your hair?          |
| 4. What colour is your father's hair?  | 9. Are you grey-eyed?                 |
| 5. What colour are your friend's eyes? | 10. What colour are your eyes?        |

**3. Find 10 differences in the pictures.**

*Model:* There is (are) ... in picture A, but ...



4. Look at the pictures and say what seasons are in them.



5. Listen and read the rhymes. Learn one of them by heart.



### SEASONS

In spring the trees are green,  
In autumn they are red and brown.  
In summer the sun is bright,  
In winter the snow is white.  
But I can play and I can sing  
In summer, and winter, in autumn, and spring.



“In winter I ski and skate,” says little Kate.  
“In summer I like to swim,” says little Jim.  
“And what do you do in spring?”  
“In spring we play and sing.”



### CLOUDS

What's fluffy, white, and floats up high,  
Like piles of ice cream in the sky?  
And when the wind blows hard and strong,  
What brings the rain?  
What brings the snow?  
That showers down on us below?



6. Describe your favourite season.

7. Listen and read the dialogue. Act it out in pairs.



Jane: What season is it now?

Buggy: Look, the leaves are yellow, red and brown.

Jane: Yes, and it is raining now. The sky is grey.

Buggy: And birds fly away to warm countries.

Jane: I see. It's autumn now.



## Lesson 3

### 1. Listen and read the dialogue. Act it out in pairs.



*Buggy:* Hello, Jane. Nice to see you.

*Jane:* Hi, Buggy. Nice to see you, too.

*Buggy:* Jane, tell me about your family.

*Jane:* My family is very friendly. It is very large.

*Buggy:* Have you got a sister or a brother?

*Jane:* I have got a sister, and a brother.

*Buggy:* What is your sister's name?

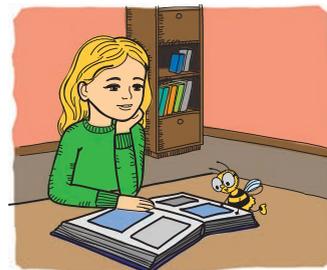
*Jane:* Her name is Beth.

*Buggy:* Have you got a cousin?

*Jane:* Yes, I have got three cousins. Their names are Nick, Laura, and Ted.

*Buggy:* Where do your aunt and uncle live?

*Jane:* They live in London.



### 2. Match the words with their translations.

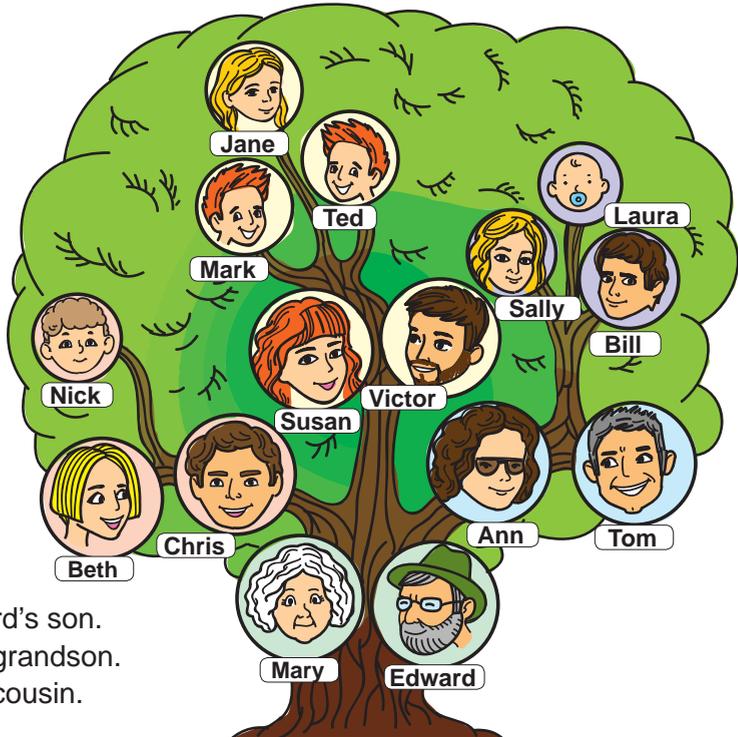
- |             |                                |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. parents  | a) племінниця                  |
| 2. cousin   | b) чоловік                     |
| 3. relative | c) тітка                       |
| 4. child    | d) дружина                     |
| 5. daughter | e) батьки                      |
| 6. husband  | f) двоюрідний (брат чи сестра) |
| 7. niece    | g) родич                       |
| 8. aunt     | h) дочка                       |
| 9. wife     | i) дитина                      |

### 3. Agree or disagree as in the model. Use the picture of Jane's family tree.

*Model:* Mark is Jane's brother. — Yes, he is.

Victor is Jane's brother. — No, he isn't. He is Jane's father.

- Sally is Jane's aunt.
- Ann is Jane's aunt.
- Edward is Jane's uncle.
- Mary and Edward are Jane's grandparents.
- Sally and Victor are Jane's parents.
- Sally is Bill's wife.
- Laura is Jane's cousin.
- Ted is Bill's son.
- Ann and Chris are Mary's children.



10. Victor is Edward's son.
11. Tom is Mary's grandson.
12. Beth is Nick's cousin.
13. Ted is married.
14. Ted, Mark, and Nick are Edward's grandchildren.
15. Susan is Jane's niece.

4. **Interview your friend. Use the table given below.**

Do	you		bring	bread?
Does	your parents	often	come to see	their friends?
	your friend	always	visit	presents to you?
	your sister	sometimes	write	your relatives?
	your relatives		go	breakfast?
	your uncle		send	letters?
			make	vegetables and fruit?
			buy	shopping?

5. **Ask your classmate about his (her) family (6–8 questions).**

*Model:* Is your family large or small?

How many cousins have you got?

Do your grandparents live in your house/flat?

Have you got an uncle/aunt? How many aunts and uncles have you got?

Where does your uncle/aunt live?

What is your mother's/father's name? How old is your mother/father?



# Lesson 4

1. a) Listen and read the dialogue. Act it out in pairs.

-  *Model:* Picture 1 shows the job of a driver. Andy's father is a driver.
- Jane:* What are your parents' jobs?
- Andy:* My father is a driver and my mother is a nurse.
- Mykhailyk:* My mother is a teacher and my dad is a doctor.
- Kate:* My parents are engineers. And what do your parents do?
- Jane:* My mother doesn't work and my father is a dentist.

b) Match the pictures to/with the children's names and what jobs their parents do.

*Model:* Picture 1 shows the job of a driver. Andy's father is a driver.



2. Look around. Say what things there are in your classroom, where they are, and tell their colours.

3. In pairs make up dialogues describing your rooms.

- Model:* — Have you got your room?
- Yes, I have.
- What is it like? Is it large?
- No, it isn't large. But it is not small.
- How many windows are there in your room?
- There is one window in my room.
- Is there a table in your room? Where is it?
- Yes, there is. It's near the window.

4. **Answer the questions.**

1. What day is it today?
2. What date is it today?
3. What season is it now?
4. What is the time now?
5. How many pupils are there in the classroom?
6. What year is it now?
7. What year were you born?

5. **Imagine you met a boy from another country. Ask him the questions given below. Then write down his possible answers (into your exercise books).**

1. What country are you from?
2. What is your nationality?
3. Do you live in a village or a town/city?
4. Is your town (village) big or little?
5. What is the name of your town/city (village)?
6. What street do you live in?

6. **Answer the questions.**

*Model:* What's your classroom's name/number?

- It's Art Room/number 38.
- What is it like? Is it large?
- No, it isn't. But it's not small.
- How many windows (desks/lamps/pictures) are there in your classroom?
- There are three/two windows (15 desks/6 lamps/4 pictures) in our classroom.
- Where's the teacher's table (blackboard)?
- It's by the window (in front of the pupils' desks).

7. **Describe the room in the picture.**



*Model:* This room is small. There is one window in the room. There is a desk at the wall. The lamp is on the desk. There is also a pen, a ruler and some paper on the desk. The ball is under the desk. There is a bed in the room. It's to the left of the desk...



# Lesson 5

1. Use the pictures in exercise 1 (lesson 4) and say as it is given in the model.

*Model:* The man in picture 1 is Andy's father.

2. Listen and read the dialogue. Act it out in pairs.



Buggy: Jane, why are you still in bed? It's half past eight already.

Jane: Then what?

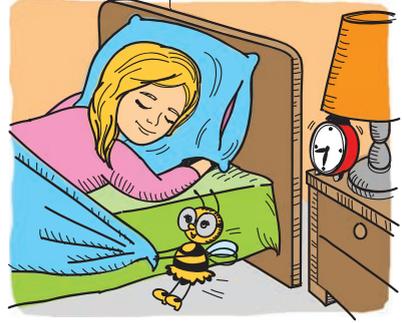
Buggy: You must get up and go to school.

Jane: I don't go to school today.

Buggy: But why?

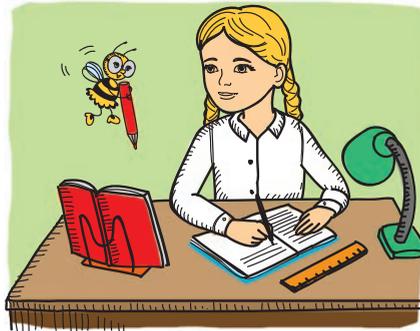
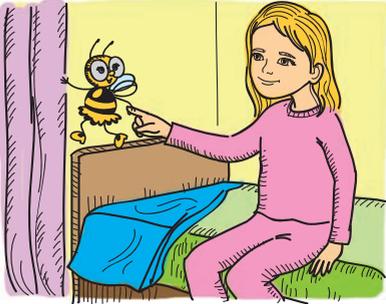
Jane: Because it's a weekend. Today is Saturday.

Buggy: Oh!

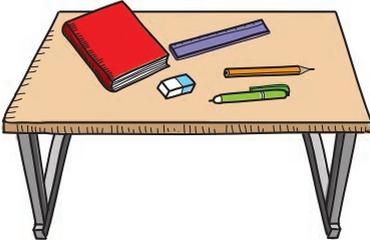


3. Look at the pictures and say what the girl usually does every day. Use the model to help you.

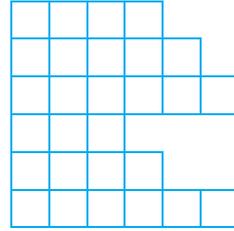
*Model:* The girl gets up at 7:30 every morning. She ...



## 4. Look at the picture and do the puzzle.

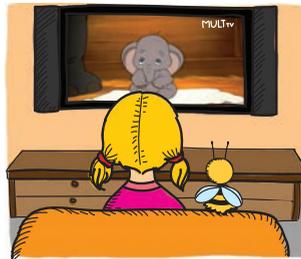
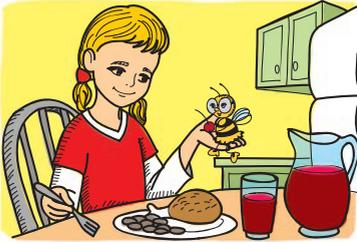


- 1 – d/k
- 2 – r/r
- 3 – e/r
- 4 – p/n
- 5 – b/k
- 6 – p/l



## 5. Write about your ordinary school day. Use the model.

*Model:* I get up at 7 o'clock every morning. Then I make my bed and do my morning exercises. After that I have my breakfast. At 8 o'clock I go to school. My lessons start at...



## 6. Answer the questions.

1. Do you always do your morning exercises? What time do you do them?
2. What time do you usually get up?
3. Who or what wakes you up?
4. Do you get up just after you wake up? (Do you stay in bed after you wake up?)
5. How much time does it take your parents to wake you up?
6. What do you usually do in the evening?
7. What time do you go to bed?
8. How much time does it take you to do your homework?



# Lesson 6

1. Listen and read the dialogue. Act it out in class with your classmates.

 Knowledge Bug (Buggy): Hello, ladies and gentlemen. And welcome to "What are they doing?"

Members: Hello!

Buggy: Now, listen. There is a girl. What's she doing?

Member 1: I don't know.

Buggy: Well, where is she?

Member 2: She is in the bathroom.

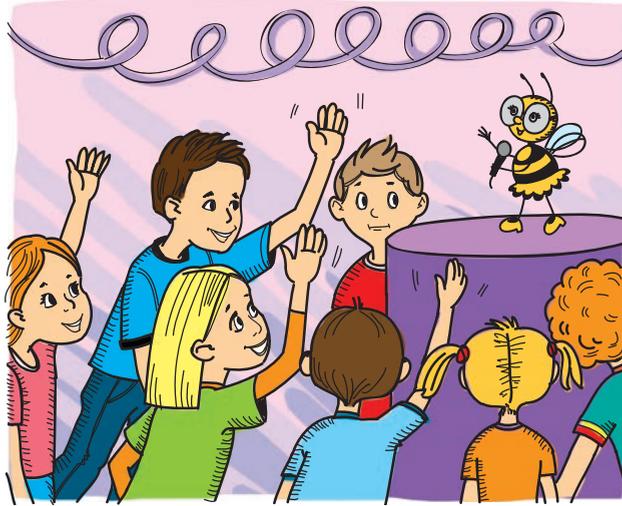
Buggy: Yes, she is. But what's she doing?

Member 2: She is having a shower.

Buggy: No, she isn't. She isn't having a shower.

Member 3: She is having a bath.

Buggy: Yes. That's right. She is having a bath. Congratulations!



2. Listen and read the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.

 Jane: Can you help me, Sir?

Man: Sure. What's the problem?

Jane: What's the time, please?

Man: It's ten o'clock.

Jane: Ten o'clock?

Man: Yes, it is.



3. **Read and then write down the children's telephone numbers. There is a model to help you.**

*Model:* Tom — 118-03-47

Tom's telephone number is double one eight zero ([ˈzɪtəɪəʊ]) three four seven.

Bill: 130-25-41

Brenda: 991-82-75

Ted: 848-82-72

Jack: 144-36-60

Kate: 915-54-86

Sam: 786-63-29

4. **Work in pairs as it is given in the model.**

*Model:* There are two large windows in my room. — My room has got two large windows.

There are four books in your bag. — You have got four books in your bag.

1. There is a nice door in our kitchen.
2. There are four rooms in my flat.
3. There are twenty five pupils in our class.
4. There is one child in my aunt's family.
5. There is a red pencil in your pencil box.
6. There is an apple in my bag.

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

1. Where do you live?
2. What street do you live in?
3. What floor do you live on?
4. How many rooms have you got in your flat?
5. What do you usually do in your room?
6. What is there in your room?
7. Have you got a telephone?
8. What's your telephone number?

6. **Object to the following statements. There is a model to help you.**

*Model:* We live in England. — You are not right. We do not live in England.  
We live in Ukraine.

1. London is the capital of Ukraine.
2. We can speak French.
3. Tom is a Ukrainian name.
4. We are the pupils of the third form.
5. We study at university.



# Lesson 7

1. Listen and read the dialogue. Act it out in pairs.



*Buggy:* Hello, Jane.

*Jane:* Hello, Buggy. What are you doing this evening?

*Buggy:* I am staying at home. What are you doing?

*Jane:* I am going to the cinema.

*Buggy:* Oh! Can I come?

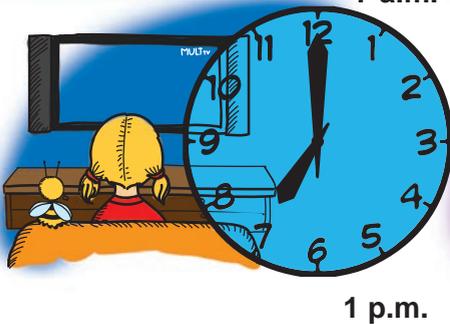
*Jane:* Why not!?! (а чому б і ні?)

2. Look at the pictures and read the sentences. Then say what Jane usually does at the given time.



00:00–12:00 = a.m. (ante meridiem) — before noon  
 12:00–24:00 = p.m. (post meridiem) — after noon

*Model:* Jane usually gets up at 7 a.m.



1. 15:10 — It's ten (minutes) past three p.m.
2. 9:20 — It's twenty (minutes) past nine a.m.
3. 17:45 — It's (a) quarter to six p.m.
4. 4:30 — It's half past four a.m.

3. Look at the pictures and tell the time. Use a.m. or p.m.

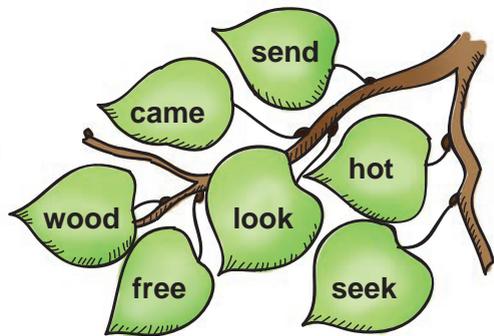
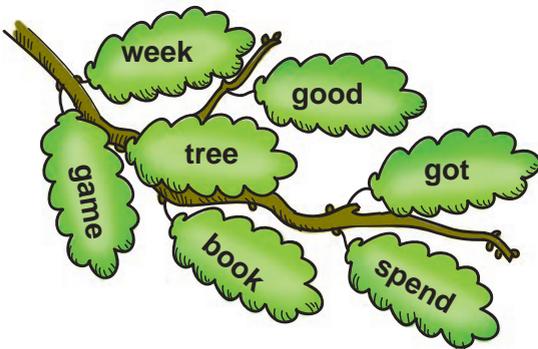


4. Read the names of the hobbies (use the dictionary if necessary) and say what hobbies the members of your family have got. There is a model to help you.

*Model:* My sister's hobby is listening to music.

Listening to music (the news on the radio), reading books (newspapers, magazines), watching TV, collecting stamps (coins, pictures), sports, singing, dancing, cooking, travelling, fishing, taking photographs, picking mushrooms.

5. Write down the names of the months (into your exercise books).
6. Find the rhyming words.



7. Listen and read the dialogue. Act it out in pairs.



*Jane:* Who is this in this photo, Buggy?

*Buggy:* That's my mother, and this is my father.

*Jane:* Is this your sister?

*Buggy:* Yes, and this is my brother.

*Jane:* This is a nice house. Is this your house, Buggy?

*Buggy:* Yes, it is. Thank you.

*Jane:* Who is this?

*Buggy:* That's my uncle. He is a very nice man. Well, that's all.

*Jane:* Thank you, Buggy.



# Unit 1

## THE PLACE I LIVE IN. MY ROOM

### Lesson 8

1. Listen and read the dialogue. Act it out in pairs.



*Mykhailyk:* Excuse me, Sir. Can you help me?

*Policeman:* I think I can. What's your problem?

*Mykhailyk:* Where is the park?

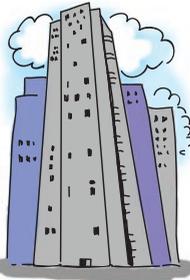
*Policeman:* The park? It's over there. On the left.

*Mykhailyk:* Oh, thank you very much.

*Policeman:* You are welcome.

2. Look at the pictures and read the words.  
Try to guess their meaning.

skyscraper



city

village house



garden

multi-storey block of flats



storey

private cottage



suburb

3. **Listen and read the text, pay attention to the words in bold type** ([bəʊld taɪp] — **виділені жирним шрифтом**).



### THE PLACES WE LIVE IN

People can live in **villages**, small **towns**, or big **cities**.

If a city is the place you live in, then you live in a **multi-storey** block of flats (or as the Americans call it — an **apartment building**) or a **private cottage** in the **suburb** of the city.

There are many tall buildings in such big cities as Kyiv, Kharkiv, Lviv and Donetsk. There are more than thirty **storeys** in such houses, that's why people call them **skyscrapers**. There is usually a **lift** in a skyscraper to help you get to the top of that building.

Many people live in small towns and villages. They have got their private houses or cottages. There is usually a **garden** with many vegetables and fruit trees in it. People like to work in their gardens.

4. **Make up as many sentences as you can using the tables given below. Then write them down into your exercise books.**

a)

People	in	large cities	live	in private cottages.	
		towns		rent	a house.
		villages		(винаймати)	in multi-storey blocks of flats.
		the countryside			in skyscrapers.
		the suburb			a flat.

b)

There	are is	a lift	in	a multi-storey block of flats.
		many flats		a skyscraper.
		some rooms		a cottage.
		many storeys		

5. **Take turns to ask and answer the questions.**

- Do you live in a town/city or village?
- Do you live in a private house or in a multi-storey block of flats? What storey is your flat on?
- Have you got a garden? Do you like to work there?

6. **Unscramble the words and make up a sentence with each word.**

iymltoreus, kspcaerysr, taecotg, eapvirt, brsubu, laevlgi, flat

7. **Listen and read the dialogue. Act it out in pairs.**



*Mother:* Johnny, what are you doing? Why are you littering in the street? Can't you see there is a litter bin (смітник) over there?

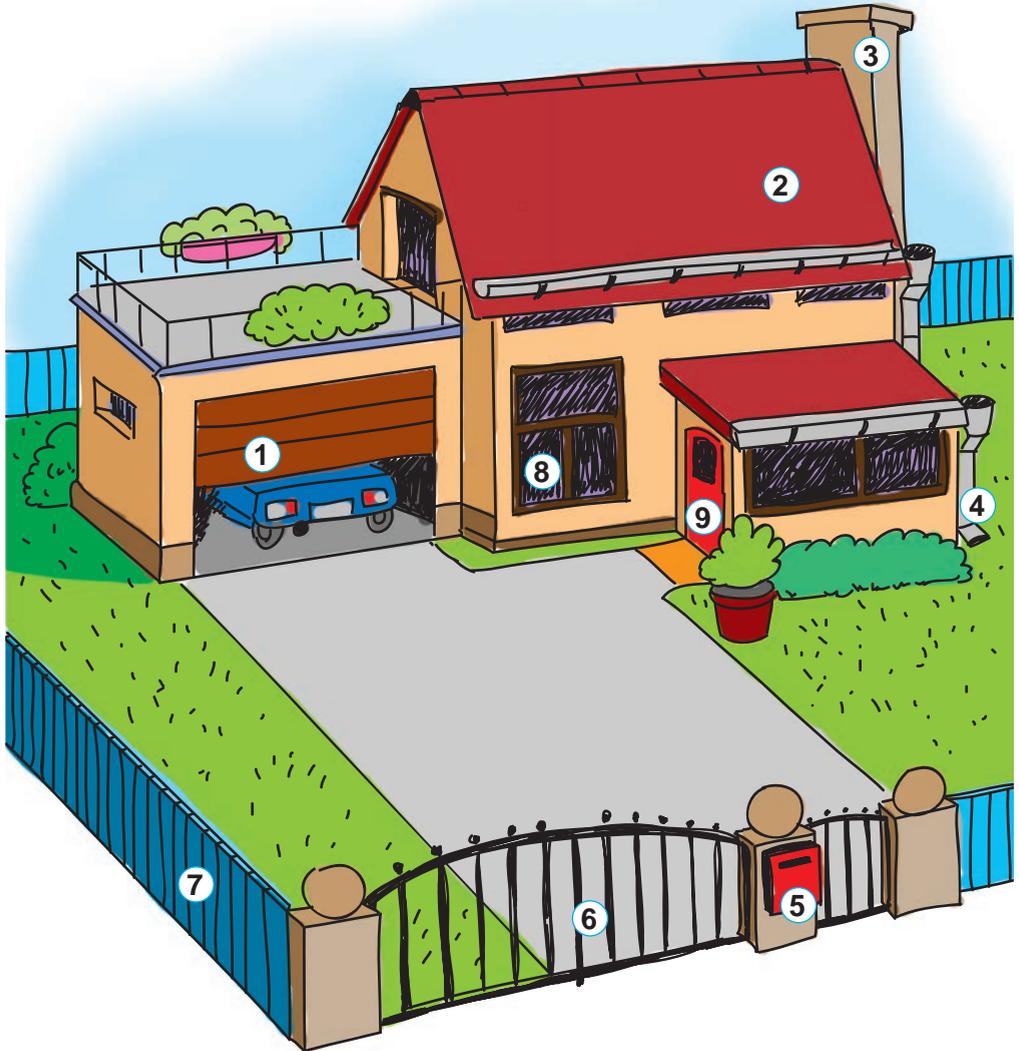
*Johnny:* But, mother, there is much dirt and litter in this street.

*Mother:* Because people like you throw things in the street. That's why it is dirty.



## Lesson 9

1. Look at the picture and read the words. Guess their meaning. Then write them down into your exercise books.



- |                                 |                         |                      |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 — garage ['gærɪdʒ]/ [gə'rɑ:ʒ] | 4 — gutter ['gʌtə]      | 7 — fence [fens]     |
| 2 — roof [ru:f]                 | 5 — mailbox ['meɪlbɒks] | 8 — window ['wɪndəʊ] |
| 3 — chimney ['tʃɪmni]           | 6 — gate [geɪt]         | 9 — door [dɔ:]       |

2. You have words in column A and their translations in column B. Match translations with the words.

## A

fence  
 multi-storey  
 skyscraper  
 chimney  
 suburb  
 gutter  
 countryside  
 flat

## B

багатоповерховий  
 сільська місцевість  
 ринва  
 квартира  
 огорожа  
 димар  
 околиця  
 хмарочос

3. Look at the pictures and read the words.



school



concert hall



grocery store



church



bank



police station



post office

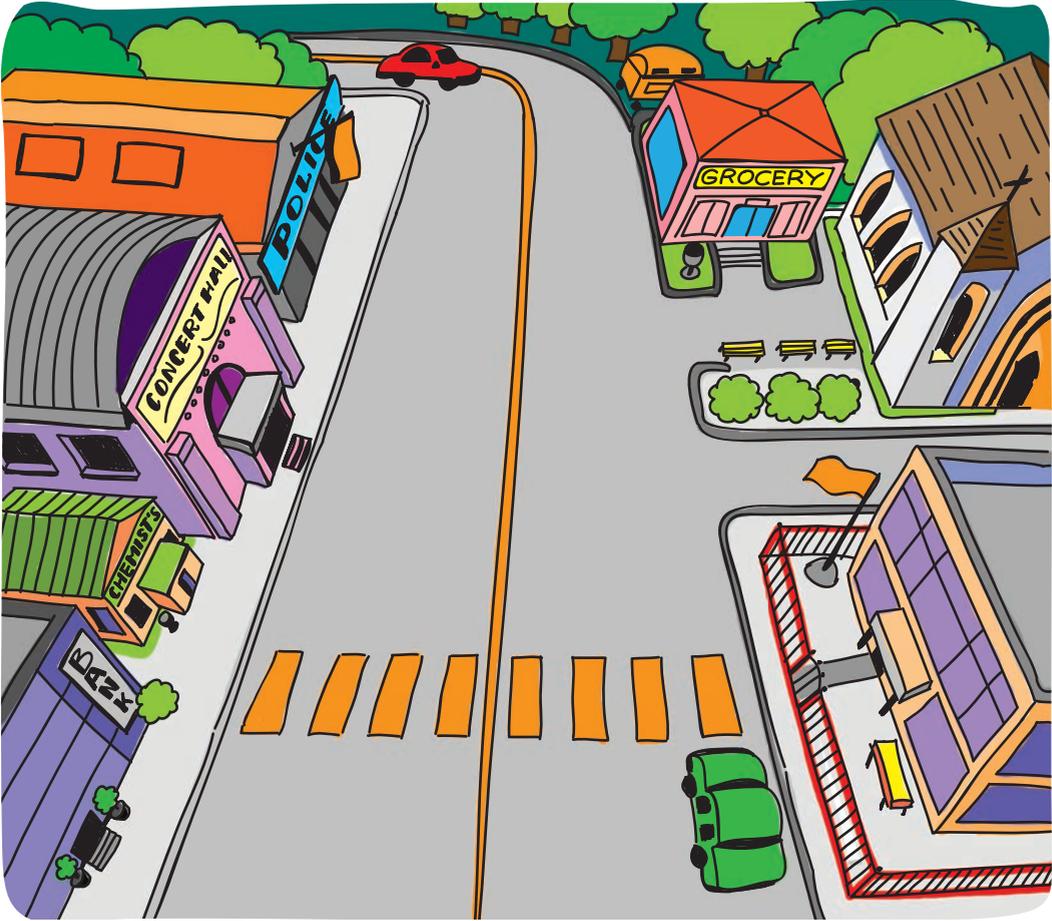


chemist's

4. **Look at the picture and answer the questions. Use the prepositions ([,prɛpə'zɪʃ(ə)n] — **приемники**) from the box.**

opposite, across, behind, to the left of, to the right of, next to, between

1. Where is the school?
2. Where is the concert hall?
3. Where is the bank?
4. Is the school opposite or behind the chemist's?
5. Where is the litter bin?
6. Where is the green car?
7. Where is the grocery store?
8. Is there a church next to the police station?
9. Is the chemist's to the left or to the right of the bank?
10. Where is the police station?



5. Complete the sentences with the appropriate words from the box.

school, chemist's, post office, police station,  
church, grocery store, concert hall, bank

1. You can post your letters and parcels at a ... .
2. You can buy food at a ... .
3. You can go to a ... to glorify God.
4. Teachers teach you different subjects at a ... .
5. You can borrow money from a ... .
6. You can buy medicine at a ... .
7. You can see performances of different actors, singers, music bands in a ... .
8. When you are in trouble you call the ... .

**6. Interview your partner. The questions given below can help you.**

1. Do you like your street?
2. What can you see in your street?
3. Can you see many cars and buses there?
4. What must you do before you cross the street?
5. What must you do when the light is red?
6. What can you do when the light is green?

**7. Listen, read and learn the rhymes.**



\*\*\*

Trams and cars in our town  
Run up and down.  
Stop! Look at the light!  
First look to the left  
And then to the right.

\*\*\*

Stop! Look! Listen!  
Before you cross the street.  
Use your eyes, use your ears,  
And then use your feet.

**TRAFFIC LIGHTS**

Look to this side,  
Look to that side.  
The green says, «Go!»  
Now go slow.  
The red says, «Stop!»  
Now do so.

**8\*. Answer the questions.**

1. What kind of house do you live in?
2. How many storeys has your house got?
3. What floor is your flat on?
4. Is there a balcony in your flat/house?
5. Is there a telephone in your flat/house? What's your telephone number?
6. How many rooms have you got in your flat/house? What are they?

**9\*. Read the instructions and draw "the house of your dream".**

- Draw a yard. There is a fence around it. The fence is brown.
- Draw some green grass in the yard. There are also some beautiful bright flowers. They are of different colours.
- Then draw a two-storey cottage with a chimney. The chimney is grey, but the roof is red.
- There are three windows on the first floor (на другому поверсі). They are yellow. And there are two windows on the ground floor (на першому поверсі). They are green.
- Then draw an orange door to your house.



## Lesson 10

## 1. Listen and read the dialogue. Act it out in pairs.



*Buggy:* I know that you have got a new flat. Tell me about it.

*Jane:* Well, it's large and comfortable. It has got all modern conveniences, you know — gas, electricity, central heating, hot and cold running water.

*Buggy:* Is there a telephone in your flat?

*Jane:* Oh, yes, there is.

*Buggy:* How many rooms are there in your flat?

*Jane:* There are three rooms in it: a living room, a bedroom, and a study (['stʌdi] — робочий кабінет).

*Buggy:* What floor is your flat on?

*Jane:* It's on the third floor in a 9-storeyed building.



## 2. Read the words and word combinations.

modern conveniences	['mʌd(ə)n kən'vi:njənsɪz]	сучасні (комунальні) зручності
electricity	[,ɪlek'trɪsɪti]	електроенергія
gas	[gæs]	газ
cold and hot running water		холодна і гаряча вода
central heating	['sentr(ə)l 'hi:tɪŋ]	центральне опалення
comfortable	['kʌmf(ə)təb(ə)l]	зручний
to move into a flat		переїжджати у квартиру

## 3. Match column A with column B to have words or phrases. Then make up 5 sentences with them.

*Model:* My country house is rather small, but it is very comfortable.

A	B
country	conveniences
central	cottage
mail	house
modern	scraper
multi	water
private	heating
sky	box
running	storey

4. Answer the questions given below.

1. Do you live in a flat or a private house?
2. What floor is your flat on?
3. How many storeys are there in the building you live in? Is there a lift in it?
4. How many rooms are there in your flat/house?
5. Is there a balcony in your flat/house?
6. What modern conveniences has your flat/house got?
7. Is there a post office near your flat/house? Is there a grocery store in your street?

5. Listen, read and learn the rhyme.



**THE FARMER**

The sun is coming up — the farmer's out the door,  
 He is going to milk the cows, and start his daily chores.  
 The sun is going down — the horse is in the stable,  
 All the plants grow quickly now, the supper's on the table.

6. Look at the pictures and say what the people are doing. Use the words and the model given below to help you.

to feed the horse, to milk the cow, to repair the bicycle, to water the flowers, to work in the garden, to feed the dog

*Model:* The old man is feeding the horse. The old woman is...



7. **Read the definitions and guess the words.**

- a very tall building in a city
- a rural region; land not in towns, cities, or industrial regions; people use it for farming
- a place where people live that is larger than a village but smaller than a city
- a place where people live that is larger or more important than a town;
- an area where many people live and work
- a place on one floor where people live and which has several rooms
- a small town in the country

8. **Listen and read the dialogue. Act it out in pairs.**



*Jane:* Where is Mykhailyk?

*Buggy:* He is in the countryside.

*Jane:* What is he doing there?

*Buggy:* He is helping his grandparents.

*Jane:* We also must go to the countryside.

*Buggy:* Why?

*Jane:* To breathe ([bri:ð] — дихати) some fresh air.

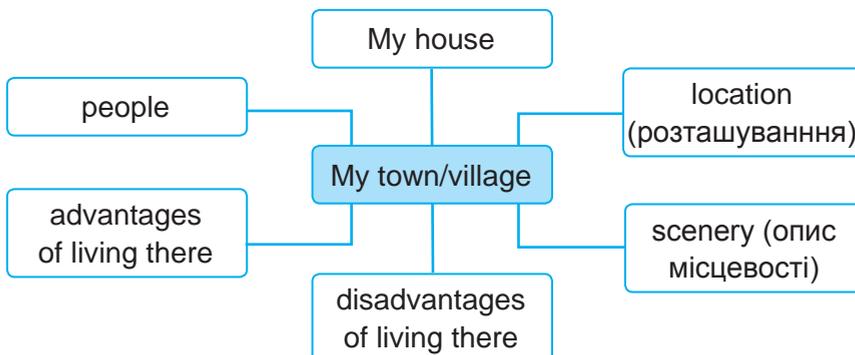


9\*. **Correct mistakes as it is given in the model.**

*Model:* People in the countryside live in skyscrapers. — People in the countryside don't live in skyscrapers. They live in private houses.

1. People in the countryside live in multi-storey blocks of flats.
2. People in the suburb live in skyscrapers.
3. People in large cities usually live in private cottages.
4. People in towns live in skyscrapers.
5. People in villages live in flats.
6. People in villages usually rent a flat.

10. **Speak about the place you live in.**



# Lesson 11

1. Listen and read the dialogue. Act it out in pairs.



*Estate agent* ([i'steɪt ,eɪdʒ(ə)nt] — *агент з продажу нерухомості*): This is a nice flat, Miss Brown. Here is the plan.

*Miss Brown*: Hmmm.

*Estate agent*: There is a living room. There is a kitchen, a bedroom, a bathroom, and there is a toilet.

*Miss Brown*: Is there a balcony in it?

*Estate agent*: No, there isn't.

*Miss Brown*: Is there a telephone?

*Estate agent*: No, there isn't a telephone. But it is a nice flat, believe me.



2. Read the words and word combinations.

a bookcase	[ˈbʊkkeɪs]	книжкова шафа
a carpet	[ˈkɑ:pɪt]	килим
a chair	[tʃeə]	крісло
a cosy sofa		зручний диван
a lamp/chandelier	[læmp/ʃændəˈlɪər]	лампа/люстра
a TV set		телевізор
a vase with flowers		ваза з квітами
a wardrobe	[ˈwɔ:drəʊb]	шафа для одягу
a windowsill	[ˈwɪndəʊsɪl]	підвіконня
an armchair	[ˈɑ:mtʃeə]	м'яке крісло
a flowerpot	[ˈflaʊəpɒt]	вазон
to have a rest		відпочивати



by/at the wall	біля стіни
behind	позаду
in front of the sofa	навпроти дивана
on/hang from the ceiling	на/звисати зі стелі
in the corner of the room	у кутку кімнати
in the middle of the room	посередині кімнати
by the window	біля вікна
to the left (right) of the sofa	зліва (справа) від дивана

3. Look at the picture of Jane's room, listen and read the text about it.

 Jane lives in a nice flat on the second floor in a new building. Her flat is large. It has got three rooms. Jane has got her room. It is large and light. There are two big windows in the room. A lot of flowerpots are on the windowsills.

There is a nice carpet on the floor. In the middle of the room there is a table. There is a vase with beautiful flowers on the table. To the right of the window there is a bookcase with many interesting books.

There is a bed at the wall. To the left of the bed there is a sofa. It is very cosy. Jane likes to have a rest there. In front of the sofa there are two armchairs. In the corner of the room there is a TV set. Jane likes to watch TV when she does not study or go to school. To the right of the TV set there is a wardrobe. There is also a desk near the wardrobe where Jane does her homework. A nice chandelier hangs from the ceiling.

Jane likes her room very much.





**A** (before consonants — приголосні) and **an** (before vowel sounds — голосні) are indefinite articles. They refer to something **not specifically known** to the person you are communicating with.

*Example: I saw **an** elephant this morning.*

We use the definite article **the** in front of a noun when we believe the **hearer/reader knows** exactly what we are referring to.

*Example: I saw **an** elephant this morning. **The** elephant was really big!*

*She's got two children: **a** girl and **a** boy. **The** girl's eight and **the** boy's fourteen.*

4. **Fill in the blanks with *a/an* or *the*.**

1. This is ... ball. The ball is blue.
2. There is ... cosy sofa in my room. There are two nice pillows on ... sofa.
3. It is ... computer. ... computer is on the desk.
4. There is one big window in my room. There are many flowerpots on ... windowsill.
5. There is ... table with four chairs in ... middle of my room. ... vase with flowers is on ... table.

5. **Read the rhyme and draw the room described in it.**

**THERE IS A ROOM IN MY HOUSE**

There is a room in my house,  
 It's a very fine room,  
 It's a very fine room, indeed.  
 There is a bed in the room,  
 In the room in my house.  
 It's a very fine bed, indeed.  
 There is a lamp by the bed  
 In the room in my house,  
 It's a very fine lamp, indeed.  
 There is a wardrobe by the lamp,  
 By the bed in the room in my house.  
 It's a very fine wardrobe, indeed.  
 There is a table by the wardrobe,  
 By the lamp, by the bed  
 In the room in my house.  
 It's a very fine table, indeed.  
 There is a chair by the table,

By the wardrobe, by the lamp,  
By the bed in the room in my house.  
It's a very fine chair, indeed.  
There is a person on the chair,  
By the table, by the wardrobe,  
By the lamp, by the bed  
In the room in my house.  
It's a very fine person, indeed.  
That person on the chair is me.

**6. Look at the photo and answer the questions.**

1. What room is there in the photo?
2. Where is the table?
3. Can you see a chandelier that hangs from the ceiling?
4. How many windows has the room got?
5. Are there any flowers in the room? Where are they?
6. Is there a carpet on the floor?
7. Can you see a TV set there?
8. What else is there in the room? Where is it?



**7. Get ready to retell the text in exercise 3.**



# Lesson 12

1. Listen and read the dialogue. Act it out in pairs.



Jane: Here we are. This is my house.

Buggy: Really? It's huge! ([hju:dz] — Він величезний). How many rooms are there?

Jane: Seven.

Buggy: Where is your bedroom?

Jane: It's on the first floor.

Buggy: And is there an attic ([ˈætik] — горище)?

Jane: Yes, it's very big and we use it as a study.

Buggy: Can I see your room?

Jane: Sure. Let's go inside.

2. Look at the pictures, read the questions and answer them.



How many apples are there in the basket?



How many trees are there in the street?



Is there a TV set in the room? Where is it?



Are there two boys in the street?



How many flowers are there in the vase?



How many chairs are there in the room?

3. **Agree or disagree with the sentences given below as in the model. Use the picture of Jane's room.**

*Model:* There are three windows in Jane's room. — No, there aren't. It's not true ([tru:] — правильно). It's false ([fɔ:ls] — неправильно). There are two windows in it.

Jane's room is large and light. — Yes, it is. It's true.

1. There is a TV set at the wall.
2. There are two armchairs in front of the sofa.
3. Jane's sofa is cosy.
4. Jane does not like to have a rest on her sofa.
5. There are many interesting books in Jane's bookcase.
6. To the left of the TV set there is a wardrobe.
7. Jane lives in a flat on the fifth floor.
8. There is a nice carpet on the ceiling.
9. There is a table in the middle of the room.
10. Jane doesn't like her room.

4. **Listen and read the telephone conversation, answer the questions and act it out in class.**



A: Hello, who's speaking?

B: This is Watt.

A: I'm sorry. What's your name?

B: Yes. Watt's my name.

A: Is this a joke? What is your name?

B: John Watt.

A: John what?

B: Yes. Look, who's this? Are you Jones?

A: No, I am Knott.

B: Are you going to tell me your name?

A: I'm Knott!

B: Why not?

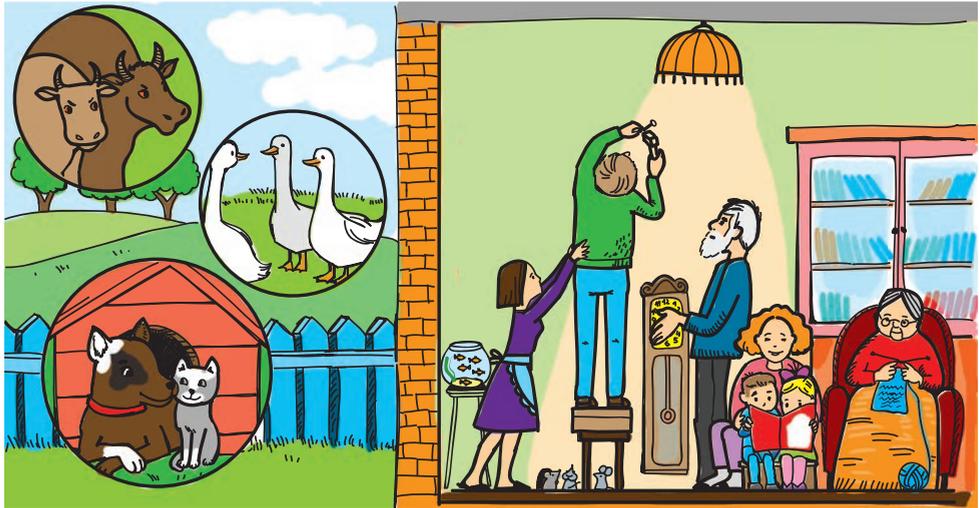
A: My name is Knott.

B: Not what?



1. Who is "A" in the dialogue? What is "B's" name?
2. Does Watt tell his name? Does Knott understand him?
3. Does Knott get angry? Does Watt get angry?
4. Does Knott tell his name? Why doesn't Watt understand?

5. Look at the picture. Listen and read the text. Pay attention to the words in bold type.



**A Nice Family**

In the picture you can see a house. It's a small house in the countryside. Seven people live there: two **children**, two **men** and three **women**.

There is a garden near their house. There are three **geese** and two **oxen** in the garden now. There is also a cat and a dog near the house. They are very friendly. But the cat doesn't like **mice**. There are three of them and they live in one of the rooms in the house. There are also five **fish** in the aquarium which is in one of the rooms in the house.

<b>Singular</b> (однина)	<b>Plural</b> (множина)
a cat	cats
a <b>toy</b>	toys
a family	<b>families</b>
a table	tables
a potato (картоплина)	potatoes
a tomato (помідор)	tomatoes
<i>but:</i> a photo	photos
a piano	pianos
a shelf	shelves
a knife (ніж)	knives
a life	lives
<i>but:</i> a roof	roofs
a safe (сейф)	safes
a chief (шеф)	chiefs

a man	<b>men</b>
a woman	<b>women</b>
a child	<b>children</b>
an ox (бик)	<b>oxen</b>
a goose (гуска)	<b>geese</b>
a foot (нога)	<b>feet</b>
a tooth (зуб)	<b>teeth</b>
a mouse (миша)	<b>mice</b>
a louse (блоха)	<b>lice</b>
a fish (риба)	<b>fish</b>
a deer (олень)	<b>deer</b>
a sheep (вівця)	<b>sheep</b>

6. **Make the following nouns singular.**

Cities, horses, hours, fish, children, houses, eyes, feet, shelves, photos, plays, cakes, teeth, lice, chiefs, women, sheep, tables, candies, geese, deer, men, knives, tomatoes.

7. **Look around your room. Ask and answer questions as in the model.**

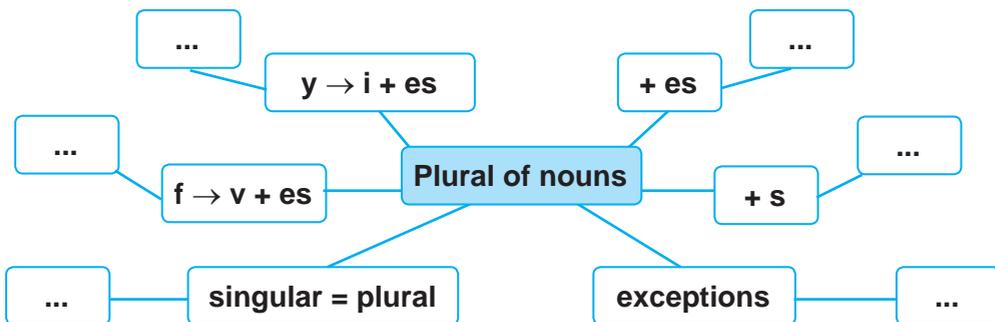
*Model:* A: Is there a lamp in this room?

B: Yes, there is. It's white.

A: Are there any chairs in this room?

B: Yes, there are three chairs in this room.

8\*. **Copy the chart into your exercise book and complete it with examples for the given rules.**



# Lesson 13

1. Listen and read the dialogue. Act it out in pairs.



*Jane:* Come in, Buggy. Welcome to my new house. What do you think of it?

*Buggy:* Well, I think, it's very nice. How many rooms are there in your house?

*Jane:* There are four rooms here: a living room, a nursery ([ˈnɜːs(ə)rɪ] — дитяча кімната) and two bedrooms.

*Buggy:* This is the best room, to my mind (на мою думку). Its windows face (вікна виходять на) a beautiful garden.

*Jane:* Yes, that's my favourite room.



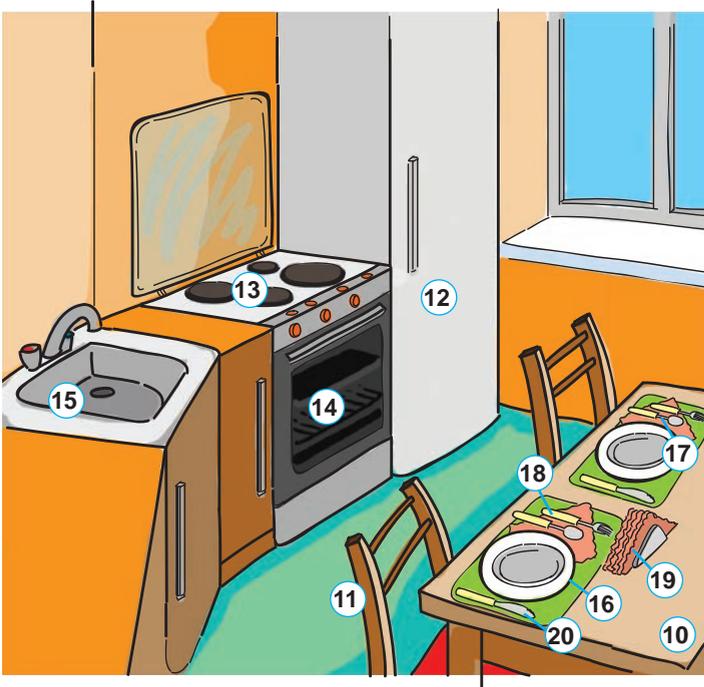
2. There are definitions of some things you can have in a flat. Guess the names of those things.

1. a piece of furniture (елемент меблів) you have your breakfast, lunch and dinner, or work at;
2. a piece of furniture you sleep on;
3. a piece of furniture you can sit on;
4. a thing you may put on the wall;
5. a thing you may put on the floor.

3. Look at the pictures and read the words.

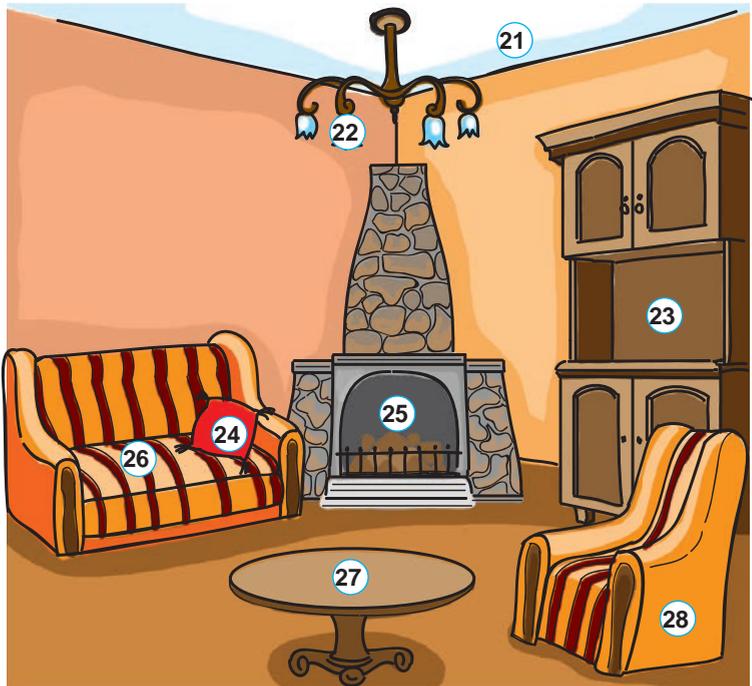
- 1 — twin beds
- 2 — mirror
- 3 — wardrobe
- 4 — pillow
- 5 — sheet
- 6 — blanket
- 7 — alarm clock
- 8 — bedside table
- 9 — carpet





- 10 — dining room table
- 11 — chair
- 12 — fridge
- 13 — stove
- 14 — oven
- 15 — sink
- 16 — plate
- 17 — spoon
- 18 — fork
- 19 — napkin
- 20 — knife

- 21 — ceiling
- 22 — chandelier
- 23 — storage unit
- 24 — cushion
- 25 — fireplace
- 26 — sofa
- 27 — coffee table
- 28 — armchair



**4. Choose the correct word from those given in brackets.**

1. We've got (a/an) cat and (a/an) dog. (The/a/an) cat's name is Felix.
2. I have got (a/an) old computer and (a/an) new CD player. (The/a/an) CD player is from Germany.
3. They've got (a/an) big house and (a/an) small garden. They are in (the/a/an) garden now.
4. I've got (a/an) boring game and (a/an) interesting game. (The/a/an) boring game is Powertime.
5. We've got (the/a/an) computer and (the/a/an) video. (The/a/an) computer is new.

**5. Write a or an before the words.**

\_\_\_ cup  
 \_\_\_ apple  
 \_\_\_ eye  
 \_\_\_ union

\_\_\_ uncle  
 \_\_\_ university  
 \_\_\_ hour  
 \_\_\_ house

\_\_\_ unusual story  
 \_\_\_ European car  
 \_\_\_ horse  
 \_\_\_ egg

**6. Use the pictures in exercise 3 and practise speaking as it is given in the model.**

*Model:* A: Where is the fork?  
 B: It's in the kitchen.

Chandelier, napkin, cushion, oven, mirror, carpet, coffee table, bedside table, fireplace, fridge, sofa, wardrobe, storage unit, sink, sheet, armchair, blanket, beds, spoon.

**7\*. Give the plural form of the following nouns. Use the dictionary to help you.**

Glass, photo, house, box, solo, city, hero, fly, bed, clock, echo, bridge, bench, mouth, potato, goose, knife, cuckoo, roof, piano, wife, man, smile, child, nose, hat, proof, ox, brush, cap, mouse, month, cargo, army, flower, key, thief, half, play, woman, pin, bee, family, prize.

**8\*. Correct mistakes in the sentences.**

1. There is the new school in our town.
2. There are a nice green trees in my street.
3. I have got two pets: the cat and the dog. A cat's name is Piff, a dog's name is Jack.
4. There is the room in a picture. There is the big table with a four chairs in a room.
5. This is the book I bought in Kyiv. A book is very interesting.

**9. Write down 7 sentences about your room.**



## Lesson 14

## 1. Listen and read the dialogue. Act it out in pairs.



*Buggy:* What a lovely neighbourhood ([ˈneɪvəhʊd] — околиця, середовище)!  
You are so lucky.

*Jane:* What do you mean?

*Buggy:* It's so clean here, and the air is fresh. There are many trees and flowers, too. It's so quiet and relaxing.

*Jane:* Yes, it is. But it's a bit boring sometimes.

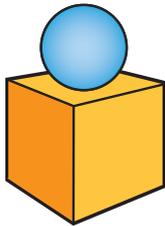
*Buggy:* Why is that?

*Jane:* Well, look around. There is no cinema, no restaurants ([ˈrest(ə)rɒnt] — ресторан). You are the lucky one. Your house is in the city centre.

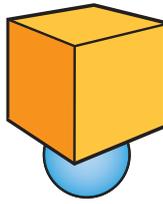
*Buggy:* Yes, there are busy ([ˈbɪzi] — шумний, людний, галасливий) cafes, tall buildings and many people.

*Jane:* Well, that's perfect for me. A city full of life.

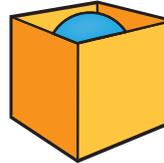
## 2. Look at the pictures. Then read the text and choose the correct prepositions.



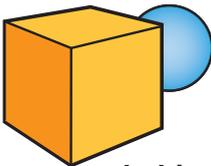
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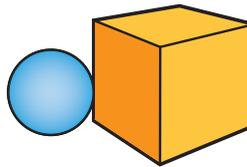
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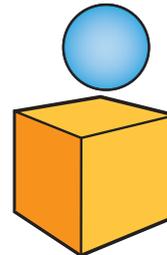
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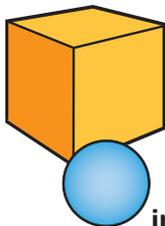
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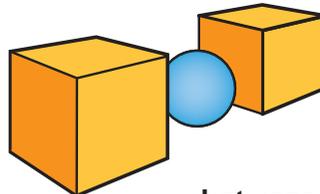
next to



above



in front of



between



There is a table in the room. There is a vase *in/on* the table with some flowers *in/on* it. There is a magazine *in/under/in front of* the vase. There is a ball *behind/under* the table. There is a chair *next to/under* the table. There is a plant *behind/in front of* the chair. There is a poster *on/in* the wall *next to/under/above* the table. There is a picture *above/under/in front of* the poster.

**3. Look at the picture. Practise speaking as it is given in the model.**

*Model:* A: Where is the table? — B: It's in the middle of the room.



4. Look at the picture and read the words.

- 1 — bathroom    3 — toilet    5 — soap    7 — toothpaste  
 2 — bath    4 — sink    6 — towel    8 — toothbrush



5. Sort out the words into the given columns.

Bookcase, garage, swimming pool, desk, dining table, armchairs, fridge, toilet, chairs, stove, towel, pillow, bedside table, soap, cushion, sheet, fireplace, mirror, garden, sink, spoon.

Living room	Bedroom	Bathroom	Kitchen	Outside the house

6. Sort out the words into the correct column.

Singular	Plural	Singular and plural

Families, storey, mice, fish, men, tooth, ox, children, houses, sheep, feet, lice, woman, eyes, deer, ear, faces, fox, geese, shelves, roof.

## 7\*. Find the odd word.

1. chimney, antenna, mailbox;
2. nursery, bathroom, second floor;
3. kitchen, garage, bedroom;
4. dining table, coffee table, blanket;
5. sofa, chair, armchair.

## 8. Listen and read the dialogue. Act it out in pairs.



*Buggy:* What street is your new flat in, Jane?

*Jane:* It's in Johnson Street.

*Buggy:* So, how do you like it?

*Jane:* Oh, it's great! There is much room (багато місця) there, and it's quiet too.

*Buggy:* Yeah? What's the building like? Has it got a swimming pool?

*Jane:* No, it hasn't. But there is a big yard for the children to play in. Why don't you come and see my new house?

*Buggy:* OK. I'd like to.

## 9\*. Look at the picture and describe the room. Use the model to help you.

*Model:* The room in the picture is a living room. It is large and bright. There is an armchair and a small table in the middle of the room. There...



## 10. Get ready to speak about the place you live in (your flat or house).



## REVISION

## Lesson 15

## 1. Listen and read the dialogue. Act it out in pairs.



*Jane:* Excuse me. Are you Dan Brian?

*Dan:* Yes, I am.

*Jane:* Hi. I am your new neighbour ([ˈneɪbə] — сусід), Jane. Jane Brown.

*Dan:* Oh, hello, Jane. Nice to meet you.

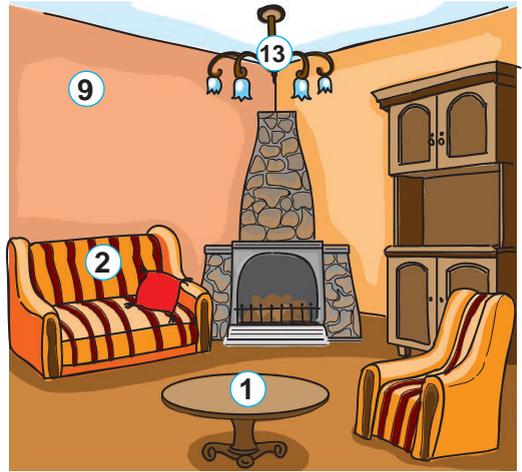
*Jane:* Nice to meet you, too.

## 2. Look at the pictures and make up the sentences as it is given in the model.

*Model:* 1. The cat is in the basket.



3. Match the numbers in the pictures with the words.



- a) bathroom ...
- b) kitchen ...
- c) sofa ...
- d) toilet ...
- e) living room ...
- f) fridge ...
- g) table ...

- h) bath ...
- i) stove ...
- j) carpet ...
- k) bed ...
- l) chandelier ...
- m) wardrobe ...
- n) towel ...

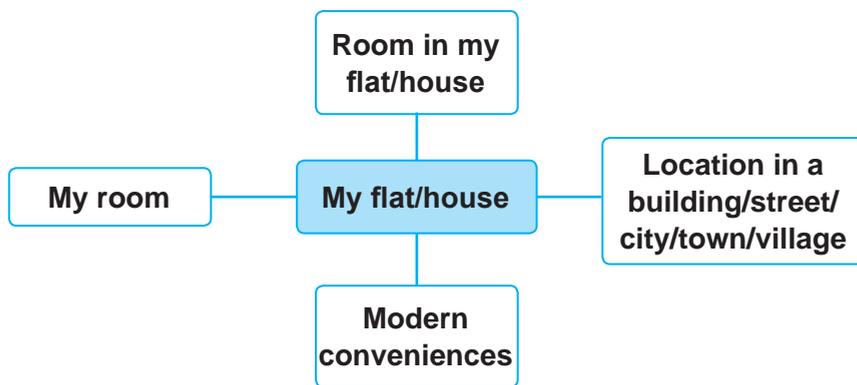
## 4. Complete the sentences with the correct word.

- The car is in the ... .  
a) chimney      b) study      c) garage
- You cook in the ... .  
a) bedroom      b) kitchen      c) dining room
- Your flat is on the sixth floor. You use the ... .  
a) lift      b) window      c) driveway
- You live on the second floor. The flat on the ground floor is the ... .  
a) upstairs flat      b) downstairs flat      c) lobby
- The chimney is on the ... .  
a) roof      b) garage      c) second floor.

5. Complete the text with *a*, *an* or *the*.

I've got ... English CD and ... English video. ... CD is boring, but ... video is interesting. In my bedroom, I've got ... computer and ... CD player. ... computer is big and ... CD player is small.

## 6. Get ready to speak about your flat/house.



## 7\*. Ask your friend about his/her room. Then speak about your friend's room. Use exercises 3 and 6 (lesson 11) as models.

## 8\*. Find as many words as you can in the letterchain below. Make up 5 sentences with the words you have found.

tfafridgelampphobathroombedaicarpetoiletalekssofarucstoved

## 9. Write 5–7 sentences to describe your room.



## Lesson 16

## 1. Listen and read the dialogue. Act it out in pairs.



*Tom:* Hi, Buggy.

*Buggy:* Hi, Tom.

*Tom:* Buggy, let's play basketball with my friends.

*Buggy:* I don't like to play basketball.

*Tom:* But why?

*Buggy:* Because the ball is very heavy and you must jump very high to throw it into the basket.

*Tom:* What game do you like to play?

*Buggy:* I like to play football. Let's play football.

*Tom:* With pleasure (із задоволенням). Let's go to the sports ground.

## 2. Read the joke. Pay attention to the words in bold type. Say which verbs are regular and which verbs are irregular. Use the chart of irregular verbs (page 232).

One day an English sportsman **came** to London. He **stopped** at a hotel. From the hotel he **went** to an Internet cafe. He **sent** an e-mail to his wife. In that letter he **wrote** the address of his hotel.

The man **left** the Internet cafe and **went** for a walk. In the evening he **wanted** to go back to his hotel. But he **forgot** the address of his hotel. What could he do?

The man **went** back to the Internet cafe and **sent** another letter to his wife. He **asked** his wife to write the address of his hotel in London.



### Past Simple: Regular Verbs

Affirmative	Negative
I walked	I <b>didn't</b> walk. You <b>didn't</b> walk, etc.
You walked	
He walked	<b>Interrogative</b>
She walked	
It walked	<b>Did</b> I walk? <b>Did</b> you walk?, etc.
We walked	
You walked	
They walked	

#### Short answers

Did I/you/we, etc. walk ... ?  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Yes, I/you/we, etc. did.} \\ \text{No, I/you/we, etc. didn't.} \end{array} \right.$

#### Form

- We form the affirmative of most regular verbs by adding **-ed** to the verb.

*I return — I returned*

- Some verbs have got irregular affirmative forms:

*I go — I went*

We use **the Past Simple** for:

- actions which happened or finished at a definite or stated time in the past.

*We **left** the house at 7:30 p.m.*

- actions which happened repeatedly in the past but do not happen any more. In this case, we can use adverbs of frequency (always, often, usually, etc).

*He often **watched** football matches with his brother when he **was** a teenager (but he doesn't any more).*

- actions which happened immediately one after the other in the past.

*First, he **opened** the window. Then, he **looked** down the street and **saw** a strange black car.*

#### Time Expressions we use with the Past Simple:

**yesterday, last night/week/year/Monday, etc., a month/two years/three years, etc. ago, in 1960, etc.**

*Princess Diana **died** in 1997.*

### 3. Read the tongue twisters ([tʌŋ-'twɪstə] — скороговорка) as quickly as you can and learn them.

- Luke's duck likes lakes. Luke Luck licks lakes. Luke's duck licks lakes. Duck takes licks in lakes Luke Luck likes. Luke Luck takes licks in lakes duck likes.
- There those thousand thinkers were thinking how the other three thieves went through.

### 4. Listen and read the text. Answer the questions after it.



#### FOOTBALL — AN INTERNATIONAL GAME

Football is the most popular team game in the world. The game began in England. The first football clubs appeared in 1855.

Football spread ([spred] — поширювався) internationally and won popularity in central Europe. Spain, Germany, Italy, and France, and other European countries took it up at the beginning of the last century, and established ([ɪ'stæblɪʃt] — заснувати) clubs. In 1971 women competed for the first time in the women's World Cup match in Mexico City.



One nation that resisted ([ɪ'ɪzɪstɪd] — протистояти, опиратися) football's spread for a long time was the USA. 40 years ago the interest in football developed in the US. Great popularity of the Brazilian star player Pele helped much in this.

Two teams of 11 players play the game of football on a pitch ([pɪtʃ] — футбольне поле). At either end of the field there is a goal post. A goalkeeper defends it. The main task for the players in a game is to force the ball into the small goal area. The winning team is the one which scores ([skɔː] — забивати) the most goals.

1. Where and when did football begin?
2. Is the European football popular in the USA?
3. When did women first play in a football world cup match?
4. What is the time for a football game?
5. How many players participate in a game?
6. How many goal posts are there on a football pitch?
7. Who defends a goal post?

### 5\*. Practise the dialogues as in the model. Provide the dialogue with your own information.

*Model:* — Did you sleep well last night?

— No, I didn't. I slept badly last night. I had a nightmare.

wake up early this morning

take the bus to school

eat breakfast this morning

bring your books to class

ride your bicycle to school

give your friend a present

lose your grammar book

hear about the match

say anything

play football last week

do your homework last night

find your grammar book

see the game on TV

read the newspaper this morning

6. **Read the sentences and correct the mistakes.**

1. I go to school by bus last Monday.
2. We stay at home yesterday.
3. She didn't saw her friend yesterday.
4. He wake up at 10 on Friday morning.
5. My friends have a party last week.
6. I buy a present for my father last Thursday.

7. **Listen and read the rhyme. Learn it by heart.**



I like to skip, I like to jump,  
I like to run about.  
I like to play, I like to sing,  
I like to laugh and shout.

I can skip and I can run,  
I can play games in the sun.  
I can hear and I can see,  
Lucky me! Oh, lucky me!

8. **Listen to the dialogue and complete the table after it. Then act out the dialogue with your partner.**



*Buggy:* Do you like sports?

*Jane:* Oh, yes, I do.

*Buggy:* What sports do you like?

*Jane:* I like to watch swimming, skating, and tennis, and I like to play volleyball. I go running and skiing. What about you, Buggy?

*Buggy:* Well, I like football. I watch it and play it. I also like to watch boxing and rowing ([ˈrəʊɪŋ] — гребля). But I hate swimming and basketball.

*Jane:* Well, I don't like boxing. It's a dangerous ([ˈdɛŋ(d)ʒ(ə)rəs] — небезпечний) sport. And I hate hockey.

	plays/does	likes to watch	doesn't like/ hates
<b>Jane</b> 			
<b>Buggy</b> 			



## Lesson 17

1. **Listen and read the dialogues. Act them out in pairs. Make up one similar dialogue.**

**Dialogue 1**

*Buggy:* Did you have a good time yesterday?

*Jane:* Yes. I enjoyed the party very much. Everyone was so happy.

*Buggy:* What did you do at the party?

*Jane:* Well, it began at four o'clock but I came later. We danced and played different games.

*Buggy:* Did Jack play his violin?

*Jane:* Yes, he did. It was wonderful. Then his cousin from France called.

**Dialogue 2**

*Buggy:* Would you like to dance?

*Jane:* Oh, yes.

*Buggy:* What school do you go to?

*Jane:* I go to school number 25.

*Buggy:* Do you like your school?

*Jane:* Yes, it's a great place for me. And what about you? Do you like your school?

*Buggy:* Well, not as much as you do, but I like it.

*Buggy (two minutes later):* Well, thank you very much for the dance.

*Jane:* The pleasure was mine (мається на увазі: мені теж було приємно потанцювати).

**Dialogue 3**

*A:* Would you like to go to the cinema tonight?

*B:* I'd love to.

*A:* Where can we meet?

*B:* How about the central square?

*A:* All right. What time?

*B:* Is four o'clock OK?

*A:* Yes, that's fine.

2. **Say what games you like (don't like) to play and why. There is a model to help you.**

*Model:* I like to play tennis because it is a fast game. I don't like to play chess because it is not interesting. Yesterday I played tennis. I didn't play chess yesterday.

3. **Say what games your friend likes (doesn't like) to play and why. There is a model to help you.**

*Model:* My friend likes to play chess because it is a funny game. But he doesn't like to play basketball because the ball is very heavy. Yesterday he didn't play basketball, but he played chess.

4. **Answer the questions given below.**

1. How old are you?
2. How old were you last year?
3. Have you usually got a party on your birthday?
4. Whom do you usually invite to your birthday party?
5. Do you like to get presents?
6. What presents did you get for your last birthday?
7. Do you like to give presents?
8. When did you go to your friend's birthday party?
9. What present did you give your friend?
10. What did you do at your friend's birthday party?
11. Was your friend happy with his presents?

5. **Read the tongue twisters and learn them.**

- A big black bug bit a big black dog on his big black nose!
- Elizabeth's birthday is on the third Thursday of this month.

6. **Choose the correct sentence.**

1. a) We not go to school at weekends.  
b) We don't go to school at weekends.
2. a) I do not have lunch at school.  
b) I am not have lunch at school.
3. a) You no read the newspaper in the morning.  
b) You do not read the newspaper in the morning.
4. a) They not went to the village on Friday.  
b) They did not go to the village on Friday.

7\*. **Read the following sentences a) in the negative; b) in the interrogative.**

*Model:* Linda went home early.  
— Did Linda go home early?  
— Linda didn't go home early.

1. Tom hurt his foot yesterday.
2. She lost her way in the strange city.
3. They flew to California.
4. My father chose that hotel.
5. She lost her bag an hour ago.
6. The police caught the thief.
7. He hid the letter.
8. She thought about it last week.
9. They found my watch.
10. We left early.
11. Mr. Thompson fell off the bike and broke his arm.
12. My sister slept till ten.



## Lesson 18

1. Listen and read the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.



George: Are you interested in football?

Phillip: Well, yes.

George: I am. Wonderful game, football. By the way, I like all sports and games.

Phillip: Oh, yes?

George: Yes. Football, cricket, swimming. Can you swim?

Phillip: I am not a good swimmer, but I go swimming sometimes. Tennis! That's a good game.

George: Yes?

Phillip: Yes. I am very interested in tennis. I never miss Wimbledon, you know. I watch it every year.

2. Look at the pictures and compose one story on the picture you like most of all, telling what happened or is happening to the sportsmen in the pictures. Use the beginning to help you.

One winter day I decided to learn to ski. I took my skis and went to the park....



## 3. Look at the pictures and read the words.



**archery** ['ɑ:tʃəri]



**figure skating**  
['fɪgə'skeɪtɪŋ]



**fencing** ['fensɪŋ]



**gymnastics**  
[dʒɪm'næstɪks]



**cycling** ['saɪklɪŋ]



**ski jumping**  
[ski: dʒʌmpɪŋ]



**boxing** ['bɒksɪŋ]



**swimming** ['swɪmɪŋ]



**skiing** ['ski:ɪŋ]



**horse racing** [hɔ:s-'reɪsɪŋ]



**skating** ['skeɪtɪŋ]



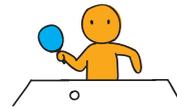
**weightlifting**  
['weɪtlɪftɪŋ]



**tennis** ['tenɪs]



**wrestling** ['reslɪŋ]



**table tennis**  
['teɪb(ə)'tenɪs]



**shot put** ['ʃɒtpʊt]



**chess/draughts**  
[tʃes/dra:fts]

**4. Put the verbs in the following sentences into the Past Simple tense form.**

1. He always wears black. 2. I get to school by bus. 3. I meet her on Tuesday.  
 4. I know what he wants. 5. I dream every night. 6. I read a book every day.  
 7. I make cakes on Sundays. 8. He often feels ill. 9. He sleeps badly. 10. Her roses grow well.  
 11. They go to the seaside every year. 12. He takes the dog out twice a day. 13. This sportsman wins in every competition. 14. His dog always bites me.  
 15. We drink Pepsi. 16. It costs £30. 17. My back hurts. 18. These dogs fight whenever they meet.  
 19. I lie down after lunch. 20. We buy vegetables here.

**5. Listen and read the text. Complete the chart given after it.**



**KINDS OF SPORTS AND COMPETITIONS**

You can imagine the different kinds of sports people play in the world as tastes of the people are also different. Some of the sports fans are fond of archery, fencing or cycling, while others still like boxing, swimming or horse races.

If you are strong you may indulge in wrestling or weightlifting, or even shot put, but if you are quick-witted you may be good at chess or draughts. You should be very attentive if you want to compete in tennis, especially table tennis. Of course you should practise a lot if you choose gymnastics or figure skating as your favourite kind of sport. You should also combine your artistic talent together with your physical strength. Those who are crazy about winter sports may consider skiing, ski jumping or skating. There is also a great variety of indoor team games. Basketball, hockey, volleyball and especially football (or as Americans say — soccer) are very popular.

Summer sports	Winter sports	Water sports	Outdoor games	Team sports	Individual sports

**6. Look at the words in the chart. Choose those which are the names of sports.**

athlete	basket	complete	basketball	boxer	game
boxing	swimming	goal	play	athletics	racket
referee	skiing	serve	pool	score	gymnastics
football	player	fight	ring	race	match
slope	court	field	boots	lane	send off

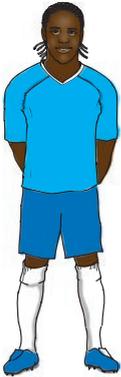


## Lesson 19

## 1. Put the dialogue in the correct order. Act it out in pairs.

- Jane: What was on TV last night?
- Buggy: "Fun Festival".
- Jane: Was it good?
- Buggy: Don't worry. It will be on again on Friday.
- Jane: Was there a football match on?
- Buggy: Yes, it was very interesting. And after that programme there was an American film, but it wasn't very interesting.
- Jane: What was the title (назва)?
- Buggy: No, but there was a great tennis match.
- Jane: Oh, I wanted to watch it!
- Buggy: There was a programme about the life in Africa.

## 2. Here are four players from the English football clubs. Match the pictures of the players with their descriptions.

**David Beckham**

I am from London. I've got a red shirt, white shorts and black and red socks. I play for Manchester United.

**Michael Owen**

I am from Chester in England. I've got a red shirt, red shorts and red socks. I play for Liverpool.

**Mario Melchiot**

I am from Amsterdam, Holland. I've got a blue shirt, blue shorts and white socks. I play for Chelsea.

**Henry Thierry**

I am from Paris, France. I've got a red and white shirt, white shorts and white socks. I play for Arsenal.

3. **Read the information about the British football clubs. Write the correct points total for each team and then write the name of the team in the correct place in the table.**

Manchester United: won three games ( $3 \cdot 3 = 9$ ) and played one game in a draw ([drɔ:] — в нічию) —  $1 \cdot 1 = 1$ . So  $9 + 1 = 10$ .

Arsenal: won three games and lost one game.

Chelsea: won two games and lost two games.

Liverpool: played four games in a draw.

№	Football club	win	lose	draw	Total points
1.	Manchester United	3	—	1	10
2.		—	—	4	
3.		3	1	—	
4.		2	2	—	

Win = three points

Draw = one point

Lose = no points

4. **Get ready to retell the text about football (exercise 4, lesson 16).**
5. **Read the words and word combinations.**

a competition	[kɒmpə'tɪʃ(ə)n]	змагання
a championship	['tʃæmpɪənʃɪp]	чемпіонат
to take place		відбуватися, мати місце
to revive	[rɪ'vaɪv]	відроджувати(ся)
a champion	['tʃæmpɪən]	чемпіон
a contest	['kɒntest]	змагання <i>(як правило між двома спортсменами чи двома командами)</i>
a contestant	[kən'test(ə)nt]	суперник на спортивних змаганнях
to defeat	[dɪ'fi:t]	перемагати, побороти

6. Listen and read the text. Say whether the statements after it are true or false.



### KINDS OF COMPETITIONS

Competitions may be of individual, team or individual-team kind. An individual competition decides a champion. The competition of this kind has got a name of a championship. From time to time national, European, world, international, indoor, open championships take place. The greatest championships in sports are the Olympic Games. They take place every four years with representatives from more than 120 nations.

Summer Olympic Games revived in Greece in 1896, Winter Olympic Games originated in 1924. Competitions in the Summer Games normally include archery, basketball, boxing, canoeing, cycling, fencing, field hockey (хокей на траві), gymnastics, judo, rowing, sailing, shooting (стрільба з пневматичної зброї), swimming, diving (стрибки у воду), athletics (легка атлетика), volleyball, water polo, weightlifting, wrestling. Competitions in the Winter Games include biathlon (біатлон), bobsleigh, speed skating, skiing, ski jumping, downhill slalom (гірськолижний слалом), figure skating, ice hockey.

A *champion* is the winner of the first place or the first prize in a competition. He defeats the other contestants in a contest.

The *World Cup* takes place every four years in such sports as wrestling, gymnastics, athletics, fencing and others.

1. Water polo is in the Winter Olympic games.
2. Summer Olympic Games originated in Greece in 1924.
3. Sportsmen play in Winter Olympic Games every four years.
4. Biathlon is a winter sport.
5. A championship means the same as a contest.
6. Canoeing is a summer sport.
7. The winner of the first place in a competition is a contestant.

- 7\*. Read the text in exercise 6 and complete the table. Then say which sports (summer or winter) you like to watch on TV.

Summer sports	Winter sports
fencing	skiing

