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Лілія Морська

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

(4-й рік навчання)

ПІДРУЧНИК ДЛЯ 8 КЛАСУ
закладів загальної середньої освіти
(з аудіосупроводом)



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Дорогі друзі!

Розпочинається ваш четвертий рік вивчення однієї з найпопулярніших мов світу. За попередні три роки ви навчилися розповідати англійською про свою зовнішність, сім'ю, друзів, школу, прочитали та прослухали безліч цікавих текстів про Велику Британію, США, Канаду, Австралію тощо. Переконані, що ви розумієте важливість вивчення іноземної мови у сучасному світі, а тому ще з більшим ентузіазмом поглиблюватимете свої знання з англійської мови.

То що ж чекає на вас у цьому році? Що нового ви дізнаєтеся? Ми приготували для вас багато цікавої інформації про Україну, Велику Британію та Сполучені Штати Америки, традиції відзначення найважливіших свят у цих країнах, одяг, їжу, відпочинок та погоду. Наприкінці навчального року ви зможете розповідати англійською про свою родину та робочий день, описувати зовнішність та характер людей тощо.

Ми також розповімо вам, завдяки чому можна покращити свої знання з іноземної мови, і, сподіваємося, ви дотримуватиметеся цих порад у майбутньому.

Тож бажаємо вам успіхів у навчанні та захоплюючої праці з нашим підручником, сторінки якого ви гортатимете упродовж року!

Авторки

УМОВНІ ПОЗНАЧЕННЯ



Listen!





Interactive exercises



Grammar



Home Assignment

Піктограмами   у підручнику позначено ті його складові, які можна відкрити в електронній версії за посиланням: <https://edodatok.com/6483-5/>



Lesson 1

The Place I Live in. My Room

1. Look at the pictures and 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

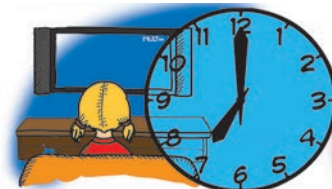
Model: Jane usually gets up at 7 a.m.



7 a.m.



1 p.m.



7 p.m.



1 a.m.

2. Read and say what you do at the time given below.

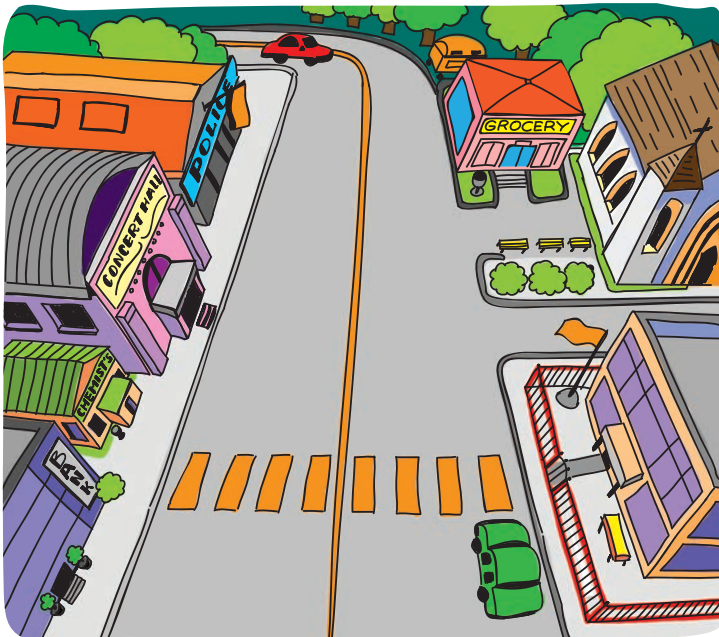
1. 15:10 — It's ten (minutes) past three p.m.
2. 9:20 — It's twenty (minutes) past nine a.m.
3. 17:45 — It's (a) quarter to six p.m.
4. 4:30 — It's half past four a.m.
5. 9:00 — It's nine a.m.
6. 22:00 — It's ten p.m.



3. Look at the picture and answer the questions. Use the prepositions 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. Is the school opposite or behind the chemist's?
4. Where is the green car?
5. Where is the grocery store?
6. Is there a church next to the police station?
7. Is the chemist's to the left or to the right of the bank?
8. Where is the police station?



4. a) Listen and read the text, pay attention to the words in bold type.



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.

b) Look again at the words in bold. Guess the meaning of those you do not know. Match the words to their definitions.

- a) a very small town in the countryside
- b) a large area with houses, shops, offices etc. where people live and work, that is smaller than a city and larger than a village
- c) a very tall modern city building
- d) a large important town
- e) a small house
- f) an area where people live which is away from the centre of a town or city
- g) a floor or level of a building
- h) a machine that moves up and down between the floors in a tall building
- i) a building that has many levels or floors

5. 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?

6. Sort out the words into the given columns.

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

Living room	Bedroom	Bathroom	Kitchen	Outside the house



by/at the wall
 behind
 in front of the sofa
 in the corner of the room
 in the middle of the room
 to the left (right) of the sofa

7. Tell the class about the place you live and about one of the rooms in your flat. Use questions from exercise 5 and words from exercise 6.



Lesson 2

Sports and Games

1. Complete the sentences with an appropriate word. Use the dictionary if necessary.

1. An archer uses a bow and
a) a ball b) a net c) an arrow
2. A roller skater skates
a) on ice b) on a field c) in a rink
3. A ... player does not use a racket.
a) tennis b) handball c) squash
4. A ball is not used in
a) karate b) squash c) bowling
5. You play ... on a pitch.
a) football b) tennis c) hockey
6. ... is also known as Ping Pong.
a) Volleyball b) Tennis c) Table tennis
7. A ... has got two wheels.
a) backpack b) bike c) horse
8. A net is not used in
a) Ping Pong b) tennis c) squash
9. ... don't need a uniform.
a) Hockey players b) Football players c) Joggers

2. Look at the list of sports. Say which of them follow the word *to play*, the word *to go* or the word *to do*. Use the dictionary if necessary.

aerobics	ice skating	badminton
skiing	(wind)surfing	horse racing
football	jogging	tennis
karate	gymnastics	basketball
hockey	cycling	walking
judo	volleyball	weightlifting

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



Mykhailyk: Do you like sports?



Jane: Oh, yes, I do.

Mykhailyk: 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, Mykhailyk?

Mykhailyk: Well, I like football. I watch it and play it. I also like to watch boxing and rowing. But I hate swimming and basketball.

Jane: Well, I don't like boxing. It's a dangerous sport. And I hate hockey.

	plays/does	likes to watch	doesn't like/hates
Jane 			
Mykhailyk 			

4. Listen and read the text. Complete the chart given after it.



KINDS OF SPORTS AND COMPETITIONS

You can imagine different kinds of sports people play in the world, as preferences of 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 participate 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

5. **Listen and read the dialogue. Role-play it with your partner.**



Stephanie: David, do you do a lot of sports?

David: Yes, I exercise every day.

Stephanie: How many sports do you do?

David: Five. They are swimming, tennis, cycling, yoga, and jogging.

Stephanie: Why do you like swimming?

David: Because it's good for my back and it's fun.

Stephanie: And cycling? What is cycling good for?

David: Your legs. I like it because it is not expensive and I think it's relaxing.

Stephanie: You also do yoga. What do you like yoga for?

David: Yes. That's right. Yoga's good for many things, but very good for breathing. It's also very relaxing.

Stephanie: Well, but jogging isn't relaxing.

David: No, it isn't. But it's good for you if you want to lose weight and it's also very good for breathing. It's especially good for your heart, too.

Stephanie: And tennis?

David: Yes, I like tennis very much. Tennis is fun and sometimes it's very exciting. It's very good for your arms and legs, and for your heart, too.



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. I buy a present for my father last Thursday.
5. I visit my grandparents last Sunday.
6. My mum bakes a very tasty cake yesterday.
7. Do you played tennis yesterday?
8. My parents goes to the theatre last week.

7. **Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form.**

1. A: How ... (be) the party last night?
B: Great. We ... (have) a fantastic time, thanks.
2. A: Tony ... (call) while you were out.
B: Oh! ... (you/take) a message?
3. A: Rob ... (travel) all over Europe last year.
B: ... (he/have) a good time?

8. **Speak about your favourite kind of sports. Say:**



- what the sport is;
- where you do it;
- how often you do it;
- what you need to do this kind of sports;
- why it is your favourite kind of sports.



Lesson 3

Shopping. Food and Drinks

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the *be going to* form.

1. What you (do) with this room? — I (paint) the walls in black and white. 2. The men in the helicopter (try) to help the man in the water. 3. These two men (cycle) across Africa. 4. The man is standing up. He (make) speech. 5. He (grow) a beard when he leaves school. 6. You (reserve) a seat? 7. I (plant) an apple tree here. 8. I (have) a bath. 9. I (not sleep) in this room. It is very small. 10. It (rain). Look at those clouds. 11. That man with the tomato in his hand (throw) it at the dog. 12. The cat (have) kittens. 13. That door (close). 14. When you (bake) a cake? 15. I (stop) her for a moment to ask a question. 16. You (ask) him to help you? 17. I've lent you my book once. I (not do) it again. 18. I have seen the play. Now I (read) the book.

2. a) Read the first and the last exchange. What is the dialogue about? Listen and read to find out.

Salesperson: May I help you?

Customer: Have you got this dress in a size ten?

Salesperson: We have got it in a ten, but not in that colour. What do you think of the blue?

Customer: Oh, it's nice! Can I try it on?

Salesperson: Sure. The changing room is right over there.

b) Work in pairs. Make up a similar dialogue. Talk about the clothes you are wearing.

3. Pair work.

a) Role-play a conversation as suggested in the instructions.

Student A: Talk with your partner about the last time you went to a clothing store. What did you buy? What was the store like? Did the salesperson help you? How?

Student B: Ask your partner about a visit to a store. What store did she/he go to? What did she/he look for? What did she/he buy? Then tell the class about your partner's visit to the store.

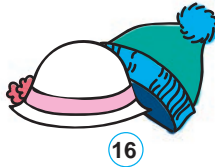
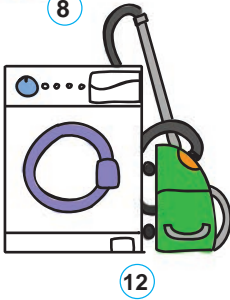
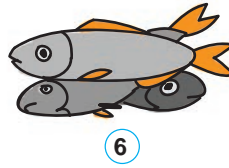
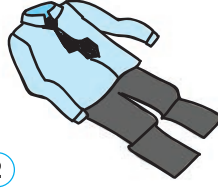
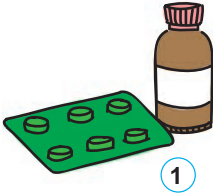
b) Change the roles and role-play the conversation again.

4. Ask your partner about his/her shopping habits. Then report to the class what you know about him/her.

1. Do you enjoy shopping? How often do you go shopping?
2. What's your favourite place to shop? Why?
3. Do you compare prices at different stores when you shop?
4. Do you go to discount stores? Why (not)?
5. When you buy something, do you read the label? Why or why not?

5. Look at the pictures and match them with the names of different shops. Use the dictionary if necessary.

Where can you buy ...?



- a) Chemist's
- b) Jeweller's
- c) Haberdashery
- d) Greengrocer's
- e) Baker's
- f) Ironmonger's

- g) Book Shop
- h) Butcher's
- i) Shoe Shop
- j) Fishmonger's
- k) Newsagent's
- l) Grocer's

- m) Optician's
- n) Florist's
- o) Electrical Store
- p) Men's Clothing Shop
- q) Ladies' Clothing Shop

REVISION

6. Look at the picture and say what you can buy at this greengrocer's.

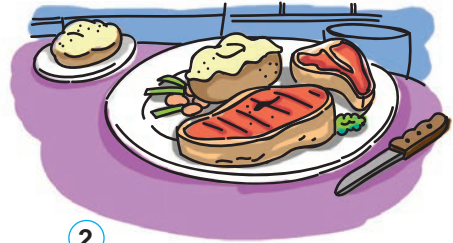


Model: As far as I can see, I can buy some tomatoes at this greengrocer's.

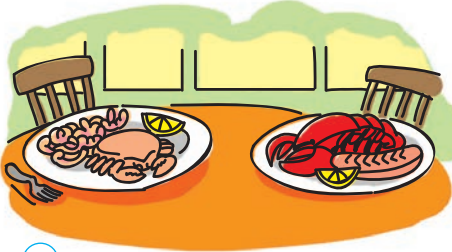
7. Types of restaurants. Match the pictures with the conversations.



1



2



3



4

- a) What kind of food do they serve? — Prawn, crabs, lobsters and fish.
- b) Where would you like to go for lunch? — Let's go to a pizza place.
- c) Where do you want to go for lunch? — I feel like having a light lunch. Let's go to a café.
- d) What kind of food would you like? — How about a steak?

A pair of ...



shoes



socks



gloves



shorts



pants



earrings

We usually use words like these in the plural. Sometimes the singular form is possible: a shoe, a sock, an earring. BUT NOT a pant, a short.

8. a) Mr Blake is calling to the restaurant. In pairs complete the dialogue with the words given below.






Restaurant employee: Southern Accent. Good (0) evening.
 Mr. Blake: Yes, hello. I'd like to make (1) _____
 a for a party of (2) _____.
 Restaurant employee: For what night?
 Mr. Blake: For (3) _____ at 8:00.
 Restaurant employee: Could you hold, please, while I (4) _____?
 Mr. Blake: Yes, certainly.
 Restaurant employee: Thank you for (5) _____. I'm sorry, sir, but
 8:00 is going to be difficult tonight. Could you
 (6) _____ at 7:15 or 8:45 instead?
 Mr. Blake: I think 7:15 is OK.
 Restaurant employee: Very good. And the (7) _____?
 Mr. Blake: Blake.
 Restaurant employee: Thank you, Mr. Blake.



holding, reservation, check, come, seven, name, tonight, evening

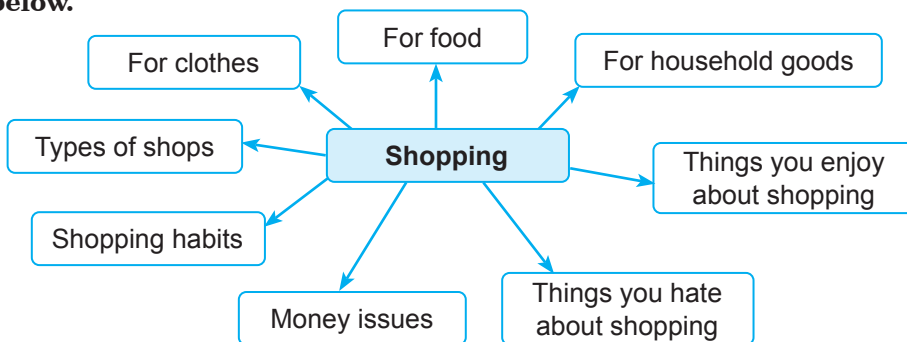
b) Listen and check.

9. Write sentences about James, Linda and Tom, and finally about yourself.

	 drink tea	 be late	 play tennis	 watch TV	 read a book
James	never	always	rarely	sometimes	often
Linda	usually	often	occasionally	often	rarely
Tom	always	never	sometimes	frequently	sometimes
You					

Model: James never drinks tea. He is always late. He...

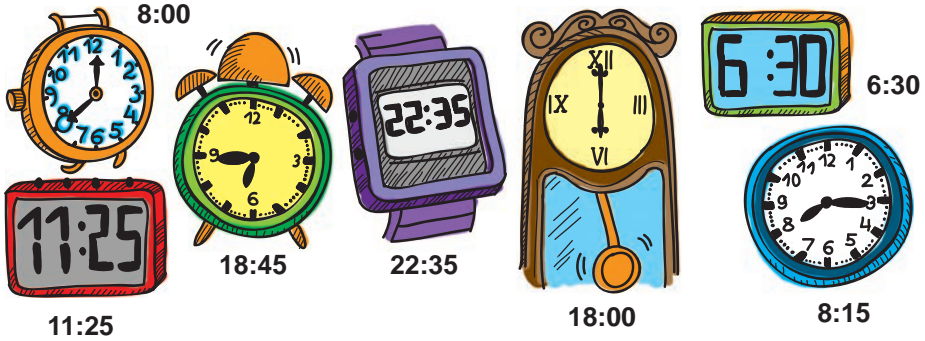
10. Get ready to speak on the topic "Shopping". Use the mind map given below.



Lesson 4

Appearance and Character

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



2. Match the words with their definitions. Use the dictionary if necessary.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. cruel | a) wanting to know about something |
| 2. fair | b) making someone feel unhappy |
| 3. unfair | c) not easily upset |
| 4. modest | d) caring only about yourself, not about other people |
| 5. shy | e) able to think of new, different and interesting ideas |
| 6. easy-going | f) embarrassed about meeting and speaking to other people |
| 7. reliable | g) treating everyone in a way that is right or equal |
| 8. inventive | h) not wanting to talk about one's abilities or achievements |
| 9. selfish | i) able to be trusted or depended on |
| 10. curious | j) not right or fair |

3. **a) You are going to listen to the conversation about Jack. What kind of person he is? Tick (✓).**



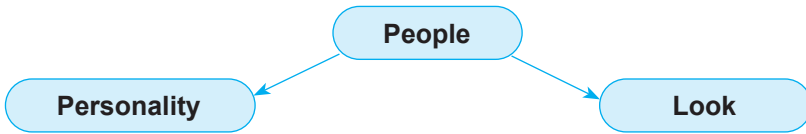
- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| a) friendly | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) rude | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) polite | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) helpful | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) selfish | <input type="checkbox"/> |

b) Tell the class.

Jack is

Jack is not

4. Look at the mind map below and then make up sentences as in the model. Use the dictionary if necessary.



confident, easy-going, hard-working, friendly, funny, impatient, helpful, honest, kind, lazy, romantic, quiet, shy, sociable, tidy, untidy, unhappy, talkative

attractive, good-looking, handsome, pretty, ugly, overweight, short, slim, skinny, tall, well-built, dark-, fair-, pale-skinned

Model: I have got a friend. Her/His name is She/He is very *attractive*. She/He is *quite slim*. She/He has got *dark hair*. She/He is usually *easy-going and sociable*. Sometimes she/he can be *rather moody*.

5. Use the given word lists to make up dialogues as it is given in the model.

Model: A: What are your strengths?

B: I am hard-working. I always learn something new.

A: Are you a patient person?

B: I try to be.



strengths

honest
hard-working
reliable
organised
punctual
flexible
patient



weaknesses

dishonest
lazy
unreliable
disorganised
unpunctual
inflexible
impatient

6. Choose a famous person (real or fictional) and write a short description of their appearance and character. Share your description with the class and see if they can guess who you are describing!

7. Write descriptions of two people whom you know well. The plan below will help you:



1. Appearance
2. Character
3. Interests and hobbies
4. Why you like/dislike him/her



Lesson 5

Holidays and Traditions

1. a) Listen and read the text. Answer the questions.



HOW AMERICANS CELEBRATE THE NEW YEAR

New Year's Eve is the time for merriment. At midnight bells ring, and friends exchange kisses. Everyone stays up late to celebrate the arrival of another year.

One of the noisiest and most crowded New Year celebrations takes place in New York City in Times Square. Thousands of New Yorkers gather there.

With the arrival of the New Year many Americans try to start a new life and give up bad habits. People talk about how they will "turn over a new leaf" in their lives. They make New Year resolutions, promise themselves and their families to improve their behaviour. The New Year arrival is a very serious and happy occasion for most Americans.



1. What do the Americans celebrate on the New Year's Eve?
2. Where does the noisiest and most crowded New Year celebration in the USA take place?
3. When do the bells ring and friends exchange kisses?
4. What do many Americans talk about with the arrival of the New Year?
5. What do they make?
6. What do the Americans promise themselves and their families?
7. Is the New Year's arrival a very serious and happy occasion for most Americans?



Types of Questions

My mother went to the USA last winter.

1. General — *Did my mother go to the USA last winter?*
2. Special — *Whose mother went to the USA last winter? Who went to the USA last winter?* (We do not use any auxiliary verb after the question word if the question word (who, what etc.) is the subject of the sentence.)
When did my mother go to the USA?
Where did my mother go last winter?
What did my mother do last winter?
3. Alternative — *Did my mother go to the USA or France last winter?*
Did my mother go to the USA last or this winter?
4. Disjunctive or tag question — *My mother went to the USA last winter, didn't she?*

- b) Define the type of the questions given after the text.

2. Read the tongue twisters as quickly as you can. Learn them.

- Santa's sleigh slides on slick snow.
- Santa's sack sags slightly.
- Santa stuffs Stephanie's striped stocking.

3. Look at the pictures and say: a) what the people are doing; b) when they can do these things. Use the model.



Model: The man in picture 1 is carrying a Christmas tree. He is going to put it in his house for Christmas celebration.
The people usually put a Christmas tree a few days before Christmas.

4. Listen to the conversation between two friends discussing British holidays and traditions. Then answer the questions below.



1. What holiday is Sarah talking about at the beginning of the conversation?
 - a) Halloween.
 - b) April Fool's Day.
 - c) Christmas.
2. What do people usually do on April Fool's Day?
 - a) Play jokes on each other.
 - b) Exchange presents.
 - c) Dress up in costumes.
3. When do people in Britain celebrate Christmas?
 - a) 31st of October.
 - b) 1st of April.
 - c) 25th of December.
4. What do children do on Halloween?
 - a) Play jokes on their friends.
 - b) Go trick-or-treating.
 - c) Sing Christmas songs.
5. What color do people usually wear on St. Patrick's Day?
 - a) Green.
 - b) Blue.
 - c) Red.

5. Look at the pictures and say what holidays the people are celebrating. Use the model to help you.

Model: The green hat means that the people are celebrating St. Patrick's Day.



6. Answer the questions.

1. When do the Irish people celebrate St. Patrick's Day? What do they wear on that day?
2. Do you celebrate Mother's Day? What do you usually do for your mother on that day?
3. What jokes and tricks do you like to play on your friends on April Fool's Day?
4. What jokes do your friends play on April Fool's Day?
5. What do the British people usually do in summer?
6. What summer holidays have the British people got?
7. What holiday have the British people got in June?
8. What holiday do the British children like to celebrate in autumn? Why do they like it?
9. What do the children do at Halloween?

7. Tell about British holidays.



Lesson 6

Nature

1. Listen and read the text. Make up the outline of its plot.



WINTER

Winter is a wonderful season. On a bright winter day nature is beautiful with trees covered by snow. We like winter for the snow and also for the best holidays of the year.

In winter when it is frosty most children like to play outdoors: they play snowball fights, make a snowman, sledge, skate and ski. But when the temperature is more than -10°C (minus 10 degrees Celsius) and it is windy, it is then better to stay indoors. Then it is not only cold to play, it is freezing and the snow squeaks under your boots when you walk. It's then better to put on warm clothes like a sweater, gloves and an anorak, and to wear winter boots on your feet.



The weather is also nasty at the end of winter when the snow melts and water is everywhere. There are streams and puddles of dirty water in the streets. Then we say it is a thaw. But we are not very upset because spring comes soon.

!			
It	is was	cold sunny frosty windy hot	today. yesterday.

2. Listen and read the text. Then answer the questions.



SPRING



Spring comes after winter. People say that the nature wakes up after the winter's sleep, it refreshes to become even more beautiful than the previous year. The first flowers — the snowdrops — appear from under the snow and the buds appear on the trees.

In early spring it is generally cool. Then it becomes warmer, the sun shines, but it occasionally rains, often even thunders with lightning. The spring rains, especially in May, are warm and necessary for the future harvest.

The schoolchildren finish their school year in late spring and look forward to their best season — summer.

1. What season does spring come after?
2. What does the nature do in spring?
3. Is it generally cool in late or early spring?
4. How often does it rain in spring?
5. What season comes after spring?

3. **Listen and read the text. Say whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false sentences.**

SUMMER

Summer is probably the most popular season among schoolchildren. It's the time for fun, entertainment and a good rest.

Most families try to go to the seaside to bathe and get suntanned, but some prefer to have their rest in the mountains and breathe fresh mountain air.



The weather is wonderful in summer in all parts of Ukraine. It is usually warm, sometimes hot. The sun warms the water in the sea, the rivers and lakes. If your family doesn't go to the seaside you can bathe in the river or lake in your town or village. The average summer temperature is +25–27 °C. It seldom rains. If it rains, it is still warm outside in summer.

When the schoolchildren are back to school in September they look healthy and ready to start a new academic year. They are also full of impressions from their summer holidays and eager to share them with their friends.

1. Summer is the most popular season among the parents.
2. Most families go to the mountains to bathe in the river and get suntanned.
3. When summer ends and the schoolchildren go to school they don't look tired or ill.
4. In summer the water is warm in a lake or river.
5. Summer is the time for new impressions and entertainment.
6. The new academic year starts in September.

4. **Listen and read the text. Answer the questions.**



AUTUMN

Autumn is another season, or as Americans call it — the fall. It is the time for the harvest. The fruit and vegetables are the tastiest in autumn. But it becomes colder and colder every autumn month. It is still warm in September, but it can even snow in late October. The leaves on the trees turn red and brown in October and then they fall in November. It often rains in autumn, sometimes it pours cats and dogs. The rain is usually cold and can last for several days. It is sometimes foggy in the mornings. The temperature is +5–10 °C.

The children don't go out as often as in summer or winter, because it is wet and cloudy outside. But the nature is very beautiful in early autumn. People often call this season "golden autumn".



1. What is another name for autumn in the USA?
2. Can it snow in September?
3. What is the weather like in autumn?
4. Why don't the children go out much in autumn?
5. Does it often rain in autumn?
6. What kind of rains are there in autumn?

5. Listen to the conversation between two friends discussing the four seasons and decide if the statements below are true (T) or false (F).



1. Liam is excited about the cold weather in winter.
2. Anna enjoys winter because of Christmas and hopes it snows.
3. Liam's favourite season is spring because he loves the flowers and warmer weather.
4. Anna prefers autumn because she likes cool weather and watching the leaves change colour.
5. Both Liam and Anna enjoy spending time at the beach during summer.

6. Look at the pictures and say what you do in each season. There is a model to help you.



Model: In summer we often go to the forest to pick up berries because it's warm in summer and berries are ripe. We also go to the seaside to swim in the sea, lie in the sun and get suntanned.



Lesson 7

Travelling. Great Britain. Ukraine

1. Answer the questions.

1. Why do most people like to travel?
2. Do you like to travel? Why?/Why not?
3. Do you like to travel abroad? Why?/Why not?
4. Whom do you like to travel with?
5. What is the cheapest way to travel?
6. What are the advantages of travelling on foot/by car/by coach/by train/by plane?
7. What are the disadvantages of travelling on foot/by car/by coach/by train/by plane?
8. Do you need money to travel by car? Why?/Why not?
9. Can you travel very fast by car? Do you like to travel by car? Why?/Why not?
10. When did you last travel by coach/by train/by plane? Where did you go? Did you like travelling in this way?

2. Make up as many sentences as you can using the table given below. There is a model to help you.

Model: When he goes by bus he can travel wherever he wants.
When they go on foot they can choose a route themselves.

When	you he she they	travel travels go goes tour tours	by	car coach ship foot bus plane train bicycle	you he she they	can	go see travel stop visit have some rest choose a route	whenever wherever what that	you he she they	want. wants. like. likes.
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3. Look at the photos and say what kind of travelling you like. Say why you like it. Use the model.

Model: There are different kinds and means of travelling, but I like travelling by train the most. Firstly, your travel is very comfortable: you can sit, walk, or even sleep in a train compartment. Secondly, you can see wonderful scenery behind the window. Finally, you can meet a lot of interesting people during the trip.

Of course, there are some disadvantages in travelling by train, but they never spoil my impressions of any trip.



4. Read the text. Then answer the questions.


When you travel to a foreign country you should go through the customs. First you must pass the passport control, then the customs officer may ask you some questions about your luggage.

The time of arrival and departure of buses, trains, or planes is on the timetable board. If you need special information you can ask a lady at the information desk. You can buy tickets just before the departure or you may book your seats a long time before your trip. The fare of a bus ticket is usually the lowest. The most expensive are plane tickets.



1. What do you have to go through when you travel to a foreign country?
2. What questions may a customs officer ask you when you go through the customs?
3. Is the fare of a train ticket more expensive than that of a plane ticket?
4. Where can you find the information about the arrival and departure time?
5. Where can you get special information about the timetable of buses, trains, or planes?

5. Make up the outline of the text in exercise 4 and retell it.

6.  Look at the map and listen to the text. Then say whether the statements given after it are true (T) or false (F).



THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) is the official name of the country which you can find on the British Isles. That's why when people say "Great Britain", or the United Kingdom, "Britain", or just "the UK" they mean the same — the country which you can see on the map.

It has got four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The British people (the English) live in England, the Scots live in Scotland, the Welsh live in Wales, and the Irish — in Northern Ireland.

The English Channel separates the UK from Europe. The Atlantic Ocean in the north and the North Sea in the east wash the country's coastline. The Irish Sea separates the largest of the British Isles — Ireland and Great Britain.

1. You can find the UK on the British Isles.
2. The Irish Sea separates Great Britain from Europe.

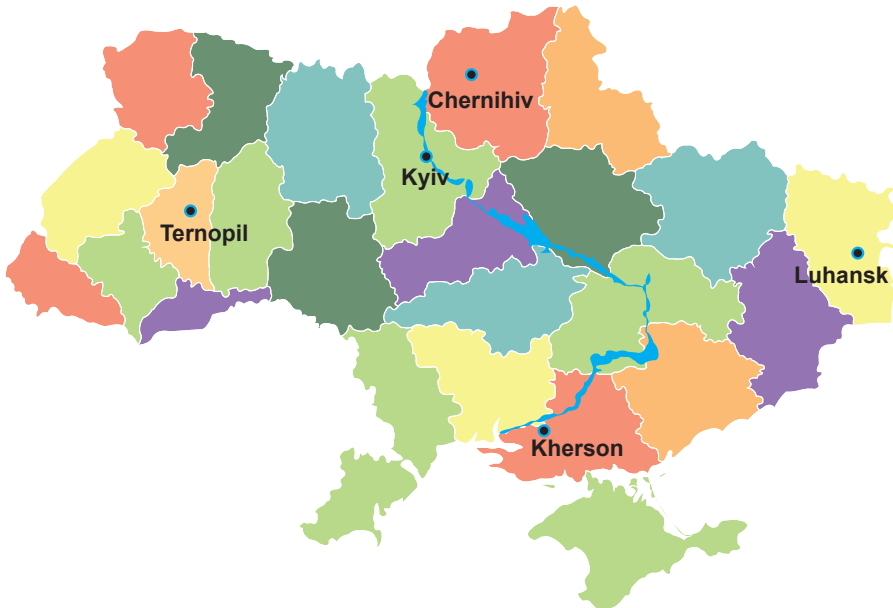
3. The names “Great Britain”, or the United Kingdom, “Britain” and “the UK” mean different countries.
4. The Scots live in Northern Ireland.
5. The Atlantic Ocean washes the UK coastline in the north.
6. The United Kingdom has got three parts.

7. **Look at the picture and decode the letters and letter combinations.**

W, N, NW, NE, E, SE, SW, S

Model: SW — southwest

8. **Complete the sentences as in the model.**



- | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------------|
| 1. You can find | Ternopil
Luhansk
Kherson
Chernihiv | in the ... of Ukraine. |
|-----------------|---|------------------------|

Model: You can find Ternopil in the ... of Ukraine. — You can find Ternopil in the west of Ukraine.

2. I am from You can find my native town/city/village in the ... of Ukraine.

9. **Tell the class about the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Use the information from exercise 6.**



Lesson 8

School Life

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



Mykhailyk: What lessons did you have today, Jane?

Jane: I had mathematics and two English lessons.

Mykhailyk: What did you do in your Maths lesson?

Jane: Well, we did many things. We divided, subtracted, multiplied and added different numbers.

Mykhailyk: Can you multiply well?

Jane: I think I can. Why?

Mykhailyk: Then say what is fifteen multiplied by twelve.

Jane: Let me guess. It is one hundred and eighty.

Mykhailyk: Great. And what did you do in your English lessons?

Jane: We spoke English, read English texts, answered the questions and wrote some sentences on the blackboard. Those were very interesting lessons.

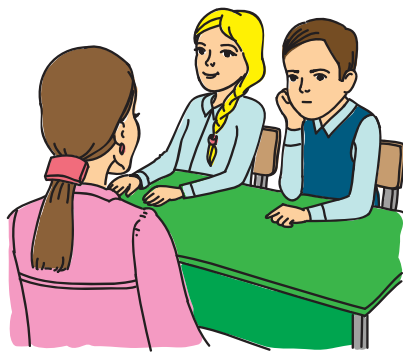


2. Look at the pictures and correct the mistakes. There is a model to help you.

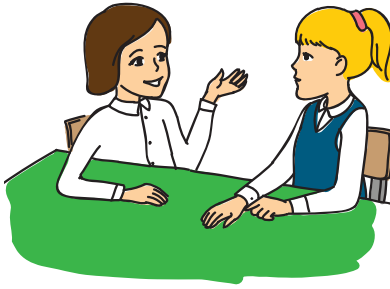
Model: The students are not playing language games now. They are reading the text.



The students are playing language games.



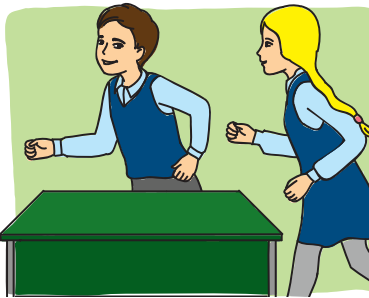
The teacher is writing new words on the blackboard.



The girls are singing.



The pupils are following the teacher's words in the text.



The students are writing their test now.



The teacher is explaining a new grammar rule.

3. Listen and read the dialogue. Take roles and read it aloud.



Mother: Susan, how's your English at school?

Susan: Not bad, Mum. I have got excellent marks for my home assignment.

Mother: I am very glad to hear that. Tell me, please, what did you do in your English lesson yesterday?

Susan: Well, we checked our home assignment, then we learnt and memorised new words. After that we read a new text and answered the questions. Then the teacher wrote the English sentences on the blackboard. Finally, we translated them into Ukrainian and wrote them down in our exercise books. We also learnt and then recited a new rhyme.

Mother: And what's your home assignment for the next lesson?

Susan: Oh, I can't remember. I'm going to call Jack and ask him.

Mother: Susan?!

4. Listen and read the text. Then answer the questions.



A COMPUTER

Life in the world changed greatly when the first computer appeared. Now computers can do much work and make our lives easier.

You can work or play on your computer. If you want to watch a film you don't have to switch on your TV set or your video recorder. You can watch it on your computer. If

you want to read a book, you don't have to buy that book. You may have it in the digital form and read it on the screen of your computer monitor. If you want to write something you don't need a pen or a pencil. You can type the words on your computer and then print them out.

If you want to send a message to your relatives or friends who live in another town (village) or even country you don't have to go to the post office. You can use your e-mail and send the message from your computer (but you must have the access to the Internet).

If you want to play you don't have to buy toys. You can play with the toys on your computer.

A computer substituted many things in our life. And the life is now easier and more interesting.

1. Does a computer make our life more difficult or easier?
2. What things can a computer substitute in our everyday life?
3. Do you need a TV set if you have a computer and want to watch a film?
4. In what form must a book be if you want to read it by means of your computer?
5. What must you have to send a message to your friend or relative who lives far from you?

5. Match the problem column, the suggestion column and the answer column to make up small dialogues. There is a model to help you.

Model: A: I'm late for school.
B: Why don't you go by bus?
A: No, I can run.

Problem	Suggestion	Answer
I am ill.	How about a sandwich?	No, I'd rather talk to my friend.
I am tired.	Why don't you go by bus?	No, I'd rather take some medicine.
I have much free time today.	Let's have some rest.	No, I can run.
I am hungry.	Why don't you go to consult a doctor?	No, I'd rather go to the cinema.
I am late for school.	Let's watch cartoons on TV.	No, I am on a diet.

6. Tell the class about your lessons at school.

