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English 8

Четвертий рік навчання



Кучма М.О., Морська Л.І.

Англійська мова (4-й рік навчання)

для 8 класу закладів загальної середньої освіти

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- у повному обсязі відображає завдання і зміст предмета «Англійська мова (четвертий рік навчання)» відповідно до навчальної програми МОН України;
- відповідає психолого-педагогічним особливостям восьмикласників;
- забезпечує можливості для послідовної реалізації особистісно орієнтованого навчання;
- вирізняється новизною підходів до виучуваного матеріалу;
- передбачає вивчення мовних одиниць і явищ на матеріалі тексту й застосування мовних знань у процесі побудови усних і письмових зв'язних висловлювань.

НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ КОМПЛЕКТ «Англійська мова (4-й рік навчання). 8 клас»:

* підручник

* аудіододаток

* інтерактивна електронна складова

* робочий зошит

* конспекти уроків

* таблиці

УМОВНІ ПОЗНАЧЕННЯ

УМОВНІ ПОЗНАЧЕННЯ



Listen!





Interactive exercises



Grammar



Home Assignment

Піктограмами ,  у підручнику позначено ті його складові, які можна відкрити в електронній версії.

Розділи підручника



Revision

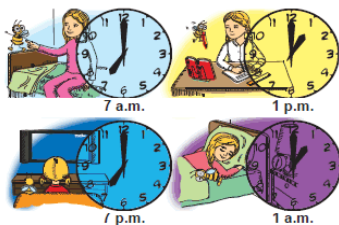
Lesson 1

The Place I Live in. My Room

- 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.



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

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

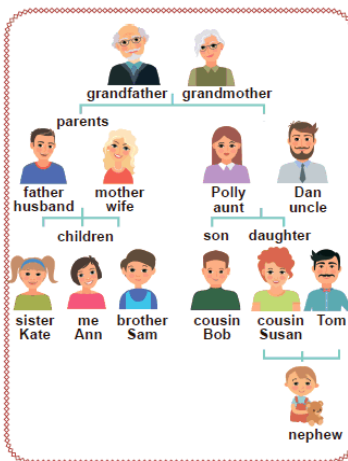


Unit 1

FAMILY. WORKING DAY

Lesson 9

- Look at the picture and remember the words.

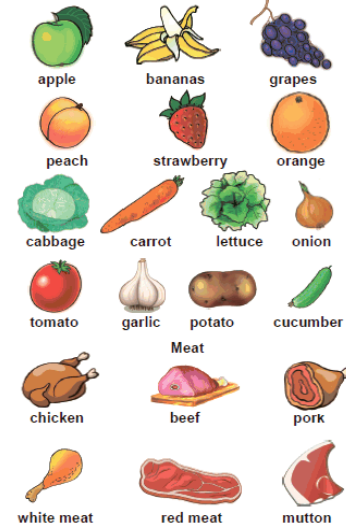


Unit 2

FOOD AND DRINKS. CLOTHES

Lesson 18

- Look at the pictures and remember the words.



Unit 3

LEISURE TIME. MASS MEDIA

Lesson 29

- Look at the pictures and remember the words.



- Name the odd word out in each line.

1. fishing, sewing, hiking, term
2. entertainment, shame, hobby, leisure
3. stylish, aerobics, gardening, knitting
4. embroidery, collecting, incident, sewing
5. education, hiking, gardening, fishing
6. to be fond of, to enjoy, to like, forehead
7. coin, lable, generous, stamp



Розділи підручника

Unit 4

WEATHER. NATURE

Lesson 40

1. Look at the pictures and remember the words.



cloudy



snowy



rainy, dark sky



lightning



foggy




cloudless sky, sunny

Unit 5


THE BRITISH ISLES AND UKRAINE. NATIVE TOWN/VILLAGE

Lesson 50


1. Look at the pictures and remember the words.




north
west east
south




a mountain



a river



a lake



an ocean



a channel

Unit 6

HOLIDAYS AND TRADITIONS

Lesson 57

1. Listen, read and remember the words and word combinations.

the Declaration of State	[ˈsɒvrənti]
Sovereignty	
to pass the Declaration	
to proclaim	
independence	
victory	[ˈvɪktəri]
army	[ˈɑːmi]
state	[steɪt]
to celebrate	[ˈselɪbreɪt]
colourful lights	[ˈlɑːts]
Christ Resurrection	[kraɪst ˌreʒəˈrekʃn]
to be honoured	[ˈɒnə(r)ɪd]
to commemorate	[kəˈmeməreɪt]
adoption	[əˈtɒpʃn]
to dedicate	[ˈdedɪkeɪt]

Unit 7

MY SCHOOL

Lesson 66

1. Listen, read and remember the words and word combinations.

timetable	[ˈtɪmtetɪbl]
subject	[ˈsʌbdʒɪkt]
homework	[ˈhəʊmwɜːk]
lesson/class	[ˈlesn / klɑːs]
to attend	[əˈtend]
to count	[kaʊnt]
to do sums	
to play musical instrument	
favourite	[ˈfeɪvərɪt]
daybook	[ˈdeɪbʊk]

2. Read the words given below. Use the table and make up sentences about yourself. Add your own sentences.

never
 sometimes
 often
 usually
 always

REVISION

Lesson 5

Holidays and Traditions

1. Answer the questions.

1. What winter holidays do you know?
2. How do the British people celebrate Christmas?
3. What do the people usually do at Christmas?
4. When does the Queen have a speech on television?
5. How do the British people celebrate the New Year?
6. What holiday do the British people celebrate on the 14th of February?
7. What do they do on this holiday?
8. Why don't they sign the Valentine cards?

2. 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?



Вправи
на формування вмій
аудіювання та читання

UNIT 1 Family

Lesson 12



Модальне дієслово **can** вживається, щоб: а) виразити вміння або можливість виконати дію в теперішньому часі; б) попросити дозволу щось зробити.

Наприклад: а) I can read. — Я вмію читати.
б) Can I go home? — Можу я піти додому?

Модальне дієслово **can** має форму минулого часу — **could**.
Заперечну форму утворюємо за допомогою частки **not**, яку ставимо після **can**.

Наприклад: I cannot read. — Я не вмію читати.
Щоб утворити питальну форму, потрібно **can** поставити перед підметом.

Наприклад: — Can you read? — Ти вмієш читати?
— Yes, I can. / No, I cannot. —
Так, вмію. / Ні, не вмію.

1. Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions using the table.

Can	I you he she we they	ride go speak help clean watch play write open	poems? me? your room? TV? a bike? to the cinema? English? the window? football?
-----	-------------------------------------	--	---

2. Elizabeth can do a lot of things. Make sentences about yourself.

Model: Elizabeth can swim.

I can swim too. / I cannot swim.

1. Elizabeth can swim.
2. Elizabeth can play tennis.
3. Elizabeth can go ice skating every day.
4. Elizabeth can often go to a clothing store.
5. Elizabeth can bathe in the river.
6. Elizabeth can drive a car.
7. Elizabeth can speak French.
8. Elizabeth can be arrogant and selfish.
9. Elizabeth can write beautiful poems.
10. Elizabeth can ride a horse.
11. Elizabeth can play the violin.

Граматичний
матеріал

Завдання,
що
передбачають
роботу в парах

Вправи на вивчення нового лексичного матеріалу



Unit 3

LEISURE TIME. MASS MEDIA

Lesson 29

1. Look at the pictures and remember the words.



2. Name the odd word out in each line.

1. fishing, sewing, hiking, term
2. entertainment, shame, hobby, leisure
3. stylish, aerobics, gardening, knitting
4. embroidery, collecting, incident, sewing
5. education, hiking, gardening, fishing
6. to be fond of, to enjoy, to like, forehead
7. coin, lable, generous, stamp

Lesson 39

4. Ask your teacher:

1. if he/she went on a picnic or camping this summer; 2 if he/she can make a fire; 3. if he/she collected wood; 4. if he/she slept in a sleeping bag; 5. if he/she can put up a tent; 6. if he/she plays the guitar; 7. if he/she likes to sing songs.

5. Report the class about your teacher.

6. Look, compare and remember

	Simple		
	Present	Past	Future
позначає	дію як факт у теперішньому	дію як факт у минулому	дію як факт у майбутньому
утворюється за допомогою	I форма дієслова	II форма дієслова	shall/will + I форма дієслова
	go/goes	went	shall/will + go
допоміжні дієслова	do, does	did	shall, will
	Past	Now	Future
	He came (дія відбувалася колись)	He comes (дія відбувається тепер)	He will come (дія відбудеться колись)
	Past	Now	Future
	He came, sat down, and took a pen. (кілька дій відбулося одна за одною)	He comes, sits down, and takes a pen. (кілька дій відбувається одна за одною)	He will come, he'll sit down, and he'll take a pen. (кілька дій відбудеться одна за одною)

7. Write the sentences in the Past and Future Simple.

1. My mother milks the cow. 2. I am in Sumy. 3. They live in a nine storey building. 4. Her face is clean. 5. I have my birthday party today. 6. She goes to bed early. 7. We get home by taxi. 8. My teacher finishes her work at 3 p.m. 9. I visit France. 10. There is a fence round the private house.

8. Tell the class what people usually do when they go camping.



Вправи на формування вмінь говоріння

Навчальна таблиця для кращого сприймання і засвоєння граматичного матеріалу

Інтерактивна складова



Lesson 2

Sports and Games

1. 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. 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 			
Buggy 			

2. 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 preferences 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 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.

Вправи на формування
вмінь діалогічного
мовлення

Тексти для читання,
що мають великий
пізнавальний, розважальний
і виховний потенціал

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

TASK 1

1. Read the text about babysitting and say whose point of view you share. Explain why.

WHY DO I HAVE TO BE A BABYSITTER?

When one large group of teenagers was asked, "Which chores do you think teenagers should do around the house?", babysitting was listed by 32% (percent). The responses were different. "I love little children", said one teenage girl, "so it's no problem." One teenage boy even boasted: "I enjoy the power!" "I do it because I know my parents need help", explained a young girl. "But I'm not happy about it," said another girl, "I sometimes want to go to the movies or something", but my mother will say, "Take your little brother along"; I really don't want to.



Yes, baby sitting responsibilities are a fact of life for today's youths. More and more mothers must work both at home and on an outside job. They are often stressed to the limit.

A babysitter makes it possible for mum and dad to get some needed relief from time to time. True, parents may hire an outsider to babysit, but wouldn't they feel more secure knowing that their smaller children were in the hands of a loving family member?

One young woman recalls caring for her brothers and her baby sister while her mother, a single parent, worked as a waitress: "Every day I'd look after them until Mama got home. She would leave me a list of things to do: "Hang up the clothes, clean the house, start dinner." Quite a burden for a teenage girl! But she says: "Now I can see that it was the best thing in the world for me. I grew up faster and became responsible."

2. Add your ideas:
Babysitting teaches: to love little children, to become responsible, ...

3. Write how you feel about babysitting your younger brothers and sisters. Is it better to hire an outsider to babysit? Why/Why not? Which chores do teenagers in Ukraine do around the house? And you?

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Тексти для позакласного читання

Grammar Reference

Заперечна форма Past Perfect утворюється за допомогою частки *not*, яка ставиться після допоміжного дієслова (*had*).
I had not seen the film.

Модальні дієслова (Modal Verbs)

До модальних дієслів належать: *can, may, must, should* та інші. Модальні дієслова мають такі особливості:

1. Не мають часових форм майбутнього часу, тривалих і перфектних часів.
2. Утворюють питальну і заперечну форми без допоміжних дієслів.

У питальній формі модальне дієслово ставиться перед підметом:

Must I stay? — Чи повинна я залишитися?

May I come in? — Можна увійти?

Can she read? — Вона вміє читати?

У заперечній формі частка *not* вживається безпосередньо після дієслова.

You may not go.

He cannot speak English.

She must not leave.

Дієслово CAN
Дієслово *can* вживається для вираження можливості, вміння, неофіційного прохання/дозволу щось робити в теперішньому часі.
She can read. — Вона вміє читати.
Can I borrow your pen? — Можна позичити твою ручку?

Дієслово *can* має форму минулого часу *could*. *Could* вживається для вираження можливості, вміння, ввічливого прохання/дозволу щось робити в минулому часі.

He could play sports when he was young.

Could you help me, please?

Could I use your phone?

Дієслово MAY
Дієслово *may* вживається для вираження можливості, офіційного прохання/дозволу щось робити.

I may go there by train. — Я можу поїхати туди поїздом.

May I have a glass of water?

— May I use your phone?

— Certainly you may.

Дієслово MUST
Дієслово *must* вживається для вираження необхідності, обов'язку щось робити.

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Граматичний довідник

IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Translation
be [bi:]	was [wɒz], were [wɛə]	been [bi:n]	бути
become [brɪkəm]	became [brɪkəm]	become [brɪkəm]	ставати
begin [brɪn]	began [brɪɡən]	begun [brɪɡən]	починати(ся)
blow [bləʊ]	blew [blu:]	blown [blaʊn]	дути
break [breɪk]	broke [brəʊk]	broken [brəʊkn]	(з)ламати
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɒt]	brought [brɒt]	принесити
build [bɪld]	built [bɪlt]	built [bɪlt]	будувати
buy [baɪ]	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]	купувати
catch [kætʃ]	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]	ловити, (с)піймати
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [tʃəʊz]	chosen [tʃəʊzn]	вибирати
come [kʌm]	came [keɪm]	cut [kʌt]	приходити
cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	done [dʌn]	різати
do [du:]	did [dɪd]	done [dʌn]	робити
draw [drɔ:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [drɔ:n]	тягти, малювати
drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]	пити
drive [draɪv]	drove [draʊv]	driven [draɪvn]	їздити, їздити
eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten [i:tn]	їсти
fall [fɔ:l]	fell [fel]	fallen [fɔ:ln]	падати
feed [fi:d]	fed [fed]	fed [fed]	годувати
fight [faɪt]	fought [fɔ:t]	fought [fɔ:t]	битися, боротися
find [faɪnd]	found [faʊnd]	found [faʊnd]	знаходити
fly [flaɪ]	flew [flu:]	flown [flaʊn]	літати
forget [fə'get]	forgot [fə'gɒt]	forgotten [fə'gɒtn]	забувати
forgive [fə'gɪv]	forgave [fə'gɛv]	forgiven [fə'gɪvn]	вибачати, прощати
freeze [fri:z]	froze [frəʊz]	frozen [frəʊzn]	заморозити
get [get]	got [gɒt]	got [gɒt]	одержувати
give [gɪv]	gave [geɪv]	given [gɪvn]	давати
go [gəʊ]	went [went]	gone [gɒn]	їти, їти геть
have [hæv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]	мати
hide [haɪd]	hid [hɪd]	hidden [hɪdn]	ховати(ся)
hear [hɪə]	heard [hɜ:d]	heard [hɜ:d]	чутти
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]	тримати, зберігати
know [nəʊ]	knew [nju:]	known [nju:n]	знати
lay [leɪ]	laid [leɪd]	laid [leɪd]	класти, покласти
learn [lɜ:n]	learnt [lɜ:nt]	learnt [lɜ:nt]	вивчати
	learned [lɜ:nd]	learned [lɜ:nd]	
leave [li:v]	left [left]	left [left]	залишати
lend [lend]	lent [lent]	lent [lent]	позичати (комусь)
let [let]	let [let]	let [let]	пускати, дозволяти
lie [laɪ]	lay [leɪ]	lain [leɪn]	лежати

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Таблиця неправильних дієслів

ENGLISH-UKRAINIAN DICTIONARY

A
above [ə'bu:v] вище
according [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] відповідно до
across [ə'krɔ:s] через
activity [æk'tɪvətɪ] діяльність
afford [ə'fɔ:d] мати змогу
afternoon [ɑ:ftə'nju:n] день/попудень
age [eɪdʒ] вік
aim [eɪm] ціль
airman [eɪ'smən] льотчик
always [ɔ:lweɪz] завжди
anything ['enɪθɪŋ] що-небудь
appear [ə'piə] з'являтися
argue ['ɔ:gju:] стверджувати
attend [ə'tend] відвідувати (школу, урок тощо)
attraction [ə'trækʃ(ə)n] залучення
aunt [a:nt] тітка
awesome [əʊə'su:m] дивовижний

B
babysitter ['beɪbɪsɪtə] няня, що доглядас за дитиною
beef [bi:f] яловичина
beetroot ['bi:tru:t] буряк
belt [belt] ремінь
berry [berɪ] ягода
besides [brɪ'saɪdɪz] крім того
billion [bɪ'ljən] мільярд
biscuits ['bɪskɪts] печиво
bitter [bɪtə] запеклий
blackberry ['blæk(ə)rɪ] ожина
boast [bəʊst] хвалитися
bottle ['bɒt(ə)] пляшка
bread [bred] хліб
breakfast ['breɪkfəst] сніданок
bud [bʌd] пускати бруньки
buttonhole ['bʌt(ə)nhaʊl] петля

Англо-український та українсько-англійський словники

English-Ukrainian Dictionary

T-shirt ['tɪ:ʃɜ:t] футболка, теніска
tummy ['tʌmɪ] животик

U

uncle [ʌŋk(ə)] дядько
unusual [ʌn'ju:ʒuəl] незвичайний, дивний
usually [ju:ʒuəli] зазвичай

V

variety [və'reɪtɪ] різноманітність
vary [veəri] відрізнятися

W

warrior ['wɒrɪə] боєць

UKRAINIAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

A
альпінізм mountaineering
ананас pineapple
арахіс peanut

B

бажати wish
бізнес business
бінь hurt
боєць warrior
брови eyebrows
буряк beetroot

B

важкий heavy
велоспорт cycling
вєсто oar
вести lead

вечір evening
вибір choice
виконувати perform
вишивка embroidery
вище above
відвідувати (школу, урок) attend

віднімати subtract
відповідальний responsible
відповідно до according
відповідь response
відзначитися vary
візерунок pattern
вік age
вінок wreath
впливати cover
впливовий influential

G

газета newspaper
гітара guitar
гопдувати starve
гончар potter
горіх nut
горох pea
грабувати rob
градус degree
гребля towing
гриб mushroom
грінка toast
груша pear

213

Концепція: Комунікативний підхід:

1. 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. 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 			
Buggy 			

7. Listen and read the dialogues. Act them out with your partner. Then make up similar ones.



Dialogue 1

Annie: It's your turn to choose the restaurant, Tony. Where do you want to go for dinner?

Tony: I am not sure.

Annie: Do you like "The Bayroom"? It has got good food. Oh, how about Antonio's?

Tony: I like Antonio's more than the Bayroom. It's not as crowded. It's less expensive. And it's a lot more fun.

Annie: OK. Let's go to Antonio's then. I am going to make a reservation for 7:30 p.m.

Tony: Great!

Dialogue 2

Restaurant employee: Southern Accent. Good evening.

Mr. Blake: Yes, hello. I'd like to make a reservation for a party of seven.

Restaurant employee: For what night?

Mr. Blake: For tonight at 8:00.

Restaurant employee: Could you hold, please, while I check?

Mr. Blake: Yes, certainly.

Restaurant employee: Thank you for holding. I'm sorry, sir, but 8:00 is going to be difficult tonight. Could you come at 7:15 or 8:45 instead?

Mr. Blake: I think 7:15 is OK.

Restaurant employee: Very good. And the name?

Mr. Blake: Blake.

Restaurant employee: Thank you, Mr. Blake.



Концепція: Комунікативний підхід:

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



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.



Концепція: Комунікативний підхід:

5. Work in pairs. Talk about Ann's parents.

1. How does Ann's mother manage to make the atmosphere at their home comfortable?
2. What days does Ann's mother work?
3. Whose job is well paid?
4. How does Ann's father look like?
5. Why does he wear a suit, a shirt and a tie?
6. Why does Ann like her parents' days off?

5. Work in pairs. Interview your classmate. Use the questions from the table and add your own questions.

Do	you	love each other?
Does	your parents	share everything with you?
Can	your relatives	rely on each other?
	your uncle	be angry with each other?
	your aunt	support you?
		deal with life well?
		feel secure and confident?
		do anything for each other?

Концепція: Комунікативний підхід:

6. Tell what your parents did on Sunday and on Thursday.

4. Read the following answers. Ask questions as in the model.

Model: I have a shower in the morning. — What time/When do you have a shower?

1. I have a shower in the morning.
2. I have lunch at 11 o'clock.

6. Look at the table and say what Ann and Sam did and didn't do yesterday. Use the model.

Model: Ann did morning exercises yesterday. Sam didn't do morning exercises yesterday.

	to do morning exercises	to clean the room	to go out with friends	to watch TV	to read a book
Ann	✓	×	✓	✓	✓
Sam	×	✓	✓	✓	×

4. Look at the pictures and tell about Ann's sister, brother and two cousins.



The **Past Simple Tense**

Утворення: II форма дієслова

Допоміжне дієслово: **did**

Концепція: Інтегрований підхід:

Lesson 15









Lesson 15

! Модальне дієслово **must** виражає обов'язок, необхідність.
Наприклад: You **must** go there. — Ти повинен піти туди.
 Заперечну форму утворюємо за допомогою частки **not**, яку ставимо після **must**.
Наприклад: You **must not (mustn't)** go there. — Ти не повинен іти туди.
 Щоб утворити питальну форму, потрібно **must** поставити перед підметом.
Наприклад: **Must** we go there? — Чи потрібно нам туди йти?

1. Say what you **must** and what you **mustn't** do every day.
2. Ask your classmate what he **must** and what he **mustn't** do.

Model: Must you attend school every day?
 Yes, I must. / No, I must/need not.

3. Match the phrases with the pictures.

		a) to go to school		
		b) to ride a bike		
		c) to have lunch		
		d) to take a shower		
		e) to watch television		
		f) to brush the teeth		
		g) to work on computer		
		h) to clean the room		

4. a) Complete the sentences with the words from the box.
 b) Tell the class about Nick's school day.

wash, have got, begins, play, get up, are, dress, breakfast, go, brush, do

My name is Nick. I usually (1) ... at 7 o'clock. I (2) ... my face and (3) ... my teeth. Then I (4) I have (5) ... at 8 o'clock. My school (6) ... at 9 o'clock. I (7) ... many good friends at school. Some of them (8) ... creative and hard-working. Others (9) ... energetic and sociable. I (10) ... my home assignment at four o'clock. On Thursdays I (11) ... tennis. I (12) ... to bed at 11 p.m.

UNIT 1 Family. Working Day

! Модальне дієслово **need** вживається для вираження необхідності виконати певну дію. Як правило, це модальне дієслово використовується тільки в питальних та заперечних реченнях.
Наприклад: You **needn't** work. — Тобі не обов'язково працювати.
 Для утворення питального речення модальне дієслово **need** ставиться на початок речення перед підметом.
Наприклад: **Need** I repeat my question? — Чи потрібно мені повторювати своє питання?

5. Complete the sentences with the correct modal verb. Use **must**, **mustn't** or **needn't**.
 1. I _____ go to school from Monday to Friday.
 2. When I get home, I _____ do my homework.
 3. We _____ be very quiet. We _____ make any noise.
 4. You _____ make your bed. I'll do it for you.
 5. In this school pupils _____ wear school uniform. They can wear jeans and T-shirts.
 6. We haven't got much time. We _____ hurry.
 7. We've got plenty of time. We _____ hurry.
6. Here are two daily schedules. Compare and contrast them. Use phrases given below.

1. ... whereas ...
2. ... in comparison to ...
3. Although/While ..., ...
4. Both ... and ...

Model: Sam gets up at 7.10 whereas Ann gets up at 7.20.

Sam (aged 14)
 7.10. Gets up
 7.15. Does morning exercises
 7.25. Takes a shower
 7.40. Has breakfast
 8.00. Leaves house
 8.30–11.45. Has lessons
 12.00. Has lunch
 13.00. Has lessons
 14.00. Lessons are over
 14.30. Goes out with friends
 17.00. Comes home

Ann (aged 12)
 7.20. Gets up
 7.25. Washes
 7.35. Has breakfast
 7.50. Leaves house
 8.30–10.00. Has lessons
 11.30. Has lunch
 12.00. Has lessons
 13.30. Lessons are over
 13.45. Has dinner at school
 14.10. Goes out with friends
 17.00. Comes home



Концепція: Інтегрований підхід:

UNIT 3 Leisure Time

Lesson 30

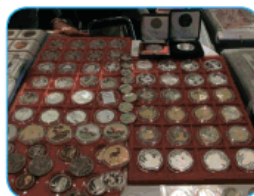
1. Look at the pictures and remember the words.



dancing



singing



collecting coins



shopping



playing a musical instrument



painting



travelling



theatre



circus



concert



stamp



fishing

Lesson 30

2. Make a list of your five favourite free time activities. Make up sentences with them.

Model: I love dancing. I dance from the age of five.

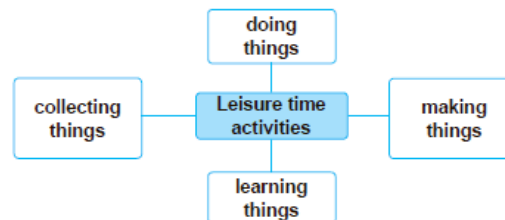
3. Look at the list of words in exercise 1 again and say which leisure time activities are healthy and which are not. Give your reasons.

Model: To my mind fishing is healthy because you spend a lot of time outdoors.

4. Read the text about how people spend their leisure time and answer the questions.

LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES

There are four groups of leisure time activities.



Doing things is playing games, painting, travelling etc. *Making things* is cooking, knitting, embroidery. *Collecting things* is collecting stamps, books, coins, bottles, labels. *Learning things* is learning foreign languages, learning to play a musical instrument etc.

Nowadays people have more or less energetic interests and hobbies. They go in for dancing, sports, hiking, travelling, fishing, shopping and others. But there is a type of people who like lying on the sofa watch television, read a newspaper or listen to music. Such people are called couch potatoes.

How about you? Are you a couch potato or do you have energetic hobby? Do you prefer doing, making, learning or collecting things? Why?

5. Complete the sentences.

1. Cooking, embroidery and knitting belong to
2. Collecting things is
3. Learning foreign languages and learning to play a musical instrument belong to
4. Dancing, hiking, travelling and shopping are
5. The couch potatoes are people who
6. You may collect

6. Describe four groups of leisure time activities.



Концепція: Підхід суб'єктної активності:

3. Imagine you are a weather reporter. Report tomorrow's weather.

 snowy
  sunny
  cloudy
  foggy
  rainy



Model: It will be cool and cloudy in Athens with a temperature of 12°C.

Lesson 33

1. Match each picture with the activity.



1



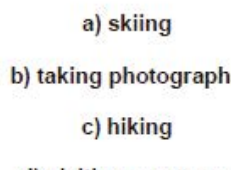
6



7



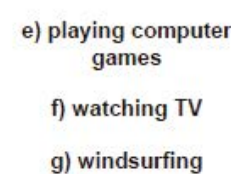
2



8



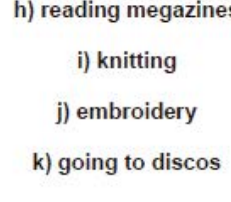
3



4



4



10



5



11

- a) skiing
- b) taking photographs
- c) hiking
- d) visiting museums
- e) playing computer games
- f) watching TV
- g) windsurfing
- h) reading magazines
- i) knitting
- j) embroidery
- k) going to discos

Концепція:

Принципи: доступності і посильності

4. Look at the pictures and remember the words.

CLOTHES

a suit a jacket a sleeve a collar a coat

socks a sweater jeans boots a T-shirt

a shirt a blouse a skirt a dress shoes

a tie a belt a hat a cap tights

1. Look at the pictures and remember the pronouns.

I am a pupil.

We can jump.

She is a doctor.

They can read.

He can play tennis.

Give me a newspaper.

Give her a newspaper.

Give us a newspaper.

Give them a newspaper.



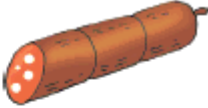











Give him a newspaper.

Концепція:

Принципи: доступності і посильності



1. Look at the pictures and remember the words.

 cheese	 egg	 sausage	
 bread	 tea	 sugar	 milk
 salt	 ham	 pie	 butter
 juice	 sandwich	 cake	

UNIT 2

Food and Drinks. Clothes

Lesson 19


1. Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

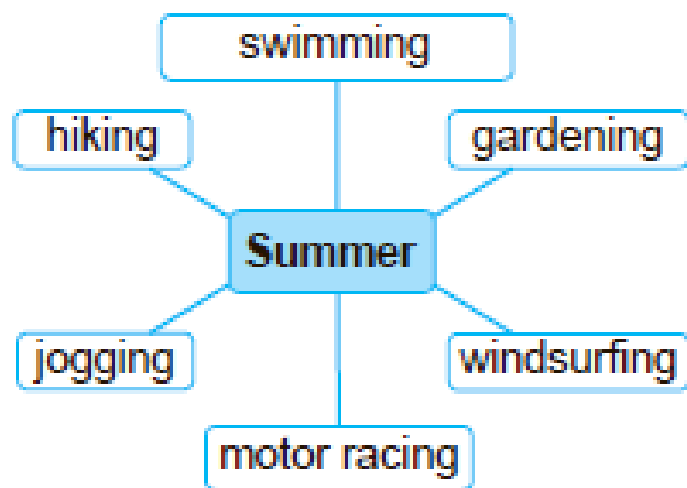


1. Is there any cauliflower on the table?
2. Are there many limes near the oranges?
3. Are there many pineapples and peaches on the table?
4. Is there any beef in front of the carrots?
5. Is there much pork to the right of the chicken?
6. How much chicken is there on the plate?
7. How many aubergines are there next to the onion?
8. How many cloves of garlic are there to the left of the radish?
9. Are there many vegetables on the table?

Концепція:

Принципи: свідомості і системності

7.  Write 12 sentences about your hobbies or interests in different seasons. Tell your class about that.



Концепція:

Принципи: емоційного комфорту

5. Work in pairs. Act out the dialogue and make up a similar one.

A: What do you like to do in your free time?

B: I love cycling and badminton. What about you?

A: I love taking photographs and doing crossword puzzles. Do you like playing chess?

B: I don't mind it. How about football?

A: Oh, I can't stand it. It's too boring for me.



2. Look at the pictures of sweaters and trousers. What would you choose for yourself/your friends/your parents?



Концепція:

Принципи: емоційного комфорту

4. Copy out the things you like and don't like in Ann's and her mother's styles.

Model:

Ann's mother

<i>I like:</i>	<i>I don't like:</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • smart clothes 	

7. Write some sentences about the style of clothes you wear. Explain the reasons you wear that style.



5. Find, read and write down the words.

porridge fish pie desserts salad drinks mashed potatoes pizza biscuits soup

Приём так званих «three Ps: Presentation – Practice – Production»

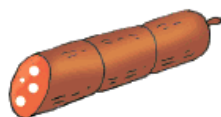
1. Look at the pictures and remember the words.



cheese



egg



sausage



bread



tea



sugar



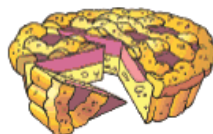
milk



salt



ham



pie



butter



juice



sandwich



cake

Presentation

1. Listen, read and remember the words and word combinations.



to get used to
curiosity
highly qualified
after school activity
to do well
enthusiastic
delicious

[kjuəri'bsəti]

[m,θju:zr'æstɪk]

[dɪ'lɪʃəs]

Прийом так званих «three Ps: Presentation – Practice – Production»

Presentation



Модальне дієслово **must** виражає обов'язок, необхідність.

Наприклад: You **must** go there. — Ти повинен піти туди.

Заперечну форму утворюємо за допомогою частки **not**, яку ставимо після **must**.

Наприклад: You **must not (mustn't)** go there. — Ти не повинен іти туди.

Щоб утворити питальну форму, потрібно **must** поставити перед підметом.

Наприклад: **Must** we go there? — Чи потрібно нам туди йти?

1. Look at the pictures and remember the words.



apple



bananas



grapes



peach



strawberry



orange



cabbage



carrot



lettuce



onion



tomato



garlic



potato



cucumber

Meat



chicken



beef



pork



white meat



red meat



mutton

Прийом так званих «three Ps: *Presentation – Practice – Production*»



Модальне дієслово **may**, як і **can**, вживається для вираження:
а) можливості виконати дію; б) прохання дозволу.

Наприклад:

а) You **may** go there by car. — Ви можете поїхати туди автомобілем.

б) **May** I use your phone? — Можна мені скористатися вашим телефоном?

Заперечну форму утворюємо за допомогою частки **not**, яку ставимо після **may**.

Наприклад: You **may not** use my phone. — Ти не можеш скористатися моїм телефоном.

Щоб утворити питальну форму, потрібно **may** поставити перед підметом.

Наприклад: — **May** I read? — Можна мені читати?

— Yes, you **may**. / No, you may not. —

Так, можна. / Ні, не можна.

Presentation

Приём так званих «three Ps: Presentation – Practice – Production»

6. Here are two daily schedules. Compare and contrast them. Use phrases given below.

1. ... whereas ...

3. Although/While ..., ...

2. ... in comparison to ...

4. Both ... and ...

Model: Sam gets up at 7.10 whereas Ann gets up at 7.20.

Sam (aged 14)

Ann (aged 12)

7.10. Gets up

7.20. Gets up

7.15. Does morning exercises

7.25. Washes

7.25. Takes a shower

7.35. Has breakfast

7.40. Has breakfast

7.50. Leaves house

8.00. Leaves house

8.30–10.00. Has lessons

8.30–11.45. Has lessons

11.30. Has lunch

12.00. Has lunch

12.00. Has lessons

13.00. Has lessons

13.30. Lessons are over

14.00. Lessons are over

13.45. Has dinner at school

14.30. Goes out with friends

14.10. Goes out with friends

17.00. Comes home

17.00. Comes home



Practice

1. Make up seven questions and seven sentences from each table.

A:

May

I
you
he
she
we
they

ask your neighbour a question?
use your pen?
go home?
see him today?
try on the skirt/shirt in the fitting room?
visit them after school?
go to the cinema?
buy this nice dress?

Приєм так званих «three Ps: *Presentation – Practice – Production*»

2. Read the clues and put the letters in order to form the words. Make up sentences with these words.

1. To make something known officially or publicly.	claproim
2. The respect from other people that a person gets because of high standards of behaviour and moral character.	houron
3. To take place in order to make people remember a special event.	meramocomte
4. The state of being free and not controlled by another person, country, etc.	indencedepen

Practice

5. Choose the correct word for each blank.

Sovereignty wish six merry August congratulate

1. People drink, eat and make ... on this holiday. 2. The Verkhovna Rada passed the Declaration of State ... 3. On Women's Day people ... their mothers, sisters and wives. They ... them, joy, much fun and health, success, prosperity and wealth. 4. We have ... public holidays in Ukraine. 5. We celebrate the Independence Day on ... 24.

2. Choose the correct item.

- I am not hungry. I ... already ...
a) have ... eaten b) has ... eaten c) had ... eaten
- I was not hungry. I ... already ...
a) have ... eaten b) has ... eaten c) had ... eaten
- Do you want to see that program? It ... just ...
a) have ... started b) has ... started c) had ... started
- We were late. The party ... already ...
a) have ... started b) has ... started c) had ... started

Прийом так званих «three Ps: *Presentation – Practice – Production*»

2. Agree or disagree. Use *Right; I agree entirely* or *Not really, I'm afraid; I am afraid you are wrong*.

Model: I'm afraid you are wrong. Ukrainian people have Christmas on January 7 or on December 25.

1. Ukrainian people have Christmas on January 25. 2. January derives its name from Janus, the Roman god of beginnings, endings, openings and closings. 3. New Year's celebration doesn't vary according to the local customs and traditions. 4. Christmas celebration varies according to the personal taste. 5. We celebrate New Year's Day on December 31. 6. I like New Year because I decorate my room with flags, toys and lights. 7. At the New Year's party at school you play games and dance.

Production

6. Interview your classmate on his/her favourite subjects.

Model: A: What is your favourite subject?

B: It's Maths.

A: How many times a week do you have it?

B: Three.

A: On what days do you have your favourite subject?

B: On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

A: Is it the first lesson in your timetable?

B: No, on Monday it's the second lesson, on Wednesday it's the third lesson and on Friday it's the fifth lesson.

Електронна складова підручника

▶

▶





















▶


▶


Match the words from the text with their equivalent on the right. True or False?


<input type="button" value="beloved"/>	<input type="button" value="well-built"/>	1. Lucy's grandfather is named John. <input type="button" value="True"/> <input type="button" value="False"/>
<input type="button" value="big"/>	<input type="button" value="tolerant"/>	2. He is a teacher. <input type="button" value="True"/> <input type="button" value="False"/>
<input type="button" value="strong"/>	<input type="button" value="large"/>	3. They spend a lot of time together. <input type="button" value="True"/> <input type="button" value="False"/>
	<input type="button" value="loving"/>	4. Lucy has got a sister. <input type="button" value="True"/> <input type="button" value="False"/>
	<input type="button" value="adored"/>	5. Her grandfather lives alone. <input type="button" value="True"/> <input type="button" value="False"/>
	<input type="button" value="make-believe"/>	
	<input type="button" value="unreal"/>	
	<input type="button" value="adult"/>	
	<input type="button" value="comic"/>	

Do, go or play? Fill in the blanks with the right verb.

						
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
						
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
						
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

 **RED VELVET CHEESECAKE**

 **ROASTED CHICKEN**

 **BARBECUE**

My grandparents live in a lovely cottage

Read the text.

My grandfather and Anthony is my grandfather. They are old and their faces wrinkled but they still keep their kindness, specially my grandfather.

The cottage in Stratford-upon-Avon, England. The house is not very big but my grandmother keeps it very cozy. It only got one floor and the attic. Inside there are two bedrooms, a kitchen, a small living room, a bathroom and a study. In the house there is only one bathroom. The house has got a fireplace, a chimney and a garden with a fine view. In front of the house there is a beautiful garden full of flowers and colour.

I love my grandparents and the peace and quietness of their presence and surroundings.

1. Catherine is Emily's granddaughter.

Дякуємо за увагу!