Unit 1  The Rise of English

Before you read

Do you think the following statements are true or false?
1. English was an important language 500 years ago.
2. It is mainly because of the United States that English has become a world language.
3. English has borrowed words from many languages.

Read the text and see if you are right.

The story of English is a remarkable story. Five centuries ago English didn’t stretch any further than the British Isles. Only a few million people spoke English then. Today English is one of the major languages in the world spoken in different continents.

What are the chief reasons for this astonishing rise of English? What is the main advantage of speaking English?

Where does English Come from?

Two thousand years ago the people who inhabited the British Isles were the Celts. They spoke different Celtic dialects. In 55 BC Julius Caesar landed in Britain with his legions bringing with him the language of the Romans, Latin. The Romans stayed in Britain for over one hundred years. A few Latin words adopted by the Celts are found in place names today.

After the Romans had left Britain in the fifth century, it was invaded by the Germanic tribes, Angles, Saxons and Jutes. These people forced the Celts to leave their homes and settle in the north of Britain. Thus, gradually Anglo-Saxon became the native language of the island. You can guess how the name of the country, England, originated. From their language came such words as: man, wife, house, father, mother, sister, brother, thing...

In the ninth century the Vikings began to attack the eastern part of the country. Many of them settled there. This brought a new influence on the native language. English is enriched because of their language too. The following words: law, skin, sky, knife, take, hit, same, want, ugly, they, them, their are examples of Viking influence.

After the Normans conquered England in 1066, French became the official language of the country for nearly 300 years, but the native people spoke English. Norman French was finally given up in the fourteenth century, but many French words had been taken over by that time. At the end of the fifteenth century London English began to be used in parliament, documents, schools, poetry, etc. This is how the standard language emerged. English was never the same again after the Normans arrived. Just look at some of the words they left behind: government, parliament, minister, officer, soldier, science, religion, lesson, judge, court, crime, defend, space, condition etc.

1 legion [li:dʒən] – լացիա
2 tribe [ traɪb] – ցիմ
3 Vikings [vaɪkɪŋz] – վիկինգներ
The exporting of English begins with the first settlements of the English in North America in the seventeenth century. The great growth of population in the United States has given the English language its present standing in the world.

Today geographically English is the most widespread language on earth, second only to Chinese in the number of people who speak it. It is the official language of the USA, of the UK, of Australia and New Zealand, one of the official languages in Canada, the Republic of South Africa and the Irish Republic. It is also spoken as a second language in many parts of India and Africa. The number of second-language speakers may soon exceed the number of native speakers.

Comprehension

Here are the answers to some questions. Work out what the questions should be.

1. A few million.
2. Because it is the mother tongue of many countries outside England.
3. They were called the Celts.
4. In the 55 BC.
5. In the fifth century.

Focus on Phonetics

Read the words.

-ure [tʃo] a. feature, nature, picture, culture, sculpture, mixture, century
-tion [ʃn] b. pronunciation, population, international, information
-sure [sə] c. pleasure, treasure, leisure
-ous [əs] d. famous, nervous, dangerous
-ment [mənt] e. document, parliament, settlement, government.
Work on Words

**condition** [kənˈdɪʃn] n  His conditions were so bad that he had to leave school and go to work. Everything was in good condition. **on condition that:** You can go out on condition that (only if) you wear a coat.

**chief** [tʃiːf] a The chief reason of her strange behaviour was her shyness. chiefly adv Syn.: main, principal.

**advantage** [ædˈva:ntidʒ] n Living in a big town has many advantages such as good schools, theatres and museums. What are the advantages of travelling by train? **take advantage of. Ant.: disadvantage.**

**come from** v Mashtots came from Oshakan. Where do you come from? Much of the butter in England comes from New Zealand.

**remarkable** [riˈmærəbl] a Paul is remarkable for his intelligence. Garni is a remarkable monument of ancient Armenian architecture.

**export** [ɪkˈspɔːt] v Armenia exports brandy to many countries. Japan exports electronic products to other countries. **Ant.: import** [ɪmˈpɔːt] v: Armenia imports gas from Iran and oil from Russia.

**space** [speɪs] n 1. an empty area: We replaced the bath with a shower to create more space. Syn.: **room.** 2. the universe: The first man who flew to space was Yuri Gagarin. Space was conquered in the middle of the twentieth century. **spacious** a. She liked the room: it was spacious and bright.

**exceed** [ɪkˈsiːd] 1. to be greater in number: Wind speed exceeded 90 miles per hour. 2. go above an official limit: Drivers who exceed the speed limit will pay a fine. exceed sb’s expectations: The result exceeded all their expectations.

Words not to be confused

**finally** 1. introduces the last element in a series: Then finally we went home. 2. suggests the idea of a long wait: We finally managed to have a holiday in Greece. Syn.: **eventually**

**at last** also suggests a long wait or delay: James has passed his exam at last.

**after all** in spite of what was said before, contrary to what was expected: I am sorry, I can’t come after all. 2. we mustn’t forget that: After all, she is a big girl now.

**in the end** suggests that sth happens after a lot of changes, problems or uncertainty: We made different plans for the holiday, but in the end we went to Brighton again.

Phrasal verbs with come

**come about** to happen: The flood came about as a result of the heavy winter rains.

**come across** to meet or find unexpectedly (= run across): I came across some old letters yesterday.

**come from** originate from, belong to: He comes from a poor family.

**come on** 1. to hurry up, move rapidly: Come on, the taxi is here. 2. appear, take place: The lights came on.

**come out** be published: This newspaper comes out every day.

**come up (to)** approach: The little girl came up to me and asked the way to the post office.
1. Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>export</td>
<td>for most part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come from</td>
<td>bring in goods from a foreign country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remarkable</td>
<td>have as a place of origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>import</td>
<td>to be much bigger than people expected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chief</td>
<td>something useful or helpful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advantage</td>
<td>most important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chiefly</td>
<td>deserving or attracting attention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exceed</td>
<td>send goods to other countries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Fill in the words on the left in their correct forms.

a. Khan Massehian (1864–1937) ... a noble Armenian family in Tehran. This outstanding man was not only a professional diplomat, a statesman, a teacher and an editor, but also a ... translator. He ... languages since childhood and when he grew up he ... Persian, Turkish, Greek, Russian, French, German and English. He was the personal translator of the Shah of Iran and represented the country in London, Berlin, Tokyo and elsewhere. It is difficult to imagine how he managed to find time to devote himself to translating. He translated both Eastern and European writers into Armenian. But his ... interest was Shakespeare. Massehian successfully translated almost all Shakespeare’s works. The ... of his translations was that he was able to express the great spirit of Shakespeare.

b. England is not rich in oil, iron and other natural resources. It ... them from Asia. Japan ... electronics to many countries of the world.

3. Insert the words finally, at last, after all, in the end.

1. After all our adventures we ... arrived home at midnight.
2. My father ... agreed to let me go on the trip.
3. ... I’d like to thank everyone for coming along this evening.
4. The question has not been decided yet ... .
5. ... he agreed that he was guilty.
6. We need to increase productivity. We need to reduce unemployment. And ..., we need to make our exports greater.
7. ...! Where have you been?
8. I left in the middle of the film. Did they get married ...?

4. Use a phrasal verb from the list on p. 5 to replace the words in italics.

1. Where was he born? He has such an interesting accent.
2. As I was walking slowly, she kept saying, “Hurry up!”
3. The deer approached slowly and ate directly from my hand.
4. Where is this magazine published?
5. How did it happen that they lost the game?
6. I found this word in the magazine by chance.
Did you know?

When you turn on the channels of the TV, you can often say for sure whether the voices filling up your room are the voices of America or a programme from the BBC. That is because there is a great difference between the types of English spoken in different parts of the world today. This comes as a shock for many people crossing the Atlantic for the first time. They often misunderstand each other. Imagine an English lady who was asked on the first day of her visit to Australia if she came there “to die” or “not to die”. The Australian only wanted to find out when she had arrived “today” or “not today”.

**The Americans usually say:**
- subway
- gas
- gas station
- cookies
- can
- apartment
- first floor
- elevator
- fall

**The British say:**
- underground
- petrol
- petrol station/filling station
- biscuits
- tin
- flat
- ground floor
- lift
- autumn

So the Americans stand in **line (a queue)** to see a **movie (a film)**, and they go on **vacation (holiday)**, sometimes in the **fall (autumn)**. An American **does the dishes (washes up)** and then **washes up (washes his/her hands)**.

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**Just for fun**

Once an American invited his British friend to his place. He told him to put on his vest and pants. When the Englishman came to his place, the guests were surprised to see a man dressed for a game of tennis. The Englishman, who was very upset by the situation, whispered: “But you told me to put on my vest and pants!”

The fact is that **vest and pants** in British and American English mean different things.

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**Read the text in pairs and act it out.**

**Her Majesty the English Language**

**Background**

*Pygmalion* was written by George Bernard Shaw and first staged in London in 1913. Years later Alan Jay Lerner adapted Shaw’s *Pygmalion* to make a musical play which was turned into a film. The film was a fantastic success. It won popularity and admiration all over the world. The sets, the music, let alone the acting of Audrey Hepburn were excellent.
The main characters are as follows:

Henry Higgins: a professor of phonetics and a bachelor.
Colonel Pickering: his friend and colleague.
Eliza Doolittle: a Cockney flower-seller.

At the beginning of the play we are introduced to Eliza (Liza) selling flowers in Covent Garden. As people speak, Professor Higgins is making notes of the way they talk. He at once guesses where people come from, “sometimes within two streets” by their accent. He correctly notes what area of London Liza comes from. He boasts to the crowd that he is a teacher of phonetics, and makes a bet with Pickering that in three months he could pass Liza as a duchess at an ambassador’s party!

My Fair Lady

A musical by Alan Jay Lerner
Adapted from Bernard Shaw’s Pygmalion
Music by Frederich Loewe.

Act I, Scene 5

1 Higgins’s study. Eliza is seated in the wing chair. Higgins is facing her, a small box of marbles in his hand. He places them in her mouth.

5 Higgins: Four ... five ... six marbles. There we are. (He holds up a sheet of paper).

Now I want you to read this and pronounce each word just as if the marbles were not in your mouth. “With blackest moss, the flower pots were thickly crusted, one and all.” Each word clear as a bell. (He gives her the paper).

Eliza: Pots were thickly crusted one and all ... I can’t! I can’t!

Higgins: I cannot understand a word. Not a word.

Pickering: I say Higgins, perhaps the poem is too difficult for the girl. Why don’t you try a simpler one?

Higgins: Pickering! I cannot hear the girl! (Eliza stops and takes the marbles out of her mouth) What’s the matter? Why did you stop?

20 Eliza: I swallowed one.

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1 he could pass Liza as a duchess at an ambassador’s party – ում ընդարձակվում ինքնական գործիչների հետ հաշվարկի ժամանակ
2 marbles ['ma:blz] – մարգագիծը քալեր բարձր տարածված խաչյա համակարգ
3 With blackest moss, the flower pots were thickly crusted, one and all – a line from a poem
4 I say – ես ում, ես ում
**Higgins**: Oh, don’t worry, I have plenty more. Open your mouth.
(The lights go off, then come up again. Eliza, overtired and sleepy, is lying on the sofa. Pickering is half asleep in the wing chair. Higgins is seated at the desk, an ice-bag on his head).

25 **Higgins (tired)**: The rain in Spain stays mainly in the plain.

**Eliza**: The rain in Spain stays mainly in the plain\(^1\).

**Higgins**: Don’t say “Rine”, say “Rain”.

**Eliza**: I can’t, I’m so tired. I’m so tired.

**Pickering**: Oh, for heaven’s sake, Higgins. It must be three o’clock in the morning.

30 Do be reasonable.

**Higgins (rising)**: I’m always reasonable. Eliza, if I can go on with this terrible headache, you can.

**Eliza**: I have a headache, too. I have been working since morning.

**Higgins**: Eliza, I know you are tired, I know your head aches. I know your nerves are as raw meat in a butcher’s window. But think what you’re trying to overcome. *(He sits next to her on the sofa.)* Think what you’re dealing with. The majesty and greatness of the English language. It’s the greatest treasure we have. The noblest feelings that ever filled the hearts of men are contained in its magic and musical mixture\(^2\) of sounds. That’s what you’ve set yourself to conquer, Eliza, and conquer it you will. Now, try it again.

**Eliza (slowly)**: The rain in Spain stays mainly in the plain.

**Higgins (standing up)**: What was that?

**Eliza**: The rain in Spain stays mainly in the plain.

**Higgins (rising, unbelievably)**: Again.

45 **Eliza**: The rain in Spain stays mainly in the plain.

**Higgins (to Pickering)**: I think she’s got it! Think she’s got it!

**Eliza**: The rain in Spain stays mainly in the plain.

**Higgins**: By George\(^3\), she’s got it!

50 **Eliza**: The rain in Spain stays mainly in the plain.

**Higgins**: By George, she’s got it!

*(Joy and victory)*

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**Comprehension questions**

1. Give a title to the passage.
2. What is the ending of the play to your mind?
3. What words do the pronouns stand for?
   - them (line 3), we (line 5), this (line 7), one (line 17), its (line 38).
4. What impression do you have of: Henry Higgins, Pickering, Eliza Doolittle?

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\(^1\) Eliza says [ai] instead of [ei] in all the words.

\(^2\) mixture [ˈmɪkstə] – թաթափում

\(^3\) By George! [be doːdʒ] – Հարվածի անոնք:
Focus on Phonetics

1. Mind your sounds. Listen and repeat. Make the sound [ɔi] and [eɪ] weaker to the end in English.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ɔi</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eɪ</td>
<td>buy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>əŋ</td>
<td>boy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʌŋ</td>
<td>might</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʊŋ</td>
<td>line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʌ</td>
<td>tale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Read the phrases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Phrase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eɪ</td>
<td>Make haste.</td>
<td>əʊ</td>
<td>Somewhere near here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aɪ</td>
<td>Time flies.</td>
<td>eʊ</td>
<td>It’s late to tear your hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɔɪ</td>
<td>Boys will be boys.</td>
<td>uʊ</td>
<td>For sure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aʊ</td>
<td>Without doubt.</td>
<td>ou</td>
<td>No go.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Work on Words

- **face** [ˈfeɪs] v Turn round and face me. Which way does your house face? It faces south. **Syn.:** overlook, look out on.
- **next to** [ˈnekst] prep Come and sit down next to me. During the film the man who was sitting next to me laughed all the time. **Syn.:** beside.
- **noble** [ˈnəʊbl] a Everybody believed him because he was a noble man. Vardan Mamikonian remained in the history of Armenia a noble hero.
- **magic** [ˈmædʒɪk] a Children are fond of tales where magic words can do everything. The magic sounds of music always calmed him down. Her magic eyes and golden hair attracted everybody.
- **proper** [ˈprəʊpə] a That’s not a proper thing to do in public. Are you doing the job in the proper way? **properly** adv: Are you sure he behaves properly? Have you looked for your book properly?
- **plain** [ˈpleɪn] n We watched the wide plains of Russia from the plane.
- **reason** [ˈriːzn] n There is no reason in your decision. **reasonable** [ˈriːznəbl] a: You are not reasonable if you want to buy the coat at such a price.
- **overcome** [ˈoʊvərkʌm] v to succeed in solving a problem: We could see that the child was trying to overcome his fear.

1. Match the words in column A with their meaning in column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>proper</td>
<td>to turn the face to, to look on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>properly</td>
<td>coming immediately after</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overcome</td>
<td>in the right way, correctly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>next to</td>
<td>having common sense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reasonable</td>
<td>right, correct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>face</td>
<td>to deal with a problem successfully</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Fill in the words on the left making necessary changes.

Centuries ago a famous Greek sculptor Pygmalion ... a sculpture of a young girl. It was made of marble, but he worked at it with such love and care that it looked like real. He called the girl Galatea. She had a ... appearance and there was something ... in her face. She was so beautiful that he ... in love with her. He put her in such a way that she seemed to ... him day and night. He suffered greatly and began to ask gods to make her alive. This Greek legend helped Bernard Shaw to write his famous *Pygmalion*.

3. Insert the words from the proper-family.

*Mother:* Ann, are you going out again? I think Davy is not a ... boy to go out with.

*Ann:* What do you have against him?

*Mother:* He never behaves ..., his clothes are never ... for the situation, his language is not ... for an educated boy.

*Ann:* Life is changing, Mother, and what didn’t seem ... to your mother, was ... to you. Davy is not a bad boy, believe me. He’s honest and kind.

4. Translate into English.

 Focus on word-building. Building adjectives

a. from nouns:

- health  music  red face
- sleep  Y  magic  AL  blue eye  ED
- cloud  logic  talent

b. from nouns and verbs:

- pain  harm  reason
- help  FUL  hope  LESS  change  ABLE
- care  colour  remark

1. Find adjectives which go with the following nouns:

- weather  advice  situation
- play  actor  appearance
- watch  film  child

Focus on Words. Theatre

1. Arranging words. Arrange the words connected with a. the theatre

   - a full house, a musical, cast, clap; act well, the sets, first night, curtains, stage, direction, costumes, give a performance, to applaud, to be a success, to break into applause
2. Words in use

Describing a performance

We went to see the production of *Pygmalion* last night. The *sets* were realistic, the *costumes* were wonderful. It was a good *cast*. I thought the *direction* was excellent. Martens gave a remarkable *performance*. *The house* was full. The performance was *a great success*.

Tell your impressions of a performance.

Focus on Function

Hesitating

a. Sometimes you need to think while speaking. In such cases you can use repetition or fillers such as *well*/let me see/...*er...*/you know

b. People talk

*Ann:* Miss Jane, during the holidays I was in London and *...er...* sometimes I couldn’t understand a word of English when some people spoke.

*Miss Jane:* Well, maybe you heard Cockney, Ann. London in fact is the home of Britain’s most famous dialect, Cockney. *You see*, speaking in that accent is not proper for educated people. If you speak a local accent or Cockney, you will not be given good jobs.

*Ann:* Oh, yes. I’ve seen a film with Audrey Hepburn starring as a simple flower girl who was turned into a lady by her teacher after he had taught her good language and manners.

*Miss Jane:* *Let me see*. You’re speaking about George Bernard Shaw’s famous play *Pygmalion*. We can read the book or see the film if you like.

c. Work in pairs. Discuss a popular performance which you have seen using the fillers if necessary.
Focus on Grammar

REVISION:

MIXED TENSES

1. Identify the tenses and then match them with the explanation of their uses.

1. She will be taking the children from school, as usual.
2. A child learns many different kinds of skills at school.
3. Bill Gates has become the world’s most famous computer engineer.
4. I had been reading the report for an hour before I went to bed.
5. By 2015 they will have worked at the theatre for twenty years.
6. The language course starts on the 25th of June.

   a. general truth
   b. timetable, programme
   c. action in progress at a stated future time
   d. changes that have happened
   e. duration of an action started in the past and continuing up to a certain period in the past
   f. action which will be finished before a stated future time

2. Explain the difference in meaning between the sentences.

1. a. Have you read Oliver Twist.
   b. Have you been reading Oliver Twist?
2. a. We arrived at the hotel early in the morning.
   b. We had arrived at the hotel before the demonstration began.
3. a. Maria went out when George rang up.
   b. Maria had gone out when George rang up.
   c. Maria was going out when George rang up.
4. a. I had read the report before I went to bed.
   b. I had been reading the report for an hour when she came back from the theatre.
5. a. This time next summer we will be taking our entrance exams.
   b. By next July we will have passed our entrance exams.

3. Match the clauses in list A with those in list B to form sentences.

   A                                               B
1. A lot of cinemas have closed                   a. while I slept.
2. He began to draw                                b. when you have finished eating.
3. It is the first time                            c. after he had graduated from college.
4. Whatever she does                                d. that is why her eyes are so red.
5. She had already returned                        e. this time next year.
6. She will be travelling in Europe                f. by the time we got home.
7. She has been watching TV the whole day          g. she does well.
8. He went to work in his native village          h. she has returned home so late.
9. Can you wash the dishes i. when he was still a child.
10. She was tidying up the flat j. since video first appeared.
11. Even if you leave at once k. you won’t be there in time.

4. Choose the right verb-form.
1. Who cooks/is cooking/has been cooking/cooked food in your family when your Mom is away?
2. Where is John? – He repairs/is repairing/has repaired/repaired his car in the garage.
3. Anna is my best friend. I know/have known/had known/knew her for twenty-five years.
4. My son had a great time at the summer camp last year. They did/were doing/had done/had been doing a lot of interesting things there.
5. She cleaned/was cleaning/has cleaned/has been cleaning the living room when she heard a strange noise in the kitchen.

5. Translate into English.
1. խաղ, երկու կենտրոնական հանրապետություններ են միայն: 
2. Թե, երկու գործող օրինակություններ են, ու տնայնապարտ է մի միջազգային: 
3. թե, երկու կենտրոնական հանրապետություններ են միայն: 
4. իսկ երկու գործող օրինակություններ են: 
5. երկու կենտրոնական հանրապետություններ են միայն:

6. Which of the following questions are grammatically correct?
1. a. Did he tell you where would be taken the tourists?
   b. Did he tell you where the tourists would be taken?
   c. Did he tell you where would the tourists be taken?
   d. Did he tell you where would be the tourists taken?
2. a. Do you know when Mr Brown arrived?
   b. Do you know when did Mr Brown arrived?
   c. Do you know when arrived Mr Brown?
   d. Do you know Mr Brown when arrived?
3. a. Do you remember how many were there reporters at the meeting yesterday?
   b. Do you remember how many reporters there were at the meeting yesterday?
   c. Do you remember how many reporters were there at the meeting yesterday?
   d. Do you remember how many reporters yesterday were at the meeting?

CULTURE CHECK

**Break a leg!**

Each language, and often each culture, has special words you can (or even should) say in some cases.

“Break a leg!” A strange expression which means only “Good luck” among
American actors. Even stranger is the German expression “Break your neck and your leg!” used when wishing good luck.

What do you say in your language if someone sneezes? The English say “Bless you”. Sometimes the expression used in one language will sound quite strange in another. How should you react to these special phrases?

There are cases when it is useful to know the right words to say in English. Would you say anything to wish your guests a good meal? In many languages you would, but in English you wouldn’t.

There is a famous story about a hungry American in France who said “Thank you” each time he was offered some food. He didn’t know that at dinner table it meant “No, thanks”. So he finished the meal surprised and hungry.

**Trouble spot: Fish or ghoti?**

There is a great difference between English pronunciation and spelling.

The fact is that pronunciation has changed a lot during five hundred years, but spelling has changed very little. Compare the pronunciation of the letter o in these words: over, love, lost, lose, more, woman, women: [ou], [ʌ], [ɔ], [u:], [ɔː], [u], [i].

Bernard Shaw, the author of *Pygmalion* insisted that the English spelling should be reformed because, as he said, only a few letters are read in one way. One of the wittiest men of his time, George Bernard Shaw asked, “How do you pronounce the word ghoti?” And he answered: [fiː]. Compare: enough, women, mention.

It is clear now why the foreigners often say that the English pronounce Liverpool but write Manchester.

**Say one of the words and get your partner to spell it. In all the words given below there are silent letters.**

a. foreign, right, brought, daughter, neighbour, through, though;
b. knife, knit, know;
c. who, whose;
d. what, when;
e. climb, comb, bomb;
f. walk, chalk, talk, half, calm;
g. island, isle.
Fact File

About 35% of the world’s mail, telexes and cables are in English.
Approximately 40% of the world’s radio programs are in English.
About 50% of all Internet traffic uses English.

Before you read
1. What languages do you speak?
2. How well do you speak them?
3. What foreign languages would you like to speak?
4. Who learns your language abroad?

Going Global

It is very important to learn foreign languages nowadays. Everybody knows their own language but to know one language more is a great advantage. If you know the language of a foreign country you can talk to its people and understand what they say. Today it is not necessary to go abroad to communicate with native speakers. We live in the era of high technologies and you can enter the Internet to have a talk with your friend from a foreign country.

There are more than 2700 languages in the world and some of them are international. English, for example is spoken not only in the British isles and the USA but also in other parts of the world.

It is the official voice of air, sea and space. It is the language of business and science, sport and culture. It is enough to mention that half of the world’s scientific literature is written in English to understand how important it is to be good at English.

So if you want to contact with foreigners, to know international trade, science and art, to use this information to the benefit of your own country, a knowledge of English obtained at school must be only a start for you. It is important to find a good way to learn. Here are some instructions for you to start with.

Listen to the radio!
Watch films!
Read newspapers!
Making mistakes is natural.
Relax, it will be easier to speak!
Learn from your mistakes and have fun!
Don’t worry about every word you don’t know the meaning of! Guess it!

Remember: the teacher can only help you to learn the language, but he or she can’t learn it for you.
Your turn

Are these hints useful to you?
Which of them do you use?
What have you found most difficult in learning English?

Useful language

I speak Armenian like a native speaker.
I don’t know a word of Russian well enough to take part in a discussion.
I know Arabic enough for shops and hotels.
I know Turkish just a little.
I know Georgian
I know French
I know Spanish

I think grammar is hard to learn ...
vocabulary is quite easy ...
pronunciation is the greatest problem ...
spelling

Focus on Phonetics

1. Mind your sounds. Listen and repeat.
Armenia – Armenian
Italy – Italian
Spain – Spanish
Russia – Russian
Hungary – Hungarian
Greece – Greek
China – Chinese
Japan – Japanese
France – French

Focus on Words. Languages

1. Collecting words. Collect words related to languages.
with – ish: Turkish Polish, ...
with – (i)an: Russian Italian, ...
with – ese: Chinese Vietnamese, ...
with – ic: Arabic ...

Remember: French, Dutch, Czech, Greek.

2. Arrange the words associated with language in your own way.
read silently speak a language to master
copy out speak with an accent to have a good command of
speak up to be good at synonym
letter a native speaker to look up in the dictionary
alphabet make a mistake translate from ... into ...
look through speak fluently get by
pronunciation spelling pick up
improve put down
3. Words in use.

a. What language do they speak?

Example: A Spaniard speaks Spanish.

a Dane, the Arabs, an Armenian
a Greek, a Dutchman, the Czechs

b. Heinrich Schliemann. Insert the words making necessary changes.

Example: Holland – Dutch
Portugal – Portuguese

polyglot [ˈpɒlɪɡlɒt] n a person knowing, using many languages; comes from Greek poly – many and glot – tongue.

Heinrich Schliemann was the famous archaeologist who discovered Troy. He taught himself to speak and write English, (France), (Holland), (Spain), (Italy) and (Portugal) in two years. After that he taught himself (Russia) in six weeks; later he learnt (Sweden), (Poland), Latin, (Arabia), (Greece). He was a polyglot which meant he could speak many different languages. He is the only person who could speak 32 languages.

c. Learning languages. Fill in the gaps with the verbs given below.

practise  revise  accent  guess
improve  correct  listen  read

1. If you want to understand English better, you should ... to the radio.
2. He spoke with a very strong French ... so I couldn’t understand him.
3. If you aren’t sure about the meaning of a word, you should try to ... it.
4. If you make a grammar mistake, ... the rule in order to ... yourself.
5. If you ... your English, you will ... it.
6. If you want to know a lot of words, ... books and newspapers.

What other reasons can you think of?

d. Read the text and guess the meaning of the words from the text.

The Confusion of Babel¹

As legend has it, after the Great Flood people came to inhabit the vast plains between the rivers Tigris [ˈtaɪgrɪs] and Euphrates [juˈfreɪtɪz]. The earth was rich there and the people prospered. Once they decided to construct a remarkable tower. They wanted it so high that it should reach up to the sky. They did this to make a name for themselves. They thought the tower would help the travellers to find their way home if they got lost.

¹ The Confusion of Babel [ˈkɒnfjuːz ən əv ˈbeɪbl] – Ψυχανανάκης ἱπποκατάναξανάκης

18
in the vast plains. A high tower standing up dark against the bright sky would be easily seen. God was displeased at the idea. He got angry at the arrogance of the people and made up his mind to destroy the tower. He mixed the languages up so that the people could not understand one another. The people failed to continue the tower because there was confusion between them and they had to give up the idea.

This is how different languages appeared according to the legend.

The place they lived in was called Babel which means confusion. “Confusion of Babel” has come to mean a noisy crowded place where people do not listen to each other.

1. What does the word mean?

1. vast  
   a. very large  b. small  c. beautiful

2. inhabit  
   a. have a habit  b. inherit  c. live in

3. construct  
   a. build  b. contain  c. destroy

4. be displeased at  
   a. discuss  b. dislike  c. disappoint

5. arrogance  
   a. pride  b. admiration  c. honesty

WRITE ON

1. Answer the questions below. Then find out your partner’s answers.

   Are you learning English because

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>You</th>
<th>Your partner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. you’ll be able to get a better job?  
2. it is useful when you travel?  
3. you want to go to an English-speaking country?  
4. it will give you a chance to meet new people?  
5. you want to enjoy English literature?  
6. you want to understand the words of pop songs?  
7. you have to learn it at school?
The answers may be:
Yes, I am. / Yes, partly. / No, not really.

Collect answers for each question from the whole class. Then write a paragraph saying why people in your class are learning English.

Useful language: all of us, most of us, some of us, a few of us, none of us.

Why are you learning English?
If you know a foreign language, you can be a translator. You can:
   a. translate science books, important papers, fiction,
   b. dub films,
   c. translate conferences.

Listen to the poem and recite it.
from Akhtamar
by Hovhannes Toumanian
Translated by Vladimir Rogov

On the dark island burns so bright
A piercing luring ray,
There’s lit a beacon every night
To guide him on his way.
But certain villains full of spite
Against them did conspire
And on a hellish mirky night
Put out the guiding fire.
The luckless lover lost his way
And only from afar
The wind is carrying in his way
The moans of “Akh, Tamar!”
And ever since, both near and far,
They call the island “Akhtamar”.

1. Did you like the translation?
2. Can you say what exactly you liked about it?
3. Do you know any other translations of poetry?

Did you know?
   a. The five most widely spoken languages in the world are:
   Chinese      845 million speakers
   English      400 million speakers
   Russian      265 million speakers
   Spanish      329 million speakers
   Hindustani   230 million speakers
b. There are at least 400 million people who speak English as a foreign language. English is the most widely spoken language. English has the largest vocabulary with nearly 500,000 words and 300,000 technical terms.

The oldest written language is Egyptian, which is 5000 years old. India has the most languages, altogether 845.

Focus on Grammar

REVISION:

MIXED TENSES

1. Choose the right form.
   1. Where have you been? Have you played/Have you been playing/Did you play tennis?
   2. He asks if I joined/shall join/would join them tomorrow at the picnic.
   3. How many pages of that book have you read/have you been reading?
   4. Father’s hands were dirty. He had been repairing/have been repairing/repaired the car.
   5. What happened/has happened/had been happening to you last night?
   6. Somebody has broken/broke/has been breaking the window when I was out.

2. Choose the sentence (a or b) which means the same as the first sentence.
   1. We had dinner when Father came.
      a. Father arrived and then we had dinner.
      b. We had dinner and then Father arrived.
   2. I read the book after I had seen the film.
      a. I saw the film and then I read the book.
      b. I read the book and then I saw the film.
   3. By the time Ann came home, I had gone to bed.
      a. I went to bed before Ann came home.
      b. I went to bed after Ann came home.
   4. The girls had tidied the flat when the guests arrived.
      a. The guests arrived and then the girls tidied the flat.
      b. The girls tidied the house and then the guests arrived.
   5. They carried the luggage downstairs before the taxi there came.
      a. They carried the luggage downstairs and then the taxi there came.
      b. The taxi there came and then they carried the luggage downstairs.
3. Choose the right word.

1. Please drive ... .
   a. careful  
   b. rude    
   c. clearly 
   d. fast

2. He felt very ... because he didn’t know anyone there.
   a. angrily  
   b. practical
   c. lonely   
   d. patient

3. Don’t worry, there’s ... time. We won’t be late.
   a. enough   
   b. plenty  
   c. many    
   d. more

4. The Tower of London is one of the most ... places to visit while you are in London.
   a. dangerous
   b. interesting 
   c. noisy    
   d. dirty

5. Oh no! I’ve just ... my watch.
   a. fallen   
   b. hurt    
   c. broke   
   d. broken

6. He spoke to me so ... that I got up and left.
   a. rude     
   b. rudeley 
   c. polite   
   d. politely

7. Tony was very ... when he heard the bad news.
   a. impression 
   b. upset    
   c. successful 
   d. punctual

Text Comprehension

4. Fit paragraphs a, b, c, d into the numbered gaps in the text.

The moral of the story is: when people laugh at you, it is best to laugh with them.
Presentation: The Spread of English

Before you read

What can you tell about
a. the location, b. the population, c. the economy and industry,
d. the culture and sport, etc. of Canada?

Read the text and answer the questions.

Canada

Canada is a country occupying most of North America, extending from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west and northward into the Arctic Ocean. It is the world’s second largest country by total area and its common border with the United States is the longest in the world. It consists of eight distinct forest regions, including extensive boreal forests. The vastness and variety of Canada’s geography have given rise to a wide variety of climates throughout the country. Winters can be harsh in many regions of the country; daily average temperatures are near −15 °C (5 °F) but can drop below −40 °C. Because of its vast size, Canada has more lakes than any other country. These lakes contain much of the world’s fresh water. It is also geologically active, having many earthquakes and potentially active volcanoes, such as Mount Meager.

Canada is a federation consisting of ten provinces and three territories, it is governed as a parliamentary democracy and a constitutional monarchy with Queen Elizabeth II as its head of state. It is a bilingual and multicultural country, with both English and French as official languages.

One of the world’s highly developed countries, Canada has an advanced economy and abundant natural resources. It has vast offshore deposits of natural gas, and large oil and gas resources. Particularly important industries are automobiles and aeronautics. It is one of the world’s most important suppliers of agricultural products; such is wheat and other grains. It is one of the world’s top ten trading nations, in which the logging and petroleum industries are two of the most important.

Its total population is more than 31 million. It is a member of the G8 (the Great Powers), G-20, NATO, WTO (the World Trade Organisation), Commonwealth, UN.

1 boreal [ˈbɔrɪəl] a – փոստանոց
2 logging [ˈlɒgend] n – փոստանոցային
Canadian culture has historically been influenced by British, French, and Aboriginal cultures and traditions. It has also been greatly influenced by immigration from all over the world. Canada’s official national sports are hockey in the winter. Hockey is a national pastime and the most popular spectator sport in the country. It is also the sport most played by the Canadians, with 1.65 million participants in 2004.

Canada has hosted several high-profile international sporting events, including the 1976 Summer Olympics in Montreal, the 1988 Winter Olympics in Calgary, and the 2007 FIFA U-20 World Cup. Canada was the host nation for the 2010 Winter Olympics in Vancouver and Whistler, British Columbia.

Work on Words

- landscape n an area of land that is beautiful to look at: The house is set in a beautiful landscape of rolling hills.
- unique a unlike anything else, being the only one of its type: You will be given the unique opportunity to study at one of the best Universities of Europe. Each person’s DNA is unique. She has a unique voice.
- prosperous a rich and successful: The northern cities of the country are more prosperous as compared with the southern ones. A prosperous/country/economy/industry. prosperity n, to prosper v
- society n high/democratic/multicultural society. Society must support its elderly people.
- standard of living quality, a level of comfort and wealth: They have/enjoy a high standard of living.
- consistent a not changing in behaviour, quality, etc., following the same manner: You are not very consistent: first you agree with and then you degree without any reason.
- quality n 1. the quality of sth is how good or how bad it is high/good/top/poor/low quality: The food in this shop is of the highest quality. 2. a feature of a person’s character, especially positive personal/leadership qualities: What is the quality you like most of all in a person? quality and quantity (a certain amount of sth): They check both the quality and quantity of materials used.
- supply v (with) to give sb sth that is needed or useful: Her parents supplied her with cash while she studied. Syn.: provide (with)

1 aboriginal [əbəˈridʒənl] existing in a region from earliest times
Words not to be confused

vast [vaːst] a very large in area, size, quantity or degree. a vast territory/crowd

huge a very large in size or amount: It was a huge castle facing the sea. a huge crowd, a huge appetite, huge debts/profits: A huge crowd was standing in front of them blocking the road.

enormous a very big: The enormous birthday cake attracted everybody's attention. an enormous house, enormous interests

1. Complete the sentences with words from the prosper-family.

prosper 1. The economic development gave them hope for a more ... future.
prosperous 2. It was a time of national ... .
prosperity 3. Their business continued to ... .

2. Insert the words changing their forms if necessary.

quality, society, vast, enormous, huge, supply
1. Never forget that we live in a multicultural ... .
2. Do you have the ... to become a teacher?
3. She was a woman with strong leadership ... .
4. The office will ... us with all the necessary information.
5. They keep us ... with milk and eggs.
6. The family knew he had ... debts but he didn’t accept it.
7. They spent an enormous ... of money on that project.
8. In front of them lay a ... territory.

Focus on Words

1. Arrange the words to remember them better.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality of life</th>
<th>Economic freedom</th>
<th>Political freedom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>public health care</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

education, protection of political rights, human development, life expectancy, literacy, public education, peace, prosperity, ease of doing business, lack of corruption, press freedom, protection of civil liberties and political rights

Focus on Grammar

REVISION

NOUN: Possessive case
When sth belongs to, or relates to sb or sth else, we use the possessive (‘s) to talk about
a. animate things: the committee’s decision, the goat’s milk
b. places: London’s biggest cinema
c. time: yesterday’s newspaper
d. if there is a number in the expression, use two nouns: a forty-minute lesson
e. shops: the butcher’s

The possessive with of means the same as the possessive with ’s but we use it to talk about:

a. expressions of quantity: a loaf of bread
b. full containers: a cup of coffee
c. inanimate things: the roof of the house

Remember: Don’t use ’s when talking about types of things: I must buy some cat food (made for cats)

1. Use the nouns in the correct form.
1. On his way home he always buys newspapers and magazines from ... (newsagent).
2. He bought ... (bar/chocolate) for little Annie.
3. When will you give me ... (next week/timetable).
4. On the table he noticed ... (wine/bottle) and (coffee/cup).
5. Something was wrong ... (car/door).
6. ... (ten/minute) wait seemed very long to him.
7. There is a black file in ... (desk/drawer).

Noun Number

Some words ending in -s can be both singular and plural
means: a means of transport – many means of transport
series: a television series – many television series
species: a species of birds – many species of birds

2. Complete the sentences using one of these words: means, series, species.
1. A ... is a group of animals or plants that have the same characteristics.
2. A bicycle is a ... of transport.
3. The bicycle and the car are ... of transport
4. She is writing a ... of articles on the ecological state of the region.
5. There are a lot of American TV ... shown on Armenian TV
6. When we were walking on the island we saw many ... of bird.

MIXED TENSES

3. Choose the correct answer.
1. Mr Smith, could I leave at 5:30 today? I go/am going/will go/will be going to a concert.
2. By the time you leave, you spend/will spend/have spent/will have spent nine days here.
3. I am waiting/have been waiting/was waiting/had been waiting for you since three o’clock!
4. I went to Belgium last month. I have never been/had never been/never was there before.
5. He said his mother would be very upset when she learns/would learn/learned/had learned that he had lost his job.

4. Correct the tense forms.
1. The weather is awful. It’s raining all day.
2. When have you arrived in this city?
3. Jane is working in the department store for the last three years.
4. By the time we had arrived, the play started.
5. She is married for the last ten years.
6. I have been written letters all day.

5. Translate into English.
1. ºñµ »ñÇï³ë³ñ¹Á »Ï³í, ÑÛáõñ»ñÝ ³ñ¹»Ý ѳí³ùí»É ¿ÇÝ ¨ ÇÝã-áñ µ³Ý ¿ÇÝ
ùÝݳñÏáõÙ:
2. Üñ³Ý áãÇÝã ÙÇ ³ë³ ³Û¹ Ù³ëÇÝ, ÙÇÝ㨠»ë 㽳ݷ³Ñ³ñ»Ù Ýñ³Ý:
3. ºë áõñ³Ë ÏÉÇÝ»Ù, »Ã» Ù»ñ ÃÇÙÁ ѳÕÃÇ:
4. êáíáñ³µ³ñ DZÝã »ù ³ÝáõÙ »ñ»ÏáÛ³Ý:
5. ƱÝã »ù ³ÝáõÙ ³Ûë »ñ»Ïá:
6. ƱÝã »ù ÷ÝïñáõÙ: àñ¨¿ µ³±Ý »ù Ïáñóñ»É:

Prepositions of time
- at is used for the time of the day
- on is used for days and dates
- in is used for longer periods of time

Remember: at/night/midday/noon/dawn/dusk/sunset/sunrise/Christmas/the weekend/weekends/the moment/present/the same time in the morning(s)/the evening(s)/the afternoon(s)/a few minutes/six months
on Friday morning(s)/Sunday afternoon(s)/Monday evening(s)

6. Which is correct?
1. a. I’ll see you on Friday. b. I’ll see you Friday.
2. a. I’ll see you next Friday. b. I’ll see you on next Friday.
3. a. We were ill at the same time. b. We were ill the same time.
5. a. What are you doing the weekend? b. What are you doing at the weekend.
6. a. They left at the sunset. b. They left at sunset.
7. a. I don’t like driving at the night. b. I don’t like driving at night.
Presentation

Read the text and answer the questions.

My Heart is in the Highlands

Location

The Republic of Armenia lies in the north-eastern part of the Armenian plateau between the Caucasus and Asia Minor. In the north and east it borders upon the Republic of Georgia and Azerbaijan, in the west and south upon Turkey and Iran.

Armenia occupies about 29,000 kilometres. It is a mountainous country. The highest point in the Republic is mount Aragats (4,090 m).

The country is covered by small rivers and streams. The longest rivers are the Araks and the Hrazdan. There are also a few mountainous lakes in Armenia, the largest of which is the Sevan, one of the most beautiful Alpine lakes in the world.

The north-eastern and northern parts are rich in forests. There are a lot of wonders of nature, picturesque places with sweeping panoramas in Lori, Dilijan, Stepanavan, etc. The republic’s fauna includes deer, bear, fox, wolf and other animals. There are more than 80 species of birds in Armenia.

History: past and present

Armenia is an ancient country. It has a history that begins 3,000 years ago. Situated at the crossroads, Armenia always attracted the attention of its powerful neighbours. It had a long and eventful history, surviving through many dramatic days. In its constant and unequal fight it lost the greatest part of its territory and its independence. But even under the worst conditions it has never lost its language, culture, religion and wish to create. This tragic experience was expressed in the epic poem *David of Sassun*.

Armenia became the first Christian state in the history of the world in 301 AD.

At the beginning of the XX century Armenia suffered one of its worst days. About two million Armenians were massacred by the Turkish government.

In 1918 Armenia declared itself independent but it lasted only until 1922 when the country became part of the USSR.

On September 21, 1991 Armenia proclaimed independence. Today it is developing its sovereign and democratic institutions. The head of the state is the president elected by direct popular vote. The president has the power to appoint the Prime Minister who selects government ministers. The highest legislative body is the parliament. Every five years general presidential and parliamentary elections are held on multicandidate basis.

The country is a member of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). In 1992 it became a member of the United Nations Organisation (UNO).
**Economics.** Traditionally Armenian industry is built on manufacturing, mining (gold, silver), chemical industry and metallurgy. Electrical engines, machine tools, chemical products are the main manufactured goods.

Agriculture is the second largest sector of Armenian economy. It produces wheat, tobacco, vegetables and fruits. Armenian wines and cognac are famous all over the world.

The Armenian national currency is the dram introduced in 1993.

The government is trying to develop tourism in Armenia, because the country has beautiful nature, ancient and authentic architecture and very hospitable people.

**Population.** There are three million people living in the Republic and there are more than five million Armenians abroad: a million in Russia, a million in the US etc. Many of the Armenians living abroad try to preserve their customs and language.

**Culture and science.** Two great historical events were crucial for the development of Armenian culture: the adoption of Christianity in 301 as a state religion and the creation of the Armenian alphabet by Mesrop Mashtots in the fifth century.

The Armenians best expressed themselves in philosophy, poetry, mathematics, music and architecture. Armenian architectural structures, especially churches, monasteries and cathedrals, are austere and beautiful. They are located in places with wonderful scenery and show the great love of the Armenians for Christian God.

**Answer the questions.**

1. What kind of country is Armenia geographically?
2. Where is it situated?
3. What are the icons of Armenia?
4. What lakes and rivers are there in Armenia?
5. Which is the highest mountain in Armenia?
6. What is the political system of the country?
7. When is the Independence Day celebrated in Armenia?
8. Is Armenia a member of UNO? WTO?
9. What famous people present the country?

**Focus on Grammar**

**REVISION:**

**ADJECTIVES**

- **Degrees of Comparison**

1. **Come to Armenia!** Underline five adjectives and write down their degrees of comparison.

   Armenia! Land of big smiles and friendly faces, of blue skies and magnificent mountains! One day the ancient temple of Garni, the next – the bright colours of Lake Sevan!

   There is so much to see and do! Ancient culture, the beautiful architecture of cosy old churches, impressive crosstones, tasty barbecues and herbs... Once you visit Armenia,
you will want to return again and again. The country has magic. The people welcome you, the mountains call you, the variety of food and drink impresses you.

And you will enjoy the exciting view of Mt. Ararat which will remind you of Noah’s Ark¹.

- **Adjectives after verbs**
  When used with an adjective or participle the verbs *get, grow* and *turn* mean “to become”:

  - **be:** well, healthy, angry, etc.
  - **get:** worried, lost, married, fired, tired, angry, ready, better, dark, etc.
  - **grow:** old, tall, small, etc.
  - **turn:** red, pale, yellow, etc.

- **There are some adjectives which do not usually come before a noun:**

  - afraid
  - alive
  - able
  - alone
  - apart
  - ill
  - glad
  - sure
  - ready
  - unable
  - well (բուժ)

2. **Choose the right word.**

1. You shouldn’t go there *lonely/alone*.
2. The *sick/ill* child looked pale and sad.
3. She prefers *ready/ready-made* clothes.
4. The *frightened/afraid* woman refused to go back at that late hour.
5. The *asleep/sleeping* child was the real image of his father.
6. The *glad/happy* child was playing with a new toy.
7. They were sleeping in *apart/separate* rooms.
8. The doctor says the child feels *well/good*.

¹ Noah’s Ark [ˈnouəzˌɑːk] — Նոայի արկ
Check up 1

COMMUNICATION CHECK

1. Agree with the following statement.
   I don’t like getting up early.
2. Ask the way to the bus station.
3. Refuse the following offer politely.
   Shall I carry the bag for you?
4. Your friend is choosing a T-shirt to buy. Advise him which one to choose.
5. Your friend is planning to go camping in the mountains. Tell him not to forget to take warm clothes.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

2. Insert the sentences.
   Every time you turn on your computer and connect to the Internet, there is a possibility of attacking it. It could come via an e-mail from a friend, a software program or music you download, or even from a CD-ROM you are using.

   The most common source of danger is a virus, that is, a program that hides itself in documents or software, and then attacks your computer. Sometimes, these are not too serious. They may be so serious that they crash the computer. (1) Consequently, some companies and even government departments have had to close while they try to find and destroy a virus. (2) One type of virus known as a Trojan Horse is designed to get your credit card details or bank passwords. Once it has this information, it is sent to organizations that steal your money from your bank or use your credit card to buy things. Another danger is spyware. It might not do any damage, but it collects information about you, for example what you buy online or what music you download. It then sends it to commercial companies. A more common, but less dangerous, problem is spam or unwanted advertising. When it first appeared, nobody was worried about it, but now it is out of control: more than 50% of all e-mail messages in the world are junk mail, or spam. (3) Unfortunately, some people are now using spam to trick people and to get money from them. (4)

   a. Therefore, next time you are online, make sure your anti-virus program is up-to-date.
   b. This is called phishing.
   c. In other words, they stop the computer working.
   d. This can cost millions of dollars.
VOCABULARY CHECK

3. Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals.
1. Do you think you get a good ... at your school? EDUCATE
2. I am not an expert. I am only a ... BEGIN
3. He demanded ... in the exam hall. SILENT
4. Rupert is an ... at the local extreme sports centre. INSTRUCT
5. I am afraid that answer is ... . What a shame! CORRECT
6. This is really difficult to understand. Why don’t we ... it a little? SIMPLE

GRAMMAR CHECK

4. Choose the correct preposition.
1. Sue is worried for/about on/of her birthday party.
2. For one, she hasn’t decided about/on/in/for the food yet.
3. Also, she’s concerned for/of/about to her guests having a good time.
4. She hopes they’ll all be interested in/on/about/with meeting one another.
5. She’s really looking forward at/in/to on the day.

5. Fill in the gaps with the correct forms.
1. I (learn) ... English for seven years now.
2. But last year I (not/work) ... hard enough, that’s why my marks (not / be) ... really good then.
3. As I (pass/want) my English exam successfully next year, I (study) ... harder this term.
4. During my last summer holidays, my parents (send) ... me on a language course to London.
5. It (be) great and I (think) ... I (learn) ... a lot.
6. Before I (go) to London, I (not / enjoy) ... learning English.
7. But while I (do) ... the language course, I (meet) ... lots of young people from all over the world.
8. There I (notice) ... how important it (be) ... to speak foreign languages nowadays.
9. Now I (have) much more fun learning English than I (have) ... before the course.
10. At the moment I (revise) ... English grammar.
11. And I (begin / already) ... to read the texts in my English textbooks again.
12. I (think) ... I (do) one unit every week.
13. My exam (be) ... on 15 May, so there (not / be) ... any time to be lost.

6. Insert articles where necessary.
... English is ... world language, and ... English spoken in ... USA or Australia differs from ... English spoken in ... Britain. There are also ... differences between ... speakers from ... Ireland, ... Scotland and ... England, and between ... different parts of the same country.
Before you read
1. What is the population of the USA?
2. Why is English spoken in the USA?
3. What nationalities live in the USA?

Read the text and do the comprehension exercise.

**America – a Nation of Immigrants**

It is difficult to say what a typical American is. The US is often called a melting pot because immigrants of many different nationalities, races and religions came to the USA throughout its history. Between 1820 and 1993 millions of people left their countries and settled in the USA.

But it hasn’t been always easy for all groups of people to enter the USA because of strict immigration laws. In spite of these the country’s tradition of accepting people from all over the world goes on.

Today America is an interesting mixture of people and customs. There are about 230 million Americans altogether. Let me introduce some of them.

This is Herbert Mayer from New York. He was born in the United States, but his parents came from Berlin.

Mahilia Ross is a singer. Her great-great grandparents were brought as slaves to America.

John O’Connor’s great-great grandparents left Ireland and made their home in the States. He lives in Detroit, Michigan.

Sam Sung has a restaurant in Chinatown in New York. His parents came from China when he was three years old.
Sol Bukovski is a Jew. His grandparents arrived from Odessa in 1918. He is a chemist. He speaks English, but he doesn’t speak Russian or Yiddish like his parents did.

Jimmy Johnson is an Indian, a member of Sioux Nation. The Indians aren’t immigrants. They lived in America long before the arrival of white people.

If you look at the map of America, you will see a country whose area is only a little less than the area of Europe and Asia and this is the United States of America. This huge country, 40 times bigger than Britain, once belonged to it. The country grew from a small number of colonies on its east coast. The British were the first people from Europe who settled in this part of the world over 300 years ago.

Immigrants from Germany, France, Holland and other European countries joined them later. They spoke their own languages, but gradually English became the main language of the country as it was spoken by almost all immigrants in spite of their origin. You can understand now why English is spoken not only in the UK, but in the US as well.

Did you know?

The flag of the USA is called “the stars and stripes”. There are 13 stripes on the flag which show how many colonies formed the USA in 1776. The number of stars shows how many states there are in the USA today.

Describe the national flag of Armenia.

LISTENING

Listen to the dialogue and act it out.

Ask your friend where a) he/she, b) his/her parents, c) grandparents came from.

David: Did you come to the US from Ireland, Chris?
Chris: Yes, Davy, but long ago. My great-great-parents came here at the beginning of the century. They were farmers and they dreamed of having their own land. So they went to the south and settled there.
David: It is a typical story of an Irishman in America. But you don’t look like an Irishwoman.
Chris: Oh, my grandma was Cuban and my Ma is Japanese.
David: And your boyfriend is Italian. America really is a melting pot.
Chris: Yes, so many people came and settled here.
Your turn

To leave or not to leave?
Armenia is a small mountainous country with no seas and good land. Suppose you have a chance to leave. Will you stay or leave? Explain your decision.

Useful language

I would like to stay
prefer to leave because ...

You should live in your own country.
must make your own home a good place to live in.
live where your roots are.

I want to see foreign countries.
am eager to know foreign cultures better.
have a wish to succeed.

Work on Words

**immigrant n** a person who comes as a settler to another country: After the second World War many German immigrants came to America. **immigrate** ['imigreit] v: During the last years many people immigrated to America. **immigration** [,imi'greifn] n: Immigration is never easy for people.

**strict** ['strikt] a He is a strict father. He is always strict with his children. **strictness n**

**because of prep** by reason of: Because of his injured leg he couldn’t walk as fast as the others.

**in spite of ['spait] prep** They went out in spite of the rain.= It was raining, but they went out.

**huge** ['hju:dʒ] a very great: After they passed through the forest they saw a huge rock.

**settle** ['setl] v 1. make one’s home in: After the war they settled down in the USA. 2. stay for some time: The bird settled on a branch of a big oak-tree. 3. decide: Nothing is settled yet. **settlement** ['setlmənt] n the act of settling: When the sailors came to the eastern coast of America first, they saw only small Indian settlements.

**join** ['dʒɔin] v 1. come into the company of: I’ll join you in a few minutes. 2. connect: The bridge joins the two banks of the river. 3. become a member: Aram, when will you join the army?

**gradually** ['grædjuali] adv step by step, bit by bit, little by little: Gradually he began to understand German better.

**escape** [is'keip] v 1. get free, get away: Make a hole and let the water escape. 2. avoid: You were lucky to escape punishment.

**independence n** [,indi'pendans] the state of being independent: Ireland always struggled hard for its independence from Britain. **gain independence. independent** [,indi'pendant] a not relying on others, not controlled by others: Armenia became independent in 1991.
Words not to be confused: like, be like, look like, would like, alike

Study the meaning of the words.
1. I think you look like your mother. You have got her eyes.
2. Would you like to be an actress?
3. What kind of games do you like to play in summer?
4. What is your sister like?
5. What will the people from other planets be like?
6. Her two girls are very much alike.

1. Translate into English.

2. Match the words in column A with their meaning in column B.

3. Choose the correct word from the word-family. Change the word form if necessary.

4. Choose the right word. Like, be like, look like, would like, alike.
5. What ... the people in your country ... ?
6. They are twins. They are ... .

Focus on word-building

5. Use the corresponding nouns.
1. He wanted to immigrate, but he didn’t know the ... law.
2. The English settled on the eastern coast of the Atlantic Ocean. Their ... were often visited by Indians.
3. He tried to explain why he hadn’t come, but nobody believed his ... .
4. He asked his manager to inform him about all the changes in the firm. “The ... must be short and regular,” he said,
5. He dreamed to educate his children, but he had no money to pay for their ... .
6. The ship moved unsteadily. The ship made unsteady ... .

6. Translate into English.

1991 թվականին տվեցինք երեկոյան 21-րդ ամսական հայաստանին ուղիղակից հոգենային ամբողջություն։ Հայկական թագավորի նախապատմությունը մեկ է, ուրիշներ են փառքը (young and old) անտառ համերգեր տալիս ինքնակեցակցության օրը նրբանկային կենտ է։ իսկ ինը, որոշ ազնվակից է թարգմանական պատմականություն ներկա է ամուսնությունը, ինը իրենցից կալեկացման համար ամսականության կենտ է։

Read and retell the text.

Armenians in America

Many Armenians today live and work outside their homeland. They left for other countries for different reasons. Often they were trying to escape the dangers of foreign invaders: Persian, Mongol, Turkish and others. For the last hundred years Armenians have been making a name for themselves in different lands. Their ancestors gave them the strength and the will to survive and to work successfully for the countries they now live in. Some of them became famous in their adopted countries. Thus they belong to two countries. Among well-known Armenian Americans there are some outstanding personalities who made their names in the field of business, media, arts, literature and science.

Archile Gorky: “My deepest emotions about my family and race always influenced my work.”

Born in Khorqom on the shore of Lake Van in 1904 Gorky (Vostanik Adoyan) lived through the genocide¹ before arriving at Ellis Island in 1920. His talent for painting revealed itself in the USA. He is one of the best American painters of the twentieth century. Many of his paintings reflect the memories of his youth which he never forgot. One of such paintings,

¹ genocide [ˈdʒenəˌsaid] – հենց
“The Artist and his Mother”, which hangs in Whitney Museum of American Art, shows pain and suffering through the large sad eyes of the people on his picture.

Alan Hovhannes: “I want to create a world of endless melody which would be healthy to a spirit.”

Alan Hovhannes began to compose at the age of seven and since then he has written more than four hundred musical works. He has written successfully for many instruments. He is often called a musical genius. Alan Hovhannes has never composed for fame. “I just want to compose and the inspiration keeps on coming,” says Hovhannes whose greatest inspirations have always come from nature, birds, mountains, whales, even the cry of a jackal. Very early he showed great interest in his Armenian roots. This revealed the world of eastern music to him. His symphonies are a mixture of western and eastern musical traditions. Alan Hovhannes accepts that Komitas had a great influence on him. His sixty-fifth symphony called Artsakh is devoted to the struggle of the people of Artsakh for their independence.

William Saroyan

Throughout his life he wrote about characters who went through difficult times keeping their heads up and never losing their hopes for a better future. He was born in Fresno, California, but his parents came from Bitlis, Turkey. In his childhood he listened to his parents and other immigrants talking about the difficulties of trying to preserve their values and customs in the new land.

Many of these themes, events and characters appeared later in his novels, stories and plays. The greatness of William Saroyan lay in the fact that although he became part of American culture he never forgot the small mountainous country he had lost. Fame came to him with the play The Time of Your Life. He won the Pulitzer Prize\(^1\) for it. In his book The Human Comedy Saroyan once again said that man is unique\(^2\). “Every man in the world is better than someone else and not as good as someone else.”

Your turn

Who are they?
1. Do you recognise these people?
2. Who are they?
3. What are they famous for?

(See the answers on p.151)

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\(^1\) the Pulitzer Prize [ˈpulɪtsə ˈpraɪz] – գրականության նշանակալից նախապատրաստված

\(^2\) unique [juːˈniːk] – միակ, միմյանցից միայն այն է
WRITE ON

Write about one of these great personalities.

Reading a Fable

How to read and understand a text.

The title. Before you read the whole text, read the title and the first few sentences. Make predictions about the text:

What kind of text is it? — a story? a passage from a novel? an ad? a newspaper article?

The topic. What is it about?

The information. What information will it give?

Writer’s opinion. You can usually find out the writer’s opinion if you read carefully.

A topic sentence. It tells you what a paragraph is about. It is usually the first sentence in a paragraph. It is important to identify topic sentences. They help you read and understand the text more quickly.

Meaning and context. Many words have several meanings. Make sure you use the correct meaning. Sometimes you can guess the meaning of the word from the words around it, that is the context.

It is also very helpful to guess what part of speech the word belongs to.

It is wrong to learn a word alone. It is much more helpful to learn them with their friends – collocations, the words that go with it: traffic – traffic jam, traffic lights.

Understanding, what words pronouns refer to, helps you catch the meaning of the whole text, connect it into one whole.

Using pronouns makes the text more connected.

Read the text and answer the questions.

Some Advice to the American Traveller

One day my uncle Melik travelled from Fresno to New York. Before he got on the train his relative Garro paid him a visit and told him about the dangers of travel. “When you get on the train,” the old man said, “choose your seat carefully, sit down and do not look about.”

“Yes, sir,” my uncle said.

“Several moments after the
train begins to move,” the old man continued, “two men wearing uniforms will come down the aisle and ask you for your ticket. Ignore them. They will be impostors.1”

“Yes, sir,” my uncle said.

“Before you have traveled twenty miles, a pleasant young man will come up to you and offer you a cigarette. Tell him you don’t smoke.”

“Yes, sir,” my uncle said.

“On your way to the diner a very beautiful young woman will run into you on purpose and she will almost embrace you,” the old man said. “She will be extremely apologetic and attractive, and your natural wish will be to become friends with her. Don’t do this, go into the diner and eat. The woman will be an adventuress... Believe me that is the only way out of the whole trouble. I have travelled. I know what I’m talking about.

“Yes, sir,” my uncle said.

“Let’s speak no more about it,” my uncle said...

“On your way back to your compartment from the diner,” the old man continued, “you will pass through the smoker. There you will see a game of cards in progress. The players will be three middle-aged men with expensive looking rings on their fingers. They will look at you pleasantly and one of them will invite you to join the game. Tell them “I don’t speak English.”

“Yes, sir,” my uncle said.

“That is all,” my uncle said.

“Thank you very much, my uncle said...

The old man went away and the next day my uncle Melik got on the train and went to New York. The two men in uniform were not impostors, the beautiful young woman did not sit at his table in the diner, and there was no card game in progress in the smoker...

He himself offered another young man a cigarette which he accepted. In the diner my uncle went to sit at a table with a young lady. He started a poker game in the smoker, and long before the train got to New York my uncle knew everybody on the train and everybody knew him. When the train was travelling through Ohio my uncle and the young man who had accepted the cigarette sang American songs with two pretty ladies.

The journey was a very pleasant one.

When my uncle Melik came back from New York, Garro visited him again.

“I see you are looking all right,” he said, “Did you follow my instructions?”

“Yes, sir,” my uncle said.

“I am pleased,” Garro said, “that someone has profited by my experience.”

Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What advice did the old man give to Melik about his behaviour on the train?
2. Was the situation on the train similar to the one described by the old man?
3. Did the young man’s behaviour differ from the recommendations he got?
4. What conclusion did the old man make and why?
5. How can you describe a. Uncle Garro, b. the author’s Uncle Melik?

1 impostor [ɪmˈpɔːstə] – ἰμπόστωρ, ἰμπόστωρ

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Focus on Grammar

REVISION:

-ING or INFINITIVE

- When these expressions are followed by a verb, the verb ends in -ing:
  - it’s no use/good: It’s no use trying to help him.
  - be a waste of time: It’s a waste of time making him learn the poem.
  - it is (not) worth: This book is worth reading.
  - can’t help: When they heard the joke, they couldn’t help laughing.
  - feel like: I feel like having a good rest.

1. Finish the sentences using the -ing form or the infinitive.

1. A: Is your name Jane?
   B: I’m not going to tell you my name. Jane refused...

2. A: I’m Jim’s brother.
   B: Really? He forgot...

3. A: Can I carry your bag for you?
   B: No, thanks. I can manage. She could manage...

4. A: Let’s meet at 8 o’clock.
   B: OK, fine. She agreed...

5. A: I’ll wait for you at the cinema.
   B: All right. They decided...

2. Put the verb into the correct form.

Example: Don’t forget to post the letter I gave you (post).

1. We were hungry so I suggested ... to a café (go).
2. This film is worth ... (see).
3. We decided ... a taxi (take).
4. She promised not ... late (be).
5. I feel like ... something (eat).
6. It’s a nice day. Fancy ... for a swim (go)?
7. She was busy and refused ... for a walk (go).
8. It’s a waste of time ... to repair this TV-set (try).

3. Use the verbs in the brackets in the correct form.

Unsafe Prison Bus

Police all over Florida are trying (find and arrest) two men who escaped from Statessville Prison yesterday. The prisoners managed (escape) from a special bus taking them back to the prison after a visit to a local museum. They wanted (kill) the driver because he refused (help) them. The failed (kill) him but during the fight he was hit on the head. “The buses used for such visits do not have the radios,” said the driver. “So it was not possible (call) for help. “He suggests (put) the radios in such buses (make) them safer.

The police asked people living in the area if they had noticed anything unusual. So far only two women have been able (give) information.
• Some verbs can be followed by -ing or Infinitive to with little or no difference in meaning: begin, start, intend, continue, bother

Example: It started raining. It started to rain.
He has finished to work. He has finished working.

• Some verbs can be followed by -ing or to with a difference in meaning.

Example:
I remember doing it = I did it and now I remember it. (Ես հորըում եմ, որ ասել եմ)
I remember to do it = I remember that I have to do it. (Ես հորըում եմ, որ պետք է կատարել)
He stopped looking at me. He didn’t look at me. (Նա դարձավ ուշադրություն չտես եմ)

4. Fill in the verbs in their correct form.
1. Please, remember (turn off) the TV set when you go to sleep.
2. I remember (spend) our holidays at the seaside. It was so exciting.
3. Remember (ask) John for his notes.
4. He stopped (buy) a newspaper.
5. She stopped (write) a letter, as the phone rang.

5. Translate into English using Infinitive or -ing form.
1. âÙáé³Ý³ë áõÕ³ñÏ»É Ý³Ù³ÏÁ:
2. ºë ÑÇßáõÙ »Ù, áñ ·ñù»ñë ³Ûëï»Õ »Ù ï»ë»É:
3. ºñµ ¹é³Ý ½³Ý·Á ÑÝã»ó, ²ÝÝ³Ý ¹³¹³ñ»ó ϳñ¹³É, áñå»ë½Ç ¹áõéÁ µ³óÇ:
4. ºë ÑÇßáõÙ »Ù, áñ ³ë³óÇ Ýñ³Ý áÕç ×ßÙ³ñïáõÃÛáõÝÁ:
5. ܳ ϳݷ ³é³í ûñà ·Ý»Éáõ ѳٳñ:
6. øá ϳñÍÇùáí` ³ñÅ»± ³Ûë ·ÇñùÁ ϳñ¹³É:
7. ºë ëáí³Í ã»Ù, µ³Ûó ëáõñ× ÏËÙ»Ç:

Word Order

6. Put the words in correct order to make up a sentence.
1. what / difficult / typical / is / a / American / is / It / to say /.
2. to / the / She / better / to / moved / city / job / a / find /
3 enjoyed / a / She / in / Manhattan / in / agency / working / tourist /.
4. a / visiting / Living / she / in / city / enjoyed / big / museums.
5. She / living / Brooklyn / in / didn’t / friend / mind / with / her.
6. twelve / It / about / to / New York / hours / takes / to / fly /.
7. keep / their / summer house / in / telling / his / They / on / stay / about /.
Between Two Oceans

The USA is the world’s fourth largest country. It is a vast country situated between two oceans, the Pacific and the Atlantic. In the north the USA borders on Canada, in the south – on Mexico. It also has a sea border with Russia. The USA is one of the most beautiful countries of the world. It is a country of high mountains, waterfalls and long rivers, a country of lakes and deep woods, a country of prairies and cornfields.

You can see two highland regions and two lowland regions on the map of the USA. The highlands are: the Appalachian Mountains in the east and the Rocky Mountains in the west. Between the Rocky Mountains and the Appalachian Mountains are the central lowlands (prairies) and the eastern lowlands (the Mississippi Valley).

The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordilierra and the Sierra Nevada. The highest peak is Mount McKinley in Alaska.

America’s largest rivers are the Mississipi, the Missouri, the Rio Grande and the Columbia.

In the north-west of the country is the area of the Great Lakes on the border of the USA and Canada.

The climate of the country varies greatly: from Arctic in Alaska to subtropical in the south. The climate in the central part is continental. The climate along the Pacific coast is much warmer than that of the Atlantic coast.
Comprehension
1. Which oceans is the USA situated between?
2. Which are the two highland regions?
3. Which are the two lowland regions?
4. Name the two countries separated by the Great Lakes?
5. Which is the highest peak in the USA?
6. What is the climate of the USA like?

Focus on Words. Geography

1. Collecting words. Collect as many words in each group as you can.

Describing the country

• Geography
  to lie in/on, to be
  washed by, to occupy
  to cover the territory of
  to stretch from ... to
  to border on
  to be separated from
  to be populated by
  ...
  in the mountains
  on the coast
  by the seaside
  in the valley
  at sea
  to the west of
  in the meadows
  on the island / on the continent
  at the foot of the mountains
  on the hills / the bank of the river
  in the depth of the forest

• Economy
  highly developed
  developing
  agricultural
  industrial country
  to produce
  main products
  light/heavy industry
  the chief industry
  to be rich in
  to export/import
  specialise in

2. Arranging words. Try to arrange the words in different ways to remember them better.

a.
b. What nouns go with the adjective below?

sandy, rocky, dangerous, deep, shallow

c. Here are some of the industries. Can you match them to the correct category?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary industry</th>
<th>Manufacturing industry</th>
<th>Service industry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provides raw materials</td>
<td>Makes raw materials into finished food</td>
<td>People provide services for others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from the land and the sea</td>
<td>textile tourism</td>
<td>transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agriculture textiles</td>
<td>gas fishing mining</td>
<td>oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>banking cars</td>
<td>banking cars food</td>
<td>food</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Words in use

a. 1. Make a list of main industries in your country.
2. Make a list of types of industry in your area.
3. Does anyone in your family work in an industry?

b. Imagine you want to describe a region in America to someone who has never been there. Work with a partner and write a short text. Then tell the class what you have written.


The region of the Great Lakes/north of America/the states of Wisconsin, Michigan, etc./big cities: Chicago – shipping industry, jazz/Detroit – motor industry.

south of America/capital – Dallas/region of cactuses and cowboys/ rich in oil.

south-east of America/famous Cape Canaveral/rockets – send to space/holiday resort/ fishing industry.
c. Tell about your country.
a. its geographical position;  
b. its territory and population;  
c. its climate;  
d. its mineral resources;  
e. its economy.

Just for fun

River riddles
– Why does a river sleep a lot?  
– Because it is always in bed.  
– Where do you feed a river?  
– At its mouth.  
– Why does a river have a lot of money?  
– Because it has two banks.

Focus on Grammar

REVISION:
ARTICLES

• Geographical names with and without the

No article
names of countries: England, Armenia, Germany, France  
lakes: Lake Ontario, Lake Sevan  
individual mountains: Mount Ararat, Mount Everest  
cities: New York, Yerevan  
continents: Asia, Africa

The
names of countries (with words “union”, “kingdom”, “states”): The United States of America  
oceans/seas/rivers/canals: the Pacific Ocean, the Mississippi  
the Panama Canal  
the Rocky Mountains  
the Appalachian Mountains

1. Put in the if necessary.
1. ... United States of America is situated in ... North America.  
2. Its western coast is washed by ... Pacific Ocean, its eastern coast is washed by ... Atlantic Ocean.  
3. ... Mississippi (with ... Missouri) is the longest river in ... America.  
4. ... Washington is the capital of ... USA.  
5. There are two highland regions in ... USA: ... Appalachian Mountains and ... Rocky Mountains.  
6. ... Nile is the longest river in ... Africa.
7. We went to Spain for our holiday.
8. Next year we are going skiing in the Alps.
9. Everest was first climbed in 1953.

2. Put in a or the where necessary.

Henry Hudson was a brave soldier. He crossed the Arctic Ocean several times. The last time he set out from England he went to North America. He explored the strait and bay there and called them after his name.

Winter came and hard days began. Sailors rose against him because they were dying of hunger. They tied Henry Hudson and his little son, placed them in an open boat and left them in the icy sea far from help without food and water. So he disappeared in the bay he had discovered.

3. Here are some geography questions. Try to answer them.

1. Where is Armenia situated?
2. What country lies between Mexico and Canada?
3. Which is the longest river in the USA?
4. What is the name of the sea between Africa and Australia?
5. Where are the Rocky Mountains?
6. Which are the Great Lakes?
7. Which is the longest river in Russia?
8. Which is the largest continent?

Work on Words

- **cotton** ['kɒtn] n  He likes clothes made of cotton. She wore a nice cotton dress.
- **advertise** ['ədˈvəːtaɪz] v  If you want to sell your piano, you should advertise in a newspaper. His goods sell well because he advertises them on time. **advertisement** [ˌadˈvəːtɪsmənt] n: A good advertisement helps to sell goods. Reading newspaper advertisements helped him to find his job.
- **suit** ['sʊt] v  Does the climate suit your health? The seven-o’clock train suits us very well. Will Saturday suit you? This cotton shirt suits you perfectly. **to be suited to/for:** That man isn’t suited for teaching because he is cruel. **suitable** a: These clothes are suitable for cold weather. This is a suitable place for a picnic.
- **produce** [ˈprəʊdʒuːs] v  The fields in that part of the country produce rich crops. We must produce more food for ourselves and bring less from foreign countries. This film produced a sensation all over the country. **product** [ˈprəʊdʌkt] n: The farm products of Holland are always good. **production** [prəˈdʌkʃn] n: After the war the production of goods fell.
- **mine** [maɪn] n  gold mine, coal mine. Zod is known in Armenia by its gold mine. There are a lot of coal mines in Wales. **miner** n: He has been a miner all his life. The miners protested against bad working conditions.
- **evident** [ˈɛvidənt] a  It is evident to all of you that he is not right. He looked at his three sons with evident pride. **Syn.: obvious, apparent**

1. Translate into English.

- Հայրենիք, խանութ, քաղաք, համայնք, տեղանք, տիրապատ, բնապատ, տեղամաս, համայնք, տարածաշրջան, տեղամաս, բնապատ, համայնք, տեղամաս, համայնք.
2. Match the words in column A with their explanations in column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>suit</td>
<td>something produced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>product</td>
<td>good, proper for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>produce</td>
<td>be convenient or right for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evident</td>
<td>make grow, create</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advertise</td>
<td>make known to people by newspaper, radio or TV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suitable</td>
<td>clear to the eye or mind</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Fill in the gaps with the words below using them in proper forms.

*produce, evident, not to be suited, product, advertise, mine, cotton*

1. Armenia ... for producing cotton.
2. The main agricultural ... are fruits and vegetables.
3. Though the film was not ..., it ... a great sensation.
4. It is ... that he is disappointed with the results of his work.
5. There are a lot of coal ... in Wales.
6. We must ... more food for ourselves and import less food from other countries.
7. There are a lot of ... plantations in the South of the USA.

4. Make up sentences using the verbs in the passive voice:

- to be situated
- to be imported
- to be produced
- to be constructed
- to be advertised
- to be populated

Read the text and answer the comprehension questions.

The States

There are 50 states in the USA today. But at the beginning there were only 13 states. Among them were Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island. These states were called the New England states because the first colonists from England landed there. A key state is Massachusetts the capital of which is Boston, a place of culture and learning. These states of New England are not suited for agriculture but it is a wooded district with a great many rivers and lakes.

The Middle Atlantic states stretch from New England southwards to Washington, district of Columbia, the country’s capital. The Middle Atlantic states are New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

The advantage of this region is its position. It has important ports such as New York and Philadelphia. New York is the national leader in manufacturing, shipping industry, advertising and so on. Pennsylvania is also an important economic centre. It is the country’s third largest in manufacturing, mining, farming and tourism. It produces coal, steel, textiles, chemicals. The largest city in Pennsylvania is Philadelphia. Americans
are fond of saying that Philadelphia is America’s historically most important city because both the Declaration of Independence and the USA Constitution were signed here.

The South Atlantic States are Virginia and West Virginia, Carolina (North and South), Georgia, Florida.

The Central South-East states are Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama.

This is the region of endless miles of land, cottages and fast growing industrial cities, where cotton and tobacco are cultivated. It is the heart of deep South, the states where race problems are most evident.

The American South-West consists of Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma.

This is a land of prosperous towns, cowboys and Indians and in the western parts coyotes and cactuses.

Comprehension questions

1. What are the New England states?
2. Why are they called the New England states?
3. What is the capital of Massachusetts?
4. What is situated in the north-east besides the New England states?
5. What is situated in the district of Columbia?
6. What are the Middle Atlantic states?
7. What is the advantage of this region?
8. What is Pennsylvania famous for?
9. Why is Philadelphia said to be America’s most important city?
10. Which are the South Atlantic and Central South-East states?
11. Which are the American South-East states?

Your turn

Look at the map of Central and South-West states. What can you say about them?
Useful language

1. The state of ... is situated in ... . is a centre of paper
2. The capital of ... is ... . is rich in gold
3. The state of ... . produces salt

is a region of ...

Did you know?

America’s breadbasket

For most Americans the Midwest means land, bright red barns, fat cattle and pigs, and endless fields of grain. That is why it is often called America’s Breadbasket. But it is more than that. It is the breadbasket of the world. The USA exports more wheat, corn and other grain than the rest of the world does.

Your turn

1. Name the farm products which your area produces.
2. Which farm products are produced in the Ararat valley/Shirak/Sevan?
3. Choose a product (tea/coffee/banana/grape/tomato, etc.) and find the areas in Transcaucasia (the US, the world) that are its biggest producers.

Focus on words. Countries and nationalities

Collecting words. Collect as many words as possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Official language</th>
<th>Products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>13 mln</td>
<td>Canberra</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>wool, meat, butter, cheese, sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>23 mln</td>
<td>Ottawa</td>
<td>English, French</td>
<td>paper, wood, butter, fish, wheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>584 mln</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>Hindi, English</td>
<td>rice, tea, sugar, fruit, wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>12 mln</td>
<td>Nairobi</td>
<td>Swahili</td>
<td>coffee, tea, meal, petrol, salt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Words in use.

a. Say a few sentences about these countries.

Example: Australia has got a population of over 22 mln people. Canberra is the country’s capital, and the official language is English. Among the Australian main products are wool, meal, butter, cheese and sugar. Political programmes
Did you know?

What’s in a name?

Very many names of states and cities in America come from Indian words. Illinois comes from the Illini Indians who lived here. It means “men.” Massachusetts comes from an Indian word meaning “near the hills.” Michigan is from an Indian word and means “big lake” or “place for fishing”. Missouri is from an Indian word meaning “muddy water”. Oklahoma comes from an Indian word that means “red people.”

Some geographical names are the names of the places which the immigrants had left to come to America, and that is why in the USA you can find American Moscow, Birmingham, Plymouth, etc. Very often they name their towns and villages with the word New at the beginning, such as New Orleans which shows that many people from France came to live here, New York, New Jersey, New London (from Britain), etc.

A few of them are named after the kings and queens of England, such as Maryland for Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I.

Focus on Function

Interrupting, asking for repetition and explanation

a. Do you know how to interrupt and ask to repeat what was said before? Here are some phrases that can help you.

The first computer was made in the USA. Sorry, where?/Where did you say?
The shortest way to get to France is by air. Sorry, by what?/By what did you say?

Sometimes you’d like the speaker to stop and explain something to you. Here are some ways of saying that.

Sorry to interrupt you, but could you explain to me what you mean by...
Excuse me, but could you say a little more about...
b. People talk. Grant’s mother asks him questions. At this moment he is writing a letter to his girlfriend and he doesn’t listen to her.

**Mother:** I saw Bob’s mother yesterday.
**Grant:** Whom did you say?
**Mother:** Bob’s mother, Grant. She says they’re leaving for Brighton.
**Grant:** Where did you say?
**Mother:** Brighton. They’re taking Pete with them.
**Grant:** Who?
**Mother:** Pete, I said. They’re leaving in a week.
**Grant:** When did you say?
**Mother:** In a week. Don’t you want to go with them?
**Grant:** You want to go with them, Mum?
**Mother:** Bob, I’m afraid something is wrong with your ears. We should go to the doctor soon.

c. Suppose you haven’t heard the italicized words. Ask the speaker to repeat them.
1. “Hamlet” was written by Shakespeare. – Sorry, who?
2. I dislike rainy weather. – ?
3. I’m fond of karate. – ?
4. They stayed in because of rain. – ?

d. Work in pairs. Your partner says strange things. You are surprised. Ask him or her to repeat.
1. There are thousands of green men on Mars.
2. Yesterday a crocodile was seen on the bank of Lake Sevan.
3. Armenia is situated in Africa.

Continue telling tales.

Focus on Grammar

**Complex Object (part 1)**

verb + object + infinitive

Certain verbs may be followed by an object and then by an infinitive with to. This structure is called Complex Object.

The following verbs take this pattern:
advise, allow, ask, beg, command, encourage, forbid, force, hire, instruct, invite, oblige, order, permit, persuade, remind, require, teach, tell, want, warn
Example: I told you to do it. – I told you not to do it.

Some verbs in English can be followed by two structures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Object + Infinitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I want <em>to see</em> the manager.</td>
<td>I want <em>him to see</em> the manager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Եւ երջանկում ես տեսած ունենք:</td>
<td>Եւ երջանկում ես, ին ինք տեսած:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He would like <em>to come</em>.</td>
<td>He would like <em>us to come</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Նու ինքիրենինք դնիմ:</td>
<td>Նու ինքիրենինք, ին մեր գամբ:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remember: Complex object is translated into Armenian by a subordinate clause.

1. Translate the sentences into Armenian.
   1. I want my friends to sing a serenade for you.
   2. I would like you to come out tonight.
   3. I ask you not to be angry with me.
   4. I ask you to hurry up.
   5. He wants everybody to hear that he loves you.

2. What does the teacher want us to do? Complete the sentences using Complex Object.
   1. Be careful, children!        He wants us to be careful.
   2. Nick, Sam, give me a hand!   He asked Nick and Sam/them to ...
   3. Open the window, Jane!      He would like Jane/her ...
   4. Lock the door, John!        He wants ...
   5. Hand in your exercise!      ...
   6. Read the text, Ann.

3. Complete the questions. Use *do you want me to...* or *would you like me to...* with one of these words: *give, explain, stay, repeat, show, help*.

   Example: Do you want me to go alone or do you want me to come with you?
   1. Do you know how to use the dictionary or would you ... ?
   2. Shall we leave or do you ... ?
   3. Did you hear what I said or ... ?
   4. Have you already seen the picture or ... ?
   5. Have you finished the work or ... ?

4. Make up your own sentences using Complex Object.
Glimpses of history

Before you read
1. Do you know anything about the history of the USA?
2. Who discovered America?
3. Who were the native peoples in the USA?
4. Who were the first settlers in America?

Read the text and answer the comprehension questions.

On a fine autumn day the people of Plymouth, England, watched the white sails of a merchant’s ship go away. It was the *Mayflower*. Who were the passengers of this ship? Those who sailed westwards were not sea wolves. They were young, those men and women, eager, brave and adventurous. They came from the town of Scrooby and had suffered very much for their religion (they were Puritans[^1]). These people were ready to struggle for freedom, their religion and liberty of mind. The small group decided they must leave England to live and worship[^2] as they wished.

Plymouth lived its usual life receiving trade from all over the world. People on board watched the native shores pass by trying to remember everything they saw.

It was a long journey into the unknown, but nobody could imagine how important for history it would be. The English called these people the Pilgrims[^3] Fathers.

The Atlantic crossing was not an easy one. After a long sea voyage, after meeting terrible storms the ship landed in Massachusetts in early November 1620. Behind was a cold ocean, before them was a country full of wild woods and a long winter.

The settlers began to die of cold. Without the humane help of friendly Indians none of them would have lived till next spring. Only their belief gave them the strength to live. It is this strength the Americans call the spirit of the Pilgrim Fathers.

[^1]: Puritans [ˈpɜːriːtənz] – մերձբազմազգ, պրիյամազգ
[^2]: worship [ˈwɔːʃɪp] – հարաբերություն
[^3]: Pilgrim [ˈpɪlɡrɪm] – այցելություն, այցելություն
The first winter in the new world was difficult for the Pilgrim Fathers. But when spring came, the Indians taught them how to grow food. They also taught the newcomers to hunt and fish. And in the autumn rich crops of corn, beans and pumpkins were harvested. The colonists had much to be thankful for and a feast was planned. The Indians who were also invited to their feast brought deer and turkeys with them.

Since then the fourth Thursday in November has been celebrated by the Americans as Thanksgiving Day. On this day, even if they live far, family members gather together. They go to church, receive guests and have Thanksgiving dinner with traditional turkey and pumpkin pie.

This day reminds them of the courage and mighty spirit of the Pilgrim Fathers. It is a significant day for the Americans.

Comprehension

1. The people who left Plymouth on the Mayflower were
   a. pirates.  
   b. sea wolves.  
   c. religious people.
2. The English called these people a. criminals.  
   b. explorers.  
   c. the pilgrims.
3. During their crossing the ocean was
   a. calm.  
   b. stormy.  
   c. peaceful.
4. When the Pilgrims landed it was
   a. early spring.  
   b. cold winter.  
   c. late autumn.
5. The Indians
   a. hated them.  
   b. helped them.  
   c. were indifferent.

Your turn

Choose your favourite holiday and describe it.

Useful language

My favourite holiday is...
Among our holidays I like ... best of all.

We celebrate Independence Day on the ... of ... .
New Year at the end of ...
Easter at the beginning of ...
Mother’s Day in autumn.
Christmas

People usually visit, congratulate their friends, relatives, each other.
decorate streets, their houses, flats, fir trees.
put on best clothes.
have holiday dinner/traditional.
wish good luck, health, Happy New Year.

mighty [maiti] – powerful
Work on Words

**humane** ['hjuːmən] adj It was not humane the sick animal into the street. *The Humanities*

**receive** [riˈsiːv] v When did you receive the news? *He received a good education. The hotel is now open to receive guests. You will receive a warm welcome when you come to Armenia.*

**none** [ˈnʌn] pron None of this money is mine. *Is there anybody left? None at all. None of them has come back yet.*

**crop** [krɒp] n *He looked at the rich crops of corn with pride and hope.*

**harvest** ['haːvist] n *This year’s wheat harvest is very poor; we must think what to do. It was harvest time and all the people were in the fields. *harvest* v: They hope that in summer a rich crop of tomatoes will be harvested.*

**remind** [riˈmaind] v *Please remind me to answer that letter. *remind of:* He reminds me of his father. *He reminded me of our plan to go to the concert on Saturday. He reminded me of our journey together.*

**significant** a 1. very large: *A significant number of people didn’t vote.* 2. very important: *He is one of the most significant musicians of the century.*

**significance:** *I do not think that this case is really of great significance. I didn’t realise the true significance of this event. Ant.: insignificant*

Words not to be confused

receive: a letter, news, telegram, education, guests, patients
accept: a gift, an invitation, smb’s apology
admit: into the house, to school, one’s mistake
human: behaviour, kindness
humane: treatment, attitude

1. Translate into English.

2. Find the opposites and arrange them in pairs.

| receive | everybody, full, peaceful, fear, belief, live, after leave, stormy, empty, disbelief, arrive, die, courage, none, friendly, strength, before, send, weakness, after, unfriendly, before |

3. Match the words in column A with their explanations in column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>accept, take, welcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>harvest</td>
<td>not any, not one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crop</td>
<td>make/help to remember</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remind</td>
<td>agricultural plants in the fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>receive</td>
<td>cut, gather a crop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Fill in the gaps with words given on the left. Use them in the correct form.

Life on the ... ships was very hard both for the passengers and the ... . The ships were small and were much ... in the stormy sea. Without ... and patience, ... of them would ever reach the land. The ... had always dangerous work to do. In any weather they had to set the ... . To make their life easier the sailors often sang old folk songs which ... them of their native land and the passengers often ... them.

5. Fill in admit, receive or accept in the correct form.
1. When did you ... the papers?
2. The servant opened the door and ... me.
3. He asked her to marry him and she ... his proposal.
4. Only one hundred boys ... to the school each year.
5. You will ... a warm welcome when you come to England.

Focus on Grammar

Complex object: (part 2)

verb + object + infinitive

This structure is also used after the verbs make, let, see (watch, notice), hear

Example: Hot weather makes me feel tired.

Did you see him come out of the house?

I heard him get up early in the morning.

Remember: The Infinitive after these verbs is used without to.

Example: Did you hear her sing?

1. Fill in the gaps using the verbs made/didn’t make/let/didn’t let in their correct forms.

David Brutian is twenty-three years old. He plays the piano in a jazz band. Music means a lot to him. But when he was a child he didn’t enjoy music at all. His parents ... him attend piano lessons and they ... him practise for hours every day. Fortunately they ... him spend every evening in the school. They ... him take part in other activities and they ... him bring any classmates home. Every time the family had visitors, his parents ... him play the piano for the guests. They only ... him go out in the evenings when he went to a concert. They never ... him go to parties.
• **See sb do and see sb doing**

These two structures are a bit different. Compare:

*I saw him get into the car and drive away.* = *He got into his car and drove away. I saw it.*

*I saw her waiting for somebody.* = *She was waiting for somebody. I saw it.*

2. **Combine the sentences into one.**

1. I saw Peter. He was standing at the gate. *I saw Peter standing at the gate.*
2. I saw a car. It was approaching the cottage. *I saw a car ... .*
3. I watched the driver. He came out of the car. *... .*
4. I heard Peter. He was speaking to the driver. *... .*
5. I saw them. They got into the car. *... .*
6. I saw Peter’s mother. She was looking for him. *... .*
7. I heard her. She called him. *... .*

3. **Translate into English.**

1. سعى قتلى صيغة قتلى تنبيه الغيبي الغيبي غيبي الغيبي:
2. قتلى الدياء، به قتلى نثأري قتلى باتير قتلى:
3. قتلى المغيرة فات قتلى فات قتلى عيد:
4. عيب ميقا، به قتلى قتلاي قتلى عيد قتلى:
5. قتلى عيد، به قتلى تقيم قتلى قالب قتلى:

4. **Complete the sentences using complex object (with or without to).**

1. Do you want me ... ?
2. Did you hear ... ?
3. Why doesn’t the doctor let ... ?
4. Would you like ... ?
5. Who made ... ?
6. He made me ... .

**MIXED TENSES**

5. **Thanksgiving Day. Use the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.**

A: Hello, Cathy. It’s Aram speaking.
C: Hello, Aram. How you (*be*)?
A: Thanks, fine. I (*ring*) you to find out if you’re free this Thursday.
C: I’m afraid not. This Thursday (*be*) Thanksgiving Day.
A: I’m sorry, but I (*not know*) anything about it.
C: You ever (*hear*) about the Pilgrim Fathers?
A: Oh, yes. But how this day (*connect*) with the Pilgrims?
C: On this day they used (*have*) their harvest and called it Thanksgiving Day.

6. **Odd word out.**

1. A girl in a jeans does not look as nice as a girl in a dress.
2. The hospital where you were born there was closed down quite a while ago.
3. The film which I really want to see it is the new one with my favourite actor.
4. If for some reason you are unable to connect to the Internet, just now contact us.
5. She is quite sure that he saw his English teacher to enter the classroom.
Read the text and do the exercise.

**We the People**

There was no United States of America in the early 1770 and the name of the country – the United States of America – wasn’t used until 1776. Before that Americans had no Constitution, no States, no national government. They lived in thirteen colonies which stretched from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi. They were not independent then. Great Britain was a powerful country more than two thousand miles away across the Atlantic ocean and ruled the American colonies. It ruled the American colonies from 1607 to 1776, more than 150 years. During much of this time Great Britain was busy with problems in Europe. Leaders in the American colonies learnt to govern themselves. They had brought British customs and law to America with them.

There were many important leaders in early America, among them Benjamin Franklin and George Washington. They were founders of the country because they helped to establish its new system. They led the fight to free the country from British rule. Meanwhile the English imposed high taxes on the goods that came to North America. This made the people in America angry. “Why must we pay taxes to the government in England?” they complained, and in 1776 the War of Independence began. George Washington became the commander-in-chief of the American Army. The Americans fought with alternate success.

The English finally had to leave the country in 1783.

On 4 July, 1776 representatives from 13 American colonies signed a document which said the colonies no longer belonged to Britain. It was in fact a letter addressed to the king, George III. It became known as the Declaration of Independence. In this document the Americans declared they wouldn’t obey the king. They had the right to choose their own government. Something new was under the sun, a system of government in Lincoln’s words “of the people, by the people and for the people.” In the Declaration it was accepted that all men were created equal and God had given them certain rights and among them are life, liberty and the right of happiness.

Since then 4 July is celebrated in the USA as Independence Day.

**True or False?**

1. The name of the country appeared in 1776.
2. The Constitution was written in the first half of the eighteenth century.
3. At first, there were more than a dozen colonies.
4. The Americans ruled Great Britain.
5. According to the Declaration men have equal rights.
Did you know?

The US Constitution was written by fifty-five men who met at Philadelphia Convention in 1787. In four months they wrote the Constitution which has lasted over 200 years. Many of these were leaders during the Revolution and later became leaders in their states. The most important delegates to the Convention were George Washington, James Madison and Benjamin Franklin. They were all for a strong national government.

Work on Words

**found** [faʊnd] v  St. Petersburg was founded by Peter the Great. Yerevan was founded by Argishti. **founder n:** They all respected him as the founder of that hospital.

**complain** [kəmˈpleɪn] v  (of, about) She complained of a terrible headache. **complaint n:** Her complaints about the noise in the street get on my nerves.

**sign** [sain] v  They signed the papers before sending them. The papers were signed by the headmaster. **signature** [ˈsɪɡnɪtʃər] n: They sent the letters to the manager for signature. She was asked to put her signature to the letter.

**address** [ˈædres] v  You shouldn’t read letters addressed to other people. **address** [ˈædres] n: What’s your home address? Let me know if you change your address.

**declare** [diˈklær] v  He declared the results of the elections. He declared the meeting open. **declaration** [ˌdekləˈreiʃən] n: Nobody expected the declaration of the war on Russia by Germany.

**equal** [ˈiːkwəl] a  All people must have equal rights. **equally adv:** They knew the language equally well. **equality n**

1. Translate into English.

2. Match the words in column A with their meaning in column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>declare</td>
<td>say that something is wrong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complain</td>
<td>declaring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sign</td>
<td>persons name written by himself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equal</td>
<td>make known clearly or formally, announce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>declaration</td>
<td>the same in size, degree, number, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>signature</td>
<td>write one’s name on a document to show that he is a writer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Choose the right word.

1. Who was theatre **found/founded** by?
2. He **found/founded** the book interesting.
3. They intend to **find/found** a gallery of modern art in their city.
4. Shliemann was trying to **find/found** ancient Troy.
5. The city of Erebouni was **found/founded** by Argishti I.
Focus on Function

How to avoid being categoric?

a. You have already learnt how to express your opinion. But while expressing your opinion try not to be categoric. Here are some ways of avoiding it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agreement</th>
<th>Disagreement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I quite agree./That’s true</td>
<td>I’m afraid I can’t accept it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You’re right./That’s it.</td>
<td>I understand what you mean but...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I couldn’t agree more.</td>
<td>On the whole I agree, but...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I can’t agree with you.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. People talk

A: You know, Bob, I’m tired of doing English exercises at home. I think you learn more by talking in class than by doing exercises.

B: I can’t agree with you. I think that doing exercises helps to learn the language better.

A: I’m not sure. I think Grammar rules don’t help with speaking.

B: I understand what you mean, but you can’t speak without grammar.

A: Doing the same things many times always makes me sick.

B: Yes, that’s true, but if you want to speak the language, I think you should know it well. No pains, no gains.

A: I don’t know if you are right or not, but believe me – in fact you learn more from life than from books.

B: There is some truth in what you say, but on the whole I can’t agree with you.

c. Express agreement or disagreement.

1. Winter skiing is a boring sport.
2. Boxing is hard and cruel.
3. The Ararat was a good football team.
4. Television is the greatest invention of the century.
5. Folk music is primitive.
6. Monuments and works taken from Greece must be returned to the country.

Focus on Grammar

REVISION:

So/Neither do I

We use so to agree with affirmative statements, neither to agree with negative statements.

If be (have, do, can, could, should, will, must, etc.) is used in the statement, we use a form of the same verb after so or neither.

If the verb in the statement is an ordinary verb (see, have, like, know or used to), we use a form of do after so and neither.
**Example:**

- *I know English.*  
  *I don’t know English.*
- *So do I.*  
  *Neither do I.*
- *I’m fond of reading.*  
  *I am not tired.*
- *So am I.*  
  *Neither am I.*

1. **Likes and dislikes. Complete the short answers with a correct verb-form.**

   1. Jenny doesn’t like mice.  
      Neither ... Ann.
   2. Ann hates snakes  
      So ... Peter.
   3. He has visited his teacher.  
      So... they.
   4. Diana can’t bear cats.  
      Neither ... I.
   5. Lily is afraid of dogs.  
      So ... her sister.
   6. I dislike bees.  
      So ... I.

2. **Fill in the table. What frightens you? your friend? your parents?**

   - deep water
   - being alone
   - heights
   - lightning
   - flying
   - darkness

   **Example:**

   - *I am not afraid of deep water.*
   - *Neither is my friend.*
   - *Neither are my parents.*

   **I think so/I’m afraid**

   *We also make short answers with so (with the verbs think, expect, hope, suppose, be afraid). We cannot leave out so.*

   **Example:**

   - *Do you think we’ll be in time? I don’t think so.*
   - *(ไปรษฎ์) I think so.*
   - *(ไปรษฎ์) I’m afraid not.*

3. **Answer the questions using I think so/I am afraid not.**

   1. Do you know John?  
      4. Does he like bananas?
   2. Do you think he knows Jane?  
      5. Do you think he will manage to pass the exam?
   3. Is he arriving tomorrow?  

**Reported Speech: introductory verbs**

- **When introducing indirect statements the verbs tell sb/say can be replaced by other verbs:**

  - add  
  - assure sb  
  - observe  
  - protest  
  - continue  
  - answer  
  - complain  
  - point out  
  - remark  
  - go on  
  - argue  
  - explain  
  - promise  
  - reply

   *These verbs can also be used in direct speech.*

- **When introducing questions the verb ask can be replaced by**

  - wonder  
  - inquire  
  - want to know

   *The verbs inquire, wonder can also be used in direct speech.*
Unit 6  You Will Do it if You Try

There is a snow mountain
Reaching up into the sky.
They say you cannot climb
It is too high.

If you take it bit by bit,
If you take it step by step,
You’ll reach that distant peak
In time.

Discussion point. Taking risks

Answer the questions.
1. What are these persons doing?  
2. Do you think it is risky?  
3. Would you dare to do it?  
4. In what situation could you do it?

Useful language
I’ll do it if ____.
I won’t do it unless ____.
It’s worth taking risks if ____.
You can achieve your aim ____.
You can help a person ____.

Nothing ventured, nothing gained¹

How daring are you?

Answer the questions to find out if you enjoy taking risks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Would you enter a dark room if you’re afraid to do it?</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Would you start doing work which needs much effort?</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Would you give up the work if it is risky?</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Will you take up a risky sport like parachuting?</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Do you get nervous when people drive slowly?</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Do you make friends easily?</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Do you like to be on stage?</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Do you often wear unusual clothes?</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0-3 – You do not take risks. Be careful: your life may be dull and boring.
4-5 – You’re realistic about the results of risky steps you may take.
6-7 – You like taking risks. Remember to be sensible.
8 – You are a desperado².

¹ Nothing ventured, nothing gained – çáõñÁ ãÙïÝáÕÁ ÓáõÏ ãÇ µéÝÇ, ³é³Ýó áïù»ñ¹ Ãñç»Éáõ ÓáõÏ ã»ë µéÝÇ
² desperado [ˌdespəˈrædəʊ] – ñëã®Ó, ñëã®Óãçï ñêççÍç ñëãçêå
Read the text and do the exercise.

Before you read
1. What makes some characters leap from the pages of books or films to live in our imagination?
2. How do they become such powerful archetypes that live forever through generations?
3. Do we learn something about ourselves and others when we consider why the characters speak clearly to us?
4. Who is your favourite character in fiction?
5. If you love somebody with a cupboard love, guess what the reasons may be.

Gone with the Wind
by Margaret Mitchell

Background

*Gone with the Wind* is one of the greatest American novels. It is a magnificent historical romance which centres round Scarlett O’Hara, a strong southern character. The novel is a story about the South, that land of “plenty” which was gone with the winds of the Civil War when the southern states went to war with the North to defend their way of life. It was a happy way of life for them. Rich plantation owners prospered on their huge plantations cultivated by the tears and sweat of their black slaves.

I’m Never Going to be Hungry Again

For a timeless time, she lay still, her face in the dirt, the sun beating hotly upon her, remembering things and people who were dead, remembering the way of living that was gone forever – and looking upon the dark future.

When she arose at last and saw again the black ruins of Twelve Oaks, her head was raised high and something that was youth and beauty had gone out of her face forever. What was past, was past. Those who were dead were dead. The lazy luxury of the old days was gone never to return. And as Scarlett settled the heavy basket across her arm, she had settled her own mind and her own life.

There was no going back, she was going forward.

Throughout the South for fifty years there would be bitter-eyed women who looked backward to dead times, to dead men, bearing poverty with pride because they had these memories. But Scarlett was never to look back.

*1 cupboard love – զահավերականություն*
She looked at the blackened stones and, for the last time, she saw Twelve Oaks rise before her eyes as it had once stood, rich and proud. Then she started down the road toward Tara, the heavy basket cutting her hand.

She felt hunger in her empty stomach again and she said aloud: “As God is my witness¹, as God is my witness, the Yankees aren’t going to beat me. I’m going to live through this and when it’s over I’m never going to be hungry again. No, nor any of my folks.”

Comprehension

1. Choose the correct answer.

1. Scarlett O’Hara was
   a. strong and risky  
   b. weak and lazy  
   c. shy and fearful
2. She was thinking about future
   a. with hope  
   b. with fear  
   c. with calmness
3. Twelve Oaks stood before her
   a. rich and proud  
   b. blackened and ruined  
   c. new and repaired
4. The day was
   a. hasty  
   b. cool  
   c. hot

Answer the questions.

1. What kind of book is the text from?
2. When do you think it might have been written?
3. What do you think the situation was?
4. Does the passage make you want to read more?

Focus on Words

Words of love

1. Arrange the words to show the degree of feeling.

   adore, admire, care for, be fond of, keen on, mad about, devoted to, feel affection for, fall for

2. Words in use.

   Read about the opinions of the readers of their favourite heroes.

   She is such a strong woman. There aren’t enough of those in the fiction. She is selfish, hard and scheming and that makes her all the more real. She’s caught between two men and loves the wrong one until it’s too late. Of course she is no goddess but she is very real.

   I’m not much of a reader, so I’m afraid all my fictional heroes and heroines are from movies. but I’ve got hundreds. I’ve always had a soft spot for Princess Leia in the Star Wars films.

   Now speak about your favourite character.

¹ witness [ˈwɪtnɪs] – ぃつみ
Useful language
My all-time favourite is ... .
... gets my votes.
The author’s favourite is ... .

Work on Words

distance ['distæns] n The house stands on a hill and can be seen from a distance of two miles. **at a distance**: He noticed a big ship at a distance. **in the distance**: He saw something strange in the distance. **no distance**: It is easy to get to the station, no distance at all. **distant (from) a**: The school is three miles distant, from our house. **Syn.**: remote.

dare ['deə] v He didn’t dare (to) go. I wonder how he dares (to) say such a thing. I haven’t dared to ask him such a question. **daring** ['deərɪŋ] a: He had a daring character and always made risky decisions.

despair [dis'peə] n He was filled with despair when he read about her illness. After her pet’s unexpected death she was in despair. **desperate a**

forever [fɔr'evə] adv After his wife’s death he left the city forever. He decided to forget about it forever.

ruin ['ruːin] n After the war they had to build a lot of buildings as the town was in ruins. **ruin** [ruːin] v: The floods in Italy ruined many valuable paintings. Our plans for camping will be ruined if it rains tomorrow. You’ll ruin your future if you continue to be so foolish.

youth ['juːθ] n A group of youths were standing at the corner of the street. When we were making a tour of Germany, we stayed in youth hostels.

forward ['fɔːwəd] adv He stepped forward to help the old lady with her suitcase. **Ant.**: backward.

backward ['bækwəd] adv Walking through the forest she looked backwards over her shoulder to see whether the children were following her. **Ant.**: forward.

through [θruː] prep The River Thames flows through London. The road goes through the forest. **to be through with sth**: The children are too young to sit through a long concert.

1. Translate into English.

Useful language
My all-time favourite is ... .
... gets my votes.
The author’s favourite is ... .

Work on Words

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1. Translate into English.
2. Match the words in column A with their meaning in column B.

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<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dare</td>
<td>be brave enough to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daring</td>
<td>brave, adventurous, risky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>despair</td>
<td>young men and women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forever</td>
<td>in the direction back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>through</td>
<td>always at all times, endlessly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forward</td>
<td>damage completely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to ruin</td>
<td>in the direction ahead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backward</td>
<td>serious damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>youth</td>
<td>from the beginning to the end,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ruin</td>
<td>the state of having lost hope</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Find the opposites in the text.
full, forward, put down, alive, poor, finish, always, forget, northern.

4. Paraphrase the italicized words.
1. He was brave enough to tell us the whole truth.
2. Don’t lose hope. You haven’t missed all your chances yet.
3. He was thought to be one of the best writers of his time.
4. I will remember you endlessly after what you have done for me.
5. Nowadays young men and women have chances to get education abroad.
6. The flood seriously damaged the bridge.
7. I can’t stay from the beginning to the end of the meeting.

Words not to be confused: through – threw – though – throw – true – thorough

5. Insert one of these words.
1. Who ... the chewing-gum on the floor? 4. She ... away all my papers by mistake.
2. ... it was raining, we went out for a walk. 5. They didn’t hope he would live ... the accident.
3. They had to look ... all the newspapers 6. All her dreams came ...
   to find the information they needed. 7. He gave her room a ... cleaning.

Focus on word-building

REVISION

1. Fill in the words given below in their correct form.
At the age of fourteen my most loved book was the Adventures of Tom Sawyer, a novel by Mark Twain, one of America’s greatest authors.

Twain grew up in Hannibal, Missouri, on the Mississippi River. The novel is the ... of the River in those days. Although the book was written
over one hundred years, ago, its story is still ... today. The main characters of the book are Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn. They go through many adventures: cemeteries, caves and even buried treasures.

It is ... difficult to put the book down once you are caught up by Tom’s story. Tom seems as real to me as one of my friends. As the story progresses Tom’s character begins to change: from that of a naughty boy to a person who is not ... to people and cares about them.

Focus on Phonetics

Transcribe and read the words below.
through, folk, luxury, stomach, bear, tear, sweat, south, southern, war

LISTENING

Margaret Mitchell – the author of Gone with the Wind

Listen to the text and answer the questions.
1. Where was Margaret Mitchell born?
2. What was the family interested in?
3. What stories did she write?
4. When did she die?
5. Who wrote the sequel of the novel?

Project work: America’s best ever

1. Who are these writers? What did they write?
   Edgar Allan Poe
   Walt Whitman
   William Faulkner
   John Salinger

2. What other American writers do you know?

Focus on Grammar

REVISION:
COMPLEX SENTENCES

1. Fill in the gaps with the following words: while, though, as, not only ... but also, after, that.

   Vivien Leigh and Gone with the Wind
   Gone with the Wind was ... an epic portrait of the American Civil War, ... a story about people who had to live through it. It was also a romantic love story. ... Scarlett
loves the quiet gentlemanly Ashley Wilkies, the eager adventurous Rhett Butler is in love with her. ... Ashley marries his cousin Melanie and ... many adventures, Scarlett marries Rhett. ... she agrees to marry him, she does it only for money. ... their marriage is stormy, Rhett walks out on her in the end. It was only by that time ... Scarlett realises who she really loves.

Immediately ... the book appeared it was made into a very successful film.

An English actress Vivien Leigh who starred in this film impressed everybody with her acting. Vivien Leigh’s talent revealed itself in this role. ... she won her popularity by many films, such as Waterloo Bridge, Lady Hamilton and others, this film remains one of her best. She was awarded the Oscar for Gone with the Wind.

### Real Condition: Conditional 0 and Conditional 1

#### a. Something that is true.

*If + present + present Conditional 0*

*Example:* If I eat too much, I get fat.
If you are travelling to Liverpool, change at London.
If you have come from Paris, collect your luggage here.

*If + past simple, + past simple Conditional 1*

*Example:* If the wind blew from the north, the room was cold.

#### b. Something that is possible.

*If + present, + future Conditional 1*

*Example:* If you work hard, you will pass the exam.

*If + present, + imperative*

*Example:* If you park your car here, lock it.

### 2. Translate the sentences into Armenian.

1. If I do well in the exam, my parents will buy me an MP3 player.
2. If I do well in my exam, I feel happy.
3. If people eat less, they lose weight.
4. If you eat less, you will lose weight.
5. If you go to school by bus, you must leave much earlier.
6. If you go to school by bus, you will have to leave earlier.

### 3. Make up sentences expressing real condition.

Mr and Mrs Mason from New York want to spend their holiday in England, but they can’t agree about where to stay. Mrs Mason wants to stay at a hotel on the coast 1 walk out on sb – [prb]
while Mr Mason wants to go to a farm cottage in the countryside. They are looking through the guidebooks.

If you want a luxury home with a swimming pool, a cottage with roses round the door, a fisherman’s cottage, a modern house or apartment, you can find them all in our free colour guidebook.

Mrs Mason: Listen, dear, if we go to the hotel, we shall eat in a restaurant.

Mr Mason: Yes, I know. But if we go to the farm, we shall eat good fresh farm foods.

Mrs Mason: Yes, but if ... to the hotel, we ... .

Continue this dialogue.

Language material

go fishing/go to the theatres
swim in the river/swim in the sea
do shopping/ride a horse
go dancing/walk in the woods.

Focus on Function

Story telling
When you tell a story you must show its beginning, middle and end. Here are some useful words.

The beginning: first, first of all, after, after that.
The middle: then, and then, after, after that.
The end: finally, at the end, at last/in the end.

Example: When he got home, first he put down his case, then he took off his coat and finally he went into the dining-room and sat down in the armchair.

Read and retell the story about Abraham Lincoln.

Honest Abe

A house divided against itself cannot stand.

Of all the presidents in the history of the US Abraham Lincoln is probably the one that Americans remember best and with the deepest love and respect. His life is an excellent example of the American dream. He was a self-made man. Without advantage of education or birth, it was only through his will-power, genius and great energy that he reached the top of society.

He spent the first years of his life in a simple log cabin in the middle of the forest in Kentucky. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the midwest was a wild and unsettled frontier. The family of Lincoln had to clear the woods for farmlands. “I was growing with an axe in my hand,” Lincoln used to say.

frontier [ˈfrɑːntəri] – ορεινός
As a child Lincoln didn’t go to school though he was eager to study but he used every chance to read books.

When he was seventeen years old, the family moved to Springfield, Illinois, where he set up a store. He soon noticed that people liked to hear him talk. His power of speech helped him to choose his future career, politics and law.

In 1834 he was elected into the House of Representatives and he began studying to become a lawyer. In this way Abraham Lincoln began his mission to become the sixteenth president of the US. He was president of the USA during the American Civil War between the southern and the northern American states.

Slavery was a burning question in American politics at that time. The northern states of the USA were against slavery and wanted to abolish it. The southern states opposed them. The war was not only over abolition of slavery but also for the rights of the states to make their own choice. Lincoln knew that slavery was the greatest evil for the country. In 1862 the war began and four bitter years had passed before it ended. For the four years the Civil War president shouldered an almost unbearable burden of defeats before he brought the country to the victory.

Lincoln’s courage and belief in victory won the day.

Work on Words

**will** [wil] n He has a strong will. He showed a strength of will that overcame difficulties.

**set up** [ˈset ˈɑ:pt] v After the war he came back to his native town and set up a business.

**slave** [sleiv] n She worked like a slave to make a living. The slaves couldn’t live in such conditions any more and decided to run away. **slavery** [ˈsleivəri] n: He was sold into slavery.

**evil** [ˈi:vli] a He lived an evil life and wasted all his money.

**bear** [bɛər] v (bore, borne) I can’t bear his lies. John was afraid that he would not be able to bear the operation. **unbearable** [unˈbɛərəbl] a: I find his lies unbearable. The cold was unbearable. **Syn.:** tolerate

**bitter** [ˈbɪtə] a The coffee was bitter and he asked for some more sugar. He couldn’t forgive her the bitter words she had said to him. Bitter tears ran down her cheeks.

---

1 abolish [əˈbɔliʃ] – ḳ 修改
2 burden [ˈbɜرد] – pło
3 won the day – ḳ 修改
achieve [əˈtʃiːv] v He will never achieve anything because he is very lazy. He achieved success in his life because he is very hard-working. achievement [əˈtʃiːvmənt] n: He had great achievements in science because he was very talented.

Words not to be confused: first, at first, for the first time.
At first is used to talk about the beginning of a situation when we are making a contrast with what happens or happened later.
Example: At first they were happy, but then things went wrong.
In other cases first is usually used.
Example: John didn’t notice the bear, I noticed it first.
I first met her at a party in Oxford. (= for the first time)

Last, at last
Last is contrasted with first.
Example: When did you last see her?
I am to speak last at the meeting.
At last suggests very strongly the idea of impatience resulting from a long wait.
Example: Jack has passed his exams at last.
When at last they found him, he was seriously ill.

1. Match the words with their meaning.
will-power a person who belongs to somebody and serves him/her
slave stand; go through
slavery start
evil hard to bear; tasting like unsweetened coffee
bear condition of being a slave
bitter bad, harmful
set up control over oneself
unbearable difficult or impossible to bear

2. Fill in the gaps with the words on the left in their correct form.
The days in ... seemed ... . His mind was full of ... thoughts. They were in the hands of an ... man. And they didn’t expect anything good from him.
Though they lived in terrible conditions his ... and courage filled everybody with hope. And he began to think of the plan to run away.

3. Fill in the sentences with the correct form of the verbs below.
succeed, manage, reach, achieve

1. I ... very good results in the exam.
2. She ... in passing her driving test.
3. After long talks the two sides ... an agreement.
4. They ... the lake before dark.
5. The bakery was closed. I didn’t ... to get any bread.

4. Fill in the gaps with the correct word: first, at first, for the first time.
   When later he was asked if he was afraid to enter the burning house, David said, “To tell the truth, ... I got frightened, but a few minutes later I thought about what to do. ... I called the fire brigade, then I rushed into the house. When I came out with a baby in my arms, I thought I had done something real in my life ... .

5. Fill in the gaps with the correct word: last, at last.
1. When I ... saw her, she looked happy. She told me that she had found an interesting job ... .
2. Though she was ... to speak at the meeting, her speech was the best. Everybody accepted that they heard something useful ... .

Presentation

How much do you know about the slavery in the USA?
1. The majority of black slaves came to the USA in the ... century.
   a. seventeenth  b. eighteenth  c. nineteenth

2. They worked mainly
   a. on cotton plantations  b. on cattle farms  c. in mining

3. The slaves came mainly from
   a. Africa  b. Australia  c. Asia

4. Slavery was ended after
   a. the War of Independence  b. the Civil War  c. the First World War

Did you know?

Martin Luther King hated violence since childhood. He struggled against it throughout his life. His dream was to see the black Americans integrated1 with their white compatriots. In 1964 he was awarded the Nobel Prize. He was the first to take a Negro child by the hand to the “white” school. His finest hour was in August 1963 when 200,000 black and white people gathered in Washington and listened to his famous speech “I have a dream” at the Lincoln Memorial.

“I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: “We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal.”

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slaveowners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

1 integrate [ˈɪntɪɡreɪt] – optimized, ープラント
I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the colour of their skin but by the content of their character.”

Sing with us

We shall overcome

We shall overcome.
We shall overcome.
We shall overcome some day.
Deep in my heart I do believe
We shall overcome one day.

We shall live in peace.
We shall live in peace.
We shall live in peace some day.
Cause deep in my heart I do believe
That we shall live in peace one day.

We’ll walk hand in hand.
We’ll walk hand in hand.
We’ll walk hand in hand some day.
Deep in my heart I do believe
We’ll walk hand in hand some day.

Focus on Grammar

Trouble Spot: Unless

I shall not tell her about it, unless she asks me.
(I’ll tell her about it only if she asks me).

John doesn’t eat fish unless he is very hungry.

1. Complete the sentences.
1. I shall not ring her up unless .... .
2. John didn’t go to bed unless .... .
3. They won’t leave for the seaside unless .... .

Make up your own sentences.

Unreal condition: Conditional 2

When you imagine a situation which is not real, you use the structure if + Past Simple, + would/could + verb. The meaning of such sentences is present or future.

Example: If I had more time, I would read the book.

If it didn’t rain, we could go for a walk (it is raining now).

After I/he/she/it both was and were may be used.

Example: If I was/were you, I would buy that coat.
2. Translate into Armenian.
1. If I didn’t go to the party, they would be hurt.
2. If you took more exercise, you would feel healthier.
3. If I went to bed now, I wouldn’t sleep.
4. If it stopped raining, we could go out for a walk.
5. If he was offered the job, I think he would take it.
6. If I sold my car, I would not get much money for it.

3. Match the two parts of the sentences.
1. If you went by a taxi, a. I would go there.
2. If I knew the answer, b. we would have a nice garden.
3. If it didn’t rain, c. I would mind travelling by train.
4. If I were you, d. you wouldn’t get there in no time.
5. If trains were comfortable and fast, e. we could save money.
6. If we didn’t waste so much electricity, f. we could have lunch in the garden.
7. If we lived in the country, g. I would tell you.

4. Complete the sentences.
1. If I were beautiful, I could take part in a beauty contest.
2. If he had a car, ... .
3. If she were ready, ... .
4. If there were fewer cars in the city, ... .
5. I would feel fit if ... .
6. She could buy more clothes if ... .
7. The cake would taste better if ... .

5. Use the verbs in the correct form using Conditional 1 and 2.
1. If you (come) earlier tomorrow, we (do) a lot of work.
2. If I (know) his phone number, I (ring) him up.
3. If my father (find) a good job, we could have a nice holiday.
4. If I (have) money, I (lend) it to you.
5. If she (finish) her work soon, we (can go) to the disco.
Cities are different and sometimes it is sufficient to see a small corner of a city to say what city it is.

Can you recognise the cities above?

Answer the questions.
1. What city has over 400 bridges?
2. Which is the sister-city of Yerevan?
3. What city is sinking?
4. What city consists of 90 islands?
5. What city was built by Peter the Great?
6. Can you name a state within a city?

The answers are on page 78.

DISCUSSION POINT

A Great Place to Live?

Tastes differ¹. Some people like to live in supercities which give them better opportunities for a good job, more chances to realise themselves and a variety of entertainment. They can’t imagine their life without streams of fashionable cars, lively crowds of people, impressive skyscrapes and brightly illuminated streets. Others prefer small towns and villages with much green and cosy low-rise buildings. They enjoy a quiet peaceful pace of life and they like to see faces familiar to them since their childhood.

Focus on Words. Doing the city

1. Collecting words. Collect as many words as possible.

What can you do in the city?

visit places of interest        go on a tour round the city
make a tour (of)             go sightseeing
wander                        keep an eye open for
do the city                   ...
2. Arranging words. Arrange the words to remember them better.

Towns can be convenient places to live in because they have many facilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sports</th>
<th>Cultural</th>
<th>Educational</th>
<th>Catering</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>skating rink</td>
<td>theatre</td>
<td>schools</td>
<td>cafe</td>
<td>job centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

restaurant, chemist’s, car park, opera house, evening classes, tennis court, library, dance hall, disco, hotel, golf course, school, swimming pool, radio station, health centre, football pitch, museum.

Can you add anything else?

3. Words in use:

a. What kind of city is ...?

Teheran, Oxford, Tokyo, Sochi, Gumry.

University / cathedral / capital / seaside / supercity

b. Match a city (or a country) and an activity.

- Egypt: watch a bullfight
- Miami: visit the pyramids
- Paris: walk along Arbat street
- Moscow: lie on the beach
- Spain: visit cathedral
- Echmiadzin: admire the palaces

c. What are these cities famous for?

Stratford-upon-Avon, Los Angeles, Gumry, Hollywood

(Shakespeare’s birthplace/humour/the cinema/a lot of Armenians)

d. What city do you want to visit? Give a few reasons why.

e. Match each notice with a place below.

- Foreign exchange
- No fishing
- No parking please
- Please
  - no dogs
  - no smoking
  - no flash
  - no ices
- Thank you
- Camping site
- Afternoon tea server
- Please do not feed the animals
- Please keep off the grass

a. by a lake  e. in a museum
b. on a road   f. in a cafe
c. in a park    g. in a zoo
d. in a street  h. in a bank
Read the letters where Ann Lee and Susie Ball describe their impressions of the cities they are visiting.

Dear Ann,

Here I am at last. I've had a busy day doing the city. A lot of people warned me that New York is a dangerous, dirty city where you can’t go out after dark. As for me, I love the place. Of course, it’s not as clean as Plymouth, but it offers so many opportunities.

She has taken me to Manhattan and I went up to the 112th floor of the Empire State Building to have a look at the city. It was a fantastic sight. The whole city lay below. Then we walked along Broadway to Times Square. It was evening, but it seemed it was daytime. The street was shining with advertisements.

My strongest memory is of a boat trip on the Hudson River: the sight of New York at night with the skyscrapers against the dark sky takes your breath away.

Tomorrow morning I shall be visiting the Metropolitan Museum and Central Park.

Love,

Susy

Dear Susie,

I'm writing to you from Dover. It’s an old city. There are a lot of houses built still by first settlers.

People are very helpful here. They seem to know each other. If you wish, you can go to Boston every weekend. At the moment I’m settling down.

Love,

Ann

Your turn

1. Do you prefer to live in a big or a small town? Why?
2. What are the advantages of a big/small town?
3. What are the disadvantages of living in a big/small town?
4. What problems do big cities face today?

City to City

1. The modern city of Amsterdam consists of 90 islands.
2. In Venice there are more than 400 bridges connecting different parts of the city.
3. Mexico City is sinking by 6 inches a year.
4. The Vatican which is a state within a city is situated in Rome.
5. St. Petersburg, the Venice of the North, was built by Peter the Great.
6. Cambridge is the sister-city of Yerevan.
Work on Words

sufficient [səˈfɪʃənt] a  Do we have sufficient food for ten people? Syn.: enough

sink [siŋk] v (sank, sunk) Their ship sank during the storm. Wood does not sink in water. The sun was sinking in the west. He was sunk in thought and didn’t notice them enter.

opportunity [ˌopəˈtjuːnɪti] n  I had no opportunity to discuss the matter with her.

chance [ˈtʃɑːns] n  He has no chance of winning that game. What are the chances that we shall succeed. This was the chance he didn’t want to miss. by chance: We met by chance yesterday.

lively [ˈlaɪvli] a  Her story of their holidays was very lively. They had a very lively time at the party. Syn. vivid

sight [sait] n  The cherry trees in blossom are a wonderful sight. at first sight: He fell in love with her at first sight. You have poor sight, you should wear spectacles. At the sight of the police the robbers ran off. Syn.: view

below [biˈlou] adv  From the hill we saw the blue ocean below. The people living in the room below are very noisy. below prep: We shall meet a few yards below the bridge. Shall I write my name above or below the line?

take one’s breath away  The picture is so beautiful that it takes my breath away.

1. Translate into English.

2. Match the words in column A with their meaning in column B.

A                  B
lively            go down below the water
sink              chance
below             luck
sufficient        full of life, cheerful
chance            in or to a lower place
opportunity      enough

3. Paraphrase the italicized words.

1. The stone the boy threw went down the water at once.
2. The patient seems a little more cheerful this morning.
3. Do you have enough money to buy that coat.
4. We met him quite unexpectedly.
5. I could go abroad and study.
6. Night temperatures can drop lower than 15 degrees.
LISTENING

Listen to the text about New York and answer the questions.
1. What parts does New York consist of?
2. Why is the centre of New York called Manhattan?
3. What famous streets are there in New York?
4. Who was the Statue of Liberty presented by to America?
5. What are the famous sights in New York?

Focus on Grammar

REVISION:

ARTICLES

Names with and without the.

No article

names of streets
names of roads
names of squares
names of churches
names of companies

Oxford Street, Broadway
Cromwell Road
Red Square, Trafalgar Square
St.Paul’s Cathedral
Sony

the

names of theatres
names of galleries
names of museums
names of palaces
names of buildings
names of newspapers

the National Theatre
the National Gallery of Armenia
the British Museum
the Tower of London
the Houses of Parliament
the Times

Remember:
– No article is used with place names if the first word is the name of a person or a place: Victoria Station, Westminster Palace, Hyde Park, London Zoo.
– Some names are only used with the: the Kremlin, the Acropolis, the Pentagon.
– Names with of usually have the: the Museum of Modern Art.

1. Use the where necessary.
2. Statue of Liberty welcomes the people with the torch of liberty.
3. Eiffel Tower was designed by Alexander Eiffel in the late 1800s.
4. White House is the residence of the President of the US located in Washington D.C.
5. Hilton Hotel attracts with elegance, wealth and glamour.
6. Museum of Modern Art modern works including paintings, sculptures, drawings, etc.

7. Great Wall of China is the largest and most amazing landmark in the world.

2. Where are these sights situated? Answer using articles where necessary.

Acropolis, Kremlin, Broadway, White House, Westminster Abbey, British Museum, Hollywood

3. Name a few streets, squares, museums, cinema-houses and theatres in Yerevan.

Unreal Condition: Conditional 1 and 2

4. Put the verbs in brackets in correct form using Conditional 2.
1. She (understand) everything, if you (explain) it to her.
2. What you (do) if there (be) a fire in the building?
3. Where you (to go) if you (visit) London?
4. We (stay) at the hotel if it (not to cost) so much money.
5. If you (invite) Bill, we (have) to invite his friends, too.

5. Translate into English.
1. Քենսինք երկաթված տարածքը, որը քանի ոչպես:
2. Այս կենսին, որը տարածքը գրել է առանցքի:
3. Հին տաճարը, որը համարվում է տպավորական:
4. Քենսինք այս անձինս տաճարի գրել, որը այս տաճարի տակ գտնվում է այս տաճարի ծառայությունով:
5. Քենսինք փոքր բարձր տարածքը, որը փոքրիկ այս տաճարը գրել է այս տաճարի ծառայությունով:

Infinitive

6. Translate into Armenian.
1. Ինչպես կլինի իրական այս համարվում է այս տաճարը?
2. Ինչպես կլինի իրական այս տաճարը գրել է այս տաճարի ծառայությունով?
3. Ինչպես կլինի իրական այս տաճարը գրել է այս տաճարի ծառայությունով?
4. Ինչպես կլինի իրական այս տաճարը գրել է այս տաճարի ծառայությունով?
5. Ինչպես կլինի իրական այս տաճարը գրել է այս տաճարի ծառայությունով?

Infinitive

7. Super. Put in the missing words in the advertisement using the infinitive.

This year come on holiday with us.

You’ll have nothing to do. You’ll have plenty to do.
1. No jobs to do. 1. A first class hotel to stay in.
2. No meals .... . 2. Super restaurant .... .
3. No dirty plates .... . 3. Wonderful shows .... .
4. No floors .... . 4. Miles of beaches .... .
5. No shopping .... . 5. Lots of interesting places .... .
6. No clothes .... . 6. A warm sea .... .
Reported Speech

8. Rewrite the text using direct speech.

Willis asked Curtis and Dolson to come into his office for a minute, Curtis agreed if Willis didn’t take too long. Dolson mentioned that he had a lot of work to do.

Willis told the policemen to sit down and shut the door. Willis wanted to know what they were going to do about the bank robbery. Dolson said they must arrest Warren. Willis advised them not to hurry and follow Warren a little more. Dolson said that was too dangerous because Warren could understand what was happening. Willis advised them to be more careful and to get on with the job.

Example: Willis said to Curtis and Dolson, “Will you come into my office for a moment, please?”

• Reported speech: introducing commands and requests

When introducing indirect commands the verbs tell/say can be replaced by order, command.

Example: The officer said to the soldiers, “Turn right.”
The officer ordered/commanded the soldiers to turn right.

When introducing indirect requests the verb ask can be replaced by beg, invite, request, warn.

Example: “Will you open the window please?” said Mother.
Mother asked (me) to open the window.

9. Change the sentences into indirect speech using introductory verbs.

1. “Bring me some water, will you?” Sam asked his sister.
2. Anna said to Bob, “Don’t speak so loudly, Granny is sleeping.”
3. “Will you come to the concert with me?” Tom said to Mary.
4. She said to the children, “Go to bed at once.”
5. “Close your books and look at the blackboard,” the teacher said.
6. “Don’t go too far,” Samantha said to Emily.

Presentation

Urban problems

Read the text and translate it into Armenian.

Look around you. What do you see? What do you hear? What do you smell? If you live in a city, you hear the noise of traffic, you smell the pollution of cars and factories.

The cities grow very quickly. Those living in the countryside move to the cities. As a result, most cities are very crowded. People are driving more cars, burning more fuel, using more water and energy, eating more food, making more rubbish and producing more things than ever before. Life in the city becomes more and more difficult. The cities are running out of space. In every big city blocks of high-rise flats have been built in large numbers to reduce the housing shortage. It was thought that it would help to solve the problem of housing in the city, but very soon it became clear that these flats in
the clouds were not comfortable places for people, children especially, to live in. Many of these houses are dull and faceless.

Some governments are trying to limit growth in certain areas, as there are many jobless people in the cities. This brings to the rise of crime in big cities, but still people are crowding in the cities faster than the cities can take them. What is the answer to this problem?

What urban problems are mentioned in the text?

Focus on Words. Urban problems

1. Collecting words. What worries people in big cities?
   - slums
   - heavy traffic
   - faceless houses
   - dirty entrances
   - housing shortage
   - crime
   - parking
   - vandalism
   - overcrowding
   - noise
   - water supply
   - rubbish
   - unemployment

2. Words in use.
   a. If I were the mayor I would ... . Complete the sentences.
      a. check the advertisements in the city to have them in Armenian.
      b. not allow to use so many packages.
      c. present a programme for young people on TV on how to economize.
      d. ... move away the markets from the central streets.
      e. ...
      f. ...
   b. Read the letters to the editors.

Why are we so indifferent?

Yesterday I was walking home when I heard two boys of my age talking rudely to an old man who was telling them off for cutting something on a tree. The old man was trying to explain to them it was vandalism to spoil the tree. I think he was right. The entrances of houses, the buses, the places we work and study at often have a shabby and dirty look merely because we don’t care to behave properly. Why are we so indifferent?

Write on. Write a letter to the editor about a problem that worries you.

vend — í»ñ»É³Ï
Read and retell the text.

Before you read.

1. What parts does New York consist of?
2. Is New York a capital city?
3. What is it famous for?
4. What is Broadway famous for?
5. Where could you like to go if you were in New York?

The Big Apple

The Big Apple, as New York city is nicknamed, is the biggest city in the USA. This supercity is the home of eight million people. It is considered to be a national leader in business, finance, manufacturing, industry, fashion and the arts.

New York is situated at the mouth of the Hudson River. It is one of the largest ports in the world. The view of New York port as the liners move slowly up the bay is a sight that can never be forgotten. Crowded ferry-boats cross the water here and there. Not far away, the Liberty Statue, the symbol of America, is seen. It was presented to the US by France to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of American Independence.

The city consists of five boroughs: Brooklyn, the Bronx, Manhattan, Queens and Richmond. The heart of the city is Manhattan – a rocky island, thirteen miles long and two miles wide.

Manhattan is linked with the other parts of New York by numerous bridges. At the beginning of the seventeenth century only the wigwams of the Indians stood in the place where the skyscrapers of New York now reach to the clouds. In 1626 the Dutch Trade Company bought Manhattan Island from the local Indians at twenty four dollars. The Indians called the island Manhattan which in one of the Indian languages meant “They cheated us”. The Dutch founded a colony there and called it New Amsterdam. Forty years later the English captured the city and renamed it New York.

One of the most famous places in Manhattan is Wall Street as it is the financial centre of the USA and even the most important banking centre in the world. Here the New York Stock Exchange is situated.

There are other world famous streets in New York such as Park avenue, the Fifth...
avenue, the Seventh avenue and others. They are synonyms for wealth, entertainment and advertising. There are many fashionable shops, hotels and clubs in these streets.

New York is a very dynamic and exciting city. It has many places of interest such as the Empire State Building. Because the streets of old New York were very narrow the Americans began to build high buildings. Among them the Empire State Building was the highest (102 stories), until the twin buildings of the World Trade Centre (110 stories) were built which were destroyed as a result of the terrorist attack on September 11, 2001.

Another world famous place in New York is the United Nations Headquarters which occupy a six-block area on the East River. At the front of the buildings you can see 166 flags for the 166 member nations.

New York is the cultural capital of the US. It is a city of famous theatres most of which are situated in Broadway. In fact, Broadway is the symbol of American theatre as Hollywood is of American cinema. One part of Broadway is sometimes called the Great White Way, because the advertisements are so bright in Broadway that they turn night into day. In general, New York is very beautifully illuminated.

The city has many world famous museums such as the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Modern Art and the Guggenheim Museum, which has very remarkable modern architecture.

And still if you are in New York one of the best things to do is to wander round its streets, to mix with the crowd and listen to all world languages. You can stop and read graffiti on the walls, exchange a word or two with traders in the streets. But when the night comes down the best thing to do is to make a tour on a ferry-boat to admire a fantastic view of New York at night!
COMMUNICATION CHECK

1. React to the following situations.
   1. Your friend apologises that he can’t come to your birthday party. React to his apology.
   2. Your friend tells you about his holiday in England. You are in a hurry, interrupt him politely.
   3. Ask your brother to answer the phone while you’re out.
   4. Invite your friend to look at your family photos.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

2. Read the text and choose the right answer.

Are they looking down on us this evening?

Everyone thought that Gulf Breeze in the USA was an ordinary quiet little town until 11 November 1977. Two friends, Ed Walters and Charlie Bennet reported a very strange incident from that town. Nobody believed their story, but even today, both Charlie and Ed insist that the incident really happened. In an interview given on Florida news they told the viewers that one evening when they were walking through the park they felt that they were being watched by somebody. Then the sky went bright green and a huge shiny spaceship appeared above their heads. It began pulling them off the ground. A few seconds later they found themselves inside it. They saw strange creatures who had wrinkled skin and hands like pincers.

Such stories are oftener and oftener heard, retold and reported on newspaper and magazine pages. Nature offers another mystery from its store-house. The Information Bulletin of the American UFO\(^1\) warns what people can see in the sky. It describes these objects as lights of red, orange and white colours. The objects are either oval or disc-like in shape and they disappear at great speed.

The UFOs are seen in the air, they contact with the environment, blocking car driving, living marks and so on and people often tell about their meetings with pilots of the UFOs who are called humanoids.

Is it an illusion, the creation of human mind or are they really looking down on us?

---

\(^1\) UFO (unidentified flying object) – \(\text{UFO}\)
COMPREHENSION

1. Was the interview reported
   a. on TV?           b. on the radio?       c. in a newspaper?
2. Did the creature
   a. visit the boys?  b. invite them into the spaceship
   c. take them inside by force?
3. The creatures looked
   a. exactly like people.  b. unusual.       c. ordinary.
4. The UFOs are
   a. round in shape.    b. monkeys.         c. gods.

VOCABULARY CHECK

3. Odd one out
   1. discover:  America, television, truth, a new plant
   2. explore: a crime, the coast, space, disease, a country
   3. found: a colony, treasure, city, money, an institute, a hospital
   4. spend: money, time, an effort, energy, homework, weekend

4. Choose the right word.
   1. Because/In spite of being extremely busy she agreed to help us.
   2. The police informed that two dangerous criminals had managed to escape/settle from prison.
   3. Yesterday I received/accepted an invitation to their wedding, but I am too busy to receive/accept it.
   4. I wondered why people disliked him at first sight/view.
   5. It was quite evident/equal that he would be admitted/accepted to University.

GRAMMAR CHECK

5. Put in the correct prepositions and adverbs.
   1. My friend is good ... playing volleyball.
   2. Edward is thinking ... selling his car.
   3. They are afraid ... losing the match.
   4. The girls insisted ... going out with Kerry.
   5. We are looking forward ... going out at the weekend.
   6. Laura dreams ... living on a small island.
   7. Andrew apologized ... being late.
   8. The magnificent scenery took my breath ... .

6. Use the infinitive with or without to.
   1. I had better (not/smoke).
   2. I forgot (do) my homework yesterday.
   3. I heard them (come) late at night.
4. You won’t be able (go) to the party if we don’t find the keys.
5. I couldn’t go to the cinema because I had (look) after my little sister.
6. Susan would rather (study) for her exam tomorrow.
7. Can you tell me how (get) to the bus stop?

7. Choose the correct form.
1. If I go/went/had gone to Leipzig, I’ll visit the zoo.
2. If it doesn’t rain/didn’t rain/hadn’t rained, we’d be in the garden.
3. If you wear/wore/had been wearing a lighter jacket, the car driver will see you earlier.
4. We will watch/ would watch/ would have watched TV tonight if Peter hadn’t bought the theatre tickets.
5. If I were a millionaire, I will live/would live/would have lived in Beverly Hills.
6. You would save energy if you switch off/switched off/had switched off the lights more often.
7. If we read the book, we will understand/would understand/would have understood the film.
Before you read

Read the text and name

• the river Washington is founded on;
• the founder of Washington;
• two places of interest in Washington;
• the highest building in Washington;
• the difference between Washington and New York.

Washington, DC

Cities, like people, have their faces. They are often recognised by their landmarks. The city of Washington with its long wide avenues, shady streets, low buildings and crowds of governmental officials is unlike New York with its skyscrapers, noisy streets and the crazy pulse of a supercity.

Washington is quite a young city. It was founded in 1796 in the District of Columbia on the Potomac River and since 1800 it has been the federal capital. It is one of the few capital cities founded mainly as a seat of government. Washington was named after the first US president George Washington. He selected the place for the city, and Pierre L’Enfant, a French engineer, designed it.

In the centre of the city on Capitol Hill you can see an impressive building. It is the Capitol, the seat of the government. In this great building the Congress of the US meets to discuss and make laws. This is the highest building in Washington. There is a law in Washington against building structures higher than the Capitol. That’s why you will not see skyscrapers in Washington.
Northwest of the Capitol stands the residence of the American president, the White House. It has been home of every US president since 1800. It is a beautiful mansion overlooking well-kept gardens and grounds with lawns and fountains. The mansion contains 132 rooms. The most famous room is the Oval Office, which is the president’s office. Only some of these rooms are open to the public. Among them are the Green Room and the Blue Room where the ambassadors and ministers of foreign countries are received.

At every corner, in every street and square in Washington you are reminded of American history: the War of Independence and the Civil War. Magnificent memorials are built in honour of three American presidents whose names are connected with these two great events.

The monument to Jefferson stands in West Potomac Park. It is a round stone structure in the middle of which stands a full length statue of Thomas Jefferson. On the walls of the monument you can read sentences from the Declaration of Independence.

The Lincoln Memorial consists of a big marble hall with a statue of Abraham Lincoln in a large armchair. On the walls you can read famous passages from his speeches.

The Washington Monument is a white marble obelisk 169 m high. Inside the memorial there is a lift and you can ride to the top of the monument and admire the beautiful panorama of the city.

Not far from the Capitol is the library of Congress, the largest library in the States. It holds over 13 million books, including the personal papers of the US presidents.

Between the Washington Monument and the Capitol on the National Mall another famous landmark of Washington, the Smithsonian museum group, is situated. It is the world’s largest museum complex with fourteen museums and the National Zoo. Among the most visited museums in this group is the National Air and Space Museum. It houses dozens of airplanes, spacecraft and rockets, and it’s only in this museum that you can touch the stone brought from the Moon.

The National Gallery of Art situated in Washington is one of world’s great art museums with rich collections of European and American works.

If New York is the centre of finance, shopping and entertainment, New Orleans – the city of cotton and jazz, Boston – the centre of culture and learning, Chicago – of meat markets, cattle and blues, Washington is the city of government and administration.
COMPREHENSION

Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. The White House is the residence of  
   a. the government and administration
2. Cities are recognised by  
   b. the American president
3. Washington is the city of  
   c. their landmarks
4. The Capitol is the seat of  
   d. building structures higher than the Capitol
5. In Washington there is a law against  
   e. the Congress

What’s in a name? The White House

At the beginning of the nineteenth century when Britain was at war with America the British captured the city. The Capitol and the House of the president were set on fire. Later to hide the marks of the fire the brown stone walls of the president’s house were painted white and it has been the White House ever since.

Work on Words

shade [ˈeɪd] n Keep in the shade or you’ll have a headache. The trees give a pleasant shade. shady a: It was hot and he crossed to the shady side of the street.

crowd [ˈkraud] n There were large crowds of people in the streets on Independence Day. At the station he pushed his way through the crowd. (over) crowded a: The bus was overcrowded and it was difficult to get off.

impress [ɪmˈpreʃ] v The book didn’t impress me at all. He impressed me unpleasantly. impression [ɪmˈpreʃn] n: What was yours first impression of the US? First impressions are often wrong. impressive [ɪmˈpreʃv] a: The Art Gallery was very impressive. The opening of the World Chess Championship in Yerevan was impressive. make an impression on: New York made a great impression on me.

overlook [ˈoʊvərˈluk] v My windows overlook a green park. Last summer we lived in a hotel overlooking the sea. Syn.: look out on, command a view.

magnificent [mægˈnɪfɪsənt] a The Opera House built in the 17th century looked magnificent. When we were in Greece, we saw many magnificent monuments there.

grave [ˈgreɪv] n There are always a lot of flowers on the grave of the Unknown Soldier. The grave of William Saroyan is in one of the quiet parks in Yerevan. The grave of Mashtots is in Oshakan.

1. Translate into English.

Φήμη, όρη, κληρικοί, άγιοι, όρη, ημέρα, ημέρι, ανωτέρω, θαλάσσα, τοπικό, ανατολή, Ναυτική, αστρονομία, θαυμάζω, γατάκι, τοπικό, ανατολή, Ναυτική, αστρονομία, θαυμάζω.
2. Match the words in column A with their explanations in column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>crowd</td>
<td>making a deep impression on the mind and feelings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>found</td>
<td>a large number of people without order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shady</td>
<td>to establish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magnificent</td>
<td>a strong influence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impressive</td>
<td>to have a view of from above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impression</td>
<td>giving a shade from sunlight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overlook</td>
<td>important-looking, splendid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Fill in the words from the impress-family.

Every year in March an ... Oscar ceremony takes place in Hollywood. The American Cinema Academy awards the prizes for the different nominations. The show makes a great ... because the most famous film stars and film-directors gather in the hall. Among Oscar winning films are Brave Heart, Gone with the Wind, Schindler’s List, Amadeus and many others. One of the most outstanding film directors Steven Spielberg has received the greatest number of Oscars. His films ... everybody by their fantastic photography and acting of the cast.

4. The City of Oxford. Fill in the words on the left using them in the correct form.

Oxford was ... in the eighth century. It is a city of beautiful ... streets and ... buildings. Most of them are in the Gothic style. Oxford is famous for its University, one of the oldest in Europe. Every morning ... of students hurry to their lectures. Cornmarket is the shopping centre. It is always ... with tourists who like to do their shopping here. Not far from Oxford is the ... of the world-famous British politician, Winston Churchill.

Read the text and answer the questions.

**Checks and Balances**

The United States is a federal union of fifty-one states.

The power to govern is divided between the federal government, situated in Washington, D. C., and the state governments.

The basic law from which the United States government gets its power is the Constitution.

According to the US Constitution the powers of the government are divided into three branches: the executive, headed by the president, the legislative exercised by Congress and the judicial, the Supreme Court and lower national courts. The three
branches work together to govern the country. Each branch has its own responsibilities and powers. No branch has more power than the other branches. They hold balanced powers. Each branch has duties to control the powers of the other branches. The division of powers provides the rights of individual citizens.

Congress consists of the Senate (the upper House) and the House of Representatives (the lower House).

The Senate has two senators from each state and the senators are elected for six-year terms.

The House of Representatives has 435 members, all elected every two years. The number of representatives of each state depends on the state’s population.

The job of Congress is to pass laws. Before a bill becomes a law, it must be approved of by both the Houses of Congress and by the president. If the president vetoes a bill, it can still become a law if at least two-thirds of the members of each house vote for it.

The president must see that all national laws are carried out. The president is elected every four years.

The president and the Congress are elected in separate elections.

There are two main political parties in the US: the Republican and the Democratic parties.

Comprehension questions

1. Where is the seat of the central government?
2. What branches are the powers of the government divided into?
3. Who is the executive branch headed by?
4. Who is the legislative branch exercised by?
5. Who represents the judicial branch?
6. How do the three branches work?
7. How is the president elected?
8. How many political parties are there in the US?
9. Compare the political system of the US with that in the UK.
Focus on Words. Talking Politics

Study the words and word combinations.

1. Collecting words. Collect as many words as possible.

government: national / local / federal / central government / the seat of the government / the head / the powers of the government;

power: branches of power, to get / check / divide / have the powers;

branch: legislative branch (Congress, Parliament, National Assembly);
executive branch, (president, vice-president, prime-minister);
judicial branch, (the Supreme Court, local courts);

bill: to sign / pass / vote for / veto / approve of / disapprove of a bill

tax: federal / state / city taxes;
income / sales / property / excise tax;
to pay / collect taxes / tax-free.

Words in use

a. Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of place where Government meets</th>
<th>Your country</th>
<th>Britain</th>
<th>The USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Chambers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of State</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Political Parties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Taxes in the USA. Fill in the gaps with the words on the left.

Taxes are the money which people must pay to finance their government. Americans often say that there are only two things a person can be sure of in life: death and taxes. Although Americans have different points of view on religions, culture and politics, they agree on one subject that ... are too high, maybe the highest in the world.

In America there are three types of taxes as there are three levels of government: federal, ... and city taxes. People who earn more than 4,000 dollars per year ... to the ... government. April 15 is not a happy day for people because they are to pay their federal ... .

The second tax is to the state government. This is an income tax and a ... tax. The third tax is for the city which is a ... tax (for the house) and an ... tax (on the cars).

CULTURE CHECK

National Character

The Americans and the British speak the same language and still there are very many differences between them. The four British talk about their first impressions of America.
Jack Grey from Merton College, Oxford
The Americans are very proud of their country. They say that in the USA the buildings are taller, the cars are bigger and the girls are prettier than anywhere in the world. I think the Americans are louder, richer and noisier than any other nationality.

Judy Evans, from a language school, in Birmingham
The Americans like coke and hamburgers. People in the UK think British food is healthier. Clothes are cheaper in the US, but fashion design in the UK is better than design in the USA.
And women? Well, American women are very beautiful, they are taller and slimmer than British women, but to my mind, they know less about the world.

Isabel Santos, from London University
There are lots of good things about the USA like Hollywood, jazz and Superman. It is true that most American skyscrapers are taller than buildings in the UK, but I think that our homes are older and more beautiful than anything in the USA.

Don Graham, from Edinburgh University
The British prefer their way of life, which is much slower and their politics which are more careful. In my opinion, a British accent is much better than an American one. I also think that we are more polite than our American cousins!

Name the things which were discussed by the British students.

a. fashion
d. ...
b. cars
e. ...
c. ...
f. ...

Focus on Grammar
Future Perfect
You should use shall/will have done to say that something will already be complete.

Example: I will not be at home at 9. I shall have left by that time. I shall have gone to school. ฉันไม่จะอยู่ที่บ้าน พี่จะไปโรงเรียน 9 โมง: ฉันจะไปโรงเรียน ฉันจะไปเรียน: ฉันอยู่บ้าน ฉันจะไปโรงเรียน.

Compare Future Perfect with other Perfect Tenses.
I have washed up (Present Perfect).
ฉันจะได้ดื่มน้ำเกลือ.
When Mother came, I had washed the dishes (Past Perfect).
เมื่อมาร์เธอร์มา ฉันจะได้ช่วยทำอาหาร.
When Mother comes, I shall have washed up. (Future Perfect)
เมื่อมาร์เธอร์มา ฉันจะได้ช่วยทำอาหาร.
1. Translate into Armenian.
1. Don’t ring me up at 9. I’ll be watching an interesting film. Ring me up after 11. I’ll have watched the film.
2. Can we meet at 12 tomorrow. I’m afraid, we can’t, I shall be having a meeting. Let’s meet at 2. The meeting will have finished by that time.
3. By the time we get home, Mother will have laid the table.
4. We shall have packed our clothes by the time you come.

2. Choose the right form.
George goes to school every day. He leaves home at 8.45 and is at school at about 9.00. At 12.00 he has lunch at the canteen. Then they have lessons till 2 o’clock. He comes home at 2.30. Tomorrow he will have a usual day.
1. At 8.00 he
   a. will have had breakfast.
   b. will be having breakfast.
   c. will have breakfast.
2. At 8.45 he
   a. will have left the house.
   b. will be leaving the house.
   c. will leave the house.
3. At 8.50 he
   a. will have left the house.
   b. will be leaving the house.
   c. will leave the house.
4. At 12.00 he
   a. will have lunch.
   b. will be having lunch.
   c. will have lunch.
5. At 2.00 he
   a. will have left the school.
   b. will be leaving the school.
   c. will leave the school.
6. At 3.00 he
   a. will have come home.
   b. will be coming home.
   c. will come home.

3. Use the verbs in the correct form.
1. Don’t come at 5 o’clock. I (have) an English lesson.
2. Phone me at 6. I (finish) dinner by then.
3. We can’t meet tomorrow afternoon. I (work).
4. Will you be free at 12 tomorrow. Yes, the lessons (be over) by that time.
5. When you come, we (play) chess.
6. By the time Mother comes, I (tidy up) the flat.

Continue in the same way.

Unreal condition: Conditional 3

To denote hypothetical action in the past and their results in the past Conditional 3 is used
if + past perfect (simple or continuous, would + have + past participle)

Example: If I had listened to my parents, I wouldn’t have been in so much trouble (= I didn’t listen to them and and was in lots of trouble.)

Remember: Verbs denoting unreal condition (Conditional 2 and 3) never change in the reported speech.
**Example:** “If I were Jane, I would have a party,” he said.
He said if he were Jane, he would have a party.
“If I had been Jane, I would have invited Bob,” he said.
He said if he had been Jane, he wouldn’t have invited Bob.

4. Use the verbs in the Conditional 3 form.
1. If the weather (to be) nice yesterday, they (to play) football.
2. If we (to go) to a good restaurant last night, we (to have) a better dinner.
3. If John (to learn) more words, he (to write) a good report.
4. If the boys (to take) the bus to school this morning, they (to arrive) on time.
5. If the teacher (to explain) the homework well enough, I (not to do) it so badly.
6. If they (to wait) for another 10 minutes, they (to see) the pop star.
7. If the police (to come) earlier, the burglar (not to escape).

**Quiz**

**Round Britain and America**

1. What is the name of the famous clock in London?
2. What are the names of the rivers that pass through London and New York?
4. Give the name of the place where you can take a boat from England to France.
5. Give the names of two most famous British kings and queens.
6. When did the Civil War take place in England?
7. Name the main parties in the UK and the US.
8. Name two English and two American writers.
9. What is the highest mountain in the UK? in the US?
10. What are the two largest states of the US?
11. Which states are called New England?
12. Which states are the bread basket states?
13. What seas is the UK surrounded by?
14. Name the five largest lakes in the US?
15. Name one famous American/English song.
16. What countries is English spoken in?

*(See the answers on p.151)*

**Now check your answers:**

16–15 Very good. You are ready for a tour to London or New York.
14–11 Quite good. You haven’t forgotten much, have you?
10–6 Not too bad. Look up the answers you don’t know.
5–0 Oh, dear!

**Just for Fun**

**Law is law, even the most fantastic law**

In Nebraska, USA, a barber shouldn’t eat onion between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Camels shouldn’t be hunted in the state of Arizona, the USA.
The citizen of Kentucky, USA, should take a bath once a year.
In New York City there is still a law which forbids women to smoke in public.
Unit 9  Something New, Something Really Exciting

mass media – means of communication which reach very large numbers of people: TV, radio and newspapers.

Reading newspapers

Before you read
1. How often do you read newspapers?
2. What do you like to read in newspapers?
3. What newspapers and magazines do you like best?
4. Do you know any British or American newspapers and magazines?

Read and retell the text.

There are two types of newspapers: popular newspaper and quality newspaper. A popular newspaper focuses more on sensation than real news. A quality newspaper is interested in bringing real news to the readers. A popular paper is usually smaller in size than a quality paper. It has larger headlines and shorter stories. It prefers stories about film stars and violent crimes, the lifestyle of popular people and scandals, and so on. Headlines in these newspapers are usually catching to attract the attention of the readers.

There are papers which are published daily, weekly or monthly. Most of the daily newspapers must be published rain or shine1. The Sunday newspapers are usually much larger than the regular editions. Reading the Sunday newspaper is a tradition both with the Americans and the British.

American newspapers get much of their news from the US agencies, AP (Associated Press) and UPI (United Press International), British newspapers from Reuter. Almost all editors and journalists agree that news should be clearly separated from opinion about the news. But if a news story appears with a reporter’s name, it means that the editors consider it to be a mixture of fact and opinion.

There are a lot of magazines and newspapers in the UK and the US. They cover all topics and interests from art and architecture to tennis, from gardening to computers.

1 rain or shine [ˈreɪn ɔː ˈʃaɪn] – in any weather, in any case
Focus on Words: Newspaper words

1. Collecting words. Collect as many words as possible.
   a. What can you find in a newspaper?

   home           headlines
   foreign        fashion
   sports         letter page
   business news  crosswords
   features       ads
   radio and TV programmes  horoscopes
   reviews        articles

   b. Talking newspaper

   *The newspaper says that...*
   The article reports ...
   The article is published
   The article has come out
   It is a daily/weekly/monthly newspaper

2. Words in use.
   a. Write out the words dealing with newspapers and magazines.

   Most newspapers are daily (= they come out/are published every day). Some are national, some are local. Magazines are weekly and monthly (=published every week/month). Some newspapers are tabloids (=small in size). These are usually the popular press (=short articles and lots of pictures), and they often have large circulation (=numbers of readers). More serious newspapers are bigger in size. People often refer to newspapers as press.

   b. Match each headline with a news story.

   **Keep Elm Street Green**  **Woman Sees her Husband for the First Time**  **Missing Boy Safe**

   ***

   Six-year-old Paul Smith, missing from his home in London since yesterday, was found this morning, 900 km away, in Scotland. Paul’s family moved last week from Oxford to London and Paul wanted to see his friends in Oxford. So he walked to the station and got on a train. But he got on the wrong train and when the train stopped, Paul was not in Oxford, but in Inverness, Scotland. Paul says, “I was tired and it was cold. I went to sleep on the train.”

   ***

   Light has come into the life of Chester woman Gill Ince. After 15 years of blindness she has seen her baby daughter for the first time.
Mrs Ince has also seen for the first time her husband Bill and guide-dog Deva, her faithful companion for the last 11 years, after a bang on the head in a fall restored her sight. “I thought I was dreaming until I saw my husband, my baby and my guide-dog.”

***

Yesterday afternoon 25 members of the Save our Park group met the mayor to give him a petition. The spokesperson for the group, Mrs Barbara Bennett, told reporters, “This is only the beginning of our fight. We’re against the city plan to build a garage in our street. We ought to save the Elm Street Park.” In his statement mayor Young said that he understood the group’s wish to save the park, but he continued, “The parking garage is necessary for shoppers.”

c. Read the text and rearrange the paragraphs below in the correct order.

Hijack on BA Flight
1. For passengers travelling on flight BA from London to Mexico on Tuesday, the journey which started so well turned into nightmare.
2. It is reported that at 3.40 p.m. the plane landed in Miami, but the passengers had to spend ten hours on the plane before the hijackers set them free.
3. Five minutes earlier hijackers told Captain Horley, the pilot of the British Airways jet, to fly the plane to the United States.
4. “It was a terrible flight,” says 29-year-old Emily Davies. “We were having lunch when suddenly two men with guns and masks appeared and told us all to put our hands on our heads.”
5. “It all happened very suddenly. A man pushed a gun in my back and told me to fly the plane to Miami. I had very little choice.”

d. Speak about two US newspapers which are sold in most US cities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type</strong></td>
<td>Daily newspaper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Founded</strong></td>
<td>1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language</strong></td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Circulation</strong></td>
<td>928,000 daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Official website</strong></td>
<td>nytimes.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daily newspaper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July 8, 1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,082,189 daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WSJ.com</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Work on Words:

TIME-WORDS

1. Study the meaning of the words. Translate them into Armenian.
   - time: all the days of the past, present and future
   - timely: taking place at the right time
   - timeless: unending
   - time-saving: saving somebody’s time
   - timetable: list showing the days and hours when the work will be done

2. Guess the meaning of the phrases.
   1. Don’t worry. We won’t be late. We’ll get to the place in no time.
   2. Don’t waste your time watching TV all the time. Do something more interesting.
   3. Whenever you have time to kill call me up and we will chat a little.
   4. From time to time our family goes to the country to have a rest.
   5. Please hand in your tests. Your time is up.
   6. Once upon a time there lived a king whose name was Midas.
   7. Time and again I have to remember my son to study before going out with his friends.

3. Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to have a good time</td>
<td>show the hour (in)correctly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keep good (bad) time</td>
<td>don’t hurry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take your time</td>
<td>free time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to beat time</td>
<td>to enjoy oneself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time off</td>
<td>show the time with a hand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Find the Armenian sayings for the English proverbs.
   - Time will tell.
   - Time works wonders.
   - Time will show who is right.
   - There is a time and a place for everything.

5. Fill in the gaps with one of the time-words (Study exercise 1).
   1. Why do you never listen? I’ve told you ... to lock the front door when you go out.
   2. The paintings of Van Gogh have a ... beauty.
   3. John ... on a drum while the children danced.
   4. The play started at 9. We had a lot of time so we decided ... by walking round the park.
   5. I got to the bank just ... before they closed.
   6. Did you enjoy the party? Yes, we ... there last night.
   7. Do your test attentively: you have more than two hours, ... .
Trouble Spot: *Prepositions with time-words*

- this time
- at that time
- at a time
- at the same time
- be in time for
- in no time
- on time

**DISCUSSION POINT**

**No matter where, no matter when**

News is brought to us by journalists. You can see them everywhere with their cameras, microphones and confusing questions. They report current events from all corners of our planet. They rush to hotbeds of war¹ to inform us about victories and defeats, they even reveal crimes. Some try to find out the truth, while others are after scandals (paparazzi). By their reports they form public opinion. It is not for nothing² that politicians speak about information wars. Their work is very important as they leave us the records of the changing face of the world.

**Your turn**

1. What kind of news do you prefer listening?
2. Who is your favourite reporter? Why?
3. Are you satisfied with news reporting in Armenia? Why? Why not?

**Read the information about Earnest Hemingway and say what you have leaned about the writer.**

**A war correspondent**

A man of action
A great adventurer
An amateur boxer
A hunter
A deep sea fisherman
The victim of three car accidents and two plane crashes
A man of four wives
A man who valued courage, honesty, adventure and love
Above all a brilliant writer:  

“*Farewell to Arms,*”

“*For Whom the Bell Tolls,*”

“*Fiesta,*”

“*The Old Man and the Sea,*”

humorous stories.

**Favourite quotations**

A man can’t be alone.
A man can be destroyed, but he cannot be defeated.
What beat you, old man. Nothing I’ve gone too far.

¹ hotbeds of war – սխալական ձևափոխություն
² not for nothing – չհարմար, դե...
Read the text and do the exercises.

In Another Country

by Ernest Hemingway

1 In the autumn the war was always there, but we didn’t go to it any more. It was cold in the autumn in Milan and darkness came very early. Then the electric lights came on, and it was pleasant to walk along the streets looking in the windows...

2 We were all at the hospital every afternoon, and we came to the hospital by different ways across the town... The hospital was old and very beautiful and you walked across a yard where funerals were usually starting. Behind the old hospital were the new buildings, and there we met every afternoon and were all very polite and interested in each other and sat in the machines that were helping us to get well.

3 The doctor came up to the machine where I was sitting and said: “What did you like best to do before the war? Did you go in for sports?”

I said: “Yes, football.”

“Good,” he said. “You will be able to play football again better than ever.”

4 In the next machine was a major, who had a little hand like a child’s. He winked at me when the doctor examined his hand and said: “And will I too play football, doctor?”

He had been a very great fencer, and before the war the greatest fencer in Italy...

5 There were three boys of the same age I was, who came every day. They were all three from Milan, and one of them was going to be a lawyer, one was to be a painter, and one wanted to be a soldier. Sometimes after we finished with the machines, we walked back together to the café, which was next door to the Scala.

6 We all had the same medals, except the boy with the black handkerchief across the face, and he had not been at the front long enough to get any medals...

The boys at first were very polite about my medal and asked me what I had done to get it. I showed them the papers which were written in a very beautiful language and full of nice words, but which really said, if you drop all the nice words, that I had got the medal because I was an American. After that their manner changed a little though I remained their friend...

7 The major, who had been the great fencer, did not believe in bravery. So he remained a good friend, too, and we spent much time while we sat in the machines correcting my grammar! He said I spoke Italian well and we talked together very easily...

“What will you do when the war is over if it is ever?” he asked one day. “Speak grammatically!”

“I will go to the States.”

“Are you married?”

“No, but I have to be.”

“Then you are a fool,” he said. He looked angrily, “A man must not marry.”

“Why mustn’t a man marry?”

“He cannot marry. He may lose everything. He must find things in his life which he cannot lose.”

“But why he should lose anything?”

8 “He will lose it,” the major said. He was looking at the wall. Then he looked down at the machine and took his hand out if it. He went into another room and I heard
him ask the doctor if he might use the telephone. When he came back into the room I was sitting in another machine.

“I am sorry,” he said. “You must forgive me. My wife has just died.”

“Oh,” I said feeling sick for him. “I am sorry.”

The doctor told me that the major’s wife who was very young and whom he had married when he was invalided out of the war had died of pneumonia. She had been sick only a few days. No one expected her to die. The major did not come to the hospital for three days. Then he came at the usual hour.

**Comprehension**

1. **True or false?**
   1. The doctor advised the patients to drive a car.
   2. Special equipment was used to help the patients get well.
   3. The major asked the doctor if he might play football.
   4. The major asked if he would be able to play football.
   5. The author spoke Italian badly.
   6. The major said the man must not marry as he hated women.

2. **Choose the correct answer.**
   1. The phrasal verb *came on* (paragraph 1) means
      a. were turned on  b. were put off  c. were taken off
   2. The word combination *get well* (paragraph 2) means
      a. recover  b. receive  c. revise
   3. The word *drop* (if you *drop* all the nice words) can be best replaced by the word
      a. fall  b. leave out  c. cut
   4. The word *their* in the last sentence of Paragraph 6 refers to
      a. papers  b. words  c. boys
   5. *Speak grammatically* (paragraph 7) means
      a. know grammar rules  b. speak correctly  c. use grammar rules

**WRITE ON**

This is a list of facts about Ernest Hemingway. Write his biography combining the given sentences. Reorder the information if necessary. Divide your text into paragraphs.

**Born of War, Love and Death**

Ernest Hemingway was born in 1899. He was born in Oak Park, Illinois. He was born in a middle-class family. His father was a doctor. He taught the boy hunting and fishing. All his life he was against the morals of his family.

He graduated from High School in 1917. He didn’t go to college. He dreamed of a life full of adventures.

He went to Kansas City. He was employed as a reporter. He was a reporter for *The Star*. *The Star* was a leading newspaper. Working for *The Star* was very useful.

He was eager to be a soldier. He had poor eyesight. He failed to become a soldier. He became an ambulance driver for the American Red Cross. He was injured in World War I. He was decorated for heroism.
He worked as a war correspondent. He reported wars in Spain, China and Europe. Many of his books were about wars. *For Whom the Bell Tolls* was written in 1940. It was his most successful book. It was about an American soldier in the Spanish Civil War. *A Farewell to Arms* is about the cruelties of war. He won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1951. He died in 1961.

**Focus on Grammar**

**REVISION: PREPOSITIONS**

1. Put in the right preposition where necessary.

1. Your time is ... . What’s the answer?
   a. in  b. off  c. on  d. up

2. I want to take some time ... from my studies to travel.
   a. in  b. off  c. on  d. up

3. It’s very unusual for trains to run ... time in summer.
   a. in  b. off  c. on  d. up

4. He lied so many times that nobody believed him ... this time.
   a. at  b. of  c. –  d. in

5. Don’t worry. I’ll be back ... no time.
   a. at  b. on  c. –  d. in

**Pronouns**

- **things**
  - something
  - anything
  - everything
  - nothing

- **people**
  - somebody
  - anybody
  - everybody
  - nobody
  - someone
  - anyone
  - everyone
  - no one

- **places**
  - somewhere
  - anywhere
  - everywhere
  - nowhere

**Somebody** and **someone, nobody** and **no one**, etc. mean the same. We use **some-**, **every-** and **no-** in affirmative sentences.

**Example:** The police looked for her everywhere. Someone was sitting on the sofa.

We usually use **any-** in questions and in negative sentences.

**Example:** The police couldn’t find her anywhere.

**Remember:** We can use **some-** in questions when we expect the answer “Yes”.

**Example:** Can you do something to help?

We can use **any-** in affirmative sentences with the meaning “every-” for emphasis.

**Example:** He was prepared to try anything to find his daughter.

**Remember:** We can use **else** after all the words with **some-**, **any-**, **no-** and **every-** with the meaning “other” or “different”.

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**Example:** no one else = “no other person”, somewhere else = “a different/another place.”

**Remember:** We can use an adjective after words with some-, any-, and no-.

**Example:** something strange, something definite, nothing new.

2. **Fill in the pronouns** something, nobody, everywhere, anyone, etc.
   
   Do you believe that there are people who can “see” what is happening ... ? Gerard Croiset from Holland could and he used his unusual ability to help the police to find missing people, ... in the world. Professor Sandelius lived with his 24-year-old daughter Carol in Topeka, in the USA. One day, ... strange happened. Carol disappeared. The police looked for her ... . First they showed photographs to ... in town, but ... knew ... about her. Then they started a nationwide search, but they couldn’t find her ... . After eight weeks there was ... that the police could do. Professor Sandelius was prepared to try ... to find his daughter. He had heard about Croiset and he contacted him. “Can you do ... to help?” he asked. “... can”.

3. **Put in** each or every.
   
   1. There were four books on the table. ... book was a different colour.
   2. The Olympic Games are held ... four years.
   3. I understood most of what they said but not ... word.
   4. In a game of tennis there are two players. ... player has a racket.
   5. We had a great weekend. I enjoyed ... minute of it.
   6. Car seat belts save lives. ... driver should wear one.
   7. She was wearing four rings – one on ... finger.
   8. There’s a train to London ... hour.

4. **Insert the pronouns** every, everyone, all, no one, someone.

   **TV advertisements: Are they about real life?**

   In TV advertisements ... family has two children and lives in a house with a garden. ... has got a car and a mobile phone. When they drive their cars, the roads are empty.
   
   ... has got a job. No one is unemployed. ... work in a high-tech office which is full of shiny new computers. ... works in a factory.
   
   ... takes a holiday on a beach in an exotic country. They fly there in comfortable planes with smiling stewardesses, good food and lots of space for their feet. ... has a huge kitchen. ... prepares delicious meals. Children never cry. When they are ill, their parents take them to smiling doctors in white coats. ... the doctors are so amiable, shining and smiling.

**ARTICLES**

These nouns are uncountable in English

- weather
- progress
- traffic
- hair
- news
- advice
- luggage
- scenery
- information
- work
- furniture
- rubbish
Remember: They do not take plural or a in the singular.

Countable
I’m looking for a job.
It’s a nice day today.
We had a lot of bags.
These chairs are nice.
It was a good suggestion.
There is a hair in my tea.
What a beautiful view.

Uncountable
I’m looking for work.
It’s nice weather today.
We had a lot of luggage.
This furniture is nice.
It was good advice.
Her hair is long.
What beautiful scenery.

5. Choose the right word.
1. John’s father is unemployed. His father is looking for work/a work.
2. She gave us some good advice/advices.
3. Bad news don’t make/doesn’t make people happy.
4. Your hair is/are thinning.
5. They had much luggage/many luggages.
6. She is making progress/a progress in her English.
7. They are carrying a new furniture/new furtniture upstairs.
8. What a beautiful view/scenery!

6. Translate into English.
1. Բն մարդու չափը զարքերիչ տա:
2. Բարեկան լուսաբխոստերը կարելի զարքերիչ են:
3. Արագ վթարն ինը են կարողանան երկարորդական երկրաշարժների տա:
4. Բարեկան լուսաբխոստ կարելի են զարքերիչ են գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի գրի հարթաբերվերցներին զարքերիչ են:

• When there is only one of something we use the.
  the world  the capital  the moon
  the sun  the earth  the sky

Remember: We use space without the.

7. Put in the or a/an where necessary.
1. Sun is star.
2. Moon goes round earth every twenty-seven days.
3. What is longest river in world?
4. I saw cloud in sky.
5. What’s capital of Spain?
6. “Would you like to travel in space?” – “Yes, I’d love to go to Moon”.
7. I lay down on grass and looked up at sky.
8. Brazil is country in South America.
A Chewing Gum to the Eye

Television brings information and entertainment to our homes. It has a great influence on young people’s lives. Sitting comfortably in their own homes people all over the world watch TV and learn a lot about what is going on in any corner of the world and still many people are not positive about TV.

**Answer the questions.**
1. How important is television to you?
2. How many hours a week do you watch TV?
3. Do you watch television because you have nothing better to do?
4. What do you think about the commercials on TV?
5. What are the good or bad points of television?

**Good points**
- It informs you about the world.
- It may educate people.
- ...

**Bad points**
- It stops people talking.
- It’s bad for health.
- ...

**Interest points**
- In some countries there is no TV for one or two days a week.
- ...

**Useful language**
- Watching TV is cheap/great fun/entertaining/informative.
- TV is junk/most programmes are dull/there are better ways to spend time.

**Interesting facts about TV**
- The average child sees 20,000 thirty-second commercials in a year.
- The average American youth spends in school 900 hours a year.
- The average American youth watches television 1500 hours a year.
- The American child has seen around 11,000 murders on TV by the time he reaches 14.
- In some countries there is no TV for one or two days a week.

**Focus on Phonetics**

1. Listen and read part of a news bulletin paying attention to pauses. Mark the rises and the falls wherever you hear them.

Hijackers | are still holding | twenty-three passengers | in a plane | at Manchester airport. || They hijacked the flight | from London to Glasgow | last Thursday. || The passengers have been sitting in the plane | without food or water | for three days.
A demonstration against unemployment has been taking place in Manchester. The demonstrators have been marching through the city for two hours. It is expected to finish in front of the town hall at 5 this evening where left-wing members of Parliament will address the crowd.

Focus on Words: TV words

1. Collecting words. Collect as many words as possible.
   a. Types of TV programmes

   documentary

   news report
current affairs
soap-opera
talk show
drama
quiz
film, play, clips
crime series
music/news/sports programme
weather forecast
variety show
commercials
serial
cartoon film

   b. Talking TV

   What's on TV tonight?
   What time's the film on?

   Are they showing the game live?
   How long does the show last?
   What’s your favourite programme?
   Turn the TV up/down/over.

   If you want to watch TV, you plug it in. If the programme doesn’t interest you, you switch it over to another channel. You can use a remote control to do that. If you pay extra, you can receive a satellite TV and then have greater number of channels.

2. Words in use

   a. Look through the TV programme. Match the programmes with their types.

   a. music programme
e. film
i. weather forecast
b. news programme
f. quiz
j. documentary
c. cartoon
g. play
k. gardening programme
d. sports programme
h. comedy
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Boxing from London and racing from Derby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>A new production of Shakespeare’s <em>King Lear</em> at the Lyric Theatre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>Geoff Hamilton is in his garden telling us what to do at this time of year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>This week’s top twenty with disc jockey Mike Red.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>Northern comedian Peter Dawson entertains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.45</td>
<td>Tomorrow’s world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>Disappearing forests of South America.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>More adventures from Disneyland with Donald Duck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>More families try to answer the questions and win prizes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>Tomorrow’s weather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>The Magnificent Seven. 1960 classic western. Starring Yul Brynner, Steve McQueen and Charles Bronson.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Say a few words about this TV programme.

Useful language

At 6.45 there’s tomorrow’s world.
That’s followed at 7.00 by...
After that you can see...
Then you can enjoy...

c. Give the name of the programme on the Armenian TV of each type listed in 2a.

d. What do you think about Armenian TV? In pairs express your opinion about Armenian television using too much, too many, not enough, a lot of. Discuss.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channels</th>
<th>Sport</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Violence</td>
<td>Comedies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercials</td>
<td>Soap operas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American crime series</td>
<td>Chat shows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational programmes</td>
<td>Political programmes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Example:* “I think there are too many channels.”

“So do I/I don’t. But I think there is too much violence.”

Just for Fun

New words for TV addict
videot – a video-addicted man.
couch potato – a person whose best pastime is watching TV sitting on the sofa.

Focus on word-building

Shortening

I. Shortening is a comparatively new way of word-building, but it has become highly productive. Shortening is produced in two ways.
Some words lose their beginning or their ends:

- telephone – phone
- defence – fence
- doctor – doc
- television – telly

Sometimes a word loses both its beginning and its ending.

- refrigerator – fridge
- influenza – flu

II. A new word may be formed from the initial letters of a word group. These are called abbreviations.

- The United Nations – the UN
- The British Broadcasting Corporation – the BBC
- Member of Parliament – MP
- Personal computer – PC

Both types of shortening are characteristic of informal speech though abbreviations are found among formal words, too.

1. Can you guess the meaning of these shortenings? Find the answers in the list given below.

1. Mum, where are my PJs? – I’ve put them in the wash. Take your clean nightie, please.
2. Fancy! They have given me a wonderful woolen cardie for my birthday.
3. Have you bought any veggies for the salad?
4. I see neither tatties nor caulie in the kitchen.
5. John is so fond of playing footie he can do it all day long.
6. Where are the biscies? I would like to have some.
7. The vac is in the bedroom.
8. I’ve lost my lippy.

| lipstick, cardigan, vegetables, cauliflower, football, vacuum-cleaner, biscuits, potatoes, pyjamas, night-gown |

2. Can you say what words the abbreviations stand for?

CD, WWW, USB, IC

Did you know?

**Who invented colour TV?**

A Scotsman, John Logie Baird, sent the first television picture on 25 October, 1925. The first thing on television was a cat from the office next to Baird’s room in London. In 1928 he sent pictures to Paris and also produced the first colour TV picture.
Presentation

Before you read
1. Do you believe in the future of TV?
2. Do you know what a live programme is?
3. Where can TV be used in the future?

The Changing Face of TV

News happens when it happens and when it does the whole world wants to be informed. The quicker the better. Ten years ago we had to wait for films about the events that interested us. Today we can have complete real-time news the moment they happen in every corner of the world in live programmes.

Television is only beginning as the most important medium in our life. In Ohio, USA 5,000 families with cable TV can tell a computer what they want to watch in the evening. In Pennsylvania old people can use TV to communicate with people in their local government.

Some day it may be used together with computers to contact with banks, stores, doctors’ offices, libraries.

Education is another important part of the changing face of TV. In South Carolina the homes of students are connected with the school by special TV with computers. As the teacher talks on TV, he asks questions. The student finds the right answer and presses one of the buttons on his TV.

Comprehension

1. True or false?
1. Television has no future.
2. We can’t watch events when they happen.
3. In future we shall have live programmes.
4. TV can be used for education.

2. What words do these pronouns stand for?
1. it (line 1) 4. their (line 8)
2. they (line 4) 5. he (line 13)
3. they (line 6)

Focus on Words: Films

1. Collecting words. Collect as many words as you can.

   a. Types of films: adventure/horror/musical/documentary film, western, thriller, romantic drama, science fiction, love story, detective, cartoon

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1 the quicker the better – ἄν τι πρώτα, ὕσπι τοῦτον
b. Talking films.

Describing the film: the name of the film, the director, the cast, the type of the film, to star in the film, film reviews, set in, shot by, the message of the film, the start, the ending, the story, the plot, the script, the photography, the leading role.

Impressions of the film: excellent, dull, boring, exciting, terrific, frightening, realistic, nail biting, sentimental, thrilling.

2. Words in use.

a. Complete the sentences using the words below.

interested, fascinating, bored, surprised, exciting, interesting, fascinated, surprising, successful

1. I am not ... in horror films.
2. I find nature films ... .
3. I am ... with watching television.
4. I didn’t like Batman at all. I was ... that it was so successful.
5. Star wars was a pretty ... movie.
6. Julia Roberts is a very ... actress.
7. I am ... by his camera.
8. It is ... they don’t make many westerns these days.

b. Choose the correct answer from the right-hand column.

What do we call
– a well-known cinema actor/actress? subtitles
– a white surface on which moving pictures are shown? film star
– a person responsible for the production of the film? cinema-goer
– a person who is fond of attending the cinema? screen
– the written lines in silent or foreign films? producer

c. Answer the questions.

1. Which are your three favourite types of films?
2. What was the name of the last film you saw?
3. How do you choose films to see?
4. Who is your favourite actor/actress? Why?
5. What films are being shot in Armenia now?

d. Give the review of the film you have recently seen.

What is the title of the film? Where is it set?
Who is it directed by? When does it take place?
Who plays the leading role? What events take place in the film?
What type of film is it? What’s your opinion of it?
What is it about?
Useful language

I was really impressed by... What struck me most was...
What I really liked was... The best part was where...

e. What can you do instead of watching TV?
1. Getting out the family photo album and researching your family history.
2. Asking an older family member to tell you a story about his or her childhood.
3. Listening to...
4. Learning to...

Go on

Read the dialogue and act it out.

A group of young people talk about Hollywood films.
A: I like horror films. Some of them are thrilling. It’s like a bad dream: you wake up and a comfortable feeling comes over you that it is only a dream.
B: I like serious films, real art, with a beautiful camera, like Tarantino’s or Spielberg’s films.
C: I like American films like Star Wars, something about extraterrestrials, spookies.
B: As for me, I don’t like Hollywood films, I think many of them are too simple. They have uninteresting plot. There is too much violence and blood. To be honest, I prefer a good romantic drama.
A: A good thrilling police-and-thief Hollywood film is much better than endless boring serials.
B: I never watch horror films, because I think they have bad effect on people. But I’m afraid that violent programmes are very popular.

Your turn

What’s your opinion about Hollywood films today?
What is your opinion about horror films and thrillers on TV?

For
Hollywood films are very impressive.
They are realistic.
The camera is often brilliant.
They are amusing.
There are a lot of popular actors.
They are thrilling.

Against
They often have little to say.
Too much is spent on the setting and costumes.
Only the surface details are correct.
They are often banal and childish.
The plot is often uninteresting.
There is too much violence.

Focus on Grammar

REVISION: MIXED TENSES

1. A TV report. Fill in the verbs in their correct form.

   Yesterday there was a bank raid in Santa Barbara, California. Robert Johnson, a reporter for the local TV station is giving this report.
Yesterday morning four men with guns ... (come) into the National Bank here in Main Street and ... (tell) the manager to give them all the money in the bank. But before the gang ... (can) get away, the police (arrived). Now, what’s the situation like today? The gang ... (shut) themselves in the bank, and they ... (say) they’ll kill everybody in the bank if the police try to get in.

The police ... (close) the streets around the bank, all traffic and all movement in the city centre ... (stop). Large numbers of police ... (bring) into the area by the local police chief.

The gang ... (give) food at 9 o’clock this morning. The police hope they’ll give some of it to the other people in the bank. They ... (give) three meals altogether now. Very little else ... (happen) today.

PASSIVE VOICE

2. Here are some headlines from the local newspapers. Write the headlines as full sentences with the verbs in the passive

Example: 20 Killed Every Day on Britain’s Roads
Twenty people are killed on the roads in Britain every day.

1. Shop Windows Broken after Last Saturday’s Football Match
2. New Swimming-pool Built by Next Spring
3. Clerk Shot in Break Raid Yesterday – 2 Arrested Last Night
4. Town Hall Painted Next Year
5. Expensive Goods Stolen from Department Store

• Passive is also used to introduce general opinion.

Example: It is said/reported/believed/supposed that the police are looking for the thief.

3. Rewrite these sentences in the passive to introduce general opinion.

1. China makes three times as many bicycles as the USA and Japan.
2. The Romans first mined coal in the first century AD.
3. The Dutch grow about 3,000 million flowers a year.
4. An average American uses twice as much fuel as an average European.

4. Translate the sentences into English.

1. მაშინდელ ბო, რომლებიც გამოწვეთ აშშ-სა და იაპონიის.
2. ჩრდილოეთ ბირმა, რომ არასრულყოფილა ზოლა ქართულზე.
3. ბერძნები, რომ ჰორიზონტის მარჯვნიდან იტალია.
4. ჩრდილოეთ ბირმა, რომ ზღვის ფართობიდან დღეს ვარდა.
5. ქართულის ხელთანაარს ბირმა, რომ სახლში ქართული ქართულზე.
SYNTAX

5. What to wear on TV? Connect two sentences into one using that’s why, so, because, as.

Example:  Bright, warm colours like yellow and red are more cheerful early in the morning. I don’t usually wear dark colours like black or dark blue.

a. Bright, warm colours like yellow and red are more cheerful early in the morning that’s why/so I don’t usually wear black or dark blue.
b. I don’t usually wear black or dark blue because bright, warm colours like yellow and red are more cheerful in the morning.
c. As bright, warm colours like yellow and red are more cheerful early in the morning, I don’t usually wear black or dark blue.

1. There are also some technical problems with colours, which are not seen well on TV. I can’t wear white colours.
2. I have a lot of jackets in different colours. I try to wear a different colour every day.
3. People can only see my top half. I quite often read the news in a smart jacket and ... jeans!
4. I don’t like most jewellery. I don’t wear a lot of it on TV.

6. Re-write the paragraph, putting the relative clauses in their places.

The film Amadeus, (1), won nine Academy Awards in 1984. It was beautifully filmed in Prague, (2), and focused on the relations between Mozart and an intelligent but less talented composer, Antonio Salieri, (3). Tom Hulce stars as Mozart, (4). Some critics think that the part of Salieri, (5), is the key to the movie. Salieri suffers because he recognises Mozart’s greatness (6). The tragedy is that Salieri helps to destroy Mozart and himself because of his great jealousy (7).

a. who is played by F. Murray Abraham.
b. which he can admire but cannot imitate.
c. where the buildings and streets haven’t changed much for centuries.
d. which was based on Peter Shaffer’s hit play
e. whose talent as a composer drives Salieri into depression
f. for which Abraham won an Academy Award

Armenia in films

What film is this shot from?

Your turn

1. What Armenian films have you seen?
2. What Armenian film do you like best? What is it about?
3. Who is Sayat Nova directed by?
4. Who wrote the “love” songs in the film The First Love Song?
5. Where was The Tango of our Childhood shot?

(See the answer on p.151)
UNIT 11  Relating to your Future

Before you read
1. Why is the ozone layer damaged?
2. What is meant by contamination?
3. Why are some species endangered?
4. Do you know what cities are called ghost cities?
5. What is deforestation?

People all over the world are talking and worrying about the environment. To improve his life man has often changed the surrounding world. But his activities become more and more destructive. The earth and the air, rivers and seas are damaged by man’s activities.

High above the earth there is a thin ozone layer which protects the earth from the sun’s ultra-violet rays. Today this layer is damaged by chemicals used by us. The thinning of the layer is very dangerous for animals, plants and human beings.

Read the text and do the exercise.

The Gulf of Mexico: The underwater contamination

Climate deal should be one of the biggest global decisions in human history but current global political climate is anything but suitable for big global decisions. This is because each country looks at its own political and economic interests, and this is not the surroundings needed for global agreement. World still hasn’t acknowledged how serious climate change issue is. Do world leaders really need some disaster of major proportions to start believing?

Oil spill has formed huge ocean dead zones in Gulf of Mexico, and this is likely to cause great damage to entire ocean food chain. Scientists fear the worst, in fact they believe that almost no marine life will escape the devastating effect of these enormous dead zones. The underwater contamination will have deadly effect as clouds of crude oil and chemical dispersants seem to be growing in size. The largest ocean dead zone is around 22 miles long, six miles wide and 3,300 feet deep. Scientists estimate that some 8300 different species of plants and animals are at risk, and some species could even go extinct, like this is the case with bluefin tuna. Since the

1 crude [kru:d] – ดรุ๊ด, ดรุ๊ด
effects of this awful oil spill will last for years. It will take a long time before the
scientists will know the true toll.

This oil spill is far more serious than previous spills because with previous oil spills
oil rose to the surface and was dealt with there. Many marine scientists have also issued
the warnings that because this is the time when all the animals are reproducing and
hatching, so final damage will likely to be much bigger than first expected.

**Going green?**

Many people have already accepted the fact that climate change is the biggest
environmental threat of all time but still world leaders fail to agree upon the new
climate deal that would oblige countries to reduce carbon emissions\(^1\). The worst
possible future climate change scenario includes frequent droughts, floods, extreme
weather events, major sea level rise, and hunger across the globe. If we want to avoid
such catastrophic scenario world needs to significantly reduce CO\(_2\) emissions on
global level. The best thing to do so would be to burn less fossil\(^2\) fuels, since fossil fuels
like coal and oil contribute most to the excessive levels of harmful CO\(_2\) emissions.

Many will say that the solution to reduce the dependence on fossil fuels is
renewable energy but renewable energy sources like wind and solar energy have only started developing, and they will need at
least a couple of decades before being able to compete with fossil fuels.

We must not also forget the fact that fossil fuel lobbies are extremely powerful, and
they are anything but reluctant to use their political influence to get major political
decisions going their way.

Going green for politics is still more connected with the colour of the money than
helping our environment, and for many world’s leaders ecology still has a very low
value. When it comes to doing something for ecology and environment what have we
seen in the last twenty years or so? Lots of talk, lots of promises, and very little if any
real efforts to actually protect our environment from climate change.

1. **Answer the questions.**
1. Why is the Mexico Gulf oil spill more serious than others?
2. Do you think the climate is really changing?
3. What kind of movement is *Green Peace*?

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\(^1\) carbon emission [ˈkærəbən ˈemɪʃn] – υδρομάζοντας ρεπομάζονα
\(^2\) fossil [ˈfɔsəl] n – ρημόν
2. Test your pollution senses. Find examples of pollution for each of the five senses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sight</th>
<th>Hearing</th>
<th>Touch</th>
<th>Smell</th>
<th>Taste</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>water</td>
<td>air</td>
<td>forests</td>
<td>ozone layer</td>
<td>earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>damaged</td>
<td>polluted</td>
<td>by</td>
<td>man’s health</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Find out the answer in the text and finish the sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The</th>
<th>water</th>
<th>air</th>
<th>forests</th>
<th>ozone layer</th>
<th>earth</th>
<th>are</th>
<th>damaged</th>
<th>polluted</th>
<th>by</th>
<th>man’s health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Did you know?**

Eight million tons of oil are thrown into the oceans every year.
Madagascar is home to at least 150,000 living species found nowhere else in the world.
Every year Americans use enough paper to build a 12-foot high wall from Los Angeles to New York.

**Work on Words**

**communication** [kə, mjuːniˈkeɪʃn] n The main means of communication are roads and railways, telephone and telegraph, radio and TV. All communication with the north has been stopped by snowstorm.

**communicate** [kəˈmjuːnɪkeɪt] v I am so busy now that I have to communicate with my friends only by phone.

**destroy** [diˈstrɔɪ] v Many houses were destroyed during the war. Gumri was destroyed by an earthquake. The forest was destroyed by fire. Don’t destroy the box, it may be useful. **destruction** n

**environment** [ɪnˈvaɪərənmənt] n Many animals are in danger because they lose their natural environment. If we want to live long, we should have healthy environment.

**improve** [ɪmˈpruːv] v He was badly ill, now his health is improving. My English is not good enough, I want to improve it. You should improve your spelling, you make many mistakes.

**protect** [prəˈtekt] v Young trees must be protected from strong winds. The soldiers protected the people from the enemies on their way home. The warm coat protected him against cold and wind.

**pollute** [pəˈluːt] v The air is polluted by gases. Don’t drink the water; it is polluted. This river is polluted with wastes from factories. **pollution** [pəˈluːʃən] n The pollution of the environment is the greatest problem of our time. Big factories and plants are responsible for air pollution.

**although** [əˈlɪðəʊ] conj Altough it was cold, he didn’t want to put on his coat.
1. Choose nouns that go with the following verbs.

- to destroy
- to pollute
- to improve
- to protect
- to waste
- to communicate with
- the building
- the oceans
- electricity
- energy
- the air
- the jungles
- other planets

- one’s friend
- the environment
- one’s health
- money
- the bridge
- time

2. Translate the text into English.

Focus on Words. Environment

1. Collecting words. Collect as many words as you can.

a. What ecological problems can you name?

- overcrowding of cities
- radiation
- destruction of rain forests
- greenhouse effect
- overfishing
- ... 

b. What brings about pollution?

- gases
- litter
- transport
- sprays
- oil
- ...
Project work

a. Energy resources are the greatest problem of the twenty-first century because petrol and gas (fossil fuel) will not last long. New kinds of energy will be used in the future. The scientists predict the use

– of solar energy (energy from the sun),
– of energy from the wind,
– of energy from water,
– of energy from the earth,
– of energy from litter.

What can you tell about them?

b. Answer the questions.
1. Which of these kinds of energy are used in our country now?
2. What other kinds of energy are used?
3. Are nuclear power stations the only way out for Armenia?
4. Which kind of energy do you think is the best (worst/most practical/least practical) for your country?

c. Read the headlines from newspapers and say which of them are about ecological problems.

- Child star nominated as best actor in this year’s Oscar awards.
- Police using cameras to stop high speed drivers.
- Southern Africa desperately needs rain.
- Animal Rights group free Zoo animals.

Focus on Grammar

1. Make up questions on the italicized words or members of the sentence.

Don’t Shoot White Swans!

Six years ago Armenian ornithologists began working at a project “The Birds of Armenia”. Specialists in ornithology from Russia, the US and Great Britain together with Armenian scientists thoroughly studied types of landscapes (from 400 metres up to 3,000 metres above the sea level). After exploring the whole territory of Armenia they recorded more than 351 species of birds the majority of which are rare and endangered species. Thirty seven species were found in Armenia for the first time. There are about 8,000 species of birds all over the world.
The appearance of some birds on the territory of Armenia and the disappearance of others is the result of the changes in the ecological conditions both in Armenia and outside its territory. Many of them like Caucasian blackbird (Ախթական աղջիկ) and black griffin (Սև խաչ) are included in the “Red Book of Armenia.” Some of them are mentioned in the “International Red Book.”

If you don’t want to live in the world of black crows, if you want to see a flock of cranes flying in the sky, you ought to stop the hand with the gun.

Passive Progressive

Present Progressive Passive: am/is/are being V₃

Example: The walls of the room are being painted.

Past Progressive Passive: was/were being V₃

Example: A new hospital was being built in my native town when I came there.

Future Progressive has no progressive forms.

2. Translate into Armenian.

1. The last student is being examined there.
2. A new bridge is being constructed across the river now.
3. This question is being discussed at the moment.
4. His new play was being read in the next room.
5. I hate being laughed at.

3. Choose the right form.

1. George isn’t being seen/hasn’t been seen anywhere this week.
2. Wait a little. Dinner is being cooked/is cooked.
3. A new swimming-pool was being built/was built in 1996.
4. The room is being cleaned/is cleaned now.
5. The roads are being repaired/are repaired to make the traffic safe.
6. The article is being translated/is translated now.

Text Comprehension

5. Put the text in correct order, using linking and contrasting words.

Dreaming Dreams

What are you dreaming about?

1. Some people think they can see the future through dreams.
2. Dreams show that you have a rich imagination.
3. We dream during light sleep.
4. Not all people remember their dreams.
5. A frightening dream is called a nightmare.
6. Men don’t dream as much as women.
7. Eating cheese late at night makes you dream.
8. Sometimes people invent things in their dreams.
9. Some dreams don’t come true.
10. An Austrian scientist, Sigmund Freud was interested in dreams.
11. He wrote many books about dreams.

6. Read the text and insert the sentences.

There are five billion people on the planet. They live on the snow and ice of the Poles\(^1\), in the jungles and deserts. They have climbed the highest mountains and walked on the sea bed. (1) We can talk. Many of us love to talk and even more than that, we can write what we say and think in writing thus communicating through time. The man has a sense of past and future, not just present.

(2) Of all animals man is the most powerful. In many ways animals can do things better than man. Dogs can smell and hear better, cats can see in the dark, birds can fly thousands of miles away and find their way back. But we are different. No other animal plays football, tells jokes, builds cathedrals, writes music.

(3) We are the only species that can choose either to look after the world or destroy it.

a. The man visited space and even walked on the moon.
b. There is one thing above all that makes people and animals different.
c. We are the only species that can change the world.

\(^1\) the Poles [poulz] – πολύντες
Unit 12  The Net Generation

Before you read
1. What is generation M?
2. What does the word refer to?
3. What other generations do you know?
4. What time period do they belong to?
5. What does multitasking mean?

Read the text and do the exercises.

Inside the New Generation M

The media has adopted the term “Generation M” to describe Western children and teenagers of the 21st century. Generation M is also called “Millennials,” or Generation Next or Net Generation.

A European teenage girl belonging to the Net Generation wears skinny jeans and thin-strapped vest top, both popular fashions. Music icons include Eminem and Britney Spears, along with other best-selling musicians and singers. As for books, the British Harry Potter series is widely regarded as the most read coming of age book, with record breaking sales across the world.

Generation M spends an excessive amount of time devouring media, such as television, movies, music, video games and the Internet. People born into Generation M spend, on average, six to six and a half hours per day enjoying media.

With the introduction of the Internet in 1993, a generation grew that revolves around the Web. Cell phones and iPods become highly associated with the generation. Internet social media websites, such as YouTube, Facebook, My Space, Blogger, and Twitter, become the most used form of social communication.

In 2001 when the prime minister of Singapore referred to the nation’s youth as “Generation M” he mentioned that it stood not only for millennium, but also for the materialism and historical amnesia of the generation meaning that the net generation does not care for its history.

Yet, an M, regardless of being more exposed to Media and a wide range of subcultures, is more shy at direct interactions.

“Socializing” to many members of this generation does not mean going to a diner or even leaving your home but playing video games with peers. At the same time no longer limited to the home computer, the Internet is now increasingly carried in their pockets.
The Millennial Generation, like other generations, has been shaped by the events, leaders, developments and trends of its time. As a result of innovations in technology the Millennials had access to more music on demand than any previous generation, and have forced the recording industry to adapt to new business models. So the impact of their idols on them was immediate and direct.

**Multitasking**

Being able to multitask is considered to be a welcome skill by most young people. But according to a recent report young people between the ages of eight and eighteen of the so-called generation M are wasting a considerable amount of their time in fruitless efforts as they multitask.

In fact, they are spending as much as 50 per cent longer than if they performed the same tasks in sequence. Some young people are juggling an even larger number of electronic devices as they study, while surfing the Internet, sending messages, answering the phone, and listening to music simultaneously on their iPods or on another computer. As some new device comes along, it too is added to the list rather than replacing one of the existing devices.

Other studies have shown that this is affecting the way families operate, with young people too self absorbed to talk to other family members or to eat at the family table. The electronics is also evidently having a negative impact on young people’s studies and work.

When asked about the influence of modern gadgets on their work the overwhelming majority of young people give a positive answer while the reaction of the academic world was not quite positive. They think that multitasking affects later development of study skills. It results on the quality of writing, for example as the children cannot concentrate on their task. They need help with study skills. Similarly, employers complain that many young people entering the workforce need to be taught all over again, as they have become deskilled. While this may be true, at the same time, more and more is expected of young people nowadays, in fact, too much.

Some say that young generation should be praised rather than criticized as it comes to the way today’s youth copes with all the stuff the older generation throws at them.

**Comprehension**

1. **Answer the questions**
   1. How do young people all over the world view their lives and future?
   2. Do sports celebrity influence the behavioral Generation M?
   3. Do you think you belong to the generation M?
4. What general features do you see between yourself and them?
5. What advantages/disadvantages do you see?
6. How often do you use modern gadgets?
7. Do you multitask often? regularly? sometimes?
8. Does it influence your study skills?
9. Do you agree with the text that too much is expected from younger generation?

2. Paraphrase the sentences using the text.
1. Generation Y use computers and other digital devices extensively
2. Modern recording industry tries to satisfy young people’s need for music.
3. The young people may be net-connected at any time outside their houses.
4. Members of the Generation M are expert multitaskers.
5. Younger generation is more careful in questions of their marriage and career.

Focus on word-building

1. a) Make up as many words as possible out of the given ones using suffixes or prefixes, e.g. science – scientist – scientific.
   expect value divide danger
   depend pollute respect science
   protect create human use

   b) Make up 10 sentences with some of the words.

Focus on Grammar

REPORTED SPEECH

1. On the net. Change from direct into indirect speech. Read what Steve and his mother think about the Internet.

   Computer games and the Internet are a problem to the kids and their parents today. If you talk to the kids who go on line, you hear only the good things. Their parents aren’t so sure about it. Yesterday Steve Hill again argued with his mother. She said:
   “I don’t trust it.”
   “You don’t know who you can meet on the Net.”
   “You spend too much time on line.”
   “It’s expensive.”
   “You’ll have problems with your health.”
   “It takes your way from real life.”

   And Steve said:
   “You don’t need to look cool because no one can see you.”
   “You can make friends with people all over the world. It doesn’t matter where they live and what colour they are.”
   “You can learn a lot.”
2. **The age of computers has just begun. Choose the correct form of the verb.**

1. Computers of every kind *is/are* useful for communication.
2. Information from computers *makes/make* life easier.
3. Computers in a car can *tells/tell* whether anything is wrong.
4. A car with computers’ eye *has/have* the ability to talk.
5. Rides in an amusement park may *operate/be operated* with the help of computers.
6. Many things in you kitchen may be *runs/run* by computers.
7. An airplane with several computers *is/are* easier to fly.

3. **Finish the sentences to make them disjunctive questions.**

1. Computers work automatically, don’t they?
2. The computer cannot make a mistake, ...?
3. The computer was developed by Babbage, ...?
4. Computers have become smaller, ...?
5. The computer never forgets, ...?

**CONJUNCTIONS**

*either ... or, both ... and, neither ... nor, not only ... but also*

We use *either ... or* to talk about a choice between two possibilities.

*Example:* You can have *either* biscuits *or* cake.

We use *both ... and* to join two ideas,

*Example:* He is *both* a director and an actor.

We use *neither ... nor* to join two negative ideas.

*Example:* My father *neither* smokes *nor* drinks.

Neither Oliver nor Ted *is* very Smart.

We use *not only ... but also* to add extra information.

*Example:* He is *not only* a good actor *but also* a director.

4. **Fill in with either … or, neither … nor, not only … but, both … and.**

1. We can tell her about his arrival ... now ... later.
2. I ... know ... care what people next door are doing.
3. I think it is ... economical ... quick to go there by bus.
4. I ... dance ... sing songs.
5. She ... plays the piano, ... the violin.

**SYNTAX**

6. **Form one sentence from each of these pairs. Use the past participle to show which event took place first.**

1. Edmund Hillary climbed Mt. Everest. He looked for new kinds of adventures (After...)
2. Martin Luter King died in 1968. He led the Civil Rights Movement. (Before...)
3. Many people worked together on the space project. The first trip to the moon was successful. (Because...)
4. Neil Armstrong stepped from the space ship. He said, ”One small step for a man, one great leap for mankind.” (After...)
5. Abraham Lincoln became President of the USA. He freed all the slaves. (When...)
6. Yuri Gagarin flew into space in 1961. The news about the first space flight became known to the whole world. (After...)

Read and retell the text.

Forrest Gump

by Winston Groom

Background

The writer, Winston Groom, grew up in Mobile, Alabama, which is Forrest Gump’s home town. Like Forrest, Groom was a soldier in the Army and fought in Vietnam. He wrote Forest Gump in 1995. In 1994 the film came out and it was a big success in cinema and won six Oscars. Tom Hanks won Best actor and the film won Best Picture. All through the film, Forrest sits at a bus stop, telling his life story to the person next to him. His story is in a way the story of America from 1960s to the 1990s.

One day when Curtis had to change a wheel on the car, I helped him. “If you’re an idiot, he said angrily, how do you know how to do that?”
“May be I am an idiot, “I said,” but I am not stupid.’

Context

“Gump” is an old English word for “idiot”. In this warm, funny and sad story, we learn that an idiot may be cleverer than we think. Forrest Gump comes from Alabama, USA, and he sees the world through the eyes of a child. When people tell him things, he believes them. When they tell him to do things, he does them. But he gets through life with surprising success. He is a good football player and he fights bravely in Vietnam. He is even sent into space with an ape called Sue. After the war he starts a successful business. But will he get what he really wants – the girl he loves?
But life has an even better thing in store for him.
Little Forrest

Sue and I got off the bus at Savannah, then I went and got a cup of coffee and sat outside the bus station. What could I do next? I didn’t know. So after I finished my cup of coffee, I took out my harmonica and began to play. I played two songs — and a man walked past and threw some money into my empty coffee cup! I played two more songs, and soon the cup was half full of money!

By the end of the next week, we were getting ten dollars a day. Then, one afternoon when I was playing to some people in the park, I noticed that a little boy was watching me carefully. Then I looked up and saw a woman who was standing near him.

It was Jenny Curran.
Her hair was different, and she looked a bit older, and a bit tired, but it was her all right. And when I finished playing, she held the little boy’s hand and came across.
She was smiling. “Oh, Forrest, I knew it was you when I heard that harmonica. Nobody plays the harmonica like you do.”
“What are you doing here?” I asked her.
“We live here now,” she said. “Donald works in a business here in Savannah. We came here about three years ago.”

When I stopped playing, the rest of the people walked away. Jenny sat next to me while the little boy started playing with Sue.

“Why are you playing your harmonica in the park?” asked Jenny. “Mom wrote and told me about your shrimp business, and how rich you were.”
“It’s a long story” I said. “Is that your little boy?”
“Yes,” she said.
“What do you call him?”
“His name is Forrest,” she said quietly. Then she went on, Tie’s half yours. He’s your son, Forrest.

I looked at the boy, who was still playing with Sue. “My... son?”
“I knew that a baby was on the way when I left Indianapolis,” said Jenny, “but I didn’t want to say anything. I don’t know why. I was worried that perhaps -”
“Perhaps he would be an idiot,” I finished for her.
“Yes. But Forrest, he’s not an idiot, he’s really clever.”
“Are you sure that he’s mine?” I asked.
“I’m sure,” said Jenny. “He wants to be a football player.”
I looked at the boy. “Can I see him for a minute or two?”
“Of course,” said Jenny, and she called to him. “Forrest, I want you to meet another Forrest. He’s an old friend of mine.”
The boy came and sat down. “What a funny animal you’ve got,” he said.
“He’s an ape,” I said. “His name is Sue.”
“Why is it called Sue if it’s a he?”
I knew then that I didn’t have an idiot for a son. “Your Mom tells me that you want to be a football player.”
“Yes,” he said. “Do you know anything about football?”
“A bit,” I said. “But ask your daddy. He’ll know more than me.”
He put his arms round me for a second, then went off to play with Sue again.
Jenny looked at me. “How long have we been friends, Forrest? Thirty years? Sometimes it doesn’t seem true.” “She moved nearer, and gave me a kiss, idiots,” said Jenny. “Who isn’t an idiot?”

Then she got up and held little Forrest’s hand, and they walked away.

Well, after that, I did a few things. First I phoned Mr. Tribble and told him to give some of my money from the shrimp business to my Mom, and some to Bubba’s daddy. “Then send the rest to Jenny and little Forrest,” I said.

That night I sat up thinking. “Perhaps I can put things right with Jenny” I thought, “now that I’ve found her again.” But the more I thought about it, the more I finally understood that it was better for the boy to be with Jenny and her husband, and not to have an idiot for a father.

An idiot? Yes, I’m an idiot. But most of the time I just try to do the right thing.

Presentation

Music from America

Before you read
1. What kind of music do you prefer to listen to?
2. Are you fond of jazz?
3. What do you know about the history of jazz?
4. Are you all-absorbing if it is good music in its category?

Read the text and answer the questions.

And in Peaceful Dreams I See

All over the world people listen to American music. It began with the songs of black American slaves. Black slaves in the South sang work songs and religious songs with a shape of a call and response, something like conversing through music—one person sings, and another answers. The religious songs were called spirituals. Many of them became famous throughout the world.

When the slaves got their freedom after the Civil war, they began to tell their stories in blues, particularly in the area around the Mississippi River. The blues had the same shape: the singer sang and the guitar answered. The songs told a sad story of hard work, dangers and endurance. At the beginning of the twentieth century black people moved from the South to the North to find work. They took their music with them to cities like Chicago and Detroit. Records of the blues were very popular in the 1920s and 1930s when singers like Bessie Smith became famous.

In the 1960 Elvis Presley, who came from Mississippi was the first white singer to sing music that came from the blues.

In the 1960s “soul” was born from the old style blues. People all over the world listened.
Jazz Fantasia

Drum on your drums,
Batter on your banjoes,
sob on the long cool
Winding saxophones.
Go to it, O jazzmen.
_Carl Sandburg_

Jazz was born in the city of New Orleans, on the Mississippi River in the far south of the USA. It too probably began with the songs and dancing of black slaves in the 1830s.

In the 1920s Black musicians like Louis Armstrong became famous. Gradually jazz became popular across the world.

_The Rhapsody in Blue_

George Gershwin, who made music for films and theatre, thought that jazz was an essential part of American life and he used it in his music like the Rhapsody in Blue.

_Country music_

Country and western has its home in Nashville, Tennessee. It started from the music off the Scottish, Irish, and English people who came to live in the Appalachian Mountains.

Country music began to be really popular in the 1920s when Jimmie Rodgers and the Carter family made the first country records.

_Rap_

In the 1990s a new kind of music called ‘rap’ became popular in New York. It came from black and Puerto Rican people and told of the dangerous life on the streets, where there was fighting and killing. Rappers do not sing, they talk very fast over music. Some famous rappers are Eminem, Snoop Dogg and Missy Eliott.

**Answer the questions.**

1. Which is your favourite English/American pop-group?
2. Do you have a good ear for music?
3. Do you like to sing? alone? in a group? in a choir?
4. Which is your favourite English song?
5. What music festivals do you like?
Presentation: The Changing Face of the World

Before you read
1. Are you interested in the latest advances?
2. Do you think they are useful?

Read the text and do the exercise.

There is nothing more expensive than timely information.

Over the past thirty years latest advances have come on us as a snow-slip in the mountains. Not long ago we were in the ’stone age’ of communications. Messengers were overdriving horses to bring the message to the place of its destination. Today Messenger brings information from space. In the eighteenth century Europe letters were delivered by post-boys and postage coaches.

The XIX century is dead! Long live the XX century. The invention of the telephone and the telegraph completely changed communication. In 1922 the BBC announced London calling. It was one of the most important inventions of the century, but today it all seems so commonplace with modern hi-techs on.

Even computers which seemed an amazing invention, now form part of our daily life.

Scientists say that their predictions are coming true quicker than they expected. Bradbury’s fantastic world doesn’t seem so unreal today.

_Hundreds of Times Faster._ The idea of a machine to do calculations was developed by Charles Babbage, an Englishman. In 1946 the world’s first electronic computer was designed at the University of Pennsylvania, US. Since then, computers have become smaller, but much faster. Even the simplest models can work hundreds of times faster than a man. They are able to do a million operations a second.

_How clever are computers?_ Computers cannot work without instructions. But they can solve many problems.

1. The computer never forgets. Just imagine if you could remember every fact read or told.
2. It works automatically.
3. Computer cannot make a mistake. Mistakes are made by people who programme them.

Without modern computers it is impossible to
– launch satellites into space;
– use the information sent by them.
True or False?
1. Computers can work by themselves.
2. Computers work faster than men.
3. Computers can remember all the information they have.
4. Modern life is quite possible without computers.

Focus on Words: Latest Advances

1. Collecting words.

a. What latest advances do you know?
- electronic-mail (E-mail)
- the Internet
- photocopier
- answerphone
- fax-machine

b. What can computers do?
- draw
- design clothes
- make phone calls
- send mail
- control traffic
- catch car thieves
- plan wars
- store information

2. Words in use.

a. Name some advantages and disadvantages of hi-techs.
Begin like this.
The advantages of computers are...

b. Match the words from column A with the words from column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The telephone</td>
<td>a. was performed by Barnard in 1997.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The first flight to space</td>
<td>b. was invented by Bell in 1876.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The first radio message</td>
<td>c. was transmitted by Marconi in 1895.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The first heart transplant</td>
<td>d. was discovered by Columbus in 1492.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The American continent</td>
<td>e. was made by Y. Gagarin in 1961.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Work on Words

ambition [əmˈbɪʃn] n  His ambition to become an actor came true. A boy who is full of ambition usually works hard.
talent [ˈtælənt] n  He has a great talent for music. talented [ˈtæləntid] a: He is one of the most talented painters of his time.
explore [ɪksˈplɔː] n  Columbus discovered America but he didn’t explore the new continent. explorer [ɪksˈplɔːrə] n: Nansen, a great explorer of the Arctic Ocean, did much for the Armenian people.
invent [in´vent] v When was the telephone invented? He invented this machine two years ago. invention [in´ven[ə]n] n: The computer was one of the greatest inventions of the century.
discovery [dis´kaʊvəri] n He made wonderful scientific discoveries. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for his discovery in chemistry.
predict [pri´dikt] v Scientists try to predict our future. Earthquakes can’t be predicted yet. prediction [pri´dikʃən] n: His predictions always came true.

1. Translate into English.

2. What’s the word for? Match the words in column A with their meaning in column B.

3. Fill in the words on the right using them in their correct form.

Scientists today try to predict what sort of jobs we will be doing in the future, what new ... and ... will find their way in our lives, what kind of homes we will be living in and what new ... will be used.

The environment. We will be certainly living in a warmer world. Damage done to the ozone layer by chemicals will continue.

Technology. Many families will have personal computers which will be a million times faster and they will work like a human brain. Anyone who hasn’t ... the computer will have a problem in finding a good job.

Science. Cloning will continue though it is difficult to ... its result.

Society. Rising crime and terrorism will be one of the main problems that people in the future will have to deal with.

LISTENING

Listen to an extract from The Fun they Had by Isaac Asimov and answer the questions.

1. What kind of book did Tommy find one day?
2. What kind of books did Margie and Tommy use?
3. Why did Margie hate school?
Focus on word-building

4. James Watt. Fill in the words given on the right in their correct form.

It is said that James Watt (1736–1819), a famous ..., developed his idea for the steam engine by watching a ... kettle in his mother’s kitchen and seeing how the steam pushed things out! He first became interested in machines, working as an ordinary mechanic at Glasgow University, which had been founded centuries before in 1451. This interest in the steam engine turned it into one of the most ... and ... machines in the ... Revolution.

Throughout his life, he could not stop inventing all kinds of machines. Some of these ... were still being used earlier this century.

Work on Words

instead [in’sted] prep If Harry is not well enough to go with you take me instead. instead [in’sted] of prep: Shall we have fish instead of meat today? I will go instead of you. We’ll have tea in the garden instead of in the house.

suppose [sa’pouz] v Let us suppose the news is true. I suppose you are ready for the exam. What do you suppose he wanted. Will he come? – Yes, I suppose so.

waste [’weist] v If you do not waste your money, you will be able to come to Italy with us. Close the tap, don’t waste the water. waste n: It’s a waste of time to wait any longer. You always forget to turn off the light before leaving the house. What a waste of energy!

be through [’θrou:] n If you are through with your work, you can come with us. Are you through with the book?

point [’pɔint] v It’s impolite to point to a person with your finger. The hour hand of the clock pointed to twelve.

shake [’ʃek] v Shake the medicine well before using it. He was shaking with cold. (shook, shaken) He shook hands with us.

1. Translate into English.

2. Match the words in column A with their explanations in column B.
3. Finish the sentences.
1. I suppose...
2. Instead of...
3. Don’t waste...
4. The evening is still...
5. When you are through with...
6. He pointed...

Focus on Function

1. Predicting
   
a. We often predict what is going to happen in future. When predicting things and events, we say:

   I think it’s going to rain. Really?
   I expect/guess he is going to come. I’ve got my doubts.
   I bet he comes. Well, let’s wait and see.
   I’m sure he’s going to sail. You can never tell.

   b. People talk:

   A: Who do you think will win the next World Cup?
   B: I think Italy will.
   C: Really?
   A: Who will be our next president?
   B: Well, let’s wait and see. You can never tell.

   c. Work in pairs. Just before a meeting of the school drama club started, two of the members noticed that their friend, Jan, hadn’t arrived yet.

   Alan: Jan ..., I ... He’s probably forgotten about the meeting.
   Nick: ... . He’s always late, you know. I ... arrive soon.
   Alan: Well, ...

   d. Make predictions about the world of tomorrow. Use examples from life on earth, life in space, life under the sea.

   Houses  Schools  Transport  Communication  Dress

   We/I predict that...
   will be made of...
   will wear...
   will communicate by...
   will travel in...
   will be taught by...
   will no longer have...

   e. Role-play.

   One of you is an optimist, the other is a pessimist. Predict

   a. the result of a football match;
   b. weather tomorrow;
   c. the ecological situation.
Your turn
1. What will you be in ten years’ time?
2. Will you be in your native town/village?
3. Will you be married?
4. What will you be doing?
5. What is your ambition?
6. What are you dreaming of?

Use the hints below.
This is what I think.
In ten years’ time I’ll be ... .
I’ll be working ... . I’ll be trying ... .
I’ll earn ... . I’ll be speaking ... .
I’ll be having ... .
In my free time I’ll be ... .
I’ll never be ... . I’ll mix up with ... .

Proverbs: If wishes were horses, beggars might ride. Doing is better than wishing,

2. Expressing wish
I’d like is used to express wish.
Example: I’d like to have some ice-cream,
*tu կարիքավոր ապահովում եմ.*

In English, please.
1. Ուրույր կարիքավոր պատկեր ունեմ:
2. Մինչև կարիքավորակցություն պատկերում եմ այն հավանականություն:
3. Ուրույր կարիքավորելու ուղեցույց ունեմ:
4. Այս կարիքավորումը վերափոխիչ է նման պատկերում:
5. Այս կարիք կարիքավորելու հակառակը կարիքավորում է ուղեցույց ունեն:

Discussion point
Imagine you are allowed to have anything you want. Choose three wishes you think
are the most useful or important and three wishes which are the least important for
you.

Give explanations for your choice.
Focus on Grammar

**REVISION:**

**PREPOSITIONS**

dream of/about, remind of/about, complain of/about, warn of/about, think of/about

1. Put the verbs into groups, according to what prepositions they are followed by.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>for</th>
<th>of</th>
<th>in</th>
<th>to</th>
<th>about</th>
<th>at</th>
<th>on</th>
<th>with</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>remind, think, warn, worried, congratulate, send, arrive, travel, laugh, run, listen, succeed, dream.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Write 3 verbs which are followed by the prepositions given below. Make up sentences.

   1) at  2) on  3) to  4) for  5) with

**ADJECTIVE ORDER**

When there is more than one adjective before a noun, the order of the adjectives is usually:

- opinion: lovely, excellent
- size: big, big
- age: old, old
- shape: long, long
- colour: brown, red
- origin: Spanish, Armenian
- material: wooden, woollen
- purpose: walking, wall
- noun: stick, carpet

You usually don’t use more than three adjectives.

3. Put these adjectives in correct order.

   1. a 30-year-old / beautiful / opera / tall / singer
   2. an / English / young / interesting / teacher
   3. a nice / holiday / English / square / little / white / new / cottage
   4. he / leather / nice / a / brown / suitcase
   5. it / nice / was / a / fairy like / little / garden
   6. it / was / a / new / dark brown / modern / unusual / stick
UNIT 13 Going to Win

DISCUSSION POINT

Sport attracts people for many reasons. For some people sport is a profession but for millions of people, both young and old, sport is a pleasant pastime or activity which they can’t do without.

Sport keeps you fit. It makes you stronger. It teaches you to overcome difficulties. It helps you not to give in when the going gets hard. It is a way of learning real support and team work.

Your turn

1. Why is sport so popular?
2. Do you play any sport?
3. Do you ever watch sport on TV?
4. Do you support any football team?
5. Do you enjoy football (basketball, tennis)?
6. What famous sporting events do you know?

Focus on Phonetics

1. Listen and repeat.

ball  support  sport – spot  cord – cod
football  score  port – pot  short – shot

2. Mind the sounds.

Sports report from Channel 4

A: Here’s George Ball, the goalkeeper. Good morning, George.
B: Good morning. Are you a reporter?
A: Yes, I am from Channel 4. Please, tell us about the football match against York.
B: Well, it was terrible. We lost. The score was four to ten.

Focus on Words

Sports and Games

1. Collecting words. Collect as many words as you can.

a. What winter sports and games can you name? skiing ...
skating ...
figure skating ...
sledging ...

₁ When the going gets hard – ηηρη Ἰηπηηπηηήη ηηπηηήηηη Ἰηηπηηήηηή
b. What summer sports can you name?  
tennis ...  
golf ...  
-cricket ...  
c. What sporting events can you name?  
-championship ...  
-competition ...  
-Olympic Games ...  
d. Choose some sports or activities and fill the columns like this.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sport</th>
<th>go in for</th>
<th>sportsman</th>
<th>place</th>
<th>things needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>football</td>
<td>play</td>
<td>footballer</td>
<td>football ground</td>
<td>ball and goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Arranging words. Find two water sports, two team sports, two winter sports, two indoor sports and two motor sports.  

skiing  
football  
windsurfing  
motor racing  
swimming  
volleyball  
table tennis  
rallying  
gymnastics  
skating  

3. Words in use  
a. What do we call a person who ... ?  
runs  
skis  
cycles  
plays tennis  
goes swimming  
rides on a horse  
boxes  
plays football  

Example: A person who runs is called runner.  
b. Are you a sports fan? Fill in the chart.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When</th>
<th>Where</th>
<th>Name of sport</th>
<th>Champions</th>
<th>Armenian sportmen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Moscow, Russia</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>..., USA</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Sydney, ...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Work on Words  

-attract [ə’trækt] v  Bright colours attract babies. A strange noise attracted me at once. to attract smb’s attention. He shouted to attract our attention.  

-support [sə’pɔ:t] v  He had a large family to support. This bridge is weak and can’t support heavy cars.  

-compete [kæm’pi:t] v  to ~ in a race /for a prize/ with sb. competition [ˌkæmpə’tʃɪn] n He took part in a chess competition. competitive [kæm’petətɪv] a I prefer hill-climbing to competitive sports.  

-unless [ʌn’les] conj  You will fail unless you work harder. I shall go for a walk in the evening unless bad weather stops me.  

-attitude [’ætitju:d] n  What’s your attitude to sport? What’s your attitude to his new plans? Nobody could understand his cruel attitude to animals.
1. Match the words in column A with their meaning in column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attract</td>
<td>if not, except when</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>support</td>
<td>way of feeling or thinking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overcome</td>
<td>get the interest of somebody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unless</td>
<td>help to do something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attitude</td>
<td>be too strong for something</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Fill in the gaps with the words on the left, using them in their correct form.

1. Nobody could understand his cruel ... to the family.
2. He ... them at all.
3. The children tried to do their best ... difficulties.
4. Their mother also tried ...
5. People tried ... Mr Wilkinson’s attention to the problems of his family, but it was useless.

3. Rewrite these sentences using unless.

1. You will fail your exams if you don’t stop playing football.
2. You will not enter college if you don’t work harder.
3. You will not have time to finish your work if you don’t give up your telephone conversations.
4. You will not understand what you read if you don’t turn down the tape recorder.

Sport for fun or sport for money

Before you read

1. Is professional sport necessary? Useful?
2. Is it right that professional sportsmen earn more and more money?

Read the passage from an article written by the famous English satirist, George Orwell The Sporting Spirit, in which he expresses his opinion of professional sports and sporting events.

The Sporting Spirit

I am always surprised when I hear people saying that sport creates good will between nations and that if only the common people of the world meet one another at football or cricket they will have no wish to meet on the battlefield. The history of sport is full of opposite examples. The Olympic Games of 1936 led to an outburst of hatred. In general, all sports are competitive. You play to win. The game has little meaning unless you do your best to win.

On the village green it is possible to play simply for fun and exercise. But as soon as you feel that you or some other larger group will be looked down on if the game is lost the wildest feelings are up.

1 look down on – ŵ��힘ษ鞲 gv 요구보 헤ourse
Anyone who has played even in a school football match knows this. The worst thing is that it is not the attitude of the players, but the attitude of the fans and even nations that becomes important. They seriously believe at least for some time that running, jumping and kicking the ball are tests of national spirit.

Comprehension

Match the two parts of the sentences.
1. Orwell thinks that  
2. All sports  
3. Sportsmen usually  
4. On the village green  
5. Some say that  
   a. play to win. 
   b. sport creates good will between nations. 
   c. sport is played for fun and exercise. 
   d. sport leads to outbursts of hatred. 
   e. are competitive.

Focus on Function

Feeling upset, cheering people up

a. Sometimes people feel upset and need cheering up. What will you say?

_Ouch!_ I’ve hurt my leg! How disappointing! Never mind.
_Oh!_ Don’t worry about it! Oh, no. What a pity! Come on. Cheer up.
_Yippee!_ The circus is coming! I’m so unlucky. Don’t worry.
_Oh dear!_ There’s no juice left! Bad luck! It doesn’t matter.

b. People talk: read the dialogue and act it out.

_Mrs Black has just failed her driving test._

_Mrs Black:_  What a pity! I’ve failed again.
This means I’ll have to spend more money on more lessons.

_Mr Black:_  Come on, dear, don’t look so disappointed.
It’s bad luck, that’s all. Better luck next time.

c. React to these situations.

Your family has just arrived at your favourite café, but it is closed for repairs.
On a cold dark evening you have just arrived at the bus stop, but the last bus has already left.

d. Role play. Write short dialogues about these situations and act them out.

1. Aram feels disappointed because he hasn’t been chosen to play in the school football team. Try to cheer him up.
2. Mr Green bought a camera but it doesn’t take very good photos. He’s talking to his friend about it.
3. Tim has just lost a tennis championship. His friend is cheering him up.
Sport in the US

Read the text and do the exercise.

In the broadest sense of the definition of sports, physical recreation of all sorts, the four most popular sports among the general population of the United States are

a. exercise walking (90 million),
b. exercising with equipment (53 million),
c. swimming (52 million),
d. camping (47 million).

The most popular competitive sport is bowling.

The Americans are also fond of fishing, bicycling, weightlifting, aerobics, hiking, billiards, basketball, golf, baseball, soccer, tennis.

Sports in the United States are an important part of the United States culture. However, the sporting culture of the US is different from that of many other countries. Compared to any other nation, the Americans prefer a unique set of sports. For example, soccer, the most popular sport in the world, is not as popular in the US as to the four most popular team sports — namely baseball, American football, basketball, and ice hockey. In addition to the difference of popular sports, they are also organized differently in the United States. There is no system of promotion and relegation like sports in Europe.

School, university sport competitions play an important role in the American sporting culture.

Baseball is the oldest of the major American team sports. Invented in the United States, baseball has now become their national sport. Professional baseball dates from 1869 and had no close rivals in popularity until the 1960s. Though baseball is no longer the most popular sport it is still referred to as the “national pastime”. Football now attracts more television viewers than baseball. The most notable American baseball player in history was Babe Ruth.

Basketball, invented by the Canadian-born James Naismith in Springfield, Massachusetts, is another popular sport, represented professionally by the National Basketball Association. Basketball is ranked second behind football as a favourite sport of the Americans. However, in regards to professional sports, NBA players have represented the United States in international competitions for many years and won several important tournaments.

Soccer known in most of the rest of the world as football, is another popular team sport played in the United States. It is the number one youth participation sport in the US today, more popular even than (American) football, baseball, basketball, or hockey, up to about the age of 13.

Ice hockey is another popular sport in the United States. Exported to the US from Canada, the sport is commonly referred to simply as “hockey”. In the US the game is most popular in regions of the country with a cold winter climate, namely New England and the Midwest. NHL is the major professional hockey league in North America.
True or False?
1. The most popular American sport is figure skating.
2. The Olympic games are not popular in America.
3. Tennis is not so popular in America as other games.
4. Sport does not play a significant role in the life of American students.
5. However, the sporting culture of the US is not different from that of many other countries.

Focus on Grammar
REVISION:
-ING FORM

1. Betty Ward, a famous runner, has just retired after a successful career. She’s made some notes which she wants to use to write a book. Make sentences from Betty’s notes using the prepositions in brackets.

   Example: was never satisfied – won so many races (in spite of)
   was never satisfied in spite of winning so many races.

2. Was second in the 1500 metres – won the 800 metres (after).
3. Couldn’t catch the German girl – though broke UK record (in spite of ).
4. Was left out of the team – lost my chance (for).
6. Won the Olympic 1500 metres – saved my strength till the end (by).

PREPOSITIONS

2. The football match. Put in the right prepositions.
1. Peter went ... a football match ... Saturday ... Arsenal and Manchester city. He went ... the bus stop. ... the corner and waited ... a number forty-nine bus. He got ... the bus, but it was full and he had to stand.
2. He jumped ... the bus ... the station because he had to go ... the stadium ... train. The station was ... the other side ... the road. So he walked ... the road and went ... the station.
3. He arrived ... the football ground ... half past one so he had lots ... time, because the match didn’t start ... half past two. So he went ... a café and had a cup of tea ... the match.
4. Then he went ... the football ground. Arsenal won, so he was very happy ... the match when he went home. ... the evening he talked ... Alan ... the match.
SYNTAX

3. Games at British schools. Fill in the relative pronouns which, that, who, whom. Can you leave any of them out?

1. Games is a subject ... is very important at most British schools. There are school lessons every afternoon from Monday to Friday, so there is a lot of time for games.
2. In the winter months, football or rugby are the games ... boys play at school, and hockey is the game you usually see at girls’ schools.
3. In summer, cricket and tennis are the games ... are most popular.
4. Nearly all schools have teams ... play against other schools, and every year there are meetings in London at ... school teams from all over Britain play against each other. For boys and girls, ... enjoy playing games, this is fine. But there are a lot of young people for ... team games are no fun at all: boys ... have to play rugby and hate it; girls ... have to run about with a hockey stick when there are other things they like doing much better. It can be a problem.

Text comprehension

4. Put these sentences in correct order to make a conversation.

A. Oh, I see. And what about Thursday?  E. Let’s have Chinese.
   Are you working then?
B. Are you very busy next week?  F. No, I’m not. That would be great.
   C. Would you like to have Chinese, G. I’m quite busy. Why?
       Indian or Italian food?
   D. Would you like to come for a meal with me next Wednesday or Thursday?
   H. Yes, I’d love to, but I can’t on Wednesday. I’m working that evening.
   
PUNCTUATION

5. Use punctuation marks where necessary.

Ted: Did you like the game Bill
Bill: Terrible
Ted: Well I agree with you Bill Arsenal had no chance to win The team was helpless Old Smith will say as usual The weather was terrible
Bill: Of course it was bad but they were off form
Ted: I’ve never seen them on form They simply can’t play It’s the third time they have lost a game
Bill: I can’t help laughing¹ when I watch old Smith He either falls down or passes the ball to somebody
Ted: Yes he’s very slow and useless in the field He should give up sport
Bill: Johnson isn’t any better We need new football players
Ted: All right Bill Let’s forget about this match

¹ I can’t help laughing – έχω άρχηγο να χοντρίζω
COMMUNICATION CHECK

1. Read the text and answer the questions.

Imagine the scene: you and your family are relaxing after a hard day’s work. You have just watched the news on TV. What are you going to watch next? Or perhaps more important, who decides what you are going to watch next? Whose finger is on the button?

Deciding what to watch on TV is a battle fought in homes all over the world. According to psychologists, it is much more serious than simply deciding between the soap opera and a sports programme, or between pop music and politics. This television conflict is part of a bigger power game which goes on in homes, even though most of the players don’t realize that they are playing a game at all. Unconsciously, people begin to play the game as soon as they meet their future husband or wife. By the time the couple get married, the rules of the game are already well established. The big decisions, like where to live and which school to send the children to, are usually joint decisions. When it comes to less important things, like where to go on holiday, or what sort of car to buy, it’s a different matter.

Recently some psychologists asked 400 families to put a “C-box” in their living-rooms. This is a video machine which watches you as you watch TV. They found that 80% of the time it was the man in the house who had his finger on the button, then the eldest child, then the youngest child, and only then the woman of the house.

1. Who does watching TV usually depend on?
   a. The oldest and the most intelligent in the family.
   b. The children who know all the programmes very well.
   c. The person who has the chance to change the channels on TV.

2. The game may be played
   a. to show how strong and quick you are.
   b. to decide whose word is law in the family.
   c. to teach the children how to treat other people.

3. According to psychologists
   a. many families prefer games to watching TV.
   b. deciding what to watch on TV is a serious problem in every family.
   c. you can show your power while playing the game with your children.

4. The word it in Paragraph 2 refers to
   a. battle.
   b. deciding what to watch on TV.
   c. TV.

5. “Unconsciously” means
   a. knowing very well.
   b. being unaware.
   c. being sure.
2. Fill the missing sentences choosing them from the given options.

Animated, or cartoon, films have a long history. The first short animated films were made in the early years of the 20th century. (1) ... Hundreds of these drawings were used in even short films. Soon the cartoon was associated with Disney Studios. In 1928 the first Mickey Mouse films with sound were made. (2) ... The first colour cartoon was produced in 1932. The first full length feature film, Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, appeared in 1937. (3) ... Most were based on children’s stories, but The Lion King was the first Disney animated film specially written for the cinema, and without human characters.

In the 21st century, computers are used to create animation. A drawing or painting is scanned into the computer. (4) ... The operator can change the image.

Nowadays photographs are stored and altered on home computers with the same kinds of programmes. (5) ... For example, in The Babe real people and animals are used. The animals seem to be talking.

1. a. The first short stories were published afterwards.
   b. At this time long films were made to entertain the audience.
   c. At this time each frame of the film was a single drawing.
   d. Pictures of many scenes were made as an attempt to make a cartoon.
2. a. When shown on TV children were amazed by them.
   b. Mickey Mouse was the first film to be published.
   c. There had been many cartoons before that.
   d. Many drawings were made by film directors.
3. a. Some cartoons followed.
   b. Most films were made by these drawings.
   c. Many famous Disney films followed.
   d. All the cartoons had a long history.
4. a. There are many famous cartoons in the world.
   b. The computer may become damaged by the image.
   c. This means that there is no image in the computer.
   d. This means that the image is stored in the computer.
5. a. Many special effects are produced in this way.
   b. Most cartoons are designed in this way.
   c. Finally images are created by computers.
   d. Nevertheless it is easy to create an image.

VOCABULARY CHECK

3. Use the right derivatives from words in capital.

1. What was your ... of the new film? IMPRESS
2. Everybody knows that ... are not true to life. ADVERTISE
3. During the Word War II the ... of TV sets stopped. PRODUCE
4. My sister knows tree languages ... well. EQUAL
5. When was the ... of Independence signed? DECLARE
4. Group the words in the box into the columns under the headings.

Space  Computers  Environment  Emotions  Hobbies  Character  Sports

E-mail, endangered, animals, satellite, printer, pollute, launch, planet, mouse, garbage, CD, screen, Internet, ozone, layer, rocket, land, keyboard, damage, conserve, energy, rocket, selfish, athletes, modelling, greedy, angry, collector, football ground, joyful, cruel, photo, tactful, happy, cricket, knitting, worried, indifferent, film-fan, hardworking, gymnastics

GRAMMAR CHECK

5. Choose the right form.

1. She studied English and then went on ... literature.
   a. to study
   b. studying
   c. at study
   d. study

2. We regret ... you that you have been fired.
   a. by informing
   b. to inform
   c. informing
   d. inform

3. Tell me what ... me to do.
   a. you want
   b. want
   c. do you want
   d. you do want.

4. ... in 1636, Harvard is one of the most famous universities in the world.
   a. Found
   b. Founded
   c. It was found
   d. It was founded

5. She is so tall ... her friends make fun of her.
   a. so
   b. than
   c. that
   d. as

6. If it ... tomorrow, the match ... cancelled.
   a. rains/would be
   b. will rain/is
   c. rains/will be
   d. wiil rain/will be
7. If I ... a spare ticket, I ... take you to a concert.
   a. have/take
   b. had/will take
   c. had/would take
   d. will have/will take

8. If we .. by car, we ... time.
   a. went/saved
   b. had gone/ would have saved
   c. had gone/will save
   d. had/will have saved

6. Which of the options is the best choice for reported speech.

1. “Will you come to the party tomorrow?” Mary asked Nancy.
   a. Mary asked if Nancy would go to the party next day.
   b. Nancy asked if Mary would go to the party the following day.
   c. Mary invited Nancy to the party the next day.
   d. Mary asked Nancy would she come to party the next day.

2. Maria said to the saleswoman, ”Could you show me the statues?”
   a. Maria asked the saleswoman if she could show the statues.
   b. Maria asked the saleswoman to show her the statues.
   c. Maria asked the saleswoman if could she show her the statues.
   d. Maria told the saleswoman to show her the statues.

3. “If I had the instruction book, I would know what to do,” said Tom.
   a. Tom said that if he had had the instruction book he would know what to do.
   b. Tom said that if he had had the instruction book he would have known what to do.
   c. Tom said that if he had the instruction book he would know what to do.
   d. Tom told that if he had the instruction book he would know what to do.

4. He says, “I’ll be there only at five.”
   a. He said he would be there only at five.
   b. He says he will be there only at five.
   c. He says he shall be there only at five.
   d. He said he shall be there only at five.
Margaret Mitchell – the author of *Gone with the Wind*

Margaret Mitchell didn’t write much, but her only novel *Gone with the Wind* became the talking point of all America immediately after it was published. Since then it is considered to be one of the most widely read novels. The novel she wrote was devoted to something she knew very well.

She was born in Atlanta, Georgia, in the family of the president of the Atlanta Historical Society. The family was interested in American history and since her childhood she heard a lot about the events of the Civil War. After graduating from college she started to work for the Atlanta Journal. In the following years she put pen to paper trying to write stories about the American Civil War. Later all these stories were united in her famous novel *Gone with the Wind*. The novel was a great success. Three years later it was made into a highly successful film.

She lived all her life in her native Atlanta enjoying the respect and love of her compatriots. She died in 1949 in a car crash.

Readers were always eager to see the sequel¹ of the novel or the film. In early 1990s Alexandra Ripley, a historical novelist, was chosen to do the job. The novel can hardly be compared with *Gone with the Wind*, but still it was popular with the public.

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**The Fun They Had**

*by Isaac Asimov*

Margie wrote about it that night in her diary on page 17 May, 2155. She wrote, “Today Tommy found a real book!”

It was a very old book. Margie’s grandfather once said that when he was a little boy, his grandmother told him that there was time when all stories were printed on paper.

They turned the pages, which were yellow and crinkly² and it was awfully funny to read words that stood still instead of moving the way they were supposed to - on a screen, you know. And then, when they turned back to the page before, it had the same words on it that it had had when they read it the first time.

“Gee,” said Tommy, “what a waste. When you’re through with the book, you just throw it away, I guess. Our television screen must have had a million books on it and it’s good for plenty more. I wouldn’t throw it away!”

“Same with me,” said Margie. She was eleven and hadn’t seen as many telebooks as Tommy had. He was thirteen.

She said, “Where did you find it?” “In my house.” He pointed without looking, because he was busy reading. ”In the attic.” “What’s it about?”

“School.”

Margie was displeased, “School? What’s there to write about school? I hate school! Margie always hated school but now she hated it more than ever. The mechanical teacher had been giving her test after test in geography and she had been doing worse and worse until her mother had shaken her head sorrowfully and sent for the county inspector³.

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¹ sequel [ˈsiːkwəl] ἀποκαλύφθηκε
² crinkly [ˈkriŋkli] - δύναμις
³ county inspector [ˈkaʊnti ˈinspekta] - λήπνημα υπαίθριος

150
**Key**

*To page 38*
1. Charles Aznavour
2. Sergey Parajanov

*To page 97*
1. Big Ben
2. The Thames (in London), The Hudson River, The East River (in New York)
3. Hyde Park (in London), Central Park (in New York)
4. Dover
5. Elizabeth I, Queen Victoria, Charles I, James IV
6. 1642
7. The UK: The US:
   The Conservative Party The Democratic Party
   The Labour Party The Republican Party
   The Social Democrats
8. The UK: The US:
   William Shakespeare Mark Twain
   George Gordon Byron Edgar Allan Poe
9. The UK: The US:
   Ben Nevis Mt. McKinley
10. California, Texas
12. Midwest states
13. The North Sea, The Irish Sea, The Strait of Dover
14. the Erie, the Superior, the Ontario, the Huron, the Michigan
15. Imagine (The Beatles), When The Saints Go Marching In (Negro Spiritual)

*To page 116*
Armenia in films
The shot is from *Sayat Nova*

*You turn*
3. Sergey Parajanov
4. Arno Babajanyan
5. In Gumry
VOCABULARY 1

a – adjective [ˈɛdʒɪktɪv] աձևաչուց դեր
adv – adverb [ˈɛdvərb] դերակրոն
cj – conjunction [ˈkənˌdʒɪŋkʃn] գործանց
int – interjection [ˈɪntərɪdʒən] բնապատկություն
n noun – [ˈnɔn] բառ
num – numeral [ˈnjuːmərəl] թվանշան
pl – plural [ˈplɜːrəl] բազմակից
pref – prefix [ˈprɪfɪks] նախահատվություն
prep – preposition [ˈprɛpəzɪʃən] նախատեսություն
v – verb [ˈvɜːb] գործել

abolish [əˈbɒlɪʃ] v փախել
abolition [əˈbɒlɪʃn] n փախման
about [əˈbaʊt] prep, adv 1) մոտ և 2) անկյուն
abroad [əˈbrɔːd] adv սեփականության, իրենց
absent-minded [əˈbɛnsəntˈmaɪndɪd] a հանգիստ
absorb [əˈsɔːb] v սովորվել
abundant [əˈbʌndənt] a անհատիկ
accent [ˈæksent] n ակցել, իրենից, իրենց
ache [eɪk] n գուցի, v գուցել
achieve [əˈchiːv] v հասնել
achievement [əˈchiːvmənt] n հաճախ
acquire [əˈkwɪər] v ստանալ
ad – adverb [ˈæd] v մատուցել
adapt [əˈdæpt] v 1) փոխարինել. 2) փոխել
advice [ədvɪs] n հաղորդի մատուցել
adviser [əˈdɛvəsər] n առաջնորդ
adversary [əˈdvɜːrserɪ] n հացակցող
adventure [əˈdvəntʃər] n վեճել, կարծեսք
advertiser [əˈdɛvətʃər] n կազմած
advertising [əˈdɛvətʃɪŋ] n կազմած
advice [ədvایs] n խնդիր, 3) փոխել
okay [ˈəʊkeɪ] v հաջողված
account [əˈkaʊnt] n անգիր
accountant [əˈkaʊntənt] n հաշվարկված
able [əˈbiːl] v գործել
able [əˈbiːl] v կարող
abroad [əˈbrɔːd] adv սեփականо-
absent [əˈbɛnsnt] a հանգիստ
absolutely [əˈbɛlsətli] adv անհատիկ
able [əˈbiːl] v կարող
about [əˈbaʊt] prep, adv 1) մոտ և 2) անկյուն
abroad [əˈbrɔːd] adv սեփական, իրենց
alternately [əˈlɜːrnəti] a փոխել
although [əˈləʊð] cj իրենց, իրենց
altogether [əˈtɒðə] adv սեփականության, իրենց
algorithm [əˈlaːrðρ] n մաթեմատիկական
always [əˈləʊz] adv միայն
amateur [əˈmeɪət] n հանդիպում, իրենց
amusing [əˈmjuːzɪŋ] a ուղես, իրենց
ambassador [əˈmæbədər] n հանդիպում
ambition [əˈbɪʃən] n գաղիկ
ambulance [əˈmɒnbəls] n անգիր
amnesia [əˈmɛnɪə] n իրենց
amusing [əˈmjuːzɪŋ] a պատանեկ
amusing [əˈmjuːzɪŋ] a պատանեկ
ambassador [əˈmæbədər] n երիտասարդ
ambition [əˈbɪʃən] n գաղիկ
amusement [əˈmʌznmənt] n երիտասարդ
apparently [əˈpɛərəntli] adv 1) հաջողված
apart [əˈpɑːrt] adv սեփական, իրենց
animate [əˈnɪmeɪt] a կարող
application [əˈplɪkeɪʃn] n հանդիպում, մաթեմատիկական
apology [əˈpɒlədʒi] n հանդիպման
apparently [əˈpɛərəntli] adv 1) հաջողված
apply [əˈplaɪ] v հաջողված
appearance [əˈpɛərəns] n երիտասարդ
application [əˈplɪkeɪʃn] n հանդիպում, մաթեմատիկական
arena [əˈreɪnə] n պատկեր
board ['brɔːd] n նավոր. ու ~ տղակ. տեղ. to go on ~ տղակ առաջ
boast [bəʊst] v պարունակ, գրտն գրտ
bob [bɔb] v մշտական կերակ կիրակ
bomb [bɔm] n պատկ
border ['bɔ:dr] n աստիճ. v աստիճանաց աստիճ.
borrow [ˈbɔːrəʊ] v արտակարգել, ստանի արտ.
bother [ˈbʌðər] v 1) արենակարգել, 2) արե- մանակարգել, հարցվել
bottle [ˈbɒtəl] n կիս
boxer [ˈbɒksə] n պրոֆակտոր
branch [breɪntʃ] n զարգաց
brave [breɪv] a կուր ա. a
bravery [breɪvəri] n կուրականություն
break [breɪk] n կորակ
break [breɪk] (broke, broken) v կորակ, կորակ
breakfast ['brekfɛst] n առաքխ
breathe [brið] v դիմել, ուզել, կուռել
bridge [braidʒ] n կամար
bright ['brait] a 1) ավ, այսագ. 2) ձեռք
brightly ['brɪtli] adv ավ ձեռք, ճաշավա- նոր
brilliant [ˈbrɪljənt] a կարճակ, ձեռքսկ
bring [brɪŋ] v (brought) առաքել, առաքել. ա ա- քսակիր
brisk [brɪsk] a աստիճ
build [bʊld] (built) v կառուցել
burn [bɜːn] v (burnt) տեղակ, աստիճ
burning [ˈbɜːnɪŋ] a ~ Բանկ հարկ այսագ
bush [bʊʃ] n աշխարհչ, փոքր, փոքր
business [ˈbɪznəs] n բազակազմը, տրդե- նակագ
butter ['bʌtə] n ծածկագ
button [ˈbʌtən] n կույակք, կույակք
buy [bɔɪ] v (bought) գնել

C

Cabin ['kebɪn] n 1) հյուրեր. 2) առաքխ
Cable ['kebl] n կապար, կապար
Cactus ['kektəs] n կակոս
Calculation [ˈkælkjəleɪʃn] n հաշվեց
Call [kɔːl] n 1) կող, կող. 2) հաղորդակալ կող. 3) այցելակոչ. ու ~ (in) on sb/at a place կող կող, կող կող կող
Calm [ˈkælm] a հարգեց, հարգեց, հարգեց
camel [ˈkæməl] n ո պ
Can [kæn] v 1) այսեր. պատկերեր այսեր. 2) պա- տկեր
Candidate [ˈkændɪdɪt] n պատկեր
Canoe [ˈkəʊn] n պատկեր, կերկ
Canyon [ˈkænjən] n կյապ, ծուզ, կյապ
Capture [ˈkæptʃər] v ցուցակել, ցուցակել
cargo ['kærəʊ] (pl cargoes) պատ (տղակ)
Care [kɛə] n արդի, դիրք, կյապ
Career [ˈkɛəri] n պատկեր, պատկեր
Careful [ˈkɛəful] a 1) հարկվել. 2) ենթադրվել, ենթադրվել
carpenter [ˈkɑːpəntər] n արտադրող, ծում
carry [ˈkærɪ] v ցուցակել, ցուցակել, ցուցակել
carve [kɑːv] v ցուցակել
case [kɛz] n 1) դիմ և մյուս դիմ. v կուրակ- կարկաս կուրակ
cassette [ˈkæset] n գրանցային կարկաս. րա կարկ
Casual [ˈkæʒwəl] a ն պատկերվածկային, պատկ- կային
catch [kætʃ] v (caught) պատկեր, պատկեր
catching [ˈkætʃɪŋ] a պատկեր, պատկեր
categorical [ˈkætəˈdʒerɪk] a կեղծակ, կեղծակ
Cathedral [ˈkæθədrəl] n Սեյր տանձար, տանձար
cattle [ˈkætl] n կենդանի կենդանի կենդան
cause [kɔːz] 1) պատկեր. 2) հյուր, ուզել. v կորակում կորակ
cave [keɪv] ռաֆիկություն, ռաֆիկ
Ceiling ['sɛliŋ] n պատկեր
celebrate [ˈsɛlɪbreɪt] v ստիպել
cemetery [ˈsɛmɪtri] n կենդանի կենդան
Central ['sɛntər] a կենտրոնական
Centre [ˈsɛntə] n կենտրոն
Ceremony [ˈsɜrəməni] n պատկեր
Certainly [ˈsɜrtənli] adv իրար, երկայ
Chain [tʃeɪn] n ութեր
Chance [ˈtʃæns] n ութեր. ութեր. բակ ~ պատկե- կային
change [tʃeindʒ] v պատկերվածկային. v տղակ(է)յ
changeable [tʃeindʒəbl] a պատկերվածկային
channel [tʃeɪn] n հեռարձակագանիկ այն
character [ˈkærəktə] n պատկերվածկային. 2) եր- կային այն 3) կենտրոն
characteristic [ˈkærəktərɪstɪk] a կենդան. կենդա- կան
cope [koup] (with) v. գնել բնուկ, հավատարել

cordial [kɔərɪəl] a. ներքին, արում

corn ['kɔrn] n. հավատարել, բազմազան

cornfield ['kɔrnfiːld] n. գետի ափ

cost [kɔst] v. ոծնել, գնել

cotton [ˈkɒtn] n. հավատար, բազմազան

couple ['kʌpl] n. զույգ

course ['kɔːs] n. դարձնել

cowboy ['kəʊbaɪ] n. կոտուն, կոտոր

coyote ['koʊjəʊt] n. կառուց

craft [kraft] n. կառուց, արվեստ

crane [krɛn] n. գանձ

crash [kraʃ] n. վթար, v. վթար բազմազան

crate [kreit] n. վթարկ, տարեկ

crawl [kraʊl] v. տարեկ

creative [ˈkriːətɪv] a. ստեղծագործ, ստեղծագործ

credit [ˈkredɪt] n. վթար

creed [kriːd] n. 1) համահետ, գանձատես. 2) հավատար

crime ['kraɪm] n. հավատարելիություն

criminal ['krɪmɪnəl] n. հավատար

crisis [ˈkrɪsɪs] n. դեմք

criticise ['krɪtɪsaɪz] v. դեմքաց

crocodile ['kroʊkədaɪl] n. կրոկոդիլ

crop [krop] n. բուծ

cross [kros] v. 1) կառուց-բուծել. 2) գանձատես

crow [kraʊ] n. գանձ

crowded [ˈkraʊdɪd] a. լայն-ճիշտ, ծրագրված

crucial [ˈkrjuːʃəl] a. կարևոր, տարած

cultivate [ˈkʌltɪv] n. արհեստ, զամբվեր

cultural [ˈkʌltʃərəl] a. զանգված

current [ˈkɜərənt] n. կարևոր, կարևոր

custom ['kʌstəm] n. պատմական, զամբվեր

customer ['kʌstəmə] n. կանխատես

cut [kʌt] v. (cut, cut) կտրով

d 
daily [ˈdeɪli] adv. յատեր, ներքին, օրվա

damage [ˈdeɪmɪdʒ] v. գնել

damn [dæm] v. շնորհել, կառուց

dangerous ['deindʒərəs] a. կատարվություն

dare [deə] v. հավատարել

daring [ˈdeərɪŋ] a. հավատարել, կառուց

deal [diːl] v. 1) գործ կտրով (with sb). 2) պատմական

decide [diːˈsaɪd] v. դարձնել, կտրով

decision [ˌdɛsɪʃn] n. դարձնել, կտրով

decoration [ˌdɛkəˈreɪʃn] n. 1) ներքին

decide [diˈsɪd] v. դարձնել, կտրով

decide [diˈsɪd] v. դարձնել, կտրով
European [jʊərəˈpιːən] n. Եվրոպա, Եվրոպական
even [ˈiːvən] adv. հավասար
ever [ˈeva] adv. իրական, իսկ պաշտ
evident [ˈevɪdənt] a. աչքատ, սկզբ
evil [ɪˈvɪl] n. հաթուց, ցանկ. և ցանկ.
exam [ɪɡˈzæm] n. հանդիսանում. անցկացու
examine [ɪɡˈzæmin] v. 1) հանդիսանում. 2) փորձ
exceed [ɪkˈsɛs] v. գրավվել
excellent [ˌɛksˈɛlənt] a. ցանկացող, հավասար
except [ɪkˈspɛkt] prep. պահ, բացակայություն
exception [ɪkˈspeʃən] n. բացակայություն
exceptional a. բացակայության
exchange [ɪksˈtʃɛndʒ] n. փակացում, փակացված
excise [ˈɛksəs] v. սզրել, հավասար
exciting [ˌɛkˈsɪtɪŋ] a. նախքան, նախկին
execute [ɪkˈskjuːt] v. գրավվել
execution [ˈɛksɪkʃən] n. գրականություն
expensive [ɪkˈspɛnsɪv] a. կարելի
experience [ɪkˈspɛriəns] n. փակում. (pl.) կարելի
experienced [ɪkˈspɛriənt] a. գրավվել
explore [ɪkˈsplɔr] v. տեսակալ, տեսակալվել
explorer [ɪkˈsplɔrər] n. տեսականություն
export [ɪkˈspɔrt] n. տեսակալություն. v. (ˈekˈspɔrt) տեսակալություն
ex-president [ˌɛksprezɪˈdənt] n. նախկին, նախկի
express [ɪkˈspres] v. տեսակալություն
extensive [ɪkˈstenʃəv] a. 1) հանդիսանում, ծավալ. 2) կարելի, կարելի
extinct [ɪkˈstɪŋkt] a. 1) կարելի, կարելի. 2) կարելի, կարելի
extinction [ɪkˈstɪŋkʃən] n. կարելի, կարելի.
extra [ˈɛkstrə] a. կարելի
extra-terrestrial [ˌɛkstrəˈtɛrɪəstrɪəl] n. անտառադար
eyesight [əˈaɪsaɪt] n. տեսակալություն

F
fable [ˈfeɪbl] n. սարք
face [feɪs] n. կեր, կեր. v. կեր և կեր կարել
facilitation [ˌfæsɪˈleɪʃən] n. կարելություն
fail [feɪl] v. կարելություն կարելություն, կարելություն
fall [fɔːl] v. (fell, fallen) կարելություն, կարելություն կարելություն, կարելություն
false [feɪls] a. կարել, կարել
fame [feɪm] n. կարելություն, կարելություն, կարելություն
fantastic [fænˈtæstɪk] a. կարելություն
farewell [ˈfeəwel] n. կարելություն
fascinate [ˈfæsɪneɪt] v. կարելություն, կարելություն
fashion [ˈfeɪʃn] n. կեր, կերկանակ, կերկանակ
fashionable [ˈfeɪʃnəbl] a. կերկանակ, կերκանակ
fauna [ˈfɔːnə] n. կերկանակ, կերկանակ կերկանակ
feast [feɪst] n. կարելություն, կարելություն, կարելություն
fetch [fetʃ] v. կարելություն
fiction [ˈfɪkʃən] n. 1) կարելություն, կարելություն, կարելություն. 2) կարելություն կարելություն, կարելություն
file [fɪli] v. (filed) a. կարելություն, կարելություն
feel [fɪl] v. (felt) a. կարելություն, կարելություն
fencer [ˈfensər] n. կերկանակ, կերկանակ
fetch [fetʃ] v. կարելություն
fist [fɪst] n. կերկանակ, կերկանակ
food [fud] v. կերկանակ
foreign [ˈfɔrən] a. կերկանակ, կերկանակ, կերկանակ
foolish [ˈfʊliʃ] a. կերկանակ, կերկանակ
fool [fʊl] v. կերկանակ
follow [ˈfɒləʊ] v. կերկանակ, կերկանակ
food [fud] n. կերկանակ
foolish [ˈfʊliʃ] a. կերկանակ, կերկանակ
foot [fut] n. կերկանակ
force [fɔːs] n. կերկանակ, կերկանակ, կերկանակ
forgive [faɪɡv] v. (forgave, forgiven) կերկանակ, կերκանակ
forward [ˈfɔːwəd] a. կերկանակ, կերկանակ, կերκանակ. 158
fossil ['fɒsl] a хвилів, почвон
found ['faʊnd] v 1) хвилів, ххр ж.р г.р 2) ххр
founder ['faʊndə] n хвилів
fountain ['faʊntən] n хвітів
freedom ['frɪdəm] n хвітів
freeze ['frɪz] v (froze, frozen) єзр літів, єзр
frequently ['frɪkwəntli] adv хвітів
friendly ['frendli] a ізі
frighten ['fraitn] v ізі (ізі)
fruit ['fruːt] n хвітів
ful [ful] fi fill
full [ful] a 1) ізі. 2) ізі
full [ful] v 1) ізі. 2) ізі
funeral ['fjuːnərəl] n یض ізі
fur [fɜː] n Ізі
furniture ['fɜːnɪtʃə] n Ізі
further ['fɜːðə] ad adv یض ізі. 2) ізі
G
gadget ['gædʒɪt] n хвітів, апарат

gallery ['ɡæləri] n хвітів, апарат

gas [ɡæs] n 1) ізі, примір. 2) ізі

gaseous ['ɡæzəs] a یض

gene[ˈɡened]n хвітів

generally adv хвітів

genius [ˈdʒiːnəs] n хвітів

generalistic [ˈdʒenəlistɪk] a ізі

general geographical [ˈdʒenərəl ˈɡeərəfiːkəl] a ізі

general geography [ˈdʒenərəl ˈɡeərəfiː] n хвітів, апарат

general get [get] v (got) 1) یض ізі. 2) ізі

give ['ɡɪv] v (gave, given) ізі, ізі

glamour ['ɡlæmə] n хвітів, апарат

glimpse [ˈɡlɪmps] v یض ізі, ізі

globo [ˈɡləʊbəl] a ізі, ізі

glossy ['ɡlɒsɪ] a ізі, ізі

good [ˈgʊd] v (went, gone) 1) ізі, 2) ізі

govern [ˈɡʌvən] v یض

government [ˈɡʌvərnment] a ізі

governmental [ˈɡʌvərnəntəl] a ізі

graft [ɡrɑːft] v ізі

graft [ɡrɑːft] v ізі

G

gadget ['gædʒɪt] n хвітів, апарат

gallery ['ɡæləri] n хвітів, апарат

gas [ɡæs] n 1) ізі, примір. 2) ізі

gaseous ['ɡæsəs] a یض

genius [ˈɡenɪəs] n хвітів

genius [ˈɡenɪəs] n хвітів

genius geographical [ˈɡenɪəs ˈɡeərəfiːkəl] a ізі

genius geography [ˈɡenɪəs ˈɡeərəfiː] n хвітів, апарат

genius get [get] v (got) 1) یض ізі. 2) ізі

genius give [ˈɡɪv] v (gave, given) ізі, ізі

H

hairdresser ['heərdrɪsə] n یض

hairdryer ['heərdraɪə] n Ізі

half [haːf] n Ізі. ~ an hour Іزі ізі

hamburger ['hæmbərgb] n хвітів

hand [haːnd] n 1) ізі. 2) ізі

grow [ɡrəʊ] v (grew, grown) ізі, ізі

hard [haːrd] a 1) یض. 2) ізі

hardly [ˈhaːrdli] adv یض

harmful [ˈhɑːmful] a ізі

harsh [haːʃ] a یض

harvest [ˈhaːrivst] n یض

have [haːv] v (had) 1) یض іزі. 2) ізі
month [ˈmʌnθ] n. /mitj| |
montly [ˈmɔntli] a. /mitj| |
murniture [ˈmɔnjuːmənt] n. /mitj| |
morals [ˈmɔrlz] n. /mitj| |
mostly [ˈmʌstli] adv. /mitj| |
moth [mɔθ] n. /mitj| |
motor [ˈmɔtə] n. /mitj| |
mountainsous [ˈmauntinəs] a. /mitj| |
movement [ˈmʌvmənt] n. /mitj| |
much [mʌtʃ] a. /mitj| |
mulberry [ˈmʌlbəri] n. /mitj| |
murky [ˈmʌrki] a. /mitj| |
musician [ˈmjuːzɪʃən] n. /mitj| |
musketeer [ˈmʌski2tɪə] n. /mitj| |
must [mʌst] v. /mitj| |
mute [mju:t] a. /mitj| |
names [ˈneimz] n. /mitj| |
narration [ˈnɛrəʃən] n. /mitj| |
national [ˈnɛʃənl] a. /mitj| |
nationality [ˈnɛʃənləti] n. /mitj| |
native [ˈneitiv] a. /mitj| |
nature [ˈnætʃərəl] n. /mitj| |
nauxy [ˈnɔtli] a. /mitj| |
navan [nævən] n. /mitj| |
need [niːd] v. /mitj| |
necessary [ˈnɛsiəsəri] n. /mitj| |
nervous [ˈnɜvrəs] n. /mitj| |
nickname [ˈnɪknıːm] n. /mitj| |
nightmare [ˈnایtmεə] n. /mitj| |
noble [ˈnəʊbəl] a. /mitj| |
noisy [ˈnəʊizi] a. /mitj| |
nomination [ˌnəʊˈmeɪʃən] n. /mitj| |
none [nɔn] pron. /mitj| |
normally [ˈnɔrmləli] adv. /mitj| |
northern [ˈnɔːðən] a. /mitj| |

note [nəut] n. /mitj| |
notice [ˈnəutis] n. /mitj| |
novel [ˈnəʊvəl] n. /mitj| |
nuclear [ˈnjuːkliər] a. /mitj| |
number [ˈnʌmbə] n. 1) /mitj| |
nuclear power station n. /mitj| |
numerous [ˈnjuːmərəs] a. /mitj| |

O

obelisk [ˈəbəlɪsk] n. /mitj| |
obeys [ˈəbiːs] v. /mitj| |
obliges [ˈəblɪdʒz] v. /mitj| |
obtain [ˈəbeɪnt] v. /mitj| |
occupation [ˈəkjuˈpeɪʃən] n. /mitj| |
occur [ˈəkər] v. 1) /mitj| |
ocean [ˈəʊʃən] n. /mitj| |
officer [ˈɔfɪsə] n. /mitj| |
oil [ˈoɪl] n. /mitj| |
old [ˈould] a. 1) /mitj| |
ooner [ˈʌnɪə] (older, elder, oldest, eldest) a. 1) /mitj| |
ope [ˈoʊp] v. 1) /mitj| |
opera-house [ˈɔpəˈhaus] n. /mitj| |
opportunity [ˌɔpəˈtjuːnəti] n. /mitj| |
oppose [ˈəpəz] v. 1) /mitj| |
opposite [ˈəpəzət] a. 1) /mitj| |
optional [ˈɔpʃənl] a. 1) /mitj| |
order [ˈɔrəd] n. 1) /mitj| |
organization [ˌɔrgənəˈziːʃən] n. 1) /mitj| |
origin [ˈɔrɪdʒɪn] n. 1) /mitj| |
other [ˈʌðə] a. 1) /mitj| |
ought [øt] v. 1) /mitj| |
out-of-date [ˈaut əvˈdeɪt] a. 1) /mitj| |
outside ['autsaid] prep դեպի. ավդ դեպի, դեպի
outstanding [aut*stændiŋ] արդյունք, հավաք
over- [ˈautvə] prep գին, բանի կայաց
overcome [ˈautvəkɔm] ռուբ ունեն, ռուբ են
overlook [ˈautvəluk] կարկ, կարկ
own [oun] այն, սերըքման
owner [ˈautvə] ունեն, սերըքման
ozone [ˈautˈzoʊn] ն գոս

package [ˈpekipd] ո 1 հատուցող. 2 փակելի
painful ['peinfəl] ճուճ, դան պատժան
panda [ˈpændə] ո պարկե (ութերջի այր)
panorama [ˈpeinorəma] ռուբ ունենալուց
pants [peint] տերը, ֆիզիկ (սերըքման)
paragraph [ˈpeŋrəɡra:f] ռուբայուղ, փակելի
park [park] ո 1 գրանիք. 2 ապամուտուղ արդյունք կամ ունենին (մետն
part [ɔrt] ո 1 մար, ամեր, առ ու մեկմանց, 2 ծին. թ պալ ե առ ու բերան
partly [ˈpɔrtli] ռ մանկ
partner [ˈpɑ:tner] ո գործեն (աշխատակիր, գործը
pass [pəs] ո աջակցություն, առ ու տեսակ
passer-by [ˈpɑ:zə bai] ո (pl passers-by) աջակցու
patient [ˈpeɪʃənt] ո հիվանդ, հիվանու
pavement [ˈpeɪvмент] ո մար
pay [pai] ո պատ, սերըքման
peaceful [ˈpiːʃful] ո այն, ունեն
peak [pi:k] ո գավառ, գավառ
peer [piə] ո համախառն, կից
peninsula [ˈpɛnɪnsjula] ո քաղաքական
perform [ˈpɜːfərm] ո մեծականացել (աշխատ), կատակեր
performance [ˈpɜːfərməns] ո մեծականացել
perhaps [ˈpɜːhrs] ռ դեպի, դեպի
personal [ˈpɜːsonəl] ո անձից
personality [ˈpɜːsənləti] ո անձուկոնկուրս
petition [ˈpɛtʃən] ո հարցման
petrol [ˈpetrəl] ո թղթակ
photography [ˌfəˈtɒgrəfi] ո սերըքման
picnic [ˈpɪkni:k] ո գործակալ, սերըքման
pierce ['pi:s] ո ճկուց, ճկուց
piercing ['pi:siŋ] ո սկսե, ճկուց, սերըքման
pigeon ['piɡi:n] ո այն, զոհին
pilgrim [ˈpɪlgrim] ո նեղանակ
pilot [ˈpailət] ո օպտիմ, սերըքման
pincers [ˈpinso] ո ճկուց
place [pleis] ո տեսակ, ~ ո տեսակ, կարկ, կարկ
plain [plein] ո ռուբայուղ
plan [plæn] ո պալ, ո պալաբեկ
pleasure [ˈpleizə] ո հանդիս, ~ ռուբայուղ
plot [plɔt] ո կարկ, կարկ
plug [plɔɡ] ո ռ մոտակայ համակայ
pneumonia [ˈniuːmənɪə] ո բռնայ
poetry [ˈpəʊtəri] ո բռնայ
point [pɔint] ո մոտ, ~ ո տեսակ բռնայ, ո տեսակ
pour [pɔː] ո ռ ռուբայուղ կարկ
pool [pʊl] ո 1 կարկակ. 2 կարկ
polite [ˈpəʊlət] ո բռնայի կարկ
politely [ˈpəʊlətli] ռ բռնայի
pollute [ˈpəluːt] ո ռ ռուբայοւղ
pollution [ˈpəluːʃən] ո բռնայ կարկ
polyglot [ˈpəʊlɪglət] ո թաո կարկակ, թաո
pope [pʊp] ո 1 թաո, թաո կարկ
popular [ˈpəʊpələ] ո բռնայի կարկ
popularity [ˈpəʊpələri] ո բռնայ, բռնայ, բռնայ
popularize [ˈpəʊpəlaɪz] ո բռնայ, բռ
postcard [ˈpəʊstkɔrd] ո նեղանակ
poster [ˈpəʊsta] ո բռնայ, ավո կարկ
pot [pɔt] ո պատ, սերըքման, կարկ
potential [ˈpəʊtənʃəl] ո նեղ
poverty [ˈpəʊvəti] ո կարկակ
power [ˈpaʊər] ո 1 նէի, նէիքան. 2 իրավի
powerful [ˈpaʊəfl] ո այտա, նէի
practical [ˈpræktɪkəl] ո բռնայ, բռնայ
practise [ˈpræktɪs] ո կարկակ, բռ
prairie [ˈpreɪri] ո բռնայ, բռ կարկ
praise [preɪz] ո կարկ
predict [priˈdɪkt] ո կարկակ, կարկակ
prediction [pri’si.kən] n քաշաբագրություն, կաշաբագրություն
prefer [priˈfɛər] v զարգացում, զարգացում (to)
preserve [priˈzərv] v պահպանել, պահպանվել
press [pres] n ձոււ, ձոււներ
pride [praɪd] v պարի կամ պար
primary [ˈprɪməri] 1) հիմնական, գիտական
2) պատմական
principal [ˈprɪnsɪpəl] a հիմնական, կամ պատմական
printer [ˈprɪntə] n տպ
prior [ˈprɪər] a 1) բարձր, բարձր
2) պատմական
prize [praɪz] n հավաք, հավաք
probably [ˈprɒbləli] adv հավանաբար
proclaim [prəˈkleIm] v կոչվում, կոչվում
produce [prəˈdjuːs] v ներար, ներար
producer [prəˈdjuːsə] n 1) տպիչ. 2) երեք
profit [ˈprɔfit] n վարկ, վարկ, զին, զին
programme [ˈprɔgræm] n ծրագիր
programme [ˈprɔgræm] n ծրագիր
programme [ˈprɔgræm] n ծրագիր
progress [ˈprɔgres] n ավրաբար, ավար
promise [ˈprɔmis] n ամենաբար, ամենաբար
to break one's ~ խառնել որ կիսա
~ կիսա
to give (make) a ~ կազմել (թողնել) որ կիսա
to keep one's ~ կառուցել որ կիսա
promotion [prəˈmouʃən] n աճ, աճ
pronunciation [prəˈnʌŋʃən] n բառաբառ
proper [ˈprɑpər] a իրավիճակային, իրավիճակայակ
properly [ˈprɑpəri] adv իրավիճակայակ և կառուց
property [ˈprɑpətri] n իրավիճակայակ
proper [ˈprɔpər] v կարգածում
prosperous [ˈprɔspərəs] a բարձրակարգ, բարձրակարգ
protect [prəˈtekst] v պաշտպանել (from)
protection [prəˈtekʃən] n պաշտպանություն
prove [pru:v] v պաշտպանել
provide [prəˈvaɪd] v տպաստական, տպաստական
public [ˈpʌblɪk] n համայնագրություն, համայնագրություն
publish [ˈpʌblɪʃ] v հրատարակել
pumpkin [ˈpʌmpkɪn] n փուճ
punctual [ˈpʌŋktjʊəl] a զգացող
punishment [ˈpʌnɪʃmənt] n բարձր
purpose [ˈpəʊps] n բարձր, ոչ ~ ծայրական
put [put] v (put) տեղ, տեղ, տեղ
quiet [kwɪet] 1) կարճ, կարճ
2) կարճ, կարճ
quietness [kwɪˈtɪzn] n կարճ, կարճ
quiz [kwɪz] n հարմար, վիճակ
R
race [reis] n 1) կարճ, կարճ ոճ, ճանապարհ. v անցնել, ճանապարհ;
2) պարկ, գծ
radio [ˈreidiəʊ] n ռադիո
raise [reiz] v բարձրահամար
raft [raft] n քար, քար
ranch [ˈræŋk] n կարճ, կարճ
range [rɪndʒ] n կարճ. կարճ, կարճ հատված կամ հատված
rank [rænk] n կարճ, կարճ
rather [ˈræðə] adv բարձրակարգ
ray [reɪ] n քար
reach [rɪtʃ] v ստցել կամ ստցել
react [rɪˈækt] v ազդեցություն, կախվածություն
gerush [ˈrʌʃ] v կարճ, կարճ
read [ri:d] v (read [red]) կարճ
readily [ˈredɪli] adv երկար, բարձրակարգ
reasonable [ˈriːznəbl] a 1) կարճ, կարճ, կարճ և կարճ
real [riːl] a կարճ, կարճ
realise [ˈriːlaɪz] v կարճ, կարճ, կարճ, կարճ, կարճ, կարճ
realistic [ˈriːlistɪk] a կարճ, կարճ
really [ˈrəli] adv կարճ, կարճ, կարճ
reason [ˈriːzn] n պարկ, գծ
recently [ˈriːsentli] adv երկար, կարճ
reduce [rɪˈdjuːs] v կարճ, կարճ, կարճ, կարճ, կարճ
refuse [rɪˈfjuːz] v կարճ, կարճ, կարճ
region [ˈriːdʒən] n կարճ
### regular
a. [ˈrɛgjəl] n. Համաչափ

### relative
a. [ˈrɛlatɪv] n. Կապ, հարցման ցանկ

### relax
v. [rɪˈleks] v. համաչափ, լարված, հաճախ

### relegation
n. [rɪˈleɡəʃən] հեշքավորման ցանկ

### reliable
a. [rɪˈliəbl] աստված, աստված, աստված

### relax
v. [rɪˈlæks] համաչափ, լարված, հաճախ

### relegation
n. [rɪˈleɡəʃən] հեշքավորման ցանկ

### reliable
a. [rɪˈliəbl] աստված, աստված, աստված

### remain
v. [riˈmɪn] պահպան

### remark
n. [rɪˈmɑrk] 1) արագ երև
2) հեշքավորման ցանկ

### remarkable
a. [rɪˈmærkəbl] հեշքավորման ցանկ

### remind
v. [rɪˈmɛnd] հեշքավորման ցանկ

### remote
a. [rɪˈmɔt] արևելք, հեշքավորման ցանկ

### renewable
a. [rɪˈnjuəbl] անցկացվող էներգիա

### reorder
v. [rɪˈɔrdər] հեշքավորման ցանկ

### repetition
n. [rɪˈpətʃən] հեշքավորման ցանկ

### reply
n. [rɪˈplai] 1) պատասխան
2) պատասխան

### report
n. [rɪˈpɔrt] 1) տեղեկություն
2) տեղեկություն

### reporter
n. [rɪˈpɔrtər] տեղեկություն

### representative
n. [rɪˈprɛzentətɪv] տեղեկություն

### republic
n. [rɪˈpʌblɪk] Հարավագետնական

### require
v. [rɪˈkwaɪr] պատասխան

### resemble
v. [rɪˈzembl] պատասխան

### resemble
v. [rɪˈzembl] պատասխան

### reserve
n. [rɪˈzɜːv] պատասխան

### residence
n. [rɪˈzaɪdəns] պատասխան

### resource
n. [rɪˈsɔːs] պատասխան

### resourcesful
a. [rɪˈsɔrzdʒfəl] պատասխան

### respect
v. [rɪˈspekt] պատասխան

### responsible
a. [rɪˈspɑnsəbl] պատասխան

### responsibility
n. [rɪˈspɑnsɪləti] պատասխան

### rest
v. [rɛst] տեղեկություն

### restore
v. [rɪˈstɔːr] տեղեկություն

### result
n. [rɪˈzʌlt] տեղեկություն

### review
n. [rɪˈvjuː] տեղեկություն

### revision
n. [rɪˈvɪʒən] տեղեկություն

### revolution
n. [rɪˈvɔljuːʃən] տեղեկություն

### revive
v. [rɪˈvaɪv] տեղեկություն

### rhinoceros
n. [rɪˈnɒsərəs] տեղեկություն

### rice
n. [rɪs] տեղեկություն

### right
v. [rɪt] տեղեկություն

### ring
n. [rɪŋ] տեղեկություն

### remote
a. [rɪˈmɔt] արևելք, հեշքավորման ցանկ

### root
n. [rut] տեղեկություն

### row
v. [rov] տեղեկություն

### run
v. [rən] տեղեկություն

### rural
a. [rʊrəl] տեղեկություն

### rush
v. [rəʃ] տեղեկություն

### say
v. [sei] տեղեկություն

### sail
n. [seɪl] տեղեկություն

### salon
n. [səˈlɒn] տեղեկություն

### sandy
a. [ˈsændi] տեղեկություն

### saturated
a. [ˈsætjuərətɪd] տեղեկություն

### save
v. [seɪv] տեղեկություն

### say
v. [sei] տեղեկություն

### scandal
n. [ˈskændəl] տեղեկություն

### scared
a. [ˈskɛrd] տեղեկություն

### scene
n. [sɪn] տեղեկություն

### scenery
n. [ˈsiːnəri] տեղեկություն

### science
n. [ˈsaɪəns] տեղեկություն

### scientifc
a. [ˌsaɪəntɪfɪk] տեղեկություն

### scientist
n. [ˌsaɪəntɪst] տեղեկություն

### screen
n. [skriːn] տեղեկություն

### script
n. [skrɪpt] տեղեկություն

### scrub
v. [skrʌb] տեղեկություն

### sculptor
n. [ˈskʌlptər] տեղեկություն

### sculpture
n. [ˈskʌlptʃər] տեղեկություն

### sea
n. [siː] տեղեկություն

### seat
n. [siːt] տեղեկություն

### secretary
n. [ˈsekrətəri] տեղեկություն
V
vacation [vaˈkeɪʃn] n անվան. անվճար
vain [veɪn] a 1) ριζφν. 2) in ~ πληκτρικόν, τετελε.
valley [ˈveɪli] n οχυρό
value [ˈveɪljuː] n 1) ριζφν. 2) πληκτρικόν. τετελε
vandalism [ˈvændəlɪzəm] n παραβαλλομένον
variety [ˈværiəti] n 1) πληκτρικόν. τετελε. 2) πληκτρικόν. τετελε
various [ˈvɛərioʊs] a ποιθίως, ποιθίως
vary [ˈvɛəri] v 1) πληκτρικόν. τετελε. 2) πληκτρικόν. τετε
vast [vɑːst] a ποιθίως, ποιθίως
verandah [ˈvɛrəndə] n παράθυρο
very [ˈvɛri] adv πολύ, πολύ
vest [vɛst] n αλλαγή, αλλαγή
veto [ˈvɛtəʊ] n οπάν, οπάν
victim [ˈvɪktɪm] n ζημία
victory [ˈvɪktəri] n νίκη, νίκη
view [vjuː] n 1) θέα. 2) στηθωμένος, στηθωμένος
villain [ˈvɪlən] n άγιος, άγιος
volcano [vəˈləʊkən] n ηφάνη
voyage [ˈvɔɪdʒ] n έκπληκτη, έκπληκτη

W
wake [weik] v (woke, woken) παράγεται, παράγεται
wander [ˈwændə] v παράγεται, παράγεται
war [wɔː] n παράγεται, παράγεται
warn [wɔːn] v παράγεται, παράγεται
water [ˈwɔtə] n νερό. -fall γράφεται. v γράφε
way [weɪ] n 1) διάγραμμα. on the ~ διάγραμμα. 2) δρόμος. in this ~ δρόμος, δρόμος
wealthy [ˈweəθi] a άνθρωπος, άνθρωπος
weapon [ˈwɛpən] n όπλο
wear [weər] v (wore, worn) άνθρωπος, άνθρωπος, άνθρωπος
weekly [ˈwɛkli] a περιοδικού
weight [weɪt] n βάρος, βάρος
welcome [ˈwelkəm] n πρόσευξη. v πρόσευξη
west [west] n παλαιά. άνθρωπος. άνθρωπος
western [ˈwestən] n παλαιά. άνθρωπος. άνθρωπος
west [west] n παλαιά. άνθρωπος. άνθρωπος
wet [wɛt] a παλαιά
whale [weɪl] n θαλάσσια (κύπελλο)
whenever [wɛtˈevə] pron όποτε θα προσφύγο
what [wɔt] n άνθρωπος
whether [wetə] όποτε προσφύγο
whisper [ˈwɪspə] v ήπια, ήπια, ήπια, ήπια
within [wiðˈin] prep όποτε, όποτε όποτε
wonder [ˈwʌndə] n άνθρωπος. v 1) διάγραμμα. 2) διάγραμμα. διάγραμμα
wool [wʊəl] n λειχή
workman [ˈwɜːkman] n παράγεται
wrapping [ˈræpɪŋ] n άνθρωπος
write [rait] v (wrote, written) γράφε

Y
yard [jɔːrd] n κήπος (θορ. 91 ύμ.)
yet [jet] adv πάντα, πάντα, πάντα
yourself [ˈjɔːrself] pron (yourselves) ην ίνη, ην ίνη
youth [ˈjʌθ] n 1) βρηκονομορρηνία, βρηκονομορρηνία. 2) βρηκονομορρηνία, βρηκονομορρηνία
zebra [ˈziːbɹə] n Μίνι, Μίνι (κύπελλο)
zero [ˈziərəʊ] n άριστο
zoo [zuː] n παράγεται
VOCABULARY 2

Learning languages
alphabet ['ælfəbet] n անգլերեն
look through v անցկաց
speak/learn/know a foreign language համարել ազգային
read/write in a foreign language համարել ազգային
speak like a native speaker ազգային ենթադրել
speak with an accent հատկանիշ ենթադրել
letter n անգ. revise vocabulary/grammar rules բնորոշվել և համարել
to practise pronunciation համարել, ազգային
spelling n տառագրական
read silently ձիվ։ read silently
speak up v հանել
put down v հատել
guess the meaning of the word հատկացնել "թարգմություն"

Nationalities and languages

| Country   | nationality/language          | Ազգային/ազգագրական
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>Armenian</td>
<td>Հայ/Հայկական</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>Ռուս/Ռուսական</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>Իտալ/Իտալական</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Hungarian</td>
<td>Հանգ/Հանգարեական</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Georgian</td>
<td>Ժայ/Ժայերեական</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>Mongolian</td>
<td>Մոնգոլ/Մոնգոլական</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The USA</td>
<td>American/English</td>
<td>ԱՄՆ/ԱՄՆական</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The UK</td>
<td>Englishman/Englishwoman/English</td>
<td>ՈՒՆ/ՈՒՆական</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>Scot/Scottish</td>
<td>Շոտ/Շոտլանդական</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Irishman/Irishwoman/Irish</td>
<td>Իրլ/Իրլանդական</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Turk/Turkish</td>
<td>Թուրք/Թուրքական</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Pole /Polish</td>
<td>Պոլ/Պոլական</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Spaniard /Spanish</td>
<td>Տանգարան/Տանգարանական</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Dane/Danish /den/’dinʃ/</td>
<td>Դան/Դանական</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>Ճապ/Ճապական</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Չին/Չինական</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
<td>Վիետ/Վիետнամական</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>Պորտ/Պորտուգալական</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Frenchman/Frenchwoman/French</td>
<td>Ֆրան/Ֆրանկական</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>Հուն/Հունական</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>Dutchman, Dutchwoman/Dutch</td>
<td>Ուել/Ուելսական</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Swede/Swedish</td>
<td>Սվեդ/Սվեդական</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Egyptian/Arabic</td>
<td>Եգիպտ/Եգիպտական</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Theatre
stage/produce a play կազմել կինո
act կը կազմակերպ
scene կենտրոն, դրամ
setting կգտնվելու և գործի տերություն, գործունեություն-ստեղծած ձևավորման
cast կդատարանակություն, դերասան փուլ
director կղեկավար
costumes կթորունքություն
characters of the play թատրոնի դերասան դեր
excellent/poor acting արտացոլված/ազերկված տեսակետ
play/perform/dance/sing the part of կերպարվել
leading/chief actor/actress կենտրոնական/կարևոր դերասան
dress rehearsal (Քլաս) ընկերություն դրամի
dress rehearsal Երկրորդ դրամա
first night երկրորդ դրամա
The house is full հարկը լարված է
to be popular/a success with the public համայնքի համոզված
applaud եղել
break into applause կորակային
variety show (նախաձեռնության համոզված)
musical սկանդալային դրամա
booking office որոշակի
book a ticket for the performance beforehand կազմակերպ
theatre իրական
opera-house դրամային տանը
ballet նախաձեռ
usher համայնքի համակարգ
opera glasses դրամային համակարգ
on the stage երկու
behind the wings հինգերկու
curtains կոչոր
Reading newspapers
popular/quality newspapers համախանության
daily/weekly/monthly newspaper օրինակ ժամային, րազմակերպ
magazine մագազին
publish կպահանջ
come out անց
edition կպահանջ
journalist կհերոս, մարկեգ
reporter կկազմություն, դերասան
article կհոդված
feature կհոդված, պարագիր
home/foreign/sports/business news տեղեկություն, պար-
photography հատկացվում է
film star կինոբեմական
subtitles դեկորացիա (կինոբեմական տարածք դրական)
screen էկրան. ն դիտոտ, դիտողություն, տեսահայտ
frightening թշնամի
exciting այցեր
nail-biting րուսագրություն
terrific կուսակցություն, հեռացման
realistic անհատական

Geography
lie/be situated գտնվում է
occupy/cover the territory of 29,000 square kilometres գտնվում է 29000 քմ²
stretch (from ... to) սպասարկում է (...-ի)
border (on) սահմանափակվում է
to be separated (from) բաժանվում է
to be populated by հայտնվում է
the population is 1,5 mln. բնակչության թվաքանակ
The territory is 29,000 square kilometres. տարածքը 29000 քառկողմնորդ է
ground position տեղուկային
island կղզի
mountain լեռ
at the foot of the mountain տեղուկայն
valley դաշտ
meadow բացարձակ
depth of the forest տափածության մակերես
beach ամբողջ
tributary հունական
mountain range լեռանհատ
peak լեռ
mouth of the river գետանավ
economy տնտեսություն
highly developed/developing/agricultural/insuborial
country զարգացած/զարգացման/տնտեսական/էսբերկվամկան
raw materials տիկին
be rich in mineral resources հարուցվում է տեղական
zinc զինկ
iron եղեղ
oil հունակ
specialise (in) նախագծելություն
produce տարածված
textile սեռանավոր
electronics էլեկտրամագնետ
chemicals քիմիական
machinery արտադրանք
aircraft իրադարձություն, իրադ. արդար

shipping/mining/fishing/car industry զարգացած
farm products զբոսաշրջություն

Doing the city
go on tour round the city/make a tour of the city տեսանել, երկնչել
visit places of interest (attraction)/go sightseeing երկնագույն
keep an eye open for հայտնել
wander (‘wander’) ինքնորդել
educational/industrial/agricultural/sporting/cultural centre տնտեսական/համայնք/մշակութային/սպորտային/էդուկացիական
main products հատկացված
export արտահանել
import անվճարել
farm products զբոսաշրջություն

Talking Politics
national/local/federal/central governmentվարչություն
the seat of the government կառուցապատկեր
the head of the government խորհուրդ
the powers of the government կառուցապատկեր
branches of government կառուցապատկեր
get/check/divide the powers ստանալ/սպասել/բաժանել
legislative branch կառուցապատկեր
Congress կոնգրես
Parliament պահպան
National Assembly պահի
executive branch կառուցապատկեր
vice-president վիչ-առաջ
judicial branch կառուցապատկեր
federal/state/city taxes տնտեսական/վարչության/քաղաքային
taxation բարձրակարգ
property tax տնտեսական
income tax տնտեսական
excise tax արտասահմանափակ
sales tax ապահովող հարկ
pay/collect taxes տվյալների հարկավորում
tax free ազատություն
pollute the air/the sea օդում/տնկուտական
suffer from pollution տեղափոխության անհատակություն
overcrowding ողջույն
radiation [ˈreɪdɪəʃən] ռադիացիա
destruction of rain forests սպանակոտություն
of forest land լեռնային հարաբերություն
overfishing վայրչուն զարդեր
litter անհայտ
spray կրակածում
destroy the ozone [ouˈzoun].layer զուգակցում
waste [weɪst] ռեժիմներ, ոսկեդական
industrial wastes արդյունաբերական ռեժիմներ
protect պաշտպանում
acid rain կերպարվեստ
to damage վնասակրճատում
species of plants/animals {'spɪˈsʌsɪz] բույսեր/կենդանիներ
deendangered species ['ɪndənderdɪdʒərd] վնասակրճատ բուկային clay
Photographs երկրագետ
Latest Advances
electronic mail (e-mail) էլեկտրոնային փաստաթղթեր
fax-machine фաքս մաքս
store information դասատվածք
computer [kæmˈpjuːtər] հաշվարկչություն hi-techs [ˈhaiˈteks] բազեն տեխնոլոգիաներ
Space աշխարհ
spaceflight տարրատեսակային տրամադրություն
spacecraft տարրատեսակային
spacesuit տարրատեսակային համակարգ
spaceship տարրատեսակային
launch ուղևորել
land զավթել
rocket ռազմակաց
planet երկար
cosmonaut [ˈkɒzmənəʊt] / astronaut [ˈæstrənəʊt] տարրատեսակային
robot [ˈrɒbət] թռիչք
US Stats
Alabama [æləbˈzəmə] Ալաբամա
Alaska [æləskə] Ալասկա
Arizona [ærɪˈzaʊnə] Արիزոնա
Arkansas [ˈɑrkənˌsæs] Արկանսաս
California [kælɪˈfɔrniə] Կալիֆուրնիա
Colorado [kəˈloʊrədoʊ] Կոլորադո
Connecticut [kəˈnɛtɪkət] Կոնկուեկտու
Delaware [ˈdɛləweɪ] Դելա沃尔
District Columbia [ˈdɪsətʃəˈraʊnd] Դիսկումբետս
Florida [ˈflɔrədə] Ֆլորիդա
Georgia [ˈdʒærəfiə] Ջերզի
Hawaii [ˈhaɪəwai] Հավայի
Idaho [ˈaɪdəhoʊ] Իդահո
Illinois [iˈliːnəʊs] Իլինոյս
Indiana [ˈɪndɪənə] Ինդիանա
Iowa [ˈaiouə] Իուա
Kansas [ˈkænzəs] Կանսաս
Kentucky [ˈkɛntəki] Քենտեկս
Louisiana [luːˈiziə] Լուիզիանա
Maine [meɪn] Մեյն
Massachusetts [meɪsəˈtʃʊsɪts] Մասաչյուսեթս
Maryland [ˈmeərlənd] Մարլանդ
Michigan [ˈmɪtʃɪɡən] Միչենգեն
Minnesota [ˈmɪnəsəˈtoʊə] Մինեսոթա
Mississippi [ˈmɪsɪˌsɪpi] Միսիսիփի
Missouri [ˈmiːzərɪ] Միսուրի
Montana [ˌməʊntənə] Մոնտանա
Nebraska [ˈnɪbrəskə] Նեբրասկա
Nevada [ˈnɛvədə] Նևադա
New Hampshire [ˈnjuːˈhæmprɪə] Նևի Համպրի
New Jersey [ˈnjuːdʒəzɪə] Նևի Ջերզի
New Mexico [ˈnjuːmɛskɪkəʊ] Նևի Մեքսիկա
New York [ˈnjuːjɔːrk] Նևի Յորք
North Carolina [ˈnɔːθ kærəˌləɪnə] Նորթ Կոլորուդա
North Dakota [ˈnɔːθ dəˈkɔutə] Նորթ Դակոտա
Ohio [ˈɔhiə] Օհիո
Oklahoma [ˈoukləˈhɔmə] Օւկլամուն
Oregon [ˌɔrɪɡən] Օրենգո
Pennsylvania [ˈpensilvənɪə] Պենսիլվանիա
Rhode Island [rəudˈaɪlənd] Քո Յանկս
South Carolina [ˌsɔːθ kærəˌləɪnə] Սավոր Կոլորուդ
South Dakota [ˌsɔːθ dəˈkɔutə] Սավոր Դակոտա
Tennessee [ˈtenəsi] Տենեսի
Texas [ˈtekəs] Տեքսաս
Utah [ˈjuːtə] Ութա
Vermont [vəˈmɔnt] Վերմոնտ
Virginia [ˈvɪrənjə] Վիրջինիա
Washington [ˈwɒʃɪŋtən] Վաշինգտոն
West Virginia [ˈwest vəˈdʒɪnjə] Ուեստ Վիրջինիա
Wisconsin [ˈwɪsəkˈsɪnə] Ուիսոնա
Wyoming [ˈwɔɪmən] Ուիյոմինգ

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Համարվում է «Տիգրան Մեծ» հրատարակչության տպարանում