

ENGLISH. FORM 4



Unit 4



THE WORLD OF NATURE



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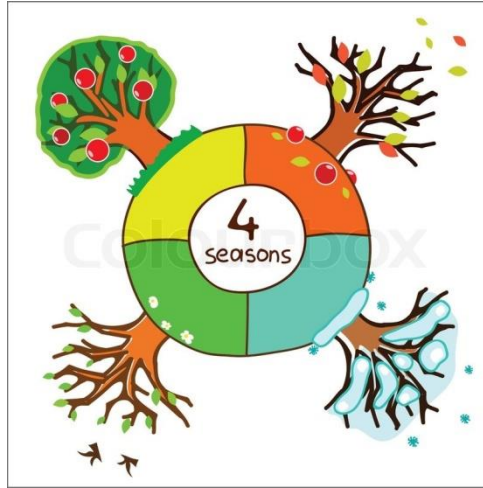
UNIT 4 LESSON 1

1) Read.

There are four seasons. They are:

Summer
['sʌmə]

Spring
[sprɪŋ]

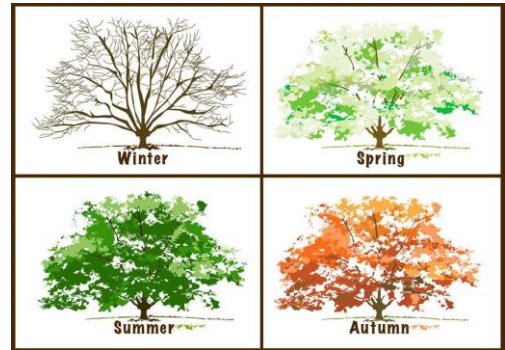


Autumn
['ɔ:təm]

Winter
['wɪntə]

2) Learn the rhyme [raɪm].

Spring is green,
Summer is bright,
Autumn is yellow,
Winter is white.



3) Learn new vocabulary.



sunny ['sʌni]



rainy ['reɪni]



cloudy ['klaʊdi]



windy ['wɪndi]



hot [hɒt]



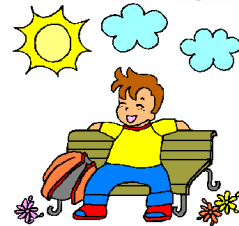
foggy ['fɒgi]



cold [kəʊld]



frosty ['frɒsti]



warm [wɔ:m]



wet [wet]



muddy ['mʌdi]



cool [ku:l]



snowy ['snəʊi]

4) Complete the sentences. Use the words above.

- Summer is ...
- Winter is ...
- Spring is ...
- Autumn is ...

5) Complete the sentences. Use the words from the box.

hot cold warm cool autumn winter spring summer



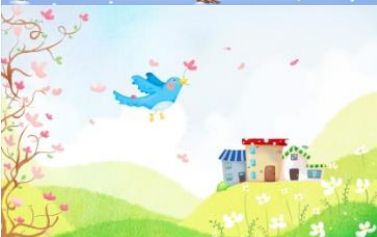
In _____ we go to the beach. The weather is _____ .



In _____ the leaves fall down from the trees. The weather is _____ .



In _____ it snows. The weather is _____ .



In _____ the flowers grow. The weather is _____ .

6) Read some riddles and guess. What season is it?

1. It is cold. There is a lot of snow in the streets, on the houses and in the trees. The trees are white with snow. Some animals sleep.
2. It is warm and sometimes hot. The trees and grass are green. The birds sing songs. We can swim. We can play volleyball and football on the green grass.
3. It is warm. It isn't hot. There is a lot of water in the streets. There are small green leaves in the trees. The grass is green too.
4. It often rains. It is cold. Pupils begin to go to school. There are a lot of vegetables and fruit.

UNIT 4 LESSON 2

1) Match the weather to the seasons.

Spring	It's very cold and it snows. Christmas is in this season.
Summer	It's rainy and wet. The trees and the flowers start to grow.
Autumn	It's hot and sunny. Children have holidays.
Winter	It's cold and foggy. The trees are yellow and red.

2) Learn new vocabulary.



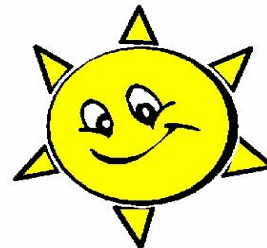
sky [skaɪ]



cloud [klaʊd]



the Moon [mu:n]



the Sun [sʌn]



rain [reɪn]



tree [tri:]



raindrops ['reɪndrɒps]



bush [bʊʃ]



forest ['fɒrɪst]



flowers ['flaʊəz]



rainbow ['reɪnbəʊ]

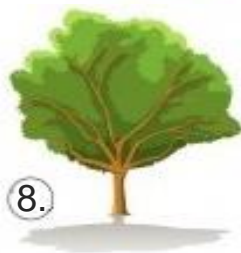
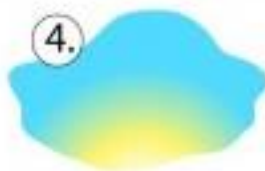


a leaf [li:f]



leaves [li:vz]

3) Write the correct number in front of each word.



_sky _cloud _moon and stars _sun _rain _tree _raindrops
 _bush _forest _flowers _rainbow _leaf

4) Read.



5) Learn the poem «Months of the year».

30 days has September,
 April, June and November.
 All *the rest* have 31,
Excepting February alone
 Which has 28 days clear
 And 29 in each *leap year*.

Remember the words:

the rest - решта

except – крім, за виключенням

leap year – високосний рік

6) Fill in the gaps.

1. There are _____ months in a year.
2. There are twenty-eight days in _____ .
3. The winter months are _____.
4. The spring months are _____.
5. The summer months are _____.
6. The autumn months are _____.
7. We go to school in _____.
8. School begins in September and finishes in _____.

7) Say if the sentences are true or false.

- 1) There are ten months in a year.
- 2) There are thirty days in February.
- 3) The winter months are December, January, February.
- 4) The spring months are June, July, August.
- 5) The autumn months are September, October, November.
- 6) We go to school in August.

False

True

8) Read the sentences using the pictures.

1. I like



.

2. My favourite season is



.

3. I like



and



in summer.

4.



months are December, January and February.

5. I like



.

6. June, July, August are



months.

7. It often rains in



.

9) This is a funny Donkey. Read 4 short texts and guess what his favourite season is.

Donkey's Favourite Season.



1) It's winter. It's cold and snowy. The Donkey is sad. "I don't like winter because I haven't got any green grass. I can't walk in the park. In spring I will walk and play with children," says the Donkey.

2) Spring comes. It's warm and sunny. Now the Donkey is in the park. He has got a lot of green grass to eat. But he is sad again.

"I don't like spring! The children are very noisy in the park. In summer I will swim," says the Donkey.



3) Summer comes. It's hot. The children dive and swim. They ride bikes and scooters, play badminton and football. But the Donkey is sad again.

"I don't like summer because it's very hot. In autumn I will eat apples and carrots!" says the Donkey.



4) Autumn comes. It's cloudy and rainy. Now the Donkey has got a lot of apples and carrots to eat. But he is sad again. "I don't like autumn because it's cloudy, windy and rainy. In winter I will play snowballs and make a snowman."

Winter comes. But the Donkey is sad again...

Choose the correct answer:

What is Donkey's favourite season?

- a) The Donkey likes all the seasons.
- b) The Donkey has no favourite season.
- c) The Donkey likes winter.









10) Speak about the weather.

What is the weather like?	
The weather is	sunny / cold / hot / rainy / windy / fine / snowy / very bad / cloudy / nice / beautiful/warm.
The sky is	grey / blue.
There are (no)	clouds in the sky.
It is (not)	raining / snowing.
It is	wet / muddy / foggy / frosty .



UNIT 4 LESSON 3

1) Match the winter activities with the pictures.

1	ski	
2	play snowballs	
3	skate	
4	sledge	
5	play hockey	
6	make a snowman	

2) Learn the poem.

**This is the season
When mornings are
dark,
And birds do not sing
In the forests and parks.**

**This is the season
When children ski,
And Father Frost
brings
The New Year Tree.**



3) Read the text and mark the sentences «true» or «false».

WINTER

Winter, spring, summer and autumn are the seasons of the year. December, January and February are winter months. In winter it is cold. The sky is grey. The days are short and the nights are long. The sun is not bright. Snowflakes cover the ground. The trees and the streets are white with snow. It is often frosty. Children can skate, sledge and ski. When it snows they can make a snowman and play snowballs.



Remember new words:


night [naɪt] ніч


to cover ['kʌvə] покривати

ground [graʊnd] земля

bright [braɪt] яскравий

1. Winter, spring, summer and autumn are the seasons of the year.
2. December, January and March are winter months.
3. In winter it is warm.
4. The days are short and the nights are long.
5. The sun is not bright.
6. Snowflakes cover the ground.
7. The trees and the streets are green with snow.
8. It is often frosty.
9. Children can skate and swim.
10. When it snows they can make a snowman and play snowballs.

False 

True 

4) What can you do in winter? Choose from the list to complete the sentence.

Winter is fun because I can ...

- go sledging
- play in the snow
- lie in the sun
- make a snowman
- swim in the river
- go skating
- decorate the Christmas Tree
- pick up flowers
- skate with my friends
- go skiing
- play football

The Past Simple Tense



Ми використовуємо the Past Simple Tense, щоб розповісти про події чи ситуації в минулому.

We **played** football yesterday.

We **made** a snowman last week.

Ми вживаємо Past Simple, якщо дії відбувалися:

yesterday ['jɛstədeɪ] вчора

the day before yesterday позавчора

last week

минулого тижня

last month

минулого місяця

last year

минулого року

an hour ['aʊə] ago

годину тому

a week ago

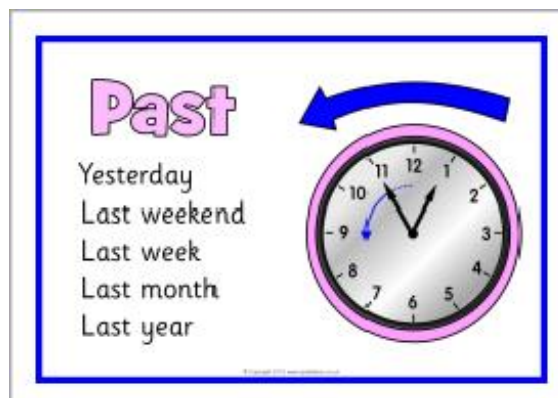
тиждень тому

the other ['ʌðə] day

іншого дня

in 1994

в 1994 році



Основними словами є **yesterday, last, ago**.

Щоб утворити Past Simple, потрібно основне дієслово поставити в другу форму (Past Simple).

Дієслова в англійській мові поділяються на **правильні** (regular) та **неправильні** (irregular).

Правильні дієслова в Past Simple мають закінчення **-ed**.

played
worked
listened

-e → d

а) Якщо дієслово закінчується на **-e**, то в Past Simple до нього додається тільки **d**.

like-liked
close-closed

ПОДВОЄННЯ

б) Якщо дієслово односкладове, то кінцевий приголосний подвоюється.

stop – stop**ped**
travel – travel**led**

приголосний -y → ied

с) Якщо дієслово закінчується на **-y**, а перед ним стоїть приголосний, то **y** змінюється на **i** та додається **-ed**.

carry – carry**ied**
cry – cry**ied**

голосний -y → yed

д) Якщо дієслово закінчується на **-y**, а перед ним стоїть приголосний, то ніяких змін у правописі не відбувається, тільки додається закінчення **-ed**.

play – play**ed**

6) Write the Past Simple form of the verbs below in the correct column.

-d	-ed	-ied

repeat, worry, finish, start, phone, call, miss, enjoy, visit, marry, listen, cry, play, hate, wash, climb, live, arrive, talk, look, stay, ask, clean, travel, open, like, walk, carry, stop, mix, plan, decide

7) Write the past simple form of these verbs.

cook-cooked

live -

like -

play-

work -

finish -

visit -

watch -

start -

Past Simple неправильних дієслів потрібно запам'ятати.



1	be	was/were	been	бути
2	become	became	become	ставати
3	begin	began	begun	починати(ся)
4	blow	blew	blown	дути
5	break	broke	broken	ламати
6	bring	brought	brought	приносити
7	buy	bought	bought	купувати
8	come	came	come	приходити
9	do	did	done	робити, виконувати
10	drink	drank	drunk	пити
11	eat	ate	eaten	їсти
12	write	wrote	written	писати

У питальних і заперечних реченнях з Past Simple ми використовуємо **did/didn't** з початковою формою змістового дієслова.

We **didn't speak** about your favourite season yesterday.

Did we speak about your favourite season yesterday?

+	-	?
I played	I did not (didn't) play.	Did I stay?
He wrote	He didn't write	Did he write?

8) Make changes.

Example: *played – didn't play*

went – didn't go

cooked, lived, liked, bought, came, stayed, smiled, ran, worked, spoke, said, wrote

9) Complete the sentences. Use the negative form of the underlined verbs.

Yesterday ...

- I drank coffee but Itea.
- She found her umbrella but she her keys.
- The children broke the window but they the door.
- He had a shower but he breakfast.
- My father made a cake but hea pie.
- We spoke English but we French.

10) Make up questions. Put the words into the correct order.

Example: *night? / meet / Did / you / them / last /* - *Did you meet them last night?*

1. film? / like / you / Did / the /
2. you / many / did / ask? / How / people
3. a / have / time? / they / Did / good /
4. did / weekend? / the / What / do / we / at /
5. she / book? / Where / that / did / buy /
6. the party / on / go / Saturday? / he / Did / to /
7. did / yesterday? / Who / you / see /

11) Match the verbs with their past simple form.

1	go	a	talked
2	talk	b	liked
3	do	c	went
4	like	d	gave
5	give	e	drank
6	visit	f	did
7	drink	g	walked
8	walk	h	visited

12) Choose the correct sentence.

I wented to the park yesterday.

a

I went to the park yesterday.

I goed to the park yesterday.

- b Last night I did play with my little sister.
Last night I didn't played with my little sister.
Last night I played with my little sister.
- c We didn't ate all the cake yesterday.
We didn't eat all the cake yesterday.
We not eat all the cake yesterday.
- d My parents watched me play in a tennis match at the weekend.
My parents did watch me play in a tennis match at the weekend.
My parents didn't watched me play in a tennis match at the weekend.
- e Last Christmas I writed a long letter to Santa!
Last Christmas I did write a long letter to Santa!
Last Christmas I wrote a long letter to Santa!

13) Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple.

Last summer Jill and Jim (go) _____ to the forest. The day (be) _____ fine. It (be) _____ hot and sunny. Jim and Jill (walk) _____ in the forest and then they (sit) _____ down under a big tree.

They (talk) _____ and (talk) _____. Suddenly they (see) _____ a small bird. The bird (fell) _____ from the tree. Jim (take) _____ the bird in his hands and the children (go) _____ home.

They (put) _____ the bird into the box. The children (like) _____ the bird very much. They (give) _____ the bird some bread, apples, corn and water.

The bird (live) _____ in their house. Then Jim and Jill (take) _____ the bird back to the forest. The bird (be) _____ very happy.

UNIT 4 LESSON 4

1) Look, read and remember.



Якщо нам потрібно порівняти предмети, прикметники нам допоможуть. Але потрібно запам'ятати суфікси, яку додаються до них для утворення ступенів порівняння.

Short words (1 syllable) → - er

old → older старий-старіший, старший

slow → slower повільний-повільніший

warm → warmer теплий-тепліший

tall → taller високий-вищий

big → bigger великий-більший

heavy → heavier важкий - важчий

happy → happier щасливий - щасливіший

Long words (2, 3, 4 syllables) → more

dangerous → more dangerous небезпечний - небезпечніший

expensive → more expensive дорогий - дорожчий

famous → more famous відомий - відоміший



У деяких прикметників вищий ступінь порівняння утворюється не за правилами.
Ці прикметники треба запам'ятати:

good → better добрий-кращий

bad → worse поганий – гірший

2) Write the comparative form. Утворіть вищий ступінь порівняння:

Example: *small - smaller*

new _____

friendly _____

long _____

nice _____

modern _____

big _____

boring _____

good _____

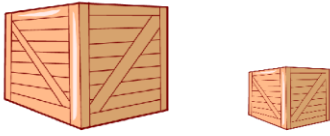
hot _____

fat _____

famous _____

3) Look and compare.

Коли ми порівнюємо двох людей, двох тварин, дві речі, ми вживаємо слово *than* (ніж).



The first box is bigger than the second one.



The teacher is older than the child.



The man is stronger than the woman

4) Read and translate.

long – longer

short – shorter

interesting - more interesting

cold – colder

slow - slower

warm – warmer

cheap - cheaper

good – better

famous - more famous

small - smaller

bad – worse

5) Compare (порівняй) and complete the sentences.



giraffe

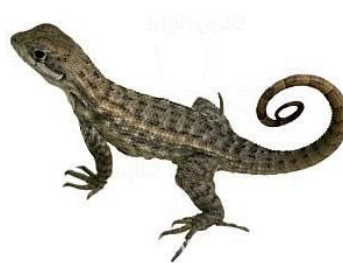


cat

- 1) The giraffe is _____ than the cat. (tall)
- 2) The cat is _____ than the giraffe. (short)



elephant



lizard

- 3) The elephant is _____ than the lizard. (heavy)
- 4) The lizard is _____ than _____. (light)

**rabbit****turtle**

5) The rabbit is _____ . (fast)

6) The turtle is _____ than _____ . (slow)

**bear****mouse**

7) The bear is _____ than _____ .

8) The mouse _____ than _____ .

**lion****snake**

9) The lion is _____ than _____ .

10) The snake is _____ than _____ .

6) Write comparative sentences using the verbs in brackets.

1) My house is (big) _____ than yours.

2) This flower is (beautiful) _____ than that one.

3) Winter is (cold) _____ than spring.

4) The weather this summer is (bad) _____ than last summer.

- 5) I think mathematics is (difficult) _____ than English.
 6) Bikes are (cheap) _____ than cars.
 7) January is (cold) _____ than June.
 8) My sister is (thin) _____ than my brother.
 9) Sue is (good) _____ at English than me .
 10) Hares are (fast) _____ than tortoises .
 11) My shirt is (colourful) _____ than hers .
 12) Alan's eyes are (big) _____ than Peter's .
 13) Football is (popular) _____ than tennis.
 14) Paula's hair is (long) _____ than Martha's.
 15) Elephants are (heavy) _____ than giraffes .

UNIT 4 LESSON 5

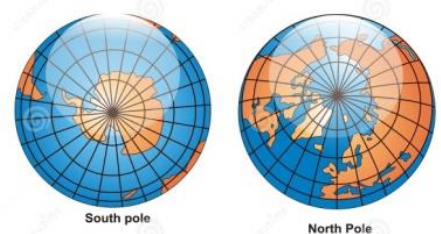
1) Look at the pictures and learn new words.



a planet ['plænɪt]



the Earth [ɜ:θ]



poles [pəʊlz]



a tropical forest
['trɒpɪkl'fɔ:ɪst]



a desert ['dezət]



a mountain ['maʊntɪn]



plants [plɑ:nts]



animals ['æniməlz]



birds [bɜ:dz]



a river ['rɪvə]



a sea [si:]



an ocean [əʊfn]



Africa ['æfrɪkə]

2) Look and remember.



3) Match the numbers of the continents with their names.



- a South America
- b Africa
- c Australia
- d North America
- e Asia
- f Antarctica
- g Europe

4) Match the opposites.


1	warm	short
2	high	small
3	cold	cold
4	dry	hot
5	long	wet
6	large	low

5) Read the sentences.

1) I like growing  in my grandpa's garden.

2) The ground is  because it doesn't .

3) Different  live on the .

4) The Sahara desert is in .

Ступені порівняння прикметників

Якщо потрібно сказати, що в когось светр найновіший чи найкрасивіший, тобі потрібно вміти утворити найвищий ступінь порівняння.

Якщо це короткий прикметник, то потрібно додати суфікс **-est**.

Якщо це слово з двох або більше складів, то постав перед ним **the most**.

long – longer – **the longest**

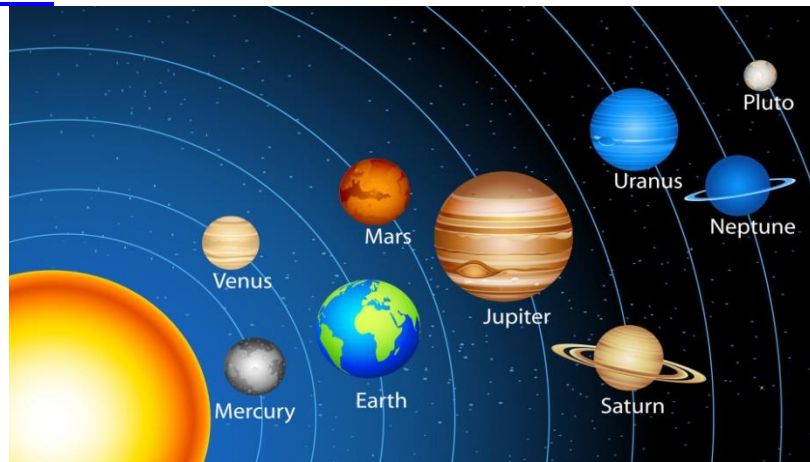
beautiful – more beautiful – **the most** beautiful

REMEMBER

6) Compare.



8) Learn new words.



1	Mercury	['mæ:kjəri]	Меркурій
2	Venus	['vi:nəs]	Венера
3	the Earth	[ə:θ]	Земля
4	Mars	[mɑ:z]	Марс
5	Jupiter	['dʒu:pɪtə]	Юпітер
6	Saturn	['sat(ə)n]	Сатурн
7	Uranus	['jʊərənəs]	Уран
8	Neptune	['nɛptju:n]	Нептун
9	Pluto	['plu:təʊ]	Плутон
10	Solar System	['səʊlə'sɪstəm]	Сонячна система

9) What do you know about space?

Make the superlative form. Add *the ... est* or *the most ...* to the words in brackets.

- 1) Jupiter is the _____ planet in our solar system. (large)
- 2) Venus is the _____ planet in our solar system. (hot)
- 3) Saturn is the _____ planet. (beautiful)
- 4) Venus is the _____ planet in our solar system. (bright)
- 5) Mercury is the _____ planet in our solar system. (small)
- 6) Pluto is the _____ planet in our solar system. (cold)

10) Compare the planets. Complete the sentences.

- 1) Saturn is _____ than the Earth but Jupiter is _____.
a) big b) bigger c) biggest
- 2) Mercury is the _____ planet in the Solar System.
a) small b) smaller c) smallest
- 3) Mercury is the _____ planet in the Solar System.
a) hot b) hotter c) hottest
- 4) Mars is _____ to the Earth than Uranus.
a) close b) closer c) closest
- 5) The Moon is _____ but the Sun is _____.
a) bright b) brighter c) brightest
- 6) Venus is _____ from the Earth but Neptune is _____.
a) far b) farther c) farthest
- 7) Neptune is _____ but Uranus is _____.
a) cold b) colder c) coldest

11) Match and say.

The biggest river

the



The happiest holiday



The highest mountain

in Ukraine is



The sunniest season



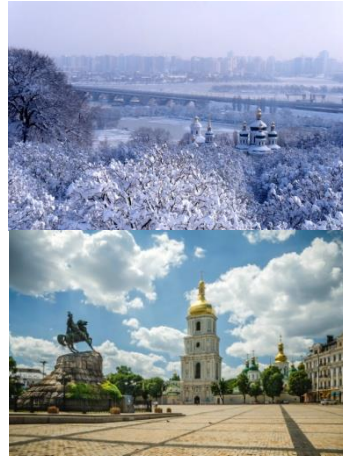
The shortest month



The coldest season is

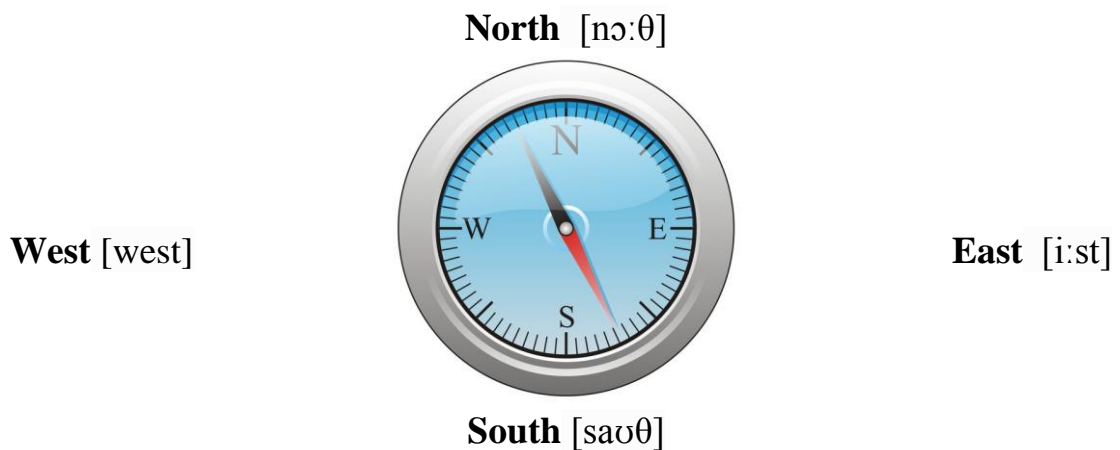
in Ukraine is

The largest city



UNIT 4 LESSON 6

1) Remember some new words and learn the rhyme.



Wind and Weather

The South wind brings wet weather.
 The North wind wet and cold together.
 The West wind always brings us rain.
 The East wind blows it back again.

2) Read and remember some fun facts.

- ✓ When it is summer in the north it is winter in the south.
- ✓ At the North and South Poles there are only two seasons.
- ✓ In tropical places near the Earth's equator there are two seasons: a "wet" season and a "dry" season.

equator [ɪ'kweɪtər] *екватор*

3) Read and remember.

1



Polar bears live in the Antarctic.

Polar bears have black skin.

Male polar bears are about 680 kg. Female polar bears are about half as much as males.

They spend most of their time in the sea.

They have 42 teeth.

Polar bears eat seals.

Penguins are birds.

They can't fly but they can swim in water.

No penguins live at the North Pole.

2



Penguins can drink sea water.

Penguins spend around half of their time in water and the other half on land.

Penguins eat fish they catch underwater.

3



Seals are in the Arctic and Antarctic.

Seals live about 25-30 years, females usually live longer than males.

Because they spend months at sea, seals can sleep under water.

4



Camels live in the desert. They live 40-50 years.

Camels eat grass and plants. Sometimes they eat fish but they don't eat meat.

A large camel can drink about 113 litres in 13 minutes.

A camel can travel in the desert for ten days without food and water.

5



The South Pole is in the Antarctic.

The Antarctic is bigger than Europe.

Most of the Antarctic is in ice.

The Antarctic is a desert.

Penguins and seals live in the Antarctic.

Around 90% of the ice on Earth is in the Antarctic.

6



The Arctic is home to the North Pole, many animals and plants.

It is a sea of ice.

Polar bears live there.

male [meɪl] *самець*

female [ˈfiːmeɪl] *самка*

half [hɑːf] *половина*

4) Give short answers.

1) Is the South Pole in the Antarctic?








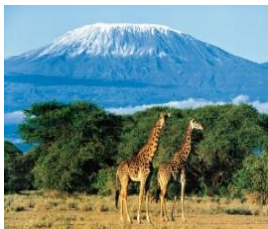
2) Do camels live in the desert?

3) Do seals eat polar bears?

4) Is the Arctic a sea of ice?

- 5) Can a camel travel in the desert for ten days without food and water?
- 6) Can seals sleep under water?
- 7) Are penguins animals?
- 8) Do polar bears spend most of their time in the sea?
- 9) Is the Antarctic a desert?
- 10) Can penguins swim in water?

5) Read the facts from the fact file. Make up your own dialogue according to the model.

<p><i>The Largest Desert in the World</i> The largest desert in the world is the Antarctic. The Antarctic covers about 14 million square kilometers.</p> 	<p><i>The Largest Ocean in the World</i> The largest ocean in the world is the Pacific Ocean. It covers about 170 million square kilometers. It is about 32% of the Earth.</p> 
<p><i>The Longest River in the World</i> The longest river in the world is the Nile River. It is 6.650kilometrees long.</p> 	<p><i>The Driest Desert in the World</i> The Atacama desert is the driest desert in the world. It gets 1mm of rain every year.</p> 
<p><i>The Longest River in Asia</i> The longest river in Asia is the Yangtze. It is 6385 kilometers long.</p> 	<p><i>The Hottest Desert in the World</i> The Sahara Desert is the hottest desert in the world .It's hot during the day and sometimes freezes at night.</p> 
<p><i>The Highest Mountain in the World</i> Everest is the highest mountain in the world. It is 8848 meters high.</p> 	<p><i>The Highest Mountain in Africa</i> The highest mountain in Africa is Kilimanjaro. It is 5892 meters high.</p> 

A: Do you know what is the longest river in the world?

B: I have no idea. What is it?

A: It is the Nile River.

B: How long is it?

A: It is 6.650 kilometrees long.

UNIT 4 LESSON 7

1) Look and remember.



happy ['hæpi]



sad [sæd]



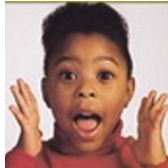
angry ['æŋgri]



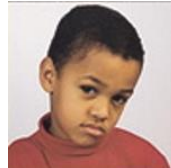
tired ['taɪəd]



bored [bɔ:d]



surprised
[sə'praɪzd]



sorry ['sɔri]



afraid
[ə'freɪd]

2) Match.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1 old | a not beautiful |
| 2 dirty | b not young |
| 3 ugly | c not happy |
| 4 difficult | d not warm |
| 5 angry | e not clean |
| 6 boring | f not kind |
| 7 sad | g not easy |
| 8 cold | h not interesting |

3) Learn more words.

- **comfortable** ['kʌmfətəbl]



1) comfortable



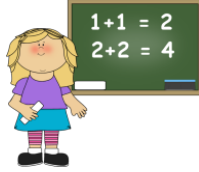
2) comfortable




3) I like sitting on a comfortable

▪ **easy** ['i:zi]

1) This task is very easy.



2) I am good at  - it is easy for me.

▪ **difficult** ['dɪfɪkəlt]

1) It is not easy, it is difficult.

2) It is difficult to remember this rule.

▪ **dangerous** ['deɪndʒərəs]

1) a dangerous place



2) a dangerous



3) People are afraid of dangerous

Іменник — частина мови, яка означає предмет або явище, що сприймається як предмет.

Іменники в англійській мові мають два числа: одну й множину.

1. Форму множини утворюють лише злічувані іменники:

a pen (одна ручка) — **many pens** (багато ручок)

a table (один стіл) — **three tables** (три столи)

one car (одна машина) — **two cars** (дві машини)

2. Множина іменників утворюється додаванням до форми однини закінчення **-s (-es)**

a star – stars

a mug – mugs

a bird – birds



Try these:

a desk – a name –
 a town – a card –
 a month – a plant –
 a tree – a park –

3. Правила читання закінчення **-s**:**після дзвінких приголосних [z]**

a dog — dogs
 a doll — dolls
 a club — clubs
 a wall — walls

після голосних [z]

a shoe — shoes
 a sea — seas
 a tree — trees
 a table — tables

після глухих [s]

a book — books
 a lamp — lamps
 a hat — hats
 a street — streets

4. Іменники, що закінчуються на **-s, -ss, -x, -sh, -ch, -tch** у множині мають закінчення **-es**, яке вимовляється [iz]:

a bus — buses
 a box — boxes
 a bench — benches
 a class — classes
 a dish — dishes
 a watch — watches

Try these:

a class - a dish - a glass - a fox -

5. До іменників, що закінчуються на **-y з попередньою приголосною**, додається закінчення **-es**, та буква **-y** перетворюється на **-i**:

a lady — ladies
 a key — keys
 a city — cities
 a boy — boys
 a factory — factories
 a day — days

Try these:

a cherry – a party – a family – a berry –

6. У деяких іменниках, що в однині закінчуються на **-f** та **-fe**, у множині **-f** змінюється на **-v** з додаванням закінчення **-(e)s**, яке вимовляється [z]:

a life — lives
 a shelf — shelves
 a knife — knives
 a scarf — scarves
 a wife — wives
 a wolf — wolves
 a leaf — leaves
 a half — halves

Але деякі іменники, які закінчуються на **-f** та **-fe**, утворюють множину додаванням закінчення **-s**:

a chief — chiefs
 a roof — roofs
 a handkerchief — handkerchiefs

7. Деякі іменники утворюють множину **не за правилами, зміною кореневої голосної**. Їх слід запам'ятати:

a man — men
 a foot — feet
 a child — children
 a woman — women
 a tooth — teeth
 an ox — oxen
 a goose — geese
 a mouse — mice
 a person — persons (оф.), people

8. Іменники, що закінчуються на **-o**, у множині мають закінчення **-es**:

a potato — potatoes
 a tomato — tomatoes
 a hero — heroes
Але:
 a photo — photos
 a piano — pianos
 a radio — radios

9. Деякі іменники **зберегли стародавню форму множини**, яка збігається з формою однини:

a deer — deer
 a sheep — sheep
 a swine — swine
 a fish — fish
 a fruit — fruit

e.g. The deer is a graceful animal. The sheep are domestic animals.

10. Деякі іменники **уживаються тільки в множині**:

trousers — штани
 scissors — ножиці
 goods — речі, товар
 shorts — шорти
 spectacles — окуляри
 clothes — одяг
 police — поліція
 cattle — худоба
 pyjamas — піжама
 glasses — окуляри
 jeans — джинси
 tights — колготки

11. Деякі іменники **уживаються тільки в однині**:

news — новина, новини
 knowledge — знання
 luggage — багаж
 advice — порада
 money — гроші
 mathematics — математика
 information — інформація
 furniture — меблі
 athletics — атлетика

4) Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- 1) The (*knives/knives*) are new.
- 2) We bought two (*loafs/loaves*) of bread.
- 3) The (*leaves/leafs*) are yellow, red and brown in autumn.
- 4) (*Wolfs/wolves*) are dangerous animals.
- 5) Cats are not afraid of (*mouses/mice*).
- 6) (*Children/Childs*) went to the zoo yesterday.
- 7) That lion has big (*teeth/tooths*).
- 8) All the (*men/man*) like football.
- 9) The (*womans/women*) played tennis last week.

Write the plurals.

1)



One glass? No, two

2)



One hand? No, two

3)



One tooth? No, a lot of

4)



One fox? No, two

5)



One tomato? No, two

6)



One baby? No, a lot of

7)



One brush? No, a lot of

8)



One banana? No, two

9)



One foot? No, a lot of

10)



One carrot? No, a lot of

UNIT 4 LESSON 8

1) Look and compare.



beautiful



ugly

The queen is **more** beautiful than the witch.

REMEMBER
→

good - better - the best хороший - краший - найкраший

bad - worse - the worst поганий - гірший - найгірший

2) Look at the pictures and learn the pairs.



strong



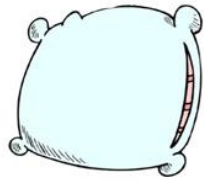
weak



slow



fast



soft



hard



full



empty



dirty



clean



heavy



light



tall



short



beautiful



ugly



far



near



fat



thin



new



old

3) Write the opposites.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1 not old - | 5 not fast- |
| 2 not fat- | 6 not soft- |
| 3 not near- | 7 not light- |
| 4 not beautiful- | 8 not empty- |
| 9 not short- | 16 not dirty- |
| 10 not heavy- | 17 not strong- |
| 11 not clean- | 18 not tall- |
| 12 not full- | 19 not ugly- |
| 13 not hard- | 20 not far- |
| 14 not slow- | 21 not thin- |
| 15 not weak- | 22 not new- |

4) Compare the things and make up sentences. Use the example.

English / Maths (important)

*English is **more** important **than** Maths.*

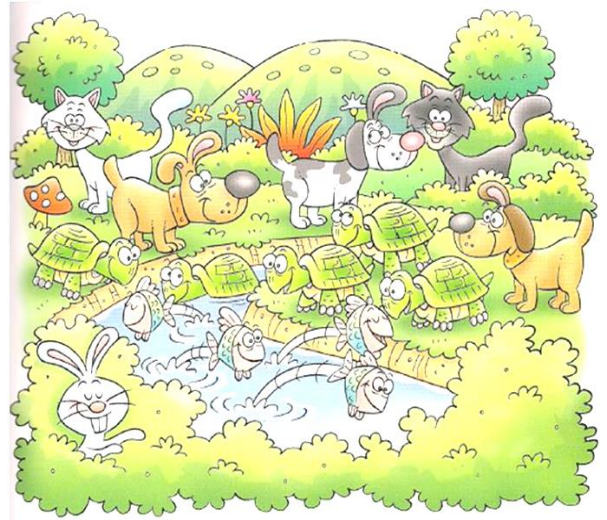
- 1) A turtle / a cat (slow)
- 2) Chocolate milkshakes / lemonade (good)

- 3) A tiger / a rabbit (dangerous)
- 4) The North Pole / Africa (cold)
- 5) Swimming / skating (easy)
- 6) Big Ben / my house (big)
- 7) A stone / a feather (heavy)
- 8) Planes / cars (fast)

5) Read the text.

ANIMALS IN THE PARK

Hi,! Look at the picture on the right. There are a lot of animals in the park. They are playing together. The cats, the dogs and some turtles are on the land. The fish and a turtle are in the water. Look! There is a rabbit in the bush. There are two cats: black and white. There are three dogs. There are more dogs than the cats. The dogs, rabbits and cats are bigger than the turtles. The fish are smaller than the turtles. There are more turtles on the land than in the water. The turtle walks slower than the other animals. Rabbits can move faster than the other animals.






















6) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Where are the animals?
a) in the park b) in the zoo c) in the jungle
- 2) Where are the cats, dogs and some turtles?
a) in the bush b) on the land c) in the water
- 3) Where are the fish and a turtle?
a) in the bush b) on the land c) in the water
- 4) Where is the rabbit?
a) in the bush b) on the land c) in the water
- 5) How many cats are there?
a) three b) four c) two
- 6) How many rabbits are there?
a) one b) two c) three
- 7) The dogs, rabbits and cats are _____ than the turtles.
a) bigger b) equal c) smaller
- 8) The fish are _____ than the turtles.
a) bigger b) smaller c) equal
- 9) The turtles walk _____ than the other animals.
a) equal b) slower c) faster
- 10) The rabbit can move _____ than the other animals.
a) slower b) faster c) equal


UNIT 4 LESSON 9

1) Look and try to remember.

- | | | | |
|----|---|-------------------|--------------|
| 1 |  | giraffe | [dʒɪ'ra:f] |
| 2 |  | elephant | ['ɛlɪf(ə)nt] |
| 3 |  | lizard | ['lɪzəd] |
| 4 |  | turtle | ['tɜ:t(ə)l] |
| 6 |  | lion | ['laɪən] |
| 7 |  | tiger | ['taɪgə] |
| 8 |  | snake | [sneɪk] |
| 12 |  | chameleon | [kə'mi:lɪən] |
| 13 |  | great white shark | [ʃɑ:k] |
| 14 |  | owl | [aʊl] |
| 15 |  | insect | ['ɪnsɛkt] |

16		ant	[ænt]
17		chimpanzee	[tʃɪmpanˈzi:]
18		blue whale	[weɪl]
19		dolphin	[ˈdɒlfɪn]
20		crocodile	[ˈkrɒkədɪl]
21		hippo	[ˈhɪpəʊ]
22		cheetah	[ˈtʃi:tə]
23		zebra	[ˈzɪbrə]
24		python	[ˈpɪθ(ə)n]

25  snail [sneɪl]

26  octopus [ˈɒktəpəs]

2) Fill in the missing letters.

_nake, p_thon, h_ppo, ch_mel_on, c_impanz_e, dol__in, _nt, sna_l, __ale, cro_odile, _wl, li_ard, t_rtle

3) Read and translate.

▪ **strange**

a strange person, a strange woman, a strange animal

He met a strange man in the street.



A  is a strange animal.

▪ **unusual**

unusual life, unusual place



He likes unusual .


Different animals live in unusual places.

▪ **intelligent**

an intelligent pupil, an intelligent animal

Ann can do difficult tasks – she is very intelligent.













A  is more intelligent than a lizard.

4) Guess the animal/the insect/the bird.

1. Which animal gives us milk?
2. Which animal gives us eggs?
3. Which animal is the king?
4. Which insect makes honey?
5. Which is the biggest animal in the world?
6. Which animal eats bananas?
7. Which insect is red with black spots?
8. Which animal has a long neck?
9. Which animal is long with no legs?
10. Which animal has a horn on its nose?

5) Read about some animals and match.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 This animal is small. It often lives in people's houses. Some people are scared of it. And this animal is scared of cats. What is it? | a |  |
| 2 This animal is very big, has long legs, a long neck and lives in Africa. What is it? | b |  |
| 3 This animal is quite big. It is brown, but can also be black, white or grey. It helps people in the village to work in the fields. You can ride on its back if you can. What is it? | c |  |
| 4 This animal is quite big and lives on the farm. People like these animals because they give them a lot of milk. What is it? | d |  |
| 5 This animal lives in people's houses or on the farm. It barks and people like it. Cats are sometimes scared of it but not always. What is it? | e |  |
| 6 This animal is very funny and nice. You can see it in the zoo but it lives in Africa. It likes bananas very much. What is it? | f |  |
| 7 This animal is like a horse but lives in Africa. It has black and white stripes on its body. What is it? | g |  |
| 8 This animal is very big and lives in water but it is not a fish! It is very nice and friendly and sometimes can save people's lives! What is it? | h |  |
| 9 This animal is very nice and people have it at home as a pet in the cage! It has got very nice and coloured feathers. What is it? | i |  |
| 10 This animal is small and very nice. It lives in people's houses. People like it because this animal catches mice! What is it? | j |  |

- 11 This animal is big. Sometimes they can walk in very hot weather and not drink anything for a very long time! What is it? k
- 12 This animal lives in Australia. It is big and very nice and can jump very fast. It sometimes keeps its baby in the pocket on the body. What is it? l



6) Circle all the correct answers.

- 1) Mountain animals: horses, bears, snakes, eagles
- 2) Jungle animals: pandas, parrots, monkeys, octopus
- 3) Farm animals: bears, cows, foxes, squirrels
- 4) Ocean animals: giraffes, dolphins, whales, eagles
- 5) Wild animals: squirrels, bears, kangaroos, cows
- 6) Domestic animals: cats, lizards, dogs, pandas
- 7) Grassland animals: lions, rabbits, dolphins, sharks

7) Choose and complete.

1)

new	<i>newer</i>	the newest
-----	--------------	------------

- ✓ This is a _____ bike.
- ✓ My bike is _____ than Ann's bike.
- ✓ I have _____ bike in my family.

2)

fast	<i>faster</i>	the fastest
------	---------------	-------------

- ✓ I can run _____ .
- ✓ My sister runs _____ than me.
- ✓ I am _____ runner in my team.

3)

big	<i>bigger</i>	the biggest
-----	---------------	-------------

- ✓ His car is _____ .
- ✓ Tom's car is _____ than Bill's car.
- ✓ My father has _____ car in our family.

4)

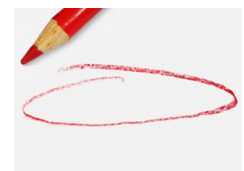
dirty	<i>dirtier</i>	<i>the dirtiest</i>
-------	----------------	---------------------

- ✓ My shoes are _____ .
- ✓ His shoes are _____ than my shoes.
- ✓ That boy has _____ shoes in our class.

5)

hot	<i>hotter</i>	<i>the hottest</i>
-----	---------------	--------------------

- ✓ Sometimes it is _____ in May.
- ✓ June is usually _____ than May.
- ✓ July is _____ month.



6)

ugly	uglier	<i>the ugliest</i>
------	--------	--------------------

- ✓ That is an _____ lizard.
- ✓ That lizard is _____ than the snake.
- ✓ That lizard is _____ animal in the pet shop.

7)

beautiful	<i>more beautiful</i>	<i>the most beautiful</i>
-----------	-----------------------	---------------------------

- ✓ My new doll is very _____ .
- ✓ Kate's doll is _____ than Sophia's doll.
- ✓ My father bought _____ doll in that shop.

8)

good	<i>better</i>	<i>the best</i>
------	---------------	-----------------

- ✓ Bill is _____ at Maths.
- ✓ Bill can do sums _____ than Phil.
- ✓ Bill is _____ pupil in our group.

UNIT 4 LESSON 10

1) Read the poems and match them with the proper pictures.

1 This is a season when fruit is sweet,
This is a season when friends meet,
This is a season when leaves fall down
Red, orange, yellow, brown.

a



2 It brings us nice warm sun
For swimming, fishing, and lots of fun;
For finding seashells in the sand;
For sunbathing to get a tan;
To do all these things and more
At the beach and seashore.

b



3 It is coming soon,
Grass is green and flowers bloom,
Birds returning from the south,
Bees are buzzing all about,
Leaves are budding everywhere,
It is finally here!

c









4 This is the season
When children ski
And Father Frost brings
The New Year Tree!
The snow is falling, the wind is blowing.
The ground is white all day and all night!

d



2) Choose the correct word.

- | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 |  | a) windy | b) cold | c) cloudy |
| 2 |  | a) cloudy | b) sunny | c) snowy |
| 3 |  | a) sunny | b) hot | c) windy |
| 4 |  | a) snowy | b) cold | c) sunny |
| 5 |  | a) windy | b) cloudy | c) hot |
| 6 |  | a) hot | b) cold | c) cloudy |

3) Can you guess the season?

The leaves fall down in _____ .

There are tulips and daffodils in _____ .

We make snowmen and animals from the snow in _____ .

The sun shines and sometimes it's very hot in _____ .

There are pretty apples, pears and plums in _____ .

Raspberries and cherries grow in _____ .

Snowflakes fall from the sky in _____ .

4) Meet Mark. He is a pupil. Today is Monday. He did a lot of things on Saturday. Write in the past.

Saturday

- ✓ get up at 9 o'clock in the morning
- ✓ have breakfast
- ✓ visit cousins
- ✓ buy some milk for the cat
- ✓ write a letter to grandmother
- ✓ go to the theatre



5) They are Bill and Tom. Bill did a lot of things yesterday but Tom didn't. Write as in the example.

*Bill watched a very interesting film yesterday. – Tom **didn't watch** a very interesting film yesterday.*

1. Bill *telephoned* his granny yesterday.
2. Bill *played* the piano yesterday.
3. Bill *went* to school yesterday.
4. Bill *went* to the cinema yesterday.
5. Bill *walked* his dog yesterday.
6. Bill *had* English lessons yesterday.
7. Bill *wrote* a letter to his friend yesterday.
8. Bill *played* in the yard yesterday.
9. Bill *helped* his mum in the kitchen yesterday.
10. Bill *listened* to his favourite music yesterday.



6) Make the plural.

1. My little brother got lots of new (*toy*) _____ for his birthday.
2. I am going to make two (*cup*) _____ of tea, one for you and one for me.
3. Larry's father has two mobile (*phone*) _____ .
4. Larry's father also has three different (*watch*) _____ .
5. They have got two funny (*puppy*) _____ and three nice (*kitten*) _____.
6. The farm grows lots of (*potato*) _____ .
7. Our town has three (*church*) _____ .
8. They have got many (*lorry*) _____ and (*bus*) _____.
9. There are three (*child*) _____ in their family.
10. The cat likes (*mouse*) _____.

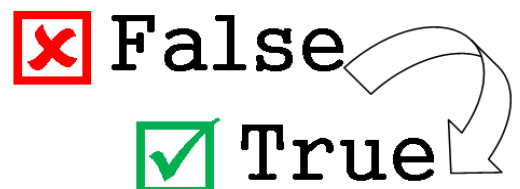
7) Put the words in brackets into the correct form. Use the example.

It is (happy) day of my life. - *It is **the happiest** day of my life.*

1. The twenty-second of December is (short) day in a year.
2. It is (cold) day of the year.
3. The room is (small) of all the rooms in the house.
4. Our school is (old) in the town.
5. Kyiv is (large) city in Ukraine.
6. He is (short) boy in our school.
7. My sister is (happy) person.
8. His work is (good) in the group.
9. This mountain is (high) in Europe.
10. This story is (funny) of all.

8) Read the sentences. Are they true or false?

1. Ducks and elephants live on farms.
2. Dolphins, fish and tigers live in the sea.



3. A hamster is bigger than a chimpanzee.
4. Kangaroos can kick and hop.
5. Parrots and squirrels live in trees.
6. Parrots and hamsters can live in cages.
7. Horses and zebras are domestic animals.
8. Bears and elephants are wild animals.
9. Lizards and chameleons have tails.
10. Coral reefs are home to many fish.

