

## English Alphabet

**A a** [ei]

**B b** [bi:]

**C c** [si:]

**D d** [di:]

**E e** [i:]

**F f** [ef]

**G g** [dʒi:]

**H h** [eiʃ]

**I i** [ai]

**J j** [dʒei]

**K k** [kei]

**L l** [el]

**M m** [em]

**N n** [en]

**O o** [ou]

**P p** [pi:]

**Q q** [kju:]

**R r** [a:]

**S s** [es]

**T t** [ti:]

**U u** [ju:]

**V v** [vi:]

**W w** [dʌ blju:]

**X x** [eks]

**Y y** [wai]

**Z z** [zed]

a [æ] and, bag, bad, lamp  
     [ei] name, table, lake, make  
 e [e] pen, ten, bed, let  
     [i:] be, me, we, she  
 i [i] pig, lift, sit, hit  
     [ai] time, five, wife, life  
 y [i] system, gym, gyps  
     [ai] type, my, fly, sky, dry  
 o [o] hot, dog, box, Tom  
     [ou] no, go, hope, home  
 u [ju:] student, pupil, institute, tube  
     [ʌ] must, but, nut, trust

c [s] face, nice, pencil, fancy  
     [k] cat, can, cap, fact  
 g [dʒ] page, age, gym, gin  
     [g] bag, go, god, game  
 th [θ] thin, thick, tenth, depth  
     [ð] this, that, then, those  
 ck [k] clock, black, back, Nick  
 sh [ʃ] shut, shop, fish, shelf  
 tch [tʃ] much, rich, match, French  
 ee [i:] see, tree, meet, three  
 ea [i:] speak, read, teacher, tea  
 ay [ei] day, may, say, play  
 ai [ei] rain, train, explain, main  
 oo [u:] book, look, soon, stool  
 ph [f] phone, phase, phrase, philosophy  
 ei [ei] veil, vein, feint, rein  
 ey [ei] they, grey, prey

kn [ n ] knife, knock, knob, know  
wr [ r ] write, wrong, wrestle, wring  
oi [ oi ] point, oil, join, noise  
oy [ oi ] boy, toy, joy, enjoy

## **READING DRILLS**

Let, bet, lift, film, bit, bat, hand, sand  
sun, run, cup, must, shut, clock, got, toss  
look, pool, wool, mood, soon, shoot  
smoke, rode, like, strike, take, make  
tune, tube, use, cute, swimmer, coach  
join, cheap, choose, shower, fish, show  
big, tip, text, shelf, dish, chin, fresh, shop  
speak, read, teacher, tea, sea, see, meet, meat  
black, back, rain, train, explain, main, day  
say, may, play, game, page, gossip, fact, cat  
can, pencil, face, note, go, list, table, take, late

## Lesson 1

1. The Article.
2. Plural of Noun.
3. Interrogative and negative Sentences.

### Vocabulary

desk – գրասեղան	blackboard - գրատախտակ
flat – բնակարան	good – լավ
game – խաղ	little – փոքր
house – տուն	small – փոքր
cap – գլխարկ	bad - վատ
cat – կատու	big – մեծ
chalk – կավիճ	black – սև
apple – խնձոր	thin - բարակ
bed – մահճակալ	thick – հաստ
bread – հաց	clean – մաքուր
name - անուն	old – ծեր, հին
map – քարտեզ	new - նոր
plan – նախագիծ	white – սպիտակ
flat - բնակարան	red – կարմիր
lamp – լամպ	green – կանաչ
man – մարդ, տղամարդ	blue – կապույտ
tie - փողկապ	brown – շագանակագույն
day – օր	to give – տալ
match – լուցկի	to take – վերցնել
bag – պայուսակ	please – խնդրում եմ
cup - բաժակ	and - և, ու
pen - գրիչ	
pencil – մատիտ	
page - էջ	
room – սենյակ	

## Exercise 1.

### I. Կարդալ և թարգմանել

1) It is a map. 2) It is a lamp. 3) It is a nice cup. 4) It is a fine day. 5) It is a bad plan. 6) It is an old flat. 7) It is a thin pencil. 8) It is a clean page. 9) It is a red bag. 10) It is a black pen.

### II.

- 1) a fine film – the film is fine
- 2) a bad bag – the bag is bad
- 3) a green cup – the cup is green
- 4) a clean page – the page is clean
- 5) a thin match – the match is thin
- 6) a black pen – the pen is old
- 7) an old man – the man is old
- 8) a new flat – the flat is new
- 9) a nice lamp – the lamp is nice
- 10) a brown table – the table is brown

## Exercise 2.

Տեղադրել a, an կամ the, որտեղ անհրաժեշտ է

1. It is .... pen.
2. .... pen is black.
3. It is .... fine day.
4. Give me .... pencil.
5. .... pencil is thick.
6. .... page is clean.
7. It is .... old tie.
8. It is .... bread.
9. It is not .... black pencil
10. It is .... apple.
11. .... apple is good.
12. It is .... interesting game.
13. It is .... chalk. .... chalk is white.
14. Is it .... map?

### Exercise 3.

#### Թարգմանել անգլերեն

- 1) Սա սև մատիտ է: 2) Սա բաժակ է: 3) Բաժակը կարմիր է: 4) Տուր ինձ բաժակը, խնդրում եմ: 5) Վերցրու գրիչը: 6) Սա պայուսակ է: 7) Պայուսակը սև է: 8) Այս ֆիլմը լավն է: 9) Բնակարանը մաքուր է: 10) Լամպը նոր է: 11) Սա փողկապ է: Փողկապը կարմիր է: 12) Սա բնակարան է: Բնակարանը մեծ է: 13) Սա խնձոր է: Խնձորը լավն է: 14) Սա կատու է: Կատուն սև է: 15) Սա նոր, գեղեցիկ լամպ է:

### The Plural of the Nouns

#### Singular

plan  
referee  
trainer  
class  
box  
hero  
coach  
wife  
country  
boy

#### Plural

plans  
referees  
trainers  
classes  
boxes  
heroes  
coaches  
wives  
countries  
boys

#### Exceptions

man  
woman  
child  
foot  
tooth  
goose  
mouse

#### Plural

men  
women  
children  
feet  
teeth  
geese  
mice

## **Exercise 4**

**Տրված գոյականները օգտագործել հոգնակի թվով:**

a baby, a lady, a tie, a boy, a test, a bed, a city, a day, a man, a page, a box, a match, an army, a party, a child, a cup, a foot, a book, a coach, a wife, a life, a wolf, a factory, a toy, a family, a woman, a tooth.

## **Exercise 5**

**Նախադասությունները դարձնել հարցական և ժխտական:**

1) My tie is red. 2) The flat is large. 3) His name is Nick. 4) The bag is old. 5) Yerevan is a large city. 6) My pen is black. 7) The cup is green. 8) The lamp is bad. 9) The match is thick. 10) The men are old. 11) The flats are big. 12) The pencils are black. 13) The ties are new. 14) The cats are black. 15) The lamps are new. 16) The apples are red. 17) The chalk is white. 18) The cups are nice.

## Lesson 2

1. Demonstrative pronouns (this, these, that, those)
2. General, Alternative and Special Questions.
3. Prepositions of Place (in, on, under, at)

## Vocabulary

blackboard – գրատախտակ

book – գիրք

bookcase – գրապահարան

box – տուփ

chair – աթոռ

chalk – կավիճ

colour – գույն

door – դուռ

floor – հատակ

notebook – տետր

room – սենյակ

wall – պատ

window – պատուհան

blue – կապույտ

clean – մաքուր

green – կանաչ

red – կարմիր

yellow – դեղին

## Demonstrative Pronouns

### Singular

this (is)

that (is)

### Plural

these (are)

those (are)

### Affirmative form

this is

that is

these are

those are

### Interrogative form

Is this?

Is that?

Are these?

Are those?

### Negative form

this is not

that is not

- these are not

- those are not



## Exercise 1

### Թարգմանել հայերեն:

1. This is a pen - These are pens.
2. This is a white bag – These are white bags.
3. That is a new film – Those are new films.
4. That is a good plan – Those are good plans.
5. That is a window – Those are windows.

## Exercise 2

### 1. Դարձնել հարցական և ժխտական

- 1) This is a blackboard. 2) These are red pens. 3) That is a chair. 4) Those are maps. 5) This is chalk. 6) Those are old ties. 7) These are small cats. 8) That is bread. 9) This is a bag. 10) Those are nice lamps.

### 2. Դարձնել հոգնակի

1. This is a book. 2. That is a thin wall. 3. This is a good man. 4. That is a small cat. 5. That is a big house. 6. This is a nice woman. 7. This is a green apple. 8. That is a clean floor. 9. This is a small box. 10. This is a good child.

### 3. Դարձնել եզակի

- 1) These are thick books. 2) Those are old beds. 3) Those are green pencils. 4) These are little cats. 5) Those are clean notebooks. 6) These are new ties. 7) Those are bad boys. 8) Those are good women. 9) These are old lamps. 10) These are clean windows.

### 4. Շարունակել, օգտագործելով it կամ they

1. These bags are not old. ....
2. That room is not big. ....
3. Those ties are not black. ....

4. This book is not thin. ....
5. These men are not bad. ....
6. That chalk is not white. ....
7. Those pens are not red. ....
8. These chairs are not old. ....

## **Questions**

### **General questions**

Is this a book? – Yes, it is. No, it isn't.

Are the pens red? – Yes, they are. No, they aren't.

### **Alternative questions**

Is this a pen or a pencil? – It is a pen.

Are the windows open or closed? – They are open

### **Special questions**

#### **1. what - ի՞նչ**

What is your name? – Ի՞նչ է քո անունը:

What are you? – Ո՞վ ես դու (մասնագիտությամբ):

What colour is your pen? - Ի՞նչ գույնի է քո գրիչը:

#### **2. Who – ո՞վ**

Who is absent? – Ո՞վ է բացակա:

Who is this boy? – Ո՞վ է այս տղան:

#### **3. where – որտե՞ղ, ու՞ր**

Where is my book? – Որտե՞ղ է իմ գիրքը:

Where are the students? – Որտե՞ղ են ուսանողները:

#### **4. How – ինչպե՞ս**

How are you? – Ինչպե՞ս ես դու:

How old are you? – Քանի՞ տարեկան ես դու:

### 5. Whose – Ում

Whose book is this? – Ում գիրքն է սա:

### 6. Why – Ինչու՞

Why are you here? – Ինչու՞ ես դու այստեղ:

## Exercise 1.

### Պատասխանել հարցերին

1) Who is this girl? 2) What are you? 3) What is your name? 4) How old are you? 5) Where are you now? 6) Who is your friend? 7) Whose book is this? 8) Where is your pen? 9) Who is absent? 10) Why is he absent? 11) What colour is this book? 12) How old is your friend?

## Prepositions

on the table – սեղանի վրա

in the bag – պայուսակի մեջ

under the chair – աթոռի տակ

at the wall – պատի մոտ

## Exercise 1

### Թարգմանել հայերեն:

on the table

in the room

in the bag

on the book

in the book

at the factory

at the Institute

on the blackboard

in the cup

in Yerevan

at the table

at home

## Exercise 2

Օգտագործել **in, on, under, at**

1. The bed is ..... the window.
2. The chalk is ..... the blackboard.
3. The books are ..... the bookcase.
4. The cat is ..... the table.
5. The children are .... the house.
6. The plate is ..... the table.
7. The students are ..... the classroom.
8. The ball is ..... the floor.
9. The teacher is ..... the blackboard.
10. The pencils are .... the box.

## Exercise 3

1. Ընդգծված բառերին տալ հատուկ հարց

1. This is an old lamp. (2)
2. These are clean windows. (2)
3. The bed is in the room. (1)
4. These are black, red and blue pencils. (2)
5. This is a nice house. (2)
6. Those are thick books. (2)
7. The box is under the table. (1)
8. The chalk is in the box. (1)
9. The books and notebooks are in the bookcase. (2)
10. The walls are blue. (1)

## Exercise 4

1. Թարգմանել անգլերեն

1. Այս գրքերը հին են: 2. Այդ փողկապները նոր են: 3. Այս կինը գեղեցիկ է: 4. Այս սենյակը մաքուր չէ: 5. Այս տետրերը բարակ են: 6. Սա սև մատիտ է: 7. Սրանք մեծ տուփեր են: 8. Սա ծեր տղամարդ է: 9. Դա լուսավոր սենյակ է: 10. Դրանք մեծ տներ են:

## Exercise 5

### Թարգմանել անգլերեն

1. Ի՞նչ է սա: Սա գրիչ է:
2. Ի՞նչ գույնի է պատը: Այն կապույտ է:
3. Որտե՞ղ է գրապահարանը: Այն սենյակում է:
4. Որտե՞ղ են մատիտները: Նրանք տուփի մեջ են:
5. Ի՞նչ են սրանք: Սրանք լամպեր են:
6. Ինչպիսի՞ սենյակ է սա: Սա մեծ, լուսավոր սենյակ է:
7. Ի՞նչ գույնի է կավիճը: Այն սպիտակ է:
8. Ինչպիսի՞ փողկապ է սա: Սա նոր փողկապ է:
9. Որտե՞ղ է կատուն: Այն պատուհանի մոտ է:
10. Սա հի՞մ, թե՞ նոր գիրք է:
11. Սրանք կարմի՞ր, թե՞ կապույտ գրիչներ են:
12. Դա քարտե՞զ է, թե՞ նախագիծ:

### Puzzle time

#### Change the underlined letter to make a new word

be <u>d</u>	pa <u>n</u>	<u>m</u> en
blo <u>c</u> k	gl <u>u</u> e	ni <u>n</u> e

## Lesson 3

1. **Personal Pronouns.**
2. **Possessive Pronouns**
3. **to be in Present Simple**

friend – ընկեր

doctor - բժիշկ

teacher – ուսուցիչ

student – ուսանող

engineer - ճարտարագետ

woman – կին

wife – կին

factory - գործարան

worker - բանվոր

son – որդի

family – ընտանիք

grandfather – պապիկ

grandmother – տատիկ

father – հայրիկ

mother – մայրիկ

brother – եղբայր

sister – քույր

uncle – հորեղբայր, քեռի

aunt – հորաքույր մորաքույր

actor – դերասան

artist – նկարիչ

architect – ճարտարապետ

driver – վարորդ

student – ուսանող

pilot – օդաչու

coach (trainer) – մարզիչ

worker – բանվոր

institute – ինստիտուտ

word – բառ

world – աշխարհ

text – տեքստ

ink – թանաք

lesson – դաս

large – ընդարձակ

to work - աշխատել

to visit - այցելել

young - երիտասարդ

to be ill – հիվանդանալ

to be well – առողջ լինել

to be present – ներկա լինել

to be absent – բացակայել

to be hungry – սովածանալ

to be thirsty – ծարավել

to be late (for) – ուշանալ

now – հիմա, այժմ

there - այնտեղ

here - այստեղ

**Personal Pronouns****Affirmative**

I am  
You are  
He is  
She is  
It is  
We are  
You are  
They are

**Interrogative**

Am I?  
Are you?  
Is he?  
Is she?  
Is it?  
Are we?  
Are you?  
Are they?

**Negative**

I am not  
You are not  
He is not  
She is not  
It is not  
We are not  
You are not  
They are not

**Personal Pronouns**

I  
You  
He  
She  
It  
We  
You  
They

**Objective Case**

me  
you  
him  
her  
it  
us  
you  
them

**Possessive Pronouns**

my  
your  
his  
her  
its  
our  
your  
their

**Absolute form**

mine  
yours  
his  
hers  
its  
ours  
yours  
theirs

## Exercise 1.

### Կարդալ և թարգմանել

1) I am a student. 2) You are a teacher. 3) She is a good girl. 4) They are brothers. 5) My sister is a doctor. 6) His father is a worker. 7) Our room is large. 8) Your bag is new. 9) My copybook is clean. 10) The students are here. 11) Your mother is young. 12) Their books are on the table. 13) He is a good doctor. 14) They are in London now. 15) Her mother is ill.

## Exercise 2.

to be բայը օգտագործել համապատասխան ձևով:

1) He .... my friend. 2) She .... a teacher. 3) I .... in my room. 4) .... they students? 5) You .... an engineer. 6) .... you a teacher or a doctor? 8) My friends .... good sportsmen. 9) This .... a cup. It .... green. 10) The spoon .... in the cup. 11) My table .... not big. 12) .... your brothers students? 13) He ..... a boxer. 14) I ..... a student of the Physical Culture Institute. 15) She ..... my good friend.

## Exercise 3

### 2. Օգտագործել ճիշտ դերանունը

1. Give (me, my, I) a cup of milk.
2. Take (he, his, him) pencil.
3. (My, I, me) father works at the factory.
4. Ann likes (she, her) teacher.
5. (We, us, our) students train in the sport halls.
6. Close (you, your) notebooks.
7. (they, them, their) house is nice.
8. (me, my, I) am a student.
9. Put (it, its) on the table.
10. Where is (you, your) book.

## Exercise 4

### 4. Give special questions to underlined words.

1. My name is Ann.
2. His father is a worker.
3. Her brother is ill.



4. I am a student.
5. The students are in the classroom.
6. The teacher is at the blackboard.
7. My friend is from Great Britain.
8. She is a doctor.
9. Many students are present.
10. His father is at the factory.

### 3. Պատասխանել տրված հարցերին

**M.** What is this?

**A.** .....

**M.** Is your classroom large?

**A.** .....

**M.** Where is the blackboard?

**A.** .....

**M.** Is it a large or a small blackboard?

**A.** .....

**M.** Where is the chalk?

**A.** .....

**M.** What books are these?

**A.** .....

**M.** Where are the desks?

**A.** .....

**M.** Where is the teacher?

**A.** .....

**M.** Where are the students?

**A.** .....

### Թարգմանել անգլերեն

1. Դուք ուսուցիչ եք - Ոչ, ես ուսանող եմ: 2. Այս փողկապը կարմիր է, թե՞ կանաչ - Այն կարմիր է: 3. Դրե՛ք գիրքը սեղանի վրա, խնդրում եմ: 4. Լամպը սեղանի վրա է: 5. Աթոռները և սեղանները սենյակում են: 6. Սենք լսարանում ենք հիմա: 7. Իմ ընկերը լավ ուսանող է: 8. Նա տանը չէ հիմա: 9. Իմ քույրը բժիշկ է, նրա անունը Աննա է: 10. Տու՛ր ինձ քո գիրքը, խնդրում եմ: 11. Նրանք ինստիտուտում են հիմա: 12. Ես տանն եմ, իսկ իմ հայրը գործարանում է: 13. Ո՞վ եք դուք մասնագիտությամբ: - Ես

ուսանող են: 14. Իմ մայրը բժշկուհի է: 15. Նրա եղբայրը վարորդ է: 16. Որտե՞ղ է ձեր հայրը: Նա գործարանում է:

## Text

**A)** We are students. This is our Institute. Our Institute is large. This is our classroom. It is not very large. We are in class now. The tables and the chairs in the classroom are brown. They are old, but clean. English books are on the tables. This is our teacher. She is at the table. Three students are absent today. My friend is absent because he is ill. He is at home now.

**B)** My name is Nick. I am a student. Now I am at home. This is my family. We are a family of five. This is my father. He is an engineer. He is not old. This is my mother. She is a doctor. She is a good doctor. My mother is very nice. These are my brothers. They are pupils. My brother and I are good friends. I am fond of my family. This is our flat. It is large and light.

**C)** –What’s your name?

- My name is Armen
- What’s your surname?
- My surname is Hovhannisyan.
- Where are you from?
- I’m from Armenia.
- How old are you?
- I’m nineteen.
- What are you?
- I’m a student.

### Mix letters

d, k, r, c, a, b, o, a, b, l.

r, t, a, c, e, h, e

k, c, a, l, h.

### Mix words

an, is, father, her, engineer.

a, your, good, friend, student, is?

the, at, workers, are, factory, the.

## Lesson 4

### 1. Numbers

### 2. to have

## Vocabulary

colour – գույն

lesson – դաս

floor – հատակ

ceiling – առաստաղ

window – պատուհան

chalk – կավիճ

question – հարց

wall – պատ

player – խաղացող

housewife – տնային տնտեսուհի

newspaper – օրաթերթ

boy – տղա

girl – աղջիկ

son – որդի

daughter – դուստր

dictionary – բառարան

car – մեքենա

ball – գնդակ

garden – պարտեզ

paper – թուղթ

time – ժամանակ

work – աշխատանք

light – լույս, լուսավոր

free – ազատ

busy – զբաղված

to sit – նստել

to repeat – կրկնել

to go – գնալ

to come – գալ

to write – գրել

to read – կարդալ

to copy out – արտագրել

to think – մտածել

to like – սիրել, հավանել

to want – ուզենալ

to play – խաղալ

to do – անել, կատարել

to open – բացել

to close – փակել

to take – վերցնել

to give – տալ

to work – աշխատել

to help – օգնել

to spell – հեզել

to tell – պատմել

to begin – սկսել

to go – գնալ

to come – գալ

first – առաջին

second – երկրորդ

third – երրորդ

but – բայց

## Numerals

### Կարդացեք թվականները

1 – one	7 – seven
2 – two	8 – eight
3 – three	9 – nine
4 – four	10 – ten
5 – five	11 – eleven
6 – six	12 – twelve

### teen

13 – thirteen	17 – seventeen
14 – fourteen	18 – eighteen
15 – fifteen	19 – nineteen
16 – sixteen	

### ty

20 – twenty	70 – seventy
30 – thirty	80 – eighty
40 – forty	90 – ninety
50 – fifty	100 – one hundred
60 – sixty	1000 – one thousand

## Exercise 1.

### Կարդալ թվերը

124 – one hundred and twenty- four
267 – two hundred and sixty- seven
3548 – three thousand five hundred and forty- eight
7207 – seven thousand two hundred and seven

### Տարեթվեր

1905 – nineteen o [ou] five
1987 – nineteen eighty- seven
2008 – twenty o [ou] eight
1847 – eighteen forty- seven

## Exercise 1

### 1. Կարդալ թվերը

- a) 193, 436, 798, 1946, 1789, 14, 17, 1311, 2076, 10256.  
b) 1418, 1958, 1975, 2009, 2014, 1980, 1645.

## Exercise 2

### 2. Գրել թվերը

- a) 56, 49, 1917, 66, 175  
b) 204, 611, 1849, 2010

## Exercise 3

### 3. Թարգմանել անգլերեն

1. Քանի՞ տարեկան է ձեր հայրը: - Նա 45 տարեկան է:
2. Քանի՞ տարեկան է նրա մայրը: - Նրա մայրը 58 տարեկան է:
3. Քանի՞ տարեկան է նրանց եղբայրը: - Նա 32 տարեկան է:
4. Քանի՞ տարեկան է նրա քույրը: - Նա 7 տարեկան է:
5. Քանի՞ տարեկան եք դուք: - Ես 18 տարեկան եմ:

### The Verb “to have”

#### Affirmative

I have a book  
You have a book  
She (he, it) has a book  
We have a book  
You have a book  
They have a book

#### Interrogative

Have I a book?  
Have you a book?  
Has she (he, it) a book?  
Have we a book?  
Have you a book?  
Have they a book?

#### Negative

I have no book.  
You have no book.  
She (he, it) has no book.  
We have no book.  
You have no book.  
They have no book.

## Բառակապակցություններ

To have breakfast – նախաճաշել  
to have lunch (dinner) – ճաշել  
to have a bath – լոգանք ընդունել  
to have a shower – ցնցուղ ընդունել  
to have a good time – լավ ժամանակ անցկացնել  
to have a rest – հանգստանալ

## **Exercise 1.**

### **Կարդալ և թարգմանել**

1) I have a good friend. 2) Mary has a family. 3) They have two children. 4) My friend has a wife. 5) We have two lessons today. 6) My sister has a son. 7) I have a question. 8) They have a new flat. 9) My father has two brothers. 10) We have English today.

## **Exercise 2.**

### **1. Օգտագործել have կամ has**

1. Nick .... many books. 2. You .... a nice flat. 3. She .... a large family. 4. How many lessons .... she? 5. This cat .... many funny kittens. 6. She .... no milk at home. 7. We .... three lessons today. 8. Our flat .... three rooms. 9. They .... many English books. 10. I .... two brothers and a sister.

## **Exercise 3.**

### **2. Դարձնել հարցական և ժխտական**

1. I have a ball. 2. We have a large flat. 3. He has a car. 4. They have a garden. 5. You have books. 6. She has a friend. 7. My room has two windows. 8. I have a good dictionary. 9. My friend has a family. 10. They have an English lesson today.

## **Exercise 4.**

### **3. Թարգմանել անգլերեն**

1. Նա ունի մեծ ընտանիք: 2. Ես ունեմ շատ գրքեր տանը: 3. Իմ եղբայրն ունի երեք երեխա: 4. Նրա եղբայրն ունի նոր բնակարան: 5. Մենք չունենք հաց տանը: 6. Սենյակն ունի երկու մեծ պատուհան: 7. Ունի՞ նա սև փողկապ: 8. Ձեր որդին ունի լավ ընկերներ: 9. Ունե՞ք դուք անգլերեն դաս այսօր: 10. Ունի՞ նա կարմիր գրիչ:

## **Exercise 5.**

### **Թարգմանել անգլերեն**

1. Իմ ընկերն ունի լավ ընտանիք: 2. Ձեր ընկերն ունի մե՞ծ, թե՞ փոքր ընտանիք: 3. Նրա եղբայրն ունի կին և երեխաներ: 4. Մենք ունենք հայերեն գրքեր, բայց չունենք անգլերեն գրքեր: 5. Նրանք չունեն դաս այսօր: 6. Ի՞նչ ունես դու քո պայուսակում: 7. Իմ ընկերը չունի քույր, բայց ունի երկու եղբայր: 8. Իմ հայրը ունի մեքենա: 9. Մենք ճաշում ենք ժամը հինգին: 10. Ես ցնցուղ եմ ընդունում ամեն օր:

## **My family**

My family is not very large. We are five: my father, mother, my brother, my sister and me. My father is 47. He is a businessman. He has his own company. My father is a very busy man. He works much.

My mother is a nice woman of 42. She is a housewife. She is always busy, because she has much work to do about the house.

My elder sister is a student. She is 20. She studies at the University. She wants to be a teacher. She likes to read very much and she has many Armenian, Russian and English books.

My younger brother is 15. He is a schoolboy. He likes sport very much. He is a good tennis player. He wants to enter our Institute.

1. Have you a family?
2. Is it large or small?
3. What is your father?
4. What is your mother?
5. How old are your parents?
6. Have you a sister or a brother?
7. How old is your elder sister?
8. What is she?
9. How old is your younger brother?
10. What is he?

## Lesson 5.

1. Possessive Case
2. Preposition “of”
3. Much, many, little, few

### Vocabulary

Year – տարի

mistake – սխալ

letter – նամակ

train – գնացք (by train - գնացքով)

bus – ավտոբուս (by bus - ավտոբուսով)

water – ջուր

late – ուշ

same – նույն

all – բոլոր

each other – իրար

this year – այս տարի

always – միշտ

often – հաճախ

sometimes – երբեմն

to be late – ուշանալ

to be married – ամուսնացած

to live – ապրել

to speak – խոսել

to see – տեսնել

to eat – ուտել

to wait (for) – սպասել

to swim – լողալ

to build – կառուցել

to stand – կանգնել

to wash – լվանալ

to cry – լաց լինել

to watch – դիտել

to water – ջրել

to know – իմանալ

to make a mistake – սխալ անել

to hurry – շտապել

with – հետ

### Preposition of, Possessive Case of Nouns

the wall of the room – սենյակի պատը

the rooms of his flat – նրա բնակարանի սենյակները

the book of my sister – my sister's book

the textbooks of the students = the students' textbooks

the room of his children – his children's room.



## **Exercise 1.**

**Կազմել բառակապակցություններ հետևյալ բառերի ստացական հոլովով:**

1. classroom, window
2. colour, door
3. ceiling, room
4. name, book
5. my sister, son
6. his friend, books
7. Tom, flat
8. my friend, name
9. your father, car
10. our teacher, bag

## **Exercise 2.**

**Թարգմանել հայերեն**

- 1) The windows of our classroom are clean.
- 2) The door of my flat is white.
- 3) The colour of this book is blue.
- 4) The box of the chalk is on the table.
- 5) The ceiling of my room is high.
- 6) This girl's name is Ann.
- 7) The children's room is large.
- 8) My brother's wife is a doctor.
- 9) My friend's name is Fred.
- 10) Our teacher's bag is on the table.

## **Exercise 2.**

**1. Օգտագործել ստացական հոլովը**

- 1) The textbooks of these students are on the desk. 2) The families of these workers are large. 3) The flat of my friend is small. 4) The plan of this engineer is good. 5) The name of my brother is Tom.

## **2. Թարգմանել հայերեն**

- 1) The rooms of our flat are large
- 2) My brother's wife is a doctor.
- 3) What is the name of the book?
- 4) Where is your friend's bag?
- 5) The box of the pencils is on the table.

## **Exercise 3.**

### **3. Translate into English**

Իմ քրոջ անունը, եղբորս ընտանիքը, ընկերոջս մայրը, երեխաների գրքերը, նրա քրոջ ընտանիքը, ուսանողների գրքերը, այս երեխայի մայրը, ինժեներների նախագծերը, նրա որդու երեխաները, աղջկա մայրը:

1. Այս երեխայի մայրը հիվանդ է: 2. Իմ եղբոր ընտանիքը փոքր է: 3. Նրա քրոջ անունը Աննա է: 4. Ուսանողների գրքերը նստարանների վրա են: 5. Այս ինժեների նախագիծը լավն է: 6. Նրա քրոջ որդին բժիշկ է: 7. Նրա դուստրը լավ աղջիկ է: 8. Իմ ընկերոջ քույրը հիվանդանոցում է: 9. Այս տղամարդու որդին ինստիտուտում է: 10. Իմ ընկերոջ քույրն ամուսնացած է:

## **Exercise 4.**

### **4. Թարգմանել անգլերեն**

1. Ու՞մ բառարանն է սա: Սա ընկերոջս բառարանն է:
2. Ու՞մ ամսագրերն են սրանք: Սրանք քրոջս ամսագրերն են:
3. Ո՞ւմ սենյակն է սա: Սա եղբորս սենյակն է:
4. Ու՞մ պայուսակն է սա: Սա Աննայի պայուսակն է:
5. Ու՞մ վերարկուն է սա: Սա մայրիկիս վերարկուն է:

## **Exercise 5.**

### **Թարգմանել անգլերեն**

- 1) Նրա որդու անունը Թոմ է:
- 2) Իմ քրոջ սենյակը մեծ չէ:
- 3) Նրա եղբոր ընտանիքը Մոսկվայում է:
- 4) Իմ քրոջ որդին հինգ տարեկան է:
- 5) Իմ հոր ընկերները մեր տանն են հիմա:
- 6) Լսարանի պատերը սպիտակ են:

- 7) Մեր բնակարանի սենյակները մեծ են:
- 8) Ես չգիտեմ այս գրքի անունը:
- 9) Ի՞նչ է ձեր ինստիտուտի անունը:
- 10) Մեր խմբի բոլոր ուսանողները լավ մարզիկներ են:

### Դերանուններ much, many, little, few

Հաշվելի գոյականներ

many – շատ

many friends

few – քիչ

few books

a few – մի քանի

a few English books

Անհաշվելի գոյականներ

much – շատ

much time

little – քիչ

little water

a little – մի քիչ

a little juice

### Exercise 1.

Թարգմանել հայերեն

- 1) Many students are absent today.
- 2) I think he has much money.
- 3) I am not late, I have much time.
- 4) We have much chalk in the box.
- 5) A lot of students of our Institute are good sportsmen.
- 6) He is busy, he has little free time.
- 7) We have many hotels in Yerevan.
- 8) There is a little water in the cup.
- 9) They do very little work.
- 10) I have a few friends in Russia.

### Exercise 2.

Տեղադրել much, many, little, few.

- 1) She has .... time today. 2) My sister has .... English books. 3) I have .... ink in my pen. 4) I drink .... coffee, because I like it. 5) Your English is not good, you make .... mistake. 6) We must hurry, we have ... time. 7) We have .... lessons every day. 8) We have .... trees in our garden. 9) We have ..... boys and ..... girls at our Institute. 10) ..... students in our group know English.

## Exercises

### 1. Օգտագործել many, much, little, few, a lot of, a little, a few

1. I have .... friends.
2. She has .... chalk.
3. They have .... English books.
4. She is a foreigner here. She has only .... friends here.
5. We have .... flowers .
6. They have .... free time.
7. I'm busy and I have not .... free time today.
8. We have .... old things at home.
9. I have .... juice in my cup.
10. We know .... English words.

### 2. Թարգմանել անգլերեն

1. Քանի՞ սենյակ ունեք դուք: Մենք ունենք 4 սենյակ:
2. Որքա՞ն ժամանակ ունի նա: - Նա ունի քիչ ժամանակ:
3. Քանի՞ անգլերեն գիրք ունեն նրանք: Նրանք ունեն քիչ անգլերեն գրքեր:
4. Ես ունեմ շատ ընկերներ Մեծ Բրիտանիայում:
5. Որքա՞ն հաց ունեք դուք: Մենք ունենք շատ հաց տանը:
6. Քանի՞ քույր և եղբայր ունեք դուք: Ես ունեմ երկու եղբայր և մեկ քույր:
7. Քանի՞ նկար ունեք դուք: Ես ունեմ երկու նկար:
8. Քանի՞ ուսանող է բացակա: Շատ ուսանողներ են բացակա:
9. Քանի՞ երեխա ունի ձեր քույրը:
10. Մենք ունենք շատ աշխատանք:

## Exercise 5.

### Պատասխանել հարցերին

- 1) How many lessons have you today?
- 2) How many sisters have you?
- 3) How much water is there in the glass?
- 4) Have we much or little chalk in the box?
- 5) How many windows has your flat?
- 6) How many players are there in a football team?
- 7) How much milk do you want in your coffee?

## **My friend**

I have a lot of friends. I like my friends. We are all very different but when we are together we have a very good time.

One of my best friends is Sam. He is 19. We study at the same Institute. Sam is a good student and a good sportsman. He is a basketball player and he is a member of our Institute basketball team. Sam is very quick and strong. I like to watch him playing basketball.

My friend is the only son of his parents, but he is not selfish. His parents are very nice people. Her father is an economist and her mother is a doctor. They are not old. I like to visit them. We usually have a good time together.

1. Have you a friend?
2. Who is your best friend?
3. How old is he?
4. What is he?
5. What kind of basketball player is he?
6. What kind of friend is Sam?
7. What is his father?
8. What is his mother?

## Lesson 6

1. There is, there are

2. some

any

no

### Vocabulary

swimming – լող

swimming pool – լողավազան

monument – արձան

sugar – շաքար

furniture – կահույք

hall – դահլիճ

street – փողոց

in the street – փողոցում

bathroom – լողասենյակ

bedroom – ննջասենյակ

a key – բանալի

armchair – բազկաթոռ

piano – դաշնամուր

sofa – բազմոց

carpet – գորգ

corner – անկյուն

building – շենք, կառուցվածք

floor – հարկ

heating – ջեռուցում

dining room – ճաշասենյակ

comfortable – հարմարավետ

in the middle of – մեջտեղում

in front of – դիմաց

in the corner – անկյունում

on the ground floor – առաջին հարկում

to spend – անցկացնել, ծախսել

### Affirmative form

There is a pen on the desk.

There are pictures on the wall.

### Interrogative form.

Is there a pen on the desk? – Yes, there is. No, there is not.

Are there pictures on the wall?

Yes, there are.

No, there are not.

**Negative form** There is no pen on the desk.  
There are no pictures on the wall.

**Pronouns some, any, no**

**Affirmative sentences some**

(something, somebody, someone, somewhere)

There is some bread on the plate.

There are some children in the room.

She has some stamps.

**Interrogative sentences any**

(anything, anybody, anyone, anywhere)

Is there any bread on the plate?

Are there any children in the room?

Has she any stamps?

**Interrogative sentences any**

(anything, anybody, anyone, anywhere)

Is there any bread on the plate?

Are there any children in the room?

Has she any stamps?

**Negative form no, not any, nothing, nobody, none, nowhere.**

There is no bread on the plate.

There is not any bread on the plate.

There are no pictures on the wall.

There are not any pictures on the wall.

She has no stamps.

She has not any stamps.

Any – ցանկացած

Take any book you like.

**Exercise 1**

**1. Օգտագործել some, any, no**

1. There are .... books on the table.
2. Are there ..... toys in the box? Yes, there are .....

3. There is .... bread on the plate.
4. Is there .... coffee in the cup? No, there isn't. There is .... milk in it.
5. Are there ..... football players here? – No, there aren't .....
6. I have ..... friends in this country.
7. Have you ..... newspapers at home?
8. Are there ..... sports grounds near your house.
9. There are ..... swimming pools in our town.
- 10 I have ..... time.

## **Exercise 2**

### **2. Դարձնել հարցական և ժխտական**

1. There are some monuments in the centre of the town.
2. There are some offices in our house.
3. There are many books in the bookcase.
4. There are many high houses in our town.
5. There are some women in the shop.

## **Exercise 3**

### **3. Թարգմանել անգլերեն**

1. Կա շատ ջուր լողավազանի մեջ:
2. Կան շատ սպորտի վարպետներ մեր ինստիտուտում:
3. Կա շատ քիչ շաքարավազ թեյի մեջ:
4. Կա քիչ կաթ բաժակի մեջ:
5. Քանի՞ հարկ կա ձեր շենքում:
6. Կա կահույք սենյակում:
7. Քանի՞ սենյակ կա ձեր բնակարանում:
8. Քանի՞ էջ կա գրքում:
9. Կան քիչ մարզիկներ մարզադահլիճում:
10. Քանի մատիտ կա տուփի մեջ:

## **Exercise 4**

### **1. Թարգմանել անգլերեն**

1. Կան շատ նոր շենքեր մեր փողոցում: 2. Իմ խոհանոցը փոքր է: 3. Ես ունեմ մեծ լողասենյակ: 4. Դաշնամուրը հյուրասենյակում է: 5. Քանի՞ ննջասենյակ կա ձեր բնակարանում: 6. Որտե՞ղ են բանալիները: Դուռը փակ է: 7. Իմ հին բազկաթոռը շատ



հարմարավետ է: 8. Հեռուստացույցը բազմոցի դիմաց է: 9. Կա գեղեցիկ գորգ ճաշասենյակի մեջտեղում: 10. Ի՞նչ կա անկյունում:

## 2. Գրել մեկ բառով

1. a thing we can lock the door with.
2. a place where we can live.
3. a thing where we can sit and read.
4. a thing where we keep our clothes.
5. a thing that we can see our faces in.

## Exercise 5

### 1. Տեղադրել նախդիրներ

1. My flat is .... the centre .... the city.
2. We live ..... the second floor.
3. There are nine floors .... our house.
4. The furniture is ..... modern design.
5. .... the middle .... the room there is a big table and six chairs .... it.
6. The piano is .... the wall.
7. The TV set is .... the corner .... the dining-room.
8. The books are .... the shelf.
9. Is there a garden .... front your house.
10. The mirror is .... the wall.

### 2. Կազմել բառ

c, g, n, i, l, e, i

e, f, r, u, e, r, i, n, t

r, t, o, a, b, f, m, l, o, c, e

### 3. Կազմել նախադասություն

is, my, in, there, kitchen, sink;

a bedroom, my, in, are, two, wardrobes, parents, there;

living-room, is, a, in, the piano, there.

## **My flat**

We have a large flat in a new building. Our flat is on the fourth floor. It is very comfortable. It has central heating, gas, electricity, cold and hot water, a lift and a telephone.

There are three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom, a hall and a balcony in our flat.

The dinning-room is the largest one. It is very comfortable and light, because the windows are large. In the middle of the room there is a table with six chairs around it. To the right of the table there is a brown wall-unit. In front of it there is a small table with a TV set on it. Between the two large windows there is a small round table and two armchairs. We spend our evenings in this room.

My parents' bedroom is not so large as our dining-room, but it is also very comfortable.

My room is the smallest in our flat. I have a bed, a writing-table and an armchair before it. In the corner there is a table with the computer on it. I like to spend evenings in my room.

## **Questions**

1. What street do you live in?
2. What floor is your flat on?
3. How many rooms are there in your flat?
4. What room is the largest in your flat?
5. What is there in the middle of the room?
6. Is there a piano in your dining-room?
7. What is there in front of the TV-set?
8. How many windows are there in the room?
9. What color is the furniture in your flat?

## Lesson 7

### 1. Participle I

### 2. Present Continuous

### 3. Present Simple.

## Vocabulary

dining-room - ճաշասենյակ

bedroom - ննջասենյակ

bathroom - լողասենյակ

hall - միջանցք

balcony - պատշգամբ

kitchen - խոհանոց

slowly - դանդաղ

to be tired - հոգնած

to turn on - միացնել

to turn off - անջատել

to prefer - նախընտրել

to get - վեր կենալ

to wake up - արթնանալ

to dress - հագնվել

to put on - հագնել

to take off - հանել

to watch TV - հեռուստացույց նայել

to walk - քայլել, զբոսնել

to leave home - դուրս գալ տնից

to go for a walk - գնալ զբոսնելու

always - միշտ

usually - սովորաբար

often - հաճախ

sometimes - երբեմն

rarely - հազվադեպ

never - երբեք

once a week - շաբաթը մեկ անգամ

twice a day - օրը երկու անգամ

three times a month - ամիսը երեք անգամ

## Present Continuous Tense

### Affirmative form

I am working

He

She Is working

It

We

You Are working

They

### Interrogative form

Am I working?

he

Is she working?

It

we

Are you working

they

### Negative form

I am not working

He

She is not working

It

We

You are not working

They

## Exercise 1

### 1. Ղարծնել հարցական և ժխտական

1. She is playing tennis now.
2. My friend is trainig now.
3. We are watching the TV- set now.
4. My teacher is speaking to me.
5. He is kicking the ball.

### 2. Թարգմանել անգլերեն

1. Հիմա փոքրիկ տղան դիտում է հեռուստացույց: 2. Ուսանողներն հիմա շախմատ են խաղում: 3. Քույրս ցնցուղ է ընդունում: 4. Հայրիկս հիմա օգնում է ինձ կատարել դասերս: 5. Քույրս նամակ է գրում: 6. Ուսուցիչը ստուգում է տետրերը: 7. Ու՞մ եք դուք սպասում: Մենք սպասում ենք մեր մարզիչին: 8. Նայեք, նա խոսում է մեր ուսուցչի հետ: Հետաքրքիր է՝ ինչի՞ մասին են նրանք խոսում: Վստահ եմ, նրանք խոսում են մրցումների մասին: 9. Որտե՞ղ են ուսանողները: Նրանք հիմա պարապում են մարզադահլիճում: 10. Կանգնած տղամարդը մեր մարզիչն է: 11. Ֆուտբոլ խաղացող տղան իմ ընկերն է: 12. Խոսացող կինը նրա ուսուցչուհին է: 13. Աշխատանք կատարող մարդը իմ հայրն է: 14. Նստած երեխան եղբորս դուստրն է:

## Present Simple

### Հաստատական

I play

You play

He, she, it plays

We play

They play

### Հարցական

Do I play?

Do you play?

Does he (she, it) play?

Do we play?

Do they play?

### Ժխտական

I don't play

You don't play

She (he, it) doesn't play

We don't play

They don't play

## Exercise 1

### Թարգմանել հայերեն

1. My brother plays the piano very well.
2. They live in a big house.
3. She eats a lot of fruit every day.
4. They play tennis every Friday after work.
5. We like films and often go to the cinema.
6. I usually sleep eight hours a night.
7. The shop in our street opens at 10 o'clock every morning.
8. My friend always goes to the Institute by bus.
9. My father's brother works at a bank.
10. My friend's sister speaks two languages.

## Exercise 2

### Դարձնել հարցական և ժխտական

1. Tom plays football twice a week.
2. They know my phone number.
3. You do the same things every day.
4. Our teacher likes classical music.
5. We often go to the theatre.
6. You know much about politics.
7. Your sister likes her job very much.
8. Children like chocolate.
9. My friends do exercises every morning.
10. Her parents live in Moscow.

## Exercise 3

### Կազմել նախադասություններ:

1. always, early, we, come to the Institute.
2. My friends and I, play, often, after the lessons, football.
3. She, has dinner, usually, at 5 o'clock.
4. In bed, usually, don't read, I.
5. never, drinks coffee, she, in the evenings.
6. very much, doesn't like, he, to talk.
7. very often, don't eat meat, I.
8. He, his job, very well, doesn't like, he, to talk.
9. have breakfast, my father, usually, doesn't.
10. don't, watch TV, we, very often.

## Exercise 4

### Օգտագործել բայը Present Simple կամ Present Continuous ժամանակով:

1. Excuse me (you, speak) English?
2. Where is Tom? – (he. have) a shower.
3. She is tired. (She, want) to go home.
4. What time (your father, finish) work in the evening?
5. Excuse me, (you, sit) in my place.
6. You can turn off the TV. I (not watch) it.

7. I (not/like) coffee, I (prefer) tea.
8. I (go) now. You (come) with me?
9. How often (you, have) your training?
10. Listen! Somebody (sing) in the next room.

### **My working day**

On week days I usually get up at 7 o'clock. I don't like to get up early but I have to.

I make my bed, wash, clean my teeth, put my clothes on and go to the kitchen to have breakfast. My mother usually prepares breakfast for me. In the morning I prefer a cup of coffee and a sandwich.

Then I go to the Institute. It is far from my house and I go there by bus. Our lessons begin at 9 o'clock. We usually have lessons till two or three o'clock. Then I go home to have dinner. I like a big dinner because when I come home I am usually very hungry.

Three or four times a week I have my training. So I have a rest after dinner and go to train. I usually train till 7 or 8 o'clock. So in the evening I have some free time. Sometimes I meet my friends. We walk or go to the cinema. If I don't go anywhere I watch TV, read books or play my favourite computer games.

I usually go to bed at about 12 o'clock.

### **Questions**

1. When do you usually get up?
2. Do you like to get up early?
3. Who prepares breakfast for you?
4. What do you like for breakfast?
5. When do your lessons begin?
6. How do you get to the Institute?
7. How often do you have training?
8. How long does your training last?
9. What do you do in the evenings?
10. At what time do you go to bed?

## Lesson 8

1. Impersonal sentences.
2. Degrees of Comparison of adjectives and adverbs.

### Vocabulary

season – տարվա եղանակ	invitation – հրավերք
weather – եղանակ	month – ամիս
frost – սառնամանիք	cold – ցուրտ
winter – ձմեռ	warm – տաք
spring – գարուն	hot – շոգ
summer – ամառ	sunny – արևոտ
autumn – աշուն	windy – քամոտ
rain – անձրև	rainy – անձրևոտ
snow – ձյուն	in good (bad) weather – լավ եղանակին
wind – քամի	in winter – ձմռանը
sun – արև	
to invite – հրավիրել	
especially – նամանավանդ	

### It is .....

#### 1. Time

It is ten o'clock – Ժամը տասն է:

It is late – Ուշ է:

It is time to go home – Ժամանակն է գնալ տուն:

#### 2. Day

It is Monday – Երկուշաբթի է:

It is 21<sup>st</sup> of February – Փետրվարի 21-ն է:

It is my birthday today – Այսօր իմ ծննդյան օրն է:

### **3. Distance**

It is far from here – Այստեղից հեռու է:

How far is it from your house to the Institute?

### **4. Weather**

It is cold – Ցուրտ է:

It is raining – Անձրևում է:

It is – easy, difficult, impossible, safe, dangerous, expensive, interesting, terrible etc. to do something.

## **Exercise 1**

### **Թարգմանել հայերեն**

- 1) It is nice to see you again.
- 2) What time is it? – It is half past eight.
- 3) We are having a party today, it is my sister's birthday.
- 4) It is very far from my home to the airport.
- 5) It is raining now, don't go out.
- 6) It is usually very hot in Yerevan in August.
- 7) It is difficult to translate this text.
- 8) It is very expensive to live in this hotel.
- 9) It is very late, we must go now.

## **Exercise 2**

### **Թարգմանել անգլերեն**

1. Դժվար է արթնանալ վաղ առավոտյան ձմռանը:
2. Շատ հաճելի է տեսնել ձեզ:
3. Անհնարին է աշխատել այս սենյակում. այն շատ մութ է:
4. Ինձ համար հեշտ է սովորել ինստիտուտում:
5. Հետաքրքիր է այցելել տարբեր երկրներ:
6. Վտանգավոր է դուրս գալ տնից գիշերը:
7. Սենյակում շոգ է, բացեք պատուհանը, խդրում եմ:
8. Հիանալի է անցկացնել ամառը Սևանում:
9. Այսօր իմ եղբոր ծննդյան օրն է, մենք շատ հյուրեր ունենք:
10. Խանութը փակ է, որովհետև կիրակի է այսօր:



### Exercise 3.

#### Գտնել հականիշները

**A** love

start

come

remember

open

buy

leave

get up

work

give

**B** close

sell

hate

go

forget

finish

rest

take

arrive

go to bed

### Degrees of comparison

old – older – the oldest

big – bigger – the biggest

nice – nicer – the nicest

cheap – cheaper – the cheapest

beautiful – more beautiful – the most beautiful

interesting – more interesting – the most interesting

expensive – more expensive – the most expensive

### Բացառություններ

good – better – the best

bad – worse – the worst

many

more – the most

much

little – less – the least

### Exercise 1.

#### Թարգմանել հայերեն

1. His car isn't very big, your car is bigger.
2. My plan isn't very good, your plan is better.

3. The black bag is more expensive than the red bag.
4. This camera is cheaper than mine.
5. This chair is more comfortable for you.
6. My job isn't interesting, I want something more interesting.
7. This is the oldest building in the town.
8. He is the most popular singer today.
9. She is the best student in our group.
10. Excuse me, where is the nearest bank?

## Exercise 2

**Տրված ածական անունը օգտագործել համապատասխան աստիճանով:**

1. Tom is the (tall) in our group.
2. This exercise is (easy) to do than the first one.
3. Winter is the (cold) season of a year.
4. We have (few) English books than Armenian books at home.
5. I think, this is the (good) museum in our city.
6. Russia is much (big) than Armenia.
7. Everest is the (high) mountain in the world.
8. This is the (expensive) hotel in Yerevan.

## Exercise 3

**Կազմել բարդ նախադասություններ՝ օգտագործելով but կամ so:**

- |                             |                                      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. I like pop music         | 1. I often go to concerts.           |
| 2. I like cooking           | 2. I don't like to play it           |
| 3. I like watching football | 3. I don't like classical music      |
| 4. I like dancing           | 4. I often go to discos              |
| 5. I like classical music   | 5. I always have a holiday in winter |
| 6. I like skiing            | 6. I often invite friends to dinner  |

## **Seasons and weather**

There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season lasts 3 months. Spring comes in March and ends in May. It often rains in spring, especially in April.

Summer is the hottest season in the year. It begins in June and ends in August. In summer the days are long and nights are short and warm. Summer brings fruits and vegetables. It is pleasant to spend time by the seaside or in the country. Most people have their holidays in summer.

Autumn months are September, October and November. The days become shorter and the nights longer. Day by day it gets colder and colder. It often rains and sometimes even snows.

Winter is the coldest season of the year. It begins in December and ends in February. It is time of snow and frost. But it is also time of New Year and Christmas.

## **Questions**

1. How many seasons are there in a year?
2. How many months are there in a year?
3. How long does each season last?
4. What is the hottest season?
5. What are winter months?
6. How many days has February?
7. Why do we spend more time at home in winter?
8. Where do you like to spend your summer holidays?
9. When does it often rain?
10. What is your favourite season?

## Lesson 9

1. Past Simple
2. Past Continuous

### Vocabulary

to introduce – ներկայացնել  
to be born – ծնվել  
to go in for sport – զբաղվել սպորտով  
to do military service – ծառայել բանակում  
to enter the Institute – ընդունվել ինստիտուտ  
to play chess – շախմատ խաղալ  
to hear – լսել  
to ring – զանգել  
to phone smb. – զանգել հեռախոսով  
to buy – գնել  
to wait(for) – սպասել  
kind of sport – սպորտաձև  
two days ago – երկու օր առաջ  
last year – անցյալ տարի

### Past Simple

#### Հաստատական

I played, went  
You played, went  
She (he, it) played, went  
We played, went  
They played, went

#### հարցական

Did I play, go?  
Did you play, go?  
Did you play, go?  
Did we play, go?  
Did they play, go?

#### Ժխտական

I didn't play, go  
You didn't play, go  
She (he, it) didn't play, go  
We didn't play, go  
They didn't play, go.

**to be – was, were**

## Exercise 1

### Թարգմանել հայերեն

- 1) The hotel wasn't good, the room was small and it wasn't clean.
- 2) Yesterday was a holiday and the shops were closed.
- 3) You weren't at home yesterday evening. Where were you?
- 4) My father worked in a bank two years ago.
- 5) They didn't have training yesterday as it was Sunday.
- 6) The concert began at 7 and finished at 10.
- 7) It was 12 o'clock when I came home yesterday.
- 8) I got up very early yesterday as I had training at 8 o'clock.
- 9) What time did you phone him yesterday?
- 10) Did you enjoy the party last Saturday.

## Exercise 2

### Բայը օգտագործել Past Simple ժամանակով

1. My training (last) two hours yesterday.
2. We (get up) at 10 o'clock yesterday, because I (not have) lessons.
3. I (not phone) you last night, as I (to be) busy.
4. He (open) the window before the lesson.
5. They (to be) here an hour ago.
6. My friend (tell) me about his plans yesterday evening.
7. The teacher (write) the new words on the blackboard.
8. We (live) in this street ten years ago.
9. My sister (enter) the Institute last year.
10. I (meet) my friends after the lessons.

## Exercise 3

### Թարգմանել անգլերեն

1. Կիրակի օրերին ես սովորաբար ուշ եմ զարթնում: Ես ուշ արթնացա երեկ, որովհետև կիրակի էր:
2. Իմ ընկերը լավ է խաղում շախմատ: Մենք շախմատ խաղացինք երեկ դասերից հետո:
3. Մենք չենք գնում ինստիտուտ շաբաթ օրերին: Ես չեմ գնացել ինստիտուտ երեկ:

4. Մենք ունենք պարապմունք ամեն երկուշաբթի: Մենք չենք ունեցել պարապմունք անցյալ երկուշաբթի:
5. Մենք ունենք անգլերեն ամեն չորեքշաբթի: Մենք ունեինք անգլերեն երեկ:
6. Իմ քույրը սիրում է խոսել հեռախոսով: Ես խոսել եմ հեռախոսով նրա հետ երեկ:

## **Past Continuous**

### **Was, were + V+ing**

We were training from 1 to 4 o'clock yesterday.

What were you doing at this time yesterday?

### **Exercise 1**

1. Yesterday at 3 o'clock she was at home. She was watching TV.
2. I met them at the stop, they were waiting for a bus.
3. I saw you in the street yesterday, you were speaking to somebody.
4. What were you doing at 2 o'clock?
5. Was it raining when you got up?
6. Why were you driving so fast?
7. When he came we were having dinner.
8. When I saw him last he was looking for a new job.
9. She was writing her English exercises at 10 o'clock in the morning.
10. They were playing tennis from 5 till 7 yesterday.
11. I was making a report the whole evening yesterday.
12. We were swimming in the pool from 12 till 2 yesterday.

### **Exercise 2**

#### **Օգտագործել Part Simpleկան Past Continuous ժամանակը:**

1. What the swimmers (do) when you (enter) the swimming-pool? They (swim).
2. What the students (do) yesterday? They (go) to the sports ground to play basketball.
3. What you (do) when I phone yesterday? I (read).
4. George (have) a shower when somebody (knock) at the door.
5. At nine o'clock last night I (watch) TV.
6. Yesterday after the lessons we (go) home when I (meet) Nick.
7. How fast you (drive) when the police (stop) you?
8. I (lose) my keys yesterday.

### Exercise 3

#### Թարգմանել անգլերեն

1. Երբ մենք դուրս եկանք տնից, անձրևում էր:
2. Երբ ես եկա գրասենյակ, նրանք աշխատում էին:
3. Ես բացեցի պատուհանը, որովհետև շոգ էր:
4. Հեռախոսը զանգեց, երբ ես հեռուստացույց էի նայում:
5. Ես լսեցի աղմուկ և դուրս նայեցի պատուհանից:
6. Ես գնեցի ամսագիր, բայց չկարդացի այն:
7. Մենք վերջացրեցինք մեր պարապմունքը և գնացինք տուն:
8. Ես տեսա նրան փողոցում առավոտյան, նա գնում էր ինստիտուտ:

### Exercise 4

Կազմել բարդ նախադասություն, օգտագործելով because կամ when.

- A) 1. I left the party early.  
2. He couldn't speak.  
3. She started to learn English.  
4. I didn't like mathematics.  
5. She didn't like the red bag.
- B) 1. She was fifteen.  
2. I was at school.  
3. She didn't like it.  
4. He was two years old.  
5. I was very tired.

### About Myself

I want to introduce myself.

My name is Armen, and my surname is Karapetyan. I was born in Yerevan. I am 19 years old.

I left school three years ago and entered the Institute of Physical Culture. I like sport very much but best of all I like football. I think, it is the most popular game in the world. I began to play football when I was seven.

I live in Yerevan with my family. We have a three-room flat in Mashtots street. I have no sister but I have two brothers. My elder brother is doing his military service now. He is a sportsman too. My younger brother is 15. He is going to school. He likes sport very much and wants to enter our Institute.

## Questions

1. Who are you?
2. What are you?
3. How old are you?
4. When were you born?
5. Where were you born?
6. Where do you study?
7. What kind of sport do you go in for?
8. What sporting grade have you?
9. Where does your family live?
10. What are your brothers?



## Lesson 10

### 1. Present Perfect

### 2. Verb + preposition

## Vocabulary

equipment – մարզագույք

subject – առարկա

chair – ամբիոն

team – թիմ

faculty (department) – ֆակուլտետ

sporting skill – սպորտային վարպետություն

to consist (of) – բաղկացած լինել

warming up – նախապարժանք

result – արդյունք

winner – հաղթող

special – հատուկ

slow – դանդաղ

fast – արագ

to decide – որոշել

to forget – մոռանալ

to be situated – գտնվել

to do a subject – անցնել առարկան

to arrive – ժամանել, գալ

to buy – գնել

to wait (for) – սպասել

competition – մրցում

to pay attention (to) – ուշադրություն դարձնել

to perfect – կատարելագործել

to take part (in) – մասնակցել

to win – հաղթել

to set up record – ռեկորդ սահմանել

for a long time – երկար ժամանակ

since morning – առավոտվանից

ever – երբևէ

never – երբեք

## Present Perfect

### Have (has) + Participle II

I have done

Have I done?

I haven't done

You have done

Have you done?

You haven't done

She, he, it has done

Has she (he, it) done?

She (he, it) hasn't done

We have done

Have we done?

We haven't done

They have done

Have they done?

They haven't done

## Exercise 1

### Թարգմանել հայերեն

- 1) I have already finished with the book.
- 2) Have you seen you coach today?
- 3) Somebody has broken the window in our classroom.
- 4) Has he told you about the competition?
- 5) I don't see my pen, have you taken it?
- 6) I know this student but I have forgotten his name.
- 7) I have left my bag on the bus.
- 8) They have already had their training and now they are having a rest.
- 9) We have seen two football matches this week.
- 10) Have you ever taken part in any competition?

## Exercise 2

### Բայը օգտագործել Present Perfect ժամանակով:

1. – Do you want to see this film?  
- No, I (see, already) it.
2. Are you hungry?  
No, I (have, just) dinner.
3. She is at home, she (not go out, yet).
4. You are late, the bus (go, just).
5. We are going for a walk. The rain (stop, already).
6. – Don't forget to phone him.  
- I (already phone) him.
7. Do you know where she is?  
No, I (not/see yet) her today.
8. I don't know him, I (see never) him before.
9. Have you ever been to London?  
No, I (be, never) there.
10. I (travel, never) by plane.

### Exercise 3.

#### Օգտագործել for կամ since.

1. My friend has been in Moscow ..... last week.
2. They have been in the swimming pool ..... two hours.
3. My parents have lived in Yerevan ..... 15 years.
4. Ann is in her office, she has been there ..... nine o'clock.
5. I am late, I have waited for the bus ..... 20 minutes.
6. Nobody has lived in this house ..... last year.
7. I have known him ..... a long time.
8. We haven't met ..... we left school.
9. My friend has been ill ..... last Friday.

### Exercise 4

#### Օգտագործել բայը Present Perfect կամ Past Simple ժամանակով:

1. My father is a writer. He (write) many books.
2. I (not take part in) competition last year.
3. I (play) tennis yesterday afternoon.
4. What time you (have) training yesterday?
5. You ever( take part in) International competitions?
6. The weather (not be) good yesterday.
7. His hair is wet. He just( have a shower).
8. When I (come back) from training I (have) a shower.
9. Are the students in the classroom? No, they (not come) yet.
10. You (ever see) him?

Yes, I (meet) at the sport hall yesterday.

### Exercise 5

#### Տեղադրել հետևյալ բառերը already, ever, for, just, never, since, yet.

1. I haven't listened to their new CD .....
2. We have studied English ..... a year.
3. Have you .... won any prizes?
4. I think the film has ..... finished.
5. I have gone in for boxing ..... I was fourteen years old.

6. – Do you know where is?  
- I have ..... seen him in the hall.
7. I have ..... played golf before.

### Verb + preposition

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. ask somebody for .....                     | She asked me for advice.                              |
| 2. belong to .....                            | This book belongs to our teacher.                     |
| 3. happen to .....                            | I think something has happened to him                 |
| 4. listen to .....                            | I like to listen to the music                         |
| 5. speak/talk to somebody about something ... | I want to speak to you about our plans                |
| 6. thank somebody for something .....         | I thanked him for his help.                           |
| 7. think about                                | We must think about your proposal                     |
| 8. wait for.....                              | We are waiting for our coach.                         |
| 9. look at .....                              | Look at the blackboard                                |
| 10. look for.....                             | I am looking for my book, but don't find it           |
| 11. look after.....                           | Don't lose this book, look after it                   |
| 12. depend on.....                            | Shall we go for a walk?<br>It depends on the weather. |

### Exercise 1

#### Օգտագործել նախդիրներ

1. Thank you very much ..... your help.
2. This tennis court belongs ..... our Institute.
3. Why didn't you come to the office.  
What happened ..... you?
4. She asked me ..... some water.
5. Do you like reading book? It depends .....the book.
6. We waited ..... him until 2 o'clock but he didn't come.
7. I found this old photo when I was looking ..... my passport.
8. She looked ..... her watch.
9. My friend looked ..... my dog when I was in Moscow.
10. What are you thinking .....?

## **Our Institute**

We study at the Yerevan State Institute of Physical Culture. The students of our Institute take up different kinds of sport: gymnastics, boxing, wrestling, weightlifting, fencing, skating, cycling, swimming, various sport games: basketball, volleyball, handball, tennis and many others.

Our Institute is situated in Aleck Manukyan street. It has many large classrooms, special sport halls with special equipment, a library, a reading-hall, etc.

There are two faculties at the Institute: sports and health recovery and sporting training faculty. There are many chairs: the chair of theory of physical education, the chair of history of physical education, the chair of foreign languages, the chairs in different sports, etc. We study many different subjects, such as anatomy, physiology, psychology, pedagogics, theory of physical education and many others.

Our lessons begin at 9 o'clock and end at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. We usually have three lessons a day.

Many students of our Institute have taken part in different championships. Many prominent sportsmen Olympic, World and European champions studied at our Institute.

## **Questions**

1. Where do you study?
2. What kinds of sport do the students take up at your Institute?
3. Are there any special rooms for training at your Institute?
4. What kind of rooms are they?
5. How many faculties are there at your Institute?
6. What chairs are there in your Institute?
7. What subjects do you study?
8. When do your lessons begin?
9. How many lessons have you a day?
10. What prominent sportsmen do you know at your Institute.

# Lesson 11

1. Future Simple
2. To be going
3. Prepositions of time and place

## Vocabulary

population – բնակչություն

area – տարածք

river – գետ

lake – լիճ

nation - ազգ

pagan temple – հեթանոսական տաճար

church – եկեղեցի

sightseeing – տեսարժան վայր

mountainous - լեռնային

in honour – ի պատիվ

opportunity – հնարավորություն

stone cross – խաչքար

ancient – հնագույն

excellent - գերազանց

amongst – մեջ, միջև

event – իրադարձություն

to cover – ծածկել, տարածվել

to locate – տեղավորված լինել

to divide - բաժանել

to adopt – ընդունել

to provide - ապահովել

## Future Simple

### Հաստատական

I shall go

You will go

She (he, it) will go

We shall go

They will go

### Հարցական

Shall I go?

Will you go?

Will she (he, it) go?

Shall we go?

Will they go?

### Ժխտական

I shall not (shan't)

You will not (won't)

She (he, it) will not (won't)

We shall not (shan't)

They will not (won't)

## Exercise 1

### Դարձնել հարցական և ժխտական

1. Tomorrow I shall get up at 7 o'clock.
2. We shall visit Garny next Saturday.
3. I shall take my dog out for a walk.
4. They will play football after the lessons.
5. She will wear her new dress to the party.
6. I shall be at home in the evening.
7. You will see them in two days.
8. He will take up gymnastics next week.
9. They will train every day next year.
10. My brother will come in an hour.

## Exercise 2

### Թարգմանել անգլերեն:

1. Իմ ընկերը պատրաստվում է մասնակցել Բելոռուսիայի մրցումներին հաջորդ ամիս:
2. Մարզիչը կբացատրի նոր մեթոդը հաջորդ պարապմունքին:
3. Լողորդները կվերադառնան մրցումներից երկու շաբաթից:
4. Մենք կանենք այդ վարժությունը հաջորդ անգամ:
5. Ի՞նչ ես պատրաստվում անել այսօր:
6. Ես կզանգահարեմ քեզ երեկոյան:

## Exercise 3

### Ընտրել ճիշտ տարբերակը:

1. What (will you do/are you going to do) tomorrow?
2. Don't worry about the exam. I think you will pass/are going to pass.
3. Do you know who will win/are going to win.
4. If you don't study you won't pass/aren't going to pass the exam.
5. We shan't be late/aren't going to be late, if we leave home now.

## Exercise 4

### Օգնագործել Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple.

1. My friend always (get up) early, so I think he (get up) early tomorrow.
2. She (work) at our Institute next year.
3. He (graduate) from the University two years ago.
4. I always (go) to work on foot.
5. I (know) him when he (be) a schoolboy.
6. When you (finish) your training yesterday?
7. I (wait) for you in the sports hall tomorrow.
8. We (like) to watch TV on Saturdays and Sundays.
9. Yesterday we (have) training on the stadium.
10. She often (go) to the swimming-pool.

## Prepositions of time and place

### In

#### time

months – in April  
years – in 2009  
seasons – in winter  
parts of the day – in the morning

#### place

towns, cities – in Yerevan  
countries, continents – in Armenia, in Africa  
inside the object – in the box, room, building

### On

#### time

days – on Monday  
dates – on 19<sup>th</sup> May  
on my birthday

#### place

islands – on Cyprus  
pages – on page 26  
on top of – on the table  
an object  
on a surface – on the wall

### At

#### time

clock times – at ten o'clock  
holiday periods – at Christmas

#### place

exact places – at the North Pole  
buildings, when speaking about activity –



at the cinema  
activities – at the party

## **Remember**

in a minute	on the left
in front of	on the right
in the middle of	on the beach
in the future	on the menu
in the morning	on a list
in the evening	on the first floor
in the country	on the farm
in the picture	on the map
in bed	on the bus
in the world	on a diet

## **Exercise 5**

**Տեղադրել on, in, at.**

- 1) We visited China ..... 2007.
- 2) My sister's birthday is ..... the second of June.
- 3) I shall meet you ..... 3 o'clock.
- 4) We have competitions ..... September.
- 5) We don't have lessons ..... Saturday.
- 6) We came home late ..... the evening.
- 7) There was a beautiful picture ..... the wall.
- 8) My brother's flat is ..... the ground floor.
- 9) We have a large swimming-pool ..... front of the Institute.
- 10) We went to the cinema ..... Friday.

## **Armenia.**

The Republic of Armenia is a mountainous country. Armenia covers an area of 30 000 square kilometers and has a population of about 3 million people. The state borderline is 1420 kilometers.

Lake Sevan is the biggest fresh water lakes in the world and is located at 2000 metres above sea level.

The country is divided into 10 provinces called marz. The capital of Armenia Yerevan is

the 11th marz.

Armenia is an ancient country. It is also the oldest existing Christian nation in the world. Armenia adopted Christianity in 301 A.D. and St. Echmiatsin temple was built in honour of this event.

Museums, monuments and numerous churches bear witness to the majesty of Armenia's long history.

Armenia provides excellent opportunities for sightseeng : stone crosses called "khachkars", cave monastery of Geghard, pagan temple of Garni with Hellenistic style mosaics, as well as other churches coming from the 5th-11th centuries.

## Questions

1. What is your Motherland?
2. What is the official language of Armenia?
3. What is the population of Armenia?
4. What is the territory of Armenia?
5. How many provinces are there in Armenia?
6. What is the capital of Armenia?
7. What is the largest lake in our country?
8. What mountains do you know in Armenia?
9. When did Armenia adopt Christianity its official religion?
10. What places of interest do you know?

## Lesson 12

### 1. Modal Verbs

#### Vocabulary

full – լի

to fill – լցնել

to be lucky – հաջողակ լինել

change – փոխանակել

to touch – կպնել

important – կարևոր

#### Modal verbs

1. Might – I might go to the cinema this evening.
2. May – May I ask you a question?
3. Can – I can play the piano.  
Could – I couldn't come last night.  
Could I take your pen?
4. Must – We must hurry.
5. Needn't – You needn't do it today. You can do it tomorrow.
6. Should – I think you should buy this dress.
7. Have to – I have to get up very early.

#### Exercise 1

##### Թարգմանել հայերեն

**I** 1) She might phone this evening.

2) I might not go to the Institute tomorrow.

3) May I sit here?

4) I think it might rain.

**II** 1) I can play tennis, but I can't play chess.

2) Can your brother swim? – Yes, he is a good swimmer.

3) When I was a child I could run very fast.

4) Can you open the window, please?

**III** 1) Your shoes are dirty, you must clean them.

2) It is a very interesting film, you must see it.

3) We must hurry, we musn't be late.

4) I musn't forget to phone him today.

**IV** 1) You needn't go to the library, I will give you this book.

2) You have a lot of time, you needn't hurry.

3) You needn't go, you can stay here if you want.

4) We needn't stay until the end of the meeting, we can go now.

**V** 1) You should go to bed, you are tired.

2) I think the child shouldn't watch TV much.

3) You should train more to get good results.

4) Do you think I should buy this hat?

**VI** 1) I have to go to the dentist tomorrow.

2) Do you have to work on Sundays?

3) We didn't have to wait for him very long.

4) In our country young men have to do military service.

## **Exercise 2**

**Oգտագործել might, can (can't), must, could (couldn't), should, needn't, have to .....**

1. I am sorry, but I ..... come to your party next Saturday.

2. .... you help me to translate this text, please?

3. – What are you going to do in the evening?

- I ..... watch a football match on TV.

4. You ..... read much, if you want to know English well.

5. I forgot to phone him in the morning, I ..... do it now.

6. .... I take your pencil for a minute?

7. You ..... decide now, you have time to think.

8. He is not strong, I think he ..... do more exercises.

9. Yesterday we ..... go home on foot because there were no buses.

10. The English exam is not easy, you ..... to answer three questions.

### Exercise 3

#### Թարգմանել անգլերեն

1. Ես չկարողացա մարզվել երեկ, որովհետև ես հիվանդ էի:
2. Իմ ընկերը ապրում է ինստիտուտից հեռու և ստիպված է շուտ արթնանալ:
3. Կարիք չկա թարգմանել այս տեքստը հայերեն, այն շատ հեշտ է:
4. Դու պետք է կարդաս այս գիրքը, այն շատ հետաքրքիր է:
5. Ես հնարավոր է կմասնակցեմ մարմնամարզության մրցումներին հաջորդ տարի:
6. Ես չեմ կարող օգնել քեզ հիմա, ես զբաղված եմ:
7. Ես ստիպված եմ գնալ գրադարան, որովհետև ես չունեմ այս գիրքը:
8. Դուք պետք է շատ խոսեք անգլերեն դասի ժամանակ:
9. Ես կարծում եմ դու պետք է օգնես նրան, եթե կարող ես:
10. Դու չես կարող կանգնեցնել մեքենան այստեղ:

### Exercise 4

#### Տրված բառերից կազմել նախադասություն:

1. might, be, tonight, late, I.
2. speak, she, two, could, English, ago, not, years.
3. hear, I, not, you, noisy, is can, well, because, it, here.
4. him, not, tell, you, must, happened, what.
5. wait, yesterday, I, long, bus, had to, the, very.

### “Great Britain”

The full name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK).

The United Kingdom is situated on the British Isles. They consist of two large islands: Great Britain and Ireland. Great Britain consists of three main parts: England, Wales and Scotland.

The population of the United Kingdom is over 58 million people. The main nationalities are: English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish.

There are many large cities in Great Britain such as London, Oxford and Cambridge which are known for their ancient universities, Bristol, Brighton, Manchester, Sheffield and many others.

The capital of the country is London, which is situated on the river Thames. The city is very old and beautiful.

London has many places of interest. One of them is Buckingham Palace, the residence of the Queen.

The English are proud of Trafalgar Square and the British Museum, the biggest Museum in London. It is famous for its library, one of the richest in the world.

The towers of the Houses of Parliament stand high above the city. On the highest tower there is the largest clock in the country which is known as Big Ben.

## Questions

1. What is the full name of the country?
2. Where is the United Kingdom situated in?
3. What do they consist of?
4. What does Great Britain consist of?
5. What is the population of the United Kingdom?
6. What are the main nationalities?
7. What large cities do you know in Great Britain?
8. What is the capital of England?
9. What places of Interest do you know in London?
10. What country is the homeland of the English language?

## Lesson 13

### 11. Passive Voice

### 12. Phrasal Verbs

### Vocabulary

war – պատերազմ

peace – խաղաղություն

friendship – ընկերություն

specialist – մասնագետ

exhibition – ցուցահանդես

painter – նկարիչ

thief – գող

amateur sport – սիրողական սպորտ

healthy – առողջ

separately – առանձին

suitable – համապատասխան, հարմար

to be interested (in) – հետաքրքրվել

to take place – տեղի ունենալ

to include – ներառել

to hold – անցկացնել

to be held – անցկացնել

to wish – ցանկանալ

to host – հյուր ընդունել

to select – ընտրել

to receive – ստանալ

to celebrate – տոնել

to paint – ներկել, նկարել ներկերով

to catch – բռնել

to build – կառուցել

to punish – պատժել

to rob – կողոպտել

to steal – գողանալ

to divide – բաժանել

## Passive Voice

### to be + Past Particle

#### Active

They clean the office

They cleaned the office

They will clean the office

They are cleaning the office

They have cleaned the office

#### Passive

The office is cleaned

The office was cleaned

The office will be cleaned

The office is being cleaned

The office has been cleaned

## Exercise 1

### Թարգմանել հայերեն

1. They make butter from milk.  
Butter is made from milk.
2. Oranges are imported into Armenia.  
They import oranges into Armenia.
3. How often do you clean this room?  
How often is this room cleaned?
4. They invited me to the party.  
I was invited to the party.
5. They built this house last year.  
This house was built last year.
6. They will show this film on TV.  
This film will be shown on TV.
7. The company will send him to London on business.  
He will be sent to London on business.
8. They took the man to hospital.  
The man was taken to hospital

## Exercise 2

### Ներգործական կառույցի նախադասությունները դարձնել կրավորական

- I**
1. They usually receive the newspapers at 8 o'clock.
  2. They build a lot of new houses every year.
  3. They often invite me to their parties.
  4. People speak English all over the world.
  5. We often see him at the exhibitions.
  6. We translate this kind of texts at every lesson.
  7. Many people celebrate Christmas.
  8. The teacher corrects every mistake.
  9. The company pays the workers well.
  10. He paints the roof of his house every summer.

- II**
1. The policeman caught the thief.



2. He invited us to a concert last Sunday.
3. They asked me to help him with this work.
4. I received the telegram in the morning.
5. They built a new plant outside the city.
6. The specialist used only this method.
7. They told her the truth.
8. We listened to the speaker very attentively.
9. I sent her brother a telegram.
10. They took him to the doctor.

**III** 1. They will explain the rule to him.

2. I shall send him my new dress.
3. People will forget it very soon.
4. They will take children for a walk.
5. We shall change our time-table in a week.
6. They will publish his new book soon.
7. Mother will punish her.
8. She will rob you, if you are not careful.

## Phrasal Verbs

**Verb+in, into, out, out of, on, off, up, down, away, back, over, round (around).**

### Exercise 1

**Թարգմանել հայերեն ` ուշադրություն դարձնելով ընդգծված բառերին:**

1. She opened the door and got into the car.
2. The car stopped and she got out of the car.
3. The bus arrived and I got on.
4. The bus stopped and I got off.
5. When the teacher comes in the students stand up.
6. You can sit down.
7. The boy fell off the bicycle.
8. I am going now and I shall come back soon.
9. Turn over the page and you will see the picture.
10. I looked round and saw him.
11. It is cold here, put on your coat.

12. If you are hot, take off your coat.
13. It is dark, turn on the light, please.
14. The film is over, turn off the TV set.
15. Look out of the window, is it raining?

## Exercise 2

Օգտագործել տրված բայերը համապատասխան նախդիրներով. **looked, went, looked, got, sit, got.**

1. I went to the window and .....
2. The door was open and we .....
3. The bus stopped and I .....
4. He said hello and I .....
5. The car stopped and two men .....
6. This seat is free you can .....

## Olympic Games

Many people all over the world are interested in sport. Traditionally, sport can be divided into professional and amateur sport.

The world's greatest international sports games are known as the Olympic Games.

The Olympic Games have a long history. They started in 776 BC in Greece and took place every four years nearly twelve centuries at Olympia. They included many different kinds of sports. All the cities in Greece sent their best athletes to Olympia to compete in the Games. When the Games took place the wars stopped. So, the Olympic Games became the Symbol of peace and friendship.

Now there are Summer and Winter Olympic Games. They are held separately. There are always several cities wishing to host the Games. The International Committee of Olympic Games selects the most suitable city. After that the host city starts to prepare for the competitions.

Thousands of athletes, journalists and guests arrive to the Games.

## Questions

1. Why do many people like sport?
2. How can sport be traditionally divided into?
3. When did the Olympic Games start?
4. Where did the Olympic Games take place?
5. Did women participate in the games?
6. What symbolized the Olympic Games?
7. How is the Olympic Games organized?
8. When and where do the next Olympic Games take place?

## Lesson 14

### Vocabulary

aim – նպատակ

muscle – մկան

coach – մարզիչ

technique – տեխնիկա

tactics – տակտիկա

contest – մրցույթ

skill – վարպետություն

warning up – նախազարժանք

fast running - արագ վազել

slow running - դանդաղ վազք

important – կարևոր

to consist (of) - բաղկացած լինել

to prevent – կանխել

to pull – ձգել

to pay attention (to) – ուշադրություն դարձնել

to perfect – կատարելագործել

### 1. Reported Speech

am

was

is

are – were

have

had

has

can – could

will – would

do

did

does

## Exercise 1

### Թարգմանել հայերեն

1. She said: "My friend is ill".

She said that her friend was ill.

2. She said: "My parents are in Moscow:.

She said that her parents were in Moscow.

3. She said: "I have many problems".

She said that she had many problems.

4. She said: "I will phone you".

She said she would phone me.

5. She said: "I don't like boxing:.

She said that she didn't like boxing.

6. She said: "I can't find a job".

She said she couldn't find a job.

7. She said: "You look tired".

She said that I looked tired.

## Exercise 2

### Ուղղակի խոսքը դարձնել անուղղակի

1. He said: "I don't feel very well".

2. My sister said: "I am very busy".

3. Tom said: "I can't go to the party".

4. My friend said: "I want to buy a computer".

5. Her daughter said: "I will send you a postcard".

6. I said to my mother: "I will be at home late".

## Exercise 3

### Տեղադրել said կամ told.

1. He ..... he was tired.

2. What did she ..... you?

3. Ann ..... that she didn't like dancing.

4. Tom ..... me that he was ill.

5. Please don't ..... her what happened.

6. The woman ..... that she was a teacher.

7. They asked me a lot of questions but I didn't ..... them anything.
8. I invited her to my birthday and she ..... that she would come.
9. She ..... that her son was a good sportsman.
10. I ..... the doctor that I felt bad.

## **Our Training**

We study at the Armenian State Institute of Physical Culture. The students of our Institute take up different kinds of sport. They train in different places: in the gymnasium, on the indoor and outdoor sports grounds, on the tennis courts, on the stadiums, in the swimming-pools, etc.

We have special training three times a week. It lasts about 3 hours after which we take a warm shower. Every training begins with a warming-up period. It consists of slow and fast running and different exercises. The warm-up of the body is very important. It helps to prevent pulled muscles. We train according to the trainer's instructions. The coach pays great attention to the mastering technique and tactics. We train with a team or a partner and get ready for contests.

The aim of our training is to perfect our sporting skills.

## **Questions**

1. Where do you study?
2. Where do the students train?
3. How many times a week do you train?
4. Where do you train?
5. Do you take a shower after your training?
6. How long does your training last?
7. What do you begin your training with?
8. What does your warm-up consist of?
9. Who trains you?
10. What is the aim of your training?

# Մարզական տեսակներ

## Athletics

Track and field athletics is a collection of sports events that involves running, throwing, jumping and walking. The name "athletics" is discovered from the Greek word "athlos", meaning "contest". The original and only event at the first Olympics in 776 BC was a stadium - length foot race, run on a track. Athletics was included in the first modern Olympic Games in 1896. Women were first allowed to participate in track and field events in the 1928 Olympics.

Athletics meetings may be held either indoors or outdoors. The standard events contested on an outdoor track are:

Sprint events: 100 meters, 200 meters, 400 meters ;

Middle distance events: 800 meters, 1000 meters, 1500 meters, one mile, 2000 meters, 3000 meters steeple - chase ;

Long distance events: 5000 meters, 10.000 meters ;

Hurdle events: 100 meters hurdles (women), 110 meters hurdles (men), 400 meters hurdles ;

Relay events: 4 x 100 meters relay, 4 x 400 meters relay.

The standard field events contested outdoors are :

Throwing events: discus throw, hammer throw, javelin throw, shot put;

Jumping events: long jump, triple jump, high jump, pole vault.

Indoor meetings are held during the winter.

There are a number of athletics competitions regularly held around the world for professional athletes. The biggest is the World Championship held every 2 years by the IAAF.

## **Basketball**

Basketball originated in the USA in 1896. It was invented by a Canadian Physical education professor Dr James Naismith.

Basketball is a team sport in which two teams of 5 players try to score points against one another by placing ball through a high hoop. Points are scored by throwing the ball through the basket from any distance. The team with more points at the end of the game wins. The players can dribble or pass the ball. Fouls are penalized and free throws will be awarded.

Games are played in four quarters of 10 (international) or 12 minutes (NBA). Fifteen minutes are allowed for a half-time break, and two minutes for the second half. The game is controlled by three referees on the court and table officials.

Basketball has developed many common techniques of shooting, passing and dribbling, as well as players' position, and offensive and defensive structures.

## **Boxing**

Boxing is a combat sport. There are three ways to win. Victory is achieved if the opponent is knocked down and unable to get up before the referee counts to ten seconds, or if the opponent is deemed too injured to continue. If there is no stopping of the fight before an agreed number of rounds, a winner is determined either by the referee's decision or by judges' scorecards.

Modern boxing has two main forms: amateur and professional. Amateur boxing has a point scoring system : each punch that lands clearly on the head or torso is awarded a point. Bouts consist of three rounds of three minutes. The boxers wear protective headgear and gloves.

Professional bouts are usually much longer and consist of ten to twelve rounds. Headgear is not permitted in professional bouts. The participant is awarded a technical knockout wins if the other participant cannot defend himself due to injury.

There are four basic punches in boxing : the jab, straight right / left hand, hook and uppercut.



## Cycling

The bicycle is old enough - more than a hundred years of age. Its prototype appeared in 1791 in France.

First bicycle looked odd: a large front wheel with a cranked axle.

New types of bicycles appeared every year but only in 1885 people saw a model which looked like modern cycles. It had two almost equal wheels and a chain drive to the rear wheel.

The first bicycle race was held in 1868 in Paris.

Cycling competitions are generally divided into road and track events. Both kinds are in the Olympic program. Olympic road events include individual and team races.

Individual races' distances are different usually up to 200 kilometers. The winner is the first cyclist who passes over the finish with his front wheel.

In the team road event the teams start the contest with 2 - 4 minutes interval, and that team wins whose members get the best sum of timings.

Track events take place on special cycling tracks which look like elongated stadiums with a sloping runway made of concrete, wood or plastics.

Track events are very spectacular. The Olympic program includes 1 km sprint races, 1 km heat or time trial, individual pursuit and team pursuit over 4 km.

Modern sport bicycles are very light but firm machines made of special metals.

Cyclists wear jersey shirts with pockets on the back, tight knee-long woolen shorts, perforated shoes, a cap or a leather crash helmet on their heads.

## **Fencing**

The origins of fencing date back to Egypt and ancient Greece around 1200 BC. The word fence was originally a shortening of the Middle English defense, which came from an Italian word 'defensio' in origin a Latin word.

Three types of weapon are used in Olympic fencing : foil, epee, saber.

Foil is a light thrusting weapon. The valid target is restricted to the torso, the chest, shoulders and back. Double touches are not allowed.

Epee is a heavy thrusting weapon. The valid target area covers the entire body. Double touches are allowed.

Saber is a light cutting and thrusting weapon. The valid target area is the saddle line, which is from one side of your hip to the other and up. This also includes the head. The target area does not include the hands.

The technique of fencing is one of the most complicated. In modern fencing there are about 10.000 methods which are used in the bout. The main methods of attacking are : simple attack, composed attack, re-attack, rush attack, feint attack, blind blade attack and others.

Fencers use the following equipment : a jacket, a fencing mask, fencing gloves, elbow pads, plastron.

Two referees are appointed to conduct a contest : president of the jury and an assesseur.

Fencers are rated E through A, U if they do not have a rating or are unrated. E being the lowest, and A being the highest.

Fencing develops skill, strength, special endurance, the quickness of visual reaction, the feeling of distance and many other valuable qualities.

## **Football**

Football is one of the world's most popular games. It is played in nearly every country. The earliest form of the game was developed in China. It was known as cuju (literally "Kick ball"). The modern football was first developed in England in the 19th century.

The modern game is played by two teams of eleven players on a rectangular field with a goal at each end. Duration of the match is 90 minutes and the team scoring most goals wins. Draws are common, but if a winner has to be found, a game can go extra time. If the score is still tied after extra time, a penalty shootout can decide the winner.

Only the goalkeeper can touch the ball with his hands or arms. All other players can kick or head the ball. Pushing, tripping, or other illegal actions can be penalized with a free kick. If a foul is committed in the penalty area, the referee can award a penalty kick. For more serious offence the referee can show the player a yellow card as a warning or a red card, in this case the player is sent off and cannot be replaced by a substitute. Teams are allowed three substitutes.

## **Gymnastics**

Gymnastics originally meant "to train in athletic exercises". The term was first used in early Greece and it applied to all forms of athletic exercises such as running, jumping, throwing a javelin and wrestling. Formal gymnastics had its beginning in Germany early in the nineteenth century. Since that time gymnastic activities have been modernized and form an integral part of our physical education program.

There are different types of gymnastics such as Sport Gymnastics, Artistic Gymnastics, Rhythmic Gymnastics, Aerobic and Acrobatic gymnastics.

Sport Gymnastics is the best known and most popular of the gymnastics sports involves the women's events of uneven parallel bars, balance beam, floor exercises and vault. Men's events include floor exercises, pommel horse, still rings, vault, parallel bars, and high bar.

Artistic Gymnastics is a combination of gymnastics and ballet. The gymnasts perform different exercises without any objects or with objects such as: hoops, balls, skipping - ropes, ribbons and clubs.

There are various exercises in gymnastics: hanging exercises, free exercises, balancing exercises, compulsory exercises, exercises on apparatus, etc.

Gymnastics is a sport involving performance of exercises requiring physical strength, flexibility, agility, coordination, balance, and grace.

## **Handball**

Modern handball is usually played indoors. It is a team sport in which two teams of seven players (six outfield players and a goalkeeper) pass and bounce a ball to throw it into the goal of the opposing team.

Handball players are allowed to touch the ball with any part of their bodies above the knee. A player who is in possession of the ball may stand stationary for only three seconds and may only take three steps. They must then either shoot, pass or dribble the ball. There are different throws in handball: throw from running at full speed, throw from dribbling, two-hand overhead throw, two-hand chest pass, two-hand underhand throw, pass behind the body, spinned shot and others.

Only the goalkeeper is allowed to move freely within the goal parameter and touch the ball with all parts of his body. He may participate in the normal play of his team mate.

A handball match is led by two equal referees. Their decisions are final. Penalties are given to players for fouls. Any infraction that prevents a clear scoring opportunity will result in a seven-meter penalty shot.

The team with the most goals after two periods of 30 minutes wins.

## **Karate**

I have chosen karate for my speciality. Today hundreds of young men and even girls come to fancy it and it became a very popular kind of sport in our country.

Some people think that is a cruel, savage thing. But real karate is an old and very interesting kind of sport, in fact it is an art of self-defense.

There are some main postures in karate: right natural posture, natural self-defence posture, left natural posture, many different hits with legs, arms, fingers, feet, etc. We train in the sporting halls, on the stadiums etc. Our coach called “sansey”, pays great attention not only to the

technique, tactics but also to the philosophical ideas of karate. Before competing karateists greet each other with a bow.

Karateists use a special uniform – kimono to train.

Karate requires a many-sided physical training of a karateist and such mental qualities as courage, resolution, endurance etc. All these qualities are developed in the process of training in karate.

## **Rescue**

I am a rescuer. The rescue activity is to reduce the danger of human life in emergency situations. Armenia is one of the most seismoactive regions in the world. All types of natural disasters like floods, earthquakes are typical for Armenia. That's why special rescue exercise courses have been organized in Armenia. The aim of these courses is how to give the first aid:

1. The evacuation of people in the ruins both by equipment and rescue dogs.
2. The organization of medical assistance.
3. Provision and distribution of food stuffs, water and other necessary goods.

The main features of rescuers are special physical and psychological readinesses, special technological skills and habits.

## **Skiing**

Skiing is a group of sports using skis as equipment for traveling over snow.

Pre-historical Nordic people invented skiing to assist hunting, military maneuvers, and a practical transportation for themselves. The first primitive ski was found in a peat bog in Hoting, Sweden which dates back to 2500 or 4500 BC.

The word "ski" comes from the Old Norse word "skio" which means split piece of wood or firewood. Norwegian Sondre Norheim is known as the "father of modern skiing".

Skiing can be grouped into two general categories: Nordic skiing and Alpine skiing.

Nordic skiing is also called Cross-country skiing or Cross-country racing. It takes its own name from a type of ski race that is one third up, one third down, and one third flat. There are other types of skiing such as downhill racing, slalom racing and Nordic jumping. Cross-country race can be either freestyle or classic.

Alpine skiing employs the use of aerial acrobatics and balance, balance being necessary for rails. The use of rails is known as grinding or jibbing. In this type of skiing skiers use jumps or rails to do aerial tricks. Tricks are generally spins and flips.

Skiing is most visible to the public during the winter Olympic Games where it is a major sport.

## **Swimming**

The aquatic sport of swimming is based on the human act of swimming with the goal to complete a given distance in the smallest amount of time. Competitive swimming consists of four different strokes. They are butterfly, breaststroke, freestyle (or front crawl) and backstroke.

In a butterfly the swimmer brings his arms near full extension and releases at the waist.

In a backstroke kicking is done by alternating both feet continuously and pulling each arm one at a time in a windmill motion at the side of the body.

In a breaststroke the swimmer kicks legs out, scoops the water in towards the chest with hands and then while the hands together, thrusts the hands out in front just before the kick is repeated.

In free style the competitors are free to use any stroke they wish.

Swimming is an event at the Summer Olympic Games, and is held in a 50 meter pool.

## **Table Tennis**

The game originated in England and was played amongst upper class Victorians as an after dinner entertainment activity, commonly known then as "wiff - waff". The sound generated in play gave the game its first nicknames of "wiff - waff" and "ping - pong".

The Table Tennis unofficial world championship was held in 1902.

The Table Tennis Association was founded in England in 1921 and the international Table Tennis federation followed in 1926.

London hosted the first official world championship in 1927. Table Tennis was introduced as an Olympic sport in 1988.

Table Tennis is a sport in which two or four players hit a lightweight, hollow ball back and forth with rackets. The game takes place on a hard table divided by a net. Except for the initial serve players must allow a ball played toward them only one bounce on their side of the table and must return it so that it bounces on the opposite side. Points are scored when a player fails to return the ball within the rules. The winner is the first to score 11 points or more while being ahead by 2 points or more.

Play is fast and demands quick reaction. Ball spin, speed, placement, strategy and tactics play an important part in competitive tennis matches.

## **Tennis**

The modern game of tennis originated in the United Kingdom in the late 19th century as a "lawn tennis".

Tennis is an Olympic sport. It is played between two players (single) or between two teams of two players each (doubles). Tennis is played on a rectangular, flat surface. A net divides the court into two equal ends.

Tennis is played with a small ball and rackets. The object of the game is to bat the ball over a net with a racket, so that it will fall in the opponent's half of the court and if possible so that the opponent cannot return it.

A tennis match consists of a number of sets. A set consists of games, and game consists of points. A tennis player has eight basic shots: the serve, forehand, backhand, volley, half-volley, overhead smash, drop shot and lob.

Tennis is a hugely popular worldwide spectator sport, especially by four Grand slam tournaments : the Australian Open, the French Open, Wimbledon, and the US Open.

## **Volleyball**

Volleyball originated in America. It was invented by William G Morgan.

Volleyball is an Olympic team sport. Each team consists of six players. To get play

started, a team is chosen to serve by coin toss. A player from the serving team throws the ball into the air and attempts to hit the ball so it passes over the net in the opposing team's court. The opposing team must use a combination of no more than three contacts to return the ball to the opponent's side of the net. When the ball contacts the floor within the court boundaries or an error is made. The team that did not make the error is awarded a point. The team that won the point serves for the next point. The game continues, with the first team to score 25 points and ( be two points ahead ) awarded the set. Matches are best-of-five sets and the fifth set (if necessary) is usually played to 15 points.

In 1998 the libero player was introduced internationally. The libero is a player specialized in defensive skills.

The sport is now popular in Brazil, Italy, Netherlands, Russia, China as well as in the United States.

## **Weightlifting**

Weightlifting is a very popular kind of sport among the people of our country. Weightlifting is a perfect demonstration of physical strength, technical skill and concentration combined. Each weightlifter is allowed three attempts. Competitor has to lift a weight called barbell, which consists of a steel bar into which differently colored weight discs are loaded and fastened with the help of collars.

The athlete performs the lifts on an elevated stage made of wood and coated with non-slippery material.

Weightlifters compete in one of eight (seven for women) divisions determined by their body mass.

These are: men's 56 kg, 62 kg, 77 kg, 85 kg, 94 kg, 105 kg, and over 105 kg ; and women's 48 kg, 53 kg, 58 kg, 63 kg, 69 kg, 75 kg, and over 74 kg.

The IWF recognizes two lifts: Snatch and Clean and Jerk. The weightlifters compete in both the snatch and clean and jerk, and prizes are usually given for the heaviest weights lifted in the snatch, clean and jerk and the two combined.

The three referees pass their decision about the correctness of each lift by pressing white or red buttons. The referees' activity should be checked by the Jury. The Jury might overrule or change the referees' decision. The Jury's decision is final.



## **Wrestling**

Wrestling is an ancient martial art. A wrestling bout is a physical competition, generally between two people, who attempt to gain and maintain a superior position.

There are many types of wrestling the most important of which are free - style and Greco - Roman style, Judo and Sambo.

In Greco - Roman style it is forbidden to hold the opponent below the belt , to make trips and to use the legs in the execution of any action.

In Free - style wrestling the use of the wrestler's and his opponent's legs in the offense and defense is allowed.

Sambo and Judo differ in the rule, costume and matters on which the contest is held.

Wrestlers train in a hall padded with soft covering. Any wrestler may wrestle in a kneeling or in a standing positions. There are many holds in wrestling : head lock, double hold, double leg hold, leg hold, double body hold.

## **Curative Gymnastics**

Curative Gymnastics is a medical treatment and prophylactic of diseases by means of physical culture.

An instructor in physical culture must have a clear understanding of the essence of the disease, and the effect produced by certain physical exercises.

Unlike other methods of treatment curative gymnastics has no ready-made prescriptions. Every patient needs a special set of exercises which will prove the most effective in his case. These sets of exercises must change as the patient's condition improves. The instructor in curative gymnastics treating the patient by means of physical culture must keep an eye even on the minutest changes in his organism, inform the physician about them so as to change accordingly the methods of curative gymnastics and the quantity of exercises.

Medical treatment by means of physical culture is a creative process and the effect of treatment depends upon the instructor's qualification, i.e. his knowledge, experience and pedagogical skill.

Physical culture is of the greatest importance for patients in sanatoria, hospitals, polyclinics.

## **A mirror of current events**

The press is a very important part of people's life all over the world.

Today people have a chance to have full information about events in their country and abroad. Various genres and forms are used in newspapers and magazines today. If a newspaper is many-paged, there is no need to read all the articles. You can look through it and the columns you are interested in.

The press, radio and television inform people of all topical issues of the day.

People's interests are different. Some people prefer daily newspapers full of political information and comments on the main events. Other are interested in sport, or in culture.

So the article must be brief but interesting and full of information.

Popular newspapers must be small in size and contain many photographs. They are not very serious and the news tend to be sensational.

## My Best Friend

I have many friends. I like my friends. When we gather, we play computer games, chat, make lots of noise. I like noise.

To my mind, people should have many friends as possible, because if you have no friends, you become very dull and boring person. It is fine when you have friends, who are able to understand you and support and help in difficult situations. We have much in common and we enjoy communicating with each other.

One of my best friends is Nick. He is nineteen. He is a student. He wants to become a businessman. He studies well, he is very hardworking.

When we gather we like to play computer games, to watch new movies and discuss them.

We are friends for a long time. We trust each other. We have personal secrets. I can tell him about my troubles and he always helps me, if he can.

I am happy to have such a good friend as Nick.

## My Room

We live in three-roomed flat.

The room I like best in our flat is mine. I use my room as a study and a bedroom. It is very nice and comfortable.

There isn't much furniture in it, only the most necessary pieces. The built-in furniture doesn't take much space in the room..

On the left there is my bed and a desk. The desk has a lot of drawers where I keep my textbooks, notes, pens, pencils and other necessary things. On the right there is a sofa and a built-in wardrobe. In the right corner there is a comfortable armchair and a lamp with blue shade stands beside it.

I like to turn on the lamp, sit in the armchair and read an interesting book.

There are some shelves with books in my room. You can see Armenian and English books there.

There is a big thick carpet on the floor.

There are some posters with my favorite singers on the wall.

I like my room very much. When my friends come to visit me, I invite them into my room.

My room is a nice place for both rest and work..

## **My favourite Season**

There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter.

My favourite season is spring and I'm sure a lot of people share this opinion with me. Spring is the season of hope, happiness and love. It is the season, when nature awakens from its winter sleep: the ice is broken, the grass is beginning to shoot the trees are bursting into leaf. Spring comes in March and ends in May. It begins with the unique spring smell – the smell of fresh air, future rains and greenery, the smell of hope and joy of life. It often rains in spring especially in April. People say: "April showers bring May flowers". Birds come back from the warm lands.

I don't know anyone who wouldn't like spring.

## **My Week-Day**

As soon as I wake up I open the bedroom window and breathe in some fresh air. Then I go to have a shower. I start with a warm shower and then I turn the water onto cold and for a few seconds I have a really cold shower and let the water run over me. It really wakes me up.

After that I do a few exercises. I think it's really important to do this, because it makes your body feel good and keep the muscles firm. Then I go to have my breakfast. I have orange juice, an egg and some biscuits.

Then I go to the Institute. I go there by bus. I have classes till two or three o'clock. Then I come home. I have dinner. After my dinner I have a rest for a couple of hours and then I do my homework. If I have some spare time I do some work about the house.

Then I have free time. I go for a walk with my friends or watch TV, or read books or play my favourite games.

I usually go to bed at about ten o'clock.

## **Introducing myself**

There is a saying that if you want something to be done well, do it yourself. So I am following this wise saying and would like to introduce myself. My name is George. I would like to introduce my family and my parents. My family isn't large. My family consists of my father, my mother and me. My father's name is John. He is 41. He is a businessman. My father is well-educated and well-read man. He has experiences in many fields. My mother is 37. Her name is Mary. She is a housewife. She is a good-looking woman .I admire her character. She is full of energy and enthusiasm. My parents are kind-hearted, honest people. I am very lucky that I have such wonderful parents. Now it is time to speak about myself. My name is George. I am 19. I am a student. I am very friendly, kind and honest. I do not like falsehood. I have my own likes and dislikes. I can keep secrets. I never let people down. I don't like egoism and dishonesty.

## **Education in Britain**

In England and Wales compulsory school begins at the age of five, but before that age children can go to a nursery school, also called play school .School is compulsory till the children are 16 years old. In Primary School and First School children learn to read and write and the basis of arithmetic. In the higher classes of Primary School children learn geography, history, religion and, in some schools, a foreign language. Then children go to the Secondary School. When students are 16 years old they may take an exam in various subjects in order to have a qualification. These qualification can be either G.C.S.E.(General Certificate of Secondary Education)or :O level" (Ordinary level). After that students can either leave school and start working or continue their studies in the same school as before. If they continue, when they are 18, they have to take further examinations which are necessary for getting into university or college.

Some parents choose private schools for their children. They are very expensive but considered to provide a better education and good job opportunities. In England there are 47 universities, including the Open University which teaches via TV and Radio, about 400 colleges and institutes of higher education. The oldest universities in England are Oxford and Cambridge. Generally, universities award two kinds of degrees: the Bachelor's degree and the Master's degree.

## **Women in sport**

The first ancient Olympic Games date back to 776 BC but in those days only men could compete. Married women were not allowed to take part in the games, or even watch them. Only single women could attend the competition. Some women did not accept this and dressed up as men to go to the games. Although females couldn't compete in the ancient Olympic Games, they had their own opportunities for sporting competition. The Herean Games were for female athletes. They took place every four years to honour the goddess Hera, wife of Zeus. The first modern Olympic Games were in 1896 in Athens. Fourteen nations took part in 43 events with 241 athletes - 241 men and no women. Women made their first appearance in the modern games four years later in Paris. There were 22 female competitions. Charlotte Cooper, a British tennis player, became the first woman to win an Olympic gold medal.

In the following decades, talented sportswomen have continued to participate in both the Olympic Games and the Winter Olympics. They have achieved greater and greater success in a huge range of sports.

## **Yerevan**

The capital of Armenia, Yerevan is one of the most ancient cities in our planet. It was founded in 762 BC. The city was built by Argishti I, the king of Armenia who gave the city name of Erebuni. Little is left from the ancient history, but even today Yerevan is a mixture of ancient, old and new. Now Yerevan has a population of about one million inhabitants. The seat of the government is the House of National Assembly. Set in a prominent place on a hill in Baghramyan Street, the building overlooks a beautiful garden. Up the street there is another magnificent building with the Armenian three-colour flag flying over it. This is the official residence of the President of Armenia. The heart of the city is Republic Square. In the right corner of the square there stands a high building with a clock tower. It is the seat of the government. On the opposite side of the square is the Foreign Office of Armenia. To the right of it are the Museum of the History of Armenia and the National Art Gallery. In front of it there is a beautiful fountain. Here people like to walk on hot summer evenings. The cultural centre of the city is Theatre Square where the Opera House is situated. Designed by the architect Tamanyan, it is one of the best buildings in Yerevan. Another place of interest is the Matenadaran, the depository of ancient manuscripts and a library, which houses over

12000 Armenian manuscripts from the 9th century on, collected from all over the world. Yerevan is situated on hills. One of them is Swallows Fortress Park, Tsitsernakaberd. There in the late 60s a monument was built to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the genocide against Armenians. Every year on the 24th of April the young and the old come to the monument to honour the memory of the victims of the genocide. Not far from the monument in the same park one can see the pride of Yerevan, the Sport and Concert Hall. Big sports competitions, stage shows and the like are often held there. In autumn 1996 it hosted the World Chess Olympiad.

There are a lot of interesting museums, churches and picture galleries in the centre of Yerevan and around it. Among them are the Saryan Museum, the Parajanov Museum, the Museum of Russian Art, the Toumanyan Museum and others. The biggest church in the city is the St Grigor the Illuminator Church built in 2001 to celebrate the 1700th anniversary of the adoption of Christianity in Armenia. Then comes St.Sargis, a cosy nineteenth-century building situated on the left bank of the River Hrazdan.

## **London**

London is the capital of Great Britain. It is a very old city. It is 2000 years old. London is not only the capital of the country but also a huge port. London is situated upon both banks of the river Thames. There are 17 bridges across the river.

The population of London is about 9 million people.

London has got three parts : The City of London, the West End and the East End.

The city of London is the oldest part of London. You can see narrow streets and pavements there. There are many offices, firms and banks in this part of London. The city of London is the financial centre of the United Kingdom.

The West End is the centre of London. There are many sights in the West End. There are , for example, the Houses of Parliament with big Ben. It is interesting that the clock “Big Ben” came into service in 1859. Big Ben is the biggest clock bell in Britain. It weighs 13.5 tons.

The other interesting place is Westminster Abbey, which was founded in 1050. It is situated in the centre of London. Many great Englishmen were buried in Abbey : Newton, Darwin, and others.

The official London residence of the Queen is Buckingham Palace. It was built in the

18th century.

There are many nice squares in London. Trafalgar Square is one of them and it is in the centre of the West End. One can see the statue of Lord Nelson in the middle of this square.

There are many museums, libraries and galleries in London. The Tate Gallery is one of the well-known galleries in London.

The British Museum is a very interesting place in London. It was founded in 1753. The library of this museum has a lot of books.

The London Underground is the oldest one in the world. The first line was opened in 1870. It was like a tube, that's why it was called the Tube. English people call the old lines the Tube, the new lines - the Underground.

The East End of London is the district for the working people. There are many factories and workshops there.

One can see that the City is the money of London, the West End is the goods of London and the East End is the hands of London.

Heathrow is the biggest and busiest of London's five airports. In fact it is the busiest airport in the world.

## **The Superstitions in Britain**

There are many superstitions in Britain. But one of the most widely-held is that it is unlucky to open an umbrella in the house. It will either bring misfortune to the person that opened it or to the house hold. The person who opens an umbrella in fine weather is very unpopular. It's very unlucky to walk under a ladder. If you must pass under a ladder you can avoid bad luck by crossing your finger and keeping them crossed until you've seen a dog. The number 13 is said to be unlucky for some. And when the 13 th day of the month falls on a Friday, most of the people prefer to stay at home. The worst misfortune that befall you is breaking a mirror. That will bring you seven years of bad luck. This superstition is supposed to have originated in ancient times. Because mirrors were considered to be tools of the gods. And at last there is a superstition of touching wood for luck. This measure is most often taken if you have said or done something wrong or stupid.



## **The History of “MCDONALD’S” and “COCA-COLA”**

In 1937 the McDonald brothers, Dick and Mark, opened little restaurant in California. They served hot dogs and milk shakes. In 1945 they have 20 waiters. All the teenagers in town ate hamburgers there. When the 1948 year came they got paper boxes and bags for the hamburgers. They put the price down from 30 to 15 cents. There were no more waiters-it was self-service. So it was cheaper and faster. In 1960s the McDonald’s company opened hundreds of McDonald’s restaurants all over the States .In 1971 they opened restaurants in Japan, Germany and Australia. Now McDonald’s company opens a new restaurant every 8 hours. There are more than 14,000 restaurants in over 70 countries. The Coca-Cola story began in Atlanta in 1886.John Pemberton invented a new drink. Two of the ingredients were the South American coca leaf and the African cola nut. Pemberton couldn’t think of a good name for the drink. Finally, Dr. Pemberton’s partner Frank Robinson suggested the name Coca-Cola. Thirty years later the famous Coca-Cola bottle design first appeared.

For many years only Coca-Cola was made. They only introduced new drinks –Fanta, Sprite in the 1960s.The recipe of Coca-Cola is secret. Today they sell Coca-Cola in 195 countries. Hundreds of millions of people from Boston to Beijing drink it every day. It has the most famous trademark in the world.

## **1.Գրել ստացական հոլովով**

1. the job of my mother
2. the voice of a woman
3. the economy of the country
4. a holiday of a month
5. the children of Ann and John
6. the boats of the fishermen
7. the new club of the students
8. the rights of the children
9. an interval of two hours

## **2.Օգտագործել ստացական դերանուններ ստացական հոլովով ըրված գոյականների փոխարեն**

Model : Jane's sister is tall

Her sister is tall

1. These housewives' baskets are empty.
2. The dog's tail is short.
3. Jane's hair is long.
4. John's eyes are black.
5. Ann's face is very pretty.
6. The child's lips are red.
7. My mother's cakes are very tasty.
8. Those girls' nails are long.
9. The elephant's ears are very big.
10. These women's dresses are expensive.

## **Օգտագործել ստացական հոլովը**

1. teacher, question
2. woman, dress
3. sportsman, T-shirt
4. men, cars
5. kitten, basket

6. children, toys
7. James, phone number
8. neighbours, child
9. Mary and Ann, doll-house
10. secretary, papers

## **Many, much, little, few.**

### **Թարգմանել**

շատ գրքեր, շատ թռչուններ, շատ թեյ, շատ աշխատանք, շատ ձյուն, շատ մեքենաներ, շատ կավիճ, քիչ հյութ, քիչ ծաղիկներ, քիչ տներ, քիչ միս, քիչ սուրճ, շատ թուղթ, շատ ժամանակ, քիչ փող

### **1. Տեղադրել much, many, little, few, a few, a little**

1. There is ... salt in the soup.
2. There is ... snow on the roads.
3. He has ... friends at the Institute.
4. There is ... water in the bottle.
5. He has ... pairs of socks.
6. There are ... sportsmen among these students.
7. Have you ... to do in the evening ? No, not ... .
8. I have ... tickets to the football match today.
9. May I ask you ... questions ?
10. Why do you put so ... butter on your bread ?

### **Տեղադրել some, any, no.**

1. Give me ... soup.
2. Are there ... flowers on the table? No, there aren't ... .
3. Have you ... newspapers to give me ? Yes, I have ... .
4. I don't want ... bread.
5. There is ... milk in the glass. Please, give me another one.
6. Would you like ... coffee ?
7. Have we ... time left ? Yes, we have ... .
8. There are ... students from our group here.
9. I have ... letters to give you.
10. Take ... butter.

### **Տեղադրել something, anything, nothing, everything, somebody, anybody, nobody, everybody.**

1. There is ... on the sofa, what can it be?
2. Does she know ... about you ?
3. The question is so difficult that ... can answer it.
4. Does ... here speak English ?
5. ... is all right.
6. I have no money about me, so I can buy ... .
7. I see ... who is very much like you.
8. .... must learn to pronounce correctly.
9. You must take ... with you.
10. Give me ... to drink.

### **Adjectives.**

#### **1. Օգտագործել ածականի համեմատության ճիշտ աստիճանը**

1. Mount Everest is the (high) mountain in the world.
2. Good health is (good) than money.
3. This bedroom is the (sunny) in the house.
4. December 22 is the (short) day in the year.
5. Your plan is (practical) than theirs.
6. The London underground is the (old) in the world.

7. She has (little) experience than you.
8. She speaks French (bad) than English.
9. Why do you take the (far) way home ?
10. The Volga is (long) than the Thames, but (short) than the Mississippi.

## **2.Ընտրել ճիշտ բառը**

1. Please, show me the (next, nearest) way to the bank.
2. The text is on the (next, nearest) page.
3. I am listening to the (last, latest) news.
4. I didn't like the (last, latest) chapter in the book.
5. Mike is my (oldest, eldest) friend.
6. I am (older, elder) than you.
7. Roland is the (oldest, eldest) son in his family.
8. Have you nothing (farther, further) to say.
9. I can walk (further, farther) than you.
10. Where is the (next, nearest) department store.

## **3.Օգտագործել համեմատության ճիշտ աստիճանը**

I think this is the ... (bad) job I have ever had. My last job was much ... (good) than this one. I had a lot ... (little) work there and my boss was really nice. My boss here is the ... (strict) in the whole firm, and the working day is ... (long) than in my last job, too. The ... (good) thing about it is that the office is ... (close) to my house than the old one. At least now I get home ... (early) than I used to.

Present Simple

## **1.Հարցեր տալ նախադասության յուրաքանչյուր անդամին**

1. TV programmes begin at 6 o'clock.
2. We eat breakfast in a hurry.
3. Jean asks a lot of questions in class.
4. Late in the evening Tom walks his dog in the park.
5. At home Jack wears his new slippers.

## **2.Դարձնել հարցական և ժխտական**

1. We have three meals a day.
2. He drives a car.
3. They always meet on weekdays.
4. She likes tragedies.
5. I teach Geometry.

## **3.Տեղադրել do կամ does**

1. ... Julia get up at 8 o'clock
2. ... we prefer coffee to tea
3. ... he watch TV in the evening
4. ... you live in the centre of the city
5. ... they meet on Monday

## **Կազմել նախադասություններ**

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. The girl talking to Tom....                    | a) is not a pigeon, dear       |
| 2. There were many clouds and we could not see... | b) the rising sun              |
| 3. The bird singing in the tree...                | c) is his sister               |
| 4. Let's get up early tomorrow and go to watch... | e) were laughing loudly .      |
| 5. The children swimming in the sea...            | f) the plane flying in the sky |

## **2. a) Թարգմանել**

the story told by granny, the pictures taken in London, mistakes made in the test, the present bought for my brother, dinner cooked by mother, the ruined castles, the letters received yesterday.

## **b) Կազմել նախադասություններ**

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I have brought you...                 | a) the pictures taken in London     |
| 2. The teacher was surprised at Tim's... | b) should be translated immediately |
| 3. I can tell you...                     | c) are always tasty                 |

4. Vegetables cooked by mother...
5. The letters received yesterday...

- d) the story told by my granny
- e) mistakes made in the text

### **3. Օգտագործել ճիշտ ածական դերբայ**

1. I could not read the names of some cities (showing, shown) on the map.
2. The channel (separating, separated) Great Britain from the continent is called The English Channel.
3. What is this part of the country (calling, called) ?
4. Parts of Great Wall of China (building, built) in ancient times can still be seen.
5. Most people (living, lived) in Scotland are called Scots.

### **Present Continuous Tense.**

#### **1. Տալ հարցեր նախադասության յուրաքանչյուր անդամին**

1. We are studying English.
2. I am doing my homework.
3. They are working in the garden now.
4. The boys are playing football.
5. Julia is working in the office.

#### **2. Դարձնել հարցական և ժխտական**

1. Mother is watching TV.
2. He is having a shower.
3. They are having a good time.
4. Jane is waiting for her friend.
5. We are copying the words.

### **3. Օգտագործել ներկա անորոշ կամ ներկա շարունակական ժամանակաձևերը**

1. Tom has a car but he ( not use ) it very often.
2. Don't disturb John. He ( to do ) his homework.
3. We seldom (to see) each other these days.
4. My father (to smoke) very much.
5. Hurry up. The bus (to come). I don't want to miss it.

### **Past Simple**

#### **1.Դարձնել հարցական և ժխտական**

1. They discussed the matter after classes.
2. We bought a ticket yesterday.
3. My sister studied French.
4. There were a lot of guests at John's party.
5. I moved to a new flat two years ago.

#### **2.Օգտագործել Present Simple կամ Past Simple**

1. The game of water polo (to take part) three days ago.
2. I (to be) fond of sport.
3. All our students (to take) a keen interest in Olympic Games.
4. I (to go) to the gym after my lessons two days ago and (to meet) all our boys there.
5. I often (to go) to the stadium.

#### **3.Կազմել հարցեր**

1. He bought a wedding ring for his wife. (special)
2. Jim's father lost his job. (general)
3. He didn't like any of them. (disjunctive)
4. The shop-assistant was very surprised.(alternative)
5. The dress cost 25 dollars. (special)



## **Past Continuous Tense.**

### **1. Դարձնել հարցական և ժխտական**

1. We were training at 9 o'clock yesterday.
2. She was playing tennis from 5 till 7 yesterday.
3. They were swimming in the swimming-pool all day long yesterday.
4. I was playing chess at that moment.
5. My father was reading a newspaper yesterday evening.

### **2. Օգտագործել անցյալ անորոշ կամ անցյալ շարունակական ժամանակ**

1. What you (to do) at 3 o'clock yesterday ? I (to play) tennis at that time.
2. What your students (to do) yesterday ? They (to go) to the sports grounds to play basketball.
3. When the coach (to enter) the sports hall we (to kick) the ball.
4. I (to read) the whole day yesterday.
5. What the swimmer (to do) when you (to enter) the swimming-pool ? They (to swim).

### **3. Օգտագործել ճիշտ ժամանակային ձևերը**

1. What the (to do) now ? They (to play) badminton.
2. What you (to do) at 5 o'clock yesterday ?
3. We (to discuss) the questions at the last meeting.
4. The students of our Institute (to train) hard.
5. She (to run) fast ?

## **Future Simple**

1. I shall see her tomorrow.
2. They will stay with us.
3. Jack will come home late tonight.
4. The children will go skating next Sunday.
5. He will tell them about our decision.

## **2. Օգտագործել ճիշտ ժամանակաձևերը**

1. I don't know when she (to come).
2. I'll be very grateful to you if you (to help) me.
3. I (feel) lonely when you (to leave) town.
4. If you (to hurry) a little you (to catch) the train.
5. Ask her if she (to dance) with you.

## **3. Տալ հարցեր ընդգծված բառերին**

1. I shall try to settle this problem tomorrow.
2. On the second day of their trip they will be climbing Aragats.
3. He will go to work by car tomorrow.
4. He will explain the new grammar rule to me.
5. They will be enjoying their holiday in summer.

## **Present Perfect Tense.**

### **1. Նախադասությունները դարձնել հարցական և ժխտական**

1. I have won two medals in the international tournament.
2. All our sportsmen have taken part in the competition.
3. She has achieved excellent results in this contest.
4. They have trained much this year.
5. He has done all his exercises.

### **2. Օգտագործել անցյալ անորոշ կամ ներկա վաղակատար ժամանակաձևերը**

1. We (to win) two gold medals this year.
2. They (to take part) in all the contests last month.
3. We (to be) on the handball team then.
4. What you (to do) last Saturday? I (to go) on a cycling tour last Saturday.
5. Our weightlifters (to win) the greatest number of the medals this year.

### **3.Տեղադրել ճիշտ նախդիրները for, since ago**

1. They got that flat eleven years ... .
2. The Smiths have lived here ... 1999.
3. Jill hasn't been there ... three years.
4. I haven't been there ... winter.
5. I phoned him two days ... .

### **Passive Voice.**

#### **1.Օգտագործել կրավորական սեռ**

1. I shall finish my work at about 7 o'clock.
2. I have invited some friends to tea.
3. The teacher is explaining a new grammar rule.
4. We buy bread in the nearest shop.
5. Mother bought a new dress for Ann.

#### **2. Տեղադրել բաց թողած նախդիրները**

1. He is spoken ... with warmth.
2. The tickets must be paid ... immediately.
3. Each word he spoke was listened ... .
4. His jokes are often laughed ... .
5. She always felt uncomfortable when she was looked ... .

#### **3. Տեղադրել ենթակա և թարգմանել**

1. ... is so much spoken about.
2. ... was soon looked through.
3. ... is often laughed at.
4. ... will be very looked after.
5. ... is always well organized.

## **Reported Speech.**

### **I.**

1. The girl said to me : " I feel bad today".
2. My uncle said : " I buy several newspapers every day".
3. They said : " We shall leave town in summer ".
4. Mark said : " They have received a very important letter".
5. Ann said : " My brother entered the Institute three years ago".

### **II.**

1. He asked : " Did you see the Dean last week ? "
2. Ann asked : " Is this the right bus for the Town hall ? "
3. She asked : " What hotel are you going to stay ? "
4. She asked her brother : " When will the next match take place ? "
5. Jane asked me : " Do you have time to go in for sport ? "

### **III.**

1. The chairman said : "Don't discuss the question now ".
2. Mary asked her friend : " Please, help me to make a decision."
3. Lucy said : " Don't touch my papers"
4. My companion asked me : " Leave your things here"
5. The manager said : " Phone me for an answer tomorrow"

## **Modal Verbs.**

### **1. Տեղադրել can/could կամ to be able to**

1. How many words a minute ... you (to type) ?
2. ... I ( to borrow) your pen, please ?
3. Be careful. You ... ( to break) the glass.
4. How ... he ( to be ) so silly ?
5. I'm afraid I ... (not to get) there in time because of this terrible traffic jam.

## **2. Տեղադրել may / might , to be allowed to**

1. You ... ( to leave ) when you finish your test.
2. He ... ( to come ) round in the evening.
3. You ... invite him too.
4. You ( to take part ) in the race.
5. She ... ( to skate ) after classes.

## **3. Օգտագործել shall (will) be allowed or shall (will) be able, shall (will) have**

1. I ... to finish the game in time if the weather does not get spoiled.
2. You ... to take part in the competitions if the coach does not mind.
3. Only a sportsman who trains hard .... to take the first place in a competition.
4. They .... to skate much to win the game.
5. He wants to be a world champion, for this he ... to train every day.

## **4. Տեղադրել must, should կամ ought (to)**

1. You .... get up early in the morning.
2. You ... be at the library now.
3. You ... give up smoking.
4. I know I .... write to my parents every month.
5. On hearing the alarm bell hotel guests ... leave the building.

**Personal Pronouns**  
(Անձնական դերանուններ)

Number (թիվ)	Person (դեմք)	Nominative Case (Ուղղական հոլով)	Objective Case (Խնդրային հոլով)
Singular (եզակի թիվ)	<b>I</b>	I ես	me ինձ
	<b>II</b>	You դու, Դուք	you քեզ, Ձեզ
	<b>III</b>	he նա (ար.) she նա (իգ.) it սա, դա, այն (չեզոք)	him նրան (ար.) her նրան (իգ.) it այն, այդ
Plural (հոգնակի)	<b>I</b>	we մենք	us մեզ
	<b>II</b>	you դուք	you ձեզ
	<b>III</b>	they նրանք, դրանք	them նրանց, դրանց

**POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS**  
(Ստացական դերանուններ)

Number (թիվ)	Person (դեմք)	Conjoint form (Կապակցված ձև)	Absolute form (Բացարձակ ձև)
Singular (եզակի թիվ)	<b>I</b>	my իմ	mine իմը
	<b>II</b>	your քո, Ձեր	yours քոնը, Ձերը
	<b>III</b>	his նրա (ար.) her նրա (իգ.) its նրա (չեզոք.)	his hers } նրանը its
Plural (հոգնակի)	<b>I</b>	our մեր	ours մերը
	<b>II</b>	your ձեր	yours ձերը
	<b>III</b>	their նրանց	theirs նրանցը

## THE FORMATION OF THE PLURAL FORM OF NOUNS

Singular	Plural
<b>...+S</b>	
table chair day	tables chairs days
<b>s, ss, sh, ch, x, o, +es</b>	
dress bus brush bench box hero	dress <b>es</b> bus <b>es</b> brush <b>es</b> bench <b>es</b> box <b>es</b> hero <b>es</b>
<b>(after consonants) y ---ies</b>	
city lady	city <b>ies</b> lady <b>ies</b>
<b>f, fe, ----ves</b>	
half wife knife life leaf thief calf shelf wolf	half <b>ves</b> wife <b>ves</b> knife <b>ves</b> life <b>ves</b> leaf <b>ves</b> thief <b>ves</b> calf <b>ves</b> shelf <b>ves</b> wolf <b>ves</b>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES</b></p>	<b>Singular</b>		<b>Plural</b>	
	<b>Irregular plural forms</b>			
	man woman foot tooth goose mouse louse ox child		men women feet teeth geese mice lice oxen children	
	<b>Foreign words</b>			
	phenomenon datum basis crisis thesis stimulus radius  formula  memorandum  index		phenomena data bases crises theses stimuli radii  formulae formulas  memoranda memorandums  indices	

Positive		Comparative	Superlative
long		longer	longest
gay		gayer	gayest
happy		happier	happiest
narrow		narrower	narrowest
clever		cleverer	cleverest
simple		simpler	simplest
big		bigger	biggest
hot		hotter	hottest
interesting		more interesting	most interesting
good		better	best
bad		worse	worst
little		less	least
much			
many	}	more	most
far	{	farther further	farthest furthest
old	{	older elder	oldest eldest
late	{	later latter	latest last



	nearer	{	nearest next
near			

THE NUMERAL

Cardinal (քանակական)	Ordinal (դասական)
----------------------	-------------------

1-12	
1. one 2. two 3. three 4. four 5. five 6. six 7. seven 8. eight 9. nine 10. ten 11. eleven 12. twelve	.....th <b>first</b> <b>second</b> <b>third</b> fourth <b>fifth</b> sixth seventh <b>eighth</b> <b>ninth</b> tenth eleventh <b>twelfth</b>
13-19	
.....teen 13. <b>thirteen</b> 14. fourteen 15. <b>fifteen</b> 16. sixteen 17. seventeen 18. <b>eighteen</b> 19. nineteen	...th thirteenth fourteenth fifteenth sixteenth seventeenth eighteenth nineteenth
20-90	
.....ty 20. <b>twenty</b> 30. <b>thirty</b> 40. <b>forty</b> 50. <b>fifty</b> 60. sixty 70. seventy 80. <b>eighty</b> 90. ninety	.....th (ty ----tieth) twentieth thirtieth fortieth fiftieth sixtieth seventieth eightieth ninetieth
21-99	
21. twenty-one 32. thirty-two 43. forty-three 54. fifty-four 65. sixty-five 76. seventy-six 87. eighty-seven 98. ninety-eight 29. twenty-nine  100. a (one) hundred 1000 a (one) thousand 1000000. a (one) million 102. one hundred and two 200. two hundred 543. five hundred and forty-three 4256. four thousand two hundred and fifty-six	.....th twenty- <b>first</b> thirty- <b>second</b> forty- <b>third</b> fifty-fourth sixty- <b>fifth</b> seventy-sixth eighty-seventh ninety-eighth twenty- <b>ninth</b>  one hundredth one thousandth one millionth one hundred and <b>second</b> two hundredth five hundred and forty- <b>third</b> four thousand two hundred and fifty-sixth

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	<b>PRESENT</b>	<b>PAST</b>	<b>FUTURE</b>
<b>INDEFINITE</b>	I (we, you, they) give he (she, it) gives <b>Do I give?</b> <b>Does he give?</b> I do not give He does not give	I (you, he, she, it, we, you, they) gave <b>Did I give?</b> I did not give	I (we) shall/will give you (he, she, it, they) will give Shall I give? Will you give? I shall not give You will not give
<b>CONTINUOUS</b>	I am giving He (she, it) is giving We (you, they) are giving Am I giving? Is he giving? Are we giving? I am not giving He is not giving We are not giving	I (he, she, it) was giving We (you, they) were giving Was I giving? Were you giving? I was not giving You were not giving	I (we) shall/will be giving You (he, she, it, they) will be giving Shall I be giving? Will you be giving? I shall/will not be giving You will not be giving
<b>PERFECT</b>	I (you, we, they) have given He (she, it) has given Have I given? Has he given? I have not given He has not given	I (you, he, she, it, we, you, they) had given Had I given? I had not given	I (we) shall/will have given You (he, she, it, they) will have given Shall I have given? Will you have given? I (we) shall/will not have given You will not have given

### The English Irregular Verb List

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Armenian variant
Arise	Arose	Arisen	Ծագել
Awake	Awoke	Awoken	Արթուն
Be	Was/Were	Been	Լինել
Bear	Boar	Born	դիմանալ, ծնել
Beat	Beat	Beaten	Խփել
Become	Became	Become	Դառնալ
Begin	Began	Begun	Սկսել
bend	bent	bent	թեքել, թեքվել
bite	Bit	Bitten	Կծել
Blow	Blew	Blown	Փչել
Break	Broke	Broken	Կոտրել
Bring	Brought	Brought	Բերել
Build	Built	Built	Կառուցել
Burn	Burnt/Burned	Burnt/Burned	Այրել
Burst	Burst	Burst	պայթել, պատռվել
Buy	Bought	Bought	Գնել
Cast	Cast	Cast	նետել, գցել
Catch	Caught	Caught	Բռնել
Choose	Chose	Chosen	Ընտրել
Come	Came	Come	Գալ
Cost	Cost	Cost	Արժենալ
Cut	Cut	Cut	Կտրել
Creep	Crept	Crept	Սողալ
Dive	Dived/Dove	Dived	Սուզվել
Do	Did	Done	Անել
Dream	Dreamt/Dreamed	Dreamt/Dreamed	Երագել
Drink	Drank	Drunk	Խմել
Drive	Drove	Driven	Քշել
Eat	Ate	Eaten	Ուտել
Fall	Fell	Fallen	Ընկնել
Feel	Felt	Felt	Ձգալ
Fight	Fought	Fought	Կռվել
Find	Found	Found	Գտնել
Forbid	Forbade/Forbad	Forbidden	Արգելել
Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven	Ներել
Get	Got	Got/Gotten	Խտանալ
Give	Gave	Given	Տալ
Go	Went	Gone/Been	Գնալ
Grow	Grew	Grown	Աճել
Have	Had	Had	
Hear	Heard	Heard	Լսել
Hide	Hid	Hidden	Թաքնվել
Hit	Hit	Hit	Հարվածել

hold	held	held	բռնել, պահել
hurt	hurt	hurt	վնասել, վիրավորել
Keep	Kept	Kept	Պահել
know	knew	known	Իմանալ, ճանաչել
Lay	Laid	Laid	Դնել
Lead	Led	Led	Առաջնորդել
Learn	Learnt/Learned	Learnt/Learned	Սովորել
Leave	Left	Left	Հեռանալ
Lend	Lent	Lent	Պարտք տալ
Let	Let	Let	Թույլատրել
Lie	Lay	Lain	Պառկել
Light	Lighted, lit	Lighted, lit	Լուսավորել
Lose	Lost	Lost	Կորցնել
Make	Made	Made	Պատրաստել
Mean	Meant	Meant	Մտադրվել, ենթադրել
Meet	Met	Met	Հանդիպել
Pay	Paid	Paid	Վճարել
Put	Put	Put	Դնել
Read	Read	Read	Կարդալ , ընթերցել
Ride	Rode	Ridden	Գնալ(ծիով, մեքենայով)
Ring	Rang	Rung	Ջանգել
Rise	Rose	Risen	բարձրանալ
Run	Ran	Run	Վազել
Say	Said	Said	Ասել
See	Saw	Seen	Տեսնել
Seek	Sought	Sought	Փնտրել
Sell	Sold	Sold	Վաճառել
Send	Sent	Sent	Ուղարկել
Set	Set	Set	Դնել, տեղավորել

Shake	Shook	Shaken	թափահարել
Shave	Shaved	Shaven	Սափրել
Shine	Shone	Shone	Փայլել
Shoot	Shot	Shot	Կրակել
Show	Showed	Shown	Ցույց տալ
Shut	Shut	Shut	Ծածկել, փակել
Sing	Sang	Sung	Երգել
Sink	Sank	Sunk	Սուզվել
Sit	Sat	Sat	Նստել
Sleep	Slept	Slept	Քնել
Speak	Spoke	Spoken	Խոսել
Spend	Spent	Spent	Ժախսել, անց կացնել
Spoil	Spoilt, spoiled	Spoilt, spoiled	Փչացնել
Stand	Stood	Stood	Կանգնել
Swim	Swam	Swum	Լողալ
Take	Took	Taken	Վերցնել
Teach	Taught	Taught	Սովորեցնել
Tell	Told	Told	Պատմել
Think	Thought	Thought	Մտածել
Throw	Threw	Thrown	Նետել
Thrust	Thrust	Thrust	Վստահել
Understand	Understood	Understood	Հասկանալ
Wake	Woke, Waked	Woken, waked	Արթնանալ, արթացնել
Wear	Wore	Worn	հագնել, կրել
Win	Won	Won	Հաղթել
Write	Wrote	Written	Գրել