

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

5 КЛАС

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Керівниця експертної групи: Ольга Івашура

Укладачка: Оксана Онищук

Рецензування: Василь Терещенко, к. філол. н., доц., заступник директора Українського центру оцінювання якості освіти, експерт у галузі освітніх оцінювань, співавтор державних стандартів базової та профільної середньої освіти

Оксана Новікова, викладач англійської мови, сертифікований Українським центром оцінювання якості освіти за програмою

«Теорія та практика розроблення та рецензування тестових завдань»

Світлана Кушнірук, доктор пед. н., професор, завідувачка кафедри педагогіки УДУ імені Михайла Драгоманова

Коректура: Юлія Смірнова

Верстка: Яна Галіцька

Ілюстрування: Катерина Доброєр

У посібнику наводяться матеріали для проведення занять з подолання освітніх втрат та тьюторських годин. Матеріали посібника ґрунтуються на засадничих ідеях концепції Нової української школи й відповідають галузевим модельним навчальним програмам, створеним на основі Державного стандарту базової середньої освіти (затверджено постановою Кабінету Міністрів України від 30 вересня 2020 р. № 898, зі змінами). Рекомендовано до друку кафедрою педагогіки УДК імені Михайла Драгоманова (протокол засідання №11 від 24 червня 2024 р.).

Забороняється відтворювати, зберігати в інформаційно-пошукових системах, передавати у будь-якій формі та будь-якими засобами — електронними, механічними та іншими способами — будь-яку частину цього видання без письмового дозволу правовласника — ГО «Навчай для України».

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НАВЧАЙ
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«Знання – це сила»

Френсіс Бекон

У ваших руках збірка, створення якої ініціювала команда громадської організації «Навчай для України» у партнерстві з міжнародною гуманітарною організацією «Save the Children» разом із провідними українськими експертами та вчителями, аби сприяти ефективному надолуженню освітніх втрат, спричинених тривалою війною в Україні.

Наслідками пропущених уроків в школі є не лише пусті клітинки в журналі, а й відсутність у дітей знань, компетентностей і навичок, що вплине на професійну успішність та самореалізацію. Саме тому з початком повномасштабного вторгнення ми в ГО «Навчай для України» розпочали перші тьюторингові заняття у межах програми надолуження знань «Освітній Суп» (скорочено від «Освітній супровід»), аби навіть у такі складні часи кожна дитина могла розвивати власний потенціал і вчитися. За два роки діяльності програми наші натхненні вчителі провели для більше ніж 14 000 дітей понад 100 000 занять з надолуження освітніх втрат (англійською “catch-up”).

Ми прагнемо не лише допомагати закрити прогалини у знаннях школярів, а й сприяти взаємообміну і підтримці, особистісному зростанню, розвивати впевненість у своїх силах та цікавість до майбутнього. Спираючись на запити учасників програми та методологію проведення занять в «Освітньому Супі», виникла ідея створення збірки, яка буде легкою в користуванні і цікавою як для учня, так і для вчителя.

Уся команда ГО «Навчай для України» відповідально і натхненно працювала, аби ця збірка змогла потрапити до рук дитини та вчителя саме зараз. Ми сподіваємося, що досвід тьюторів «Освітнього Супу» та ці методичні розробки стануть у нагоді для проведення занять з надолуження освітніх втрат, вмотивують дітей краще розібратися у предметі та надихнутися на втілення своїх амбітних цілей у житті.

Передмова

Дякуємо експертам, вчителям і науковцям, які створили унікальні авторські матеріали у стислі терміни з наміром розвивати, підтримувати та мотивувати дітей до навчання та набуття впевненості у ключових темах і поняттях. Дякуємо рецензентам, фахівцям своєї галузі, завдяки яким ця збірка може нести вплив і поширюватись серед українських школярів як доповнення до їхніх програм навчання. Щиро дякуємо розробникам методології, тьюторам, координаторам, менеджерам, спеціалістам, ілюстраторам, дизайнерам, верстальникам, які уможливили вихід цієї яскравої та цікавої збірки.

Дякуємо усім вчителям, які мають сміливість навчатися самим і використовувати нові методи у навчанні дітей. **Ми віримо, кожен вчитель своєю роботою напряму впливає на долю дитини, тим самим формує майбутнє України та світу в цілому.** Нашим дітям, які мають таких креативних, добрих та натхнених вчителів, дуже пощастило!

Зичимо всім дітям та їхнім батькам наснаги та любові до знань, бажаємо безпечних умов навчання та радісного пізнання світу. **Нехай для кожного з вас навчання буде ефективним і цікавим, а шлях до здійснення мрій — мирним і безпечним.**

Об'єднуймося та підтримаємо один одного у прагненнях якісно навчати й ефективно вчитися!



Анастасія Донська,
керівниця напряму з подолання
освітніх втрат ГО «Навчай для України»



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НАВЧАЙ
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1. SCHOOL IS COOL

1. School subjects. Activities. Daily routine
2. Present simple tense
3. Numbers (cardinal and ordinal)
4. Internet safety, school subjects and activities
5. Adjective degrees of comparison
6. Favourite subjects, timetable

2. WHAT ABOUT YOUR FAMILY

7. Family members
8. Relatives
9. Present continuous tense. Wh-question
10. Asking about jobs

3. IT'S TASTY!

11. Food. Drinks. Dishes
12. Countables & uncountables, some, any; much/many
13. Present continuous tense
14. Favourite cuisine. Healthy food
15. Eating habits. Buying food

4. IT'S TIME TO CELEBRATE!

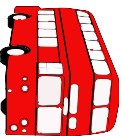
16. Holidays. Celebrations. Customs
17. Past simple. Regular & irregular verbs

5. WHAT'S THE WEATHER LIKE TODAY?

18. Climates
19. Clothes
20. Hobbies

6. HAVE A FUN!

21. My place
22. Ukraine
23. Past simple tense
24. The joy of travelling



1. SCHOOL SUBJECTS. ACTIVITIES. DAILY ROUTINE

2. PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

3. NUMBERS (CARDINAL AND ORDINAL)

4. INTERNET SAFETY, SCHOOL SUBJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

5. ADJECTIVE DEGREES OF COMPARISON

6. FAVOURITE SUBJECTS, TIMETABLE

7. FAMILY MEMBERS

8. RELATIVES

9. PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE.

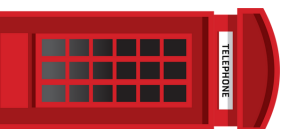
Wh-QUESTION

10. ASKING ABOUT JOBS

11. FOOD. DRINKS. DISHES.

12. COUNTABLE & UNCOUNTABLE,

SOME, ANY; MUCH/MANY



UNIT 1.
SCHOOL IS COOL

UNIT 8.
WHERE TO TRAVEL?

UNIT 7.
THIS IS THE PLACE I LIVE IN

UNIT 6.
HAVE A FUN!

UNIT 5.
WHAT'S THE WEATHER LIKE TODAY?

UNIT 4.
IT'S TIME TO CELEBRATE!

UNIT 3.
IT'S TASTY!

UNIT 2.
WHAT ABOUT YOUR FAMILY



АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА 5 КЛАС ENGLISH 5

24. THE JOY OF TRAVELLING

23. PAST SIMPLE TENSE

22. UKRAINE

21. MY PLACE

20. HOBBIES

19. CLOTHES

18. CLIMATES

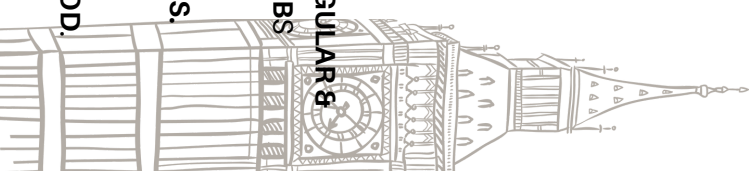
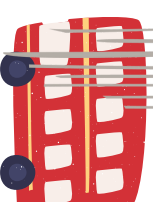
17. PAST SIMPLE. REGULAR & IRREGULAR VERBS

16. HOLIDAYS. CELEBRATIONS. CUSTOMS

15. EATING HABITS. BUYING FOOD.

14. FAVOURITE CUISINE.

HEALTHY FOOD



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Вхідний тест з англійської мови для учнів 5 класу

Виконай завдання 1–15. Вибери ОДНУ правильну відповідь з-поміж ТРЬОХ варіантів. Познач цю відповідь у бланку відповідей.

1. What is the capital city of Ukraine?
A Kharkiv
B Odessa
C Kyiv
2. Ukraine is located in _____.
A Asia
B Europe
C Africa
3. What _____ (do) you usually do when you travel?
A do
B does
C doing
4. He _____ (study) in the school library every day.
A study
B studies
C studying
5. We _____ (have) a lot of fun at school.
A have
B has
C having
6. For what free time activity do you need a ball?
A Drawing pictures
B Singing songs
C Playing sports
7. What do you drink with your breakfast?
A Oatmeal
B Soup
C Juice
8. Ann likes numbers. What's her favorite subject?
A Maths
B Science
C PE (physical education)
9. How ____ milk do you need for the recipe?
A much
B many
C some



10. There are ____ apples on the table.
A much
B many
C some
11. Yesterday, I ____ (go) to the cinema with my friends.
A goed
B go
C went
12. My brother _____ (play) football every day.
A play
B plays
C playing
13. Write the ordinal number for «five».
A fifth
B fifteenth
C fiftieth
14. What is the cardinal number for «twenty-one»?
A 12
B 21
C 20
15. The elephant is _____ (big) than the mouse.
A big
B bigger
C biggest

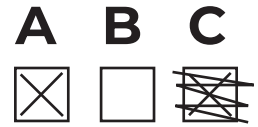
БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

Познач у бланку відповіді так, щоб було зрозуміло,
яким є твій варіант відповіді на завдання.

Правильну відповідь на кожне завдання позначають тільки так:



Неправильну відповідь можна виправити, заштрихувавши попередню позначку та поставивши нову:



	A	B	C
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	A	B	C
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	A	B	C
11.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

LESSON 1. SCHOOL SUBJECTS

ACTIVITIES

DAILY ROUTINE

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

School Subjects: Mathematics (Maths), Science, Physical Education (PE), computing/ICT (information and communication technology), History, Art, Geography.

Activities: homework, reading books, drawing pictures, playing sports, singing songs, doing experiments, writing stories, solving puzzles, playing musical instruments, coding games.

Daily Routine: wake up, get dressed, eat breakfast, go to school, attend classes, have lunch, play during the break, finish school, do homework, have dinner, relax, go to bed.

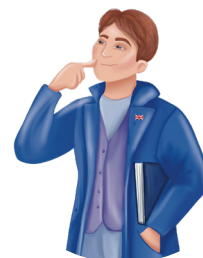
Vocabulary

Solve problems [sɒlv 'prɒbləmz] вирішувати проблеми

Subtract [səb'trækt] віднімати

To stay fit [tə stel fɪt] залишатися у формі

I hope this vocabulary list is helpful for you!



Task 1

Read and fill in the missing words.

Word box: pictures, numbers, pyramids, plants, friends

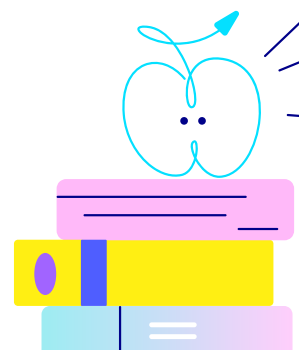
History: In history, we read about the ancient Egyptians and their _____.

Science: In science, we learn how _____ need sunlight and water to grow.

Mathematics: In maths, we practise adding and subtracting big _____.

Physical Education (PE): In PE, we play soccer and run races with our _____.

Art: In art, we use crayons and markers to draw _____ of animals.



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Task 2

Ask and answer in pairs. Complete the sentences about yourself.

- My name is [Your Name].
- I am [age] years old.
- I live in [city or town].
- I go to school every day. I like to play with my friends. My favourite food is [pizza].
- I have a [pet dog named Max]. He is very friendly.
- In my free time, I like [reading books and watching cartoons].
- I help my parents with chores at home. I want to learn how to swim this summer.

Well done! Let's talk about your experience!



Task 3

Name the subjects you have got. Say what you do in these lessons.

Subject: In _____, we read about old times and learn about important people. Subject: In _____, we do experiments and learn how things work.

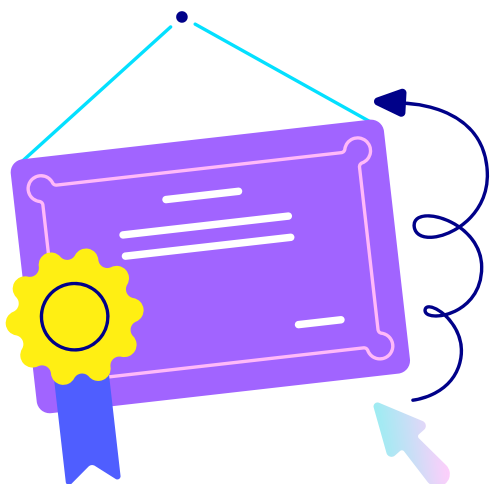
Subject: In _____, we solve problems with numbers and learn to add and subtract. Subject: In _____, we play sports and exercise to stay fit.

Subject: In _____, we draw and paint pictures using colours and brushes.

Subject: In _____, we sing songs and learn to play simple instruments.

Subject: In _____, we study maps and learn about different countries.

Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 2. PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

We use the Present Simple when we talk about routines and habits. We also use it for general facts. We use the Present Simple with always, usually, often, sometimes, never.

Affirmative
I learn
You teach
We do
They fly
She teaches and learns.
He does
It flies

at the time (at 5 o'clock), at midday / noon / midnight / night in the morning / afternoon / evening, months (in April), seasons (in spring) on days (on Friday), dates (on 3rd September), parts of the day (on Monday afternoon)
--

Negative

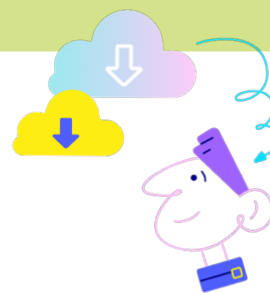
I / You don't (do not) swim.
He / She / It doesn't (does not) swim.
We / You / They don't (do not) swim

Questions

Do I / you swim?
Does he / she / it swim?
Do we / you / they swim?

Short Answers

Yes, I / you do.
No, I / you don't
Yes, he / she / it does.
No, he / she / it doesn't.
Yes, we / you / they do.
No, we /you / they don't.



Task 1

Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple.

History: In history, she _____(learn) about old times and important people.

Science: In science, we _____(do) experiments and _____(learn) how things work.

Mathematics: In math, children _____(solve) problems with numbers and _____ (learn) to add and subtract.

Physical Education (PE): In PE, Ann _____(play) sports and _____(exercise) to stay fit.

Art: In art, students _____(draw) and _____(paint) pictures using colors and brushes

Music: In music, he _____(sing) songs.

Geography: In geography, John and Tom _____(study) maps and _____(learn) about different countries.

Language Arts: In language arts, teachers _____(read) stories and pupils _____(write) sentences.

Task 2

Fill in the sentences with the negative form of Present Simple.

1. History: In history, we ___learn about math.
2. Science: In science, I___ play games.
3. Mathematics: In math, she ___ draw pictures.
4. Physical Education (PE): In PE, you ___ sit all day.
5. Art: In art, we___ solve math problems.
6. Music: In music, he ___ watch TV.
7. Geography: In geography, you ___ study history.
8. Language Arts: In language arts, I _____ play sports.

Task 3

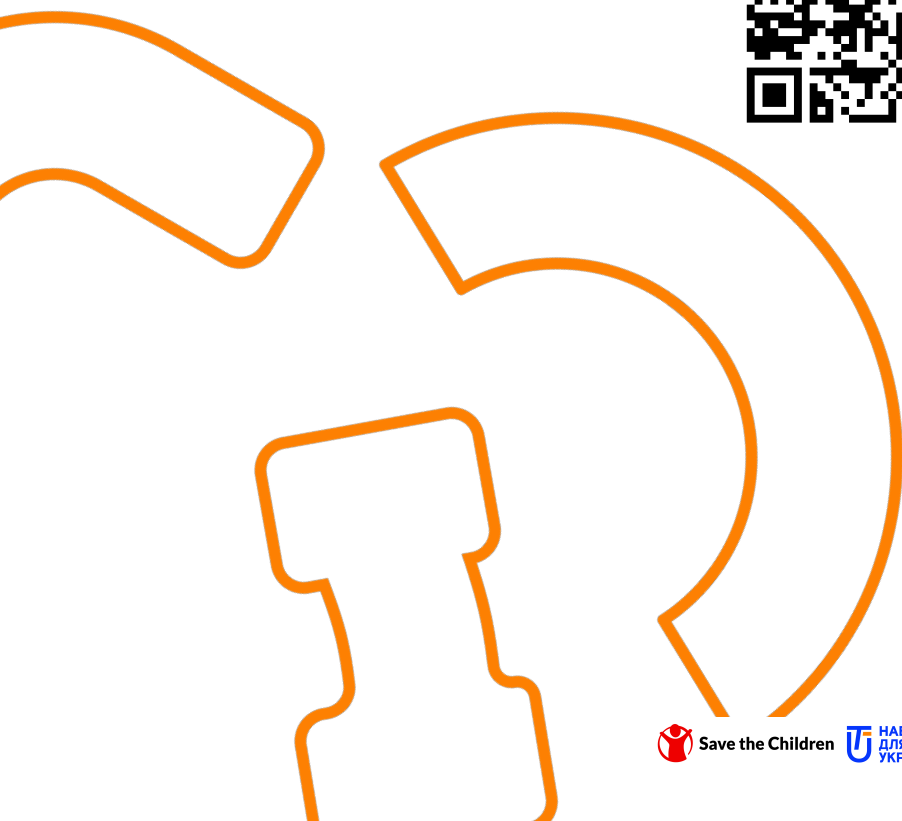
Ask and answer the questions.

Keep going!

- What time do you usually wake up?
- Do you eat breakfast every day?
- When does your teacher usually come to class?
- What do you sometimes do after school?
- Do you have any hobbies in the evening?
- When do you usually do your homework?
- What time do you often go to bed?
- Do your friends play any sports after school?
- What do you always eat for lunch?
- Does a friend read a book before sleeping?



Tasks in Wordwall:



LESSON 3. NUMBERS (CARDINAL AND ORDINAL)

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

Numbers can be tricky: -teen and -ty are easily mixed up!

CARDINAL NUMBERS	Odd numbers: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17...	Even numbers: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18	ORDINAL NUMBERS
1 one	11 eleven	10 ten	1st (the) first 2nd
2 two	12 twelve	20 twenty	second
3 three	13 thirteen	30 thirty	3rd third
4 four	14 fourteen	40 forty	4th fourth
5 five	15 fifteen	50 fifty	5th fifth
6 six	16 sixteen	60 sixty	6th sixth
7 seven	17 seventeen	70 seventy	10th tenth
8 eight	18 eighteen	80 eighty	21st twenty-first
9 nine	19 nineteen	90 ninety	53rd fifty-third
10 ten			

Keep in Mind!

42 — forty-two
300 — three hundred
652 — six hundred and fifty-two
1000 — a thousand
2000 — two thousand

Vocabulary:

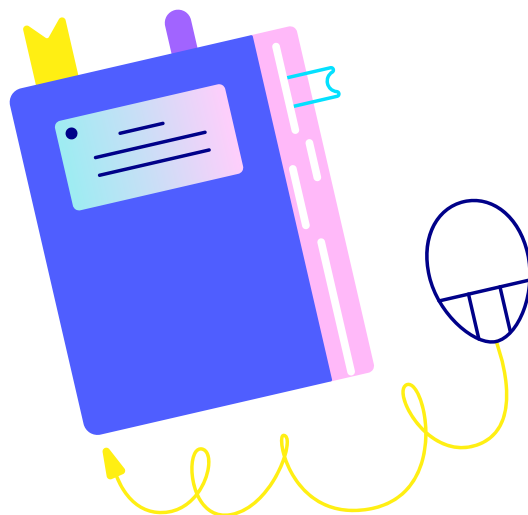
Meal [mi:l] їжа, прийом їжі

Measure ['meʒər] вимірювати

Soccer ['sɒkər] футбол

Keep track of [ki:p træk əv] стежити за

Everything ['evriθɪŋ] все, кожний



Believe in yourself.



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Task 1

Write down the cardinal number in words

Example: 0 — zero

21 — _____
1 — _____
2 — _____
66 — _____
128 — _____
2090 — _____



Task 2

Complete each sentence.

Words: ten, five, two, three, seven

I have _____ (2) pencils.
There are _____ (3) books on the table.
She has _____ (5) apples in her bag.
We see _____ (10) birds in the sky.
He has _____ (7) cars in his toy collection.

Stay strong



Task 3

Read the text and make 3 questions about the text. Discuss the questions in pairs.

Numbers are important in our daily lives. We use numbers to count and measure things. For example, I have **two** pets, a cat and a dog. At school, I have **four** subjects: Maths, Science, History, and Art.

In the morning, I wake up at **seven** o'clock. I eat **three** meals a day: breakfast, lunch, and dinner. There are **five** people in my family: my mom, dad, brother, sister, and me.

When I play soccer, there are **eleven** players on each team. On weekends, I read **two** books and watch **one** movie. Numbers help us understand the world better and keep track of everything.

1. How many many students are there in your class?
2. What is your first lesson at school on Monday?
3. How many people are there in your family?

Tasks in Wordwall:



LESSON 4. INTERNET SAFETY SCHOOL SUBJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Password — A secret word or phrase that you use to log into your computer or an online account.

Username — A name you choose to use when you sign in to a website, which identifies you on that site.

Privacy — Keeping your personal information safe and not sharing it with strangers.

Virus — A program that can harm your computer and steal your information.

Spam — Unwanted emails or messages, often sent in large numbers.

Antivirus Software — A program that helps protect your computer from viruses and other bad software.

Secure Website — A website that uses special technology to protect your personal information.

Download — To copy files from the internet to your computer.

Vocabulary:

Security [sɪ'kjʊərɪti] безпека

Sign in [saɪn ɪn] увійти (до системи)

Identify [aɪ'dentɪfaɪ] ідентифікувати

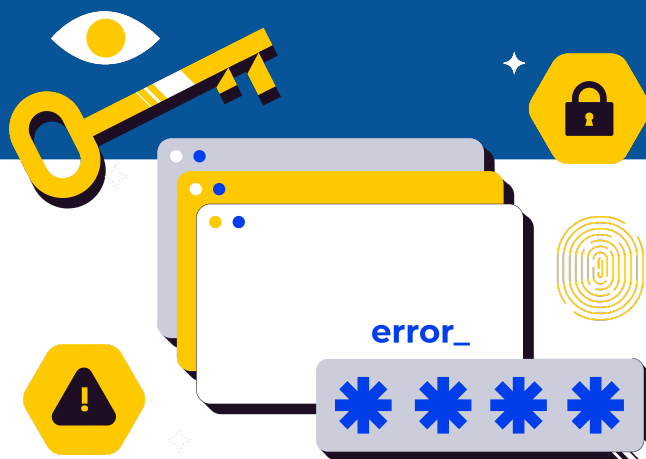
Stranger ['streɪndʒər] незнайомець

Steal [sti:l] красти

Harm [hɑ:rm] шкодити

Protect [prə'tekt] захищати

Stay safe [steɪ seɪf] залишатися в безпеці



Save the Children



Task 1

Read the text.

The internet is a great place to learn and have fun, but it is important to stay safe. Here are some tips for using the internet safely:

Keep your personal information private: Do not share your name, address, phone number, or school online. **Use strong passwords:** Make sure your passwords are hard to guess. Use letters, numbers, and symbols.

Do not talk to strangers: Be careful when chatting online. Only talk to people you know in real life.

Ask an adult for help: If you see something that makes you uncomfortable, tell a parent or teacher.

Be careful with downloads: Do not download files or apps from unknown websites. They might have viruses.

Think before you post: Remember that once you post something online, it is there forever. Be kind and respectful.

Task 2

Choose if the statement is true (T) or false (F) according to the text:

You should share your name and address online. T / F

Use simple passwords that are easy to guess. T / F

Only talk to people you know in real life online. T / F

Download files only from known and trusted websites. T / F

Task 3

Choose any website to learn English. Write your comments on what you can do there. Say if you like it. Why?



Stay positive.



Tasks in Wordwall:



Save the Children



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LESSON 5. ADJECTIVE DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

Adjective degrees of comparison

Base Form	Comparative	Superlative
cold	colder	the coldest
tall	taller	the tallest
interesting	more interesting	the most interesting
beautiful	less beautiful	the least beautiful
good	better	the best
Bad	worse	the worst
little	less	the least

Task 1

Complete the sentences as in the example.

Example: Alex is tall but Ivan is taller. Ivan is taller than Alex.

Sarah is smart but Emma is _____. Emma is _____ Sarah.

The cat is fast but the dog is _____. The dog is _____ the cat.

Summer is hot but winter is _____. Winter is _____ summer.

Lucy is young but her sister Lily is _____. Lily is _____ Lucy.

Task 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the adjectives provided.

Beautiful

Positive: beautiful

Comparative: _____

Superlative: _____

Good

Positive: good

Comparative: _____

Superlative: _____

Bad

Positive: bad

Comparative: _____

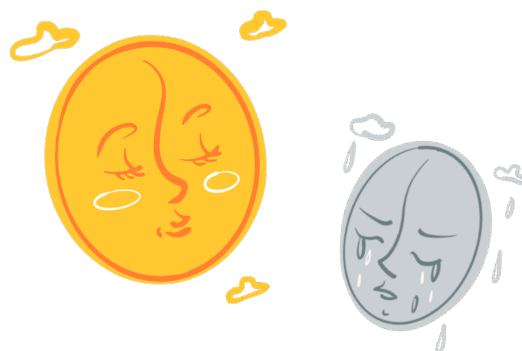
Superlative: _____

Little

Positive: little

Comparative: _____

Superlative: _____



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Task 3

Read the lists of the most popular and least popular subjects at one of the schools in England.

Vocabulary:

involve [in'vɒlv] залучати, включати

Most Popular Subjects: Maths: Many students like Maths because they enjoy solving problems. **Science:** Science is fun because you can do experiments and learn how things work. **Physical Education (PE):** PE is popular because students like to play sports and be active.

Least Popular Subjects: History: Some students find history boring because it involves reading about the past. **Geography:** Geography can be less popular because it involves studying maps and places. **Music:** Not all students enjoy music, especially if they don't like singing or playing instruments.

Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 6. FAVOURITE SUBJECTS

TIMETABLE

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Schedule — A plan that shows the times when activities happen.

Period — A block of time during the school day for a particular subject.

Class — A group of students who meet regularly to study a subject.

Break/Recess — A short period of free time between classes.

Lunch — A meal eaten in the middle of the day.

Homeroom — A class where students gather at the beginning of the school day for attendance and announcements.

Lesson — A single class session focused on a particular topic.

Timetable — A chart showing the times at which subjects are taught.

Bell — A sound that signals the beginning or end of a class period.

Vocabulary

Attendance [ə'tendəns] відвідуваність, присутність

Announcements [ə'naʊnsmənts] оголошення, повідомлення

Task 1

Read what Olena says about her English lessons, then close the text with your hand and try to name several activities Olena does at her English lessons.

Hi, my name is Olena. I want to tell you about my English lessons. In English class, we learn many new things. We read short stories and write simple sentences. Our teacher, Mrs. Smith, helps us with new words and their meanings. We also practise speaking by talking to our classmates.

Every day, we do different activities. Sometimes we listen to songs and try to understand the words. Other times, we play fun games to learn grammar. My favourite part is when we watch short videos and talk about them.

I like my English lessons because they are fun and interesting. I learn a lot and get better at speaking and writing in English.



You are enough.



Save the Children

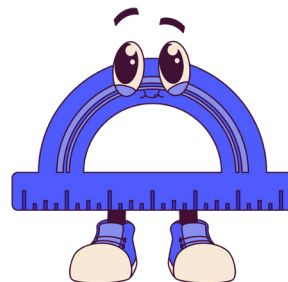


Task 2

Create your own weekly timetable. Answer the following questions based on your timetable:

Example: What do you have first on Monday? — I have Maths first on Monday.

1. What subject do you have at 9:00 on Tuesday?
2. When do you have PE?
3. What do you have after lunch on Wednesday?
4. Which days do you have Art?
5. Do you have Science every day?
6. When do you have Music?
7. What do you have at 10:00 on Thursday?
8. What subject do you have three times a week?
9. Do you have History on Monday?



Task 3

Ask and answer questions below and discuss them in groups.

1. What is your daily **schedule** like at school?
2. How many **periods** do you have in a day?
3. Which **class** is your favourite?
4. When is your favourite time for **break/recess**?
5. What do you usually have for **lunch** at school?
6. Do you have a **homeroom** teacher? Who is it?
7. What do you usually do in your English **lessons**?
8. Can you show me your **timetable** for this week?



Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 7. FAMILY MEMBERS

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Mother (Mom) — Your female parent.

Father (Dad) — Your male parent.

Parents — Your mother and father.

Brother — A male sibling.

Sister — A female sibling.

Siblings — Brothers and sisters.

Son — A male child.

Daughter — A female child.

Baby — A very young child.

Grandmother (Grandma) — The mother of your mother or father.

Grandfather (Grandpa) — The father of your mother or father.

Grandparents — Your grandmother and grandfather.

Aunt — The sister of your mother or father, or the wife of your uncle.

Uncle — The brother of your mother or father, or the husband of your aunt. **Cousin** — The child of your aunt or uncle.

Niece — The daughter of your brother or sister.

Nephew — The son of your brother or sister.

Vocabulary

Sibling ['sɪblɪŋ] брат або сестра

Puberty ['pjʊ:bɜːti] період фізичних і гормональних змін, що відбуваються під час підліткового віку

Task 1

Match the name of the relative and the explanation.



Aunt

The daughter of your brother or sister.

Uncle

The brother of your mother or father, or the husband

Cousin

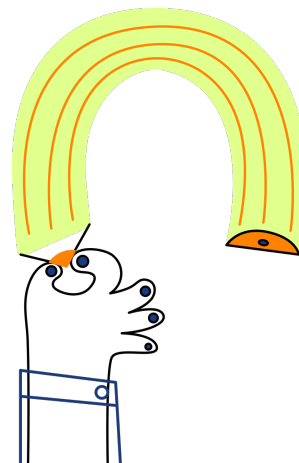
The sister of your mother or father, or the wife of your uncle.

Niece

The child of your aunt or uncle.



Do your best.



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Task 2

Read the text and answer the questions.

MY WONDERFUL FAMILY

I have a wonderful family. There are five people in my family: my mom, dad, brother, sister, and me.

My mom's name is Anna. She is a teacher. She loves reading books and cooking delicious meals for us. My dad's name is John. He is a doctor. He helps sick people and always makes us laugh with his funny jokes.

I have an older brother named Alex. He is 15 years old and likes playing soccer. He teaches me how to play, and we have a lot of fun together. My sister's name is Maria. She is younger than me. She is 6 years old and loves drawing pictures. I often help her with her drawings.

We do many things together as a family. On weekends, we go to the park and have picnics. Sometimes, we watch movies or play board games at home. My family is very important to me, and I love them very much.

What is the profession of the narrator's mother, Anna?

How old is Alex, the narrator's brother?

What does the narrator's father, John, do for a living?

What does the family often do together on weekends?

Task 3

Ask and answer questions about the text in pairs.

1. Who is in the family?
2. What does Mom do for work?
3. What does Dad do for work?
4. How old is Alex?
5. What does Alex like to do?
6. How old is Maria?
7. What does Maria like to do?
8. What do they do on weekends?
9. What activities do they do at home?

Think big.



Tasks in Wordwall:



Save the Children



LESSON 8. RELATIVES

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Grandmother (Grandma) — The mother of your mother or father.

Grandfather (Grandpa) — The father of your mother or father.

Grandparents — Your grandmother and grandfather.

Aunt — The sister of your mother or father, or the wife of your uncle.

Uncle — The brother of your mother or father, or the husband of your aunt.

Cousin — The child of your aunt or uncle.

Niece — The daughter of your brother or sister.

Nephew — The son of your brother or sister.

Relative — A person connected by blood or marriage.

Family — A group of people related by blood, marriage.

Task 1

Read the dialogue in pairs. Then act it out in pairs.

Sarah: Hi Mark! How is your family?

Mark: Hi Sarah! My family is great, thanks! We have five people in our family. There's my mum, dad, my older sister Lisa, my younger brother Jake, and me. How about your family?

Sarah: We're good too! It's just me, my mum, and my dad. We're a small family, but we're very close. What do you do together as a family?

Mark: Oh, we do lots of things! On weekends, we often go to the park for picnics.

My mum makes the best sandwiches! Sometimes, we stay at home and play games or watch movies together. What about your family?

Sarah: We like cooking together. My mum teaches me how to make delicious meals. And every Sunday, we have a big family dinner with my grandparents. We talk and laugh a lot.

Mark: That sounds fun! Family dinners are the best. Do you have any pets?

Sarah: Yes, we have a cat named Whiskers. She's very playful and loves chasing after her toy mouse.

Mark: Pets are great! We used to have a dog named Max, but he's with my grandparents now. He loves running in the park.

Sarah: It's nice to talk about our families. They're all special in their own way.

Mark: Yeah, I agree! Families are the best.

Stay hopeful.



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Task 2

Family Tree Drawing. Draw your family tree. Include your parents, siblings (if any), grandparents, and any other close relatives you know. Label each family member (e.g., Mom, Dad, Grandma, Grandpa, etc.). Write one or two sentences about each family member. For example, their name, what they do, and why you appreciate them.

Task 3

Read the text about relatives and tell your partner what information you remember.

Vocabulary

Faraway ['fɑ:gəweɪ] далекий, віддалений

Relatives are people who are part of your family. They can be close or faraway, but they are all connected to you in some way.

Parents: Your parents are your mom and dad. They take care of you and love you very much.

Grandparents: Your grandparents are your parents' parents. They are older and often have lots of stories to tell.

Siblings: Your siblings are your brothers and sisters. You play and grow up together.

Aunts and Uncles: Your aunts and uncles are your parents' sisters and brothers. They can be fun and give you treats!

Cousins: Your cousins are the children of your aunts and uncles. You can have lots of fun with them at family gatherings.

Relatives are special because they share your family history and traditions. They are there to support you and make life more joyful.

Tasks in Wordwall:



Keep dreaming.



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LESSON 9. PRESENT CONTINUOUS Wh-QUESTION

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

Affirmative	Negative	Questions short Answers
I am You / We / They are He / She / It is / 's <i>reading</i>	I am not / not You / We / They are not / aren't He / She / It is not / isn't	Am I reading? — Yes, I am. Are you / we / they reading? —Yes, you / we / they are. Is he / she / it reading? — Yes, he / she / it is.

PRESENT SIMPLE OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I watch TV on Sundays. Pam always washes the dishes.
We use the **Present Simple** to talk about habits or regular actions.
I am watching TV now.

Pam is washing the dishes at the moment.
We use the **Present Continuous** to talk about things that are happening
at the moment of speaking.

Time markers often used with the Present Continuous tense: at the moment, now, right now.

We use wh-questions to find out more information about someone or something.

Task 1

Change these sentences from the Present Simple into the Present Continuous.

Example: I often play football. I am playing football now.
I often play football.
Ann does not read books every evening.
They usually go to the gym after work.
Igor listens to music on his way to school.
Our parents don't eat dinner at 7 o'clock every evening.
The kids often watch cartoons on Saturday mornings.
Olena doesn't work in a cafe downtown.
He usually takes the bus to work.
The Smiths don't visit their grandparents every Sunday.
I always study English in the evenings.



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Task 2

Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. She usually _____ (read) books in the evening.
2. They _____ (watch) TV right now.
3. He _____ (work) at a restaurant downtown.
4. We _____ (not/play) football at the moment.
5. The sun _____ (rise) in the east.
6. They _____ (have) dinner with friends tonight.
7. She _____ (usually/walk) to work every day.
8. We _____ (not/go) to the gym today because it's closed.
9. He _____ (study) for his exams this week.
10. They _____ (live) in London.

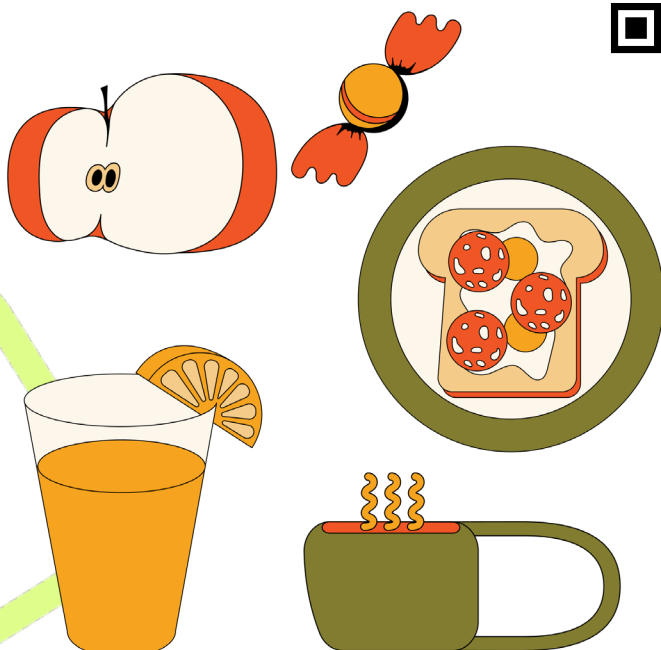


Task 3

Choose the correct question word.

1. Who/What do you play basketball with? — I play basketball with my friends.
2. Who/What are you reading right now? — I'm reading a mystery novel.
3. Who/What do you usually have for breakfast? — I usually have cereal and toast.
4. Who/What are you talking to on the phone? — I'm talking to my mom.
5. Who/What are you watching on TV? — I'm watching a documentary about animals.
6. Who/What do you listen to when you study? — I listen to classical music.
7. Who/What time do you usually wake up? — I usually wake up at 7 o'clock.
8. Who/What are you going to do this weekend? — I'm going to visit my grandparents.

Tasks in Wordwall:



LESSON 10. ASKING ABOUT JOBS

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Common Jobs and Careers

Teacher — A person who educates students.

Doctor — A person who treats sick or injured people.

Police Officer — A person who keeps the community safe.

Firefighter — A person who fights with fires.

Chef/Cook — A person who prepares and cooks food.

Engineer — A person who designs, builds, or maintains engines, machines, or structures.

Scientist — A person who studies or practices science.

Dentist — A person who takes care of people's teeth.

Photographer — A person who takes photographs professionally.

Bus Driver — A person who drives a bus.

Vocabulary

Treat sick [tri:t sɪk] лікувати хворих

Injured ['ɪndʒərd] поранений

Community [kə'mju:nɪti] спільнота

Keep safe [ki:p seɪf] зберігати безпеку

Rescue ['reskju:] рятувати

Maintain engine [meɪn'teɪn 'ɛndʒɪn] зберігати двигун



Task 1

Read text about different professions and tell about your favourite profession.

There are many different jobs, or professions, that people can have. Each job helps in different ways and requires different skills.

Teacher: A teacher helps students learn new things at school. They teach subjects like maths, English, and science.

Doctor: A doctor helps sick people feel better. They work in hospitals and clinics, and they know a lot about medicine.

Firefighter: Firefighters help keep people safe from fires. They wear special uniforms and use hoses to put out fires.

Chef: A chef cooks delicious food in restaurants. They create recipes and make sure everything tastes great.

Engineer: Engineers build things like bridges, roads, and buildings. They use maths and science to design safe and strong structures.

Artist: An artist creates beautiful paintings and sculptures.

Pilot: Pilots fly aeroplanes and take people to different places around the world.

Veterinarian: A veterinarian helps take care of animals. They make sure pets and other animals stay healthy.

Famer: Farmers grow fruits and vegetables. They also take care of animals like cows and chickens on farms.

Every job is important because it helps make our life better. People choose jobs they like and are good at, and they work hard to do their best.



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Task 2

Say if the sentence is true or false.

1. A teacher helps students learn new things at school.
2. Doctors work in restaurants and cook delicious food.
3. Firefighters wear special uniforms to protect themselves.
4. Engineers build bridges, roads, and buildings using maths and science.
5. Artists create beautiful paintings and sculptures.
6. Pilots drive buses and help people get around town.
7. Farmers grow fruits and vegetables on farms.

Task 3

Give the answers to questions.

1. What does a teacher do?
2. Where does a doctor work?
3. What do firefighters fight with?
4. Who cooks delicious food in restaurants?
5. What do engineers build?
6. Who creates paintings and sculptures?
7. What does a pilot do?
8. Who helps take care of animals?
9. What do farmers grow on farms?

Go for it.



Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 11. FOOD DRINKS DISHES

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Fruit	Vegetables	proteins	Grains
Apple	Carrot	Chicken	Bread
Banana	Tomato	Beef	Rice
Orange	Potato	Pork	Pasta
Strawberry	Broccoli	Fish	Cereal
Grape	Spinach	Eggs	Oatmeal
Watermelon	Lettuce	Tofu	Quinoa
Pineapple	Cucumber	Beans	Tortilla
Mango	Onion	Nuts	Pancakes
Blueberry	Peas	Turkey	Bagel
Lemon	Corn	Ham	Muffin

M: Stay brave.

Task 1

Read the text and answer the questions.

Vocabulary

Cuisine [kwiˈzi:n] кухня

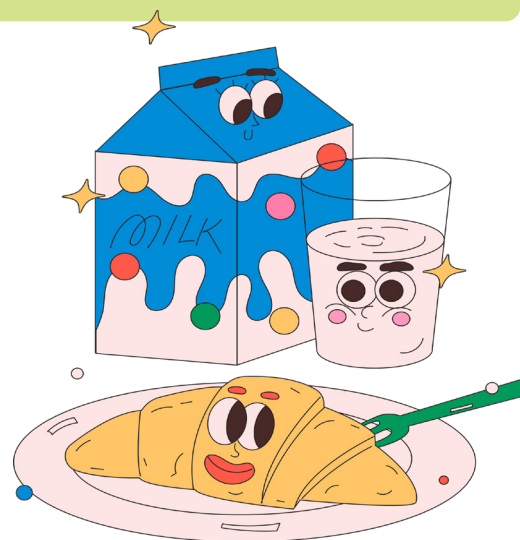
Layers [ˈleɪərz] шари

Flavours [ˈfleɪvərz] смаки

Treat [tri:t] ласощі

Refresh [rɪˈfreʃ] освіжати

Crisps [krɪsps] чіпси



My favourite cuisine is Italian food. I love Italian dishes because they are delicious and full of flavour.

Pizza: Pizza is my absolute favourite. I enjoy the crisps with tomato sauce, cheese, and my favourite toppings like pepperoni and mushrooms.

Pasta: Pasta dishes like spaghetti and lasagna are also amazing. I like pasta with rich sauces.

Salad: Italian salads are fresh and colourful. I love the mix of tomatoes, olives. **Desserts:** Italian desserts. Tiramisu is my favourite dessert with coffee layers and creamy mascarpone cheese.

Gelato: Italian gelato is a creamy and refreshing treat. I enjoy flavours like chocolate and strawberry.

Italian cuisine makes me happy because of its delicious flavours. Whenever I eat Italian food, it feels like a special treat.

What is your favourite cuisine and why?

How many foreign dishes do you know?

What is your favourite Italian dessert?
What toppings do you enjoy on their pizza?

Task 2

Look at the pictures, name the food which you see! *Keep learning.*



Task 3

Look at the picture for two minutes. Name all the things you remember!



Tasks in Wordwall:



LESSON 12. COUNTABLES & UNCOUNTABLES

SOME, ANY; MUCH / MANY

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

COUNTABLES AND UNCOUNTABLES

Some:

Countable: I have some apples.

Uncountable: There is some rice.

Any:

Countable: Do you have any apples? — I don't have any apples.

Uncountable: Is there any milk? — There isn't any milk.

Many:

Countable: How many books do you have? — I don't have many books.

Many people enjoy this park.

Much:

Uncountable: How much water do you need? — We don't have much time.

Much effort is required.

A lot of/Lots of:

Countable: There are a lot of cars on the road.

Uncountable: There is a lot of traffic today.

Task 1

Decide if these nouns are countable or uncountable. Fill in the gaps with some or any.

Example: Water (uncountable): Could you please bring me some water?

Books: She has ____ books on gardening.

Advice: I need ____ advice on planning my vacation.

Information : Can you give me ____ information about the event?

Money: He has ____ money saved

Coffee: Would you like ____ coffee?

Work: She doesn't have ____ work today.

You are loved.



Save the Children



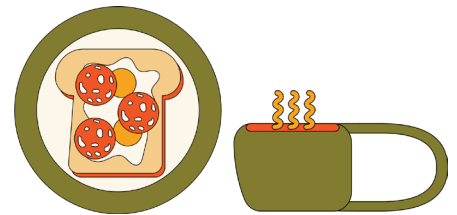
Task 2

Read each sentence and choose the correct word from the box to fill in the blanks. Then, decide if the word is countable or uncountable and write «C» for countable or «U» for uncountable next to the word.

Word box: apples, rice, sandwiches (2), bread, water, carrots, cheese, eggs, juice.

Example: There are 5 bananas in the fridge. C

1. I have three _____ in my lunchbox. ____
2. Could you buy some _____ from the store? ____
3. We need _____ for the cake recipe. ____
4. There are a few _____ left in the fridge. ____
5. Can I have a glass of _____, please? ____
6. She always drinks a lot of _____ in the morning. ____
7. My mom made two _____ for the picnic. ____
8. Would you like some _____ on your sandwich? ____
9. He eats two _____ for breakfast. ____
10. We don't have any _____ for the soup. ____



Task 3

Read the dialogue in pairs. Act it out with your partner.

John: Hi Emily! What's your favourite food?

Emily: Hi John! I love pizza. It's so yummy with cheese and tomato sauce.
What about you?

John: I really like burgers. They're juicy and I love adding lettuce and tomatoes.

Emily: That sounds delicious! Do you like any vegetables?

John: Yes, I like carrots and broccoli. What about you?

Emily: I like salad with lettuce, tomatoes, and cucumbers. It's fresh and healthy.

John: That's great! Do you eat dessert?

Emily: Yes, I love ice cream. Chocolate is my favourite flavour. What's your favourite dessert?

John: I enjoy cake, especially chocolate cake.

Emily: Yum! I'm getting hungry talking about food!

John: Me too! Let's get something to eat.

Tasks in Wordwall:



Keep trying.



LESSON 13. PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

using the verb «to be» (am, is, are) + the base form of the main verb + «-ing».

Examples:

I am reading a book. (action happening now)
She is working on her project. (action in progress)
They are playing outside. (action happening now)
Actions happening now:
She is cooking dinner right now.

Structure

Affirmative: Subject + am / is / are + verb + -ing
They are playing football.

Negative: Subject + am / is / are + not + verb + -ing
She is not reading right now.

Question: Am / Is / Are + subject + verb + -ing?
: Are they playing outside?

Task 1

Complete the sentences using Present Continuous Tense.

My mum (watch) a movie right now.
The children (play) football in the park.
Oleg (read) a book at the moment.
We (have) dinner with friends tonight.
The children (sleep) in their beds now.
I (study) for my exams this week.
Ann (cook) dinner for her family.
The boys (listen) to music in the living room.
The cat (play) with a ball.
He (work) on a new project at the office.

Stay calm.



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Task 2

Read the sentences, then say which refer to the Present Simple and which Present Continuous.

She reads books every day.
She is reading a book right now.
He plays football on Saturdays.
He is playing football with his friends.
They eat breakfast at 7 AM.
They are eating dinner together tonight.

Task 3

Answer the questions.

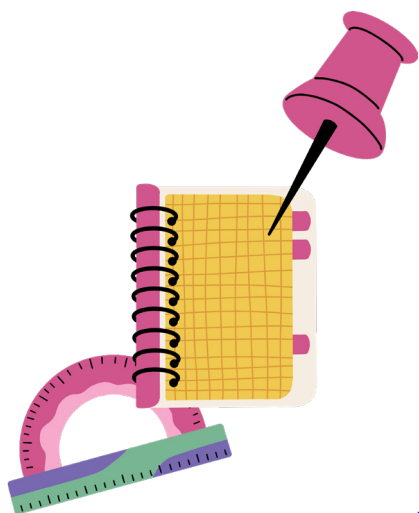
Present Simple:

Do you eat breakfast every morning?
Where does she work?
How often do they go to the gym?
What time does the movie start?
Why do you like that restaurant?

Present Continuous:

Are you watching TV right now?
What are they doing this weekend?
Is she studying for her exam?
Why is he wearing a jacket?
Where are you going after the lesson today?

Keep moving.



Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 14. FAVOURITE CUISINE

HEALTHY FOOD

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner
Cereal Pancakes Waffles Omelette Scrambled Eggs Toast Bacon Sausage	Sandwich Burger Salad Soup Pizza Hot Dog Grilled Cheese	Spaghetti Roast Chicken Steak Mashed Potatoes Meat



M: Stay curious.

Task 1

Read the text and answer the questions.

Vocabulary

Whole [hoʊl] цілий, повний

Wheat [wi:t] пшениця

Bread [brɛd] хліб

Repair [riˈpeɪr] ремонт, ремонтувати

Hydrated ['haɪdreɪtɪd] гідратований, зволожений



Eating healthy food is important for staying strong and feeling good. Here are some examples of healthy foods:

Fruits: Fruits like apples, bananas, and oranges are full of vitamins and make great snacks.

Vegetables: Vegetables such as carrots, broccoli, and spinach are good for you. They help you grow and stay healthy.

Whole Grains: Foods like brown rice, whole wheat bread, and oats give you energy and keep you full.

Protein: Foods with protein like chicken, fish, and beans help your muscles grow and repair.

Dairy: Milk, cheese, and yoghurt are good for your bones and teeth because they have calcium.

Water: Drinking water is important to stay hydrated and help your body work well.

It's good to eat a variety of these foods every day to stay healthy and strong. Remember, eating healthy can be tasty too!

1. What are some examples of fruits mentioned that make great snacks?
2. Which foods help your muscles grow and repair?
3. Why is it important to drink water?



Save the Children



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Task 2

Say true or false.

1. Apple is a type of fruit.
2. Carrots are usually red.
3. Milk comes from cows.
4. Chocolate is a salty food.
5. Bananas are yellow.
6. Fish is a kind of vegetable.
7. Water is necessary for life.
8. Oranges are usually green.

You can grow.



Task 3

Work in pairs, read the dialogue, then act it out about you.

Amy: Hi Tom! What's your favourite healthy food?

Tom: Hi Amy! I like apples. They are sweet and good for you. What about you?

Amy: I enjoy eating carrots. They are crunchy and help me see better.

Tom: That's cool! Do you like any other vegetables?

Amy: Yes, I also like spinach. It's green and makes me strong.

Tom: Nice! Do you drink milk?

Amy: Yes, milk is good for my bones and teeth. What do you drink?

Tom: I drink water. It keeps me hydrated and helps me feel good.

Amy: That's important! Eating healthy makes us strong and happy.

Tom: Yes, it's good to eat fruits, vegetables, and drink water every day.

Tasks in Wordwall:



LESSON 15. EATING HABITS BUYING FOOD

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

EATING HABITS VOCABULARY

Balanced Diet — Eating a variety of foods in the right proportions to stay healthy.

Meals: breakfast, lunch, dinner, snack.

Healthy Eating: fruits, vegetables, whole grains, protein, dairy, nuts, seeds.

Unhealthy Eating: junk food, fast food, sweets, candy, soda, processed foods.

Diet — The kinds of food that a person, animal, or community habitually eats. **Nutrition** — The process which is necessary for health and growth.

Calories — Units of energy that people get from food and drinks.

Vitamins — Essential nutrients that the body needs in small amounts to function properly.

Minerals — Inorganic elements that are important for the body.

Vocabulary

Processed food ['prəʊest fu:d] оброблені продукти

Habitually [hə'bitʃuəli] звично, звичайно

Essential [ɪ'senʃəl] важливий, необхідний

Nutrients ['nju:triənts] поживні речовини

Amounts [ə'maʊnts] кількість

Inorganic [ˌɪnɔ:r'gænik] неорганічний

Task 1

Read the text.

Eating habits are the way we eat food every day. It's important to have good eating habits to stay healthy and strong.

Breakfast: Eating breakfast is important. It gives us energy to start the day. I like to eat cereal with milk and a banana.

Lunch: Lunch is a meal in the middle of the day. I usually have a sandwich with vegetables and a piece of fruit.

Dinner: Dinner is the last meal of the day. I eat rice or pasta with vegetables and chicken or fish. It's yummy!

Snacks: Sometimes, I have snacks between meals. I like to eat yoghurt or fruit. They are healthy snacks.

Water: Drinking water is important. It keeps us hydrated and helps our body work well.

Exercise: It's good to exercise every day. It makes us strong and healthy.

Having good eating habits and drinking water are important for our health. It's good to eat a variety of foods and enjoy meals with family and friends.



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Task 2

Read the text again and answer the questions.

What meal is important for giving us energy in the morning?

What does the text recommend for snacks between meals?

Why is drinking water important according to the text?

Why is eating breakfast important?

What does the person usually have for lunch?

What are some examples of snacks mentioned in the text?

What is the last meal of the day called?

Why is it important to drink water?



Task 3

Complete the sentences about yourself.

1. My favourite breakfast is...

2. My favourite lunch / dinner is....

3. My favourite snack is...

4. My favourite supper is...

Tasks in Wordwall:



You are worthy.



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LESSON 16. HOLIDAYS CELEBRATIONS CUSTOMS

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

HOLIDAYS

New Year's Day — January 1st, celebrating the beginning of the new year. Christmas — December 25th, celebrating the birth of Jesus Christ.

Easter — A Christian holiday celebrating the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

Independence Day — 24th August celebrating Ukraine's independence. Valentine's Day — February 14th, celebrating love and affection.

CUSTOMS

Tradition — A custom or belief passed down through generations.

Ritual — A set of actions performed as part of a ceremony.

Custom — A traditional practice followed by people of a particular group or region.

Culture — The ideas, customs, and social behaviours of a particular people or society.

CELEBRATION

Celebration — The action of marking an event

Ceremony — A formal event held on special occasions.

Festival — A series of performances or activities, often cultural or religious. Reception — A formal party to welcome guests, often after a wedding.

Vocabulary

Resurrection [ˌrɛzəˈrɛkʃən] воскресіння

Independence [ˌɪndɪˈpɛndəns] незалежність

Affection [əˈfɛkʃən] любов, прихильність

Belief [bɪˈli:f] віра, переконання

Generation [ˌdʒɛnəˈreɪʃən] покоління

Particular [pərˈtɪkjələr] конкретний, особливий

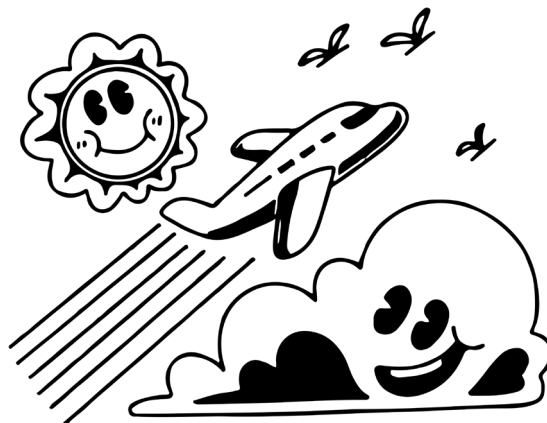
Customs ['kʌstəmz] звичаї

Decorate ['dekəˌreɪt] прикрашати

During ['djʊərɪŋ] під час

Fireworks ['faɪərˌwɜːks] феєрверки

Performances [pərˈfɔːrmənsɪz] виступи



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Task 1

Read the text.

Holidays are special days when we take a break from work or school to relax and have fun.

1. Christmas: Christmas is a holiday in December. We decorate a tree with lights and ornaments. We get presents.
2. Easter: Easter is in spring. We paint eggs and have an Easter egg hunt. It's fun to find colourful eggs hidden in the garden.
3. Summer Vacation: In summer, we have a long break from school called summer vacation. We go to the beach, swim, and play in the sun.
4. Halloween: Halloween is in October. We wear costumes like ghosts or superheroes. We go trick-or-treating and get candies.
5. New Year's Eve: New Year's Eve is on December 31st. We celebrate with fireworks until midnight. We make wishes for the new year.

Holidays are exciting because we spend time with family and friends. We create special memories and enjoy delicious food together.

Task 2

Close the text and fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence about holidays:

Christmas, Summer, Vacation, Easter, Halloween, New Year's Eve.

1. During _____, we paint eggs and have an Easter egg hunt.
2. At _____, we decorate a tree with lights and ornaments.
3. In _____, we go to the beach, swim, and play in the sun.
4. On _____, we celebrate with fireworks.
5. On _____, we wear costumes like ghosts or superheroes.

Task 3

Ask and answer questions in pairs. Take turns.

1. What are holidays for?
2. How do they change our life?
3. What holidays do we have?
4. To whom do people give presents?

Tasks in Wordwall:



LESSON 17. PAST SIMPLE TENSE REGULAR & IRREGULAR VERBS

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

PAST SIMPLE (REGULAR VERBS)

We use the Past Simple for actions that happened at a specific time in the past.
Time expressions with the Past Simple: last evening, last year/month, last Monday, yesterday, etc.

I visited my granny yesterday.

Bob didn't play football last Sunday.

PAST SIMPLE OF THE VERB 'TO BE'

Affirmative

I / He / She / It was at home. We / You / They were at home.

Negative

I / He / She / It was not at home. We / You / They were not at home.

Was I / he / she / it at home? Were we / you / they at home?.

Yes, I / he / she / it was. Yes, we / you / they were.

No, I/he/she/it wasn't. No, we/you/they weren't.

Mind the past simple forms of some irregular verbs:

begin — began

make — made

have — had

be — was / were

M: Keep improving.

Task 1

Fill in the gaps with 'was', 'were', 'wasn't', 'weren't'.

1. They ___ at home yesterday.(+)
2. She ___ very happy with the result.(-)
3. There ___ any apples left in the basket.(-)
4. He ___ sure about the answer.(-)
5. We ___ late for the meeting.(+)



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M: Be patient.

Task 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets in the past tense using a table of Irregular Verbs.

Present (Infinitive)	Past Simple
be	was, were
go	went
see	saw
draw	drew
give	gave
read	read
forget	forgot
leave	left
understand	understood
lose	lost
eat	ate
bring	brought
take	took
wear	wore

Yesterday, we _____ (visit) the zoo and _____ (see) lions and giraffes.
Sarah _____ (read) an interesting book last night before bedtime.
Tom and his friends _____ (play) basketball after school yesterday.
My family and I _____ (go) on a picnic in the park last Sunday.
Emily _____ (draw) a beautiful picture of her pet cat yesterday.
The teacher _____ (give) us a surprise quiz last Friday.

M: You are unique.

Task 3

Read the dialogue. Fill in the gaps with a verb.

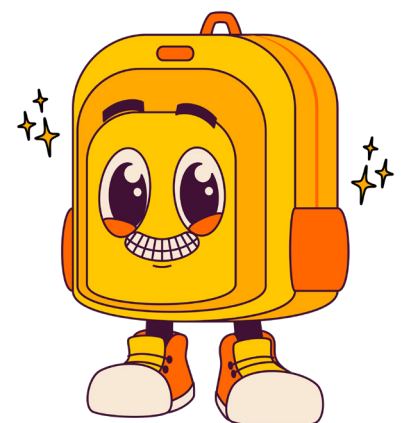
Vocabulary

Thrilled [θɹɪld] захоплений, в захваті

Supportive [sə'pɔ:rtɪv] підтримуючий

Words: get, got, did, excited, proud

A: Did you hear about Sarah's new job?
B: No, what ___ she ___?
A: She ___ a position at the tech company downtown.
B: That's great news! Is she ___ about it?
A: Yes, she is thrilled to start next week.
B: I'm glad to hear that. Are her parents _____ of her?
A: Definitely! They are very supportive.



Tasks in Wordwall:



LESSON 18. CLIMATES

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

cloud — cloudy
fog — foggy
rain — rainy
storm — stormy
wind — windy

Vocabulary

Breeze [bri:z] бриз, легкий вітерець

Mild [maɪld] помірний, м'який











Remain [rɪ'meɪn] залишатися

Drop [drɒp] падати, знижуватися

Rainbow ['reɪn,bəʊ] веселка

Degrees Celsius [dɪ'ɡri:z 'sɛlsiəs]
градуси по Цельсію.

Weather Chart

	sunny		windy
	cloudy		stormy
	partly cloudy		snowy
	rainy		tornado
	rainbow		lightning

I hope this vocabulary list is helpful for you!

Task 1

Ask and answer questions in pairs. Use the pictures.

What is the weather like in pictures?

What is the season in pictures?

Example: It is cloudy. It is summer.



Task 2

Answer the questions.

1. What is the weather like today?
2. Is it raining outside?
3. How do you feel when it's hot?
4. What do you wear when it's cold?
5. Do you like snow?
6. What is your favourite season?
7. What do you do on a windy day?

Well done! Let's talk about your experience!



Task 3

Read the weather report and answer the questions.

Today's weather is sunny and warm. The temperature is 25 degrees Celsius.

Morning: It will be sunny with clear skies. The temperature will be around 20 degrees Celsius.

Afternoon: The sun will continue to shine brightly. It will be warm with a gentle breeze. The temperature will rise to 25 degrees Celsius.

Evening: In the evening, it will be pleasant and mild. The skies will remain clear. The temperature will cool down to 22 degrees Celsius.

Night: Tonight, it will be clear and cool. The temperature will drop to 18 degrees Celsius. It will be a good night to see stars in the sky.

What is the temperature in the afternoon?

What will the weather be like in the morning?

How will the sky look in the evening?

What will the temperature drop to at night?

Why will tonight be a good night to see stars?

You can do it! Take a break for 1 minute! Let's go!



You can do it! Take a break for 1 minute! Let's go!

Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 19. CLOTHES

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Types of Clothing

Shirt [ʃɜ:t] сорочка
T-shirt ['ti:ʃɜ:t] футболка
Blouse [blaʊs] блузка
Sweater ['swetər] светр
Jacket ['dʒækɪt] куртка
Coat [koʊt] пальто
Dress [dres] сукня
Skirt [skɜ:rt] спідниця
Pants [pænts] штани
Jeans [dʒi:nz] джинси
Shorts [ʃɔ:rts] шорти
Leggings ['legɪŋz] легінси
Suit [su:t] костюм
Uniform ['ju:nɪfɔ:rm] уніформа
Pajamas [pe'dʒæməz] піжама

Footwear

Shoes [ʃu:z] взуття
Sneakers ['sni:kərz] кросівки
Boots -[bu:ts] чоботи
Sandals ['sændəlz] сандалі
Slippers ['slɪpərz] капці
Socks[sɒks] шкарпетки

Accessories

Hat [hæt] капелюх
Cap [kæp] кепка
Scarf [skɑ:rf] шарф
Gloves [glʌvz] рукавички

CLOTHES



DRESS



SKIRT



TROUSERS



JEANS



SWIMSUIT



PYJAMAS



T-SHIRT



SHIRT



SOCKS



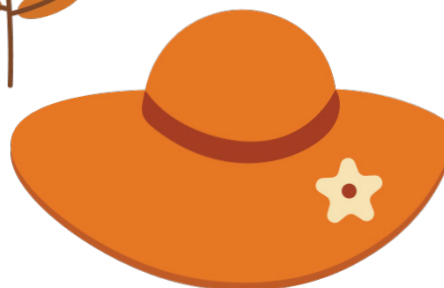
SHOES



COAT



JUMPER



I hope this vocabulary and grammar are helpful for you!



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Task 1

Describe the pictures.

The man wears...

The woman wears...



Task 2

Match to make sentences.



1. I usually wear
2. She likes to wear
3. He doesn't like
4. They often buy
5. We need to find

- a. new clothes for the summer.
- b. warm sweaters in the winter.
- c. casual clothes on weekends.
- d. clothes for special events.
- e. bright colors.



Task 3

Read and act out the dialogue in pairs.

Conversation about Clothes

Emma: Hi Sam! What are you wearing today?

Sam: Hi Emma! I'm wearing a blue shirt and jeans. It's comfortable.

Emma: That sounds nice! I have on a pink dress. It's my favorite color.

Sam: Pink looks good on you! Do you like wearing hats?

Emma: Yes, I love hats! I have a red hat that I wear when it's sunny.

Sam: Cool! I have a jacket for when it's cold. It's green and warm.

Emma: Green is a nice color for a jacket. Do you wear sneakers?

Sam: Yes, I wear sneakers to school. They're black and comfy.

Emma: I wear sandals in summer. They are brown and easy to put on.

Sam: Sandals are great for warm weather. What do you wear at home?

Emma: At home, I wear pajamas. They are soft and cozy.

Sam: Pajamas are comfy! I like wearing comfy clothes too.

Wow! Have you ever thought about this!



Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 20. HOBBIES

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Keep in Mind!

to play the piano, the guitar
to play football, tennis, hockey, chess
to go running, skiing, skating, swimming

Vocabulary

Preserving [prɪ'zɜːrvɪŋ] збереження

Items ['aɪtəmz] предмети

Expressing [ɪk'spresɪŋ] висловлювання

Preparing [prɪ'peəriŋ] підготовка

Involve [ɪn'vɒlʋ] залучати



Task 1

Read the text and discuss hobbies. Which one is your favourite?

Outdoor Activities: These hobbies include playing sports like soccer, basketball, or swimming.

Creative Hobbies: Creative hobbies involve making things or expressing yourself: drawing, painting, writing stories, making crafts, or playing a musical instrument.

Indoor Activities: People play board games, read books, solve puzzles, and watch movies and shows inside.

Collecting Hobbies: Some people collect things like stamps, coins, rocks, or toys. They enjoy finding new pieces for their collections.

Gardening: Gardening is a hobby where people grow plants, flowers, or vegetables in their gardens or pots.

Task 2

Match the hobby with the synonym:



1. Drawing and painting
2. Playing musical instruments
3. Collecting stamps or coins
4. Cooking and baking

- a. making music with instruments.
- b. creating artworks.
- c. preparing delicious dishes.
- d. preserving special items.



Be adventurous.



Save the Children



Task 3

Write a short paragraph about your favourite hobby.

Think and say who in your class likes: watching short videos, playing computer games, doing Maths / PE / History, writing text messages to friends, drawing, painting, handicrafts, cooking.
Example. One of my favourite hobbies is reading books. I read stories about adventures and mysteries. Reading helps me relax and learn new things. It's fun to imagine different worlds and meet interesting characters.

Tasks in Wordwall:



LESSON 21. MY PLACE

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

PLACES TO VISIT

City — A large town where many people live and work.

Beach — A sandy shore by the ocean or a lake.

Park — A public area of land with grass, trees, and often playgrounds.

Museum — A building where kept historical, artistic, scientific objects

Zoo — A place where people keep animals for others.

Amusement Park — A park with rides, games, and shows for entertainment.

Vocabulary

Amusement [ə'mju:zmənt] розвага

Entertainment [ˌentər'teɪnmənt] розваги

Shore [ʃɔːr] берег



Task 1

Read the text.

My Favourite Places

I have three favourite places. The first place is the park. I go to the park every weekend. There are many trees and flowers. I like to walk and play there. Sometimes, I have a picnic with my family. It is always fun.

The second place is the library. I visit the library every week. There are many books to read. I can find books about animals, space, and stories. The library is quiet. I like to sit and read for hours.

The third place is the beach. I go to the beach in the summer. The sand is warm and the water is cool. I build sandcastles and swim in the sea. I also like to collect seashells.

These are my favourite places. I always feel happy when I visit them.



You can achieve it.



Save the Children



Task 2

Decide if the sentence is true or false according to the text.

1. My first favourite place is the park.
2. The author goes to the park every month.
3. The author sometimes has a picnic with their family in the park.
4. The second favourite place is the library.
5. The author visits the library every day.
6. The author can find books about animals, space, and stories in the library.
7. The library is noisy.
8. The third favourite place is the beach.
9. The author goes to the beach in the winter
10. The author likes to collect seashells at the beach.

Task 3

Answer the questions.

1. What are the author's three favourite places?
2. How often does the author visit the park?
3. What does the author do in the park?
4. Why does the author like the library?
5. What kinds of books can the author find in the library?

Stay focused.



Tasks in Wordwall:



LESSON 22. UKRAINE

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

GEOGRAPHY AND LOCATION

Ukraine — A country in Eastern Europe.

Capital — Kyiv.

Continent — Europe.

Geography — Different landscapes including plains, mountains, and coastline along the Black Sea.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Language — Ukrainian (official).

Flag — Blue and yellow horizontal stripes.

Anthem — «Shche ne vmerla Ukraina» (Ukraine's Glory Hasn't Perished).

Traditional Clothing — Vyshyvanka (embroidered shirt), traditional skirts, headscarves.

Folk Dance — Hopak (energetic Ukrainian dance).

FAMOUS LANDMARKS AND SYMBOLS

Saint Sophia Cathedral — Historic cathedral in Kyiv.

Independence Monument — Symbol of Ukraine's independence in Kyiv

Taras Shevchenko — Renowned Ukrainian poet and artist, national hero.

FOOD AND CUISINE

Borscht — Traditional beetroot soup.

Varenyky (Pierogi) — Dumplings with various fillings like potatoes, cheese, or meat.

Holubtsi — Cabbage rolls filled with rice and meat.

Salo — Salted pork fat, a traditional Ukrainian food.

Pampushky — Ukrainian donuts served with borscht.

Vocabulary

Plain [pleɪn] рівнина

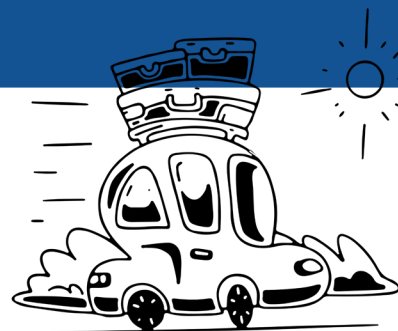
Coastline ['kəʊst,laɪn] берегова лінія

Stripe [straɪp] смуга

Anthem ['ænθəm] гімн

Headscarf ['hed,skɑ:rf] хустка (на голову)

Folk [fəʊk] народний



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Task 1

Choose the correct answer a), b) or c).

What is the capital city of Ukraine?

- a) Kyiv
- b) London
- c) Warsaw

Which sea borders Ukraine to the south?

- a) Black Sea
- b) Caspian Sea
- c) Mediterranean Sea

What is the official language of Ukraine?

- a) English
- b) Ukrainian
- c) Polish.



Task 2

Describe Ukraine.

Believe in dreams.

1. Country.
2. Capital.
3. Language.
4. Flag.
5. Food.
6. Land.
7. Famous Place

Task 3

Discuss the questions in pairs.

1. Where is Ukraine?
2. What is the capital city of Ukraine?
3. What language do people speak in Ukraine?
4. What are some famous foods from Ukraine?
5. What is the weather like in Ukraine in winter?
6. What are some traditional holidays celebrated in Ukraine?
7. What are some popular sports in Ukraine?
8. What are some famous places to visit in Ukraine?



Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 23. PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

We use Past Simple

Affirmative: Subject + past tense of the verb + (object)

I visited Paris last summer.

She cooked dinner for her family yesterday.

They finished their homework before dinner.

Negative: Subject + did not (didn't) + base form of the verb + (object)

I did not (didn't) visit London last month.

She didn't cook breakfast this morning.

They did not (didn't) finish their project on time.

Interrogative: Did + subject + base form of the verb + (object)?

Did you visit your grandparents last weekend?

Did she cook lunch today?

Did they finish their chores before leaving?



You are talented.

Task 1

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb using the Present Simple or the Past Simple.

1. Every day, she _____ (read) a book before bed.
2. Yesterday, he _____ (play) football with his friends.
3. They _____ (eat) breakfast at 8 AM every morning.
4. Last summer, we _____ (travel) to the beach.
5. My brother always _____ (help) me with my homework.
6. Last night, she _____ (watch) a movie with her family.
7. I _____ (go) to the park every weekend.
8. He _____ (finish) his homework before dinner yesterday.
9. They _____ (like) to eat ice cream in the summer.
10. She _____ (visit) her grandparents last weekend.

Stay motivated.



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Task 2

Fill in the missing verbs in Past Simple.

1. Where did you go last weekend? I ____ to the park.
 2. What did you eat for dinner yesterday? I ____ pasta for dinner yesterday.
 3. Who did you meet at the party? I ____ my friend Sarah at the party.
 4. When did you finish your homework? I ____ my homework last night.
 5. Why did you call me yesterday? I ____ you to ask about the homework.
 6. What did you do during your summer vacation? I ____ to the beach during my summer vacation.
- Did you watch a movie last night? Yes, I _____ a movie last night.

Task 3

Write sentences in a negative form.

1. I went to the park yesterday.
2. He played football last weekend.
3. They visited their grandparents last month.
4. We watched TV last night.
5. You called me yesterday.
6. My brother did his homework last night.
7. She bought a new dress yesterday.
8. He read a book last week.
9. They traveled to the beach last summer.

You are a star.



Tasks in Wordwall:



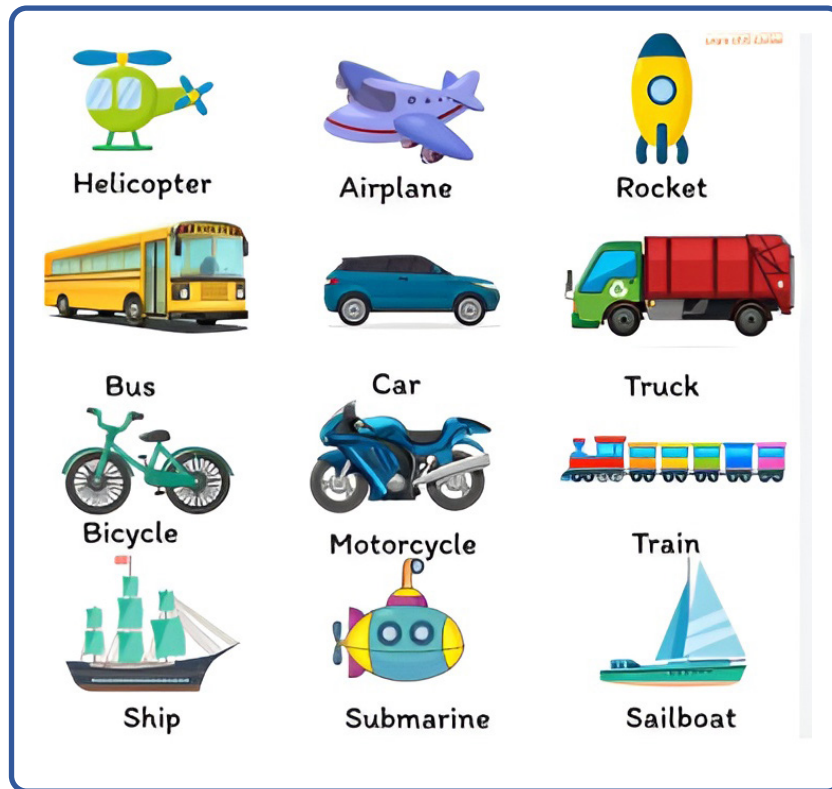
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LESSON 24. THE JOY OF TRAVELLING

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!



Task 1

Read the text.

MY TRIP TO THE BEACH

Last summer, I travelled to the beach with my family. We went by car. The drive was long, but we were excited.

When we arrived, the weather was sunny and warm. We stayed in a small hotel near the beach. Every day, we went to the beach to swim and play in the sand. I built a big sandcastle with my brother.

In the afternoons, we walked along the shore and collected seashells. We also ate ice cream. My favourite flavour was chocolate.

One evening, we watched the sunset. The sky turned orange and pink. It was very beautiful. We stayed at the beach for a week. I had a lot of fun and made many happy memories. I hope we can go back next summer.

Stay active.



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Task 2

Read the text above and answer the questions.

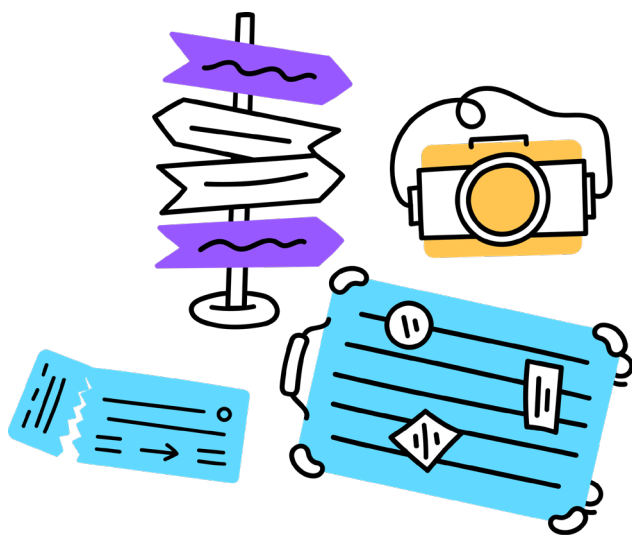
1. Where did the family travel to last summer?
2. How did they get to the beach?
3. What was the weather like when they arrived?
4. What did they build in the sand?
5. What did they collect along the shore?
6. What was the author's favourite ice cream flavour?
7. What did they watch one evening?
8. How long did they stay at the beach?
9. What colours did the sky turn during the sunset?
10. Does the author want to go back to the beach next summer?



Task 3

Read the statements and decide if they are true or false.

1. The family travelled to the mountains last summer.
2. They went to the beach by car.
3. The weather was rainy and cold when they arrived.
4. They built a big sandcastle with a friend.
5. They collected seashells along the shore.
6. The author's favourite ice cream flavour was vanilla.
7. One evening, they watched the sunset.
8. The sky turned blue and green during the sunset.
9. They stayed at the beach for a week.
10. The author does not want to go back to the beach next summer.



Tasks in Wordwall:



ВИХІДНИЙ ТЕСТ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ ДЛЯ УЧНІВ 5 КЛАСУ

Виконай завдання 1-25. Вибери ОДНУ правильну відповідь з-поміж ТРЬОХ варіантів.
Познач цю відповідь у бланку відповідей.

1. This is the _____ book in the world.
A interesting
B more interesting
C most interesting
2. In _____ class, we learn about numbers and solve problems.
A Maths
B English
C Science
3. Who is your father's sister?
A Uncle
B Aunt
C Grandmother
4. Who is the son of your uncle?
A Cousin
B Brother
C Nephew
5. My grandmother's son is my _____.
A brother
B father
C uncle
6. Who is your mother's mother?
A Aunt
B Niece
C Grandmother
7. They _____ football in the park now.
A play
B plays
C are playing
8. The _____ climate is typically hot and dry.
A tropical
B polar
C normal
9. What does your father _____ ?
A do
B does
C doing



- A Teacher
- B Dentist
- C Manager

11. Pasta is a type of _____.

- A meat
- B vegetable
- C food

12. There aren't _____ apples in the basket.

- A some
- B any
- C much

13. How _____ eggs do you have?

- A some
- B any
- C many

14. I _____ my umbrella tomorrow.

- A take
- B takes
- C will take

15. She _____ shorts today.

- A wear
- B wears
- C wearing

16. The weather is sunny today. It is _____.

- A hot
- B cold
- C windy

17. It _____ in winter.

- A snow
- B snows
- C snowing

18. Choose the correct past tense form of the verb «to go»:

- A Goed
- B Go
- C Went

19. She _____ a movie last night.

- A see
- B saw
- C seen

20. Choose the correct past tense form of the verb «to eat»:

- A Eaten
- B Ate
- C Eat

21. He _____ his work yesterday.

- A finished
- B finish
- C will finish

22. She bought a new _____ for her job interview.

- A swimsuit
- B uniform
- C cap

23. I need to buy a new pair of _____ for the winter.

- A Gloves
- B Sandals
- C Shorts

24. Collecting stamps is a _____.

- A job
- B hobby
- C chore

25. I love _____ to new places.

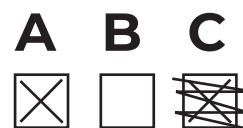
- A Travel
- B Travels
- C Traveling

Познач у бланку відповіді так, щоб було зрозуміло,
яким є твій варіант відповіді на завдання.

Правильну відповідь на кожне завдання позначають тільки так:



Неправильну відповідь можна виправити, замалювавши попередню позначку та поставивши нову:



	A	B	C
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	A	B	C
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	A	B	C
11.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	A	B	C
16.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	A	B	C
21.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

МАТЕРІАЛИ ДЛЯ ФАСИЛІТАТОРА



Save the Children



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LESSON 1. SCHOOL SUBJECTS

ACTIVITIES

DAILY ROUTINE

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про шкільні предмети, активності та розпорядок дня. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає шкільні предмети, активності та свій розпорядок дня англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про шкільне життя англійською **School subjects, Activities, Daily routine.**

Task 1

Read and fill in the missing words.

School Subjects: Mathematics (Maths), Science, Physical Education (PE), computing/ICT (information and communication technology), History, Art, Geography.

Activities: homework, reading books, drawing pictures, playing sports, singing songs, doing experiments, writing stories, solving puzzles, playing musical instruments, coding games.

Daily Routine: wake up, get dressed, eat breakfast, go to school, attend classes, have lunch, play during the break, finish school, do homework, have dinner, relax, go to bed.

Vocabulary

Solve problems [sɒlv 'prɒbləmz] вирішувати проблеми

Subtract [səb'trækt] віднімати

To stay fit [tə stel flt] залишатися у формі



Word box: pictures, numbers, pyramids, plants, friends

1. **History:** In history, we read about the ancient Egyptians and their pyramids.
2. **Science:** In science, we learned how plants need sunlight and water to grow.
3. **Mathematics:** In maths, we practise adding and subtracting big numbers.
4. **Physical Education (PE):** In PE, we play soccer and ran races with our friends.
5. **Art:** In art, we use crayons and markers to draw pictures of animals.

Task 2

Ask and answer in pairs. Complete the sentences about yourself.

- My name is [Your Name].
- I am [age] years old.
- I live in [city or town].
- I go to school every day. I like to play with my friends. My favourite food is [pizza]. I have a [pet dog named Max]. He is very friendly.
- In my free time, I like [reading books and watching cartoons].
- I help my parents with chores at home. I want to learn how to swim this summer.

Task 3

Name the subjects you have got. Say what you do in these lessons.

Subject: In history, we read about old times and learn about important people.

Subject: In science, we do experiments and learn how things work.

Subject: In maths, we solve problems with numbers and learn to add and subtract.

Subject: In PE, we play sports and exercise to stay fit.

Subject: In art, we draw and paint pictures using colours and brushes.

Subject: In music, we sing songs and learn to play simple instruments.

Subject: In geography, we study maps and learn about different countries.

LESSON 2. PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

Важливо: Відпрацювання граматичного матеріалу щодо теперішнього простого часу.

Учень називає правильно допоміжні слова при теперішньому простому часі, ставить запитання, будує заперечну форму, події, які відбуваються у теперішньому часі.

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає про події, які відбуваються у теперішньому часі, використовуючи теперішній простий час при побудові речень.

Here's the grammar of this lesson!



We use the Present Simple when we talk about routines and habits.
We also use it for general facts.

Task 1

Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple.

History: In history, she learns about old times and important people.

Science: In science, we do experiments and learn how things work.

Mathematics: In math, children solve problems with numbers and learn to add and subtract.

Physical Education (PE): In PE, Ann plays sports and exercises to stay fit.

Art: In art, students draw and paint pictures using colors and brushes.

Music: In music, he sings songs.

Geography: In geography, John and Tom study maps and learn about different countries.

Language Arts: In language arts, teachers read stories and pupils write sentences.

Task 2

Fill in the sentences with the negative form of Present Simple.

1. **History:** In history, we **do not** (don't) learn about math.
2. **Science:** In science, I **do not** (don't) play games.
3. **Mathematics:** In math, she **does not** (doesn't) draw pictures.
4. **Physical Education (PE):** In PE, you **do not** (don't) sit all day.
5. **Art:** In art, we **do not** (don't) solve math problems.
6. **Music:** In music, he **does not** (doesn't) watch TV.
7. **Geography:** In geography, you **do not** (don't) study history.
8. **Language Arts:** In language arts, I **do not** (don't) play sports.

Task 3

Ask and answer the questions.

- What time do you usually wake up?
- Do you eat breakfast every day?
- When does your teacher usually come to class?
- What do you sometimes do after school?
- Do you have any hobbies in the evening?
- When do you usually do your homework?
- What time do you often go to bed?
- Do your friends play any sports after school?
- What do you always eat for lunch?
- Does a friend read a book before sleeping?



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LESSON 3. NUMBERS (CARDINAL AND ORDINAL)

Важливо: Відпрацювання граматичного матеріалу щодо порядкових і кількісних числівників.

Учень називає правильно кількісні та порядкові числівники.

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовуючи числівники при лічбі **Cardinal and Ordinal Numbers**.



Numbers can be tricky: -teen and -ty are easily mixed up!

CARDINAL NUMBERS	Odd numbers: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17...	Even numbers: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18	ORDINAL NUMBERS
1 one	11 eleven	10 ten	1st (the) first 2nd second
2 two	12 twelve	20 twenty	3rd third
3 three	13 thirteen	30 thirty	4th fourth
4 four	14 fourteen	40 forty	5th fifth
5 five	15 fifteen	50 fifty	6th sixth
6 six	16 sixteen	60 sixty	10th tenth
7 seven	17 seventeen	70 seventy	21st twenty-first
8 eight	18 eighteen	80 eighty	53rd fifty-third
9 nine	19 nineteen	90 ninety	
10 ten			

42 — forty-two

300 — three hundred

652 — six hundred and fifty-two

1000 — a thousand

2000 — two thousand

Vocabulary:

Meal [mi:l] їжа, прийом їжі

Measure ['meʒər] вимірювати

Soccer [sɒkər] футбол

Keep track of [ki:p træk əv] стежити за

Everything ['evriθɪŋ] все, кожний



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Task 1

Write down the cardinal number in words

Example: 0 —zero

21 — twenty-one

1 — one

2 — two

66 — sixty-six

128 — one hundred twenty-eight

2090 — two thousand ninety.

Task 2

Complete each sentence.

1. I have **two** pencils.
2. There are **three** books on the table.
3. She has **five** apples in her bag.
4. We see **ten** birds in the sky.
5. He has **seven** cars in his toy collection.

Task 3

Read the text and make 3 questions about the text. Discuss the questions in pairs.

Numbers are important in our daily lives. We use numbers to count and measure things. For example, I have **two** pets, a cat and a dog. At school, I have four subjects: Maths, Science, History, and Art.

In the morning, I wake up at **seven** o'clock. I eat **three** meals a day: breakfast, lunch, and dinner. There are **five** people in my family: my mom, dad, brother, sister, and me.

When I play soccer, there are **eleven** players in each team. On weekends, I read **two** books and watch **one** movie. Numbers help us understand the world better and keep track of everything.

1. How many students are there in your class?
2. What is your first lesson at school on Monday?
3. How many people are there in your family?

LESSON 4. INTERNET SAFETY SCHOOL SUBJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про шкільні предмети, активності та безпеку в інтернеті. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає шкільні предмети, активності, проведення часу в інтернеті, безпеку в інтернеті англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).



Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про користування інтернетом, безпеку в інтернеті англійською **Internet Safety and Security**.

Password — A secret word or phrase that you use to log into your computer or an online account.

Username — A name you choose to use when you sign in to a website, which identifies you on that site.

Privacy — Keeping your personal information safe and not sharing it with strangers.

Virus — A program that can harm your computer and steal your information.

Spam — Unwanted emails or messages, often sent in large numbers.

Antivirus Software — A program that helps protect your computer from viruses and other bad software.

Secure Website — A website that uses special technology to protect your personal information.

Download — To copy files from the internet to your computer.

Vocabulary:

Security [sɪ'kjʊərɪti] безпека

Sign in [saɪn ɪn] увійти (до системи)

Identify [aɪ'dentɪfaɪ] ідентифікувати

Stranger ['streɪndʒər] незнайомець

Steal [sti:l] красти

Harm [hɑ:rm] шкодити

Protect [prə'tekt] захищати

Stay safe [steɪ seɪf] залишатися в безпеці



Task 1

Read the text.

The internet is a great place to learn and have fun, but it is important to stay safe. Here are some tips for using the internet safely:

1. **Keep your personal information private:** Do not share your name, address, phone number, or school online.
2. **Use strong passwords:** Make sure your passwords are hard to guess. Use letters, numbers, and symbols.

3. **Do not talk to strangers:** Be careful when chatting online. Only talk to people you know in real life.
4. **Ask an adult for help:** If you see something that makes you uncomfortable, tell a parent or teacher.
5. **Be careful with downloads:** Do not download files or apps from unknown websites. They might have viruses.
6. **Think before you post:** Remember that once you post something online, it is there forever. Be kind and respectful.

Task 2

Choose if the statement is true (T) or false (F) according to the text:

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. You should share your name and address online. | False |
| 2. Use simple passwords that are easy to guess. | False |
| 3. Only talk online to people you know in real life. | True |
| 4. Download files only from known and trusted websites. | True |

Task 3

Choose any website for kids to learn English. Write your comments on what you can do there. Say if you like it. Why?

Duolingo is a fantastic website (and app) for kids to learn English. Here are some of the features and activities. One excellent website for kids to learn English is **Starfall**.

LESSON 5. ADJECTIVE DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Важливо: Відпрацювання граматичного матеріалу щодо ступенів порівняння прикметників.

Учень називає правильно ступені порівняння прикметників.

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає про предмети, описує людей та події, використовуючи ступені порівняння прикметників (adjective degrees of comparison).



Base Form	Comparative	Superlative
cold	colder	the coldest
tall	taller	the tallest
interesting	more interesting	the most interesting
beautiful	less beautiful	the least beautiful
good	better	the best
Bad	worse	the worst
little	less	the least

Task 1

Complete the sentences as in the example.

Example: Alex is tall but Ivan is taller. Ivan is taller than Alex.

1. Sarah is smart but Emma is smarter. Emma is smarter than Sarah.
2. The cat is fast but the dog is faster. The dog is faster than the cat.
3. Summer is hot but winter is colder. Winter is colder than summer.
4. Lucy is young but her sister Lily is younger. Lily is younger than Lucy.

Task 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the adjectives provided.

Beautiful

Positive: beautiful

Comparative: **less beautiful**

Superlative: **the least beautiful**

Good

Positive: good

Comparative: **better**

Superlative: **the best**

Bad

Positive: bad

Comparative: **worse**

Superlative: **the worst**

Little

Positive: little

Comparative: **less**

Superlative: **the least**

Task 3

Read the lists of the most popular and least popular subjects at one of the schools in England.

Vocabulary: involve [In'vɒlv] залучати, включати

Most Popular Subjects: Maths: Many students like Maths because they enjoy solving problems. **Science:** Science is fun because you can do experiments and learn how things work. **Physical Education (PE):** PE is popular because students like to play sports and be active.

Least Popular Subjects: History: Some students find history boring because it involves reading about the past. **Geography:** Geography can be less popular because it involves studying maps and places. **Music:** Not all students enjoy music, especially if they don't like singing or playing instruments.

LESSON 6. FAVOURITE SUBJECTS TIMETABLE

Важливо: Розвиток навичок слухового та зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про вчителів, розклад та життя в школі. Розвиток навичок аудіювання.

Учень називає улюблені шкільні предмети, про життя в школі і англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас про опис улюблені предмети, розклад та активності англійською School subjects, Activities.

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Schedule — A plan that shows the times when activities happen.

Period — A block of time during the school day for a particular subject.

Class — A group of students who meet regularly to study a subject.

Break/Recess — A short period of free time between classes.

Lunch — A meal eaten in the middle of the day.

Homeroom — A class where students gather at the beginning of the school day for attendance and announcements.

Lesson — A single class session focused on a particular topic.

Timetable — A chart showing the times at which subjects are taught.

Bell — A sound that signals the beginning or end of a class period.

Vocabulary

Attendance [ə'tendəns] відвідуваність, присутність

Announcements [ə'naʊnsmənts] оголошення, повідомлення



Task 1

Read what Olena says about her English lessons, then close the text with your hand and try to name several activities Olena does at her English lessons.

Hi, my name is Olena. I want to tell you about my English lessons. In English class, we learn many new things. We read short stories and write simple sentences. Our teacher, Mrs. Smith, helps us with new words and their meanings. We also practise speaking by talking to our classmates.

Every day, we do different activities. Sometimes we listen to songs and try to understand the words. Other times, we play fun games to learn grammar. My favourite part is when we watch short videos and talk about them.

I like my English lessons because they are fun and interesting. I learn a lot and get better at speaking and writing in English.

Task 2

Create your own weekly timetable. Answer the following questions based on your timetable:
Example: What do you have first on Monday? — I have Maths first on Monday.

1. What subject do you have at 9:00 on Tuesday? — I have English at 9:00 on Tuesday.
2. When do you have PE? — I have PE on Monday at 11:00, Wednesday at 11:00, Thursday at 1:00, and Friday at 2:00.
3. What do you have after lunch on Wednesday? — After lunch on Wednesday, I have History and then Music.
3. Which days do you have Art? — I have Art on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
4. Do you have Science every day? — No, I have Science on Tuesday, Wednesday, 5 Thursday, and Friday.
5. When do you have Music? — I have Music on Wednesday at 2:00 and Friday at 1:00.
6. What do you have at 10:00 on Thursday? — I have Science at 10:00 on Thursday.
7. Which subject do you have three times a week? — I have Math three times a week (Monday, Wednesday, and Friday).
8. Do you have History on Monday? — Yes, I have History on Monday at 10:00.

Task 3

Ask and answer questions below and discuss them in groups.

1. What is your daily **schedule** like at school?
2. How many **periods** do you have in a day?
3. Which **class** is your favourite?
4. When is your favourite time for **break/recess**?
5. What do you usually have for **lunch** at school?
6. Do you have a **homeroom** teacher? Who is it?
7. What do you usually do in your English **lessons**?
8. Can you show me your **timetable** for this week?

LESSON 7. FAMILY MEMBERS

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про шкільні предмети, активності та розпорядок дня. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає своїх родичів, членів сім'ї англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про сім'ю та членів родини англійською **Family members**.

Mother (Mom) — Your female parent.

Father (Dad) — Your male parent.

Parents — Your mother and father.

Brother — A male sibling.

Sister — A female sibling.

Siblings — Brothers and sisters.

Son — A male child.

Daughter — A female child.

Baby — A very young child.

Grandmother (Grandma) — The mother of your mother or father.

Grandfather (Grandpa) — The father of your mother or father.

Grandparents — Your grandmother and grandfather.

Aunt — The sister of your mother or father, or the wife of your uncle.

Uncle — The brother of your mother or father, or the husband of your aunt.
Cousin — The child of your aunt or uncle.

Niece — The daughter of your brother or sister.

Nephew — The son of your brother or sister.

Vocabulary

Sibling ['sɪblɪŋ] брат або сестра

Puberty ['pjʊ:bɜːti] період фізичних і гормональних змін, що відбуваються під час підліткового віку





Task 1

Match the name of the relative and the explanation.

Aunt — The sister of your mother or father, or the wife of your uncle.

Uncle — The brother of your mother or father, or the husband of your aunt.

Cousin — The child of your aunt or uncle.

Niece — The daughter of your brother or sister.

Task 2

Read the text and answer the questions.

MY WONDERFUL FAMILY

I have a wonderful family. There are five people in my family: my mom, dad, brother, sister, and me.

My mom's name is Anna. She is a teacher. She loves reading books and cooking delicious meals for us. My dad's name is John. He is a doctor. He helps sick people and always makes us laugh with his funny jokes.

I have an older brother named Alex. He is 15 years old and likes playing soccer. He teaches me how to play, and we have a lot of fun together. My sister's name is Maria. She is younger than me. She is 6 years old and loves drawing pictures. I often help her with her drawings.

We do many things together as a family. On weekends, we go to the park and have picnics. Sometimes, we watch movies or play board games at home. My family is very important to me, and I love them very much.

What is the profession of the narrator's mother, Anna?

How old is Alex, the narrator's brother?

What does the narrator's father, John, do for a living?

What does the family often do together on weekends?

Task 3

Ask and answer questions about the text in pairs.

1. Who is in the family?
2. What does Mom do for work?
3. What does Dad do for work?
4. How old is Alex?
5. What does Alex like to do?
6. How old is Maria?
7. What does Maria like to do?
8. What do they do on weekends?
9. What activities do they do at home?

LESSON 8. RELATIVES

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про шкільні предмети, активності та розпорядок дня. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає шкільні предмети, активності та свій розпорядок дня англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про сімейні зв'язки між членами сім'ї **Family, family members**.

Grandmother (Grandma) — The mother of your mother or father.

Grandfather (Grandpa) — The father of your mother or father.

Grandparents — Your grandmother and grandfather.

Aunt — The sister of your mother or father, or the wife of your uncle.

Uncle — The brother of your mother or father, or the husband of your aunt.

Cousin — The child of your aunt or uncle.

Niece — The daughter of your brother or sister.

Nephew — The son of your brother or sister.

Relative — A person connected by blood or marriage.

Family — A group of people related by blood, marriage.



Task 1

Read the dialogue in pairs. Then act it out in pairs.

Sarah: Hi Mark! How is your family?

Mark: Hi Sarah! My family is great, thanks! We have five people in our family. There's my mum, dad, my older sister Lisa, my younger brother Jake, and me. How about your family?

Sarah: We're good too! It's just me, my mum, and my dad. We're a small family, but we're very close. What do you do together as a family?

Mark: Oh, we do lots of things! On weekends, we often go to the park for picnics. My mum makes the best sandwiches! Sometimes, we stay at home and play games or watch movies together. What about your family?

Sarah: We like cooking together. My mum teaches me how to make delicious meals. And every Sunday, we have a big family dinner with my grandparents. We talk and laugh a lot.

Mark: That sounds fun! Family dinners are the best. Do you have any pets?

Sarah: Yes, we have a cat named Whiskers. She's very playful and loves chasing after her toy

mouse.

Mark: Pets are great! We used to have a dog named Max, but he's with my grandparents now. He loves running in the park.

Sarah: It's nice to talk about our families. They're all special in their own way.

Mark: Yeah, I agree! Families are the best.

Task 2

Family Tree Drawing. Draw your family tree. Include your parents, siblings (if any), grandparents, and any other close relatives you know. Label each family member (e.g., Mom, Dad, Grandma, Grandpa, etc.). Write one or two sentences about each family member. For example, their name, what they do, and why you appreciate them.

Task 3

Read the text about relatives and tell your partner what information you remember.

Vocabulary

Faraway ['fɑ:rəweɪ] далекий, віддалений

Relatives are people who are part of your family. They can be close or faraway, but they are all connected to you in some way.

Parents: Your parents are your mom and dad. They take care of you and love you very much.

Grandparents: Your grandparents are your parents' parents. They are older and often have lots of stories to tell.

Siblings: Your siblings are your brothers and sisters. You play and grow up together.

Aunts and Uncles: Your aunts and uncles are your parents' sisters and brothers. They can be fun and give you treats!

Cousins: Your cousins are the children of your aunts and uncles. You can have lots of fun with them at family gatherings.

Relatives are special because they share your family history and traditions. They are there to support you and make life more joyful.

LESSON 9. PRESENT CONTINUOUS Wh-QUESTION

Важливо: Відпрацювання граматичного матеріалу щодо теперішнього тривалого часу. Відпрацювання граматичного матеріалу щодо Wh-питань: who, where, which, where, when.

Учень називає правильно речення у теперішньому тривалому часі, ставить питання щодо назв, предметів, людей.

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, про події, які відбуваються у теперішньому тривалому часі, пояснює використовуючи теперішній тривалий час, ставить питання з допомогою who, where, which, where, when.



Affirmative

I am
You / We / They are
He / She / It is / 's
reading

Negative

I am not / not You /
We / They are not / aren't
He / She / It is not / isn't

Questions short Answers

Am I reading?
— Yes, I am.
Are you / we / they
reading?
—Yes, you / we / they are.
Is he / she / it reading? —
Yes, he / she / it is.

PRESENT SIMPLE OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I watch TV on Sundays. Pam always washes the dishes.
We use the **Present Simple** to talk about habits or regular actions.
I am watching TV now.

Pam is washing the dishes at the moment.
We use the **Present Continuous** to talk about things that are happening
at the moment of speaking.

Time markers often used with the Present Continuous tense: at the moment, now, right now.

Task 1

Change these sentences from the Present Simple into the Present Continuous.

Example: I often play football. I am playing football now.

1. I often play football. I am playing football right now.
2. Ann does not read books every evening. Ann is not reading books right now.
3. They usually go to the gym after work. They are going to the gym after work today.
4. Igor listens to music on his way to school. Igor is listening to music on his way to school today.
5. Our parents don't eat dinner at 7 o'clock every evening. Our parents are not eating dinner right now.
6. The kids often watch cartoons on Saturday mornings. The kids are watching cartoons right now.
7. Olena doesn't work in a cafe downtown. Olena is not working in a cafe downtown this week.
8. He usually takes the bus to work. He is taking the bus to work today.



9. The Smiths don't visit their grandparents every Sunday. The Smiths are not visiting their grandparents right now.
10. I always study English in the evenings. I am studying English right now.

Task 2

Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. She usually **reads** books in the evening. (Present Simple)
2. They **are watching** TV right now. (Present Continuous)
3. He **works** at a restaurant downtown. (Present Simple)
4. We **are not playing** football at the moment. (Present Continuous)
5. The sun **rises** in the east. (Present Simple)
6. They **are having** dinner with friends tonight. (Present Continuous)
7. She usually **walks** to work every day. (Present Simple)
8. We **are not going** to the gym today because it's closed. (Present Continuous)
9. He **is studying** for his exams this week. (Present Continuous)
10. They **live** in London. (Present Simple)

Task 3

Choose the correct question word.

1. Who do you play basketball with? — I play basketball with my friends.
2. What are you reading right now? — I'm reading a mystery novel.
3. What do you usually have for breakfast? — I usually have cereal and toast
4. Who are you talking to on the phone? — I'm talking to my mom.
5. What are you watching on TV? — I'm watching a documentary about animals.
6. What do you listen to when you study? — I listen to classical music.
7. What time do you usually wake up? — I usually wake up at 7 o'clock.
8. Who are you going to do this weekend? — I'm going to visit my grandparents.

LESSON 10. ASKING ABOUT JOBS

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового та слухового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про роботу, професії та кар'єру. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає професії, кар'єрний розвиток англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (Vocabulary), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (Reading & Writing), граматичні навички (Grammar), розвиває навички аудіювання (Listening), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок. (Speaking).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про роботу, професії англійською (Jobs, career, professions).

Common Jobs and Careers

Teacher — A person who educates students.

Doctor — A person who treats sick or injured people.

Police Officer — A person who keeps the community safe.

Firefighter — A person who fights with fires.

Chef/Cook — A person who prepares and cooks food.

Engineer — A person who designs, builds, or maintains engines, machines, or structures.

Scientist — A person who studies or practices science.

Dentist — A person who takes care of people's teeth.

Photographer — A person who takes photographs professionally.

Bus Driver — A person who drives a bus.

Vocabulary

Treat sick [tri:t sɪk] лікувати хворих

Injured ['ɪndʒəd] поранений

Community [kə'mju:nɪti] спільнота

Keep safe [ki:p seɪf] зберігати безпеку

Rescue ['reskju:] рятувати

Maintain engine [meɪn'teɪn 'ɛndʒɪn] зберігати двигун



*When I Grow Up
Kids Songs*



*Occupations Song
Career*

Task 1

Read text about different professions and tell about your favourite profession.

There are many different jobs, or professions, that people can have. Each job helps in different ways and requires different skills.

1. **Teacher:** A teacher helps students learn new things at school. They teach subjects like maths, English, and science.
2. **Doctor:** A doctor helps sick people feel better. They work in hospitals and clinics, and they know a lot about medicine.
3. **Firefighter:** Firefighters help keep people safe from fires. They wear special uniforms and use hoses to put out fires.
4. **Chef:** A chef cooks delicious food in restaurants. They create recipes and make sure everything tastes great.
5. **Engineer:** Engineers build things like bridges, roads, and buildings. They use maths and science to design safe and strong structures.
6. **Artist:** An artist creates beautiful paintings and sculptures.
7. **Pilot:** Pilots fly aeroplanes and take people to different places around the world.
8. **Famer:** Farmers grow fruits and vegetables. They also take care of animals like cows and



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chickens on farms.

Every job is important because it helps make our life better. People choose jobs they like and are good at, and they work hard to do their best.

Task 2

Say if the sentence is **true** or **false**.

1. A teacher helps students learn new things at school. **True**
2. Doctors work in restaurants and cook delicious food. **False**
3. Firefighters wear special uniforms to protect themselves. **True**
4. Engineers build bridges, roads, and buildings using maths and science. **True**
5. Artists create beautiful paintings and sculptures. **True**
6. Pilots drive buses and help people get around town. **False**
7. Farmers grow fruits and vegetables on farms. **True**

Task 3

Give the answers to questions.

1. What does a teacher do?
2. Where does a doctor work?
3. What do firefighters fight with?
4. Who cooks delicious food in restaurants?
5. What do engineers build?
6. Who creates paintings and sculptures?
7. What does a pilot do?
8. Who helps take care of animals?
9. What do farmers grow on farms?

LESSON 11. FOOD DRINKS DISHES

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового та слухового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про улюблену їжу, кухню та страви. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає улюблену їжу, кухню та страви англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок. (**Speaking**)

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас

Fruit

Apple
Banana
Orange
Strawberry
Grape
Watermelon
Pineapple
Mango
Blueberry
Lemon

Vegetables

Carrot
Tomato
Potato
Broccoli
Spinach
Lettuce
Cucumber
Onion
Peas
Corn

proteins

Chicken
Beef
Pork
Fish
Eggs
Tofu
Beans
Nuts
Turkey
Ham

Grains

Bread
Rice
Pasta
Cereal
Oatmeal
Quinoa
Tortilla
Pancakes
Bagel
Muffin



Food



Food and drinks

Task 1

Read the text and answer the questions.

Vocabulary:

Cuisine [kwiˈzi:n] кухня

Layers [ˈleɪərz] шари

Flavours [ˈfleɪvərz] смаки

Treat [tri:t] ласощі

Refresh [rɪˈfreʃ] освіжати

Crisps [krɪspz] чіпси

My favourite cuisine is Italian food. I love Italian dishes because they are delicious and full of flavour.

Pizza: Pizza is my absolute favourite. I enjoy the crisps with tomato sauce, cheese, and my favourite toppings like pepperoni and mushrooms.

Pasta: Pasta dishes like spaghetti and lasagna are also amazing. I like pasta with rich sauces.

Salad: Italian salads are fresh and colourful. I love the mix of tomatoes, olives.

Desserts: Italian desserts. Tiramisu is my favourite dessert with coffee layers and creamy mascarpone cheese.

Gelato: Italian gelato is a creamy and refreshing treat. I enjoy flavours like chocolate and strawberry.

Italian cuisine makes me happy because of its delicious flavours. Whenever I eat Italian food, it feels like a special treat.

What is your favourite cuisine and why?

How many foreign dishes do you know?

What is your favourite Italian dessert?

What toppings do they enjoy on their pizza?



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LESSON 12. COUNTABLES & UNCOUNTABLES SOME, ANY; MUCH / MANY

Важливо: Відпрацювання граматичного матеріалу про злічувані та незлічувані предмети (Countables and Uncountables: some, any, much, many).

Учень називає правильно злічувані та незлічувані предмети.

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовуючи у розмові злічувані та незлічувані предмети.



*Countable
vs. Uncountable
food and drink*



*Much and
Many – Basic
English Grammar*



COUNTABLES AND UNCOUNTABLES

Some:

Countable: I have some apples.

Uncountable: There is some rice.

Any:

Countable: Do you have any apples? — I don't have any apples.

Uncountable: Is there any milk? — There isn't any milk.

Many:

Countable: How many books do you have? — I don't have many books.

Many people enjoy this park.

Much:

Uncountable: How much water do you need? — We don't have much time.

Much effort is required.

A lot of/Lots of:

Countable: There are a lot of cars on the road.

Uncountable: There is a lot of traffic today.

Task 1

Decide if these nouns are countable or uncountable. Fill in the gaps with some or any.

Example: Water (uncountable): Could you please bring me some water?

1. Books (countable): She has some books on gardening.
2. Advice (uncountable): I need some advice on planning my vacation.
3. Information (uncountable): Can you give me some information about the event?
4. Money (uncountable): He has some money.
5. Coffee (uncountable): Would you like some coffee?
6. Work (uncountable): She doesn't have any work today.



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Task 2

Read each sentence and choose the correct word from the box to fill in the blanks. Then, decide if the word is countable or uncountable and write «C» for countable or «U» for uncountable next to the word.

Words: apples, rice, sandwiches (2), bread, water, carrots, cheese, eggs, juice

Example: There are 5 bananas in the fridge. C

1. I have three **sandwiches** in my lunchbox. (Countable - C)
2. Could you buy some **bread** from the store? (Uncountable - U)
3. We need **eggs** for the cake recipe. (Countable - C)
4. There are a few **apples** left in the fridge. (Countable - C)
5. Can I have a glass of **water**, please? (Uncountable - U)
6. She always drinks a lot of **juice** in the morning. (Uncountable - U)
7. My mom made two **sandwiches** for the picnic. (Countable - C)
8. Would you like some **cheese** on your sandwich? (Uncountable - U)
9. He eats two **carrots** for breakfast. (Countable - C)
10. We don't have any **rice** for the soup. (Uncountable - U).

Task 3

Read the dialogue in pairs. Act it out with your partner.

John: Hi Emily! What's your favourite food?

Emily: Hi John! I love pizza. It's so yummy with cheese and tomato sauce. What about you?

John: I really like burgers. They're juicy and I love adding lettuce and tomatoes.

Emily: That sounds delicious! Do you like any vegetables?

John: Yes, I like carrots and broccoli. What about you?

Emily: I like salad with lettuce, tomatoes, and cucumbers. It's fresh and healthy.

John: That's great! Do you eat dessert?

Emily: Yes, I love ice cream. Chocolate is my favourite flavour. What's your favourite dessert?

John: I enjoy cake, especially chocolate cake.

Emily: Yum! I'm getting hungry talking about food!

John: Me too! Let's get something to eat.

LESSON 13. PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Важливо: Відпрацювання граматичного матеріалу щодо теперішнього тривалого часу.

Учень називає події, які відбуваються у теперішньому тривалому часі.

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає про події, які відбуваються у теперішньому тривалому часі, формулює речення у теперішньому тривалому часі.



PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

using the verb «to be» (am, is, are) + the base form of the main verb + «-ing».

Examples:

I am reading a book. (action happening now)
She is working on her project. (action in progress)
They are playing outside. (action happening now)
Actions happening now:
She is cooking dinner right now.

Structure

Affirmative: Subject + am / is / are + verb + -ing
 They are playing football.

Negative: Subject + am / is / are + not + verb + -ing
 She is not reading right now.

Question: Am / Is / Are + subject + verb + -ing?
 : Are they playing outside?

Task 1

Complete the sentences using Present Continuous Tense.

1. My mum is watching a movie right now.
2. The children are playing football in the park.
3. Oleg is reading a book at the moment.
4. We are having dinner with friends tonight.
5. The children are sleeping in their beds now.
6. I am studying for my exams this week.
7. Ann is cooking dinner for her family.
8. The boys are listening to music in the living room.
9. The cat is playing with a ball.

Task 2

Read the sentences, then say which refer to the present and which refer to the future.

Present Simple:

1. She reads books every day.
2. He plays football on Saturdays.
3. They eat breakfast at 7 AM.
4. Present Continuous:
5. She is reading a book right now.
6. He is playing football with his friends.
7. They are eating dinner together tonight.

Task 3

Answer the questions

Present Simple:

1. Do you eat breakfast every morning?
2. Where does she work?
3. How often do they go to the gym?
4. What time does the movie start?
5. Why do you like that restaurant?
6. Present Continuous:
7. Are you watching TV right now?
8. What are they doing this weekend?
9. Is she studying for her exam?
10. Why is he wearing a jacket?
11. Where are you going after the lesson today?

LESSON 14. FAVOURITE CUISINE HEALTHY FOOD

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про улюблену їжу, кухню, здорове харчування та страви. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає страви улюбленої кухні, улюблену їжу, розповідає про здорове харчування англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про улюблену їжу, кухню, здорове харчування та страви англійською

Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner
Cereal Pancakes Waffles Omelette Scrambled Eggs Toast Bacon Sausage	Sandwich Burger Salad Soup Pizza Hot Dog Grilled Cheese	Spaghetti Roast Chicken Steak Mashed Potatoes Meat



Food



*Kids vocabulary
— Drinks*



*Learn About
Carbohydrates,
Fats, Proteins,
Vitamins
and Mineral*



Save the Children



Task 1

Read the text and answer the questions.

Vocabulary

Whole [hoʊl] цілий, повний

Wheat [wi:t] пшениця

Bread [brɛd] хліб

Repair [riˈpeɪr] ремонт, ремонтувати

Hydrated [ˈhaɪdreɪtɪd] гідратований, зволожений

Eating healthy food is important for staying strong and feeling good. Here are some examples of healthy foods:

Fruits: Fruits like apples, bananas, and oranges are full of vitamins and make great snacks.

Vegetables: Vegetables such as carrots, broccoli, and spinach are good for you. They help you grow and stay healthy.

Whole Grains: Foods like brown rice, whole wheat bread, and oats give you energy and keep you full.

Protein: Foods with protein like chicken, fish, and beans help your muscles grow and repair.

Dairy: Milk, cheese, and yoghurt are good for your bones and teeth because they have calcium.

Water: Drinking water is important to stay hydrated and help your body work well.

It's good to eat a variety of these foods every day to stay healthy and strong. Remember, eating healthy can be tasty too!

What are some examples of fruits mentioned that make great snacks?

Which foods help your muscles grow and repair?

Why is it important to drink water?

Task 2

Say true or false

1. Apple is a type of fruit. — True
2. Carrots are usually red. — False (Carrots are usually orange)
3. Milk comes from cows. — True
4. Chocolate is a salty food. — False (Chocolate is usually sweet)
5. Bananas are yellow. — True
6. Fish is a kind of vegetable. — False (Fish is an animal, not a vegetable)
7. Water is necessary for life. — True
8. Oranges are usually green. — False (Oranges are usually orange)

Task 3

Work in pairs, read the dialogue, then act it out about you.

Amy: Hi Tom! What's your favourite healthy food?

Tom: Hi Amy! I like apples. They are sweet and good for you. What about you?

Amy: I enjoy eating carrots. They are crunchy and help me see better.

Tom: That's cool! Do you like any other vegetables?

Amy: Yes, I also like spinach. It's green and makes me strong.

Tom: Nice! Do you drink milk?

Amy: Yes, milk is good for my bones and teeth. What do you drink?

Tom: I drink water. It keeps me hydrated and helps me feel good.

Amy: That's important! Eating healthy makes us strong and happy.

Tom: Yes, it's good to eat fruits, vegetables, and drink water every day.

LESSON 15. EATING HABITS BUYING FOOD

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про звички у повсякденному харчуванні, купівля продуктів. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає свої звички у повсякденному харчуванні, розповідає про свій шопінг у супермаркеті англійською мовою, використовує базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про звички у повсякденному харчування, купівля продуктів англійською (eating habits, to buy a food).

EATING HABITS VOCABULARY

Balanced Diet — Eating a variety of foods in the right proportions to stay healthy.

Meals: breakfast, lunch, dinner, snack.

Healthy Eating: fruits, vegetables, whole grains, protein, dairy, nuts, seeds.

Unhealthy Eating: junk food, fast food, sweets, candy, soda, processed foods.

Diet — The kinds of food that a person, animal, or community habitually eats. **Nutrition** — The process which is necessary for health and growth.

Calories — Units of energy that people get from food and drinks.

Vitamins — Essential nutrients that the body needs in small amounts to function properly.

Minerals — Inorganic elements that are important for the body.

Vocabulary

Processed food ['prəʊst fu:d] оброблені продукти

Habitually [hə'bitʃuəli] звично, звичайно

Essential [ɪ'senʃəl] важливий, необхідний

Nutrients ['nju:triənts] поживні речовини

Amounts [ə'maʊnts] кількість

Inorganic [ˌɪnɔ:'gæni:k] неорганічний



Task 1

Read the text.

Eating Habits

Eating habits are the way we eat food every day. It's important to have good eating habits to stay healthy and strong.

Breakfast: Eating breakfast is important. It gives us energy to start the day. I like to eat cereal with milk and a banana.

Lunch: Lunch is a meal in the middle of the day. I usually have a sandwich with vegetables and a piece of fruit.

Dinner: Dinner is the last meal of the day. I eat rice or pasta with vegetables and chicken or fish. It's yummy!

Snacks: Sometimes, I have snacks between meals. I like to eat yoghurt or fruit. They are healthy snacks.

Having good eating habits and drinking water are important for our health. It's good to eat a variety of foods and enjoy meals with family and friends.

Water: Drinking water is important. It keeps us hydrated and helps our body work well.

Exercise: It's good to exercise every day. It makes us strong and healthy.

Task 2

Read the text again and answer the questions:

What meal is important for giving us energy in the morning?

What does the text recommend for snacks between meals?

Why is drinking water important according to the text?

Why is eating breakfast important?

What does the person usually have for lunch?

What are some examples of snacks mentioned in the text?

What is the last meal of the day called?

Why is it important to drink water?

Task 3

Complete the sentences about yourself.

1. My favourite breakfast is **toast with butter and jam, and a cup of coffee.**
2. My favourite lunch / dinner is **chicken or fish, vegetables, and some rice or pasta.**
3. My favourite snack is **a piece of fruit or some yoghurt.**
4. My favourite supper is **something light, like a salad or a sandwich.**

LESSON 16. HOLIDAYS

CELEBRATIONS

CUSTOMS

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про свята, традиції та святкування. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає свята, традиції та святкування англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про свята, традиції та святкування англійською (holiday, celebration, customs).

HOLIDAYS

New Year's Day — January 1st, celebrating the beginning of the new year. Christmas — December 25th, celebrating the birth of Jesus Christ.

Easter — A Christian holiday celebrating the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

Independence Day — 24th August celebrating Ukraine's independence. Valentine's Day — February 14th, celebrating love and affection.

CUSTOMS

Tradition — A custom or belief passed down through generations.

Ritual — A set of actions performed as part of a ceremony.

Custom — A traditional practice followed by people of a particular group or region.

Culture — The ideas, customs, and social behaviours of a particular people or society.

CELEBRATION

Celebration — The action of marking an event

Ceremony — A formal event held on special occasions.

Festival — A series of performances or activities, often cultural or religious. Reception — A formal party to welcome guests, often after a wedding.

Vocabulary

Resurrection [ˌrezəˈrɛkʃən] воскресіння

Independence [ˌɪndɪˈpɛndəns] незалежність

Affection [əˈfɛkʃən] любов, прихильність

Belief [bɪˈli:f] віра, переконання

Generation [ˌdʒɛnəˈreɪʃən] покоління

Particular [pəˈtɪkjələr] конкретний, особливий

Customs [ˈkʌstəmz] звичаї

Decorate [ˈdɛkəˌreɪt] прикрашати

During [ˈdjʊərɪŋ] під час

Fireworks [ˈfaɪərˌwɜːks] феєрверки

Performances [pəˈfɔːrmənsɪz] виступи



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Task 1

Read the text.

Holidays are special days when we take a break from work or school to relax and have fun.

1. **Christmas:** Christmas is a holiday in December. We decorate a tree with lights and ornaments. We get presents.
2. **Easter:** Easter is in spring. We paint eggs and have an Easter egg hunt. It's fun to find colourful eggs hidden in the garden.
3. **Summer Vacation:** In summer, we have a long break from school called summer vacation. We go to the beach, swim, and play in the sun.
4. **Halloween:** Halloween is in October. We wear costumes like ghosts or superheroes. We go trick or treating and get candies.
5. **New Year's Eve:** New Year's Eve is on December 31st. We celebrate with fireworks until midnight. We make wishes for the new year.

Holidays are exciting because we spend time with family and friends. We create special memories and enjoy delicious food together.

Task 2

Close the text and fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence about holidays:

Christmas, Summer, Vacation, Easter, Halloween, New Year's Eve.

1. **Easter:** During _____, we paint eggs and have an Easter egg hunt.
2. **Christmas:** At _____, we decorate a tree with lights and ornaments.
3. **Summer Vacation:** In _____, we go to the beach, swim, and play in the sun.
4. **New Year's Eve:** On _____, we celebrate with fireworks.
5. **Halloween:** On _____, we wear costumes like ghosts or superheroes.

Task 3

Ask and answer questions in pairs. Take turns.

1. What are holidays for?
2. How do they change our life?
3. What holidays do we have?
4. To whom do people give presents?

LESSON 17. PAST SIMPLE TENSE REGULAR & IRREGULAR VERBS

Важливо: Відпрацювання граматичного матеріалу щодо минулого часу, та дієслів, які вживаються у минулому часі..

Учень називає події, які відбуваються у минулому часі, таблиця правильних і неправильних дієслів.

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає про події, які відбувалися минулому часі, таблиця правильних і неправильних дієслів (regular and irregular verbs), формулює речення у минулому часі (Past Simple Tense).



*Past Simple
Tense*



Irregular verbs

PAST SIMPLE (REGULAR VERBS)

We use the Past Simple for actions that happened at a specific time in the past.
Time expressions with the Past Simple: last evening, last year/month, last Monday, yesterday, etc.

I visited my granny yesterday.

Bob didn't play football last Sunday.

PAST SIMPLE OF THE VERB 'TO BE

Affirmative

I / He / She / It was at home. We / You / They were at home.

Negative

I / He / She / It was not at home. We / You / They were not at home.

Was I / he / she / it at home? Were we / you / they at home?.

Yes, I / he / she / it was. Yes, we / you / they were.

No, I/he/she/it wasn't. No, we/you/they weren't.

Mind the past simple forms of some irregular verbs:

begin — began

make — made

have — had

be — was / were



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Task 1

Fill in the gaps with was, were, wasn't, weren't

They were at home yesterday.(+)

She wasn't very happy with the result.(-)

There weren't any apples left in the basket.(-)

He wasn't sure about the answer.(-)

We were late for the meeting.(+)

Task 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets in the past tense using table of Irregular Verbs

Present (Infinitive)	Past Simple
be	was, were
go	went
see	saw
draw	drew
give	gave
read	read
forget	forgot
leave	left
understand	understood
lose	lost
eat	ate
bring	brought
take	took
wear	wore

1. Yesterday, we **visited** the zoo and **saw** lions and giraffes.
2. Sarah **read** an interesting book last night before bedtime.
3. Tom and his friends **played** basketball after school yesterday.
4. My family and I **went** on a picnic in the park last Sunday.
5. Emily **drew** a beautiful picture of her pet cat yesterday.
6. The teacher **gave** us a surprise quiz last Friday.

Task 3

Read the dialogue. Fill in the gaps with a verb.

Vocabulary

Thrilled [θrɪld] захоплений, в захваті

Supportive [sə'pɔ:rtɪv] підтримуючий

Words: get, got, did, excited, proud

A: Did you hear about Sarah's new job?

B: No, what did she get?

A: She got a position at the tech company downtown.

B: That's great news! Is she excited about it?
 A: Yes, she is thrilled to start next week.
 B: I'm glad to hear that. Are her parents proud of her?
 A: Definitely! They are very supportive.

LESSON 18. CLIMATES

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про клімат та погоду. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає різні типи кліматів, погоду англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.











Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про погоду, клімат англійською (climates, weather).

cloud — cloudy
 fog — foggy
 rain — rainy
 storm — stormy
 wind — windy

Vocabulary

Breeze [bri:z] бриз, легкий вітерець
 Mild [maɪld] помірний, м'який
 Remain [ri'meɪn] залишатися
 Drop [drɒp] падати, знижуватися
 Rainbow ['reɪn,bəʊ] веселка
 Degrees Celsius [di'grɪ:z 'sɛlsiəs] градуси по Цельсію.

Weather Chart

	sunny		windy
	cloudy		stormy
	partly cloudy		snowy
	rainy		tornado
	rainbow		lightning

Task 1

Ask and answer questions in pairs. Use the pictures.

1. What is the weather like in pictures?
2. What is the season in pictures?

Example: It is cloudy. It is summer.



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Task 2

Answer the questions.

1. What is the weather like today? — Today, the weather is sunny and warm.
2. Is it raining outside? — No, it's not raining. It's dry and sunny.
3. How do you feel when it's hot? — When it's hot, I feel sweaty and I like to drink cold water.
4. What do you wear when it's cold? — When it's cold, I wear a warm jacket, hat, and gloves.
5. Do you like snow? — Yes, I like snow. It's fun to make snowmen and have snowball fights.
6. What is your favourite season? — My favourite season is spring because the weather is warm and flowers bloom.
7. What do you do on a windy day? — On a windy day, I like to fly kites in the park.

Task 3

Read the weather report and answer the questions.

Today's weather is sunny and warm. The temperature is 25 degrees Celsius.

Morning: It will be sunny with clear skies. The temperature will be around 20 degrees Celsius.

Afternoon: The sun will continue to shine brightly. It will be warm with a gentle breeze. The temperature will rise to 25 degrees Celsius.

Evening: In the evening, it will be pleasant and mild. The skies will remain clear. The temperature will cool down to 22 degrees Celsius.

Night: Tonight, it will be clear and cool. The temperature will drop to 18 degrees Celsius. It will be a good night to see stars in the sky.

What is the temperature in the afternoon?

What will the weather be like in the morning?

How will the sky look in the evening?

What will the temperature drop to at night?

Why will tonight be a good night to see stars?

LESSON 19. CLOTHES

Важливо: Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про одяг. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає різний одяг англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про одяг англійською (clothes).

Types of Clothing

Shirt [ʃɜ:t] сорочка
T-shirt ['ti:ʃɜ:t] футболка
Blouse [blaʊs] блузка
Sweater ['swetər] светр
Jacket ['dʒækɪt] куртка
Coat [koʊt] пальто
Dress [dres] сукня
Skirt [skɜ:t] спідниця
Pants [pænts] штани
Jeans [dʒi:nz] джинси
Shorts [ʃɔ:rts] шорти
Leggings ['legɪŋz] легінси
Suit [su:t] костюм
Uniform ['ju:nɪfɔ:rm] уніформа
Pajamas [pə'dʒæməz] піжама

Footwear

Shoes [ʃu:z] взуття
Sneakers ['sni:kərz] кросівки
Boots -[bu:ts] чоботи
Sandals ['sændəlz] сандалі
Slippers ['slɪpərz] капці
Socks[sɒks] шкарпетки

Accessories

Hat [hæt] капелюх
Cap [kæp] кепка
Scarf [skɑ:rf] шарф
Gloves [glʌvz] рукавички

CLOTHES



DRESS



SKIRT



TROUSERS



JEANS



SWIMSUIT



PYJAMAS



T-SHIRT



SHIRT



SOCKS



SHOES



COAT



JUMPER



Task 2

Match to make sentences.



1. I usually wear
2. She likes to wear
3. He doesn't like
4. They often buy
5. We need to find

- a. new clothes for the summer.
- b. warm sweaters in the winter.
- c. casual clothes on weekends.
- d. clothes for special events.
- e. bright colors.

I usually wear casual clothes on weekends.
She likes to wear bright colors.
He doesn't like warm sweaters in the winter.
They often buy new clothes for the summer.
We need to find clothes for special events.

Task 3

Read and act out the dialogue in pairs.
Conversation about Clothes

Emma: Hi Sam! What are you wearing today?
Sam: Hi Emma! I'm wearing a blue shirt and jeans. It's comfortable.
Emma: That sounds nice! I have on a pink dress. It's my favorite color.
Sam: Pink looks good on you! Do you like wearing hats?
Emma: Yes, I love hats! I have a red hat that I wear when it's sunny.
Sam: Cool! I have a jacket for when it's cold. It's green and warm.
Emma: Green is a nice color for a jacket. Do you wear sneakers?
Sam: Yes, I wear sneakers to school. They're black and comfy.
Emma: I wear sandals in summer. They are brown and easy to put on.
Sam: Sandals are great for warm weather. What do you wear at home?
Emma: At home, I wear pajamas. They are soft and cozy.
Sam: Pajamas are comfy! I like wearing comfy clothes too.

LESSON 20. HOBBIES

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про активності, інтереси та хобі. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає улюблені хобі, інтереси, активності англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**)

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про активності та хобі англійською (**hobbies, activities**).

Keep in Mind!

to play the piano, the guitar
to play football, tennis, hockey, chess
to go running, skiing, skating, swimming

Vocabulary

Preserving [prɪ'zɜːrvɪŋ] збереження
Items ['aɪtəmz] предмети
Expressing [ɪk'sprɛsɪŋ] висловлювання
Preparing [prɪ'pɛrɪŋ] підготовка
Involve [ɪn'vɔːlv] залучати



Hobbies



Activities



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Task 1

Read the text and discuss hobbies. Which one is your favourite?

Outdoor Activities: These hobbies include playing sports like soccer, basketball, or swimming.

Creative Hobbies: Creative hobbies involve making things or expressing yourself: drawing, painting, writing stories, making crafts, or playing a musical instrument.

Indoor Activities: People play board games, read books, solve puzzles, and watch movies and shows inside.

Collecting Hobbies: Some people collect things like stamps, coins, rocks, or toys.

Gardening: Gardening is a hobby where people grow plants, flowers, or vegetables in their gardens or pots.

Task 2

Match the hobby with the synonym:



1. Drawing and painting
2. Playing musical instruments
3. Collecting stamps or coins
4. Cooking and baking

- a. making music with instruments.
- b. creating artworks.
- c. preparing delicious dishes.
- d. preserving special items.

Drawing and painting — creating artworks.

Playing musical instruments — making music with instruments.

Collecting stamps or coins — preserving special items.

Cooking and baking — preparing delicious dishes.

Task 3

Write a short paragraph about your favourite hobby.

Think and say who in your class likes: watching short videos, playing computer games, doing Maths / PE / History, writing text messages to friends, drawing, painting, handicrafts, cooking. Example. One of my favourite hobbies is reading books. I read stories about adventures and mysteries. Reading helps me relax and learn new things. It's fun to imagine different worlds and meet interesting characters.

LESSON 21. MY PLACE

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про цікаві місця та активності Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає цікаві місця, активності англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про улюблені місця, активності, де він буває я англійською places, actions.



PLACES TO VISIT

City — A large town where many people live and work.

Beach — A sandy shore by the ocean or a lake.

Park — A public area of land with grass, trees, and often playgrounds.

Museum — A building where kept historical, artistic, scientific objects

Zoo — A place where people keep animals for others.

Amusement Park — A park with rides, games, and shows for entertainment.

Vocabulary

Amusement [ə'mjuzmənt] розвага

Entertainment [ˌɛntər'teɪnmənt] розваги

Shore [ʃɔːr] берег



Task 1

Read the text.

MY FAVOURITE PLACES.

I have three favourite places. The first place is the park. I go to the park every weekend. There are many trees and flowers. I like to walk and play there. Sometimes, I have a picnic with my family. It is always fun.

The second place is the library. I visit the library every week. There are many books to read. I can find books about animals, space, and stories. The library is quiet. I like to sit and read for hours.

The third place is the beach. I go to the beach in the summer. The sand is warm and the water is cool. I build sandcastles and swim in the sea. I also like collecting seashells. These are my favourite places. I always feel happy when I visit them.

Task 2

Decide if the sentence is true or false according to the text.

1. My first favourite place is the park. **True**
2. The author goes to the park every month. **False**
3. The author goes to the park every weekend.
4. The author sometimes has a picnic with their family in the park. **True**
5. The second favourite place is the library. **True**
6. The author visits the library every day. **False**
7. The author visits the library every week.
8. The author can find books about animals, space, and stories in the library. **True**
9. The library is noisy. **False**
10. The library is quiet.
11. The third favourite place is the beach. **True**

12. The author goes to the beach in the winter. **False**
13. The author goes to the beach in the summer.
14. The author likes to collect seashells at the beach. **True**

Task 3

Answer the questions.

1. What are the author's three favourite places?
2. How often does the author visit the park?
3. What does the author do in the park?
4. Why does the author like the library?
5. What kinds of books can the author find in the library?

LESSON 22. UKRAINE

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про рідну країну, традиції. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає українські символи, українські традиції, Україну англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про Україну, традиції т англійською (holiday, Ukraine).

GEOGRAPHY AND LOCATION

Ukraine — A country in Eastern Europe.

Capital — Kyiv.

Continent — Europe.

Geography — Different landscapes including plains, mountains, and coastline along the Black Sea.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Language — Ukrainian (official).

Flag — Blue and yellow horizontal stripes.

Anthem — «Shche ne vmerla Ukraina» (Ukraine's Glory Hasn't Perished).

Traditional Clothing — Vyshyvanka (embroidered shirt), traditional skirts, headscarves.

Folk Dance — Hopak (energetic Ukrainian dance).



Save the Children



НАВЧАЙ
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FAMOUS LANDMARKS AND SYMBOLS

Saint Sophia Cathedral — Historic cathedral in Kyiv.

Independence Monument — Symbol of Ukraine's independence in Kyiv

Taras Shevchenko — Renowned Ukrainian poet and artist, national hero.

FOOD AND CUISINE

Borscht — Traditional beetroot soup.

Varenyky (Pierogi) — Dumplings with various fillings like potatoes, cheese, or meat.

Holubtsi — Cabbage rolls filled with rice and meat.

Salo — Salted pork fat, a traditional Ukrainian food.

Pampushky — Ukrainian donuts served with borscht.

Vocabulary

Plain [pleɪn] рівнина

Coastline ['kəʊst, laɪn] берегова лінія

Stripe [straɪp] смуга

Anthem ['ænθəm] гімн

Headscarf ['hed, skɑ:rf] хустка (на голову)

Folk [fəʊk] народний



Task 1

Choose the correct answer a), b) or c).

What is the capital city of Ukraine?

- a) Kyiv
- b) London
- c) Warsaw

Which sea borders Ukraine to the south?

- a) the Black Sea
- b) the Caspian Sea
- c) the Mediterranean Sea

What is the official language of Ukraine?

- a) English
- b) Ukrainian
- c) Polish

Task 2

Describe Ukraine.

1. **Country:** Ukraine is a country in Europe.
2. **Capital:** The capital city is Kyiv.
3. **Language:** People speak Ukrainian.
4. **Flag:** The flag is blue and yellow.
5. **Food:** People like to eat borscht, which is a beet soup.

6. **Land:** Ukraine has many fields, forests, and rivers.
7. **Famous Place:** Ukraine has a famous place called the Carpathian Mountains.

Task 3

Discuss the questions in pairs.

1. Where is Ukraine?
2. What is the capital city of Ukraine?
3. What language do people speak in Ukraine?
4. What are some famous foods from Ukraine?
5. What is the weather like in Ukraine in winter?
6. What are some traditional holidays celebrated in Ukraine?
7. What are some popular sports in Ukraine?
8. What are some famous places to visit in Ukraine?

LESSON 23. PAST SIMPLE TENSE

We use Past Simple

Affirmative: Subject + past tense of the verb + (object)

I visited Paris last summer.

She cooked dinner for her family yesterday.

They finished their homework before dinner.

Negative: Subject + did not (didn't) + base form of the verb + (object)

I did not (didn't) visit London last month.

She didn't cook breakfast this morning.

They did not (didn't) finish their project on time.

Interrogative: Did + subject + base form of the verb + (object)?

Did you visit your grandparents last weekend?

Did she cook lunch today?

Did they finish their chores before leaving?

Task 1

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb using the Present Simple or the Past Simple.

1. Every day, she **reads** (read) a book before bed.
2. Yesterday, he **played** (play) football with his friends.
3. They **eat** (eat) breakfast at 8 AM every morning.
4. Last summer, we **traveled** (travel) to the beach.
5. My brother always **helps** (help) me with my homework.
6. Last night, she **watched** (watch) a movie with her family.
7. I **go** (go) to the park every weekend.
8. He **finished** (finish) his homework before dinner yesterday.
9. They **like** (like) eating ice cream in the summer.
10. She **visited** (visit) her grandparents last weekend.

Task 2

Fill in the missing verbs in Past Simple.

Where did you go last weekend? I went to the park.

What did you eat for dinner yesterday? I ate pasta for dinner yesterday.

Who did you meet at the party? I met my friend Sarah at the party.

When did you finish your homework? I finished my homework last night.

Why did you call me yesterday? I called you to ask about the homework.

What did you do during your summer vacation? I traveled to the beach during my summer vacation.

Did you watch a movie last night? Yes, I watched a movie last night.

Task 3

Write sentences in a negative form.

1. I did not (didn't) go to the park yesterday.
2. He did not (didn't) play football last weekend.
3. They did not (didn't) visit their grandparents last month.
4. We did not (didn't) watch TV last night.
5. You did not (didn't) call me yesterday.
6. My brother did not (didn't) do his homework last night.
7. She did not (didn't) buy a new dress.
8. He did not (didn't) read a book last week.
9. They did not (didn't) travel to the beach last summer.

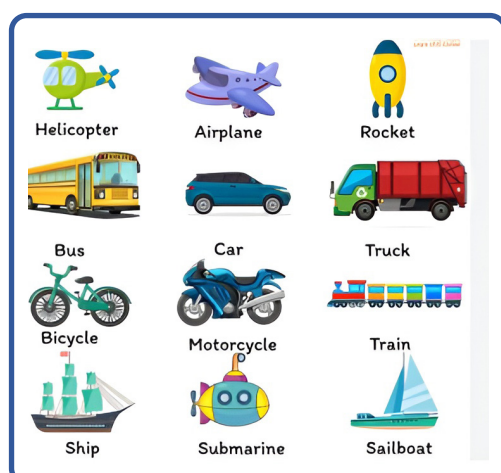
LESSON 24. THE JOY OF TRAVELLING

Важливо: Розвиток навички зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про мандрівки та подорожі. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає мандрівки та подорожі англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про мандрівки, подорожі англійською (**travelling**).



The joy of travelling



Travel song



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Task 1

Read the text.

MY TRIP TO THE BEACH

Last summer, I travelled to the beach with my family. We went by car. The drive was long, but we were excited.

When we arrived, the weather was sunny and warm. We stayed in a small hotel near the beach. Every day, we went to the beach to swim and play in the sand. I built a big sandcastle with my brother.

In the afternoons, we walked along the shore and collected seashells. We also ate ice cream. My favourite flavour was chocolate.

One evening, we watched the sunset. The sky turned orange and pink. It was very beautiful. We stayed at the beach for a week. I had a lot of fun and made many happy memories. I hope we can go back next summer.

Task 2

Read the text above and answer the questions.

1. Where did the family travel last summer? The family travelled to the beach.
2. How did they get to the beach? They went by car.
3. What was the weather like when they arrived? The weather was sunny and warm.
4. What did they build in the sand? They built a big sandcastle.
5. What did they collect along the shore? They collected seashells.
6. What was the author's favourite ice cream flavour? The author's favourite ice cream flavour was chocolate.
7. What did they watch one evening? They watched the sunset.
8. How long did they stay at the beach? They stayed at the beach for a week.
9. What colours did the sky turn during the sunset? The sky turned orange and pink.
10. Does the author want to go back to the beach next summer? Yes, the author hopes to go back to the beach next summer.

Task 3

Read the statements and decide if they are true or false.

1. The family travelled to the mountains last summer. **False**
2. They went to the beach by car. **True**
3. The weather was rainy and cold when they arrived. **False**
4. They built a big sandcastle with a friend. **False**
5. They collected seashells along the shore. **True**
6. The author's favourite ice cream flavour was vanilla. **False**
7. One evening, they watched the sunset. **True**
8. The sky turned blue and green during the sunset. **False**
9. They stayed at the beach for a week. **True**
10. The author does not want to go back to the beach next summer. **False**

ROADMAP_ 5TH GRADE UNIT 1. SCHOOL IS COOL

LESSON 1. SCHOOL SUBJECTS.

ACTIVITIES. DAILY ROUTINE

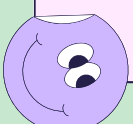
1. VIDEO TO
LESSON 1



2. LESSON 1



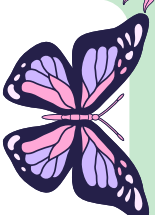
3. REFLECTION
SMILE



4. INTERACTIVE
EXERCISES



surprise:)



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НАВЧАЙ
ДЛЯ
УКРАЇНИ

ROADMAP_5TH GRADE
UNIT 8. WHERE TO TRAVEL?
LESSON 24. THE JOY OF TRAVELLING

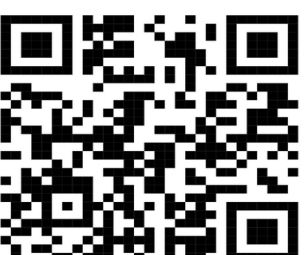
1. VIDEO TO LESSON 24



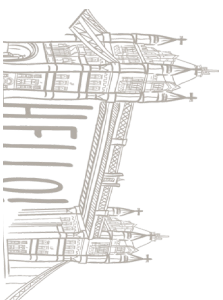
2. LESSON 24



**3. INTERACTIVE
EXERCISES**



SURPRISE:)



Відповіді

Вхідний тест з англійської мови

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. C
8. A
9. A
10. C
11. C
12. B
13. A
14. B
15. B

Вихідний тест з англійської мови

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 16. A |
| 2. A | 17. B |
| 3. B | 18. C |
| 4. A | 19. B |
| 5. B | 20. B |
| 6. C | 21. A |
| 7. C | 22. B |
| 8. A | 23. A |
| 9. A | 24. B |
| 10. B | 25. C |
| 11. C | |
| 12. B | |
| 13. C | |
| 14. C | |
| 15. B | |

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

6 КЛАС



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НАВЧАЙ
ДЛЯ
УКРАЇНИ

1. BACK TO SCHOOL

LESSON 1. SCHOOL SUBJECTS. I MUST/ I MUSTN'T. I HAVE TO / I DON'T HAVE TO
LESSON 2. PRESENT SIMPLE. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

2. MY AMAZING FAMILY

LESSON 3. FAMILY WORDS. APPEARANCE WORDS
LESSON 4. RELATIVE PRONOUNS
LESSON 5. ADVERBS OF MANNER
LESSON 6. MODAL VERBS: MUST, HAVE TO, SHOULD

3. WHAT ABOUT YOUR FREE TIME?

LESSON 7. WHAT ABOUT "YOUR FREE TIME"?
LESSON 8. INTERNET. MY HOBBY. SOME +... ANY +... NO +... EVERY +...
LESSON 9. INTERNET. PAST SIMPLE REGULAR & IRREGULAR VERBS
LESSON 10. THE -ING' FORM OF THE VERB

4. LET'S GO SHOPPING

LESSON 11. DO YOU LIKE SHOPPING?

5. ARE YOU A VEGETARIAN?

LESSON 12. YOUR FAVOURITE FOOD
LESSON 13. FOOD FOR HEALTH. FOOD GROUPS
LESSON 14. COUNTABLES & UNCOUNTABLES

6. BIGGER! STRONGER! FASTER?

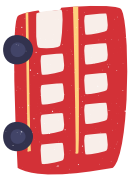
LESSON 15. SPORT: COMPETITION, EQUIPMENT LIFESTYLE
LESSON 16. PAST SIMPLE. PAST CONTINUOUS
LESSON 17. PRESENT SIMPLE. PRESENT CONTINUOUS
LESSON 18. SPORT BLOG

7. "HAVE YOU BEEN TO THE CAPITAL?"

LESSON 19. CAPITALS OF ALL COUNTRIES
LESSON 20. LANDMARKS OF LONDON
LESSON 21. PLACES

8. "WHERE TO GO?"

LESSON 22. AT THE AIRPORT
LESSON 23. PAST SIMPLE. PAST CONTINUOUS
LESSON 24. FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE



1. SCHOOL SUBJECTS. I MUST/ I MUSTN'T.
I HAVE TO/ I DON'T HAVE TO

2. PRESENT SIMPLE. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

3. FAMILY

4. RELATIVE PRONOUNS

5. ADVERBS OF MANNER

6. MODAL VERBS

7. WHAT ABOUT "YOUR FREE TIME?"

8. INTERNET. MY HOBBY

SOME + ... ANY + ... NO + ... EVERY + ...

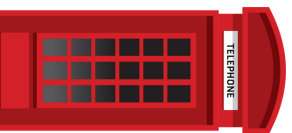
9. PAST SIMPLE REGULAR &

IRREGULAR VERBS

10. THE -ING' FORM OF THE VERB

11. DO YOU LIKE SHOPPING?

12. YOUR FAVOURITE FOOD



24.FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

23.PAST SIMPLE.PAST CONTINUOUS

22. IN AIRPORT

21. PLACES

20. LANDMARKS OF LONDON

19. CAPITALS OF ALL COUNTRIES

18. SPORT BLOG

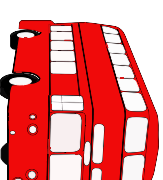
17. PRESENT SIMPLE. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

16 PAST SIMPLE. PAST CONTINUOUS

15. SPORT, COMPETITION

14. COUNTABLES & UNCOUNTABLES

13. FOOD FOR HEALTH. FOOD GROUPS



UNIT1. "BACK TO SCHOOL"

UNIT 8. "WHERE TO GO?"

UNIT 7.
"HAVE YOU
BEEN TO THE
CAPITAL?"

UNIT 6. "BIGGER! STRONGER! FASTER?"

UNIT 4. LET'S GO SHOPPING

UNIT 5.
"ARE YOU
A VEGETARIAN?"

UNIT 3.
WHAT
ABOUT YOUR
FREE TIME?

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА 6 КЛАС



ВХІДНИЙ ТЕСТ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ ДЛЯ УЧНІВ 6 КЛАСУ

Виконай завдання 1-15. Вибери ОДНУ правильну відповідь з-поміж ТРЬОХ варіантів, щоб утворилося правильне речення. Познач цю відповідь у бланку відповідей.

1. She spends _____ time on the internet.

- A a lot of
- B any
- C many

2. I _____ go to school every day.

- A must
- B have to
- C mustn't

3. She _____ a delicious cake for the party.

- A bake
- B baked
- C baking

4. I _____ dinner at the moment.

- A am cooking
- B cooking
- C cooks

5. He always _____ football on Sundays.

- A plays
- B is playing
- C played

6. We _____ a book right now.

- A read
- B reads
- C are reading

7. They usually _____ to school.

- A goes
- B are going
- C go

8. She _____ to the store yesterday.

- A go
- B goes
- C went

9. Which of these adjectives describes appearance?

- A Tall
- B Happy
- C Smart

10. He writes _____ .

- A beautiful
- B beautifully
- C beauty

11. We _____ a movie last Friday.

- A watch
- B watched
- C watching

12. Is there _____ milk in the fridge?

- A any
- B some
- C no

13. I have _____ friends who play the guitar.

- A some
- B any
- C no

14. _____ likes ice cream.

- A Everyone
- B No one
- C Any one

15. What do you like to do _____ your free time?

- A in
- B on
- C at

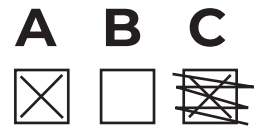
БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

Познач у бланку відповіді так, щоб було зрозуміло,
яким є твій варіант відповіді на завдання.

Правильну відповідь на кожне завдання позначають тільки так:



Неправильну відповідь можна виправити, заштрихувавши попередню позначку та поставивши нову:



	A	B	C
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	A	B	C
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	A	B	C
11.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

LESSON 1. SCHOOL SUBJECTS

I MUST / I MUSTN'T

I HAVE TO / I DON'T HAVE TO

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

School Subjects: Mathematics (Maths), Science, Physical Education (PE), Information Technology, History, Art, Geography.

Activities: homework, reading books, drawing pictures, playing sports, singing songs, doing experiments, writing stories, solving puzzles, playing musical instruments, coding games.

Must використовується, коли ви говорите про зобов'язання або необхідність: You must study harder.

Mustn't для вираження заборони: You mustn't speak here

Have to використовується для зовнішніх зобов'язань, залежних від правил, законів чи інших людей: I have to wear a uniform at work.



Keep going.



Task 1

Read the dialogue about discussing school subjects in pairs and then act it out about you.

Anna: Hi, John! What's your favourite subject at school?

John: Hi, Anna! I like Math the most. I enjoy solving problems. What about you?

Anna: I love Art. I like drawing and painting. It's so much fun!

John: That's cool! Do you also like Science?

Anna: Yes, Science is interesting too. I like doing experiments. How about History?

John: History is okay. I like learning about the past. But I find Geography more exciting.

Anna: Geography is fun! I like learning about different countries and places. Do you like English?

John: Yes, English is good. I enjoy reading stories and writing essays. What about you?

Anna: I like English too. It's fun to learn new words. Do you like P.E.?

John: Yes, P.E. is great! I love playing sports and staying active. It's a nice break from other classes.

Anna: I agree! P.E. is one of my favourites too. Well, I have to go now. See you later, John!

John: See you, Anna! Have a good day!

Task 2

Write down as many subjects / activities as you can. Guess the subjects/activities and say as in the example.



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Task. 3

Fill in the blanks with **must**, **mustn't**, **have to**, or

Stay active.



1. You _____ wear a school uniform at this school.
2. She _____ forget to bring her homework tomorrow.
3. They _____ arrive on time for the meeting.
4. We _____ go to bed early on weekdays.
5. He _____ eat so much candy. It's bad for his teeth.
6. I _____ do all my homework tonight because it's important tomorrow.
7. You _____ talk during the exam.
8. She _____ clean her room every Saturday morning.
9. They _____ take off their shoes before entering the house.
10. We _____ wear a helmet when riding a bike.



Tasks in Wordwall:



LESSON 2. PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

We use the **Present Simple** to talk about facts, habits and daily routines.
We use the **Present Continuous** to talk about actions that are happening right now, at the moment of speaking.

Anna goes to School (**Fact**)

Ted always uses a dictionary. (**Habit**)

We have English on Monday. (**Daily routine**)

Clare and Mike are making a presentation now. (**An action happening at the moment of speaking**)

Non-continuous verbs: want, need, love, like, hate, know.

I know Mr Adams.

Jane loves Literature.

We need some books.

QUESTIONS AND SHORT ANSWERS

Present Simple

- Do I / you / we / they study English? — Yes, I / you / we / they do. — No, I / you / we / they don't.
- Does he / she / it study English? — Yes, he / she / it does. — No, he / she / it doesn't.

Present Continuous

- Am I studying English (now)? — Yes, I am. — No, I'm not.
- Is he / she / it studying English (now)? — Yes, he / she / it is. — No, he / she / it isn't.
- Are you / we / they studying English (now)? — Yes, you / we / they are. — No, you / we / they are not.

Vocabulary

Cell [sɛl] клітина

Blast [blæst] веселощі, розвага

Explain [ɪk'spleɪn] пояснити

Challenging ['tʃælɪndʒɪŋ] складний, вимогливий

Awesome ['ɔ:səm] неймовірний, чудовий

Manageable ['mænɪdʒəbl] керований, посильний

Catch up [kætʃ ʌp] наздогнати, догнати

Encourage [ɪn'kʊrɪdʒ] заохочувати, спонукати.



I hope this grammar list is helpful for you!



Save the Children



НАВЧАЙ
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УКРАЇНИ

Task 1

Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. My mum usually (play) basketball after school.
2. The children (study) English every Monday evening.
3. The boy (watch) TV right now.
4. We usually (go) for a walk in the evening.
5. The kids (play) outside at the moment.
6. I (read) a book every night before bed.
7. They (talk) on the phone right now.
8. The cat (sleep) on the sofa.
9. Ann (cook) dinner for her family tonight.
10. Oleg (write) an email to his friend at the moment.

Be courageous.



Task 2

Read the dialogue of two students about what they think about their favourite teachers. Tell your partner about your favourite teachers.

Emma: Hi, Liam! What do you think about our Maths teacher, Mr. Smith?

Liam: Hi, Emma! I think Mr. Smith is very good. He explains things clearly. Do you like him?

Emma: Yes, I do. He makes Maths easy to understand. What about our English teacher, Mrs. Brown?

Liam: Mrs. Brown is nice. She is very patient and helps us with our writing. Do you like her?

Emma: Yes, I like Mrs. Brown too. She tells great stories. How do you feel about our Science teacher, Mr. Jones?

Liam: Mr. Jones is okay. Sometimes his lessons are a bit hard, but he is very smart. What do you think?

Emma: I agree. He knows a lot, but sometimes it's difficult to follow. What about our History teacher, Miss Green?

Liam: Miss Green is fun! She makes History interesting. I like her stories. Do you like her?

Emma: Yes, Miss Green is my favourite. She makes learning fun. What do you think about our P.E. Teacher, Coach Adams?

Liam: Coach Adams is great! He is very energetic and always encourages us. Do you enjoy his classes?

Emma: Yes, I love P.E. with Coach Adams. It's always fun and active. Well, I have to go now. See you later, Liam!

Liam: See you, Emma! Have a good day!

You are awesome.



Save the Children



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Task 3

Read and write your email about school.

Hey, Harry!

I hope you're doing well! I wanted to tell you how school is going for me in 6th grade.

First of all, the subjects are pretty interesting. We've got Mathematics, English, Science, History, Physical Education (PE), and Art. Maths is challenging but fun.

I'm starting to learn Algebra. In English, we read some cool books and write essays, which I enjoy. Science is awesome too; we're learning about cells and ecosystems right now.

PE is a blast because we get to play different sports every week. I'm getting better at soccer and basketball. Art class is my creative outlet. I love drawing and painting.

The teachers are nice, and the workload is manageable so far. How's school going for you? What subjects are you taking this year? I'd love to hear all about it!

Let's catch up soon!

See you soon, Oleg!

Stay healthy.

Tasks in Wordwall:



LESSON 3. FAMILY

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Mother (Mom) — Your female parent.

Father (Dad) — Your male parent.

Parents — Your mother and father.

Brother — A male sibling.

Sister — A female sibling.

Siblings — Brothers and sisters.

Son — A male child.

Daughter — A female child.

Baby — A very young child.

Child — A young person.



Family Members

Grandmother (Grandma) — The mother of your mother or father.

Grandfather (Grandpa) — The father of your mother or father.

Grandparents — Your grandmother and grandfather.

Aunt — The sister of your mother or father, or the wife of your uncle.

Uncle — The brother of your mother or father, or the husband of your aunt.

Cousin — The child of your aunt or uncle.

Niece — The daughter of your brother or sister.

Nephew — The son of your brother or sister

Task 1

Read the sentences about family traditions. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in the present tense. Answer the questions.

1. Every Sunday, my family _____ (have) a big breakfast together.
2. My mother always _____ (make) pancakes, and my father _____ (cook) bacon.
3. I _____ (play) in the garden after breakfast.
4. My parents _____ (read) the newspaper after breakfast.
5. In the evening, my family _____ (watches) a movie together.

What does your family do on Sunday mornings?

Who makes pancakes in your family?

Where do you play after breakfast?

What do your parents do after breakfast?

What activity does your family do together in the evening?

Be gentle.



Save the Children



Task 2

Read the text.

MY FAMILY

I have a wonderful family. There are five people in my family: my mom, dad, sister, brother, and me.

My mom is a teacher. She is very kind and helps me with my homework. My dad is a doctor. He works at the hospital and takes care of sick people.

My sister is older than me. She is in high school. She likes playing the piano and reading books. My brother is younger than me. He is in primary school. He loves playing with his toys and watching cartoons.

We all live together in a big house. We have a nice garden where we play and have picnics. On weekends, we like to go to the park or visit our grandparents. We also enjoy watching movies and playing games together.

I love my family very much. They are always there for me and make me feel happy and safe.

Task 3

Read the text again. Decide if the sentence is True or False according to the text.

1. There are five people in the writer's family.
2. The writer's mom is a nurse.
3. The writer's dad works at a hospital.
4. The writer's sister is younger than the writer.
5. The writer's brother is in high school.
6. The writer's family lives in a small apartment.
7. The family has a garden where they play and have picnics.
8. On weekends, the family likes to go to the park or visit their grandparents.
9. The writer's family enjoys watching movies and playing games together.
10. The writer does not feel happy or safe with their family.



You are fantastic.

Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 4. RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

RELATIVE PRONOUNS who, which, whose, where, that

which (We use which / that for things and animals.)

These are the toys which / that we bought for kids.

That's the dog which / that scared me yesterday.

who (We use who / that for people.)

This is the friend who / that loves me a lot.

That's the girl who / that I saw at school.

Who: для людей. The teacher who helped me was very kind.

Which: для речей і тварин. The book which you gave me is interesting.

Whose : для приналежності. The man whose car was stolen is my uncle

Where: для місць. This is the park where we met.

That: універсальне, може заміняти "who" і "which". The car that I bought is red. The woman that called me is my friend.

Task 1

Complete the sentences, using who, which or that.

1. My brother is the one _____ loves to play with toys.
2. The book _____ I am reading is very interesting.
3. She has a friend _____ is a great musician.
4. This is the house _____ we live in.
5. I like the cake _____ you made yesterday.
6. This is the teacher _____ helps me with my homework.
7. The dog _____ barks a lot lives next door.
8. The car _____ we bought last year is very fast.
9. The movie _____ we watched last night was funny.
10. The student _____ won the prize is very happy.

You are valuable.



Task 2

Match.

1. The woman _____ lives next door is a doctor.
2. This is the house _____ I was born in.
3. She is the teacher _____ taught me French.
4. This is the dog _____ always barks at night.
5. The city _____ we visited last summer was beautiful.

- A where
B which
C who

Task 3

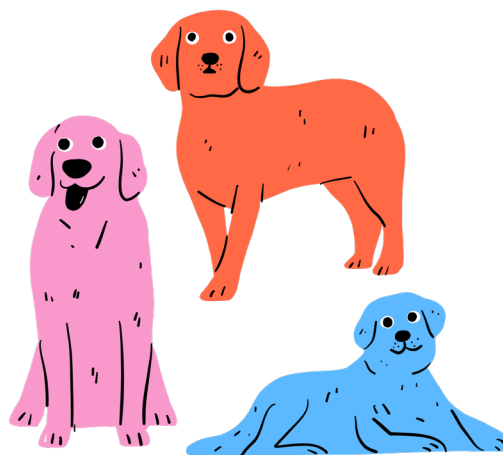
Make the sentence from the part, as in the example:

Example: My dog / a friendly animal / likes to play in the park.

My dog, which is a friendly animal, likes to play in the park.

1. Emma / my best friend at school / loves to read books.
2. The house / we we live / is near the beach.
3. The car / we bought last month / is blue.
4. Mr. Johnson / our math teacher / teaches us Algebra.
5. The cat / we found on the street / is now our pet.
6. The movie / we watched last night / was very exciting.
7. The restaurant / we had dinner / had delicious food.

Tasks in Wordwall:



Keep improving.



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LESSON 5. ADVERBS OF MANNER

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

ADVERBS OF MANNER (прислівники способу дії)

Adjectives → happy → slow → serious → polite

Adverbs → happily → slowly → seriously → politely

Leo sang and jumped happily. He walks very slowly.
She moves very beautifully.

But:

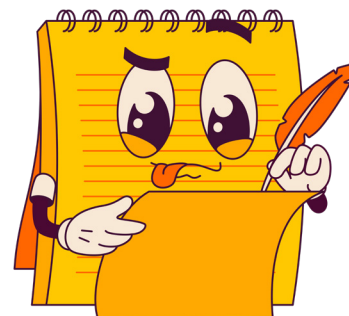
good — well → He is a good student. He studies well.

fast — fast → They are fast swimmers. They swim fast.

Task 1

Make adverbs from the adjectives in the box to complete the sentences.

1. She is a quick runner. She runs _____.
2. The baby is very quiet. She sleeps _____.
3. He is a careful driver. He drives _____.
4. The sun is shining bright. It is shining _____.
5. He is a good dancer. He dances _____.
6. The test was easy. She finished it _____.
7. The athlete is strong. He fights _____.
8. She is a slow eater. She eats _____.
9. The bird is loud. It sings _____.



Task. 2

Use **good** or **well** to complete the sentences.

1. She is a _____ singer. She sings _____.
2. He did a _____ job on the project.
3. She performed _____ on her exam.
4. He is a _____ cook. He cooks _____.
5. They played _____ in the tournament.
6. The movie was very _____.
7. He feels _____ after the workout.
8. She gave a _____ presentation.
9. The team worked _____ together.

Stay hopeful.



Save the Children

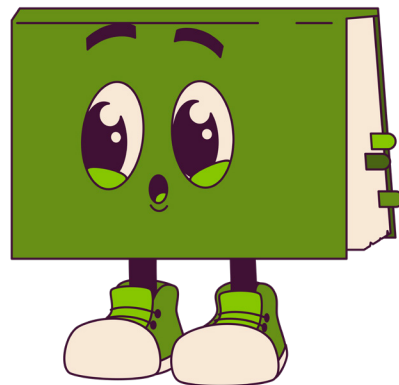


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Task 3

Group up the sentences into two columns: sentences with adverbs and sentences with adjectives.

1. She is a good singer.
2. She sings well.
3. She gave a good presentation.
4. She performed well on her exam.
5. He cooks well.
6. They played well in the tournament.
7. He did a good job on the project.
8. The cake tastes good.
9. He is a good cook.
10. The movie was very good.
11. He feels well after the workout.
12. The team worked well together.



Adverbs

Adjectives



You are brilliant.

Tasks in Wordwall:



LESSON 6. MODAL VERBS: MUST, HAVE TO, SHOULD

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

We use **MUST** and **HAVE TO** to describe obligation or necessity:

You must listen to your teacher. (obligation)

He has to go to the hospital. (necessity)

We use **MUSTN'T** to express prohibition:

You mustn't drive fast. (prohibition)

HAVE TO means that someone else decides: Students have to wear a uniform.

MUST means that I decide: I must work.

We use **SHOULD** for advice: It's raining.

You should take your umbrella with you.

Vocabulary

Express prohibition [ɪk'spres ,prɒvɪ'bɪʃən] вираження заборони

Obligation or necessity [ˌɒblɪ'geɪʃən ɔːr nɪ'sesɪti] обов'язок або необхідність

Household chores ['haʊshəʊld tʃɔːrɪz] домашні обов'язки

Throughout [θruː'aʊt] протягом

Task 1

Fill in the sentences using must, mustn't, have to or don't have to.

1. You _____ wear a school uniform at this school.
2. She _____ forget to bring her homework tomorrow.
3. They _____ arrive on time for the meeting.
4. We _____ go to bed early on weekdays.
5. He _____ eat so many candies. It's bad for his teeth.
6. I _____ do all my homework tonight because it's due tomorrow.
7. You _____ talk during the exam.
8. She _____ clean her room every Saturday morning.
9. They _____ take off their shoes before entering the house.
10. We _____ wear a helmet when riding a bike.



Be joyful.



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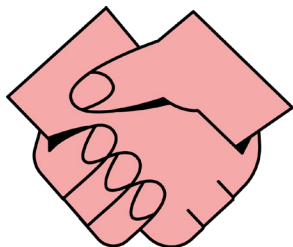
Task 2

Match.



1. You ____ smoke in this area; it's strictly prohibited.
2. They ____ wake up early tomorrow because it's a holiday.
3. She ____ finish her project by the end of the week.
4. We ____ be careful when crossing the street.

- A must
- B mustn't
- C have to
- D don't have to.



Stay persistent.



Task 3

Give advice using should or shouldn't.

Example: 1. You should brush your teeth twice a day to keep them clean and healthy.

1. It's important to brush your teeth twice a day.
2. It's necessary to listen to your teachers in class.
3. It's good to help your parents with household chores.
4. It's helpful to drink water during the day.



Tasks in Wordwall:



LESSON 7. WHAT ABOUT "YOUR FREE TIME?"

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Indoor activities: reading, drawing, painting, board games, games played on a board, puzzles, cooking, watching TV, playing video games, crafting and listening to music.

Outdoor activities: playing sports, running, cycling, swimming, hiking, camping, fishing, picnicking, gardening and flying a kite.

Creative activities: writing stories, singing, fencing, acting, photography, making videos and building with LEGO blocks.

Educational activities: studying, doing homework, researching, experimenting, visiting museums, learning a new language.

Social activities: playing with friends, visiting family, going to parties, participating in clubs, volunteering, attending events.

Vocabulary

Science fiction books ['saɪəns 'fɪkʃən bʊks] книги наукової фантастики

A community project [ə kə'mjʊnɪti 'prɒdʒekt] громадський проект

Fond of [fɒnd ʌv] захоплений, люблячий (щось)

Skilled in [skɪld ɪn] вправний у, навичковий у

Exciting [ɪk'saɪtɪŋ] захоплюючий, хвилюючий.

Task 1

Match the the beginning and the end of the sentence:



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. A person who is interested in sports | A ...visit the library more often. |
| 2. A person who is interested in music | B ...should join the science club. |
| 3. A person who is good at drawing | C ...should join the school's football team. |
| 4. A person who is talking about science | D ...can take piano lessons. |
| 5. A person who is fond of reading could | E ...might enjoy taking an art class. |
| 6. A person who is keen on cooking | F ...might enjoy a cooking workshop. |
| 7. A person who is interested in technology | G ...should think about learning to code. |
| 8. A person who is skilled in swimming | H ...can join the swimming team. |
| 9. A person who is into gardening | I ...should help in the community garden. |



Be kind.



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Task 2

Read the text. Tell your classmates about one of your friends.

I would like to tell you about my friend, Alex. Alex is one of the most interesting people I know. He is 14 years old. We started school together.

Alex is interested in sports, especially basketball. He plays in the school team and practices every day after school.

Aside from basketball, Alex loves reading science fiction books. His favourite author is Isaac Asimov, and he's reading "The Foundation Series." Alex often shares exciting parts of the books with me, making me interested in science fiction as well.

Alex is also very kind and helpful. Whenever I have a problem with my homework or need someone to talk to, he is always there for me. Last summer, we worked together on a community project to clean up the local park.

Task 3

Think and speak about your free time activities.

1. Describe your typical weekends. Write about how you spend your weekends.
2. Favourite hobbies. Describe two of your favourite hobbies or interests.
3. Social activities. Talk about social activities.
4. Future plans. Discuss any new hobbies.



Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 8. INTERNET. MY HOBBY.

SOME +... ANY +... NO +... EVERY +...

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Password — A secret word or phrase that you use to log into your computer or an online account.

Username — A name you choose to use when you sign in to a website, which identifies you on that site.

Firewall — A security system that helps protect your computer from hackers.

Virus — A program that can harm your computer and steal your information.

Spam — Unwanted emails or messages, often sent in large numbers.

Antivirus Software — A program that helps protect your computer from viruses and other bad software.

Secure Website — A website that uses special technology to protect your personal information.

Download — To copy files from the internet to your computer.

Upload — To send files from your computer to the internet.

Vocabulary

Choose [tʃuːz] вибирати

Identifies [aɪ'dentɪfaɪzɪz] визначає, ідентифікує

Protect [prə'tekt] захищати

Firewall ['faɪərwɔːl] міжмережевий екран

Unwanted [ʌn'wɒntɪd] небажаний

Software ['sɔːftweɪ] програмне забезпечення

Password ['pæs,wɜːrd] пароль

Username ['juːzər,neɪm] ім'я користувача

Find [faɪnd] знаходити

Educational [ˌedʒu'keɪʃənl] освітній

Quickly ['kwɪkli] швидко

Knocked [nɒkt] стукати, ударити (у минулому часі)

Chatting ['tʃætɪŋ] спілкування, бесіда

Responsibly [rɪ'spɒnsəbli] відповідально

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

some +...
somebody
someone
something

any +...
anybody
anyone
anything

no +...
nobody
noone
nothing

every +...
everybody
everyone
everything

1. Somebody/one/thing: в стверджувальних реченнях або у запитаннях, коли ми очікуємо позитивну відповідь.



Save the Children



Somebody left their bag here.

Can someone help me?

I need something to drink.

2. Anybody/one/thing: вказує на будь-кого або будь-що, без обмежень.

Is there anybody home?

I don't know anyone here.

Do you need anything?

3. Nobody/one/thing: для заперечень і означає "нікого" або "нічого".

Nobody knows the answer.

No one came to the party.

There's nothing in the fridge.

4. Everybody/one/thing: для позначення "кожен" або "усі" без винятку.

Everybody is invited to the meeting.

Everyone should bring a gift.

Everything is ready for the trip.

Task 1

Read the text about the internet.

The internet is a big network of computers. It helps us find information, play games, and talk to friends. We use the internet on computers, phones, and tablets. There are many websites on the internet. We can watch videos on YouTube, read news on websites, and learn new things on educational sites. We should be careful on the internet. We need to keep our personal information safe. It's important to be kind to others when we talk online. The internet is useful for homework. We can search for information quickly. We can also chat with classmates about school projects. Overall, the internet is a useful tool for learning and having fun. We should use it wisely and responsibly.

Task 2

Say if the sentences below are **True** or **False**.

1. The internet helps us find information, play games, and talk to friends.
2. There are no websites on the internet
3. It is not important to keep our personal information safe online.
4. We should be unkind to others when we talk online.
5. The internet is not useful for homework.
6. We can search for information quickly on the internet.
7. Chatting with classmates about school projects is not possible on the internet.
8. The internet is only useful for learning, not for having fun.

Stay cheerful.



Save the Children



Task 3

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words: **somebody, anybody, nobody, everybody, someone, anyone, no one, everyone.**

1. _____ knocked on the door, but I didn't see who it was.
2. Is _____ home right now?
3. _____ was at the party last night.
4. _____ loves ice cream on hot days.
5. Can _____ help me carry these books?
6. Is _____ coming to the movie tonight?
7. _____ knows the answer to this question.
8. _____ is excited about the school trip next week.



Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 9. INTERNET.

PAST SIMPLE

REGULAR & IRREGULAR VERBS

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Password — A secret word or phrase that you use to log into your computer or an online account.

Username — A name you choose to use when you sign in to a website, which identifies you on that site.

Privacy — Keeping your personal information safe.

Virus — A program that can harm your computer and steal your information.

Secure Website — A website that uses special technology to protect your personal information.

Download — To copy files from the internet to your computer.

Upload — To send files from your computer to the internet.

Vocabulary

Identifies [aɪ'dentɪfaɪzɪz] визначає, ідентифікує

Safe [seɪf] безпечний

Harm [hɑ:rm] шкода, завдавати шкоди

Steal [sti:l] красти

Serious emotional effects ['sɪəriəs ɪ'moʊʃənl ɪ'fɛkts] серйозні емоційні наслідки

Share [ʃɛr] поділитися

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Affirmative: I / You / He / She / It / We / They watched a film yesterday.

Negative: I / You / He / She / It / We / They didn't watch a film yesterday.

We use the **Past Simple** for actions which happened in the past.

I didn't go to school last Monday.

I was ill.

Ron visited his granny last weekend.

Time words: yesterday, ago, in 2005, last Friday (week, month, autumn, year).



You are great.



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Task 1

Match the word with its definition.



1. Password
2. Username
3. Privacy
4. Cyberbullying

- A A secret word or phrase
- B A name you choose to use when you sign in to a website.
- C Bullying that happens online, often through messages or social media, can have serious emotional effects.
- D Keeping your personal information safe and not sharing it.



Keep hope.

Task 2

Rewrite the following sentences using the Past Simple tense.

Example: Present: She goes to Paris every summer.

Past Simple: She went to Paris last summer.

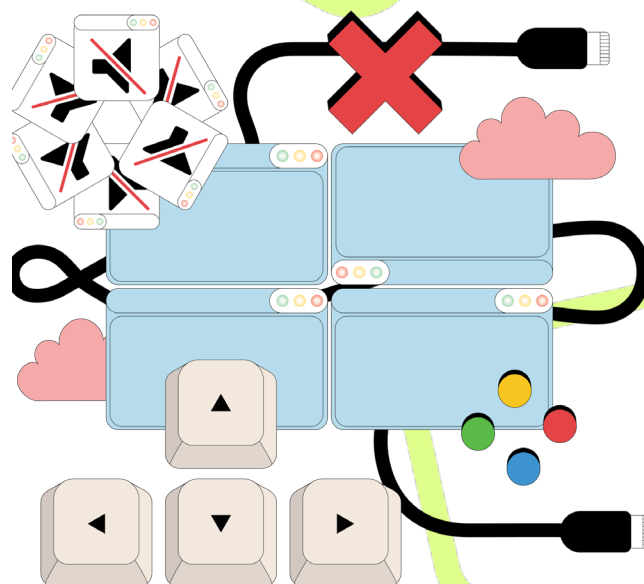
1. We have a great time at the party every year.
2. He studies Spanish every evening.
3. They don't visit their grandparents regularly.
4. Mary buys a new car every few years.
5. He plays football with his friends every Saturday.
6. The company starts a new product every year.
7. I usually meet him at conferences.
8. She doesn't cook dinner for her family every evening.
9. They travel to Italy for their vacation every summer.

Task 3

Answer the questions.

1. Did you go to the store yesterday?
2. Did you finish your homework last night?
3. Did you visit the museum last weekend?
4. Did you call your friend this morning?
5. Did you watch the movie on Friday?

Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 10. THE -ING' FORM OF THE VERB

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

THE -ING' FORM OF THE VERB.

We use the -ing' form of the verb to speak about our likes and dislikes, interests or hobbies.

Olha enjoys travelling.

Peter can't stand fishing.

My hobby is collecting stamps.

Task 1

Read the text about hobbies.

Vocabulary

Trails [treɪlz] стежки

Scenic views ['si:nɪk vju:z] мальовничі краєвиди

Especially [ɪ'speʃ(ə)li] особливо

Experimenting [ɪk'sperɪməntɪŋ] експериментування

Different cuisines ['dɪfrənt kwi:'zi:nz] різні кухні світу

Trails [treɪlz] стежки, маршрути

Uneasy [ʌn'i:zi] неспокійний



Hobbies are activities that we enjoy doing in our free time. People have different hobbies. Some people like drawing pictures or painting. Others enjoy playing sports like soccer or basketball. Some people collect things like stamps or coins. Hobbies make us happy. They help us relax and have fun. We can do hobbies alone or with friends. It's good to have hobbies because they make life more interesting. What's your hobby?

Task 2

Read and write a few true sentences about what you like and don't like doing.

1. I enjoy hiking in nature, especially on trails with scenic views.
2. Painting is a hobby I find relaxing.
3. Cooking new recipes is something I love, especially experimenting with different cuisines.
4. I don't enjoy watching horror movies because they often make me feel uneasy.
5. I like spending quiet evenings reading a good book, especially fiction and historical novels.
6. I'm not fond of public speaking as it makes me feel nervous, but I do it when necessary.

Task 3

Complete each sentence by adding the correct form of the verb in the '-ing'.

1. She enjoys ____ (read) books in her spare time.
2. My hobby ____ (collect) stamps.
3. Olha enjoys (travel).
4. We like (eat) fast food because it's unhealthy.
5. My hobby ____ (paint).



Tasks in Wordwall:



Be happy.



LESSON 11. DO YOU LIKE SHOPPING?

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Types of Stores

1. **Grocery Store** — A store that sells food and household items.
2. **Supermarket** — A large grocery store that sells a wide variety of goods.
3. **Department Store** — A large store that sells a wide range of goods, from clothing to electronics.
4. **Clothing Store** — A store that sells clothes.
5. **Market** — A place that sells fresh produce and other goods.
6. **Mall** — A large indoor shopping centre that sells many different stores.

Shopping Actions

1. **Buy** — To purchase something with money.
2. **Sell** — To offer something for sale.
3. **Shop** — To visit stores to look for and purchase goods.
4. **Browse** — To look around in a store without a specific purpose.
5. **Pay** — To give money in exchange for goods or services.
6. **Return** — To bring back an item to the store for a refund or exchange.
7. **Choose** — To select an item from a range of options.
8. **Check out** — To pay for items at the register.

Vocabulary

Purchase ['pɜːr.tʃəs] покупка

Grocery ['ɡrouʃəri] продуктовий магазин або бакалія

handles payments ['hændlz 'peɪ.mənts] обробляє платежі

Charge [tʃɑːrdʒ] плата, заряд

Customers ['kʌs.tə.məz] клієнти

mall boutique [mɔːl buː'tɪk] бутиковий магазин у торговому центрі

Refund ['riːflʌnd] повернення коштів

Exchange [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ] обмін

Register ['redʒɪstər] реєстр, каса (у магазині)

Customer ['kʌstəmə] клієнт, покупець

Cashier [kæ'ʃɪər] касир

Bargain ['bɑːrgɪn] вигідна покупка, угода

Receipt [riː'siːt] чек (товарний), квитанція

Coupon ['kuːpən] купон

Shopping trolley ['ʃɒpɪŋ 'trɒli] візок для покупок

Shopping basket ['ʃɒpɪŋ 'bɑːskɪt] кошик для покупок

Get your change [ɡet jɔːr tʃeɪndʒ] отримати решту

Cash [kæʃ] готівка

Stand in a queue [stænd ɪn ə kjuː] стояти в черзі



Task 1

Match the word with its definition:



1. Customer
2. Manager
3. Salesperson
4. Cashier
5. Shop Assistant

- A A person who buys goods or services.
- B A person who handles payments at a store's checkout.
- C A person in charge of running a store.
- D A person who sells goods in a store.
- E A person who helps customers in a store.

Task 2

Read the sentences and say which is correct.

I like shopping for clothes with my friends on weekends.

I paid with cookies in the clothing store.

I like to buy sweaters in the grocery store.



Keep dreaming.



Task 3

Choose any 6 words from the words below and make your own 6 sentences with them.

Grocery store, supermarket, department store, clothing store, bookstore, toy store, pharmacy, market, mall boutique.



Be curious.

Tasks in Wordwall:



Save the Children



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LESSON 12. YOUR FAVOURITE FOOD

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Breakfast

Cereal
Pancakes
Waffles
Omelette
Scrambled Eggs
Toast
Bacon
Sausage

Lunch

Sandwich
Burger
Salad
Soup
Pizza
Hot Dog
Grilled Cheese

Dinner

Spaghetti
Roast Chicken
Steak
Stir-fry
Tacos
Mashed Potatoes

Ingredients — Items used to make a dish.

Recipe — Instructions for making a dish.

Cuisine — A style of cooking, often specific to a country or region (e.g., Italian, Chinese, Mexican).

Main Course — The primary dish in a meal.

Dessert — A sweet dish served at the end of a meal.

Plate — A flat dish from which food is eaten.

Bowl — A deep, round dish used for holding food.

Glass — A container used for drinking liquids.

Cup — A small, round container, usually with a handle, used for drinking liquids.

Healthy — Foods that are good for your health.

Junk Food — Unhealthy foods that are high in fat, sugar, or salt.

Vocabulary

Ingredients [ɪnˈɡriːdiənts] інгредієнти

Recipe [ˈresɪpi] рецепт

Cuisine [kwɪˈziːn] кухня світу

Main Course [meɪn kɔːrs] основна страва

Plate [pleɪt] тарілка

Bowl [boʊ] чаша

Glass [glæs] склянка, келих

Holding [ˈhoʊldɪŋ] тримання, утримання

Interrupting [ˌɪntəˈrʌptɪŋ] переривання, втручання

Healthy [ˈhelθi] здоровий

Pushing [ˈpuʃɪŋ] натискання, штовхання

Hydrated [ˈhaɪdreɪtɪd] зволожений

Overall [ˌoʊvərˈɔːl] загальний



Task 1

Read the text and answer the questions.

EATING HABITS

Eating habits are the foods we eat every day. It's important to eat healthy foods like fruits, vegetables. These foods give us energy and keep us strong.

Sometimes, it's okay to eat treats like cookies or ice cream, but not every day. It's best to eat them once in a while.

Breakfast, lunch, and dinner are important meals. Breakfast gives us energy for the day. Lunch helps us focus at school. Dinner is a time to eat with family and relax.

Drinking water is important too. It helps us stay hydrated and feel good.

Overall, eating healthy foods and having regular meals are good habits for a strong and healthy body.

What types of foods are important to eat every day?

Why is it okay to eat treats like cookies or ice cream only once in a while?

What meal gives us energy for the day?

Why is drinking water important?

What are good habits for a strong and healthy body?

Task 2

Describe your favourite food using the questions below:

1. **Name of the food:** What is your favourite food called?
2. **Ingredients:** What are the main ingredients used to prepare it?
3. **Why do you like it?**
4. **How often do you eat this food?**



Task 3

Sort out the phrases below Good Manners or Bad Manners.

1. Saying "please" and "thank you".
2. Holding the door open for someone.
3. Helping others when they need it.
4. Sharing toys with friends.
5. Interrupting others when they are speaking.
6. Eating with your mouth open.
7. Pushing ahead in line.
8. Not cleaning up after yourself.

You can create.



Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 13. FOOD FOR HEALTH

FOOD GROUPS

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Food for Health / food groups

Fruit

Apple
Banana
Orange
Strawberry
Grape
Watermelon
Pineapple
Mango
Blueberry
Lemon

Vegetables

Carrot
Tomato
Potato
Broccoli
Spinach
Lettuce
Cucumber
Onion
Peas
Corn

Proteins

Chicken
Beef
Pork
Fish
Eggs
Tofu
Beans
Nuts
Turkey
Ham

Grains

Bread
Rice
Pasta
Cereal
Oatmeal
Quinoa
Tortilla
Pancakes
Bagel
Muffin

Balanced Diet — Eating a variety of foods in the right proportions to stay healthy.

Meals: breakfast, lunch, dinner, snack

Healthy Eating: fruits, vegetables, whole grains, protein, dairy, nuts.

Unhealthy Eating: junk food, fast food, sweets, candy, soda

Diet — The kinds of food that a person, animal, or community habitually eats.

Fats and Oils — Foods that provide fatty acids and energy: olive oil, butter, avocados, nuts, seeds.

Dairy — Foods made from milk or milk products: milk, cheese, yogurt, butter, cream.

Vocabulary

Balanced Diet ['bælənst 'daɪət] збалансоване харчування

Proportions [prə'pɔːrʃənz] пропорції

Whole Grains [hoʊl greɪnz] цільнозернові продукти

Essential Nutrients [ɪ'senʃəl 'njuːtriənts] основні поживні речовини

Community [kə'mjuːnɪti] громада

Habitually [hə'bitʃuəli] регулярно

Grow [ɡroʊ] рости, вирощувати

Inorganic [ˌɪnɔːr'ɡænik] неорганічний



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Task 1

Read the text about food for health.

Eating healthy food is important for our bodies. Fruits and vegetables give us vitamins and make us strong. We should eat them every day.

Protein foods like chicken, fish, and beans help us grow muscles. It's good to eat them too.

We should drink water instead of sugary drinks. Water keeps us hydrated and helps our bodies work well.

It's okay to have treats like cookies or chips sometimes, but not every day. Too much sugar and junk food are not good for us.

Eating different foods helps us stay healthy. Remember to eat fruits, vegetables, protein, and drink water every day.

Task 2

Ask and answer the questions in pairs.

- Why is it important to eat healthy food?
- What should we eat every day to get vitamins?
- Name two protein foods that help us grow muscles.
- What should we drink instead of sugary drinks?
- How often should we eat treats like cookies or chips?
- What does drinking water help our bodies do?
- What kinds of foods help us stay healthy?
- Should we eat a variety of foods every day?



Task 3

Work in groups. Discuss the questions.

Healthy Foods: What are your favorite healthy foods? Why do you like them?

Vegetables and Fruits: How many vegetables and fruits do you eat every day?

Drinking Water: How much water do you drink each day? Why is water important?

Protein Foods: Do you eat chicken, fish, or beans? How do they help our bodies?

Sugary Treats: How often do you eat sugary treats like cookies or candy? Why should we eat them less ?

Meals: What do you usually eat for breakfast, lunch, and dinner? Are your meals healthy?

Junk Food: Why is it important to eat less junk food? What are some examples of junk food?

Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 14. COUNTABLES & UNCOUNTABLES

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLES

All, a lot of / lots of are used with countables and uncountables.

There are a lot of potatoes.

There is lots of meat in the freezer.

All apples are in the bag.

All sugar is in the box.

You can also say:

All of the apples are here.

Both and a few are only used with countables.

There are a few carrots on the table.

Both apples are on the plate.

You can also say:

A few of the carrots are on the table.

Both of the apples are on the plate.

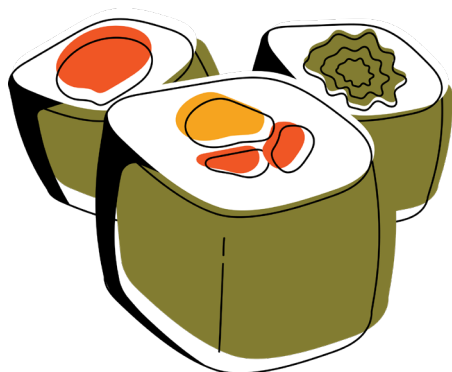
Stay passionate.



Task 1

Fill in the sentences with **all**, **both**, **a few**, **a lot of / lots of**:

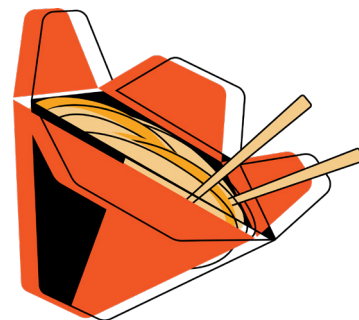
1. She ate _____ the cookies by herself.
2. _____ Sarah and John went to the party last night.
3. There were _____ apples left in the basket.
4. He has _____ friends in different countries.



Task 2

Rewrite the sentences using **some** or **any**:

1. Can I have an apple, please?
2. There's milk in the fridge.
3. She bought new books yesterday.
4. Do you have information about the event?
5. I need help with my homework.
6. Is there cake left?
7. We don't have chairs for everyone.
8. I don't have money right now.
9. There's happiness in seeing others succeed.
10. Do you need water to drink?



Task 3

Decide if the following nouns are **countable (C)** or **uncountable (U)**:

Water; chair; happiness; book; milk; table; information; cake; money; window



Keep moving.

Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 15. SPORT: COMPETITION, EQUIPMENT, LIFESTYLE

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Competition Phrases

Good luck!

Well done!

Better luck next time.

Congratulations!

Who's winning?

What's the score?

Keep it up!

Vocabulary

Cooperate [kəʊ'pɒrɪt] співпрацювати

Congratulations [kən'grætʃʊ'leɪʃənz] привітання

Reduce [rɪ'dju:s] зменшувати, скорочувати

Regularly ['regjʊləli] регулярно

Hoop [hu:p] обруч

Puck [pʌk] шайба

Hitting [hɪtɪŋ] удар, бити (дія удару або процес удару)

Referee [ˌrefə'reɪ] суддя (особа, яка контролює гру або змагання)

A helmet ['helmt] Шолом (захисний головний убір)

Coach [kəʊtʃ] тренер (особа, яка тренує спортивну команду)

Trains [treɪnz] тренує

Leader ['li:dər] лідер

Captain ['kæptɪn] капітан (лідер команди або судна)

Court [kɔ:rt] корт



Task 1

Read the text.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SPORTS

Sports are important for our health. They help us stay strong and fit. When we play sports, our bodies get exercise. This makes our muscles and bones strong.

Playing sports is also fun. We can play with friends and make new friends. It teaches us to work together as a team. This helps us learn to cooperate and respect others.

Sports are good for our minds too. They help us feel happy and reduce stress. When we play, we forget about our problems and just have fun.

There are many different sports to try. Some people like soccer, basketball, or swimming. Others like running, tennis, or gymnastics. It's good to find a sport we enjoy.

In summary, sports help us stay healthy, make friends, and feel happy. Everyone should try to play sports regularly.



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Task 2

Decide if the sentence is **True** or **False** according to the text.

1. Sports help us stay strong and fit.
2. Playing sports does not help us make new friends.
3. Sports can teach us to work together as a team.
4. Playing sports increases stress and makes us unhappy.
5. There are only a few sports to try, like soccer and basketball.
6. Sports are good for both our bodies and our minds.
7. Everyone should try to play sports regularly to stay healthy and happy.
8. When we play sports, we often think about our problems.

Task 3

Match kind of sport and its equipment.



1. Soccer
2. Basketball
3. Swimming
4. Tennis
5. Running
6. Gymnastics
7. Baseball
8. Cycling
9. Volleyball
10. Hockey

- A Pool
- B Racket
- C Ball and hoop
- D Bicycle
- E Bat and ball
- F Net
- G Mat
- H Running shoes
- I Ball and goal
- J Stick and puck



Be respectful.

Tasks in Wordwall:



LESSON 16. PAST SIMPLE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

We use the **Past Simple** for actions which happened in the past.

Affirmative

- I played football yesterday (regular verb)
- He went to the store (irregular verb)

Negative

- He didn't see the message.
- They didn't go to the party.

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Affirmative

- I was playing football.
- You were playing football.
- He / She / It was playing football.
- We / You / They were playing football.

Negative

- I wasn't doing aerobics..
- You weren't doing aerobics.
- He / She / It wasn't doing aerobics.
- We / You / They weren't doing aerobics.

We use the **Past Continuous** for actions that were in progress at a certain time in the past.

- I was playing tennis from 2 to 4 pm.
- Jim was exercising at the gym for an hour.
- We were swimming in the pool for 45 minutes.
- Ed and Sue were cycling at 10 am yesterday.

Task 1

Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Continuous.

She **(study)** French last year.

We **(visit)** our grandparents every summer.

They **(go)** to the beach last year.

I **(meet)** him at the party last night.

She **(cook)** a delicious meal for us yesterday.

They **(watch)** a movie after dinner.

He **(play)** basketball with his friends yesterday.

Keep smiling.



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Task 2

Make 3 affirmative and 3 negative sentences in the Past Continuous.



Be thoughtful.

Task 3

Answer the questions.

Example:

What was she doing at 10 am yesterday?

She was studying French at 10 am yesterday.

1. What were you doing last summer?
2. Where were they going yesterday?
3. What was Mary doing last week?
4. What time was the concert starting?
5. Who were you meeting at the party last night?
6. What was she doing yesterday?
7. What were they doing after dinner?
8. What was he doing with his friends yesterday?



Be happy.



Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 17. PRESENT SIMPLE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

PRESENT SIMPLE

We use **Present Simple** to talk about routines, habits, general truths, and things that happen regularly.

She **works** in an office. (routine/job)

- He **plays** football every Sunday. (habit)
- Water **boils** at 100 degrees Celsius. (general truth)
- The sun **rises** in the east. (regular occurrence)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

We use **Present Continuous** to talk about actions happening now, at the moment of speaking, or around the current time.

- She **is working** on her project right now. (action happening now)
- He **is playing** football with his friends this afternoon. (future plan)

Task 1

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb (Present Simple or Present Continuous).

1. She usually _____ (go) to school by bus.
2. They _____ (play) soccer in the park right now.
3. He _____ (read) a book every night before bed.
4. We _____ (watch) TV every evening.
5. It _____ (rain) outside at the moment.
6. She _____ (sing) a song.



Task 2

Change these sentences from the Present Simple on Present Continuous.

Example. She usually goes to school by bus. She is going to school by bus now .

1. They play soccer in the park right now.
2. He reads a book every night before bed.
3. We watch TV every evening.
4. She sings in the school choir.

Task 3

Correct the mistakes.

1. She are going to the park tomorrow.
2. They eats dinner at 7 PM every evening.
3. The dog bark loudly at night.
4. He plays piano and sing in the choir.

Tasks in Wordwall:



LESSON 18. SPORT BLOG

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Play: Used with sports and games.

Do: Used with activities and tasks.

Go: Used with activities and going to a location.

Vocabulary

Mat [mæt] килимок

Stick [stɪk] кий або палиця

Puck [pʌk] шайба (маленький диск, що використовується в хокейних іграх)

Posts [pəʊsts] стовпи

Requires [rɪˈkwaɪəz] вимагає (потребує або необхідно для чогось)

Clubs [klʌbz] клюшки



Keep believing.



Task 1

Answer the questions.

1. What sport uses a ball and net?
2. Which sport needs a mat?
3. What sport uses a stick and puck?
4. Which sport has a ball and posts?
5. What sport involves riding a bicycle?
6. Which sport uses gloves?
7. What sport requires clubs and balls?

You can discover.



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Task 2

Fill in play, do or go.

1. _____ tennis on weekends.
2. _____ board games together.
3. _____ yoga every morning.
4. _____ her homework before dinner.
5. _____ swimming at the pool every Saturday.
6. _____ to the gym three times a week.

Task 3

Match.



1. Volleyball
2. Gymnastics
3. Hockey
4. Rugby
5. Cycling
6. Boxing
7. Golf

- A Bicycle
- B Mat
- C Stick and puck
- D Gloves
- E Ball and net
- F Ball and posts
- G Clubs and balls



Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 19. CAPITALS OF ALL COUNTRIES

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Country — A nation with its own government and borders.

Capital — The city where the government of a country is located.

Continent — A large landmass that is part of Earth's geography. Examples: Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, South America, Antarctica, Australia.

Population — The number of people living in a country.

Culture — The traditions, arts, social institutions, and achievements of a particular nation or people.

Language — The method of people's communication used in a particular country.

Currency — The system of money in use in the country. Examples: dolar (USA), euro (Europe), yen (Japan).

Vocabulary

Population [pɒpjʊ'leɪʃən] населення

Currency [kʌ'rənsi] валюта

To explore [tuː ɪk'splɔːr] досліджувати

Represents [rɛprɪ'zents] представляти

Identity [aɪ'dentɪti] ідентичність

Government [gʌvənmənt] уряд

Borders [bɔːdərz] кордони

Achievements [ə'tʃiːvmənts] досягнення

Unique [ju'niːk] унікальний



Task 1

Read the text.

DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

There are many countries in the world. Each country is special and unique. People in different countries speak different languages and eat different foods.

Some countries are big, like the USA and China. Others are small, like Singapore and Malta. Each country has its own flag.

People in different countries celebrate different holidays and have different traditions. For example, in China, they celebrate the Lunar New Year with dragon dances and fireworks. In Mexico, they celebrate Dia de los Muertos with colorful decorations and parades.

People travel to different countries to learn about their cultures and try new things. It's fun to explore the world and see how people live in other countries.



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Task 2

Complete the sentences with the words.

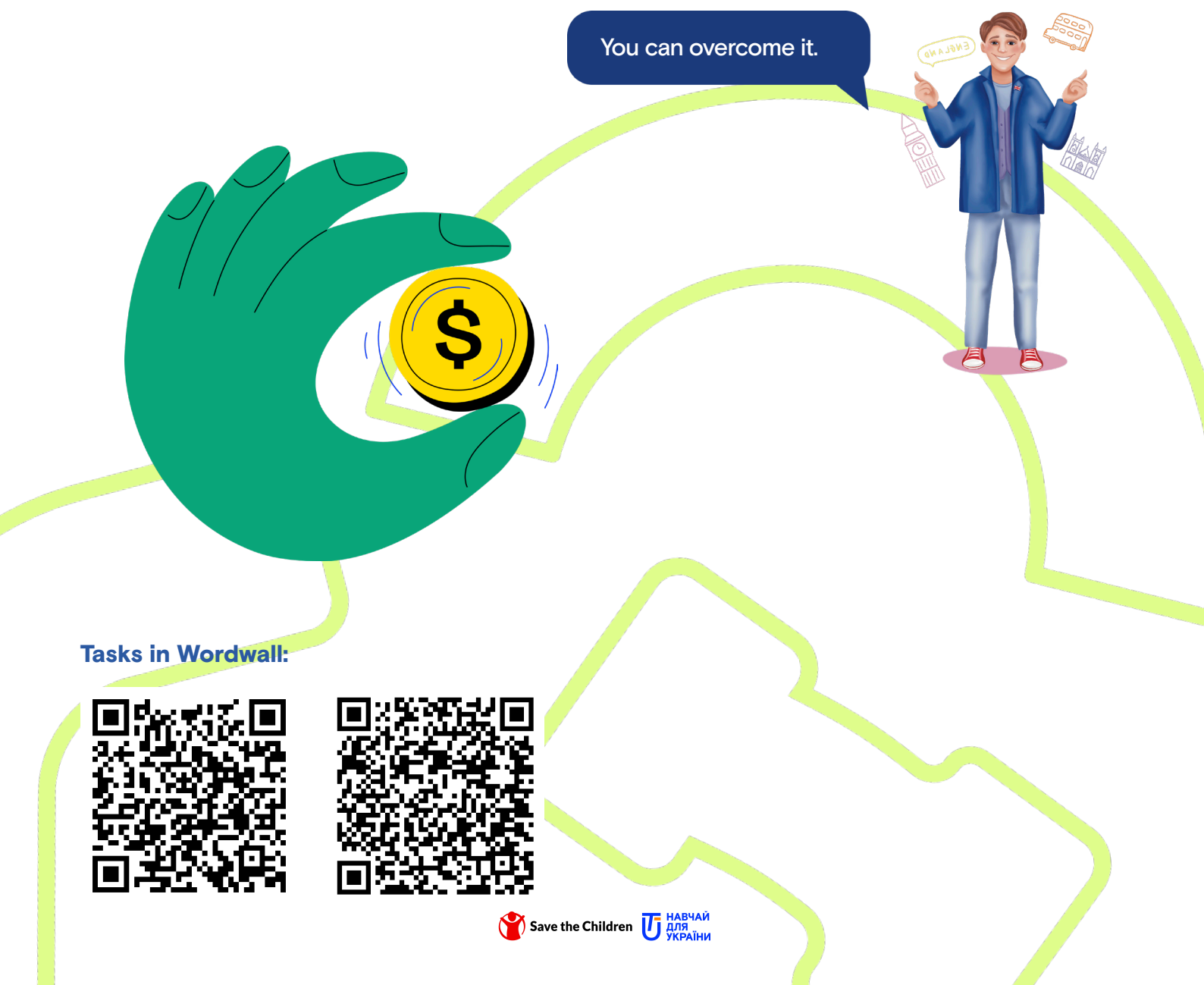
Box words: country, culture (2), language, government

1. Every _____ has its own flag.
2. People in Japan speak Japanese _____.
3. Learning about different _____ helps us understand how people live.
4. The _____ of a country makes rules and laws for its citizens.
5. Mexico has a rich _____ with colorful traditions and celebrations.

Task 3

Answer the question.

1. What is a country?
2. How do people in different countries communicate?
3. What makes each country unique?
4. Who makes rules and laws in a country?
5. Why is it interesting to learn about different countries?
6. What do countries have that represent their identity?
7. How do people celebrate in different countries?



Tasks in Wordwall:



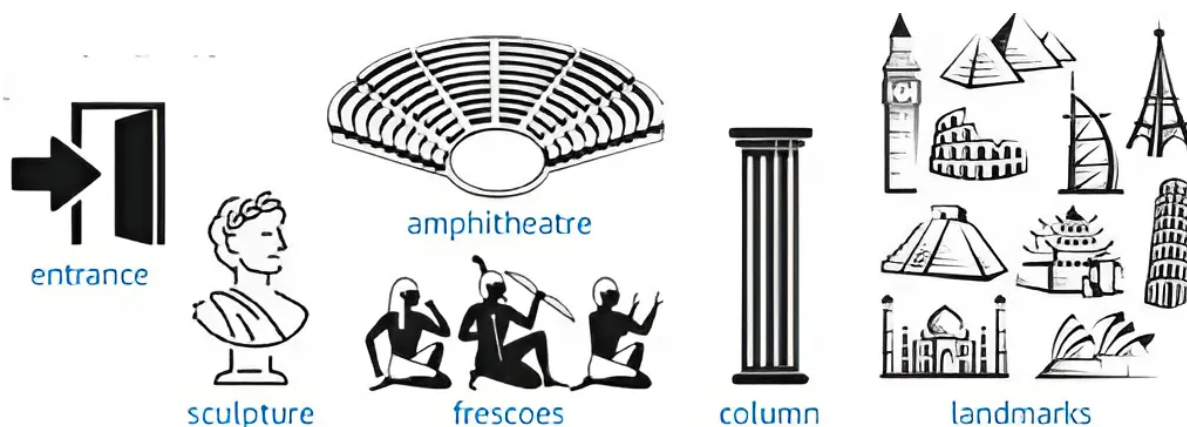
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LESSON 20. LANDMARKS OF LONDON

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!



Vocabulary

Busy ['bɪzi] зайнятий, жвавий

Exciting [ɪk'saɪtɪŋ] захоплюючий, хвилюючий

Artifacts ['ɑːtɪfæktz] артефакти, предмети старовини

Bridge [brɪdʒ] міст

Considered [kən'sɪdərd] вважається, розглянуто

Currency ['kʌrənsɪ] валюта

Vibrant [vaɪbrənt] яскравий, живий

Task 1

Read the text.

LONDON, THE CAPITAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

London is a big city in England and it is also the capital of the United Kingdom. It is a busy and exciting place with many famous landmarks.

One of the most famous landmarks in London is Big Ben. Big Ben is a tall clock tower that is over 150 years old. It tells the time for people all over London.

Another famous place in London is Buckingham Palace. Buckingham Palace is where the Queen lives. People visit Buckingham Palace to see the Changing of the Guard ceremony.

London has many parks and museums too. Hyde Park is a big park where people can relax and have picnics. The British Museum is a museum where you can see old artifacts and learn about history.

People in London speak English. They use the British pound as their money. London is a city with people from many different countries living there.

In summary, London is a historic and vibrant city with famous landmarks, beautiful parks, and interesting museums. It is an important city in the United Kingdom and a popular place for tourists to visit.

Task 2

Give answers to the questions according to the text. Choose a, b or c.

Where is London situated?

- a) France
- b) England
- c) United States

What is Big Ben?

- a) A famous bridge
- b) A tall clock tower
- c) A museum

Who lives in Buckingham Palace?

- a) The President
- b) The Queen
- c) The Prime Minister

What can you see at the British Museum?

- a) Artifacts and history
- b) Animals
- c) Cars

What language do people speak in London?

- a) French
- b) English
- c) Spanish

What can you do in Hyde Park?

- a) Beaches
- b) Picnics and relaxation
- c) Mountains

What is the currency in London?

- a) Euro
- b) British pound
- c) Dollar

Be hopeful.



Task 3

Ask and answer the questions in pairs.

1. Where is London situated?
2. What are two famous landmarks in London? Describe each briefly.
3. Who lives in Buckingham Palace?
4. What can you do in Hyde Park?
5. What do people know the British Museum for?
6. What language do people speak in London?
7. What is the currency in London?

Tasks in Wordwall:



LESSON 21. PLACES

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Vocabulary

Ancient ['eɪnfənt] древній, стародавній

Opposite ['ɒpəzɪt] протилежний, навпроти

Protection [prə'tekʃən] захист

Task 1

Complete the sentences, using **on**, **in**, **next to**.

The book is _____ the shelf.

The bank is _____ the school.

The car is _____ the garage.

Task 2

Read the dialogue.

Alex: Hi, Sam! Do you know where the new café is?

Sam: Hi, Alex! Yes, it's really close. The café is on Maple Street, right next to the library.

Alex: Oh, I see. Is the library across from the park?

Sam: Exactly. And the park is near the old town hall.

Alex: Great! And what about the bookstore? I heard it's around there too.

Sam: Yes, the bookstore is behind the café.

Alex: Thanks for the directions! I'll check it out.

Sam: No problem! Enjoy your visit.

Task 3

Find the mistakes.

1. The dog is at the tree.
2. The school is next to the river.
3. The book is behind the table.
4. The cinema is across from the park.
5. The flower is on the sky.

*Believe in the power of
your dreams.*



Tasks in Wordwall:



Save the Children



LESSON 22. AT THE AIRPORT

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Airport — A place where planes take off and land.

Terminal — A building where passengers get on and off planes.

Gate — The area where passengers wait to board their flight.

Boarding pass — A document that allows passengers to get on the plane.

Vocabulary

Passengers ['pæsɪndʒərz] пасажери

Luggage ['lʌɡɪdʒ] багаж

Confirm [kən'fɜːrm] підтверджувати

Checked [tʃekt] зареєстрований

Prohibited [/prə'hɪbɪtɪd] заборонений

Declare [dɪ'kleɪ] декларувати, заявляти

Boarding pass ['bɔːrdɪŋ pæs] посадковий талон

Towers ['taʊərz] вежі

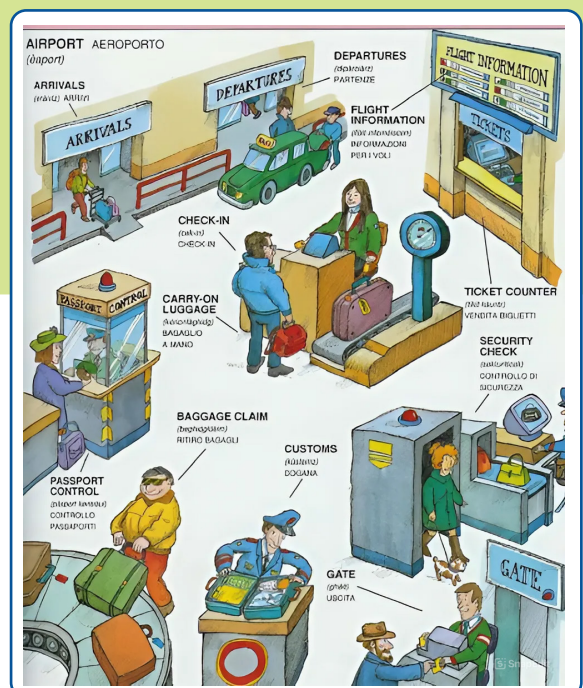
Air traffic [eə 'træfɪk] авіаційний рух

Customs [kʌstəmz] митниця

Counter ['kaʊntə] лічильник

Take off and land [teɪk ɒf ənd lænd]
злетіти і приземлитися

Flight attendants [flaɪt ə'tendənts]
стюардеси або бортпровідники



Task 1

Read the phrases.

Airports are places where aeroplanes take off and land. People use airports to travel to different cities and countries.

At an airport, you can check in your luggage and get your boarding pass. Then, you go through security where they check your bags and scan you with a machine. After that, you wait in the terminal for your flight.

Airports have runways where airplanes land and take off. There are also gates where planes park so passengers can get on and off. Inside the airport, there are shops, restaurants, and places to sit.

Pilots and flight attendants work on airplanes to make sure passengers have a safe and comfortable journey. Air traffic controllers in towers help guide planes in and out of the airport.

In summary, airports are important for travelling. They have everything you need before flying, from checking in to waiting for your flight. Airports help people go to different places around the world.

Task 2.

Match the word with its definition.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Check-in | A Where airplanes land and take off. |
| 2. Security | B Person who flies the airplane. |
| 3. Terminal | C Person who helps passengers during the flight. |
| 4. Runway | D Place where you wait for your flight. |
| 5. Gate | E Where you check your luggage and get your boarding pass. |
| 6. Pilot | F Person who guides airplanes in and out of the airport. |
| 7. Flight attendant | G Where airplanes park so passengers can get on and off. |
| 8. Air traffic controller | H Where they check your bags and scan you with a machine. |

Task 3

Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

Word Box: check-in, security, terminal, runway, gate.

1. Passengers go to the____ counter to get their boarding passes and check their luggage.
2. After____, passengers go to the departure lounge.
3. The aeroplane lands on the ____ when it arrives at the airport.
4. Passengers wait for their flight at the _____ before boarding the aeroplane.
5. The _____ is where passengers can find shops, restaurants, and waiting areas.

*Cultivate resilience
and strength of character.*



Tasks in Wordwall:



LESSON 23. PAST SIMPLE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

Past Simple:

We use Past Simple to talk about completed actions or events in the past.

- She **played** tennis yesterday. (completed action)
- He **visited** his grandparents last weekend. (specific time in the past)
- They **watched** a movie last night. (finished action)

Past Continuous:

We use Past Continuous to talk about actions that were in progress at a specific point in the past.

- She **was playing** tennis when it started raining. (action in progress interrupted by another action)
- He **was visiting** his grandparents when the phone rang. (ongoing action at a specific time)
- They **were watching** a movie when I arrived. (ongoing action at a specific time)

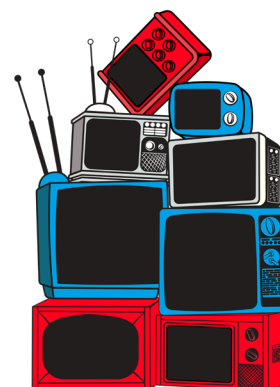
Task 1

Fill in the blanks. Complete the sentences using Past Simple or Past Continuous Tense.

1. She _____(play) tennis when it started raining.
2. They _____(play) soccer in the park at 5 p.m. yesterday.
3. He _____(read) an interesting book last summer.
4. We _____(watch) TV when the power went out.
5. It _____(rain) outside yesterday afternoon.
6. She _____(sing) in the school choir when I arrived.



Seize opportunities, and create your own path.



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Task 2

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense in the negative form in the past tense (Past Simple or Past Continuous):
2. She _____ (not play) tennis yesterday. (Past Simple)
3. They _____ playing soccer in the park when they came back from school. (Past Continuous, negative)
4. He _____ read a book every night before bed. (Past Simple, negative)
5. We _____ watching TV when the power went out. (Past Continuous, negative)
6. It _____ rain outside yesterday afternoon. (Past Simple, negative)
7. She _____ singing in the school choir when it started raining. (Past Continuous, negative)

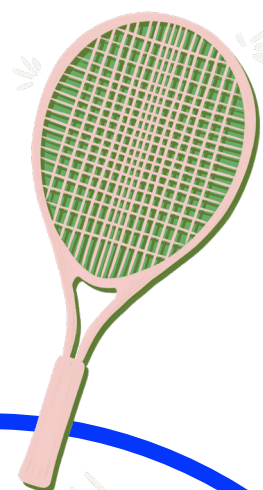
Believe in the power of your dreams.



Task 3

Ask and answer the questions.

1. What did you do last weekend?
2. Where were you going when I saw you yesterday?
3. Did she like the movie you watched together?
4. What were they doing at this time last year?
5. Did you visit your grandparents last holiday?
6. Was it raining when you left the house yesterday?



Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 24. FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

Affirmative: Subject + will + base form of the verb

- I will travel to Paris next month.
- She will call you later.

Negative: Subject + will not (won't) + base form of the verb

- I will not (won't) forget your birthday.
- They will not (won't) arrive on time.

Interrogative: Will + subject + base form of the verb?

- Will you come to the party?
- Will they finish the project by Friday?

Time markers: tomorrow, next week / month / year, next week / month / year.

Vocabulary

Weather forecast [weðər 'fɔ:rkæst] прогноз погоди

Launch [lɔ:ntʃ] запуск, початок

Develop [di'velɪp] розвивати, розробляти

Explore [ɪk'splɔ:r] досліджувати, розвідати

On-the-spot decision [ɒn ðə spɒt di'sɪʒən] негайне рішення, рішення на місці

Arrangement [ə'reɪndʒmənt] організація, угода, домовленість

Intention [ɪn'tenʃən] намір, мета

Task 1

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct future forms.

1. I _____ (travel) to Japan next summer.
2. She _____ (call) you later this evening.
3. They _____ (not finish) the project by tomorrow.
4. We _____ (meet) at the café at 10 AM.
5. He _____ (not visit) the meeting next week.
6. You _____ (love) the movie we're going to watch.
7. The weather forecast says it _____ (rain) tomorrow.
8. My parents _____ (come) to visit us this weekend.
9. The company _____ (launch) a new product soon.
10. I _____ (help) you with your homework after dinner.



Task 2

Read the dialogue.

Anna: Hi, Mark! What are your plans for the weekend?

Mark: Hi, Anna! I will visit my parents on Saturday. How about you?

Anna: I will go to the beach on Saturday. I hope the weather will be nice.

Mark: That sounds great! I will relax at home on Sunday. Do you have any plans for Sunday?

Anna: Yes, I will meet some friends for lunch. We will catch up and have a good time.

Mark: Sounds like a fun weekend! Enjoy your time at the beach and with your friends.

Anna: Thanks, Mark! Have a great time with your family.

Mark: Thanks, you too!

Task 3

Work in pairs. Ask questions about the plans for next weekend.

Example: What do you plan to do tomorrow? "I plan to study for my upcoming exams in the morning and then meet some friends for lunch in the afternoon."

What do you plan to do tomorrow?

What are your plans for next weekend?

What will you do next Saturday and Sunday?

What will you do next weekend?

Greatness is achieved through persistent effort.



Tasks in Wordwall:



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Вихідний тест з англійської мови для учнів 6 класу

Виконай завдання 1-25. Вибери ОДНУ правильну відповідь з-поміж ТРЬОХ варіантів, щоб утворилося правильне речення. Познач цю відповідь у бланку відповідей.

1. He sings _____.

- A beautifully
- B beautiful
- C beauty

2. You _____ brush your teeth twice a day.

- A must
- B should
- C have to

3. She _____ to Paris last summer.

- A go
- B went
- C goes

4. We _____ a great time at the party yesterday.

- A have
- B has
- C had

5. She enjoys _____ books in her spare time.

- A reading
- B reads
- C read

6. They _____ soccer when it started raining.

- A were playing
- B play
- C played

7. Do you like _____ for clothes?

- A shopping
- B shop
- C shopped

8. Which sentence is in the past simple tense?

- A I am eating pizza right now.
- B I ate pizza yesterday.
- C I was eating pizza when she called.

9. Yesterday, I _____ soccer with my friends.

- A playing
- B played
- C play



10. There are _____ apples in the basket.
A much
B many
C some
11. We don't have _____ sugar left.
A much
B many
C some
12. Vegetables are part of a / an _____ diet.
A healthy
B unhealthy
C diary
13. Milk is a good source of _____.
A protein
B calcium
C vitamin
14. They _____ a great time at the party last night.
A have
B had
C having
15. He _____ about football in his sport blog every week.
A writes
B wrote
C writing
16. Choose the correct past continuous sentence.
A He was swimming in the pool when it started to rain.
B He swam in the pool when it started to rain.
C He swims in the pool.
17. She _____ French last year.
A studies
B studied
C study
18. They _____ to the beach yesterday.
A goes
B went
C going
19. The restaurant is next ____ the cinema.
A at
B to
C an

20. Big Ben is a famous _____ in London.
A tower
B bridge
C building
21. They _____ the museum tomorrow.
A visit
B visited
C will visit
22. She _____ a doctor next year.
A becomes
B will become
C becoming
23. I _____ my homework now.
A finished
B will finish
C finishing
24. You need to check in at the _____ before your flight.
A gate
B counter
C runway
25. Please collect your luggage from the _____.
A gate
B carousel
C departure

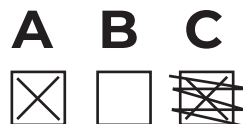
БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

Познач у бланку відповіді так, щоб було зрозуміло,
яким є твій варіант відповіді на завдання.

Правильну відповідь на кожне завдання позначають тільки так:



Неправильну відповідь можна виправити, замалювавши попередню позначку та поставивши нову:



	A	B	C
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	A	B	C
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	A	B	C
11.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	A	B	C
16.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	A	B	C
21.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

МАТЕРІАЛИ ДЛЯ ФАСИЛІТАТОРА

LESSON 1. SCHOOL SUBJECTS

I MUST / I MUSTN'T. I HAVE TO/ I DON'T HAVE TO

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про школу, шкільні предмети, правила поведінки в школі. Розвиток навичок читання. Відпрацювання граматичного матеріалу **must, mustn't, have to, don't have to**.

Учень називає шкільні предмети, правила поведінки англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про школу, шкільні предмети, правила поведінки в школі англійською, поєднуючи з граматичним матеріалом (**must, mustn't, have to, don't have to**).

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

School Subjects: Mathematics (Maths), Science, Physical Education (PE), Information Technology, History, Art, Geography.

Activities: homework, reading books, drawing pictures, playing sports, singing songs, doing experiments, writing stories, solving puzzles, playing musical instruments, coding games.

Must використовується, коли ви говорите про зобов'язання або необхідність: **You must study harder.**

Mustn't для вираження заборони: **You mustn't speak here**

Have to використовується для зовнішніх зобов'язань, залежних від правил, законів чи інших людей: **I have to wear a uniform at work.**



School subjects



Must, mustn't, have to, don't have

Task 1

Read the dialogue about discussing school subjects in pairs and then act it out about you.

Anna: Hi, John! What's your favourite subject at school?

John: Hi, Anna! I like Math the most. I enjoy solving problems. What about you?

Anna: I love Art. I like drawing and painting. It's so much fun!

John: That's cool! Do you also like Science?

Anna: Yes, Science is interesting too. I like doing experiments. How about History?

John: History is okay. I like learning about the past. But I find Geography more exciting.

Anna: Geography is fun! I like learning about different countries and places. Do you like English?



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John: Yes, English is good. I enjoy reading stories and writing essays. What about you?

Anna: I like English too. It's fun to learn new words. Do you like P.E.?

John: Yes, P.E. is great! I love playing sports and staying active. It's a nice break from other classes.

Anna: I agree! P.E. is one of my favourites too. Well, I have to go now. See you later, John!

John: See you, Anna! Have a good day!

Task 2

Write down as many subjects/activities as you can. Guess the subjects/activities and say, as in the example.

Mathematics — Calculating numbers and solving equations.

English — Studying literature and grammar.

Science — Experimenting with chemicals and learning about the natural world.

History — Studying past events and civilizations.

Physical Education (PE) — Playing sports and staying fit.

Art — Painting, drawing, and creating sculptures.

Music — Playing instruments and singing songs.

Computer Science — Programming and learning about technology.

Geography — Studying maps and learning about different countries.

Languages — Learning to speak and write in different languages.

Task 3

Fill in the blanks with **must**, **mustn't**, **have to**, or **don't have to**.

Example: You must wear a school uniform at this school.

1. She mustn't forget to bring her homework tomorrow.
2. They have to arrive on time for the meeting.
3. We have to go to bed early on weekdays.
4. He mustn't eat so much candy. It's bad for his teeth.
5. I have to do all my homework tonight because it's important tomorrow.
6. You mustn't talk during the exam.
7. She has to clean her room every Saturday morning.
8. They must take off their shoes before entering the house.
9. We have to wear a helmet when riding a bike.

LESSON 2. PRESENT SIMPLE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Важливо: Відпрацювання граматичного матеріалу щодо теперішнього та теперішнього тривалого часу.

Учень називає події, які відбуваються у теперішньому та теперішньому тривалому часі.

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає про події, які відбуваються теперішньому часі, у теперішньому тривалому часі, формулює речення у теперішньому часі (Present Simple, Present Continuous).

We use the **Present Simple** to talk about facts, habits and daily routines.
We use the **Present Continuous** to talk about actions that are happening right now, at the moment of speaking.

Anna goes to School (**Fact**)

Ted always uses a dictionary. (**Habit**)

We have English on Monday. (**Daily routine**)

Clare and Mike are making a presentation now. (**An action happening at the moment of speaking**)

Non-continuous verbs: want, need, love, like, hate, know.

I know Mr Adams.

Jane loves Literature.

We need some books.

QUESTIONS AND SHORT ANSWERS

Present Simple

- Do I / you / we / they study English? — Yes, I / you / we / they do. — No, I / you / we / they don't.
- Does he / she / it study English? — Yes, he / she / it does. — No, he / she / it doesn't.

Present Continuous

- Am I studying English (now)? — Yes, I am. — No, I'm not.
- Is he / she / it studying English (now)? — Yes, he / she / it is. — No, he / she / it isn't.
- Are you / we / they studying English (now)? — Yes, you / we / they are. — No, you / we / they are.



School subjects



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Vocabulary

Cell [sɛl] клітина

Blast [blæst] веселощі, розвага

Explain [ɪk'spleɪn] пояснити

Challenging ['tʃælɪndʒɪŋ] складний, вимогливий

Awesome ['ɔ:səm] неймовірний, чудовий

Manageable ['mænɪdʒəbl] керований, посильний

Catch up [kætʃ ʌp] наздогнати, догнати

Encourage [ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ] заохочувати, спонукати.

I hope this grammar list is helpful for you!

Task 1

Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. My mum usually **plays** basketball after school.
2. The children **study** English every Monday evening.
3. The boy **is watching** TV right now.
4. We usually **go** for a walk in the evening.
5. The kids **are playing** outside at the moment.
6. I **read** a book every night before bed.
7. They **are talking** on the phone right now.
8. The cat **is sleeping** on the sofa.
9. Ann **is cooking** dinner for her family tonight.
10. Oleg **is writing** an email to his friend at the moment.

Task 2

Read the dialogue of two students about what they think about their favourite teachers. Tell your partner about your favourite teachers.

Emma: Hi, Liam! What do you think about our Maths teacher, Mr. Smith?

Liam: Hi, Emma! I think Mr. Smith is very good. He explains things clearly. Do you like him?

Emma: Yes, I do. He makes Maths easy to understand. What about our English teacher, Mrs. Brown?

Liam: Mrs. Brown is nice. She is very patient and helps us with our writing. Do you like her?

Emma: Yes, I like Mrs. Brown too. She tells great stories. How do you feel about our Science teacher, Mr. Jones?

Liam: Mr. Jones is okay. Sometimes his lessons are a bit hard, but he is very smart. What do you think?

Emma: I agree. He knows a lot, but sometimes it's difficult to follow. What about our History teacher, Miss Green?

Liam: Miss Green is fun! She makes History interesting. I like her stories. Do you like her?

Emma: Yes, Miss Green is my favourite. She makes learning fun. What do you think about our P.E. Teacher, Coach Adams?

Liam: Coach Adams is great! He is very energetic and always encourages us. Do you enjoy his classes?

Emma: Yes, I love P.E. with Coach Adams. It's always fun and active. Well, I have to go now. See you later, Liam!

Liam: See you, Emma! Have a good day!



Task 3

Read and write your email about school.

Hey, Harry!

I hope you're doing well! I wanted to tell you how school is going for me in 6th grade.

First of all, the subjects are pretty interesting. We've got Mathematics, English, Science, History, Physical Education (PE), and Art. Maths is challenging but fun. I'm starting to learn Algebra. In English, we read some cool books and write essays, which I enjoy. Science is awesome too; we're learning about cells and ecosystems right now.

PE is a blast because we get to play different sports every week. I'm getting better at soccer and basketball. Art class is my creative outlet. I love drawing and painting.

The teachers are nice, and the workload is manageable so far. How's school going for you? What subjects are you taking this year? I'd love to hear all about it!

Let's catch up soon!

See you soon, Oleg!

LESSON 3. FAMILY

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про сім'ю, сімейні традиції, членів родини. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає членів родини, сім'ю, сімейні традиції англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про сім'ю, сімейні традиції, описує членів родини англійською (**family, relatives**).

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Mother (Mom) — Your female parent.

Father (Dad) — Your male parent.

Parents — Your mother and father.

Brother — A male sibling.

Sister — A female sibling.

Siblings — Brothers and sisters.

Son — A male child.

Daughter — A female child.

Baby — A very young child.

Child — A young person.

Family Members

Grandmother (Grandma) — The mother of your mother or father.

Grandfather (Grandpa) — The father of your mother or father.

Grandparents — Your grandmother and grandfather.

Aunt — The sister of your mother or father, or the wife of your uncle.

Uncle — The brother of your mother or father, or the husband of your aunt.

Cousin — The child of your aunt or uncle.
Niece — The daughter of your brother or sister.
Nephew — The son of your brother or sister

Task 1

Read the sentences about family traditions. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in the present tense. Answer the questions.

1. My family has a big breakfast together on Sunday mornings.
2. My mother makes pancakes in our family.
3. I play in the garden after breakfast.
4. My parents read the newspaper after breakfast.
5. In the evening, my family watches a movie together.

What does your family do on Sunday mornings?

Who makes pancakes in your family?

Where do you play after breakfast?

What do your parents do after breakfast?

What activity does your family do together in the evening?

Task 2

Read the text.

My Family

I have a wonderful family. There are five people in my family: my mom, dad, sister, brother, and me.

My mom is a teacher. She is very kind and helps me with my homework. My dad is a doctor. He works at the hospital and takes care of sick people.

My sister is older than me. She is in high school. She likes playing the piano and reading books. My brother is younger than me. He is in primary school. He loves playing with his toys and watching cartoons.

We all live together in a big house. We have a nice garden where we play and have picnics. On weekends, we like to go to the park or visit our grandparents. We also enjoy watching movies and playing games together.

I love my family very much. They are always there for me and make me feel happy and safe.

Task 3

Read the text again. Decide if the sentence is True or False according to the text.

1. There are five people in the writer's family. **True**
2. The writer's mom is a nurse. **False**
The writer's mom is a teacher.
3. The writer's dad works at a hospital. **True**
4. The writer's sister is younger than the writer. **False**
The writer's sister is older than the writer.
5. The writer's brother is in high school. **False**
The writer's brother is younger than the writer.
6. The writer's family lives in a small apartment. **False**
The writer's family live together in a big house.
7. The family has a garden where they play and have picnics. **True**
8. On weekends, the family likes to go to the park or visit their grandparents. **True**



9. The writer's family enjoys watching movies and playing games together. **True**
10. The writer does not feel happy or safe with their family. **False**
The writer feels happy or safe with their family.

LESSON 4. RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Важливо: Відпрацювання граматичного матеріалу щодо відносних займенників, а саме запитань: хто, що, який, де, коли, той.

Учень запитує про конкретні події, коли і де відбуваються, питає про предмети, людей.

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує у запитаннях англійською відносні займенники *which, who, when, where, whose, that*.

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

RELATIVE PRONOUNS *who, which, whose, where, that*

which (We use *which* / *that* for things and animals.)

These are the toys *which* / *that* we bought for kids.

That's the dog *which* / *that* scared me yesterday.

who (We use *who* / *that* for people.)

This is the friend *who* / *that* loves me a lot.

That's the girl *who* / *that* I saw at school.

Who: для людей. The teacher *who* helped me was very kind.

Which: для речей і тварин. The book *which* you gave me is interesting.

Whose : для приналежності. The man *whose* car was stolen is my uncle

Where: для місць. This is the park *where* we met.

That: універсальне, може замінювати "*who*" і "*which*". The car *that* I bought is red. The woman *that* called me is my friend.

Task 1

Complete the sentences, using *who, which* or *that*.

1. My brother is the one *who* loves to play with toys.
2. The book *which* I am reading is very interesting.
3. She has a friend *who* is a great musician.
4. This is the house *that* we live in.
5. I like the cake *that* you made yesterday.
6. This is the teacher *who* helps me with my homework.
7. The dog *that* barks a lot lives next door.
8. The car *that* we bought last year is very fast.
9. The movie *which* we watched last night was funny.
10. The student *who* won the prize is very happy.



Task 2

Match.

- C. who — The woman who lives next door is a doctor.
A. where — This is the house where I was born.
C. who — She is the teacher who taught me French.
A. where — The city where we visited last summer was beautiful.
B. which — This is the dog which always barks at night.

Task 3

Make the sentence from the part, as in the example:

Example: My dog / a friendly animal / likes to play in the park.

My dog, which is a friendly animal, likes to play in the park.

1. Emma / my best friend at school / loves to read books.
2. Emma, who is my best friend at school, loves to read books.
3. The house / we we live / is near the beach.
4. The house that we live in is near the beach.
5. The car / we bought last month / is blue.
6. The car which we bought last month is blue.
7. Mr. Johnson / our math teacher / teaches us Algebra.
8. Mr. Johnson, who is our math teacher, teaches us algebra.
9. The cat / we found on the street / is now our pet.
10. The cat that we found on the street is now our pet.
11. The movie / we watched last night / was very exciting.
12. The movie which we watched last night was very exciting.
13. The restaurant / we had dinner / had delicious food.
14. The restaurant that we had dinner in had delicious food.



LESSON 5. ADVERBS OF MANNER

Важливо: Відпрацювання граматичного матеріалу про прислівники способу дії.

Учень називає та описує події, предмети, людей використовуючи прислівники способу дії.

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає про події, предмети, людей використовуючи прислівники способу дії (Adverbs of manner), відрізняє їх від прикметників (Adjectives).

Here's the grammar of this lesson!



Save the Children



Adjectives → happy → slow → serious → polite
Adverbs → happily → slowly → seriously → politely

Leo sang and jumped happily. He walks very slowly.
She moves very beautifully.

But:

good — well → He is a good student. He studies well.
fast — fast → They are fast swimmers. They swim fast.

Task 1

Make adverbs from the adjectives to complete the sentences.

1. She is a quick runner. She runs quickly.
2. The baby is very quiet. She sleeps quietly.
3. He is a careful driver. He drives carefully.
4. The sun is shining bright. It is shining brightly.
5. He is a good dancer. He dances well.
6. The test was easy. She finished it easily.
7. The athlete is strong. He fights strongly.
8. She is a slow eater. She eats slowly.
9. The bird is loud. It sings loudly.

Task 2

Use good or well to complete the sentences.

1. She is a good singer. She sings well.
2. He did a good job on the project.
3. She performed well on her exam.
4. He is a good cook. He cooks well.
5. They played well in the tournament.
6. The movie was very good.
7. He feels well after the workout.
8. She gave a good presentation.
9. The team worked well together.

Task 3

Group up the sentences into two columns: sentences with adverbs and sentences with adjectives.

Adverbs

She sings well.
She performed well on her exam.
He cooks well.
They played well in the tournament.
He feels well after the workout.
The team worked well together.

Adjectives

She is a good singer.



He did a good job on the project.
The cake tastes good
He is a good cook.
The movie was very good.
She gave a good presentation.



LESSON 6. MODAL VERBS: MUST, HAVE TO, SHOULD

Важливо: Відпрацювання граматичного матеріалу щодо модальних дієслів (modal verbs: must, have to, should).

Учень називає дії, які потрібно обов'язково виконати, дії, які хтось вирішив зробити та пораду щодо виконання дій, використовуючи відповідні модальні дієслова.

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає про дії, які потрібно обов'язково виконати, використовуючи must; дії, які хтось вирішив зробити, використовуючи have to; пораду щодо виконання дій, використовуючи should.

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

We use **MUST** and **HAVE TO** to describe obligation or necessity:

You must listen to your teacher. (obligation)

He has to go to the hospital. (necessity)

We use **MUSTN'T** to express prohibition:

You mustn't drive fast. (prohibition)

HAVE TO means that someone else decides: Students have to wear a uniform.

MUST means that I decide: I must work.

We use **SHOULD** for advice: It's raining.

You should take your umbrella with you.

Vocabulary

Express prohibition [ɪk'spres ˌprɒvɪ'bɪʃən] вираження заборони

Obligation or necessity [ˌɒblɪ'geɪʃən ɔːr nɪ'sɛsɪti] обов'язок або необхідність

Household chores ['haʊshəʊld tʃɔːrɪz] домашні обов'язки

Throughout [θruː'aʊt] протягом



Save the Children



Task 1

Fill in the sentences using must, mustn't, have to or don't have to:

1. You must wear a school uniform at this school.
2. She mustn't forget to bring her homework tomorrow.
3. They have to arrive on time for the meeting.
4. We have to go to bed early on weekdays.
5. He mustn't eat so many candies. It's bad for his teeth.
6. I have to do all my homework tonight because it's due tomorrow.
7. You mustn't talk during the exam.
8. She has to clean her room every Saturday morning.
9. They have to take off their shoes before entering the house.
10. We must wear a helmet when riding a bike.

Task 2

Match.

1. You (B) mustn't smoke in this area; it's strictly prohibited.
2. They (D) don't have to wake up early tomorrow because it's a holiday.
3. She (C) has to finish her project by the end of the week.
4. We (A) must be careful when crossing the street.

Task 3

Give advice using should or shouldn't.

Example: You should brush your teeth twice a day to keep them clean and healthy.

1. It's important to brush your teeth twice a day.
2. You should brush your teeth twice a day to keep them clean and healthy.
3. It's necessary to listen to your teachers in class.
4. You should listen to your teachers in class to learn new things.
5. It's good to help your parents with household chores.
6. You should help your parents with household chores to keep the house clean and tidy.
7. It's helpful to drink water during the day.
8. You should drink water during the day to feel good.



LESSON 7. WHAT ABOUT “YOUR FREE TIME”?

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про активності, проведення вільного часу, зустрічі з людьми. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає активності, проведення вільного часу, зустрічі з людьми характеризує людей англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає про проведення вільного часу, зустрічі з людьми, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас англійською мовою (activities).

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Indoor activities: reading, drawing, painting, board games, games played on a board, puzzles, cooking, watching TV, playing video games, crafting and listening to music.

Outdoor activities: playing sports, running, cycling, swimming, hiking, camping, fishing, picnicking, gardening and flying a kite.

Creative activities: writing stories, singing, fencing, acting, photography, making videos and building with LEGO blocks.

Educational activities: studying, doing homework, researching, experimenting, visiting museums, learning a new language.

Social activities: playing with friends, visiting family, going to parties, participating in clubs, volunteering, attending events.

Vocabulary

Science fiction books ['saɪəns 'fɪkʃən bʊks] книги наукової фантастики

A community project [ə kə'mjuniti 'prɒdʒekt] громадський проект

Fond of [fɒnd ʌv] захоплений, люблячий (щось)

Skilled in [skɪld ɪn] вправний у, навичковий у

Exciting [ɪk'saɪtɪŋ] захоплюючий, хвилюючий.

Task 1

Match the the beginning and the end of the sentence:

1. A person who is interested in sports (C) should join the school's football team.
2. A person who is interested in music (D) can take piano lessons.
3. A person who is good at drawing (E) might enjoy taking an art class.
4. A person who is talking about science (B) should join the science club.
5. A person who is fond of reading (A) could visit the library more often.
6. A person who is keen on cooking (F) might enjoy a cooking workshop.
7. A person who is interested in technology (G) should think about learning to code.
8. A person who is skilled in swimming (H) can join the swimming team.
9. A person who is into gardening (I) should help in the community garden.



Task 2

Read the text. Tell your classmates about one of your friends.

I would like to tell you about my friend, Alex. Alex is one of the most interesting people I know. He is 14 years old. We started school together.

Alexis is interested in sports, especially basketball. He plays in the school team and practices every day after school.

Aside from basketball, Alex loves reading science fiction books. His favourite author is Isaac Asimov, and he's reading "The Foundation Series." Alex often shares exciting parts of the books with me, making me interested in science fiction as well.

Alex is also very kind and helpful. Whenever I have a problem with my homework or need someone to talk to, he is always there for me. Last summer, we worked together on a community project to clean up the local park.

Task 3

Think and speak about your free time activities.

1. Describe your typical weekends. Write about how you spend your weekends.
2. Favourite hobbies. Describe two of your favourite hobbies or interests.
3. Social activities. Talk about social activities.
4. Future plans. Discuss any new hobbies.

Activities



LESSON 8. INTERNET. MY HOBBY SOME +... ANY +... NO +... EVERY +...

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про хобі, Інтернет, комп'ютерні ігри. Розвиток навичок читання. Граматичний мінімум some +... any +... no +... every +... (хтось, дещо, ніхто, кожен).

Учень називає свої хобі, Інтернет, комп'ютерні ігри англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає про хобі, Інтернет, комп'ютерні ігри англійською, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас, а також вживає граматичний мінімум про когось, щось (some +, ... any +, ... no +, ... every).

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!



Password — A secret word or phrase that you use to log into your computer or an online account.

Username — A name you choose to use when you sign in to a website, which identifies you on that site.

Firewall — A security system that helps protect your computer from hackers.

Virus — A program that can harm your computer and steal your information.

Spam — Unwanted emails or messages, often sent in large numbers.

Antivirus Software — A program that helps protect your computer from viruses and other bad software.

Secure Website — A website that uses special technology to protect your personal information.

Download — To copy files from the internet to your computer.

Upload — To send files from your computer to the internet.

Vocabulary

Choose [tʃuːz] вибирати

Identifies [aɪˈdɛntɪfaɪzɪz] визначає, ідентифікує

Protect [prəˈtɛkt] захищати

Firewall [ˈfaɪərwɔːl] міжмережевий екран

Unwanted [ʌnˈwɒntɪd] небажаний

Software [ˈsɔːftwɛr] програмне забезпечення

Password [ˈpæs.wɜːrd] пароль

Username [ˈjuːzərˌneɪm] ім'я користувача

Find [faɪnd] знаходити

Educational [ˌɛdʒuˈkeɪʃənl] освітній

Quickly [ˈkwɪkli] швидко

Knocked [nɒkt] стукати, ударити (у минулому часі)

Chatting [ˈtʃætɪŋ] спілкування, бесіда

Responsibly [rɪˈspɒnsəbli] відповідально

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

some +...

somebody

someone

something

any +...

anybody

anyone

anything

no +...

nobody

noone

nothing

every +...

everybody

everyone

everything

1. Somebody/one/thing: в стверджувальних реченнях або у запитаннях, коли ми очікуємо позитивну відповідь.

Somebody left their bag here.

Can someone help me?

I need something to drink.

2. Anybody/one/thing: вказує на будь-кого або будь-що, без обмежень.

Is there anybody home?

I don't know anyone here.

Do you need anything?

3. Nobody/one/thing: для заперечень і означає "нікого" або "нічого".

Nobody knows the answer.

No one came to the party.

There's nothing in the fridge.

4. Everybody/one/thing: для позначення "кожен" або "усі" без винятку.

Everybody is invited to the meeting.

Everyone should bring a gift.

Everything is ready for the trip.

Task 1

Read the text about the internet.

The internet is a big network of computers. It helps us find information, play games, and talk to friends. We use the internet on computers, phones, and tablets. There are many websites on the internet. We can watch videos on YouTube, read news on websites, and learn new things on educational sites. We should be careful on the internet. We need to keep our personal information safe. It's important to be kind to others when we talk online. The internet is useful for homework. We can search for information quickly. We can also chat with classmates about school projects. Overall, the internet is a useful tool for learning and having fun. We should use it wisely and responsibly.

Task 2

Say if the sentences below are True or False.

1. The internet helps us find information, play games, and talk to friends. **True**
2. There are no websites on the internet. **False**
There are a lot of websites on the internet.
3. It is not important to keep our personal information safe online. **False**
It is important to keep our personal information safe online.
4. We should be unkind to others when we talk online. **False**
We should be kind to others when we talk online.
5. The internet is not useful for homework. **False**
The internet is useful for homework.
6. We can search for information quickly on the internet. **True**
7. Chatting with classmates about school projects is not possible on the internet. **False**
Chatting with classmates about school projects is possible on the internet.
8. The internet is only useful for learning, not for having fun. **False**
The internet is useful for learning and for having fun.

Task 3

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words: **somebody, anybody, nobody, everybody, someone, anyone, no one, everyone.**

Somebody knocked on the door, but I didn't see who it was.

Is anybody home right now?

Nobody was at the party last night.

Everybody loves ice cream on hot days.

Can anyone help me carry these books?

Is anyone coming to the movie tonight?

No one knows the answer to this question.

Everyone is excited about the school trip next week.



Save the Children



НАВЧАЙ
ДЛЯ
УКРАЇНИ

LESSON 9. INTERNET. PAST SIMPLE REGULAR & IRREGULAR VERBS

Важливо: Продовження відпрацювання лексичного мінімуму про Інтернет, комп'ютерні ігри. Розвиток навичок читання Відпрацювання граматичного матеріалу про минулий час.

Учень називає події, які відбувалися у минулому часі, використовуючи таблицю правильних і неправильних дієслів.

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає про хобі, проведення часу в інтернеті, про події, які відбувалися минулому часі, використовуючи таблицю правильних і неправильних дієслів (regular and irregular verbs), формулює речення у минулому часі (Past Simple Tense).

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Password — A secret word or phrase that you use to log into your computer or an online account.

Username — A name you choose to use when you sign in to a website, which identifies you on that site.

Privacy — Keeping your personal information safe.

Virus — A program that can harm your computer and steal your information.

Secure Website — A website that uses special technology to protect your personal information.

Download — To copy files from the internet to your computer.

Upload — To send files from your computer to the internet.

Vocabulary

Identifies [aɪ'dentɪfaɪzɪz] визначає, ідентифікує

Safe [seɪf] безпечний

Harm [hɑ:rm] шкода, завдавати шкоди

Steal [sti:l] красти

Serious emotional effects ['sɪəriəs ɪ'moʊʃənl ɪ'fɛkts] серйозні емоційні наслідки

Share [ʃɛr] поділитися

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Affirmative: I / You / He / She / It / We / They watched a film yesterday.

Negative: I / You / He / She / It / We / They didn't watch a film yesterday.

We use the **Past Simple** for actions which happened in the past.

I didn't go to school last Monday.

I was ill.

Ron visited his granny last weekend.

Time words: yesterday, ago, in 2005, last Friday (week, month, autumn, year).



Present (Infinitive)

be
go
see
draw
give
read
forget
leave
understand
lose
eat
bring
take
wear

Past Simple

was, were
went
saw
drew
gave
read
forgot
left
understood
lost
ate
brought
took
wore

Task 1

Match the word with its definition.

1. Password — **A** A secret word or phrase.
2. Username — **B** A name you choose to use when you sign in to a website.
3. Privacy — **D** Keeping your personal information safe and not sharing it.
4. Cyberbullying — **C** Bullying that happens online, often through messages or social media, can have serious emotional effects.

Task 2

Rewrite the following sentences using the Past Simple tense.

Example: Present Simple: She **goes** to Paris every summer.

Past Simple: She **went** to Paris last summer.

1. Present: We **have** a great time at the party every year.
2. Past Simple: We **had** a great time at the party yesterday.
3. Present: He **studies** Spanish every evening.
4. Past Simple: He **studied** Spanish when he was in college.
5. Present: They **don't** visit their grandparents regularly.
6. Past Simple: They **didn't** visit their grandparents last weekend.
7. Present: Mary **buys** a new car every few years.
8. Past Simple: Mary **bought** a new car last month.
9. Present: He **plays** football with his friends every Saturday.
10. Past Simple: He **played** football with his friends yesterday.
11. Present: The company **starts** a new product every year.
12. Past Simple: The company **started** a new product last year.
13. Present: I usually **meet** him at the conference.
14. Past Simple: I **met** him at the conference two weeks ago.
15. Present: She **doesn't** cook dinner for her family every evening.
16. Past Simple: She **didn't** cook dinner for her family last night.
17. Present: They **travel** to Italy for their vacation every summer.
18. Past Simple: They **traveled** to Italy for their vacation.

Task 3

Answer the questions.

1. Did you go to the store yesterday?
2. Did you finish your homework last night?
3. Did you visit the museum last weekend?
4. Did you call your friend this morning?
5. Did you watch the movie on Friday?



LESSON 10. THE -ING' FORM OF THE VERB

Важливо: Відпрацювання граматичного матеріалу щодо закінчення -ing для дієслів.

Учень називає дієслова, говорячи про уподобання, хобі, інтереси.

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає про уподобання, хобі, інтереси, використовуючи дієслова з закінченням -ing.

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

THE -ING' FORM OF THE VERB.

We use the -ing' form of the verb to speak about our likes and dislikes, interests or hobbies.

Olha enjoys travelling.

Peter can't stand fishing.

My hobby is collecting stamps.

Task 1

Read the text about hobbies.

Vocabulary

Trails [treɪlz] стежки

Scenic views ['si:nɪk vju:z] мальовничі краєвиди

Especially [ɪ'speʃ(ə)li] особливо

Experimenting [ɪk'sperɪmentɪŋ] експериментування

Different cuisines ['dɪfrənt kwi'zi:nz] різні кухні світу

Trails [treɪlz] стежки, маршрути

Uneasy [ʌn'i:zi] неспокійний



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Hobbies are activities that we enjoy doing in our free time. People have different hobbies. Some people like drawing pictures or painting. Others enjoy playing sports like soccer or basketball. Some people collect things like stamps or coins. Hobbies make us happy. They help us relax and have fun. We can do hobbies alone or with friends. It's good to have hobbies because they make life more interesting. What's your hobby?

Task 2

Read and write a few true sentences about what you like and don't like doing.

1. I enjoy hiking in nature, especially on trails with scenic views.
2. Painting is a hobby I find relaxing.
3. Cooking new recipes is something I love, especially experimenting with different cuisines.
4. I don't enjoy watching horror movies because they often make me feel uneasy.
5. I like spending quiet evenings reading a good book, especially fiction and historical novels.
6. I'm not fond of public speaking as it makes me feel nervous, but I do it when necessary.

Task 3

Complete each sentence by adding the correct form of the verb in the '-ing'.

1. She enjoys **reading** books in her spare time.
2. My hobby is **collecting** stamps.
3. Olha **enjoys** travelling.
4. We like **eating** fast food because it's unhealthy.
5. My hobby is **painting**.



LESSON 11. DO YOU LIKE SHOPPING?

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про шопінг, перебування у шопінг центрі. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає улюблені магазини, місця для шопінгу англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про шопінг, магазини та торгові центри англійською (shopping, shopping centre).

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Types of Stores

1. **Grocery Store** — A store that sells food and household items.
2. **Supermarket** — A large grocery store that sells a wide variety of goods.
3. **Department Store** — A large store that sells a wide range of goods, from clothing to electronics.
4. **Clothing Store** — A store that sells clothes.
5. **Market** — A place that sells fresh produce and other goods.
6. **Mall** — A large indoor shopping centre that sells many different stores.

Shopping Actions

1. **Buy** — To purchase something with money.
2. **Sell** — To offer something for sale.
3. **Shop** — To visit stores to look for and purchase goods.
4. **Browse** — To look around in a store without a specific purpose.
5. **Pay** — To give money in exchange for goods or services.
6. **Return** — To bring back an item to the store for a refund or exchange.
7. **Choose** — To select an item from a range of options.
8. **Check out** — To pay for items at the register.

Vocabulary

Purchase ['pɜːr.tʃəs] покупка

Grocery ['ɡroʊsəri] продуктовий магазин або бакалія

handles payments ['hændlz 'peɪ.mənts] обробляє платежі

Charge [tʃɑːrdʒ] плата, заряд

Customers ['kʌs.tə.mərz] клієнти

mall boutique [mɔːl buː'tiːk] бутиковий магазин у торговому центрі

Refund ['riːfʌnd] повернення коштів

Exchange [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ] обмін

Register ['redʒɪstər] реєстр, каса (у магазині)

Customer ['kʌstəmə] клієнт, покупець

Cashier [kæ'ʃɪər] касир

Bargain ['bɑːrgɪn] вигідна покупка, угода

Receipt [ri'siːt] чек (товарний), квитанція

Coupon ['kuːpən] купон

Shopping trolley ['ʃɒpɪŋ 'trɒli] візок для покупок

Shopping basket ['ʃɒpɪŋ 'bɑːskɪt] кошик для покупок

Get your change [ɡet jɔːr tʃeɪndʒ] отримати решту

Cash [kæʃ] готівка

Stand in a queue [stænd ɪn ə kjuː] стояти в черзі

Task 1

Match the word with its definition:

1. Customer — (A) A person who buys goods or services.
2. Salesperson — (D) A person who sells goods in a store.
3. Cashier — (B) A person who handles payments at a store's checkout.
4. Manager — (C) A person in charge of running a store.
5. Shop Assistant — (E) A person who helps customers in a store.

Task 2

Read the sentences and say which is correct.

1. I like shopping for clothes with my friends on weekends.
2. I paid with cookies in the clothing store.
3. I like to buy sweaters in the grocery store.

Task 3

Choose any 6 words from the words below and make your own 6 sentences with them.

Grocery store, supermarket, department store, clothing store, bookstore, toy store, pharmacy, market, mall boutique

1. We buy fruits and vegetables at the **grocery store**.
2. Mom buys everything at the **supermarket**.
3. Dad buys clothes at the **department store**.
4. I buy shirts at the **clothing store**.
5. She buys books at the **bookstore**.
6. He buys toys at the **toy store**.
7. Grandma buys medicine at the **pharmacy**.
8. We buy fresh vegetables at the **market**.
9. They buy shoes at the **mall boutique**.



LESSON 12. YOUR FAVOURITE FOOD

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про улюблену їжу, страви, обговорення про здорову їжу і некорисну. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає їжу, страви, обговорення про здорову їжу і некорисну їжу англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про їжу, страви, обговорення про здорову їжу і некорисну їжу англійською (healthy and unhealthy food, cooking, dishes).

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Breakfast

Cereal
Pancakes
Waffles
Omelette
Scrambled Eggs
Toast
Bacon
Sausage

Lunch

Sandwich
Burger
Salad
Soup
Pizza
Hot Dog
Grilled Cheese

Dinner

Spaghetti
Roast Chicken
Steak
Stir-fry
Tacos
Mashed Potatoes



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Ingredients — Items used to make a dish.
Recipe — Instructions for making a dish.
Cuisine — A style of cooking, often specific to a country or region (e.g., Italian, Chinese, Mexican).
Main Course — The primary dish in a meal.
Dessert — A sweet dish served at the end of a meal.
Plate — A flat dish from which food is eaten.
Bowl — A deep, round dish used for holding food.
Glass — A container used for drinking liquids.
Cup — A small, round container, usually with a handle, used for drinking liquids.
Healthy — Foods that are good for your health.
Junk Food — Unhealthy foods that are high in fat, sugar, or salt.

Vocabulary

Ingredients [ɪnˈɡriːdiənts] інгредієнти
Recipe [ˈresɪpi] рецепт
Cuisine [kwiˈziːn] кухня світу
Main Course [meɪn kɔːrs] основна страва
Plate [pleɪt] тарілка
Bowl [boʊ] чаша
Glass [glæs] склянка, келих
Holding [ˈhoʊldɪŋ] тримання, утримання
Interrupting [ˌɪntəˈrʌptɪŋ] переривання, втручання
Healthy [ˈhelθi] здоровий
Pushing [ˈpʊʃɪŋ] натискання, штовхання
Hydrated: [ˈhaɪdreɪtɪd] зволожений
Overall [ˌoʊvərˈɔːl] загальний

Task 1

Read the text and answer the questions.

EATING HABITS

Eating habits are the foods we eat every day. It's important to eat healthy foods like fruits, vegetables. These foods give us energy and keep us strong.

Sometimes, it's okay to eat treats like cookies or ice cream, but not every day. It's best to eat them once in a while.

Breakfast, lunch, and dinner are important meals. Breakfast gives us energy for the day. Lunch helps us focus at school. Dinner is a time to eat with family and relax.

Drinking water is important too. It helps us stay hydrated and feel good.

Overall, eating healthy foods and having regular meals are good habits for a strong and healthy body.

What types of foods are important to eat every day?

Why is it okay to eat treats like cookies or ice cream only once in a while?

What meal gives us energy for the day?

Why is drinking water important?

What are good habits for a strong and healthy body?

Task 2

Describe your favourite food using the questions below:

1. **Name of the food:** What is your favourite food called?

2. **Ingredients:** What are the main ingredients used to prepare it?
3. **Why do you like it?**
4. **How often do you eat this food?**

Example:

1. Sushi.
2. The main ingredients include sushi rice (rice with vinegar, sugar and salt), seafood (fish or tuna), vegetables (avocado, cucumber) and sauce, wasabi.
3. Sushi is my favourite food.
4. Try to enjoy sushi once a month.

Task 3

Sort out the phrases below **Good Manners** or **Bad Manners**.

Good Manners:

1. Saying "please" and "thank you".
2. Holding the door open for someone.
3. Helping others when they need it.
4. Sharing toys with friends.

Bad Manners:

1. Interrupting others when they are speaking.
2. Eating with your mouth open.
3. Pushing ahead in line.
4. Not cleaning up after yourself.



LESSON 13. FOOD FOR HEALTH. FOOD GROUPS

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про улюблені страви, обговорення про здорову їжу і некорисну, групи продуктів харчування. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає їжу, улюблені страви англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про їжу, страви, групи харчових продуктів англійською (healthy and unhealthy food, cooking, dishes).

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Fruit

Apple
Banana
Orange
Strawberry
Grape
Watermelon
Pineapple
Mango
Blueberry
Lemon

Vegetables

Carrot
Tomato
Potato
Broccoli
Spinach
Lettuce
Cucumber
Onion
Peas
Corn

Proteins

Chicken
Beef
Pork
Fish
Eggs
Tofu
Beans
Nuts
Turkey
Ham

Grains

Bread
Rice
Pasta
Cereal
Oatmeal
Quinoa
Tortilla
Pancakes
Bagel
Muffin



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Balanced Diet — Eating a variety of foods in the right proportions to stay healthy.

Meals: breakfast, lunch, dinner, snack

Healthy Eating: fruits, vegetables, whole grains, protein, dairy, nuts.

Unhealthy Eating: junk food, fast food, sweets, candy, soda

Diet — The kinds of food that a person, animal, or community habitually eats.

Fats and Oils — Foods that provide fatty acids and energy: olive oil, butter, avocados, nuts, seeds.

Dairy — Foods made from milk or milk products: milk, cheese, yogurt, butter, cream.

Vocabulary

Balanced Diet ['bælənst 'daɪət] збалансоване харчування

Proportions [prə'pɔːrʃənz] пропорції

Whole Grains [hoʊl greɪnz] цільнозернові продукти

Essential Nutrients [ɪ'senʃəl 'njuːtriənts] основні поживні речовини

Community [kə'mjuːnɪti] громада

Habitually [hə'bitʃuəli] регулярно

Grow [groʊ] рости, вирощувати

Inorganic [ˌɪnɔːr'ɡænik] неорганічний

Task 1

Read the text about food for health.

Eating healthy food is important for our bodies. Fruits and vegetables give us vitamins and make us strong. We should eat them every day.

Protein foods like chicken, fish, and beans help us grow muscles. It's good to eat them too.

We should drink water instead of sugary drinks. Water keeps us hydrated and helps our bodies work well.

It's okay to have treats like cookies or chips sometimes, but not every day. Too much sugar and junk food are not good for us.

Eating different foods helps us stay healthy. Remember to eat fruits, vegetables, protein, and drink water every day.

Task 2

Ask and answer the questions in pairs.

- Why is it important to eat healthy food?
- What should we eat every day to get vitamins?
- Name two protein foods that help us grow muscles.
- What should we drink instead of sugary drinks?
- How often should we eat treats like cookies or chips?
- What does drinking water help our bodies do?
- What kinds of foods help us stay healthy?
- Should we eat a variety of foods every day?



Task 3

Work in groups. Discuss the questions.

Healthy Foods: What are your favorite healthy foods? Why do you like them?

Vegetables and Fruits: How many vegetables and fruits do you eat every day?

Drinking Water: How much water do you drink each day? Why is water important?

Protein Foods: Do you eat chicken, fish, or beans? How do they help our bodies?

Sugary Treats: How often do you eat sugary treats like cookies or candy? Why should we eat them less?

Meals: What do you usually eat for breakfast, lunch, and dinner? Are your meals healthy?

Junk Food: Why is it important to eat less junk food? What are some examples of junk food?



LESSON 14. COUNTABLES & UNCOUNTABLES

Важливо: Відпрацювання граматичного матеріалу із займенниками all, a lot of / lots, both, a few.

Учень називає предмети, використовуючи злічувані та незлічувані займенники.

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає та формулює речення, правильно використовуючи займенники (all, a lot of / lots, both, a few).

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLES

All, a lot of / lots of are used with countables and uncountables.

There are a lot of potatoes.

There is lots of meat in the freezer.

All apples are in the bag.

All sugar is in the box.

You can also say:

All of the apples are here.

Both and a few are only used with countables.

There are a few carrots on the table.

Both apples are on the plate.

You can also say:

A few of the carrots are on the table.

Both of the apples are on the plate.



Task 1

Fill in the sentences with **all**, **both**, **a few**, **a lot of** / **lots of**:

1. She ate **all** the cookies by herself.
2. **Both** Sarah and John went to the party last night.
3. There were **a few** apples left in the basket.
4. He has **a lot of** friends in different countries.

Task 2

Rewrite the sentences using **some** or **any**:

1. Can I have **an** apple, please?
2. There's **some** milk in the fridge.
3. She bought **some** new books yesterday.
4. Do you have **any** information about the event?
5. I need **some** help with my homework.
6. Is there **any** cake left?
7. We don't have **enough** chairs for everyone.
8. I don't have **any** money right now.
9. There's **some** happiness in seeing others succeed.
10. Do you need **some** water to drink?

Task 3

Decide if the following nouns are **countable (C)** or **uncountable (U)**:

1. Water — U (uncountable)
2. Chair — C (countable)
3. Happiness — U (uncountable)
4. Book — C (countable)
5. Milk — U (uncountable)
6. Table — C (countable)
7. Information — U (uncountable)
8. Cake — C (countable)
9. Money — U (uncountable)
10. Window — C (countable)



LESSON 15. SPORT: COMPETITION, EQUIPMENT, LIFESTYLE

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про спорт, змагання, спортивне обладнання. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає події, пов'язані зі спортом, змаганнями, спортивним обладнанням англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (Vocabulary), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (Reading & Writing), граматичні навички (Grammar), розвиває навички аудіювання (Listening), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (Speaking).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про спорт, змагання, спортивне обладнання англійською (sport, sports equipment).

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Competition Phrases

Good luck!

Well done!

Better luck next time.

Congratulations!

Who's winning?

What's the score?

Keep it up!

Vocabulary

Cooperate [kou'pəreɪt] співпрацювати

Congratulations [kən'grætʃu'leɪʃənz] привітання

Reduce [rɪ'dju:s] зменшувати, скорочувати

Regularly ['regjʊləli] регулярно

Hoop [hu:p] обруч

Puck [plʌk] шайба

Hitting [hɪtɪŋ] удар, бити (дія удару або процес удару)

Referee [ˌrefə'reɪ] суддя (особа, яка контролює гру або змагання)

A helmet ['helmit] Шолом (захисний головний убір)

Coach [kəʊtʃ] тренер (особа, яка тренує спортивну команду)

Trains [treɪnz] тренує

Leader ['li:dər] лідер

Captain ['kæptɪn] капітан (лідер команди або судна)

Court [kɔ:rt] корт

Task 1

Read the text.

The Importance of Sports

Sports are important for our health. They help us stay strong and fit. When we play sports, our bodies get exercise. This makes our muscles and bones strong.

Playing sports is also fun. We can play with friends and make new friends. It teaches us to work together as a team. This helps us learn to cooperate and respect others.

Sports are good for our minds too. They help us feel happy and reduce stress. When we play, we forget about our problems and just have fun.

There are many different sports to try. Some people like soccer, basketball, or swimming. Others like running, tennis, or gymnastics. It's good to find a sport we enjoy.

In summary, sports help us stay healthy, make friends, and feel happy. Everyone should try to play sports regularly.

Task 2

Decide if the sentence is True or False according to the text.

1. Sports help us stay strong and fit. **True**
2. Playing sports does not help us make new friends. **False**
Playing sports helps us make new friends.
3. Sports can teach us to work together as a team. **True**
4. Playing sports increases stress and makes us unhappy. **False**



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Playing sports increases stress and makes us happy.

5. There are only a few sports to try, like soccer and basketball. **False**
There are many different sports to try.
6. Sports are good for both our bodies and our minds. **True**
7. Everyone should try to play sports regularly to stay healthy and happy. **True**
8. When we play sports, we often think about our problems. **False**
When we play sports, we don't think about our problems.

Task 3

Match kind of sport and its equipment.

1. Soccer — I. Ball and goal
2. Basketball — C. Ball and hoop
3. Swimming — A. Pool
4. Tennis — B. Racket
5. Running — H. Running shoes
6. Gymnastics — G. Mat
7. Baseball — E. Bat and ball
8. Cycling — D. Bicycle
9. Volleyball — F. Net
10. Hockey — J. Stick and puck



LESSON 16. PAST SIMPLE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Важливо: Відпрацювання граматичного матеріалу щодо минулого простого та минулого тривалого часу .

Учень називає події, які відбувалися у минулому часі, та події, які відбулися в тривалий деякий час у минулому часі.

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає про події, які відбувалися минулому часі, та події, які відбулися в тривалий деякий час у минулому часі, використовуючи таблицю неправильних дієслів, формулює правильно речення у минулому часі (Past Simple Tense, Past Continuous Tense).

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

We use the **Past Simple** for actions which happened in the past.

Affirmative

- I played football yesterday (regular verb)
- He went to the store (irregular verb)

Negative

- He didn't see the message.
- They didn't go to the party.

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Affirmative

- I was playing football.
- You were playing football.
- He / She / It was playing football.
- We / You / They were playing football.

Negative

- I wasn't doing aerobics..
- You weren't doing aerobics.
- He / She / It wasn't doing aerobics.
- We / You / They weren't doing aerobics.

We use the **Past Continuous** for actions that were in progress at a certain time in the past.

- I was playing tennis from 2 to 4 pm.
- Jim was exercising at the gym for an hour.
- We were swimming in the pool for 45 minutes.
- Ed and Sue were cycling at 10 am yesterday.

Task 1

Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Continuous.

1. She **was studying** French last year.
2. We **were visiting** our grandparents every summer.
3. They **were going** to the beach last year.
4. I **was meeting** him at the party last night.
5. She **was cooking** a delicious meal for us yesterday.
6. They **were watching** a movie after dinner.
7. He **was playing** basketball with his friends yesterday.

Task 2

Make 3 affirmative and 3 negative sentences in the Past Continuous.

Affirmative:

1. She was reading a book when I called her.
2. They were dancing at the party last night.
3. I was studying for my exam all evening.



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Negative:

1. She wasn't watching TV when the power went out.
2. They weren't playing basketball because it was raining heavily.
3. I wasn't sleeping well last night due to the noise outside.

Task 3

Answer the questions, as in the example.

Example:

What was she doing at 10 am yesterday?

She was studying French at 10 am yesterday.

1. We were visiting our grandparents every summer.
2. They were going to the beach at 10 am yesterday.
3. Mary was buying a new dress last week.
4. The concert was starting at 8 PM.
5. I was meeting him at the party last night.
6. She was cooking a delicious meal for us yesterday.
7. They were watching a movie after dinner.
8. He was playing basketball with his friends yesterday.



LESSON 17. PRESENT SIMPLE. PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Важливо: Відпрацювання граматичного матеріалу щодо теперішнього простого і теперішнього тривалого часів.

Учень називає події, використовуючи теперішні часи.

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає про людей та події, використовуючи теперішні часи.

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

PRESENT SIMPLE

We use **Present Simple** to talk about routines, habits, general truths, and things that happen regularly.

She works in an office. (routine/job)

- He plays football every Sunday. (habit)
- Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius. (general truth)
- The sun rises in the east. (regular occurrence)



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PRESENT CONTINUOUS

We use **Present Continuous** to talk about actions happening now, at the moment of speaking, or around the current time.

- She **is working** on her project right now. (action happening now)
- He **is playing** football with his friends this afternoon. (future plan)

Task 1

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb (Present Simple or Present Continuous).

1. She usually **goes** to school by bus.
2. They **are playing** soccer in the park right now.
3. He **reads** a book every night before bed.
4. We **watch** TV every evening.
5. It **is raining** outside at the moment.
6. She **sings** a song.

Task 2

Change these sentences from the Present Simple to Present Continuous.

Example. She usually goes to school by bus.

She **is going** to school by bus now .

1. They play soccer in the park every day.
2. They **are playing** soccer in the park right now.
3. He reads a book every night before bed.
4. He **is reading** a book now.
5. We watch TV every evening.
6. We **are watching** TV at the moment.
7. She sings in the school choir.
8. She **is singing** in the school choir.

Task 3

Correct the mistakes.

1. She **is going** to the park tomorrow.
2. They eat dinner at 7 PM every evening.
3. The dogs **barks** loudly at night.
4. He plays piano and sings in the choir.



LESSON 18. SPORT BLOG

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про здоровий спосіб життя та спорт. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає предмети та події, пов'язані зі здоровим способом життя та спортом англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про здоровий спосіб життя та спорт англійською (sport).

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Play: Used with sports and games.

Do: Used with activities and tasks.

Go: Used with activities and going to a location.

Vocabulary

Mat [mæt] килимок

Stick [stɪk] кий або палиця

Puck [pʌk] шайба (маленький диск, що використовується в хокейних іграх)

Posts [pəʊsts] стовпи

Requires [rɪ'kwaɪəz] вимагає (потребує або необхідно для чогось)

Clubs [klʌbz] клюшки

Task 1

Answer the questions.

1. What sport uses a ball and net? **Volleyball**
2. Which sport needs a mat? **Gymnastics**
3. What sport uses a stick and puck? **Hockey**
4. Which sport has a ball and posts? **Rugby**
5. What sport involves riding a bicycle? **Cycling**
6. Which sport uses gloves? **Boxing**
7. What sport requires clubs and balls? **Golf**

Task 2

Fill in play, do or go.

Play: Used with sports and games.

1. She likes to play tennis on weekends.
2. They often play board games together.

Do: Used with activities and tasks.

1. He likes to do yoga every morning.
2. She needs to do her homework before dinner.

Go: Used with activities and leaving to a location.

5. They go swimming at the pool every Saturday.
6. He goes to the gym three times a week.



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Task 3

Match.

1. Volleyball — E. Ball and net
2. Gymnastics — B. Mat
3. Hockey — C. Stick and puck
4. Rugby — F. Ball and posts
5. Cycling — A. Bicycle
6. Boxing — D. Gloves
7. Golf — G. Clubs and balls



LESSON 19. CAPITALS OF ALL COUNTRIES

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про столиці, країни, відомі місця. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає столиці, країни, відомі місця англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про столиці, країни, відомі місця англійською (**capital, famous places**).

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Country — A nation with its own government and borders.

Capital — The city where the government of a country is located.

Continent — A large landmass that is part of Earth's geography. Examples: Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, South America, Antarctica, Australia.

Population — The number of people living in a country.

Culture — The traditions, arts, social institutions, and achievements of a particular nation or people.

Language — The method of people's communication used in a particular country.

Currency — The system of money in use in the country. Examples: dolar (USA), euro (Europe), yen (Japan).

Vocabulary

Population [pɒpjʊ'leɪʃən] населення

Currency [kɜːrənsi] валюта

To explore [tuː ɪk'splɔːr] досліджувати

Represents [rɛprɪ'zents] представляти

Identity [aɪ'dentɪti] ідентичність

Government [gʌvənmənt] уряд

Borders [bɔːdərz] кордони

Task 1

Read the sentences.

DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

There are many countries in the world. Each country is special and unique. People in different countries speak different languages and eat different foods.

Some countries are big, like the USA and China. Others are small, like Singapore and Malta. Each country has its own flag.

People in different countries celebrate different holidays and have different traditions. For example, in China, they celebrate the Lunar New Year with dragon dances and fireworks. In Mexico, they celebrate Dia de los Muertos with colourful decorations and parades.

People travel to different countries to learn about their cultures and try new things. It's fun to explore the world and see how people live in other countries.

Task 2

Complete the sentences with the words.

Box words: country, culture, flag, language, government.

1. Every **country** has its own flag.
2. People in Japan speak the Japanese **language**.
3. Learning about different **cultures** helps us understand how people live.
4. The government of a **country** makes rules and laws for its citizens.
5. Mexico has a rich **culture** with colourful traditions and celebrations.

Task 3

Answer the questions

1. What is a country?
2. How do people in different countries communicate?
3. What makes each country unique?
4. Who makes rules and laws in a country?
5. Why is it interesting to learn about different countries?
6. What do countries have that represent their identity?
7. How do people celebrate holidays in different countries?



LESSON 20. LANDMARKS OF LONDON

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про відомі місця Лондона, будівлі. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає відомі місця Лондона, будівлі, визначні місця англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про відомі місця Лондона, будівлі англійською (landmarks, building).

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Vocabulary

Busy ['bɪzi] зайнятий, жвавий

Exciting [ɪk'saɪtɪŋ] захоплюючий, хвилюючий

Artifacts ['ɑːtɪfæks] артефакти, предмети старовини

Bridge [brɪdʒ] міст

Considered [kən'sɪdəd] вважається, розглянуто

Currency ['kɜːrənsɪ] валюта

Vibrant [vaɪbrənt] яскравий, живий

Task 1

Read the text.

London, the Capital of the United Kingdom

London is a big city in England and it is also the capital of the United Kingdom. It is a busy and exciting place with many famous landmarks.

One of the most famous landmarks in London is Big Ben. Big Ben is a tall clock tower that is over 150 years old. It tells the time for people all over London.

Another famous place in London is Buckingham Palace. Buckingham Palace is where the Queen lives. People visit Buckingham Palace to see the Changing of the Guard ceremony.

London has many parks and museums too. Hyde Park is a big park where people can relax and have picnics. The British Museum is a museum where you can see old artifacts and learn about history.

People in London speak English. They use the British pound as their money. London is a city with people from many different countries living there.

In summary, London is a historic and vibrant city with famous landmarks, beautiful parks, and interesting museums. It is an important city in the United Kingdom and a popular place for tourists to visit.

Task 2

Give answers to the questions according to the text. Choose a, b or c.

Where is London situated?

- a) France
- b) England**
- c) United States

What is Big Ben?

- a) A famous bridge
- b) A tall clock tower**
- c) A museum

Who lives in Buckingham Palace?

- a) The President
- b) The Queen**
- c) The Prime Minister

What can you see at the British Museum?

- a) Artifacts and history**
- b) Animals
- c) Cars

What language do people speak in London?

- a) French
- b) English**
- c) Spanish

What can you do in Hyde Park?

- a) Beaches
- b) Picnics and relaxation**
- c) Mountains

What is the currency in London?

- a) Euro
- b) British pound**
- c) Dollar

Task 3

Ask and answer the questions in pairs.

1. Where is London situated?
2. What are two famous landmarks in London? Describe each briefly.
3. Who lives in Buckingham Palace?
4. What can you do in Hyde Park?
5. What is the British Museum known for?
6. What language do people speak in London?
7. Why is London considered a diverse city?
8. What is the currency used in London?



LESSON 21. PLACES

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про відомі місця, де ти бував та бачив, будівлі. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає відомі відвідані місця, будівлі англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про відомі місця, будівлі англійською (**places**).

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Vocabulary

Ancient ['eɪnfənt] древній, стародавній

Opposite ['ɒpəzɪt] протилежний, навпроти

Protection [prə'tekʃən] захист

Task 1

Complete the sentences using on, in, next to.

The book is on the shelf.

The bank is next to the school.

The car is in the garage.

Task 2

Read the dialogue.

Alex: Hi, Sam! Do you know where the new café is?

Sam: Hi, Alex! Yes, it's really close. The café is on Maple Street, right next to the library.

Alex: Oh, I see. Is the library across from the park?

Sam: Exactly. And the park is near the old town hall.

Alex: Great! And what about the bookstore? I heard it's around there too.

Sam: Yes, the bookstore is behind the café.

Alex: Thanks for the directions! I'll check it out.

Sam: No problem! Enjoy your visit.

Task 3

Find the mistakes.

1. The dog is on the tree.
2. The school is next to the river.
3. The book is behind the table.
4. The cinema is across from the park.
5. The flower is in the sky.



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LESSON 22. AT THE AIRPORT

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про аеропорт. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає усі події, пов'язані з подорожжю, перебуванням в аеропорту, англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає про аеропорт, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас англійською (airport).

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Airport — A place where planes take off and land.

Terminal — A building where passengers get on and off planes.

Gate — The area where passengers wait to board their flight.

Boarding pass — A document that allows passengers to get on the plane.

Vocabulary

Passengers ['pæsɪndʒəz] пасажери

Luggage ['lʌɡɪdʒ] багаж

Confirm [kən'fɜːrm] підтверджувати

Checked [tʃɛkt] зареєстрований

Prohibited [/prə'hɪbɪtɪd] заборонений

Declare [dɪ'kleɪ] декларувати, заявляти

Boarding pass ['bɔːrdɪŋ pæs] посадковий талон

Towers ['taʊəz] вежі

Air traffic [eə 'træfɪk] авіаційний рух

Customs [kʌstəmz] митниця

Counter ['kaʊntə] лічильник

Take off and land [teɪk ɒf ənd lænd] злетіти

і приземлитися

Flight attendants [flaɪt ə'tendənts] стюардеси

або бортпровідники

Task 1

Read the text.

Airports are places where aeroplanes take off and land. People use airports to travel to different cities and countries.

At an airport, you can check in your luggage and get your boarding pass. Then, you go through security where they check your bags and scan you with a machine. After that, you wait in the terminal for your flight.

Airports have runways where airplanes land and take off. There are also gates where planes park so passengers can get on and off. Inside the airport, there are shops, restaurants, and places to sit.

Pilots and flight attendants work on airplanes to make sure passengers have a safe and comfortable journey. Air traffic controllers in towers help guide planes in and out of the airport.



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In summary, airports are important for travelling. They have everything you need before flying, from checking in to waiting for your flight. Airports help people go to different places around the world.

Task 2

Match the word with its definition.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Check-in | a. Where airplanes land and take off. |
| 2. Security | b. Person who flies the airplane. |
| 3. Terminal | c. Person who helps passengers during the flight. |
| 4. Runway | d. Place where you wait for your flight. |
| 5. Gate | e. Where you check your luggage and get your boarding pass. |
| 6. Pilot | f. Person who guides airplanes in and out of the airport. |
| 7. Flight attendant | g. Where airplanes park so passengers can get on and off. |
| 8. Air traffic controller | h. Where they check your bags and scan you with a machine. |

e. Check-in; h. Security; d. Terminal; a. Runway; g. Gate; b. Pilot; c. Flight attendant;
f. Air traffic controller

Task 3

Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

Word Box: check-in, security, terminal, runway, gate.

1. Passengers go to the check-in counter to get their boarding passes and check their luggage.
2. After security, passengers go to the departure lounge.
3. The aeroplane lands on the runway when it arrives at the airport.
4. Passengers wait for their flight at the gate before boarding the aeroplane.
5. The terminal is where passengers can find shops, restaurants, and waiting areas.



LESSON 23. PAST SIMPLE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Важливо: Відпрацювання граматичного матеріалу щодо минулого простому та минулого тривалого часу, про події, що завершилися та відбулися..

Учень називає події, які відбуваються у минулому простому та минулому тривалому часі..

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає про події, які відбуваються у минулому простому та минулому тривалому часі.

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

Past Simple:

We use Past Simple to talk about completed actions or events in the past.

- She **played** tennis yesterday. (completed action)
- He **visited** his grandparents last weekend. (specific time in the past)
- They **watched** a movie last night. (finished action)

Past Continuous:

We use Past Continuous to talk about actions that were in progress at a specific point in the past.

- She **was playing** tennis when it started raining. (action in progress interrupted by another action)
- He **was visiting** his grandparents when the phone rang. (ongoing action at a specific time)
- They **were watching** a movie when I arrived. (ongoing action at a specific time)

Task 1

Fill in the blanks. Complete the sentences using Past Simple or Past Continuous Tense.

1. She **played** tennis when it started raining. (Past Simple)
2. They **were playing** soccer in the park at 5 p.m. yesterday. (Past Continuous)
3. He **read** an interesting book last summer. (Past Simple)
4. We **were watching** TV when the power went out. (Past Continuous)
5. It **rained** outside yesterday afternoon. (Past Simple)
6. She **was singing** in the school choir when I arrived. (Past Continuous)

Task 2

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense in the negative form in the past tense (Past Simple or Past Continuous):

1. She **did not play** tennis yesterday. (Past Simple, negative)
2. They **were not playing** soccer in the park when they came back from school. (Past Continuous, negative)
3. He **did not read** a book every night before bed. (Past Simple, negative)
4. We **were not watching** TV when the power went out. (Past Continuous, negative)
5. It **did not rain** outside yesterday afternoon. (Past Simple, negative)

6. She was not singing in the school choir when it started raining.
(Past Continuous, negative)

Task 3

Ask and answer the questions.

1. What did you do last weekend? (Past Simple)
2. Where were you going when I saw you yesterday? (Past Continuous)
3. Did she like the movie you watched together? (Past Simple)
4. What were they doing at this time last year? (Past Continuous)
5. Did you visit your grandparents last holiday? (Past Simple)
6. Was it raining when you left the house yesterday? (Past Continuous)



LESSON 24. FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

Важливо: Відпрацювання граматичного матеріалу про майбутній простий час.

Учень називає події, які відбуваються в майбутньому простому часі.

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає про події, які відбудуться у майбутньому часі, будує заперечну форму та ставить питання, формулює речення в майбутньому часі.

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

Affirmative: Subject + will + base form of the verb

- I will travel to Paris next month.
- She will call you later.

Negative: Subject + will not (won't) + base form of the verb

- I will not (won't) forget your birthday.
- They will not (won't) arrive on time.

Interrogative: Will + subject + base form of the verb?

- Will you come to the party?
- Will they finish the project by Friday?

Time markers: tomorrow, next week / month / year, next week / month / year.

Vocabulary

Weather forecast [wɛðər 'fɔːrkæst] прогноз погоди

Launch [lɔːntʃ] запуск, початок

Develop [dɪ'velɪp] розвивати, розробляти

Explore [ɪk'splɔːr] досліджувати, розвідати

On-the-spot decision [ɒn ðə spɒt dɪ'sɪʒən] негайне рішення, рішення на місці

Arrangement [ə'reɪndʒmənt] організація, угода, домовленість

Intention [ɪn'tenʃən] намір, мета

Task 1

Put the verbs in brackets into Future Simple tense.

1. I will travel to Japan next summer.
2. She will call you later this evening.
3. They will not finish the project by tomorrow.
4. We will meet at the café at 10 AM.
5. He will not visit the meeting next week.
6. You will love the movie we're going to watch.
7. The weather forecast says it will rain tomorrow.
8. My parents will come to visit us this weekend.
9. The company will launch a new product soon.
10. I will help you with your homework after dinner.



Task 2

Read the dialogue.

Anna: Hi, Mark! What are your plans for the weekend?

Mark: Hi, Anna! I will visit my parents on Saturday. How about you?

Anna: I will go to the beach on Saturday. I hope the weather will be nice.

Mark: That sounds great! I will relax at home on Sunday. Do you have any plans for Sunday?

Anna: Yes, I will meet some friends for lunch. We will catch up and have a good time.

Mark: Sounds like a fun weekend! Enjoy your time at the beach and with your friends.

Anna: Thanks, Mark! Have a great time with your family.

Mark: Thanks, you too!

Task 3

Work in pairs. Ask questions about the plans for next weekend.

Example: What do you plan to do tomorrow? "I plan to study for my upcoming exams in the morning and then meet some friends for lunch in the afternoon."

What do you plan to do tomorrow?

What are your plans for next weekend?

What will you do next Saturday and Sunday?

What will you do next weekend?

ROADMAP_ 6TH GRADE UNIT 1. BACK TO SCHOOL. LESSON 1. SCHOOL SUBJECTS.

1. VIDEO TO
LESSON 1



2. LESSON 1



3. REFLECTION
SMILE



4. INTERACTIVE
EXERCISES



surprise:)



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УКРАЇНИ

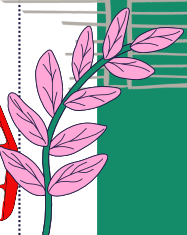
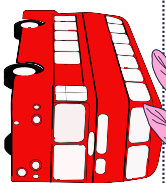


ROADMAP_6TH GRADE
UNIT 8. "WHERE TO GO?"
LESSON 24. FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

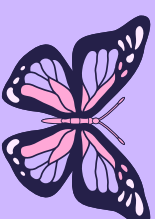
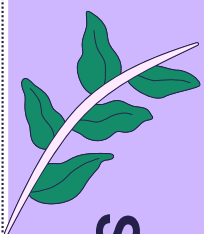
1. VIDEO TO LESSON 24



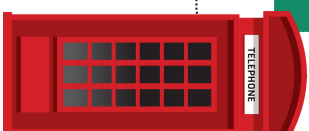
2. LESSON 24



SURPRISE:)



**3. INTERACTIVE
EXERCISES**



Save the Children



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Відповіді

Вхідний тест з англійської мови

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 16. A |
| 2. B | 17. B |
| 3. B | 18. B |
| 4. C | 19. B |
| 5. A | 20. A |
| 6. A | 21. C |
| 7. A | 22. C |
| 8. B | 23. B |
| 9. B | 24. B |
| 10. B | 25. B |
| 11. A | |
| 12. A | |
| 13. B | |
| 14. B | |
| 15. A | |

Вихідний тест з англійської мови

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 16. A |
| 2. B | 17. B |
| 3. B | 18. B |
| 4. C | 19. B |
| 5. A | 20. A |
| 6. A | 21. C |
| 7. A | 22. C |
| 8. B | 23. B |
| 9. B | 24. B |
| 10. B | 25. B |
| 11. A | |
| 12. A | |
| 13. B | |
| 14. B | |
| 15. A | |

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

7 КЛАС

1. IN AND OUT OF SCHOOL

LESSON 1. SCHOOL SUBJECTS. NUMERALS
LESSON 2. ABOUT SCHOOL
LESSON 3. MUST, HAVE TO, MUSTN'T, NEEDN'T
LESSON 4. AFTER SCHOOL
LESSON 5. TOO / ENOUGH
LESSON 6. BEING ONLINE. PAST SIMPLE TENSE

2. AT HOME

LESSON 7. HOME
LESSON 8. HOUSEHOLD CHORES
LESSON 9. EVERYBODY, SOMEBODY, ANYBODY AND NOBODY
LESSON 10. TO STAY HEALTHY. SOME / ANY; MUCH / MANY
LESSON 11. TABLE MANNERS
LESSON 12. A LOT OF / LOTS, A LITTLE, A FEW
LESSON 13. RECEIPTS

3. IN SOUND MIND IN A SOUND BODY

LESSON 14. PRESENT PERFECT TENSE
LESSON 15. CHAMP, COMPETITION, FREESTYLE
LESSON 16. A QUESTION TAG
LESSON 17. DOCTOR. PAST SIMPLE TENSE
LESSON 18. PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE, PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE, PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

4. LEISURE TIME

LESSON 19. MY FAVORITE FILM. ENTERTAIN YOURSELF!
LESSON 20. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS
LESSON 21. THEATRE
LESSON 22. PLACES OF INTEREST
LESSON 23. TRIP TO UKRAINE. KYIV
LESSON 24. TRIP TO LONDON. FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE



1. SCHOOL SUBJECTS. NUMERALS

2. ABOUT SCHOOL

3. MUST, HAVE TO, MUSTN'T, NEEDN'T

4. AFTER SCHOOL

5. TOO / ENOUGH

6. BEING ONLINE. PAST SIMPLE TENSE

7. HOME

8. HOME HOLD CHORES

LESSON 9. EVERYBODY, SOMEBODY, ANYBODY AND NOBODY

10. TO STAY HEALTHY SOME / ANY; MUCH / MANY

11. TABLE MANNERS

12. A LOT OF / LOTS, LITTLE, A FEW

UNIT 2. AT HOME

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА 7 КЛАС ENGLISH 7

UNIT 1. IN AND OUT OF SCHOOL

UNIT 4. LEISURE TIME

24. TRIP TO LONDON. FUTURE TENSE

23. TRIP TO UKRAINE. KYIV

22. PLACES OF INTEREST

21. THEATRE

20. REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

19. MY FAVORITE FILM. ENTERTAIN YOURSELF!

18. PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE, PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE,

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

17. DOCTOR. PAST SIMPLE TENSE

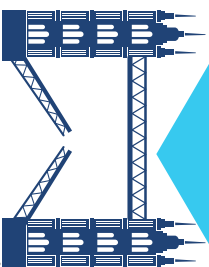
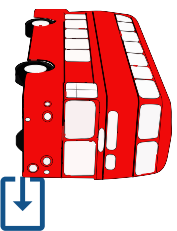
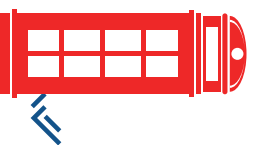
16. A QUESTION TAG

15. CHAMP, COMPETITION, FREESTYLE

14. PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

13. RECEIPTS

UNIT 3. IN SOUND MINT IN A SOUND BODY



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Вхідний тест з англійської мови для учнів 7 класу

Виконай завдання 1-15. Вибери ОДНУ правильну відповідь з-поміж ТРЬОХ варіантів, щоб утворилося правильне речення. Познач цю відповідь у бланку відповідей.

1. Harry's birthday is ____ 18th February.

- A at
- B on
- C in

2. I _____ my bike last Sunday.

- A was riding
- B ride
- C rode

3. She is eating _____ orange.

- A a
- B an
- C —

4. We haven't got _____ eggs to make an omelette.

- A any
- B some
- C none

5. Choose the correct sentence using somebody.

- A Somebody is standing at the door.
- B Somebodyare standing at the door.
- C Somebody stood at the door.

6. I _____ that film yet.

- A didn't see
- B haven't seen
- C don't see

7. I will meet you _____ 10 o'clock.

- A at
- B on
- C in

8. Ann _____ to Paris in 1991.

- A moves
- B has moved
- C moved

9. We haven't heard from him _____ months.

- A since
- B yet
- C for



10. He goes to work _____ taxi.

- A on
- B by
- C in

11. _____ we go out tonight?

- A Shall
- B Will
- C Have

12. You _____ cross the street without looking first.

- A mustn't
- B don't have to
- C couldn't

13. There are two _____ of bread on the table.

- A packets
- B bars
- C loaves

14. He _____ his car a month ago.

- A bought
- B buys
- C has bought

15. _____ is Ted? — In his bedroom.

- A Where
- B What
- C Who

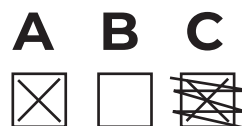
БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

Познач у бланку відповіді так, щоб було зрозуміло,
яким є твій варіант відповіді на завдання.

Правильну відповідь на кожне завдання позначають тільки так:



Неправильну відповідь можна виправити, замалювавши попередню позначку та поставивши нову:



	A	B	C
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	A	B	C
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	A	B	C
11.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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15.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

LESSON 1. SCHOOL SUBJECTS

NUMERALS

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Schedule — A plan that shows the times when activities happen.

Period — A block of time during the school day for a particular subject.

Class — A group of students who meet regularly to study a subject.

Break / Recess — A short period of free time between classes.

Lunch — A meal eaten in the middle of the day.

Homeroom — A class where students gather at the beginning of the school day.

Lesson — A single class session focuses on a topic.

Timetable — A chart shows the times at which subjects.

Bell — A sound that signals the beginning or end of a class period.

School Subjects: Mathematics (Maths), Science, Physical Education (PE), Information Technology.

Activities: homework, reading books, drawing pictures, playing sports, singing songs, doing experiments, writing stories, solving puzzles, playing musical instruments, coding games.

CARDINAL NUMBERS

1 one
2 two
3 three
4 four
5 five
6 six
7 seven
8 eight
9 nine

Odd numbers: 1, 3, 5,
7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17...

11 eleven
12 twelve
13 thirteen
14 fourteen
15 fifteen
16 sixteen
17 seventeen
18 eighteen
19 nineteen

Even numbers: 2,
4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14,
16, 18

10 ten
20 twenty
30 thirty
40 forty
50 fifty
60 sixty
70 seventy
80 eighty
90 ninety

ORDINAL NUMBERS

1st (the) first
2nd second
3rd third
4th fourth
5th fifth
6th sixth
10th tenth
21st twenty — first
53rd fifty — third



*You can make
a difference.*



Task 1

Fill in the sentences with the correct ordinal or cardinal numbers.

Cardinal Numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

Ordinal Numbers: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th

1. There are _____ (number) students in my class.
2. She came _____ (position) in the race.
3. I have _____ (number) books on my shelf.
4. My birthday is on the _____ (position) of June.
5. We live on the _____ (position) floor of the building.
6. He scored _____ (number) goals in the game.
7. This is my _____ (position) time visiting the zoo.
8. We have _____ (number) pets at home.
9. My house is the _____ (position) one on the street.
10. There are _____ (number) apples in the basket.

Task 2

Complete the sentences.

Word box: music, regular exercise, Biology, to calculate, subjects.

1. In Mathematics class, we learn how to **calculate** different types of problems.
2. We study plants and animals in **Biology** class.
3. Regular **exercise** is important for staying healthy.
4. I love listening to **music** in my free time.
5. My favourite **subjects** at school are History and English.

Task 3

Answer the following questions about your school subjects.

1. What is your favourite subject?
2. Who is your Biology teacher?
3. When do you have Music class?
4. Do you like studying History?
5. What do you learn in Geography?



Believe in your abilities.

Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 2. ABOUT SCHOOL

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Classroom — A room where we have lessons.

Teacher — A person who teaches students.

Student — A person who is learning at a school.

Principal — The head of a school.

Classmates — The other students in your class.

Subject — An area of knowledge studied in school (e.g., Math, Science, History).

Homework — Tasks given to students to be completed at home.

Textbook — A book used for studying a subject.

Library — A place where books and other resources are available for students to use or borrow.

Playground — An outdoor area where students can play during breaks.

Gymnasium — A large room used for sports and physical education.

Desk — A piece of furniture with a flat surface for writing or working.

Blackboard / Whiteboard — A board where teachers write lessons for students.

Notebook — A book for writing notes.

Pen / Pencil — Writing instruments used by students.

Eraser — A tool used to remove pencil marks.

Vocabulary

Principal ['prɪnsəpəl] директор

Available [ə'veɪləbəl] доступний

Resources [rɪ'sɔːrsɪz, 'riːsɔːrsɪz] ресурси

Challenges ['tʃælɪndʒɪz] виклики, труднощі

Developing [dɪ'veləpɪŋ] розвиток, що розвивається

Borrow ['bɔːrəʊ] позичати

Research [rɪ'sɜːrtʃ] досліджувати

Focus on [fəʊkəs ɒn] зосереджуватися



Are you ready, let's get started!



Save the Children



Task 1

Read and say what is unusual about this school.

MODERN SCHOOL.

Modern schools are very different from schools in the past. Today, schools have many new technologies and teaching methods.

In a modern school, you can find computers and tablets in every classroom. Students use these devices to do their homework, research topics, and even take tests. Many schools also have smartboards, which are large touch screens that teachers use to show videos and presentations.

Teachers in modern schools use different methods to teach. They might have group projects, where students work together to solve problems. They also use games and interactive activities to make learning fun.

In addition to regular subjects like Maths, Science, and English, modern schools often have classes in Art, Music, and Physical Education. Some schools also teach coding and other computer skills.

Modern schools try to make learning interesting and enjoyable for all students. They focus on helping students develop skills they will need in the future, such as critical thinking, creativity, and teamwork.

Modern schools are designed to prepare students for the challenges of the modern world.

Never stop trying.

Task 2

Answer the questions according to the text.

1. What devices do students use in modern schools?
2. What is a smartboard?
3. What subjects do you have in addition to regular subjects in modern schools?
4. What skills do modern schools focus on developing in students?
5. How do teachers make learning fun in modern schools?



Task 3

Work in pairs. Describe your school and teacher.

1. Words to describe a school building.
Example: It's big, nice, modern, large.
2. Words to describe teachers.
Example: He / She is nice, strict, fair, kind, young(ish).

Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 3. MUST, HAVE TO, MUSTN'T, NEEDN'T

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

MUST, HAVE TO, MUSTN'T, NEEDN'T

Ми вживаємо **must** (або **have to**) для вираження необхідності.

- I must do my homework.
- My teacher gets angry when I don't do it.
- I have to do my homework.

Ми вживаємо **must not** (**mustn't**) для вираження заборони, не дозволеності.

- We mustn't bring pets to school.

Ми вживаємо **needn't** для вираження відсутності у потребі або необхідності.

- You needn't take a coat. It's warm outside.
- We needn't study for the test because the teacher cancelled it.

Ми вживаємо **don't have to** для вираження відсутності необхідності щось робити.

- You don't have to go to the meeting if you don't want to.

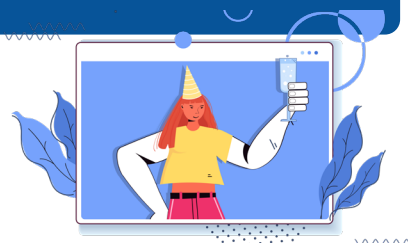
Vocabulary

Provide [prə'vaɪd] надавати, забезпечувати

Suit [su:t] костюм

Event [ɪ'vent] захід

An important meeting [ɪm'pɔ:tənt 'mi:tɪŋ] важлива зустріч



Task 1

Complete with **must** or **mustn't**.

*Stay positive
and strong.*

1. You _____ be quiet in the library.
2. Students _____ do their homework every day.
3. You _____ run in the halls.
4. We _____ respect our teachers.
5. You _____ bring your textbooks to class.
6. Students _____ eat in the classroom.
7. You _____ listen to the teacher during lessons.
8. You _____ forget your school ID at home.
9. We _____ help our classmates if they need it.
10. You _____ use your phone during exams.



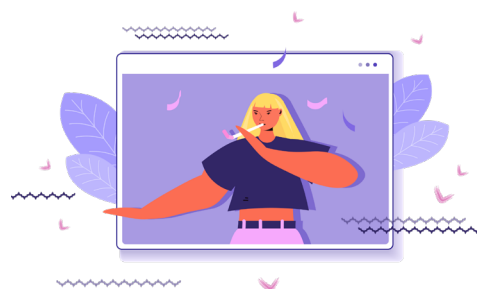
Task 2

Complete the sentences with the correct or the best answer: **must**, **mustn't**, **needn't**, **have to**, **don't have to**.

1. You _____ finish your homework before you go out to play.
2. You _____ touch the cup when it's hot.
3. You _____ bring any food to the party.
4. I _____ wake up early tomorrow for an important meeting.
5. You _____ wear a suit to the event if you don't want to.



*You have the power
to change things.*



Task 3

Complete the sentences so they are true for you. Use **must**, **mustn't**, **needn't**, **have to**, **don't have to**. (More than one choice is possible for some sentences.)

1. I _____ finish my homework before I can play.
2. You _____ be late for school.
3. We _____ go to bed early.
4. I _____ wear a uniform to school.
5. You _____ eat vegetables to stay healthy.
6. We _____ bring our own lunch.
7. I _____ study hard for my exams.
8. You _____ talk during the test.
9. We _____ clean our rooms every weekend.



*Every day is a new
chance.*



Tasks in Wordwall:



LESSON 4. AFTER SCHOOL

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Activities after School

Experimenting — Conducting scientific tests.

Drawing — Creating pictures.

Singing — Making music with your voice.

Exercising — Doing physical activities to stay fit.

Presenting — Sharing information with the class.

Vocabulary

Reviewing [ri'vju:ɪŋ] перегляд, рецензування

Engaging [ɪn'geɪdʒɪŋ] залучення, захоплюючий

Conducting [kən'dʌktɪŋ] проведення, керування

Adventure [əd'ventʃər] пригода

Guidance ['gaɪdəns] керівництво, настанова

Rehearsing [ri'hɜ:rsɪŋ] репетиція, вправлення

Sunlight ['sʌn,laɪt] сонячне світло



Task 1

Read and talk about your activities.

Hello everyone! Today I want to tell you about my daily activities. After school, I usually go home and finish my homework. I must finish it before dinner. Sometimes I have to study extra for a test. On weekends, I like playing soccer with my friends at the park. We have a lot of fun kicking the ball around.

In the evenings, I often watch TV with my family. My favorite shows are cartoons and adventure movies. I also enjoy playing video games on my computer. It's a great way to relax after a busy day. On Sundays, my family and I go to visit my grandparents. We have lunch together and talk about our week.

I have a lot of different activities that keep me busy and happy every day. It's important to have a balance between schoolwork and fun activities with friends and family.

Task 2

Match the activities.

1. Art Club
2. Chess Club
3. Music Lessons
4. Drama Club
5. Cooking Class

- A Learning to cook and bake with a chef, preparing and enjoying meals together.
- B Creating drawings and paintings with friends and an art teacher.
- C Learning and playing chess to develop strategy and critical thinking.
- D Learning to play musical instruments or sing with a music teacher
- E Acting plays to perform on stage with other students.

Task 3

Read the dialogue and describe your own activities after school.

Emily: Hi, Jake! What are you doing after school today?

Jake: Hey, Emily! I'm going to soccer practice. What about you?

Emily: I'm going to my dance class. It starts at 4 PM.

Jake: That sounds fun! Do you dance every day?

Emily: Not every day, but I have classes three times a week. How often do you play soccer?

Jake: We have practice twice a week, and sometimes we have games on weekends.

Emily: Cool! Maybe we can hang out after our activities sometime.

Jake: Let's plan for it soon.

Emily: See you later!

Jake: See you, Emily!



*Believe in your
abilities.*



Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 5. INTERNET TOO / ENOUGH

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

REMEMBER! TOO / ENOUGH

too + adjective 1 / adverb 2 (занадто)

- She is too young to travel alone. She can't travel alone.
- He drives too fast. He should not drive so fast.

Adjective / Adverb + enough (достатньо)

1. This camera is good enough.
2. She got up early enough. She will come to school on time.
3. There is not enough practice.
4. You should do enough exercises.

Too much використовується з незлічуваними іменниками, щоб вказати на надмірну кількість чогось.

Too many використовується зі злічуваними іменниками для вказівки на надмірну кількість чогось

- There is too much information.
- There are too many computers.
- There is too much water.
- There are too many cars.

Enough використовується для вираження достатньої кількості чогось. Вживається як з злічуваними, так і з незлічуваними іменникам

- There isn't enough sugar.
- There aren't enough books.



*You can achieve
anything.*



Save the Children



Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Password — A secret word or phrase that you use to log into your computer or an online account.

Username — A name you choose to use when you sign in to a website.

Privacy — Keeping your personal information safe.

Firewall — A security system that helps protect your computer from hackers.

Virus — A program that can harm your computer and steal your information.

Online Safety — Practices and tools used to protect personal information and stay safe on the internet.

Vocabulary

Firewall ['faɪə, wɔ:l] мережевий екран

Steal [sti:l] красти

Practices ['præktɪsɪz] практики, методи

Remain safe [ri'mein seɪf] залишатися в безпеці

To protect [tə prə'tekt] захищати

Strangers ['streɪndʒəz] незнайомці

Antivirus software [ænti'vaɪrəs 'sɔ:ftwɛr] антивірусні програми

Cautious ['kɔ:ʃəs] обережний

Task 1

Decide if the sentences below are True or False.

1. You must use strong passwords to protect your accounts.
2. You mustn't share your personal information with unknown people v.
3. You needn't update your software regularly.
4. You have to click on every link you see in your emails.
5. You don't have to log out of public computers after use.
6. You must use antivirus software to protect your device.
7. You needn't be careful about what you download.
8. You have to check the privacy settings on your social media accounts.

Task 2

Complete each sentence with too or enough and one of the adjectives from the box.



Stay focused
on your goals.



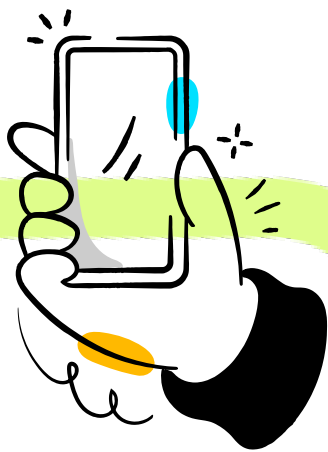
Word box: weak, fast, large, powerful, low, safe, small, high

1. The chair was _____ for him to sit comfortably.
2. She walked _____ enough to catch the school bus on time.
3. The dog was _____ weak to lift the heavy box.
4. The music was too _____ for me to hear what she said.
5. The teacher's voice was _____ enough for everyone to hear the instructions.
6. His computer was too _____ to run the new game.
7. The tree was too _____ for the cat to climb.
8. The lock on the door was too _____ to keep the bandits out.
9. The umbrella was _____ enough to keep both of them dry in the rain.
10. The bridge was _____ enough for cars to cross over.

Task 3

Choose **too** or **enough** to complete the sentences.

1. The classroom is big _____ for all the students.
2. The homework is _____ difficult to finish in one night.
3. The school lunch is healthy _____.
4. The playground is _____ crowded during the break.
5. The library has _____ books for everyone.
6. The teacher's explanation was _____ fast to understand.
7. The project is not detailed _____ to get a good grade.
8. The test was _____ long to complete in one hour.
9. The science experiment was exciting _____ to keep everyone's interest.



*You are worthy
of success.*



Tasks in Wordwall:



Save the Children



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LESSON 6. BEING ONLINE.

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Password — A secret word or phrase that you use to log into your computer or an online account.

Username — A name you choose to use when you sign in to a website.

Privacy — Keeping your personal information safe and not sharing it with unknown people.

Virus — A program that can harm your computer and steal your information.

Spam — Unwanted emails or messages, often sent in large numbers.

Antivirus Software — A program that helps protect your computer from viruses and other bad software.

Secure Website — A website that uses special technology to protect your personal information.

Download — To copy files from the internet to your computer.

Vocabulary

Keeping ['ki:pɪŋ] зберігання, підтримання

Harm [hɑ:rm] шкода, заподіювати шкоду

To protect [tə prə'tekt] захищати

Strangers ['streɪndʒəz] незнайомці

An adult [ən ə'dʌlt] дорослий

To research [tə rɪ'sɜ:rtʃ] досліджувати

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Regular Verbs: Add "— ed" to the base form of the verb.

talk (base form) → talked (past simple)

Irregular Verbs: Have unique forms that do not follow the "— ed" pattern.

go (base form) → went (past simple)

Task 1

Read the text.

BEING ONLINE

Being online means using the internet. You can be online with a computer, tablet, or phone. When you're online, you can do many things. You can chat with friends, play games, or watch videos. Some people use the internet to learn new things or do homework.

It's important to be safe online. Don't share your personal information with strangers. Always ask your parents before downloading anything. If something online makes you feel uncomfortable, tell an adult.

Being online is fun, but it's also good to take breaks. Spend time with your family and friends offline too. Balance is important!



Task 2

Answer the questions according to the text. Work in pairs.

1. What does it mean to be online?
2. What gadgets can you use to be online?
3. What are some things you can do when you're online?
4. Why is it important to be safe online?
5. What should you do if something online makes you feel uncomfortable?
6. Why is it good to take breaks from being online?
7. How can you balance your time between being online and offline?

You are doing great.



Task 3

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb (Past Simple).

1. We _____ (visit) several websites to research our project last week.
2. She _____ (watch) funny videos online yesterday evening.
3. He _____ (send) an email to his friend this morning.
4. They _____ (play) online games together on Saturday.
5. I _____ (find) a new recipe on a cooking website last month.

Keep pushing forward.



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LESSON 7. HOME

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Rooms in the House

Living room — The main room where people sit and relax.

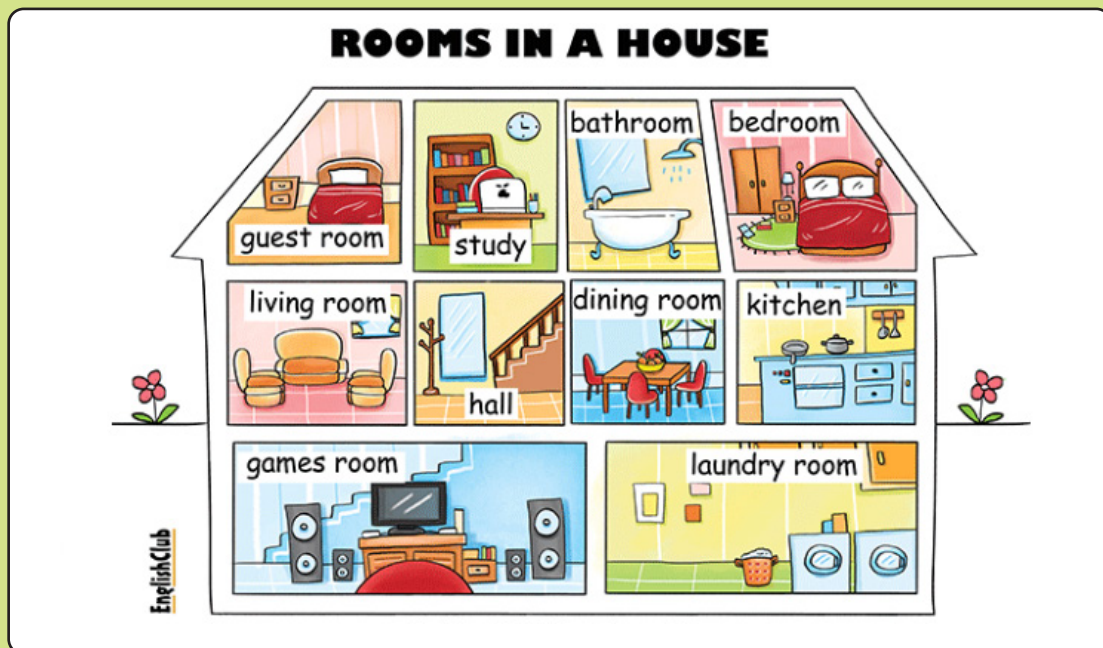
Kitchen — The room where we prepared and cooked.

Bedroom — The room where people sleep.

Bathroom — The room where people bathe and use the toilet.

Dining room — The room where people eat meals.

Study — A room used for reading, writing, or working.



Furniture and Appliances

Wardrobe — A large cupboard for storing clothes.

Bookshelf — A piece of furniture with shelves for storing books.

Refrigerator (Fridge) — An appliance for keeping food cold.

Oven — An appliance used for baking or roasting food.

Microwave — An appliance for heating food quickly.

Dishwasher — A machine for washing dishes.

Washing Machine — A machine for washing clothes.

Household Items

Plate — A flat dish used for eating.

Bowl — A round dish used for eating or serving food.

Cup — A small container for drinking liquids.

Glass — A container for drinking beverages, usually made of glass.

Fork — A utensil with prongs used for eating.

Knife — A utensil used for cutting food.

Spoon — A utensil with a rounded bowl used for eating or stirring.

Toothbrush — A brush used for cleaning teeth.

Towel — A piece of cloth used for drying.

Pillow — A soft cushion used for resting the head in bed.

Curtain — A piece of fabric that covers a window.

Carpet/Rug — A thick fabric covering the floor.

Mirror — A surface that reflects light and shows an image.



You have the strength within you.



Vocabulary

Main [meɪn] головний, основний

Supported [sə'pɔ:tɪd] підтримуваний

Furniture ['fɜ:nɪtʃər] меблі

Serving ['sɜ:vɪŋ] обслуговування

Fabric ['fæbrɪk] тканина

Effects [ɪ'fɛkts] ефекти

Comfortable ['kʌmftərbəl, 'kʌmfərtəbəl] зручний, комфортний

Device [dɪ'vaɪs] пристрій

Communicating [kə'mju:nɪkeɪtɪŋ] спілкування, передача інформації



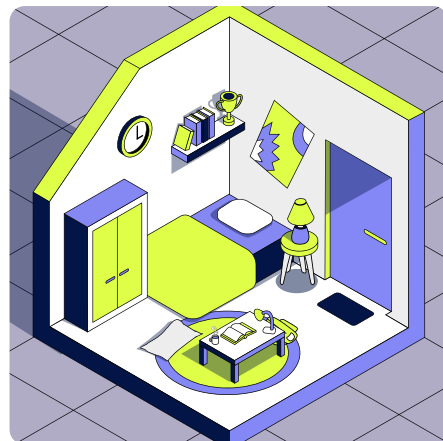
Stay hopeful and determined.

Task 1

Match the furniture and the room.

- A Sofa / Couch
- B Chair
- C Table
- D Bed
- E Desk Bedroom
- F Wardrobe

- G Living Room
- H Bedroom
- I Kitchen



Task 2

Read the text about your ideal home.

Your ideal home is a place where you feel comfortable and happy. It could be a house, an apartment, or even a cabin in the woods. In your ideal home, you have everything you need.

Inside, there are cosy rooms like a bedroom, a living room, and a kitchen. Your bedroom is where you sleep and relax. The living room is for spending time with family or watching TV. In the kitchen, you can cook your favourite meals.

Outside, your ideal home has a nice garden or yard. You can play with your pets or have a picnic with your family. Maybe there's a treehouse where you can have fun.

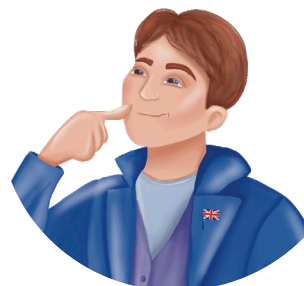
Your ideal home is safe and peaceful. It's a place where you can be yourself and feel loved. Whether it's big or small, what matters most is that it feels like home.

Your effort will pay off.

Task 3

Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

1. Where is your home?
2. What does your home look like from the outside?
3. How many rooms are there in your home?
4. What room is your favourite in your home? Why?
5. What do you like doing in your home after school?
6. Who do you live with in your home?
7. What makes your home feel comfortable?
8. Do you have a garden or yard at your home? What do you do there?
9. What is one thing you would like to change or add to your home?
10. How does your home make you feel?



Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 8. HOUSEHOLD CHORES

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

HOUSEHOLD CHORES

Chores — Routine tasks in the house.

Cleaning — The act of making something clean and free of dirt.

Vacuuming — Using a vacuum cleaner to clean floors and carpets.

Washing dishes — Cleaning plates, glasses, and utensils.

Laundry — The process of washing and drying clothes.

Folding clothes — Making clothes neat by folding them.

Making the bed — Arranging the bed sheets and pillows neatly.

Recycling — Separating and collecting recyclable materials like paper, plastic, and glass.

Watering plants — Giving water to plants to keep them healthy.

Feeding pets — Giving food to household animals.

Walking the dog — Taking a dog outside for exercise.

Setting the table — Arranging plates, utensils, and glasses for a meal.

Clearing the table — Removing dishes and utensils from the table after a meal.

Cooking — Preparing food to eat.

Baking — Cooking food in an oven.

Vocabulary

Sweeping [swi:pɪŋ] підмітання

Mopping ['mɒpɪŋ] миття підлоги (полотенцем)

Dusting ['dʌstɪŋ] витирання пилу

Trash [træʃ] сміття

Doing Laundry [træʃ] прання білизни

Scrub [skrʌb] миття (щіткою, сильне)

Household chores ['haʊs,hoʊld tʃɔ:rz] домашні обов'язки

Task 1

Read the text.

HOUSEHOLD CHORES

Household chores are tasks you do to keep your home clean and organized.

They help make your living space comfortable and pleasant for everyone.

Sweeping: Use a broom to clean the floors and remove dust and dirt.

Mopping: Use a mop and water to clean the floors after sweeping.

Vacuuming: Use a vacuum cleaner to clean carpets and rugs.



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Doing the Dishes: Wash dishes with soap and water, then dry them.

Taking Out the Trash: Collect garbage from bins and take it outside to the trash cans.



Making the Bed: Arrange the blankets and pillows neatly on the bed.

Doing Laundry: Wash clothes in the washing machine, then hang them to dry or put them in the dryer.



*Stay true
to yourself.*



Cleaning the Bathroom: Scrub the sink, toilet, and bathtub / shower with cleaning products.

Watering Plants: Give plants in pots or in the garden water to help them grow.



These chores help keep the house clean and tidy where everyone can live comfortably.

Task 2

Decide if the sentence is **True** or **False** according to the text.

1. Sweeping helps to clean the floors.
2. Mopping helps to clean using a vacuum cleaner.
3. Vacuuming helps to clean carpets and rugs.
4. You can dry dishes after washing them.
5. Watering plants helps them grow.

Task 3

Work in groups. Answer the questions about household chores:

1. What chores do you usually do at home?
2. Who helps you with household chores at home?
3. Which chore do you find the easiest? Why?
4. Is there a chore you dislike doing? Why?
5. How often do you help with laundry?
6. What is your least favorite chore? Why?
7. Do you have a chore timetable at home?
8. What is the most important chore to do regularly?
9. How do you feel about helping with household chores?

Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 9. EVERYBODY, SOMEBODY, ANYBODY AND NOBODY

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

EVERYBODY, SOMEBODY, ANYBODY AND NOBODY

1. **Everybody** вживається, коли говоримо про всіх людей без винятку. Значення: "Всі люди" або "кожен".

Everybody is invited to the party.

2. **Somebody** вживається, коли говоримо про невизначену, але певну людину. Значення: "Хтось", "хтось конкретний, але невідомий".

Somebody left their umbrella here.

3. **Anybody** використовується в запитаннях і запереченнях, коли ми не знаємо, чи є така людина. Значення: "Хтось", "будь-хто"

Is anybody home?

I don't know anybody here.

4. **Nobody** вживається, коли хочемо сказати, що жодна людина не є присутньою або не має певної характеристики. Значення: "Ніхто". Nobody was at the meeting.

Vocabulary

Refers [rɪ'fɜːrɪz] посилається, звертає увагу, стосується

Unspecified [ʌn'spɛsɪfaɪd] невизначений, неуточнений

Forgotten [fər'ɡɒtən] забутий

Mentioned ['menʃənd] згаданий

Claimed [kleɪmd] забрав, забраний

Task 1

Read the story.

THE FORGOTTEN JACKET

Once upon a time in a small school, **everybody** was busy getting ready for the school play. **Somebody** left their jacket in the classroom, but nobody knew whose it was.

The teacher asked, "Can **anybody** tell me whose jacket this is?" **Everybody** looked around, but nobody answered. "**Somebody** has forgotten it", the teacher said. During lunch, **everybody** was talking about the play. **Somebody** mentioned the jacket again, but still, **nobody** claimed it.

Finally, after school, **somebody** remembered. It was Tom! He said, "Oh, that's my jacket ! **Anybody** told me I left it there."

Everybody laughed, and Tom took his jacket home. From that day on, **everybody** remembered to check their things before leaving the classroom.



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Task 2

Put in **somebody**, **nothing**, **anywhere** and others from the rules.

1. _____ left their book on the table.
2. There's _____ to eat in the fridge.
3. I couldn't find my phone _____.
4. _____ loves a good story.
5. _____ can join the game.
6. _____ knows the answer to this question.
7. Did _____ me earlier?
8. We went _____ looking for the lost dog.
9. _____ was at home when I arrived.
10. Is there _____ you need from the store?



Task 3

Fill in the blanks with **everybody**, **somebody**, **anybody**, or **nobody**.

1. _____ left their jacket in the classroom.
2. Is there _____ who can help me with this problem?
3. _____ knows the answer to the question.
4. _____ wants to go to the park with me?
5. _____ was at the party last night.
6. _____ in the team played very well.
7. _____ can answer this question, it's very easy.
8. _____ was interested in the topic, so the teacher stopped explaining.

*Stay inspired
and motivated.*



Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 10. TO STAY HEALTHY. SOME / ANY; MUCH / MANY

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

HEALTHY EATING

Balanced diet — Eating a variety of foods from all food groups.

Portion size — The amount of food eaten in one meal.

Calorie — A unit of energy provided by food.

Vocabulary

A variety [ə və'raɪəti] різноманітність

The amount of smth [ði ə'maʊnt] кількість

Provided [prə'vaɪdɪd] за умови, що; забезпечений

Choose [tʃuːz] вибирати

Whole grain [hoʊl greɪn] цільнозерновий

Hydrated ['haɪdreɪtɪd] зволожений, гідратований

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

SOME VS. ANY

Some: Used to refer to an unspecified amount or number of something.

Any: Used to refer to an unspecified amount or number of something.

MUCH VS. MANY

Much: Used to refer to a large quantity of something.

Many: Used to refer to a large number of things.

Task 1

Read the text. Say what you remember from the text.

HEALTHY EATING

Eating healthy is very important. It helps you grow strong and stay fit. Here are some tips for healthy eating:

1. **Eat Fruits and Vegetables:** They are full of vitamins and minerals. Try to eat different colours of fruits and vegetables every day.
2. **Drink Water:** Water is very good for your body. Try to drink 8 glasses of water every day.
3. **Don't eat Junk Food:** Foods like chips, candy, and soda are not good for your health. Eat them only sometimes.
4. **Eat Whole Grains:** Choose whole grain bread, pasta, and rice. They are better for you than white bread and pasta.
5. **Protein is Important:** Eat foods with protein like meat, fish, eggs, beans, and nuts. They help your body to grow and stay strong.



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Task 2

Decide if the sentence is **True** or **False** according to the text.

1. Eating fruits and vegetables is good for your health.
2. Drinking soda is the best way to stay hydrated.
3. It is healthy to eat candy every day.
4. Whole grain bread is better for you than white bread.
5. Protein helps your body to grow and stay strong.

*You have what
it takes.*



Task 3

Complete the sentences using **some** / **any** / **much** / **many**.

1. There isn't ___ milk left in the fridge.
2. She doesn't have ___ friends in this city.
3. Do you need ___ help with your homework?
4. He has ___ interesting books in his collection.
5. We didn't see ___ birds in the park today.
6. Can I borrow ___ sugar for my coffee?
7. There are too ___ people at the concert.
8. She didn't have ___ time to finish her project.
9. Are there ___ apples in the basket?
10. He drank too ___ water after the workout.



*You are a work
in progress.*

Tasks in Wordwall:



LESSON 11. TABLE MANNERS

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

TABLE MANNERS VOCABULARY

Manners — Polite or well-bred social behavior.

Napkin — A piece of paper used to clean your mouth and hands.

Place setting — The place of a table for a meal, including utensils, plates, glasses, and napkins.

Course — A part of a meal served at one time (e.g., main course, dessert).

Dessert — A sweet course served at the end of a meal.

Guest — We invite this person to visit our home.

Vocabulary

Behavior [bi'heɪvjər] поведінка

Utensils [ju:'tensəlz] посуд, столові прилади

Served [sɜ:'rvd] подається

Main courses [meɪn 'kɔ:rsɪz] основні страви

Meal [mi:l] страва, їжа

Chew [tʃu:] жувати

Swallow ['swɒləʊ] ковтати

Polite [pə'laɪt] ввічливий

Reach [ri:tʃ] тягнутися

Utensils [ju:'tensɪlz] столові прибори

Properly ['prɒpəli] правильно, належним чином

Slouch [slaʊtʃ] сутулість



Task 1

Read and discuss the topic.

TABLE MANNERS

When you eat with others, it is important to have good table manners. Here are some simple rules.

Wash your hands: Always wash your hands before you eat.

Wait your turn: Wait for everyone to sit down before you start eating.

Use your napkin: Put a napkin on your leg. Use it to clean your mouth and hands.

Chew quietly: Chew with your mouth closed. Do not make loud noises when you eat.

Don't talk with food in your mouth: Finish chewing and swallow before you talk.

Say "Please" and "Thank You": Use polite words when you ask for something.

Say "Please" and "Thank you."

Don't reach: If you need something, ask for it. Do not reach over the table.

Use utensils properly: Use your fork, knife, and spoon correctly. Do not use your fingers unless it is food that you should eat with your hands.

Sit up straight: Sit up straight at the table. Do not slouch or put your elbows on the table.

Help clean up: After the meal, help to clean the table. This is a nice way to show good manners.

By following these simple rules, you can show respect and make mealtime pleasant for everyone.



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You have what it takes.



Task 2

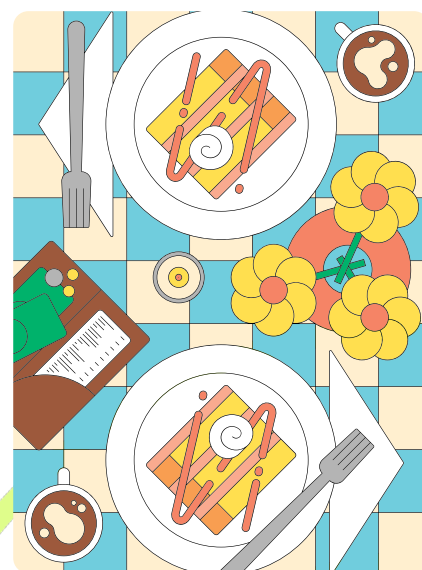
Work in pairs. Speak about table manners.

1. Why should you wash your hands before eating?
2. What should you do with a napkin when you sit at the table?
3. How should you chew your food?
4. What should you do if you need something that is far from you on the table?
5. When should you talk at the table?
6. What polite words should you use when you ask for something at the table?
7. Where should you not put your elbows while eating?
8. How can you help after the meal is over?

Task 3

Fill in the sentences with **must** or **mustn't**.

1. You _____ wash your hands before eating.
2. You _____ talk with food in your mouth.
3. You _____ put a napkin on your lap.
4. You _____ chew with your mouth open.
5. You _____ say "please" and "thank you."
6. You _____ reach over the table for food.
7. You _____ sit up straight at the table.
8. You _____ use your fork, knife, and spoon correctly.
9. You _____ make loud noises while eating.
10. You _____ help clean up after the meal.



Stay curious.



Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 12. A LOT OF / LOTS, LITTLE, A FEW

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

A LOT OF / LOTS, A LITTLE, A FEW

A lot of / lots of вживається із злічуваними та незлічуваними іменниками для того, щоб вказати на велику чисельність або кількість чогось.

1. Jill has got a lot of / lots of clothes.
2. This game is a lot of / lots of fun.

A little означає малу кількість і вживається із незлічуваними іменниками.

- I need a little sugar for the cake.
- Give the cat a little milk.

A few означає малу чисельність і вживається зі злічувальними іменниками.

- There are a few nice apples.
- Let me give you a few instructions.

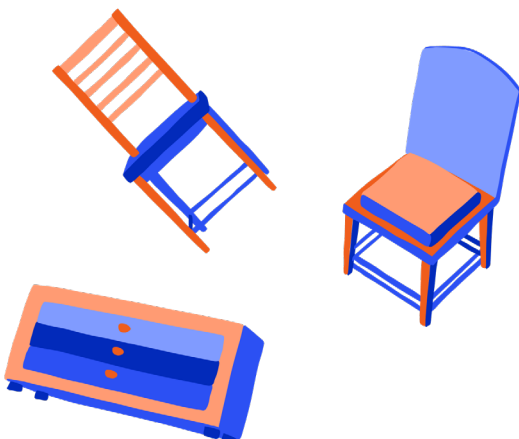
Task 1

Use a little or a few with the following nouns.

Word box: water, chairs, sugar, friends, books, milk, time, cookies.

1. I need _____ to drink.
2. She ate _____ after dinner.
3. We have _____ before the movie starts.
4. He bought _____ from the store.
5. Please add _____ to my coffee.
6. She invited _____ to the party.
7. I need _____ in my tea.
8. We need _____ for the guests.

*You can find
a way.*



Task 2

Complete the sentences using a little or a few.

1. Can you, please, give me ___ time to finish my homework?
2. She needs ___ sugar for her tea.
3. There are only ___ apples left in the basket.
4. I have ___ books to read over the weekend.
5. He has ___ friends who live nearby.
6. I need to buy ___ ingredients for the recipe.
7. There's only ___ milk left in the fridge.
8. He has ___ experience with computers.



Task 3

Complete the dialogue with a lot of / lots of, a little or a few.

Aisle [aɪl] прохід, коридор, алея

At the grocery store:

Customer: Excuse me, do you have any apples?

Clerk: Yes, we have ___ apples. They are in aisle 3.

Customer: Great! I also need some milk. Where can I find it?

Clerk: You can find _____ milk in the dairy section, which is in aisle 2.

Customer: Perfect. I need some eggs too.

Clerk: We have ___ eggs. They are also in the dairy section.

Customer: Thanks! Do you have any fresh bread?

Clerk: Yes, we have ___ loaves of fresh bread in the bakery section.

Customer: Wonderful. I'm looking for ___ sugar. Where is it?

Clerk: There is some sugar in aisle 5.

Customer: Thank you! I need some carrots for soup.

Clerk: You can find _____ carrots in the produce section, aisle 4.

Customer: This is very helpful. And finally, I need some coffee.

Clerk: We have _____ coffee in aisle 6.

Customer: Thank you so much for your help!

Clerk: You're welcome! Have a great day!

Stay kind.



Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 13. RECIPES

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

GENERAL TERMS

Ingredients — The foods and spices needed to make a dish.

Recipe — A set of instructions for making a particular dish.

Instructions — Steps to follow to prepare a dish.

Servings — The number of portions a recipe makes.

Cuisine — A style of cooking in a country or region.

COOKING ACTIONS

Bake — To cook food in an oven.

Boil — To heat a liquid until it bubbles.

Chop — To cut into small pieces.

Mix — To combine two or more ingredients.

Fry — To cook in hot fat or oil.

MEASUREMENTS

Cup — A standard unit of measurement (e.g., 1 cup of flour).

Tablespoon (tbsp) — A larger unit of measurement (e.g., 1 tbsp of sugar).

Teaspoon (tsp) — A smaller unit of measurement (e.g., 1 tsp of salt).

KITCHEN TOOLS

Bowl — A round, deep dish used for mixing or serving food.

Knife — A tool used for cutting.

Cutting board — A flat surface used for chopping ingredients.

Spoon — A utensil used for stirring or serving.

Fork — A utensil with prongs used for eating or serving food.

Measuring cup — A cup used for measuring ingredients.

Measuring Spoon — A spoon used for measuring smaller quantities of ingredients.

Vocabulary

Associated [ə'səʊsi,etɪd] пов'язаний, асоційований

Measurement ['meɪʒəmənt] вимірювання, розмір

Stir [stɜːr] перемішувати

Pour [pɔːr] наливати

Sprinkle ['sprɪŋkl] посипати, бризкати



You are doing your best.



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Task 1

Read the recipe. Write the recipe of your favourite dish, using this example.

SIMPLE PASTA RECIPE

Ingredients:

200 grams of pasta, 2 cups of water, 1 teaspoon of salt, 1 tablespoon of olive oil, 1 cup of tomato sauce, cheese.

Instructions:

1. **Boil the Pasta.** In a pot, boil 2 cups of water. Add 1 teaspoon of salt and 1 tablespoon of olive oil. Put 200 grams of pasta into the boiling water. Cook for about 10 minutes until the pasta is soft.
2. **Prepare the Sauce.** Heat 1 cup of tomato sauce in a separate pan. Stir until warm.
3. **Combine Pasta and Sauce.** Take pasta out of the water. Pour the warm tomato sauce over the pasta. Mix gently.
4. **Serve.** Optionally, sprinkle cheese on top. Enjoy your simple pasta dish!

Task 2

Answer the questions about recipes:

1. How do you make pasta?
2. What ingredients do you need to bake cookies?
3. Can you tell me how to cook scrambled eggs?
4. What do you put in a salad?
5. How long does it take to boil potatoes?
6. Who taught you how to make pancakes?
7. How do you cook the chicken?



Task 3

Role-play the situation. You are in a restaurant.

Waiter: Hello! Welcome to our restaurant. How many people?

You: Just one, please.

Waiter: Great! Please follow me to your table.

(You both walk to the table)

Waiter: Here is your table. Would you like to see the menu?

You: Yes, please.

(Waiter hands you the menu)

Waiter: Can I get you something to drink?

You: I'll have water, please.

Waiter: Sure, one water coming right up. Are you ready to order?

You: Yes, I'll have the chicken salad.

Waiter: Excellent choice! Anything else?

You: No, that's all for now, thank you.

Waiter: Great! Your food will be ready shortly.

Tasks in Wordwall:



You are brave.



Save the Children



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LESSON 14. PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Present Perfect використовується для опису дій або подій, які мали місце в минулому, але мають зв'язок з теперішнім або є важливими для теперішнього моменту.

Дія завершилася до теперішнього моменту, результат якої важливий для теперішнього: She has lost her keys.

Опис досвіду або дій, які відбулися в минулому, але без вказівки конкретного часу: I have visited Paris three times.

Дія почалася в минулому і триває до цього моменту (часто з використанням "for" або "since"): They have lived in this city for 10 years.

Present perfect tense formed using "have" or "has" (present forms of the verb "to have") + the past participle of the main verb.

Time markers can help decide when to use Present Perfect Tense.

- Just (e.g., I have just finished my homework.)
- Already (e.g., She has already eaten lunch.)
- Yet (used in negative sentences and questions) (e.g., He hasn't arrived yet. Have you finished yet?)
- Ever (used in questions) (e.g., Have you ever been to Paris?)
- Never (e.g., I have never seen that movie.)
- Since (e.g., They have lived here since 2010.)

Structure:

Affirmative: Subject + have / has + past participle

- I have visited Paris.
- She has finished her homework.

Negative: Subject + have / has + not + past participle

- I have not seen that movie.
- They haven't arrived yet.

Interrogative: Have / Has + subject + past participle

- Have you ever been to Italy?



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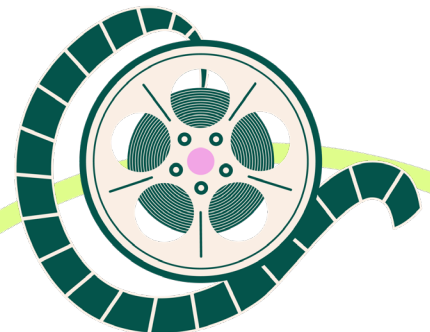


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<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past Tense</i>	<i>Past participle</i>	<i>Переклад</i>
be /bi/	was / were /wɒz, wə(r)/	been /bɪn, bi:n/	бути
become /bɪ'kʌm/	became /bɪ'keɪm/	become /bɪ'kʌm/	ставати
begin /bɪ'ɡɪn/	began /bɪ'ɡæn/	begun /bɪ'ɡʌn/	починати
buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔ:t/	bought /bɔ:t/	купляти
choose /tʃu:z/	chose /tʃəʊz/	chosen /'tʃəʊzn/	вибирати
come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come /kʌm/	приходити
cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	різати
do /də, du/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/	робити
eat /i:t/	ate /eɪt, et/	eaten /'i:tn/	їсти
get /get/	got /ɡɒt/	got /ɡɒt/	отримувати
give /ɡɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /'ɡɪvn/	давати
go /ɡəʊ/	went /went/	gone /ɡɒn/	йти
have /həv, hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/	мати
hold /həʊld/	held /held/	held /held/	тримати
keep /ki:p/	kept /kept/	kept /kept/	зберігати
know /nəʊ/	knew /nju:/	known /nəʊn/	знати
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/	читати
run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run /rʌn/	бігати
say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said /sed/	казати
see /si:/	saw /sɔ:/	seen /si:n/	бачити
spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent /spent/	проводити
take /teɪk/	took /tʊk/	taken /'teɪkən/	брати
tell /tel/	told /təʊld/	told /təʊld/	сказати
think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔ:t/	thought /θɔ:t/	думати



You are amazing just as you are.



Task 1

Fill in the blanks using Present Perfect Tense

1. She _____ (finish) her homework already.
2. They _____ (visit) their grandparents recently.
3. I _____ (never/see) that movie before.
4. He _____ (work) here for five years.
5. We _____ (not/meet) his new friend yet.
6. She _____ (not/complete) the project on time.
7. I _____ (not/understand) the instructions fully.



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Task 2

Answer the question

1. Have you ever travelled to another country?
2. Have you finished reading the book you started last month?
3. Have you tried any new hobbies recently?
4. Have you ever met a famous person?



Task 3

Read the dialogue, act it out in pairs.

Tom: Hey Laura, where have you been?

Laura: Hi Tom! I've been at the library studying for my exam next week.

Tom: That sounds productive! Have you finished all your notes?

Laura: Yes, I've read all the chapters and made summaries.

Tom: Great job! Have you taken a break yet?

Laura: Not yet, but I've decided to take a walk in the park after this.

Tom: That sounds like a good idea. How long have you been studying?

Laura: I've been studying for about three hours now.

Tom: Wow, you've worked hard! Are you feeling prepared for the exam?

Laura: I think so. I've reviewed everything, but I'll do a final review tonight.

Tom: Good plan. Let me know if you need any help.

Laura: Thanks, Tom! I respect it.

You are destined for greatness.



Tasks in Wordwall:



Save the Children



LESSON 15. CHAMP, COMPETITION, FREESTYLE

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Common Sports Phrases:

- Good game!
- Let's go!
- Keep it up!
- Attack!
- Time out!

Vocabulary

Compete [kəm'pi:t] змагатися

Cheer [tʃɪr] підбадьорювати, вболівати

Tournament ['tʊrnəmənt] турнір

Challenge ['tʃælɪndʒ] виклик, змагання

Get injured [get 'ɪndʒəd] отримати травму

Throw [θroʊ] кидати

Kick [kɪk] штовхати

An umpire (in tennis) / a referee ['ʌmpraɪər] / [ˌrɛfə'reɪ] суддя
(в тенісі) / арбітр, рефері

A stadium ['steɪdiəm] стадіон

Spectators / the crowd [spek'tetərz] / [ðə kraʊd] глядачі / натовп

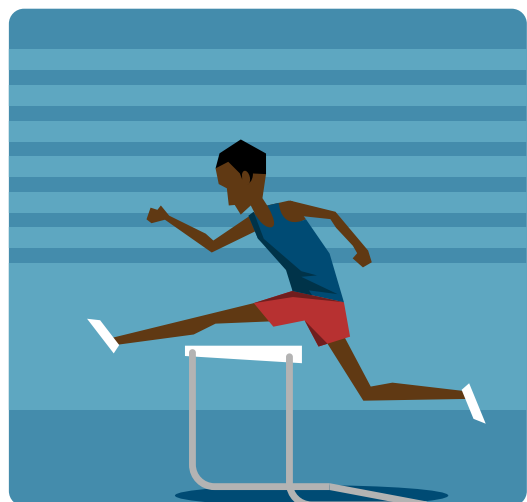
The captain [ðə 'kæptɪn] капітан



Task 1

Read the text.

There are a big sports competition where athletes from many countries compete. They happen every four years. Athletes play different sports like running, swimming, and jumping. People cheer for their country's athletes. Winners get medals: gold, silver, or bronze. The Olympics are a time for friendship and good sportsmanship.



Keep aiming high.



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Task 2

Answer the questions according to the text.

1. What do athletes do at sport competitions?
2. Why do people cheer at sport competitions?
3. When do sports competitions happen?
4. Which sports are played at competitions?

You are loved.



Task 3

Read the dialogue about sports and competitions and act it out in pairs.

Tom: Hey Jack, do you like sports?

Jack: Yeah, I love playing and watching sports. Do you have a favourite sport?

Tom: I really like soccer. What about you?

Jack: Basketball is my favourite. I play it with my friends every weekend.

Tom: That sounds like fun! Do you compete in basketball competitions?

Jack: Sometimes. Our school has a basketball tournament every year. It's exciting!

Tom: Cool! How do you prepare for competitions?

Jack: We practise a lot and train together as a team. It helps us get better at playing.

Tom: That makes sense. What do you like most about sports competitions?

Jack: I enjoy the challenge and the chance to win medals. It's also great to meet new friends who like the same sport.

Tom: That sounds cool. Maybe I'll join you in the next basketball tournament!

Jack: Sure, that would be great! The more, the merrier.

Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 16. A QUESTION TAG

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

A QUESTION TAG

Question Tag – це коротке питання, яке додається в кінці речення, щоб підтвердити або уточнити інформацію.

1. Структура Question Tag:

Якщо основне речення стверджувальне, додається заперечна Question Tag.
You are coming to the party, aren't you? (Ти йдеш на вечірку, чи не так?)

- Якщо основне речення заперечне, додається стверджувальна Question Tag.
- She isn't here, is she? (Її тут немає, правда?)

2. Вживання допоміжних дієслів:

Question Tag формується за допомогою допоміжного дієслова з основного речення.

- They have finished, haven't they? (Вони закінчили, чи не так?)
- You don't like coffee, do you? (Ти не любиш каву, так?)

Task 1

Make questions with a question tag.

1. "You like ice cream."
2. "She can swim."
3. "He has finished his homework."
4. "We go to school together."



*Stay focused
and driven.*



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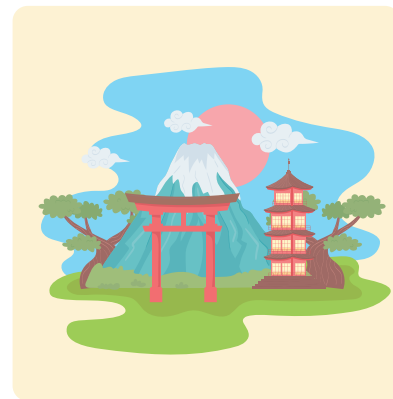


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Task 2

Complete the sentences with the question tags.

1. She is studying for her exams, _____?
2. They have finished their project on time, _____?
3. He can speak Spanish fluently, _____?
4. You don't like spicy food, _____?
5. She didn't attend the meeting yesterday, _____?
6. He has been to v before, _____?
7. You haven't met her yet, _____?



Task 3

Read the dialogue. Act it out in pairs.

ASKING ABOUT PLANS

Tom: Hey Amy, are you going to the party tonight?

Amy: Yes, I am. It sounds like fun.

Tom: That's great! You'll bring your friends, won't you?

Amy: Of course! They're looking forward to it too.

Tom: Have you met Sarah before?

Amy: No, I haven't. Is she coming to the party?

Tom: Yes, she is. You'll introduce yourself to her, won't you?

Amy: Sure, I'll make sure to say hello.

Tom: Do you need a ride to the party?

Amy: No, thanks. I'm going with my brother.

Tom: Okay then, see you there!

Amy: See you!



*Keep your spirit
alive.*



Tasks in Wordwall:



Save the Children



LESSON 17. DOCTOR

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

PEOPLE

Doctor — A person who treats people who are ill.

Nurse — A person trained to care for the sick or injured.

Patient — A person receiving medical treatment.

Dentist — A doctor who treats teeth and gums.



PLACES

Hospital — A place where people go for medical treatment.

Clinic — A small medical facility for outpatient care.

Doctor's office — The place where a doctor sees patients.

Pharmacy — A place where we can buy medicines.

Vocabulary

Trained [treɪnd] навчені, тренований

Treatment ['tri:tment] лікування, обробка

Outpatient ['aʊtpaɪənt] амбулаторний пацієнт

Medicines ['medɪsɪnz] ліки

Injured ['ɪndʒəd] травмований, поранений

Examined [ɪg'zæmɪnd] оглянутий, перевірений

Prescribed [pri'skraɪbd] призначений, назначений (про ліки або режим)

Advised [əd'vaɪzd] рекомендований

Headache ['he,deɪk] головний біль

Sore throat [sɔ:r θroʊt] біль у горлі

Chest [tʃest] рудна клітка

Stethoscope ['steθə,skəʊp] стетоскоп

Congested [kən'dʒestɪd] закладений

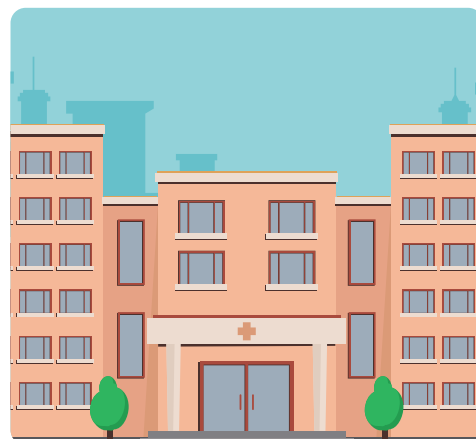
Fluids ['flu:ɪdz] рідини

Medication [ˌmedɪ'keɪʃən] ліки, медикаменти

A referral [ə ri'fɜ:rəl] направлення (до іншого лікаря або спеціаліста)



*I hope this grammar list
is helpful for you!*



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PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Past Simple Tense використовується для опису дій або подій, які сталися і завершилися в певний момент минулого. Це основний спосіб вираження дій, що відбулися в минулому і не мають прямого зв'язку з теперішнім.

- **Стверджувальні речення: Subject + V2 (друга форма дієслова)**

For regular verbs, add "— ed" to the base form of the verb to form the past simple: walked, talked, played

For irregular verbs, the Past Simple form varies and doesn't follow a regular pattern: ate (from eat), went (from go), saw (from see).

I walked to the store yesterday.

She watched a movie last night.

- **Заперечні речення: Subject + did not (didn't) + V1 (базова форма дієслова)**

I did not (didn't) walk to the store yesterday.

She did not (didn't) watch a movie last night.

- **Питальні речення:**

Did + Subject + V1 (базова форма дієслова)?

Did you walk to the store yesterday?

Did she watch a movie last night?

Task 1

Read the dialogue and say what the problem is.

DIALOGUE AT THE DOCTOR'S OFFICE

Patient: Good morning, Doctor! I'm not feeling well today.

Doctor: Good morning! What seems to be the problem?

Patient: I have a headache and a sore throat.

Doctor: I see. Do you have a cough or sneeze?

Patient: Yes, I have a bit of a cough.

Doctor: Okay, let me check your temperature and listen to your chest.

Patient: Sure, Doctor.

The doctor checks the patient's temperature and listens to their chest with a stethoscope.

Doctor: Your temperature is a little high, and your chest sounds congested. I think you have a cold.

Patient: What should I do?

Doctor: You should rest, drink plenty of fluids, and take this medicine three times a day. It will help with your symptoms.

Patient: Thank you, Doctor. How long will it take to feel better?

Doctor: You should start feeling better in a few days. If you don't, come back to see me.

Patient: Okay, I will. Thank you for your help, Doctor.

Doctor: You're welcome. Take care and get well soon!



Task 2

Complete the sentences using Past Simple Tense.

1. Yesterday, Dr. Brown (help) a child with a fever.
2. Last week, the doctor (listen) to my heartbeat with a stethoscope.
3. The nurse (give) me medicine when I was sick last month.
4. Dr. Smith (treat) my broken arm after I fell from my bike.
5. The doctor (check) my throat and gave me a throat spray when I had a sore throat.



Well done! Let's talk about your experience!



Task 3

Doctor Smile had four patients yesterday.

Open the brackets and put the verbs into the correct forms.

1. Doctor Smile (see) four patients yesterday.
2. Doctor Smile (help) four patients yesterday.
3. Doctor Smile (treat) four patients yesterday.
4. Doctor Smile (check) four patients yesterday.



You can do it! Take a break for 1 minute! Let's go!



Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 18. PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

For most verbs, add "-s" or "-es" to the base form of the verb for he / she / it (third person singular).

He plays football every Saturday.

- Use the base form of the verb for I, you, we, they, and for all subjects in plural.
They play football every Saturday.
- Used for habitual actions or routines.
She brushes her teeth every morning.
- Used for general truths or facts.
The sun rises in the east.
- Used for scheduled future events.
The train leaves at 10 AM tomorrow.

Time markers can help indicate whether to use Present Simple

- **Always** (e.g., She always walks to work.)
- **Usually** (e.g., They usually go for a run in the morning.)
- **Often** (e.g., He often reads before bed.)
- **Sometimes** (e.g., We sometimes eat out on weekends.)
- **Never** (e.g., I never drink coffee.)
- **Every day/week/month/year** (e.g., She travels every year.)
- **On Mondays/Tuesdays, etc.** (e.g., He plays football on Sundays.)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Use "am", "is", or "are" (present forms of the verb "to be") + the base form of the verb + "— ing".

- Used for actions happening now or around the time of speaking.
He is studying for his exam right now.
- Used for temporary actions or actions in progress.
They are building a new house.
- Used for future arrangements or plans.
We are meeting at the park tomorrow.

Time markers can help indicate whether to use Present Continuous.

- **Now** (e.g., She is studying now.)
 - **Right now** (e.g., They are playing football right now.)
 - **At the moment** (e.g., He is working on a new project at the moment.)
- Today (e.g., They are visiting the museum today.)



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PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Formed using "have" or "has" (present forms of the verb "to have") + the past participle of the main verb:

I have finished my v.

She has visited Paris.

Time markers can help indicate whether to use Present Perfect Tense.

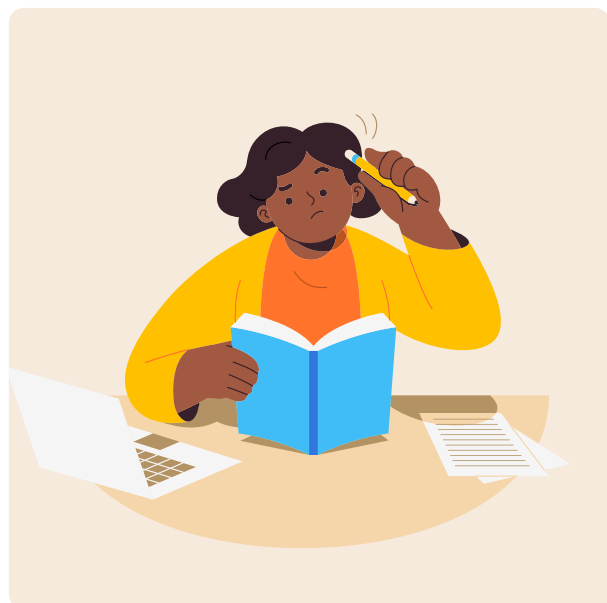
- **Just** (e.g., I have just finished my homework.)
- **Already** (e.g., She has already eaten lunch.)
- **Yet** (used in negative sentences and questions)
(e.g., He hasn't arrived yet. Have you finished yet?)
- **Ever** (used in questions) (e.g., Have you ever been to Paris?)
- **Never** (e.g., I have never seen that movie.)
- **Since** (e.g., They have lived here since 2010.)

Task 1

Fill in the sentences with the correct form of the verb in Present Simple or Present Continuous tenses.

1. She usually _____ (go) for a walk in the evening.
2. Right now, they _____ (play) basketball in the park.
3. He often _____ (read) books before bedtime.
4. We _____ (watch) a movie every Friday night.
5. Look! The children _____ (swim) in the pool.
6. She _____ (study) English at the moment.
7. They usually _____ (have) lunch at 12 o'clock.
8. I _____ (work) on a project right now.
9. He _____ (listen) to music every evening.
10. Right now, she _____ (cook) dinner for her family.

You can achieve your dreams.



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Task 2

Fill in the sentences with the correct form of the verb in Present Simple or Present Perfect tense.

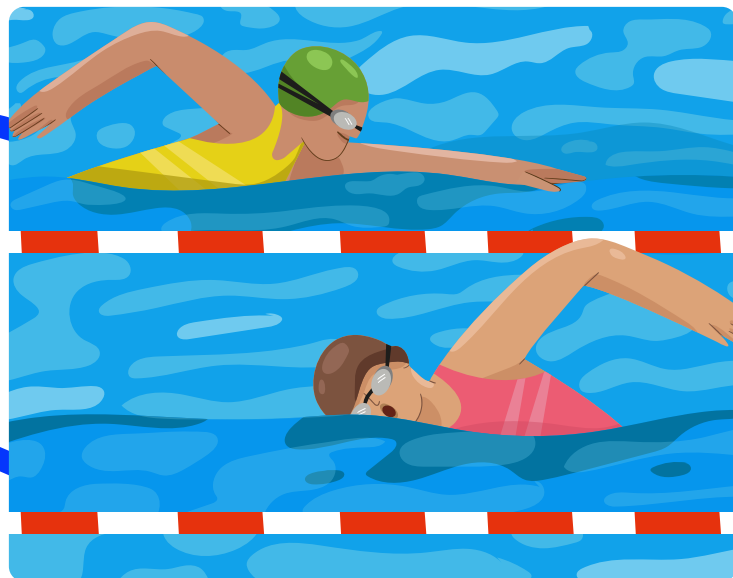
1. She _____ (finish already) her homework already.
2. They usually _____ (go) for a walk after dinner.
3. He _____ (work) at the same company for five years.
4. He _____ (not / eat) lunch yet today.
5. She _____ (read) three books this month.
6. They _____ (live) in this city since 2010.
7. I _____ (not / see) that movie before.
8. He _____ (play) tennis every Saturday.
9. She _____ (not / clean) her room yet today.

Task 3

Fill in the sentences with the correct form of the verb in Present Simple, Present Perfect, or Present Continuous tense.

1. She _____ (play) basketball every Saturday.
2. She _____ (run) in the park right now.
3. Right now, he _____ (kick) the ball to his teammate.
4. She _____ (not / finish) her swimming lessons yet.
5. He _____ (win) many races in his career.

You can do it! Take a break for 1 minute! Let's go!



Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 19. MY FAVOURITE FILM ENTERTAIN YOURSELF!

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

MY FAVOURITE FILM ENTERTAIN YOURSELF!

Entertain — To provide amusement or enjoyment to someone through performances, activities, or media.

Performance — A presentation or show, such as a play, concert, or dance.

Actor / Actress — A person who performs in plays, movies, or television shows.

Audience — The group of people who watch or listen to a performance.

Stage — The raised platform where actors or performers perform.

Show — A performance or entertainment event.

Musician — A person who plays a musical instrument or sings.

Comedy — A form of entertainment intended to make people laugh.

Director — A person who oversees the production of a play or movie and guides the actors.

Vocabulary

To provide [tu: prə'vaɪd] забезпечувати, надавати

Amusement [ə'mju:zmənt] розвага, забава

Enjoyment [ɪn'dʒɔɪmənt] задоволення, насолода

Exciting [ɪk'saɪtɪŋ] захоплюючий, захопливий

Entertaining [ˌentə'teɪnɪŋ] розважальний, цікавий

Confusing [kən'fju:zɪŋ] плутанина, заплутаний

Entertainment [ˌentə'teɪnmənt] розваги

Intended [ɪn'tendɪd] мав на увазі, призначений

Exciting [ɪk'saɪtɪŋ] захоплюючий, хвилюючий

Managed ['mænɪdʒd] зміг, вдалося

Cotton candy ['kɒtn 'kændi] цукрова вата

Juggled ['dʒʌɡld] жонглював

Cast [kæst] кастинг



Task 1

Read the dialogue. Speak on the types of films you like and dislike.
Explain your likes / dislikes.

Olena: What's your favourite film?

Oleg: I love watching "Finding Nemo"!

Olena: That's a great choice! What do you like about it?

Oleg: I like the funny fish and the exciting journey they go on.

Olena: Yeah, it's really entertaining!



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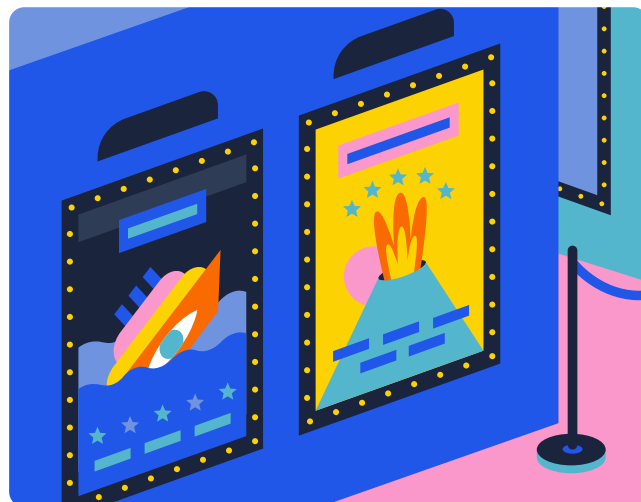


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Task 2

Decide if the word has positive or negative meaning. Make 3 sentences to describe the movies you've recently watched.

1. Exciting
2. Funny
3. Scary
4. Interesting
5. Boring
6. Entertaining
7. Sad
8. Confusing
9. Surprising
10. Fantastic



Task 3

Read the text and answer the questions.

Title: Fun at the Carnival

Last weekend, my family and I went to the carnival in town. It was so exciting! There were colourful rides like the Ferris wheel. I loved riding the carousel because the horses went up and down.

We also played games to win prizes. I tried to throw rings onto bottles and managed to win a small teddy bear. It made me really happy!

There were delicious snacks too, like cotton candy and popcorn. We ate them while watching performers do tricks. One clown even juggled balls and made us all laugh.

The best part was the fireworks at night. They lit up the sky with bright colours. It was magical!

I can't wait to go to the carnival again next year. It was the most fun I've had in a long time!

What did the author win by playing games at the carnival?

What types of snacks did the author mention enjoying at the carnival?

What was the best part of the carnival according to the author?

Keep aiming high.

Tasks in Wordwall:



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LESSON 20. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS (ЗВОРОТНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ)

Singular (однина)

I → myself
you → yourself
he → himself
she → herself
it → itself

- I have to do it myself.
- Did you make the table yourself?
- He saw himself in the mirror.
- She entertains herself with films.
- The dog entertained itself with a ball.

Plural (множина)

we → ourselves
you → yourselves
they → themselves.

1. We enjoyed ourselves very much.
2. Please make yourselves comfortable.
3. They did the work themselves.

Зворотні займенники виконують функції:

- власне зворотних займенників: Did you hurt yourself? We enjoyed ourselves at the party.
- підсилення: You must do it yourself. He gave me the book himself.

Task 1

Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronoun.

1. She dressed _____ in her favourite outfit for the party.
2. He taught _____ how to play the guitar using online tutorials.
3. I found _____ lost in the beauty of the sunset at the beach.
4. The students organised _____ into study groups for the exam.
5. Sheila treated _____ to a spa day after a stressful week at work.
6. He introduced _____ to the new neighbours who moved in next door.



Keep shining bright.



Save the Children



Task. 2

Use reflexive pronouns to complete the sentences.

1. Ivan hurt ___ while playing football.
2. Olena told ___ to call her friend later.
3. They enjoyed ___ at the party last night.
4. I taught ___ how to play the guitar.
5. We found ___ lost in the city.



*You are full
of potential.*

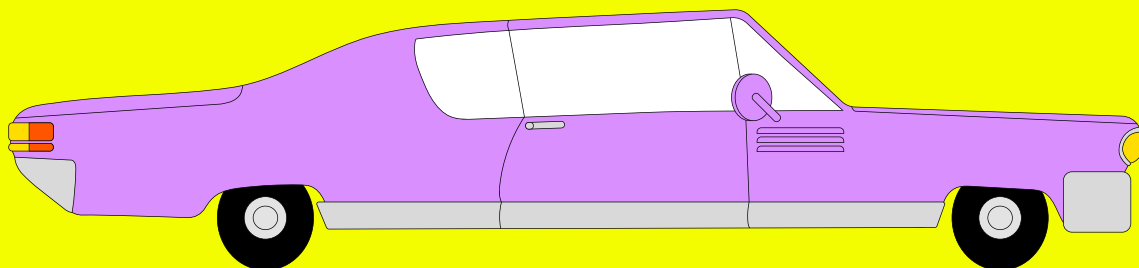


Task. 3

Make up sentences as in the example.

Example: Tom enjoys cooking. He often does it himself.

1. Sarah prefers cleaning her car.
2. The students built the model rockets.
3. Alex loves gardening.
4. Emily decorates her own cakes.



Tasks in Wordwall:



Save the Children



НАВЧАЙ
ДЛЯ
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LESSON 21. THEATRE

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

PEOPLE

Actor / Actress — A person who performs in plays, movies, or television shows.

Director — A person who oversees the production of a play or movie and guides the actors and crew.

Playwright — A person who writes plays or scripts.

Audience — The group of people who watch a performance.

Crew — The group of people who work behind the scenes to produce a play or movie.

PLACES AND SPACES

Theatre — A building or space where plays or performances are presented.

Stage — The raised platform where actors perform.

Backstage — The area behind the stage where actors, crew, and props are located during a performance.

Vocabulary

Performs [pər'fɔ:rmz] виконує

Oversees [oʊvər'si:z] наглядає, контролює

Raised [reɪzd] піднятий, підняв

Crew [kru:] команда

Props [prɒps] реквізит

Include [ɪn'klu:d] включати, вміщувати

Elaborate [ɪ'læbəreɪt] детальний, розгорнутий, складний

Props [prɒps] реквізити, атрибути



Task 1

Read the dialogue and talk about your favourite actors / actress.

Olena: Have you ever been to the theatre?

Oleg: Yes, I went last weekend with my family. We saw a play called “The Wizard of Oz.”

Olena: Oh, I love that story! How was the play?

Oleg: It was amazing! The actors were really good, and the costumes were colourful.

Olena: Did you enjoy the music and songs?

Oleg: Yes, the songs were catchy, and everyone clapped after each one.

Olena: That sounds like a lot of fun. I want to go to the theatre too!

Oleg: You should! It's a great experience, especially seeing stories come to life on stage.

Task 2

Decide if the sentence is **True** or **False**.

1. Shakespeare wrote "Romeo and Juliet."
2. Musicals typically do not include singing and dancing.
3. Sets and costumes are not important in theatre productions.
4. Theatre can teach us about historical events and cultural traditions.

*You are on a journey.
Enjoy it.*



Task 3

Complete the sentences with the words: **comedies**, **audience**, **actors**, **famous**, **acted**, **stage** (2).

1. The _____ received a standing ovation from the _____ after their performance on _____.
2. Many _____ actors have _____ in classic _____ in history.
3. The _____ has elaborate props and lighting for the evening's performance.



Tasks in Wordwall:



Save the Children



НАВЧАЙ
ДЛЯ
УКРАЇНИ

LESSON 22. PLACES OF INTEREST

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

PLACES FOR ENTERTAINMENT AND INTEREST

Museum — We keep objects of artistic, cultural, historical, or scientific importance in this building.

Park — A large area of land with grass, trees, and often playgrounds.

Zoo — We keep animals in this place.

Amusement park — A large outdoor area with rides, games, and attractions for entertainment.

Aquarium — We keep aquatic animals and plants in this place.

Botanical garden — A garden with a variety of plants.

Library — A building or room with collections of books and other resources for reading and study.

Theatre — A building or space where plays, movies, or performances.

Art gallery — A room or building for the display and sale of works of art.

Beach — A sandy shore by the ocean or a lake, often used for relaxation.

Cinema — We can see movies in this public place.

Shopping mall — A large building or complex with shops and restaurants.

Vocabulary

Look round [lʊk raʊnd] оглядатись, розглядати

Go sightseeing [went 'saɪt.si:ɪŋ] відвідувати визначні місця, оглядати пам'ятки

Got lost [ɡɒt lɒst] загубитись

Guide book [gaɪd bʊk] путівник, книга-посібник

Significant [sɪɡ'nɪfɪkənt] значний, важливий

Significance [sɪɡ'nɪfɪkəns] значення, важливість

Performances [pər'fɔ:mənsɪz] вистави, виконання

Neighborhood ['neɪbəhʊd] район, сусідство

Bowling alley [bəʊlɪŋ 'æli] боулінг-клуб, боулінг

Roundabout ['raʊndə,bəʊt] круговий рух

Task 1

Match the words (1-8) with their meanings (a-g).

1. Aquarium

2. Botanical

3. Garden

4. Library

5. Theatre .

6. Art Gallery

7. Beach

A We can see plays, movies, or performances in this building.

B A building designed for concerts and other musical performances.

C We keep aquatic animals and plants in this place.

D A garden with a variety of plants.

E A building or room with collections of books and other resources for reading and study.

F A sandy shore by the ocean or a lake,

G A room or building for sale of works of art.

Task 2

Read the dialogue and talk about your favourite places.

Oksana: Have you visited any interesting places recently?

Taras: Yes, last weekend I went sightseeing in the city with my family.

Oksana: That sounds fun! Where did you go?

Taras: We visited the zoo first. It was exciting to see all the animals.

Oksana: What did you do after that?

Taras: We looked round the old town and took pictures of the historic buildings.

Oksana: Did you use a map to find your way?

Taras: Yes, we had a guide book too, but we still got a little lost.

Oksana: It sounds like you had a great adventure exploring different places!

Taras: Yes, it was a beautiful day out with lots to see and do.

Task 3

Fill in the gaps with the words from the word box.

Example: During our vacation, we went sightseeing around the city to explore its famous landmarks.

Word box: went sightseeing, map, got lost, guide book, took a tour, typical, visit, art gallery.

1. We used a _____ to navigate through the streets of the old town.
2. Despite having a _____, we _____ in the maze-like alleys of the mediaeval quarter.
3. We _____ a _____ of the ancient ruins to learn about their historical significance.
4. It's _____ for tourists to _____ an _____ to appreciate local artworks and culture.



You can change the world.



Tasks in Wordwall:



Save the Children



LESSON 23. TRIP TO UKRAINE

KYIV

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

PLACES AND LANDMARKS

Kyiv — The capital city of Ukraine.

Saint Sophia Cathedral — An ancient cathedral in Kyiv.

St. Michael's Golden — Domed Monastery — A monastery with golden domes located in Kyiv.

Khreshchatyk Street — The main street of Kyiv, known for shopping and entertainment.

Andriyivsky Uzviz (Andrew's Descent) — A historic street in Kyiv with arts and crafts shops.

Independence Square — Known as Maidan Nezalezhnosti, it's the central square and a site of historical events.

Kyiv Pechersk Lavra — A historic Orthodox Christian monastery in Kyiv, known for its caves and architecture.

Mariinsky Palace — A Baroque palace in Kyiv, used for official ceremonies.

Vocabulary

Impressive [ɪmˈpreʃɪv] вражаючий, великий

Domes ['dɒmz] куполи

Orthodox ['ɔːrθəˈdɒks] православний

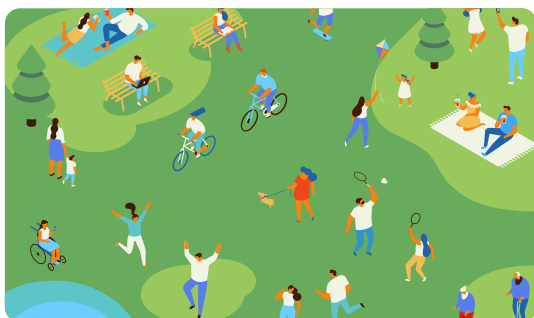
Honouring ['ɒnərɪŋ] вшановування

Cave [keɪv] печера

Task 1

Read the following sentences and decide if they are true or false.

1. Kyiv is the capital city of Ukraine.
2. Kyiv has famous historic churches and monasteries, including the UNESCO-listed Saint Sophia Cathedral.
3. Kyiv is in Eastern Ukraine.
4. Kyiv is the largest city in Ukraine by population.
5. Kyiv has a continental climate with cold winters and hot summers.
6. The official language spoken in Kyiv is Ukrainian.
7. Kyiv has a well-developed metro system with beautiful stations decorated with mosaics and sculptures.



You are brave.



Save the Children



Task 2

Read the dialogue and talk about native city.

Anna: Hi, John! Have you ever been to Ukraine?

John: No, I haven't, but I've heard a lot about it. What is it like?

Anna: It's a beautiful country with rich history and culture. The capital city is Kyiv.

John: That sounds interesting! What's the weather like there?

Anna: It has four seasons. Summers are warm, and winters can be cold with snow.

John: What about food? What's popular in Ukraine?

Anna: Ukrainian food is delicious! Borscht, a beet soup, is very popular. So are varenyky, which are like dumplings.

John: I'd love to try that! Are there any famous places to visit?

Anna: Yes! There's the Carpathian Mountains, the Black Sea coast, and many historical sites like castles and churches.

John: It sounds amazing. I'd like to visit Ukraine someday!

Anna: You should! The people are very welcoming, and there's so much to explore.

Task 3

Exploring Kyiv.

1. A Journey Through History and Culture
2. Introduction to Kyiv. Discuss with your classmates what you already know about Kyiv.
3. Kyiv's Historical Landmarks. Find information in the internet about five historical landmarks in Kyiv.

You can change the world.



Tasks in Wordwall:



Save the Children



LESSON 24. TRIP TO LONDON

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

PLACES AND LANDMARKS

London — United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Big Ben — The nickname for the clock tower at the north end of the Palace of Westminster.



Tower Bridge — A bridge over the River Thames, known for its towers and design.

Buckingham Palace — The official residence of the British monarch in London.



*Keep your head
held high.*



The British Museum — A famous museum in London, housing a big collection of art and artifacts.

The London Eye — A giant Ferris wheel on the South Bank of the River Thames, offering panoramic views of the city.



Westminster Abbey — A historic church in London, known for royal weddings and events.

The Houses of Parliament — The building where the UK Parliament meets, located next to Big Ben.



Here's the grammar of this lesson!

Future Simple: This is the most common way to express future actions.

Positive:

- **Subject + will + verb (infinitive)**

I will go to the store.

She will call you tomorrow.

Negative:

- **Subject + will not (won't) + verb**

Наприклад:

He will not (won't) attend the meeting.

We will not (won't) finish the project on time.

Questions:

- **Will + subject + verb?**

Will they come to the party?

Will you help me with this task?



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Task 1

Read the text.

In London, there are many famous landmarks. Tomorrow, I will visit some of them. First, I will see Big Ben. It is a tall clock tower. Next, I will go to Buckingham Palace. The Queen lives there. Then, I will walk to the London Eye. It is a big wheel with capsules for people. After that, I will visit Tower Bridge. It is a bridge that opens for boats. Finally, I will go to Trafalgar Square. There is a big statue of a lion there.

I am excited to see these landmarks tomorrow!

What will the person visit first?

Where does the King live? T

What is the London Eye?

What will the person see at Trafalgar Square?

Keep aiming high.



Task 2

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in Future Simple Tense
2. Tomorrow, Sarah _____ (not visit) the British Museum.
3. We _____ (have) lunch at a nice restaurant next week.
4. He _____ (take) the train to Edinburgh next month.
5. They _____ (not meet) their friends at the cinema on Saturday.
6. I _____ (study) for my exams next year.

Task 3

Complete the sentences opening the brackets using Future Simple Tense.

1. Tomorrow, she (start) her new job at the company.
2. They (go) to Paris for their vacation next month.
3. He (not buy) a new car when he gets his bonus.
4. We (visit) our grandparents during the summer holidays.
5. The team (not play) their next match on Saturday.

Tasks in Wordwall:



Save the Children



НАВЧАЙ
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Вихідний тест з англійської мови для учнів 7 класу

Виконай завдання 1-25. Вибери ОДНУ правильну відповідь з-поміж ТРЬОХ варіантів, щоб утворилося правильне речення. Познач цю відповідь у бланку відповідей.

1. _____ wants to help me with my homework.

- A Everybody
- B Somebody
- C Nobody

2. Has _____ seen my keys?

- A anybody
- B somebody
- C everybody

3. Look at him! He _____ across the street.

- A is running
- B runs
- C ran

4. Do you have _____ apples in the fridge?

- A some
- B any
- C many

5. You must eat _____ vegetables to stay healthy.

- A many
- B much
- C some

6. There are _____ people at the party.

- A a little
- B a lot of
- C a few

7. I haven't got _____ bread.

- A many
- B much
- C a lot of

8. I only have _____ friends in this city.

- A a little
- B a few
- C lots

9. Can you please give me the _____? I need to check the prices.

- A receipt
- B bill
- C recipe



10. She ___ play the piano very well.
A must
B has to
C can
11. ___ wants to talk to you about the project.
A Everybody
B Somebody
C Anybody
12. There isn't _____ sugar left in the bowl.
A some
B any
C much
13. There were ___ people at the party.
A a lot of
B lots
C little
14. I _____ this movie before.
A have seen
B haven't seen
C didn't see
15. She prepared ___ for the exam.
A herself
B itself
C themselves
16. He won the _____ and became the national champ.
A competition
B freestyle
C marathon
17. You're coming to the party, _____?
A isn't it
B aren't you
C don't you
18. Apples aren't expensive, ... ?
A are they
B is it
C do they
19. Our neighbours can't drive, ...?
A can he
B can't they
C can they

20. I always ask for a _____ when I buy something expensive.

- A receipt
- B menu
- C order

21. She calls ____ the smartest girl in the class.

- A herself
- B yourself
- C itself

22. His grandparents grow these wonderful cucumbers ____.

- A itself
- B themselves
- C yourselves

23. They _____ in this city for five years.

- A have lived
- B lived
- C will live

24. I _____ my homework tomorrow.

- A finished
- B have finished
- C will finish

25. I _____ to the cinema tomorrow.

- A went
- B go
- C will go

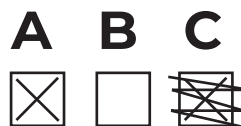
БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

Познач у бланку відповіді так, щоб було зрозуміло,
яким є твій варіант відповіді на завдання.

Правильну відповідь на кожне завдання позначають тільки так:



Неправильну відповідь можна виправити, замалювавши попередню позначку та поставивши нову:



	A	B	C
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	A	B	C
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	A	B	C
11.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	A	B	C
16.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	A	B	C
21.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

МАТЕРІАЛИ ДЛЯ ФАСИЛІТАТОРА



Save the Children



НАВЧАЙ
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LESSON 1. SCHOOL SUBJECTS

NUMERALS

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про шкільні предмети, числа, навчання в школі. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає шкільні предмети, числа, навчання в школі англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**)

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про шкільні предмети, числа, навчання в школі англійською school subjects, numerals.

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Schedule — A plan that shows the times when activities happen.

Period — A block of time during the school day for a particular subject.

Class — A group of students who meet regularly to study a subject.

Break / Recess — A short period of free time between classes.

Lunch — A meal eaten in the middle of the day.

Homeroom — A class where students gather at the beginning of the school day.

Lesson — A single class session focuses on a topic.

Timetable — A chart shows the times at which subjects.

Bell — A sound that signals the beginning or end of a class period.

School Subjects: Mathematics (Maths), Science, Physical Education (PE), Information Technology.

Activities: homework, reading books, drawing pictures, playing sports, singing songs, doing experiments, writing stories, solving puzzles, playing musical instruments, coding games.

CARDINAL NUMBERS

1 one
2 two
3 three
4 four
5 five
6 six
7 seven
8 eight
9 nine

Odd numbers: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17...

11 eleven
12 twelve
13 thirteen
14 fourteen
15 fifteen
16 sixteen
17 seventeen
18 eighteen
19 nineteen

Even numbers: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18

10 ten
20 twenty
30 thirty
40 forty
50 fifty
60 sixty
70 seventy
80 eighty
90 ninety

ORDINAL NUMBERS

1st (the) first
2nd second
3rd third
4th fourth
5th fifth
6th sixth
10th tenth
21st twenty — first
53rd fifty — third



Save the Children



НАВЧАЙ
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УКРАЇНИ

Task 1

Fill in the sentences with the correct ordinal or cardinal numbers.

Cardinal Numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

Ordinal Numbers: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th

1. There are **25** students in my class.
2. She came **1st** in the race.
3. I have **12** books on my shelf.
4. My birthday is on the **15th** of June.
5. We live on the **3rd** floor of the building.
6. He scored **4** goals in the game.
7. This is my **2nd** time visiting the zoo.
8. We have **3** pets at home.
9. My house is the **5th** one on the street.
10. There are **8** apples in the basket.



Task 2

Complete the sentences.

Word box: music, regular exercise, Biology, to calculate, subjects.

1. In Mathematics class, we learn how to calculate different types of problems.
2. We study plants and animals in Biology class.
3. Regular exercise is important for staying healthy.
4. I love listening to music in my free time.
5. My favourite subjects at school are History and English.

Task 3

Answer the following questions about your school subjects.

What is your favourite subject? — My favourite subject is Mathematics.

Who is your Biology teacher? — My Biology teacher is Mr. Smith.

When do you have Music class? — I have Music class on Wednesdays.

Do you like studying History? — Yes, I like studying History.

What do you learn in Geography? — We learn about different countries and maps in Geography.

LESSON 2. ABOUT SCHOOL

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про школу. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає усе, що пов'язано зі школою, про класи англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про усе, що пов'язано зі школою, про класи англійською (school).



Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Classroom — A room where we have lessons.

Teacher — A person who teaches students.

Student — A person who is learning at a school.

Principal — The head of a school.

Classmates — The other students in your class.

Subject — An area of knowledge studied in school (e.g., Math, Science, History).

Homework — Tasks given to students to be completed at home.

Textbook — A book used for studying a subject.

Library — A place where books and other resources are available for students to use or borrow.

Playground — An outdoor area where students can play during breaks.

Gymnasium — A large room used for sports and physical education.

Desk — A piece of furniture with a flat surface for writing or working.

Blackboard / Whiteboard — A board where teachers write lessons for students

Notebook — A book for writing notes.

Pen / Pencil — Writing instruments used by students.

Eraser — A tool used to remove pencil marks.

Vocabulary

Principal ['prɪnsəpəl] директор

Available [ə'veɪləbəl] доступний

Resources [rɪ'sɔːrsɪz, 'riːsɔːrsɪz] ресурси

Challenges ['tʃælɪndʒɪz] виклики, труднощі

Developing [dɪ'veləpɪŋ] розвиток, що розвивається

Borrow ['bɔːrəʊ] позичати

Research [rɪ'sɜːrtʃ] досліджувати

Focus on [fəʊkəs ɒn] зосереджуватися

Task 1

Read and say what is unusual about this school.

Modern schools are very different from schools in the past. Today, schools have many new technologies and teaching methods.

In a modern school, you can find computers and tablets in every classroom. Students use these devices to do their homework, research topics, and even take tests. Many schools also have smartboards, which are large touch screens that teachers use to show videos and presentations.

Teachers in modern schools use different methods to teach. They might have group projects, where students work together to solve problems. They also use games and interactive activities to make learning fun.

In addition to regular subjects like Maths, Science, and English, modern schools often have classes in Art, Music, and Physical Education. Some schools also teach coding and other computer skills.

Modern schools try to make learning interesting and enjoyable for all students. They focus on helping students develop skills they will need in the future, such as critical thinking, creativity, and teamwork.

Modern schools are designed to prepare students for the challenges of the modern world.



Task 2

Answer the questions according to the text.

1. What devices do students use in modern schools? — Students use computers and tablets.
2. What is a smartboard? — A smartboard is a large touch screen that teachers use.
3. What subjects do you have in addition to regular subjects in modern schools — We have Art, Music, and Physical Education.
4. What skills do modern schools focus on developing in students? — Modern schools focus on developing critical thinking, creativity, and teamwork skills.
5. How do teachers make learning fun in modern schools? — Teachers use games and interactive activities to make learning fun.

Task 3

Work in pairs.

1. Work in pairs. Describe your school and teacher.
Words to describe a school building.
Example: It's big, nice, modern, large.
2. Words to describe teachers.
Example: He / She is nice, strict, fair, kind, young(ish).
1. **School Building:** It's a big school building with many classrooms and a large playground. The school building is nice, with colourful walls and clean corridors. The school gymnasium is large, allowing for various indoor sports and activities. Unfortunately, some parts of the school building need renovation.
2. **Teachers:** He is nice and always ready to help students with their questions. She is strict about deadlines but fair in her grading. He is kind and often offers extra help to students.



LESSON 3. MUST, HAVE TO, MUSTN'T, NEEDN'T

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про життя підлітків. Відпрацювання граматичного матеріалу **must, mustn't, needn't, have to, don't have to**.

Учень називає правильно модальні дієслова **must, mustn't, needn't, have to, don't have to**, ставить запитання, будує заперечну форму.

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає про події, вираження необхідності часі, використовуючи **must (або have to)**, для вираження заборони, не дозволеності **mustn't**, або для вираження відсутності у потребі або необхідності, використовуючи **needn't**.

Here's the grammar of this lesson!



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MUST, HAVE TO, MUSTN'T, NEEDN'T

Ми вживаємо **must** (або **have to**) для вираження необхідності.

- I must do my homework.
- My teacher gets angry when I don't do it.
- I have to do my homework.

Ми вживаємо **must not (mustn't)** для вираження заборони, не дозволеності.

- We mustn't bring pets to school.

Ми вживаємо **needn't** для вираження відсутності у потребі або необхідності.

- You needn't take a coat. It's warm outside.
- We needn't study for the test because the teacher cancelled it.

Ми вживаємо **don't have to** для вираження відсутності необхідності щось робити.

- You don't have to go to the meeting if you don't want to.

Vocabulary

Provide [prə'vaɪd] надавати, забезпечувати

Suit [su:t] костюм

Event [ɪ'vent] захід

An important meeting [ɪm'pɔ:rtənt 'mi:tiŋ] важлива зустріч

Task 1

Complete with **must** or **mustn't**.

1. You **must** be quiet in the library.
2. Students **must** do their homework every day.
3. You **mustn't** run in the halls.
4. We **must** respect our teachers.
5. You **must** bring your textbooks to class.
6. Students **mustn't** eat in the classroom.
7. You **must** listen to the teacher during lessons.
8. You **mustn't** forget your school ID at home.
9. We **must** help our classmates if they need it.
10. You **mustn't** use your phone during exams.

Task 2

Complete the sentences with the correct or the best answer: **must**, **mustn't**, **needn't**, **have to**, **don't have to**.

1. You **must** finish your homework before you go out to play.
2. You **mustn't** touch the cup when it's hot.
3. You **needn't** bring any food to the party.
4. I **have to** wake up early tomorrow for an important meeting.
5. You **don't have to** wear a suit to the event if you don't want to.

Task 3

Complete the sentences so they are true for you. Use **must**, **mustn't**, **needn't**, **have to**, **don't**

have to. (More than one choice is possible for some sentences.)

1. I **must** finish my homework before I can play.
2. You **mustn't** be late for school.
3. We **have to** go to bed early.
4. I **have to** wear a uniform to school.
5. You **must** eat vegetables to stay healthy.
6. We **don't have to** bring our own lunch.
7. I **must** study hard for my exams.
8. You **mustn't** talk during the test.
9. We **have to** clean our rooms every weekend.



LESSON 4. AFTER SCHOOL

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про активності після школи. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає активності після школи англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про активності після школи англійською (activities).

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Activities after School

Experimenting — Conducting scientific tests.

Drawing — Creating pictures.

Singing — Making music with your voice.

Exercising — Doing physical activities to stay fit.

Presenting — Sharing information with the class.

Vocabulary

Reviewing [ri'vju:ɪŋ] перегляд, рецензування

Engaging [ɪn'geɪdʒɪŋ] залучення, захоплюючий

Conducting [kən'dʌktɪŋ] проведення, керування

Adventure [əd'ventʃər] пригода

Guidance ['gaɪdəns] керівництво, настанова

Rehearsing [ri'hɜ:rsɪŋ] репетиція, вправляння

Sunlight ['sʌn,laɪt] сонячне світло



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Task 1

Read and talk about your activities.

Hello everyone! Today I want to tell you about my daily activities. After school, I usually go home and finish my homework. I must finish it before dinner. Sometimes I have to study extra for a test. On weekends, I like playing soccer with my friends at the park. We have a lot of fun kicking the ball around.

In the evenings, I often watch TV with my family. My favorite shows are cartoons and adventure movies. I also enjoy playing video games on my computer. It's a great way to relax after a busy day. On Sundays, my family and I go to visit my grandparents. We have lunch together and talk about our week.

I have a lot of different activities that keep me busy and happy every day. It's important to have a balance between schoolwork and fun activities with friends and family.

Task 2

Match the activities.

1. Art Club
2. Chess Club
3. Music Lessons
4. Drama Club
5. Cooking Class

- A Learning to cook and bake with a chef, preparing and enjoying meals together.
- B Creating drawings and paintings with friends and an art teacher.
- C Learning and playing chess to develop strategy and critical thinking.
- D Learning to play musical instruments or sing with a music teacher
- E Acting plays to perform on stage with other students.

Correct answers:

Art Club — B

Chess Club — C

Music Lessons — D

Drama Club — E

Cooking Class — A

Task 3

Read the dialogue and describe your own activities after school.

Emily: Hi, Jake! What are you doing after school today?

Jake: Hey, Emily! I'm going to soccer practice. What about you?

Emily: I'm going to my dance class. It starts at 4 PM.

Jake: That sounds fun! Do you dance every day?

Emily: Not every day, but I have classes three times a week. How often do you play soccer?

Jake: We have practice twice a week, and sometimes we have games on weekends.

Emily: Cool! Maybe we can hang out after our activities sometime.

Jake: Let's plan for it soon.

Emily: See you later!

Jake: See you, Emily!



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LESSON 5. INTERNET TOO / ENOUGH

Важливо: Відпрацювання граматичного матеріалу щодо прислівників too / enough. Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання лексичного мінімуму про інтернет, безпеку в інтернеті.

Учень називає правильно допоміжні слова, використовуючи прислівники too / enough.

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає про події, які відбуваються, використовуючи прислівники too / enough при побудові речень.

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

REMEMBER! TOO / ENOUGH

too + adjective 1 / adverb 2 (занадто)

- She is too young to travel alone. She can't travel alone.
- He drives too fast. He should not drive so fast.

Adjective / Adverb + enough (достатньо)

1. This camera is good enough.
2. She got up early enough. She will come to school on time.
3. There is not enough practice.
4. You should do enough exercises.

Too much використовується з незлічуваними іменниками, щоб вказати на надмірну кількість чогось.

Too many використовується зі злічуваними іменниками для вказівки на надмірну кількість чогось

- There is too much information.
- There are too many computers.
- There is too much water.
- There are too many cars.

Enough використовується для вираження достатньої кількості чогось.

Вживається як з злічуваними, так і з незлічуваними іменникам

- There isn't enough sugar.
- There aren't enough books.

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Password — A secret word or phrase that you use to log into your computer or an online account.

Username — A name you choose to use when sign in to a website.

Privacy — Keeping your personal information safe.

Firewall — A security system that helps protect your computer from hackers.



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Virus — A program that can harm your computer and steal your information.
Online Safety — Practices and tools used to protect personal information and stay safe on the internet.

Vocabulary

Firewall ['faɪərwɔ:l] мережевий екран

Steal [sti:l] красти

Practices ['præktɪsɪz] практики, методи

Remain safe [ri'mein seɪf] залишатися в безпеці

To protect [tə prə'tekt] захищати

Strangers ['streɪndʒəz] незнайомці

Antivirus software [ænti'vaɪrəs 'sɔ:ftwɛr] антивірусні програми

Cautious ['kɔ:ʃəs] обережний

Task 1

Decide if the sentences below are True or False.

1. You must use strong passwords to protect your accounts. **True**
2. You mustn't share your personal information with unknown people online. **True**
3. You needn't update your software regularly. **False**
4. You have to click on every link you see in your emails. **False**
5. You don't have to log out of public computers after use. **False**
6. You must use antivirus software to protect your device. **True**
7. You needn't be careful about what you download. **False**
8. You have to check the privacy settings on your social media accounts. **True**

Task 2

Complete each sentence with **too** or **enough** and one of the adjectives from the box.

Word box: weak, fast, large, powerful, low, safe, small, high

1. The chair was **too small** for him to sit comfortably.
2. She walked **fast enough** to catch the school bus on time.
3. The dog was **too weak** to lift the heavy box.
4. The music was **too loud** for me to hear what she said.
5. The teacher's voice was **loud enough** for everyone to hear the instructions.
6. His computer was **too slow** to run the new game.
7. The tree was **too tall** for the cat to climb.
8. The lock on the door was **too weak** to keep the bandits out.
9. The umbrella was **large enough** to keep both of them dry in the rain.
10. The bridge was **safe enough** for cars to cross over.

Task 3

Choose **too** or **enough** to complete the sentences.

1. The classroom is **big enough** for all the students.
2. The homework is **too difficult** to finish in one night.
3. The school lunch is **healthy enough**.
4. The playground is **too crowded** during the break.
5. The library has **enough** books for everyone.
6. The teacher's explanation was **too fast** to understand.

7. The project is not detailed **enough** to get a good grade.
8. The test was **too** long to complete in one hour.
9. The science experiment was exciting **enough** to keep everyone's interest.



LESSON 6. BEING ONLINE

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Продовження відпрацювання лексичного мінімуму про інтернет, перебування онлайн. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає терміни для інтернету, соціальних мереж англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**)

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про інтернет та перебування онлайн англійською.

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Password — A secret word or phrase that you use to log into your computer or an online account.

Username — A name you choose to use when you sign in to a website.

Privacy — Keeping your personal information safe and not sharing it with unknown people.

Virus — A program that can harm your computer and steal your information.

Spam — Unwanted emails or messages, often sent in large numbers.

Antivirus Software — A program that helps protect your computer from viruses and other bad software.

Secure Website — A website that uses special technology to protect your personal information.

Download — To copy files from the internet to your computer.

Vocabulary

Keeping ['ki:pɪŋ] зберігання, підтримання

Harm [hɑ:rm] шкода, заподіювати шкоду

To protect [tə prə'tekt] захищати

Strangers ['streɪndʒərz] незнайомці

An adult [ən ə'dʌlt] дорослий

To research [tə rɪ'sɜ:rtʃ] досліджувати

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Regular Verbs: Add "— ed" to the base form of the verb.

talk (base form) → talked (past simple)

Irregular Verbs: Have unique forms that do not follow the "— ed" pattern.

go (base form) → went (past simple)

Task 1

Read the text.

BEING ONLINE

Being online means using the internet. You can be online with a computer, tablet, or phone. When you're online, you can do many things. You can chat with friends, play games, or watch videos. Some people use the internet to learn new things or do homework.

It's important to be safe online. Don't share your personal information with unknown people. Always ask your parents before downloading anything. If something online makes you feel uncomfortable, tell an adult.

Being online is fun, but it's also good to take breaks. Spend time with your family and friends offline too. Balance is important!

Task 2

Answer the questions according to the text. Work in pairs.

1. What does it mean to be online?
2. What gadgets can you use to be online?
3. What are some things you can do when you're online?
4. Why is it important to be safe online?
5. What should you do if something online makes you feel uncomfortable?
6. Why is it good to take breaks from being online?
7. How can you balance your time between being online and offline?

Task 3

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb (Past Simple).

1. We **visited** several websites to research our project last week.
2. She **watched** funny videos online yesterday evening.
3. He **sent** an email to his friend this morning.
4. They **played** online games together on Saturday.
5. I **found** a new recipe on a cooking website last month.



LESSON 7. HOME

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про роботу по дому, домашнє та кухонне приладдя. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає роботу по дому, домашнє та кухонне приладдя англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**)

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про роботу по дому, домашнє та кухонне приладдя англійською (home chores).

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Rooms in the House

Living room — The main room where people sit and relax.

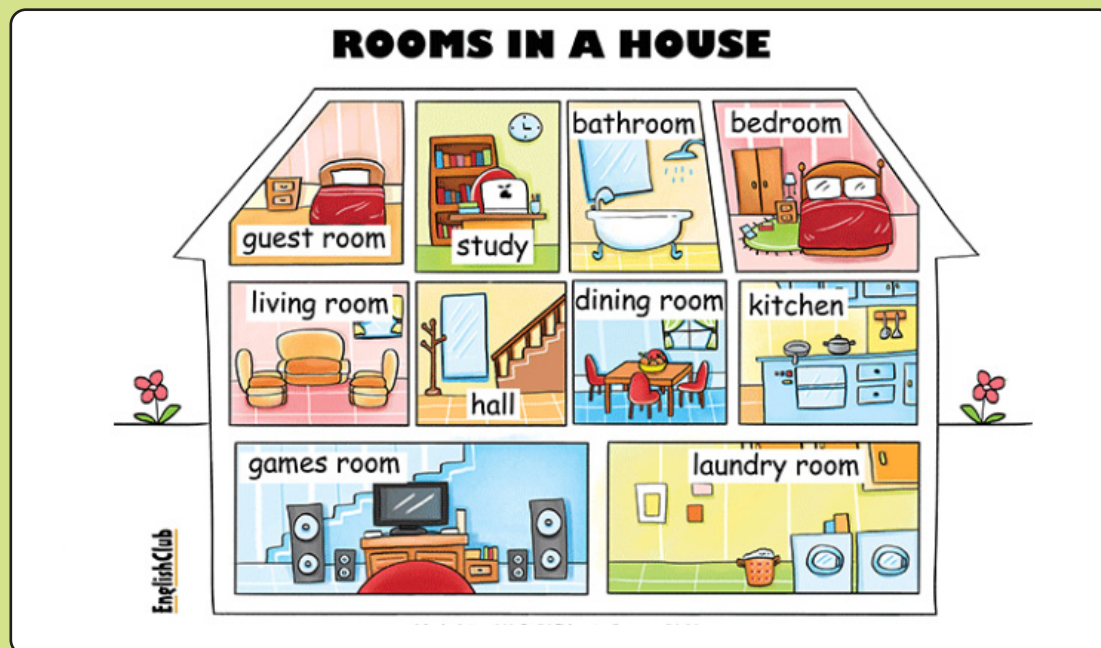
Kitchen — The room where we prepared and cooked.

Bedroom — The room where people sleep.

Bathroom — The room where people bathe and use the toilet.

Dining room — The room where people eat meals.

Study — A room used for reading, writing, or working.



Furniture and Appliances

Wardrobe — A large cupboard for storing clothes.

Bookshelf — A piece of furniture with shelves for storing books.

Refrigerator (Fridge) — An appliance for keeping food cold.

Oven — An appliance used for baking or roasting food.

Microwave — An appliance for heating food quickly.

Dishwasher — A machine for washing dishes.

Washing Machine — A machine for washing clothes.

Household Items

Plate — A flat dish used for eating.

Bowl — A round dish used for eating or serving food.

Cup — A small container for drinking liquids.

Glass — A container for drinking beverages, usually made of glass.

Fork — A utensil with prongs used for eating.

Knife — A utensil used for cutting food.

Spoon — A utensil with a rounded bowl used for eating or stirring.

Toothbrush — A brush used for cleaning teeth.

Towel — A piece of cloth used for drying.

Pillow — A soft cushion used for resting the head in bed.

Curtain — A piece of fabric that covers a window.

Carpet/Rug — A thick fabric covering the floor.

Mirror — A surface that reflects light and shows an image.



Vocabulary

Main [meɪn] головний, основний

Supported [sə'pɔ:tɪd] підтримуваний

Furniture ['fɜ:nɪʃər] меблі

Serving ['sɜ:vɪŋ] обслуговування

Fabric ['fæbrɪk] тканина

Effects [ɪ'fɛkts] ефекти

Comfortable ['kɒmfətəbəl, 'kɒmfərtəbəl] зручний, комфортний

Device [dɪ'vaɪs] пристрій

Communicating [kə'mju:nɪkeɪtɪŋ] спілкування, передача інформації



Task 1

Match the furniture and the room.

Sofa / Couch — living room

Chair — living room

Table — living room or kitchen

Bed — bedroom

Desk — bedroom

Wardrobe — bedroom

Task 2

Read the text about your ideal home.

Your ideal home is a place where you feel comfortable and happy. It could be a house, an apartment, or even a cabin in the woods. In your ideal home, you have everything you need.

Inside, there are cosy rooms like a bedroom, a living room, and a kitchen. Your bedroom is where you sleep and relax. The living room is for spending time with family or watching TV. In the kitchen, you can cook your favourite meals.

Outside, your ideal home has a nice garden or yard. You can play with your pets or have a picnic with your family. Maybe there's a treehouse where you can have fun.

Your ideal home is safe and peaceful. It's a place where you can be yourself and feel loved. Whether it's big or small, what matters most is that it feels like home.

Task 3

Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

1. Where is your home?
2. What does your home look like from the outside?
3. How many rooms are there in your home?
4. What room is your favourite in your home? Why?
5. What do you like doing in your home after school?
6. Who do you live with in your home?
7. What makes your home feel comfortable?
8. Do you have a garden or yard at your home? What do you do there?
9. What is one thing you would like to change or add to your home?
10. How does your home make you feel?



LESSON 8. HOUSEHOLD CHORES

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання та продовження лексичного мінімуму про роботу по дому, домашнє та кухонне приладдя. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає роботу по дому, домашнє та кухонне приладдя англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**)

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про роботу по дому, домашнє та кухонне приладдя англійською (home chores).

HOUSEHOLD CHORES

Chores — Routine tasks in the house.

Cleaning — The act of making something clean and free of dirt.

Vacuuming — Using a vacuum cleaner to clean floors and carpets.

Washing dishes — Cleaning plates, glasses, and utensils.

Laundry — The process of washing and drying clothes.

Folding clothes — Making clothes neat by folding them.

Making the bed — Arranging the bed sheets and pillows neatly.

Recycling — Separating and collecting recyclable materials like paper, plastic, and glass.

Watering plants — Giving water to plants to keep them healthy.

Feeding pets — Giving food to household animals.

Walking the dog — Taking a dog outside for exercise.

Setting the table — Arranging plates, utensils, and glasses for a meal.

Clearing the table — Removing dishes and utensils from the table after a meal.

Cooking — Preparing food to eat.

Baking — Cooking food in an oven.

Vocabulary

Sweeping [swi:pɪŋ] підмітання

Mopping ['mɒpɪŋ] миття підлоги (полотенцем)

Dusting ['dʌstɪŋ] витирання пилу

Trash [træʃ] сміття

Doing Laundry [træʃ] прання білизни

Scrub [skrʌb] миття (щіткою, сильне)

Household chores ['haʊs,hoʊld tʃɔ:rz] домашні обов'язки

Task 1

Read the text.

HOUSEHOLD CHORES

Household chores are tasks you do to keep your home clean and organized.

They help make your living space comfortable and pleasant for everyone.

Sweeping: Use a broom to clean the floors and remove dust and dirt.

Mopping: Use a mop and water to clean the floors after sweeping.

Vacuuming: Use a vacuum cleaner to clean carpets and rugs.



Doing the Dishes: Wash dishes with soap and water, then dry them.

Taking Out the Trash: Collect garbage from bins and take it outside to the trash cans.



Making the Bed: Arrange the blankets and pillows neatly on the bed.

Doing Laundry: Wash clothes in the washing machine, then hang them to dry or put them in the dryer.



Cleaning the Bathroom: Scrub the sink, toilet, and bathtub / shower with cleaning products.

Watering Plants: Give plants in pots or in the garden water to help them grow.



Task 2

Decide if the sentence is True or False according to the text.

1. Sweeping helps to clean the floors. **True**
2. Mopping helps to clean using a vacuum cleaner. **False**
3. Vacuuming helps to clean carpets and rugs. **True**
4. You can dry dishes after washing them. **True**
5. Watering plants helps them grow. **True**
- 6.

Task 3

Work in groups. Answer the questions about household chores:

1. What chores do you usually do at home?
2. Who helps you with household chores at home?
3. Which chore do you find the easiest? Why?
4. Is there a chore you dislike doing? Why?
5. How often do you help with laundry?
6. What is your least favorite chore? Why?
7. Do you have a chore timetable at home?
8. What is the most important chore to do regularly?
9. How do you feel about helping with household chores?



LESSON 9. EVERYBODY, SOMEBODY, ANYBODY AND NOBODY

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного та граматичного мінімуму про прислівники "кожен, щось, хтось і ніхто".

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас з прислівниками "кожен, щось, хтось і ніхто" англійською мовою (everybody, somebody, anybody, nobody).

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

EVERYBODY, SOMEBODY, ANYBODY AND NOBODY

1. Everybody вживається, коли говоримо про всіх людей без винятку. Значення: "Всі люди" або "кожен".

Everybody is invited to the party.

2. Somebody вживається, коли говоримо про невизначену, але певну людину. Значення: "Хтось", "хтось конкретний, але невідомий".

Somebody left their umbrella here.

3. Anybody використовується в запитаннях і запереченнях, коли ми не знаємо, чи є така людина. Значення: "Хтось", "будь-хто"

Is anybody home?

I don't know anybody here.



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4. **Nobody** вживається, коли хочемо сказати, що жодна людина не є присутньою або не має певної характеристики. Значення: "Ніхто". Nobody was at the meeting.

Vocabulary

Refers [rɪ'fɜːrɪz] посилається, звертає увагу, стосується

Unspecified [ʌn'spɛsɪfaɪd] невизначений, неуточнений

Forgotten [fər'ɡɒtən] забутий

Mentioned ['menʃənd] згаданий

Claimed [kleɪmd] забрав, забраний

Task 1

Read the story.

THE FORGOTTEN JACKET

Once upon a time in a small school, everybody was busy getting ready for the school play. Somebody left their jacket in the classroom, but nobody knew whose it was.

The teacher asked, "Can anybody tell me whose jacket this is?" Everybody looked around, but nobody answered. "Somebody has forgotten it", the teacher said. During lunch, everybody was talking about the play. Somebody mentioned the jacket again, but still, nobody claimed it.

Finally, after school, somebody remembered. It was Tom! He said, "Oh, that's my jacket ! Anybody told me I left it there."

Everybody laughed, and Tom took his jacket home. From that day on, everybody remembered to check their things before leaving the classroom.

Task 2

Put in somebody, nothing, anywhere.

1. **Somebody** left their book on the table.
2. There's **nothing** to eat in the fridge.
3. I couldn't find my phone **anywhere**.
4. **Everybody** loves a good story.
5. **Anyone** can join the game.
6. **Nobody** knows the answer to this question.
7. Did **anyone** call me earlier?
8. We went **everywhere** looking for the lost dog.
9. **No one** was at home when I arrived.
10. Is there **anything** you need from the store?

Task 3

Fill in the sentences with **everybody**, **somebody**, **anybody**, or **nobody**.

1. **Somebody** left their jacket in the classroom.
2. Is there **anybody** who can help me with this problem?
3. **Everybody** knows the answer to the question.
4. **Anybody** want to go to the park with me?
5. **Everybody** was at the party last night.
6. **Everybody** in the team played very well.
7. **Anybody** can answer this question, it's very easy.
8. **Nobody** was interested in the topic, so the teacher stopped explaining.



LESSON 10. TO STAY HEALTHY. SOME / ANY; MUCH / MANY

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про здоровий спосіб життя. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає терміни, пов'язані зі здоровим способом життя англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про здоровий спосіб життя англійською (to stay healthy).

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

HEALTHY EATING

Balanced diet — Eating a variety of foods from all food groups.

Portion size — The amount of food eaten in one meal.

Calorie — A unit of energy provided by food.

Vocabulary

A variety [ə və'raɪəti] різноманітність

The amount of smth [ði ə'maʊnt] кількість

Provided [prə'vaɪdɪd] за умови, що; забезпечений

Choose [tʃuːz] вибирати

Whole grain [hoʊl greɪn] цільнозерновий

Hydrated ['haɪdreɪtɪd] зволожений, гідратований

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

SOME VS. ANY

Some: Used to refer to an unspecified amount or number of something.

Any: Used to refer to an unspecified amount or number of something.

MUCH VS. MANY

Much: Used to refer to a large quantity of something.

Many: Used to refer to a large number of things.

Task 1

Read the text. Say what you remember from the text.

HEALTHY EATING

Eating healthy is very important. It helps you grow strong and stay fit. Here are some tips for healthy eating:

1. **Eat Fruits and Vegetables:** They are full of vitamins and minerals. Try to eat different colours of fruits and vegetables every day.



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2. **Drink Water:** Water is very good for your body. Try to drink 8 glasses of water every day.
3. **Don't eat Junk Food:** Foods like chips, candy, and soda are not good for your health. Eat them only sometimes.
4. **Eat Whole Grains:** Choose whole grain bread, pasta, and rice. They are better for you than white bread and pasta.
5. **Protein is Important:** Eat foods with protein like meat, fish, eggs, beans, and nuts. They help your body to grow and stay strong.

Task 2

Decide if the sentence is True or False according to the text.

1. Eating fruits and vegetables is good for your health. (True)
2. Drinking soda is the best way to stay hydrated. (False)
Drinking water is the best way to stay hydrated.
3. It is healthy to eat candy every day. (False)
It isn't healthy to eat candy every day.
4. Whole grain bread is better for you than white bread. (True)
5. Protein helps your body to grow and stay strong. (True)

Task 3

Complete the sentences using **some / any / much / many**.

1. There isn't any milk left in the fridge.
2. She doesn't have many friends in this city.
3. Do you need any help with your homework?
4. He has some interesting books in his collection.
5. We didn't see many birds in the park today.
6. Can I borrow some sugar for my coffee?
7. There are too many people at the concert.
8. She didn't have much time to finish her project.
9. Are there any apples in the basket?
10. He drank too much water after the workout.



LESSON 11. TABLE MANNERS

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про поведінку за столом, посуд та кухонне приладдя. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає про манери та поведінку за столом, посуд англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**) розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про поведінку за столом, посуд та сервірування стола англійською (**table manners**).

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

TABLE MANNERS VOCABULARY

Manners — Polite or well-bred social behavior.

Napkin — A piece of paper used to clean your mouth and hands.

Place setting — The place of a table for a meal, including utensils, plates, glasses, and napkins.

Course — A part of a meal served at one time (e.g., main course, dessert).

Dessert — A sweet course served at the end of a meal.

Guest — We invite this person to visit our home.

Vocabulary

Behavior [biˈheɪvjər] поведінка

Utensils [juːˈtensəlz] посуд, столові прилади

Served [sɜːrvd] подається

Main courses [meɪn ˈkɔːrsɪz] основні страви

Meal [miːl] страва, їжа

Chew [tʃuː] жувати

Swallow [ˈswɒləʊ] ковтати

Polite [pəˈlaɪt] ввічливий

Reach [riːtʃ] тягнутися

Utensils [juːˈtensɪlz] столові прибори

Properly [ˈprɒpəli] правильно, належним чином

Slouch [slaʊtʃ] сутулість

Task 1

Read and discuss the topic.

TABLE MANNERS

When you eat with others, it is important to have good table manners. Here are some simple rules.

Wash your hands: Always wash your hands before you eat.

Wait your turn: Wait for everyone to sit down before you start eating.

Use your napkin: Put a napkin on your leg. Use it to clean your mouth and hands.

Chew quietly: Chew with your mouth closed. Do not make loud noises when you eat.

Don't talk with food in your mouth: Finish chewing and swallow before you talk.

Say "Please" and "Thank You": Use polite words when you ask for something. Say "Please" and "Thank you."

Don't reach: If you need something, ask for it. Do not reach over the table.

Use utensils properly: Use your fork, knife, and spoon correctly. Do not use your fingers unless it is food that you should eat with your hands.

Sit up straight: Sit up straight at the table. Do not slouch or put your elbows on the table.

Help clean up: After the meal, help to clean the table. This is a nice way to show good manners.

By following these simple rules, you can show respect and make mealtime pleasant for everyone.

Task 2

Work in pairs. Speak about table manners.

1. Why should you wash your hands before eating?
2. What should you do with a napkin when you sit at the table?
3. How should you chew your food?
4. What should you do if you need something that is far from you on the table?
5. When should you talk at the table?
6. What polite words should you use when you ask for something?
7. Where should you not put your elbows while eating?
8. How can you help after the meal is over?

Task 3

Fill in the sentences with must or mustn't.

1. You **must** wash your hands before eating.
2. You **mustn't** talk with food in your mouth.
3. You **must** put a napkin on your lap.
4. You **mustn't** chew with your mouth open.
5. You **must** say "please" and "thank you."
6. You **mustn't** reach over the table for food.
7. You **must** sit up straight at the table.
8. You **must** use your fork, knife, and spoon correctly.
9. You **mustn't** make loud noises while eating.
10. You **must** help clean up after the meal.



LESSON 12. A LOT OF / LOTS, A LITTLE, A FEW

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового граматичного мінімуму про займенники a lot of / lots, a few, a little із злічуваними та незлічуваними іменниками.

Важливо: Відпрацювання граматичного матеріалу.

Учень називає правильно займенники a lot of / lots, a few, a little із злічуваними та незлічуваними іменниками, які відбуваються у теперішньому часі.

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень використовує при побудові речень займенники a lot of / lots, a few, a little із злічуваними та незлічуваними іменниками.

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

A LOT OF / LOTS, A LITTLE, A FEW

A lot of / lots of вживається із злічуваними та незлічуваними іменниками для того, щоб вказати на велику чисельність або кількість чогось.

1. Jill has got a lot of / lots of clothes.
2. This game is a lot of / lots of fun.

A little означає малу кількість і вживається із незлічуваними іменниками.

- I need a little sugar for the cake.
- Give the cat a little milk.



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A few означає малу чисельність і вживається зі злічувальними іменниками.

- There are a few nice apples.
- Let me give you a few instructions.

Task 1

Use a little or a few with the following nouns.

Word box: water, chairs, sugar, friends, books, milk, time, cookies.

1. I need a little **water** to drink.
2. She ate a few **cookies** after dinner.
3. We have a little **time** before the movie starts.
4. He bought a few **books** from the store.
5. Please add a little **milk** to my coffee.
6. She invited a few **friends** to the party.
7. I need a little **sugar** in my tea.
8. We need a few **chairs** for the guests.

Task 2

Complete the sentences using a little or a few. .

1. Can you please give me a little time to finish my homework?
2. She needs a little sugar for her tea.
3. There are only a few apples left in the basket.
4. I have a few books to read over the weekend.
5. He has a few friends who live nearby.
6. I need to buy a few ingredients for the recipe.
7. There's only a little milk left in the fridge.
8. He has a little experience with computers.

Task 3

Complete the dialogue with a lot of / lots of, a little or a few.

Aisle [aɪl] прохід, коридор, алея

At the grocery store:

Customer: Excuse me, do you have any apples?

Clerk: Yes, we have a **lot of** apples. They are in aisle 3.

Customer: Great! I also need some milk. Where can I find it?

Clerk: You can find a **little** milk in the dairy section, which is in aisle 2.

Customer: Perfect. I need some eggs too.

Clerk: We have **lots of** eggs. They are also in the dairy section.

Customer: Thanks! Do you have any fresh bread?

Clerk: Yes, we have a **few** loaves of fresh bread in the bakery section.

Customer: Wonderful. I'm looking for some sugar. Where is it?

Clerk: There is a **lot of** sugar in aisle 5.

Customer: Thank you! I need some carrots for soup.

Clerk: You can find a **few** carrots in the produce section, aisle 4.

Customer: This is very helpful. And finally, I need some coffee.



Clerk: We have lots of coffee in aisle 6.

Customer: Thank you so much for your help!

Clerk: You're welcome! Have a great day!



LESSON 13. RECIPES

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про рецепти, страви та улюблену страву. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає рецепти, страви та улюблену страву англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**) розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про рецепти, страви та улюблену страву англійською мовою (recipes).

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

GENERAL TERMS

Ingredients — The foods and spices needed to make a dish.

Recipe — A set of instructions for making a particular dish.

Instructions — Steps to follow to prepare a dish.

Servings — The number of portions a recipe makes.

Cuisine — A style of cooking in a country or region.

COOKING ACTIONS

Bake — To cook food in an oven.

Boil — To heat a liquid until it bubbles.

Chop — To cut into small pieces.

Mix — To combine two or more ingredients.

Fry — To cook in hot fat or oil.

MEASUREMENTS

Cup — A standard unit of measurement (e.g., 1 cup of flour).

Tablespoon (tbsp) — A larger unit of measurement (e.g., 1 tbsp of sugar).

Teaspoon (tsp) — A smaller unit of measurement (e.g., 1 tsp of salt).

KITCHEN TOOLS

Bowl — A round, deep dish used for mixing or serving food.

Knife — A tool used for cutting.

Cutting board — A flat surface used for chopping ingredients.

Spoon — A utensil used for stirring or serving.



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Fork — A utensil with prongs used for eating or serving food.
Measuring cup — A cup used for measuring ingredients.
Measuring Spoon — A spoon used for measuring smaller quantities of ingredients.

Vocabulary

Associated [ə'souʃi,etɪd] пов'язаний, асоційований

Measurement ['meʒərmənt] вимірювання, розмір

Stir [stɜ:r] перемішувати

Pour [pɔ:r] наливати

Sprinkle ['sprɪŋkl] посипати, бризкати

Task 1

Read the recipe. Write the recipe of your favourite dish, using this example.

SIMPLE PASTA RECIPE

Ingredients:

200 grams of pasta, 2 cups of water, 1 teaspoon of salt, 1 tablespoon of olive oil, 1 cup of tomato sauce, cheese

Instructions:

Boil the Pasta. In a pot, boil 2 cups of water. Add 1 teaspoon of salt and 1 tablespoon of olive oil. Put 200 grams of pasta into the boiling water. Cook for about 10 minutes until the pasta is soft.

Prepare the Sauce. Heat 1 cup of tomato sauce in a separate pan. Stir until warm.

Combine Pasta and Sauce. Take pasta out of the water. Pour the warm tomato sauce over the pasta. Mix gently.

Serve. Optionally, sprinkle cheese on top. Enjoy your simple pasta dish!

Task 2.

Answer the questions about recipes:

How do you make pasta? Boil pasta in salted water for 10 minutes, then mix with tomato sauce.

What ingredients do you need to bake cookies? Flour, sugar, butter, eggs, and baking soda.

Can you show me how to cook scrambled eggs? Whisk eggs, cook in a pan with butter, stir until fluffy.

What do you put in a salad? Lettuce, tomatoes, cucumbers, and dressing.

How long does it take to boil potatoes? About 15-20 minutes.

Who taught you how to make pancakes? A family member or a recipe.

How do you cook the chicken? Season and cook until the internal temperature reaches 165°F (74°C).

Task 3

Role-play the situation. You are in a restaurant.

Waiter: Hello! Welcome to our restaurant. How many people?

You: Just one, please.

Waiter: Great! Please follow me to your table.

(You both walk to the table)

Waiter: Here is your table. Would you like to see the menu?

You: Yes, please.

(Waiter hands you the menu)

Waiter: Can I get you something to drink?

You: I'll have water, please.

Waiter: Sure, one water coming right up. Are you ready to order?

You: Yes, I'll have the chicken salad.

Waiter: Excellent choice! Anything else?

You: No, that's all for now, thank you.

Waiter: Great! Your food will be ready shortly.



LESSON 14. PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Важливо: Відпрацювання граматичного матеріалу про теперішній доконаний час.

Учень називає правильно допоміжні слова при теперішньому доконаному часі, ставить запитання, будує заперечну форму, про події, які відбувалися у минулому часі, але розповідає про неї зараз.

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає про події, які відбувалися у теперішньому доконаному часі.

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Present Perfect використовується для опису дій або подій, які мали місце в минулому, але мають зв'язок з теперішнім або є важливими для теперішнього моменту.

Дія завершилася до теперішнього моменту, результат якої важливий для теперішнього: She has lost her keys.

Опис досвіду або дій, які відбулися в минулому, але без вказівки конкретного часу: I have visited Paris three times.

Дія почалася в минулому і триває до цього моменту (часто з використанням "for" або "since"): They have lived in this city for 10 years.

Present perfect tense formed using "have" or "has" (present forms of the verb "to have") + the past participle of the main verb.

Time markers can help decide when to use Present Perfect Tense.

- **Just** (e.g., I have just finished my homework.)
- **Already** (e.g., She has already eaten lunch.)
- **Yet** (used in negative sentences and questions) (e.g., He hasn't arrived yet. Have you finished yet?)
- **Ever** (used in questions) (e.g., Have you ever been to Paris?)
- **Never** (e.g., I have never seen that movie.)
- **Since** (e.g., They have lived here since 2010.)



Structure:

Affirmative: Subject + have / has + past participle

- I have visited Paris.
- She has finished her homework.

Negative: Subject + have / has + not + past participle

- I have not seen that movie.
- They haven't arrived yet.

Interrogative: Have / Has + subject + past participle

- Have you ever been to Italy?

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past Tense</i>	<i>Past participle</i>	<i>Переклад</i>
be /bi/	was / were /wɒz, wə(r)/	been /bɪn, bi:n/	бути
become /bɪ'kʌm/	became /bɪ'keɪm/	become /bɪ'kʌm/	ставати
begin /bɪ'ɡɪn/	began /bɪ'ɡæn/	begun /bɪ'ɡʌn/	починати
buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔ:t/	bought /bɔ:t/	купляти
choose /tʃu:z/	chose /tʃəʊz/	chosen /'tʃəʊzn/	вибирати
come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come /kʌm/	приходити
cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	різати
do /də, du/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/	робити
eat /i:t/	ate /eɪt, et/	eaten /'i:tn/	їсти
get /get/	got /ɡɒt/	got /ɡɒt/	отримувати
give /ɡɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /'ɡɪvn/	давати
go /ɡəʊ/	went /went/	gone /ɡɒn/	йти
have /həv, hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/	мати
hold /həʊld/	held /held/	held /held/	тримати
keep /ki:p/	kept /kept/	kept /kept/	зберігати
know /nəʊ/	knew /nju:/	known /nəʊn/	знати
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/	читати
run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run /rʌn/	бігати
say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said /sed/	казати
see /si:/	saw /sɔ:/	seen /si:n/	бачити
spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent /spent/	проводити
take /teɪk/	took /tʊk/	taken /'teɪkən/	брати
tell /tel/	told /təʊld/	told /təʊld/	сказати
think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔ:t/	thought /θɔ:t/	думати

Task 1

Fill in the blanks using Present Perfect Tense

1. She **has finished** (finish) her homework already.
2. They **have visited** (visit) their grandparents recently.
3. I **have never seen** (never/see) that movie before.
4. He **has worked** (work) here for five years.
5. We **have not** (haven't) **met** (not/meet) his new friend yet.

6. She **has not** (hasn't) completed (not/complete) the project on time.
7. I **have not** (haven't) understood (not/understand) the instructions fully.

Task 2

Answer the question

1. Have you ever travelled to another country? **Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.**
2. Have you finished reading the book you started last month? **Yes, I have finished it. / No, I haven't finished it yet.**
3. Have you tried any new hobbies recently? **Yes, I have tried some new hobbies. / No, I haven't tried any new hobbies recently.**
4. Have you ever met a famous person? **Yes, I have met a famous person. / No, I haven't met any famous person.**

Task 3

Read the dialogue, act it out in pairs.

1. Tom: Hey Laura, where have you been?
2. Laura: Hi Tom! I've been at the library studying for my exam next week.
3. Tom: That sounds productive! Have you finished all your notes?
4. Laura: Yes, I've read all the chapters and made summaries.
5. Tom: Great job! Have you taken a break yet?
6. Laura: Not yet, but I've decided to take a walk in the park after this.
7. Tom: That sounds like a good idea. Wow, you've worked hard!
Are you feeling prepared for the exam?
8. Laura: I think so. I've reviewed everything, but I'll do a final review tonight.
9. Tom: Good plan. Let me know if you need any help.
10. Laura: Thanks, Tom! I respect it.



LESSON 15. CHAMP, COMPETITION, FREESTYLE

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про змагання, чемпіонати, та лайфстайл. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає змагання, чемпіонати, та лайфстайл англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про змагання, чемпіонати, та лайфстайл англійською (champ, competition, freestyle).

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

Common Sports Phrases:

- Good game!
- Let's go!
- Keep it up!
- Attack!
- Time out!

Vocabulary

Compete [kəm'pi:t] змагатися

Cheer [tʃɪr] підбадьорювати, вболівати

Tournament ['tʊrnəmənt] турнір

Challenge ['tʃælɪndʒ] виклик, змагання

Get injured [ɡet 'ɪndʒəd] отримати травму

Throw [θroʊ] кидати

Kick [kɪk] штовхати

An umpire (in tennis) / a referee ['ʌmpraɪər] / [ˌrɛfə'reɪ] суддя
(в тенісі) / арбітр, рефері

A stadium ['steɪdiəm] стадіон

Spectators / the crowd [spek'tetərz] / [ðə kraʊd] глядачі / натовп

The captain [ðə 'kæptɪn] капітан

Task 1

Read the text.

The Olympic Games are a big sports competition where athletes from many countries compete. They happen every four years. Athletes play different sports like running, swimming, and jumping. People cheer for their country's athletes. Winners get medals: gold, silver, or bronze. The Olympics are a time for friendship and good sportsmanship.

Task 2

Answer the questions according to the text.

1. What do athletes do at sport competitions?
2. Why do people cheer at sport competitions?
3. When do sports competitions happen?
4. Which sports are played at competitions?

Task 3

Read the dialogue about sports and competitions and act it out in pairs.

Tom: Hey Jack, do you like sports?

Jack: Yeah, I love playing and watching sports. Do you have a favourite sport?

Tom: I really like soccer. What about you?

Jack: Basketball is my favourite. I play it with my friends every weekend.

Tom: That sounds like fun! Do you compete in basketball competitions?

Jack: Sometimes. Our school has a basketball tournament every year. It's exciting!

Tom: Cool! How do you prepare for competitions?

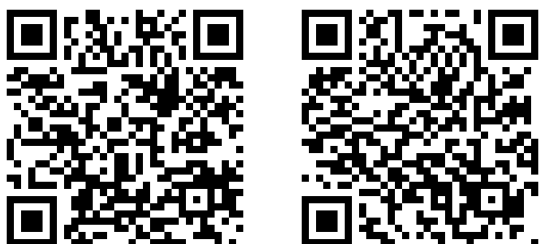
Jack: We practise a lot and train together as a team. It helps us get better at playing.

Tom: That makes sense. What do you like most about sports competitions?

Jack: I enjoy the challenge and the chance to win medals. It's also great to meet new friends who like the same sport.

Tom: That sounds cool. Maybe I'll join you in the next basketball tournament!

Jack: Sure, that would be great! The more, the merrier.



LESSON 16. A QUESTION TAG

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового граматичного мінімуму про розділові питання “Чи не так?”. Відпрацювання граматичного матеріалу.

Учень називає правильно допоміжні слова при побудові речення, використовуючи частку чи не так, ставить запитання, будує заперечну форму,

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

A QUESTION TAG

Question Tag – це коротке питання, яке додається в кінці речення, щоб підтвердити або уточнити інформацію.

1. Структура Question Tag:

Якщо основне речення стверджувальне, додається заперечна Question Tag.

You are coming to the party, aren't you? (Ти йдеш на вечірку, чи не так?)

- Якщо основне речення заперечне, додається стверджувальна Question Tag.
- She isn't here, is she? (Її тут немає, правда?)

2. Вживання допоміжних дієслів:

Question Tag формується за допомогою допоміжного дієслова з основного речення.

- They have finished, haven't they? (Вони закінчили, чи не так?)
- You don't like coffee, do you? (Ти не любиш каву, так?)

Task 1

Make questions with a question tag.

1. Positive statement: "You like ice cream."
2. Negative question tag: "You like ice cream, don't you?"
3. Positive statement: "She can swim."
4. Negative question tag: "She can swim, can't she?"
5. Positive statement: "He has finished his homework."
6. Negative question tag: "He has finished his homework, hasn't he?"
7. Positive statement: "We go to school together."



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8. Negative question tag: "We go to school together, don't we?"

Task 2

Complete the sentences with the question tags.

1. She is studying for her exams, **isn't she?**
2. They have finished their project on time, **haven't they?**
3. He can speak Spanish fluently, **can't he?**
4. You don't like spicy food, **do you?**
5. She didn't attend the meeting yesterday, **did she?**
6. He has been to Japan before, **hasn't he?**
7. You haven't met her yet, **have you?**

Task 3

Read the dialogue. Act it out in pairs.

ASKING ABOUT PLANS

Tom: Hey Amy, are you going to the party tonight?

Amy: Yes, I am. It sounds like fun.

Tom: That's great! You'll bring your friends, won't you?

Amy: Of course! They're looking forward to it too.

Tom: Have you met Sarah before?

Amy: No, I haven't. Is she coming to the party?

Tom: Yes, she is. You'll introduce yourself to her, won't you?

Amy: Sure, I'll make sure to say hello.

Tom: Do you need a ride to the party?

Amy: No, thanks. I'm going with my brother.

Tom: Okay then, see you there!

Amy: See you!



LESSON 17. DOCTOR

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про лікаря та лікарні. Розвиток навичок читання. Повторення граматичного мінімуму про минулий простий час.

Учень називає терміни, пов'язані з лікарнею та лікарями англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про лікаря англійською (**doctor**), розповідає про події в минулому часі.

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

PEOPLE

Doctor — A person who treats people who are ill.

Nurse — A person trained to care for the sick or injured.

Patient — A person receiving medical treatment.

Dentist — A doctor who treats teeth and gums.

PLACES

Hospital — A place where people go for medical treatment.

Clinic — A small medical facility for outpatient care.

Doctor's office — The place where a doctor sees patients.

Pharmacy — A place where we can buy medicines.

Vocabulary

Trained [treɪnd] навчені, тренований

Treatment ['tri:tment] лікування, обробка

Outpatient ['aʊtpatient] амбулаторний пацієнт

Medicines ['medɪsɪnz] ліки

Injured ['ɪndʒəd] травмований, поранений

Examined [ɪg'zæmɪnd] оглянутий, перевірений

Prescribed [pri'skraɪbd] призначений, назначений (про ліки або режим)

Advised [əd'vaɪzd] рекомендований

Headache ['he,deɪk] головний біль

Sore throat [sɔːr θroʊt] біль у горлі

Chest [tʃest] рудна клітка

Stethoscope ['stɛθə,skoʊp] стетоскоп

Congested [kən'dʒɛstɪd] закладений

Fluids ['fluːɪdz] рідини

Medication [,medɪ'keɪʃən] ліки, медикаменти

A referral [ə rɪ'fɜːrəl] направлення (до іншого лікаря або спеціаліста)

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Past Simple Tense використовується для опису дій або подій, які сталися і завершилися в певний момент минулого. Це основний спосіб вираження дій, що відбулися в минулому і не мають прямого зв'язку з теперішнім.

- **Стверджувальні речення: Subject + V2 (друга форма дієслова)**

For regular verbs, add "— ed" to the base form of the verb to form the past simple: walked, talked, played

For irregular verbs, the Past Simple form varies and doesn't follow a regular pattern: ate (from eat), went (from go), saw (from see).

I walked to the store yesterday.

She watched a movie last night.

- **Заперечні речення: Subject + did not (didn't) + V1 (базова форма дієслова)**

I did not (didn't) walk to the store yesterday.

She did not (didn't) watch a movie last night.



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- **Питальні речення:**

Did + Subject + V1 (базова форма дієслова)?

Did you walk to the store yesterday?

Did she watch a movie last night?

Task 1

Read the dialogue and say what the problem is.

DIALOGUE AT THE DOCTOR'S OFFICE

Patient: Good morning, Doctor! I'm not feeling well today.

Doctor: Good morning! What is the problem?

Patient: I have a headache and a sore throat.

Doctor: I see. Do you have a cough or sneeze?

Patient: Yes, I have a bit of a cough.

Doctor: Okay, let me check your temperature and listen to your chest.

Patient: Sure, Doctor.

The doctor checks the patient's temperature and listens to their chest with a stethoscope.

Doctor: Your temperature is a little high, and your chest sounds congested. I think you have a cold.

Patient: What should I do?

Doctor: You should rest, drink plenty of fluids, and take this medicine three times a day. It will help with your symptoms.

Patient: Thank you, Doctor. How long will it take to feel better?

Doctor: You should start feeling better in a few days. If you don't, come back to see me.

Patient: Okay, I will. Thank you for your help, Doctor.

Doctor: You're welcome. Take care and get well soon!

Task 2

Complete the sentences using **Past Simple Tense**.

1. Yesterday, Dr. Brown **helped** a child with a fever.
2. Last week, the doctor **listened** to my heartbeat with a stethoscope.
3. The nurse **gave** me medicine when I was sick last month.
4. Dr. Smith **treated** my broken arm after I fell from my bike.
5. The doctor **checked** my throat and gave me a throat spray when I had a sore throat.

Task 3

Doctor Smile had four patients yesterday.

(Open the brackets and put the verbs into the correct forms.)

1. Doctor Smile **examined** each patient carefully to diagnose their conditions.
2. He **prescribed** medication for the patient with a severe cold.
3. The patient with a toothache **received** a referral to a dentist.
4. Doctor Smile **advised** the patient with high blood pressure to monitor their diet and exercise regularly.



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LESSON 18. PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового граматичного мінімуму про теперішні часи.

Учень називає правильно допоміжні слова при побудові речення, використовуючи теперішній простий, теперішній тривалий та теперішній доконаний часи, ставить запитання, будує заперечну форму,

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про спорт, використовуючи теперішній простий, теперішній тривалий та теперішній доконаний часи.

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

For most verbs, add "-s" or "-es" to the base form of the verb for he / she / it (third person singular).

He plays football every Saturday.

- Use the base form of the verb for I, you, we, they, and for all subjects in plural.

They play football every Saturday.

- Used for habitual actions or routines.
She brushes her teeth every morning.
- Used for general truths or facts.
The sun rises in the east.
- Used for scheduled future events.
The train leaves at 10 AM tomorrow.

Time markers can help indicate whether to use Present Simple

- Always (e.g., She always walks to work.)
- Usually (e.g., They usually go for a run in the morning.)
- Often (e.g., He often reads before bed.)
- Sometimes (e.g., We sometimes eat out on weekends.)
- Never (e.g., I never drink coffee.)
- Every day/week/month/year (e.g., She travels every year.)
- On Mondays/Tuesdays, etc. (e.g., He plays football on Sundays.)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Use "am", "is", or "are" (present forms of the verb "to be") + the base form of the verb + "-ing".

- Used for actions happening now or around the time of speaking.
He is studying for his exam right now.
- Used for temporary actions or actions in progress.
They are building a new house.
- Used for future arrangements or plans.
We are meeting at the park tomorrow.

Time markers can help indicate whether to use Present Continuous.

- **Now** (e.g., She is studying now.)
- **Right now** (e.g., They are playing football right now.)
- **At the moment** (e.g., He is working on a new project at the moment.)

Today (e.g., They are visiting the museum today.)

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Formed using "have" or "has" (present forms of the verb "to have") + the past participle of the main verb:

I have finished my homework.

She has visited Paris.

Time markers can help indicate whether to use Present Perfect Tense.

- **Just** (e.g., I have just finished my homework.)
- **Already** (e.g., She has already eaten lunch.)
- **Yet** (used in negative sentences and questions)
(e.g., He hasn't arrived yet. Have you finished yet?)
- **Ever** (used in questions) (e.g., Have you ever been to Paris?)
- **Never** (e.g., I have never seen that movie.)
- **Since** (e.g., They have lived here since 2010.)

Task 1

Fill in the sentences with the correct form of the verb in Present Simple or Present Continuous tenses.

1. She usually **goes** for a walk in the evening. (Present Simple)
2. Right now, they are **playing** basketball in the park. (Present Continuous)
3. He often **reads** books before bedtime. (Present Simple)
4. We **watch** a movie every Friday night. (Present Simple)
5. Look! The children are **swimming** in the pool. (Present Continuous)
6. She is **studying** English at the moment. (Present Continuous)
7. They usually **have** lunch at 12 o'clock. (Present Simple)
8. I am **working** on a project right now. (Present Continuous)
9. He **listens** to music every evening. (Present Simple)
10. Right now, she is **cooking** dinner for her family. (Present Continuous)

Task 2

Fill in the sentences with the correct form of the verb in Present Simple or Present Perfect tense.

1. She **has already finished** her homework. (Present Perfect)
2. They usually **go** for a walk after dinner. (Present Simple)
3. He **has worked** at the same company for five years. (Present Perfect)
4. He **has not eaten** lunch yet today. (Present Perfect)
5. She **has read** three books this month. (Present Perfect)
6. They **have lived** in this city since 2010. (Present Perfect)
7. I **have not seen** that movie before. (Present Perfect)
8. He **plays** tennis every Saturday. (Present Simple)
9. She **has not cleaned** her room yet today. (Present Perfect)

Task 3

Fill in the sentences with the correct form of the verb in **Present Simple**, **Present Perfect**, or **Present Continuous** tense.

1. She **plays** basketball every Saturday. (Present Simple)
2. She **is running** in the park right now. (Present Continuous)
3. Right now, he **is kicking** the ball to his teammate. (Present Continuous)
4. She **has not finished** her swimming lessons yet. (Present Perfect)
5. He **has won** many races in his career. (Present Perfect)



LESSON 19. MY FAVOURITE FILM ENTERTAIN YOURSELF!

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про улюблений фільм та дозвілля. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає улюблений фільм та розповідає про дозвілля англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про улюблений фільм та розповідає про дозвілля англійською (entertain).

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

MY FAVOURITE FILM ENTERTAIN YOURSELF!

Entertain — To provide amusement or enjoyment to someone through performances, activities, or media.

Performance — A presentation or show, such as a play, concert, or dance.

Actor / Actress — A person who performs in plays, movies, or television shows.

Audience — The group of people who watch or listen to a performance.

Stage — The raised platform where actors or performers perform.

Show — A performance or entertainment event.

Musician — A person who plays a musical instrument or sings.

Comedy — A form of entertainment intended to make people laugh.

Director — A person who oversees the production of a play or movie and guides the actors.



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Vocabulary

To provide [tu: prə'vaɪd] забезпечувати, надавати

Amusement [ə'mju:zmənt] розвага, забава

Enjoyment [ɪn'dʒɔɪmənt] задоволення, насолода

Exciting [ɪk'saɪtɪŋ] захоплюючий, захопливий

Entertaining [ˌentə'teɪnɪŋ] розважальний, цікавий

Confusing [kən'fju:zɪŋ] плутанина, заплутаний

Entertainment [ˌentə'teɪnmənt] розваги

Intended [ɪn'tendɪd] мав на увазі, призначений

Exciting [ɪk'saɪtɪŋ] захоплюючий, хвилюючий

Managed ['mænɪdʒd] зміг, вдалося

Cotton candy ['kɒtn 'kændi] цукрова вата

Juggled ['dʒʌɡld] жонглював

Cast [kæst] кастинг

Task 1

Read the dialogue. Speak on the types of films you like and dislike. Explain your likes / dislikes.

Olena: What's your favourite film?

Oleg: I love watching "Finding Nemo"!

Olena: That's a great choice! What do you like about it?

Oleg: I like the funny fish and the exciting journey they go on.

Olena: Yeah, it's really entertaining!

Task 2

Decide if the word has positive or negative meaning. Make 3 sentences to describe the movies you've recently watched.

Exciting: Positive

Funny: Positive

Scary: Positive / Negative

Interesting: Positive

Boring: Negative

Entertaining: Positive

Sad: Negative / Positive

Confusing: Negative

Surprising: Positive

Fantastic: Positive

Task 3

Read the text and answer the questions.

TITLE: FUN AT THE CARNIVAL

Last weekend, my family and I went to the carnival in town. It was so exciting! There were colourful rides like the Ferris wheel. I loved riding the carousel because the horses went up and down.

We also played games to win prizes. I tried to throw rings onto bottles and managed to win a small teddy bear. It made me really happy!



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There were delicious snacks too, like cotton candy and popcorn. We ate them while watching performers do tricks. One clown even juggled balls and made us all laugh.

The best part was the fireworks at night. They lit up the sky with bright colours. It was magical!

I can't wait to go to the carnival again next year. It was the most fun I've had in a long time!

What did the author win by playing games at the carnival? A small teddy bear.

What types of snacks did the author mention enjoying at the carnival? Cotton candy and popcorn.

What was the best part of the carnival according to the author? The fireworks at night.



LESSON 20. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Важливо: Відпрацювання граматичного матеріалу про зворотні займенники

Учень називає, правильно використовує зворотні займенники в однині та множині.

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає про себе, когось, використовуючи зворотні займенники в однині та множині.

Here's the grammar of this lesson!

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS (ЗВОРОТНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ)

Singular (однина)

I → myself

you → yourself

he → himself

she → herself

it → itself

- I have to do it myself.
- Did you make the table yourself?
- He saw himself in the mirror.
- She entertains herself with films.
- The dog entertained itself with a ball.

Plural (множина)

we → ourselves

you → yourselves

they → themselves.

1. We enjoyed ourselves very much.
2. Please make yourselves comfortable.
3. They did the work themselves.



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Зворотні займенники виконують функції:

власне зворотних займенників:

- Did you hurt yourself? We enjoyed ourselves at the party.
- підсилення: You must do it yourself. He gave me the book himself.

Task 1

Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronoun.

1. She dressed **herself** in her favourite outfit for the party.
2. He taught **himself** how to play the guitar using online tutorials.
3. I found **myself** lost in the beauty of the sunset at the beach.
4. **The students** organised themselves into study groups for the exam.
5. Sheila treated herself to a spa day after a stressful week at work.
6. He introduced **himself** to the new neighbours who moved in next door.

Task. 2

Use reflexive pronouns to complete the sentences.

1. Ivan hurt **himself** while playing football.
2. Olena told **herself** to call her friend later.
3. They enjoyed **themselves** at the party last night.
4. I taught **myself** how to play the guitar.
5. We found **ourselves** lost in the city.

Task 3

Make up sentences as in the example.

Example: Tom enjoys cooking. He often does it himself.

1. Sarah prefers cleaning her car. She always does it herself.
2. The students built the model rockets. They did it themselves.
3. Alex loves gardening. He usually does it himself.
4. Emily decorates her own cakes. She always does it herself.



LESSON 21. THEATRE

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про театр, вистави. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає терміни, пов'язані з театром, виставами англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**) розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про театр англійською (action, a performance).

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!



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PEOPLE

Actor / Actress — A person who performs in plays, movies, or television shows.

Director — A person who oversees the production of a play or movie and guides the actors and crew.

Playwright — A person who writes plays or scripts.

Audience — The group of people who watch a performance.

Crew — The group of people who work behind the scenes to produce a play or movie.

PLACES AND SPACES

Theatre — A building or space where plays or performances are presented.

Stage — The raised platform where actors perform.

Backstage — The area behind the stage where actors, crew, and props are located during a performance.

Vocabulary

Performs [pər'fɔ:rmz] виконує

Oversees [oʊvər'si:z] наглядає, контролює

Raised [reɪzd] піднятий, підняв

Crew [kru:] команда

Props [prɒps] реквізит

Include [ɪn'klud] включати, вміщувати

Elaborate [ɪ'læbəreɪt] детальний, розгорнутий, складний

Props [prɒps] реквізити, атрибути

Task 1

Read the dialogue and talk about your favourite actors / actress.

Olena: Have you ever been to the theatre?

Oleg: Yes, I went last weekend with my family. We saw a play called "The Wizard of Oz."

Olena: Oh, I love that story! How was the play?

Oleg: It was amazing! The actors were really good, and the costumes were colourful.

Olena: Did you enjoy the music and songs?

Oleg: Yes, the songs were catchy, and everyone clapped after each one.

Olena: That sounds like a lot of fun. I want to go to the theatre too!

Oleg: You should! It's a great experience, especially seeing stories come to life on stage.

Task 2

Decide if the sentence is **True** or **False**.

1. Shakespeare wrote "Romeo and Juliet." **True**
2. Musicals typically do not include singing and dancing. **False**
3. Sets and costumes are not important in theatre productions. **False**
4. Theatre can teach us about historical events and cultural traditions. **True**

Task 3

Complete the sentences with the words: **comedies, audience, actors, famous, acted, stage** (2).

1. The **actors** received a standing ovation from the **audience** after their performance on stage.
2. Many **famous** actors have **acted** in classic **comedies** in history.
3. The **stage** has elaborate props and lighting for the evening's performance.



LESSON 22. PLACES OF INTEREST

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про цікаві та улюблені місця. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає цікаві та улюблені місця англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про цікаві та улюблені місця англійською (**places of interest**).

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

PLACES FOR ENTERTAINMENT AND INTEREST

Museum — We keep objects of artistic, cultural, historical, or scientific importance in this building.

Park — A large area of land with grass, trees, and often playgrounds.

Zoo — We keep animals in this place.

Amusement park — A large outdoor area with rides, games, and attractions for entertainment.

Aquarium — We keep aquatic animals and plants in this place.

Botanical garden — A garden with a variety of plants.

Library — A building or room with collections of books and other resources for reading and study.

Theatre — A building or space where plays, movies, or performances.

Art gallery — A room or building for the display and sale of works of art.

Beach — A sandy shore by the ocean or a lake, often used for relaxation.

Cinema — We can see movies in this public place.

Shopping mall — A large building or complex with shops and restaurants.



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Vocabulary

Look round [lʊk raʊnd] оглядатись, розглядати

Go sightseeing [wɛnt 'saɪt.siː.ɪŋ] відвідувати визначні місця, оглядати пам'ятки

Got lost [ɡɒt lɒst] загубитись

Guide book [gaɪd bʊk] путівник, книга-посібник

Significant [sɪɡ'nɪfɪkənt] значний, важливий

Significance [sɪɡ'nɪfɪkəns] значення, важливість

Performances [pər'fɔːrmənsɪz] вистави, виконання

Neighborhood ['neɪbəhʊd] район, сусідство

Bowling alley [bəʊlɪŋ 'æli] боулінг-клуб, боулінг

Roundabout ['raʊndəˌbaʊt] круговий рух

Task 1

Match the words (1—8) with their meanings (a—g).

Aquarium — We keep aquatic animals and plants in this place.

Botanical garden — A garden with a variety of plants.

Library — A building or room with collections of books and other resources for reading and study.

Theatre — We can see plays, movies, or performances in this building.

Art gallery — A room or building for sale of works of art.

Beach — A sandy shore by the ocean or a lake.

Task 2

Read the dialogue and talk about your favourite places.

Oksana: Have you visited any interesting places recently?

Taras: Yes, last weekend I went sightseeing in the city with my family.

Oksana: That sounds fun! Where did you go?

Taras: We visited the zoo first. It was exciting to see all the animals.

Oksana: What did you do after that?

Taras: We looked round the old town and took pictures of the historic buildings.

Oksana: Did you use a map to find your way?

Taras: Yes, we had a guide book too, but we still got a little lost.

Oksana: It sounds like you had a great adventure exploring different places!

Taras: Yes, it was a beautiful day out with lots to see and do.

Task 3

Fill in the gaps with the words from the word box.

Example: During our vacation, we went sightseeing around the city to explore its famous landmarks.

Word box: went sightseeing, map, got lost, guide book, took a tour, typical, visit, art gallery.

1. We used a **map** to navigate through the streets of the old town.
2. Using a **guide book**, we **got lost** in the maze-like alleys of the mediaeval quarter.
3. We **took a tour** of the ancient ruins to learn about their historical significance.

4. It's typical for tourists to visit an art gallery to respect local artworks and culture.



LESSON 23. TRIP TO UKRAINE

KYIV

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про подорож до України та столиці. Розвиток навичок читання.

Учень називає терміни, пов'язані з подорожами до України та столиці англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про подорож до України та столиці англійською (trip, travel to Ukraine).

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

PLACES AND LANDMARKS

Kyiv — The capital city of Ukraine.

Saint Sophia Cathedral — An ancient cathedral in Kyiv.

St. Michael's Golden — Domed Monastery — A monastery with golden domes located in Kyiv.

Khreshchatyk Street — The main street of Kyiv, known for shopping and entertainment.

Andriyivsky Uzviz (Andrew's Descent) — A historic street in Kyiv with arts and crafts shops.

Independence Square — Known as Maidan Nezalezhnosti, it's the central square and a site of historical events.

Kyiv Pechersk Lavra — A historic Orthodox Christian monastery in Kyiv, known for its caves and architecture.

Mariinsky Palace — A Baroque palace in Kyiv, used for official ceremonies.

Vocabulary

Impressive [ɪmˈpreʃɪv] вражаючий, великий

Domes ['dɒ:mz] куполи

Orthodox ['ɔ:rθəˌdɒks] православний

Honouring ['ɒnərɪŋ] вшановування

Cave [keɪv] печера

Task 1

Read the following sentences and decide if they are True or False.

1. Kyiv is the capital city of Ukraine. **True**
2. Kyiv has famous historic churches and monasteries, including the UNESCO-listed Saint Sophia Cathedral. **True**
Kyiv is in Eastern Ukraine. **False** (Kyiv is located in Northern Central Ukraine)
3. Kyiv is the largest city in Ukraine by population. **True**
4. Kyiv has a continental climate with cold winters and hot summers. **True**
5. The official language spoken in Kyiv is Ukrainian. **True**
6. Kyiv has a well-developed metro system with beautiful stations decorated with mosaics and sculptures. **True**

Task 2

Read the dialogue and talk about native city.

Anna: Hi, John! Have you ever been to Ukraine?

John: No, I haven't, but I've heard a lot about it. What is it like?

Anna: It's a beautiful country with rich history and culture. The capital city is Kyiv.

John: That sounds interesting! What's the weather like there?

Anna: It has four seasons. Summers are warm, and winters can be cold with snow.

John: What about food? What's popular in Ukraine?

Anna: Ukrainian food is delicious! Borscht, a beet soup, is very popular. So are varenyky, which are like dumplings.

John: I'd love to try that! Are there any famous places to visit?

Anna: Yes! There's the Carpathian Mountains, the Black Sea coast, and many historical sites like castles and churches.

John: It sounds amazing. I'd like to visit Ukraine someday!

Anna: You should! The people are very welcoming, and there's so much to explore.

Task 3

Exploring Kyiv.

1. A Journey Through History and Culture
2. Introduction to Kyiv. Discuss with your classmates what you already know about Kyiv.
3. Kyiv's Historical Landmarks. Find information in the internet about five historical landmarks in Kyiv.



LESSON 24. TRIP TO LONDON

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

Важливо: Розвиток навичок зорового сприймання. Відпрацювання нового лексичного мінімуму про подорож до Лондона. Розвиток навичок читання. Закріплення граматичних навичок про майбутній час.

Учень називає терміни, пов'язані з подорожжю до Лондона англійською мовою, використовуючи базовий словниковий запас (**Vocabulary**), розвиває навички зорового сприймання (**Reading & Writing**), граматичні навички (**Grammar**), розвиває навички аудіювання (**Listening**), розвиток мовленнєвих навичок (**Speaking**).

Учень застосовує набуті знання для усного продукування, писемного мовлення, активного слухання.

Учень пояснює, розповідає, використовує базовий словниковий запас про подорож до Лондона англійською, використовуючи майбутній час.

Here's the vocabulary of this lesson!

PLACES AND LANDMARKS

London — United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Big Ben — The nickname for the clock tower at the north end of the Palace of Westminster.



Tower Bridge — A bridge over the River Thames, known for its towers and design.

Buckingham Palace — The official residence of the British monarch in London.



The British Museum — A famous museum in London, housing a big collection of art and artifacts.

The London Eye — A giant Ferris wheel on the South Bank of the River Thames, offering panoramic views of the city.



Westminster Abbey — A historic church in London, known for royal weddings and events.

The Houses of Parliament — The building where the UK Parliament meets, located next to Big Ben.



Here's the grammar of this lesson!

Future Simple: This is the most common way to express future actions.

Positive:

- Subject + will + verb (infinitive)

I will go to the store.

She will call you tomorrow.

Negative:

- Subject + will not (won't) + verb

Наприклад:

He will not (won't) attend the meeting.

We will not (won't) finish the project on time.

Questions:

- Will + subject + verb?

Will they come to the party?

Will you help me with this task?

Task 1

Read the text and answer the questions.

There are many famous landmarks in London. Tomorrow, I will visit some of them. First, I will see Big Ben. It is a tall clock tower. Next, I will go to Buckingham Palace. The King lives there. Then, I will walk to the London Eye. It is a big wheel with capsules for people. After that, I will visit Tower Bridge. It is a bridge that opens for boats. Finally, I will go to Trafalgar Square. There is a big statue of a lion there.

I will be excited to see these landmarks tomorrow!

What will the person visit first? They will visit Big Ben first.

Where does the King live? The King lives in Buckingham Palace.

What is the London Eye? The London Eye is a big wheel with capsules for people.

What will the person see at Trafalgar Square? They will see a big statue of a lion at Trafalgar Square.

Task 2

Fill in the sentences with the correct form of the verb in Future Simple Tense.

1. Tomorrow, Sarah **will not visit** the British Museum.
2. We **will have** lunch at a nice restaurant next week.
3. He **will take** the train to Edinburgh next month.
4. They **will not meet** their friends at the cinema on Saturday.
5. I **will study** for my exams next year.

Task 3

Complete the sentences using Future Simple Tense.

1. Tomorrow, she **will start** her new job at the company.
2. They **will go** to Paris for their vacation next month.
3. He **will not buy** a new car when he gets his bonus.
4. We **will visit** our grandparents during the summer holidays.
5. The team **will not play** their next match on Saturday.



ROADMAP 7TH GRADE UNIT 1. IN AND OUT OF SCHOOL

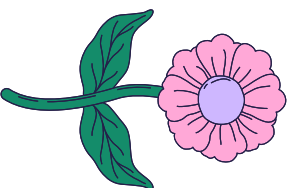
LESSON 1. SCHOOL SUBJECTS

NUMERALS

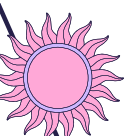
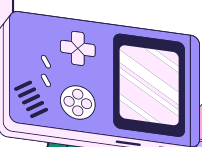
1. VIDEO TO
LESSON 1



2. LESSON 1



3. REFLECTION
SMILE



surprise:)



4.
INTERACTIVE
EXERCISES



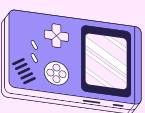
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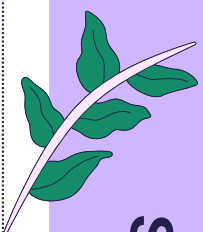
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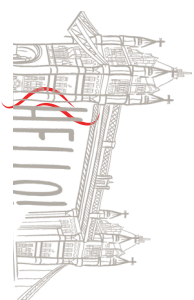
ROADMAP_7TH GRADE
UNIT 4. LEISURE TIME
LESSON 24. TRIP TO LONDON. PAST TENSES.



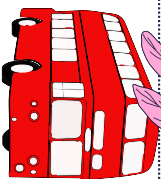
1. VIDEO TO LESSON 24



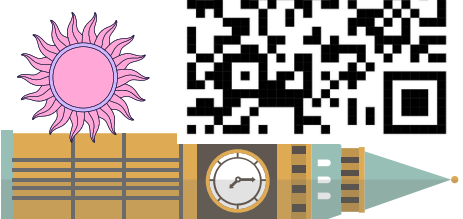
SURPRISE:)



2. LESSON 24



**3. INTERACTIVE
EXERCISES**



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ДЛЯ
УКРАЇНИ

Відповіді

Вхідний тест з англійської мови

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. B
7. A
8. C
9. C
10. B
11. A
12. A
13. C
14. A
15. A

Вихідний тест з англійської мови

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 16. A |
| 2. A | 17. B |
| 3. A | 18. A |
| 4. B | 19. C |
| 5. A | 20. A |
| 6. B | 21. A |
| 7. B | 22. B |
| 8. B | 23. A |
| 9. A | 24. C |
| 10. C | 25. C |
| 11. B | |
| 12. C | |
| 13. A | |
| 14. B | |
| 15. A | |



МИ У СОЦМЕРЕЖАХ

ГО «Навчай для України»

 Instagram

[instagram.com/teach4ukraine/](https://www.instagram.com/teach4ukraine/)

 Facebook

[facebook.com/teach4ukraine/](https://www.facebook.com/teach4ukraine/)

Програма «Освітній Суп»

 Instagram

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 Facebook

[facebook.com/osvitniy.soup.ndu](https://www.facebook.com/osvitniy.soup.ndu)

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