

Guess what these sentences are about and write them down.

She is the daughter of my mother. She is my _____

She is the sister of my mother. She is my _____

He is the father of my father. He is my _____

He is the father of my brother. He is my _____

He is the brother of my father. He is my _____

She is the daughter of my aunt. She is my _____

He is the son of my grandfather and grandmother. He is my _____

They are the children of my grandparents. They are my _____

She is the daughter of my grandparents. She is my _____

Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1) son | a) a man or a woman who teaches children in school |
| 2) grandparents | b) a man who works in a newspaper |
| 3) journalist | c) a child of your uncle and aunt |
| 4) farmer | d) a child (a boy) of parents |
| 5) cousin | e) a man or a woman to whom we go when we are ill |
| 6) teacher | f) parents of our parents |
| 7) doctor | h) a man who has a farm and works in a field |

Match the word-combinations with their translation.

to marry	чоловік
to be married	мати подругу/друга
to divorce	розлучатися
a wedding	одружуватися/виходити заміж
a wife	мати побачення
to have a girl/boy-friend	весілля
to have a date	зустрічатися з дівчиною

a husband

дружина

Work in pairs. Put the love story in the most likely order.

LOVE STORY

- ☐ a) They fly off to the Caribbean for their honeymoon.
- ☐ b) She takes him home to meet her parents, and he does the same.
- ☐ c) They get married, and invite all their friends and relatives to their wedding.
- ☐ d) Dima and Oksana meet at a party. A friend introduces them to each other.
- ☐ e) They start going out together.
- ☐ f) They decide to get engaged and he buys her a diamond ring.
- ☐ g) They have a baby daughter, and they call her Anna, after Oksana's mother. ☐
- h) He invites her out to see a film, and afterwards they have dinner together.

Do you like the story as it is? Make up your own version. Change it any way you like.

Match the words which belong to a similar category.

Example: wood - park

wood, dress, grey, bus, bird, eye, desk, room, floor, cherry, ear, shirt, monkey, red, park, tram, flat, berry, door, wolf, hen, chair.

Write the opposites to the words.

dark _____
short _____
good _____
thin _____
little _____
black _____
left _____

Cross out the word that doesn't belong to the following group.

Example: what, who, later wearing

1) shoes, sweater, so, raincoat

2) my, Mike, Betty, morning

- 3) his, good, glad, green
- 4) Betty, pleased, blue, blouse
- 5) hi, her, hello, this
- 6) friend, red, Fred, favourite

Cross out the word that doesn't belong to the following group.

Example: Mary, Sally, Don, Lucy

- 1) brown, white, red, Peter
- 2) purple, green, yes, yellow
- 3) hat, name, skirt, jacket
- 4) Tom, Mary, Jack, Don
- 5) he, she, hi, it
- 6) her, his, my, she
- 7) hi, hello, so long, wear
- 8) white, shoes, socks, boots
- 9) sweater, blouse, shirt, glasses

Group the words into two categories and name them.

Doctor, mother, pilot, farmer, uncle, student, grandfather, brother, teacher, pupil, father, worker, cousin, aunt, driver, grandmother, sister, engineer, pensioner

Put things you like into column A and things you don't like into column B .

pop music	computer games	football
basketball	school	classical music
chewing-gum	sweets	dancing
Mathematics	English	homework

Make three sentences with "I like" in your exercise-books.

E x a m p l e: I like pop music.

Make three sentences with "I love".

E x a m p l e: I love football.

Make three sentences with "I don't like".

E x a m p l e: I don't like Maths.

5) Make three sentences with "I hate".

E x a m p l e: I hate doing homework.

Fill in the blanks with the words from the box.

subjects profession football family teacher friends school

- 1) I have a lot of _____. We often meet and have fun together.
- 2) My _____ is not far from my house. It is big and beautiful.
- 3) Our _____ is not large. There are four of us.
- 4) English and History are my favourite _____.
- 5) We often play _____ at Physical Training lessons.
- 6) My aunt is a _____. She works in school.
- 7) It is very important to choose the _____ you like.

Fill in the blanks with the words from the box.

knife in half gentlemen years took
sister kitchen cake piece the bigger

Dick was seven _____ (1) old, and his _____ (2), Catherine, was five. One day their mother took Dick into the _____ (3). She gave him a nice _____ (4) and a knife and said to him, "Here's a _____ (5) Dick. Cut this cake in half and give one _____ (6) to your sister. But do it like a gentleman".
'How do _____ (7) do it?' asked Dick.
"They always give _____ (8) piece to the other person", answered Dick's mother.

"Oh", said Dick. He thought about this for a few seconds. Then he _____ (9) the cake to his sister and said to her, "Cut this cake _____ (10), Catherine".

Fill in the gaps in the proverbs with the appropriate words.

There is one extra word in the list.

- 1) There's no _____ like home.
- 2) Every ____ has a skeleton in the cupboard
- 3) The way to have a _____, is to be one.
- 4) A good friend is my nearest _____
- 5) An Englishman's _____ is his castle.
- 6) A friend in _____ is a friend indeed.

house

relation

place

family

need

person

friend

In the puzzle "Origins of Words", find the words that fit the definitions below. The words are either in vertical or horizontal positions in the puzzle. The remaining letters will form a proverb.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) a person in your family | 7) a girl or a woman who has the same parents as you |
| 2) how people, things or ideas are connected between each other | 8) a girl or a woman who is somebody's child |
| 3) parents and children | 9) the child of your aunt or uncle |
| 4) the man that a woman is married to | 10) the daughter of your brother or sister |
| 5) the woman that a man is married to | 11) the sister of your mother or father, or the wife of your uncle |
| 6) the son of your brother or sister | 12) the mother and father of your mother or father |

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r	e	l	a	t	i	V	e	w	e	V	e
r	y	f	r	e	l	a	t	i	o	n	s

f	a	m	i	h	l	y	h	f	a	e	i
a	s	d	a	u	g	h	t	e	r	P	s
m	c	0	u	s	i	n	a	s	k	h	t
i	e	l	e	b	t	n	i	e	c	e	e
l	0	n	i	a	n	t	h	e	c	w	r
y	u	a	u	n	t	P	b	0	a	r	d
g	r	a	n	d	P	a	r	e	n	t	s

SCHOOL

Read the words. Copy out the "School" words.

bag, blackboard, cinema, museum, park, pencil, map, chalk, ruler, office, pen,
bank, book, car, brush, library, sharpener, pencil-case, desk, hotel, paints, pupil,
exercise-book, bench, teacher

Read the words and underline "School" words.

Make up three sentences with them.

classroom, meet, study, play, difficult, work, blackboard, Monday, pencil, ruler,
window, sing, comfortable, pen, floor, famous, bookcase, subject, picture,
Literature, class, museum, uniform, Ukrainian, lesson, to be over, Art, spend, wall,
learn, party, rubber, easy, book, text, life, exercise

Fill in the gaps with correct words from the box.

friends	school	room
book	ten	lunch
pupil	homework	o'clock

Pete is a schoolboy He is _____ (1). He is a good _____
 _____ (2). He likes _____ (3) and gets only good marks. Pete goes
 to school at eight _____ (4) and comes home at two o'clock. When
 he comes home from school, he opens the door and goes into the _____
 _____ (5). He washes his hands and has _____ (6). Then he goes
 into the yard and plays with his _____ (7). After that he does his
 _____ (8). You can often see him with a _____ (9).

Fill in the blanks with the proper words and read the text.

My name is Borys. I am a _____ (1)-1 go to _____
 _____ (2) number six. Our school _____ (3) big and
 beautiful. My _____ (4) is big, light and clean. In the
 classroom there are many _____, (5), a teacher's table,
 a blackboard and two _____ (6) with books.
 There are some _____ (7) and a map on the wall. To
 the left of the map there is a _____ (8).

Write down what things you will/ won't put into your bag, going to school. Use the words from the box.

a cup	a doll	a pencil-box	a box
a pen	an exercise-book	a brush	a pencil
a ruler	a toy-car	a telephone	a map
a spoon	a book	a cap	a lamp

I take _____

I don't take _____

Ask your deskmate what he has in his bag.

Do you have a _____

_____ in your bag?

Read the sentences and name the things.

- 1) This is a place where we have classes. _____
- 2) This is a thing where we write. _____
- 3) This is a thing we draw with. _____
- 4) This is a thing we usually have on the wall to write on in the classroom. _____
- 5) This is a thing we write with. _____
- 6) a day of the week which comes after Tuesday _____
- 7) a thing we can write with _____
- 8) a thing students wear at school _____
- 9) a brown thing we write on in school _____
- 10) days of the week when students don't go to school _____

Match the words with the suitable descriptions.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| ☐ 1) Biology | a) You learn about the past of the humanity in this |
| ☐ 2) Chemistry | lesson. |
| ☐ 3) Geography | b) A short way of writing Physical Education. |
| ☐ 4) History | c) A small exam. |
| ☐ 5) Maths | d) In this lesson your learn about animals and plants. |
| ☐ 6) P. E. | e) Doing something many times. |
| ☐ 7) Test | f) In this lesson you learn about gases, metals |
| ☐ 8) Spelling | and liquids and other substances. |
| ☐ 9) Exam | g) An important test. |
| ☐ 10) Practice | h) You learn about different countries and places |
| | of the world in this lesson, |
| | i) The way you make a word from letters, |
| | j) You learn about numbers in this lesson. |

Complete the table using the words in the box.

to go to school	to learn	to read
to write	to do sums	word
modern	new	picture

computer
English
to get
favourite
two-storeyed
friendly
sport

to describe
mother tongue
good
small
classes
interesting
classmate

to speak
marks
stories
building
library
teacher
club

Your school			Your English lessons		
Adj	Nouns	Verbs	Adj	Nouns	Verbs

Write about the English lessons at Dmytro's school. Use the words from the box

avourite learn games understand form school
tells answer learn week listen write

Hi! My name is Dmytro. I'm a pupil of the sixth _____ (1). I study
at a lyceum. It's a new type of _____ (2). We _____ (3) many
interesting subjects at school, but my _____ (4) subject is English. We've
got English lessons five times a _____ (5). I like to _____ (6) new
words and expressions. We play different word _____ (7). We have
a lot of fun! The teacher _____ (8) us funny stories in English.
We _____ (9) to the stories and try to _____ (10) them. We
_____ (11) our teacher's questions and then we dramatize these stories.

We _____ (12) compositions about our friends and our school life.

What do you do at your English lessons? Do you like them? Do you find them interesting?

SCHOOL IN BRITAIN

Put each of the following words in the correct space in the passages below.

<i>Take</i>	<i>state school</i>
<i>pass</i>	<i>private school</i>
<i>fail</i>	<i>secondary school</i>
<i>marks</i>	<i>specialize</i>
<i>subjects</i>	

Lisa has just started her new school at the age of 11. There are different kinds of school from this age, but the general word for them is _____ (1). Lisa's school is a government school, usually called _____ (2). Some parents pay to send their children to a _____ (3). At first Lisa will take a lot of different _____ (4): English, History, Maths, Biology, Computer Science, etc. But, after a few years, she'll

begin to _____ (5) in things she is good at and interested in. Then she'll _____ (6) some exams. If she can _____ (7) a number of exams with good _____ (8), it will help her to get a good job. Of course she hopes she doesn't _____ (9).

Think of some questions that you would like to ask a British student to get some more information about schools in Great Britain.

Example: How many lessons a day have you usually got?

What _____ ?

What time _____ ?

How long _____ ?

Where _____ ?

Here is a text about education. Put each of the following words in the correct space in the text. Be ready to speak about education in the USA.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

choices	department	either	elementary	fulfil
kindergarten	middle	opportunity	preparatory	gets
strictly	system	tuition	usually	various

Everyone in the USA has the _____ (1) to have a free education. Local, state, and federal governments pay for the public schools. There are also many private schools. People in private schools have to pay _____ (2).

Most Americans want everyone to have a chance to go to school because it is important for a country to have educated people. Educated people make good citizens.

Most children in the United States start school when they are 5 years old.

They go to _____ (3) for a year, and then start first grade when they are six. The first school is called _____ (4) or grade school.

After this, students go to junior high or _____ (5) school. This is _____ (6) 7th through 9th or 6th through 8th grades. Students are _____ (7) 12 to 14 years old.

High school is next. Students graduate from high school when they are 17

or 18. There are different kinds of high schools. Some are college _____ (8) schools. Other high schools prepare students for _____ (9) kinds of work. These are vocational high schools.

When students graduate from high school, they may go to college or university (colleges *re smaller than universities, but otherwise they are the same). This is called higher education.

The US grading _____ (10) is different from Ukrainian.

American students are graded either by numbers (1—100) or letters (A—D and F). If a student _____ (11) an F, 45 or below, it is a failing mark, and the student must retake the class.

Grades are _____ (12) between teacher and student. They are not announced to the class. Usually a teacher hands back assignments and tests one by one, directly to the student, with the grade facing downwards.

When applying to a university, it is not necessary to apply to one _____ (13). You may enter as an undeclared student. You have two years to declare a major. You may also enter as a psychology major and then change your mind and study physics.

Classes meet 3 times a week for 1.5 hour each. Students have many _____ (14) about the classes they want to take. They take courses they are interested in for their major, and courses to _____ (15) the general education requirement. Often, they are in different classes with many different people.

Here is a text about education. Put each of the following words in the correct space in the text. Be ready to speak about education in Britain.

EDUCATION IN BRITAIN

compulsory	junior	mixed	public	summer
higher	last	move	skills	terms
infant	marked	prestigious	stages	tested

In Britain children receive full-time education, at school or elsewhere, between the ages of 5 and 16. _____ (1) education is free of charge, though parents may choose a private school and spend their money educating their children. About 95 % of pupils receive free education.

There are three _____ (2) of schooling with children moving from primary school (first stage) to secondary school (second stage). The third stage provides further and _____ (3) education in technical colleges, colleges of higher education and universities.

Primary school is divided into _____ (4) school for children between the ages of 5 and 7 and _____ (5) school for those between the ages 8 and 11.

For the first two years in infant school children are expected to read and write, to do simple sums, to learn basic practical and social _____ (6).

In junior school the emphasis is on subjects. At about 11 or 12 children _____ (7) to a new school, usually "comprehensive". Other types of secondary schools are _____ (8) grammar schools (there are 166

such schools in Britain) and secondary modern schools.

State or government schools are absolutely free (including all textbooks and exercise-books) and generally _____ (9). Some parents pay to send their children to public schools which are private ones. Eton, Harrow, Winchester and Westminster _____ (10) schools are among the most famous.

Under the National Curriculum ten subjects have to be studied: English, History, Geography, Maths, Science, a modern foreign language, Technology (including design), Music, Art and Physical Education (PE). For special attention there were chosen three of these subjects ("core" subjects): English, Maths (or foreign language) and Science.

English schools usually divide their year into three _____ (11), starting at the beginning of September. Autumn term ends in Christmas holidays (about 2½ weeks). Then comes spring term which ends in Easter holidays (about 2 weeks). After _____ (12) term pupils rest for 6 or 7 weeks. Passage from one year to the next is automatic. At the age of 14 pupils are _____ (13) in English, Maths and Science.

At the end of schooling pupils take their General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE). It must be taken in "core subjects" plus 3—5 other subjects.

The exams are mostly written, they _____ (14) for two hours.

Marks are given for each exam separately. The system of marking is complicated and often changes. Exams are usually _____ (15) out of 100 and then "converted" into grades from A to G. Grades ABC are cons.

Complete the notes with the words from the box.

assessment

boarding school

chess club

homework

library

rules

school trips

timetable

The school: location, number of students, _____ (1) or day school.

Facilities: gymnasium, swimming-pool, _____ (2).

Learning: _____ (3) and subjects, _____ (4), amount of _____ (5), class size.

After-school activities: drama club, choir, _____, _____ (6).

Discipline: uniform, punishments, _____ (7).

In pairs, use the notes to plan your ideal school.

Then form groups with another pair and exchange your ideas.

Think about your school. Write notes about three things that you don't like about it.

Discuss them with your partner.

Think about what you did or didn't do during the last year.

Cloze Test. Look through the text first. Then put in the missing words.

ENGLISH LITERATURE TEACHER

Rachel is 25 and she is _____ (1) teacher of English Literature in a _____ (2) secondary school. She is a graduate _____ (3) London University and has a degree _____ (4) English and English Literature. When she _____ (5), she first worked in an office, _____ (6) she was very bad at _____ (7) and soon got bored with this _____ (8). She decided she wanted to teach, _____ (9) she went to a teacher training _____ (10). Now Rachel teaches six different classes _____ (11) children between the ages of eleven _____ (12) sixteen. They enjoy her lessons, but _____ (13) finds it hard work. She gives _____ (14) children a lot of homework to _____ (15) and every evening she has to _____ (16) it and prepare for the _____ (17) day. One problem is that the _____ (18) in Rachel's school do not behave _____ (19) well. They are often impolite. Rachel _____ (20) the other teachers have to be _____ (21) strict with them.

23. Consider the difference between the American and British system of education. Speak about education in Ukraine. Make a table "Education in Ukraine".

EDUCATION

The USA	Britain
Public school (a school paid by the government)	Public school (an expensive private school)
Kindergarten (the first year of school at the age of 5)	Kindergarten—nursery for children aged 4 or 5
Elementary school (grade school) — children aged between 5 and 11	Primary school — children aged between 5 and 11

Grade	Form
Junior high school (12/13—14)	Secondary school (11—18)
High school (14—17)	Sixth form college
To graduate from school	To finish school
A university = a college = a school (gives a degree)	A college does not give a degree. A university gives a degree.
A graduate course = a course taken after graduation from the university or college	A post graduate course

EDUCATION

To be in School/College/University	To be at School/College/University
A freshman	A first year student
A sophomore	A second year student
A junior	A third year student
A senior	A fourth year student
A semester — one of the two periods	A term — one of the three periods

that a year is divided into at schools and universities	a year is divided into at schools and universities
First semester	Autumn term
Second semester	Spring term
A quarter—one of the four main periods a year is divided into at some American schools	Summer term
Instructor	Lecturer
Dean	Professor
Department	Faculty
Student	Pupil
To take a class (in business)	To take a course (in business)
To flunk out—to leave school before you have finished it	To drop out to leave school before you have finished it

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the box.

There are two extra words in it.

held devoted learn excellent
 think established celebrated test

- 1) Was the grammar _____ too difficult for you?
- 2) Where was the performance _____?
- 3) How many foreign languages do you _____ in your school?

- 4) Which is the worst mark in American schools and which is considered _____?
- 5) What do you _____ of the new evaluation system in our schools?
- 6) When was the tradition of meeting the school-leavers _____ in your school?

In each of these groups, two of the words rhyme (end with the same sound) and one doesn't. Underline the odd one. Then make up sentences of your own with these "odd" words. Compare them with a partner.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) one, done, gone; | 7) sat, met, let; |
| 2) through, threw, though; | 8) dreamt, swept, built; |
| 3) cut, put, but; | 9) paid, read, laid; |
| 4) eaten, broken, beaten; | 10) taken, driven, given; |
| 5) burnt, thought, taught; | 11) grown, shone, won; |
| 6) grown, blown, drawn; | 12) sent, felt, spent. |

Match the dates with the most popular holidays, festivals and celebrations in Ukraine.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) The ninth of May | a) Constitution Day |
| 2) The ninth of March | b) The Day of Knowledge |
| 3) The first of September | c) Women's Day |

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 4) The fourteenth of February | d) Victory Day |
| 5) The eighth of March | e) Independence Day |
| 6) The seventh of January | f) New Year's Day |
| 7) The first of January | g) St Valentine's Day |
| 8) The twenty-fourth of August | h) Christmas |
| 9) The twenty-eighth of June | i) Taras Shevchenko's Birthday |
| 10) The sixth of December | j) Ukraine's Armed Forces Day |

Find and underline the word that does not go with the others in meaning.

- 1) widespread, comfortable, foreign, native
- 2) New Zealand, Canada, Australia, India
- 3) spelling, difference, pronunciation, vocabulary
- 4) speak, pronounce, join, listen
- 5) college, university, embassy, school
- 6) communicate, talk, speak, consider

Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1) language | a) what you know and understand about something |
| 2) conversation | b) the right way of writing words |

3) knowledge	c) to give somebody a more important job
4) community	d) the system of speech used by human beings as a means of communication among themselves
5) spelling	e) knowing about something because you have seen it or done it
6) pronunciation	f) the art, ideas and way of life of a group of people
7) vocabulary	g) a talk
8) foreign	h) to know something well
9) promote	i) a group of people who are together because they have the same interests or religion
10) experience	j) how you say a word or words
11) culture	k) from another country
12) be familiar	l) all the words in a language; all the words that with smth somebody knows; a list of words in a lesson or book
13) estimate	m) tell about smth
14) deal with smth	n) a person or thing almost exactly resembling another.
15) counterpart	o) say how much you think smth will cost, how long it will take to do smth.

Fill in the gaps with the words from the box below. There are two extra words in the list.

tongue number speakers widely science
community language importance nowadays

It is only in the course of the last hundred years that English has become a world_____ (1). In Shakespeare's time it was a provincial language of secondary_____ (2) with only 6 million native_____ (3)._____ (4) English has become the world's most important language in politics,_____ (5), trade, and cultural relations. In a_____ (6) of speakers it is second only to Chinese. Even more _____ (7) English is studied and used as a foreign language.

Write the holidays most widely celebrated in Ukrainian schools in the calendar order.

<i>Holiday</i>	<i>Month</i>
☐ Halloween	<i>October 31</i>
☐ Teacher's Day	
☐ April Fool's Day D Old New Year	
☐ I Graduation Party	
☐ Motherland Defender's Day n Christmas	
☐ Easter	
☐ Women's Day	
☐ Harvest Holiday	
☐ The Day of Knowledge	
☐ Final Bell	"
☐ St Valentine's Day l	
☐ May Day	
☐ Earth's Day	