# UもqLGمもG LG2પト กトUクトUGUЧUG 2৮ก゙GUคч <br> I งิuย 

# 乙しゃしゃしゃのトゥふのトネ， <br>  

# UGYLGPGU LGQ4．  <br> I viuu 










L．ATMumhlywa



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0173 （01）－2004

I SBN 99941－915－1－9














 plucuifulud lia tintip jufupliph

1．рй dmponaiditip，
2．Lhquem－ptinulpuGiuquai quandnepjnicititin，







## もUけU』Uて



##  ＜৭U nngtiun $\cap .\langle. C$ whhajua



 untiun，pqp ptiqauont L．＜nyhwaihujwa， $G^{\text {ThSh }}$ oump thquainh múphnah nngtiun

U．ת．2แunhluwa





 huưun：




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 thaqulqual pantjph utiqGumpuntpjntiatn：

Зnıpupuaiznıp quu uquynus $t$ ntunignquiqua opmanh htin



 ontpjntiGitn，
2．Ltquux－ptnulquamuma quponipjntaiatin，


2tnauplqa，pun tntpjua，hptahg atplqujuggniu $t$ untumuma－


 punquubintejulan：




## Lesson 1

## Qtpmumanifjnia




## คuпwdujactanh wnenwuwanıpnıan 4 aciptngnıúu

Uaqitntiansú purnuàmaating niata htunljum uncuradawhwuňnipjniactitn




bad-4win, bat-sn2h4
3. $[p],[t],[k]$ haynicaitng ununumuautnis ta 2 artinnipjuusp
 haynian, apmap qniganiu ta hntag zaztannıjnian la



[s] e, i, y unundinhg unme
[k] pnınn ưaugu'́ ntuyptnnıu
UundnıpJnLa 1
[k]
cat
cut
cup

| $[s]$ | $[s-k]$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| pencil | sake - cake |
| ice | sap - cap |
| cell | sad - cad |

[d3] e, i, y unminting wrume
[g] pnınn úamgů́ ntuyptnnıu

YundnıpJnıa 2

| [d3] | [g] | [dz-g] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| page | pag | cage-glad |
| gin | bag | gym-glim |
| age | go | Egypt - glide |

 wnu2, pugminn pjuut e ununhg:

Yundnııjnia 3

| ride | red | red-read |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| rise | ran | rest - risk |
| rule | run | ride - rid |





Yundnıpjnia 4

| $[\mathrm{c}]$ | $[\mathrm{w}-\mathrm{v}]$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| wick | wine - vine <br> win |
| went - vent |  |
| well | west - vest |

[ks] punmaduafitnhg mime L purnuytnenus
[qz] 2tzuņud dufumunnatinng wnu2
Yundmıpjnía 5

| [ks] | [gz] |
| :---: | :---: |
| six |  |
| fox |  |
| text |  |
| exemplar |  |


 [z] dujatn purnuàmaitantig unwg 4 dujumunncutnh uhgh

|  | $[s]$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| sit | miss | pens |  | please |
| set | Bess | visit | easy |  |
| Sam | lists | ease | busy |  |


 punhưmuinh पnw'
ship [Jip] Gwu - sheep [Ji:p] ņluwn
seat [sitt] untr - sit [sit] Guint,





 no [nou], name [neim], be [bi:].
 puñỏmjanप̆'
pen [pen], plan [plæn]:


[ei] pug पuckunius
[æ] फhwl पucalnnu

UundonııjnıLi 7

| [ei] | $[æ]$ | $[$ [a: $]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| tale | map | car |
| name | bad | fast |
| late | bag | star |

[i:] pug प umalnnu

[a:] e+r 2 tizuņươ чualunaú
Yundnıajnía 8

| $[i:]$ | [e] | $[0:]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| he | pen | term |
| be | left | her |
| see | met | nerve |

 nCaptngumantpjnia.

[ai] pug ymalunsu


Punmulqpnid y unung winumumauntu t nnuttu [j] yes, you, your

Yuñonipmntia 9

| [ai] | [i] | [o:] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| nice | little | girl |
| my | it | myrtle |
| bike | gym | bird |


[ou] pug पuacuniu
[0] फेखu पmalniú
 [ $A$ ] $m, n$, th, $v$ ununtinhg htunn

Yunonıpjnia 10

| $[$ ou] | $[0]$ | $[0]$ | $[\Lambda]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| no | spot | nor | dove |
| note | top | more | mother |
| hope | Tom | form | come |

[ju:] pug पualuniu


Yurndnıpjnia 11

| [ju:] | $[\Lambda]$ | $[\%:]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| student | cut | turn |
| tune | nut | fur |
| tube | cup | curly |


ck [k]-back, black, lick, pocket
ch, tch [tt]-chess, match, catch, much.

 ununuumuपniú tá nnultu [k] - charakter, scheme, chemist.
sh []] - sheet, show, shake, ship, she
th $[\theta]$ - thick, thin, think, three
th $[\partial]$ - this, then, there, them
ch []]-machine, Chicago

## Lesson 2

## Ptnulumantajnia

1. <nñ wiqitntianus:


2. na\$hahunhy (wannn2 ntппрu)


## 1. Snnn wiqutantunlu - The article

(Definite and indefinite)
Uaqitntian nich 2 hnn nnnzhe the 4 mannnz a: Uaqitntannis
 qnjulцwah punh quinuinwn!:


 - ants, a stamp - Guviwlumitn le wjla: A wannnz hnng husumumunuufumanss t hmititiah sh wannnz ntnuauman,

$A$ unnuanus $:$ an olun, tinp hwinnnnn purn uluuinis : дmjamunnnu an envelope - onum; an apple - fulainn:






On.' Take the pen - 4tingnni qnhsa:
 hnntinha:

```
a boy - un\etau
a pen - qnhs
the boy - unqua
the pen - anhzn
```


## Snntinn sté nnuncu.

 tnlunctith waymanusatnhg wnme:

On.' Aram, Karine, Yerevan, Armenia
 The Ukraine - Лıипuifaw:

My pen - nvanhza, This pen - Uju anhza:


On.` The Volga, The Don, The Arax, The Atlantic ocean, the Black sea, The Sevan lake.
V. Ltnaminamatnh maquanusatnhg wnus.

On.' The Caucasus, The Himalayas.

On.: The USA, The UK 4 uנl $a$ :
 nnn2hshg unuq.

On. a bad pen- 4 win qnhs, the big black table - vto ule utinufl:

 unwhu wúpnnq nCunmuhp . The Petrosyans, the Browns

The sun - unk, The moon- inulua:
 in the morning, in the afternoon.
$\quad \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \omega^{\circ}$

ucidiulfua ntanuaniacitin - Personal pronouns
Nominative case

| 1 [ai] - tu | We [wi:] - stap |
| :---: | :---: |
| You [ju] - nis | You [ju:] - пnıp |
| He [hi:] - am (wnuqual utn) | They [ðег] - unmup |
| She [ $]:]$ - am (hqwqumit utn) |  |
| It [it] - mju (qnnowoun |  |

## Uunmgmbuá ntinmanlacitn - Possessive pronouns

## Possessive case

My [mar] - hu
Your [jo:]-pn
His [hiz] - Cnu
Her [ho:] - anu
Its [its] - unu, пnum

## Snıgulkua ntnuauniautn - Demonstrative Pronouns

This [Jis] - um, $\eta \mathrm{m}, \mathrm{mju}$
That [ $[æ t]$ - шנף,

## 3. To be awif funciwnhniv wumn citnliw dwoivowiniv

a) <munnuınulquid du - affirmative
lam (l'm)
You are (you're)
He, she, it is (he's, she's, it's)
We are (we're)
You are (you're)
They are (they're)
b) duunmuma du - negative
l am not
You are not (you aren't)
He, she, it is not (isn't)
We are not (aren't)
You are not (you aren't)
They are not (aren't)
c) <uingulquil du - interrogative

Am 1?
Are you?
Is he, she, it?
Are we?
Are you?
Are they?
4. nashahunhy (uannnz nennwi) Infinitive.


 hujthtáaniu:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { to take - } 4 \text { tingatl } \\
& \text { to go -qawl } \\
& \text { to come - qull }
\end{aligned}
$$

5. snwowniqua tnwawly-Imperative mood.
 olnny wnulig to ${ }^{\text {unurahlh. }}$

Take the book - 4tngnns ahneg
Come to the blackboard - wnh anwumpunwlh unen
Make a plan - onwahn luqưhn

## Lesson 3

## Ptnulquanimpniu



3.Stnugnıjg Gwłunhncitn:





book - books, boy - boys, farm - farms
box - boxes, tomato - tomatoes, dress - dresses, match - matches



city - cities, country - countries
 unuha uittiuguniưt -es.

Shelf-shelves, leaf-leaves, wife - wives



| sing. | pl. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| man [mæn] | - men [men] | - unnuvunn |
| woman [wumn] | - women ['wimin] | $-4 h a$ |
| tooth [tu: $\theta$ ] | - teeth [ti: $\theta$ ] | - winwi |
| foot [fu:t] | - feet [fi:t] | -nunp |


| goose [gu:z] | - geese [gi:z] | - uwig |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mouse [maus] | - mice [mas] | - ט́ni4 |
| ox [Jks] | - oxen ['okson] | gnt |
| fish [fi] | - fish [fi]] | -8mi4 |
| deer ['dio!] | - deer ['dio:] | - $\operatorname{tn} \mathrm{ah} 4$ |

 qnjwlumaitan, nnnip щ्य hnqfuluha:

## 

> sing.
> pl.
> sing.
> pl.
> analysis [a'nælisiz]-analyses [o'nælisiz] - w[winq
> basis ['bersis] -bases ['bessi:z] -hhup
> crisis ['krassis] -crises [krasiziz] - $\boxed{\text { qGudumu }}$
> thesis ['Oisis] - theses ['0isizz] - пnnup
> phenomenon [fi'nominon]-phenomena [fi'nomino] - G Linifa

News qnjwluman $u$ qhunnıpjncacitnh wancacienn, nnnap Utinquanis ta -ics 4 Enquomagny (mathematics, phisics, optics, phonetics), nuata tqullh puh humun:

What is the news this evening?
Mathematics is a very interesting subject.
2nigulqua ntnmaniactinh hogrimuh phun
Plural of demonstrative pronouns

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { This - these [дi:s]- unwGp } \\
& \text { That - those [дัuz] - пnw[ן! }
\end{aligned}
$$


 hmúwdujanipjnit quun puh'

This book - these books
That girl - those girls

## Uunmgulfula hninu




``` wपtiamgatinul
The man's hat - vwnnnı qifumntn
The girl's eyes - wn\& \(4 \omega\) wsptnn
```



``` шщшршй
```





``` 4mumugntajnian
The man's hat = the hat of the man
The girl's eyes \(=\) the eyes of the girl
```



``` pugminuluma hninulh puewunn
Three of the books - qnotnhg tintpn
One of my friends -hv nelutnatinhg utun
```




```
Aram's book - Unuush annen:
```


## Stanugnug cimfunhncian ninnnıpjuca diufunfinitin


 fuanpniu:

In - utig
On - प
Under - unuly

Near, next, to, at, by - Lnnqphu, únun
Behind - tunluntus
Opposite, in front of - ntiun n, nhuwg, wnu2
Over - பnu (पtnluntu)
The lamp is over the table - Lwusun utnwih ytnlinust:
Above - puriò
Above sea level - onulh vulutnlunuahg fumdn:
Below - gu'r
10 degrees below zero - 10 wuinhðwi qпnhg gwón.
To - пtwh (huxulu zh pumquemaunus hujtinta)
Go to the blackboard - qum qnüenu/unnulh snen:
Out of - uhghg, Ctenuhg qnıpu
Take the book out of the bag - hulutgt'p qhnpn щuנnıuиuhg (щünisumlh ühghg):
Into - atnu, uti, nnuhg fitnu
Put the book into the bag - nnt'p qhppn umunıumuh vte:
From - wnunuhwjunnư $\uparrow$ hujthntah pugunulqua hnınuh hưuunn
Take the book from Aram - $\langle$ Engnt'p qhnpn Unuufig:

## Along - thitumupny

Walk along this road - pujltop wiv suliwuminh tnqupdpnu:
Through - uheny
Through the forest - wanumb Shgny:
Across - ujniu unnun


## Vocabulary

| 1.student, $n$ | - ['stjuidant] | - nıuician |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2.institute, $n$ | - ['instıtju:t] | - hauinhinnian |
| 3.hostel, $n$ | - ['hostal] | - humanuanmlimgunma |
| 4.building, $n$ | - ['bildis] | - 2tGap, 4unntjg |
| build, $v$ | - ['bild] | - पuminigt |
| builder, $n$ | - ['bilda] | - zhcimpun |
| 5.room, $n$ reading room | - [ru:m] | - utajur <br> -naptnguunum |
| 6. large, a syn. big; ant. small | - [la:dz] - U6t | - hwic uta |
| 7.comfortable, a | - ['kamfatabl] | - humíupmultun |


| comfort, $n$ | - ['kımfat] | - huniucunnepjnia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8.together, adv | - [to'geðә] | - úpuruna |
| 9. window, $n$ | - ['windau] | - upurinihma |
| 10.friend, $n$ | - [frend] | - naytn |
| 11 .friendly, a friendly, $a d v$ | - [' frendli] | - nalutnmutn <br> - naltnimpm |
| 12.English, a | - ['moglif] | - maqthwiqua, maqitentia |
| 13.second, num- | - ['sekənd] | - tnunnnn |
| 14.year, $n$ | - [ja:] | - inminh |
| yearly, adv | - ['ja:li] | - inmint quia, witari unuinh |
| 15.library, $n$ | - ['larbrari] | - qnunmumí |
| 16.now, adv | - [nau] | - hhum, mjds |
| 17. light, a | - [lait]. | - 1. nniuwulnn |
| light, $n$ | - [latt] | -2. ptopl, pnili inıju |
| 18.look (at), $v$ | - [luk] | - 1. Gumti |
| look, $n$, | - luk] | - 2. hujugg, untup |
| 19.biology, $n$ | - [baíoləd3I] | -4tCiumpulinipjnía |
| biologist, $n$ | - [bai'oledzist] | - पtaumpua |
| 20.whose, pron | - [hu:z] | - nuí |
| 21.interesting, a | - ['Intristin] | - htunumphn |
| 22.too, adv | - [tu:] | - anijambu |
| 23.read, $v$ | - [ri:d] | - 4minnul |
| reader, $n$ | - ['ri:de] | -1. nuptngnn |
|  |  | 2. pntucnnuxumhm |
| 24.here, adv | - [hie] | - muuntrn |
| 25.economy, $n$ | - [ $\mathrm{r}^{2}$ konəmI] | - unciuntumqhuninıpjnia |
| economist, $n$ | - [ $\mathrm{I}^{\prime}$ konəmist] | - unfintumqutin |
| 26.important, a | - [Im'po:tant] | - y umpinn |
| importance, $n$ | - [Im' po:tans] | - ymulannnıpjnita |

Text
I am a student of Armenian Agricultural Academy. My hostel is not far from the Academy. It is a big building. It's five storeys high. The rooms of the hostel are not large, but they are comfortable.

Let's go and see ${ }^{1}$ our hostel together. Here we are ${ }^{2}$. This is my room. It's on the third floor. It has two large windows, opening on ${ }^{3}$ the garden. My table is at the window. My notebooks are in the table, and my books are on the shelf.

That's my friend's table and those are her English books. My friend's name is Zara. She is from Artashat. Zara is a second-yearstudent ${ }^{4}$. Her hobby is painting and those are pictures painted by Zara. She is at the library now.

Our library is very good. The reading rooms of the library are large and light.

The library is not far from the hostel. It's just across the street.

## Dialogue

Anahit: Hello ${ }^{5}$, Zara. Look, here is ${ }^{6}$ a new book on biology ${ }^{7}$.
Zara: Whose book is it?
Anahit: It is from our library.
Zara: Is it interesting?
Anahit: Oh, yes, it is very interesting.
Zara: I'd like to ${ }^{8}$ read it too.
Anahit: Take and read it; please.


1. let's $g 0$ and see - tutap qumlip a unturitap
2. Here we are - whul ustap

3. A second-year-student - $2-\mathrm{n}$ y unınuh nuwurnn
4. Hello-nnenuja
5. Here is ... - whu
6. A book on biology - 4tGumpuanıpjua qhnp
7. I'd like to -tu पnıqtamjh
8. Would you like to - 4gmalymamp ${ }^{\circ}$

## Exercises

## 1. Make up sentences with the following words

1. i s,your,friend,large,room,ls?
2. Is, a second-year, Zara, student.
3. your, is, name, What?
4. This, on agronomy, a new, is, book.
5. very, is, The library, Academy, our, of, not, large.
6. The hostel, far from, is, the Academy.
7. books, interesting, These, are.
8. this, pencil, your, Is?
II. Translate into English




9. Uw unauntumqhunnıpjwa nuumqhnp $t$ : uja htunmpnphn t : Uu hú nalutenne quumqhnpat:
 uja qunauniú t hmanulymgmoulhg ne htrant:

10. Uja htinnto t Gplumahg:


## III. Fill in the blanks with the personal pronouns

1. This is Pete's room . .... is nice.
2. These are his books. ... are interesting.
3. This is Ann . ... is my friend.
4. Ann and Zara are students. ... are students of Armenian Agricultural Academy. ... are students too.
5. Are ... an agronomist? Yes, ... am.
6. My friend is an economist. ... is on the farm now.
IV. Translate the sentences. Pay attention to " $s$ * in the underlined words. Which grammar category does it concern to?
7. These rooms are very nice.
8. Ann's friend is on the farm now
9. The student's books are on that table.
10. Ann's friends are students.
11. The pencils are in Ann's bag.
12. These are their new plants.
13. Ann's farm is far from Yerevan.
14. His friend's name is Zara.

## V. Find the equivalents in the text.

<manmumgmparah utajulyating; htannt has-nn untinhg; qumap

 ho nalytinne utinuan; hu naltinng manian; qnunwnwah
 unun; hu qnptinn l untunntinn:

## VI. Make up sentences using the following words.

Interesting, good, important, on biology, on economy, on agronomy, light, library, book, reading-room, large, hostel, building, comfortable, second year.
VII. Say where is: your bag, pens, table, books, room, academy, hostel, farm.
e.g. My bag is on the table.
VIII. Fill in the blanks with the prepositions of place and direction: above, on, in, under, behind, before, in front of, near, below, to, into, from, out of, through.

1. The boy does his morning exercises ... ... ... the open window.
2. The bathroom is ... the bedroom.
3. You can find this book ... the shelf.
4. Don't forget to put the bread ... the bag.
5. There were heavy clouds ... the sky.
6. At night we could see millions of stars ... our heads.
7. The grandfather took a sweet ... ... his pocket and gave it ... the child.
8. Do you see anything ... that tree, Ann?
9. Does your teacher live ... the school or far ... it?
10. There is a little garden ... the house.
11. Do you go home ... the field or ... the forest? I prefer to go ... the field.
12. The ball was ... the bed, so the old woman could not get it.
13. Water changes into ice when the temperature is ... zero.

## Lesson 4

## Qtnumbuantpjnia

1. To have ршјд щuinq GLппишinis



## To have

To have fujn punquwifunuu $t$ «nıctuciup» pujnu:
I have an English book - Eu niUtio whaltntia qhnp:
To have pujn щunq atnlumniú nıah tnlyn du. III ntưp tqulh puh husum «has»:

| <шиипшипшчши Affirmative |  Negative |
| :---: | :---: |
| I have | I haven't = I don't have |
| You have | You haven't = You don't have |
| He has | He hasn't = He doesn't have |
| She has | She hasn't = She doesn't have |
| It has | It hasn't = It doesn't have |
| We have | We haven't = We don't have |
| You have | You haven't = You dont have |
| They have | They haven't = They dont have |

## <шляшчшия <br> Interrogative

## Have 1? = Do I have?

Have you? = Do you have?
Has he? = Does he have?
Has she? = Does she have?
Has it? = Does it have?
Have we? = Do we have?
Have you? = Do you have?
Have they? = Do they have?
Owinpmıpjnia. Have not (has not) duunmuma dun quinth : ambunnfumphital have no (has no) duny.

I haven't a pencil = I have no pencil.
He hasn't an English book = He has no English book.

## Dymbulation (Numerals)

## 尺ufarqulиut (Cardinal number) <br> nuıиичшы (Ordinal number)

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 - one | first |
| 2 - two | second |
| 3 - three | third |
| 4 - four | fourth |
| 5 - five | fifth |
| 6-six | sixth |
| 7 - seven | seventh |
| 8 - eight | eighth |
| $9-$ nine | ninth |
| $10-$ ten | tenth |
| 11 - eleven | eleventh |
| 12 - twelve | twelfth |


| 13 - thirteen | thiriteentin |
| :---: | :---: |
| 14 -fourteen | fourteent! |
| 15 - fifteen | fifuemitt |
| 16 - sixteen | sixderemitr |
| 17 - seventeen | severntimentip |
| 18 -eighteen | eighatememitar |
| 19 - nineteen | nineterenth |
| 20 - twenty | twentieth |
| 21 - twenty-one | twenty- first |
| 30 -thirty | thirtisth |
| 40 - forty | fortieth |
| 50 - fifty | fiftieth |
| 60 - sixty | sixtieth |
| 70 - seventy | seventieth |
| 80 - eighty | eightieth |
| 90 - ninety | hundredth |
| 100 - a (one). hundred | hundred and first |
| 101 - a (one) hundred and one |  |
| 200 - two hundred |  |
| 256 - two hundred and fifty-six | thousandth |
| 1.000 - a (one) thousand | thousand and first |
| 1.001 - a (one) thousand and one | four thousandth |
| 4.000 - four thousand | hundred thousandth |
| 100.000 - a (one) hundred thousand 1.000 .000 - a (one) million | millionth |

 पtnquomaigny. 14 (fourteen), 16 (sixteen). 11 (eleven), 12 (twelve)

 (sixty):
3. 2 (two), 3 (three), 5 (five) pumumaatinn dumunnfuynus 4 hayniawihnfuynutáa.

On.` Five [farv] - fifty ['fivti]:




Sevent- the seventh, a hunchreat-the hurndnedth:




 2001 - two thousand and one.
 March 10 th, 1975 - March the tenth, nineteen seventy-five.
 The tenth page $=$ page ten:

## Qnjwчшаはtin! пnщtu nnnzhs


 вшгшпши, town center - pumuph 4tainnna:

 nnnzhe qnjulquakitn.

Yerevan development plan - Enlumah qunquguvil dnuqhn:



## Vocabulary

| 1.family, $n$ | -[ fæmili] | - nduncuan |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2.have, $v$ | -[hæv] | - nicutami |
| 3.father, $n$ | - [fa:ðә] | - hwin |
| grandfather, $n$ | - ['grænd, fa:ǒ2] | - шышщрч |


| 4.mother, $n$ grandmother, $n$ | - [msoce] <br> - ['græn, mndo] | - Jumn <br> - Lnulunt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5.busy, a | - [bizi] | - qpunmitur |
| 6.man, $n$ | - [mæn] |  |
| woman, $n$ | - [wumon] | - 4ha |
| pl. women, $n$ | - [wimm] | - hoq पwamyp |
| 7.much, a | - [mat/] | - 2 20n |
| 8.work, $n$ work, $v$ | - [wo:k] |  <br> - mełuminta |
| 9.spring, $n$ in spring | - [sprin] | - quinita <br> - qunamigr |
| 10. summer, $n$ in summer | - [ssme] | - musur <br> - múnuran |
| 11.fall, $n$ | - [f: 1 ] | - minia |
| syn, authum <br> in authum, in the fall | - ['ottom] | - maliman |
| 12.same, a | - [serm] | - anyjag, anifaunnmis |
| 13.parent, $n$ | - [pearant] | - dunn |
| 14.apartment, $n$ | - [a'pa:tment] | - pamqumbia |
| 15.house, $n$ | - [haus] | - unnia, 2 tiap |
| house, $v$ |  | - wuntil (unman), huunlumgital unnia |
| 16.town, $n$ | - [taun] | - purwn |
| 17.type, $n$ | - [tate] | - هlie, unhum |
| 18.village, $n$ | - [vird3] | - quntr |
| 19.all, pron | - [0:1] | - aninne "ms. |
| 20 .eldef, a ant. younger | - ['elda] | - atuón (nciunulupniư) |
| 21.married, $a$ | - [mærrd] | - uữtutugưó |
| 22.children, $n$, pl. child, sing | - [tfildran] <br> - [t「arld] | - tintifuwifitn <br> - tq. tntijum |
| 23.boy, $n$ | - [boi] | - unףu |
| 24.gir, $n$ | - [ga:l] | - mingh |
| 25.wife, $n$ | - [warf] | - Lha |
| wives, $p /$ |  | - hnq. Luwamp |
| housewife |  | - unamjha unduntunith |
| 26.teacher, $n$ | - [ti:tfo] | - nuunighs |



## Text

My family is large. I have father, mother, grandmother, one sister and two brothers.

My father is an agronomist on a big farm not far from Yerevan. He is a very busy man. He has much work in spring, in summer and in the fall. My father is fifty-three years old ${ }^{1}$.

My mother is forty-nine. She is an economist on the same farm. She is fond of her work.

My parents have a big house. Their house is in the center of the
My elder brother is an engineer. He is twenty-seven. He is married and has two children, a boy and a girl. My brother's wife is a
teacher of biology at school.
My younger brother is a student of the Armenian Agricultural Academy. He is a second-year student of the Agronomy department. He is going to ${ }^{3}$ become an agronomist like his father. He is married too but he has no children.

My sister is a schoolgirl. She is fond of mathematics and would like to become an engineer.

I am a student of the University.
We are always glad to meet at our parents home.

## Dialogue

Ann: Here is a letter to you, Kate.
It's from India
Kate: Oh, thank you. I am glad to have it. It is from my brother
Ann: Have you one brother?
Kate: I have two brothers and many sisters. I have five sisters. Families in India are always big.
Ann: Is this letter from your elder or from your younger brother?
Kate: It is from my younger brother. He is twenty.
Ann: Has he a family?
Kate: No, he has not. He is a student. In India students are usually not married.
Ann: Is he going to become a biologist like you?
Kate: No he is not. He is a student of the Engineering Department of Delhi ${ }^{4}$ University. He is going to become an engineer in the field of agriculture.
Ann: How old is ${ }^{5}$ your elder brother?
Kate: He is twenty-six.
Ann: What does tre do ${ }^{6}$ ?
Kate: He is a farmer. He has a small farm not for from Delhi.
Ann: And what do your sisters $\mathrm{do}^{7}$ ?
Kate: They are schoolgirls.
Ann: Well, l'd like to have a big family.


1. My father is fifty-three (years old) - hu hujnп 53 unmptiquat:
2. To be fond of - hnшய्यnınप|ti, uhntil his-nn pur:
3. To be going to - umunnuuunltul has-nn puaf witinı:
4. Delhi ['deli] - Tthh:
5. How ald is he? - purif unmptuma $t$ fu:
6. What does [ ] he (she) do? - haqny t am qpunínus:
7. What do you (they) do? - haznu tá fnuap qpununnis:

Additional words and expressions

1. grandfather
2. grandmother
grandparents
uncle
3. aunt
4. cousin
5. nephew
6. niece
7. father-in-law
8. mother-in-law
9. son-in-law
10. daughter-in law
11. stepfather
12. stepmother
13. husband
14. wife

- [grænd, fa:ðัə]
- [græn, m^ðә]
- [græn.peərəntz]
- [ $n \mathrm{nkl}]$
- ['a:nt]
- ['kızn]
- ['nevju:]
- [nis]
- [fa:ðəərınlb:]
- [maðəərınlo:]
- ['saninlo:]
- ['do:tarinls:]
- [step,fa:ðัa]
- [step m^ðə $\quad$ - ןunna hujn
- ['hazbend] - funna uwin
- [waff]
- una


## Exercises

## 1. Translate the following sentences. Mind the form and place "to have".

1. We have many interesting books on history.
2. My sister has two English books.
3. Has your brother a new book on biology? - No, my brother has no
books on biology, he has many books on economy
4. Their parents have a big house in a village not far from Yerevan.
5. They have no friends in Yerevan.
6. Have you a sister? - Yes, I have. I have two sisters.
7. My elder brother has a small but very comfortable apartment in a new house.
8. My friends have a nice room in the hostel
9. Have you any children? - No, I have no children.
II. Fill in to have or to be.
10. These ... small rooms.
11. Their room ... big and light.
12. I... a second-year student of the Agricultural Academy.
13. T. . a nice room in the hostel.
14. My friend ... many interesting English books.
15. They ... farmers.
16. Their farm ... far from Yerevan.
17. His brother ... a worker.
18. He ... a boy and two girls.
19. My sister ... a teacher of English at school.
20. She ... a large family.
III. Make up sentences with the following words.
21. is, My, name, brother's, Boris.
22. a student, you, Yerevan University, Are, of ?
23. your, children, Has, friend?
24. no, sister, has, His, elder, family.
25. her, Have, big, parents, a house?
IV. Fill in the blanks with the words or word combinations from the text.

The name of my elder brother is Boris, but'my ... brother's name is Misha. My brother is 22 ... ... . He is a ... of Armenian Agricultural Academy. He is going to become an ... . He is ... too, but he

My sister is a ... . She is ... of mathematics and ... ... to ... an engineer. We are ... glad to meet ... our parents ... .

## V. Express agreement or disagraement

> e.g. You have a family. - No, I have no family.
> - Yes, I have a family.
1.Your father is old.
2. Your parents have a small house.
3.You are a worker.
4. Your friend has a new book on agriculture.
5. This room is very big.
6. Your hostel is far from your Academy.
7.Your Academy is small.

8,Your brother has five boys.
9.Your friend is at home now.
10. You have ten new English books.
VI. Mind the function of the nouns in the following word combinations. Translate into Armenian. Give your own examples.
farm work, family farm, village house, school year, town house, village centre, Academy hostel, room temperature, school teacher; Academy library, family friend, summer house, this farm experiment, village centre house, a new three-room apartment.
VII. Say in English:

Cardinal numerals: $11,12,13,15,19,28,33,54,70,82,140$, $261,795,800,1000,5346$; 350, 427, 7040, 1002, 63, 196, 9911, 11550, 20.
Years: 1917. 1945, 1812, 1935, 1799, 1853, 1965, 1980, 1955, 1976, 1982, 2000, 2001.

## VIII. Transiate into English.

a) Stnuiupnus, qupngniu, unwin, uncuntumqhennipjusi quiumqhng,

unnti, anıjawitu, muınnmuunltif nunami:
b) 1. Inıp pnıjn niatiop: - Ujn: 2. um numáannnihn ${ }^{\circ}$ t: $-\cap_{\varepsilon}: 3$. um
 पtaumpuanipjuca htunupnphn ahnp: 5. Unw dannatinh unnian





 nupngnnu:

## Lesson 5

Ptnmumanipjnia

1. Some, any wannne ntomufint Gitnn:
2. There Gitnwónn (introductory) pwnn4 uquчnn Gu/uwnwunıpjniaitnn:

## $\therefore$ Some, any wannn2 ntumaniaatinn (Indefinite pronouns)


 pusuuunctinny:
 surah in canwap huiantu ta quifhu nnutbu nnn2hs anmag






There are some pencils in the box - Snich UED 4 wi Uwinhunkitn

- Are there any pencils in the box? - Snuph cite wiwnhuntion tivia

There ave not any pencils in the box $=$ There are no pencils in the

## 

There is some water in the glass - Audwuh vtg pnin 4 w
Is there any water in the glass? - furdulh Utg qnin $4 \omega$ "
There is not any water in the glass = There is no water in the glass -


Some ntpmanian दunnn t qnnómólta hungulqua Gułuminuunipjniacatnnıú.

Aren't there some books on the table? - Uhipt utnmah чпw anptn s4wa:

Doesn't he have some money? - Uhipt aw hnn zniah:


Would you like some cofee? - Uninธ 4niqtaminp:
Would you please buy me some pens? - had qnhsatn 4quth 'p:



Come any day you like - G4tp gwiliwgud onn (tnf gwi4m(iwp):
Take any book you want - Ytngntip niqwo qhnen:

There is a clock in the lecture room - Lumpulinus duriugnigg qu:
There is a book on the table - Utnumah 4nu qhnp 4w:


 umpuqual uting t niaticue nnnzhe tinn:




There is a nice park near my house - hiv inmi ynnphi yui in qEntght wiqh:

 4wnangludpn’

| There are - típulqu (hnquwlh phप) - untnh uшшпшqu <br> (4 14 ) <br> (hastn) <br> (nnuntr) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |

There are books on the table - Utnulh чпш чшК anptn.
! Ttunp $t$ unwnptntal There is a book on the table L The book is

 unw quncutini hurquivilapn:
 qhnpn:

1) Utinuch чпи tuш qhпр:
2) Qhnpn utnwah чnu 5 :
tot there is yumumugntajnian htunhnus tif pumplunipjnia, nnh
 pujp tquikn 84.

There is a table and two chairs in the classroom - qumuutidulunus um uth utnua 4 tinlunt mpnn:



## Is there a book on the table? - Yes, there is <br> No, ther isn't (not)

Are there (any) books on the table? - Yes, there are
No, there aren't (are not)



There are not any books on the table = There are no books on the table - Utnulah чnu qnptn sywt:

There is not any petrol in the car = There is no petrol in the car UtptGujh UES FtGahG shu:

## Vocabulary

| 1. rather, $a d v$ old | - [' ra:ठəə] <br> - [ould] |  <br> - hna, ottp |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ant, new | - [nju:] | - hull., unp |
| 2.young | - [j^0)] | - tnhunuxump |
| 3.modern | - [' modən] | - dusumaulumung |
| 4. some | - [sım] | - $\mathrm{nn}_{2}$ |
| 5.lecture, $n$ | - [ lektfor] | - пuumbununıpjnici |
| 6.also, adv. | - [' o:lsou] | - anicurla |
| 7.different, a ant., similar | - [' dffrent] <br> - [simila] | - ununptr <br> - hwly. anyjaminhu |
| 8.difference, $n$ | - [' difrons] | - unwnptanntantía |
| there, adv. | - [дटə] | - mfautrn |
| .ant., here | - [hir] | - hary., mjuuntr |
| 9. special | - ['spe¢al] | - heunnil |
| 10.collection | - [kə lekjən] | - hwપupuơnt, yntulighm |
| 11.textbook, $n$ | - [' tekstbuk] | - пuumqging |
| 12.foreign | - [' form] | -1 . ounwntnlinjus <br> - 2. wnứurumhúwajua <br> - 3. wnunwigha |
| 13.speciality | - [spejr' ælitt] | - Uuuufuqhunnıpjnia |
| 14.newspaper, $n$ | - [' nju:sperpod | - inmahn, ptonp |
| 15.reading-hall | - [' ri:din-ho:l] | - nCrotinguunuh |
| 16.dictionary, $n$ | - [' dikfonri] | - punzuniua |

My Institute
It am a student of the Armenian Agricultural Academy. Our Academy is rather old, it is over 70 years old ${ }^{1}$. We have many old buildings, but there are some new and modern buildings too. There are many classrooms, lecture halls and conference halls in the academy. There are also different laboratories there, where we have classes in physics ${ }^{2}$, chemistry and biology. Sometimes we have our English,

German ${ }^{3}$ or French ${ }^{4}$ classes in a special laberatory. It is in building 2. There is also a computer center and a library in the same building. There is a big collection of books in our library.

There are many text books, a lot of ${ }^{5}$ foreign books and journals on different specialties. But there are no newspapers in the library, all newspapers are in the reading-hall. English, German and French dictionaries are in the reading-hall too. Usually there are not many students in the reading-hall in the morning ${ }^{6}$, but in the day time ${ }^{7}$ and in the evening ${ }^{8}$ there are many students here.

## Stapuinh munqupmunnuatn

1. 70 years old - 70 unwntuma
2. classes in physics - \$hqh4w,
3. German ['dzo:mən] - qunuucutintia
4. French [frent]] - \$pwautinta
5. a lot of-2 2 mun
6. in the morning- wnuuqnunjua
7. in the day time - पtuonhis
8. in the evening - Entunjuia

## Exercises

## I. Write the following sentences. Use the pronouns in the brackets.

1. Are there (some, any) pictures in your room?
2. My friend has not (any, no) foreign journals.
3. There are (some, any) dictionaries on the table to the right.
4. Kate has (any, ho) friends in Yerevan.
5. Ask your friend to take (some, no) new journals on biology from their library, please.
6. Have you (some, any) brothers or sisters in the village?

7 . There is (no, any) library near our house.
8. There are (some, any) comfortable foouses on our farm.

H:Fill in the blanks with the prepositions on in, at, of from.

1. There are some stydents ... Africa ... our Acadomy.
2. Ann is ... the hostel now.
3. The English-Russian dictionary is ... the table near the window.
4. My friend is a student ... the agronomy department. They have classes ... biology every day.
5. All laboratories are ... new buildings.
6. Is it Pete ... the table ... the left?
7. My father is an economist ... a big farm not far ... Yerevan.
8. There are many technical journals ... our library.

## III. Fill in the blanks with the corresponding words from the text.

1 .Sometimes we have classes in ... languages in special laboratories.
2. There are some new and ... buildings too.
3. There is a big ... of books in our library.
4. There are many :.. , a lot of ... books and journals on ... ... .
5. But there are no newspapers in the library, all ... are in the ... .
IV.Read the following numbers.
$126,451,597,803,943,1286,470,119,1984,42,13,768,2001,1955$, 850, 1111, 344, 6895, 9999.

## V.Answer the following questions.

Are there any new and modern buildings?
Are there many classrooms, lecture halls and conference halls in the Academy?
What is there in building 2?
Is there a big collection of books in your library?
What kind of literature is there in your library?
Are there any newspapers in the library or in the reading hall?
When are there many students in the reading-hall, in the morning or in the day time?

## VI. Translate the following sentences using there Is, there are, to have to be.

 t:

3. Utn 4nñngnıu quá zwin ann $2 t a p t n:$
4. Utin whuntáhwjh hwzunnulqua quaunnnan qunciunus $f$ ann sumutuzztapting suthnư:
 on pug ta:


7. nnıp wjuonlu ptriptna nifit" p :
8. Ru tinpwinn tintfumation eniah:

10. ru naltina hadtaten et, au quninuincintu t:
VII. Ask your friends using there is or there are.

2. مuch impnnuinnnhw чu ujn 2 tapnu:

1. $4 w^{\circ}$ win 2 tápniúu husumumnqzujha uticunnna:






2. Cwion ntumannatn Ywa naptinguunuhnıu ltuonha:

## VIII. Translate into English.

1. Gu zniatú maqitntá punmpua:
2. Uth qnunupuaniú inauntumghunn pjuif htunupnphn múumanto
3. hu pnijnc unumǵ Gnı



 ythnuptinjul: - Ujn:

## Lesson 6

## Ptrnulumanıpjnıa

Tunnq Ctnlum duvurawl - Present Indefinite (Simple) Tense
Uantu awhumnuinipjnia - The IMPERSONAL SENTENCE

## Present Indefinite (Simple)




We work every day - Gtap wifuwinnu tap wital on:

He is married - Lu winnulumgud t:
She has a large family - Uum nilih Stod qGinwlihg.
 month, week...) - wittec on (ununh, wishu, zwpur), usually unчпnшрши, often - huisufu, seldom - huqquituu, generally пanhwanumtu, rarely - huquiuntiu, frequently - hwธw/uwifnnnta, constantly - 4wantuulnn, permanently - ohizen, always - vhzun,

 чшயumugnifjniactinn:



I get up at nine: Then I shave and wash and have breakfast. - tu



 see, to hear, to hate, to want, to wish, to love, to like, to remember, to forgive, to know, to believe, to mean, to seem, to suppose to notice, to realise, to smet pujtinnt:

I don't know his friend - Gu zahintes anw galutning.
I believe you - tu hubuwinniut tis ptq.

Present Indefinite dwsurawlh hwunnunmuma dun luquanu t



## I know－He knows

Igo－She goes
To work－whfumintin nuin Present Indefinite owumamlinuu

|  | Luminuinmiqua－Affirmative |
| :--- | :--- |
| I work | We work |
| You work | You work |
| He （She，it）works | They work |

Present Indefinite－h hungmuma le dunnmipma oluting quanngúnıs ta－do（does）odwanuly pujh oganıpjuiup．
dhunuluws－Negative
I do not work＝I don＇t work
You do not work＝You don＇t work
He （She，It）does not work＝He（She，lt）doesn＇t work
We do not work＝We don＇t work
You do not work＝You don＇t work They do not work＝They don＇t work
＜minguluar amfuminuuntpjnifatipniu do（does）odwanul

＜unguluma－Interrogative
Do I work？
Do you work？
Does he（she，it）work？
Do we work？
Do you work？
Do they work？

 oduanul pujhg unuq．

Where do you work？－Пnuntin tp nnup w2humunnu：

## What does he want？－ribus tiu niqnus：



| Who？［hu：］ | －กiy，niyptn |
| :---: | :---: |
| Whom？［hum］ | － $\mathrm{Hr}^{\circ} \mathrm{u}$（ |
| Whose？［hu：z］ | － $\mathrm{nr}^{\circ} \mathrm{u}$（utnmumua，unnuguluma hniny） |
| What？［wot］ |  |
| What？［wot］ |  |
| Which？［wit］］ |  |
| When？［wen］ | －ピ～nf |
| Where？［wo：］ | －ก ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{n}$ ，nnuntio |
| Why？［war］ | －hasni |
| How？［hau］ | －nazutiou |
| How many？ | －¢man ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| How much？ | － ncuspura $^{\text {a }}$ |


Who usually phones you？－ก゙ 4 t un4nnupun quaqnus ptq：



 octulanul pmjtinh heun：

## Is he at home？

No，he isn＇t

## $\Omega_{\mu}$

Have you a pen？＝Do you have a pen？－nnı qnhz nıctiou：
I have no pens＝I don＇t have any pens－tu qnhsitin snilitu：

## UGintú Gufuwinuuntpmia The IMPERSONAL SENTENCE



 t hapa hntány：Ujuwhuh cimłumpuanipjnicactipnes zwen hwrułu funupe


 punquimaunus.

It is cold - Sminen t:
It is summer - Uuvint:
It often rains in London - Lnannanıs huruik wadnlinust:
It is dark in my room -his utifulunis vnipt:
It is late - Пi2 t:
It is morning - Unwiunun t:
 quihu dunwlin:

It is five kilometres to my house - <haq לhinvtinn t vhagh hiv unnan:

## Vocabulary


14. begin, $v$ syn. start ant. finish, end
beginning, $n$
ant. finish
15. often, $a d v$.
ant. seldom
16. hot, a
heat, $v$
17. winter, $n$
in winter
18. autumn, $n$
syn. fall
in autumn
19. rain, $n$
20. wind, $n$ :
21. strong, $a$ strenght, $n$
22. moist, $a$ moisture, $n$
23. dry, a
dryer, $n$
24. live, $v$
life, $n$
25. with, prep ant. without
26. grow, $v$ growth, $n$ grower, $n$
27. harvest, $n$
harvest, $v$ harvester, $n$ combine-harvester
28. help, V
29. crop. $n$
30. other, $a$

- [bt'gin]
- [finif]
- [br'ginin]
- [o:fn]
- ['seldəm]
- [hot]
- [hi:t]
- ['winte]
- ['o:tom]
- [fo:l]
- [reIn]
- [wind]
- [stron]
- [stren $\theta$ ]
- [morst]
- [moist fo]
- [draI]
- ['draia]
- [liv]
- [laff]
- [wið]
- [w' ðaut]
- [grou]
- [groue]
- ['groua]
- ['ha:vist]
, [havista]
[help]
- [krop]
- ['^дə $]$
- uquat
- mumpunta
- ulhaf
- 4tn?
- hwrupu
- huquluntim
- inna
- 2natil
- 8utn
- duncuran
- minía
- manaman
- madpl
- puush
- nıdtn
- nid
- funCimil
- łunamunıajnía
- 乞nn
- ennuggann wqntaquin
- wempti
- lumap
- hitun
- wruag
- mati, uto
- wx
- muqtiqnno
- ptpp
- hurquptis
* ptinpuhwulup utiptaus
- பnúpuja
- oquatr
- qninuunaintzumqua

цnцциппиш

- wil, nıhमz,

| 31. week, $n$ | - [wi:k] | - 2 мршр |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weekly, a | - ['wi:klr] | - 2 мршрицрия |
| weekly, $n$ |  | - zшршрир切 |
| 32. month, $n$ | - [m^n $\theta$ ] | - wưhu |
| monthly, a | - ['mınөli] | - wiutilum |
| monthly, $n$ |  | - wusumahn |
| 33. plow, v | - [plau] | - पumbis |
| plough, $n$ | - [plau] | - qnipula |
| 34. soil, $n$ | - [soil] | - hnn |
| 35. sow, $v$ | - [sou] | - guritil |
| 36. do, $v$ | - [du:] | - पumumita |
| How do you do? What do you do? |  |  |
| $\text { doer, } n$ | - [due] | - 4winmpni mqtain |
| 37. write, $v$, | - [rait] | - quta |
| 38. fine, a | - [faın] | - [uil , quntighl |
| syn. good, nice ant, bad |  | - पumur |
| 39. bloom, $v$ | - [blu:m] | - 0 mintil |
| 40. stream, $n$ | - [stri:m] | - पunuly |

## Text <br> Seasons (1)

Kester, an African student, Kate, a student from India, and two Russian students, Ann and Pete, have a talk' after classes, in the park, not far from the hostel. It is a cold Murch day. They speak about seasons and weather in their countries.
Kester: Ann, is it always so cold in your country at this time of the year?
Ann: You see ${ }^{2}$, Kester, climate is different not only in different parts of the world. In big countries it is different even in different parts of the country. Our country is very large. In its central region it is usually rather cold in March, but in the south ${ }^{3}$ it is quite warm now.
Pete: In Sochi all trees are green in April, and in Moscow some times
we have snow at this time.
Kaster: And when does summer begin in this part of your country?
Pete: It begins in June. It is often rather hot in summer here. Is it hot in your country, Kester?
Kester: Oh, yes. The climate of my country is very hot. But Africa is big too, when they have summer in the south of the country, in the north ${ }^{4}$ we have winter.
Pete: What is the weather like ${ }^{5}$ in winter? Does it often snow?
Kester: No, it does not snow in Africa, we have about $+10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}^{6}$ in winter.
Ann: Oh, we sometimes have $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}^{7}$, but it is not so often here. Usually there is much snow. I like Russian winter.
Pete: I like winter too, but I don't like autumn. It often rains in October, in November winds are sometimes very strong.
Kate: In my country we also often have heavy rains ${ }^{8}$ in the coast, the climate is moist there. But in the west ${ }^{9}$ it is rather dry.
Ann: And where do you live?
Kate: We live in the east ${ }^{10}$. Only my elder brother with his family lives in the west of India.
Kester: Ann, when do students of the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy work in the fields?
Ann: We usually work in September on the farms near Moscow. Different crops grow on the farms. Autumn is the harvest time in our region. We help the farmers to harvest crops and fruits:
Kester: And do students of other institutes work in the village?
Pete: Sometimes they do. My friend is a student of Moscow University. Every summer he works on a farm three weeks or a month. He likes this work.
Kester: Are there many farm machines on the farms, Ann?
Ann: Yes, there are. They have different machines. The machines plow the soil, sow and harvest crops. Only in winter there are no machines in the fields.
Kester: Who works on the machines, farmers or students?
Ann: Usually farmers; but students do it often too. And are there many farm machines in you country, Kester?
Kester: No, there are not. On some farms there are no machines at all ${ }^{11}$.
Pete: Kate what seasons do they have now in that part of India where you live?

Kate: Now they have spring. It is warm, it does not rain. My mother writes, the weather is fine.
Pete: Kester and Kate, are you not cold ${ }^{12}$ ? It is so cold now. Let's go to the hostel and have some hot tea ${ }^{13}$. Kate; you have got very good tea.

## Seasons (2)

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

Spring is the first season of the year. In spring the weather gets milder, the leaves on the trees become green, flowers bloom. The fields and meadows are covered with fresh green grass Farmers begin to work in the fleids. They plow the soil and sow differemt crops.

When summer comes, the weather gets very warm. Sometimes it's very hot. Summer is the farmers' busiest season. The gras's must be cut and the hay must be made while the dry weather fasts.

Autumn is the harvest time, when farmers gether crops and fruits. The days get shorter and the nights longer. The leaves turn yellow ${ }^{14}$ and begin to fall. The ground is covered with thatm. It often rains and sometimes it's rather cold.

4 (tbis:
When winter comes the weather gets cold It ofter snows. There is a lot of snow in the fields and in the forest. Lakes, fivers and streams are frozen.
onomide
Different farm machines work in the fields in spring, in summer and in autumn. In winter there are no machines in the fields, because farmers don't work in the fields in winter.
Strpunthnt winqupmanıucutep
to have a talk - qnnigtis, funut,
you see - fingutu Untrudntu tip
in the south - humuntnid
in the north - hjoithumid
what is the weathertike? - husuhunat tnuautit
$+10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (plus ten degrees) $-10^{\circ}$ 2tnúnıpjnıu
$-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (minus twertiy-five degrees) $-25^{\circ}$ 2thunifonia:
heavy rains - wnuin whänlatip
9. in the west - mplitipnu
10. in the east - mpluiniunpnus
11. at all - nanhmapmumitu
12. are you not cold? - ¿tip $p^{\circ}$ unuti
13. to have tea - fuital (nưyti) ptj


## Exercises

1. Use the words in the brackets in the corresponding forms
2. My sister (to live) in Moscow.
3. My friends (to read) foreign journals in the reading room.
4. It often (to rain) in our region.
5. Farmers (to grow) this crop here?
6. I (not to like) winter.
II. Fill in the blanks with the interrogative words: what where, when, who, whose.
7. ... does your father work? He works on the farm.
8. ... this girl? She is my sister.
9. ... do farmers work in the fields? They work in the fields in spring, in summer and in autumn.
10. ... is this? This is my dictionary.
11. ... room is this? This is my room.
III. Fill in the blanks with the following words: cold, summer, to begin, to grow, to live month, to work, crop, to plow, to like.
12. Many different crops ... on the fields of our farm.
13. In ... the weather is hot.
14. What is the first winter ,.. ?
15. Farmers ... the soil in spring.
16. Where do your friends ...?
17. My father does not ... , he is old.
18. I do not ... autumn.
19. Is it ... now?
20. Summer ... in June in this part of the country.
21. We do not sow this ... in our region.
IV. Translate the following words and word combinations into Armenian.
computer center, every day newspaper, summer time, foreign languages laboratory, harvest period, farm machines, village school, lecture hall, winter months, Moscow University hostel, biology department, south of the country, the climate is moist, different crops, to plow the soil, to harvest the crop.

## V. Express agreement or disagreement

e.g. 1. It is cold in winter in Moscow. - Yes, it is.
2. Nick lives in the hostel. - No, he does not.

1. It is cold in December in all parts of the world.
2. In Moscow summer begins in May.
3. Farmers harvest fruit in spring
4. Agronomists have a lot of work in the fields.
5. Farmers grow different crops in different regions.
6. All students live in the hostel.
7. It is warm in our classroom.
8. It often snows in Moscow in spring.
9. You write letters to your mother every week.
10. All our students speak English.
VI. Translate the following sentences into Armenian. Pay attention to the function of it.
11. It is winter now.
12. The climate of this part of the country is rather hot. It often rains here in summer.
13. Does it snow in Africa in winter? No, it doesn't
14. This is my friend's room. It is large.
15. It is my book. It is very interesting.
16. Where is your notebook? It is in my bag.
17. It is rather interesting to read some English journals on biology.

## VII. A) Ask when questions.

1. Farmers begin to harvest crop in autumn.
2. My sister goes to the South in summer.
3. Students go to the library in the evening.
4. We always have our English classes in the morning.
B) Ask where questions.
5. My friend lives in the hostel.
6. My parents work on the farm.
7. We read newspapers in the reading room.
8. Third year students often work at a computer center.

## Lesson 7

@tnuilumanıpjnia

1. LUainnnz Lucgjun - Past Inderinite (simple).
 pronouns)

## Uunnnz UAggul - Past Indefinite

 untinh $t$ nuatgbe magjulnus:

Past Indefinite-h htun hwsulu qnnowdulnus tit htunlumi

ago - wnive
yesterday - tntul
the day before yesterday - tintu \&t mnughti onn
the other day - ontinu, muggul onn
last week - wagjui 2 wipma
last month - wagjui wưhu
last year - wagjui unwnh
I took my book yesterday - Gu utngitgh hivahnpn tntl:
 qnnónnnııjnıactan migjuiniu:

I woke up at 7 , shaved and washed, then I had breakfast. - Eu


 wagjwi wăшunmpnप.
 nad:

 pujtinh:

чwanamunn pwiting waqitntianus पwqưnus túa utobucumuanıpjnla:

Чmanamunn pmjting Past Indefenite oln Ywnnıgnui tif pmjh hhupha -ed ytnquy nnnıpjnicar wutimgatinu, nnn wnumuufuniu t'
[ $t$ - - unil pmiwaujacianhg htiunn work - worked [wa:kt]
[ d ] - dujatin punuduyacitnhg L dujfouynnatinhg htunn
clean - cleaned [klisnd], mow - mowed [moud]- hoith
[ id ], th d-hg htunn
wait - waited [wertid], scold - scolded [ `skoldid]

 innurny.
dry -dried, try-tried, fugg play - played


stop - stopped, hop - hopped (gwinlinuti)


Gpt pmj hhupa wqumununis t -e unwnny, mum -ed w丩tioughti|hu min -e inming unपnıư t.
live - lived, type-typed.
Ualquand pumting hntag Past Indefenite duruxamuh


to come - came, to begin - began.

to make - made

burn - burnt
d) $n n n_{2}$ fujtin nanhmannumbu sta unnfuynıu.
put - put, set - set, let - let
To be Lo to go pujtinh Past indefinite dutinn Yuquuniu tu ujl winumunutnhg:
bo - was; were
go-went

| Affirmative | Negative | Interrogative |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I was | I was not = wasn't | was I? |
| You were | You were not = weren't | were you? |
| He (she, it) was | He (she, it) was not = wasn't | was he (she, it)? |
| We were | We were not = weren't | were we? |
| You were | You were not = weren't | were you? |
| They were | They were not = weren't | were they? |

> to have

| Affirmative | Negative | Interrogative |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| I had | I had not <br> I didn't have | had I? <br> Did I have? |
| You had | You had not <br> You didn't have | Had You? <br> Did You have? |


| He（She，It）had | He，（She，It）had not <br> He，（She，It）didn＇t have | Had he（she，it）？ <br> Did he（she，it）have？ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| We had | We had not <br> We didn＇t have | Had we？ <br> Did we have？ |
| You had | You had not <br> You didn＇t have | Had you？ <br> Did you have？ |
| They had | They had not <br> They didn＇t have | Had they？ <br> Did they have？ |


 duh（mnmaig to umulhlh）ungngny：
to work

| Affirmative | Negative | Interrogative |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| I worked | I did not work＝didn＇t work | Did＇work？ |
| You worked | You did not work＝didn＇t work | Did You work？ |
| He（She，It） <br> worked | He did not work＝didn＇t work | Did＇＇he（she，it） <br> Work？ |
| We worked | We did not work＝didn＇t work | Did we work？ |
| You worked | You did not work＝didn＇t work | Did you work？ |
| They worked | They did not work＝didn＇t work | Did they work？ |

## to write

| Affirmative | Negative | Interrogative |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 wrote | 1 did not write $=$ didr＇t write | Did I write？ |
| You wrote | You did not write＝didn＇t write | Did Yôu write？ |
| He （She，It） wrote | He did not write＝didn＇t write | Did he（she，it） write？ |
| We wrote | We did not write $=$ didn＇t write | Did we write？ |
| You wrote． | You did not write＝didn＇t write | Did you write？ |
| They wrote | They did not write＝didn＇t write | Did they write？ |




She phoned us very often last year－um zwin hwimitu tn Uteq quaqnis waigul unwn：
 （Quantitive pronouns）

 qnjulywaicinh htin．

Many－qnjulquia（hnqawlh phu）
Few－qnjupluwa（hnqumuh phu）
 qnjulumaitinh htion．

Are there many chairs in your study？－In wzhumnuutcjulinis zwin upnnaten 4uil：

I do not have much money．－Eu zwin thnn inictus：
He has few friends．－Uu phs naltanatn niah：
I have little time．－Eu phe dwiswawl niatus：
＜wswju hwunmunwlywa amjumiuuntpjniaktunnư many le much ntnmaniacitnh unjumita qnnouduपniu t a lot of（lots of）

 amfunfunntith tia manyle much ntrnuaniautipn．

I have a lot of English books．－Gu zwin waqutiti anptn nilitu：
He has a lot of spare time．－Eu zwin wquin duviuliml nilatu：
Qnnowoultiny a mannnz hnnh htun few le liftle nthmuaniacitinn ating ta ptrniud ann pisuuun．

A fow－un puch
A little－化 明號
We are leaving for a few days．－Utcip styunus tup sh pullh onn4：
He gave me a little money yesterday．－Zue had ih phe chnn unltg tntu：

## Vocabulary

|  | factory, $n$ at the factory | - ['fæktarı] | - \$uғnhцш <br> - announuminúu |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | hour, $n$ | - [aua] | - duú |
| 3. | morning, $n$ in the morning | - ['mo:ning] | - mimunun <br> - mizuqninjua |
| 4. | afternoon, $n$ in the afternoon | - [a:fta'nu:n] | - पtuon <br> - Lteuonha |
| 5. | usually, adv. as usual | - ['ju:zuali] | - unцппирип <br> - un4nnwluăh utu |
| 6. | finish, $v$ | - ['fmin $]$ | - muluiniti, ytnqugat |
|  | free, $a$ | - [fri:] | uqutun |
|  | study, $v$ | - [stıdr] | - Unílnites |
| 9. | sctrool, $n$ at school | - [sku:] | - nu unng <br> - пumngnis |
|  | atter, $v$ | - ['a:fte] | - hturit |
|  | . want, $v$ | - [wont] | - guctiturim |
|  | . write, $v$ | - [ratt] | - atit |
|  | meet, $v$ | -[mit] | - Rǘnhumbi. amanamilum |
|  | yesterday, adv. the day before ye | - ['jestodi] erday | - 60 <br> - tintilist unmohia onn |
| Text |  |  |  |
| My friend |  |  |  |
| A year ago he lived far from Yerevan in the north of eur countify. He is a student of state University now but when he lived in the horter he worked at a factory. His work was interesting and he worked mudeh: Misis working day lasted seven hours: from 8 o'clock in the morning dill $40^{\prime \prime}$ ctock' in the afternoon. |  |  |  |
| 2. He had a lot of free time on Saturday and Sunday. |  |  |  |

Aram did not study the English language at school: He began to study it last year. Twice a week ${ }^{2}$ he didn't go home after work, but went to the English club at his factory. He began to study English because he wanted to read English books and newspapers.

Now he studies English the second year. He reads, writes and speaks English a little. He has many English books. We speak English when we meet.

## Dialogue

A.: Where were you yesterday?
B.: I was in the country with my friends.
A.: Was the weather very cold?
B.: Yes, it was. But in the morning the weather was fine. It wasn't cold. Then it began to rain and it rained for a long time ${ }^{3}$ till it got quite cold.
A.: When did you come home?
B.: We came home at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. We did not have a good time ${ }^{4}$ in the country.


## Exercises

## I. Form the Past Indefinite of the following verbs.

to be, to go, to have, to come, to rain, to work, to begin, to live, to speak, to want, to write, to study, to finish, to meet, to gather, to plow, to become, to last, to read.

## II. Turn the following sentences into Past Indefinite Tense.

1. I am a student of the Academy. My two sisters are students too.

They have English lessons twice a week. Their lessons begin at 9 o'clock.
2. My friend lives in Leningrad. He and his wife work much every day. Their work lasts 8 hours. In the evening my friend, his wife and their children gather in their little flat.
3. Spring comes late in Leningrad. It gets warm only in May and it often rains.
III. Put the verbs in the brackets into the correct tense.

1. It (to be) very cold.

It (to be) very warm last winter.
3. Yesterday he (to want) to go to the country.
4. When he lived in Yerevan he (to have) many friends at the University.
5. Every day she (to read, to write, to speak) English.
6. He usually (to finish) his work at 6 o'clock.
7. We (to go) home because it was cold.
8. Last year he (to study) two languages.
IV. Form the negative and interrogative of the following sentences.
e.g. I went to the country last Sunday. - Did he go to the country last Sunday? He did not go to the country last Sunday.

| My friend | went | to the north | yesterday. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| The farmers | came <br> co | to Moscow <br> My mother | last year <br> began <br> in the fields |
|  | worked | to speak English days ago <br> at school |  |
|  |  | at home |  |

## V. Choose the correct words in the brackets.

1. Our students work (many, much) every day.
2. He speaks German (a little, few).
3. He reads English very (much, many).
4. There were (little, few) students in the reading room.
5. He has (fitle, few) work in the evening.
6. There are (a few, a little) notebooks on the table.
7. She knows (a few, a little) English words.
8. The students have (little, few) lessons today.
VI. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the text.
9. There are several ... and many institutes in Yerevan.
10. Many students ... in Yerevan and ... at these institutes.
11. They ... to get different specialties.
12. ... their lessons they go to the libraries.
13. Some of them go to the Public Library, because they want to ... English books.
14. They work in the library ... a week, usually till 5 or $60^{\prime}$ clock.
15. They go ... twice a week.

## VII. Translate into English.

A.

2. Uw qnta $t$ ujn qhngn tntip umph wimq:



5. hu naltenctann zgwalqugura uticiti punuphg qnınu:
 đuún 4tgha:
 hhiapu:

B.
 tptul fum mauntin etn, cum unwáa tp wzłumunnu:

 ptrnptn:


5. Uưnulan tu munniú th hjnıuhunts 4 ulyutigh mjantin unynnta







## Lesson 8

## Ptnumumanıpnnita

1. The Future Indefinite (Simple) Tense - Uanninz wumith duvswaml: 2. Objective case - Opjtlunwjha hninu

The Future Indefinite (Simple) Tense. Uanpn2 wumpuh dunswamu


 (4wnn), next week (month, year) hupnin zwрир (wishu numh), the day after tomorrow ( (Lumn it ujnuu onn), in three days (Entp ophg):

We shall meet tomormow. - Yunn vtap 4huanhutblip.
He will come in two hours. - Enlni duishg am lqu:


 duh) wrwag to suruaplh hupumpnipjuúp:

She will go to London next month. - Supnpa wishu Gus qlaminı ; unannas.
I shall have exams in June. - <niahuha tu palinipjnialitn 4niatcums:

will odurinuly pung pninn ntuiptnh huivinn:
Next summer we will go to the USA. - <ugnnn wivin vilap yqliwhp Uhwgum! Gunwaqatn:
<uunmunmuma Gujumimunıpjnciatnnus shall L will oduanmu
 पňum dutpp:

They'll be here in two hours. - uw ujunntn hihah tanlni duss htinn:
I'll come tomorrow. - Yunn tu yqurs:
 pujgh htunn:

She will not go there. - Uw sh quwint ufaintn:
kunumugulyme tuqunu not uuuaplia unmimint shall he will

will not $=$ won't $\quad$ [ [wount]
shall not $=$ shan't $-[[a ; n t]$
<ungmifulf duniu odwanwly (shall, will) pujtinn nnuncu tu tupulqujhg winiq:

Will you mät me tomorrow? - Чunn untuurunnt i haid:
Will they come next week? - Uintu zuruik anwap 4au'g:'



Shall we meet at the Institute? Yes, we shall. -
4hurwahuet "Op haunnhennenniu: Ujn':
 htunn nnunus t not dfuinulquic swuahly:

Shall we meet at the institute? No, we shall not (shan't). -


 oquimannount hujtentáa ñduquá wuruntanns:
l'll help you if I have time. - Ept duswaml nataciows, bu yoqutis ptq:


as - heag nn, after - anwaing heinn, till - vhaiz l will:
 - Gat 2 winlumuni:

When the summer comes, we'll have holidays. -

They will meet as soon as they finish their work. -
Unwap 4hwanhuta htag nn 4ytngwgata hntag wifumenwapn:
I'll do it tomorrow, if you let me. -

Objective case - Offtuenwima hniny



| nınnulyma hniny | Ofjtugumina hniny |
| :---: | :---: |
| tquilh ohy | tqwilh ahy |
| 1-tu | me-hud |
| you - nni | you - pta |
| he - hm (mp) | him - Gnufa (un) |
| she - am (hq) | her - anmi (hq) |
| it - mija | it - mja |
| hingculy phy | hnquwith phy |
| we - utup | us - utiq |
| you - nnıp | you-8ta |
| they-anulap | them-anulig |




He is an actor. - Uw п
 nпuptu fufinhn (ninhn, wanınnulh, awłunnuulnn):

пй. pua.
Do you know him well? - Int anwa jui4 ahuntu:
wantŗ. ןut.
Please, send him a letter. - kunnniú tu, Guviwl ninumlihn anma:
uja ntimpnua, tipf wanınnulh fuanhpe hwennnniu t nınhn

winin. pua. nin. pua.
Give me the book. - Snin pad ahnen:
nin. Jua. wanen. jut.
Give the book to me. - Snin ahnen had:

## Vocabulary

| 1. holidays, $n$ | - [' holideiz] | - mpdimunınпutn |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. week, $n$ | - [wi:k] | - 2 мрив |
| weekly, adj |  |  |
| 3. heat, $n$ | - [hi:t] | -2nq, unmu |
| 4. depress, $\mathbf{v}$ | - [dı' pres] |  |
| 5. vital, adj | - [' vartl] | - tnumannia, annónia |
| 6. gay, adj | - [ger]' | - nıpulu, fuánnia |
| 7. grow, $v$ (grew; grown) | - [grou] | - wrotir, hmunifurfux |
| 8. ski, $n$ | - [ski:] |  |
| ski, v |  | - qumniluctinny umits. |
| 9. sunny, adj | - ['ssmi] | - 1. winkujpa 2. nıpu\|u |
| 10. frosty, adj | - [' frostr] |  |
|  |  | gnıpu |
| 11. walk, V | - [wo:k] | - qanuatal |
| walk, $n$ |  | qapnumiap |
| to go for a walk |  | - qanublil |
| 12. snowball; $n$ | - ['snoubsil] | - dawiganh |
| snowball, $v$ |  | - dciuqanh juwinui |
| 13. wild, adj | - [warld] | - 1. чünh ¢ ¢ $\quad$ jntiah |
|  |  | - 2. wísiwn mapaiwly |
| 14. healty, adj | -['hel $\theta_{\text {I }}$ ] | - monnı, unnn̨wnun |
| 15. back, adv | - [bæk] | - tun, пtumh tun |
| 16. during, prep. | - [djuarin] | - пupugpnıu |
| during my holidays |  | - hu wnduluninnh |
|  |  | napmgpnis |
| 17. enough, adj | - [ $\left.\mathrm{I}^{\prime} \mathrm{nAf}\right]$ |  |
| enough, $n$ |  | - puiquliura, |
|  |  |  |

enough, adv
18. term, $n \quad-[t a: \mathrm{m}]$
19. source, $n \quad-[s 0: s]$
20. spend, $v \quad-$ [spend]
21. exciting

- [rksaitim]
- рurlulymats
- 4huwisjuli; ububturn
- unpjnin,
uчqpaunpjnıp
- duúmaml maglumght, q4unsmauil
- trauannia


## Text

## Winter holidays

Our winter holidays will begin in a week ${ }^{1}$. Generally speaking I like winter more than summer, because summer heat depresses me. As to winter it's so vital and gay. Winter holidays are the source of great joy for me.

The students from my group will go to different parts of our country. They will go to the north and to the south, to the east and to the west.

My close friend Aram will go to Tsakhkadzor. He will go there by bus ${ }^{2}$, he will not go there by car ${ }^{3}$. He was bom and grew up there. There he finished school, Next week he will see his parents and friends again. He will ski with his friends on sunny frosty days. They will walk in the forests, play at snowballs. Winter forests are sa quiet, wild and calling.

Aram is sure that there is nothing more healthy and exciting than winter holidays spent in Tsákhkadzor. He will come back next month.

As for me I shall stay in Yerevan during my holidays. I want to go to museums, theatres and cinemas. I shall visit my friends and relatives, as I didn't have enough time to do it during the term. I was too busy with my studies. I think I shall have a good rest in Yerevan.
Stapunh щunqupuianıú

1. in a week - UtLit 2 umpurhg
2. to go by bus - múunpniunप qumi
3. to go by car - uthpticujnप qumi
4. to have a good rest - ןwप hmuquenmimi

## Exercises

1 Insert the missing words.

1. Where will you go for your '.. this summer?
2. In the ... I usually work on the farm..
3. I don't want to ... . Let's take a bus.
4. Bob ... his little sister among the girls.
5. The day was ... and the friends went to the country.
6. Tomorrow we shall read a $\therefore$. tex
7. If it is warm, the farmers will begin to plough ... week.
8. Do you ... he will ... us?
9. Will you ... me the book?
10. There are many ... trees in our ... .
11. What did you ... last Sunday?
12. I didn't ... her in the cinema.
13. When will they come ... ?
14. What wiff you do $\$$ your holidays?
" Use "shall", "Wifk "ft" ard their negatives as appropriate. Where
"going to" also fits' well, write the sentence again using this form. 1 It's late. I think I (to take) a taxi.
15. Look at the weather! The sea (to be) very rough this afternoon.
16. They (to be) seasick on the boat.
17. That exercise is very complicate. 1 (to help) you do it.
18. We are first-year students, and in four years we (to become) agronomlst's and foresters.
19. I (to go) to the library tomorrow. I (to read) about organic nature in the encyctopedia there.
20. He is too busy today, but he (to do) it tomorrow - he promises.
21. John (to know) what to do.
22. They don' like the Smiths so they (not to speak) to them at the party tonight.
23. He (not to plant) any catbages and onions next year.
24. you (to dig) the weeds out of the vegetables patch tomorrow or the day after tomorrow?
25. My car needs a service badly but I (not to take) it to the garage.

## III Form questions to which the marked parts of these sentences are the answers.

1. The guests will arrive about three.
2. She will serve the tea in the garden.
3. I shall mow the front lawn in a fortnight.
4. They will decorate the house with flowers.
5. They will talk about their institutes.
6. She is going to ask her husband to cut the grass.
7. They are going to sit in the sun.
8. I am going to take my dog to the vet.
9. I am afraid the work will be tiring for you.
10. I shall translate the text in writing.

IV Use Present, Past or Future Simple, giving the appropriate form of the verb in brackets.

1. There (to be) a very interesting lecture next Monday.
2. He (to be) eight year old when he went to school.
3. Next week we (to take) our exams an biology.
4. After classes these students usually (to go) to the chess club of the Academy.
5. Aram (to play) tennis well.
6. She (to graduate) from the Academy in three years.
7. Tonight I (to be) busy. I (to do) my homework,
8. Tomorrow we (to have) no English lecture.
9. Yesterday we (to leave) the library at 4. We (to have) a meeting.
10. $I$ (to be) ready in a few minutes.
11. The day after tomorrow our English lecture (to last) for two hours.
12. I (to manage) to read text on speciality in my third year.

## $\checkmark$ Translate into English.

1. Unwap yutilatai Inanna tnlyni zwpmphg:
2. Uju wúve tu úamins tư punuipniu:
 upununtiqnus:
3. Uh quaquamentip had 1-ha: tu mjn tusha qnummpuanıs

4thetus:
5. Yuing gnıpun luhah:


8. Gu zmun dusimaml ztio nictim ywnn, nnutuqh oqitu pta


10. Uyuop tntaynjua tu nappniu tú hu naltancitaph htur:


## Lesson 9

## Ptnulyurunipjnia

The Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs









| 7 пиuqua muuntrua | иоெччии high | Uwчрил early |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | higher | earlier |
|  | highest | earliest |


 wuunhruaktinn more [mo:] - witth le most [moust] - wiltahg puintinh oquntajuusp.

|  |  interesting | Umifim easily |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | more interesting | more easily |
| Qtpminnumá wernhrwis | most interesting | most easil |





2. bad (mסساquia) - पmun

3. little (ứwlquil) - innpn less - least
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 4. many }-2 \mathrm{win} \\ \text { much }-2 \mathrm{mun}\end{array}\right\}$ more - most





He is cleverer than his brother - Zu wulth futiught pul in tnpuminn:
 umupuigtan unnus tid the nnnehe hnnn.

This is the largest room of our flat - Uu otin fowiqumion ustowito ut ijula 5 :
 as... (wlaput. .. пприй..) 2 wn 4 иичп.

He is as clever as his brother - Uu mocoult futimght nnpwt hn tпришпп:



He is not so clever as his brother - Uw wjapul hutimgh 2t, nnpul hn tinfujnn:

The more..., the better... unhuh Yunniguwopny




The more we read, the more we know - Пnpwl zuin staip 4unnnis tGip, mbapul zwin UEGip huwanis tap:



Most students speak English well - nıuwGinnctanh utd viwun ıwu to fununus wCaltnta:

## Vocabulary



The Republic Square is

- <шапшщьиппьлша
<ñшщшишчロ
in the heart of Yerevan

11. busy (1), a $\quad-$ ['blzi]
busy (2), a
12. people (1), $n \quad-[\mathrm{pi}: \mathrm{pl}]$

We study the History of the Peoples of America.
people (2), $n$
There were many people
in the street.
13. square (1), $n \quad-[s k w e e]$

A square has four sides.
square (2), $n$
There are many beautiful
parks squares in Yerevan.
square, a
A square mile (metre).
14. build (built), $v \quad-$ [bIld]
15. district, $n \quad$ - [distrikt]
syn. region
Yerevan is devided
into districts.
16. poor, $a$ - [pue]

Lomonosov came of
a poor family.
ant. rich, $a \quad-[\mathrm{rit}]]$

- hwl, hunniuun
poverty

17. area (1), $n$

The area of our farm
is about $2 \mathrm{~km}^{2}$.
Area under crop.
area (2), $n$
The area of his
work is agriculture.
18. narrow, a
ant. wide, broad
19. densely, adv

Indla is a densely populated country. dense, $a \quad$ - [dens]
20. populate, $v \quad-$ ['popjulet]

Densely populated.
21. Goverment, $n \quad-$ ['gavnment]

- <antwuenwan 九hen

- łuhun; pución
- pamutigata
- tuhn pawltgywd:



## Text

## London

London is the capital of Great Britain, it's political, economic and cultural centre. It is the largegt city in Europe and one of the largest cities in the world. London stretches for ${ }^{1}$ nearly thirty miles from north to south and for nearly ${ }^{2}$ thirty miles from elast to west.

The population of London is more than nine million.
London is an old city, more than twenty centures old. It is older than most of the capitals of the world. London is one of the greatest seaports situated on the Thames which is so wide and deep, that seagoing ships ${ }^{3}$ can easily come as far as ${ }^{4}$ London Bridge.

The most important parts of London are the City ${ }^{5}$, the West End ${ }^{6}$, the East End ${ }^{7}$ and Westminster ${ }^{8}$.

The City situated in the heart of London is the busiest part of the capital. But its territory is not so large as that of the West End. There are many big banks and various offices there. Hundreds of thousands of men and women work in the City, but hardly ${ }^{9}$ more 8000 people live there.

The houses of the rich, the most beautiful parks and squares, the best theatres and museums are all in the West End. The British Museum and the National Gallery, are also here. The finest London park - Hyde park is in this district too.

The West End is the richest part of London, the East End is the poorest one. There are no big parks and beautiful buildings in the East End, it is an industrial area with narrow streets, factories and docks. It is a densely populated district of working-class families.

Most of the Goverment buildings àre in Westminster. Westminster Palace is the seat of the British Parlament. There on a high tower we can see a big clock called Big Ben.

## Stpuunh щupqupmannu

1. To stretch for - unmpuctult
2. Nearly - unun, ununuपnnumbtu
3. Seagoing ships - onपumpa quyltin
4. As far as - UhGizu
5. The City - Uhph
6. The West End - पtura Ean
7. The East End - huun Gan
8. Westminster - पtuunuhcuapn
9. Hardly - hwqhu pt

## Exercises

1. Form degrees of comparison of the following adjectives and adverts.

Short, long, much, well, busy, important, bad, necessary, big, good, badly, fine, many, few, difficult, litile, far, heavy, strong, thin, low, fast, beautiful.
II. Read the following sentences. Pay attention to the degrees of companison of adjectives and give the English answers of the following Armenian sentences.

1. My brother is older than my sister. $2 t n$ pnunn utiot $;$ pt hnpn $2 t n$ tnpnnig:
2. Chemistry is difficult, but Mathematics is more difficult. Physics is the most difficult subject, I think.
 nnci witcaundumnn:
3. This film is as bad as the film that I saw some days ago.
<mutiuun
4. The weather today is worse than it was yesterday.

5. The weather yesterday was not so bad as it is today. E"nf tn tqualuyn fuy ujuo $n$ nt tnty:
III. Open the brackets. Put the adjectives or adverts in the correct degree. Translate the sentences into Armenian.
6. London is the (large) city in Europe.
7. Moscow is not so (old) as London.
8. The rich people live in the (good) part of London.
9. The poor people live in the (bad) part of London:
10. Leningrad is (young) than Moscow, but it is 'not so (young) as Bratsk.
IV. Translate into Armenian. Pay attention to the degrees of comparison of the adjectives and adverts in the following sentences.
11. Physics and Mathematics are the easiest subjects for me but Chemistry is the most difficult.
12. My friend plays chess better than many other students of our group.
13. There are not so many books on agronomy in the library of our Academy.
14. The population of Moscow is more than seven million.
15. The best seasons in England are spring and summer.
16. The nearer the winter, the colder the days.
17. The better the summer, the better the yields.
18. The worst months in England are January and February.
19. The longer the nights, the shorter the days.
20. The more we study, the better we know the subjact.
V. Fiil in the blanks with the words and word combinations from the text.
21. Washington is ... ... of the United States of America.
22. Odessa ... on the shore of the Black Sea is a .... .
23. What ...do you live in?
24. He cannot go to the theatre today, he is $\qquad$
25. Moscow is highly developed industrial ...
26. There are many ... streets and ... in Moscow.
27. Moscow is older .‥ Leningrad.
28. The Republic Square is ...... ... of Yerevan.

Choose corresponding pairs:

1. political, important, densely, beautiful, to live, the capital, to stretch.
2. for fifty miles, of the UK, populated, in London, parts, centre, building.

## Translate into English

A.
 wuth thnpn t puas Snlhnna:
2. Incinnan muttamitio cimquhumaquancitnhg uttya t:

4. Inannan, ṇn qunculniu $t$ Dtouqu qtinh unw, huianhumaniu $t$ Guuluhwaghuun:
5. huun-tannus $\varepsilon$ \& tannus:
 2nqua:
 qtintghily, pu mplitujue ưuunsu:

B.

1. Unulquiua mzfumphh uto punqupatnhg utlya t:


2. Ltama muth tnipun t, pula पniqur:



 Yunnnıgating ưtíla t:


3. Snywó \$nnúnifura zuin umpa t:
 qhnp:

4. Today it (to be) not so cold as it (to be) yesterday.
5. He usually (to read) very much.
6. Now I (to read) a very interesting book about London.
7. She not (to go) to the library every day.
8. Last year he (to study) Physics and Mathematics.
9. My brother (to finish) the school in two years. -
10. I think he (to prepare) for his examination now.
11. I (to work) hard tomorrow.
12. Last year he not (to live) in Moscow.
13. Our lesson (to begin) in 5 minutes.
14. When I (to go) to the library yesterday?
15. Tomorrow we (to have) a very interesting lecture.
16. My friend is very busy but twice a month she (to go) to the theatre and sometimes she (to visit) museum.

## Lesson 10

## Ptinulquanıpjnia

## Participle I - Intnpuju:

The Present, Past, Future Continuous Tenses - Cumntイиичиций


Modal Verbs - Eqw

> Participle I (I ntnpulu)


to work - working (w2/uunnnt, w2/uuluntin4)
to read - reading (4unnugnn, ywnnuinu)


w) nnn2hs
nnultu nnnzhe mja Lunnnit nnपtil qnjulquang wnme L htunn: growing trees - mrnn ountan
Look at the trees growing in our garden. - Luminn ubn mjqniv

F) $\underline{\mu} \omega n \omega \underline{\mu}$
 पuxu ytnnenus.

Reading an English book he wrote out many new words. -

The Present, Past, Future Continuous Tenses




 htunn:

## Present Continuous

| Affirmative | Negative | Interrogative |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I am working. | I am not working. | Am I working? |
| You are working. | You are not working. | Are you working? |
| He is working. | He is not working. | Is he working? |
| She is working. | She is not working. <br> It is working. | Is she working? |
| It not working. | Is it working? |  |
| We are working. <br> You are working. <br> They are working. | We are not working. <br> You are not working. <br> They are not working. | Are we working? |
| Are you working? |  |  |


| Affirmative | Negative | Interrogative |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I was working. | I was not working. | Was I working? |
| You were working. | You were not working. | Were you working? |
| He was working. | He was not working. <br> She was working. <br> It was working. | Was he working? <br> It was not working. <br> Was she working? <br> Was it working? |
| We were working. | We were not working. | Were we working? |
| You were working. | You were not working. | Were you working? |
| They were working. | They were not working. | Were they working? |

Future Continuous

| Affirmative | Negative | Interrogativa |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I shall be working. | I shall not be working. | Shall l be working? |
| You will be working. | You will not be working. | Will you be working? |
| He will be working. | He will not be working. | Will he be working? |
| She will be working. | She will not be working | Will she be working? |
| We shall be working. | We shall not be working | Shall we be working? |
| You will be working. | You will not be working. | Will you be working? |
| They will be working. | They will not be working | Will they be working? |

Present Continuous duviwamlin gntfg $t$ unwihu funutant muhhnc narouggh itag luw


I am playing tennis now. - Eu wjdi ptahu tos fumnnu:
We are staying at the hotel. - UtLip SGinu tup hmunulingnu:



We are going to the cinema tonight. -
Ujuon antlinjut vtap quniv tap LhUnpwinnnu:
To be going + infinitive Luwumugnıpjniun qnnơơounıú t gnıjg


We are going to buy a new house. -
Utup qutini tap (Uununhn tup quti) ann innia:

Past Continuous duúmaminn gnug $\ddagger$ unmihu qnnónnnıpjnia, nna




They were playing tennis at five o'clock. -
Unwap ptahu tha fuminnu tntly duisn 5-na:
She was watching TV when I visited her yesterday. -

Future Continuous owưmamyn gnigg $\mathfrak{t}$ unwihu qnnónnnıpjnia,




I shall be writing my English exercises in the evening. -
Entцпјшa tu antini tus (antihu lihatus) waqitntah乡ưnonipjniGatinn:
I shall be reading a book when you come. -
tu qhnp qunnuihu पihatư, tnf пnı quu:
Qnjnı


1. Uunmŭnn qnnónnnıajnić wnunwhwjunnn fujting to believe, to think, to assume, to consider, to understand, to suppose, to expect, to agree, to know, to remember, to target.
2. qqugunnupmjha pmjting to like, to love, to detest, to envy, to hate, to hope, to prefer, to wish, to want.
3. nalymuluin pujenn to see, to hear, to taste, to smell.
4. pmjtin, nnnap wnunuhujunntu ta 4 tnugguqua hwnwitnnipjniaGunn to have, to consist, to depend, to belong.


 unnennjunıpJua:

I see very well. - tu zwin Imq tus intuaniu:
 hwנnhцй:

## Modal Verbs (Equiamumúnnnn pujbin)

tnwamlumunnni pmetnn gnifg ta unwihu fununnh

 umuahlh: unmaghg htunn nnunn inhumuun pujn anujautu oqunuqnnounnus $\ddagger$ mrzulig to umulhlh.

I can speak English. - Eu 4wnnn tu funutil wialtnta:





He can play footboll.
Can he play footboll?
He cannot (can't) play footboll.
 4 could (ufigjul durumaml):

She can swim: - Uші पшinn $\$$ Inпu!:
She could swim. - uw quinniwanis tn innwl:
Can pujn gnisg $\ddagger$ unuthu

1. Yumnnnipjnic (\$hqh乌mumu $u$ ưumưnn).

He can play footboll. I can speek Spanish.
2. hampuy̆nnnıfjnia.

You can find him there.


 (wagjul ducimiul):

May pujn gnıjg $\ddagger$ unwihù

You may take my book.

They may come tomorrow.



Must pujng gnijg $\ddagger$ unulhu'

You must go there today.
2. hnuúwi.

You must not (musn't) do it.
3. hwúnquயứnıpjnitu.

You must be tired. Have a rest.
Should pujn hhucimumantu oqunmqnnóynus : 2-n $\eta$ ntup


You should go to the library. - Swaymiht, пп quwap qnwnwnwa:
To have to, to be to pmeting hmanhumanis ta must



I had to do this work. -

I shall have to do this work. -

 umluma nuun tn
 duưuanulycitinnus.

We are to go there. - UtGip utinn $\ddagger$ qumap mjaintn:
We were to meet at 5 o'clock. - Utap uting t hwanhmbhap dwin 5-ha:




I am able to do this work.
I was able to do this work.
I shall be able to do this work.

 uhzun qnnónóynus t to umuahyny: uja mpunuhumunnus fi


She ought not to miss her classes. -
Uw zutunpt pug pnnch nuutina:
2. Junnhnınn.

You ought to learn better. - Int cutung t wutih lwu unųnntu:
3. tupmпnnipjnik.

It ought to be a beautiful house. -
nu ultung t nn qtintghl unnia inah:

 mpunuhumunnis 5 '

When I speak, you shall listen. -
tnf tu fununis tus, nni witinp $t$ sutu:


1. Sununnnipjnia, gwálnıpjniá.

I won't go to school today. -
Eu ̧tis gwalmanis wjuon qum, пunng:
2. puannmáp.

Will you open the window? - 4pwgtiu щuиnnihwan:

## Vocabulary



act, $v$
action, $n=-\left[{ }^{\prime} æ k \int n\right] \quad-$ qnnónそnıpjnilu
2. plant (1), $n \quad-$ [pla:nt $\quad-$ pniju plant, $v \quad$ - uńútal plant (2), $n \quad$ - qnnómpua
3. scientist, $n \quad-[$ ['saientist $] \quad$ - qhuncumbufs
science, $n \quad-[$ 'saians] $\quad$ - qhunntpjnilu
scientific, $a \quad-[$ sarantffik $]-$ qhunulqua
4. solve, $v \quad-[$ 'solv $] \quad-$ [niótu, पชnt
solution, $n \quad-\left[s z^{\prime} 1 \mathrm{lu}:[\mathrm{n}] \quad-\right.$ [ntơnıu, $4 \boxed{\mathrm{hn}} \mathrm{n}$
5. show (showed), $n-\left[\int 0 u\right] \quad$-gnıgunintı, gnıgg unul, gnıgp

| 6. depend, $v$ (on, apon) - [di'pend] - qułuquid thati, yufuniu nictami |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| dependence, $n$ | - [dipendans] | - Lumunis |
| ant. independence | - [indr'pendans] | - hwl. waqumunianna |
| independent, a | - [indr'pendent] | - waymu |
| independently, adv |  | - waymunntas. hapanınnyaupun |
| 7. as well as, $c j$ | - [ z ' wel ez ] | - anijumbe |
| 8. quality, $n$ | - ['kwolitr] | - ппmu |
| 9. plot, $n$ | - [plot] | - Јuu, hnnulyunn |
| 10. fertilizer, $n$ | - ['fa:tilaize] |  |
| fertile, a | - ['fartall] | - ptoputnni |
| fertility, $n$ | - [fas'tultr] | - panpuinúnipmice |
| 11. prove, $v$ | - [pru:v] | - mumugnigti |
| proof, $n$ | - [prufi] | - wrymignig |
| 12. raise, $v$ | - [reiz] | - pundrnugut |
| 13. greatly, $a d v$. syn. highly | - ['grettir] | - purquymana zurn |
| ant. slightly little |  | - писи. paphump - phe |
| 14. harmful, a | - ['ha:mful] |  4onmaquinn |
| ant. harmless |  | - пшця. шаяаши, waúnmía |
| harm, $n$ |  | - प¢и\% |
| harm, $v$ |  | - 4tumut |
| 15. discover, $v$ discovery, $n$ | - [dis'kave] | - puguhumentit <br> - puguhwuinnuú |
| discoverer, $n$ |  | - pugguhujennn |
| 16. deep, a | - [di:p] | - funn |
| depth, $n$ | - [dep $\theta$ ] | - funpmiania |
| 17. fight, $v$ (fought) | - [fatt] ([f: t ]) |  |
| fight, $n$ |  | - щ𠃊щррй |
| 18. against, prep. | - [ $\mathrm{a}^{\prime}$ gerst] | - nunntú |
| $\sim$ war |  | - nunntu muintrnuqu |
| 19. drought, $n$ | - [draut] | - tnuzzar |
| 20. introduce, $v$ | - [intra' djus] | - atennutis |
| introduction, $n$ | - [intra'dakjn] | - atinnmous |



## Text

K. A. Timiryazev: The importance of his work for agriculture

Kliment Arkadevich Timiryazev (1843-1920) began his stientific activities in the field of agriculture in the town of Simbirsk. His teachers were D. I. Mendeleev, I. M. Sechenov, I. I. Mechnikov, and other wellknown scientists.
K. A. Timiryazev was one of the greatest plant physiologist ${ }^{1}$ of the $19^{\text {th }}$ and $20^{\text {th }}$ centuries. In his experiments and theory he practically solved the problem of photosynthesis ${ }^{1}$, showing that it depended on light intensity ${ }^{3}$ as well as light quality. He also wrote much on the importance of chlorophyll ${ }^{4}$ for photosynthesis process which takes place in all plants on the Earth.
K. A. Timiryazev also studied, on an experimental plot, the effect of various mineral fertilizers on grain yields ${ }^{5}$ and proved that the use of phosphates ${ }^{6}$ in black soil raised greatly crop yieids. Yet some of the fertilizers, e.g. sulfate ammonia ${ }^{8}$, may have a harmful effect on plants. Working on the same experimental plot, he discovered that deep ploughing was highly important in the fight against drought.

Later, Academician V. R. Williams and farm practitioner T. S. Maltzev developed Timiryazev's idea on deep ploughing: they introduced a new method of grain cultivation. They used machines that could plough soil some $40-50 \mathrm{~cm}$ deep ${ }^{9}$.

Thus, K. A. Timiryazev's work had great influence on modern research in agriculture.

Timiryazev's principal idea of agronomy was that plant is the central object of agronomist's work. According to his theory, this means that agriculturalists should concetrate on the studies of climate, soil, fertilizers, etc., only in connection with plant's life.

Today the Moscow Higher Agricultural School where K. A. Timiryazev was a lecturer on plant physiology is the well-known Timiryazev Agricultural Academy.

## Stapunh wunqupmaniú

physiologist [fizi' olad3ıst] - \$hahnınq
the problem of photosynthesis - \$nunnuhaptah umnpitư
light intensity - [nujuh wumbounnıpjnia
4. chlorophyll ['klorafil] - pinnn\$hi
5. grain yields - hugwhumnhlh ptinp
6. phosphates ['fosfert] - \$nupuin
7. e.g. (exemply gratia Lat.) - onháw4
8. sulfate ammonia ['snlfert $\partial^{\prime}$ maunja] - wunchniuh unıl\$win
9. some $40-50 \mathrm{~cm}$ deep - some $=$ about - -unpmıpınian únun, Unınшџппшшити 40-50 us

## Exercises

## I. Classify the sentences according to the function of Participle 1 . Translate them into Armenian.

1. What were you doing when I telephoned you yesterday? | was reading an English book. I read English every day. When I was reading my younger sister was preparing her lessons in mathematics in the next-door room.
2. When I came to the library I saw a man there working with my friend. The working man was my friend's father. They were reading journals on an interesting problem of genetics. Working at his problem they had to read many English journals. My friend's father was helping his son because he knows English well.
II. Complete the following sentences paying attention to the function of Participle /. Translate into Armenian.
1.This student translating the text is ... .
2.This translating student ... .
3. Translating the text student ... .
4.The student is translating the text ...
5.Going along the street $\mid$....
4. He is going along the street ... .
7.The man going along the street ... .
III. Compare the following Armenian sentences. Translate them into English.




 wióphwangn:
N. Say your friend that now you are not translating. Say him what you are doing now. Use the following words and word combinations.
e.g. to prepare for my examination - / am not translating now. I am preparing for $m y$ examination.

To solve a problem, to read a newspaper, to wait for a friend, to study English, to plant trees, to answer a question, to ask a guestion, to help a friend, to go to the Acaderny, to write a letter
V. Make up sentences using following word combinations. Translate them into Armenian.

To go against the wind; in answer to my question; to make no difference; to wait a minute; to have a harmful effect; to grow cultivated plants; difficult; yet interesting; not very bad, yet not good; high quality; the field under cultivation; without difficulty; a well-known discoverer; to raise crop yieids; by means of; to introduce new methods; to solve a problem; according to; to be dependent.
V. Ask your friends questions, using the following adjectives: long, wide, deep, high, thick.
e.g. long. What is the lenath of the river? - nnpwit $t$ atunh tnlumnifjnilin: The river is 50 km long. - Qtunh tnluwnupmilin 5040 t :

1. What is the length of the corridor?
2. What is the width of the street?
3. What is the depth of the lake?
4. What is the height of the tree?
5. What is the thickness of the tree?

## VII. Translate the following sentences:

1.     - hu náytan quintan ununpnes t quninuinfintamuqua



- hul nnentin t hnúm Gu:







 noument:

3.     - Ini gahuntiu nnintin t Uacimis:




## VIII. Write the antonyms.

Increase ( $V$ ) harmiess, the same, ask, practically, harmful, before, to be independent, decrease ( $V$ ), different, after, to be dependent theoretically; easy, answer ( $V$ ), difficult.

## $I X$. Translate the text using a dictionary.

Parks Beyond the Arctic Circle.
Parks and gardens can grow even on poor soils of the Arctic regions. The people of the Arctic and Alpine Botanical Garden - the world's northernmost botanical garden developed successfully implementing a programme for planting trees in Kirovsk, a large industrial center, in the north of our country.

The town parks and gardens beyond the Arctic Circle are not, of course, as varied as southern gardens. Nevertheless they have both needleleaf and broadleaf trees. Pines, larches as well as poplars grow there. Acacias grow there too. There are even roses there.

## Lesson 11

## ptnuiquanipjnis

## 1. Past Participle - /I ntnpuly:



4. Future Perfect- पuпшlиипй шициа

## Past Participle - 11 ntnpu

Past participle-n quanduugnn pujtinh unun ququúniu t


to speak - spoke - spoken
Indefinite - Past Indefinite - Participle II

 uhuling htionn.
the solved problem $=$ the problem solved - iniofluof fuanhn

When given the book read the article. -
tnf qhnpn otq unulh, uunnugtp hnnulwon.
Well-known all over the world the book was translated into English. -
 waqitnta:
3.uunnnqtipulyur yitnumpn.

4. purn tuinnh ưus.

He had her house repaired. - vu linnnati undtg hn unmin:

Yunulquinup duvimamiqualun ququiynus to have odmanmu


 fujhg htunn:

|  | Affirmative | Nagative | Interregative |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Present <br> Perfect | You have translated <br> the text. | You have not <br> translated the text. | Have you translated <br> the text? |
| Past <br> Perfect | He had translated the <br> text before I came | He had not <br> translated the text <br> before I came. | Had he translated <br> the text before I <br> came? |
| Future <br> Perfect | They will have <br> transiated the text <br> before I come. | They will not have <br> translated the text <br> before I come. | Will they have <br> translated the text <br> before I come? |


 hankmipny queutud $t$ Gitnlujh htun.

He has read the book. - Uu 4unnugg II $_{I}$ ghnpn:
 htun just - htag ann, already - unnta, never - tnptip, ever - tnplingt, since - $h$ ythn uquud, for - рapugpnid, often - hutult, always - ihzun, hisuitu Guli today - wjuon, this month (week, year) - uju wufhu (zupup,



I have not (haven't) seen them this month. -
Eu ctu intuti anuigg uju uushu:
Past Perfect - Yunmluminip wigjuil




1. Jwiursuly gnigg inynn puntinny' by three o'clock - tntapio inen, by the evening - tntulnjua, by the end of the week - 2 wpupilu ythetic.

They had come back by ten o'clock. -
unwap ytnwnundte tha enuuht inun:

When I came to London my friends had already been there. -
tnp tu dwviuatigh Inanna, hv palinatnn wnnta wjantn tha:


 amíuqutinn ywnnn th lizuti.

1. dusuawly gnigg unųn puntipny' by 5 o'clock - hhaqha inen, by the end of the month - wsulu y thngha... .

We will have translated the text by the end of the lesson. -
Utap 4punquiwatap intpunn shas nuuh ytinen.
 They will have studied the problem before they begin their practical work. - Unuüp ununnoliwunnta hulinhnn uhas


## Vocabulary

| 1.toward, prep. | - [to ${ }^{\prime}$ wodd |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2.arable, a | - ['ærabl] | - Úunú |
| 3 dairy, a | - ['dran] | - Luplicionnt |
| 4 mix, $v$ | - [miks] | - ¢uminct |
| mixed, a | - [mikst] | - jumntiluá, ununurutro |
| mixture, $n$ | - ['mikstja] | - fuenfintpr |
| 5.mention, $v$ | - [menfon] | - nhzurnmitas |
| don't mention it |  | - fuanntisu (nnцtzu |
|  |  | zаппишцшіпрый щшипшинш() |
| 6.divide, $v$ | - [d' ${ }^{\text {r }}$ vard] | - pucturati, pudurilty |
| division, $n$ | - [dr'vizon] | - purduanus |
| 7.main, a | - [mem] |  |
| sym. chief | - [tfi:] |  |
| mainly, adv. | - [mernly |  |
| 8.gradually, adv. | - [grædjuali] | - wunnhхurawpun |
| 9. disappear, $v$ | - Ldisa'pia] | - mahtunuaur |
| ant appear | - [a'pia] | - hwly hujunayti |
| appearance, $n 1$ | - [e' plorens] | - hwjunculajo |
| appearance, $n 2$ |  | - mpenuphts untup |
| ant. disappearance |  | - пwil wuhtunugnus |
| 10. compete, $v$ | * [kmm'pit] | - ung $\mathrm{E}_{1}$ |
| competition, $n$ | - [kompritifn] | - Ungnoú |



# Text: <br> Farme in Gritains 




 thin and pow:

Lowdend Britain is a rich area with terthe soil
Rivers in Britain are narrow, but the Thames: Mosk of them are less than 50 acres $^{2}$ each. The types of farms are different in differetnt soil and climatic areas. in the easterm part of Britain most farms are arable. The farmers grow different crops here. In the western part of the country most farms are dairy. Small farms in Britain are usually mixed farms on wich farmers both grow crops and keep farm animals.

As we have mentioned most of Britain is the farming land divided into many fields.

Today the main tendency in agricultural development of this country is that small traditional farms are gradually disappearing because they cannot compete with modern big industrial farms.

Britain has a mild climate. The temperature seldom exceeds $32^{\circ} \mathrm{C}^{3}$ or falls below zero. The driest period is from March to June and the wettest months are from October to January.

Thus farmers work field all the year round.
The main agricultural products of Britain are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, milk and different kinds of meat.

A comparatively high level of agriculture enables Britain to provide about half of the food from its soil.

Britain usually imports meat, butter, wheat, tea, fruit, tobacco, etc. There are a few millions of acres of woodland in Great Britain. The estimated private forests make up about a half of the forest area. The size of private woodlands ranges from a few acres to many thousands.

## Dialogue

Tourist: Excuse me, could you tell me the way to Trafalgar Square ${ }^{4}$ piease?
 circuse".



 by.





## Stquump wiumquupuximuli:

1. the English Channel - Luuiufizh utnneg
2. acre - wit ( 0.4 hu )
3. $32^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (Centigrade) $-32^{\circ}$ nuun 9 tupumh

4. Regent Street', Piccadilly Circus - ¢nnqngatn Indinnuh Ltidunnnunius
5. to take a bus - uuuntil múunnpniu
6. It's all right - fuanntiu

## Exercises

Use the Present Perfect Tense of the verb in each senterice.

1. We (see) that movie.
2. That man (cut) his hand!
3. She (tear) her new blouse.
4. The meeting already (begin) ..
5. They (be) here for six months.
6. 1 (write) three letters to him so far.
7. Charles (bring) his friend with him.
8. Elizabeth aiready (finish) the work.
9. The Smiths (buy) a new house here.
10. He (fall) on these steps several times.
11. He (be) in this country for a long time.
12. They (leave) several messages for him.
13. The girls (thansk) Mrs. Wilson for her help.
14. He already (sell) that old car afthis.
15. He and the boys (reach) Houston, Tewas alheady:
16. a) Make the forlowing sentences negative:
17. The boys have told him about it,
18. The students have done that lesson.
19. Charles has aiready had his lunch.
20. She has aiready given it to her sister.
21. They have found someone's billfoid.
22. She has forgotten the name of that song.
23. Betty and Pat have done the dishes.
24. We have followed their directions carefully.
b) Make the following sentences interrogative:
25. He has already heard that song several times.
26. His English has improved a great deal.
27. So far, they have had very good luck.
28. I have flown in an airplane only twice.
29. Aram has studied English for two years.
30. We have already spent a great deal of money.
31. She has copied all of the words into her notebook
32. He has taken three different courses in English.
III. Put the verbs in brackets into:
a) Present Perfect or Past Simple.
33. We (to buy) a new combine last week, but we (not to use) it yet.
34. He already (to see) our new farm. He (to see) it a week ago.
35. Aram (to live) in London for the last three years. He (to work) in Africa before he (to go) to London.
36. I (to make) five mistakes in my test today. Yesterday I (to make) only three mistakes in all.
b) Past Perfect or Past Simple.
37. I (ha nead) mavy books aboum hamms in Britain before If (to go) there:
2 The student akreacy (tho finish), the expenimsent when the lecturenta comve intol) the laby.
38. We lenew that the farmexs anneady (to increaxey mik xielide.
39. Iftre semed, the books befone lifiaget) then telegramm.
c) Fuiture Simple or Fuame Perfect.
40. By the end of next month they (to cuitivate) new sorts af plants.
41. I amy sure they ( (oo develip) a new method next month.
42. The workers (to build) the canal by the time you come here again.
43. By the end of her journey she (to leam) much about Englishr people and their customs
IV. Insert already iust, yet ever, never. Translate the sentences into Armenian.
44. They haven't planted a tree... . They are going to do it this summer.
45. The train had ... left when I got to the station.
46. Where is John? - I have ... seen him somewhere here.
47. We haven't been shown new machinery ... .
48. Have you ... traveled by sea?
49. By the end of the week they had ... done half of the work.
50. We shan't have got the results of the experiment by the end of the week ... .
51. They have ... decided how to spend the week-end.

## V. Translate into English.

1. Tnup qhuntio, 站 nu t antaj wju qhnen:

 tn qniównulanes:

 winjniciputang ofqq husuun:
 intumuatenn:
2. um funurnugtit tn quin, puigg grthu4:
 nanntautagh U4untưhu:
3. กnuntín te nnta tnpnnu anptane:

 untrit:
 tiqua:

## V. Find English equivalents for the following in the text.








 úptnpating ta gnptana, qunpa, чununn\$hig 4 wigla:

## VII. Give Armenian equivalents for:

To consist of Highland. Britain and Lowland Britain; many parts of Highiand Britain; the types of farms; most farms are arable; farms are usually mixed farms; the farming land is divided into many fields; farms are gradually disappearing; all the year round; different kinds of meat; to provide about half of the food from its soil; the estimated private forests; the size of private woodland.

## VIII. Make word combinations from points $A$ and $B$ :

A) Agricultural, thin, poor, fertile, arable, different, dairy, mixed, to grow, to keep, main, to compete with, mild, temperature, different kinds of, size, to live.
B) Land, climate, area, soil, in London, to exceed, to fall, tendency, meat, farm, big industrial farms, crops, animals.

## Usingy the followning wonds and word combinmations: make a dialogue abour vour Academy expenmenta/ station:

In the north, ins the west; poor sail, fertile soil, wict aneas: arable fanns: ho grow cropss dairy farmss, to keep farm animats; an big industrial farm: mild chimatem tempenature exceeds ..... ; to work fields; all the year round; to provide different kinds of meat, butter; fruit, tobacco; to make up ... per cent of area.
$X$. Insert the corresponding words from the text and translate into Armenian.

1. The ... area of Armenia ... a few thousand hectares.
2. There are a few milking ... on this farm.
3. It's difficult for small plants ... with big industrial ones.
4. The atmosphere ... moisture from ocean to earth.
5. The snow will ... when the warm weather comes.
6. It has been ... that the work will take us 2 months to finish.
7. In winter the temperature in Yerevan ... from $10^{\circ}$ to $20^{\circ} \ldots$....
8. This farm has large areas under ....
9. The forests in Armenia ... ... about 14 per cent of its territory.

## Lesson 12 <br> Rtnulumanimnia

The passive voice
 utn the acctive voice (nnp husumumumufumanıú $\ddagger$ hwjontioh tqqng 4 Gtnqnnduluma utntnha) 4 the passive voice (nnn


1 always forgive (active voice)
Gu thzen atinnus to anwa: (atnannowuma utn)
1 always forgive her (active voice)

I am always forgiven by her. (passive voice)



 stuph Li hhuwuin pujh, nunpuigh (part. II) Uhengnu:
 pninn duviubulifitnnu: Continuous fuipnaú ihuja present continuous L past continuous duximumbatno nicita ynuiqnnuluidi uta, hul perfect continuous fuspneu unurinnulqua utng en qnidmóqnus:

## <mítidurntilp <br> indefinite:

Present New houses are built every year. - Lutt unwnh ann untitn th lunnigunid:
Past This house was built last year. - Uju unian 4unnigyltg waigul inumh:
Future A new house will be built in Yerevan next year. - Uh
 hupnn! unumh:

Perfect:
Present He has already been invited. - Uu wnnta hnuyhnult $\$$ (unua wnnta hnuilhnti ta):
Past He had already been invited when I phoned him. tnf tu quaquhwntgh, ow wnntu hnuilhnutls th (Unuil wnital hnuय hnti tha):
Future He will have been invited till tomorrow. - Uhash qumng


Continuous:
Present He is being questioned now. - Uu hhusu huingupdiunist (Lnula htoviu hunguplinis ta):
Past When I came in he was being questioned.-tnp tu
 th0):
 odmanmu puing thipulyuing wnew nutinul

Is he being questioned now?
 puing hiturn

He will not have been invited till tamarrow:
 2 ta

 uщu(titg anma):


 чnuuиnnuluwi umnnugnus (to ask, to inform, to call, to phone):
nciơ untintilugntighl:: - 1 was informed.
huad huanntighl: - I was asked.
rud quiqunts tal: - I am phoned.
 younn tia Gule huantu qui atnannowlque utnh ninhn, wininnwih L Cumphnnwinn fuanhnating:
<mistavintiap
The scientific council granted him the degree of a foreign language teacher.

He was granted the degree of a foreign language teacher.
The degree of a foreign language teacher was granted to him.
The assistents gave the students advice and help.
The students were given advice and help by the assistents.
Advice and help was given to the students.
Eit cumpunhnuinn tuanhnn hwiantas \& quibu nputu



The doctor has already been sent for. -

He is always laughed at.- Uhzun onounnis tos unu 4nw:




The book was sold.


-umg'
Yesterday he was spoken to.
Gntl anu htin kunutgha (Lnwinnmiqua quinnıgnч punquu-


Mtunp $t$ hhzth, $n n$ unzun zh, $n n$ to be + Participle //




He is worried. - Zu whhulaquenugwo t:
The window is shut. - Tuunnihulin hwul t:
The glass was broken.- Auduly ynunfuld tn:

## Vocabulary


wagquigath palimipnian

- du/unnlt!
- parumbur
- hurvuputin
- hwбu|unts
- וnшпtiqula, untariwijum
- wistar ununh
- 4thngha unınuh numánn

10. undergraduate, $n \quad-$ [, ^nda'grædjuit $]$ syn. student graduate, $v \quad-$ ['grædjuet]
11. accept, $v \quad-[$ ek'sept $]$
12. vacation, $n \quad-$ [vo'kerfən]
syn, holidays
13. apply, $v$
application, $n \quad-$ [æplr'keI $\left.\int n\right]$ applied, p.p,, adj - [כ'plaid]
14. as, adv. - [æz] onhamy
as, cj

| 15. relation, $n$ relative, $a$ | - [ri'lerfon] <br> - ['relativ] |
| :---: | :---: |
| in relation to |  |
| 16. management, $n$ manage, $v$ | - ['manid3ment] <br> - ['mænid3] |
| 17. greet, $v$ greeting, $n$ | - [gri:t] <br> - [gri:tin] |
| 18. enter, $n 1$ |  |
| enter, $n 2$ | - ['ente] |
| entrance exam | - ['entrons] |

- múmpunta pund̃nmqnıja nıunsưawlywa huuunuinnifjnia
- nanniatis
- mpdulyntp
- oqunmqnnotil, unul

- oqunuqnnónú
- 4hnunembua
- шjumta, wraytu
- tnp, mju dusimaml tnp


- has ytnuprtnuinust

 qunnulumbis
- nnenictis
- nnenua
- nanniaybl nıuniưamqua huuunuunnipjnica
- cutpu uindita
 paranipjnia

| 19. $\operatorname{cost}, n$ cost, $v$ | - [kost] | - qha, undtip <br> - undtrawi |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20. pay, v | - [per] | - ưniotu, ybuntil |
| payment, $n$ | - [peiment] | - ysun, yuno |
| 21. expenses, $n, p /$. | - [iks'pensiz] | - du\|uutn, dupuunıưatn |
| expensive, a | - [rks'pensiv] | - pualu, purilyundty |
| syn. dear | - [die] |  |
| ant. cheap | - [tfi:p] | - tourimaha |
| expenditure, $n$ | - [ rks ' peniditfo] | - duluiu |
| 22. amount, $v$ | - [a'maunt] | - qhá Lurqutis |
| amount (to) |  | - qha lumatti (uncich...) |
| amơunt, $n$ |  | - puramu, qha |
| 23. locate, $v$ syn. situate | - [ləu'kert] | - untnuynnta, pamutgatal |
| 24. several, pron. syn. a few, some | - ['sevral] | - in puah, nnn2 puamu |
| 25. famous, a syn. well-known | - ['fermas] | - wqшamunn, hujunah |
| 26. found, $v$ | - ['faund] | - hnuffunntul, uuntiotul |
| 27. common, a | - ['komen] | - narphwanın, hwormjhi |
| 28. to have meals | - [mi:lz] | - unutit |
| to have dinner |  | - 8 w 2 tr |
| We have meals |  | - stap uaynis tap |
| three times a day. |  | onmyma tint maqui |
| 29. head, $\boldsymbol{v}$ | - [hed] | - qinifu, ntturum |
| Institutes are head |  | - ntyunnnotnn ntqüчunnis ta |
| 30. advice, $n$ | - [əd'vais] | - funptinepin |
| advise, $v$ |  | - punphnipn unu! |
| 31. besides, prep. | - [bi'saidz] | - pugh, pugunnı $\mathrm{p}^{\text {ajuuf }}$ |
| syn. except |  |  |
| 32. arrange, $v$ | - [o'reind3] | - puntiliminqtil, पuquiulytnut |
| 33. train, $v, 4$ | - [trem] | - niuniguints |

## Text $A$

## Students of Agriculture and Forestry in Britain

In Britain there are three types of agricultural education.

1. County ${ }^{1}$ farm institutes for vocational training give one year courses. There are about 2000 students in England and Wales, two main agricultural areas.
2. Five agricultural colleges provide two-year diploma courses.

Every agricultural college co-operates with some leading farmers in student practical training.

The future students usually have twelve months of practical work on farms after finishing secondary school ${ }^{2}$. Yearly in September all the young men and girls who want to study at agricultural college are asked to come to the college for a three-day conference. At this conference all aspects of college life are discussed. After the conference the future students go to work on the farms for one year.

Those who want to become students of the college must usually pass the examination in one of the subjects that has not been studied at school. The future students have to attend day or evening classes on that subject.

Working on the farm every future farmer must have his diary ${ }^{3}$. Daily the students must write down in the diaries what is done and seen on the farm, These diaries are examined before the students begin to study at the college.
3. Most of the universities have faculties of agriculture where experts and teachers in Agriculture and Forestry are trained.

Oxford University provides for Agricultural and Forest Sciences courses too. The Honour School of Agricultural and Forest Sciences ${ }^{4}$ takes three years. But only thirty undergraduates can be accepted annually. There are weekly, field and farm classes throughout the year here and vacation courses on land use, soil science, applied ecology etc.

## Stquunh uyunqupuanus

1. county [ 'kaunti] - Undunipjni[
2. secondary school - Uhq\&uwlung nupng
3. diary ['darari] - opmqhn
4. The Honour School of Agricultural and Forest Sciences -



## Exercises

1. From the list of words given below find out synonyms to the following underlined words and word combinations from the text.
2. Colleges are built on a plan common to all.
3. Radio and TV are of great importance.
3.... for the government and governmental establishment.
4. English Universities provide the country with the elite of intellectuals.
5. Living expenses amount to 3600 .
6. It was founded in 1948.
7. Fees increase with every academic year.
8. ... for different professions.
9. ... vacation last 3 months.
10. ... three terms a year.
1) significant; 2) enterprises, corporations; 3) universal; 4) supply; 5) come to, reach, mount to; 6) to be established; 7) rise, grow; 8) interval, course of time, semester; 9) various; 10) specialist, trade; 11) holidays.
II. Give antonyms to the underlined words.
1. Oxford is the oldest University in England.
2.In the early $19^{\text {th }}$ century.
2. Only children of the rich people could study there.
4.Fees increase with every academic year.
5.Students trained for different professions...
6.Oxford and Cambridge are known for their specific system of education.
3. After the visit of Prime Minister.
4. The cost was so high.
III. From the words given in tables 1 and 2 make up expressions and translate them into Armenian.

| Table 1 | Table 2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1. to go back | 1. different |
| 2. to increase | 2. for their specific system |
| 3. to train for | 3. fees |
| 4. by correspondence | 4. with intellectuals |
| 5. to be known | 5. Master and Doctor |
| 6. to provide | 6. to the 13 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ century |
| 7. the degree of | 7. education |
| 8. academic | 8. year |

IV. Choose from the list below terms corresponding to each definition.
1.One of the periods into which the academic year is divided is called ....
2.Getting education by posting essays, etc. to one's tutor is called ... .
3.Systematic training and instructions, especially of the young in school, colleges, universities is called ... .
4.Charge of payment for professional advice or service is called.
5. The period of time during which universities stop work is called ... .
6.Academic title, rank or grade given by a university to one who has passed an examination is called ... .

1) degree; 2) term; 3) vacation; 4) education by correspondence; 5) fee; 6) education.

## V. Translate into Armenian.

1. The summer term.
2. End of term examinations.
3. During the term.
4. Education is free and compulsory.
5. Summer vacation.
6. Our summer vacation lasts 2 months.





VII. Put the verbs in the brackets in the necessary tense form.
7. Oxford University (to be founded) in the $11^{\text {th }}$ century.
8. There (to be) many Universities in Great Britain,
9. The academic year in our country (to begin) in September and (to last) 9 months.
10. The new building of Universities (to be built) every year.
11. Universities (provide) the country with intellectuals
12. He (to be granted) the Degree of Master last year,
13. Many specialists (to be trained) in this college.
14. Where your college (to be situated)?
15. What specialists (to be trained) in Agricultural Academy?
16. When the building of Moscow University (to be built)?
VIII. Change the verbs from Active Voice into Passive Voice.
17. They built this library many years ago.
18. This lecturer reads very interesting lectures.
19. $\mathrm{Pr}_{r}$ Smith heads the Faculty of Law.
20. They organized the Open University system in Britain in 1968.
21. They have granted him a Bachelor Degree.
22. They will build a new building of the University in five years.
IX. Insert prepositions where it is necessary

94

1. The new equipment is ... great importance.
2. I'll study there ... April ... July.
3. They provided us ... everything necessary.
4. His debts amount ... 5000 drams.
5. He was trained ... the Law.
6. He saved his son from drowning but only at the cost $\ldots$ his own life.

## X. Translate into English.

 \$ulunцuntuncita:


 pnetequennus 4 husumumpuaratennu:
XI. From the words in Tables 1 and 2 make up word combinations. Translate them into Amenian

ゅum

| Table 1 | Table 2 |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1. Land | 1. Classes |
| 2. agriculturat, | 2. Management |
| 3. One-year | 3. Education |
| 4. Pre-college | 4. Faculty |
| 5. Evening | 5. Training |
| 6. Compulsory | 6. Course |

XII. From the list of words given below find out the synonyms to the underlined words from the text.

1. In Britain there are three types of agriculfural education.
2. There are two main agricultural areas in this region.
3. After finishing secondary school ...
4. Yearly in September...
5. Farmers who cooperate with the college...
6. To discuss all the problems of students' training.
7. They usually pass the examination...
8. Only 30 undergraduates can be admitted.
9. Leaving; 2. Work together; 3. Principal; 4. Admitted; 5. Generally; 6. Education; 7. Annually; 8. Kinds.
10. No country can afford to neglect ... .
11. This patient must take a ... of X-ray treatment.
12. His ... wife is also a student of this faculty.
13. Forestry is a ... which all the students of faculty of Forest Sciences must know very well.
14. The Director is on ... now.
XIV. Translate the following sentences into english, using the words and word combinations from the text.
15. $r^{\circ} \mathrm{c}_{2}$ tg qnap hhüu paciunlynus:

 hauinhunniunh wlinumh \$wunlintinn:

 tapumpnus tus, nn wje zwin pulat wnot:"
16. nisi ta qanniantú qjninuinauntuwhwá Uquntounw:" "Fninn
 pacnlpmiactrpn:"

17. Uuta unwhh nupngh hwqunwunn 2nqwaiuiqununcitn (school-

 meweht 4nipuh nouminn t:"
 unuph winniu t;"
$X V$. Put the questions to the underlined words.
18. In England there are many colleges that train agronomists, veterinarians, economists.
19. The future students usually have twelve months of practical work.
20. At this conference all aspects of college life are discussed.
21. After the conference the future students go to work on the farms during one year
22. He visits the farmers and students.

## XVI. Translate into English paying attention to the different functions of the verb to be.



3. Uin ncumannha hhusu pacinus ta:


6. Qhahf unnuanue tá fuwnnnhg:
XVII. Translate the following sentences into Armenian paying attention to the translation of the words as and for.

1. He couldn't go anywhere as he hadn't passed his exams.
2. I know him as a good specialist.
3. As I was preparing for my exams I learnt very many interesting things about my future profession.
4. They have saved money for their children's education.
5. They will not discuss this problem for they are not interested in it.
6. He took off his hat for greeting his friends:

## Text $B$

## English Universities

The best-known universities of Great Britain are located in Oxford, Cambridge, London and several other cities. Oxford and Cambridge universities are the ones known for their specific system of education
Newton, Darwin and many other famous men studied at Cambridge which was founded in 1209. Now Cambridge like ${ }^{2}$ Oxford, is a collection of colleges. There are thirty-nine colleges at Oxford and among ${ }^{3}$ them five for women students which were built near the end of the last century. Colleges are built on a plan common to all. There is a library, a dinninghall ${ }^{4}$ and rooms for the students. Colleges are places where the students live, study and have meals together.

In each college there are students of all kinds, that is ${ }^{5}$, one may find physics students, agricultural students and those of other specialties.

Colleges are headed by Masters ${ }^{6}$. Students are given advice and help by teachers. Each week the work of every student is discussed and criticized by the assistants. Besides the students of all colleges attend lectures at the University. The examinations are arranged and the degrees are granted ${ }^{7}$ also by the University. The students study at the University for four years, three terms a year ${ }^{8}$.

## Stpunh munqupuanus

1. specific system of education - ynpnıpjuri unumadamhuinnıl hurumyung
2. like-Gúmaimytu h, haquatu amb

3. dining-hall-zmzunua
4. that is - nu t
5. Master - pniten unciontu
6. to grant a degree - 2 annhta wunh $\delta$ wu
7. three terms a year - inmitiluin tntp pahmznquand (ututivinn)

## Lesson 13

## 

na\$napunhy - the infinitive
haphahunhun fujh wannnz olun, wnumbuminuniu t to


|  | Active | Passive |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Indefinite | to write | to be written |
| Continuous | to be writing |  |
| Perfect | to have writen | to have been written |
| Perfect Continuous | to have been writing | - |

raphahunhuh ofunnuques dun quqựnus t not sumahiqu na\$nahunhuhg unme noutinu.

## Not to write - annt $_{l}$

## Not to be written - sqnutt

ha\$hahunhuh punumnjum altenn ywquunus ta to be yuus to have odmanuly pujh hiqhahunhuh 4 ihhumun pwis I ywílintinpwh hwnumpnıpjusp:
 inmignculatnnu) чupnn t hwantu qua nnutiu'

1. छदдйци.

To smoke is bad for health. - ofutin पunwaquiqnn $\dagger$ unnnenıpjui hursun:
To work is everybody's duty. - U2fumintig ininmpwayninh щшиипра !:
2. Uunnnngtinuluw ytaminn.

Our duty is to help our friends. - Utn wumnnpa t oqutil ven aGLEnatinha:
His aim is to master English. - Unu वumunwlia t inhnwutintl waqutntana:

She began to cry: - vul ulutiglug inati:
He intends to leave town this week. - Zu vinumhn t velfuty puinuphg шли гшршр:'
4. ninhn fuanhn (to like, to forget, to ask, to promise \& mjl magnnulumas fujting htinn).

1 like to read detective stories. - Eu uhnnus tu ntuntlinnhy щшіпйчшдриtп чшппищ:
Don't forget to post the letters. - 2 vnnulump niquinkt Guvimuatng:
5. nnnzhes.

He will make a report at the conference to be held in June. -
 t) hniahuha:

She was the last to answer at the examination. -

6. பuminulh wunuqu.

To know a foreign language well one must read and speak as much as possible. - Onwin laqnt iwu fivulumn hwsiun mitnp;

To drive a car in a big sity one must be an experienced driver. -



7. Stunkuaph urunuqu.

He was too tired to answer any queations. - Uu zunhwquag


 yunnugcitmus. The Objective Infinitive Construction, the Subjective Infinitive Construction, the for-to-Infinitive Construction:

## Vocabulary

| 1. aim, $n$ | - [erm] | - Gupurnima |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| syn. purpose |  |  |
| aimless, a |  | - whturunimy |
| 2. contribute, $v$ contribution, $n$ | - [kan'tribju:t] | - atinnciti <br> - Gannnnnio |
| 3. due, a due to | - [dju:] |  <br> - üuinoumnq, <br> hainkuripnus. $h$ zannhn |
| syn. because of thanks to |  |  |
| be due to |  |  (puguunnetb) |
| 4. overcome, $v$ | - [ [ouva' kam ] | - hunpuhwnti |
| 5. nevertheless, $a d v$ | - [nevada'les] | - ujannuitutumany. sumjur |



In summer most students work in different parts of our country. Their aim is to contribute to the development of industry and agriculture.

A group of students from Armenian Agricultural Academy worked on a farm not far from Yerevan last summer. The farm is rather rich. It is a mixed one and has big areas under field crops and grasses as well as
some cattle-breeding enterprises. To improve soil fertility and increase the yields the farmers use fertilizers. The fertilizers to be applied are produced at a local chemical plant.

Many agricultural processes are mechanized, and farm machinery is used both for crop cultivation and for livestock breeding However, the intensification of production is not yet high enough. To raise it still more fertilizers and modern farm equipment are needed.

Some girl students worked as milkmaids. They worked well and all cows were always milked in due time. It was not difficult to do the job, as there are good milking machines on the farm. Some boys worked as tractor drivers. They began their work early in the morning and sometimes had to stay in the field late into the night.

A group of students helped the farmers to build a new barn for cattle.

The students liked their work and decided to come again in spring to help farmers prepare the seedbed.

To work in the farms and to see different agricultural processes is very useful for agricultural students as it helps them become good specialists.

## Exercises

From the list given below find out the synonyms or antonyms to the underlined words.

1. In summer most students work in different parts of our country.
2. Their aim is to contribute to the development of industry.
3. It is rather rich ...
4. It has big areas of field crops.
5. To improve soil fertility and increase the yields the farmers use fertilizers.
6. The fertilizers to be applied are produced at a local chemical plant.
7. The intensification of production is not yet high enough.
8. To raise the intensification more fertilizers are needed.
9. ... because much agricultural product is to come from.
10. It was not difficult to do the job, as there are good milking machines on the farm.
11. They began their work early in the morning.
12. The student helped to build a new barn for cattle.
13. To work on the farm is useful:

Synonyms: 1) work; 2) animals; 3) a lot of; 4) various; 5) purpose; 6) enlarge; 7) to assist, help; 8) crop; 9) harvest; 10) to be used.
Antonyms: 1) useless; 2) old; 3) little; 4) bad; 5) decrease; 6) poor; 7) fewer; 8) low; 9) same.
II. Find out the translation of the following words and word combinations from the text.
 quinquiguiara:

3. Funtipultil hnnh ưnnuununifantun:
4. Dunãnugúty panpn:



8. Uzjumintil nnuytu 4punnnihn:
9. $4 n 4$ yptil:
10. U2fuuintel nnutu unnuiqunnphuin:
11. Unn qnutin qumnıgti:
III. Choose from the list of words given below terms corresponding to the following definitions.

1. Chemical plant food is called ...
2. Unused part of land which is in its natural condition is called ...
3. Area of land for growing crops and raising animals is called ...
4. A covered building for animals on a farm is called ...

Farm, fertilizer, soil, barn.

1. They produce a lot of fertilizers.
2. They have enriched this soil with nitrogen, phosphorus and potash.
3. The farmers improved soil fertility in this area.
4. The milkmaids will raise milk yield's of the cows next year.
5. The students are building a cattle barn now.
6. When we came our students were milking cows.
V. Insert the words as, when, before, that, both, and, either ... or.
7. The students will go to work on the farm ... they pass their exams.
8. ... milk ... meat are produced on their farm,
9. In summer my brother will go ... to America ... to Britain.
10. The chairman said ... our students had worked very well on the farm.
11. The seedbed must be prepared... the weather becomes too hot.

## V. Translate the following sentences into English using infinitive.

1. Uten fuyunnulia to oqiti ehfiwnundiapha ymanigal utd wfunn

 punqupnus quinnegunus $t$ ann phúhwiqua qnnounua:


2. Uju znewanis ultung it pnioty utanuahatin:
VII. Use corresponding modal verbs in the following sentences and translate them into Armenian (to be, must have to, can, could, to be able to).
3. The students of our group ... work at construction sites in summer.
4. The chairman ... to see the farmers at 5 .
5. All the girls of our group ... milk cows:
6. 1... work as a tractor driver next summer.
7. Every student of an Agricultural Institute ... work on the farm.

## VIII. Translate the following sentences into English.


 unpulumnnhuunctan:

 umppuynnnusutanh oqunuqnnóncưp:

X. Find out the synonyms to the underlined words from 3 variants given below.

1. Agriculture needs skilled professionals. 1) experienced; 2) good; 3) bad.
2. To improve crop quality agronomists are to study the environmental factors.
1) to worsen; 2) to change for the better; 3) to destroy.
3. The prediction of their behaviour under various farming methods and recommendation of plants best suited for specific area. 1) protecting; 2) becoming; 3) foretelling.
4. Plant pathologists work to control or eliminate diseases caused by bacteria, fungi and other enemies.
1) illnesses; 2) disaster; 3) accidents.
5. Entomologists study insects in order to eliminate or control insects harmful to plants.
1) Important; 2) dangerous; 3) hard.
6. Agricultural engineers work at finding more efficient ways to design farm machinery to process different products.
1) same; 2) various; 3) specific.
7. Food technologists work to improve the flavour and texture of
food without reducing their nutritional value
1) make less; 2) increase; 3) vary;
8. They work at modern methods of timber.
1) old; 2) up-to-date; 3 ) interesting.
$X$. From the words in Table 2 find out antonyms to the words in Table 1.

| Table 1 | Table 2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1. Important. | Harmless. |
| 2. Skilled. | Ancient. |
| 3. Improve. | New. |
| 4. Various. | Worsen. |
| 5. Harmful. | Alike. |
| 6. Modern. | Unimportant. |

$X 1$. From the list of terms given below try to find out the one which corresponds to the given definition.

1. Science of planting and caring for forests is called ...
2. Science of the physical life of animats and plants is called ...
3. The study of insects is called ...
4. Science of study of bacteria is called ...
5. Branch of science that deals with how substances are made up, how their elements combine, how they act under different conditions is called ...
6. Branch of biology dealing with heredity is called ...
1) biology; 2) chemistry; 3) bacteriology; 4) entomology; 5) genetics;
2) forestry.
XII. Find out in the text the English equivalents for the following word combinations and sentences.
1. Tupn 5 nn:




 huúwn:
2. กiuntihgh uáinumur wnotipn:
3. Tuhumonatn:
4. Smgmpnliytita:

## XIII. Finish the following sentences using the words and expressions

 from the text.1. Agronomists try to do their best to improve ... .
2. Who ... for this work?
3. It is very important to improve the ... and ... of food.
4. You must avoid eating ... as you don't want to put on weight,
5. I want to ... you about the latest news l've just heard.

## XIV. Put the verbs in the brackets in the correct Tense form.

1. This problem (to become) more and more necessary.
2. I (not to study) German at school.
3. They (to inform) us about it just now.
4. They said that they (to be responsible) for this work.
5. If you (to want) to improve your knowledge in English you should read much.
XV. Use the following adjoctives in Comparative or Superlative Degrees.
6. Now you must work (much) than you did last year.
7. It is (efficient) way which is known all over the world.
8. Try to drink (lititle) water.
9. Their work in this field is (important) one.
10. (Much) we speak, (little) we do.

## XVI. Insert the necessany modal verb (have to or to be) in the following

 sentences.1. ... to get up early as live far from the Academy.
2. They ... to meet at six, but they were held up by transport.
3. ... to do your homework after you had come home yesterday?
4. They ... to speak English because nobody could understand French.
5. $1 .$. to be there at 5 .

## Text B

## Utilization of natural resources

The problem of ration utilization of natural resources is of greatest importance all over the world today. There are two main aspects of the problem: first - all natural resources are to be used more economically as they are not unlimited, and second - measures are to be taken to prevent harmful effect of waste products of industrial enterprises on the environment.

Now, in the period of most intensive development of industry, and agriculture, the programme of nature conservation is of special importance.

According to this programme, practical measures on rational and economic utilization of natural resources in different spheres of economy are planned.

One of the means to solve both aspects of the problem is to build complex enterprises. It means that the production process in the complex must be organized so that waste products of the enterprise could be utilized and processed by another. On the one hand ${ }^{2}$, it will have great economic effect, and, on the other hand ${ }^{3}$, will protect air and water from pollution.

Though complex enterprises will require rather big capital investments, it is better both from economic and ecological point of view ${ }^{4}$ to prevent pollution of the atmosphere than to liquidate its effect.

For example, it has been shown that under the influence of air pollution the yield of wheat decreases by $40-60 \%$.

When we use natural resources we should be careful not to destroy the balance of the biosphere in order to preserve nature not only for people living now, but also for those who will live many thousands years after.

To realize measures to be taken for nature conservation, to fulfill the programme on rational use and reproduction of natural resources, cooperation of specialists in different spheres of science and practical activities is wanted.

To solve ecological problems sociologists, biologists, econamists, physicists, biochemists, mathematicians, geologists, agronomists, foresters, engineers are co-ordinating their work. That is why ${ }^{5}$ some basic information on ecology is to be part of professional education of specialists in different spheres of science.

## Stupuinh uqunqupuiniuatin

1. all over the world - múpnn̨ mzłumphnus
2. on the one hand -uh unnuhg
3. on the other hand - cuncu linnưhg
4. from ... point of view - win intumutunhing
5. that is why - wנn ưmentunn!

## Lesson 14

## £tncuquarinipjnits

The Absolute Participle Construction - Uaqułu ntanpujulqua tumnusg
uaquit пt







The experiment completed, the professor left the lab.(大uriulfulh
 (winnuunnпhwihg.





 щцмриquyg unhwing:

The difficulties having been overcome, they went on making further


Circumstances permitting, we'll start in a week. - tpt hwüquiswlpating pnujuuntia, stap qulutap UEL zwpuphg: (щшјঠшір щшпшяш)
It being very cold, I had to stay at home. - Rulin nn zuin gninun tn,





Many crops are grown by this farm, wheat being the most important.



Uju quinnıgn hwquiwntey $t$ qnndmounnu funumugulpura
 4turnuliwi qnulquenifaur itas:

## Vocabulary

| 1. resource, $n$ | - [ri'sos] |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. vapour, $n$ | - ['verpa] | - qninizh |
| syn: steam |  |  |
| evaporate, $v$ evaporation, $n$ | - [1'væparent | - annnnzhwauil 2 nqhurim <br> -aninnzhugntu |
| 3. happen, $v$ | - ['hæpen] | - muinumbla untn quntal |
| syn take place |  |  |
| 4. contain, $v$ | - [ken'tein] | - Lequnnicimital, utnunat |
| 5. sitill, $a d v$ | - [stil] | - mjanimutamjent |

syn. however, yet
movement, $n$ movable, adj
7. behind, adv ant. in front of leave behind
8. lake, $n \rightarrow-[$ lerk] - Lh $\sigma$
9. rise, $v \quad$ [razz] - punånwawl
rise, $n$
ant. fall
10. cool, $v$ ant. heat cool, adj ant hot
11. store, $v$
syn. accumulate storage, $n$
12. source, $n$
13. precipitate, $v$ precipitation, $n$
14. distibute, $V$ distribution, $n$
15. surface, $n$
16. inch, $n$
17. support, $v$ support, $n$
18. quantity, $n$ syn amount
19. rapid, adj syn. quick, fast ant. stow rapidly, adv
20. available, adj syn. usable ant. unavailable
6. move, $v \quad-$ [mu:v] -2 $\quad$ undti, intnuminnfuti

- Uhą wjdu, $\eta$ bonku
- 2windnus, untnuchnfunipjnies
- 2 mpinntamil
- ['mu:vabl] -2undicu
- [bihand]
- winglinus
- annctict tunknus
- [raz] $\begin{array}{ll}- \text { punàn } \\ -4 \text { Lthip }\end{array}$
- heckil
- [ku:1] - hnцчйய!
-     -         - $n 4$
- $2 n q$, unna

- ['storid3] - - muntrunumus
-[so:s] - unpunip
- [pri'sipitert] - intnuil (untnnuscatinh umuhia)
- [prispipi'ter[n] - untnnusutp
- [dis'tribju:t] - puzzuti.
- [distríbju: [n] - püzfuncu
- ['sa:fis] - sumbtitu
$-[\operatorname{Int}] \quad-$ njuju $(=2.54 \mathrm{uj})$
- [so po:t] - wquiggt, umintuntal
- wqulygniu, umunumniú
$-[k w o n t t i] \quad-$ puacul4
- ['ræpid] - unwquzund
- пийuñшzund
- шршя
- [a'veriabl $]-1$ Uuingtin
- 2. uhinumah, щtinpulqui, oqunulum
- 1. whioqniun, duftuanis, sufunid 2. puuhna, UGlugnpn, шцtinpn, wlioqunulyun - sufuta, yuuncias
- ununnental
- ununnunnus 23. efficient, adj efficiently, adv efficiency, $n$
- t\$tiqunhú, unnjniamution
- mpnjniamution
- 5 -\$tunntinı




## Text

## Water is life

Water is the natural resource we all know very well. We know its many forms - rain, snow, ice, hail, vapour, fog. Yet, water is the natural resource we least understand.

How does water get into the clouds? What happens when it reaches the Earth? Why is there sometimes too much and other times too little of it? And, most important, is there enough water for all the plants, and all the animals, and all the people?

Water covers nearly three fourth of the Earth ${ }^{1}$, most being sea water. But sea water contains various salts, including those that are harmful to most land plants and animals. Still, it is from the salty seas and oceans that most of our fresh water comes - no longer salty and harmful. Water moves from clouds to land and back to the ocean in a neverending cycle ${ }^{2}$.

Ocean water evaporates into atmosphere leaving salt behind, and moves across the Earth as water vapour. Water in lakes and rivers also evaporates and rises into the air. Having cooled in the air the water vapor condenses and falls to the Earth as rain, hail or snow, depending on region, climate seasons and topography ${ }^{3}$. This part of the cycle is very important because man can use water stored in the atmosphere only when it falls to the land.

Every year about 450000 cubic kilometers of water evaporates
from the oceans and about 61000 cubic kilometers from land sources.
Water is an unchanging and ever renewing resource but its distribution on the surface of the globe varies greatly - there is either too little or too much water. Many probiems are caused by too much water when we don't want it or too little when we do want it ${ }^{4}$.

No natural resources on our planet has so many uses as water. We need water to support our lives, to grow our crops, to water our stock ${ }^{5}$, to power our industries and for many other purposes.

Our water needs are great and they continue to grow. Agriculture requires great quantities of water to provide food and raw materials for industry. Industry consumes not less water than agriculture. Per capita use of water is increasing rapidly in the world.

There is plenty of water on the Earth. But the amount of fresh water available to man is very small. In all societies measures are taken against waste of water and pollution of water. We have to use water more efficiently in industry, towns and cities, in agriculture and irrigation. All life depends on water.

## Stpuanh munqupmanıuatan

1 three fourth of the Earth - tnlunuquinh tentg-punnning
2 never-ending cycle - tinptp $\varepsilon 4$ tñquign $2 n q$ wuyunnuju
3 topography - intnuqpnıpjniu
4 when we do want it (water) -tnf utup (hnnp) anw (2ph) 4unhpu nicutup
5. to water stock - पtanulaputenha qnin unul

## Exercises

1. Find out the English equivalents for the following words and expressions in the text "Water is life"
2. Famuma ntuninuatin:
3. 2uchuquang phe:
4. इumhuquisg zuun:
5. Munnitamital enumptn intumuh wntn:


6. Smenn qninnzwunus $\mathrm{t}:$
7. Lumfulue inctinnt:
8. Utd ent cumburag:
9. Gminnin:
II. Make up the sentences from the following words.
10. Water, $\mathbf{a}$, is, resource, life.
11. Sea, contains, to, plants, most, water, salts, harmful.
12. The, of, water, is, small, very, quantity, of, available, man, to.
13. Water, from, the, the, of, surface, evaporates, ocean.
III. From the text find out all the attributes to the water and translate the expressions into Armenian. Make up sentences of your own.
N. Answer the following questions using the definitions given below.
14. What is air? 2. What is Earth? 3. What is water? 4. What is sea? 5. What is nature? 6. What is plant? 7. What is vegetable? 8. What is moisture? 9. What is soil? 10. What is ground? 11. What is land?
15. Salt water which covers most of the Earth's surface is called ... .
16. The planet on which we live is called ... .
17. The system of things of which we ourselves are a part is called ...
18. The mixture of gases that surrounds the Earth is called ... .
19. The common liquid which fills the rivers, lakes, seas and oceans is called ... .
20. Any form of vegetable life is called ... .
21. Any kind of plant which is used for food is called ....
22. Water vapour either in the air or condensed on a surface is called ...
23. The earth in which things grow is called ... .
24. The surface of the Earth is called ... .
25. The solid part of the Earth's surface contrasted with water and sea is called ... .
V. Translate the following sentences using the words and word combinations from the text:
26. Snung tumpanm pawiqula ntamput:
 intumulutr tia:
 pnujuth humur:
 on:

27. Utaip mitung t ungngatin atanp wnatup eph muiogniun

VI. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the translation of Absolute Participle Construction.
28. While working at the farm in autumn the students helped the farmers to harvest crops.
29. Fertilizers being used, soil fertility is improved.
30. Many crops are grown by this farm, wheat being the most important.
31. Rain falling to the land, soil erodes.
32. A new irrigation system having been built, some water problems were solved.
33. The ocean stores heat energy most of which coming from the Sun.
VII. Insert prepositions where it's necessary.
34. How can I reach ... this farm?
35. It is a well-known fact that water is necessary ... all plants and animals.
36. I think you shouldn't work too much as it is harmful ... your health.
37. Every day, I don't know why, he moves this table ... the window ... the door.
38. He fell ... the floor and hurt his leg.
39. Water covers nearly three fourth of the Earth
40. Man can use water stored in the atmosphere only when it falls.
41. We need water to support our lives.
42. We water vegetables in the evening.
43. I need your support.
44. They store food for winter.

## ADDITIONAL LITERATURE

## Colleges of Education in Great Britain

in Great Britain teachers are chiefly trained at colleges of education. Young people enter college ${ }^{1}$ after finishing high school at 18 as a rule. The usual training course lasts 3 years. Besides there are university departments of education providing a one-year course for graduates.

The curriculum ${ }^{2}$ in colleges of education ${ }^{3}$ is supposed to give thorough tuition ${ }^{4}$ and specialized training. The scheme of study work in a college of education is based upon compulsory and optional subjects ${ }^{5,6}$. Principles of Education, English, Physical Education and Health Education are compulsory subjects. History, Handwork, Mathematics, Geography, Music are optional. The key subject is Principles of Education.

All students of the college of education spend tweive weeks on teaching practice in demonstration school where they learn the use of different visual aids and take an active part in discussing criticism lessons under the guidance of a supervisor on school practice.

Examinations are held at the end of each term. Final examinations are taken at the end of a course of studies.

1. To enter college - panmiauty pata
2. Curriculum - nunulauquaf unwa

3. Tuition - nunıgnuu
4. Compulsory subjects - upunununhp unautpulatp


## Retell the following jokes.

 l'm going to leave college." "What did he say?" "He told me to leave college"

Professor: "You can't sleep in my classes."
Student: "If you didn't talk so loud, I could."
At a college examination a professor said: "Does the question embarrass (hnıq都) you?" "Not at all, sir, - answered the student, - it is the answer that bothers you."

## Students of Agriculture in England

In England there are many colleges that train specialists in Agriculture. They train agronomists, veterinarians, economists and others.

Each agricultural college cooperates with some leading farmers in student practical training.

The future students usually have twelve months of practical work on a farm just after finishing school. The importance of such practice is that the students can better understand their lectures on the agricultural processes and operations. It is a diagnostic periad during which it becomes clear that those who like hard farm work will study at the agricultural college and those who don't want to change their speciality.

In September each year all the young men and girls who want to study at an agricultural college are asked to come to the college for a three-day conference. At this conference all aspects of college life are discussed. After the conference the future students go to work on the farms during one year.

Farmers who cooperate with the college in student practical training are also gathered in the college to discuss all the problems of student training.

One of the lectures of the college in responsible for maintaining ${ }^{1}$ regular contact with the future students working on the farms. He visits the farmers and the students when necessary and discussed with them all the problems arising ${ }^{2}$ during the period of student practical work on the farm.

To become a student of the college one must usually pass the examination in one of the subjects that has not been studied at school. To pass the examination the future students have to attend day or evening classes on that subject.

Working on the farm each future farmer must fill in ${ }^{3}$ his diary ${ }^{4}$. The diaries are regularly inspected by the responcible lecturer during the whole year of the practical work of the students on the farm. These diaries are again inspected before the students begin to study at the college. Each day the students are to write down in the diaries what they do and see on the farm.

To stimulate the students to work hard and get good knowledge of farm activitities the college prize is awarded ${ }^{5}$ annually to that student who, throughout his pre-college training, showed the best knowledge of farming.

## Stpuunh umpqupuanusatip

1. Maintaining - wqulugnıpjnLu
2. To arise - wnuquiull
3. To fill in-inughtid
4. Diary-opwigh
5. To award-2 annhts

## Fresh water resources

The Earth's water cycle or hydrotogic cycle is the continuous circulation of moisture and water on our planet. The time quizzed for a water particle to pass through one or more phases of the hydrotogic cycle varies from a few hours to months or even centuries.

A water particle may be evaporates from the ocean and in a short period fall back as rain or snow on the same water surface. If a water particle falls, as snow or hail on a mountain height, it may remain there for months until it is melted and joined with other melted particles on the long journey overland or underground if a water particle is evaporated from the ocean and carried into the polar regions, falling there as ice or snow, it may remain frozen for centuries before returns to the ocean as part of an iceberg or as melted of outflow from the glacier.

Rain, hail and snow are various forms of precipitation. Precipitation that falls upon land areas is the source of all our fresh water supply. We depend upon it to compensate the quantity that is taken from lakes, streams and wells for man's numerous uses.

Moscow and Leningrad hydrologists completed a study of the word water balance. They estimated that the natural water cycle is far more intensive than had been supposed. Annual evaporation from the worth's surface amounts to the colossal figure of over half a million cubic kilometers of water, while the atmospheric moisture is renewed every ten days of the average. River water has a 12 -day replacement cycle. Glaciers proved to be the slowest "accumulators of moisture".

Their replacement cycle is 8500 years. These figures will make it possible to achieve a more accurate picture of the world's fresh water resources.

## Education in Britain

In Britain there is no system of education in the generally accepted meaning of the world. It has been described as a national service locally administrated ${ }^{1}$ - and this means in practice that what happens on one side of a country ${ }^{2}$ boundary may be greatly different from what happens on the other. The universities are scarcely controlled by the Department of Education ${ }^{3}$ - they get their government grants ${ }^{4}$
through the University Grants Committee. Besides there are over 3000 independent (private) schools in Britain which are only very loosely affected by State acts and regulations.

Although education in Britain is compulsory the character of education ${ }^{5}$ a child gets very much depends on the social status ${ }^{6}$ of his parents.

Well-to-do parents who send their children to independent schools may be sure that they will be properly prepared for external examinations (which will enable them to enter any particular university). The children will be taught by graduate teachers in small lasses. They will have every facility ${ }^{7}$ for recreation and play. The school building will be comfortable and the laboratories well-equipped. Many such schools are several hundred years old. They charge very high fees ${ }^{8}$.

The children who attend state or publicly maintained schoois ${ }^{10}$ pass the following stages of education: nursery school ( 2 to 5), primary school (7 to 11), secondary school (11 to 18). Comparatively few children remain at school till the age of 18. Most leave school at sixteen which is the official school-leaving age.

Lack of nursery school facilities is a serious problem in Britain nowadays: Less than 25 per cent of all children under five attend some kind of nursery school.

In primary schools the classes are large (over forty, sometimes up to fifty), the staff overworked, the buildings often old with outside lavatories, no play-grounds.

Depending on the results of the $11+$ examination the child is either allowed to go to the so-called grammar school or is sent to a modern school.

When we take into consideration the well known fact that children from low income families are from 6 to 17 months behind in their development as compared to children from well-to-do homes the class character of the proceedings becomes painfully obvious.

There is one more kind of state maintained secondary school The Comprehensive school. It is supposed to take all the children of a given neighborhood irrespectively of their social status, ability or aptitude and give them an equal chance of getting an education, enabling them to meet the requirements of the General Certificate of Education examinations. But there are as yet comparatively few such schools.

## The English climate

England enjoys an insular climate. The summers are neither too warm nor the winters too cold.

The English people often talk about weather. "Fine moming, Sir:" "Looks like rain, doesn't it? Will it clear up do you think?" "I wonder what the weather will be like? I hope, it'll keep fine."

Spring is the season when Nature returns to life. Tiny, light-green leaves cover trees and bushes, the grass is soft and green, and the air is full of the songs of birds. Vegetation grows rapidly in this season.

It seldom gets too hot in summer as there is generally a cooling breeze from the south-west, but the temperature may rise to ninety degrees in the shade (Fahrenheit of course). Sometimes the sky is suddenly covered with low black clouds, and distant thunder indicates the approach of a thunderstorm. After the rain the air is fresh. The thunder has cleared the air and people enjoy good weather again.

In autumn the leaves turn yellow and reddish, and fall to the ground. Then most birds migrate to warmer countries. Autumn is the season of mists, of windy days, of cold east winds and of beautiful sunsets. A short period of warm, sunny weather in October is called an Indian summer'. The climate of the south of England is much milder than that $\mathrm{of}^{2}$ Scotland. In the north the winters are harder. When there are eight degrees of frost in England it is freezing hard. The damp climate makes people feel the cold more. On a frosty morning hoaffrost covers the country. Icicles hang from the roofs of ho uses. When the ice on the lakes is thick enough, it is covered with skaters.

Though there are rather many days of bad weather in every season Englishmen spend much time out-of-doors and children like outdoor sports and games.

## Stipunh upmnqupwuniufutn

1. Indian summer - nultu minilu
2. than that of = than the climate of

うшuuranph intpuentnnui hwontuinn
шaluaina fujtinh wninuuwl

| Infinitive | Past Indefinite | Past Participle |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. to arise [a' ras] | arose [a' rouz] | arisen [ ${ }^{\prime}$ 'rizan] |
| 2. to awake [ ${ }^{\prime}$ 'werk] | awoke [a'wouk] | awoken [ $\mathrm{g}^{\prime}$ woukan] |
| 3. to be [bi] | was, were [woz, weə] | been [bi:n] |
| 4. to bear [bea] | bore [bo:] | born [bo:n] |
| 5. to become | became [br'kerm] | become [br'ksm] |
| [ $\mathrm{br}^{\prime} \mathrm{k} \wedge \mathrm{m}$ ] | began [br'gæn] | begun [ $\mathrm{br}^{\prime} \mathrm{g}$ ¢ ] |
| 6. to begin [br'gin] | bound [baund] | bound [baund] |
| 7. to bind [baind] | broke [brouk] | broken ['broukan] |
| 8. to break [breik] | bred [bred] | bred [bred] |
| 9. to breed [brid]" | brought [bro:t] | brought [bro:t] |
| 10. to bring [brib] | built [bilt] | buill [bilt] |
| 11. to build [bild] | could [kud] |  |
| 12. can [kæn] | caught [ k : t ] | caught [ko:t] |
| 13. to catch [kæt]] | cost [kost] | cost [kJst] |
| 14. to cost [kost] | cut [knt] | cut [kst] |
| 15. to cut [kat] | dealt [delt] | dealt [delt] |
| 16. to deal [di:l] | did [did] | done [dnn] |
| 17. to do [du:] | drank [drænk] | drunk [drıjk] |
| 18. to drink [drınk] | drove [drouv] | driven ['driven] |
| 19. to drive [draiv] | ate [æt] | eaten ['i:ton] |
| 20. to eat [it] | fell [fel] | fallen ['follen] |
| 21. to fall [fo:l] | fed [fed] | fed [fed] |
| 22. to feed [fi:d] | found [faund] | found [faund] |
| 23. to find [fand] | froze [frouz] | frozen ['frouzen] |
| 24. to freeze [fri:z] | got [got] | got [got] |
| 25. to get [get] | gave [gerv] | given ['givan] |
| 26. to give [giv] | went [went] | gone [gon] |
| 27. to go [gou] | grew [gru:] | grown [groun] |
| 28. to grow [grou] | had [hæd] | had [hæd] |
| 29. to have [hæv] | heard [ha:d] | heard [ho:d] |
| 30. to hear [his] | held [held] | held [held] |
| 31. to hold [hould] | kept [kept] | kept [kept] |
| 32. to keep [ki:p] | knew [nju:] | known [noun] |


| 33. to know [nou] | led [led] | led [led] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34. to lead [li:d] | learnt [lont] | learnt [la:nt] |
| 35. to learn [la:n] | left [left] | left [left] |
| 36. to leave [li:v] | let [let] | let [let] |
| 37. to let [let] | lay [ler] | lain [lemn] |
| 38. to lie [lar] | lost [lost] | lost [iost] |
| 39. to lose [lu:z] | might [mait] |  |
| 40. may [mei] | made [merd] | made [merd] |
| 41. to make [merk] | meant [ment] | meant [ment] |
| 42. to mean [mi:n] | met [met] | met [met] |
| 43. to meet [mit]] | put [put] | put [put] |
| 44. to put [put] | read [red] | read [red] |
| 45. to read [rid] | rang [ræo] | rung [ [ n ]] |
| 46. to ring [rin] | rose [rouz] | risen ['rizen] |
| 47. to rise [ratz] | ran [ræn] | run [ ran ] |
| 48. to run [ $\mathrm{r} \wedge \mathrm{n}$ ] | sawed [so:d] | sawn [ss:n] |
| 49. to saw [so:] | said [sed] | said [sed] |
| 50. to say [ser] | saw [ss:] | seen [s:n] |
| 51. to see [si:] | sent [sent] | sent [sent] |
| 52. to send [send] | set [set] | set [set] |
| 53. to set [set] | showed [foud] | shown [foun] |
| 54. to show [fou] | sank [sænk] | sunk [sank] |
| 55. to sink [sink] | sat [sæt] | sat [sæt] |
| 56. to sit [st] | sowed [soud] | sown [soun] |
| 57. to sow [sou] | spoke [spouk] | spoken ['spouken] |
| 58. to speak [spi:k] | spread [spred] | spread [spred] |
| 59. to spread [spred] | stood [stu:d] | stood [stu:d] |
| 60. to stand [stænd] | took [tuk] | taken ['terkən] |
| 61. to take [terk] | told [tould] | told [tould] |
| 62. to tell [tel] | thought [ $\theta$ o:t] | thought [ $\theta$ 0:t] |
| 63. to think [ $\theta \mathrm{mk}$ ] | wore [w: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ] | worn [wo:n] |
| 64. to wear [wea] | wrote [rout] | written ['riton] |
| 65. to write [rart] |  |  |

