#  กトUกトUもUGUも 2৮のษUノ！ 

I ！iuu
3.

#   <br> I drum 










LI. fo. Sumnilyuli



 huùm:




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 puduciuquo tio tipipp Juipliplli
 dappurigilip,








## Lesson 1

## Ptnmumuanıpjnıu




## 




1. Unmap sta Чhwihlumguntu:
 щunq: 2 mرat hulmguntư, puaqh nu ptnnıư $\mathfrak{t}$ punhưwuunh unnunnuúwan: bad-ywen, bat-sn2hl
2. [p], [t], [k] hasjncaGinn mpunmumauniu ta zagtnnıpjuúf (mumhnughw) [ph], [th], [kh], umquja tnf apmag Gujunnnnus t [s] hasjnian, apmap ynnganıus ta hntag zastannipjnian u



[s]e, i, y ununtinhg wines
[k] pnınn úaugud ntumptnnıu

Yundnıpjnia 1

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

$g<$
[d3]e, i, y ununtang wnue


Yundnıpjnı\& 2

| $[\mathrm{d} 3]$ | $[\mathrm{g}]$ | $[\mathrm{dz}-\mathrm{g}]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| page | pag | cage-glad |
| gin | bag | gym-glim |
| age | go | Egypt-glide |

 wneq, pugmantrouvif e ununhg:

Yundnıpjnıa 3

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





## Yundnıajnı\{ 4

| $[w]$ | $[w]$ | $[w-v]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| wine | wick | wine - vine |
| wet | win | went - vent |
| went | well | west - vest |

[ks] punuadujacitinhg wneq le punuuthn̨nıu
[qz] 2trzunumo dujauulnnatnhg wnme

Чயunđnıpjnı\{ 5

| $[\mathrm{ks}]$ | $[\mathrm{gz}]$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| six | exam |
| fox | exemplar |
| text | exhaust |






Yupndnıpjntu 6

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

## 


 punhứuunh Unue
ship [fip] cuuti - sheep [fisp] nstuun
seat [sit] intin - sit [sit] ciuuntal






no [Iouj], name [ncim], be [bi:].
 punquöujunç
pen [pen], plan [p/an]:


[ei] pugg yualinnus
[x] بhuy y umulunu
[a:] ar, a+s punuuámuh ntuppıus

Gumontrajnca 7

| $[\mathrm{ei}]$ | $[\mathfrak{~}]$ | $[\mathrm{a}]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| tale | map | car |
| name | bad | fast |
| late | bag | star |


[i:] puig duáunnus


Hundonlpaniti 8

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

 naratingmentejnia.

> [ai] fug yubuynıú
> [i] फhuy y wrifnus
 yes, you, your

## Yunctulpjnta 9

| [ai] | [i] | $[0!$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| nice | little | girl |
| my | it | myrtle |
| bike | gym | bird |

[ou] fug yuritunsu
[0] بhuly 4 wáunus

[ $\wedge$ ] $m, n, t h, v$ unuintinhg htonn

Yundnıpjnia 10

| $[o u]$ | $[\rho]$ | $[\Omega]$ | $[\Lambda]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| no | spot | nor | dove |
| note | top | more | mother |
| hope | Tom | form | come |

$$
\text { Gumontpjnali } 11
$$

| $[j u:]$ | $[A]$ | $[0]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| student | cut | curn |
| fune | nut | fur |
| tube | cup | curly |


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

 ununuunuinu ta multu ik] - charakter, scheme, chemist.
sh [/]-sheet, show. shake, ship, she
tif(t) - thick, thin, think, three
th [d] - this, then, there, them
ch (I)-machine, Chicago

1. Snnn unatantamu-The arficle
(Definite and indefinite)
 hnnting annoluduncu ta qnjwuricianing uizurg, qialuntenuigutiny
 quncurnung:

A wannnz hnnn qnnducuncu 5 unuga tqulin aunlu nnuma

 - qinier a stamp - Curululuitioz li will: a wanpnz hnng
 ununnupun sh punquiuculnu hmithtits. Take a pen - anhe ythgnns:
 dujuusunny an envelope - onum, an apple - kuánn:
 nnulud qnjuiquakienhg wnue:




Or. Take the pen - 4tngrme anhen:
 nunternú:
aboy-unnus
a pen-qnhz
the boy - inniua
the pen - anhis?

## Snnann sea nnunus.




On. Aram, Karine, Yerevan, Arinenia
 The Ukraine - nupluhcuu:

My pen - nis antis?, This pen - Uju antizn:

 Op. The Volga, The Don, The Arax, The Attantic ocean, the Black sea, The Sevan lake.
V. Ltramznpmatinh maiumansuftnhg wrue.

On.' The Caucasus, The Himalayas.
 On. The USA, The UK \& uml 6 :

nnnehehg unue.
On. a bad pen-4uun anhs, the big black table - stid ule utnwa:

a) mqquaniahg wneme, tipt mje nnumd $t$ hnqumuh puny l gnifg 5 unuihu múnnne nuunulih. The Petrosyans, the Browns
b) hn intumbh stag tquilh mnemper gnigg ununn qnjulquacitinh htin. The sun - wink, The moon-Inuluh:
 in the morning, in the afternoon.

## 

Uudumbua ntenmuntuaten - Personal pronouns
Nominative case
[ [ar] - tu
We [wi:] - utup
You [ju]-nni
You [ju:] - пnntp
He [hi:] - Gum (mpmumif utn)
They [ðег] - 亿nulup
She [ [i:] - am (hqualuma utn)


## Unngmikura ntumaniautn - Possessive pronouns

Possessive case
My [mai] - hu
Our [aus:] - stn
Your [j:] - pn
His [hiz] - Gnu
Her [ho:] - unu
Its [its] - unw, nnu
Snıguluma ntnuaricautin-Demonstrative Pronouns
This [dis] - um, qum, uju
That [ðæt] - mرn, wju

## 

a) Smunnuinulqua a du-affirmative

I am (lm)
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) otunnuluif ob - 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) <ungmumui alu - interrogative

Am I?
Are you?
Is he, she, it?
Are we?
Are you?
Are they?
4. nashahunhy (uannnz ntinp(ui) Infinitive.
 fujh gnıjg unlwod annonnnıajnian: ha\$nahunhy Gzmáa to to [tu] sumu-
 hujuntuntư:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { to take - ythngutil } \\
& \text { to go - quiul } \\
& \text { to come - quil }
\end{aligned}
$$


 obunl unnuig to swuahlh.

Take the book - 4 tingnni ahnpn
Come to the blackboard - unh anwumhunuly unn
Make a plan - dnuqhn Luquinn

## Lesson 3

## مипиuquanıpjnile


2. Un
3.SEnnugnijg Cujunhnatn:

## 

 ytnquelnnnıpjuif, hul $-s,-s s,-x,-c h$, -sh, -0 inuntinnu l


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

 muthiugunnut $t$-es.
city - cities, country - countries
 unlha muthuguniut -es

Shelf-shelves, leaf-leaves, wife - wives



| sing. | pl. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| man [mæn] | - men [men] | - inquusuinn |
| woman [wumn] | - women ['wimin] | - - hha |
| tooth [tu: $\theta$ ] | -teeth [ti: $\theta$ ] | - uinuis |
| foot [fu:t] | - feet [fi:t] | -nung |


| goose [gu:z] | - geese [gi:z] | - unq |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mouse [maus) | - mice [mass] | - -0.14 |
| ox [oks] | - oxen ['Jksan] | - gnit |
| fish [fif] | - fish [fil] | - 8 nil |
| deer ['die:] | - deer ['dia:] | - Enari4 |


 nnqüuluha:


| sing. pl. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| formula ['tomjula] - formulae ['fo:mjuli] | - pmamil |
| datum['deitam] - data ['detta] | Uul |
| stratum ['streitam] - strata ['stretta] | - ztenen |
| radius ['rerdias] -radii ['rerdial] | - zumuth |
| nucleus ['njuklias] - nuclei ['njukliar] | -uhenty |
| fungus ['fingas] - fungi['fangat] | -untay |


sing. pl.
analysis [o'nælisiz]- analyses [o'nzlisiz] - waulitq
basis ['bersis] -bases ['bessi:z] -hhup
crisis ['krasis] -crises ['krasi:z] - - qquuduns
thesis ['tisis] -theses ['Oisi:z] -nnnup
phenomenon [fi'nominon] - phenomena [fi' nomino] - tnlunup
News qnjwiquan la ahunnıpncuatinh wankacing, nnnup Utinquinnus tu -ics 乡tanquiduagny (mathematics, phisics, optics, phonetics), nuatía tquulh puh pumuun:

What is the news this evening?
Mathematics is a very interesting subject.

Plural of demonstrative pronouns
This - these [дxis]- unulap
That - those [боuz] - ппulup

 husuadujuntajnili nuun puh?

This book -- these books
That girl - those girls

Uinmgmuma hninu

 untalughagut

The man's hat - fummn alfumplin
The girl's eyes - ungliu usptnn
 щщফ䒑⿰ungg

The boys'ties - unnwatinh chnnthuuatinn
The students' answer - numuannauph umunuutzualitinn
 4uumugntajntun

The man's hat $=$ the nat of the man
The girl's eyes $=$ the eyes of the girl
 rugunulutu hninụ humuenn

Three of the books - anptinhg tintipn
One of my friends --hv pautinatinhg vilila



Aram's book - Unuush ahnpl?:
Strugntjg dułuqhnūutn
ntnnnıpjuci Gumptrnata

 wannoms

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { In - utig } \\
& \text { On- Unu } \\
& \text { Under - unuil }
\end{aligned}
$$

Near, next, to, at, by - 4nnpha, únus
Behirid - tunknus
Opposite, in front of - ntuín, ntioug, wnua
Over - Unu (UEnLinus)
The lanip is over the table - luusup utnuah utinunuis
Above - puinàn
Above sea level - onth sultanlumphg pumãn:.
Below - guidn
10 degrees below zero - 10 uuinhoúu annhg guidn.
To - ntimh (hwrutu sh pounquauaunus hujtintia)
Go to the blackboard - quau anumnufunmuth snun:
Out of - unghg, Cutpuing qnipu
Take the book out of the bag - hulitigtip qhipl ruiuntumuing (umunuwulh ihehg):
into - Gitnu, utie, nnung cutpu
Put the book into the bag - nntip qhppo umumumuth vie:
From - wnenwhujenniut hujtintan plugunulywa hninuh humueng
Take the book from Aram - citngitup ahnon unuuing:
Along - tnlumupny
Walk along this road - pumtip uju vulumuiunhh thifujupnu:
Through - úhenu
Through the forest - uifinumh Lineny:
Across - ujncu unnun
Walk across the street - wugto phnnngh omntu unnin:

## Vocabulary

| 1. student, $n$ | - ['stju:dont] | - nlumann |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 institute, $n$ | - ['mstıtju:l] | - pluenhunnar |
| 3. hostel, $n$ | - ['hosiol] | - hwanmanmíugunmu |
| 4.building, $n$ | - ['bidme] | - 2tGp, Lumentg |
| build, $v$ | - ['bild] | - 4unnigte |
| builder, $n$ | - ['bildo] | - - ¢¢¢mpmp |
| 5.room, $n$ reading room | - [ru:m] | - utípuiy <br> - naptriguunuh |
| 6.large, a syn. big; ant. small | - [la ${ }^{\text {d }}$ ] $]$-utiod | - hurl. uto |
| 7.comfortable, a | - ['kamfatabl] | - hunúmpuultion |


| comfort, is | - [kimind | - hundúunmlantia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 together citw | - [19 ycona | - úhuruitu |
| 9.window, 1 | - ['sundiuj | - uquenninuma |
| 10.friend, $n$ | - [fiend] | - nauta |
| 11 friendly, a friendly, adw | - ['lumatr] | - nutepuaten <br> - nclutapup |
| i2English, | - ['mgit] | - uraghulizura culiqutinté |
| 10,second, num. | - [sengnd] | - tompman |
| $14 . y$ ear $n$ | - [19] | - unuint |
| yearly, ady | - If m | - inumbiquis. wutits unun |
| 15.library, $n$ | - [habren] | - qniunurnua |
| 16.now, adv | - [nau] | - hhusu, ujdú |
| 17.light, a | - [lan] | - 1. nnuiurina |
| light, 7 | - [lart] | - 2. ptrol, prujumju |
| 18.100k (at), $v$ | - [luk] | - 1. Cuptel |
| look, $n$ | - [luk] | - 2. hujugre ntur |
| 13.biology, 7 | - [our olader | - -4taumpuantanici |
| aologist, $n$ | - [bar olad3st] | - ytaumpua |
| Wewhose pron | - [huer] | - nuf |
| 2interesting, a | - [merstin] | - htimuinmin |
| 2 ton adt | - [tu.] | - anluityed |
| 23 reativ $V$ | - [rid] | - 4urnua |
| reader, $n$ | - [ridd] | - 1. quatngng <br> 2. pntuinnfumpua |
| 24.here, ady | - [hio] | - -ujuntin |
| 25eccomy, $n$ | - [r'konomi] | - untuntiuughunnemara |
| economist, $n$ | - [1/knommst] | - inimburiqior |
| $26 . m p o r t a n t$ a | - [maporai | - Lquinlina |
| importance $n$ | - [m'porbus] | - Luphanmajale |

1 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 confortable.

Let's go and see 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 notetooks 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 ny 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" read it too.
Ananit: Take and read it, please.


1. let's go and see - tilite quarup li enturitup
2. Here we are - uhu hitup
3. Open (on) - umpal ntimh npingit uh unqu (intuuvinump iunupa)
4. A second-year-student - $2-n n$ unıpuh riuwann
5. Heilo - nnenlfu
6. Here is ... - tuhur
7. a book on biology - iticuupuanıpilua ahno
o. I'd like to - tu lintquamph
8. Would you like to - 4 guaquauding ${ }^{\circ}$

## Exercises

Make up sentences with the following words

1. your.friend's,large, room.Is?
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 hostei, far from, is, the Academy.
7. books, interesting, These, are.
8. this, pencil your, is?
(1. Translate into English




 nú nuqunne nuumahnput:
 Lija quadnus thmánoulurgunuiahg nes htinnt:

9. Lifintinnt"t biluting:

III. Fill in the blanks with the personal pronouns
10. This is Pete's room . .... is nice
11. These are his books. ... are interesting.
12. This is Ann . ... is my friend
13. Ann and Zara are students. ... are students of Armenian Agricultural Academy. ... are students too.
14. Are ... an agronomist? Yes, ... am.
15. 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?
16. These rooms are very nice.
17. Ann's friend is on the farm now.
18. The student's 'Jooks are on that table.
19. Ann's friends are students.
20. The pencils are in Anns bag.
21. These are their new plants.
22. Ann's farm is far from Yerevan.
23. His friend's name is Zara.
V. Find the equivalents in the text.




 unun; hú anpting l intunntinn:

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.
wit. Say where is: your bag, pens, table, books, room, academy, hostel, farm.
e.g. My bag is on the table.

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

## Qtamumanıpjnia

1. To have fujg uuinq citnlfujnts

2. Qnjuluuatitn nnutiu nnn2hs.

To have

To have pujp ramnquauuntút «ntutaup» pujnu:
I have an English book - Eu nulitu culiqutintill ahnp.

numun «has":

| <uminuinuruad | б九йпйии |
| :---: | :---: |
| Affirmative | Negative |
| I have | 1 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 |

## <lunguluma <br> interrogative

```
Havel? = 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?
```

Owamponifanto. Have not (has not) dfuncuqua àlu quatint und ynntumblutal have no (has no) ôlunu I haven't a pencil $=1$ have no pencil. He hasn't an English book = He has no English book.

## Byuryurifitan (Numerals)

> fucuuluukul (Cardinal number)
> Twnuluua (Ordinal number)

Furuhturuar

1 - one
2.- two

3-three
4- four
5-five
6...six
?--seven
8-e.eight
5-nine
10-ten
11- eleven
12- twelve
nusumция
first
second
hird
fourth
Gijth
sixth
seventh
eighth
ninth
enth
eleventh
twelfth

13 - thitteen
14 -fourteen
15 - fifteen
16 - sixteen
17 - seventeen
18 - eighteen
19 - nineteen
20 - twenty
21 - twenty-one
30 - thirty
40 - forty
50 - fifty
60 - sixty
70 - seventy
80 - eighty
90 - ninety
100 - a (one) hundred
101 - a (one) hundred and one
200 - two hundred
256 - two hundred and fifty-six
1.000 - a (one) thousand
1.001 - a (one) thousand and one
4.000 - four thousand
100.000 - a (one) hundred thousand
$1.000 .000-a$ (one) million
thirteenth
fourteenth
fifteenth
sixteenth
seventeenth
eighteenth
nineteenth
twentieth
twenty- first
thirtieth
fortieth
fiftieth
sixtieth
seventieth
eightieth
ninetieth
hundredth
hundred and first
two hundredth
two hundred and fifty-sixth
thousandth
thousand and first
four thousandth
hundred thousandth
millionth
 Utnqudmaigny. 14 (fourteen), 16 (sixteen). 11 (eleven), 12 (tweive)

 (sixty):
3. 2 (two), 3 (three), 5 (five) p丩mumaitinn dumunfuynur $u$ hajniamuhnfuynuatá.

On. Five [faiv] - fifty [ fivili]




Seven - the seventh, a hundred - the hundredth:
 punumnneh unnunfuúuus. (the) 101 st-the hundred and first.
 hásutu hmutntannư, unuag inuinh - year punnh.

1982 - nineteen eighty-two, 1900 - nineteen hundred,
2001- two thousand and one.
 March 10 th, 1975 - March the tenth, nineteen seventy-five.
 The tenth page = page ten:

## 

 qnjwlumaha wnuag hn obla unfutinn. institute canteen - hauunhinnuinh бшгщnши, town center - punuph 4taunna:

 nnnzhz anjwumaciatn.

Yerevan development plan - Enluwih qunquguvila onuahn:

ōulingntejnit. Town hall - punupurutinumba:

## Vocabulary

| 1.family, $n$ | -['fæmili] | - naunuanp |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2.have, $v$ | - [hæv] | - niataui |
| 3.father, $n$ | - [fa:ðo] | - hujn |
| grandfather, $n$ | - ['grend fa: fa ¢] | - чишщй |



| teach, $v$ |  | - nıuniguctal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 27.school, $n$ at school | - [sku:l] | - nupng <br> - nuyngnu |
| 28.younger, a ant. elder | - [j^дə!] | - Uhnpnn (naunuahpnus) <br> - utidn |
| 29.department, $n$ | - [dr'pa:tment] | - \$ulyniluntion, pucuáaniap |
| 30.become, $v$ | - [br'kım] | - пumajur |
| 31.like, adv | - [lark] | - पusura |
| 32.always, $a d v$ | - ['o:lwzz] | - Uhz ${ }^{\text {an }}$ |
| 33.home at home | - [houm] | - unnia <br> - unwan |
| 34.letter, $n$ | - ['lete] | - ¢urumil |
| 35.thank, $v$ thank you | - [ $\theta$ ænk] |  hujunctit <br> - zannhmuquinıpjnia |
| 36.many, a | - [mænı] | - 2 mun |
| 37.usual, a usually, adv | - ['ju:3ual] | - unとnnumbua <br> - unழnnumpи |
| 38. field, $n$ | - [fi:ld] | - пuz ${ }^{\text {un }}$ |
| 39.agriculture, $n$ agricultural, a | - ['ægrikaltfə] <br> - [ægrı'kaltfural] | - ajnınumáantunıpjnia <br> - qunıпшuncintumuma |
| 40.small, a ant. large, big | - [smo:l] | - Lhnpn <br> - út |

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

My father is an agronomist on a bigg 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 ${ }^{2}$ her work.

My parents have a big house. Their house is in the center of the village.

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 he do ${ }^{6}$ ?
Kate: He is a farmer. He has a small farm not far from Delhi.
Ann: And what do your sisters do ${ }^{7}$ ?
Kate: They are schoolgirls.
Ann: Well, l'd like to have a big family.

Stapunht h tnlfununı

1. My father is fifty-three (years old) - hú hujnn 53 inuntuma t:

To be fond of - hnumunınuti, uhnta has-nn pual:
3. To be going to - щumennuuinutal has-nn pwa matins:
. Delhi [deli] - 7thh:
5. How old is he? - pulh unmptumat am
6. What does [ ] he (she) do? - huzny t am qpununu:
7. What do you (they) do? - hazny tu fpuap qpuntnus

Additional words and expressions

| grandfather | - [grænd fa:ðə] | - щumbly |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. grandmother | - [græn,maдว] | - unwinhy |
| 3. grandparents | - [græn, pearəntz] | - mumhly lu unmunhy |
| 4. uncle | - [ankl] | - ptah,hnntanpujn |
| 5. aunt | - ['a:nt] | - unnupnıjn,hnnupnıjn |
| 6. cousin | - ['kszn] | - Unıqtal ynıaphim |
| 7. nephew | - ['nevju:] | - tnfnn (ppn2) nnnh |
| 8. niece | - [niss] | - tnpnn (pnne) unghl |
| 9. father-in-law | - [fa:ðərinlo:] | - u¢turujn |
| 10. mother-in-law | - [m^ðərinlo:] | - uytuncr |
| 11. son-in-law | - ['saninls:] | - intulu |
| 12. daughter-in law | - ['do:tarmlo:] | - hupu |
| 13. stepfather | - [step, fa:ðo] | - funño hujn |
| 14. stepmother | - [step, mado] | - funnp úwjn |
| 15. husband | - ['hazbond] | - muntuha |
| 16. wife | - [waif] | - 4ha |

## Exercises

## Translate the following sentences. Mind the form and place "to have" <br> 1. We have many interesting books on history <br> 2. My sister has two English books. <br> 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.
11. Fill in to have or to be.

1. These ... small rooms.
2. Their room ... big and light.
3. I ... a second-year student of the Agricultural Academy.
4. I ... a nice room in the hostel.
5. My friend ... many interesting English books.
6. They ... farmers.
7. Their farm ... far from Yerevan.
8. His brother ... a worker.
9. He ... a boy and two girls.
10. My sister ... a teacher of English at school.
11. She ... a large family.
III. Make up sentences with the following words.
12. is, My, name, brother's, Boris.
13. a student, you, Yerevan University, Are, of ?
14. your, children, Has, friend?
15. no, sister, has, His, elder, family.
16. 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 $22 \ldots$... . He is a ... of Armenian Agricultural Academy. He is going to become an ... . He is ... too, but he $\qquad$

My sister is a ... . She is ... of mathematics and ... ... to ... an engineer. We are ... glad to meet ... our parents ... .
V. Express agreement or disagreement
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.
2. 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. Translate into English.




 mida unman it, am numngnius t: 4. hu trpmuna niah ytGumpuanifjua htionmpnphn qhnp: 5. Unw dannatinh unnian

 inmintumu tus: 9. nnıp gmaquanisis tip qumawi qرninuinauntu... -


 nuyngniu:

## Lesson 5

## คtanulquaniajnia

1. Some, any winnnz ntnwaniaitinn:

Some, anywannnz ntnmuntactann (Indefinite pronouns)
 wahmeyth qnjwiquacitinh htien nnultu nnnehs on puith, of phe, nnnz húmuinatinny
〇ewah $n n$ anmap hwantu ta quihu nnuptu nnnehe, apmag






There are some pencils in the box - Snich strg quil vuinhunath
Are there any pencils in the box? - Snucht stig vuinhinutn $4 u^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
There are not any pencils in the box = There are no pencils in the

There is some water in the glass - furdulh vitg pnin $4 u$
Is there any water in the glass? - fuidulh vig gnin $4 u^{\circ}$
There is not any water in the glass = There is no water in the glass furtulth stag gnen şu:

Some ntnuanian uminn it qnndudult hunguiqua au/uwnumunıpnıactannıu.

Aren't there some books on the table? - Un'pt utnuah ynu anptin sчum:

Doesn't he have some money? - Uhipt Gum hinn znilh:
 mimewnl quú fuannmap:
Would you like some cofee? - Unins Lniqtioujhp:
Would you please buy me some pens? - haó qhhzatn 4quth "p:



Come any day you like - Elttp gwilumgur onn (tinp gwaluiluip):
Take any book you want - 4tingntip niquid qhnpn:

There is a clock in the lecture room - Lumpuaniu duviugnig luw:
There is a book on the table - Utinulih 4nu qhnp qu::
There is qumulygnapnian punquakulud t um punnu: чшщயயй






There is a nice park near my house - hu inulu unnphi yur on quntight ujqh:
tpt Guizum,
 ụunnıgywopn

| (Yua) (hastn) (npuntan) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |

There are books on the table - Utquah Ynu Luil qnptn.
! Thunp : unmprtntu There is a book on the table L The book is

 Unu qunuytinı hmaquímapn:
 qhnpn:

1) UЕпшаһ чпш ч $ш$ qһпp:


 pujh tquiuh àun.

There is a table and two chairs in the classroom - Tumumatumunur qu utu utnua h tnluns mpnn:

```
<ungmiqua le duunmuma athen
чunб uquenmułuma
```

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { Is there a book on the table? - } & \text { Yes, there is } \\
& \text { No, ther isn't (not) }
\end{aligned}
$$

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 - Utiquah 4nw qnptin suwl:

There is not any petrol in the car $=$ There is no petrol in the car Utptamfh UEg Ftaqha sum:

## Vocabulary

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1. rather, adv } \\ & \text { old } \end{aligned}$ | - [ra:do] <br> - [oukd] |  <br> - hha, dtap |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ant, new | - [nju:] | - hurir. unn |
| 2.young | - [iAn] | - trphenumupn |
| 3 .modern | - [ moden] | - durumaulymuhg |
| 4. some | - [sam] | - $\mathrm{n} \mathrm{nn}_{2}$ |
| 5.lecture, $n$ | - ['lektfo] | - quaumbanunıpjnia |
| 6.also, adv. | - ['oisou] | - Ençutio |
| 7.different, a | - ['difront] | - unmprian |
| ant., similar | - [simile] | - hiuy., anıjumuntra |
| 8.difference, $n$ | - [' difrons] | - unumptapnıjnila |
| there, adv. | - [o¢a] | - mjauntin. |
| .ant., here | - [hir] | - hurli. mjuntan |
| 9. special | - ['spefal] | - humenniy |
| 10.collection | - [ko lekjon] | - husúpurons, unitughu |
| 11.textbook, $n$ | - ['tekstbuk] | - quumaghnp |
| 12.foreign | - [ form] | - 1. ounmptinпјзu <br> - 2. mpunuuunhtuajua <br> - 3. wpinupha |
| 13.speciality | - [spefrix $x$ liti] | - úuulimahunnlpjnia |
| 14.newspaper, $n$ | - [' njusperpo] | - ınwqhn, ptnp |
| 15.reading-hall | - [ ri:din-ho:l] | - nuptinguunmh |
| 16.dictionary, $n$ | - ['dikfonmi | - punupula |

Text
My Institute

I am a student of the Armenian Agricuitural 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 ciassrooms, 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 laboratory. 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 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-tiall in the morning ${ }^{6}$, but in the day time ${ }^{7}$ and in the evening ${ }^{8}$ there are many students here.

## Stpuinh urunqupuanuatan

1. 70 years old -70 incuntrimu
2. classes in physics - \$hapliugh numunarughtan
3. German ["dzomen] - atpuiuncitnta
4. French [frent]] - \$nufutintif
5. a lot of - 2 uln
6. in the morning - unuựnnuuk
7. in the day time - ytuonhu
8. in the evening - tintilunjuid

## Exercises

## 1. 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, no) friends in Yerevan.
5. Ask your friend to take (some, rio) 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 houses on our farm.
II. Fill in the blanks with the prepositions on, in, at, of, from.
9. There are some stucents ... Africa ... our Academy

Ann is ... the hostel now.
3. The English-Russiar 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 tabie ... the left?
7. My father is an ecoromist ... 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 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?
V. Translate the following sentences using there is, there are, to have, to be.
 $t:$

3. Utp unnngntu yua zuun ann ztraptan:
4. Ven subuntoshough huzunnukua utiaunnen quncunes th anp slusulimztaptinhg stuncu:
5. Ulquntiơnujnis quali un puah napangumpuhatin: upulip mita on pug tia



8. hu tinpujng thtuautitn encuh:

10. Ru naluna hadtaten ez, Gu ajninuendintur:
VII. Ask your friends using there is or there are.

2. \&uah iunnnuinnnhum 4u wjn ztapnus:





6. Caintinguunwinns liw maqtinta-hujtintia funempua:
7. 2tip uúnnus u\$nhlujigg nıuann um:
8. Cwiun nıumannatn 4wa paptnguunuhnıư 4tuonha:

## Vill. Translate into English.

1. Gu cmatis maqiantia punmpuia:
 msumantan цua:
2. húpnıjnc wnagha untpuh ntumann t:



 4tnumanjum: - Uлn:

## Lesson 6

## Panmumanımjnıa

ntunq atinuu duuluaul - Present Indefinite (Simple) Tense
Uantiv auruur,uuniamia - The IMPERSONAL SENTENCE

## Present Indefinite (Simple)




We work every day - ULAp uztumunnus tap uvitio on:
S.

He is married - 7 uil uifnuluugurft:
She has a large family - Zum muh uted pounuohp:
 month, week...) - wivi on (nuph, wishu, zupuia), usually minnnupun, often - huswitu, seldom . huquiuntuy generally . panhwanuutu, rarely - huquuntu, frequently - huธuhualhnnto. constantly - Luuanauifnn, permanently - unzun, always - inzun, sometimes - tnftikn, at all - panhuanumbiu (dtunuitula ( quesulygnıajnıGatron:



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

 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 smell pujtinul:

I don't know his friend - Eu zqhuntus anu puytannen:
i believe you - Gu huyuunnus tus ptiq:


 iknow - He knows
igo -- She goes
To work - wizumuntal fuin Present Indefinite duubuaunud

I work
<uuunumuluua - Affirmative
You work
He (She, It) works
We work
You work

Present indefinite - $h$ hunguiqua le durnulụur ólitno quinnıguniu tu - do (does) odmanuly plujh oquntajuún.

> dtunculuua - Negative
> I do not work $=1$ don't work

You do not work = You don't work
He (She, It) does not work $=\mathrm{He}($ She, It $)$ 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
 puiting qnünstatarowlujhg wnwe.
<mingmuma-Interrogative Do I work? Do you work?
Does he (she, it) work?
Do we work?
Do you work?
Do they work?
 (interrogative pronoun) quu hungeuluad pun. wum wfi 4nnuh oduanuly pujhg wnur.

Where do you work? - ninutin tip nnipuztuulunnus.

## What does he want? - rus fulu nuquil:



```
Who? [hu:] -
Whom? [hum] - กr"u
Whose? [hu:z] - nt is (utinulyma, unnguifuta hniny)
```



```
What? [wot] - \(\cap_{i n}\) (qnjuliulalitnhg unsure)
Which? [wit]] - กn (qnjwluakainhg unzuq)
When? [wen] -ヒ"np
Where? [wo:] - nrin, nnuntin
Why? [wat] -husni
How? [hau] -huqutiu
How many? - fulun
How much? - h'Gupura
```


Who usually phones you? … n it tununnupup quaqniu ptaq:



 odmanuly pujtanh htun:

Is he at home?
No, he isn't
Flug
Have you a pen? = Do you have a pen? - Int qnhe niutu:
I have no pens $=1$ don't have any pens - bu anthsutn zmutus:

## Uuntúu Gufumputêlpanta The IMPERSONAL SENTENCE







 purqúuaqimu.

It is cold- Sriiput
It is summer - liviun $t$
It oflen rams in london-inannamuis husurturiónumut:
it is dark in my room - hu utiluuipnu Unip $h$ :
It is late $-n_{i} \mathrm{t}$ t:
It is moming - Linuuftont:
It seldom snows in winter in Yerevan. - Enlumbinu huquluntult tomu quihu donnuap.


## Vocabuiary

| 1. cold | - [kould] | - gnipun, uuna |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \% speak | - [spik] | - tunuti |
| speak English |  | - Funutir miaqientia |
| speaker | - [spuko] | - hretunn |
| speech | - [spity] | - junup |
| 3. about | - [obaut] | - stuapa |
| 4. weather | - [ncoo] | - timúmur |
| 5. so, adv. | - [rou] | - ujumpuny |
| 6. time, $n$ | - [tant] | - dusimama |
| What is the time? It is 5 p.m. ( 5 a.m.) |  | - nn duisit |
| 7. part, $n$ | - [part] |  <br>  |
| part, v |  | - purturutan, maquenita |
| take part |  | - úluurimugai has-np puaniú |
| 8. world, in | - [wo:ld] | - mirumph |
| 9. even, adv. | - [iv(o)n] | - anijupuly |
| 10. Warm, a | - [wam] | - unup |
| warmth, $n$ | - [wom0] | - unmpnipjnici |
| 11. tree, $n$ | - [tri:] | - dum |
| 12. green, a | - [grim] | - yuriuz |
| 13. snow, 17 | - [snou] | - ojnca |


| 14. begin, $v$ | - [ha'gini | - ulutit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| svor. start |  |  |
| ant. finish, end | - [fmil] | - wu̧unintal |
| beginning, 17 | - [hi'grma] | - uyhap |
| ant, finish |  | - 4t-2 |
| 15. often. adv. | - ['a:fn] | - hwoukr |
| ant. seldom | - ['seldiom] | - hwqumntur |
| 16. hot, a | - [hol] | - unna |
| heat, $v$ | - [hi:t] | - 2nqs |
| 17. winter, $n$ | - ['winto] | - dutra |
| in winter |  | - ouncuan |
| 18. autumn, $n$ | - ['3:tom] | - minila |
| syn. fall | - [fo:l] |  |
| in autumn |  | - mzaman |
| 19. rain, $n$ | - [rem] | - madank |
| 20. wind, $n$ | - [wind] | - puut |
| 21. strong, a | - [stron] | - nıdtr |
| strenght, $n$ | - $[\operatorname{stren} \theta]$ | - nıd |
| 22. moist, a | - [morst] | - punciur |
| moisture, 17 | - [mostifa $]$ | - puncuiuntajna |
| 23. dry, a | - [drar] | - znn |
| dryer, $n$ | - ['draia] | - snpugginn mqntrquen |
| 24. live, $v$ | - [liv] | - munti |
| life, $n$ | - [laid] | - Ljucip |
| 25. with, prep | - [wid] | - htiun |
| ant. without | - [wi'daut] | - mnulig |
| 26. grow, $v$ | - [grou] | - mxtar, utabuaum |
| growth, $n$ | - [grou*] | - ma |
| grower, $n$ | - ['groua] | - mjqiqanno |
| 27. harvest, $n$ | - ['haivist] | - ptpp |
| harvest, v |  | - huympts |
| harvester, $n$ | - [havisto] | - ptпpuhwúup útptau |
| combine-harvester |  | - Lnúpluja |
| 28. help, $v$ | - [help] | - oqfitl |
| 29. crop, $n$ | - [krop] | - qjnın̨uincintumuma unıunnınu |
| 30. other, a | - ['へðь] | - wje nıphz úgniu |



Kester, an African student, Kate, a student from India, and two Russian students, Ann and Pete, have a talk ${ }^{1}$ after classes, in the park, not far from the hostel. It is a cold March 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 coid 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, farkiers 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 fields. They plow the soil and sow different crops.

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

Autumn is the harvest time, when farmers gather 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 them. It often rains and sometimes it's rather cold.

When winter comes the weather gets cold. It often snows. There is a lot of snow in the fields and in the forest. Lakes, rivers and streams are frozen.

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.

> Stipuuntinh upwnqupwanıưatn

1. to have a talk - qnnıghal, funutil
2. you see - haruptu untuantu tp
3. in the south - hmpuutnus
4. in the north - hjniuhunus
5. what is the weather like? - husuhuhe t tinuamun
6. $+10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (plus ten degrees) $-10^{\circ}$ 2tpuunıpjnia
7. $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (minus twenty-five degrees) $-25^{\circ}$ etpuin
8. heavy rains - mnuun mad̉nkitn
9. in the west - winhtipnul
10. in the east - wnluuntunpnıu
11. at all - nunhwanmutu
12. are you not cold? - \&tp ip unutil
13. to have tea - fuith (nưuti) ptuj
14. to turn yellow - ntincual

## Exercises

1. Use the words in the brackets in the corresponding forms

My sister (to live) in Moscow.
My friends (to read) foreign journals in the reading room.
It often (to rain) in our region.
Farmers (to grow) this crop here?
5. I (not to like) winter.
II. Fill in the blanks with the interrogative words: what, where, when, who, whose.
... does your father work? He works on the farm.
... this girl? She is my sister.
... do farmers work in the fields? They work in the fields in spring, in summer and in autumn.
... is this? This is my dictionary.
5. ... 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.

Many different crops ... on the fields of our farm.
In ... the weather is hot.
What is the first winter ... ?
Farmers ... the soil in spring.
Where do your friends ...?
My father does not ... , he is old.
7. I do not ... autumn.
8. Is it ... now?
9. Summer ... in June in this part of the country.
10. 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.

Vl. Translate the following sentences into Armenian. Pay attention to the function of it.

1. It is winter now.
2. The climate of this part of the country is rather hot. It often rains here in summer.
3. Does it snow in Africa in winter? No, it doesn't.
4. This is my friend's room. It is large.
5. It is my book. It is very interesting.
6. Where is your notebook? It is in my bag.
7. It is rather interesting to read some English journals on biology.
VII. A) Ask when questions.
8. Farmers begin to harvest crop in autumn.
9. My sister goes to the South in summer.
10. Students go to the library in the evening.
11. We always have our English classes in the morning.
B) Ask where questions
12. My friend lives in the hostel.
13. My parents work on the farm.
14. We read newspapers in the reading room.
15. Third year students often work at a computer center.

## Lesson 7

## Panmumanıajnıa

1. Uannnı Uagjul - Past Indefinite (simple).
 pronouns)

## Uunnnz U[igjul - Past Indefinite

 untinh t nıatigta magjuinıu:


ago-mnug
yesterday - tptul
the day before yesterday - thtul \&t mnmeha onn
the other da - ontinu, mugjul onn
last week - ! jugjul zwpmp
last month - magjul wuhu
last year - uligjul ununh
I took my book resterday - Gu utngntigh hu ahnpp tintif:
 qnnonnnıpjnıaitn u ugjuınıu:

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


 mügjun malumnmpr 4 .
 had:

Cuun Past Indefenite dwómaulh Yunnıgúma maqtintuh fn!n!
 fujtini:




[1] - funcl fun.udujaianng htiunn work - worked [wa:kt]
[d] - d̉ujatn funuảmjaitanhg lu àmjauunnatinhg htunn.
clean - cleanec [k/lind], mow -- mowed [moud] - hiotil
[id], th d-hg rtunn
wait - waited [veitid], scold-scolded [iskoldid]
Egt pujh าhúp
 inumeny.

> dry - dried, try - tried, pillg play - played
 - edmutamgathu utneha punmamjan unluauniut.
stop - stopped, hop - hopped (guinlinuntl)
Uw wnunis t qualh ámjamunnh qupr haznnnıpjnıan

м्यhumatint huıswn:
Epte pujh hhupa mumpununıu t -e unmnny, wum -ed mutbimghatihu mun -e unmnn ununcu t.
live - lived, type - typed.
UaLumana fujtha phtag Past Indefenite dusfamuin


to come - came, to begin - began.

to make - made
c) hhupha $t$ multulugutinu.
burn - burnt
d) nnn2 pujtin nanhmanmutu zta чinfuynus.
put - put, set - set, let - let
To be le to go pmرtnh Past Indefinite dutnn ququuqnu ta mul mnúuunutnhg.
be - was, were
go - went

> Past Indefenite
> to be

| 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 nad | We had not | Had we? <br> Did we have? |
| You had | We didn't have | You nad not <br> You didn't have |
| Had you? |  |  |
| They had | They had not <br> They didn't have | Had they? <br> Did they have? |

Past Indefenite durimamuh hungmiqua 4 oquanuluma obitng
 alht (anmag to úmuahuh) uhengny:
to work

| Affirmative | Negative | Interrogative |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| I worked | I did not work = didn't work | Did I 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 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| lwrote | Idid not write = didn't write | Did I write? |
| You wrote | You did not write = didn't write | Did You write? |
| He (She, it) <br> wrote | He did not write $=$ didn't write | Did he (she, it) <br> 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? |

Past Indefenite owưaumun Guk quinn 5 gnıjg unul ynuruunn


She phoned us very often last year - Uu zum hutwitu tn vitiq qulignus wagjul unumh:
@ululuuiuk ntpuanclicitn many, much, few, little, a few, a little (Quantitive pronouns)

| $\text { many }>2 \text { mun }$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |

Many u few ntanuancautinn annomouncu tia huruth qnjulquakinh htun.

Many - qnjulqua (hnqumuh phu)
Few - qnıuluua (hnqlimuh phus)
Much le Little nthmanıaiann annómounnu ta mahmoutuh qnumumbititht huen.

Are there many chairs in your study? - In $u_{2} \nmid u m e n u n t u \mu u n n s$ zu' in wannatin 4uit:

I do not have much money. - Gu zuin thnn sniatus:
He has few friends. - Uu phe quithnatin niah:
I have little time. - Euphs dullualuy nulutu:
 ntapuansaianh unfumpta qnnomounnu $h$ a lot of (lots of

 Gubuncunntith ta many h much ntnuanoakenn.

I have a lot of English books. - Eu zuin wiaqlapteli anpten nuatu:
He has a lot of spare time. - Eu zuin mquin duismamu niliul:
annomoutany a wannnz hnngh htin few li little ntamanicicitng atinp ta ftnnuu ann hứuuun.

A few-uh puah
A little-uh phe
We are leaving for a few days. - Ltilip utulinulu tip uh pulih onn4:
He gave me a little money yesterday. - zu hao un phs ynn unultg antil:

## Vocabulary

1. factory, $n$ at the factory
2. hour, $n$
3. morning, $n$ in the morning
4. afternoon. $n$ in the afternoon
5. usually, adv. as usual
6. finish, $v$
7. free, a
8. study, $v$
9. school, $n$ at school
10. after, $v$
11. want, $v$
12. write, $v$
13. meet, $v$

- \$umnh4u
- anndumuianıu
- duis
- mruúnun
- mnuununjua
- ytuon
- ytuontia
- unynnupun

- سúunenta, ytngughta
- mquin
- ununnta
- nuynng
- r.unngnıu
- htiun
- guaцumami
- aptil
- huanhuital,

дmanpuau!

- tintu
- tiptuy ar mnemeha onn


## Text

My friend
My friend Aram lives in Yerevan. This is his first year in this city. A year ago he lived far from Yerevan in the north of our country. He is a student of state University now but when he lived in the north he worked at a factory. His work was interesting and he worked much. His working day lasted seven hours: from 8 o'clock in the morning till 4 o'clock $^{1}$ in the afternoon.

On Saturday he did not work till 4 o'clock, he usually finished work at 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 ihe 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 littie. He has many Engiish 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.

## 

```
from 8 o'clock ...... till 4 o'clock - đuưn 8-hg ....... \hci&h dwu{n
    4-n:
```

twice a week - 2 mpmpn 2 mGquus:

to have a good time - cuí dmúmamly maglimgatif:

## Exercises

## 1. 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.

## 1/. 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.
2. 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.

V. Choose the correct words in the brackets.
. Our students work (many, much) every day.
He speaks German (a little, few).
He reads English very (much, many).
There were (little, few) students in the reading room.
5. He has (little, 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.

V/.
Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the text.

1. There are several ... and many institutes in Yerevan.
2. Many students ... in Yerevan and ... at these institutes.
3. They ... to get different specialties.
... their lessons they go to the libraries.
Some of them go to the Public Library, because they want to English books.
4. They work in the library ... a week, usually till 5 or 6 o'clock.
5. They go ... twice a week.

Translate into English.
A.

Entignjua madinlinıu tn l gnınun tn:
um qntal $\ddagger$ w $\quad$ q.

- クnıp qtanuatianta ununntil tp r.winngnıu: - Eu qu्यnngnıús

Gu gualumanis th huanhutal apma napangmunwhnsu:
nu nalynnatnn sgmalumgua stucket punuphg qnınu:
 dứn 4tgha:
 hhiahk:

8. Ently utap jutghap zuun htunmpnphn quumuanunıfjnta:
B.


9. 2tn hujng 2 mun $\hbar$ mifumunnus:
 ptinptr:





 dusumamy la zuin mifumintigh maqitntiah unw: (at English)



## Lesson 8

## 

1. The Future indefinite (Simple) Tense - Uannnz wщunan dwuwawl. 2. Objective case - Offtulnuifha hniny

The Future Indefinite (Simple) Tense.
Uannnz mumnah duśumam


 (lwnn), next week (month, year) hwinnn zupur (wihnu, mumh), the day after tomorrow (yunn is isnu onn), in three days (thtip onhg):

We shall meet tomorrow. - 4unn viap पhwanhutap:
He will come in two hours. - Enlni duung am 4qu:

 raltanus) odmanuly pujtanh Le inhúmun pujh ha\$hahunhuh (mannna


She will go to London next month. - <ugnnn, unfhu aum quminst inünna:
I shall have exams in June. - <nuahuha tu paamipmualitn 4nictacurs:


Next summer we will go to the USA. - Guemat untur date Laquite Whugg'll Guhnialiqutit?

 Lincuin ablut

They'll be here in two hours. - viu ujunten 'hintis anlpu owes htunn:
I'l come tomorrow. ... 4unn tu truul.
 fuyhg htinn:

She vill not go there. -- Uu sh afuup wimion.


will not = won't $\quad$ - [wount]
shall not $=$ shan't $\quad-[f a: m]$
<ungmifura duncu oduanuil (shall, will) pujting nuturi ta tripulywing mane:

Will they come next week? - Unnu zupup linuly ucula



Shall we meet at the Institute? Yes, we shall -
4hwanhulte cup haunhinnunnus: Ujn':



Shall we meet at the institute? No, we shall not (shan't. -
4hwanhuytiop hauinhunnunnul: nis:





I'll help you if I have time. - Ept dunfunuil matifurd, bu yoqutu pta:
 tia hitinujui quinfumutinh shengny when - tinn, before - inhagh, as soon

 Got ountuamy:

When the summer comes, well have holidays. -

They will meet as soon as they finish their work. -

I'll do it tomorrow, if you let ime. -
tpat anth unap, tomu yuilu luititu:
Objective case - Ophtunuina hninu
 nanculquín optryunuint:

| nenquyuid hninu | Opjuyunujhu hnıny |
| :---: | :---: |
| bquilh zoly | tquilh phy |
| 1-tu | me-hia |
| you-nnt | you - ptiq |
| he-Lum (un) | him-unmu (un) |
| she- (1m (ha) | her - anus (ha) |
| it - ujp | it - uju |
| hngcuulth phy | hnqumil力 piy |
| we - vtilig | us - utiq |
| you - nntp | you-atiq |
| they-cupup | them-unuug |




He is an actor. - Ulu ntncumut $t$ :


nun. jus.
Do youknow him well? - 7n anual w y qhintu:
watran. fut.

Uja ntuppnus, tipt wanınqueih fuanhnn hwennnnus ; nınhn

whem kus ne pits
Give me the book. - Snun hua ahnen.

Gwe the book to me. - Snin almpl hai:

## Vocabulary

| holidays, $n$ ? | - [ holidera] | - madulunmputin |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. week, $n$ | - [wi:k] | - 2upmiz |
| weekly, adj |  | - 2upmputjuc |
| 3. heat, 17 | - [hist] | - znç, inuris |
| 4. depress, $v$ | - [di pres] | - 842ti, 22utagut |
| 5. vital, adi | - ['vatt] | - troucinna, anponla |
| 6. gay, adj | -[get] | - nomuta, kuinnole |
| $\because$ grow, $v$ (grew; grown) | - [grau] | - motal hurunlimbui |
| 8. ski, 1 | - [ski:] | - numbrlyatn |
| ski, V |  | - nuhnosfatinul uluha |
| d. sunny, adj | - [ sani] | - 1. mpleujhti 2. nıputsu |
| 0. frosty, adi | - [ frostr] | - umnGuxuluhpupha, gnipun |
| 1. walk, v | - [wo:k] | - qpnulal |
| walk, 17 |  | - qFnuulip |
| to go for a walk |  | - qpnulita |
| 12. snowball, $n$ | - ['snoubs:1] | - àCumqurth |
| snowball, $V$ |  | - áauaqun prunur |
| i3. wild, adj | - [warld] | - 1. 亡ujnh, umjnach <br> - 2. másunnmpámy. whatiurt |
| 4 healthy, adi | - [' heler] | - unnne, unnnetunun |
| 45. back, adv | - [hek] | - tun, quem tion |
| 16. during, prep. | - [djuario] | - puougpnus |
| during my holidays |  | - hu widuluninnt |
|  |  | bupugpnas |
| enough, ad enough, n | - [ 1 ln ] | - purququawzzuq <br> - purlmцma. |
|  |  |  |

enough, adv
18. term, $n$
19. source, $n$
20. spend, $v$
21. exciting

- [Iksaitin]
- puuququiat
- qinumujuly, utiturann
- unfjnin, ulqafaunfanın
- durisurivir wagiqughtit, qưunðmau!
- Enmannia


## Text

## Winter holidays

Our winter holidays will begin in a week'. 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 $\mathrm{car}^{3}$. He was born 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 so quiet, wild and calling.

Aram is sure that there is nothing more healthy and exciting than winter holidays spent in Tsakhkadzor. 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 ${ }^{4}$ in Yerevan.

## Stipuinh umpqupuanıu

in a week - utb 2 mpurhg
2. to go by bus - múunnfniuny quius
3. to go by car - utaptiam nu qum!
4. to have a good rest - ן $m \downarrow$ h hurquenmau!

## Exercises

## / 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 ... text.
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 will you do ... your holidays?
// Use "shall", "will", "Il" and 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. I (to help) you do it.
18. We are first-year students, and in four years we (to become) agronomists and foresters.
19. I (to go) to the library tomorrow. I (to read) about organic nature in the encyclopedia 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 cabbages 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.

Ili Form questions to which the marked pants 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 exarns on 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. Unuap दútilata Lnanna tnlyn zuruphg:
2. Uju múm tu uaugne tú puqupnıu:
3. Gupup onn tu uminnumunपnıú tu unalia ann dunhlfatn hu uqununtanas:


Lihatu:
5. Yiund grapun Linah:






11. Ginp tip nntp múmpuntini uquntauhuai: - 2npu inunnig:

## Lesson 9

## Ptrnulumanıpjnea

The Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives and Adveros






1. Uhwequaly le npnz tnlỵualy mómymatan lo sugpupatn



<ustísmunmqua munntrwa


| Uowiuma | Uulfpuj |
| :---: | :---: |
| high | early |
| higher | earlier |
| highest | earliest. |


 uuunhowautnn more [mo:] - witalh li most [moust] - uivtang puntinh oqunıpjuúp.


manpuyur wurhour

 mafinut ti puiqunnyombi lunany

2. bad (ubutfur) - qum $\quad$ bady (butpuy) - itun worse $\rightarrow$ worst
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 3. little (whufuf) - - qinpli } \\ \text { little (urulufun - phs }\end{array}\right\}$ iess - least
4. many - 2unn \} more - most
5. far (woutui) - rtaruun \} farther - farthest

 ariturup.

Ho is cleverer than his brother - 2um uutho kutugh t oull hn Encump:
 Gurnujutine tpnus tí the nomphe hrone.

This is the largest room of our flat - Uu Utin flumumpulin a whannitio utajulut:
 as... (ufuputh... nnpufi..) zunцumn.
he is as clever as tis brother - - Uu willipula hotught nnpula hn tanfuinn:

| Udiufuli | Uulphu |
| :---: | :---: |
| interesting | easily |
| more interesting | more easily |
| mostinteresting | most easily |

Uhurauma

## Uulipul

 easily more easily most easily ton tincumpe. He is not so clever as his brother - Uuu ustapula putaugh is, nnpiua

The more... the better... infrup qusnigluidpnu




The more we read, the more we know - nnpura zum stap Lumnnus titip. ulapuit zuin vitap poluinus tap:



Most siudents speak English weli - numuannathn utd viuun luul tu クınunus uaqitanta:

## Vocabulary



1. capital, $n \quad-[$ 'kxpitl] - Sumpupunup
2. centre, $n \quad-[$ 'senta $] \quad$ - Letiunnia

- punmp

प(u)
4. world, $n$

We are living in - Utilip muynicitiop
21-nn numpues:
6. sea, $n \quad-$ [si: $\quad$ - on 4
seaport, $n \quad-[s i: p s t] \quad-$ fiurquhwiahuin
to be situated

- qunciutal, intinurumutal
- Rumupo qinaunast
qlamp curphá.
- nunurabur

9. deep, a - [dip] - funn

She has a weak heart.

- Zü gomil uhpin méan:

Heart (2), $n$

- unnen (Ltaunma)

The Republic Square is
in the heart of Yerevan
11. busy (1), a - ['bari] busy (2), a
12. people (1), n - [pipl] We study the History of the Peoples of America. people (2), $n$
There were many people in the street.
13. square (1), n - [skweo] 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 - [bild]
15. district $n \quad-[d i s t r k t]$
syn. region
Yerevan is devided into districts.
1o. pisor a -[pua]
Lomonosov came of
a poor family.
ant rich, a -[rit]]
poverty - ['povan]
17. area(1), n - ['sarm]

The area of our farm
is about 2 km ?
Area under crop.
area (2), $n$
The area of his work is agriculture.
18. narrow, a ant wide broad
19. densely, adv -[densir]

- suanumytannajua <numumpuatin
Enlualah uhnents t (qECumpnaiat):
- qpunquid (úcunrnı úwunci)
- sumnuzuun (chnñg, punup)
- dnṇnunıpr. wqa
- Utap ulaganid tap viatinhturin
onnnumunnatonh upulnunlamia:
- dumntis, paulencamia
- Dnnngn slurnuzaten tn:
- punzulisan
- Puinulinumha mun snnu innus.
- hntusqunury
- Enlumania zwin aantoghly

- punzubnuth
- purnulunuin Lu (ti)
- 4unnigli
- 2nquá
- Enluwan pludualinú
\& anguaatanh:
- unpuin
- Lininamunyin unpuan
pliunuaitphg $t:$
- huly, hwnnuun
- unpuinnipjnar
- Sicuinntu, ununwónepantu


- gubruminunuóncajnea
- plimquiqun
- unur wiztumamaph famquilunn aminuinnauntuntamulat:
india is a densely
populated country.
dense, a - [dens]
2n populate, $v \quad$ - [popjulent
Densely populated
- Slinquaunculig tuhen

Flimuluwd tnlinnt:

- fuhun, punion
- púmutigrita
- rhan frauytogyad.



## Text

## London

London is the capital of Great Britain, it's political, economis and cultural centre. It is the largeat city in Europe and one of the largest cities 7 the world. London stretches for nearly thirty miles from north to south and for nearly thirty miles from east 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 teritory 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 than 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 Fnd, it is an industrial area with narrow streets, factories and docks. It is a densely populateci district of working-class families.

Most of the Goverment buildings are 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.

1. To stretch for-ununuidut
2. Nearly - inne, snumunnumitu
3. Seagoing ships - onllujha quulth
4. As far as -úhąl
5. The City - Uhifh
6. The West End - Yuur Gun
7. The East End - hum Eun
8. Westminster - 4tuunuhcura
9. Hardly-huqhiy ptis

## Exercises

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

Short, long, much, well, busy, important, bad, necessary, big, good, badly, fine, many, few, difficult, little, far, heavy, strong, thin, low, fast, beautiful.

Read the following sentences. Pay attention to the degrees of comparison of adjectives and give the English answers of the following Armenian sentences.

1. My brother is older than my sister.

2 пn pnunn utid 5 ft unpn 2tn tinnnnhg:
2. Chemistry is difficult, but Mathematics is more difficult. Physics is the most difficult subject, I think.
 noci untaimidulune:
3. This film is as bad as the film that I saw some days ago.

4. The weather today is worse than it was yesterday. Ujuon luiv tnurum t:
5. The weather yesterday was not so bad as it is today.


Open the brackets. Put the adjectives or adverbs in the correct degree. Translate the sentences into Armenian.

1. London is the (large) city in Europe
2. Moscow is not so (old) as London.
3. The rich people live in the (good) part of London.
4. The poor people live in the (bad) part of London
5. 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 adverbs in the following sentences.
6. Physics and Mathematics are the easiest subjects for me but Chemistry is the most difficult.
7. My friend plays chess better than many other students of our group.
8. There are not so many books on agronomy in the library of our Academy.
9. The population of Moscow is more than seven million
10. The best seasons in England are spring and summer.
11. The nearer the winter, the colder the days.
12. The better the summer, the better the yields
13. The worst months in England are January and February.
14. The longer the nights, the shorter the days
15. The more we study, the better we know the subject.
V. Fill in the blanks with the wora's and word combinations from the text.
16. Washingtor is .. . . Of the United States of America.
17. Odessa ... on the shore of the Black Sea is a ... .
18. What ... do you live in?
19. He cannot go to the theate today, he is ...... .
20. Moscow is highly developed industrial ..
21. There are many ... streets and ... in Moscow.
22. Moscow is older .. Leningrad.
23. The Repubic Square is ........ of Yorevan.
i. boltical, important, uensely, beautiui, to live, the capital, to strotch.
2 for ifty miles, of the UK, popubted, in London, warts, cente, ouldig.

1/1. Translate into Engiish
A.
 ultah hnorit puli Snunnd:


 Guųuhwaqhuun:
 tarnus:
 zneut:
 quntight, pu unktjul umuntu:
8. Gtuun-tannlú yunnıgúmo ztuptno zwin quntahly tis:
$E$.



4. LGumi unfth tinlum t, puld ungqua:


7. Uju ynnnggn anıjapwliujat, nnpuli sjnıun:
 ymanijguting ūalfut:


11. Snquid Pnnuntua zuin upung 5 :
 qhnp:


Today it (to hej not so cold as it (to be) vesterday.
He usually (to read) very much.
Now 1 (to read) a very interesting book about Lendon.
She not (to go) to the library every day.
Last year he (io study) Physics and Mathematics.
My brother (to finish) the schooi in two yoars.
. I think he (to prepare) for his examination now.
8. I (to work) hard tomorrow.
9. Last year he not (to live) in Moscow.
10. Our lesson (to begin) in 5 minutes.
11. When I (to go) to the library yesterday?
12. Tomorrow we (to have) a very interesting lecture.
13. My friend is very busy but twice a month she (to go) to the theatre and sometimes she (to visit) museum.

## Lesson 10

## 

## Participle 1 - intnouj.

The Present, Past, Future Continuous Tenses - Curiniumiuiquи Gtinum, wagjul, wuminh:

Modal Verbs - Encuawuuunnnn pujtin:
Participle I ( 1 ntnfuj)


to work - working (uzhumenn, wizuumentinu)
to read - reading (4unnuignn, 4umnuln4)
 qnnómonıpınuating

س) $n n n 2 h \varepsilon$
 growing tre\% - wonn duntan
Look at ths rees growing in our garden. - Lujph stip ujanus

p) 4unuiqu
 quu゙ ytnonıú.

Reading ar English book he wrote out many new words. -
uaquantia cro 4unnuihu, aus nninu qnigg zuin ann puintn:

The F:sent, Past, Future Continuous Tenses
Gun: oulquipui atalum, whgjun, mumnah



 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. | Is she working? |
| it is working. | Itis not working. | Is it working? |
| We are working. | We are not working. | Are we working? |
| You are working. | You are not working. | Are you working? |
| They are working. | They are not working. | Are they working? |

Past Continuous

| 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. <br> She was working <br> It was working. | He was not working. <br> She was not working. <br> It was not working. | Was he working? <br> Was she working? <br> Was it working? |
| You were working. | We were not working. | Were we working? |
| They were working. | You were not working. | Were you working? |

## Future Continunus

| Affirmative | Negative | Interrogative |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I shall be working. | I shall not be working. | Shall I be working? |
| You will be working. | You will not be working. | Will you be working? |
| He will be working. <br> She will be working. <br> It will be working. | He will not be working. <br> She will not be working. <br> It will not be working. | Will she be working? <br> no will it 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 duúwiculn gnıgg tinuhn funutinn wunhú
 qnotnnntpjnid.

I am playing tennis now. - Gu ujdu ptibiu tus fuunniu.
We are staying at the hotel. - Utiup sanis tifp hininulungnus:
 innun wumquinnui untinh ncutuminp gnnonnnıpjniu.

We are going to the cinema tonight. -
Ujuon tintilinjua vilip alinus tup 4hanpuunnna.
To be going + infinitive luuumugntajnian annouduniu $t$ gnugg unuinn qunónnnıpjnı\{ quinuntilnı úunumpnıpjnıu.

We are going to buy a new house. -
Utip qutini tup (vinunhn tup alitul) ann unnta:





They were playing tennis at five o'clock. -

She was watching TV when I visited her yesterday. -

Future Continuous duúmauila gnigg $t$ inmithu anndnnnipania.
 quinn! t azity upuruquifulpua quis Present Indefinite ouny ununuhujulude itif wi mumnuh annonnnı

I shall be writing my English exercises in the evening. -
 4uinónıajn aitinnr.
I shall be reading a book when you come. -
tu ahnp yuunnuifu thinativ, tnp nni quis:



1. únuụnn qnnonnnıpjnıl whumhujunnn pujtnǹ to believe, to think. to assume, to consider, to understand, to suppose, to expect, to agree, to know. to remember, to target.
2. qqugunılupujni puitinn to like, to love, to detest, to envy, to hate, to hope, to preter to wish, to want.
3. ncifupluu pujann to see, to hear, to taste, to smell.
 Gith to have, to consist, to depend, to belong.


 unuhnfuncrajuk:

I see very well. . - -u zuin !uif tu intuanus.
We are seeing our father off. - Utilp ouraumpinhnus tup stin humnhina:

## Modal Verbs (Enuauifuunnnn fujtan)




 oqunuqnodunu t unuag to umuahlh.






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

She can swim. - Uul yunnn $t$ Innul:
She could swim. - Uul yuinnriutinus tn innui:
Can fujn gnugg t umpu'

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

You can find him there.
3. quulumd, qunuuile.

Can it be true? - Unipt nu ohzunt:
May fujn nunh tnuns du may (utnqu dunuamu) lu might (usig)ul đuruwawl).

May pujn gnegg tinulhui

1. pncju nưntpinici quí fuannurip.

You may take my book.
2. tupunnnıpjnıu, huчuGulfuanıpnıu.

They may come tomorrow.



Must fuju gni.jg $t$ unuiphu'

You mist go there today.
2. hп̣usum.

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

You must be tired. Have a rest.
Should puin hhuawquansu oqumannounnes it 2-nn ntuxp


You should go to the library. - Swaiuulh t, nn afuap anumunua:
To have to to be to pujang humphumanas to must
 unwighg htunn uhzun nounust to mannnz umuruhle.

I had to do this work. -
Eu unhuifur th Lumnunty uin uztuunnulipn:
I shall have to do this work. -



 twímfuluatinncú.

We are to go there. - Utip uting t qliulup ujainton:
We were to meet at 5 o'clock. - Utup utunp $t$ huanhuthap dusp 5-ha:

Can tquamumunnnn pujha husumnotip pninn duúwamquiannus
 4unnncufum, in unsuith incut.

I am able to do this work.
I was able to do this work.
I shall be able to do this work.
 mumnah duúmamuatinh huusun: Ought pujhg htunn hashahunhula



She ought not to miss her classes. -
Uu suticne t pug annah nuutna:
2. Junnhnınn.

You ought to learn better. - $7 n u$ utunp t wutulh luif unynntu:
3. tupurnniajniu.

It ought to be a beautiful house. -
nu utiong t nn atntaghl innila inah:
Shall le will peutnne ympnn tel tnptise huantur qual nnupte
 ununwhujunntut

When I speak, you shall listen. -
the tu hununcutus, anc utunpt butu:
Will tquauquiqnnnn qujn mpunuhujunnıu ti

1. ūunumpnıpjnıla, gualunıpjnıa.

I won't go to school today. -
tu stu gualualinis wifuon aluu nupng:
2. fuannmap.

Will you open the window? - 4pugti 4 ufuinnitiulin:

## Vocabulary

1. activities, $n p /$ - ['ak'tivitiz] -qnndnıutnıpjnıu active, $a \quad-[$ 'æktiv $] \quad-$ ulunhul, qnnonlaju
act, $v$
action, $n \quad-[$ 'xkjn] $\quad$ - annonñnıjuncu
2. plant (1), n - [plant] -pneyu plant, $v \quad$ - unuliti
plant (2), n - qnnotupuia
3. scientist, $n \quad-[$ 'samontist $] \quad$-qhunqulumu
science, $n \quad-[$ salans $] \quad$ - qhunnıpjnci
scientific, a $\quad-[$ samontifik $] \quad$ - qhunmuma
4. solve, $v \quad-[$ solv $] \quad-[n+\partial t$, , 4 ont $]$


5. depend, $v$ (on, apon) - [dípend] - qułuquid phati, quifunis nicitiul
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { dependence, } n & -[d i p e n d o n s] \\ \text { ant. independence } & -[\text { [indípendons } \\ \text { independent, } a \text {-[indi'pendent }\end{array}$
independently, $a d v$
6. as well as, $c j$
7. quality, $n$
8. plot, $n$
9. fertilizer, $n$ fertile, a fertility, $n$
10. prove, $v$ proof, $n$
11. raise, $v$
12. greatly, adv.

- [az'Wel az]
- ['kwoltit]
- [plot]
- ['fo:trlazza]
- ['fo:tarl]
- [fo:' tillu]
- [pru:v]
- [pru:f]
- [relz]
- ['grestli] syn. highly ant. slightly
little

14. harmful, a - ['ha:mful]
ant. harmless
harm, $n$
harm, $v$
15. discover, $v$
discovery, $n$
discoverer, $n$
16. deep, a depth, $n$

- [di:p] - [dep0]

17. fight, $v$ (fought)

- [fart] ([fo:t])
fight, $n$

18. against, prep. ~ war
19. drought, $n$
20. introduce, $v$ introduction, $n$

- 4ułuncu
- huil. wackpuruniajnia
- maqumu
- walqurunnta, hapanıpnıjaupun
- Ansfautio
- nnmul
- suus, hnnuwinnn

- ptinpuunnt
- ptnpuununlpjnici
- umbiugnigal
- wumgnıgg
- punảnughiti
- purquiquaha zmun
- пиш4. ptphmut
- phe
 பunmaquinn
- пищl. maq̧imu, mbiúnuliq
- पद̌mu
- 4 flumbit
- puguhumintil
- fugguhujunnu
- pugumujunna
- tunn
- łunnnipjania
- 4nuti, mujpuntal
- щujpun
- nanntúu
- nunntiu upuintinuqua
- 七пиzun
- Gunncut.
- Gtann_nnus

21. cultivation, $n$ cultivate, $v$
22. influence, $n$ influence, $v$
23. research, $n$

- [ríss:t $]$ ] research, $v$
researcher, $n$

24. according to, prep. - [o'ko:din ta]
25. mean, $v$ (meant) - [mi:n] meaning, $n$ - ['mi:ninn] means, $n p l$. by means of, prep. syn. with help of mean, a
26. increase, $v \quad-\left[\mathrm{m}^{\prime}\right.$ 'kris $]$
ant. decrease
increase, $n \quad-$ ['inkri:s]
ant. decrease
27. connection, $n \quad-[k a \not n e k \rho n]$
in connection with, prep.
connect, $v$ (with, to)
28. wait, $v$ (for)
29. difficult, a
ant. easy
difficulty, $n$
30. prepare, $v$
preparation, $n \quad-\left[\right.$ prepa'rer $\left.^{2} \mathrm{n}\right]$

- ízulunus
- úzulte
- wantginipjnia
- wantil, wantagnıajnia nlatami
- htunuqnunnıú
- qpunntil htunugnunnıpjuūp
-ntinumannm, qhunulywr wzłumenng
- hulúmãmua, zưn
- azmamitas
- Gzmamuniajnila
- úheng
- uhengnu, oqunıฉjuúf
- Ungha
- wuttumgata, funảnughtí
- hul4. pzughtal, hetgat.
- wuttuigniu
- hwi. wimiquutgnau, Чnnpnugnus
- цшші
- цшщцціб
- Lumultichas-nr puan htun
- umbutis (has-nn pulah, hą-nn (tiluh)
- noum
- hum. htzun, humumbul
- ndulunn
- щuunnumunta, щшunnumunपt.



## Text

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

Kliment Arkadevich Timiryazev (1843-1920) began his scientific activities in the field of agricuiture 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 practicaliy 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 yields. Yet sorne of the fertilizers, e.g. ${ }^{7}$ 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.
Stpuunh munqupuúnıu
physiologist [fizíoladzıst] - \$hqhnınq
the problem of photosynthesis - \$nunnupapaqh unnfitu
light intensity - „nıjuh щuujdunnııjnıu
chlorophyll ['klarafl] - Einnn $\$$ hl
. grain yields - huguhuurnhun papp
; phosphates ['fosfert] - \$nu\$uin
7. e.g. (exemply gratia Lat.)- onhtimuli

some $40-50 \mathrm{~cm}$ deep - some $=$ about - fummiphat frun. anenuழ̆nnunytis 40-50 Liú

## Exercises

1. Classify the sentences according to the function of Farticiple I Translate them into Armenian.
1.What were you doing when I telephoned you yesterday? I 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.
3. Complete the following sentences paying attention to the function of Participle 1. Translate into Armenian.
1.This student translating the text is ... .
4. This translating student ....
5. Translating the text student....
6. The student is translating the text ... .
7. Going along the street 1...
8. He is going along the street ..
9. The man going along the street ..
III. Compare the following Armenian sentences. Translate them into English.


 Uainu quanneut:
 whintumangr

If. Say you friend that now you are not translating. Say him what you are boing now. Use the following words and word combinations.
e.g. to prepare for my examination - 1 am not translating now. I am prepaning for my examination.

To solve a problem, to read a rewspaper, 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 Academy, 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 weil-known discoverer: to raise crop yields; by means of; to introduce new methods; to solve a problem; according to; to be dependent.
1). Ask your friends questions, using the following adjectives: long, wide, deep high, thick.
e.g. Iong. What is the length of the river? - nnpu'li $\$$ qtiunh tinifurmianulan. The river is 50 km long. - Qtunh tinlummigniun 50 usk:

1. What is the length of the corvidor?
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 folloning sentences:





- hul nnuntion thriam ou:
 uquųnus t duańn talmoung:





 notuon t:

3.     - 7ne zqhentiu nnenton turiciuls



VIII. Write the anionyms.

Increase ( $V$ ) harmless, the same, ask, practically, harmful, before, to be independent, decrease ( V ), different, after, to be dependent, theoretically, easy, answer ( v ), difficult.
IX. Transiate 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 worid's northernmost botanical garden developed successfully implementing a programme for planting trees in Kirovsk, a large industriai 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

## Qtriuruminıajnía

Pasi Partiolole - II ntapou
$?$ Pefoct Active - Un?


Past Participle - II ntonpuj
Past participle-t quancuayn pugtoni inun quaćinnu t



> to speak- spoke - spoken

Indefinite - Past Indefinite - Participle II

 Grusing htum.
the solved problem = the problem solved - Inciluo huimht
2. ©turuwukti h upwuncurth upunuqu.

When given the book read the articie. -
Gnp anned stq umulh, Lumpugtip hnnuudr:
Well-known all over the world the book was translated into English. -
bupnne wriuminny ;uly swaustuat ahnen pumqualuth in waiqitintia:
3.unnnnqthwuwn uthnunhn.

He was bady wounded. - 2u dualin 4hnuunnuud hn:
4. punn Junnin uuu.

He had her house repaired - Uu aminatis unuthg hn unitu.

## Perfect Active - पunmumunun dứmamquả̉




 pungightunn:

|  | 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 |  |  |  |
| Perfect | They will have <br> translated 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? |





He has read the book. - Uu yunnugtis \& ahnpn:
 htun just - htag ann, already - unnta, never - tnptip, ever - tnplfigt, since - h ytp uluwd, for - papwgpnuu, often - hurruit, always - ihzin, husutu Gulu today - ujuon, this month (week, year) - wju wuhu (zwpup,



I have not (haven't) seen them this month. -
Eu stiv intutil linulig wju wûhu:
Past Perfect - Uiunmiquinmp migjun




1. Juxumami gnigg ununn puntrnul by:three o'clock - tintphí unen, by the evening - tntunjua, by the end of the week - zupupaim 4thentr.

They had come back by ten o'clock. -
unwlip ittnumundtel tha inumha unen:

When I came to London my friends had aiready been there. -
tnp tu duviwatigh Inanna, hu palatnatnn winnta wjantin tha:

Future Perfect - Yunnuluinnur mumnah




1. durumamly gnigg inunn puntinnul by 5 o'clock - hhaqpa unen, by the end of the month - uruuqu ytingha....

We will have translated the text by the end of the lesson. -
UtGip 4puinquwatap intpuinn shas nuuh цtnng:

They will have studied the problem before they begin their practical work. - Unulap uniunuSlaumhnta kuanhnn uhas


## Vocabulary

| 1.toward, prep. | - [to wo:d] |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2.arable, a | - ['wrabl] | - பunmo |
| 3.dairy, a | - ['d¢ərı] | - पuprliuennt |
| $4 . m i x, v$ | - [miks] | - fuuncter |
| mixed, a | - [mıkst] | - fumrayud, unmemutn |
| mixture, $n$ | - ['mikst ${ }^{\text {jo] }}$ ] | - fuerncininn |
| 5.mention, $v$ don't mention it | - ['menfan] | - hhzmenulyt. <br> - Juanntivi (nnumtu <br>  ццшишициша) |
| 6.divide, $v$ division, $n$ | - [d'vaid] <br> - [dívizan] | - rudmati, purdmayt. <br> - pudmanıú |
| 7.main, a | - [mem] | - altumúnn, hhưamuma |
| syn. chief | - [t [iif] |  |
| mainly, adv. | - [memli] | - nanhmanumbu |
| 8.gradually, adv. | - [,grædjuali] | - munņıuampun |
| 9.disappear, $v$ | - [disa'pıo] | - mahtinutius |
| ant. appear | - [a'pio] | - hwis. hujunayti. |
| appearance, $n 1$ | - [a'pirrans] | - hujunautig |
| appearance, $n 2$ |  | - mpenupha untup |
| ant, disappearance |  | - humb wahtinugnıu |
| 10.compete, $v$ | - [kom'pit] | - ungti |
| competition, $n$ | - [, kompítijn] | - úngnıú |


| 11.carry, $v$ - ['kærı] carry on carry out |  | - inmalti, intnuurnnfut. <br> - 2mnniamutil <br> - Luminunti. (m2tuurnw(ip) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12.range, $v$ - [rend 3 ] |  | - unmenmalutl. (nnnzzulh |
| 13.seldom, adv. | - ['seldem] | - huquimntur |
| ant. often |  | - huly. hwrwiu |
| 14.exceed, $v$ | - [ $\mathrm{k}^{\prime}$ 'sid ${ }^{\text {d }}$ ] | - qtinuquigti, umhúramquagat. |
| 15.below, adv. | - [bi'lou] | - guodn, Ctnplnıu |
| 16.potato, $n$ | - [pa'tertou] | - 4munnn\$hi |
| 17.milk, $n$ | - [milk] | - पura |
| 18.wheat, $n$ | - [wi:t] | - gnnta |
| 19.barley, $n$ | - [ba:lı] | - quph |
| 20.0 ats, $n$ | - [əut] | - पunnum |
| 21.meat, $n$ | - [mi:t] | - uhu |
| 22.butter, $n$ | - ['bato] | - qunmq |
| 23.kind, $n$ | - [kaind] | - intumul, intumumah |
| 24.level, $n$ | - ['levl] | - sumumnnul |
| 25.enable, $v$ | - [inerbl] | - hawnuǐnnnipjnci unmi |
| 26.provide, $v$ | - [pro'vaid] | - Úwenwlymementi. mumbnyta |
| syn. supply | - [sa'plar] |  |
| provide for, $v$ |  | - ampumentuta |
| provided, cj |  | - mın пtmpnıú |
| 27.estimate, $v$ | - ['estimett] | - quamuenti, Unenuunnmuıtu huz 4 unlute |
| estimation | - [.estímer.[n] | - qumhminmuma |
| 28.size, $n$ | - [saiz] | - zurt, stionıpjnia |
| 29.pass, $v$ | - [pa:s] | - unuer zunduttl. whight |
| pass an exam passer-by |  | - pacinıpjnca hurazati. <br> - magnnr. |
| 30.sure, a | -[ [uo] | - पuunuh |
| be sure |  | - Uuunwh ıhati |

## Farms in Britain

Geographically Great Britain consists of Highland Britain and Lowland Britain. Highland Britain is in the north and in the west.

The agricultural area of England is toward the English Channel ${ }^{1}$ and the continent of Europe. The soil in many parts of Highland Britain is thin and poor.

Lowland Britain is a rich area with fertile soil.
Rivers in Britain are narrow, but the Thames. Most of the farms are less than 50 acres $^{2}$ each. The types of farms are different in differetnt soil and climatic areas. In the eastern 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 ${ }^{4}$, please?
ixscerty
ungs
mse-by
 by
 go amd ask mm. Hell gwe you all be mommation.
Ouris: Thank you so much.
Passer-by. It's all right' Don't mention it.

## Stovin uqumqumutmas

F Fe English Chanmel-Lumumh frata
3 are-wit (0. 4 nur)
320 (Contrane) - $32^{\circ}$ nun 9 tuna;

5 Pegent Street. Picoadily Circus - Grmagum Lnuman fommonat
. to take a bus - ournt: uhfunnpinu
?. Its all right - tucuntu

## Exercises

1 Use the Fresent Feffect Tense of the vern in each sentenct.

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. I (write) three letters to him so far.
7. Charles (bring) his friend with thim.
8. Elizabetin already (finish) the work.
9. The Smiths (buy) a new house here.
10. He (fall) on these steps several times.
11. He (be) in this courtry for a long time.
12. They (leave) several messages for him.
13. The girls (thank) Mrs. Wilson for her help.
14. He already (sell) that old car of his.
15. He and the boys (reach) Houston, Texas already.
II. a) Make the following sentences negative:
16. The boys have told him about it.
17. The students have done that lesson.
18. Charles has already had his lunch.
19. She has already given it to her sister.
20. They have found someone's billfold.
21. She has forgotten the name of that song.
22. Betty and Pat have done the dishes.
23. We have followed their directions carefully.
b) Make the following sentences interrogative:
24. He has already heard that song several times.
25. His English has improved a great deal.
26. So far, they have had very good luck.
27. I have flown in an airplane only twice.
28. Aram has studied English for two years.
29. We have already spent a great deal of money.
30. She has copied all of the words into her notebook.
31. He has taken three different courses in English.
III. Put the verbs in brackets into:
a) Present Perfect or Past Simple.
32. We (to buy) a new combine last week, but we (not to use) it yet.
33. He already (to see) our new farm. He (to see) it a week ago.
34. Aram (to live) in London for the last three years. He (to work) in Africa before he (to go) to London.
35. I (to make) five mistakes in my test today. Yesterday I (to make) only three mistakes in all.
b) Past Perfect or Past Simple.
36. I (to read) many books about farms in Britain before I (to go) there.
37. The student already (to finish) the experiment when the lecturer(to come into) the lab.
38. We knew that the farmers already (to increase) milk yields.
39. I (to send) the books before I (to get) the telegram.
c) Future Simple or Future Perfect.
40. By the end of next month they (to cultivate) new sorts of plants.
41. I am sure they (to develop) 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 learn) much about English people and their customs
IV. Insert alreadv, just, vet, 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. 7nıp qhutiop, pt nu t qitil uju qhnpp:
2. Umukimatunctenn remáuhgu migatitita utp \$tnuma:
 tn qnnд́mpuannu:
3. Gu mju untpuena minta stptamanmo yinatu unaş dwún 7-n:
 unnjuncupatng àtq husum:
 intumbuatnn:

7 Gumbunugen ha qua, nujg stiphu!
 nummuitgh Uipuntaúnu:


 milm
 Guad

Wh Ind Englsti equivaients for the following in the tex










## Wi. Gue Ammentan equivalenits for:

To consist of Highiand Britain and Lowland Britain; mary parts of Highland Britan; the types of farms most farms are arable: farms are ustully mixed farms; the farming land is divided into many flelds; farms are gradlally disappearing; all the year round; different kinds of meat; to provide about half of the food from its soll: the estimated private forests; the size of private woodland.

## 1/II. 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.

Using the following words and word combinations make a vialogue about your Acaden!y experimental station.

In the north, in the west; poor soil, fertile soil, rich area; arable farms; to grow crops; dairy farms; to keep farm animals: a big industrial farm; mild climate; temperature exceeds ... ; to work fields; all the year round; to provide different kinds of meat, butter, fruit, tobasco; 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

## ptrnuquanıajnıa

## The passive voice

 utn the acctive voice (nnn huúmumunuułucuanıú $\ddagger$ hwjaptuh stanp Lu atnannómqua utintnfa) lo the passive voice (nng hứuxumunuafumarnu t hwjentah ynuųnmuqua utnha):

Eu whzen atnnnu tus: (staqnp utn)
1 always forgive. (active voice)
Eu whzun uthnus tus uncul: (atnqnndulfual utn)
1 always forgive her. (active voice)
Gu whzu lunymus tul unu linnüng: (4nulinnuluwa uti)
I an always forgiven by her. (passive voice)



 atilh Li hhưmuun pujh, ntanpujp: (part. II) Uhengnu:


 continuous funfnou unmunnulfue utnn in qnnowounsu:

## <usitumuntip <br> Indefinite:

Present New houses are built every year. - Uution unuph ann unlitin tia 4unnigunus:
Past This house was built last year. - Uju unnan 4 unnigytg wagiul ununh:
Future $A$ new house will be built in Yerevan next year: - Uh
 hugnary unumpt.

Perfect:
Present He has already been invited. - Uu unnta hnuifnnultalt (Lnua wintal hnuulhnta tili):
Past. He had already been invited when I phoned him. tnp tu quaquhuintigh, au wnnta hpmuhnital tn (Lnua uinnta hnuithntal tha):
Future He will have been invited till tomorrow. - Uhazle yunn


Continuous:
Present He is being questioned now. Lu hhvw hungupaiunist (unula hnvum hunguplaniu ta):
Past When I came in he was being questioned.- tnp tu atnu sonu, aw hungmplaunus tn(Lnula hungmpalinus th(1):
 odmanuly pujn trapulyujhg wnue nating

Is he being questioned now?
 pujtig htiun

He will not have been invited till tomorrow.



The letter was written by us. - Uumuiti anifut in vin unnuhg.
 uyuatitg uncu(i):


 inuuinnuuqui qunnugnus (to ask, to inform, to call, to phone):
nad intintifuigntighli: - I was informed.
faó ruantegha: - I was asked.
huo quiqquiv til: - I am phoned.

 4 Gufunhnwưn fuanhnutinn:
<ustuxumbap.
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.




The doctor has already been sent for:-
AOZith tinlutg unntal ninquinlil til:
He is always laughed at.- Uhzon ohominnus tos anm 4nu:




The book was sold.

 Oujg
Yesterday he was spoken to.
tintul anu htin hunutigha (linuifnnulua quinnigny punquar(antambal w (hamp b):

TGunp 5 hh2ta, nn uhzun is, nn to be + Participle //


 He is worried. - Lu whhmaqunnugudt t:
The window is shut. - Tumnnthulan phui
The glass was broken.- Furtuly ununnuwit th:

## Vocabulary

|  | education, in educational, a | - [, edju'kelfn] <br> - [.edju:'kerjonl] | - цnªnıpjnıu, nlunıgnıu <br>  <br>  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | educated, p.p. | - [, edju: keitid] | - 4npumo |
| 2. | vocation, $n$ | - [vo(u)'keijn] | - unhtiuun, úwukimahunntpjnıu |
|  | vocational, a | - [ $\left.\mathrm{ro}(\mathrm{u})^{\prime} \mathrm{keljn}\right]$ | - simurimqhunluycua |
|  | vocational school |  | - sumakiqhinuluma niuntưamnewa |
|  | lead, $v$ | - [li:d] | - ntiquilunta |
|  | leader, $n$ | - [li:do] |  |
| 4. | discuss, $v$ | - [dis'kns] | - pricimplat |
| 5. | gather, $v$ | - ['yædo] | - huymptil |
| 6. | subject, $n$ | - ['sabdzakt] | - mnunlim |
|  | examine, $v 1$ | - [Ig'zamin] | - paitic |
|  | examine, $v 2$ |  | - htinmanintil |
|  | examiner, $n$ | - [lg zemmo | - paínn |
|  | examination (exam) | , $n$ - [rg,zemínerjon] | - plicimejanla |
|  | take an examination |  | - parimiamila huabait |
|  | pass an examination |  | - puptamugn? |

wagulugatil paanıajniap
fail in an exam
examinational, a
8. attend, $v$ attendance, $n$
9. annual, a annually, adv. syn. yearly
10. undergraduate, $n \quad-[$, inda'grædjuit $]$ syn. student graduate, $v \quad-[$ 'grædjuert $]$
11. accept, $v$
12. vacation, $n$ syn. holidays
13. apply, $v$
application, $n$

- [æph'keıfn] applied, p.p., adj.

14. as, adv.
onhCuml
as, cj
15. relation, $n$
relative, a in relation to
16. management, $n$ manage,
17. greet, $v$
greeting, $n$
18. enter, $n 1$
enter, $n 2$
entrance exam

- durunnyt.
- pafimquir
- hurvmbut
- hurwhunıu
- unmptiqua, mut:amuju
- wuta ununh

4tngha unıpuh nıuusann

- méminta punànuqnaja nıunıúawqua huuunwunntpjnıa
- nannscital
- mãámynıñ
- oqunuqnndta, unul

- oqunuqnñonıú
- 4hnumbuqua
- mjumtia, mjumitu
- tnf, mja dmúmaml
tnf

- hunmptrmqua

- qunnuyumpnus
 qunmúurts
- nnenicita
- nneneja
- nunniautal nıunusamuma huuunuunntajnıa
- Gtinu úunati
- nannaGęn najua paunıpjnıu

19．cost，$n$
cost，$v$
20．pay，$v$ paymert，$n$
21 expenses，n． 51.
expensive a
sun deat
ant．cheap
expenditure，$n$
22．amount． amount（to； amount，$n$
23．ocate $v$ syn．situate
24．several，pron． syn．a few，some
25．famous，a syn．well－known
26．found，$v$
27．common．a
28．to have meals
to have dinner
We have meals
three times a day．
29．head，$v$－［hod］
linstitutes are headed
by Reciors
30．advice．$n$
－مod＇vars］
advise，$v$
31．besides，prep．
syn．except
32．arrange，$v$

33．train，$v$
－or remd3］
－［trein］
－qha．unctop
－undtraul
－uncotal．younta
－Y就，yund
－durkutn dufuuncovitn
－puril．amariundto．
－Eduriuaha
－durfu
－apra lququta！
－qher yuquat（shrash．．．）
－puluary，qpi
－intruadnptas．pualitigatul
－If plurh，nnnz purimu
－wqurnu⿺𠃊n，hujunan
－hhúáaunntar，uentñat
－nanhuuantr，huarmjhis
－urutil
－ 8 m 2 z ．
－stap uauniviap
onvirula tantop waquas
－anntu，ntiquúun
－ntulunnatann ntyurlumnusta prumathonnunation
－hunniniñ
－funnhnenr unue
－plugh，pugunnıpluif
－puptiqunqtel．
quaquitanut．
－neuniguatial

## Text A

## Students of Agriculture and Forestry in Britain

In Britain there are three types of agricultural education．
1 County＇farm institutes for vocational training give one vear courses． There are about 2000 students in England and Wales，iwo 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 voung 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 furure 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，soils science，applied ecology etc．

## Stipunh munqupuanıú


2．secondary school－tipgrauyunq nupng
3．diary［＇darorl］－onuahn
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.
4. ... for the government and governmental establishment.
5. English Universities provide the country with the elite of intellectuals.
Living expenses amount to 3600 .
It was founded in 1948.
Fees increase with every academic year.
... for different professions.
... vacation last 3 months.
6. ... 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.

Give antonyms to the underlined words.
1.Oxford is the oldest University in England.
2. In the early $19^{\text {th }}$ century.
3. 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.
7. After the visit of Prime Minister.
8. 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.

## Translate into English






VII. Put the verbs in the brackets in the necessary tense form.

1. Oxford University (to be founded) in the $11^{\text {th }}$ century.
2. There (to be) many Universities in Great Britain.
3. The academic year in our country (to begin) in September and (to last) 9 months.
4. The new building of Universities (to be built) every year.
5. Universities (provide) the country with intellectuals.
6. He (to be granted) the Degree of Master last year.
7. Many specialists (to be trained) in this college.
8. Where your college (to be situated)?
9. What specialists (to be trained) in Agricultural Academy?
10. When the building of Moscow University (to be built)?
VIII.

Change the verbs from Active Voice into Passive Voice.

1. They built this library many years ago.
2. This lecturer reads very interesting lectures.
3. Pr. Smith heads the Faculty of Law.
4. They organized the Open University system in Britain in 1968.
5. They have granted him a Bachelor Degree.
6. They will build a new building of the University in five years.

## IX. Insert prepositions where it is necessary.

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 ... his own life.
X. Translate Into English
 \$winnuuntunctity:
 maquthticia 5 :

 pn!tequitinnu l husimpumpuacitennus:
XI. From the words in Tables 1 and 2 make up word combinations. Translate them into Armenian.

| Table 1 | Table 2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1. Land | 1. Classes |
| 2. agricultural | 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 agricultural education.

There are two main agricultural areas in this region.
After finishing secondary school ...
Yearly in September ...
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.

1. Leaving; 2. Work together; 3. Principal; 4. Admitted; 5. Generally; 6. Education; 7. Annually; 8 . Kinds.
2. No country can afford to neglect ... .
3. This patient must take a ... of X-ray treatment.
4. His ... wife is also a student of this faculty.
5. Forestry is a ... which all the students of faculty of Forest Sciences must know very well.
6. The Director is on ... now.
XIV. Translate the following sentences into english, using the words and word combinations from the text.
7. ricustp qnap hhum paGupluntu:

 hauunhunnuanh waunung \$wuntiuntinn:

 tapunpnou tu, nn mja zmun pualy wnoti:"

 paGnıajnıaはinn:"

8. Uútu unwnh nupngh hwqunmúnn 2newamumnunitn (school-

 mamgha unipuh nıumann t:"
 unuph mơnut t:"

## XV. Put the questions to the underlined words.

1. In England there are many colleges that train agronomists, veterinarians, economists.
The future students usually have twelve months of practical work.
2. At this conference all aspects of college life are discussed.
3. After the conference the future students go to work on the farms during one year.
4. He visits the farmers and students.
XVI. Translate into English paying attention to the different functions of the verb to be.





Qhuha unnuantu tu fumnnnhg:
XVII. Translate the following sentences into Armenian paying attention to the translation of the words as and for.
5. He couldn't go anywhere as he hadn't passed his exams.
6. I know him as a good specialist.
7. As I was preparing for my exams I learnt very many interesting things about my future profession.
8. They have saved money for their children's education.
9. They will not discuss this problem for they are not interested in it.
10. 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 ${ }^{1}$.
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 thity-nine colleges at Oxford and among ${ }^{3}$ them five for women students which were buill 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 ${ }^{8}$.

## Stipuinh munquipuanus

1. specific system of education - 4npnıpjuf mnuaidumhunntly huiumbung

2. among [ oman] - upuig utis
3. dining-hall-ówzuntul
4. that is - qu $t$
5. Master - pnitigh unciontue
6. to grant a degree - 2 unnhal wuinhomis
7. three terms a year - inmitiquat thitp paliwenquanl (ututuinn)

## Lesson 13

## Ptinulumanıpjnia

haphahunhu - the infinitive
haphuhunpun pujh mannn2 dun, wnenwhujuynaus to


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

 hasprinunhuhg wneme nutinul.

Not to write - sant!
Not to be witten - squllat

 huriuinnnıpousp:



1. Vupulu.

To smoke is bad for health. - Jtutiln ilnuliquinn t t unnnentajull nuusump:
To work is everybody's duty. - U2tuunntign munupulisininh uminenpat:
2. UinnnnqEihuqua ytumnth.

Our duty is to help our friends. - vth mumenpla oqutil utip nalitnatnha:
His aim is to master Englisin. - Unu Cuयumnuyat inhnuumtuntal waqlaptiaha:
3. Eunwnnjui pujutima uennnngluih úmu.

She began to cry. - Ulu ulutig lug intutl:
He intends to leave town this week. - Uulu vinumhn F valuat рıипuphg uju zupup:
4. ninhn fuanhn (to like, to forget, to ask, to promise l mul mugnnuluu fulting htun).

I like to read detective stories. - Gu uhnnus tu ntantunht

Don't forget to post the letters. - 2 snnuinup niquintil (Iuvsuluitinu:
5. nlinghs.

He will make a report at the c onference to be held in June. -
 1) hnıahuha:

She was the last to answer at the examination. -

6. vumunulh umnuqu.

To know a foreign language well one must read and speak as much as possible. - Onnun ltqqi imu howawint huisun mitnpt

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



7. Stunhuliph upunuqu.

He was too tired to answer any queations. - Uu suchuqualig hnqaiwd tn L stn 4winn wimenurukwata nnlit humgh: nnlut huingh

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

## Vocabulary

1. aim, $n$ syn. purpose
aimless, a
2. contribute, $v$ contribution, $n$
3. due, $a$ - [em]

- ámuinul
- máambinuly
- Atanncuta
- Catnnnniu

- щцшin

syn. because of
thanks to
be due to

4. overcome, $v \quad-[$,ouva'kam]
5. nevertheless, $a d v-[$ nevaða'les]
 (fuguinnltal)

- humpauhunts
- mjanıuratáajahy, \&amjud

6. 

d, be situated

- ['sitjueitid]
syn. be located

7. cattle, $n$

- ['kætl]

8. breed, $n$
breed, $v$
cattle breeding
breeder
9. enterprise, $n$
10. livestock, $n$
[ entopraz]
livestock breeding
11. however, $c j$
12. equipment, $n$
equip, $v$
13. drive, $v$
tractor driver
combine driver
14. barn, $n$
15. seedbed, $n$
16. seedbed, $n$

- intrnulumjum
- qunautel
- fun2nn tngetnuulnn mamunia
- gtn
- pnidtal
- wáuuáurniónıajnía
- mauuampnıjб
- ótraumbnıajnia, inauntunipjnia, \$tnúu
- na anmah ytanmahaten
- wamuampniónıpjnia
- ишицшық, muntustamjahy
- umppuy̌nnnıú
- umppuynntal
- yuntal (múnnútptam, unnulunnn) unnulunnnhuun

- maunałuqnú (2hanlpjnia wámuniactanh husump)
 yuntiauntin


## Text $A$

## Students at work

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

1. From the list given below find out the synonyms or antonyms to the underlined words.
2. In summer most students work in different parts of our country.
3. Their aim is to contribute to the development of industry.

It is rather rich ...
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 students 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 as sist, 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.
11. Find out the translation of the following words and word combinations from the text.
 qunquigimia:
2. Lawuampnı dulqua \$tnúm:
3. Funtilwutal hnnh cunnuenuncıjniun:
4. Funãnugatip panp :



8. U2humunti nnщt⿺u पрபnnnihh:
9. 4nu पमt
10. Uztuminte nnutu unnuly innnhuun:
11. Unn qnalen quannagal:
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, ferilizer, soil, barn.
5. They produce a lot of fertilizers.
6. They have enriched this soil with nitrogen, phosphorus and potash.
7. The farmers improved soil fertility in this area.
8. The milkmaids will raise milk yields of the cows next year.
9. The students are building a cattle barn now.
10. When we came our students were milking cows.
w. insert the words as, when, before, that, both, and, either... or.
11. The students will go to work on the farm ... they pass their exams.
12. ... milk ... meat are produced on their farm.
13. in summer my brother will go ... to America ... to Britain.
14. The chairman said ... our students had worked very well on the farm.
15. The seedbed must be prepared ... the weaiher becomes too hot.

V1. Translate the following sentences into English using infinitive.







Vll. Use corresponding modal verbs in the following sentences and translate them into Armenian (to be, must, have to, can, could, to be able to).

1. The students of our group ... work at construction sites in summer.
2. The chairman ... to see the farmers at 5.
3. All the girls of our group ... milk cows.
4. ! ... work as a tractor driver next summer.
5. Every student of an Agricultural Institute ... work on the farm.

## V'II. Translate the following sentences into Englisit


2. Uúnwan stan niumatinatne wifuminnsu tha nnutu unnulifunnphunatp:

 umnpuúnnnıưGtin oqumannoncun:
5. nranqual zannhhy mju ununh wulth funản fanpt unugutal:
IX. 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) ilinesses; 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. |

X1. 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 physicai life of animals and plants is called ...
3. The study of insects is cailed.
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. Fird out in the text the English equivalents for the following word combinations and sentences.
1. Tlung 5 nn:




 huutup:
2. nunthhph uainumum undtipn:
3. Tuhuofncitip:
4. <uggupnalytinta:
XIII. Finish the following sentences using the words and expressions from the text.
5. Agronornists try to do their best to improve ... .
6. Who ... for this work?
7. It is very important to improve the ... and ... of food.
8. You must avoid eating ... as you don't want to put on weight.
9. I want to ... you about the latest news I've just heard.

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

1. This problem (to become) more and inore 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 adjectives 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 (little) water.
9. Their work in this field is (important) one.
10. (Much) we speak, (little) we do.

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

 sentences.1. . .. to get up early as Ilive far from the Academy.
2. They ... to meet at six, but they were held up by transport.
3. .. to do your homework after you nad 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 enviromment.

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 musi 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 poliution.

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 fulfil ine programme on rational use and reproduction of natural resources, coperation of specialists in different spheres of science and practical activities is wanted.

To solve ecological problems sociologists, biologists, economists, physicists, biochemists, mathematicians, geologists, agronomists, fresters, 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.

## Stapuinh umpqupmunıukitn

1. all over the world - mupnne mikuminnou
2. on the one hand - uh unnuhg
3. On the other hand - ujnsu Linquung
4. from ... point of view - wjn intuubuting g
5. that is why - win upuenvunny

## Lesson 14

## ptnulyuanlpjnia

The Absolute Participle Construction - Uuluułu n̄npujuquu 4unnıjg





 unw intion L dmnwjnus nnutu ugnuqu:

The experiment completed, the professor left the lab. (duswaulh uupuqui) - Enp ennnda wuununttg, unn马tunnn nnınu tiluu lurnnuunnnhujhg:





 cyunuquujh unhuing:

The difficulties having been overcome, they went on making further


Circumstances permitting, we'll start in a week. -. Ept
 (щшлййһ щшниячи)
It being very cold, I had to stay at home. - fulh nn zuun gninun tn,


 huantes qui nnutu hapanınneja cimpumpuunıajnia:

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






## Vocabulary

| , $n$ | - [ri'so:s] | - ntunınu, щımzши |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. vapour, $n$ syn. steam | - ['verpa] | - qnınneh |
| evaporate, $V$ | - [1'vxparet] |  |
| evaporation, $n$ |  | - anınnzhwinnus |
| 3. happen, $v$ syn. take place | - ['hæpan] | - uswinuiti, intin qunciti |
| 4. contain, $V$ | - [kon'tem] | - mumniaultal, atnunti |
| 5. still, adv | - [stıl] | - mjantustamjahy |

syn. however, yet
6. move, $v$ movement, $n$ movable, adj
7. behind, $a d v$
ant. in front of leave behind
8. lake, $n$
9. rise, $v$ rise, 17 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. slow rapidly, adv
20. available, adj

- [mu:v]
- ['mu:vahi]
- [bihaind]
- [lerk]
- [razz]
- [ku:1] - hnЧ山はum
- ['sto:rid3] - upuhtuununma
- [so:s] - wnffnıp
- [prisipi'ternn] - untinnúuditn
- [dis'tribju:t] - pmerial
- [, distríbju: $\int n$ ] - fur 2 uncu
- ['so:fis] - Úmutantu

- [sa'post] - wqulygt, umununts
- ['kwontiti] - puaulu
- ['rapid ] - mpuquizund
- [o'veilobi] -1. umunctich
- héutil
- qny
- 2nq, unn
- [sto:] - upmhtuinmunntat, uniunmuta
- [prísipitert] - untinui (untnnoúuitinh umuha)
- шஉш4gnıu, uutunmpnıu

- mpluq
- 2. mhinman.
utunpulywa, oqunmции
- uhas mjdu, ntanlu
- 2undts, intrquenntuts.
- zwnonsu, untquunntunıajnıa
- 2wnonıamly
- tinlinus
- ungunus
- pnnuta tinknıu
- Lhr
- punónuaui
- 4tntip

syn. usable ant. unavailable

21. Waste, $n$
waste, $v$
22. pollute, $v$ pollution, $n$
23. efficient, adj efficiently, adv efficiency, $n$

- [werst]
- 1. wiogntun, dmłuunıú,úułuntú 2. puupnli, uCuwgnnn. mutannn, whoqunwliwn
- Lufuti, yumnati
- minunnunta
- winunnunnus

- mnnınıumutan
- tistunhuntajnic, cunn.jnıGuutuinnıpjnıa mpunumpnququanapanıa


## 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 saity 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 cubr whllomers fiom land somes
Weter is an uichangitg and over ronswing resource but is intribution on the surface of the globe varies greatly - there is enter too uthe or too much vater Many probiems are caused by ton mucn water shen we don't want it or too little when we do wart it'

No natura resources on our planat nas so many sees as water Ve need water to support our lives, to grow am crops, to water our stock. to power our industries and for many other purpses

Our water needs are great and they ontmue to grow. Agricuture requires great quantities of water to provide food and raw materials for ridustry. Industry consumes not less water than agmoulture. Fer capita ase of water is increasing rapidly in the world

There is plenty of water on the Earth. But the amourit of fresh water available to man is very small, in all societies measures are taken ageinst waste of water and pollution of water. We have to use water more efficiently in industry, town and citios in agriculture and irigation. All ife depends on water.

## Supuan wupqumurnedutan

1 three fourth of the Earth - Gnunuqunh thty punnnono

3 topography - intenuqnntajniu
4 when we do want it (water) - tpp utip (innf) (ipui (onh) yunhpd nılitup
5. 10 water stock - 4taquahditnhici quan nuil

## Exercises

1. Find out the English equivalents for the following words ano expressions in the text "Water is life"
2. FCumbua rizuntnukip:
3. 2uchmquing phs:
4. 2muhuquigiz zun:

 anı ${ }^{2}$ jura huriun:
5. Snınロ qnunnzuannus :
6. чmbuцud ıhatinu:
7. Utid 2 nh upwhuciq:
8. 4miцnlu:
II. Make up the sentences from the following words.
9. Water, a, is, resource, life..
10. Sea, contains, to, plants, most, water, salts, harmful.
11. The, of, water, is, small, very, quantity, of, available, man, to.
12. 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.
IV. Answer the following questions using the definitions given below.
13. 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?
14. Salt water which covers most of the Earth's surface is called ... .
15. The planet on which we live is called ....
16. The system of things of which we ourselves are a part is called ...
17. The mixture of gases that surrounds the Earth is called ... .
18. The common liquid which fills the rivers, lakes, seas and oceans is called ... .
19. Any form of vegetable life is called ... .
20. Any kind of plant which is used for food is called ....
21. Water vapour either in the air or condensed on a surface is called ...
22. The earth in which things grow is called ... .
23. The surface of the Earth is called ... .
24. 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.
25. Snınn 4miknn pamumia ntunınut:
 untumucten tia:
 pnıjutnh husiwn:
 on:
26. Aumni gnh purawle zuun ungpn t:
27. Utiap uting t uhengatn itnp uncticip enh wuioqnin

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. Fertiilizers 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 fourti of the Earth
40. Man can use wator stored ir the atmosphere only when it falls
? Wo need water to support our !ives
4 We water vegetables in the evening
3 heed you suppot
41. 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' 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 graductes.

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 coliege of education is based upon compulsory and optional subjects. ${ }^{5.6}$. Principies of Education, English, Physical Education and Health Education are compulsory subjects. History, Handwork, Mathematics, Geography, Music are optional. The key subject is Prinoples of Education.

All students of the coilege of education spend twelve 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 - paqnıaytal pnita
2. Curriculum - nıunıúamqua ய्याш
3. College of education - úmaquuqunduqua pnlas
4. Tuition-nıunıgnıu
5. Compulsory subjects - úwnununhn unwnцumat
6. Optional subjects - \$munıunmunhy mnunluatin

## Retell the following jokes.

"If the Dean (ntipul) doesn't take back what he said to me this morning, I'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 (hniqul) 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 period 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 sudy at an agroultural ooliege are asked to come to the college for a timee day conference. At this conference all aspects of college life are discussed. After the conference the future students go to work on the iams durng one year.

Famers who cooperate with the college in student praclical traing are also gathered in the college to disouss all the problems of student training

One of the lectures of the college in responsible for mamtanng rsgutar contact with the future students working on the farms, he visits the fme:s and the studens when necessary and discussed with them all the problems arising dumg the poriod of student practical work on the airn.

To hecome a studont of the college one must usually pass the exammation 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 his diary. The diaries are regularly irspected 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. Eati day the students are to write down in the diaries what they wo and see on the farm.

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

> Stipuunh upunqupuinnusitn

1. Maintaining - wewugntpjnus
2. To arise - แnшquam.
3. To fill in - inughtil
4. Diary - onughn
5. To award - 2 annhta

The Earth's water cycle or hydrologic cycle is the continuous circulation of mosturs and water on our planet. The bime ouzzed for a water particle to pass through one or more phases of the tydrologe cycle varies from a few nours to months or even centuries.

A water particle may be evaporates from the coean and in a short period fall back as ram or snow on the same water suface if a water particle falls, as snow or hail on a mountan 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 poler regions, falling there as ioe or snow, it may remain frozen for centuries before returns to the ocean as part of an iceberg or as meited of outfiow from the glacier.

Rain, hail and snow are various forms of precipitation. Precipitation that falls upon land areas is the source of all cur 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 morsture",

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 Britatin

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 schools ${ }^{10}$ 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 hornes 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 socia! 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 cilimate

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

The English people often talk about weather. "Fine morning, 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 ${ }^{1}$. The climate of the south of England is much milder than that $o f^{2}$ 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 hoarfrost 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.

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



| Infinitive | Past Indefinite | Past Participle |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. to arise [a'mis] | arose [a'rnuz] | arisen [ $\mathrm{a}^{\text {'mzan] }}$ |
| 2. to awake [a'werk] | awoke [3' wouk] | awoken [a'woukon] |
| 3. to be [bi] | was, were [w\%\%, we.n] | been [hi:n] |
| 4. to bear [bea] | bore [bor] | born [be:n] |
| 5. to become [bi'kam] | became [b'kerm] | become [bi'kam] |
| 6. to begin [bu' gin] | began [h'gran] | begun [bi'gan] |
| 7. to bind [baind] | bound [baund] | bound [baund] |
| 8. to break [breık] | broke [hrouk] | broken ['broukon] |
| 9. to breed [bri:d] | bred [bred] | bred [bred] |
| 10. to bring [brite] | brought [brot] | brought [bra:1] |
| 11. to build [bild] | built [bill] | built [bilt] |
| 12. can [kzen] | could [kud] |  |
| 13. to catch [kmi]] | caught [ko:l] | caught [kot] |
| 14. to cost [kost] | cost [kost] | cost [kost] |
| 15. to cut [kat] | cut [kst] | cut [kat] |
| 16. to deal [di:1] | dealt [delt] | dealt [delt] |
| 17. to do [du:] | did [d,d] | done [d/n] |
| 18. to drink [drink] | drank [drauk] | drunk [dramk] |
| 19. to drive [drave] | drove [drouv] | driven ['drivan] |
| 20. to eat [i:t] | ate [ $x$ l] | eaten ['i:tan] |
| 21. to fall [f:1] | fell [fel] |  |
| 22. to feed [II:d] | fed [fed] | fed [fed] |
| 23. to find [fand] | found [faund] | found [faund] |
| 24. to freeze [friz] | froze [frouz] | frozen ['frouzon] |
| 25. to get [get] | got [gst] | got [gat] |
| 26. to give [giv] | gave [gerv] | given ['grvon] |
| 27. to go [gou] | went [went] | gone [gon] |
| 28. to grow [grou] | grew [gru:] | grown [groun] |
| 29. to have [hrev] | had [hæd] | had [hæd] |
| 30. to hear [hio] | heard [ho:d] | heard [ho:d] |
| 31. to hold [hould] | held [held] | held [held] |
| 32. to keep [kip] | kept [kept] | kept [kept] |
| 33. to know [nou] | knew [nju:] | known [noun] |


| 34, to lead [li:d] | led [led] | led [l. u ] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 35. 10 learn [la:n] | learnt [lo:nt] | learnt [lant |
| 36. to leave [livy] | left [left] | left [lett] |
| 37. to let [let] | let [let] | let [let] |
| 38. to lie [lat] | lay [ler] | lain [lem] |
| 39, to lose [lu:z] | lost [list] | lost [1-si] |
| 40. may [mel] | might [mari] | - |
| 41. to make [mek]] | made [merd] | made [nerd] |
| 42, to mean [mim] | meant [ment] | meant [ment] |
| 43, to meet [milic] | met [met] | met [met] |
| 44, to put [put] | put [put] | put [put] |
| 45. to read [ri:d] | read [red] | read [red] |
| 46. to ring [rim] | rang [ran] | rung [ran] |
| 47. to rise [rave] | rose [rour] | risen ['rizzu] |
| 48. to run [ran] | ran [ran] | run [rsm] |
| 49. to saw [s\%:] | sawed [ss:d] | sawn [5:0\%] |
| 50. to say [ser] | said [sed] | said [sed] |
| 51. to see [si:] | saw [ss] | seen [sim] |
| 52. to send [send] | sent [sent] | sent [sent] |
| 53. to set [sct] | set [set] | set [sst] |
| 54. to show [jou] | showed []oud] | shown [foun] |
| 55. to sink [smk] | sank [seyk] | sunk [s.mpk] |
| 56. to sit [sti] | sat [sæt] | sat [set] |
| 57. to sow [sou] | sowed [soud] | sown [soun] |
| 58. to speak [spi:k] | spoke [spouk] | spoken ['spoukin] |
| 59. to spread [spred] | spread [spred] | spread [spred] |
| 60. to stand [stend] | stood [stu:d] | stood [stu:d] |
| 61. to take [terk] | took [tuk] | taken ['leikon] |
| 62. to tell [tel] | told [tould] | told [tould] |
| 63. to think [017k] | thought [ $\theta 0: 1$ ] | thought [0: ${ }^{\text {ct] }}$ |
| 64. to wear [wes] | wore [w:] | worn [w:n] |
| 65, to write [rat] | wrote [rout] | written ['mon] |




