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English in Sports



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**Qo'qon davlat pedagogika instituti Chet tillar fakulteti
Fakultetlararo chet tillar kafedrası o'qituvchisi N.N.Alieva**

English in Sports

Mazkur o'quv qo'llanma oliy o'quv yurtlaridagi jismoniy madaniyat va sport ta'lim yo'nalishi uchun mo'ljallangan. Ushbu o'quv qo'llanmada mutaxassislikka oid materiallar ingliz tilida berilgan bo'lib, shuningdek kundalik zaruriy so'z va iboralar, fonetik tovushlar, tez-aytishlar, iborali dialoglar, tekstga oid yangi so'zlarni ta'rifi bilan berilgan, zaruriy asosiy Grammatik mavzu va qoidalar, mashqlar ham keltirilgan. Qo'llanmaga tinglab tushinish diski ham ilova qilingan.

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Qo'qon Davlat Pedagogika Instituti O'quv –Uslubiy kengashi tomonidan nashrga tavsiya etilgan.

Kirish

Mustaqil mamlakatimizda yoshlarning ta'lim va tarbiyasiga berilayotgan e'tiborning yuksakligini bugungi kunda hech kim inkor eta olmaydi. Yoshlarimizning jahon standartlariga javob bera oladigan ,milliy va ma'naviy ruhda tarbiyalangan ,vatanparvarva etuk kadrlar bo'lib yetishib chiqishlari uchun va ta'lim-tarbiyaning barcha sohalariga e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Shuningdek ta'lim muassalarida chet tillarni zamon va makon talabiga asoslanib o'qitish uchun ham barcha shart –sharoitlar yaratilmoqda. Bu borada biz ta'lim tizimida datsliklardan tashqari turli qo'llanmalar va adabiyotlarga ehtiyoj sezmoqdamiz. “English in Sports” qo'llanmasi ham mana shuhday zaruriy adabiyotlardan biridir.

Ushbu qo'llanmada chet tillarni o'qitish borasida turli yangi qadamlar qo'yilgan bo'lib, unda qo'llanma jismoniy madaniyat va sport ta'lim yo'nalishi o'quvchi va talabalari uchun mutahassisliklariga oid bilim, malaka va ko'nikmalarini egallash jarayonida zarur bo'lgan ma'lumotlar, o'rganuvchining ishtiyoqini oshiruvchi qiziqarli mashq va topshiriqlar, dialoglar,boshqotirmalar keltirilgan. Shuningdek qo'llanmada grammatikaga oid mavzular sodda va tushunarli tarzda aniq misollar bilan yoritib berilgan. Qo'llanmadan joy olgan mavzularga oid yangi so'zlar va iboralar talabalarning chet tillarni o'zlashtirishida va undan kundalik zaruriyat yuzasidan foydalanishida muhim kasb ahamiyat etadi.

Phonetic drill:

Undosh harflarning o'qilish qoidalari

B,C,F,G,H,J,K,L,M,N,P,Q,R,S,T,V,W,X,Z

B- harfi {b} tovushini beradi: bed, boy, bank, bag

C- harfi unli (e,I,yz) lardan oldin {s} tovushini ifodalaydi :cigarette, cinema, cylinder.

C – harfi unli (a,o,u) lardan oldin{k} tovushini ifodalaydi: camel, cold, cube.

Sport in Uzbekistan

Over the centuries, Uzbekistan has had a tradition of fostering equestrians and wrestlers (palvans). Some of the sports that originate in this country are the kurash, tipeof upright wrestling, along , with belbogli kurash , turon and boyqurgan. Other popular sports in Uzbekistan are Football(soccer)boxing and sport wrestling. Since its independence in 1991, Uzbekistan has taken part in the Olimpic Games with increasing success. Uzbekistan has participated three times in the Summer Olimpic's and collected Gold medal and five bronze medal in boxing, two gold and two silver in wrestling and a silver medal in judo. Their only medal in the Winter Olimpics so far came in freestyle skiing in Lillehammer 1994 when Lina Cheryazova won a gold medal in aerials. Kurash is a form of upright jacket wrestling native to Uzbekistan, practiced since ancied times. It is a Turkic wrestling art, related to the Turkish yagli kurash and Tatar kuras. It is an event in the Asian Games .Origins Turkish kurash , Uzbek kurash and Tatar kurash are the same word in all Turkish dialects. It originally meant marital art. The word exists in all Turkish dialects almost without exception, basically refers to martial arts to similar to wrestling. This Central Asian sport developed thousands of years ago as a form of training for fighting, for both self-defense and war. This is reflected in the rules, where clothing is required which mimics amour or battle-garb, and where grips on the trousers and ground fighting

are banned, since bending over low or going to the ground make a fighter vulnerable the weapon thrusts.

			
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-----	-----	-----	-----
			
-----	-----	-----	-----
			
-----	-----	-----	-----

Write

Glossary

Equestrians- (usually before noun) connected with riding horses, especially as a sport.

*Game-*an activity or a sport with rules in which people or teams compete against each other.

Judo- a sport in which two people fight and try to throw each other to the around.

*Battle-*fight between armies, ships or planes, and fight between two teams in the competitions.

*Medal-*a flat piece of metal, usually shaped like coin, that is given to the winner of competition or sb who has.

Win (won)- to be the most successful in competition, race, battle, etc

*Fight-*against sb , to take part in a war or battle against an enemy.

Answer the questions:

- 1. What is the difference between Uzbek, tatar and Turkish kurash?**
- 2. When has taken part Uzbekistan in the Olimpic Games?**
- 3. How many medals did win Uzbekistan in Olimpic Games?**
- 4. What exactly sports do originate in Uzbekistan?**

Mark if the statement is True (T) or False (F) according to the information/text above/in the table.

- 1. Uzbekistan has had a tradition of foresting equestrians and wrestlers. T/F**
- 2. Other popular sports in Uzbekistan is American football. T/F**

3. Uzbekistan has participated three times in Olympic Games. T/F
4. Central Asian sport developed ten thousands of years ago. T/F
5. Uzbekistan collected a gold and five bronze medal. T/F

TEST

Complete the sentence.

On Saturdays Tina and Clark ... and watch a film together.

- a) Feed the dog
- b) Go shopping
- c) Go to the cinema
- d) Cook the dinner

Savol 2

Complete the sentence.

A: ... Arthur play the guitar?

B: Yes, he does

- a) Have
- b) has
- c) do
- d) does

Savol 3

Write the number in a word. 15

- a) fiftin
- b) fifteen
- c) fiveteen
- d) Fiften

Savol 4

Write the number in a word. 21

- a) Tventy-one
- b) Twente-one
- c) Twenty-one
- d) Twenti-one

Savol 5

Write the number in a word. 80

- a) Eighteen
- b) eighty
- c) eightin
- d) eighti

Savol 6

Complete the sentence.

The supermarket ... at 9:00 pm.

- a) Does
- b) closes
- c) do
- d) close

Savol 7

Write the number in a word. 1,050

- a) A thousand-fifteen
- b) One thousand fifteen
- c) One thousand and fifty
- d) A thousand and fifteen

Savol 8

What part of speech do the following words belong to?

agile, docile, fertile, virile

- a) verb
- b) adverb
- c) adjective
- d) noun

Savol 9

Read the definition and choose the appropriate answer.

You find the meaning of words in this.

- a) A newspaper
- b) A book
- c) A note-book
- d) A dictionary

Savol 10

How do you feel in this situation?

It's -10 degrees

- a) ill
- b) tired

- c) boiling
- d) freezing

After idioms

After a fashion

-poorly, barely adequate

The cleaning staff cleaned the room after a fashion but certainly not very well.

After all

-in spite of what has been decided

I decided to take the swimming course after all.

After all.

-considering the fact that something happened or is usually assumed

You don't need to phone hi. After all, he never phones you.

Dialogue.

Bob's day at work.

Bob works as a manager in furniture store. Peter his boss, is not happy about sales. Bob's new advertising campaign hasn't helped. Peter decides to fire him.

Peter : Bob, I hate **to break the news**, but our sales were down again last month.

Bob: Down again, Peter?

Peter: Yeah, These days, everybody's shopping at our competition, Honest Abe's Furniture Store.

Bob: But everything in there costs **an arm and a leg!**

Peter: That's true .They do charge **top dollar.**

Bob: And their salespeople are very strange . They really **give me the creeps.!**

Peter: Well, they must be doing something right over there.

Meanwhile , we're about to go **belly- up**.

Bob: I'm sorry to hear that. I thought my new advertising campaign would **save the day**.

Peter: **Let's face it:** your advertising campaign was **a real flop**.

Bob : Well then I'll **go back to the drawing board**.

Peter: it's too late for that. You are fired.

Bob: What? You 're giving **me the ax**?

Peter : Yes, I've already found a new manager. She's **a sharp as a tack**.

Bob: **Can't we even talk this over ? After all,** I've been working here for 10 years.

Peter: There's **no point** in arguing, Bob . I've already **made up** me mind.

Bob: oh well, **at least** I won't have no **put up with** your nonsense anymore!
Goodbye to you and goodbye to this **dead- end job**.

Peter: Please leave before I **lose my temper**.

Idioms – lesson 1

About to- ready to, on the verge of.

After all- despite everything, when everything has been considered; the fact

At least- anyway, the good thing is that....

The break the news- to make something known.

Cost an arm and a leg- to be very expensive.

Dead- end job- job a that won't lead to anything else.

Face it- accept a difficult reality.

Give one the creeps- to create a feeling of disgust or horror.

Go back to the drawing board- to start task over.

Go belly-up – go to bankrupt.

Give someone the ax- to fire someone.

Lose one's temper – to become very angry

Make up one's mind- to reach a decision.

No point in- no reason to

Put up with – to endure without complaint.

Real flop- a failure

Save the day- to prevent a disaster or misfortune.

Sharp as a tack- very intelligent.

Talk over- to discuss

Top dollar- the highest end of price ranger.

TEST

Savol 1

Write a correct sentence using the following words.

Coffee/cups/drink/day./three/every/I/
of

- a) I drink every day three cups of coffee
- b) I drink three cups of coffee every day
- c) I drink three every day cups of coffee
- d) I every day drink three cups of coffee

Savol 2

Choose the plural form of the following noun.

army

- a) armies
- b) army
- c) armiess
- d) armys

Savol 3

Complete the sentence.

This box is ... (heavy) that one.

- a) heavily
- b) heaviest
- c) Heavier than
- d) More heavy

Savol 4

Complete the sentence.

Jane and Mailyn ... every Sunday.

Jane usually sweeps the floor and dusts the furniture

- a) Cook the dinner

- b) Work on the computer
- c) Feed the dog

- d) Do housework

MAIN CHARACTERS

The author would like to thank the Johnson family for graciously agreeing to appear in this book.

The Johnson Family



Practice the Idioms.

Fill in the blank with the missing word.

1) I can't believe you bought a couch at Honest Abe's. everything in that store costs an arm and _____.

- a) foot b) leg c) hand

2) After Bob found out that his advertising campaign failed, he wanted to go back to the drawing_____.

- a) board b) table c) room

3) When somebody isn't listening to you, there's no _____ in trying to argue with them.

- a) edge b) tip c) point

4) Jose is really smart. He's as sharp as_____.

- a) tack b) nail c) screw

5) The salespeople At Honest Abe's always look angry and never speak to anybody. No wonder they _____ Bob the creeps.

- a) take b) give c) allow

6) Bob got fired. He isn't looking forward to _____ the news to his family.

- a) breaking b) cracking c) day

7) Bob thought his new advertisements would bring in lots of customers and save the_____.

- a) morning b) night c) day

8) Fortunately, Bob no longer has to put _____ with his stupid boss at the furniture store.

a) over

b) in

Grammar part.

Simple.

Simple Present Tense.

Simple Past Tense.

Simple future Tense.

Continuous.

Present continuous Tense.

Past Continuous Tense.

Future Continuous Tense.

Perfect Continue.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

Simple Present Tense

They read /I like/ he likes etc= the present simple.

I/we/you/they - do read like work

He / she/ it – does reads likes works

Remember: he/she/ it-s

I live in London. He lives in London.

We use the present simple for things that are true in general or for things that happen sometimes or all the time:

-I like big cities.

- The shops open at 9 o'clock and close at 5.30.
- He works very hard. He starts at 7.30 and finishes at 8 o'clock in the evening.
- The earth goes round the Sun.
- We do a lot of different things in our free time.
- She's very clever. She speaks four languages. -7-
- It costs a lot of money to stay at luxury hotels.

Do not use future tense after the following verbs of and some expressions , but simple Present tense can be used to express the future action: if, unless, until, till, as, as soon as, when, while, after , before, as long as etc.

- When she arrives, the band will play National Anthem.
- What shall I do if it rains?
- Until you learn to obey you will not know how to command.
- Unless you work hard, you will not succeed.

We use the present simple with always/never/often/sometimes/usually:

- He **always gets** up at 7 o'clock.
- I usually go to work by car but I **sometimes walk**.
- Mironshokh eats very little. He **never has** breakfast in the morning.
- The weather here is not very good. It **often rains**.

Exercises.

Write the he/she/it form of these verbs.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 . read ----- | 4.listen----- | 7.push----- | 10.kiss----- |
| 2.repair----- | 5.love ----- | 8.do ----- | 11.buy----- |

3.watch----- 6.have----- 9.think----- 12.go-----

Complete the sentences. Use the correct form.

Boil/ close/ cost /cost/go/have/like/meet/open/smoke/speak/teach/wash

1. *She's very clever. She (speaks) four languages.*

2. *Steve ----- ten cigarettes a day.*

3. *We usually----- dinner at 7 o'clock.*

4. *I----- films. I often ----- to the cinema .*

5. *Water ----- at 100 degrees Celsius.*

6. *In Britain banks ----- at 9.30 in the morning .*

7. *The city museum -----at 6 o'clock every evening.*

8. *Food is expensive. It ----- a lot of money.*

9. *Shoes are expensive. They ----- a lot of money.*

-8-

10. *Tina is a teacher. She ----- mathematics to young children.*

11. *Your job is very interesting . You meet a lot of people.*

12. *Peter ----- her hair twice in a week.*

TEST.

1.My brother----- on picnic every month.

- a) goes
- b) going
- c) went
- d) go

- b) does
- c) did
- d) are

2 . Where----- Queen Elizabeth II live ?

- a) do

3. -----is a hot dog and chocolate.

The thousands sums.

- a) How often
- b) How many
- c) How much
- d) How long

Phonetic drill;

D- harfi {d} tovushini beradi: dog, day, desk , debt

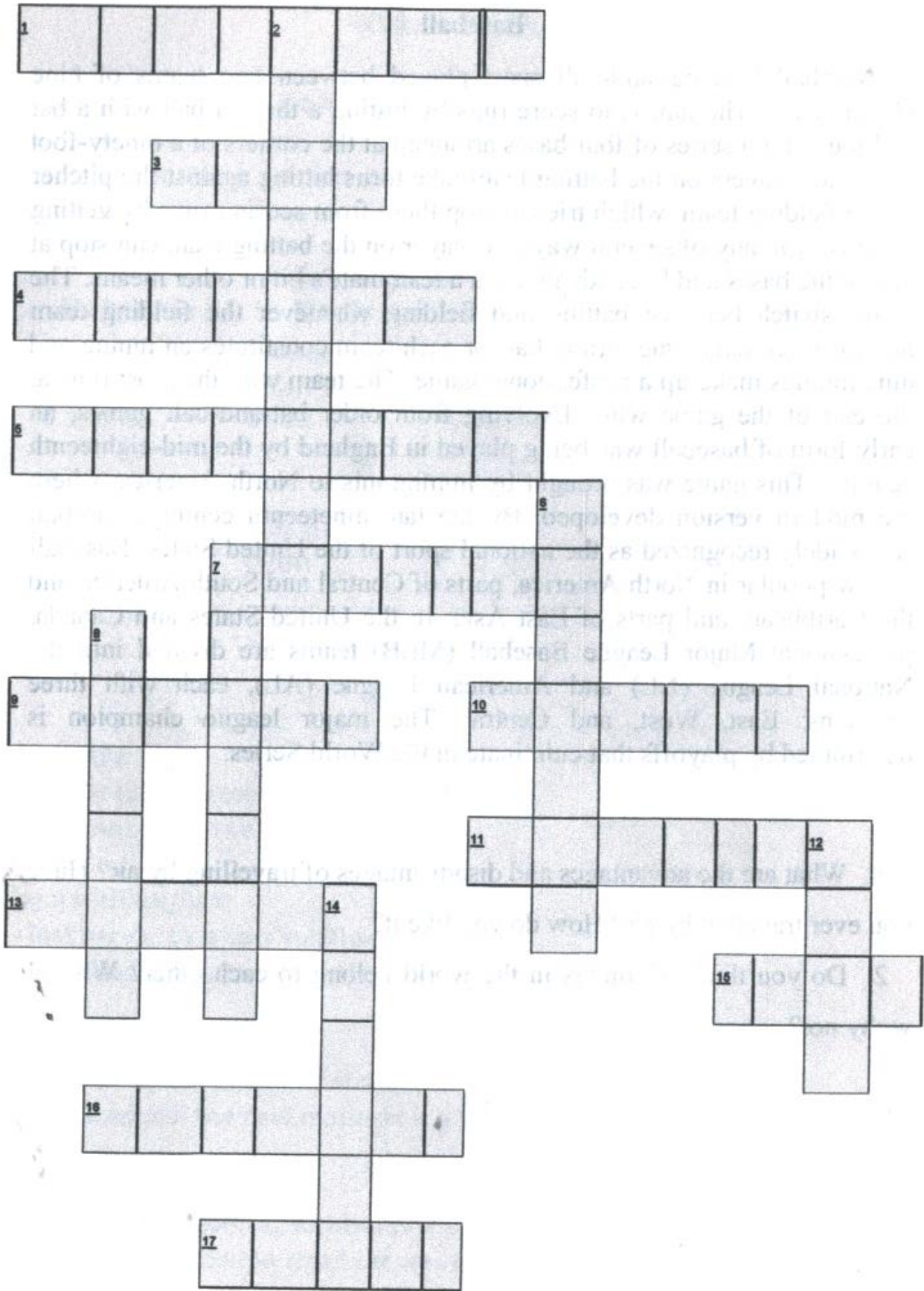
F- {f} tovushini beradi: flag, frog, frost, fancy.

G- unli (e,I,y) lardan oldin{d3} tovushini ifodalaydi: germ, gentlemen, giant, gypsy

My future sport .

The sport of basketball is known as fun past time for any person young or old. Basketball is a great way of exercise and a great way to have fun with friends and possibly make some new ones. I love to watch and play the game, basketball is entertaining sport and can be played by anyone. Basketball has many negative and positive things about it based on my opinion. Basketball is known as known as a good pastime in many people's eyes can also be seen as passion for many others. Basketball in my opinion the best thing I can do with my friends to have fun while burning a few calories.

I see basketball as a fun and easy way to have fun rather than sitting on the couch all day playing video games or watching television. One reason I love basketball it because you need only yourself to play the game or, you can play with teammates. I prefer to have others to play with rather than just playing alone. To me there is not only one word that I describe basketball. You meet tons of people and you are able to play with your friends for hours without getting one thought of boredom. One thing I love about basketball is that people have many different styles of play. There are styles such as passer, playmaker, shooter, defensive player and dunker or highflyer. When you play basketball you feel much more confident and makes you not care much about how others think about you.



Across:

1. Two teams of eleven people try to win by kicking a ball into the other team's goal.
3. Two people try to throw each other to the ground, using their arms, legs, hands and feet.
4. Players roll a large black or brown ball as close as possible to a smaller white ball.
5. Two people fight in a ring and try to throw each other to the ground.
7. Two people try to hit 15 red balls and 6 balls of different colours into six holes around a cloth-covered table.
9. Two competitors fight by hitting each other with their hands.
- 10 Two or four people try to hit a small
 - rubber ball against a wall.
- 11 The sport of fighting with long thin
 - swords.
- 13 Two or four people hit a small ball
 - across a net.
- 15 Two teams ride horses and carry
 - long wooden hammers with which they hit a small hard ball.
- 16 The sport of trying to catch fish
 - with a fishing rod.
- 17 Two teams try to carry an oval ball
 - across a particular line or kick it between an H-shaped set of posts. See picture .

Down:

2. Two or four people hit a shuttlecock over a high net.
6. Two, three or four people use mallets to hit wooden balls through small metal hoops.
7. The sport of racing wind-powered boats.
8. Two teams of eleven players try to put a small hard ball into the other team's goal using a curved stick.
12. A game played outside on grass in which each player tries to hit a small ball into a series of nine or 18 small holes, using a long thin stick.
14. Using flat narrow pieces of wood or plastic to move quickly and easily over snow.

Glossary

Basketball-game played by two teams of five players, using a large ball which players try to throw into high net.

Exercise-physical or mental activity that you do to stay healthy or become stronger.

Describe-sb/sth(to/for sb-sb/sht(as sth) to say what sb/ sth is like.

Calorie-a unit for measuring how much energy food will produce

To watch-to look at sb/sth for a time, paying attention to what happens.

Boredom-the state of feeling bored; the quality of being very bored.

Tons-(plural of ton or tons) a unit for measuring weight, in Britain 2240 pounds and in the USA 2000

Style-the articular way in which sth is done

Read the topic and answer the questions:

1. How is known basketball ? What is your opinion?
2. Would you like to go to play basketball in your free time?
3. Why do you love basketball, explain it.
4. How do you feel when you play basketball?

Mark if the statement is True (T) or false (F) according to the information.

1. The sport of basketball is known as a fun past time. **T/F**
2. I see basketball as a boredom. **T/F**
3. I prefer to have others to play with rather than playing alone. **T/F**
4. I don't love to play basketball. **T/F**
5. You meet 100 of people and able to play with your colleague. **T/F**

Puzzle.

Change the last letter.

Make one word into another by changing the last letter.

Example: change a color to a welcome.

Answer: green, greet

Change a monarch to an adjective describing a good quality.

Change a negative to the present time.

Change a female horse to a stain or blemish.

Change alarm or worry to a notable achievement.

Change a reading process to a short dramatic act.

Change a person who lacks good judgment to something to eat.

Change a of a plant to hole or crack.

Change a unit of weight a color.

Change the top or summit of a mountain to a fruit

Change a women servant to what is delivered by the postal service.

all Idioms

all along

-all the time

I knew all along that my friend would not get the promotion.

all at once

-suddenly, without warning

All at once the fire alarm rang and we had to leave the building.

all day long

-the whole day

She has been sitting and waiting for the mail to arrive all day long.

all ears

-to be eager to listen to someone.

“ I’m all ears, tell me about the party.”

all for (someone or something)

-to be very much in favor of someone or something

The woman is all for the manager and she never criticizes her.

all in

-to be tired , to be exhausted

I am all in and will go to bed early tonight .

All in a day’s work

-to be part of what is expected

It was all in a day’s work when she firefighters rescued the cat.

All in all

-In summary , after considering everything

We had a few problems but all in all the meeting was successful.

All in one piece

-safely, without damage

When we moved, our furniture arrived all in one piece.



Dialogue

Bob returns home with bad news

Bob tells his wife Susan that he lost his job. Susan suggests that he start his own business.

Susan: What's the matter , dear?

Bob: Susan I got **canned** today at work.

Susan: but Bob , you were Peter's **right hand –man**.

Bob: yes and he **stabbed me in the back**.

Susan: **keep your chin up**. Maybe he'll **change his mind** and take you back.

Bob: **when pigs fly!** Once he **makes up his mind**, he never changes it. Besides, I **told him off**.

Susan: **look on the bright side:** you won't have to set eyes on peter again.

Bob: **thanks goodness** for that.

Susan: **hang in there**. I'm sure you won't be out **of work** for long time.

Bob: in the meantime , **we'll have to live from hand to mouth**.

Susan: don't get too **stressed out**, Bob. We'll make **ends meet**.

Bobs: I can always get a job at McDonald's as a **last resort**.

Susan: I don't think they 're bring right now.

Bob: If **worse comes to worst**, we can sell our home and move into tent.

Susan: let's **think big!** Maybe you can start your own business.

Bob: **Easier said than done!**

Idioms- Lesson 2

Change one's mind- *to change one's opinion*

Easier said than done- *more difficult than you think*

Get canned- *to lose one's job*

Hang in there- *to persevere; to not give up*

If worse comes to worst- *in the worst case*

Keep one's chin in- *to stay positive*

Last resort- *if there are no other alternatives left*

Live from hand to mouth- *to barely have enough money to survive*

Look on the bright side- *to be optimistic*

Make ends meet- *to manage one's money*

Make up one's mind- *see lesson 1*

Out of work- *unemployed*

Right hand-man- *the most helpful assistant or employee*

Set eyes on- *to look at*

Stab someone in the back- *to betray someone*

Stressed out – *under severe strain; very anxious*

Tell off- *to scold, to tell someone strong words what one really think*

Thank goodness- *I'm grateful*

Think big- *to set high goals*

When pigs fly!- *never*

Practice the Idioms.

Fill in the blank the missing word:

1) What's the _____? You look upset

- a) situation b) issue c) matter

2) I know I can trust you. You would never stab me in the _____.

- a) leg b) back c) arm

3) If Bob and Susan run out of money, they can always borrow money from Susan's sister as a _____ resort.

- a) final b) first c) last

4) You look really stressed _____. Why don't you sit down, relax, and have a cup of tea?

- a) about b) in c) out

5) Bob, everything will be fine. You just need to keep your chin _____ and remember that tomorrow is another day.

- a) up b) down c) above

6) I just can't make up my _____ whether to order chicken or fish.

- a) head b) brain c) mind

7) Nice accidentally stepped on Ted's guitar. Ted got really angry and told her _____.

- a) off b) out c) away

8) Your husband left you for his doctor? Hang _____ there!

I'm sure he'll realize she's crazy and then come back to you!

- a) Up b) in c) out

Grammar part

Simple Past Tense.

I watch television every evening (Present simple tense)

I watched television yesterday evening (Past Simple Tense)

Watched is the past simple.

The past simple often **–ed**. **For example:**

Work-worked clean- cleaned start- started

Stay-stayed live- lived dance- danced

These verbs are regular verbs.

-I clean my teeth every morning. This morning I **cleaned** my teeth.

-Terry **worked** in a bank from 1981 to1986.

- Yesterday it **rained** all morning. **It stopped** at lunchtime.

-we **enjoyed** the party last night. We **danced** a lot and **talked** to a lot of people.

-The party **finished** at midnight.

Some of verbs are irregular (not regular). The simple is not –ed. Here some important irregular verbs.(See also Appendix 1-2)

Begin-began fall-fell leave- left sell-sold

Break- broke find- found lose-lost sit-sat

Bring –brought fly-flew make-made sleep-slept

Build-built forget-forgot meet-met speak- spoke

Buy-bought get-got pay-paid stand- stood

Catch – caught give- gave put-put take-took

<i>Come- came</i>	<i>go- went</i>	<i>ring-rang</i>	<i>tell- told</i>
<i>Do-did</i>	<i>have-had</i>	<i>read- read</i>	<i>think- thought</i>
<i>Drink- drank</i>	<i>hear-heard</i>	<i>say-said</i>	<i>win-won</i>
<i>Eat- ate</i>	<i>know- knew</i>	<i>see-saw</i>	<i>write- wrote</i>

-I usually get up early but this morning I **got** up at 9.30

-we **did** a lot of housework yesterday.

- Caroline **went** to the cinema three times last week.

- Mr Todd **came** into the room , **took** off his coat and **sat down**.

Exercises

Complete these sentences. Use one of these verbs in the past simple.

**Clean die enjoy finish happen live open play rain smoke start
stay want watch**

1. *Yesterday evening Iwatched.....television.*

2. *I..... my teeth three times yesterday.*

3. *Bernard.....20 cigarettes yesterday evening.*

4. *The concert last nightat 7.30 andat 10 o'clock.*

5. *The accident last Sunday afternoon.*

6. *When I was child, I.....to be a doctor.*

7. *Mozart from 1756 to1791.*

8. *We.....our holiday last year. We at a very good hotel.*

9. *Today the weather is nice , but yesterday it.....*

10. *It was hot in the room , so I The window.*

11. The weather was good yesterday afternoon, so wetennis.

12. William Shakespeare..... in 1616.

Write the past of these verbs.

1. get ..got....

6. leave ..left....

11. buy ..bought....

16. put ..put....

2. eat ..ate....

7. see ..saw....

12. know ..knew....

17. Tell ..told....

3. pay ..paid....

8. Go ..went....

13. stand ..stood....

18. Lose.....

4. make ..made....

9. hear ..heard....

14. Take ..took....

19. Think ..thought....

5. give ..gave....

10. find ..found....

15. Do ..did....

20. speak.....

Write the sentences about the past (yesterday/last week etc).

1. He always goes to work by car. Yesterday....he went to work by car...

2. They always get up early. This morning they

3. Bill often loses his keys. Last weeklast Saturday.

5. She meets her friends every evening. She..... yesterday evening.

6. I usually read two newspapers every day. Yesterday.....

7. They come to my house every Friday. Last Friday.....

8. We usually go to the cinema on Sunday. last Sunday.

9. Tom always has a shower in the morning.....this morning.

10. They buy a new car every year. Last year.....

11. I eat an orange every day. Yesterday.....

12. We usually do our shopping on Monday.....last Monday.

13. Ann often takes photos. Last weekend.....this morning.

14. We leave home at 8.30 every morning.

Write sentences about yourself. What did you do yesterday or what happened yesterday.

1.....

2.....

3.....

4.....

5.....

TEST.

Use past simple.

c) rains

1.this morning I my teeth.

d) rain

a) cleaned

b) clean

3.We.....a lot of work yesterday.

c) cleaning

a) did

d) cleans

b) do

2.yesterday it.....all day.

c) does

a) raining

d)doing

b) rained

Phonetic drill;

G-hatfi qolgan hollarda {g} tovushini beradi: gold, gift, glory

H – harfi {h} tovushini beradi: hole, heat,hen,help

J- harfi {dʒ} tovushini beradi: jam jar, jungle,jump

Olympic games

The Olympic games is a major international event featuring summer and winter sports, in which thousands of athletes participate in a variety of competitions. The Olympic games have come to be regarded as the world's foremost sports competition where more than 200 nations participate. The games are currently held every two years, which Summer and Winter Olympic games alternating ,although they occur every four years within their respective seasonal games. Originally the ancient Olympic games were held in Olympia, Greece, from the 8th century BC to the 4th century AD. Baron Pierre de Coubertin founded the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1894. The IOC has since become the governing body of the Olympic movement ,whose structure and actions are defined by the Olympic charter. The evolution of the Olympic movement during the 20th and 21st centuries has resulted in several changes to the Olympic games. Some of these adjustments include the creation of the Winter games for ice and winter sports, the Paralympic games for athletes with a physical disability, and the Youth Olympic games for teenage athletes .The IOC has had to adapt to the varying economic, political, and technological realities of the 20th century . As a result, the olympics shifted away from pure amateurism, as envisioned by Coubertin , to allow participation of athletes. The growing importance of the mass media created the issue of corporate sponsorship and commercialization of the games. World Wars led to the cancellation of the 1916, 1940, and 1944 games. Large boycotts during the Cold War limited participation in the 1980 and 1984 Games.

Glossary

International-*connected with or involving two or more countries*

Century-*a period of 100 years*

Winter games-*sports that people do on snow or ice*

Create-*to make sth happen or exist*

Issue-*an important topic that people discussing or arguing about*

Seasonal games-*happening or needed during a particular season*

Participate-*to take part in or become involved in an activity*

Answer the questions

1. How many nations did participate in Olympic Games?
2. What is the IOC?
3. Who found the International Olympic Committee?
4. Who is Baron Pierre de Coubertin ?

Read the topic and if the statement is True (T) or False(F) according to the information.

1. 200 nations participated in Olympic Games. **T/F**
2. Baron Pierre de Coubertin founded the International Olympic Committee. **T/F**
3. Youth Olympic games for elders. **T/F**
4. World Wars led to the cancellation of the 1916, 1940, 1944 games. **T/F**
5. The evolution of the Olympic Movement during the 21st and 22nd century **T/F**

An artful puzzle

Each answer to the clues below ends in the letters-art . How many can you get?

1-a portion of the whole

2- a navigator's map

3- to make a beginning

4-clever, intelligent

5-seat of the emotions; part of body

6-to leave , go away

7- a two- wheeled horse drawn vehicle



Lighting the Olympic Flame

Three torch-bearers the Olympic flame into a giant cauldron during opening ceremonies at the 1988 Olympic games in Seoul, South Korea. Each Olympic year officials rekindle the flame from the rays of the sun in olimpia, Greece, the site of the original Olympic Games. A relay of runners then carries the flame to

the site of the new games.



Ted's chemistry class is way over his head.

Dialogue

Ted's day at school.

Ted tells his parents he did poorly on his chemistry test. They tell him he needs to get serious and study more.

Susan: How was your day today, Ted?

Ted: bad. I had chemistry test and **I blew it.**

Susan: maybe if you didn't **cut class** so often, you'd do better

Bob: that's right, son. Stop **slacking off** and start hitting the books!

Ted: but I can't stand chemistry class. Besides it's a **lost cause**. That class is way over my head.

Susan: You need **buckle down**.

Ted: When I'm famous musician , people won't **give a hoot** about my knowledge of atoms and molecules.

Bob: That's **beside the point**.

Susan: we know you have your **heart set on** going to New **York University**.

Bob: and you **don't stand a chance** of getting in there with such poor grades.

Idioms –lesson 3

Beside the point- *not relevant*

Blow something- *to spoil something*

Buckle down- *to start working seriously*

Can't stand- *to hate*

Cut class- *to miss class without an excuse*

Get real!- *be serious or realistic about what's going on*

Have one's heart set on- *to want really something*

Hit the books- *to start studying*

Lost cause- *something hopeless*

Not give a hoot- *not care about*

Over one's head- *beyond one's understanding*

Slack off- *to waste time*

Stand a chance- *to have a possibility of success*

Practice the idioms

Choose the most appropriate reply to the following statements.

1) Bob :” Susan, I can't get my old job back. It's a lost cause” Susan's reply:

- a) “lost? Maybe I can help you find it”
- b) “ yes , I know it's not a good cause.”
- c) “ I understand. You'll find something else”

2) Susan: “ How could Peter fire you? Where you slaking off ?” Bob's reply:

- a) “ No, I was working very hard!”
- b) “ No, I talked on the phone to friends all day”
- c) “ Yes, I was working very hard!”

3) ”Ted it's getting late .I'd better start hitting the books”

Bob's reply:

- a) “I wouldn't give you a hoot either”
- b) “ I guess our years together aren't important to you”
- c) “ why don't you study instead?”

4) Peter : “ I don’t give a hoot how long you’ve been working here. Bob’s reply:

a)”I wouldn’t give you a hoot either.

b) “ I guess our years together aren’t important to you”

c) “ yes, it was a long time ago “

Grammar part

Adjective and adverbs have three degrees, positive, comparative and superlative.

The positive degree is used to denote the mere existence of quality.

The comparative degree is used to compare the qualities of two persons or things.

The superlative degree is used when more than two nouns or things are compared.

- Johnsy is kind (positive degree)
- Johnsy is kinder than Rosy (comparative degree)
- Johnsy is the kindest of all (superlative degree)

By adding “er” and “ est”

Positive	comparative	superlative
Bright	brighter	the brightest
Bold	bolder	the boldest
Clever	cleverer	the cleverest

By using more and most

Positive	comparative	superlative
Active	more active	the most active

Attractive	more attractive	the most attractive
Beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful

Irregular Comparisons

Positive	comparative	superlative
Bad	worse	worst
Good	better	best

Idioms

Above one's station- higher than one's social class or position in society

He has been educated above his station and is now ashamed of his parents poverty.

Above someone's head- too clever or difficult for someone to understand.

The children have no idea what the new teacher is talking about.

Act the goat-deliberately to behave in a silly or eccentric way; to play the fool.

He was asked to leave the class because he was always acting the goat

Good-bye to
you and good-bye
to this dead-end
job!



Dialogue

Nicole's day at school

Nicole tell her mother Susan about her successful presentation at school. Her brother Ted overhears and interrupts her conversation.

Susan: how was your day at school today, Nicole?

Nicole: It was great , Mom. I gave a presentation on Hillary Clinton in government class. Afterwards, my teacher **paid me a compliment.**

Susan: What did he say?

Nicole: She said my presentation **was head and shoulders** above the others.

Susan : Way to go!

Nicole: She also said I should **go into** politics, just like Hillary.

Ted: You are so **gung ho** about school. It drives me a crazy.

Nicole; Ted, don't **butt in** ! You're just jealous.

Ted: Right. You **hit nail on the head.** I'm green with envy.

Nicole: **would you just shut up? You 're on thin ice with me right now.**

Ted: Oh no! look at me. I'm **shaking in my shoes!**

Idioms- lesson 4

Butt in- *to interrupt*

Drive one crazy-*to annoy someone very much*

Go into-*to enter profession*

Green with envy- *desiring another's advantages or things.*

Gung ho- *very enthusiastic; very excited*

Head and shoulders above- *far superior to*

Hit the nail on the head- *to be right*

On thin ice- *to be in dangerous position*

Pay (someone) a compliment- *to give someone compliment*

Shake in one's shoes- *to tremble with fear*

Shut up- *be quiet, stop speaking*

Way to go!- *Good work!*

Practice the Idioms.

Fill in the blank with the missing word:

1. Nicole is in a good mood because her teacher _____ her a compliment.

- a) told b) paid c) provided

2. Nicole's teacher told her she was _____ and shoulders above her classmates.

- a) elbow b) neck c) head

3. When my friend Chad told me he'd just won the lottery, I was _____ with envy.

- a) blue b) green c) red

4. When you do something well, your boss might tell you, "Way__!"

- a) to come b) to go c) to act

5. When the robbers entered my house, I was in the kitchen shaking in my _____

- a) slippers b) pajamas c) shoes

6. If somebody is bothering you, you can tell them they're driving you _____.

- a) crazy b) angry c) unhappy

7. If you like power, you might consider going _____ politics.

- a) above b) towards c) into

8. You've been yelling and screaming for the past two hours.

Could you just shut _____ already?

- a) Up b) in c) off

Bonus Practice

Choose the best substitute for phrase or sentence in hold:

1. When her friend Anna got into Yale , Nicole was green with envy.

- a) sick
b) happy for her
c) happy for her

2. bob and Susan are really gung ho about TV show Survivor. They watch it every Thursday night.

- a) enthusiastic
b) concerned
c) angry

3. shut up! I can't take any more of your screaming

- a) talk louder!
b) be quiet !
c) get out !

Exercises

The words in the box are adjectives (black/foreign) or nouns (air/job) use an adjective and a noun to complete each other.

Air dangerous fresh interesting languages person serious

Black expensive holiday job long photograph sharp

Clouds foreign hotels knife old problem

1. *Jack doesn't speak any...foreign languages...*
2. *Look at those..... In the sky! It's going to rain.*
3. *She work's very hard and she's very tired. She needs a.....*
4. *I enjoy talking her. She's an.....*
5. *Fire- fighting is a.....*
6. *Can you open the window ? We needs some.....*
7. *This is anof Tom –he looks very different now.*
8. *I've got a..... I hope you can help me.*
9. *I need a..... to cut these onions.*
10. *They got a lot of money-they always stay at.....*

Choose a verb+ adverb from the box to complete these sentences

Come explain know listen carefully clearly easily well

Sleep think win work carefully quickly hard well

*I'm going to say something very important , so pleaselisten.... to me
.....carefully...*

-
1. *John I need your help.....!*
 2. *I've met him but I don't.....him very.....*
 3. *TheyAt the end of the day they're always tired.*
 4. *I'm tired this morning. I didn't..... last night.*
 5. *You are a much better tennis player than me. When we play, you
always.....*
 6. *..... before you answer the question.*
 7. *Our teacher isn't very good. He doesn't..... things very.....*
-

Phonetic drill:

k- harfi {k} tovushini beradi:kiosk, kid, king,kingdom

l- harfi {l} tovushini beradi:lemon,level, limit

M-harfi {m} tovushini beradi: monkey,melon,mail, mist



Sports in our life

People all over the world are fond of sports and games. Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organized and better disciplined it unites people of different classes and nationalities . Many people do sports on their personal initiative. They go in for

skiing, skating, table tennis, swimming, volley-ball, football, body- building, etc. All necessary facilities are provided for them: stadiums, sport grounds, swimming pools, skating, rinks, skiing stations, football fields. Sport is paid much attention to in our educational establishments. Gymnastics is a part of children’s daily activities in the kindergartens. Physical culture is a compulsory subject at schools and colleges. Professional sport is also paid much attention to in our country. In the city, where I live there are different sporting societies, clubs and complexes. Practically all kinds of sports are popular in our country, but football, gymnastics and tennis enjoy the greatest popularity. As for me, I go for table tennis (ping-pong). It needs mobility ,liveliness and much energy. It keeps a person in a good form. I have been playing tennis for five years, but the more I play, the more I like it. I get a real joy taking part in competitions or simply playing with my friends. Sometimes, I go to tennis courts. Certainly, there is a great distance between my manner of playing and such favorites as Jim Courier, Stephan Edberg, Pete Sampras, Boris Becker, Per Korda,

but I do my training with great pleasure and hope to play as well as our best players do.



Glossary

Health –the condition of a person’s body or mind

Fit –to be right shape and size for sb/sth

Skiing-the sport or activity of moving over snow on skis

Skating-the sport or activity of moving on ice

Swimming- the sport or activity of swimming

Football-formal association football

Body-building-the activity of doing regular exercises in order to make your muscles bigger and stronger

Stadium-a large sports ground surrounded by rows of seats and usually other buildings

Swimming pools-an area of water that has been created for people to swim in

Attention –the act of listening to, looking at or thinking about sth/sb carefully.

Society-people in general, living together in communities

Tennis-a game in which two or for players use rackets to hit a ball backwards and forwards across a net

Ping-pong-table tennis

Tennis racket-the racket that you use when you play tennis

Answer the questions:

1. What does make people healthy?
2. What is a part of children's daily activities in the kindergartens?
3. Where do they go?
3. Who is your favorite sport ?

Read the topic and if statement is True (T) , false (F) according to the information.

1. Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit. **T/F**
2. It can't unite people of different classes and nationalities. **T/F**
3. Gymnastics is a part of children's daily activities at school. **T/F**
4. Professional sport is also paid much attention to in our country. **T/F**
5. Sometimes I go to swimming . **T/F**
6. Sport is paid much attention to in our educational establishment. **T/F**

Idioms

Afraid of one's own shadow- easily frightened; always frightened; timid, or suspicious. After Tom was robbed, he was afraid of his own shadow.

Airs and graces- proud of behavior adopted by one who is trying to impress others, by appearing more important than one actually is. she is only a junior secretary, but from her eyes and graces you would think she was managing.

All ears- listening eagerly and carefully. Well, hurry up and tell me. I 'm all ears. Be careful what you say. The children are all ears and eyes.

Dialogue

Ted goes out for the evening.

Ted leaves to go visit his girlfriend Amber. Ted's mother Susan says she doesn't really like Amber. She wishes him a good time anyway.

Ted : see you later mom!

Susan: where are you going, Ted?

Ted: I told Amber I'd drop it

Susan: what are you two going to do?

Ted: maybe go to the movies or to a party. Our plans are still up in the air.

Susan: Why don't you invite her over here?

Ted: I don't want to hang around here . dad is really down in the dumps.

Susan: is Amber the girl with the nose ring and purple hair/

Ted: yeah, I'm crazy about her!

Susan: Don't take this in the wrong way, she's not exactly my cup of tea.

Ted: take it easy, mom. We're not about to get married. We just enjoy hanging out together.

Susan: I guess there's no accounting for taste. Have a good time.

Ted: Don't worry. We'll have a blast!

Susan: that's what I'm afraid of

Idioms- lesson 5

Crazy about-to like very much

Cup of tea- the type of person or thing that one generally like

Down in the dumps – to feel sad

Drop by-to pay a short

Hang around- to spend time idly

Have a blast – to enjoy oneself very much

Have a good time-to enjoy myself

Take it easy- relax; don't worry

Take something the wrong way- to take offense

There's no accounting for taste- it's impossible to explain individual likes and dislikes

Under one's breath-quietly, in a whisper

Up in the air- not yet determined ; uncertain.

Practice with idioms

Fill in the blank with the missing words:

1. Bob was fired. It is not surprising that he's down _____ the dumps.

a) at b) in c) with

2. Ted thinks Amber is wonderful. He's just crazy _____ her.

a) about b) around c) into

3. “ Don’t _____ this the wrong way, but I really don’ t like your girlfriend,” said Susan to Ted

a) understand b) put c) take

4. Ted likes hang _____ with Amber. She’s fun to be with

a) on b) out c) in

5. Ted decided to over to Amber’s house, he’d promised her he’d drop _____

a) by b) around c) near

6. Bob and Susan don’t know where they’ll go on vacation. Their travel plans are still up _____ the air.

a) about b) in c) above

7. Judy muttered something nasty _____ her breath, but I couldn’t quite hear it.

a) about b) under c) below

8. why are you hanging _____ the house on such beautiful day ? You should be outside enjoying the weather.

a) inside b) from c) around



Hidden colors

Find the name of a color hidden in each sentence:

- 1- some parts of the face are the eye, eyebrow, nose and mouth
- 2- I 'm not really dumb; lack of sleep made me forget the answers.
- 3- if I tell you what she said, will you agree never to tell anyone?
- 4- in the box we found a pencil, a pin keys and a few coins.
- 5- Are three zeros enough to write the number one thousand ?
- 6- the wheelbarrow hit eleven rocks as it rolled down the hill.
- 7- When the nurse gives you the injection, just yell "Ow" it is hurts.
- 8- Elsa and Otto ran gently down the path to the river.
- 9- Before arriving at Kuala Lumpur, please fill out these forms.
- 10- I play nearly all the stringed instruments: violin, cello, bass, viol, etc.
- 11- When I opened the window , shining rays of sunlight flooded the room.
- 12- we'll go in Jim's car . Let's leave at six o'clock.

Grammar part

I am doing . Present continuous

I am (not) – ing

I'm working

He

Tom is writing a letter

She is (not) -ing

She isn't eating

It

The telephone is ringing

We

we're having dinner

You are (not)-ing

You're not listening to me.

They

The children are doing their homework.

Am/is/are- ing= something

Is happening now:

I'm working

She's wearing a hat

They 're playing football

I'm not watching television.

Past _____ now _____ future

-Please be quite. I'm working.(= I'm working now)

-Look! Joy is wearing her new hat.(she's wearing it now)

- Don't go out now. It's raining .

- Where are the children? They are playing in the garden.

-(on the telephone) We are having dinner now . can you phone later?

- you can turn the television off. I 'm not watching it.

Come –coming

run- running

lie-lying

Smoke- smoking

sit –sitting

die- dying

Write- writing

swim- swimming

Exercises

Complete the sentences. Use am / is/ are+ one of these verbs:

Building coming having playing cooking standing

Swimming

1. Listen Pat.....is playing..... the piano.
2. They..... A new hotel in the city center at the moment.
3. Look ! Somebody..... in the river.
4. You.....on my foot.
5. Hurry up ! the buscoming.
6. Where are you George? In the kitchen. I A meal.
7. (on the telephone) hello, can I speak to Ann, please? She..... a shower at the moment. Can you phone again later?

What's happening at the moment? Write true sentences.

1. (I /wash/my hair)I am not washing my hair.....
2. (it/ snow)... it is snowing.....
3. (I / sit / on a chair).....
4. (I / eat).....
5. (It/ rain).....
6. (I / learn/English).....
7. (I / listen/ to the radio).....
8. (The sun/shine).....
9. (I/ wear / shoes).....
10. (I/Smoke/ a cigarette).....
- 11.(I /read /a newspaper).....

Phonetic drill

S-harfi {s} tovushini beradi: snickers, stimorol, sun ,sausage;

T- harfi{t} tovushini beradi: tea,tomorrow,tent,ten,train;

V- harfi{v} tovushini beradi: van, volt,voice,vacant,vast

Sport in Great Britain

The United Kingdom has given birth to a range of major international sports including : association football rugby (union and league), cricket, golf, tennis, badminton, squash, rounder's, hockey, boxing , snooker, billiards, and curling. It has also played a key role in the development of sports such as Sailing and Formula One. This has meant that in the infancy of many sports, Scotland, England, Wales and Ireland formed among the earliest separate governing bodies, national teams and domestic league competitions. After 1922 some sports formed separate bodies for northern Ireland though many continue to be organized on an all-Ireland basis. As a result , notably in certain teams sport such as Association Football and Rugby, but also in multi-sport Commonwealth Games, international sporting events are contested not by team representing the United Kingdom is represented by a single national organizing committee the British Olympic Association, and competes as Great Britain and Northern Ireland (although some Northern Ireland athletes are eligible for, and compete on behalf of, Ireland). For more information on most sports you may wish, therefore, to consider reading the Sport in England, Scotland , Wales, Northern Ireland or Ireland articles. Major individual sports include athletics, golf, motorsport and horseracing. Tennis is the highest profile sport for two weeks of the Wimbledon Championships, but otherwise struggles to hold its own in the country of its birth. Many other sports are also played and followed to a lesser degree.



Glossary

Rugby- a game played by two teams of 13 or 15 players, using an oval ball which may be kicked or carried

League-a group of people , nations who have combined for particular purpose

Team- a group of people who play a particular game or sport against another group of people

Commonwealth-an organization consisting of the United Kingdom and most of the countries that used to be

Curling-a game played on ice, in which players slide heavy flat stones towards a mark

Badminton-a game like tennis played by two or four people, usually indoors.

Players hit a small light kind of ball

Sailing-the sport or activity of travelling in a boat with sails

Formula one-the fastest rising a car

Golf-a game played over a large area of ground using specially shaped sticks to hit a small ball into a series of.

Answer the questions:

1. What has also played a key role in the development of sports?
2. What is the international sporting events are contested by a team?
3. What is the highest profile sport for the two weeks?
4. what are other sports also played?

Mark if the statement is true (T) or false (f) according to the information/ text above/ in the table.

1. After 1922 some sports formed separate bodies for northern Ireland **T/F**
2. Olympic level, however, the United Kingdom is represented by a plural national organizing. **T/F**
3. Tennis is the highest profile sport **T/F**
4. Many other sports are also played and followed to a lesser degree. **T/F**
5. international sporting events are contested not by a team representing the United Kingdom. **T/F**
6. Major individual sports include athletics, golf, motorsport, and horseracing. **T/F**

Grammar part.

Can and could.

Use can and could to say that someone is able to do something or can and could are also used for asking for information or help for offering something, and for suggesting something.

I can play the guitar

Could you open the door?

He can play the piano.

Can he play the piano? Yes, I can/ No I cannot.

Can+ infinitive (can do/can play/ can come) etc .

I cannot play the piano.

Positive and Negative

I / we/ you /they/ he/ she/ it can/cannot do/play/come/see

Question

I

We do?

You play?

Can They come?

He see?

She

It

I can play the piano. My brother can play the piano too.

Nancy can speak English but she cannot speak latin?

Can you change your dress?

Johnsy and Nancy cannot come to the party next week.

Exercises

Complete this sentences. Use can or can't + one of these verbs.

Come find hear see speak

1. *I'm sorry, but we...can't come..... to your party next week.*
2. *She got the job because she....., five languages.*
3. *You are speaking very quietly. Iyou.*
4. *Have you seen my bag? Iit.*
5. *I like this hotel room. You..... the mountains from the window.*

Complete these sentences. Use can't or couldn't + one of these verbs.

Eat go go see sleep understand

1. *I was tired. I ... couldn't sleep...*
2. *His eyes are not very good. He very well.*
3. *She spoke very quickly. Iher.*
4. *I wasn't hungry yesterday. Imy dinner.*
5. *He..... to the concert next Monday. He's working.*
6. *Heto the meeting last week. He was ill.*

What do you say in these situations? Use Can you...? / Can I....?

1. *(You are carrying a lot of things. You want to me open the door for you.)*

*You say to me: **can you open the door (for me)please***

2. *(we are having dinner , you want me to pass the sal)*

You say to me.....

3. *(you want me to turn off the radio).....*

4. (*you want to borrow my pen*).....
5. (*you are in my house . you want use my
phone*).....
6. (*you want me to give you my
address.*).....

Idioms (review for lessons 1-5)

Fill the blank with the missing word:

- 1.After copying from his friend’s paper during the test, Ted was on_____ with his chemistry teacher.
- a)Thick b) thin c) dangerous
- 2.Ted’s teacher hit the _____ on the head. Ted should spend less time playing guitar and more time studying.
- a) tack b) nail c) screw
- 3.I’m not rally crazy about my friend’s husband. He talks too much, and he never listens to what anybody else saying. He’s just not my cup of _____
- a) coffee b) cocoa c) tea
4. If Ted has his___ set on going to New York University, he’s going to have to buckle down and studying more.
- a) life b) brain c) hurt
- 5.It’s not surprising that Nicole gets such good grades. She’s as _____ a track.
- a) smart b) sharp c) clever
- 6.when Peter_____ his temper, it’s very scary. He throws furniture everywhere.
- a) loses b) finds c) opens

7. After Jane started hitting the _____, her grades started improving immediately.

- a) work b) books c) teachers

8. Nicole said something _____ her breath, but I couldn't hear it. When I asked her to repeat it, she refused.

- a) On b) about c) under

9. Will Ted ever be the best student in his class? Sure, when _____ fly!

- a) sheep b) goat c) pigs

10. A positive attitude leads to success. When things get difficult, it's important to keep your _____ up.

- a) chin b) neck c) head

11. Bob was all stressed _____ because the traffic was making him late for a doctor's appointment.

- a) over b) out up)

12. Frank knew that the judge had already decided he was guilty. There was no point _____ arguing with him.

- a) in b) around c) about

13. Some people think Nicole and Susan sisters. That really _____ Nicole crazy!

- a) does b) causes c) drives

14. Ted has been slacking _____ since the first day of high school, so it's not surprising that he's doing so poorly.

- a) around b) off c) about

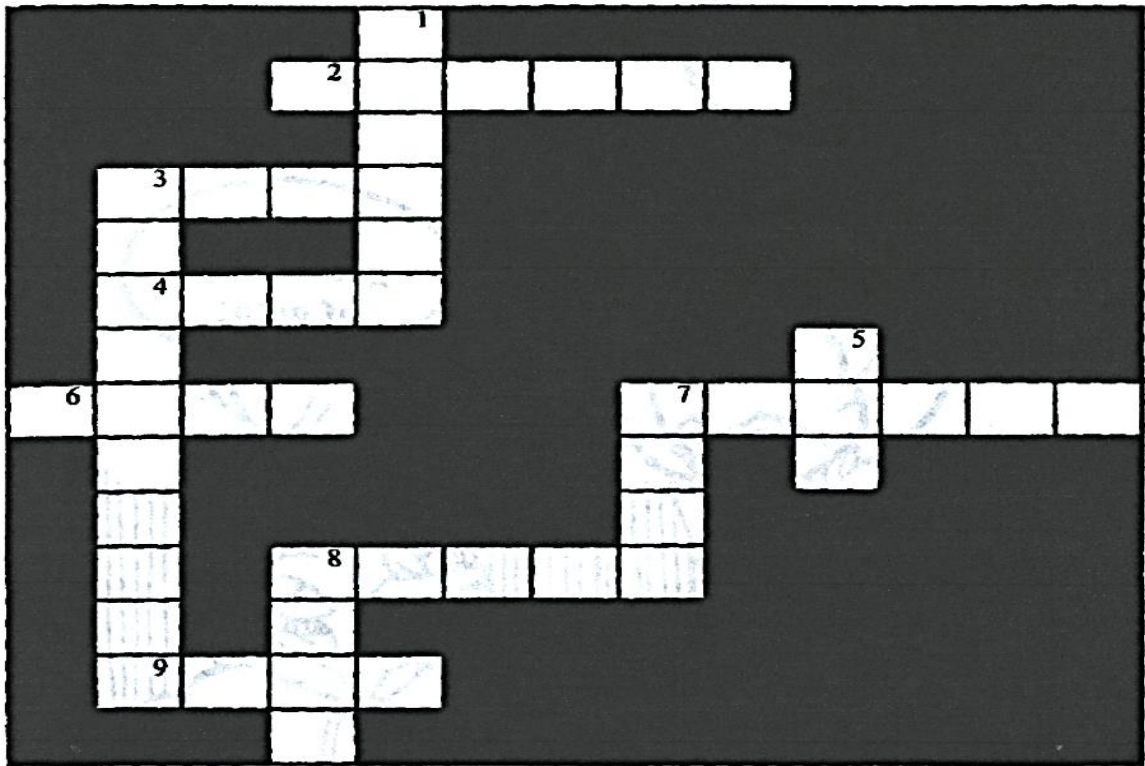
15. During the Depression in the 1930's, many families in America were living from hand to _____

a) arm

b) mouth

c) hand

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across

2. "What's the _____?" Sue asked Bob. "You look very unhappy."
3. Sue doesn't want Bob to be sad. She wants him to keep his _____ up.
4. Bob's boss doesn't want Bob back. He's already made up his _____.
6. After failing his chemistry class once, Ted is taking it again. "Don't _____ it this time!" said his father.
7. Bob doesn't like the people at Honest Abe's Furniture Store. They give him the _____.
8. Ted's father wants him to study more. He tells Ted to hit the _____.
9. You got an "A" in every subject? That's very impressive! You must be as sharp as a _____.

Down

1. Bob was _____. Now he needs to find a new job.
3. Nicole's teacher was pleased with her and paid her a _____.
5. Ted's fancy new CD player cost an arm and a _____.
7. Ted is doing poorly in chemistry because he _____ class so often.
8. I wouldn't trust Lisa. She has a long history of stabbing her friends in the _____.

Phonetic drill

P-harfi {p} tovushini beradi: pensil, profit, pan , protest

Q- harfi {kw} tovushini beradi: queen, quite, quality, quiz

R- harfi {r} tovushini beradi: rose, red, radio, rent

Cricket

The early reference to the separate national identities in the UK is perhaps best illustrated by the game of cricket. Cricket is claimed to have been invented in England. The national sport of England is cricket , but England has no team of its own, instead Fielding a joint team with Wales. The England and Wales cricked team controlled by the England and wales cricket board (commonly shortened to just “England “ and “ ESB” respectively) is the only national team in the UK with test status. Each summer two foreign national teams visit and play seven test matches and numerous one day internationals , and in the British winter the team tours abroad. The highest profile rival of the team is the Australian team, with which it competes for the Ashes one of the most famous trophies in British sport .There are eighteen professional country clubs, seventeen professional country clubs, seventeen of them in England and one in wales. Each summer the country clubs complete in the first class Country Championship, which consists of two leagues of nine teams and in which matches are played over four days. The same teams also play the one day National league, a day knock out completion called the friends provident trophy, and the short- form twenty 20 cup. English cricket grounds include Lords, The oval, Headingly, Old Trafford, Edgbaston and Trent Bridge . Cardiff’s Sophia Gardens ground has also become increasingly popular in recent years. Team members are drawn from the main country sides, and include both English and Welsh players.



Glossary.

Reference-a thing you say or write that mentions sb/sth else; the act of mentioning sb/sth

National-connected with a particular nation; shared by a whole nation

Separate-forming a unit by itself; not joined to sth

Cricket-a game played on grass by two teams of 11 players. Players score points (called runs) by hitting

****Control-the power to make decisions about how a country, an area, an organization***

Status-the legal position of a person, group or country

Tour-a journey made for pleasure during which several different towns, countries.

Team-a group of people who play a particular game or sport against another group of people

League-a group of people , nations who have combined for a particular purpose

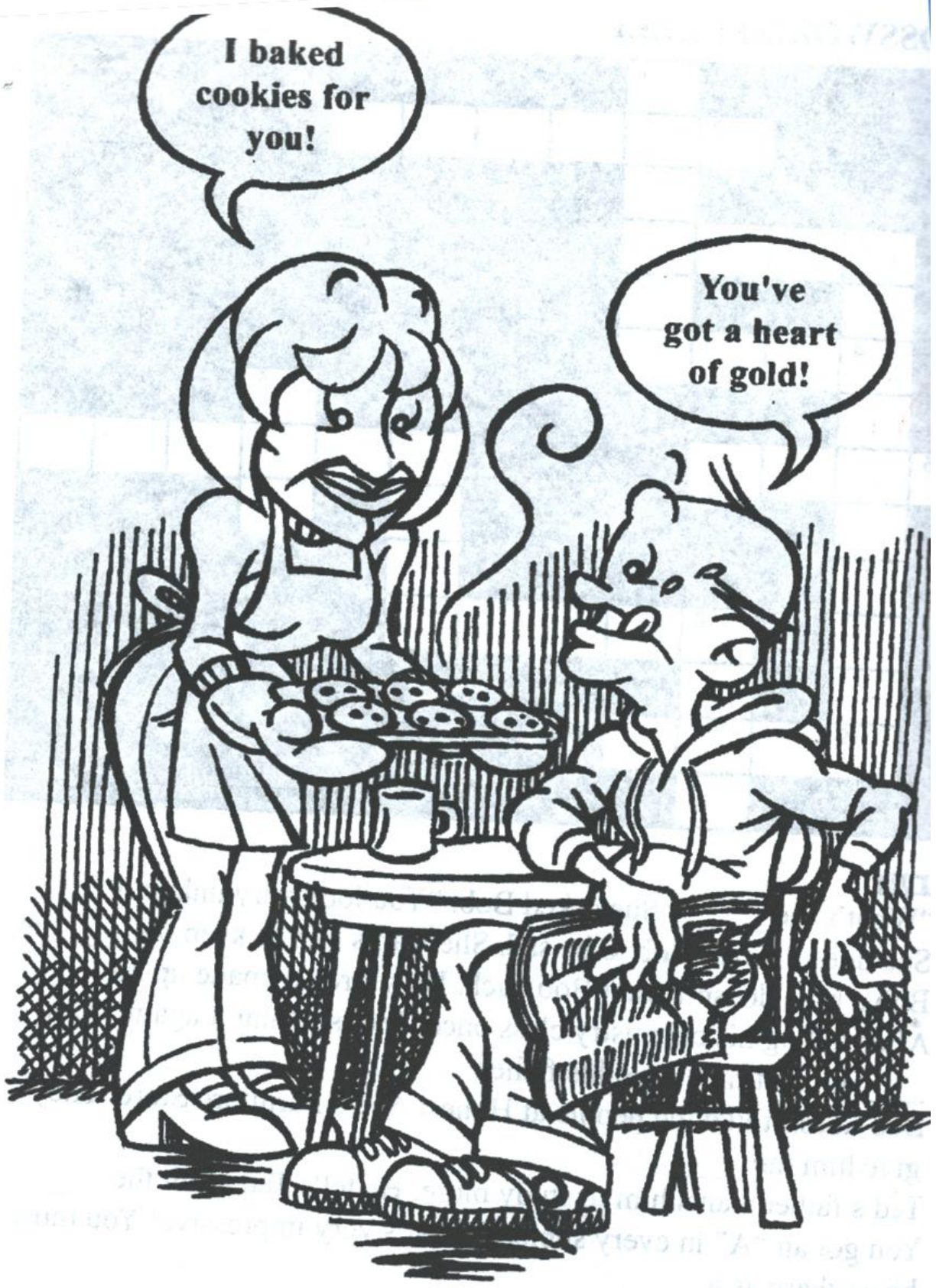
Recent- to feel better or angry about sth, especially because you feel it is unfair

Answer the questions:

1. What is the national game in UK?
2. What teams did England control?
3. How many professional clubs in England ?
4. What is the national game of England?
5. Is cricket it own game?
6. What kind of people are called good mixers?
7. What kind of people are called poor mixers?

Mark if the statement is true(T) or false (f) according to the information/text above.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. England has no team of its own. | T/F |
| 2. The national sport is football. | T/F |
| 3. The national sport is cricket. | T/F |
| 4. Each summer two foreign national teams visit and play seven test Matches. | T/F |
| 5. Championship, which consists of two leagues of nine teams. | T/F |
| 6. There are eighteen professional clubs in England. | T/F |
| 7. English cricket grounds include lords | T /F |



Dialogue

Susan stays home and bakes cookies.

Susan decides to cheer up her husband . Bob loves her homemade cookies.

Nicole suggests she start a cookie business.

Susan: Bob, I baked cookies for you .

*Bob: That was so nice for you, dear. You've got **a heart of gold!***

*Susan: Go a head and **pig out!***

Bob: There are delicious.

*Susan: I thought they might **cheer you up**. You've been in **a bad mood** lately.*

*Bob: I guess I have been a little **on edge**. But these cookies **are just what the doctor ordered**.*

Nicole: Do I smell cookies?

*Susan: Yes, Nicole **help yourself**.*

*Nicole: Yum-Yum. These are **out of this is out of world**. You could go into **business** selling these.*

*Bob: You couldn't call them Susan's **Scrumptious** cookies. You'd **make a bundle**.*

*Susan: **Good thinking!***

Nicole: Don't forget to give me credit for the idea after you're rich and famous.

*Susan: You know I always give credit **where credit is due!***

Idioms- lesson 6

***Cheer someone up-** to make someone happy*

***Give someone credit-** to acknowledge someone's contribution*

Give credit where credit is due- to give thanks or acknowledgement to the person who deserves it.

Go into business- to start business.

Good thinking- good idea

Have a heart of gold- to be very kind and giving;

Help yourself- serve yourself

In a bad mood- unhappy; depressed

Just what the doctor ordered- exactly what was needed

Make a bundle- to make a lot of money

On edge- nervous; irritable

Out of this world- delicious

Pig out- to eat greedily

Grammar part.

May and might.

May / might = it is possible that something will happen.

You can use may or might:

-may go to the cinema this evening.

Or I might go to the cinema this evening.

-when is Kay going to phone you? I don't know. She may phone this afternoon.

-take an umbrella with you. It might rain.

-do you think Jack will come to the party? I'm not sure. He may.

- are you going tonight ? I might.

Study the difference:

-I'm playing tennis tomorrow (sure)

-I may play tennis tomorrow (possible)

-Barbara is going to france next week(sure)

-Barbara might go to france next week (possible)

The negative is may not or might not:

-I might not go to work tomorrow .

- sue may not come to the party.

May I.... ? Is it okay to do something?

May I smoke?

May I sit here?

Exercises.

Write sentences with may or might.

1. (perhaps I will go to the cinema)..... I may go to the cinema.

2. (perhaps I will see Tom tomorrow).....

3. (perhaps Kay will be late).....

4. (perhaps it will snow today).....

5. (perhaps I will wear my new jeans).....

These sentences are negative.

6.(perhaps they will not come).....

7.(perhaps I will not go out tonight).....

What are you doing tomorrow? Write true sentences about yourself. Use :

I'm(not)-ing or I'm (not) going to ... or I may..... or I might.

1.(watch television)..... I am not going to watch television.....

2.(write a letter)..... I might write a letter.....

3.(get up early).....

4.(go to the cinema).....

5.(have a bath or a shower).....

6.(buy a newspaper).....

7.(play tennis).....

8.(make a telephone cold).....

Change the first letter.

Make one word into another by changing the first letter.

Example : change a possessive pronoun to not sweet. Answer :your, sour.

Change a past tense of be to an adverb of place.

Change an adjective meaning not high to an adverb meaning at the present time.

Change a period time to a term of affection.

Change was seated to have a meal.

Change a part of the head to international strike.

Change a respectful title to atmosphere.

Change to learn thoroughly to not as slow

Change very warm to a negative adverb.

Change a motor vehicle to not near.

Change a man's title to a female relative.

Practice the Idioms.

Choose the best substitute for the phrase or sentence in bold:

1. Thanks for baking cookies for me . You've got a heart of gold.

- a) You're a very nice person.
- b) You're a reliable person.
- c) You're very generous with your money.

2. I baked these cookies for you. Why don't you pig out?

- a) please take just one cookie
- b) take as many cookies as you like.
- c) why don't you ever eat my cookies?

3. I know you'll eat my cookies since you've got a sweet tooth.

- a) your teeth are hurting
- b) you don't like sweet things
- c) you like sweet things

4. you should go into business selling cookies.

- a) you should go to the store and buy some cookies.
- b) you should try to get a job baking cookies

c) you should start a company that sells cookies

5.I baked these cookies. Help yourself!

a) let me get you one

b) take some

c) you need to get some help

6.If you went into business selling these delicious cookies, you'd make a bundle.

a) you'd make many cookies

b) you'd make a lot of money

c) you'd make a few dollars

7. good thinking!

a) that's a good idea!

b) it's good that you're thinking!

c) keep thinking good thoughts!

8.I was really thirsty. This iced tea is just what the doctor ordered.

a) exactly what I needed.

b) very healthy for me

c) exactly what my doctor recommended.



Savol 31

Savol32

Write the year in a word. 2006

- a) Two thousand and six
- b) Two thousands and six
- c) Two thousand six
- d) Two thousands six

Savol33

Complete the word with a missing letter. Th...rd

- a) U
- b) a
- c) o
- d) i

Savol34

Find out the opposite of the underlined word.

She doesn't want tight trousers.

- a) loose
- b) smart

Write the number in a word. 31st

- a) Thirty-first
- b) Thirty one
- c) Thirty-one
- d) Thirty first
- c) casual
- d) narrow

Savol35

Complete the sentence.

Alan ... lots of food for dinner yesterday.

- a) Making
- b) Make
- c) Is make
- d) Made

Savol36

Complete the sentence.

I'm sorry, this shirt is the ... size.

- a) Another
- b) wrong
- c) different
- d) strange

Savol37

Write the number in a word. 14

- a) fourteen

- b) fortin
 - c) fourteen
 - d) Forteen
- Savol38

Complete the sentence.

We don't know what will happen ...
the future.

- a) in
- b) on
- c) at
- d) by

Savol39

Fill in the gap.

You can sit down ...

- a) The river
- b) A book
- c) The sea

- d) A bed

Savol40

Fill in the gap.

... 9 March

- a) From
- b) at
- c) on
- d) in

Savol41

Complete the sentence.

Come on! Wake ...! It's 10 o'clock
already.

- a) down
- b) up
- c) under
- d) in

Phonetic drill

W- harfi {v }tovushini beradi: window, weak, week, west;

X- harfi-{gz} tovushini beradi: exams, x-ray, experience

Z-harfi{z} tovushini beradi: zero, zink, zebra, zimbabwe

Tongue- twister

How much wood would a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood?

Wrestling

Wrestling is a form of combat sport involving grappling type techniques such as clinch fighting, throws and takedowns, joint locks, pins and other grappling holds. A wrestling bout is a physical competition, between two (occasionally more) competitors or sparring partners, who attempt to gain and maintain a superior position . There are a wide range of styles with varying rules with both traditional

historic and modern styles. Wrestling techniques have been incorporated into other martial arts as well as military hand- to- hand combat systems. Wrestling is one of the oldest forms of combat with references to it as early as the Iliad, in which homer recounts the Trojan War in the 13th and 12th century BC.

The origins of wrestling can be traced back 15,000 years through cave drawings in France. Babylonian and Egyptian relief's show wrestlers using most of the holds known to the present-day sport. In ancient Greece , wrestling occupied a prominent place in legend and literature; wrestling, but eliminated much of its brutality. During the middle ages (5th century to 15th century) wrestling remained popular and enjoyed the patronage of many royal families , including those of France, Japan and England. Early Americans brought a strong wrestling tradition with them when they came from England. The settlers also found wrestling to be popular among Native Americans, citation needed. Amateur wrestling flourished throughout the early years of the country and served as a popular activity at country fairs, holiday celebrations, and in military exercises.



Glossary

Involve-*if a situation, an event or an activity involves sth, that thing is an important or necessary part or result of it.*

Grappling-*a tool with several hooks attached to a long rope, used for dragging sth alone*

Wrestling-*sport in which two people fight by holding each other and trying to throw or force the other one.*

Modern-*of the present time or recent times.*

Historic-*important in history; likely to be thought of as important at some time in the future.*

Reference-*a thing you say or write that mentions sb/sth*

Aspects-*a particular part or feature of a situation, an idea , a problem ; a way in which it may be considered.*

Tradition-*a belief, custom or way of doing sth that has existed for a long time among a particular group of people.*

Amateur-*a person who takes part in a sport or other activity for enjoyment or interest, not as a job.*

Popular-*liked or enjoyed by a large number of people.*

Read the text and answer the questions:

1. What kind of sport is wrestling?
2. Are there wide range of styles in historic and modern styles?
3. When was Trojan War?

4. When was popular wrestling?

5. Who brought a strong wrestling?

Mark if the statement is True(T) or false (F) according to the information.

1. Wrestling is a form of combat sport. **T/F**

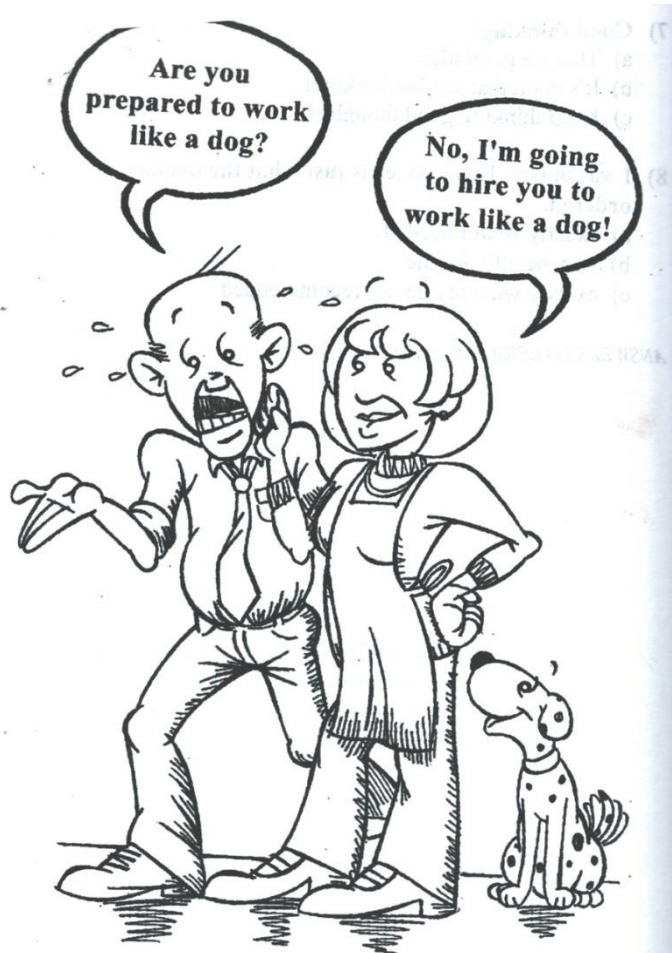
2. there are not wide range of styles. **T/F**

3. wrestling is one of the oldest of combat references. **T/F**

4. The Trojan War in the 13th or 15th century BC. **T/F**

5. During Middle Ages wrestling remained popular. **T/F**

6. Early Americans brought a strong wrestling. **T/F**



Dialogue

Susan hires bob to run her business.

Susan stays up all night thinking about her cookie business.

In the morning , she discusses it with Bob. Bob agrees to work for her.

Bob: you 're up **bright and early** this morning ,Susan.

Susan: I didn't sleep **a wink**. I was awake **all night thinking about new business**.

Bob: Running your own business is lots of work. Are prepared to **work like a dog?**

Susan: No, but I an prepared **to hire** you to run the business.

Bob: you want me to run a cookie business? **Fat chance!**

Susan: why not?

Bob: I **don't have a clue** about making cookies. I don't even know how to turn the oven on!

Susan : I'll give you a **crash course**.

Bob: **Do I have to do baking?**

Susan: No, You'll just manage the business side.

Idioms- lesson 7

***Bright and early-** early in the morning.*

***Crash course-** short and intensive instruction.*

***Fat chance!-**definitely not.*

Give it a shot – to try something.

Happy camper- a happy person.

Mixed feeling- to feel positive about one aspect or something and negative about another.

Needless to say- obviously

Not have a clue- to know nothing about.

Not sleep a wink- to be awake all night.

Work like a dog- to work very hard.

Practice the idioms.

Fill in the blank with the missing word:

1. Bob was surprised to see his wife up _____ and early in the morning.

a) light b) bright c) ready

2. last week I worked 80 hours. I really worked like a _____

a) dog b) cat c) squirrel

3. Bob had never baked anything before in his life. He didn't even have a _____ about how to turn the oven on.

a) hint b) suggestion c) clue

4. If you need to learn something quickly, you'd better take a _____ course.

a) crash b) fast c) beginner's

5. Bob wasn't sure he wanted to work for his wife . He had _____ feelings.

a) nervous b) mixed c) confused

6. Jennifer's boss is lousy and her salary is low. She's not a happy _____

- a) scout b) tourist c) camper

7. Bob decided to work for Susan. He figured he'd give it a _____

- a) shot b) pop c) choice

8. Nicole was up all night finishing her Spanish homework . She didn't sleep
a _____

- a) drink b) blink c) wink

Grammar part

Have/has got.

You can say have or have got, has or has got.

I	I	I've got
We	we	we've got
You } have=	you } have got	you've got
They	they	they've got
He	he	he's got
She } has=	she } has got	she's got
It	it	it's got

I've got blue eyes.

Tim has got two sisters.

They like animals. They've got a horse, three dogs and six cats.

This car has got four dogs.

I don't feel very well. I've got a headache.

Negative

Question

I

I

We

we

You have not

have you got?

They (haven't)

they

He

he

She has not

has she got?

It (hasn't)

it

I've got a motorbike but I haven't got a car.

Mr and Mrs Harrison haven't got any children.

It's nice house but it hasn't got a garden.

Have got a camera? Yes, I have.

What have you got a car? Yes, she has.

What kind of car has she got?

In negatives and questions you can also use do/ does+have:

They don't have any children.

It's nice house but it doesn't have a garden.

Does Ann have a car?

How much money do you have?

Exercises:

Write the short form (we've got/ he hasn't got)

1. *We have got.....we've got.....*

2. *He has got.....*

3. *They have got.....*

4. *she has got.....*

5. *she has not got.....*

6. *I have not got.....*

Write questions:

1. *(you/a camera?).....have you a camera.....?*

2. *(you/a passport?).....*

3. *(your/father a car?).....*

4. *(Carol/many friends).....*

5. *(How much money/you?).....*

6. *(what kind of car/John?).....*

Put in have got (I've got), has got('s got), haven't got or hasn't got.

1. *They like animals . They.....three dogs and two cats.*

2. *Sarah.....a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.*

3. *Everybody likes Tom. He A lot of friends.*
4. *An insectsix legs.*
5. *what's wrong.? I something in my eye.*
6. *I can't open the door. Ia key.*
7. *It's nice town . It..... A very nice shopping center.*
8. *Alice is going to dentist. She..... toothache.*
9. *Where is my newspaper? I don't know. Iit*
10. *Julia wants to go on holiday but she any money.*



Phonetic drill

Short a: bat, cat, hat, can, fan, man, pan, van, ham, jam, map, dad, bad, fat

Tongue –twisters.

Peter Piper picked a pack of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked if Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers where's the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked?

Fencing

This article is about the sport which is distinguish from stage fencing , academic fencing (measure), historical fencing, SCA Fencing ,and swordsmanship. For the boundary structure , see Fence. For other uses, see fencing final of challenge Reseal Ferret de France- Trochee Moral 2012-epee world cup tournament in Paris. Fencing, which is also known as modern fencing to distinguish it from historical fencing, is a family of combat sports using bladed weapons. It is also known as French sword fighting or French sword fencing. It is usually practiced with the help of a sword or mini- blade. Fencing is one of four sports which have been featured at every one of the modern Olympic Games. The sport of fencing is divided into three weapons : foil- a light thrusting weapon that targets the torso, including the back, but not the arms. Touches are scored only with the tip; hits with the side of the blade o not count , and do not halt the action. Touches that land outside of the target) stop the action, and are not scored, only a single hit can be scored by either fencer at one time. If both fencers hit at the same time, the referee uses the rules of right of way determine which fencer gets the point. Sabre- a light cutting and thrusting weapon that targets the entire body above he waist, excluding the off hand. Hits with the edges of the blade as well as the tip are valid. As in foil, touches which land outside of the target area are not scored.



Glossary

Stage-a period or state that sth/sb passes through while developing or making progress.

Fencing-the sport of fighting with long thin swords

Divide-to separate or make sth separate into parts.

Touch-to put your hands or fingers onto sb/sth

Sword-a weapon with a long metal blade and a handle.

Sabre-a heavy sword with a curved blade.

Weapon-an object such as knife , gun, bomb, that it used for fighting or attacking somebody.

Blade-to flat part of a knife , tool or machine, which has a sharp edge or edges for cutting.

Target-a result that you try to achieve

Answer the questions:

- 1.How many weapons divided fencing?
- 2.What are the advantages of hitch – hiking?
3. What kind of people usually object to travelling by sea?
- 4.What is Sabre?
- 5.Why are the target area not scored?

Circle True(T) or False (F) if statement according to the information.

- 1.Fencing is also known as modern fencing. **T/F**
- 2.Fencing is one of five sports. **T/F**
- 3.the sport of fencing divided into three weapons. **T/F**
4. only a single hit can be scored by either fencer at one time. **T/F**
- 5.The referee doesn't uses the rules. **T/F**
- 6.subre – a dark cutting and thrusting weapon that targets
the entire body. **T/F**

Puzzle

Change one letter of each word to produce the name of an animal.

Example : ax-ox

1-hat 2-house 3-boat 4-lamp 5-pie 6-pen 7-half 8-pear

Dialogue

Ted forms a rock band.

Ted plans become a successful musician. First, he needs Susan suggests that Ted bake cookies to earn the money.

Susan : You're in a good **spirits today** , Ted

Ted: I've got great news, Mom.

Susan: What is it?

Ted: Amber and I are going to **start a rock band!**

Susan: Good for you!

Ted: Mom I'm not going to **beat around the bush**. I need to borrow \$1,000 for a new guitar.

Susan : Ted your father and I can't **shell out** that much. We aren't **made of money**.

Ted: You're not ? I thought you were millionaire, like Donald Tramp and Ivana Trump.

Susan: Ha ha. This is no time to be a **wise guy!**

Ted: I promise I'll pay you back.

Susan: how?

Ted: we are going to **take the music world by storm and make** lots of money.

Susan: That sounds like a **pipe dream**. Aren't high school rock bands a **dime a dozen?**

Ted: yeah, but we're different. With my guitar playing and Amber's beautiful voice , we 're sure **to make a splash!**

Susan: Well ,we're going through **hard times** . You 're going to have to work for that \$ 1,000

Ted: How?

Susan: you can bake cookies.

Ted: I bet Mrs. Clapton never made Eric bake cookies, but I guess those are **the breaks.**

Idioms- lesson 8

Beat around the bush- to talk around the subject; to avoid getting to the point.

Dime a dozen- so plentiful as to be nothing special; common.

Good for you!- Good job! Well done!

Hard times- a time of difficulty

In good spirits- happy; in a good mood

Made of money- very rich

Make a splash- to win popularity quickly

Pay someone back- to repay a loan or debt

Pipe dream- an unrealistic hope

Shell out- to pay

Take something by storm- to win popularity quickly

The breaks- when something bad happens and you can't do anything about **it.**

Wise guy- a smart clerk; one who makes a lot of sarcastic comments

Practice the idioms.

Choose the best substitute for the phrase in bold:

1) I'm in good spirits today because I **got** a promotion at work.

a) happy

b) drunk

c) tired

2) Renting an apartment on park avenue in Manhattan is difficult , unless you are **made** money.

3) My friend's daughter paints beautiful pictures. In a few years, she'll take the art world by **storm**.

a) something bad will happen and she'll lose her job

b) she'll draw an excellent painting of storm

c) she'll become a very successful artist

4) Susan thinks that Ted's plan to become a famous rock star is a **pipe** dream.

a) something that is not likely to happen

b) Ted's biggest hope

c) something very realistic

5. If you're looking for a new suit , you shouldn't have **problem**.

Clothing shops in this town are **dime** a dozen.

a) hard to find

b) made a very positive impression

c) creative waves

6. Being a wise guy can be fun, but it might not make you popular with your teachers.

a) a very intelligent person

b) an obnoxious person who makes sarcastic comments

c) a person who whom everybody admires

8. Nicole wants to attend Yale , but her parents don't to shell out \$100,000 for the tuition.

a) waste

b) save

c) pay

Grammar part.

I have done(present perfect I)

They are at home . They are going out . They have gone out.

Has cleaned/ have gone is the present perfect (have/has+past participle.)

Positive form

I cleaned he taken

We finished she} has begun

You} have('ve) done it written

they have not(haven't) bought

Question form

I cleaned?

He written?

Have} you finished?

Has she begun?

We done?

It bought?

They bought?

We use the present perfect for an action in the past with the result now:

I've lost my passport.

She has gone to bed.

We've bought a new car.

Hob is on holiday. Oh , where has he gone?

Are they still having dinner?

The past participle of regular verbs is –ed:

Clean- have cleaned finish- finished stop- have stopped

The past participle of irregular verbs is sometimes the same as past simple and sometimes different:

The same: *lose- have lost make- have made have- had*

Different: *do- have done see- have seen write- have written*

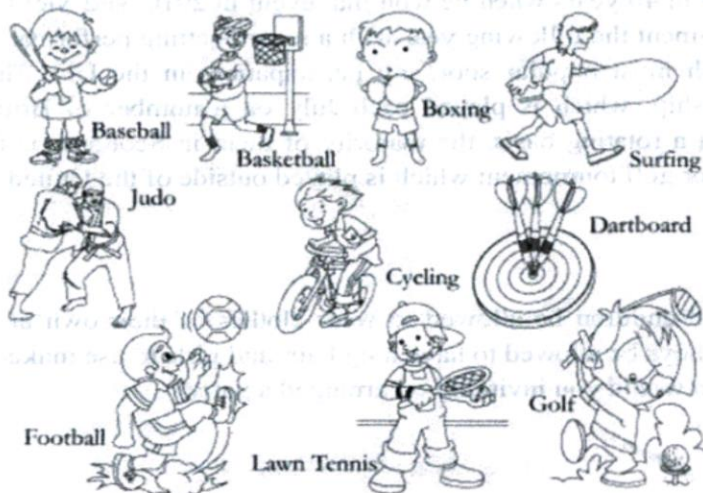
Exercises: complete the sentences with a verb from the list . use the present perfect (have/has + the past participle of the verb).

Break buy finish do go go lose paint read take.

1. *Are they still having dinner? No, they..... have finished.....*

2. *Is Tom here? No, he..... to work.*
3. *I.....some new shoes. Do you want to see them?*
4. *.....you..... the shopping? No, I am going to do later.*
5. *Where's your key? I don't know. Iit.*
6. *Look! Somebodythat window.*
7. *Your house looks different.....you.....it?*
8. *I can't find my umbrella. Somebody.....it?*
9. *I'm looking for Sarah?.....*
10. *Do you want the newspaper?.....*

Word Search Puzzle Sports



Phonetic drill:

Short e: bed, red, hen, men, pen, ten, net, pet, wet, leg, bell, yell, yes, desk, test, best.

Tongue –twisters

Betty Botter bought some butter , but she said the butter’s bitter if I put in my batter, it will make my batter bitter

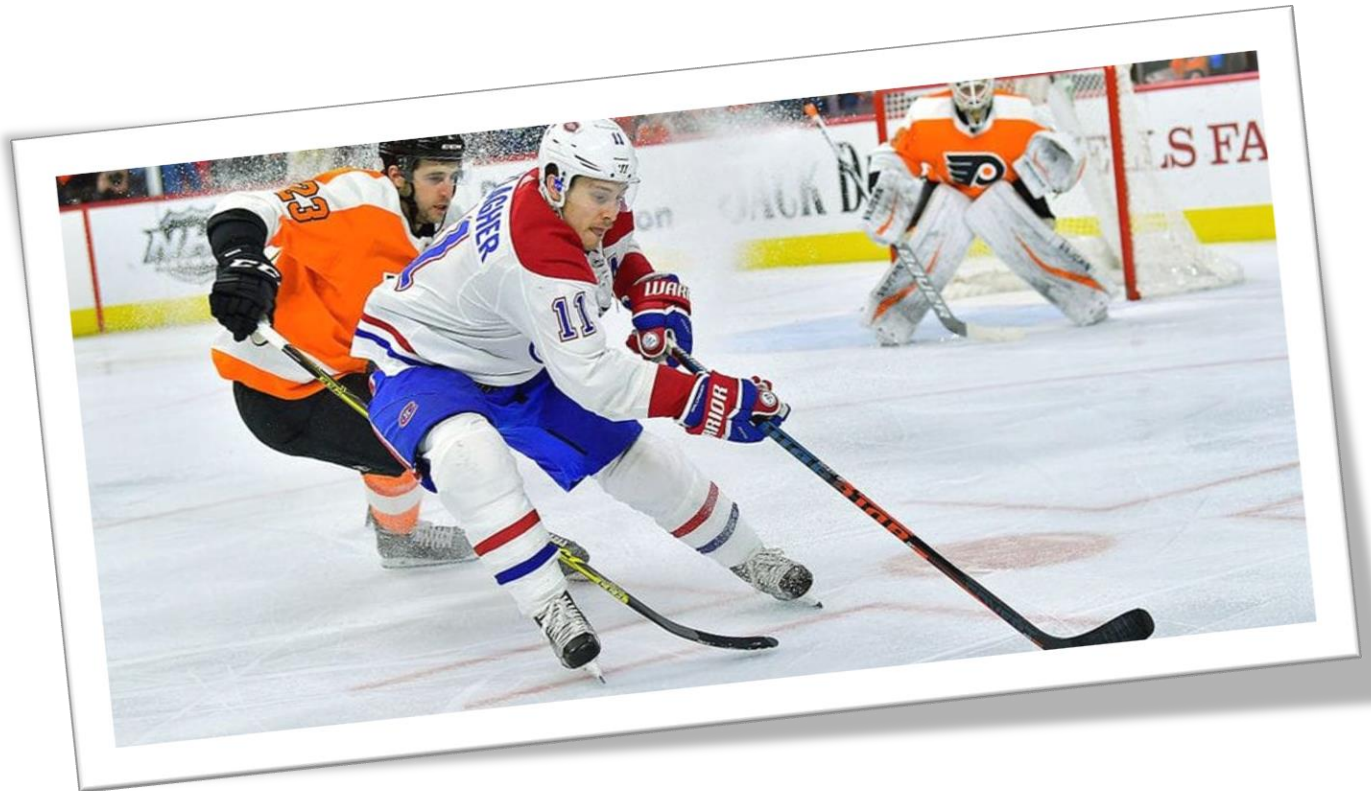
But a bit of better will make my batter better.

So was better Betty Botter bought a bit of better butter.

Ice- Hockey

Ice hockey is one of the most action paced of sports demanding skillful skating, expenses stick-handling, and masterly puck control. The game developed in the frozen expenses of North America, and a hundred years ago became the national winter sport of Canada. It is also became very popular in the northern states of the United States, and later spread to Europe, Japan, and even to Australia. The game probably arose from boys playing on the ice. The kids probably fashioned pucks from frozen “horse apples” and adapted tree branches as hockey sticks, and plead on cleared stretches of frozen lakes and rivers, and backyards rinks. Soon it was inevitable that teams began to play against each other and leagues were formed. The earliest mention of the team ice –hockey game is a newspaper description of the game plead at the Victoria Skating Rink in Montreal in 1875. Originally the leagues and national competitions in Canada were amateur. In 1917 the first professional league was formed, the National Hockey League (or NHL), with for clubs-Montreal Canadians, Montreal Wanderers, Ottawa Senators, and Toronto Arenas. Later clubs were formed in American cities, and the NHL spread to the United States. In 1972 a rival professional organization was formed , the World Hockey Association (or WHA). IN 1873 lord Stanley,

the Governor-General of Canada, presented a silver trophy, the Stanley Cup to the winners and play offs for the Stanley Cup bean, which then became the symbol of professional hockey supremacy. Canadian style ice hockey spread rapidly in Europe between the two World Wars. In the northern countries it had to compete against bandy.



Glossary

Skillful-good at doing something, especially sth that needs a particular ability or special training

Frozen-usually before noun kept at a very low temperature in order to preserve it

Puck-noun a hard flat rubber disc that is used as a ball in ice hockey

Ice-hockey- a game played on ice , which players use long sticks to hit a hard rubber disc

Trophy-an object such as silver cup that is given as a prize for winning a competition

Supremacy-a position in which you have more power status than anyone else

Spread- to open sth that has been folded so that it covers a larger area than before

Rapidly-happening in a short period of time

Against-opposing or disagreeing with sb/sth

Read the text and answer the questions:

1. When was formed the first National Hockey League?
2. Who presented a silver trophy?
3. Who are playing on ice- hockey exactly?
4. What is done in this country to make the child responsible?
5. What would you do in cold and rainy weather?

Circle true(T) or False (F) according to the information.

1. A hundred years ago hockey became the national winter sport

of Canada.

T/F

2. Later hockey spread to Asian countries.

T/F

3. The game probably arose from boys playing on the ice.

T/F

4. In 1066 the first professional league was formed.

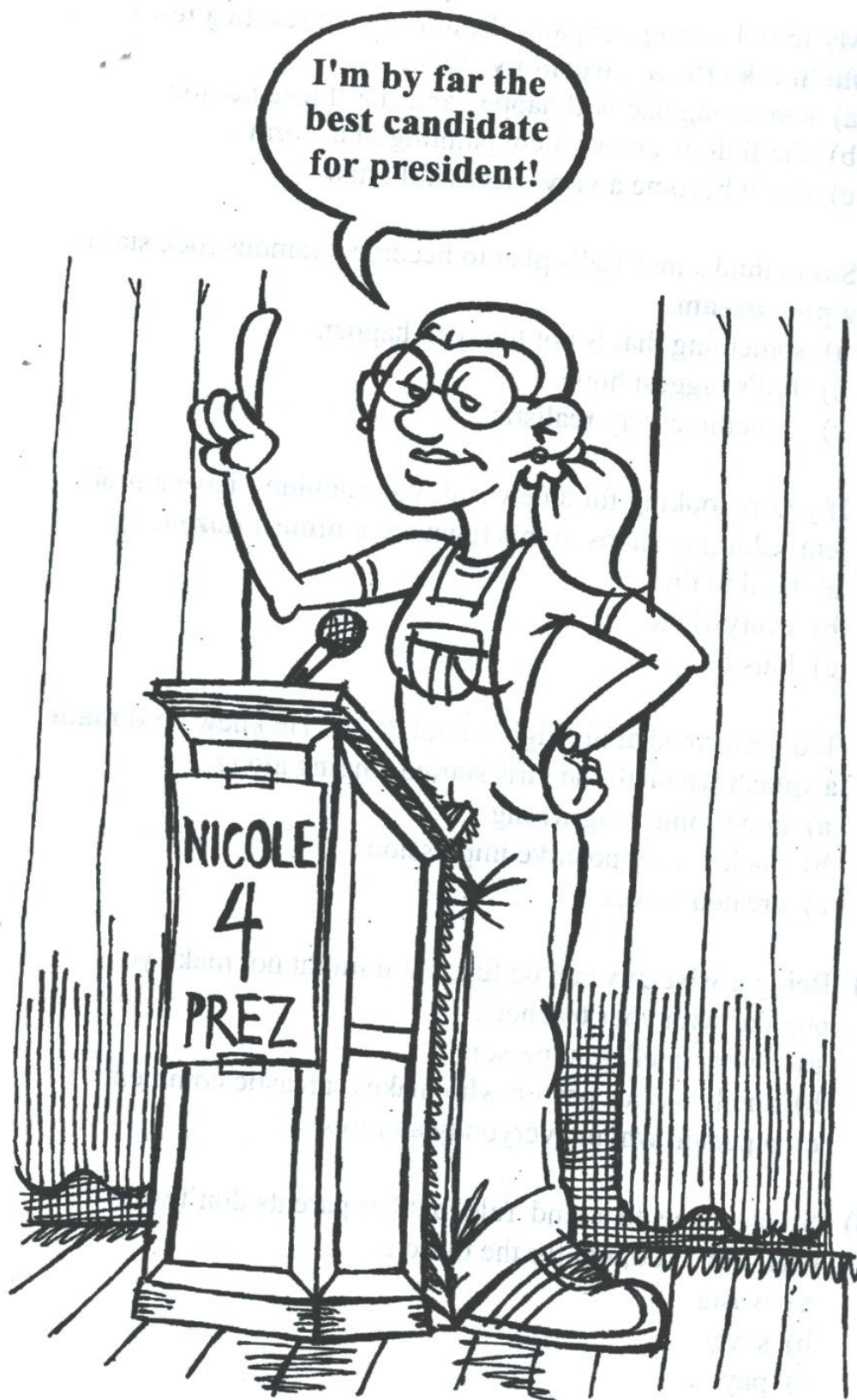
T/F

5. The earliest mention of the team is ice hockey.

T/F

Dialogue

Lesson 9



Nicole for President.

Nicole discusses her plans to run for student body president . Nicole wants Ted to ask his friends to vote for her. Ted agrees, in exchange for Nicole's help with his homework.

*Nicole: I've decided to run for student body president ! if I'm going to become a senator one day , I should **get some experience under my belt** now.*

*Ted: Andrea Jenkins is also running . she'll give you a **run for your money**.*

*Nicole: Andrea Jenkins is an idiot. I'm **by far** the better candidate.*

*Ted: Don't be so **full of yourself!** I might vote for America.*

*Nicole: stop **kidding around**. Let's get down to **business**. I need your help.*

Ted: you want me to help you?

*Nicole : yes , I need you to **talk** your friends **into** voting for me.*

*Ted: but you never give **my friends the time of day**. All you give them is **the cold shoulder**.*

Nicole: that's because they've got blue hair and nose rings!

*Ted: They're better than your friends – a bunch of **goody- goodies and brown nosers!***

Nicole: That's beside the point. Let's talk about your friends and their votes.

*Ted: okay, **You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours**. If you do my chemistry homework, I'll help you get the votes.*

*Nicole: I'm not crazy about that idea, but okay, **it's a deal**. I hope I can count on you.*

Idioms – lesson 9

Beside the point.

Brown-noser- a person who's constantly trying to win favor with people above them, such as teachers or bosses.

By far- by a wide margin, by a great difference

Count on someone- to depend or rely on someone

To crazy about- see lesson3

Full of oneself- to think too much of oneself

To get down to business- to get serious about task

To get or to have under one's belt- to have or to get experience

To give someone a run for one's money- to be strong in competition

To give someone the cold shoulder- to be cold to someone on purpose, to snub someone

To not give someone the time of day- to ignore someone; to refuse to pay any attention to someone

Goody-goody- self-righteously or smugly good

It's a deal- I agree

To kid around- to joke around

To talk into- to persuade; to convince

8. Nicole thinks that Andrea is a snob. She says Andrea won't _____ her the time of day.

a) give

b) allow

c) tell

Grammar part.

There is/ there are

Singular

There is

Is there?

There is not

Plural

There are

Are there ?

There are not

There is a big tree in the garden.

There is a good film on TV this evening today. I'm going to watch it.

Excuse me is there any hotel near here?

Have you got any money?

Yes, there's some in my bag.

We can't go skiing. There isn't any snow.

There are some big trees in the garden.

Are there any letters for me today?

This is a modern town. There aren't many old buildings there.

How many players are there in a football team?

There are 11 players in a football team.

Exercises

Put in there was/there wasn't/ was there?/ there were/there weren't/ were there?

1. I was hungry but.....there wasn't.....anything to eat.

2.....any letters for me today?

3..... a football match for me yesterday?

4. We stayed at a nice hotel. Did you.....a swimming pool?

5. The suitcase was empty.....any clothes in it.

6. I found a wallet in the street but.....any money in it.

7.....many people at the meeting? No, very few.

8. We didn't visit the museum.....enough time.

9. I'm sorry I'm late.....a lot of traffic.

10. The radio wasn't working because.....any batteries in it.

Put in there is/ there are/ there was/there were/ there has been/ there will be.

1.....a good film on TV yesterday evening.

2. look!..... an accident. Call an ambulance.

3..... 24 hours in a day.

4..... A party at the club last night on Friday but I didn't go.

5. Look! This bag is empty.....nothing in it.

6. Why are those policemen outside the bank?a robbery.

7. When we arrived at the cinema,..... Along a queue outside.

8.somebody at the station to meet you when you arrive tomorrow.

9.Ten years ago.....500 children at the school. Now.....over a thousand.



Phonetic drill:

Short i: hit , sit, big, wig, pin, win, rip, pig, sick, miss, kiss, pill, dig, inn, fit, ill, still

Tongue-twister:

Which witch is which?

History of Ice Hockey

Hockey was one of the earliest stick-and-ball games. The ancient Egyptians, Greeks, Persians, Romans and Arabs played forms of the sport. Hurling , a sport similar to hockey, is known to have been played during the 1st millennium in Ireland, and similar sports were adopted by other Europeans in the Middle ages (5th century to 15th century). Ice hockey was also significantly influenced by lacrosse , stick-and-ball game developed by North Americans. The name hockey is thought to have been adapted by the English from the French word coquet(shepherd's crook). The name was first given to the sport in the 18th century but was not in common usage until the 19th century. British soldiers stationed in Canada devised modern ice hockey in the mid-1850s. in 1879 rules were set by student at McGill university in Montreal, Quebec, Canada and several amateur clubs and leagues were established in Canada by the late 1880s. Ice hockey became extremely popular at northern U.S colleges in the late 1800s, and by the beginning of the 20th century the sport had spread to Britain and other parts of Europe. The first professional league was established in 1904 northern Michigan . Because the four team league included one club from Canada, it was named the International Hockey league. Several leagues followed , including the first significant Canadian professional league , The national Hockey association (NHA), which began play in 1909. The

Pacific Coast Hockey Association (PCHA) was founded in 1911. The NHA folded following the 1916-17 season, but its strongest teams then formed the NHL and competed in the 1917-18 season.

Glossary

Stick-to push sth, usually a sharp object, into sth to be pushed into something

Ball-a round object used for throwing, hitting or kicking in games and sports

Millennium-a period of 1000 years, especially before or after the birth of christ

Lacrosse- a game played on a field by two teams of ten players who use sticks with curved nets on them to

Extremely –to a very high degree

Similar-like sb/sth but not exactly the same

Soldier-noun a member of an army, especially one who is not an officer

Dives-into jump into water with your head and going in first

Late-near the end of a period of time, a person's life

Establish-to start or create an organization, a system, etc . That is meant to last for a long time.

Answer the questions:

1. What was the Hockey?
2. What is the NHA?
3. What is the PCHA?
4. Where did ice hockey become popular?

5. When was established the first league?

6. When did NHA fold ?

Read the topic and circle True(T) or False(F).

1. Ice hockey was also significantly influenced by lacrosse.

T/F

2. In 1979 rules set by students at McGill University.

T/F

3. The Pacific coast hockey Association .

T/F

4. The first professional league was established in 1904.

T/F

5. The Pacific coast hockey Association was founded in 1911.

T/F

6. The name was first given to the sport in the 18th century.

T/F



Dialogue

Lesson 10

Bob visits the village market

Bob goes to the village Market, a supermarket in town. He asks Carol , the owner of the store , if she would like to sell Susan's Scrumptious Cookies.

Carol agrees, but isn't able to tell Bob how much she'll pay him.

Bob: Thank you for making time for me today , Carol.

Carol: Don't mention it, Bob , What's up?

Bob: My wife baked these cookies from scratch. Please take one.

Carol: mmmm, chewy. These are out of this world!

Bob: my wife's great cook.

Carol: you can say that again. I don't want to make a pig of myself, but let me take a few more.

Bob: oink oink! Just kidding!

Carol: I'd like to sell these at the Village market. My customers will go nuts over these!

Bob: How much would you pay us for each cookies?

Carol: I'm not sure. I need to roll up my sleeves and figure out the finances

Bob: Can you give me a ballpark figure now?

Carol: I don't want to jump the gun. Sit tight for now , and we'll talk things over the evening..

Idioms

Ballpark figure-an approximate number

Don't mention it- you're welcome

Figure out- to solve

From scratch- from the beginning; using all fresh ingredients rather than using a prepared mix.

Go nuts- to react with great enthusiasm.

Jump the gun- to start doing something too soon or ahead of everybody else.

Just kidding- talking more to get a laugh than anything.

Make a pig of oneself- to overeat; to eat too much

Make time for: to put time in one's schedule for something.

Out of this world: see lesson 6

Roll up one's sleeves- to prepare to work.

Sit tight- to wait patiently

Talk over- see lesson 1

What's up-What's going on? What's new?

You can say that again- I agree with you

Grammar part

We use these verbs with other(am going/ has seen/ can't come) but you can also use them alone.

I haven't got a car but my sister has

Please help me . I'm sorry , I can't

Are you tired ? I was but I'm not now.

Do you think Ann will come ? she might .

Are you going now? yes, I am afraid I must .

You can use these verbs in this way with Yes... or No..

Is it raining? Yes it is/No, it isn't

Have you ever been to Canada? Yes, I have

Will Alan be here tomorrow? Yes. He will .

Use do/does for the present simple:

I don't like hot weather, but Sue does.

She works very hard but I don't .

Do you enjoy your work? Yes, I do.

Use did for the past simple:

Did you and john enjoy the film?

Did it rain yesterday? No, didn't

You cannot use short forms 'm/'s/'re/'ve/'ll at the end of sentence. Use the full forms am/is/are/have/will

Are you tired? Yes, I am

Exercises

Complete these sentences with do / does/ did.

- 1. I don't like hot weather but Sue...does...*
- 2. you don't like John but I.....*
- 3. I didn't enjoy the party but my friends.....*
- 4. I don't want to go out this evening but Peter.....*
- 5. Ann doesn't smoke but all her friends.....*
- 5. my mother doesn't wear glasses but my father.....*

Complete these sentences with don't / doesn't/ didn't.

- 1. Sue likes hot weather but I don't...*
- 2. I like football but my brother.....*
- 3. I want to go out last night but Jane.....*
- 4. Kate lives in London but her parents.....*
- 5. The workers in the factory work hard but the manager.....*
- 6. Val played tennis last night but Tom.....*

Complete these sentences. Use only verb each time is / have/ can / etc)

1. Kay wasn't hungry but we were
2. You haven't met Jack's parents but I.....
3. Bill can't drive but all his friends
4. I'm not intelligent but you.....
5. I 'm not going to the party tomorrow night but George.....
6. Their house wasn't very big but the garden.....
7. I wasn't very tired but Philip and Joy
8. Diana won't here tomorrow but I.....
9. I don't smoke but my brother.....
10. I haven't got a video camera but I know somebody who.....

Complete these sentences with a negative verb (isn't / haven't/ can't/etc)

1. My sister can play the piano but I..... can't.....
2. Tom's house is big but my house
3. I'll be here tomorrow but Chris
4. I've already seen the film but Ian.....
5. One of the men was wearing a coat but James.....
6. I got up early this morning but James.....
7. My friends are going out tonight but I
8. Julia watches television a lot but I.....

Phonetic drill:

Short o: fog, dog, hot, pot, job, sob, rod, top, hop, mob, lock, frog, sock, on, pot, not.

Tongue-twisters:

Snap crackle pop

Water Polo

Water polo , or Water ball, is a team water sport. The playing team consists of six field players and one goalkeeper. The winner of the game is the team that scores the most goals . game play involves swimming, treading water(using a sort of kicking motion known as “eggbeater kick”), players passing the ball while being defended by a goalie. “ Man-up” (or power play) situations occur frequently. Water polo is a team water activity requiring swimming skills. Water polo, therefore , has strong similarities to the land- based game of handball. Players must play both offence and defense , treading water or wrestling before turning back for the opposing team’s possession. The front crawl stroke used in water polo differs from the usual swimming stile in which water polo players swim with the head out of water at all times to observe the play. The arm stroke used is also a lot shorter an quicker and is used primarily to protect the ball. Backstroke is used by defending players to look for advancing opponents and by the goalie to track the ball after passing. Water polo backstroke differs from swimming backstroke; the players sit up a bit in the water , using eggbeater leg like motions with short arm strokes. This allows the players to see the play and quickly switch positions . It is also allows the player to quickly catch a pass.



Glossary :

Water polo- *a game played by two teams of people swimming pool. Players try to throw a ball into net.*

Goalkeeper- *player whose job is to stop the ball from going into his or her own teams goal.*

Score- *the number of points, goals, scored by each player or team in a game or competition.*

Kick- *to hit sb or smth with your foot.*

Frequently- *often.*

Crawl- *to move forward on your hands and knees with your body close to the ground.*

Stroke- *an act of hitting a ball, for example with the bat or racket.*

Differs- *a-s from b to be different from sb/sth.*

Position- *the place where sb/sth is situated.*

Quicker- *done with speed, taking or lasting a short time.*

Goalie- *in football, hockey a wooden frame with a net into which players must kick or hit the ball in order to score a point*

Opponent- *a person that you are playing or fighting against in a game , competition argument.*

Observe- *to see or notice sb/sth.*

Read the text and answer the questions:

1. *What is the water polo?*

2. *How many players do play in water polo?*

3. *What should do players?*
4. *What is the main style in water polo?*
5. *Why did used the arm in water polo?*

Circle True(T) or False(F)

1. *Water polo or water ball, is a team water sport.* **T/F**
2. *Game play involves running in water.* **T/F**
3. *Players must play both defense and offense.* **T/F**
4. *Eggbeater used leg like motions.* **T/F**
5. *The arm stroke used is also a lot shorter and quicker.* **T/F**
6. *Water Polo has also strong similarities.* **T/F**

Practice the Idioms.

Imagine that you are Bob and that you're meeting with Carol from the village Market to sell her your cookies. Choose the most appropriate replies to Carol's questions and statements.

1) Carol: "I'm glad I was able to make time to see you today."

Bob's reply:

- a) "I guess I'll see you tomorrow then"
- b) "It must be nice to have so much free time ."
- c) "Yes, thanks for fitting me into your busy schedule"

2) Carol: "What's up?"

Bob's reply:

- a) “ fine , thank you”
- b) “ I ‘d like to discuss a business deal with you.”
- c) “ I don’t know. Let me check with my life.”

3) Carol: “These cookies are out of this world. What do you think?”

Bob’s reply:

- a) “I agree. They’re delicious!”
- b) “ I don’t know where they are “
- c) “ No, thanks . I’ve already had ten cookies.”

4) Carol:” did your wife make these from scratch?”

Bob’s reply:

- a) “ No, she made them from flour , eggs and sugar.”
- b) “ Yes, she did. She loves to bake .”
- c) “ Yes , she bought a roll of Pillsbury frozen dough and heated it the oven for 15 minutes.

5) Carol: “ I ate seven cookies. Do you think I’ve made a pig of myself?”

Bob’s reply:

- a) “ Not at all. These cookies are hard to resist!”
- b) “ Yes, You look just like a pig.”
- c) “Yes, Pigs love to eat cookies too”.

6) Carol :”I think my customers will go nuts over these cookies.”

Bob’s reply:

- a) “ I agree, After all, they’re very good!”
- b) “Nuts? Sure, we can put nuts in the cookies.”
- c) “ I disagree. They’ll probably like them”

7) Carol: “Bob, I’m not ready to give you a ballpark figure yet.”

Bob’s reply:

- a) “Okay, how about one dollar per cookie?”
- b) “ When you’re ready , we can sell them in the ballpark.”
- c) “Okay, I can wait until tomorrow”.

8) Carol:” I don’t want to jump the gun by discussing details now.”

Bob’s reply:

- a) “I understand. Take some time to think about it”.
- b) “I didn’t say anything about selling you guns”.
- c) “Thanks, I ‘d love an answer right now”.

Grammar part.

What are you doing tomorrow?(present for future)

We use am/is/are (present continuous) for something happening now.

-Where are George and Sue? They’re playing tennis in the park.

- Please be quite. I am working.

We also use am/is/are –ing for the (tomorrow/next week)

-Carol is playing tennis tomorrow.

-I’m not working next week.

I’m doing something tomorrow= I have arranged to do something. I have a plan to do something:

-Alice is going to the dentist on Friday .

-They are going to a concert tomorrow evening.

-Are you meeting Bill this evening?

-What are you doing at the weekend?

-I'm not going out tonight. I'm staying at home.

Do not use the present simple(I go/do you go?) for arrangements:

-I'm going out this evening.

-are you going tonight ?

- Ann isn't coming to the party next week.

But we use the present simple for timetables, programmes, trains, etc.

-The concert starts at 7:30.

-What time does the train leave?

Study difference:

-I'm going to concert this evening.

-The concert starts at 7:30

-I'm going-present continuous for people

The concert start- present simple: for programmes, trains , etc.

Exercises

Write some sentences about yourself. What are you doing in the next few days?

1.I'm staying at home tonight.....

2.I'm going to the theatre on Monday

3.....

- 4.....
- 5.....
- 6.....

Write questions. all the sentences are future.

- 1.(you/go/out/tonight).....Are you going out tonight?.....
- 2(you/work/next/week).....
- 3.(what/you/do/tomorrow/evening?).....
- 4.(what time/Bob and Sue/ come?).....
- 5.(When/Liz/go/on holiday?).....

Use the words in brackets()to write sentences. All the sentences are future. Use the present continuous(he is leaving) or present simple(it leaves)

- 1.(I / not/go/out/tonight).... I am not going out tonight.....
- 2.(the concert/start/at 8:35).....
- 3.(I / meet/my friends/this evening).....
- 4.(Tom/not /come/to the party/ on Tuesday).....
- 5.(The/English/ course/finish/on 10th may).....



Phonetic drill:

Short u: bug, hug, cub, tub, cut, hut, cup, up, run, sun, gum, duck, bus, mug, under

Tongue-twisters:

Flash message, flash message

History of Water Polo

Water polo originated in England during the 1870s and soon became popular in the United States. It was first played in the Olympic Games as a men's exhibition sport in 1900. In 1904 it became a men's medal sport, but only the United States fielded a team. In 1908 it was contested internationally at the Olympics. Over the succeeding decades water polo especially popular in Europe. From approximately 1920 to 1946 the United States departed from the international rules for water polo by adopting for play a loosely inflated ball that could be gripped in one hand and carried toward the goal. Opposing players usually attempted to seize the ball carriers, wrestle them under water, and render them helpless from loss of breath. This rough style of play virtually disappeared by 1946. Since that time traditional water polo has grown rapidly in North America, especially as a college sport. It is particularly popular in southern California and other parts of the West. Women have played water polo since the game's early days, but participation was not widespread until the 1990s. In 1961 United States Water Polo established a national club championship for women. It has hosted one for men since 1890. Women's water polo became an Olympic medal sport at the 2000 Games in Sydney, Australia.

Glossary

Originate- to happen or appear for the first time in a particular place or situation.

Medal- a flat piece of metal, usually shaped like a coin, that is given to the winner of a competition or to sb who has

Adopting- to take sb else's child into your family and become its legal parent's

Attempted-that sb has tried to do but without success

Ball- a round object used for throwing, hitting or kicking in games and sports

Water- a liquid without colour , smell or taste that falls as rain, is in lakes, rivers and seas, and is used for drinking...

Rapidly-happening in a short period of time

Widespread-existing or happening over a large area among many people.

Championship-a competition to find the best player or team in a particular sport

Read the text and answer the questions:

1. Where did originate Water Polo?
2. And where did it become popular?
3. Where water polo has grown rapidly?
4. Is It popular in southern Canada and other parts of west?
5. When has hosted water polo for men?
6. Where did women's water polo become an Olympic medal?

Circle True(T) or False(F) .

1. Water Polo originated in England during the 1870s and soon became popular in the United States. **T/F**
2. In 1910 it was contested internationally at the Olympics. **T/F**
3. This rough style of play virtually disappeared by 1956. **T/F**

4. Women have played water polo since the game's early day. **T/F**
5. In 1961 United States water polo established a national club championship for women. **T/F**
6. It is particularly popular in southern California and other part of West. **T/F**
7. Women's water polo became an Olympic medal sport at the 2000 Games in Sydney in Australia. **T/F**

Practice the Idioms

Review for lessons 6-10

Choose the best substitute for the phrase in bold:

1) This apple pie is ***out of this world***.

a) ***not bad***

b) ***from another planet***

c) ***delicious***

2) Jane was feeling ***on edge***, so she went to a day spa to relax.

a) ***anxious***

b) ***relaxed***

c) ***angry***

3) You ate 15 cookies? You really ***made a pig of yourself!***

a) ***turned into an animal with a snout and tail***

b) made yourself sick

c) ate more than you should have

*4) Bob wasn't sure he wanted to work for his wife's cookie company, but she **talked him into it.***

a) forced him

b) convinced him

c) asked him

*5) Nancy doesn't **have a clue** about the Internet. She's never even used e-mail.*

a) understand deeply

b) knows nothing

c) is learning a lot

*6. Stop **beating around the bush!** I don't know what you're trying to tell me.*

a) avoiding the subject

b) hitting the trees

c) repeating yourself

*7. Paul likes to draw silly cartoons of his classmates on the blackboard before class. He's a **wise guy.***

a) bad student

b) smart person

c) sarcastic person

8. Tom needed to learn how to ride horse before his trip to Ireland, so he took a crash course.

a) short, intensive class

b) class in failing down

c) semester-long class

9. Laura made a bundle when she was younger, and now she spends every day on the golf course.

a) had a good job

b) made lots of money

c) stole money

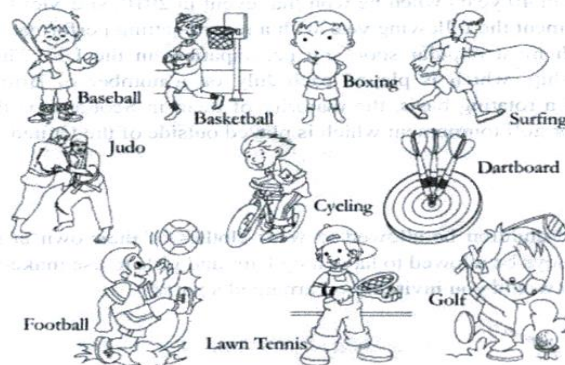
10. The doctor will be with you soon. please sit tight.

a) come back later

b) wait patiently

c) follow me

Word Search Puzzle Sports



Grammar part

Would you like?....

Would you like?=Do you want..?

We use would you like?....to offer things:

-would you like some coffee?

- yes please

- would you like cigarette?

-no, thank you. I don't smoke.

-what would you like tea or coffee?

- tea please.

We use would you like to..? invite someone:

-would you like to come to a party/

-would you like to have dinner with me on Sunday?

- yes, I would love to.

- where would you like to go this evening?

I'd like is a polite way of saying I want;

(in a restaurant) I would like fish , please

I'm thirsty. I'd like a drink.

Exercises

Invite people to do things. Use would you like to...?

1. (invite someone to come to a party next Friday)

.....would you like to go come to a party next Friday.....

2. (invite someone to go to concert on Saturday)

.....

3. (invite someone to play tennis tomorrow)

.....

4. (invite someone to dance)

.....

Choose the correct form.

1. Do you like/ would you like a cigarette? Yes ,please

Would you like is right.

2. Do you like/ would you like a banana? No, thank you

3. Do you like / would you like bananas? Yes , I love them

4. What do you like/ would you like to drink? Water please!

5. Do you like / would you like to go to party ? not now ,perhaps later

6. I like / I'd like ice cream but I don't eat it very often.

7. I'm tired . I like/ I'd like to go to sleep.

8. Do you like / would you like something to eat? No, thanks . I'm not hungry

Phonetic drill:

Short y: family, candy, dandy, berry, myth, happy, vary.

Tongue-twister:

Red buick, blue buick

Rugby football

Like association football, rugby union and rugby league both developed from traditional British Football games in the 19th century. Rugby football was codified in 1871. Dissatisfaction with the governance of the sport led, in 1895, to a number of prominent clubs establishing what would become rugby league. The estranged clubs, based in mainly working class industrial regions of northern England, had wished to be allowed to compensate their players for missing work to play matches but they had been opposed by those clubs that were predominantly middle class and often based in the south of the country. Subsequently rugby league developed somewhat different rules. For much of the 20th century there was considerable antagonism towards rugby league from rugby union. One member of parliament described it as “one of the longest (and daftest) grievances in history” with anyone over the age of 18 associated with rugby league being banned forever from rugby union. This antagonism has abated since 1995 when the international rugby board, rugby union’s international governing body, “opened” rugby union to professionalism. Rugby union England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland all field separate teams and are among the top ten in global rugby union. All four teams are among the top ten in rugby union. The Six Nations championship played between the Home nations, Italy and France is the premier international tournament in the northern hemisphere. The Triple Crown is awarded to any of the Home nations who beats the other three in that tournament.



Glossary

Rugby- *a game played by two teams of 13 or 15 players, using an oval ball which may be kicked or carried.*

Codify- *to arrange laws, rules. Verb codifies, codifying, codified.*

Dissatisfaction- *a feeling that you are not pleased and satisfied.*

Estrange- *no longer living with your husband or wife.*

Compensate- *to provide sth good to balance or reduce the bad effects of damage.*

Daft- *silly, often in way that is amusing.*

Professionalism- *to high standard that you expect from a person who is well trained in a particular job.*

Separate- *forming a unit by itself, not joined to sth else.*

Collectively- *done or shared by all members of a group of people; involving a whole group of society.*

Global- *covering or affecting the whole world.*

Hemisphere- *one half of the earth, especially the half above or below the equator.*

Triple- *having three parts or involving three people or groups.*

Crown- *a circular ornament, usually made of gold and jewels, that a king or queen wears on his or her head.*

Tournament- *a sports competition involving a number of teams or players who take part in.*

Read the text and answer the questions:

1. When did develop traditional rugby football?
2. When was codified rugby football?
3. How many teams are the top ten in global rugby union?
4. Where did exactly play the home nations?

Circle true(T) or False(F)

1. Rugby league developed from traditional British football games in the 20th century. **T/F**
2. Rugby football was codified in 1871. **T/F**
3. Subsequently rugby league developed somewhat different Rules. **T/F**
4. All four teams are among the top ten in global rugby union. **T/F**
5. The seven nations Championship played between the home Nations. **T/F**
6. The Triple Crown is awarded to any of the Home Nations Who beats the other four in that tournament. **T/F**



Dialogue.

Bob drives a hard bargain.

Carol from the village market calls Bob to discuss Susan's Scrumptious Cookies.

Carol and Bob discuss how much Bob will receive for each cookie.

Carol: Hi Bob. How's it going?

Bob: Fine thanks, Carol . How are you?

*Carol: Can't complain. Bob, I've had a chance to **crunch** some numbers. I can pay you 50c per cookie.*

*Bob: That's out of the question. At that price, it's not **worth out while**. The ingredients alone cost us 30c per cookie.*

*Carol: ok, let me **sweeten the deal**-60c per cookie?*

*Bob: Carol, my wife and I need to **make a living** from this business.*

*Carol: Okay, Okay, you've twisted my arm. I'll pay you 75c per cookie . **Take it or leave it !***

Bob: Now you are talking! We'll take it.

Carol: You drive a hard bargain, Bob

Bob: Yes , but we make a good cookie.

Carol : Let's get the ball rolling . Bring me 2,000 cookies on Monday by 9 a.m.

Idioms lesson 11

Can't complain- things are going well.

Crunch numbers-to perform calculations

Drive a hard bargain- to be tough in negotiating an agreement; to negotiate something in one's favor.

Get the ball rolling- to get started

How's it going?-How are you?

Make a living- to earn enough money to support oneself

Now you're talking- you're saying the right thing

Out of the question- impossible

Sweeten the deal- to make an offer more attractive

Take it or leave it- accept or reject an offer , usually final one

Twist someone's arm- to persuade someone ; to convince someone

Worth one's while-worthy of one's effort or time.

Grammar Part.

Get.

Get something/ somebody=receive /buy/fetch/find.

You don't have- you get it- you have it.

-Did you get my letter last week(= receive)

-I like your pullover. Where did you get it?(=buy)

-(on the phone) Hello can I speak to Ann, Please? One moment. I'll get her(=fetch)

- It is difficult to get a job in your country?(=find)

Get cold/ hungry/ tired/ better etc. (get + adjective)= become

It's not cold- it's getting cold- It is cold

-Drink your coffee. It's getting cold

-If you don't eat, you get hungry.

-I'm sorry he's ill. I hope he gets better soon.

Also: get married and get lost:

-Linda and Frank are getting married next month.

-I went for a walk and got lost.

Get to place (get to work/ get to London/ get home)

-I usually get to work before 8:30.

- We went to Oxford yesterday. We left London at 8:00 and got to Oxford at 9.00.

- Can you tell me how to get to the city center?

But get home, nor get to home.

-What time did you get home last night?

Get in/out/on/off

Get in(a car)

get on}

a bus , a train, a plane

Get out(of a car)

get off}

-She got in the car and drove away(you can also say got into the car)

- a car stopped and a man got out. (but got out of the car)

-They got on the bus outside the hotel and got off in Cross street.

Exercises .

Finish these sentences. Use get (e) + the best ending.

Our shoes my letter some milk a ticket a doctor the job some petrol

A very good salary.

1. I wrote to you last week. Did you... get my letter.....
2. We stopped at the petrol station.....
3. Quick. This man is ill. We
must.....
4. Where did you.....?
- They're very nice.
5. Are you going to the concert. Yes, if I
can.....
6. I had an interview with the manager but I
didn't.....
7. When you go to the shop, can
you.....
8. She's got a good job. She
.....

Complete the sentences. Use getting+ one of these words:

Dark late cold ready married

1. Drink your coffee. It'sgetting cold.....
2. It's.....It's time to go home.
3. I'm.....next week. Oh are you?
Congratulations.

4. *Where's Sally? She's in her room. She's..... to go out.*
5. *Turn on the light. It's.....*

Complete the sentences. Use get/got+ one of these words:

Tired old hungry married better wet lost

1. *If you don't eat, you....get hungry.....*
2. *If you work very hard, you.....*
3. *Don't go out in the rain. You'll.....*
4. *My brother.....last month. His wife's name is Julia.*
5. *We didn't know the way home, so we.....*
6. *Everybody wants to stay- young, but we all.....*
7. *The beginning of the film wasn't very good but it.....*

Phonetic drill:

Long a: day, hay, say, play, ate, cake, gate, maze, same, hail, nail, mail, rain.

Tongue- twister:

Thin sticks, thick bricks

Golf

Modern competitive golf originated in Scotland. In the early 20th century British golfers were the best in the world, winning nearly all of the U.S. open championships before World War I. American golfers later became dominant, but Britain has continued to produce leading golfers, with an especially strong period the 1980s and 1990s. There are usually more British golfers than Americans in the top 100 of the Official World Golf ranking relative to population, that is to say more than a fifth as many, but Britain has not yet produced a major new golf star this century, although a number of British golfers have reached the world's top 10 in the early 2000s. England's Lee Westwood ended tiger wood's five-year reign atop the ranking in autumn 2010, and fellow Englishman Luke Donald reached the top of the rankings in may 2011. Other British Golfers to have appeared in the top in the 2000s are Paul Casey, in Pouter and Justin Rouse, all from England; and Graeme McDowell and Rory McElroy of Northern Ireland. McDowell also became the first European to win the U.S. Open in 40 years when he won that event in 2010, McElroy won that tournament the following year with a record-setting performance. Golf is the sixth most popular sport, by participation, in the U.K. The open championship, which is the played each July on a number of British golf courses on a rotating basis, the majority of them in Scotland, is the only men's major golf tournament which is played outside of the United States.



Glossary

Competitive-to try to be more successful or better than sb else who is trying to do the same as you.

Golf- a game played over a large area of ground using specially shaped sticks to hit a small hard ball into a series of 9 or 18 holes, using as few strokes as possible.

Golfers-a person who plays golf.

Top-the highest part or point of sth

Produce-to make things to be sold, especially in large quantities.

Reign- the period during which a king, queen, emperor.

Win-to be the most successful in a competition , rare , battle

Majority-the largest part of group of people or things.

Dominant- more important, powerful or noticeable than other things.

Reached-to arrive at the place that you have been travelling to

Rankings-the position sb/sth on a scale that shows how good or important they are in relation to other similar people.

Read the text and answer the questions:

1. Where did originate modern golf?
2. Were the best in the world in the 20th century British Golfers?
3. Are there more British golfers than Americans in the top 100 of the official World Golf ranking?
4. How old was McElroy when he won the tournament?

5. Is the Golf the sixth most popular sport?

Circle True(T) or False(F)

1. Modern competitive golf originated in Scotland.

T/F

2. In the early 21th century British golfers were the in the

In the world, winning nearly all of the U.S.

T/F

3. Open in 40 years when McElroy won that event in 2010.

T/F

4. The open Championship , which is played each early July

On a number of British golf courses on a rotating basis.

T/F

5. The majority of them in Wales

T/F



Dialogue

Bob's big cookie order.

The family is gathered around the dinner table. Bob tells them about his deal with the village market. He asks his kids for help baking the cookies.

Bob: *I know I've been **down in dumps** since I got fired, but things **are looking up** now. the village market wants to sell our cookies.*

Nicole: *That's great news, Dad!*

Bob: *We're going to have to bake **like crazy** over the weekend. They want 2,000 cookies by Monday .*

Nicole: *Two thousand cookies in three days? Don't you think you've **bitten off more than you can chew**?*

Ted: *Yeah, you 're going to be **running around like a chicken with its head cut off!***

Susan: *Fortunately , there are four of us here. You kids will have to **pitch in** too.*

Nicole: *Sorry, but I can't. I have to finish Ted's chemistry homework and then I've got to **get going** on my election speech.*

Bob : *What's that about doing Ted's chemistry homework?*

Ted: *Never **mind!** Amber will **help out** with the cookies instead of Nicole.*

Susan: *for **heaven's sake**, Nicole! It's like **pulling teeth** getting you to do any work around here.*

Idioms- lesson 12

Bite off more than one can chew-to take on more than one capable of; to take on too much.

For heaven's sake!- a way of expressing emotions such as surprise, outrage, or impatience.

Get going-to get started on something, to set off for a destination; to leave

Help out-to give assistance; to help.

Like a chicken with its head cut off-in a hysterical manner; in a very nervous way.

Like crazy- with great speed or enthusiasm.

Like pulling teeth-very difficult.

Never mind-don't worry about something; forget it; it doesn't matter.

Pitch in-to help.

Run around- to move about quickly.

Things are looking up- things are improving.

Practice With the Idioms.

Fill in the bank with the missing word:

1) When the sun doesn't shine all winter, it's easy to start feeling down in the_____.

a) dumps b) crazy c) luck

2) Things were so busy at work, I spent the entire week running around like a chicken with its_____ cut off.

a) beak b) head c) neck

3) According to today's newspaper, the economy is improving. Things are looking_____.

- a) up b) down c) forward

4) I thought you could help me with my new project. But if you're too busy, never_____. I'll find somebody else.

- a) bother b) mind c) worry

5) For heaven's _____! If you don't stop playing those video games, you'll never get your homework done.

- a) angels b) sake c) benefit

6) When the school asked Susan to bring cookies to the bake sale, she said she'd be happy to help_____.

- a) in b) about c) out

7) When my friend John told me how busy he was preparing for his Halloween party, I offered to pitch_____.

- a) in b) out c) him

8) It's like pulling_____ getting Nicole to help out in the kitchen.

- a) hair b) nails c) teeth

Bonus Practice

Choose the best substitute for the phrase in bold:

1)Janice is doing all the cooking for her daughter's wedding party. I think she's bitten off more than she can chew.

a) accepted too little responsibility

b) taken too much food into her mouth

c) taken on more than she handle

2)If Nicole is going to cover her entire school with election posters , she'd better get going on them immediately.

a) start working on

b) stop working on

c) start destroying

3)If you get tired of moving the lawn, I'd happy to help out.

a) confuse you

b) do nothing

c) assist you

4) last year , Bill opened a store selling gourmet food. This year, he'll open 10 more stores. His business is growing like crazy1

a) very quickly

b) very slowly

c) despite being a crazy idea

5)Ever since receiving his rejection letter from Princeton University , Jason has been down in the dumps.

a) happy

b) sad

c) encouraged

6) For a long time, Michelle couldn't find a boyfriend. But now things are looking up. She met a nice guy last weekend.

a) her love life is getting worse.

b) her love life is improving

c) her love couldn't get much worse

Grammar part.

Myself/yourself/himself

I -me-myself

I looked myself

He-him-himself

he looked at himself

She-her-herself

she looked herself

You-you-yourself

you looked at yourself

Yourselves

you looked at yourselves

We-us-ourselves

we looked at ourselves

They-them-themselves

they looked at themselves

- I cut myself with the knife.

-she fell off her bicycle.

-Do you sometimes talk to yourself when you are alone ?

-If you want some more food, help yourselves.

-did they pay for themselves or did you pay for them?

-did you all have a nice time?

By myself/ by yourself= alone

-I went on holiday by myself

-she wasn't with her friends . she was by herself

-selves and each other

-I looked at myself and Tom looked at himself.

- we looked at ourselves

-I looked at Tom and he looked at me.

-we looked at each other.

Exercises

Finish the sentences with myself/yourself etc.

1. He enjoyed.....himself.....

2. I enjoyed.....

3. She enjoyed.....

4. We enjoyed.....

5. Did you enjoy.....

6. Bill and I enjoy.....(one person)

7. The children enjoyed.....

8. Jack didn't enjoy.....

Finish the sentences with myself/yourself etc.

1. I cutmyself.....with the knife.....
2. Be careful! That plate is very hot. Don't burn.....
3. I'm not angry with you . I'm angry with.....
4. They never think about other people. They only think about.....
5. I got out of the bath and dried.....with a towel.
6. When people are alone , they often talk to.....
7. The police say that the woman shot.....with a gun.
8. Don't pay for me .I want to pay for
9. He fell off the ladder but he didn't hurt.....
10. I'd like to know more about you. Tell me about(one person)
11. Goodbye! Have a good holiday and look after.....(two people)



Phonetic drill.

Long e: bee, see, seed, jeep, key, eat, leap, meat, pea, read, team

Tongue –twister:

Eleven benevolent elephants.

Gymnastics

Gymnastics is a sport involving the performance of exercises requiring physical strength, flexibility, agility, coordination, and balance. Internationally, all of the gymnastic sports are governed by The federation International de Gymnastique (FIG) with each country having its own national governing body affiliated to FIG. Competitive Artistic gymnastics is the best known of the gymnastic sports. It typically involves the women's events of uneven bars, balance beam, floor exercises, and vault. Men's events are floor exercise, pommel horse, still rings, vault, parallel bars, and high bar, Gymnastics evolved from exercises used by the ancient Greeks, that included skills for mounting and dismounting a horse, and from circus performance skills. Other gymnastics sports include rhythmic gymnastics, the various tramp lining sports, aerobic and acrobatic gymnastics. Participants can include children as young as two years old doing kinder gym and children's gymnastics, recreational gymnasts of ages 5 and up, competitive gymnasts at varying levels of skill, and world class athletes.

Glossary

Involve- if a situation , an event or activity involves sth,that thing is an important or necessary part or result of it.

Performance- the act of performing a play, concert or some other form of entertainment.

Strength-to do something the quality of being physically strong.

Flexibility-able to change to suit new conditions or situations

Coordination- the act of making parts of sth, groups of people, work together in an efficient an organized way.

Balance- a situation in which different things exist in equal , correct or good.

Gymnastics-physical exercises that develop and show the body's strength and ability to move and bend easily, often done as a sport in competitions

Artistic-connected with art or artists.

Vault-a room with thick walls and a strong door, especially in a bank, used for keeping valuable things safe.

Acrobatic-involving or performing difficult acts or movements with the body.

Aerobic-physical exercises intended to strengthen the heart and lungs , often done in classes, with music.

Athlete-a person who competes in sports.

Read the text and answer the questions.

1.What is the FIG?

2.What other sports include rhythmic gymnastics?

3. Are all of the gymnastics governed by the federation international de Gymnastique?

4. What kind of events include to gymnastics?

Circle True(T) False (f)

1.Gymnastics is a sport involving the performance of exercises requiring physical strength.

T/F

2. Competitive Artistic gymnastics is the best known of

The gymnastic sports.

T/F

3. Participants can include children as young as two years

Old.

T/F

4. Other gymnastic sport include rhythmic gymnastics.

T/F

Dialogue.

Amber comes over to bake cookies.

Ted's girlfriend Amber comes over to help with the cookies. Amber has experience baking cookies from a former job. Susan leaves the kitchen so they can work better.

Ted: Mom, Amber is here to lend a hand with the cookies.

Susan: Hi Amber. Nice to see you again.

Amber: Good to see you too, Mr Johnson.

That's an interesting hairstyle.

Amber: Thanks. I am glad you think it's cool. Blue hair is all rage this season.

Susan: Well, I'm going to take a break now and let you kids take over.

Ted: Don't worry, Mom. Your business is in good hands with Amber. She really knows her stuff.

Amber: That's true. I used to work at Mrs. Field's cookies in the mall.

Susan: You don't work there anymore?

Amber: No, I got fired. I have a real **sweet tooth** , and they told me I was eating too many cookies.

Susan: Well, I'm sure you haven't **lost your touch**.

Amber: I might be a bit **out of practice** .

Ted: Mom, you can watch Amber bake if you want. You might **pick up** a few **tricks of the trade**.

Amber: Yes, **feel free**. As a singer, I'm used to performing **before an audience!**

Susan: Thanks , but I'm going to get **out of the way**. You know what they say: **too many cooks spoil the broth!**

Amber: Will I see you later tonight?

Susan: Yes, I'll be back in a few hours.

Ted: Mom, why don't you **just call it a night** and go to bed .

You've been **working your tail off** all day.

Idioms- lesson 13

All the rage-the latest fashion; popular right now

Call it a night- to stop an activity for the rest of the night

Get out of the way- go ahead and do something ; don't hesitate

To be in good hands-in good, competent care.

Know one's stuff- to have an expertise in a field.

Lend a hand- to help.

Loose one's touch- to no longer be able to do something well.

Out of practice-no longer good at doing something.

Pick up-to acquire; to learn

Sweet tooth – an enjoyment of sugary foods.

Take a break- to stop and rest from activity.

Take over- to assume control.

Too many cooks spoil the broth- too many people involved in an activity can ruin it.

Tricks of the trade- clever shortcuts gained by experience.

Work one's tail off- to work very hard.

Practice the Idioms.

Fill in the blank with the missing word:

1) When Susan was having trouble lifting her heavy mixer, Bob offered to lend_____.

a) finger

b) foot

c) hand

2) Nicole used to play the piano, but she hasn't practiced in five years. She's really _____ practice.

a) about to

b) into

c) out of

3) You've have been working in the kitchen for hours. Why don't you go and_____ a break?

a) take

b) give

c) do

4) Amber picked up many _____ of the trade while working at Mrs. Field Cookies in the Stamford Mall.

a) bits b) tricks c) pieces

5) Your shoulder massages are still the best . You haven't _____ your touch.

a) found b) lost c) spoiled

6) After two weeks in Italy, Tom started to pick _____ a few words Italian , including cappuccino and pizza.

a) up b) out c) in

7) When Jill got tired of chopping onions, Jack took _____

a) over b) off c) away

8) Whenever we need financial advice , we call Suze Orman.

She really knows her _____.

a) Things b) stuff c) matter

Grammar part.

Should.

Someone should do something – it is a good thing to do or the right thing to do:

-Tom should go to bed earlier. He usually goes to bed very late and he's always tired.

-It's a good film. You should go and see it.

-When you play tennis , you should always watch it.

Shouldn't (or shouldn't not)= It's not a good thing to do or it's not the right thing to do:

-Tom shouldn't go to bed so late.

-You work all the time. You shouldn't work so hard.

We often use think with should.

I think... I should

-I think Carol should buy some new clothes.

-it's late. I think you should go home now.

I don't think..... Should

-I don't think you should so hard.

-I don't think the police should carry guns .

Do you think.....should?

-Do you think I should buy this jacket?

-What time do you think we should go home?

Must is stronger than should:

-It's good film. You should go and see it.

- It's a fantastic film. You must go and see it.

Another way of saying should is ought to....

-it's good film. You ought to go and see it.

Exercises.

Complete the sentences. Use should + one of these verbs.

Clean go read visit watch wear.

1. *When you play tennis, you.....should watch.....*
2. *You look tired. Youto bed.*
3. *You.....your teeth after every meal.*
4. *The city museum is very interesting. Youit*
5. *When you are driving, you.....set bell.*
6. *It's a good book. You.....it.*

Make sentences with shouldn't.....so.....

1. *(you smoke too much).....You shouldn't smoke so much.....*
2. *(you work too hard). You.....so hard.*
3. *(he eats too much)He.....much.*
4. *(she watches TV too often) She.....*
5. *(you talk too much)*
You.....

Phonetic drill:[n] no, [w] white

Tongue-twister: near an ear, a nearer ear, a nearly eerie ear

Handball



Handball (also known as team handball, Olympic handball, or Borden ball) is a team sport in which two of seven players each (six outfield players and a goalkeeper) pass a ball to throw it into the goal of the other team. A standard match consists of two periods of 30

minutes, and the team with the most goals scored wins. Modern handball is usually played indoors, but outdoor variants exist in the forms of field handball and Czech handball (which were more common in the past) and beach handball (also called sand ball). The game is quite fast and includes body contact as the defenders try to stop the attackers from approaching the goal. Contact is only allowed when the defenders try to stop the attackers from approaching the goal. Contact is only allowed when the defensive player, between offensive player and the goal. This is referred to as a player sandwich. Any contact from the side or especially from behind is considered dangerous and is usually met with penalties. When a defender successfully stops an attacking player, the play is stopped and restarted by the attacking team from the spot of the infraction or on the nine meter line. Unlike in basketball where players are allowed to commit only 5 fouls in a game (6 in the NBA), handball players are allowed an unlimited number of “faults” which are considered good defense and disruptive to the attacking team's rhythm. Goals are scored quite frequently; usually both teams score at least 20 goals each, and it is not uncommon for both teams to score more than 30 goals.

Glossary.

Handball-*a indoors played team game for two teams game for two of seven players , usually in which players try to score goals by throwing a ball with their hand .*

Referred-*the act of sending sb who needs professional help to a person or place that csn providedit.*

Dangerous-*likely to injure or harm sb, or to damage or destroy.*

Fault- *the responsibility for sth wrong that has happened or been done.*

Attack-*an act of using violence to try hurt or kill sb.*

Goal-*a wooden frame with a net into which players must or hit the ball in order to*

Indoob, especially-situated , done or used inside a building

Contact-*the act of communicating with, sb especially regularly*

Read the text and answer the questions:

- 1.How many players do play in handball?
2. How much times does standard match consist?
- 3.Are goals scored quite frequently?
4. What may happen if one slips and falls?

Circle True (T) or False(f)

1. Handball also known as European handball. **T/F**
2. A standard match consists of two periods of 40 minutes. **T/F**
- 3.This is referred to as player sandwich. **T/F**

4. Goals are scored quite frequently. **T/F**

5. Usually both score at least 20 goals each. **T/F**

Idioms

Amber and Ted heat up the kitchen.

Amber and Ted are in the kitchen baking cookies. Amber to give her a kiss, but Ted tells her he's too busy. Then he feels guilty and goes to her. But suddenly, they're not alone.

Amber: Ted, when I met you, it was love at *first sight*.

Ted: I was *nuts about* you from the beginning too Amber. Don't forget, *I broke up* with that girl Tiffany after I met you .

Amber: come here give me kiss.

Ted: *Give me a break* Amber! We don't have time for that now. we need to *crank out* these cookies.

Amber : you don't really love me, do you ?

Ted: Amber, I'm *head over heels in love with you*. But it's *crunch time* with these cookies.

Amber: Cookies, cookies, cookies- you've got a *one-track mind*. He loves cookies, cookies, yeah, yeah, yeah....

Ted: Amber, I need to keep working, but you can *take a break* if you want.

Amber: No, I'll keep *plugging away*... I'm just your cookie slave. *Go ahead, treat me like dirt!*

Ted: *sorry Amber. Come here and let me Give you quick kiss.*

(Susan enters the kitchen)

Susan: *Hey what's going on in here ? are you two making cookies or **making out**?*

Idioms- lesson14

Break up with someone- *to end a relationship with a romantic partner.*

Crank out – *to produce rapidly or in a routine manner.*

Crunch time- *a short period when there's high pressure to achieve a result.*

Give me a break- *that's ridiculous; that's outrageous.*

Go a head-*to continue; to proceed without hesitation.*

Head over heels in love-*very much in love.*

Love at first sight-*an immediate attraction.*

Make out-*to kiss with much passion.*

Nuts about –*to like very much.*

To have a one track mind-*having all thoughts directed to just one thing or activity; focused on just one thing.*

Plug away (at something)-*to proceed with boring or routine task; to keep trying*

Take a break-see lesson13

To treat someone like dirt- *to behave in a nasty way towards someone; to treat someone poorly.*

Grammar Part

Have to

I have to do something= it is necessary for me to do it, I am obliged to do it:

-I'll be late for work tomorrow. I have to go to the dentist.

-Jill starts work at 7:00, so she has to get up at 6:00

- You have to pass a test before you can get a driving licence.

The past (yesterday, last week etc) is had to .

-I was late for work yesterday . I had to go to the dentist.

- There no was buses, so we had to walk home.

In questions and negatives we used do/does (present) and did (past).

Present

Do I/ we/you /they Have to... ?

Does he/she /it

I / we/you/ they don't have to...

He/she/it doesn't have to...

Past

Did } I /we /you/they have to...?

He/she/it

I /we/you /they

He/she//it didn't have to.....

- What time do you have to get up tomorrow morning?
- Does Jill have to work on Saturdays?
- Why did they have to leave the party early?

I don't hate to do (something) = it is not necessary to do it:

-I'm not working tomorrow, so I don't have to get up early.


-Ian doesn't have to work very hard. He's got an easy job.


- We didn't have to wait very long. The bus soon came.


SPORTS VOCABULARY MATCHING WORKSHEET


LOOK AT THE WORDS IN THE LIST BELOW AND WRITE THEM UNDER THE CORRECT PICTURES


• volleyball	• basketball	• golf	• karate	• running
• hand gliding	• baseball	• snowboarding	• windsurfing	• rollerblading
• tennis	• water skiing	• surfing	• archery	• weight lifting
• boxing	• rock climbing	• football	• parachuting	• ice skating
• skiing	• hockey	• skateboarding	• cycling	• gymnastics


1) 


2) 


3) 


4) 


5) 


6) 


7) 


8) 


9) 


10) 


11) 


12) 


13) 


14) 


15) 


16) 


17) 


18) 


19) 


20) 

21) 

22) 

23) 

24) 

25) 

Dialogue.

Nicole practices her election speech.

Nicole is running for student body president. She must give a speech next week. She discusses the speech with her mother.

Susan : What's up, Nicole?

Nicole : I pulled an all- nighter working on my election speech ?

Susan: No wonder you look like a basket case! Did you finish your speech?

Nicole : yes, at 6 a.m .

Susan: That must be a load off your mind!

Nicole: It's not. I've to got give the speech tomorrow in front of 1,500 people. I'm a nervous wreck.

Susan : just remember the old rule of thumb: imagine your audience naked.

Nicole : That's gross. Why would I want to do that ?

Susan: According to conventional wisdom, it'll make you less nervous.

Nicole: only practice will do the trick.

Susan: Okay, let's hear the speech.

*Nicole : Good Afternoon, everyone. There are four candidates running for president. You think you have several choices. **In reality**, you have just one choice: me!*

*Susan: You can't say that. **You'll turn off** your audience immediately.*

Nicole: It sounds like I have a big head?

Idioms-lesson 15

Basket case- someone or something in a useless or hopeless condition.

Big head- arrogant, too proud of oneself.

Conventional wisdom- a widely held belief.

Do the trick- to achieve the desired results.

I'll say- yes definitely.

In reality-in fact actually.

Load of one's mind – a relief.

Look like- have the appearance.

Nervous wreck-a person feeling very worried.

No wonder- it's not surprising.

Pull an all nighter- to stay up all night to work.

Rule of thumb- a useful principle.

Turn off-to cause to feel dislike or revulsion.

What's up- see lesson 10.

Practice the Idioms

Choose the best substitute for the phrase in bold:

1) Ted didn't start studying for his chemistry test until the night before. Then he had to pull an all- nighter.

a) get plenty of rest before an exam

b) stay up all night studying

c) sleep late

1) After working on it for month, I finally gave my presentation this morning. That was certainly a load off my mind!

a) a relief

b) difficult

c) easy

3) Nicole was turned off when Todd, her date, started picking his teeth with a toothpick during dinner.

a) left the room

b) became interested

c) lost all interest

4) According to conventional wisdom , you shouldn't ask about salary on your first interview.

a) accepted beliefs

b) outdated beliefs

c) smart people

5) Ted had to perform his music before one of the most important talent agents in the country. It's not surprising that he was a nervous wreck.

a) confident

b) very worried

c) exhausted

6) Girls cheered and blew kisses whenever Ted Performed his music. Amber worried that he'd get a big head.

a) get a headache

b) become arrogant

c) find a new girlfriend

7) People keep telling Fred that he looks like a basket case. Maybe it's because he hasn't slept in weeks.

a) really angry

b) angry

c) terrible

8) Do you have a headache ? Here, take two aspirin. That should do the trick.

a) make you feel better.

b) perform magic.

c) make you feel worse.

Grammar part.

Whose is this? It's mine

I – my – mine	it's my money.	It's mine.
We- our – ours	it's our money.	It's ours.
You- your- yours	it's your money.	It's yours.
She- her- hers	it's her money.	It's hers.
He- his –his	it's his money.	It's his.
They –their- theirs	it's their money.	It's theirs.

My/your/her/their +noun (my hands/your book etc):

-my hands are cold.

-is this your book?

-and gave me her umbrella?

It's their problem, not our problem.

Mine/yours/hers/theirs without noun.

-these books are mine but this newspaper is yours.

- I didn't have an umbrella, so Ann gave me hers.

-It's their problem , not ours.

- Is that their car? No theirs is green.

His with or without a noun:

-Is tis his camera?

-It's nice camera. Is it his?

We say: a friend of mine / a friend his/ some friends of yours etc.

-I went out to meet a friend of mine.

- Are those people friends of yours?

Whose....?

-Whose book is this?(Is it your book?)

You can use whose with or without noun:

-Whose money is this?

Whose is this?

-Whose shoes are these?

Whose are these?

Exercises.

Finish the sentences with mine/ yours etc.

1.It's your money. It's.....yours.....

2. It's my bag. It's.....

3. It's our car. It's.....

4. *They're her shoes. They're.....*
5. *It's their house.....*
6. *They're your books.....*
7. *They're my glasses.....*
8. *It's his coat.....*

Finish these sentences with.....friends of mine/ yours etc.

1. *I went to the cinema with a.....friend of mine.....*
2. *They went on holiday with somefriends of theirs.....*
3. *She's going out with a friend.....*
4. *We had dinner with some.....*
5. *I played tennis with a.....*
6. *He's going to meet a*
7. *Do you know that man . Is he a.....?*

Phonetic drill:

[f] five [v] very [z] zoo

Tongue- twisters:

Fred fed Ted bread, and Ted fed Fred bread.

Cycling

Cycling also called bicycling or biking , Is the use of bicycles for transport, recreation or for sport. Persons engaged in cycling are cyclists or bicyclists. Apart

from ordinary two- wheeled bicycles, cycling also includes riding unicycles , tricycles, quadracycles, and other similar human- powered vehicles (HPVs). Bicycles were introduced in the 19th century and now number about one million worldwide. They are the principal means of transportation in many regions. Cycling is a very efficient and effective mode of transportation optimal for short to moderate distances. Bicycles provide numerous benefits compared to motor vehicles, including exercise, an alternative to the use of fossil fuels, no air or noise pollution, much reduced traffic congestion, easier parking, greater maneuverability, and access to both roads and paths. The advantages are at less financial cost to the user as well



as society (negligible damage to roads, and less pavement required). Criticisms and disadvantages of cycling include reduced protection in crashes, particularly with motor vehicles, longer travel time except in densely populated areas), vulnerability to weather conditions, difficulty in transporting passengers, and the skill and fitness

Glossary:

Cycling- *the sport or activity of riding a bicycle*

Engage- *to succeed in attracting and keeping sb's attention and interest.*

Region- *a large area of land, usually without exact limits or borders.*

Moderate- *that is neither very good, large hot, etc. nor very bad, small, small, etc.*

Benefit- *an advantage that sth gives you; a helpful and useful effect that sth has;*

Vehicle- *a thing that is used for transporting people or goods from one place to another. such as a car or lorry/ truck*

Passenger- *a person who is travelling in a car, bus, train, plane or ship and who is not driving it or working on it.*

Fitness- *the state of being physically healthy and strong.*

Read the text and answer the questions:

1. How is also called cycling?
2. What kind of bicycles do you know?
3. When were bicycles introduced ?
4. What are their principal meaning?

Circle True (T) or False (F).

1. Cycling also called bicycling or biking. **T/F**
2. Cycling is a very efficient and effective mode of transportation. **T/F**
3. They are not the principal means of transportation in many region. **T/F**
4. Bicycles provide numerous benefits Compared to motor vehicles. **T/F**

Review for the lessons 11-15

Choose the best substitutive for the phrase or sentence in bold:

- 1) Nicole didn't want to go to the party, but her friend **twisted her arm**.
- a) persuaded her
 - b) hurt her arm
 - c) agreed with her
- 2) Amber needs to go on a diet and lose 10 pounds, but it's difficult for her because she has such **a sweet tooth**.
- a) **she** has a loose tooth
 - b) she has emotional problems
 - c) she likes to eat sweets
- 3) Amber likes to design handbags as a hobby, but she's not sure she could make **a living at it**.
- a) do it for the rest of her life.

b) earn enough money to support herself

c) do it all day long

4) Ted wanted to travel to Miami for a rock concert. His mother told him it was **out of the question**.

a) a good idea

b) still possibility

c) not possibility

5) Nicole **worked her tail off** , making hundreds of posters for campaign.

a) worked very hard

b) worked until her tail fell off

c) made her friends work hard

6) It's **crunch time** . Ted has to write six papers in two days.

a) It's a very busy time

b) it's time to relax.

c) It's a period of time filled with fun and laughter.

7) My 95-year old neighbor was cutting her grass on a hot summer day. I offered to **lend a hand**.

a) give her my hand

b) help her

c) drive her to the hospital

8) Jennifer **treats her husband like dirt**. I don't know why he doesn't just her.

a) is very nice to her husband

b) asks her husband to the gardening

c) is nasty to her husband

9) Tattoos are **all the rage**. Many kids are getting them.

a) something that makes you angry

b) very popular

c) easy to get

10) **Things are looking up for Bob**. He's already found a new job working for his wife.

a) Bob's situation is getting worse

b) Bob's situation is improving

c) Bob's always focuses on positive things

11) Susan volunteered to host 45 exchange students from China. Now she fears she's **bitten off more than she can chew**.

a) accepted an easy assignment

b) taken on a bigger task than she can handle

c) ordered too much Chinese food

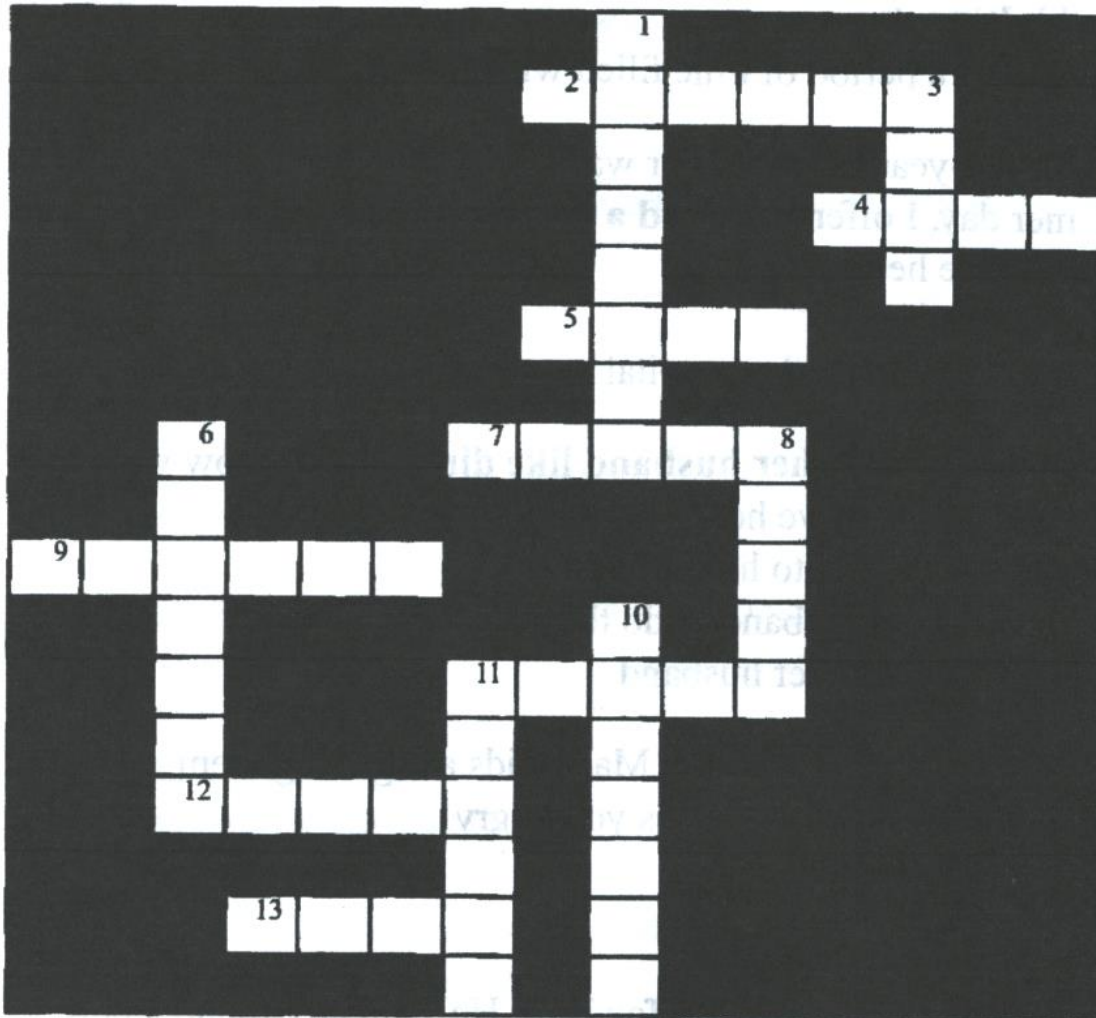
12) If Ted doesn't **get going** on his chemistry homework soon , he's going to be up all night.

a) start doing

b) stop doing

c) leave the house with

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across

1. My old job was boring. All I did was _____ numbers all day.
4. Bob went to the village market to get the _____ rolling on the cookie business,.
5. You didn't take out the garbage yet? Never _____! I'll do it myself.
7. Donna ate the whole apple pie herself .I guess she has a _____ tooth.
9. Jim never thought he could sell designer watches on street corners, but his brother taught him the _____ of the trade.

11. You've been working at the computer for hours. Why don't you take a _____?
12. After her boy friend broke up with her , Anna was feeling down in the _____
13. Mini –skirts were all the _____ last summer.

Down

- 1.Susan used to sing opera, but she hasn't sung in years . She is out of _____
- 3.Bill thinks he's the smartest guy in the world. His friends think he just has a big _____
- 6.I don't like horror movies, but John _____ my arm an I agreed to see Murder on Main Street.
8. My car wasn't running well so I changed the oil. That should do the _____
- 10.After the car accident , Betty was a _____wreck whenever she drove.
- 11.When I don't get eight hours of sleep, I feel like a _____ case in the morning.

Grammar part.

a/an/the

- | | |
|--|---|
| -They've got a car. | -I'm going to clean the car. |
| -I'm writing a letter. | - I wrote to her but the letter never arrived. |
| -When we were in London, We stayed at a small hotel. | -We didn't enjoy our holiday. The hotel was horrible. |
| -Rome is a big city in Italy. | - Rome Is the capital of Italy. |
| -Britain is an Island. | -What is the largest island in the world? |

Exercises

Put in a / an or the .

1. I wrote to her but.....the.....letter never arrived.
2. Britain isan.....island.
3. What isname of this village?
4. Jane isvery nice person. You must met her.
5. Monreal is.....large city in Canada.
6. What islargest city in Canada/
7. What time is it ? I don't know. I haven't got.....watch.
8. When I went to Rome , I stayed withItalian friend of mine.
9. You look very tired. You need.....holiday.
10. Don't sit on..... floor. It's a very dirty.
11. Let's go to.....restaurant this evening. That'sgood idea.
Which restaurant shall we go to?
12. Can you turn on.....radio, please? I want to listen to some music.
13. Tom is in.....bathroom. He's having bath.
14. This a nice room , but I don't likecolor of.....carpet.
15. We liveold house near.....station. It's two miles from
.....centre.

Put in a/an or the where necessary in these sentences.

1. I turned off light ,opened door and went out. **The light** **The door**
2. Excuse me, can I ask question, please?.....

3. Alan is best player in our football
team.....

4. How far is it from here to airport?.....

Phonetic drill:

[h] horse, [p] park, [b] book

Tongue – twisters:

I saw Susie sitting in a shoeshine shop

Susie works in a shoeshine shop. Where she shines she sits, and where she sits she shines.

American football

American football is a sport played between two teams of eleven with the objective of scoring points by advancing the ball into the opposing team's end zone. Known in the United States simply as football, it may also be referred to informally as gridiron football, and even more rare, "pigskin". The ball can be advanced by running with it or throwing it to a teammate. Points can be scored by carrying the ball over the opponent's goal posts or tacking an opposing ball carrier in his own end zone. In The United States, the major forms are high school football, college football and professional football. Each of these are played under slightly different rules. High school football is governed by the national federation of State High School Associations and national Association Of Intercollegiate Athletics. The major league. American Football is closely related to Canadian football but with some differences in rules and the field. Both sports can be traced to early versions of association football and rugby football.



Glossary

Cycling- *the sport or activity of riding a bicycle*

Engage- *to succeed in attracting and keeping sb's attention and interest.*

Region- *a large area of land , usually without exact limits or borders.*

Moderate- *that is neither very good , large hot, etc. nor very bad, small, small, etc.*

Benefit- *an advantage that sth gives you; a helpful and useful effect that sth has;*

Vehicle- *a thing that is used for transporting people or goods from one place to another. such as a car or lorry/ truck*

Passenger- *a person who is travelling in a car , bus , train, plane or ship and who is not driving it or working on it.*

Fitness- *the state of being physically healthy and strong.*

Read the text and answer the questions:

- 1.How many players do play in American football?
- 2.How many teams do play?
- 3.How called the major league for professional football?
- 4.What is the major forms in the United States of America?

Circle True(T) or False(F)

- 1.American Football is a sport played between three teams. **T/F**
- 2.American football is a sport played between 11 players. **T/F**
- 3.The ball can be advanced by running with it or throwing
It to a teammate. **T/F**

4. The major league for professional football is the National Football league. **T/F**
5. American football closely related to Canadian football. **T/F**
6. American and Canadian sports can be traced to early versions Of association football an rugby football. **T/F**
7. In the United States, the major forms are high school football College football and professional football. **T/F**

Dialogue.

Bob brings the cookies to the village market.

Bob brings Carol the cookies. He tells Carol that baking the cookies was easy because he had lots of help.

Carol: Bob, how did he baking go?

Bob: Slow at first, but we're getting the hang of it.

Carol: Once you learn the ropes, it becomes second nature.

Bob: To Tell you the truth, I thought that baking 2,000 cookies would be a pain in the neck. But we managed to round up some helpers, and it was a piece of cake.

Carol: Well, thanks for coming in person with the cookies.

Bob: No problem. When will you need more?

Carol: it depends on how many we sell today.

Bob: How many do you think you'll sell?

Carol: *Maybe 500, maybe 2,000. Your guess is as good as mine. In any case , I'll keep you posted.*

Bob: *Okay. Just give me a ring as soon as you know.*

Idioms- lesson 16

At first- *in the beginning*

Get the hang of something- *to learn how to do something; to acquire an effective technique.*

Give someone a ring- *to telephone someone.*

In any case- *whatever the fact is; certainly.*

In person- *personally; in one's physical presence.*

Keep posted- *to provide up- to – date information.*

Learn the ropes- *to learn the basics.*

Pain in the neck- *an annoyance.*

Piece of cake- *piece of cake .*

Round up- *to gather people together.*

Second nature- *a behavior that has been practiced for so long, it seems to have been there always.*

To tell you the truth- *to speak openly; to admit.*

Your guess is as good as mine- *I don't know; I don't know any more than you do.*

Practice the Idioms

Fill in the blank with the appropriate word:

1) When Nicole drove her car for the first time , she was really nervous, Now , after an entire year, it's _____ nature.

Grammar part.

Both /either/ neither

We use bot/either/neither to talk about two things or people.

-rosemary has two children. Both are married.

-A: do you like classical music or pop music?

Both

-Would you like tea or coffee? You can have either.

- Do you want to the cinema or theatre?

Neither I want to stay at home.

-A: Do you want to go the dentist or doctor?

Both/ either/neither + noun:

Both + plural

both windows/books/children etc

Either

either window/book/child etc

+ singular

Neither

neither window/book/child etc

-Ann has got two sisters and a brother. Both sisters are married.

-Last year I went to Paris and Rome. I like both cities very much.

-I read two books but neither book was very interesting.

- There are two ways from here to the station. You can go either way.

Both/either/neither of.....

Both of the.....

Either of those/these.....

Neither of my/your/ Tom's et

-I like both of those pictures

-Both of Ann's sisters are married

-I haven't read either of these books.

-Neither of my parents is English.

You can say both the.../both those.../both my...etc (without of)

Both of those pictures or both those pictures.

Both of them/ neither of us etc

-Ann has got two sisters. Both of them are married.

-Tom and I didn't eat anything. Neither of us was hungry.

- who are those two people? I don't know either of them .

Exercises.

Put in both/either/neither.

1. Ann has got two sisters.....bothsisters are married.
2. There were two pictures on the wall. I didn't likeeitherof them.
3. it was a very good football match.....teams played well.
4. It wasn't good match.....teams played well.
5. Is your friend English or American?.....she's Australian.
6. We went away for two days but the weather wasn't very good. It rained on.....days.
7. I bought two newspapers. Which one do you want ?.....It doesn't matter which one.

Phonetic drill:

[ju:] tune [ou] home

Tongue –twisters:

A big black bear sat on a big black rug.

I wish to wash my Irish wristwatch.

Baseball

Baseball is a bat-and –ball sport played between two teams of nine players each . the aim is to score runs by hitting a thrown ball with a bat and touching a series of four bases arranged at the corners of a ninety- foot diamond. Players on the batting team take turns hitting against the pitcher of the fielding team, which tries to stop them from scoring runs by getting hitters out in any several ways. A player on the batting team can stop at any of the bases and later advance via a teammate's hit or other means. The teams switch between batting and fielding whenever the fielding team

records three outs. One turn at bat for each team constitutes an inning and nine innings make up a professional game. The team with the most runs at the end of the game wins. Evolving from older bat –and-ball games , an early form of baseball was being played in England by the mid- eighteenth century. This game was brought by immigrants to North America, where the modern version developed. By the late nineteenth century , baseball is now popular in North America, parts of Central and South America and Caribbean, and parts of East Asia. In the United States and Canada , professional Major league Baseball(MLB) teams are divided into the National League (NL), each with three divisions: East, West, and Central. The major league champion is determined by play offs that culminate in the World Series.





Read the text and answer the questions:

1. How many players and teams do play in baseball?
2. who brought this game to North America?
3. where does Baseball popular now ?
4. How many teams divide into the National league?
5. What is the NL?
6. What is AL?

Circle True (T) or False (F).

1. Baseball is a bat-and –ball sport played between two teams of nine players each.

T/F

- 2.Players on the batting team can stop at any of the bases. **T/F**
3. By the late nineteenth century, baseball was widely recognized
As the national sports of the Unites States. **T/F**
- 4.Baseball is the most popular now in South America. **T/F**
5. Professional major league divided into the (NL) and (AL) **T/F**

Dialogue

Carol tells Bob the good news.

Carol phones Bob to tell him the cookies are selling very well and that she needs another 1.000 by the morning. Bob isn't sure he can make the cookies so quickly but Carol insists.

Carol: Bob, your wife's cookies are selling like hotcakes!

Bob: How many did you sell, Carol?

Carol: We've sold out. I need more right away! Bring me another 1,000 by tomorrow at 9 a.m

Bob: That's a tall order, Carol.

Carol: Don't blow it, Bob! Susan's Scrumptious Cookies could really take off.

Bob: I know, but I'm not sure we have enough time to bake all those cookies

*Carol: Bake all night if you have to. **Burn the midnight oil!** If you work hard work now, you'll be **sitting pretty** in a few years.*

Bob: rest assured that I'll do my

In five minutes/ in a few days/ in six weeks/ in two years etc.

-Hurry! The train leaves in five minutes.

-Goodbye. I'll see you in a few days.

We don't use at/on/in/before:

This...(this morning/This week etc)

Every...(every day/every week)

Last....(last week/ Last august)

Next....(next Monday/Next week)

-They're going on holiday next Monday.

-Last summer we went to Scotland.

Exercises

Write at/on/in.

1. on 6 June. 4 12:30 7 24 September.

2. at 8 o'clock. 5. 1977 8 Friday

3 Wednesday 6. September 9. 1984

Write at/ on /in.

1. goodbye! See you on Friday.

2. where were you 28 february?

3. I got up 8 o'clock this morning .

4. I like getting up early The morning.

5. My sister got married may .

6. Diane and I first met 1979.

7. *Did you often go out.....Friday evening?*
8. *Did you go out.....Friday?*
9. *Do you often go out.....the evening?*
10. *Let's meet7:30 tomorrow evening.*
11. *I'm starting my new job.....3 June.*
12. *We often go to the beach.....summer.*
13. *George isn't here.....the moment.*
14. *Julia's birthday isJanuary .*
15. *Do you work.....Saturdays?*
16. *I will send you the money..... the end of this month.*
17. *.....autumn, the leaves fall from the trees.*
18. *The company started.....1969.*

Supplementary tasks:

Savol81

Complete the sentence.

A: ... the family go to the movies once a month?

B: Yes, of course.

- a) do
- b) does
- c) Has
- d) have

Savol82

Choose the appropriate body part according to the following definition.

It is used for walking or standing.

- a) back
- b) hand
- c) leg
- d) arm

Savol83

Complete the sentence.

What's the weather like ... July?

- a) on
- b) To
- c) at
- d) in

Savol84

Correct one mistake in the following sentence.

There are five of we in my family.

- a) There are
- b) In
- c) five
- d) we

Savol85

Complete the sentence.

He's got some really ... boots. He wears them a lot.

- a) deadly
- b) horrible
- c) nice

d) awful

Savol86

Fill in the gap.

You can touch ...

- a) A park
- b) A wall
- c) A garden
- d) A town

Savol87

Choose one word in each group which is wrong.

- a) umbrella
- b) tie
- c) scarf
- d) Bracelet

Savol88

Choose the appropriate body part according to the following definition.

It is below your chest and above your legs, it's the front part of your body

- a) belly
- b) stomach
- c) bottom
- d) back

Savol89

Write the next day.

Wednesday ...

- a) Monday
- b) Saturday
- c) Thursday
- d) Sunday

Savol90

Write the next month.

May ...

- a) June
- b) September
- c) August
- d) July

Savol91

Write the next month.

August ...

- a) November
- b) September
- c) May
- d) October

Savol92

Write the following telephone number in a word.

566-88-30

- a) Five-double six-double eight-three-nil
- b) Five-double six-double eight-three-oh
- c) Five-double six-double eight-three-nought
- d) Five-six-six-eight- eight-three-oh

Savol93

Write the following tennis result in a word.

The first set between Rafael Nadal and Andrei Agassi ended in 40-0.

- a) Forty-love
- b) Forty-nil
- c) Forty-oh
- d) Forty-nought

Savol94

Write the following figure in a word.

5-5=0

- a) Five minus five leaves nil
- b) Five minus five leaves oh
- c) Five minus five leaves nought
- d) Five minus five leaves zero

Savol95

Complete the sentence.

Carol ... Tim to her party last week.

- a) Is invites
- b) Invited
- c) Invite
- d) Is invite

Savol96

Complete the sentence.

What do you usually do ... the evening?

- a) at
- b) For
- c) in
- d) on

Savol97

Write the following result in a word.

The football match between Australia and Jordan ended in 0-1.

- a) Nil-one
- b) Nought-one
- c) Zero-one
- d) Oh-one

Savol98

Complete the sentence.

What time do you arrive ... Institute in the morning?

- a) in
- b) at
- c) From
- d) to

Savol99

Complete the sentence.

How do you usually get ... Institute?

- a) From
- b) at
- c) to
- d) in

Savol100

What part of speech do the following words belong to?

intelligent, potent, silent, violent

- a) verb
- b) adverb
- c) adjective
- d) noun

Savol101

Complete the sentence.

What time usually get home ...

Institute?

- a) from
- b) to
- c) in
- d) At

Savol102

Complete the sentence.

Mum ... pasta yesterday.

- a) Cooking
- b) Is cooking
- c) Cooked
- d) Is cook

Savol103

Complete the sentence.

Does temperature ever go ... zero in the UK?

- a) below
- b) at
- c) to
- d) under

Savol104

Complete the sentence.

We ... to Dublin last month.

- a) fly
- b) flew
- c) Flied
- d) Didn't flew

Savol105

How do you feel in this situation?

Is there anything to eat?

- a) tired
- b) thirsty
- c) hungry
- d) boiling

Savol106

Complete the sentence.

Do you like travelling ... the bus?

- a) in
- b) With
- c) on

d) by

Savol107

Complete the word with a missing letter. Fi...th

- a) r
- b) v
- c) f
- d) S

Savol108

Complete the sentence.

Where were you ... September 9?

- a) at
- b) To
- c) in
- d) on

Savol109

Complete the sentence.

What natural disasters happened ... 2010?

- a) To
- b) at
- c) in
- d) on

Savol110

Complete the sentence.

When ... your birthday?

- a) Do
- b) are
- c) Does
- d) is

Savol111

Complete the sentence.

What time do you go to bed ... Saturday?

- a) in
- b) at
- c) To
- d) on

Savol112

Complete the sentence.

My friend has ... (kind) heart from all the people I know.

- a) more kindly
- b) kindly
- c) The kindest
- d) The most kindliest

Savol113

Fill in the gap.

You can break ...

- a) A pencil
- b) Some tea
- c) Some water
- d) A mountain

Savol114

What is the past tense form of the verb "arrive"?

- a) Arrived
- b) arriven
- c) arriving
- d) arrove

Savol115

Complete the sentence.

We ... at home yesterday.

- a) Are
- b) Wasn't
- c) Were
- d) Was

Savol116

What's the English word for "kelinoyi"?

- a) grandmother
- b) Sister-in-law
- c) uncle
- d) grandparents

Savol117

What's the English word for "tog'a"?

- a) Uncle
- b) Dad
- c) grandparents
- d) grandmother

Savol118

How do you feel in this situation?

Can I have a juice?

- a) tired
- b) thirsty
- c) ill
- d) freezing

Savol119

Choose another part of the body which is between the other two. Look at the example.

Wrist _____ fingers

- a) ear
- b) palm
- c) eye
- d) hair

Savol120

Complete the sentence.

... Amy ... her project yesterday?

- a) Did/bring
- b) Does/brought
- c) Is/brought
- d) Did/brought

Savol121

Write the following time in a word.

06:30

- a) Half to six
- b) Thirty past six
- c) Half past six
- d) Six past thirty

Savol122

Complete the sentence.

This toy is ... (fluffy) the toy we saw at that shop.

- a) fluff
- b) The most fluffy
- c) More fluffy
- d) Most fluffy

Savol123

Write the following time in a word.

08:55

- a) A quarter past eight

- b) Five to nine
- c) A quarter to nine
- d) Five past nine

Savol124

Complete the sentence.

A: What's the ... today?

B: The fifth ... October.

- a) Date/of
- b) Weather/of
- c) Time/of
- d) Day/on

Savol125

Complete the sentence.

A: I don't like January.

B: Why?

A: Because it's the coldest ... of the ...

- a) Season/year
- b) Week/month
- c) Weather/season
- d) Month/year

Savol126

Complete the sentence.

The food ... very good.

- a) Do
- b) tastes
- c) are
- d) taste

Savol127

Complete the sentence.

A: Which ... do you like best?

B: Summer.

- a) week
- b) Day
- c) season
- d) month

Savol128

Complete the sentence.

A: ... she have to do all my homework?

B: No, she doesn't.

- a) does
- b) have
- c) Has
- d) do

Savol129

Read the definition and choose the appropriate answer.

The teacher writes on this in the classroom.

- a) A pen
- b) A pencil
- c) A book
- d) A blackboard

Savol130

Read the definition and choose the appropriate answer.

You sit on this.

- a) A book
- b) A table
- c) A chair
- d) A floor

Savol131

Correct one mistake in the following sentence.

My brother has eighteen years old.

- a) years
- b) has
- c) eighteen
- d) old

Savol132

Answer the question.

What's the fourth day of the week?

- a) Wednesday
- b) Friday
- c) Saturday
- d) Thursday

Savol133

Correct one mistake in the following sentence.

I am born in 1990.

- a) I

b) born

c) am

d) in

Savol134

What's the translation of the word "neck"?

a) Yelka

b) Bo'yin

c) Bilak

d) soch

Savol135

Complete the sentence.

John plays the violin ... (good) the flute.

a) badly

b) Better than

c) best

d) More goodder

Savol136

Answer the question.

What's seventh month of the year?

a) July

b) June

c) August

d) September

Savol137

Write the next day.

Sunday ...

a) Monday

b) Tuesday

c) Wednesday

d) Friday

Savol138

Complete the sentence.

Robert ... the road in a hurry yesterday.

a) Has crossing

b) crossed

c) cross

d) Didn't crossed

Savol139

Choose the plural form of the following noun.

Piano

a) Piannos

b) pianos

c) pianoes

d) piano

Savol140

Complete the sentence.

A: ...?

B: I'm married.

a) Are married or single

b) What's your job

c) What do you do

d) Who are you

Savol141

Write the following measurement (temperature) in a word.

The temperature is -5°C now

a) Five degrees Celsius below nought

b) Five degrees Celsius below nil

c) Five degrees Celsius below zero

d) Five degrees Celsius below oh

Savol142

Complete the sentence.

They ... in Hawaii.

a) live

b) Watch

c) eat

d) drink

Savol143

Complete the sentence.

The baby ... all the night.

a) Watches

b) works

c) cries

d) eats

Savol144

Put the letters in the correct order: lani

a) lani

b) lain

c) nail

d) nali

Savol145

What's the translation of the word "ear"?

a) tish

b) Qovoq

c) Yelka

d) Quloq

Savol146

Complete the sentence.

A: ...?

B: Italy.

a) What do you do

b) Where are you from

c) What's your hobby

d) What's your job

Savol147

Complete the sentence.

Sally ... open the window last night.

a) Had left

b) leafed

c) left

d) leaved

Savol148

Complete the sentence.

Every morning she ... at nine o'clock.

a) Gets up

b) Is getting up

c) Get up

d) Got up

Savol149

Complete the sentence.

Who ... you live with?

a) does

b) Are

c) Do

d) is

Savol150

Complete the sentence.

She ... a very important architect.

a) Do

b) is

c) does

d) have

Savol151

Complete the sentence.

She always ... new projects.

a) is

b) Are

c) has

d) have

Savol152

What is the past tense form of the verb "give"?

a) gived

b) Giving

c) given

d) Gave

Savol153

Complete the sentence.

Susan ... seven hours yesterday.

a) Was slept

b) Is sleep

c) Did sleep

d) Slept

Savol154

Complete the sentence.

I ... \$20 on this T-shirt last week.

a) Spent

b) Spend

c) Spended

d) Am spend

Savol155

Complete the sentence.

A: ... Betty and Caroline ride horses?

B: No, they don't.

a) have

b) do

c) Has

d) does

Savol156

Choose one word in each group which is wrong.

- a) Hat
- b) cap
- c) sandals
- d) glasses

Savol157

Complete the sentence.

A: ... she help her mother at home?

B: No, she doesn't.

- a) Have
- b) do
- c) has
- d) does

Savol158

Complete the sentence.

A: ... Patricia like to talk on the phone?

B: Yes, she does.

- a) Has
- b) have
- c) does
- d) do

Savol159

Complete the sentence.

This suit is ... -so, I must buy it.

- a) deadly
- b) lovely
- c) Awful
- d) terrible

Savol160

Complete the sentence.

A: ... all dogs have tails?

B: Yes, they do.

- a) does
- b) do
- c) Has
- d) have

Savol161

Complete the sentence.

That dress ... too much money.

- a) cost
- b) Does
- c) costs
- d) do

Savol162

Complete the sentence.

My sister ... at 6:30 a.m

- a) Get up
- b) go
- c) Wake up
- d) Wakes up

Savol163

Complete the sentence.

I ... my grandmother once a week.

- a) visit
- b) goes
- c) visits
- d) Gets to

Glossary

Equestrians- (usually before noun) connected with riding horses, especially as a sport.

*Game-*an activity or a sport with rules in which people or teams compete against each other.

Judo- a sport in which two people fight and try to throw each other to the around.

*Battle-*fight between armies, ships or planes, and fight between two teams in the competitions.

*Medal-*a flat piece of metal, usually shaped like coin, that is given to the winner of competition or sb who has.

Win (won)- to be the most successful in competition, race, battle, etc

*Fight-*against sb , to take part in a war or battle against an enemy.

*Basketball-*game played by two teams of five players, using a large ball which players try to throw into high net.

*Exercise-*physical or mental activity that you do to stay healthy or become stronger.

*Describe-*sb/sth(to/for sb-sb/sht(as sth) to say what sb/ sth is like.

*Calorie-*a unit for measuring how much energy food will produce

*To watch-*to look at sb/sth for a time, paying attention to what happens.

*Boredom-*the state of feeling bored; the quality of being very bored.

Tons-(plural of ton or tons) a unit for measuring weight, in Britain 2240 pounds and in the USA 2000

*Style-*the articular way in which sth is done

*International-*connected with or involving two or more countries

Century-*a period of 100 years*

Winter games-*sports that people do on snow or ice*

Create-*to make sth happen or exist*

Issue-*an important topic that people discussing or arguing about*

Seasonal games-*happening or needed during a particular season*

Participate-*to take part in or become involved in an activity*

Health –*the condition of a person’s body or mind*

Fit –*to be right shape and size for sb/sth*

Skiing-*the sport or activity of moving over snow on skis*

Skating-*the sport or activity of moving on ice*

Swimming- *the sport or activity of swimming*

Football-*formal association football*

Rugby- *a game played by two teams of 13 or 15 players, using an oval ball which may be kicked or carried*

League-*a group of people , nations who have combined for particular purpose*

Team- *a group of people who play a particular game or sport against another group of people*

Commonwealth-*an organization consisting of the United Kingdom and most of the countries that used to be*

Curling-*a game played on ice, in which players slide heavy flat stones towards a mark*

Badminton-*a game like tennis played by two or four people, usually indoors.*

Plavers *hit a small light kind of ball*

Sailing-the sport or activity of travelling in a boat with sails

Formula one-the fastest rising a car

Golf-a game played over a large area of ground using specially shaped sticks to hit a small ball into a series of.

Reference-a thing you say or write that mentions sb/sth else; the act of mentioning sb/sth

National-connected with a particular nation; shared by a whole nation

Separate-forming a unit by itself; not joined to sth

Cricket-a game played on grass by two teams of 11 players. Players score points (called runs) by hitting

**Control-the power to make decisions about how a country, an area, an organization*

Status-the legal position of a person, group or country

Tour-a journey made for pleasure during which several different towns, countries.

Team-a group of people who play a particular game or sport against another group of people

League-a group of people , nations who have combined for a particular purpose

Recent- to feel better or angry about sth, especially because you feel it is unfair

Involve-if a situation, an event or an activity involves sth, that thing is an important or necessary part or result of it.

Grappling-a tool with several hooks attached to a long rope, used for dragging sth alone

Wrestling-sport in which two people fight by holding each other and trying to throw or force the other one.

Modern-of the present time or recent times.

Historic-important in history; likely to be thought of as important at some time in the future.

Reference-a thing you say or write that mentions sb/sth

Aspects- a particular part or feature of a situation, an idea , a problem ; a way in which it may be considered.

Tradition-a belief, custom or way of doing sth that has existed for a long time among a particular group of people.

Amateur-a person who takes part in a sport or other activity for enjoyment or interest, not as a job.

Popular-liked or enjoyed by a large number of people.

Stage-a period or state that sth/sb passes though while developing or making progress.

Fencing-the sport of fighting with long thin swords

Divide-to separate or make sth separate into parts.

Touch-to put your hands or fingers onto sb/sth

Sword-a weapon with a long metal blade and a handle.

Sabre-a heavy sword with a curved blade.

Weapon-an object such as knife , gun, bomb, that it used for fighting or attacking somebody.

Blade-to flat part of a knife , tool or machine, which has a sharp edge or edges for cutting.

Target-a result that you try to achieve

Skillful-good at doing something, especially sth that needs a particular ability or special training

Frozen-usually before noun kept at a very low temperature in order to preserve it

Puck-noun a hard flat rubber disc that is used as a ball in ice hockey

Ice-hockey- a game played on ice , which players use long sticks to hit a hard rubber disc

Trophy-an object such as silver cup that is given as a prize for winning a competition

Supremacy-a position in which you have more power status than anyone else

Spread- to open sth that has been folded so that it covers a larger area than before

Rapidly-happening in a short period of time

Against-opposing or disagreeing with sb/sth

Stick-to push sth, usually a sharp object, into sth to be pushed into something

Ball-a round object used for throwing, hitting or kicking in games and sports

Millennium-a period of 1000 years, especially before or after the birth of christ

Lacrosse- a game played on a field by two teams of ten players who use sticks with curved nets on them to

Extremely –to a very high degree

Similar-like sb/sth but not exactly the same

Soldier-noun a member of an army, especially one who is not an officer

Dives-into jump into water with your head and going in first

Late-near the end of a period of time, a person's life

Establish-to start or create an organization, a system, etc . That is meant to last for

Water polo- a game played by two teams of people swimming pool. Players try to throw a ball into net.

Goalkeeper-player whose job is to stop the ball from going into his or her own teams goal.

Score-the number of points, goals, scored by each player or team in a game or competition.

Kick-to hit sb or smth with your foot.

Frequently-often.

Crawl-to move forward on your hands and knees with your body close to the ground.

Stroke-an act of hitting a ball, for example with the bat or racket.

Differs- a-s from b to be different from sb/sth.

Position-the place where sb/sth is situated.

Quicker-done with speed, taking or lasting a short time.

Goalie-in football, hockey a wooden frame with a net into which players must kick or hit the ball in order to score a point

Opponent-a person that you are playing or fighting against in a game , competition argument.

Observe-to see or notice sb/sth.

Originate- to happen or appear for the first time in a particular place or situation.

Medal- a flat piece of metal, usually shaped like a coin, that is given to the winner of a competition or to sb who has

Adopting- to take sb else's child into your family and become its legal parent's

Attempted-that sb has tried to do but without success

Ball- a round object used for throwing, hitting or kicking in games and sports

Water- a liquid without colour , smell or taste that falls as rain, is in lakes, rivers and seas, and is used for drinking...

Rapidly-happening in a short period of time

Widespread-existing or happening over a large area among many people.

Championship-a competition to find the best player or team in a particular sport

Rugby- a game played by two teams of 13 or 15 players, using an oval ball which may be kicked or carried.

Codify- to arrange laws, rules. Verb codifies, codifying, codified.

Dissatisfaction- a feeling that you are not pleased and satisfied.

Estrange-no longer living with your husband or wife.

Compensate-to provide sth good to balance or reduce the bad effects of damage.

Daft- silly, often in way that is amusing.

Professionalism-to high standard that you expect from a person who is well trained in a particular job.

Separate- forming a unit by itself, not joined to sth else.

Collectively-done or shared by all members of a group of people; involving a whole group of society.

Global- covering or affecting the whole world.

Hemisphere-one half of the earth, especially the half above or below the equator.

Triple-having three parts or involving three people or groups.

Crown-a circular ornament, usually made of gold and jewels, that a king or queen wears on his or her head.

Tournament- a sports competition involving a number of teams or players who take part in.

Competitive-to try to be more successful or better than sb else who is trying to do the same as you.

Golf- a game played over a large area of ground using specially shaped sticks to hit a small hard ball into a series of 9 or 18 holes, using as few strokes as possible.

Golfers-a person who plays golf.

Top-the highest part or point of sth

Produce-to make things to be sold, especially in large quantities.

Reign- the period during which a king, queen, emperor.

Win-to be the most successful in a competition , rare , battle

Majority-the largest part of group of people or things.

Dominant- more important, powerful or noticeable than other things.

Reached-to arrive at the place that you have been travelling to

Rankings-the position sb/sth on a scale that shows how good or important they are in relation to other similar people.

Involve- if a situation , an event or activity involves sth,that thing is an important or necessary part or result of it.

Performance- the act of performing a play, concert or some other form of entertainment.

Strength-to do something the quality of being physically strong.

Flexibility-able to change to suit new conditions or situations

Coordination- the act of making parts of sth, groups of people, work together in an efficient an organized way.

Balance- a situation in which different things exist in equal , correct or good.

Gymnastics-physical exercises that develop and show the body's strength and ability to move and bend easily, often done as a sport in competitions

Artistic-connected with art or artists.

Vault-a room with thick walls and a strong door, especially in a bank, used for keeping valuable things safe.

Acrobatic-involving or performing difficult acts or movements with the body.

Aerobic-physical exercises intended to strengthen the heart and lungs , often done in classes, with music.

Athlete-a person who competes in sports.

Handball-a indoors played team game for two teams game for two of seven players , usually in which players try to score goals by throwing a ball with their hand .

Referred-the act of sending sb who needs professional help to a person or place that csn providedit.

Dangerous-likely to injure or harm sb, or to damage or destroy.

Fault- the responsibility for sth wrong that has happened or been done.

Attack-an act of using violence to try hurt or kill sb.

Goal-a wooden frame with a net into which players must or hit the ball in order to

Indoob, especially-situated , done or used inside a building

Contact-the act of communicating with, sb especially regularly

Cycling- the sport or activity of riding a bicycle

Engage- to succeed in attracting and keeping sb's attention and interest.

Region- a large area of land , usually without exact limits or borders.

Moderate- that is neither very good , large hot, etc. nor very bad, small, small, etc.

Benefit- an advantage that sth gives you; a helpful and useful effect that sth has;

Vehicle- a thing that is used for transporting people or goods from one place to another. such as a car or lorry/ truck

Passenger- a person who is travelling in a car , bus , train, plane or ship and who is not driving it or working on it.

Fitness- the state of being physically healthy and strong.

Cycling- the sport or activity of riding a bicycle

Engage- to succeed in attracting and keeping sb's attention and interest.

Region- a large area of land , usually without exact limits or borders.

Moderate- that is neither very good , large hot, etc. nor very bad, small, small, etc.

Benefit- an advantage that sth gives you; a helpful and useful effect that sth has;

Vehicle- a thing that is used for transporting people or goods from one place to another. Such as a car or lorry/ truck

Passenger- a person who is travelling in a car , bus , train, plane or ship and who is not driving it or working on it.

Fitness- the state of being physically healthy and strong.

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