



VOCABULARY: 1a. Complete the sentences with the given words: wagon, underground, ferry, scooters, rollerblades, horse, double-decker buses, tram

1. A _____ is a boat that carries bicycles, cars, lorries and people across water.
2. _____ have small wheels on the bottom and we stand on top of them to go.
3. There are a lot of _____ in central London. They are red and you can see a lot from the top floor.
4. _____ are boots with small wheels on the bottom. They are also called inline skates.
5. A _____ is pulled by horses or oxen and is used to carry goods.
6. The _____ is a railway system that travels in tunnels. Other common names for it are 'metro', 'subway' and 'tube'.
7. A _____ is like a train because it goes on rails, but different because it travels on city streets.
8. A _____ is an animal that people can ride. Sometimes they also pull a cart or wagon.

1b. Write at least 3 means of transport in each column.

road	water	air	railroad
...

USE OF ENGLISH: Translate the sentences into Mongolian. Then decide if they are active, passive or impersonal sentences and tick (✓) in the correct column.

English sentences	Your sentences in Mongolian	Active sentence (✓)	Passive sentence (✓)	Impersonal sentence (✓)
1. Policemen use Segway's in several cities.				
2. Monorail is used in Germany.				
3. Cycling lessons are taught to school children.				
4. Venice was built on a group of 118 islands.				
5. A new airport will be built next year.				
6. The city of Venice are visited by many tourists every year.				
7. It is good for the environment to use electric cars.				
8. It is fast to catch a taxi.				

WRITING: Answer the questions.

1. Where do you live? _____
2. What means of transport do people use in the place you live? _____
3. Are you happy with the transport? _____
4. What is your favourite transport? _____
5. Do you feel safe when you use public transport? _____



VOCABULARY: Choose the correct word in each sentence.

1. I narrowly **took / missed** the last bus to the town.
2. Let's **get in / get out** of a taxi since we arrived at the spot.
3. They **arrived / went on** half an hour late.
4. The president **got out / got on** the plane and waved at the officials seeing him off at the airport.
5. I've **waited for / arrived** the flight for whole three hours because of the bad weather!
6. At last, they sailed into **the train / the marina** at the harbour.

SPEAKING: Read the dialogue. Then act out it with a partner. Tselmeg is talking about her next trip to London. She is talking about her plans for transportation.

Tuguldur: So, what are you going to do on your holiday?
 Tselmeg: Well, I'm going to visit London! I'm so excited!
 Tuguldur: Nice. Are you flying to there?
 Tselmeg: No, I'm not. I'm going to take a tour on a cruise. I can't wait. It's going to be fantastic!
 Tuguldur: Wow! Any other surprises?
 Tselmeg: So far nothing special. I'm going to get to London in two weeks. Then, I'm going to catch a double-decker bus to go sightseeing. I can ride a bike, but I'd rather go by bus around the city.
 Tuguldur: It may be your right. Since London is the one of the biggest cities in the world.
 Tselmeg: There is news too. My relatives live on the countryside. I'll take a train and visit them. They will pick me up at the train station and we are going to ride horses to get their farm!
 Tuguldur: Wow! That's surprising! Can you ride a horse? Have you ever ridden a horse?
 Tselmeg: Luckily, yes. When I was little, I used to spend my summer holiday in the country with my grandparents. My granddad is a great herdsman, and he had a lot of horses!

USE OF ENGLISH: 1a. Choose the correct answer.

1. She _____ the train and went the rest of the way home by bus.	a. got off b. got by c. got out	4. We _____ the train and sat down.	a. got out of b. got onto c. walked into
2. I was driving on Long Street, then I _____ Church Street and saw the EC building.	a. turned into b. got off c. walked into	5. My shopping bags were _____ the car by my husband.	a. got into b. put into c. got in
3. He parked his car and _____.	a. got off of b. ran out c. got out	6. When I _____ a bus I like to sit near the front.	a. get off of b. get in c. get on

1b. Write the sentences in English.

1. Эдгээр машиныг Япон улсад үйлдвэрлэдэг.

2. Монгол төмөр замыг өргөн ашигладаг.



VOCABULARY: Read the clues and fill in the missing letters.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. You can sit down in an airplane here. | s _ _ t |
| 2. This person flies an airplane. | p _ l _ t |
| 3. If you are in a public transport, you will be... | p _ ss _ ng _ r |
| 4. A bus runs for far distance. | c _ _ ch |
| 5. A voyage on a ship or boat taken for pleasure... | cr _ s _ |
| 6. A large, heavy road vehicle used for carrying goods, materials, or troops; a lorry. | _____ tr _ c _ |
| 7. To leave a place at the airport | d _ p _ r _ t _ r _ |
| 8. A harbour with moorings for pleasure yachts and small boats. | m _ r _ n _ |
| 9. To walk with no any vehicle means go ... | _ n f _ _ t |
| 10. The taxi will us ... at the train station. | p _ ck u _ |

USE OF ENGLISH: Make passive sentences and write in your notebook.

- The heaviest limousine in the world – make – in 2004. (past simple)
- Electric cars – operate – by electricity. (present simple)
- Toyoto Prius – introduce – in 1998. (past simple)
- Many speedy trains – run – in China soon. (future simple)
- A ferry – drive – by captain. (present simple)
- The wheel _invent_ in the 4th century BC. (past simple)
- The children – pick up – tomorrow by their grandfather at the train station. (future simple)
- After the car accident – Johnson – take – to the hospital. (past simple)

WRITING: Choose 6 questions to your preference and answer them in full sentences.

How do you get to school? (or) How do you get to work?	How long does it take you to get here? (e.g. 5 minutes, 20 minutes, 1 hour)	How far do you live from here? (e.g. 200 metres, 10 kilometres)
Do you (or your parents) have a car? Talk about it.	How often do you take a taxi? Are taxis expensive?	What's your favourite form of transport? Why?
How often do you use public transport? Talk about it.	Which means of public transport do you know? Make a list.	Is petrol (gasoline) expensive where you live? How can we use less?
Is a car considered a luxury in your country? What's your dream car?	How many kinds of transport have you used? What's your favourite?	Driving causes pollution. How can we prevent this?
What do you think is the safest kind of transport? Why?	How can we solve the problem of traffic jams?	Have you ever ridden a horse? A camel? An elephant? A motorcycle?
Have you ever been in a traffic accident? Have you seen one? Talk about it.	What makes of car are popular in your country? (e.g. Toyota, Peugeot, BMW)	Sedan (also saloon), hatchback or station wagon (also estate). Which do you prefer? Why?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ |



VOCABULARY: 1a. Study the images and learn transport phrasal verbs.







"GET" for Transport

Get in / Get out (used for cars)	Get on / Get off (used for other forms of transportation)
Car	Plane
Taxi	Ship
Truck	Train
Van	Bus
	Bicycle
	Motorbike



1b. Study the definitions and choose the correct answer in the table.

- a. drop somebody off -to take someone or something to a particular place, usually by car, as you travel to a different place
- b. come back -return
- c. pick somebody up-go somewhere to collect someone, typically in one's car.
- d. drop somebody off-to take someone or something to a particular place, usually by car, as you travel to a different place
- e. get on: We get on large vehicles like buses, boats, trains, planes. But we also get on horses and bicycles!
- f. get off: This is the opposite of the verb to get on. We get off buses, boats, trains, planes, horses and bicycles!
- g. get in/into: We get into small vehicles like cars and taxis.
- h. get out of-This is the opposite of the verb to get in /into. We get out of cars and taxis.

 1. It's time to leave now. Let's _____ the train.	a. get out of b. get into c. get on	 6. They waited to _____ the boat.	a. get on b. get out of c. get into
 2. We went to the airport ____ taxi.	a. to b. by c. on	 7. She never _____ a car with a driver she doesn't know.	a. gets on b. gets into c. gets out of
 3. Everyone _____ the boat at the same time!	a. got into b. got out of c. got off	 8. How do you go to work? I go _____ train.	a. by b. on c. for



4. I'm always the last person to _____ the bus for school.

- a. get on
- b. get into
- c. get out of



9. His dad has just _____ his son at school.

- a. dropped out
- b. dropped off
- c. dropped in



5. When the plane landed, we _____ and went into the airport.

- a. got out of
- b. got into
- c. got off



10. The new manager is _____ a guest _____ from abroad.


- a. is picking out
- b. is picking off
- c. is picking up

READING AND SPEAKING: 2a. Go to the textbook, p-94, 9c. Read the texts and do the following exercises.

Land of Bicycles /Holland/

Holland is also known as the Land of Bicycles. There are more bicycles than residents in the Netherlands and in cities like Amsterdam and the Hague up to 70% of all journeys are made by bike. Cycle lanes are clearly marked. They have smooth surfaces, separate signs and lights for those on two wheels, and are wide enough to allow side-by-side cycling and overtaking. Cycling lessons are taught to school children. All schools have places to park bikes and at some schools 90% of pupils cycle to class.

i. Decide True or False.

1. There is a place named "The land of Bicycles in Holland".	T	F	4. "Overtaking" means catch up with and pass while travelling in the same direction.	T	F
2. "Residents means "Citizens"	T	F	5. The sentence "Cycling lessons are taught to school children." is an active sentence.	T	F
 3. The image says: "Cycle lanes are clearly marked."	T	F	6. Every school has places to park bikes.	T	F

Suspended Monorail (Germany)

The hanging trains in German city of Wuppertal have been used since 1901. The monorails operate at a stretch of 13.3 km and transport close to 82,000 passengers daily, 25 million annually. The tracks follow Wuppertal's narrow streets at a height of 8 m. The monorail reaches top speeds of up to 60 km/h and covers the complete distance in about 30 minutes.

ii. Choose the correct answer.

1. "Suspended" means	a. rolling b. overgoing c. hanging
2. "Annually" means	a. yearly b. monthly c. ten years
3. The monorail can _____ up to 60 km per hour.	a. top b. speed c. reaches
4. The monorails operate _____ the ground.	a. below b. above c. under

Water buses (Italy)

The city of Venice was built on a group of 118 islands. There are about 400 bridges which connect the islands. The only way to get around is on foot or on the water. There are no cars or lorries. A gondola is a traditional rowboat and for centuries gondolas were the main form of transport. Today, they are still popular with tourists, but most local people travel by water buses or private boats.

iii. Supply the sentences with necessary information.

1. Venice is surrounded by _____.
2. The main type of transport to go around the city is _____.
3. Tourists travel by _____ rather than local people.
4. The city is unusual because there is no _____.

Segway's (USA)

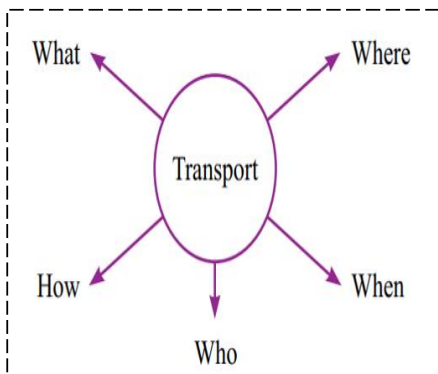
The Segway's Human Transporter is an electric scooter popularly used in the U.S. This self-balancing machine was invented by Dean Kamen in 2001. The maximum speed of the Segway is 20.1 km per hour.

Today, Segway's are allowed on sidewalks in most states, though local government may forbid them. Many states also allow them on bicycle lanes or on roads with speed limits of up to 40 km per hour. Segway's are used by city police in several cities.

2b. Read the paragraph about a form of transport and find 4 passive sentences and write them in the space.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

2c. Now use the graphic organizer and talk about one of the forms of transport from the reading.



Take a note what you want to talk here.

What:
Where:
When:
Who:
How:

WRITING: Write about future transport. Consider the following questions. Words are no less than 100.

What will it look like?

How will it be powered?

What will it be made from?

How will it carry passengers and goods?

In the next 30 years, transportation modes will be more efficient, fast and eco-friendly for the future.....

I can understand	Content	VERY WELL	WELL	NOT SURE
Vocabulary	Transport related words and prepositional verbs			
Speaking	Talk about one of the forms of transport from the reading and act out a dialogue			
Use of English	Prepositional verbs, active and passive forms			
Reading	for main and detailed points			
Writing	Writing about transport in the future			



1. Read the essay and identify a topic sentence in each paragraph.

Topic sentence- a sentence that expresses the main point of a paragraph. The topic sentence expresses what the paragraph is about. It should include two key things:

- The topic of the paragraph
- The central point of the paragraph.

Para 1. Nowadays, people use more private car, which leads to more cars on the road, heavy traffic jam and air pollution. These problems always happen especially in the cities. I consider the way to solve this problem is to encourage people to use public transportation instead of using private cars because it is the best and easy way that people can do.

What is the topic sentence? _____

Para 2. Using public transportation saves a lot of money. Firstly, people do not have to buy their own cars. When it comes to prices, the fare for buses or taxis are cheaper than private cars when compared bus fare to the oil price. Accordingly, people do not have to spend lots of money on gas that they have to fill the tank. Also, they do not have to find a place for parking as well.

What is the topic sentence? _____

Para 3. Moreover, using fewer private cars saves environment and people's health as well. It causes less air pollution because carbon dioxide that released from cars is decreased. As all people know that carbon dioxide can harm people's health, if less carbon dioxide release to the environment, people do not have to breathe polluted air inevitably. Furthermore, there will have no heavy traffic jam because people use more public transportation. Even though it is a waste of time that people have to wait for buses, taxis, it will not take people a long time to reach their destination because public transportation nowadays are developed better than before.

What is the topic sentence? _____

Para 4. All in all, these are the ways I consider to decrease congestion and air pollution by encouraging people to use fewer private cars. Certainly, the government should provide more public transportation modes and take care of comfortability for passengers.

What is the topic sentence? _____

2. Read the essay again and match the transition words to their meaning. Use a dictionary when it needs.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Nowadays | a. time |
| 2. Firstly | b. consequence |
| 3. Accordingly | c. cause and effect |
| 4. Also | d. addition |
| 5. Moreover | e. contrast |
| 6. As | |
| 7. Furthermore | |
| 8. Even though | |
| 9. Therefore | |

3. Write own version of an essay about transportation problem in your place. Use the essay as an example. Include in your essay a topic sentence in each paragraph and the transition words in the task 2.

Words no less than 80.

Example: Public transportation in my town is good. We have a lot of buses and they move quickly, except at rush hour. However, we need more public parking. There aren't enough parking spaces at some places as hospitals, shopping centres and schools, so it always takes too much time to find a space...



VOCABULARY: Find the odd one out.

1. fireworks, present, a tree, a pumpkin, a turkey
2. wrestling, archery, horse racing, flowers, a stadium
3. a candle, a cake, a present, a card, an anniversary
4. a ghost, a snuff bottle, a witch, a lantern, a candy
5. preparing buuz, cleaning the house, greeting elders, wearing deel, dancing
6. Naadam, Halloween, Easter, Christmas, Thanksgiving Day, Boxing Day

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
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SPEAKING: Interview at least 5 of your classmates. Ask these questions and write the answers in the boxes.

Questions	Name:	Name:	Name:	Name:	Name:
What is your favourite holiday?					
Why do you like it?					

USE OF ENGLISH: Complete the conversation with the verbs: *take start leave go do depart get come*. Use the present continuous for future arrangements OR present simple for timetable.

The Big Day

A. Have you heard of Brad and Mimi?
 B. Brad and Mimi? What's happened?
 A. They (1) _____ married on Saturday.
 B. You're joking. I didn't know that Mimi fancied Brad. When (2) _____ the wedding _____ place?
 A. It (3) _____ place on Saturday. Didn't you listen to me?
 B. Of course I did. But what time (4) _____ it _____?
 A. The wedding ceremony (5) _____ at 11 o'clock in the All-Saints church.
 B. (6) _____ you _____?
 A. Yes, I'm. They've invited me.
 B. Do you think I could join you?
 A. Why not? I'm sure the church is going to be full. But I (7) _____ early in the morning because my dad (8) _____ to work by car on Saturday and he can take me to the All Saints.
 B. If your dad doesn't mind.
 A. No problem. The more, the merrier, he always says. By the way, (9) _____ you _____ anything tomorrow morning? We could buy some present for them.
 B. Good idea. We can get the bus to the Macy's Shopping Gallery. It (10) _____ at 9.35.
 A. All right. See you at the bus stop. Bye.
 B. Bye-bye.

READING AND WRITING: Read the paragraphs. Choose the correct question words then and answer the questions.

Celebrations	Questions
<p>a. Tsagaan Sar Mongolians celebrate their traditional holiday “Tsagaan Sar” in January or February by lunar calendar. Every family prepares traditional dishes like buuz, mutton, dairy products, and elegant clothes to wear before the beginning of the celebration. Tsagaan Sar lasts for three days. On these days people visit elders to greet, exchange snuff bottles and say good wishes to each other.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>When / Where</i> do Mongolians celebrate Tsagaan Sar? 2. <i>Why / How</i> Tsagaan Sar is celebrated in January and February? 3. <i>When / What</i> do families prepare before Tsagaan Sar? 4. <i>What / Why</i> activities do people do on this day?
<p>b. New Year’s Eve Australians usually have parties in their houses on New Year’s Eve. They send invitations to friends and decorate their houses with colourful balloons and lights. They also buy drinks and prepare delicious food. On the evening of December 31st people dress in their best clothes and go to parties. People often set off magnificent fireworks in the street too.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Where / When</i> do Australians usually spend New Year’s Eve? 2. <i>What / How</i> do they do during the days? 3. <i>When / What</i> do they dress on New Year’s Eve? 4. <i>Which / what</i> does “magnificent” mean?

Your answers

Tsagaan Sar	New Year’s Eve



VOCUBLARY: Write the celebrations in the space.

1. _____ takes place on the 31st of December.
2. _____ takes place on 31st of October.
3. _____ is the anniversary of your birth.
4. _____ is celebrated on the 14th of February.
5. _____ celebrates harvest and other blessings.
6. _____ is the celebration of the new year according to the Mongolian lunar calendar.
7. _____ is festival named as “three manly games”.
8. _____ takes place on 1st of June and many kids can’t wait the day.

USE OF ENGLISH: Read the letter and underline the correct form of comparative words.

Hi Suzan,
 I'm having a wonderful time in Los Angeles. The weather is 1. (hot / hotter / hottest) and drier than in England and Americans are 2. (friendly / friendlier) than us. The weather in Los Angeles is 3. (as similar as / different from) England.
 The food is better here; it's not the same 4. (than / as) the food in England at all! From all the countries I've been to, I think English food is the 5. (more pleasant / most pleasant.) It's awful. Yesterday I had the 6. (Best / Good) hamburger I've eaten!
 The hotel is beautiful. I think it's 7. (not as nice as / nicer) the hotel we stayed in New York, but it's 8. (comfortable / more comfortable.) They say that Los Angeles is one of 9. (more expensive / the most expensive) cities the world, but, I'm not spending 10. (as many money as / as much money as) I thought. I'll phone you when I get back.
 Love, Megan.

WRITING: Go to the textbook back. p-119. Ex10. Look at the chart, choose one of the celebrations and write about it: Halloween Naadam Christmas Tsagaan Sar. Words no less than 80.

- Introduction - What's the celebration?
- Paragraph 1 - When and how to prepare?
- Paragraph 2 - What activities do people do?
- Conclusion - How do you feel about it?

Introduction	
Paragraph 1	
Paragraph 2	
Conclusion	



VOCABULARY: Underline the word that fit the sentence.

1. Before you blow out the candles, be sure to **say / make / do** a wish, but don't tell anyone what you wished for.
2. Do you want to **cook / eat / cut** the cake for the kids? Here's a knife.
3. My sister is having a birthday today, and she is **turning / becoming / growing** 16.
4. How **age / old / young** are you today?
5. Let's **cut / light / make** the candles and then turn out the lights.
6. Mom is going to **eat / prepare / clean** turkey and pie for dinner. We're all looking forward to the meal.
7. We **hope / want / wish** you a Merry Christmas!
8. What did you **receive / take / give** from your parents for Christmas?
9. Please be careful when you wrap this glass doll. It's very **careful / soft / fragile**, and it can break very easily.

USE OF ENGLISH: Underline the correct form of the verbs.

1. Some paint _____ on the carpet in the living room. (spilt / was spilt)
2. We _____ the first birthday of our son next week, and the invitations _____ out to all our family and friends yesterday. (are going to celebrate ... have been sent / are celebrating ... were sent)
3. Tsagaan Sar _____ place in February. (takes / is taken)
4. Millions of people all over the world _____ New Year's Day. (celebrate / are celebrated)
5. New Year fireworks _____ by 10 million viewers on BBC One. (watched / were watched)
6. Their 30th wedding anniversary _____ by the well-known reporter from Channel 25. (hosted / was hosted)
7. Every year my town _____ during New Year's Day with wonderful lights and different ornaments. (decorate / is decorated)
8. He was so excited when he _____ wonderful presents on his 16th birthday. (gave / was given)

READING AND WRITING: Read the paragraph and complete the sentences below.

Holi, India

One of the oldest Indian festivals Holi is celebrated as a symbol of good over evil, the arrival of spring and the end of winter. Also known as the Festival of Colors, this event lasts for a night and a day, starting in the evening of a Full Moon Day, normally in February or March.

Holi celebrations begin with a performance of religious rituals in front of a big bonfire, hoping that the prayers will destroy the internal evil. In the morning, people smear each other with colors, using powder, water guns and water-filled balloons. It does not matter if you are rich, poor, old or young – everyone can throw paint and everyone can get messy! It is a time to forgive people and repair broken relationships, as well as meet with other people, play, and have fun. Holi has become so popular that it is also celebrated in other Southeast Asian countries.

1. The different name of Holi is _____
2. Holi symbolizes _____
3. First religious ritual of Holi is _____
4. The main activity of Holi is _____
5. Holy helps people _____
6. The reason Holi becomes popular is _____



VOCUBLARY: Put the activities in the correct celebrations. Some of them can be used more than once.

wearing costumes of ghosts, pirates, and others, wearing a birthday hat, carving the pumpkin to make a lantern, exchanging sniff-bottles, decorating a pine tree with ornaments, blowing out candles, singing carols greeting elders, watching fireworks, eating turkey, leaving presents under the tree, having parties with families and friends, writing invitations to the party, racing horses, dancing a waltz, preparing buuz and dairies, cleaning homes, nose greasing, doing archery, saying good wishes

NAADAM	TSAGAAN SAR	NEW YEAR'S DAY	CHRISTMAS	BIRTHDAY	HALLOWEEN
.....

SPEAKING: Tell the teacher: differences and similarities about your last birthdays. Think of: guests, food, gifts, activities you have done.

Example:
 When I was younger, I loved my birthday. I always had a cake and a party, and my parents made special food for me and my friends to eat. Everybody always dressed up for the occasion in their very best clothes. But as you get older, birthdays are not as much fun as before. People still wish you a happy birthday but now it's not as important. We don't put up decorations, but my mum still makes me a cake! Last two years we were under lockdown and my birthdays went so boring that I couldn't hang out with my friends. There were no movies in the cinema too.

USE OF ENGLISH: Translate the sentences into English.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Хятад улсад цагаан сарыг Монголын цагаан сараас өөрөөр тэмдэглэдэг. 2. Миний өмнөх жилийн төрсөн өдөр энэ жилийнхтэй адил болсон. 3. Туяагийн гэр бүл шинэ жилээр айлд зочилдог нь манайхтай адилгүй. 4. Шинэ жилийн болон Цагаан сарын битүүний өдөр онцгой хоол бэлддэг нь төстэй. 5. Улс орон болгон Шинэ жилийг өөр өөр тэмдэглэдэг. 6. Манай оронд Сүнсний баярыг Америк шиг өргөн тэмдэглэдэггүй. 	
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READING AND WRITING:

1a. Find the meaning of the following words:

a pirate- to drive away- a bun- a tower-

1b. Then read the text.

The Hong Kong Bun Festival



This festival is held on the island on Cheung Chau in Hong Kong in early May every year, around the time of Buddha's birthday. The festival celebrates the god Pak Tai, who drove pirates and illness away from the island. In the festival, the islanders pray for safety from pirates and illness. The festival lasts for seven days. For three of those days everyone on the island is vegetarian. There is a procession through the village with lion dances, dragon dances and musicians. In the procession children in colourful costumes are carried high above people's heads. The islanders

make three 20-metre-high bamboo towers and cover these with buns. At midnight on the last day people light fires and then climb the towers to get the buns. They wear bags on their backs to collect the buns and when they come down from the towers, they give them to everyone who is watching. Then everyone celebrates with fireworks.

May Day

2a. Find the meaning of the following words: pole- ribbons- crown- roll- steep-

2b. Then read the text.

The first of May is called May Day in Britain. This is a very old festival held to celebrate the first day of summer. Many towns and villages still hold traditional May Day celebrations. Some towns and villages decorate the streets and houses with flowers. In others, there is dancing, and the people put up a Maypole. This is a tall pole with coloured ribbons hanging from the top. The dancers take a ribbon each and dance around the pole. As they dance, the ribbons make a colourful pattern around the Maypole. It is also traditional to choose a May Queen and crown her.



She wears a white dress and a crown of flowers and walks at the front of a procession through the streets. In Padstow, a village in the south-west, two men dress up as horses and everyone follows them through the streets singing an old song. In another village there is a 'Cheese Rolling' competition. Everyone goes to the top of a very steep hill. A big round cheese is rolled down the hill and everyone tries to chase it. The winner gets free cheese for twenty years!

3. Draw a Venn diagram in your notebook and compare the festivals.

FESTIVALS	DIFFERENT	SAME	DIFFERENT
The Hong Kong Bun Festival			
May Day			

WRITING: Write a description of a festival you ever attended. Words no less than 100.

- Introduction – What celebration was it?
- Paragraph 1 – When and where it took place?
- Paragraph 2 – What activities were done?
- Conclusion – How was your feelings?

I can understand	Content	VERY WELL	WELL	NOT SURE
Vocabulary	holiday and celebration related words			
Speaking	Interview at least 5 of your classmates Tell differences and similarities about your last birthdays.			
Use of English	Use as ... as, not as ... as, different from and the same as and passive voice			
Reading	for main and detailed points			
Writing	Writing a description of a festival you ever attended			



DESCRIBING FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS

1. Study the guide to a descriptive essay writing.

Introduction	Para 1. Set the scene (name, time, place of event, reasons for celebrating)
Main body	Para 2. Preparations (decorations, rehearsals etc.) Para 3. Description of an actual event (costumes, food, activities people do etc.)
Conclusion	Para 4. Final paragraph (feelings of people including you, comments, thoughts etc.)
Tips	Use as many descriptive adjectives as you can to make your writing more vivid and exciting. <i>Examples: crowded streets, sparkling, wonderful, marvelous, colourful, fresh-scent, exotic, cheerful, joyful, magical, huge, tiny etc.</i>

2. Read the model essay describing a festival and replace the adjectives in bold with others in the box.

brightly-coloured, most spectacular, thrilling, huge, numerous, lively, most impressive

Para 1. Every year, at the end of February, visitors from all over the world gather in Rio De Janeiro to witness the **1) nicest** festival in the world – the Rio Carnival.

Para 2. Preparations for the **2) big** occasion begins months in advance. **3) Nice** costumes are designed and sewn; bands practice their **4) nice** music and dancers spend hours perfecting their samba routines.

Para 3. The main part of the carnival takes place in the biggest stadium of the city where the exotically dressed dancers of **5) many samba** schools compete for prizes for the **6) best** performance and costumes. Outside of the stadium, enthusiastic revellers all over the city dance their way through the crowded and noisy street party, which continues until the very end of the carnival.

Para 4. Everyone has fun at the Rio Carnival. The whole city and its hundreds and thousands of visitors look forward to this **7) nice** event every year.

3. Now your turn. Write one of the topics below. Follow the essay outline in the task 1.

Words no less than 80.

- ✓ A description of a national celebration which you have attended
- ✓ A birthday party you recently attended
- ✓ One of national and traditional holiday in Mongolia

Example: New Year's Day is one of the popular holidays in Mongolia. The 31st is a weekday but people take time to celebrate the New Year's Eve. The 1st of January is an official say off.



VOCABULARY: Write the weather words in Mongolian:

drizzle, _____ breeze, _____ hail, _____ sleet, _____ frost, _____
bluster, _____ blizzard, _____ gale, _____ gloomy, _____ chilly, _____
downpour, _____ damp, _____ misty _____

USE OF ENGLISH:

Note: We use the present perfect to talk about news headline. We use the past simple to talk about details news.
*Examples: The American Congress **has passed** a law to reduce carbon omissions.
At 3 o'clock this afternoon Congress **voted** to reduce emissions.*

1a. Choose the present perfect or past simple.

A new study 1. **has found / found** that pollution is now the world's biggest killer. One in six deaths worldwide is because of pollution. This is 16 per cent of all global deaths. Most of these deaths 2. **were / have been** from non-infectious diseases caused by pollution. These include heart disease, lung cancer and stroke. The study 3. **was published / has been published** in the medical journal 'The Lancet'. Researchers said most pollution-related deaths 4. **occurred / have occurred** in poorer countries. About 92 per cent of these deaths 5. **were / have been** in low-income nations, especially countries where there is a lot of economic development, such as India and China. Bangladesh and Somalia 6. **were / have been** the worst affected countries. Brunei and Sweden had the lowest numbers of pollution-related deaths.

1b. Complete the sentence on your own.

- a. I chose the _____ tense in the headline.
- b. I chose the _____ tense in detailed news.

2. Read the news headline and tell what tense is used and why?

CORONAVIRUS

Seven ways coronavirus has changed our lives forever

► The pandemic has disrupted how we work, travel, shop and spend

WRITING: Write 5 suggestions to make your school green.

Example: We should grow different plants in the halls of our school.



VOCABULARY: 1a. Match the idioms with their meaning.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. It is raining heavily. _____ | a. lovely weather for ducks |
| 2. a prolonged period of dry weather _____ | b. raining cats and dogs |
| 3. very cold weather | c. heaven open |
| 4. wet, rainy weather | d. dry spell |
| 5. it suddenly starts to rain a lot | e. colder than a witch's elbows |

1b. Which idiom is suitable for the sentences?

1. It rained heavily for a half an hour. As a result, the roads were flooding. _____
2. the expedition of jeeps suddenly stopped, because it suddenly started rain a lot. _____
3. It has been raining for quite long time but look around. Everything looks great and vivid. _____
4. I wish it would rain a lot! There is no rain for a month! _____
5. Brrrr. I'd rather go back home to bundle up. _____

SPEAKING: In pairs, take turns to ask and answer the questions

My partner says:

What's the forecast for tomorrow?
 How much do you trust the weather forecast?
 How often is it wrong?
 Do you check the forecast when you are planning a trip?
 Have you ever experienced extreme weather?
 Have you ever had your holidays ruined because of bad weather?
 Does the weather change your mood? How?

USE OF ENGLISH: Choose the correct answer in each sentence.

Note: "Who" is used for people. "Which" is used for things, and "that" can be used for either. (Note, however, that using "that" for people is considered informal.) "Where" is used to refer a place.

1. Many plant and animal species **that / who** live there could become extinct.
2. A lot of petrol contains lead **who / which** is very poisonous.
3. Scientists **who / which** study environment problems discussed about global warming.
4. Rainforest is a place **where / which** carbon dioxide is absorbed.
5. Carbon dioxide is one of the air pollutants **where/that** causes global warming.
6. Cars **which / where** run on petrol greatly contribute air pollution.
7. Desert is an area **that / where** there is very little rain and not many plants.
8. Hybrid cars **when / that** use batteries and petrol are eco-friendly.
9. Acid rain is a problem for everyone and not just for those **where / that** live in industrial regions.
10. Ultraviolet rays are a harmful light **when / which** damages life on the Earth.

READING: Go back to the textbook, p-126, ex. 14a. Read the paragraphs 1-4 and answer the questions.

a. Scientists who study environment problems say the temperature of the earth could rise by 30°C over the next 50 years. This may cause drought in some parts of the world, and floods in others, as ice at the north and south poles begins to melt and sea levels rise.

Global warming is caused by the greenhouse effect. Normally, heat from the sun warms the earth and then escapes back into space. But carbon dioxide and other gases in the atmosphere trap the sun's heat, and this is slowly making the earth warmer.

1. What will happen if temperatures of the earth continue rising? _____

2. What is the cause of global warming? _____

3. What do carbon dioxide and other gases by trapping the sun's heat?

b. Rainforests help to control global warming because they absorb carbon dioxide. In the recent years, large area has been destroyed, as the trees are cut down for wood or burned to clear the land for farming. The burning releases large amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

Many rainforests grow on poor soils, and when they are cut down or burned, the soil is washed away in the tropical rains, so that the area may turn to desert. Many plant and animal species that live there could become extinct.

1. What is the function of rainforests? _____

2. Why do people cut down rainforests? _____

3. What are the negative consequences of deforestation?

c. Factories, power stations and motor vehicles pump large quantities of carbon dioxide and other gases into the air. This is a major cause of the greenhouse effect. A lot of petrol contains lead which is very poisonous and can cause brain damage in children. Most cars use unleaded petrol today and hybrid cars use batteries and petrol to use less petrol.

Some poisonous gases dissolve in water in the atmosphere and then fall to the earth as acid rain. Acid rain also damages trees and buildings and can kill fish in lakes and rivers. Rivers can also be polluted by industrial waste from factories and chemical fertilizers and pesticides used by farmers.

1. What are the sources of poisonous gases into the atmosphere?

2. Why acid rain is dangerous? _____

3. What are "chemical fertilizers and pesticides" in Mongolian?

d. The Ozone layer is gas high above the surface of the earth that helps to protect it from the sun's ultraviolet radiation, which can damage our skins and cause cancer. Scientists have recently discovered hole in the Ozone layer, caused by substances called CFCs. (clouorofluorocarbons)

CFCs are used in refrigerators, aerosol cans and in the manufacture of some plastic products. Some companies now make aerosols that do not contain CFCs, and these are often marked 'Ozone Friendly'.

1. What is the function of the ozone layer? _____

2. Why CFCs are harmful? _____

3. What does it mean "Ozone friendly"?



VOCABULARY: 1a. Write Mongolian equivalent for the environment words.

English	Mongolian	English	Mongolian	English	Mongolian
climate change		greenhouse effect		global warming	
deforestation		greenhouse gases		acid rain	
soil erosion		pollution		desertification	

1b. What environmental problems are they?

1. the cutting down of trees in a large area; the destruction of forests by people. _____
2. a gradual increase in world temperatures _____
3. an increase in the amount of carbon dioxide and other gases in the atmosphere _____
4. gases in the air that trap energy from the sun _____
5. when the soil is overused _____
6. the process by which land changes into desert _____
7. damage caused to water, air by harmful substances or waste _____

USE OF ENGLISH: Study the table.

Present	Positive	Negative
must / mustn't	strong obligation (possibly based on the speaker's opinion). <i>Example: I must study today.</i>	negative obligation <i>Example: You mustn't smoke here.</i>
should / shouldn't	mild obligation or advice: <i>Example: You should save some money.</i>	mild negative obligation or advice. <i>Example: You shouldn't smoke so much.</i>

2a. Make 6 sentences using the phrases in the box. Use must / mustn't or should / shouldn't. Example: You should turn off lights before you leave home. You should save electricity.

protect endangered animals, carry an eco-bag, plant trees, turn off lights, waste electricity, smoke in the public places, recycle bottles and plastics, trash on the street, pollute water

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

2b. Join the sentences using who, which, that or where.

Example: Greenpeace is an organization which fights for animal rights.

1. Greenpeace is an organization. They fight for animal rights.

2. Global warming is a serious problem. It is discussed widely in the world.

3. Some people cut down the rainforests. Rainforests are home to many animals and plants.

4. The most devastating air pollution is recorded in India. In India many people died from the effect of poisonous cloud.

5. Tropical rainforests are cut down in Brazil. In Brazil deforestation rates nearly double annually.

6. Agricultural chemicals were thrown into the river. In the river, many fishes have died.

READING: Go back to the textbook, p-130, ex. 20a. Read the paragraphs fill in the table.

Reuse: It means use old things in new ways. Every day we buy a lot of things from the shop. But we use them just once. For example, when we finish oil, we throw away the plastic bottle into the recycle bin. We never think that we can use the plastic bottle as a container for milk or as a flowerpot.

Reduce: It means to make something smaller in size, number, or price. When we go out, we can see a lot of garbage everywhere. It makes our environment uncomfortable and our body unhealthy. Why can't we stop throwing away garbage everywhere? There are many recycle bins around in the streets. Also, we need to reduce the amount of garbage we create. For example: eco-friendly bags can be used by shoppers to buy food. We should avoid using plastic bags, or factories should use smaller quantities of packing materials to wrap the same product.

Recycle: It means everything can be used again. Nowadays many factories produce new products from cans, bottles, old clothes, and even left-over food. As a result of these new ideas, we can use many new products every day. For example, as we see, bottles can be used as a designed light, newspapers can be used as a fashionable handbag, cans can be used as modern kitchen tiles and plastic bottles can be used as a practical recycle bin. Finally, when we reuse, reduce, and recycle things around us, we can keep our environment clean and comfortable.

Let's look for new ideas for three Rs!

3Rs	What are they?	Examples
Reuse:	use old things in new ways	use the plastic bottle as a container for milk or as a flowerpot.
Reduce:		
Recycle:		

WRITING: Answer the questions.

1. What's the forecast for tomorrow?

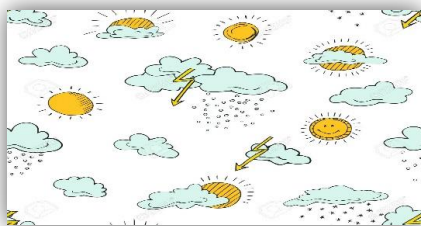
2. How much do you trust the weather forecast? How often is it wrong?

3. Do you check the forecast when you are planning a trip?

4. Have you ever experienced extreme weather?

5. Have you ever had your holidays ruined because of bad weather?

6. Does the weather change your mood? How?





VOCABULARY: 1a. Sort out the words in the correct columns:

drizzle, hail, soil erosion, blizzard, gale, greenhouse effect, plant trees, heaven open, dry spell, recycle bottles and plastics, global warming, carry an eco-bag, bluster, deforestation, colder than a witch's elbows, breeze, desertification, frost, sleet, protect endangered animals, turn off lights when not use, pollution

Types of rain	Weather idioms	Environmental problems	Solutions to the problems
.....

1b. Challenge for vocabulary! Complete the sentences with the correct word from the table.

rubbish, recycling, shortage, exhaust fumes, global warming, waste, drought, pollution, litter, smog,

1. To avoid wasting things we can use
2. Throwing things away unnecessarily is called
3. In cities the air is hard to breathe because of car
4. Areas with low rainfall often suffer from
5. Air, sea and land suffer from
6. The paper people drop in the street is called
7. A mixture of smoke and fog is called
8. Things which we throw away are called
9. Not having enough of something is called a
10. The earth's climate is changing because of

Note: If you have done 8-9 correctly – Excellent, 6-7- good, 4-5-fair, 3-0-poor.

USE OF ENGLISH: Write eight sentences for each image using *can / can be*.

Example: We can save polar bears. Or: Polar bears can be saved if we stop global warming.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

READING: Read the article “What are rainforests?” and choose the correct answer.

Rainforests are forests seen as biodiversity and high rainfall, with annual rainfall between 250 and 450 centimeters (98 and 177 in). There are two types of rainforests: tropical rainforest and temperate rainforest. Tropical rainforests are seen as a warm and wet climate with no substantial dry season usually found within 10 degrees north and south of the equator in areas such as South America, Southeast Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa. Temperate rainforests, however, are only found in few temperate regions around the world such as Europe, North America, and East Asia.

Biodiversity

Around 40% to 75% of all biotic species are native to the rainforests. It has been estimated that there may be many millions of species of plants, insects, and microorganisms still **undiscovered** in tropical rainforests. Tropical rainforests have been called the "jewels of the Earth" and the "world's largest pharmacy", because over one quarter of natural medicines have been discovered there. Rainforests are also responsible for 28% of the world's oxygen turnover; that is why tropical forests are also called "Earth's lungs."

Economy

Rainforests produce many items that we all use in our daily lives. Tropical rainforests provide **timber** as well as animal products such as meat and hides. Other common rainforests products include chocolate, sugar, cinnamon, rubber, medicine, and pineapples. Rainforests also have value as tourism destinations and for the ecosystem services provided.

Source: Wikipedia

1. Tropical forests are found only in tropical regions.
 - a. True b. False
2. Many species of plants, insects and microorganisms haven't been discovered in tropical rainforests yet.
 - a. True b. False
3. Rainforests have contributed to economic development.
 - a. True b. False
4. The word “**undiscovered**” means
 - a. identified b. unexplored
5. The word “**timber**” is related to
 - a. a farm b. wood
6. Tropical rainforest is mostly found in
 - a. areas of tropical rainforest climate in which there is no dry season
 - b. in most continents

I can understand	Content	VERY WELL	WELL	NOT SURE
Vocabulary	weather and environmental words, weather idioms			
Speaking	ask and answer the questions in turns about weather			
Use of English	relative clauses including who, which, and that modal verbs			
Reading	for main and detailed points			
Writing	Writing about weather and planning			



WRITING OPINION ESSAYS

1. Study the guide to opinion essay writing.

Introduction	Para 1. State the topic and your opinion clearly.						
Main body	Para 2. Viewpoint 1 and reason Para 3. Viewpoint 2 and reason Para 3. Give the opposing viewpoint and reasons						
Conclusion	Para 5. Conclusion and final paragraph Restate your opinion using different words.						
Useful language	opinion	listing points	adding more points	contrasting viewpoints	examples	reasons	concluding
	In my opinion, Personally, I think / I believe In my view, ... From my point of view, ... It seems to me that The way I see it, I strongly believe	Firstly, ... First of all, Secondly... Thirdly... Lastly, ... Finally...	What is more, ... Moreover/ furthermore/ in addition (to)	Although Despite ... In spite of ... Whereas ... However, In contrast / but... On the one hand...	For example For instance Such as In particular especially	My main reason is Another reason... One reason for... is Many people say / believe that... Because... Since... Because of	To sum up, ... To conclude... In conclusion... It is clear that...

2. Read the example essay and find the transition words. And write the purpose of them. Use the useful language information above.

Para 1. Nowadays, climate change is a global concern. Statistics show that carbon emissions, produced for example by cars, are higher than ever before. For that reason, many ecologists claim that people should be forced to travel by bicycle rather than by car for all short journeys. Personally, I believe that obligating people to use bicycles is not the way to reduce carbon emissions.

1. 2. 3.

Para 2. Firstly, it is widely known that when governments force people to do something by law, sometimes it produces a feeling of disagreement. Furthermore, it is impossible to obligate citizens to use only a mean of transport without taking into account personal situations such as disabilities or illnesses.

1. 2.

Para 3. On the other hand, there are several things that can be done to reduce travel pollution instead of forcing people to use only bicycles. Government can encourage for example the use of public transport and car pool companies.

1.

Para 4. Moreover, long distance travels produce much more carbon emission than short journeys. In the last decades, low-cost tourism has increased the number of travellers and their carbon footprint. In addition, food miles, the distance that food travels due to globalization has also a huge environmental impact.

1. 2.

Para 5. In conclusion, I believe that it is necessary to change not only the way people make their trips, but also the whole globalized system. If people were to change their consumption habits, pollution would be reduced in the future.

1.

3. Answer the questions.

1. What is the main idea of the para 1?
2. What are two viewpoints in para 2?
3. What is opposing viewpoint in para 4 in relevance of para 3?
4. What other two viewpoints are that help to reduce climate change?
5. What is the conclusion to reduce pollution in the future?

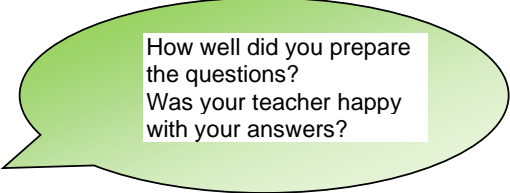


VOCABULARY: Write the words in Mongolian.

English	Mongolian	English	Mongolian
citizenship (n)		cooperation(n)	
citizen (n)		patriotism (n)	
community(n)		vote (v)	
society(n)		responsibility(n)	
to risk (v)		Hardship (n)	
to struggle(v)		to respect(v)	

SPEAKING: Prepare the questions beforehand. Then tell your answers to your teacher.

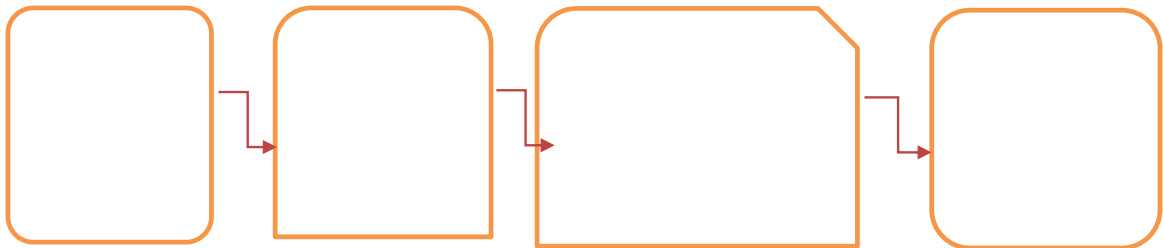
What makes someone a good citizen?
 At what age do you think someone becomes responsible for his or her actions?
 What are some of your responsibilities at home? at school?
 Do you participate in your class and school activities? If yes, what they are? If no, why?



USE OF ENGLISH: Underline the correct pronoun in each sentence.

1. We are looking for **something** / **somebody** a bit more exciting to spend time.
2. We want to go **somewhere** / **anywhere** exotic to enjoy ourselves.
3. We need **someone** / **anything** to advise us to develop the project ideas.
4. Is there **anything** / **something** special to see at the gallery?
5. I don't know **anybody/somebody** in the neighbourhood.
6. I knew **anything** / **nothing** about the place before.
7. That's sad. **Nobody, No one** / **Anyone** is going with me to the park.

WRITING: Make a poster on the rules of a good citizen.



**VOCABULARY: Write the sentences in Mongolian.**

1. Citizens have rights but they must also be aware of their responsibilities towards their community.

2. Civic engagement is the positive involvement in the affairs of the community.

3. Love of and devotion to one's country is called patriotism.

4. 18-year-old young people have the right to vote in the election.

5. Talking aloud in the public considered to be rude in our society.

6. Cooperation of organizations, clubs, groups help to grow communities powerful.

USE OF ENGLISH: Put the following indefinite pronouns into the correct blanks.

Fill in the gaps with *something, anything, nothing, everything, someone, anyone, no one, everyone, somewhere, anywhere, nowhere, everywhere*.

1. We have looked for Mike _____ but we can't find him _____. Do you know where he is?
2. _____ called you this morning, but I don't know who.
3. I didn't go _____ yesterday. I stayed home all day.
4. I don't know _____ in the class yet, but I know most of them.
5. I'm sorry but I can't help you. I don't know _____ about Ethiopia.
6. He's behaving very strangely. _____ is wrong with him, but I don't know what.
7. _____ was there when I arrived. I was the only person there.
8. Have you seen my wallet? I can't find it _____.
9. We lost, so there is _____ to celebrate today. Let's go home.
10. The police thought they were hiding in the house, but they didn't find _____ hiding in that house.

READING: 1a. Read the survey "Are you a good digital citizen?" and check your answers. Try the quiz and check your result at the end.

1. Do you believe all the information you see on the internet?
 - A. No! I always check that information is true.
 - B. I don't really think about the information being true or not.
 - C. I believe everything I see online.
2. Are you interested in modern technology?
 - A. Yes, I love learning and reading about all kinds of modern technology.
 - B. I'm interested in some modern technology but not everything.
 - C. I'm not at all interested in modern technology.
3. Are you nice to people online?
 - A. Yes, I always think carefully about what I am saying and doing online.
 - B. I think I am polite most of the time, but I don't always think before I write.
 - C. I don't think much about what I say and do online.
4. Do you know how to stay safe online?
 - A. Yes, I am very careful about things like my privacy settings and passwords.
 - B. I think I am safe, but I am not sure about things like privacy settings.
 - C. I don't think there are any dangers online, so this doesn't worry me.

5. Do you think carefully before you share a photo?
 A. Yes, I always ask myself 'Would I be happy to see this photo?' If the answer is 'yes', I share it.
 B. I know that's probably important, but I don't always stop to think.
 C. I just share photos without thinking. I don't really worry about what people think.
6. Are you confident that you always follow your country's laws online?
 A. Yes. I never download illegal files or copy other people's work.
 B. I don't know much about the law, but I know not to copy other people's work.
 C. Hmm ... I don't think laws are important when you go online.

Mostly As

Congratulations! You're a good digital citizen. You know how to use technology in a safe and sensible way. You also know how to enjoy technology for study and play. Well done!

Mostly Bs

You aren't a bad digital citizen, but you could be better! Think carefully when you are online and ask questions if there are areas you don't understand.

Mostly Cs

Oh dear. You need to work on being a good digital citizen. Learn as much as possible about how to behave online or you may find you get into trouble one day.

1b. Which advice is true about being a good digital citizen? Choose six answers and tick (✓) them.

1. ___ You believe most of what you see on the internet.
2. ___ You are interested in modern technology.
3. ___ You don't worry about privacy settings.
4. ___ You think about each photo before you share it.
5. ___ You are polite to people online.
6. ___ You share photos online every day.
7. ___ You check information you read online.
8. ___ You know there are dangers online.
9. ___ You don't care about your country's online rules.
10. ___ You follow your country's online rules.

WRITING: Think of the question: "Are you a good citizen?". Then write about you. Include true story about you as a citizen. Give justification. Words no less than 80.

Good citizens do their share of chores at home. As for me....



VOCABULARY: Fill in the SYNONYMS of the words in the blanks.

- difficulty success fear action danger struggle

1. With close friends in their lives, people develop **courage** and positive attitudes.
2. Every citizen should **fight** various kinds of offences and crimes. –
3. The city residents had to endure the **hardships** of life during economic crisis. -
4. His great **achievement** was the History of Mongolia in the 13th century. -
5. His foolish **behaviour** may negatively affect his whole future. -
6. Her greatest **dread** was that she would lose her job. -
7. Smoking is a **risk** to your lungs. –

USE OF ENGLISH: Join the sentence halves.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Heroes offer their helping hands | a. if I get lost in a new city. |
| 2. I try to help homeless children, ... | b. just let us know. |
| 3. If you see a bird trapped, ... | c. you should help it get out. |
| 4. I always ask for directions, ... | d. if they live in poverty or a remote area. |
| 5. If you need our help, ... | e. if they see someone is in danger. |
| 6. Global Dental Relief helps children, ... | f. if I meet them in the street. |

READING: Go back to the textbook, p-140, ex-7a. Read the following passage and complete the sentences.

A citizen is a member of a society. He or she has the right to ask for its protection, and the duty to protect it and obey its laws and rules. Citizenship is the relationship between an individual and a state to which the individual belongs. Fortunately, being a good citizen doesn't stop at the exchange of rights and duties, it requires a lot of civilized behaviour, and responsible acts.

All the members of the community, from the youngest to the eldest, have to cooperate. By cooperating, it doesn't mean giving huge efforts. Simple acts and easy behaviour can help people help the level of life. As citizens, and students in particular, all we have to do are the steps below:

Start with your own home, clean it regularly, and take care of your front door area.

Don't overuse water and electricity.

Respect the neighbors, help them if necessary, and act politely.

Don't litter or throw rubbish in the street.

Try to cross the street in the crossing passage. The town will look organized, and it reduces the level of accidents.

Let's try to walk in the sidewalk, or the pavement, because it causes fewer difficulties to drivers in the city.

Respect the place of living, especially its doors, walls and windows.

If you don't vote, who will? A simple act can place the right person in the right place. In emergencies, don't be afraid. Help the people in need. (Blood donations, call the police, the ambulance, and help a lady in the street...) Imagine you were in their place, wouldn't you like to have other people standing by your side?

Citizenship starts from childhood, and only ends by the time you die. It's only by practicing those really simple acts that our daily life can get better.

1. A citizen's 1 right and 2 duties:
2. A lot of civilized behaviour, and responsible acts are related to:
3. All people have to cooperate because it _____
4. Students should do simple steps to make a good citizen as /at least 5 examples/:
5. If everyone tries to / 2 rules / _____ the town will look organized and safe traffic.
6. How can you help people in need? /at least 3 examples/:
7. Citizenship lasts _____



VOCABULARY: Vocabulary challenge. Complete the table with as many appropriate words, phrases as you can write. The student with the most vocabulary words will be the winner!

Good citizen	Bad citizen
protect the environment ...	use abusive language ...

USE OF ENGLISH: Complete the sentences.

1. If someone needs your help, ...
2. If a small kid is lost, ...
3. If you see a disabled person is going to cross the street, ...
4. If there is a sick person at the bus stop, ...
5. If there is a deer trapped in the fence, ...
6. If there is a natural disaster, ...

READING: Choose the correct answer for each question.

Finn: My childhood hero was King Arthur from the movie, Excalibur. I think I watched that movie so many times - maybe every weekend for about 5 years. I just liked the armour he wore, and I thought it was very cool. And the sword he had, Excalibur, I really loved that as well. And he fought a lot of battles, I enjoyed watching the fight scenes and I think I just wanted to be like him or like one of his knights when I was a boy.

Feifei: My childhood hero was my dad. He travelled a lot for work, so he always had lots of stories to tell. I really enjoyed looking at the pictures he took: they were so beautiful. He also taught me a lot about the history of these places he visited so really my dad introduced me to the wonderful world we live in and that's one of the reasons why I started travelling when I was young, and it's also one of the reasons I came to England to study.

Cath: My childhood hero was my teacher, Mr. Everett, and he did interesting things with us in class. And he was a very warm person and we all absolutely adored him and I remember some of the things we did, we made an enormous spider and put it up on the ceiling and an enormous spiders web and it took us days and days and days but it was fantastic and he also, I mean, he taught me how to love books and how to love reading, and we used to listen to music. He was just fantastic.

Rob: My childhood hero was the footballer George Best. I loved the way he played - he was such a skilled footballer; I think everybody else agreed. When I was young, he played for Manchester United and he was a very skilled player, he was one of the greatest dribblers in fact. Everyone was amazed by the way he played, and I really wanted to play like him, but I never did.

Why did Finn love King Arthur?	A He had lots of fights. B He made a big spider. C He did interesting things in class.
Why did Feifei's dad travel a lot?	A He went on lots of holidays. B He was a pilot. C For his job.
Why did Feifei come to England?	She wanted to be like King Arthur. B Her dad told her about the world. C She wanted to watch English football.
Why did Cath love her teacher?	A He travelled a lot. B He wrote lots of books. C He did interesting things in class.
What did Cath's class make with Mr Everett?	A A book. B A sword. C A spider.
How did Cath's classmates feel about Mr Everett?	A They thought the way he played football was amazing. B They adored (loved) him. C They loved watching him fight.
Why did Rob love George Best?	A He had lots of fights. B He was a very warm person. C He was great at playing football.
What did other people think of George Best?	They thought the way he played was amazing. B They thought he was a very warm person. C They loved watching him fight.

WRITING: Write about your favourite hero. Words are no less than 90.

Use this plan for your writing:

1. Background information – name, who they were, how you knew them
2. What did they do?
3. How did they affect you?
4. What did other people think of them?

My hero is

I can understand	Content	VERY WELL	WELL	NOT SURE
Vocabulary	Words related to citizenship			
Speaking	Talk to your teacher about what makes someone a good citizen.			
Use of English	indefinite pronouns, conditional 1			
Reading	for main and detailed points			
Writing	Writing about good citizen and hero			



WRITING A STORY

1. Study the guide to story writing.

Introduction	Para 1. Set the scene (name, time, place of event)
Main body	Para 2. } Para 3. } Development (describe actions Para 4. } directing to the main event and the event as well in detail)
Conclusion	Para 4. Final paragraph-end the story (write feelings and reactions of people, comments, thoughts etc.)
Tips	1. Sequence is important: Use time words such as: at first, before, until, while, during, then, after, finally etc. 2. Use various of adjectives to describe feelings and actions. 3. Use a conversation between characters to get your story more vivid. 4. Use various of verbs to make your story exciting. 5. Be careful with the tenses! Use past continuous to set the scene. Use past simple to describe main events in your story. Use past perfect to give the background of the story.

2. Read the story. Study the tips above and write which techniques have been applied.

The night was cold. Steve's forehead still broke into a sweat. Life in all its glory was shining on him. He had been promoted three months before as a head manager. It was all going great. He drove on with a smile, humming to the tune playing on the radio. Since securing his professional career, it was now time for him to step up in his personal life too.

He was going to propose to his significant offer. It was time to make things official. He reached the final corner, where his eyes caught a glimpse of the partner waiting for him at the sidewalk. He was mesmerized and pleased with himself.

Suddenly a kid of 5-6 years old appeared on the road. In a moment's distraction, things changed for a lifetime. To save the kid he braked hard and swerved. Things happened in a few seconds. There was a large shriek and things went silent for him.

He found himself in a hospital bed when he woke up. He still couldn't make sense of things yet. He tried to get up but failed miserably. Drugs made him fall back asleep again. A moment is sometimes enough to change a life forever. Since he crashed, he was left severely crippled in his life forever. He had lost his job. His beloved has left him. The family, the friends, the admirers all have left him slowly. He became a lonely one ever. He had often wondered in his previous life; how could someone go so low in life. Now he knew the answer, it was just a moment's bad luck.

He hated himself. He hated what has become of his life. He had so much gone on in his life, but it was a pity that he had no one talking with him, still, he was screaming in anger. All he wished for was for some quiet time.

Sadly, he couldn't admit him being a "real hero" saving the kid's life. Indeed, he has been a hero for his whole life and it was proved by the tragic moment.

3. Now your turn. Complete the story on your own.

Beginning: On last Friday, it was a damp, chilly night when (name) and I left the library after we had been studying for hours and we just wanted to get home and go to sleep. As soon as I closed the door behind me I felt something strange was about to happen

Developing:

Ending: The next Monday, when I got school, everyone who passed my thanked me and ...(name). Now I only remember what the teacher said to us: "You don't have to wait for some miracles happen. It comes along."



VOCABLURY:

1a. Match the words with their antonyms.	1b. Write the words in the Mongolian.
<p>1. Satisfy 2. Volunteer 3. Offer 4. Comfort 5. Entertain 6. To be altruistic</p> <p>a. force b. gloom c. dissatisfy d. displease e. to be unselfish f. deny</p>	<p>1. gloom- 2. displease- 3. satisfy- 4. altruistic- 5. comfort- 6. offer- 7. entertain- 8. deny-</p>

USE OF ENGLISH: 1a. Choose the correct modal verbs in the following sentences:
have to may (30% unsure) can has to don't have to might (50% unsure)

- _____ I use your e-dictionary?
- You _____ stop when the traffic lights are yellow.
- You _____ get up early on Saturday morning. There is no school.
- You _____ pass the exam. It is not very difficult. You only ... work harder.
- Jane _____ be at work on time. She is on duty today.
- Where is Ron? He _____ be in the library. He said he would go there.
- The Zoom meeting _____ be cancelled because the light has gone off.
- _____ you help me to lift the suitcase?

1b. Put the words in the brackets in either of Conditional 1 or 2.

Conditional 1: If+S+present simple, S+will+v
Conditional 2: If+S+past simple, S+would+v

- If I win a prize, I ... (donate) to the Save Children Fund.
- If I adopt an animal, I ... (choose) a tortoise.
- If you do voluntary work, you ... (change) lives.
- If I were not busy, I ... (join) the cleaning up campaign.
- If there were more volunteers, they ... (plant) more trees.
- If she could, she ... (attend) the Nursing home to help elders.

**READING AND WRITING: p-154 2a. Read the text and answer the question.
What is it mainly about?**

Paragraphs	While-reading tasks
Volunteering is generally considered an altruistic activity where an individual or a group provides services for no financial gain “to benefit another person, group or organisation”.	Read and translate the sentence into Mongolian.
An important part of being a good citizen is volunteering. People may think they are not old enough to do volunteer work. There is not any age limit for volunteering. Some people might be surprised to hear that there are many ways for everyone to help others.	Answer the question: What age will be ideal to start volunteering?
Locating a nursing home or other type of elderly care home in your area and arranging to visit with the residents are kinds of example. Working as a volunteer will help you to feel good about yourself. There is much satisfaction to be found in working with others and helping to make things better.	What feeling will you experience if you work as a volunteer?
Volunteering activities can include everything from painting fences to planting trees. For example: <i>Mentoring is a kind of volunteering. It can offer volunteers the opportunity to provide support and friendship to a person who may be going through a difficult period, is feeling lonely, or is adjusting to a major change in their life.</i>	Translate the sentences in italic into Mongolian.
Sample activities can include meeting with a client to go shopping or visiting a client who might be isolated in their community to have a chat over a cup of coffee. In addition, there are other ways to make a difference. Here are some ideas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They would enjoy having somebody to talk to. • Often because of failing vision, they might have trouble reading. • A volunteering person can offer to read books or newspapers. • Share his/her hopes and dreams; he/she might be surprised at the good advice the volunteering person gives. Teach technical skills such as using a mobile phone. 	Which of these activities would you choose to help an isolated in the community? Why? isolated- ганцаардмал, салангид

Answer to the question: What is it mainly about? Why do you think so?

This reading is about



VOCABLURY: 1. Complete the sentences with the words:

volunteer offered comfort satisfied altruistic
entertained

- The clown has _____ the children in hospital.
- A _____ is a person who does something, especially helping other people, willingly and without being forced or paid to do it:
- Mom tried her best to _____ the crying baby.
- The number of people _____ their help to firefighters to put off the fire in the building.
- His _____ motives for helping the poor is approved by many people.
- Everyone in the shelter was _____ with the food and water supplies.

USE OF ENGLISH: 1. Use the correct form of the modals and verbs in brackets.

Example: Some sportspeople are rich. They _____ sponsors. (not need/have)-Some sportspeople are rich. They don't need sponsors.

- Well-paid athletes _____ sponsors. (not have to / raise) fund for games.
- Every child at school _____ uniforms. (need/wear)
- We _____ elderly people in a nursing home. (can/help)
- You _____ the club if you are busy. (not need/join)
- Everyone _____ careful when the traffic lights are yellow. (have/to be)

Need / don't need+to+verb
 have to / don't/ doesn't have
 to+verb
 can+base form of a verb

READING AND WRITING: Read the article and translate the words in bold.

Then answer the questions.

Working as a volunteer can help you to meet new friends or even find romance in unexpected circumstances.

Benefit the community

Doing some form of voluntary work has never been more popular with British people. Over 20 million people were engaged in voluntary activities in 2013. Volunteering means giving up time to do work of benefit to the community. It can be based in the UK or overseas. Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) has long recruited people in the UK to fill usually professional roles in developing countries.

Volunteering can take many forms, from working with children with learning difficulties, in an animal hospital, or planting trees. When London won its bid to host the 2012 Olympics, up to 70,000 volunteers were needed to help ensure the games were a success.

What's in it for me?

Volunteers can be anyone of any age. What motivates volunteers? Some do it out of a sense of altruism while others find they have free time available. But in this selfish age more are asking what they can get out of it. Some mention self-awareness. As Pukul, 28, who works in communications in Manchester, says, 'you're no longer doing it for yourself but for someone else'. Many mention the opportunity to get to know people they would not normally meet. The poll researchers conducted, found that nearly half of volunteers enjoyed improved health and fitness, a quarter had lost weight - especially those working with children or doing conservation projects - and two-thirds (3/2) felt less stressed. So, it seems volunteering may improve your life – you may even find the person of your dreams.

Questions	Your answers
1. Do you have any organisations that are like VSO in your country?	
2. Why do young people usually decide to volunteer?	
3. Do you think that volunteering is a good way to meet people? Why/ why not?	
4. Do you agree that working as a volunteer can help you to keep fit?	



VOCABULARY: Write the volunteering activities in Mongolian.

1. assisting people in need
2. meeting different people
3. taking part in various social activities
4. making other's life better
5. apply your personal skills
6. enjoy doing something interesting
7. learning new things
8. gaining experience of working with people
9. develop and improve your personal character

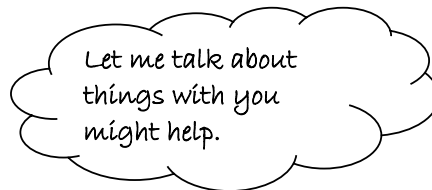
SPEAKING: Go to the textbook, p- 156, 9a.

In pairs, choose 2 of the situations below and make up a dialogue about offering help. Use the words and expressions below.

Offering Let me ... Let's...	Your friend is stressful Your friend is depressed lately Your friend failed a test
What about ... Shall I ...	Your friend is busy with household work Your friend is bored
Do you need ...	Your friend is sick

Example: Your friend is stressful.

Your offer will be like:



USE OF ENGLISH: Unjumble the words to make a sentence.

1. watch TV / If / you / your / homework / you / can / finish/. If you finish your homework, you can watch TV.
2. the museum / a few hours / If you have / spare / you / may visit /time.
3. If / the headmaster/ she can / meets CEOs / raise a fund / orphanage / for
4. If job / you / might fill in / to do / you / an application form / want / a volunteering/.
5. If / you / well / don't feel, you / consult / a doctor / should.
6. If / you buy/ this / , every / 50 tugriks / go / bar of soap / for / charity.
7. If / they / had / more time / books / they / the boarding school/ some / would donate / to.
8. If / the / was / weather / nice / watch / could / a football match/ we



VOCABULARY: Translate the sentences into Mongolian.

1. Volunteering for an organisation gives individuals an opportunity to interact with likeminded people and work selflessly towards achieving a common goal.
2. We could collect some money to donate the nursing home.
3. When she was orphaned, her uncle sent her to orphanage.
4. The National Blood Center is entirely dependent on voluntary blood donors.

USE OF ENGLISH:

2a. Go back to the textbook, p-165, ex-5b.

Complete the sentences with the given words: have to, may, might, need to, can.

1. Poor children in Africa _____ food and water supplies.
2. We _____ contribute to save the environment as good citizens.
3. They _____ have visited the country to distribute the humanitarian aid.
4. You _____ collect food and clothes only for donation purposes.
5. The Red Cross expedition _____ approach the remotest village of India.

2b. Fill in the correct forms of the verbs. Conditional Sentences type 1 and 2.

1. If I were you, I _____ (start) now.
2. If Charles _____ (ask) me, I would lend him my tools.
3. If I _____ (be) at home, I will study the new words.
4. If Sam has a hammer, he _____ (lend) it to me.
5. If Mary helped in the kitchen, she _____ (get) more pocket money.
6. If you _____ (come) earlier, you would meet the altruistic guests.
7. Susan will help you if she _____ (get) more pocket money.
8. If you _____ (get) up early, you would catch the bus.
9. If I have some money, I _____ (buy) a new car to carry the neighbour's children to school.

WRITING: Do some search. Then choose a person who is a volunteer and write about him or her.

Follow the outline.

Introduction (introduction of the person in one sentence)

Body:

- Paragraph 1 (personality) ...
- Paragraph 2 (interests)...
- Paragraph 3 (skills)...

Conclusion (one sentence about general change)

I can understand	Content	VERY WELL	WELL	NOT SURE
Vocabulary	Words and phrases related to volunteering			
Speaking	make up a dialogue about offering help.			
Use of English	Conditional 1 and 2 Modal verb: Need / don't need			
Reading	for main and detailed points			
Writing	Writing about volunteering			



WRITING A LETTER

1a. Study the guide to formal writing.

Introduction	Para 1. Reasons for writing Include an appropriate greeting (dear Peter, Dear Mr. Dorj, Dear Sir or Madam,)	
Main body	Para 2 / 3. Development of the writing (what you want to tell) Begin each paragraph with a main point.	
Conclusion	A final paragraph. Sum up the topic or express your wish for something to be done Include an appropriate ending (Yours / Best wishes, +first name; Yours sincerely / Yours faithfully++ full name)	
Styles in letters	Formal	Informal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The greeting (Dear Mr Lean, Dear Sir) ✓ Use of passive ✓ Formal language (complex sentences) ✓ Example: I'm-I am; I've-I have etc. ✓ The ending (Yours faithfully++ full name) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The greeting (Dear Anne, Dear Dad) ✓ Informal language (idioms, fixed phrases) ✓ Example: I've, You're, hanging out ✓ The ending (Love, Yours / Best wishes, Regards +first name)

1b. Study the formal letter to apply for volunteering job. Then write which techniques have been applied from the styles above.

VisionFund Mongolia 7th floor Peace tower office, 3rd khoroo, Chingeltei district Ulaanbaatar, -
<https://www.visionfund.org>

November 20, 2021
Gardi Bilguun
Director
BigHeart Child Centre
123 Dandar Rd.
BZD, Ulaanbaatar

Dear Mr. Gardi,

I am interested in an opportunity to volunteer with the BigHeart Child Centre. I have two-year experience working with kids, and would like to continue my experience as a volunteering capacity.

I volunteered as a teacher's aide at the "Muruudul" kindergarten and enjoyed being able to help kindergarteners learn during their first life experience in a classroom. In this position, I helped with classroom projects, taught them how to tackle classroom tasks including school preparation practice on handwriting, and chaperoned field trips.

I also contributed additional time, outside of my set hours, to stay after school and assist with extracurricular activities. For the past two winters, I volunteered teaching some football basic skills for elementary school children with the coach at the club named "Bright future".

If the BigHeart Child Centre has a need for an experienced volunteer, I would be thrilled to have the opportunity to help kids at the centre. I believe it would be an excellent opportunity to develop my interest in pre-schooling education, a field I wish to pursue my future profession.

I attend the morning shift and I am available to volunteer both afternoon and weekend hours.

Please contact me via email or cell phone.

I look forward to hearing from you!

Sincerely,

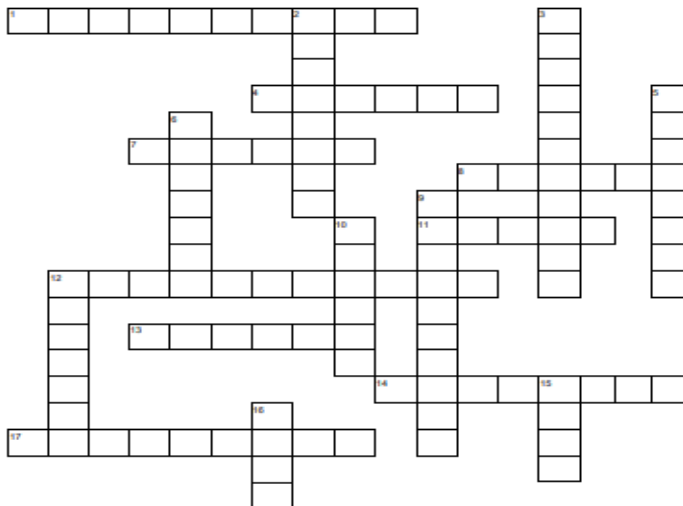
Emujin Ganbaatar

1c. Now your turn. Prepare A4 blank sheet. Write a formal letter to your school principal asking for volunteering at the school library to help the librarian to organize "Reading Aloud Day". Use the letter above as an example. Use the formal writing outline in 1a.



VOCABULARY: Do the crossword. Use the celebration related words in the box.

carnival gather celebration historical ceremony hold costume origin culture
parade custom religious decoration season event traditional firework wrap



Across

- 1. Connected with events or people in the past (10)
- 4. One of the four periods of the year: spring, summer, autumn or winter (6)
- 7. A way of behaving which has been established for a long time (6)
- 8. Where something begins or comes from (6)
- 11. A party, dance, meeting, etc., that has been organised for a particular time (5)
- 12. A special social event, such as a party, organised because something special has happened or is going to happen (11)
- 13. A line of people that moves through a public place on a special occasion (6)
- 14. A small object that explodes to produce a loud noise and bright colours (8)
- 17. Relating to religion (9)

Down

- 2. A formal event that is performed on important social or religious occasions (8)
- 3. Following the ways of behaving that have continued in a group of people or society for a long time (11)
- 5. A public celebration where people wear special clothes, and dance and play music in the streets (8)
- 6. The way of life of a group of people, including their language, beliefs, values, arts and symbols (7)
- 9. Something that you put on something to make it look attractive or special (10)
- 10. To join other people somewhere to make a group, or to bring people together into a group (6)
- 12. The set of clothes typical of a particular country or period of history (7)
- 15. To cover or surround something with paper, cloth or other material (4)
- 16. To organise an event (4)

across	down

USE OF ENGLISH:

1. Write down the passive form of the verbs. Use the tense in brackets.

- Paul _____ (send) to prison for stealing the car. (Future tense)
- My brother _____ (just beat) in the race. (Present perfect)
- He _____ (tell) to wait outside. (Past tense)
- My car _____ (break) into yesterday. (Past tense)
- Policemen _____ (often ask) the way. (Present tense)
- We _____ (ask) by the traffic police for speeding in highway. (Future tense)
- The new _____ (build) in my neighborhood. (Present Perfect)
- The models of Mercedes _____ (not sell) so far. (Present perfect)
- They _____ (teach) French to pass the driving test in France. (Present tense)
- The fire brigade _____ (phone) soon after the fire had broken out. (Past tense)
- The email for getting a driving license _____ (answer) tomorrow. (Future tense)
- The car _____ (not service) in the garage near my home. (Past tense)

2. Make abstract nouns using suffixes from the box.

1. kind	6. popular	-ness -ion -ation -dom -ity -ance -ment
2. secure	7. excited	
3. wise	8. attentive	
4. free	9. improve	
5. demonstrate	10. perform	

3. Underline the correct compound noun to complete the sentences.

- Would you like **a wine's glass / wine glass / glass of wine**?
- There are two big **car parks / parks of cars / car parks** outside the wall.
- This is **a friend of Jack's / a Jack's friend / a Jack friend**.
- You must absolutely visit the **city centre / centre of city's / city's centre**.
- I need to buy a new **computer keyboard / computer's keyboard / keyboard of computer**.
- Can you pass me a couple of **cups of tea / tea's cups / teacups**?
- We'll be back home in **two-week time / the time of two weeks / two weeks' time**.
- Are you coming to **Sunday party / Sunday's party / the party of Sunday**?

4. Circle the correct modal verb.

- A: You are ill. You **needn't / mustn't** sit in the balcony. It isn't warm outside.
B: I'm wearing warm clothes. Don't worry.
- A: I don't want to leave my phone at the desk before I enter the exam hall. **Can I / Must I**?
B: Unfortunately, yes. It is the rule.
- A: You **couldn't / needn't** wash those strawberries. I've already washed them.
B: Oh, good. Thank you.
- A: **Have I / Can I** help you?
B: Yes, please. I'm looking for a leather jacket.
- You **mustn't / can't** give up. You are strong enough to overcome this problem.
- The British Library: Coats and bags **must / have to** be left at the cloakroom or in a locker.
- OK. You can go to the party, but you **must / have to** be back before midnight.
- It's a holiday tomorrow. We **mustn't / don't have to** work.
- Ask Henry. He **might / should** know the answer but I'm not sure.
- I **would / could** like to go to the cinema with you this weekend. How about it?

<https://test-english.com/grammar-points/b2/compound-nouns-possessive-forms/>

I can understand	Content	VERY WELL	WELL	NOT SURE
Vocabulary	Words related to celebrations and occasions			
Use of English	Tenses, word formation, compound noun, modal verbs			



VOCABULARY: Write the words in Mongolian.

action, attitude, equality, honesty, justice, freedom, national pride, liberty, welfare, civic responsibility, democracy, ownership of properties, worship, behavioral beliefs, respecting others, personal autonomy, health, safety, intelligence

READING: Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

Values of the essence of humanity

Values are the essence of humanity; values assist a nation live and build her identity. India the mother to all human values enjoys a much-privileged position in the world, thanks to a well-developed system and defined a set of values that the people here have been practicing since ages. Values are in no way hostile to materialistic, technological, and scientific progress. They help people live life in peace with themselves, with society and nature.

The satellite channels, another manifestation of science, inspire all their advantages; have been hitting and hitting hard at the very root, the foundation of Indian society, i.e., its values. The availability of B.B.C., CNN, Zee TV, Nat Geo, Discovery, etc. in sitting rooms at the click of a button have exposed the Indians, especially the young and impressionable Indians, to the culture and practices which vitiate and pollute the young and old alike.

Most of the programmes beamed on the satellite channels are based on fantasy. They suggest infeasible solutions to day-to-day life problems. This entices and lures people to succeed by hook or by crook. Moreover, programmes such as W.W.F. make the viewers aggressive, callous and 'violence-crazy'. In addition to it, the lifestyle shown in various programmes stand in stark contrast to the one appreciated and suggested by our values. The new generation of youth is definitely being impressed with the alien culture of short dresses, promiscuity and violence. In addition to it, long hours of television viewing have led to our younger generation becoming "couch potatoes". Also, the time spent on social interaction, the most educative and informative interaction is decreasing.

Consequently, all the values — social as well as moral — are now going haywire with the blatant display of flirting, romance, extra marital relations on various satellite channels.

It is now imperative that the parents should take up the duty of minimizing the exposure of the children to the 'idiot box'. They should owe this as the dutiful citizens of a nation. Also, the government should ensure a strict censorship of these channels so that our principles, values, and culture are not eroded, damaged, and spoiled.

1a. Answer the following questions in brief.	1b. Choose the word that means the same as:
1. How are values the essence of humanity?	1. something unknown - a) infeasible b) hook c) fantasy d) stark
2. Why does India gain a special place in the world?	2. attracts - a) entices b) ensure c) vitiate d) lures
3. How are Indian values attacked?	3. television- a) satellite b) idiot box c) channels d) haywire
4. How are children affected by satellite channels?	4. enemy - a) hostile b) promiscuity c) callous d) crook

I can understand	Content	VERY WELL	WELL	NOT SURE
Vocabulary	Words for human values			
Reading	for main and detailed points			

Х ангийн англи хэлний хичээлийн дасгал ажлын хуудастай
ажиллах өөрийн үнэлгээний үйл ажиллагааны алхам

Бүлэг сэдэв Unit	Ажлын хуудас Worksheet	Өөрийн үнэлгээ Self-evaluation		
		Багшаас дэмжлэг авах	Бие даан судлах, дахин гүйцэтгэх	Хангалттай хийсэн
Unit 6	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
W-writing				
Unit 7	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
W-writing				
Unit 8	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
W-writing				
Unit 9	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
W-writing				
Unit 10	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
W-writing				
X сонгон- Unit 6-8	3			
X сонгон- Unit 9-10	3			