New Wave

Pupil's book

2

English New Wave 2

PUPIL'S BOOK

2nd GRADE

English as a Foreign Language: Primary School, Grade 2

Developing Academy
" Intellectual"
2021
135 pages

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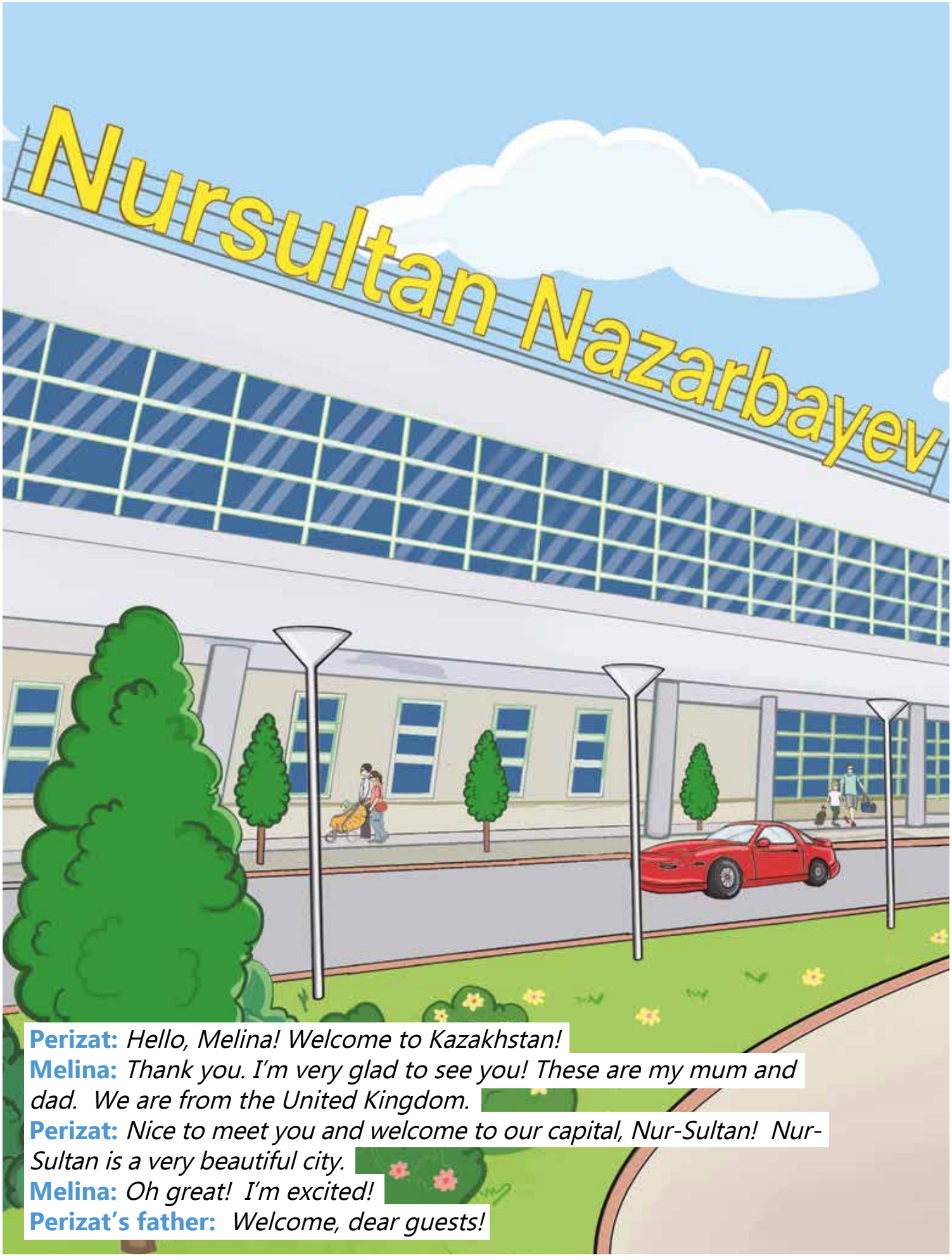
Nur-Sultan



Perizat: *Hello, Melina! Welcome to Kazakhstan!*
Melina: *Thank you. I'm very glad to see you! These are my mum and dad. We are from the United Kingdom.*
Perizat: *Nice to meet you and welcome to our capital, Nur-Sultan! Nur-Sultan is a very beautiful city.*
Melina: *Oh great! I'm excited!*
Perizat's father: *Welcome, dear guests!*

1 All about me!

lesson 1 Hello again

Grammar: Verb to be (am/is/are)
Vocabulary: Pronouns
Pronunciation: Consonant sounds [r] , [ə]

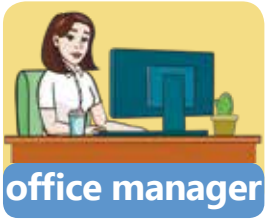
1 Listen and read.

Mum: *Welcome! This is our traditional meal Beshbarmak.*
Melina: *Thank you! It's delicious!*
Perizat: *They are my friends.*
Aslanbek: *I'm Aslanbek. I'm eight years old. My dad is a doctor.*
Aiaru: *My name is Aiaru. My father is a programmer and my mum is an office manager.*
Aizere: *My name is Aizere. My mum is a teacher at my school.*
Melina: *Nice to meet you.*

2 Answer the questions.

1. Are Aslanbek and Amantay neighbours? *Yes, they are.*
2. Whose father is a programmer? _____
3. Whose mother is a teacher? _____

3 Listen and repeat.



4 Listen, point and repeat. Then read.

Phonetic drill

[r] programmer
[ə] manager neighbour

Underline the words with sound [r] with red pencil and with [ə] with blue.

1. room 2. green 3. sister 4. teacher 5. manager
6. programmer 7. library 8. neighbour 9. grey

Useful Grammar! " to be "

Positive form			Negative form			Question form	
I	**am**	(I'**m**)	I	**am not**	(I'**m not**)	**am**	I?
he she it	**is**	(he'**s**) (she'**s**) (it'**s**)	he she it	**is not**	(he **isn't**) (she **isn't**) (it **isn't**)	**is**	he? she ? it?
we you they	**are**	(we'**re**) (you'**re**) they're	we you they	**are not**	(we **aren't**) (you **aren't**) (they **aren't**)	**are**	we? you? they?

Examples:

My name is Melina. I am from London.

My father is a doctor and my mother is a teacher.

My favourite colour is blue. My favourite sports are football and tennis.

5 Read and choose the right form of "to be" then match the sentences to the pictures.

1. Amantay *is* from Kazakhstan.

2. We _____ friends.

3. Our teacher _____ in the library.

4. Her mother ____ a teacher.

6 Answer about yourself.

Name:

1. Are you a teacher? Yes, I am / No, I am not ✓
2. Are you eight years old? _____
3. Are you from Kazakhstsan? _____

7 Let's sing together.

lesson 2 I can ...

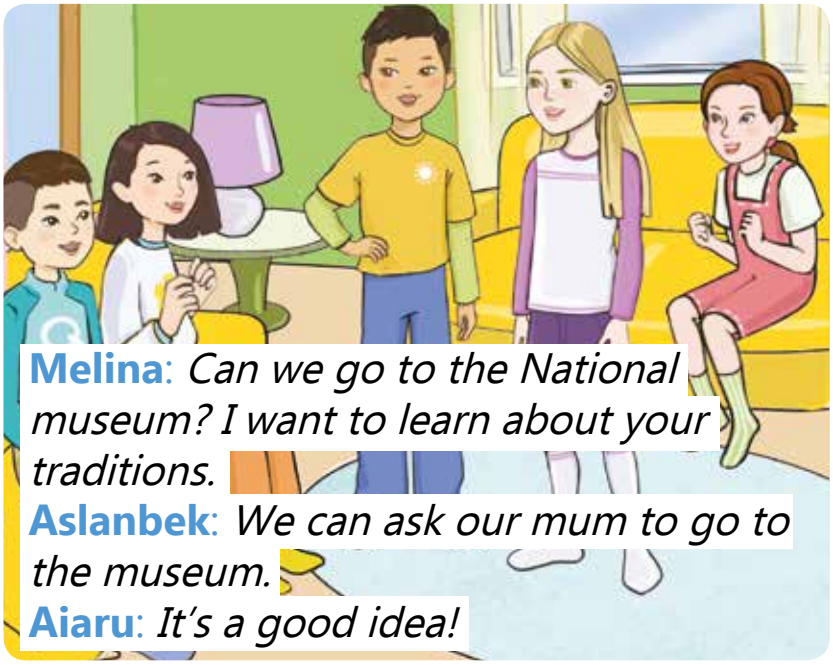
Grammar: can / can't for ability
Vocabulary: I can / I can't play musical instrument
Pronunciation: Consonant sound [s] .

1 Listen and read.

Amantay: *Look! It's a dombra. I can play it.*
Melina: *What instrument is it?*
Amantay: *It's our traditional instrument.*
Melina: *It's great! It sounds amazing. I like it.*

Melina: *Oh! You have a piano. I can play it.*
Aiaru: *Great! You play very well. I can play the piano too.*

Aslanbek: *Oh! I can't play any instrument but I can play football well.*
Perizat: *You can learn any time.*



Melina: *Can we go to the National museum? I want to learn about your traditions.*
Aslanbek: *We can ask our mum to go to the museum.*
Aiaru: *It's a good idea!*

2 Match the phrases.

1. She is from the UK.
2. The city is very beautiful.
3. The dinner is ready.

at Perizat's home
Nut-Sultan
Melina

3 Listen and repeat.

amazing

museum

tradition

musical instrument

4 Listen, point and repeat. Then read.

Phonetic drill

[s]

instrument tennis baursak

Look at the sounds in red and put the words in the correct column.

1. tennis
2. instrument
3. manager
4. interesting
5. mother
6. friend

[s]	[r]	[ə]

Useful Grammar! " Can "

*We often use "**Can**" to say we are able to do something. It usually comes before an action / verb.*

A bird can fly. It can fly.

*Positive : **Subject + Can + verb 1***
*Negative: **Subject + Can't + verb 1***
*Don't use "**to**" after "**can or can't**"*

I can swim. NOT ~~I can to swim~~.

Amina can't sing. She can dance.

5 Write *can, can't* (positive, negative) about you.

1. I _____ play tennis.

2. My dad _____ play football.

3. My sister _____ ride a bike.

6 Do the crossword!

1.

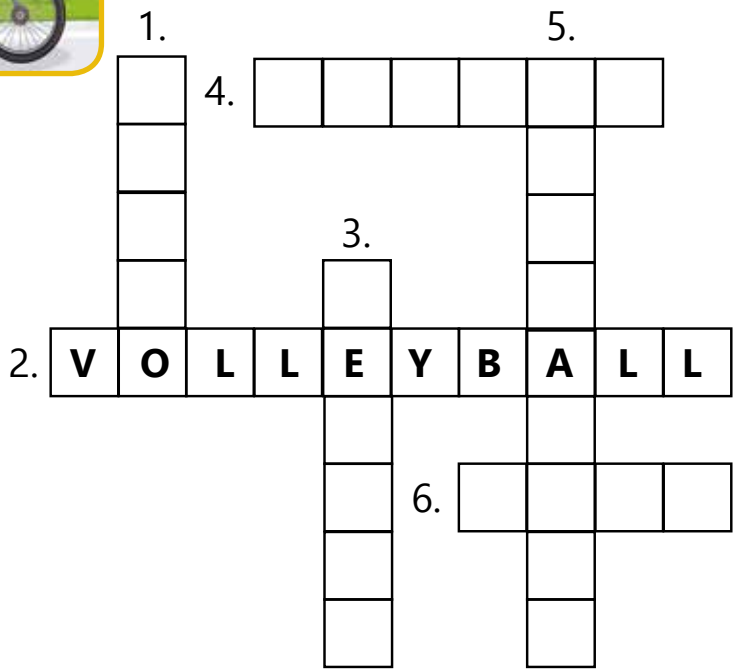
2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

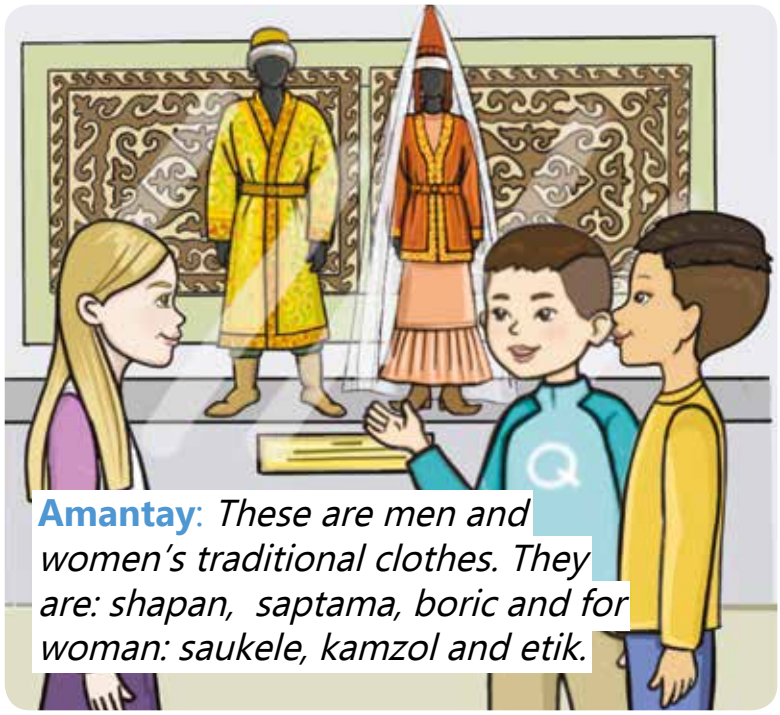


7 Listen and complete the poem.

lesson 3 My clothes and things

Grammar: Plural form of nouns
Vocabulary: Clothes
Pronunciation: Vowel sounds [əu] , [o]

1 Listen and read.



2 Answer the questions.

1. Where are Aslanbek and Melina? *They are at the museum.*
2. What museum is it? _____
3. What are there in The British Museum? _____

3 Listen and repeat.

British Museum

clothes

shapan

saptama

medal

borik

saukele

kamzol

etik

coin

costume

4 Listen, point and repeat. Then read.

Phonetic drill

[əu]
clothes
[o]
kamzol

Listen and circle the words you hear.

1.dog 2.borik 3.clothes 4.saukele
5.coin 6. bike 7. friend 8.costume

Useful Grammar!

Table is singular. We use the singular form when we are talking about one thing or person.

Tables is plural. We use plural form when we are talking about more than one thing or person.

Plural = singular + s
One table – two tables
One shapan – four shapans.
One medal – three medals.

5 Write plural forms of nouns.

1. hat - *hats*

2. shapan - _____

3. costume - _____

4. bag - _____

5. medal – _____

6 Draw a line from the singular noun to its plural form.

swimsuit	*coins*
friend	teachers
dress	swimsuits
shapan	dresses
teacher	friends
coin	shapans

Check yourself!

I need help!

I don't understand!

I can do this!

Show and tell

Make a poster and a presentation on the topic "All about me" and present it to the class.

7 Listen and read the poem.

This is my dress and these are my dresses.
This is my skirt and these are my skirts.
That is a t-shirt and those are my t-shirts.
That is a shirt and those are shirts.

2 My family and friends.

lesson 1 Friends' names

Grammar: This /These That / Those
Vocabulary: Places: café, Baiterek...
Pronunciation: Consonant sounds [f], [k]

1 Listen and read.

Amantay: *Let's show Melina our city today.*
Aiaru: *We have a lot of interesting places to visit.*
Melina: *Hooray!*

Amantay: *Look! This is Baiterek and that is Ak Orda.*
Aslanbek: *These are cafes and restaurants.*

Melina: *What are those?*
Perizat: *Those are shops and a cinema.*

2 Circle the right answer.

1. Children show Melina their city. Yes / No
2. There are parks and schools. Yes / No
3. There are a lot of interesting places to visit. Yes / No

3 Listen and repeat.

friends

restaurant

show

café

interesting

cinema

children

4 Listen, point and repeat. Then read.

Phonetic drill

[f] wonderful careful
[k] café cat

Write the words with [f] on the first line, the words with [k] on the second line.

~~Cat~~, wonderful, ice-cream, black, café, clock, ~~five~~.

Five, _____

Cat, _____

Useful Grammar!

This and ***these*** are demonstratives. We use them to talk about people and things that are near us.

One person or thing.	*More than one person or thing*
This is the classroom.	*These are new tables.*
This is a ball.	*These are balls.*

That and ***those*** are also demonstratives. We use them to talk about people and things that are far from us.

That is a shop.	*Those are shops.*

5 Write This or These, That or Those.

This or These

1. *This* is my school.
2. _____is our cinema.
3. _____are my friends.

That or Those

1. *Those* are our shops.
2. _____is my car.
3. _____are my books.

6 Write the plural form of the sentences.

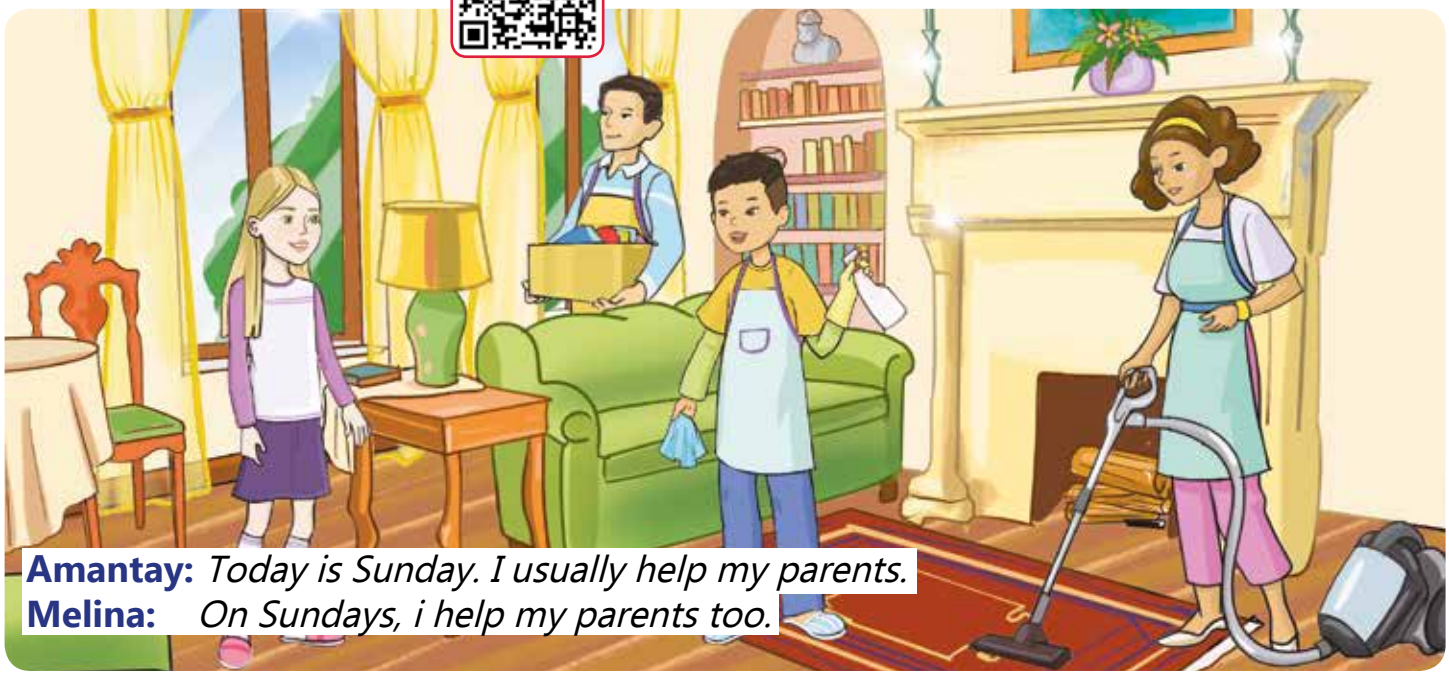
1. This is my book. *These are my books.*
2. That is our photo. _____
3. That is my friend. _____

7 Let's sing together.

lesson 2 Helping hands

Grammar: Can for request and offers
Vocabulary: Can I help you? Can you help me?
Pronunciation: Consonant sounds [t] , [d]

1 Listen and read.



Amantay: *Today is Sunday. I usually help my parents.*
Melina: *On Sundays, i help my parents too.*

Amantay: *I clean my room and water the flowers.*
Melina: *I help my mother to prepare breakfast, wash the dishes and clean the house.*

Melina: *Can I help you to clean your room?*

2 Read and answer.

1. Do Amantay and Melina help their parents? *Yes, they do.*
2. What does Amantay do? _____
3. Can Melina help Amantay? _____

3 Listen and repeat.

wash

dishes

water

prepare

breakfast

4 Listen, point and repeat. Then read.

Phonetic drill

[t] water breakfast short tradition
[d] dishes door delicious medal dangerous

Tick the words with [t] , [d].
Then listen and chant.

1.water _	4. choose _	7. wash _
2.dishes ✓	5. prepare _	8.medal _

Useful Grammar!

We use ***can*** for offering to help someone.

Example:

Can I help you? - Yes, you can.
Can I prepare breakfast for you? - Yes, you can.

We use ***can*** for asking for something.

Example:

Can you do it for me? - Yes, with pleasure.
Can you help to my brother with English? - Yes, I can.

5 Look and write the answers.

1. Can I bake my favourite cake for you?

Yes, you can.

2. Can you wash the dishes?

_____

3. Can you water the flowers?

_____

4. Can you prepare breakfast for dad?

_____

6 Write the sentences with CAN.

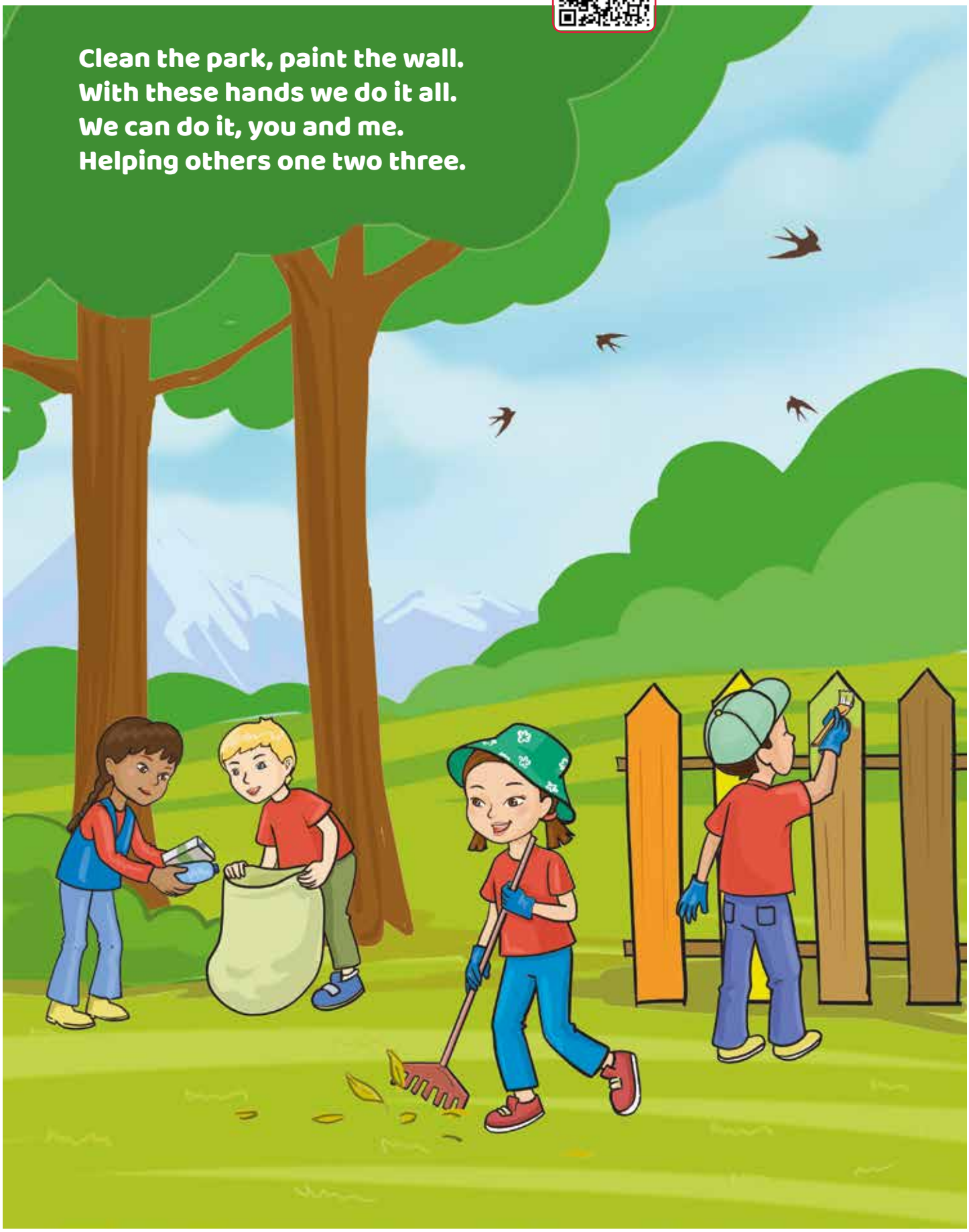
Can I help you?

_____

_____

_____

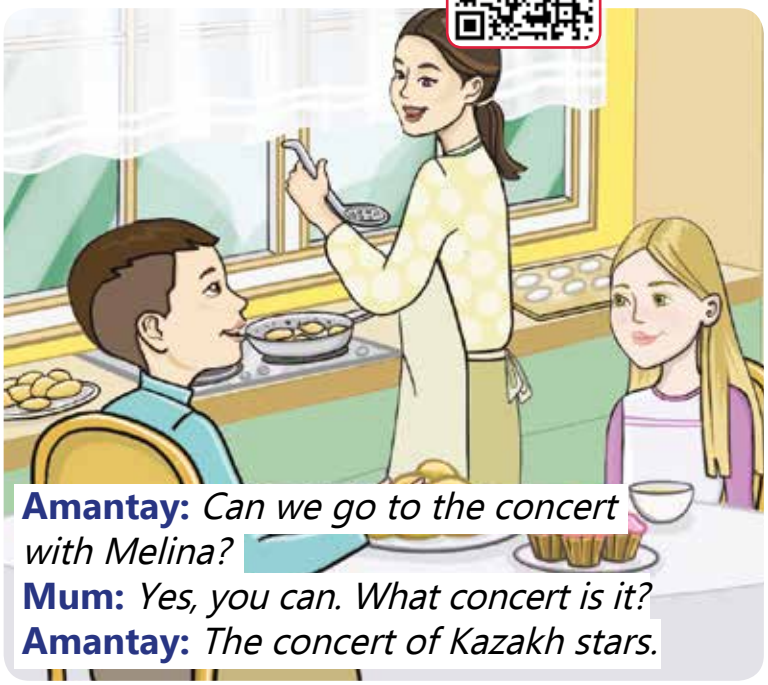
7 Read and learn the poem by heart.



lesson 3 People I know

Grammar: Can for permission
Vocabulary: Can I go to the concert?
Pronunciation: Vowel sounds [a:] [o:]

1 Listen and read.



Amantay: *Can we go to the concert with Melina?*
Mum: *Yes, you can. What concert is it?*
Amantay: *The concert of Kazakh stars.*

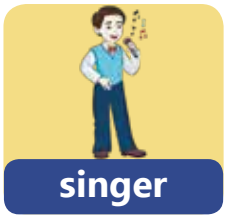
Mum: *What popular singers do you have in Britain?*
Melina: *We have popular stars like Ed Sheeran and Dualipa. I love them!*

Melina: *Can you tell me about these stars?*
Aiaru: *They are our popular singers.*
Amantay: *Dimash Kudaibergen and Maira Mukhamedzhanova.*

2 Answer the questions.

1. What concert do they want to go?
2. What popular singers are there in Kazakhstan?
3. What popular singers are there in Britain?

3 Listen and repeat.


singer

concert

star

popular

sad

bored

happy

4 Listen, point and repeat. Then read.

Phonetic drill

[a:]
star
We have popular stars.
[o:]
bored
We are bored.

Listen and write the words with sounds [a:], [o:].

happy, singer, star, popular, concert, bored, sad, water, dark.

Star, _____

Useful Grammar!

We use ***can*** for asking permission.

Can I go to the concert with my friends?
Yes, you can. - No, you can't.
Can I take your pen? - Yes, you can. / No, you can't. I need it.
Can we listen to this song? - Yes, of course.

5 Match the sentences with the pictures.

1. I'm hot.
   Can I open the window?

2. I'm bored.
   Can I make a cake?

3. I'm happy.
   Can I sing a song?

4. I'm hungry.
   Can I eat an ice-cream?

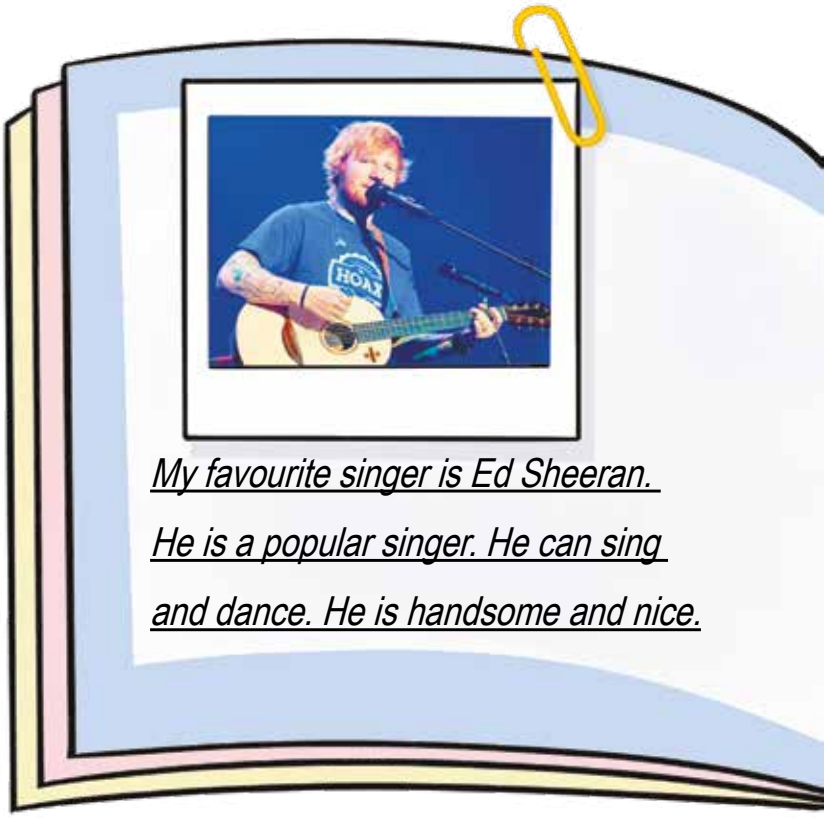
6 Write with Melina.

My favorite singer is _____

_____

_____

_____

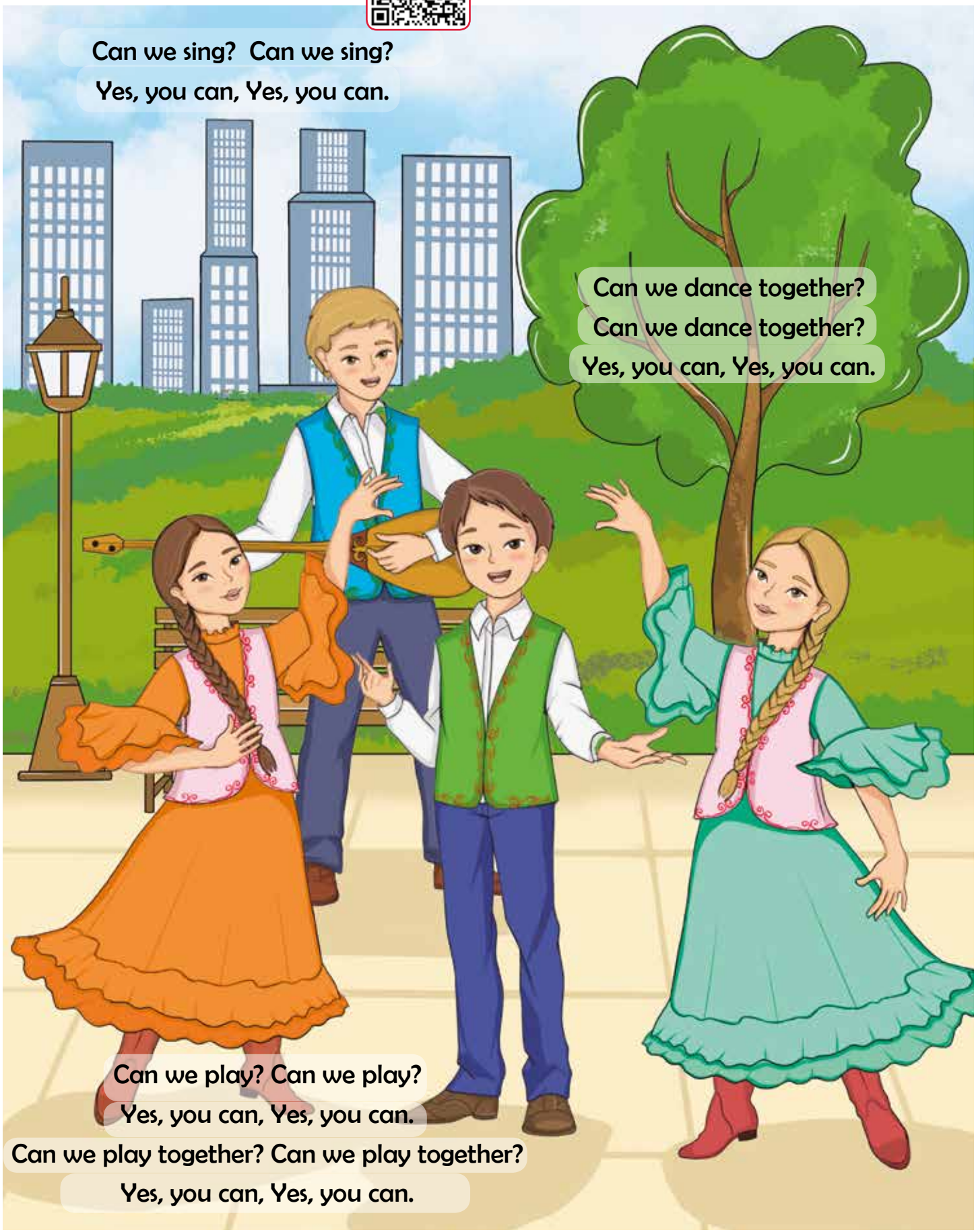


Show and tell

Make a poster and a presentation on the topic "My family and friends" and present it to the class.

Check yourself!		
I need help!	I don't understand!	I can do this!

7 Let's sing together!

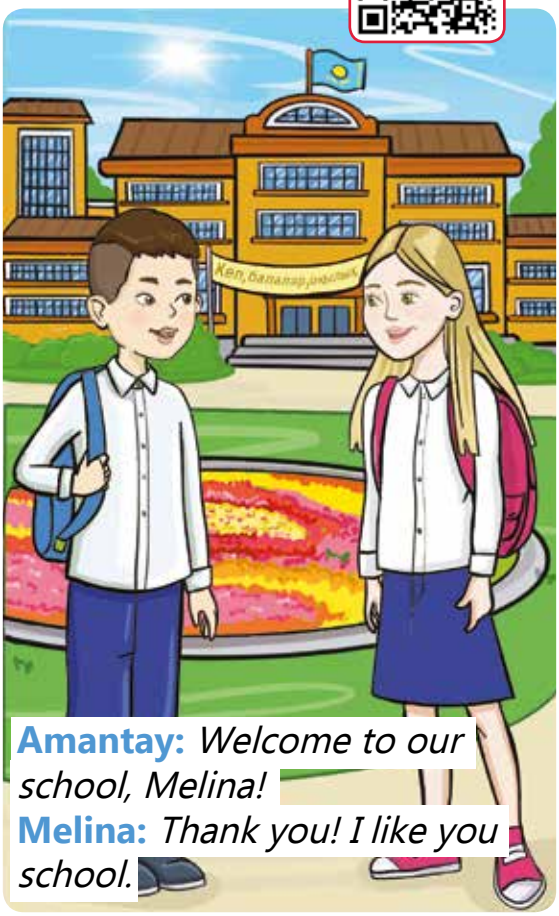


3 My school

lesson 1 Around school

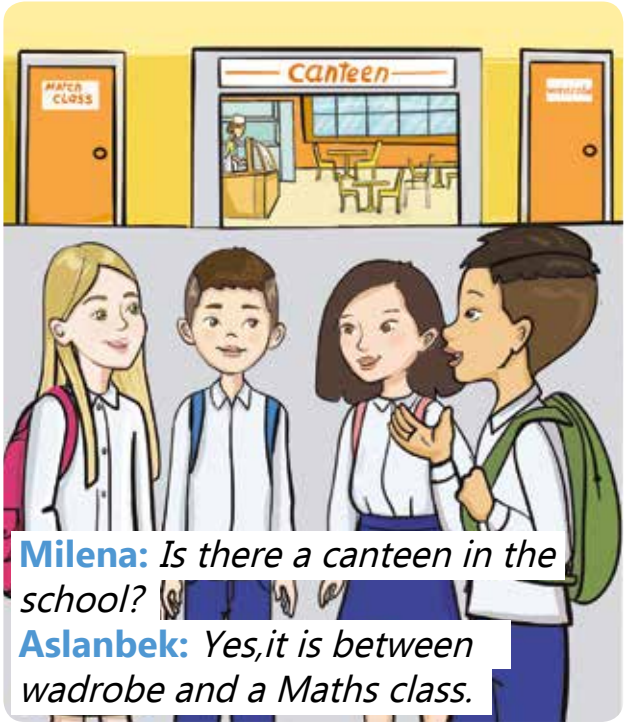
Grammar: There is / There are
Vocabulary: Prepositions of place; Where is ...?Where are ...?
Pronunciation: Vowel sounds [ǝe] [ǝ]

1 Listen and read.



Amantay: *Welcome to our school, Melina!*
Melina: *Thank you! I like you school.*

Aiaru: *There's a computer class, a library and a first-aid post on the first floor.*
Melina: *Is there a gym?*
Aiaru: *Yes, it's next to the Maths class.*



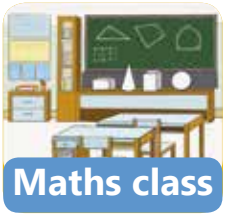
Milena: *Is there a canteen in the school?*
Aslanbek: *Yes,it is between wadrobe and a Maths class.*

Amantay: *Melina, tell us about your school in Britain.*
Milena: *There's Westminster school in front of my house. I study there.*

2 Listen and repeat.

first floor

wardrobe


Maths class

mini-shop

canteen

library

gym

computer class

first-aid post

3 Listen, point and repeat. Then read.

Phonetic drill

[əe] Maths class canteen

There is a Maths class, a computer class and a canteen on the first floor.

Write the words in the correct column. Then check.

café mother father dad man teacher

[əe]	[ə]
café	

Useful Grammar! " There is/ There are "

We use **there is** to talk about one thing or person.
We usually use the short form, **there's**.

Example:

There's a computer class.
There isn't a mini-shop.
Is there a canteen? *Yes, there is. No, there isn't.*

We use **there are** to talk about two or more things or people.

Example:

There are 7 girls in the classroom.
There aren't three boys in the classroom.
Are there two books on the desk? *Yes, there are. No, there aren't.*

Prepositions of place

We use the prepositions of place to say where something is.

on | under | next to | in | behind | in front of

Where is .....? is a wh- question. We use to ask about the place of something. We can answer with **It's** ...
Where's ...? = Where is ...?

Examples:	
Where is the gym?	*It's next to the computer class.*
Where are the boys and girls?	*They are in the classroom.*

4 Complete the missing letters.

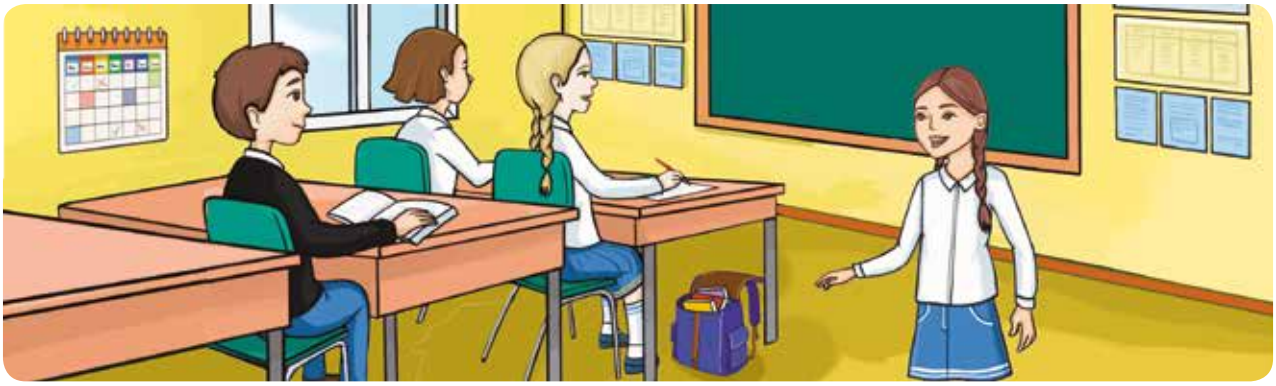
l_i_b_r_a_r_y

__an__ee__

w__rd__o__e

g__m

5 Look at the picture. Fill in: *There is* / *There are*. Then describe it.



1. *There is* a bag under the desk.
2. _____ three girls in the classroom.
3. _____ a boy in the classroom.
4. _____ three books in the bag.

6 Answer the questions.

1. Are there three children in the park? *Yes, there are.*

2. Are there two dogs in front of the tree? _____

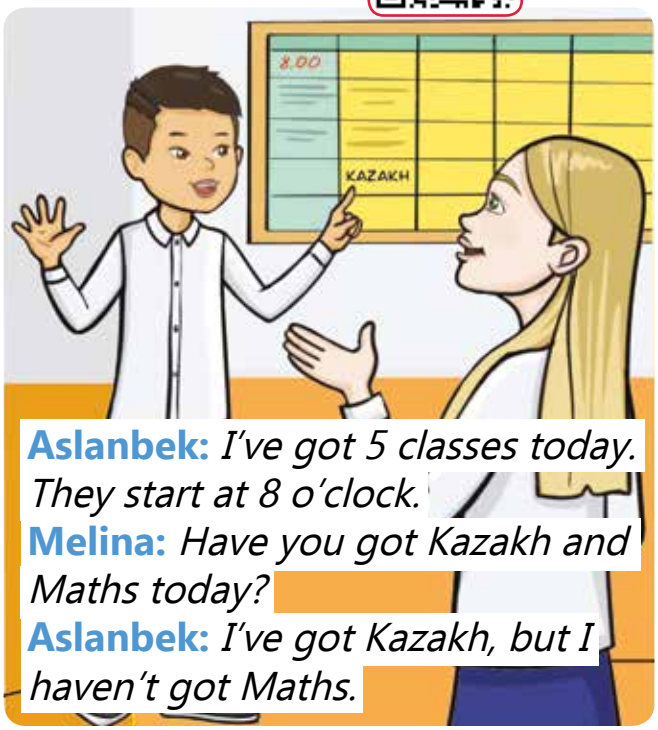
3. Is there a mini-shop in the park? _____

7 Listen and recite the poem.

lesson 2 Counting and measuring

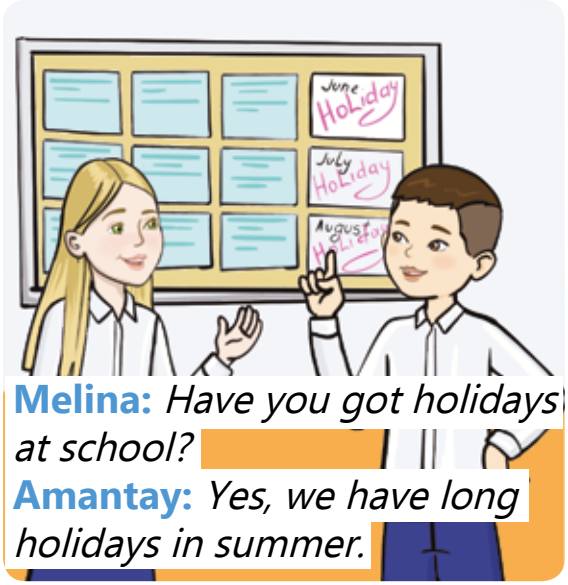
Grammar: Have got/ Has got
Vocabulary: School subjects;
Prepositions of time: on, in, at;
Numbers 1-20
Pronunciation: Long vowel sounds [ju:] [a:]

1 Listen and read.



Aslanbek: *I've got 5 classes today. They start at 8 o'clock.*
Melina: *Have you got Kazakh and Maths today?*
Aslanbek: *I've got Kazakh, but I haven't got Maths.*

Perizat: *On Monday I've got English, Art and PE. Has Amantay got Music and Russian on Friday?*
Aiaru: *He's got Russian, but he hasn't got Music.*



Melina: *Have you got holidays at school?*
Amantay: *Yes, we have long holidays in summer.*

Aiaru: *Melina, what subjects have you got at school in Britain?*
Melina: *We've got Maths, English and drama classes, but we haven't got Russian*

2 Read and write 'Yes' or 'No'.

1. Aslanbek has got 5 classes today. *Yes*
2. Perizat has got Maths on Monday. _____
3. Melina has got Maths and English. _____

3 Listen and repeat.

Maths

English

Russian

PE

start

Music

Art

subject

Kazakh

holiday

4 Listen, point and repeat. Then read.

Phonetic drill

[ju:] music
[a:] art

Aizere has got Music and Art on Monday.

Listen and circle the words you hear.

1.	a) art	b) start
2.	a) costume	b) museum
3.	a) park	b) task
4.	a) pupil	b) beautiful

Useful Grammar! " have got / has got "

We use **have got** to say that we have or own something.

Positive

I/ You/ We/ They **have got /'ve got** Music.
He /She/ It **has got /'s got** Art.

Examples:

I've got Kazakh today.
She's got Russian on Monday.

Negative/ Question

Have I/you/we/they **got**? Yes, I/you/we/they **have**.
No, I/you/we/they **haven't**.

Has he/she/it **got**? Yes, he/she/it **has**.
No, he/she/it **hasn't**.

I've = I have
he's = he has she's = she has
haven't = have not hasn't = has not

Examples:

Have you got Music on Friday?
Yes, I have. No, I haven't.
Has he got Art on Tuesday?
Yes, he has. No, he hasn't.

Useful Grammar!

Prepositions of time

We use **on** with the days of the week.
We use **in** with seasons.
We use **at** with time.

Examples:

on Monday on Friday on Saturday
in summer in winter in autumn
at 10 o'clock at half past ten at a quarter to six

5 Listen and repeat.

one

two

three

four

five

six

seven

eight

nine

ten

eleven

twelve

thirteen

fourteen

fifteen

sixteen

seventeen

eighteen

nineteen

twenty

Let's do Math!

+ Plus - Minus = Equal

2 + 4 = 6
15 - 3 = 18
10 + 10 = 20

12 ? 8 = 20
15 ? 3 = 12
16 + 4 ? 20

6 Look and write *Have* or *Has*. Then answer the questions.

1. *Have* you got Art on Tuesday? *Yes, I have*
2. _____ your friend got holidays in winter? _____
3. _____ your parents got a holiday on Saturday? _____

7 Change the pictures into words and read.

Today is Monday. Melina is at *school* .

She's got _____ . She's at the _____.

She hasn't got _____ . She's got _____.

8 Look at the chart and fill in the gaps.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Aizere					
Aslanbek					
Melina					

1. Aizere has got _*Art*_ on Monday.

2. Aslanbek has got _____ on Friday.

3. Melina has got _____ on Tuesday.

lesson 3 School days

Grammar: Present simple
Vocabulary: School activities in Britain
Pronunciation: Vowel sounds [aɪ] [ɜː]

1 Listen and read.

Melina: *We have five classes a day. We draw pictures, sing songs, play games and study Maths and English Grammar. We also do sport activities. Boys wear a shirt and a tie, dark trousers and a pullover. Girls wear a blouse and a dark skirt.*

2 Are the sentences True or False?

1. Melina has got five classes today. ___*True*___
2. Melina studies Kazakh and Russian. _____
3. Boys wear a shirt and a tie. _____

2 Listen and repeat.

3 Listen, point and repeat. Then read.

Phonetic drill

[aɪ] tie *Pupils wear a tie and a shirt to school in Britain.*

[ɜː] shirt skirt *Girls wear a skirt and a blouse.*

Match the words to the same vowel sound.

1. tie 2. shirt 3. dark 4. cook

a. park b. book c. hi d. skirt

Useful Grammar! " Present simple tense "

We use present simple to talk about things we usually do.

Positive	Negative
I / You /We/They **go** to school.	I/You/We/They **don't go** to school.
He/She/It **wears** a pullover.	He/She/It **doesn't wear** a pullover.

Examples:

We draw pictures. *We don't wear blue shirts.*

She tells poems. *He doesn't wear a pullover.*

Question

Do you / we/ they **get up** at 7 o'clock?

Yes, I /we / they do. / No, I /we /they don't.

Does he / she / **sing** a song?

Yes, he /she /it does. / No, he /she /it doesn't.

Examples:

Do they study Maths?

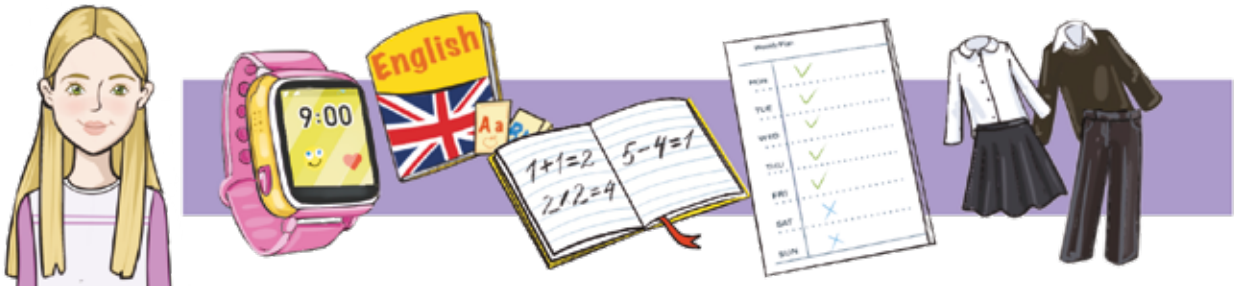
Yes, they do. No, they don't.

Does she get up at six o'clock?

Yes, she does. No, she doesn't.

4 Read and write ‘Yes’ or ‘No’.

1. Classes at our school start at 8 o’clock. *Yes.*
2. We study Maths and Art, but we don’t study Russian. _____
3. Boys wear a shirt and dark trousers and girls wear a blouse and a dark skirt. _____



1. Classes at schools in the UK start at 7 o’clock. _____
2. We study Maths and Grammar of English. _____
3. Boys wear a shirt and tie and trousers and girls wear a blouse and a red skirt. _____

5 Write with Aiaru.

My name’s Aiaru. I’m 8 years old.
I have a best friend. Her name’s Adiya.
I like English and Maths.
Adiya likes PE and Music.
We play games, draw pictures and recite poems at school.

My name’s_____ I’m_____
_____
I like_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

6 Match the words to the pictures. Then fill in the gaps and tell about your school activities.

draw pictures

sing songs

run

recite poems

play games

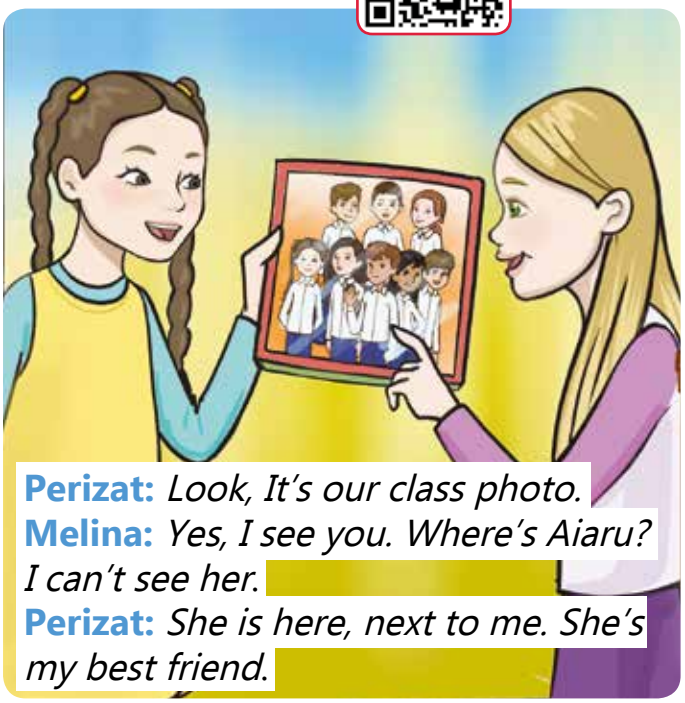
7 Change the pictures to words and read the text.

Arman goes to at 8 o'clock. He wears blue and a grey . He doesn't to school on Saturdays and Sundays. On Monday he has and . At school he sings songs, and plays games with his friends.

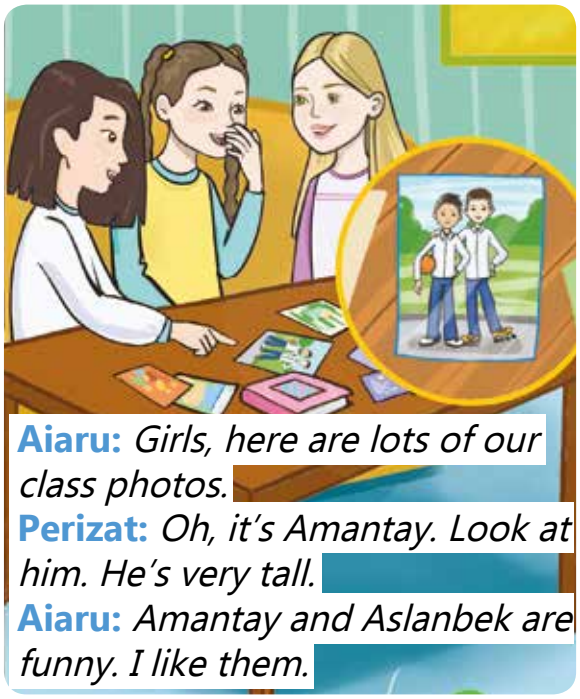
lesson 4 Class photo

Grammar: Subject and object pronouns
Vocabulary: Photos of the class
Pronunciation: Vowel sound [ʌ]
Consonant sound [k]

1 Listen and read.



Perizat: *Look, It's our class photo.*
Melina: *Yes, I see you. Where's Aiaru? I can't see her.*
Perizat: *She is here, next to me. She's my best friend.*



Aiaru: *Girls, here are lots of our class photos.*
Perizat: *Oh, it's Amantay. Look at him. He's very tall.*
Aiaru: *Amantay and Aslanbek are funny. I like them.*

Amantay: *Where's my dog? I can't find it.*
Melina: *I can see it. It's over there.*
Amantay: *Oh, thank you. I'm so happy. Melina, do you know that for the Kazakhs, the dog is one of "zheti kazyna".*
Melina: *Oh, really? Dogs are our friends.*

2 Read and answer.

1. Who is your best friend? _____
2. Have you got a dog? _____
3. Have you got brothers and sisters? _____

3 Listen and repeat.

class photo

funny

find

best friend

see

hear

4 Listen, point and repeat. Then read.

Phonetic drill

[ʌ] funny *Amantay and Aslanbek are funny.*
[k] class *There are 5 classes on Monday.*

Tick ✓ the sounds of underlined letters in the words.

	[k]	[i:]	[ʌ]	[ai]
like				✓
class				
funny				
meet				

Useful Grammar!

Subject pronouns are the actors in sentences and **object** pronouns receive the action in a sentence.

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I	me
You	you
He	him
She	her
It	it
We	us
You	you
They	them

Examples:

I'm here. Look at me.
You're my friend. I like you.
He's there. Look at him.
She's next to me. I see her.
It's a cat. Can you see it?

We can't find our dog. Help us!
You're behind the tree. I can see you.
They are funny. I like them.

5 Write *me*, *you*, *them*, *it*, *him* or *her*. Then match the sentences to the pictures.

1. I'm in the room. Can you hear *me*.
2. He's there. Look at _____.
3. She's behind you? Can you see _____?
4. They are happy. Look at _____.
5. The weather is great. I like _____.

a.

b.

c.

d

e.

6 Read, look at the pictures and put the right words.

~~pupil~~ funny likes eight them studies
help sits friend They

Saule is a *pupil*. She's _____ years old. . She _____ at the 2nd form. Her best _____ is Dariya. She _____ her very much.

In the classroom Sofia _____ next to Assem. _____ are friends too. Her classmates are very _____ . She helps _____ and they_____ her.

Show and tell

Make a poster and a presentation on the topic "My school" and present it to the class.

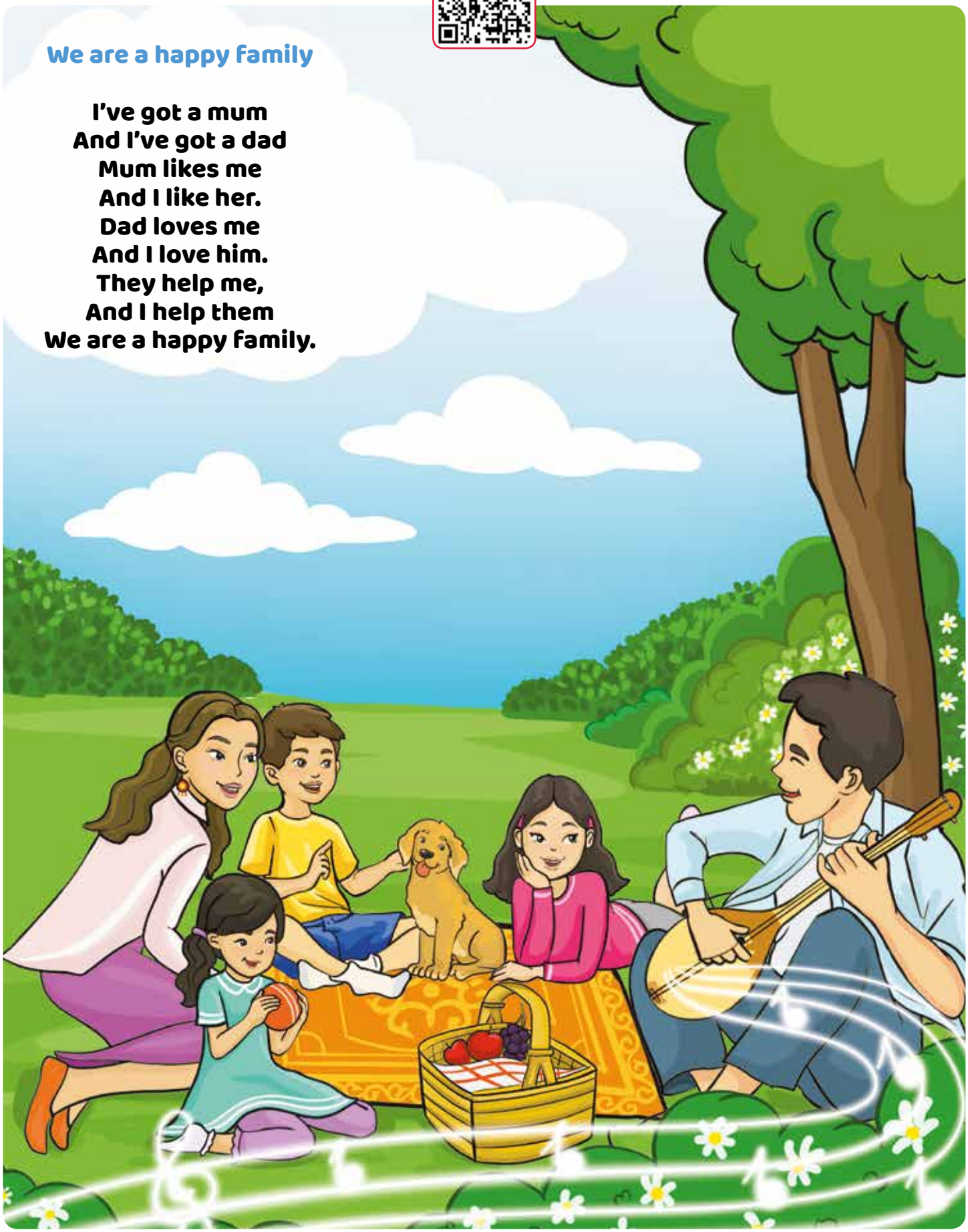
Check yourself!

I need help!	I don't understand!	I can do this!

7 Listen and read the poem.

We are a happy family

I've got a mum
And I've got a dad
Mum likes me
And I like her.
Dad loves me
And I love him.
They help me,
And I help them
We are a happy family.



4 The world around us.

lesson 1 Different places.

Grammar: Present Continuous verb to be V + ing
Vocabulary: I am working / He is working/ We are working
Pronunciation: Consonant sound [ŋ]

1 Listen and read.

Milena: *Wow! We are in Almaty! The weather is wonderful. The mountains are great! The nature is so beautiful!*
Perizat: *Yes, you're right. The Mountains in Almaty are very beautiful.*

Melina: *We are having a good time.*

Aiaru: *Be careful! Don't run so fast.*
Perizat: *Let's go higher!*
Aiaru: *No, we can't. It's dangerous. Let's wait our dad.*
Perizat: *He's coming. And then let's take some photos.*
Melina: *Good idea! I like it.*
Aiaru: *Dad! Let's take some photos.*

2 Discuss the following questions.

1. Where are the children? *They are at the mountains.*
2. Does Melina like Shymbulak? _____
3. Do they like to take photos? _____

3 Listen and repeat.

mountain

careful

dangerous

wonderful

4 Listen, point and repeat. Then read.

Phonetic drill

[iŋ]

cooking working playing reading

I am reading my book. We are playing football.

Listen and number the words in the order you hear them.

__ cooking	1 cleaning	__playing
__ going	__ having	__ reading

Useful Grammar!

We use **Present Continuous** to talk about something which is happening now.
Present Continuous is formed from verb **be** and **–ing** of a verb
have - having make – making

I **am working**.
He/ She/ It / **is** work**ing**.
We / You/ They / **are** work**ing** -

I'**m working.**
He's / She's / It's work**ing**.
We'**re** / You'**re** / They're work**ing**

Examples:

I am reading the book. He is playing football. We are walking in the park.

5 Write the sentences using Present Continuous and match them to pictures.

We're *cooking* in the kitchen.

He _____ (play) computer games.

I _____ (go) to the cinema.

They _____ (write) the letter.

6 Look and write the sentences.

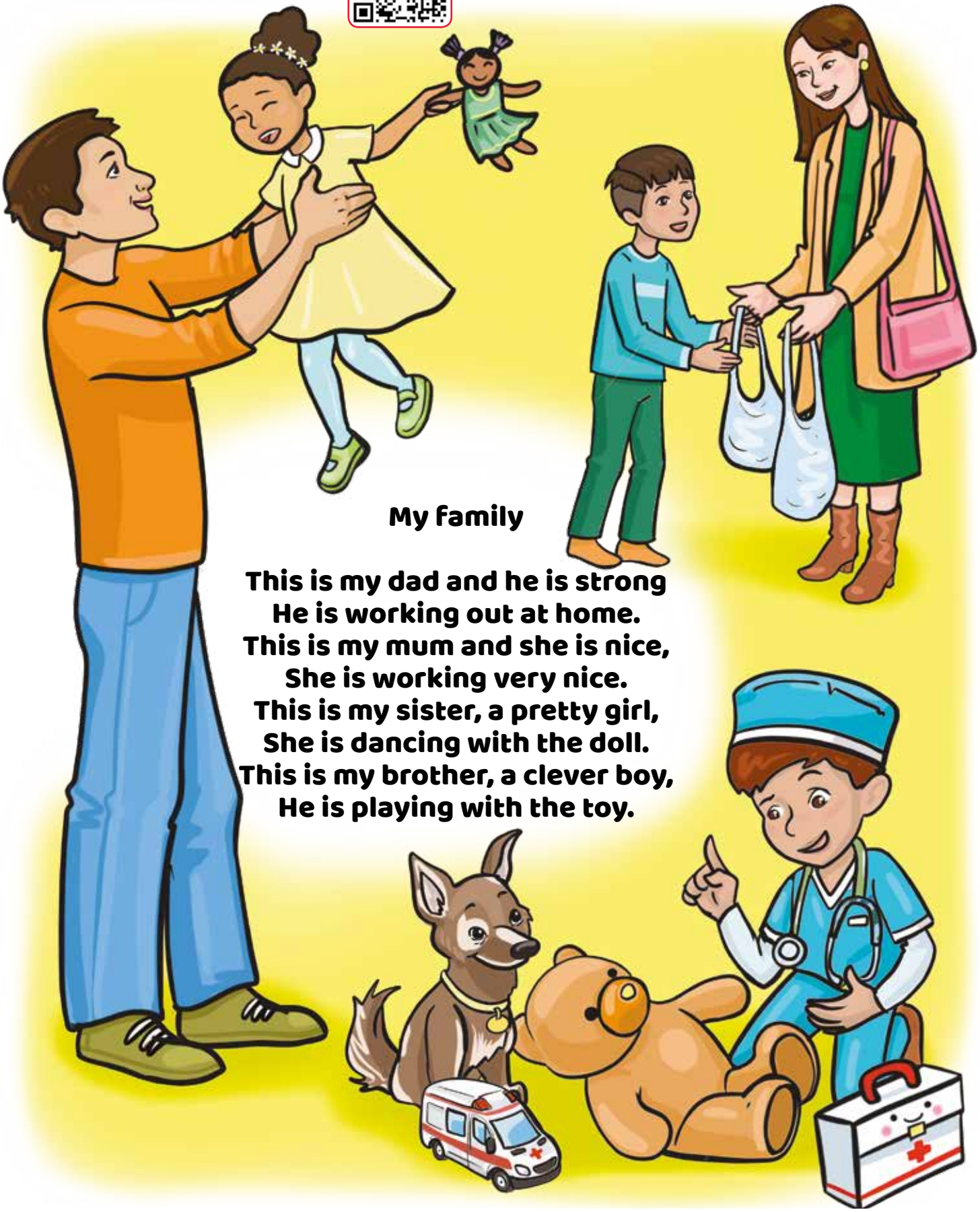
Grandpa is watering the trees.

_____

_____

_____

7 Let's sing together.



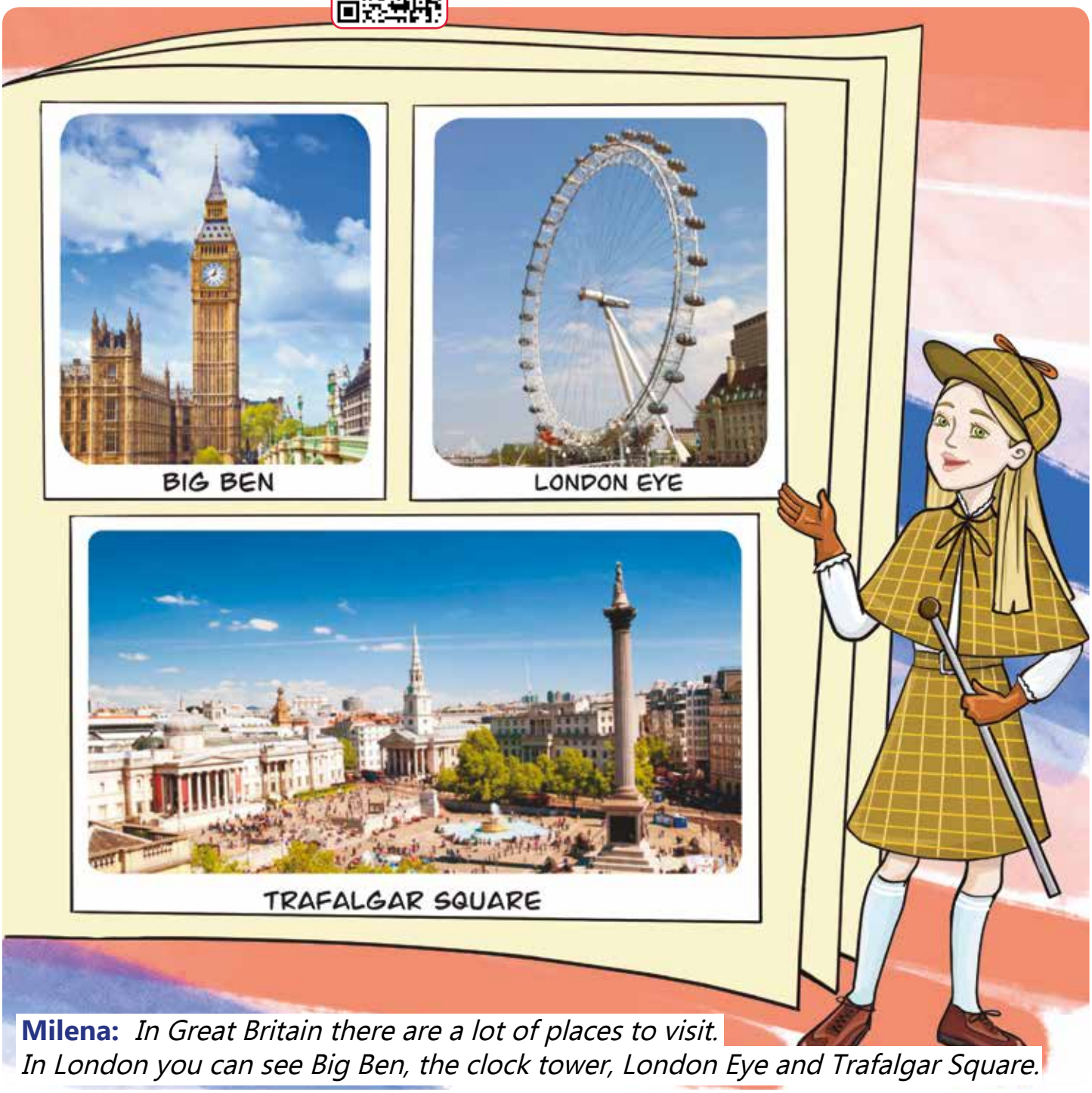
My family

This is my dad and he is strong
He is working out at home.
This is my mum and she is nice,
She is working very nice.
This is my sister, a pretty girl,
She is dancing with the doll.
This is my brother, a clever boy,
He is playing with the toy.

lesson 2 Reading Signs.

Grammar: Imperatives Let's .... Don't ....
Vocabulary: Let's go .... Don't do ....
Pronunciation: [u:] [u]

1 Listen and read.



Milena: *In Great Britain there are a lot of places to visit.*
In London you can see Big Ben, the clock tower, London Eye and Trafalgar Square.

2 Answer to the questions.

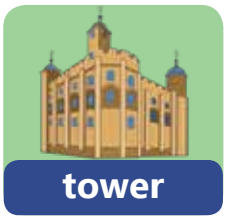
1. What is Big Ben? *Big Ben is the clock tower.*
2. What can you see in Britain? _____
3. Where can we go in Almaty? _____

3 Listen and repeat.

Trafalgar square

Big Ben

London Eye


tower

4 Listen, point and repeat. Then read.

Phonetic drill

[u:]

true do two blue

[u]

cook look book

Look at my dog. I have two books.

Write the words in the correct column. Then check.

~~cook~~, two, look, book, do, blue

[u:]	[u]
	cook

Useful Grammar!

We use imperatives for giving a command or make a request. Imperative sentences are used when we want to tell someone to do something.

Examples:

Let us – Let's *Do not - Don't*

Run! - Don't run. Open! - Don't open.

5 Look at the pictures and circle the suitable verb.

1. run / stop

   Don't *run*! Please stop!

2. run / brush

   Let's _____ our teeth.

3. jump / make

   Don't _____ please.

   I want to take a photo.

6 Match the sentences.

1. It's time for school.
2. It's cold today.
3. What a mess!
4. You're tired.

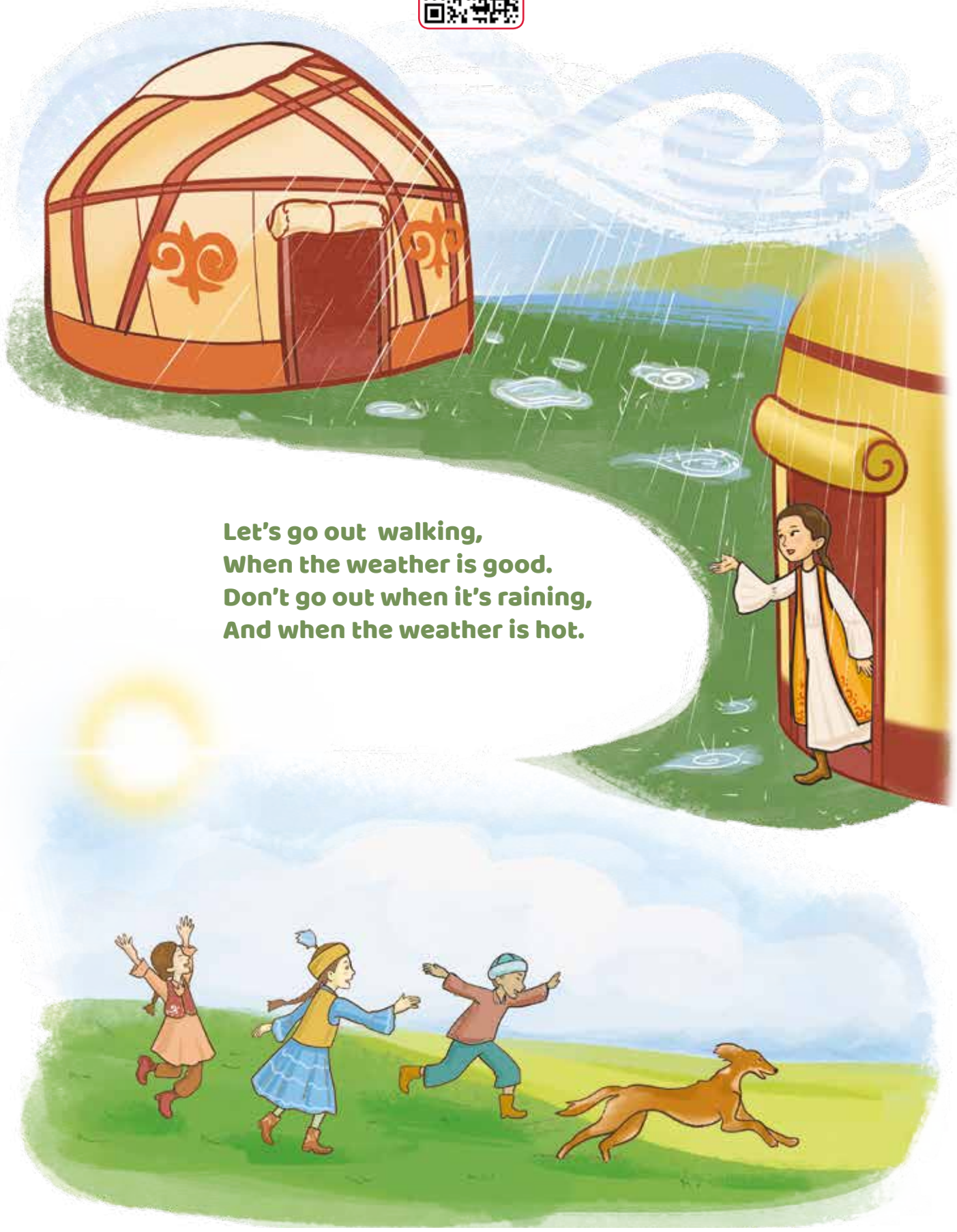
a) Go to bed.

b) Don't be late.

c) Let's clean the kitchen.

d) Wear your sweater.

7 Listen and read the poem.

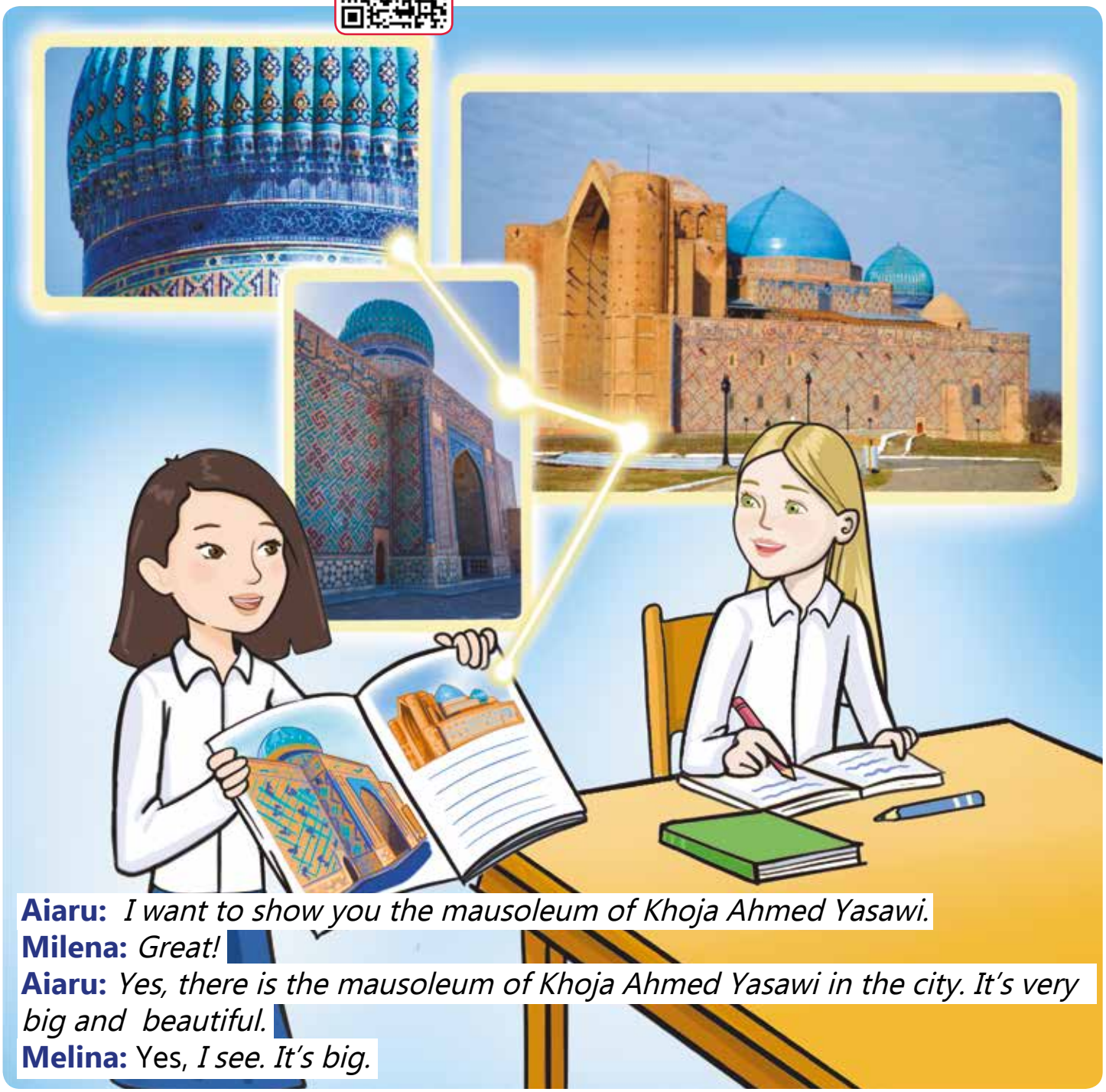


Let's go out walking,
When the weather is good.
Don't go out when it's raining,
And when the weather is hot.

lesson 3 Where is it from?

Grammar: Where is .? Where are...?
Vocabulary: Where is it from? Where are the children from?
Pronunciation: Sounds [wo] , [hu:]

1 Listen and read.



Aiaru: *I want to show you the mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi.*
Milena: *Great!*
Aiaru: *Yes, there is the mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi in the city. It's very big and beautiful.*
Melina: Yes, *I see. It's big.*

2 Are the sentences True or False?

1. Aiaru wants to tell about Turkestan. ___*True*___
2. The Mausoleum of Khawaja Ahmed Yasawi is small. _____
3. Melina likes the mausoleum. _____

3 Listen and repeat.

Historical

south

mausoleum

4 Listen, point and repeat. Then read.

Phonetic drill

[wo]
where what white
[hu:]
who whose

Listen and circle the words you hear.

1 where	5 who
2 white	6 blue
3 read	7 what
4 book	8 true

Useful Grammar!

Who is a question word, we use it for people.
Who is she? She is my mum.

What is a question word, we use it for specific information.
What is this? This is my book.

Where is a question word, we use it for asking a place.
Where is it from? It's from Kazakhstan.
Where is my book? It's on the table.

5 Look at the pictures and ask where are the children. Then say.

1. *Where is Aiaru? She is at school.*

2. _____.

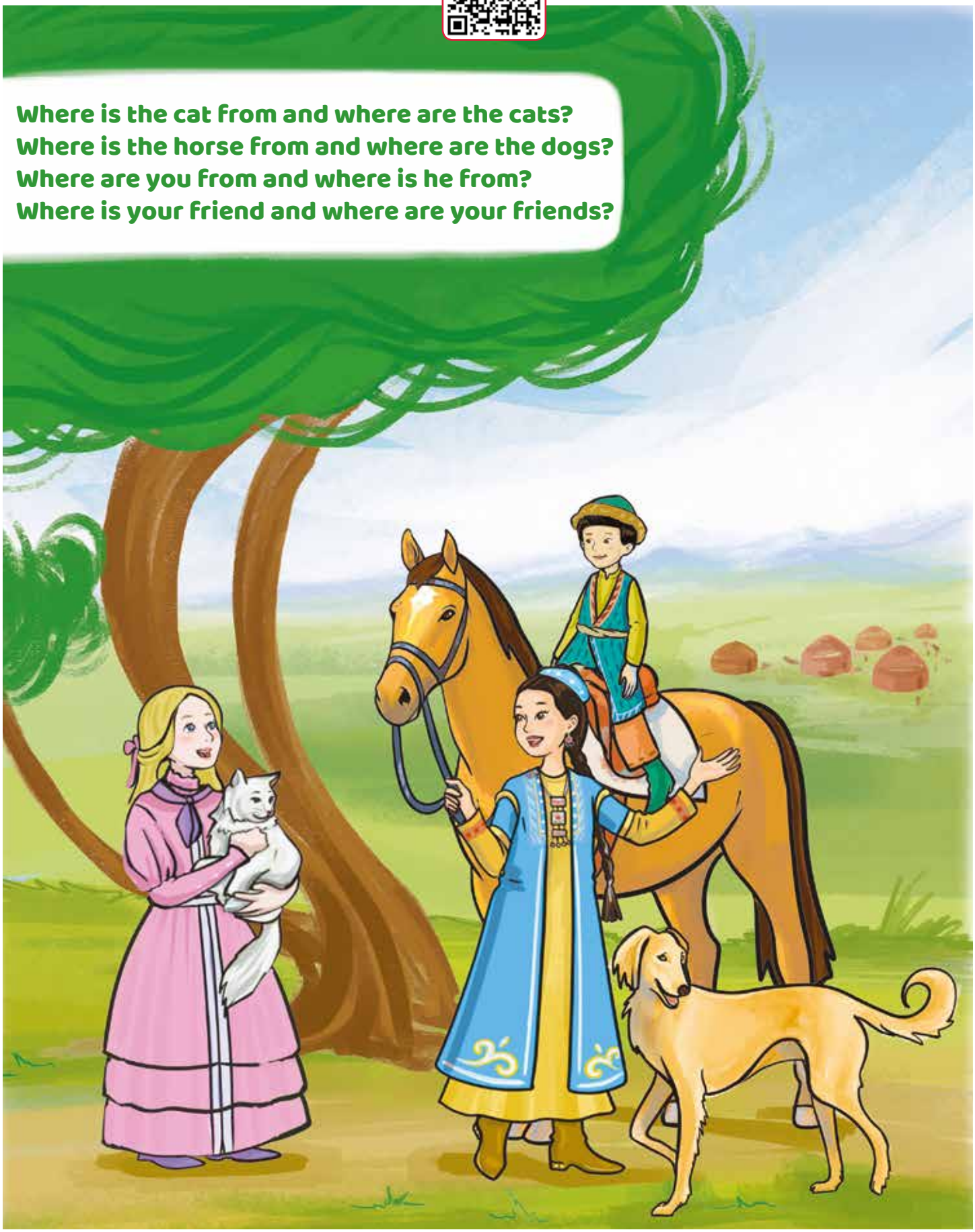
3. _____.

4. _____.

6 *Ask Where is.....? Where are..... ? What....? Who...?*

1. The children are in the city. *Where are the children?*
2. Aizere is in the room. _____
3. Melina is from The UK. _____
4. This is a mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi. _____

7 Listen and read the poem.



Where is the cat from and where are the cats?
Where is the horse from and where are the dogs?
Where are you from and where is he from?
Where is your friend and where are your friends?

lesson 4 Days Out

Grammar: Use of some / any
Vocabulary: I have some books. We haven't got any pens.
Pronunciation: Vowel sounds [i:], [ei]

1 Listen and read.

Perizat: *Melina, are there any mausoleums or historical buildings to visit?*
Melina: *Windsor Castle is one of the oldest castles in the world. It is in England. Queen Elizabeth II of England lives there. Every year many people visit it.*

2 Answer the questions.

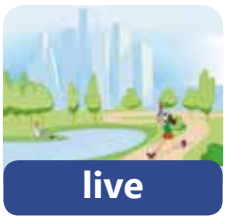
1. What is Windsor Castle? *It's one of the oldest castles in the world.*
2. Who lives there? _____
3. Can we visit it? _____

3 Listen and repeat.

castle

world

queen


live

4 Listen, point and repeat. Then read.

Phonetic drill

[i:]

queen green three free

[ei]

say day

My brother is three. It's a nice day!

Tick the words with [i:] with a red pencil and words with [ei] with a green pencil.

1. free ✓
2. day ___
3. green ___
4. say___
5. three___
6. grey___
7. they___

Useful Grammar!

We use **some** in positive sentences. We use some for countable and uncountable nouns.

Examples:

I have some books. There are some pens on the table.

There are some photos of my family.

We use **any** in negative sentences and questions.

Examples:

Have you got any books? No, we haven't any books.

There aren't any pens on the table.

5 Write some or any.

1. Have we got *any* books?
2. Are there _____ dogs in the yard?
3. There aren't _____ boys in the class.
4. We've got _____ computers.

6 Project. Draw a castle and present it to the class.

This is my castle. It's very old and big. Many people live there. There are some big rooms and some small rooms. There is a garden near the castle but there aren't any rivers. Some people work and live there.

This is my castle _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

7 Let's sing together!

There are some books on my table,
There are some pictures on the wall.
There are some flowers in the garden,
There are some chairs in the hall.
But there aren't any rivers,
And there aren't any trees.

Check yourself!

I need help!

I don't understand!

I can do this!

Show and tell

Make a poster and a presentation on the topic "Interesting places in my town" and present it to the class.

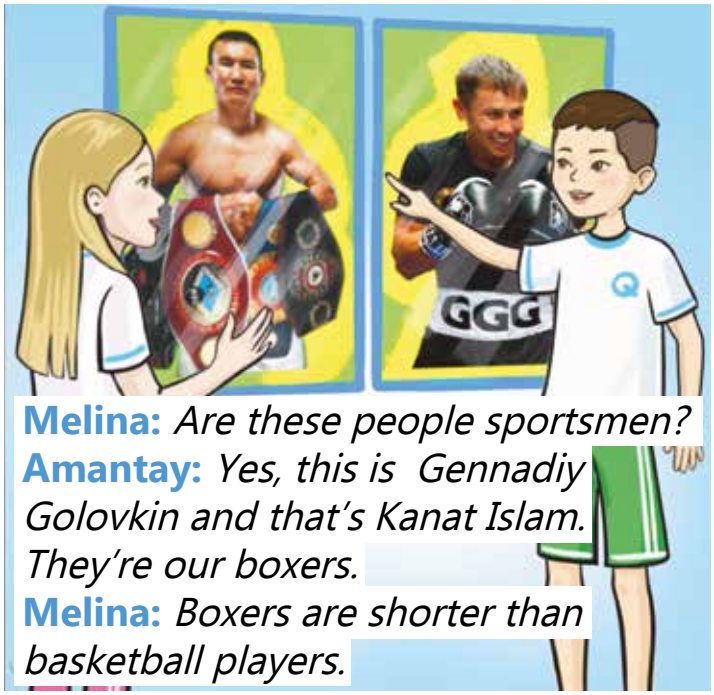
5 Health and body

lesson 1 Our body

Grammar: Comparatives; one- syllable adjectives
Vocabulary: Kazakh sportsmen
Pronunciation: Vowel sounds /ɔ:/
Consonant /ŋ/

1 Listen and read.

Melina: *What's this, Aiaru?*
Aiaru: *This is a sports club.*
Melina: *Oh, it's bigger and newer than the school gym.*



Melina: *Are these people sportsmen?*
Amantay: *Yes, this is Gennadiy Golovkin and that's Kanat Islam. They're our boxers.*
Melina: *Boxers are shorter than basketball players.*

Perizat: And those are Zhaksylyk Ushkempirov, the famous Kazakh wrestler and Denis Ten, a figure skater.
Melina: Oh, I like figure skating. But wrestlers are stronger than figure skaters.

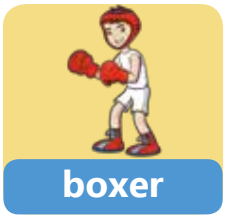
2 Read and write 'Yes'or 'No'.

1. The sports club is bigger and newer than the school gym. *Yes*
2. Boxers are shorter than basketball players. _____
3. Melina doesn't like figure skating. _____

3 Listen and repeat.

sports club

sportsman


boxer

wrestler

figure skating

figure skater

basketball player

short

new

strong

4 Listen, point and repeat. Then read.

Phonetic drill

[ɔː] sportsman Sportsmen are strong.

Listen and circle the words you hear.

1.	a) long	(b) song	3.	a) sport	b) short
2.	a) true	b) blue	4.	a) three	b) free

Useful Grammar! " Comparative adjectives "

One syllable adjectives

short, ***strong***, ***big*** and ***new*** are adjectives. Adjectives describe things or people. ***shorter***, ***stronger***, ***bigger*** and ***newer*** are comparative adjectives.

We use comparative adjectives to describe the difference between two things or people.
We make the comparative by adding **–er** to the end of the adjective.
We use than after a comparative adjective when we compare one thing directly with another.

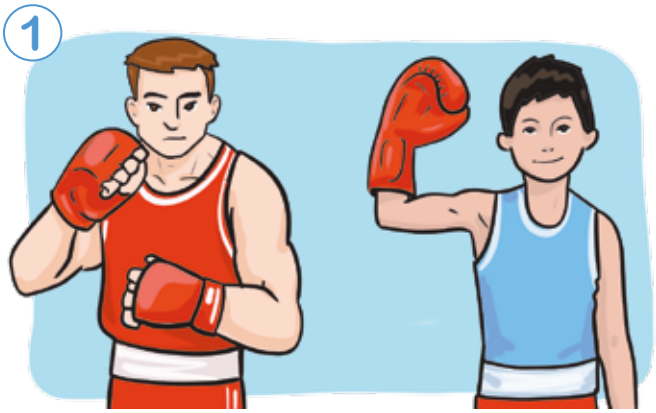
Form + ***er than*** short - short***er than*** strong - strong***er than*** new - new***er than***

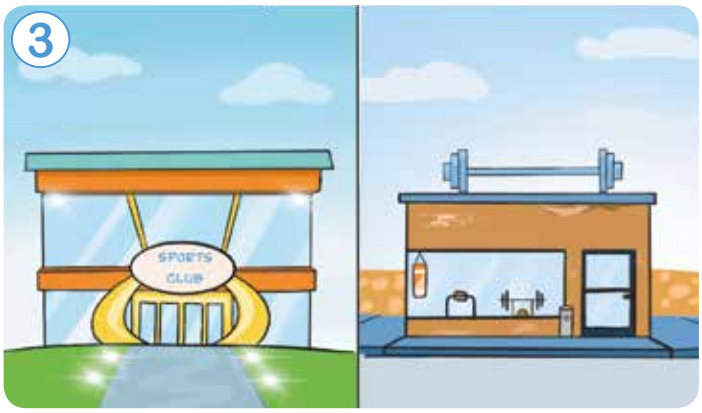
Be careful! Sometimes the spelling changes.
Big + g + er --- bigger The sports club is bigg***er than*** the school gym.

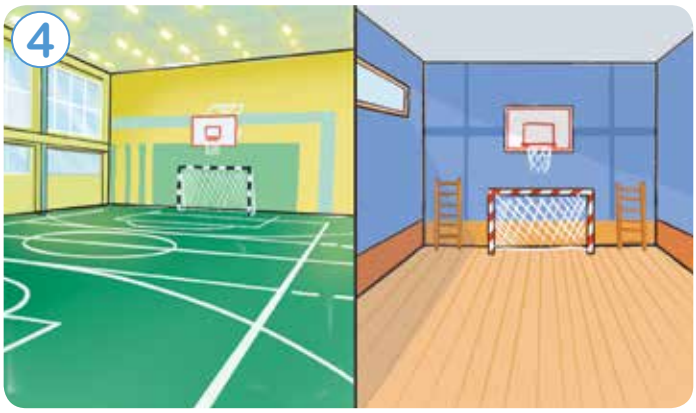
5 Read the sentences and make the comparative form.

1. Arman is *shorter* (short) than Temirlan.
2. The school is _____ (big) than the sports club.
3. Wrestlers are _____ (strong) than figure skaters.

6 Look at the pictures and compare.

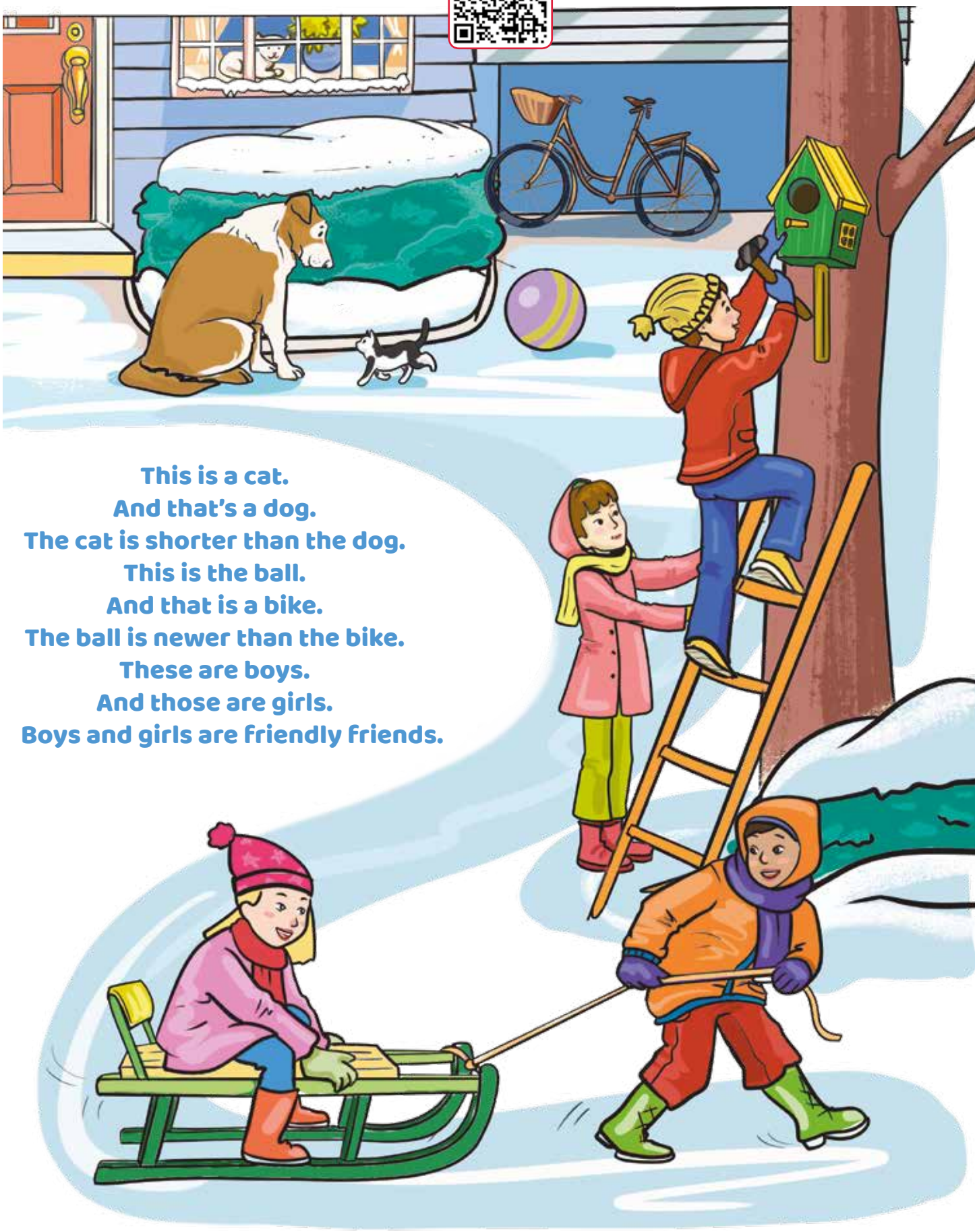






1. The boxer 1 is *stronger* than the boxer 2.
2. The athlete 2 is _____ than the athlete 1.
3. The sports club 1 is _____ than the sports club 2.
4. The gym 1 is _____ than the gym 2.

7 Listen and read the poem.



This is a cat.
And that's a dog.
The cat is shorter than the dog.
This is the ball.
And that is a bike.
The ball is newer than the bike.
These are boys.
And those are girls.
Boys and girls are friendly friends.

lesson 2 Let's measure

Grammar: Comparatives; two-syllable adjectives
Vocabulary: Sportsmen in the UK; Numbers 20-50
Pronunciation: Consonant sounds / tʃ / /θ/

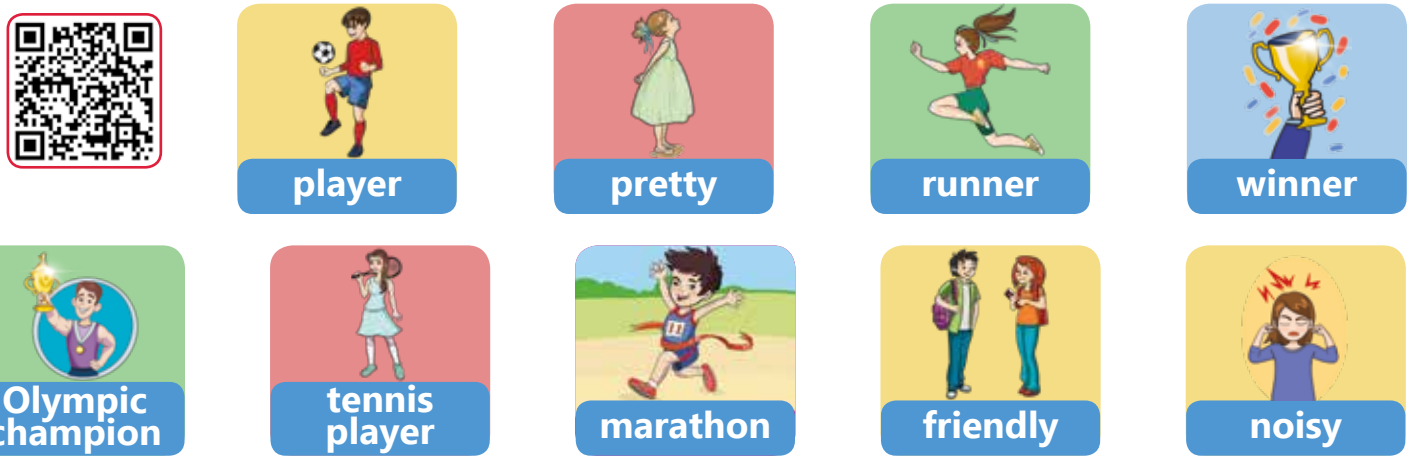
1 Listen and read.

Amantay: *Melina, can you tell us about UK sportsmen?*
Melina: *Oh, of course! David Beckham is a famous football player. Football fans are noisier than tennis fans.*
Paula Radcliffe is a runner. She is a three-time winner of the London Marathon, three –time
New –York Marathon champion and Chicago Marathon winner in 2002.
Amantay: *My brother likes running. He's a runner too. And He's funnier than me.*
Melina: *Andrew Barron Murray, is a professional tennis player. He's a two-time Olympic champion.*
Amantay: *Tennis players are friendlier than football players.*

2 Read and write 'Yes'or 'No'.

1. Football fans are noisier than tennis fans. *Yes*
2. Amantay is funnier than his brother. _____
3. Andrew Barron Murray is a famous runner. _____

3 Listen and repeat.



4 Listen, point and repeat. Then read.

Phonetic drill

[tʃ] champion She's a three- time New-York Marathon champion.
[θ] marathon

Read and tick ✓ the sounds of the underlined letters.

	[tʃ]	[ɔː]	[θ]	[ŋ]
sho<u>r</u>t		✓		
lo<u>ng</u>				
<u>ch</u>ampion				
mara<u>th</u>on				

Useful Grammar! " Comparative adjectives "

Two syllables ending in '**y**' change to '**i**' and add -**er**
Form +*ier than*

Examples:

noisy – nois+i+er than	*Football fans are noisier than tennis fans.*
funny – funn+i+er than	*He's funnier than me.*
friendly – friendl+i+er than	*Tennis players are friendlier than football players.*

5 Listen and repeat.

twenty

twenty-four

forty

twenty-one

thirty

forty-one

twenty-two

thirty-one

fifty

twenty-three

thirty-two

6 Look and write the numbers with words.

twenty

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

7 Write. Look at the pictures and compare.

1. Nurlan is *funnier* than Yerbolat.
2. Aiaru is _____ than Akniet.
3. Melina is _____ than Sofia.

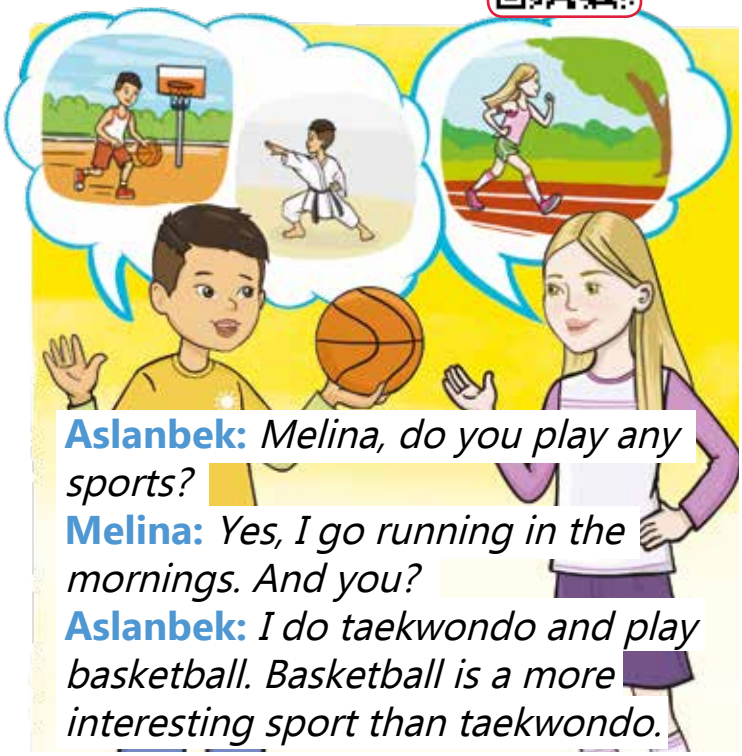
8 Find, circle and match.

H	D	A	D	O	N	O	I	S	Y	B	G	K	O	P	E
P	S	U	M	R	R	T	A	M	E	E	R	T	R	I	D
L	A	B	O	X	E	R	W	E	N	T	E	R	U	H	F
A	X	I	L	O	P	G	H	J	D	U	I	O	N	S	O
Y	A	S	W	I	N	N	E	R	Q	W	E	R	N	E	R
E	Q	V	C	B	N	M	H	G	S	R	Y	J	E	Y	G
R	A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	P	H	L	R	G	E

lesson 3 Hats and Bats

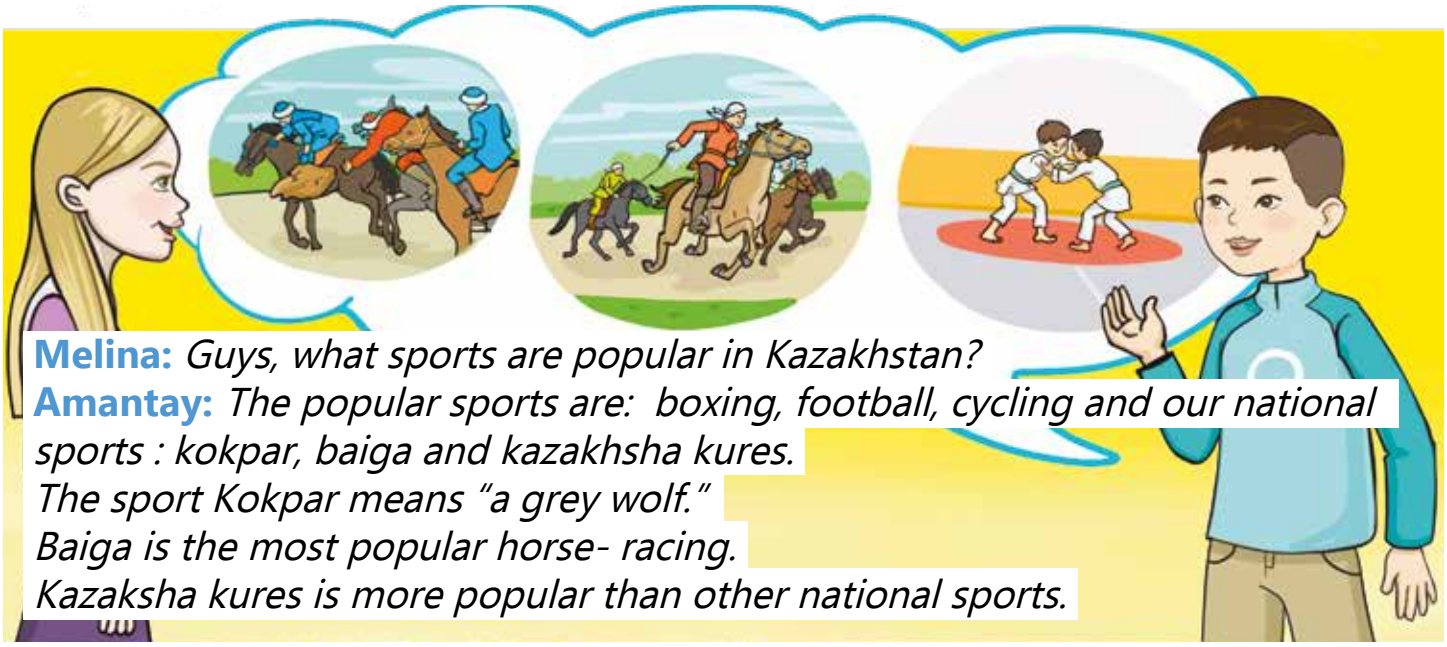
Grammar: Comparatives; two and more syllable adjectives
Vocabulary: Types of sport in Kazakhstan; sport verbs: do, go, play
Pronunciation: Consonant sounds [v] [b]

1 Listen and read.



Aslanbek: *Melina, do you play any sports?*
Melina: *Yes, I go running in the mornings. And you?*
Aslanbek: *I do taekwondo and play basketball. Basketball is a more interesting sport than taekwondo.*

Aiaru: *I like sports. I go swimming and cycling.*
Perizat: *I play volleyball for the school team. It's a more exciting sport than other sports.*
Aiaru: *Great!*



Melina: *Guys, what sports are popular in Kazakhstan?*
Amantay: *The popular sports are: boxing, football, cycling and our national sports : kokpar, baiga and kazakhsha kures.*
The sport Kokpar means "a grey wolf."
Baiga is the most popular horse- racing.
Kazaksha kures is more popular than other national sports.

2 Read and write 'Yes' or 'No'.

1. Melina goes running in the mornings. *Yes*
2. The name of the sport Kokpar means 'grey goat' _____
3. Baiga is a horse-competition. _____

3 Listen and repeat.

swimming

taekwondo

cycling

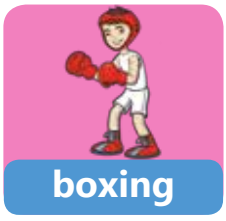
volleyball

kokpar

wolf

kazaksha kures

horse - racing


boxing

running

baiga

4 Listen, point and repeat. Then read.

Phonetic drill

[v] volleyball Boxing is more popular than volleyball in Kazakhstan.
[b] boxing

Listen and circle the words you hear.

1. basketball	3. boxing	5. volleyball
2. seven	4. verb	6. bike

Useful English! " Comparative adjectives "

Two and more syllables
Form *more ... than*

interesting – **more** interesting
exciting - **more** exciting
popular – **more** popular

Examples:

Basketball is more interesting than taekwondo.
Volleyball is more exciting sport than other sports.
Kazaksha kures is more popular than other national sports.

Useful Grammar!

SPORT VERBS

Do	**Go**	**Play**
sports	running	football
taekwondo	swimming	volleyball
boxing		basketball

Examples:

I do taekwondo.

We go swimming and cycling.

Perizat plays volleyball.

5 Change the pictures into words and compare.

1. is *more popular* (popular) than in Kazakhstan.
2. is _____ (exciting) than .
3. is _____ (interesting) than .

6 Look at the pictures and match to the right verb. Then read.

Go **Do** **Play**

7 Let's sing together.

Do you like sports?
Do you like sports?
Yes, I do. Yes, I do.
I play basketball.
I play volleyball.
I do sport , I do sport.

Does he like sports?
Does she like sports?
Yes, he does. Yes, she does.
Swimming, running, cycling
Swimming, running, cycling
They like sports, they like sports.

lesson 4 Reading time

Grammar: Superlatives; one- syllable adjectives; two-syllable adjectives; three and more syllable adjectives
Vocabulary: Types of sports in the UK
Pronunciation: Consonant sounds [g] [ks]

1 Listen and read.

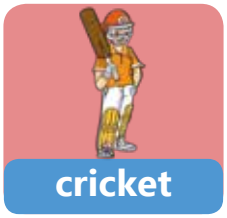
Aiaru: *Melina, can you tell us about the most popular sports in the UK?*
Melina: *The most famous sports are: cricket, rugby, football, golf and skiing.*
Aiaru: *What is the fastest sport?*
Melina: *The fastest sport is skiing.*
Aiaru: *What is the most expensive sport?*
Melina: *The most expensive sport is golf.*

Aslanbek: *What is the slowest sport?*
Melina: *The slowest sport is golf.*
Aslanbek: *What is the most dangerous sport?*
Melina: *The most dangerous sport is football.*

2 Read and write 'Yes' or 'No'.

1. British people like sports very much. *Yes*
2. The fastest sport is golf. _____
3. The slowest sport is skiing. _____

3 Listen and repeat.


cricket

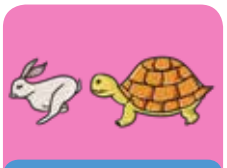
rugby

golf

skiing

expensive

fast


slow

4 Listen, point and repeat. Then read.

Phonetic drill

[g] golf My favourite sport is golf.
[ks] expensive The most expensive sport is golf

Listen and circle the words you hear.

1. a) giving b) cleaning
2. a) golf b) wolf
3. a) bike b) like
4. a) expensive b) exciting

Useful Grammar! " Superlative adjectives "

We use **superlative adjectives** to compare three or more nouns and to say which thing is top in a group.

One –syllable adjectives + *est*

fast – fast**est**
slow – slow**est**

Examples:
The fastest type of sport is skiing.
The slowest type of sport is golf.

Useful Grammar!

Two – syllable adjectives; *most* + adjective

famous – most famous

Three or more syllables

dangerous – most dangerous
expensive - most expensive

Examples:
The most famous sports are: cricket, rugby and football.

Examples:
The most dangerous type of sport is football.
The most expensive type of sport is golf.

5 Fill in the gaps with the superlative form.

1. Aslanbek is the *fastest* (fast) runner in class.
2. Saule is the _____ (slow) pupil in class.
3. Football is the _____ (exciting) sport for boys.
4. Golf is the _____ (expensive) sport.

6 Match the pictures to the words.

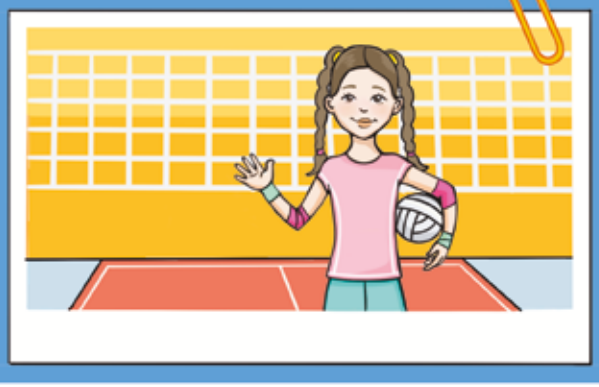
skiing

cricket

rugby

golf

7 Write with Perizat.



I like sports. My favourite sport is volleyball.
It's the most interesting sport for me.
I don't like skiing.
Because it's the most dangerous sport.

I _____
It's _____
I don't like _____
_____
_____
Because _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Show and tell

Make a poster and a presentation on the topic "My favourite sport" and present it to the class.

Check yourself!

I need help!	I don't understand!	I can do this!
☐	☐	☐

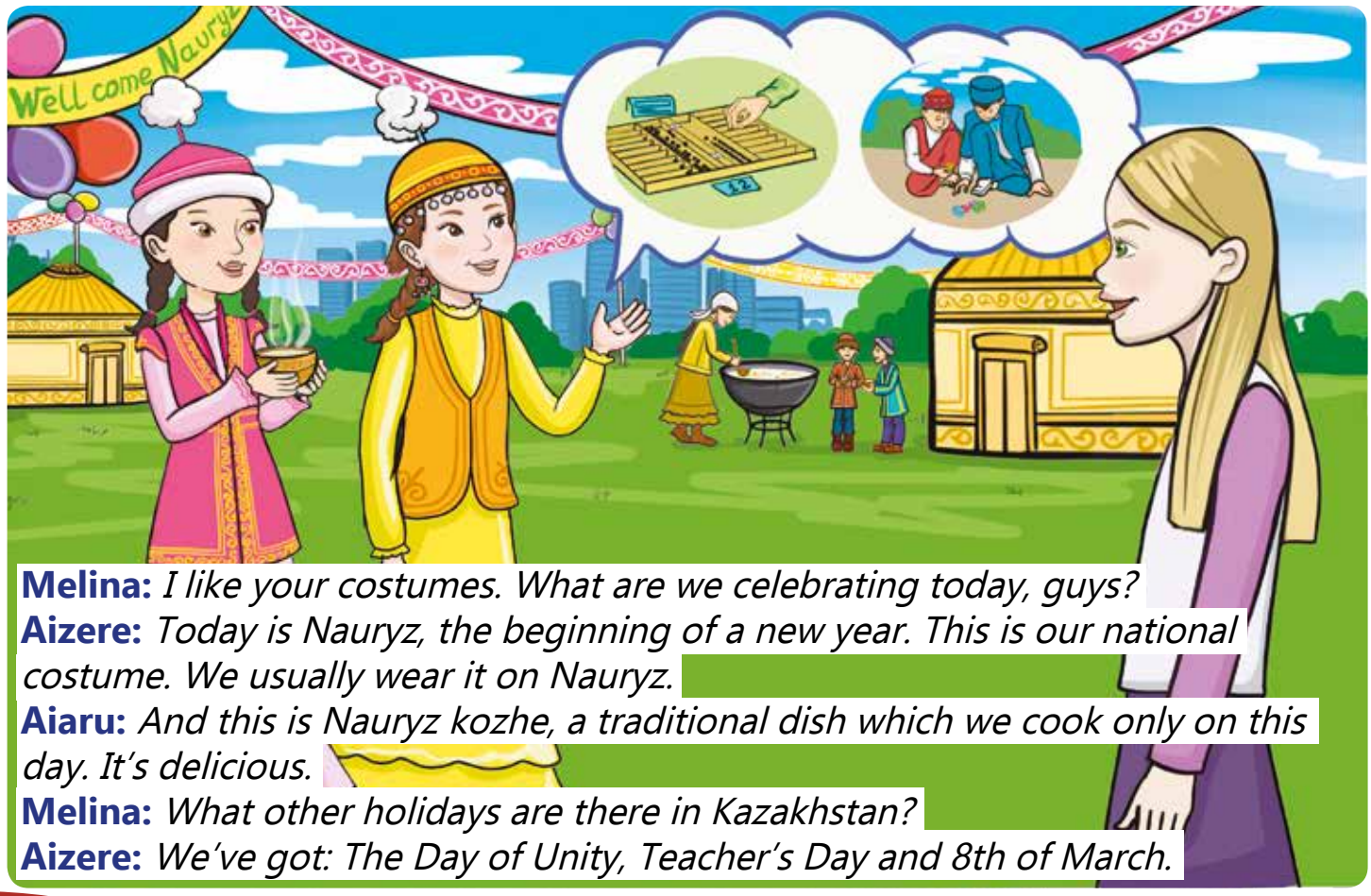
6 Traditions and customs

Grammar: Adverbs of frequency
Vocabulary: Holidays in Kazakhstan
Pronunciation: Consonant sound [m]

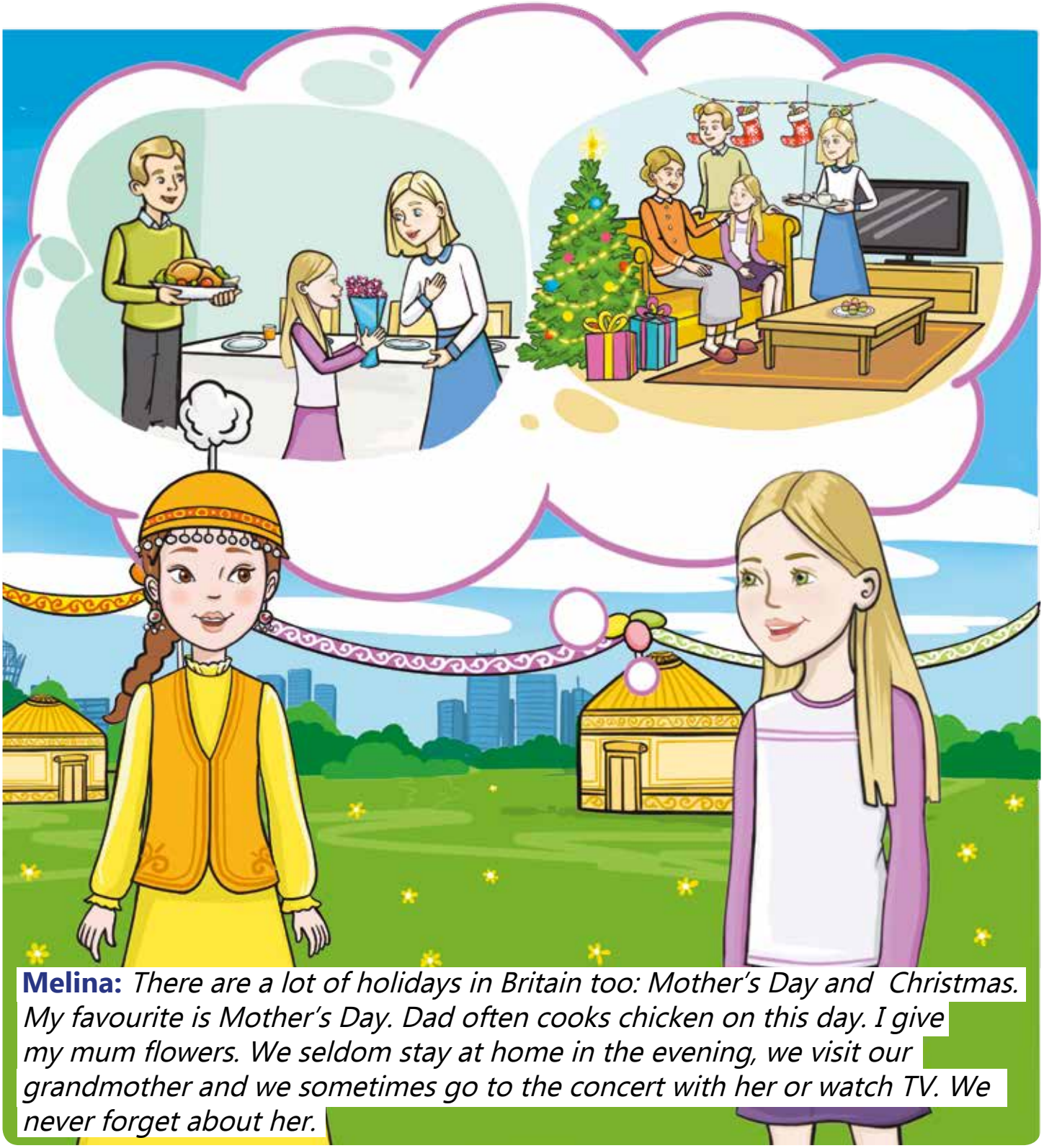
lesson 1 Special Days

1 Listen and read.

Melina: *You've got flowers. Is it a special day today?*
Amantay: *Yes, today is the Independence Day of our Republic and we always bring flowers to the Monument of Independence.*
Melina: *Wow! Congratulations!*



Melina: *I like your costumes. What are we celebrating today, guys?*
Aizere: *Today is Nauryz, the beginning of a new year. This is our national costume. We usually wear it on Nauryz.*
Aiaru: *And this is Nauryz kozhe, a traditional dish which we cook only on this day. It's delicious.*
Melina: *What other holidays are there in Kazakhstan?*
Aizere: *We've got: The Day of Unity, Teacher's Day and 8th of March.*



Melina: *There are a lot of holidays in Britain too: Mother's Day and Christmas. My favourite is Mother's Day. Dad often cooks chicken on this day. I give my mum flowers. We seldom stay at home in the evening, we visit our grandmother and we sometimes go to the concert with her or watch TV. We never forget about her.*

2 Read and answer 'Yes' or 'No'.

1. Children always bring flowers to the Monument of Independence on the day of Nauryz. *No*
2. Nauryz is the beginning of a new year. _____
3. Melina gives flowers to her mum on Mother's Day. _____

3 Listen and repeat.

Mother's Day

Nauryz

New Year

The Day of Unity

Nauryz kozhe

shubat and kymyz

watch TV

stay at home

forget

Monument of Independence

Independence Day

4 Listen, point and repeat. Then read.

Phonetic drill

[m]
Mother's Day
Mother's Day and Nauryz are my favourite holidays.
[n]
Nauryz

Useful Grammar! " Adverbs of frequency "

Adverbs of frequency tell us **how often** something happens.
How often do you .....?

		Examples:
100%	**Always**	*We always bring flowers.*
80%	**Usually**	*We usually wear it on Nauryz.*
60%	**Often**	*Dad often cooks chicken on this day.*
40%	**Sometimes**	*We sometimes go to the concert with our grandma.*
20%	**Seldom**	*We seldom stay at home in the evening.*
0%	**Never**	*We never forget about her.*

5 Write ‘m’ or ‘n’.

<u>n</u> i <u>n</u> e

fa _ ily

co _ cert

gy _

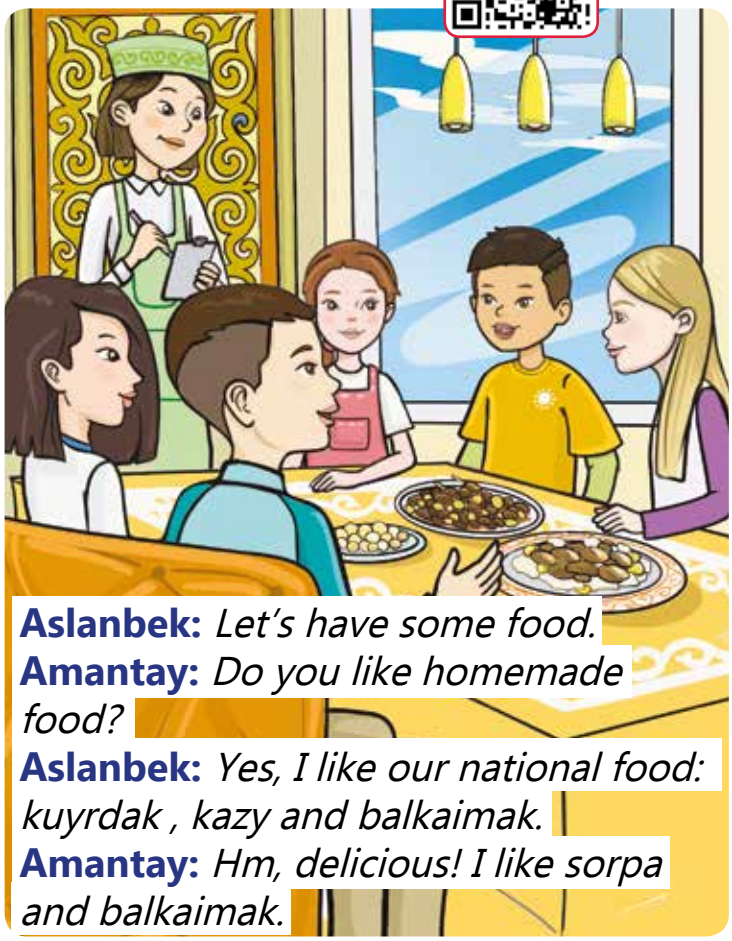
6 Find, circle and match.

H	D	A	D	O	N	E	W	Y	E	A	R	K	O	P	E
P	S	F	M	R	A	T	A	M	E	E	R	T	R	I	D
O	A	O	A	U	U	Y	Z	E	N	T	E	R	U	H	P
A	X	R	L	O	R	G	H	J	D	S	I	B	W	A	O
Y	A	G	W	I	Y	N	E	R	Q	W	E	R	N	E	R
E	Q	E	C	B	Z	M	H	G	S	R	Y	J	E	Y	N
R	A	T	D	F	W	A	T	C	H	T	V	L	R	G	E

lesson 2 Home cooking

Grammar: Imperatives
Vocabulary: National food
Pronunciation: Consonant sound [n]

1 Listen and read.



Aslanbek: *Let's have some food.*
Amantay: *Do you like homemade food?*
Aslanbek: *Yes, I like our national food: kuyrdak , kazy and balkaimak.*
Amantay: *Hm, delicious! I like sorpa and balkaimak.*

Aizere: *Do you like fast food? Hm, burgers, hot dogs...*
Aiaru: *Hmm, It's not healthy food. But I love it!*
Aizere: *Don't eat fast food. It's bad for health. And don't drink coke, drink kymyz or ayran.*

Mother: *Perizat, help me, please!*
Perizat: *OK mum! What are we cooking?*
Mother: *Balkaimak. It's very sweet. Who eats balkaimak becomes strong and healthy.*

2 Read and write 'Yes' or 'No'.

1. Amantay likes sorpa and baursak. *Yes*
2. Aiaru doesn't like fast food. _____
3. Kymyz and ayran are good for health. _____

3 Listen and repeat.

4 Listen, point and repeat. Then read.

Phonetic drill

[n]
national food know
I know, Kazakh national food is Beshbarmak.

Write the words in the correct column.

know song mum nine strong
homemade national long more

[m]	[n]	[ŋ]
	know	

Useful Grammar! " Imperatives "

We use imperatives to tell somebody what to do. The imperative form is the same as the base form of the verb.

Help me, please!
Eat healthy food!

We use negative imperatives **Do not / Don't** to tell somebody not to do something.

Don't eat fast food!
Don't drink coke!

5 Match the phrases to the pictures.

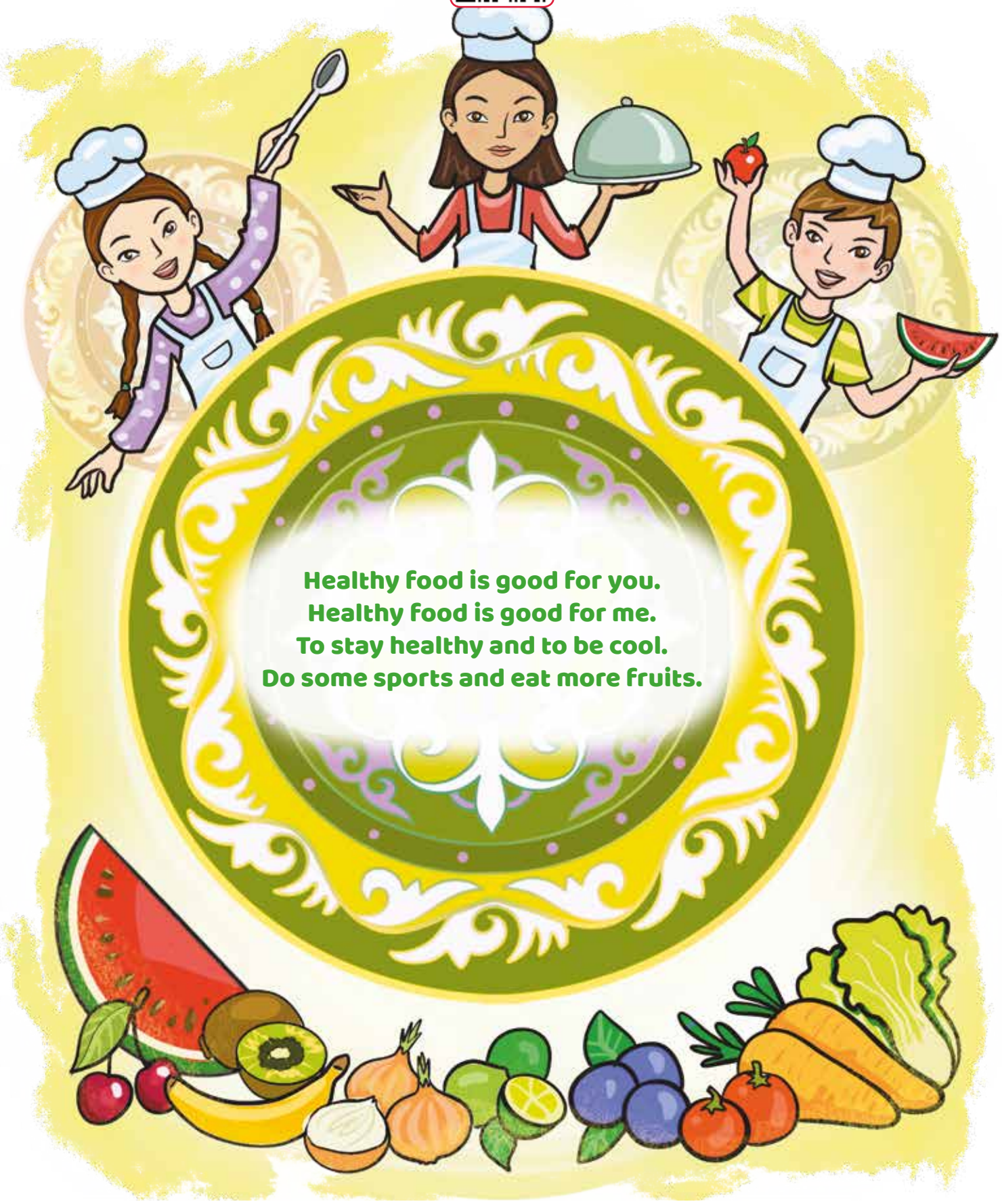
Don't eat fast food.

Drink ayran.

Eat healthy food.

Don't drink coke.

6 Listen and read the poem.



Healthy food is good for you.
Healthy food is good for me.
To stay healthy and to be cool.
Do some sports and eat more fruits.

lesson 3 What's it for?

Grammar: What's it for?
Vocabulary: Traditions and customs
Pronunciation: Consonant sound [z]

1 Listen and read.

Melina: *Friends, can you tell about Kazakh traditions and customs? It's so interesting for me.*
Aslanbek: *Yes, we have a lot of traditions and customs. "Suyinshi" - is my favourite.*
Melina: *What's it for?*
Amantay: *It's for good news, when I bring good news, my parents give me a present.*
Aslanbek: *My favourite is – "Baiqazy". When I get a new thing, my grandparents give me a present or some money. I love it!*
Melina: *Wow, I love it too!*

Aizere: *I can tell you about "Yesim qoyu"*
Melina: *What's it for?*
Aizere: *It's for giving a name to a child and parents have a small toy-dastarkhan.*
Perizat: *I know a tradition "Shildehana".*
Melina: *What's it for?*
Perizat: *It's a celebrating party for a baby.*

Melina: *I like your traditions!*
Aiaru: *My favourite is "Shashu".*
Melina: *What's it for?*
Aiaru: *It's for good luck! When we have a toy, guests throw some coins and sweets. And we collect them for good luck.*
Perizat: *And my favourite tradition is 'Sarqyt'.*
Melina: *What's it for?*
Perizat: *It's for tasting some food from the toy – dastarkhan. When my grandma goes to a toy, she brings some sweets and food from the dastarkhan and we taste it. It's "Sarqyt".*

Melina: *What are all these traditions and customs for?*
Aslanbek: *They are for people to keep a relationship with family and friends.*

2 Write what traditions the children like.

1. Aslanbek likes *Baiqazy*.
2. Perizat likes _____.
3. Aiaru likes _____.

3 Listen and repeat.

money

taste

news

collect

throw

4 Listen, point and repeat. Then read.

Phonetic drill

[z]

news Baigazy

Suyinshi is for good news. Baigazy is for new things.

Read and tick ✓ the sounds of the underlined letters.

	[s]	[z]
sound	✓	
boys		
girls		
small		
Kymyz		

Useful Grammar!

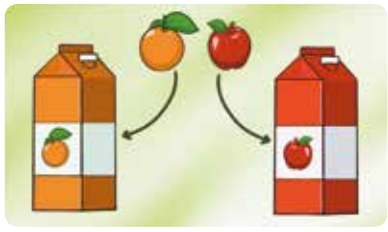
What's it for?

What's Shashu for? Shashu is for good luck.
What's an asyq for? An asyq is for playing.
What's a besik for? A besik is for a baby.

5 Write.

Tomatoes are for pizza

_____



_____

_____

6 Write with Aizere.

Show and tell

Make a poster and a presentation on the topic "Traditions and customs of different cultures" and present it to the class. (Choose one culture)

Check yourself!

I need help!	I don't understand!	I can do this!
☐	☐	☐

7 The natural environment.

lesson 1 The weather

Grammar: Present Simple with state verbs
Vocabulary: love, like, hate, want
Pronunciation: Consonant sounds [j], [l]

1 Listen and read.

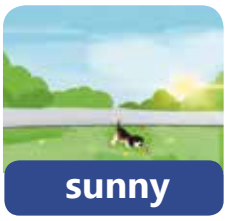
Melina: *Friends! Can you tell me about the weather in Kazakhstan?*
Aizere: *Yes, we have four seasons. Summer in our country is hot and sunny. It's sometimes rainy.*
Perizat: *Spring is my favourite season. It's warm. Trees are green and birds sing.*
Aslanbek: *It's cold in winter. Days are short. Trees are white. We go out to play with snowballs.*
Aiaru: *I like autumn. The weather is not so cold. The trees are yellow. It's very beautiful.*

2 Answer the questions.

1. What is the weather in summer?
2. What do children do in winter?
3. What is your favorite season?

3 Listen and repeat.

weather


sunny

rainy

snowball

hot

warm

4 Listen, point and repeat. Then read.

Phonetic drill

[j] yes yellow
[i] rainy sunny snowy happy

Write the words in the correct column. Then check.

~~rainy~~ yellow snowy yes happy sunny

[j]	[i]
	rainy

Useful Grammar!

Some English verbs are called state verbs.
We don't use these verbs in the present continuous.

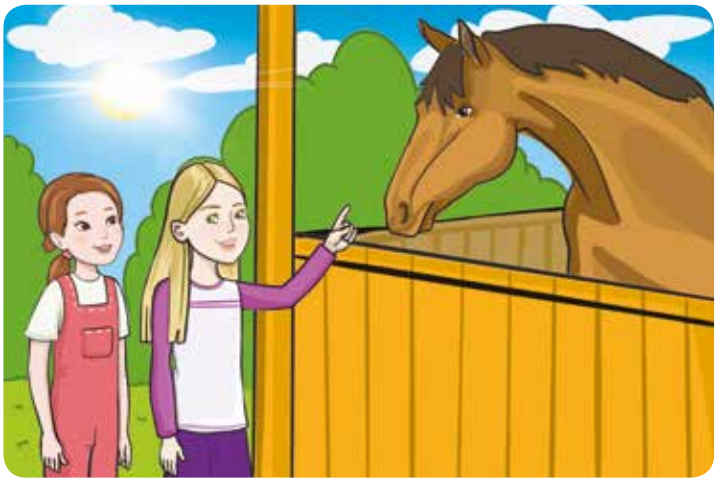
like hate love want

I /we / you/ they/ like ice-cream.
He /she / it like**s** ice-cream.

Examples:

We like summer. He likes winter.
They love swimming in the sea. She wants to drink.
We CANNOT say: ~~I am liking it. She loving to drink.~~

5 Choose the right verb.



1. He hate / hates hot weather.
2. We love / loves to play snowballs in winter.
3. Perizat likes / like spring.
4. They want / wants to ride a horse.

6 Choose and write the suitable verb.

love hate like ~~want~~

1. We *want* to swim. Let's go.
2. My mum _____ summer, but she _____ winter. It's too cold.
3. I _____ my family.

7 Listen and repeat the poem.

lesson 2 Changing seasons

Grammar: Present Simple negative and questions with state verbs
Vocabulary: like-don't like, want –don't want
Pronunciation: Consonant sounds [nk]

1 Listen and read.

Melina: *Dear friends, today I want to tell you about the weather in the UK. The weather is changeable. Summer is the hottest season. It's hot and sunny but it's often rainy. Autumn is rainy and cold. Winter is cold and there is lots of snow. We like skiing in winter. In spring the weather is warmer and sunnier.*

2 Write *Yes* or *No*.

1. The weather is changeable in Britain. *Yes*
2. Autumn is warm. _____
3. Winter is snowy. _____
4. Spring is rainy and cold. _____

3 Listen and repeat.

4 Listen, point and repeat. Then read.

Phonetic drill

[nk] pink bank sink drink

Listen to the words and tick the words with consonant sound [nk]

1. thing _
2. spring _
3. pink ✓
4. drink _
5. sing _
6. think _

Useful Grammar!

We use **don't** or **doesn't** to make a negative sentence in the present simple tense with state verbs.

I / We / You / They **don't** ***like*** an ice-cream.
He / She / It **doesn't** ***like*** an ice-cream.

We use **Do** or **Does** to make a question in the present simple tense with state verbs.

Do I / We / You / They ***like*** an ice-cream?
Yes, I/we/they/ **do**. No, I/we/they **don't**.
Does He / She / It ***like*** an ice-cream.?
Yes. He/she/it **does**. / No, he/she/it **doesn't**.
I love sunny weather. We **don't** love rainy weather.
Do you like winter? **Does** she love walking in the park?
He wants to drink water. He **doesn't** want to drink juice.
Does he want some drink? Yes, he **does**.

5 Look at the pictures and circle the right word.

We like / don't like to play football in summer.

It's cold / hot in summer.

I love / don't love rainy weather.

I want / don't want to go swimming.

My friends like / doesn't like ice-cream.

6 Write sentences in negative form.

1. We go to swim when it's hot.

   We don't go to swim when it's hot.

2. We go to the park in summer.

   _____

3. My mum likes spring.

   _____

7 Talk with your friend.

swimming skiing collecting
making a snowman eating ice-cream

8 Listen and recite the poem.

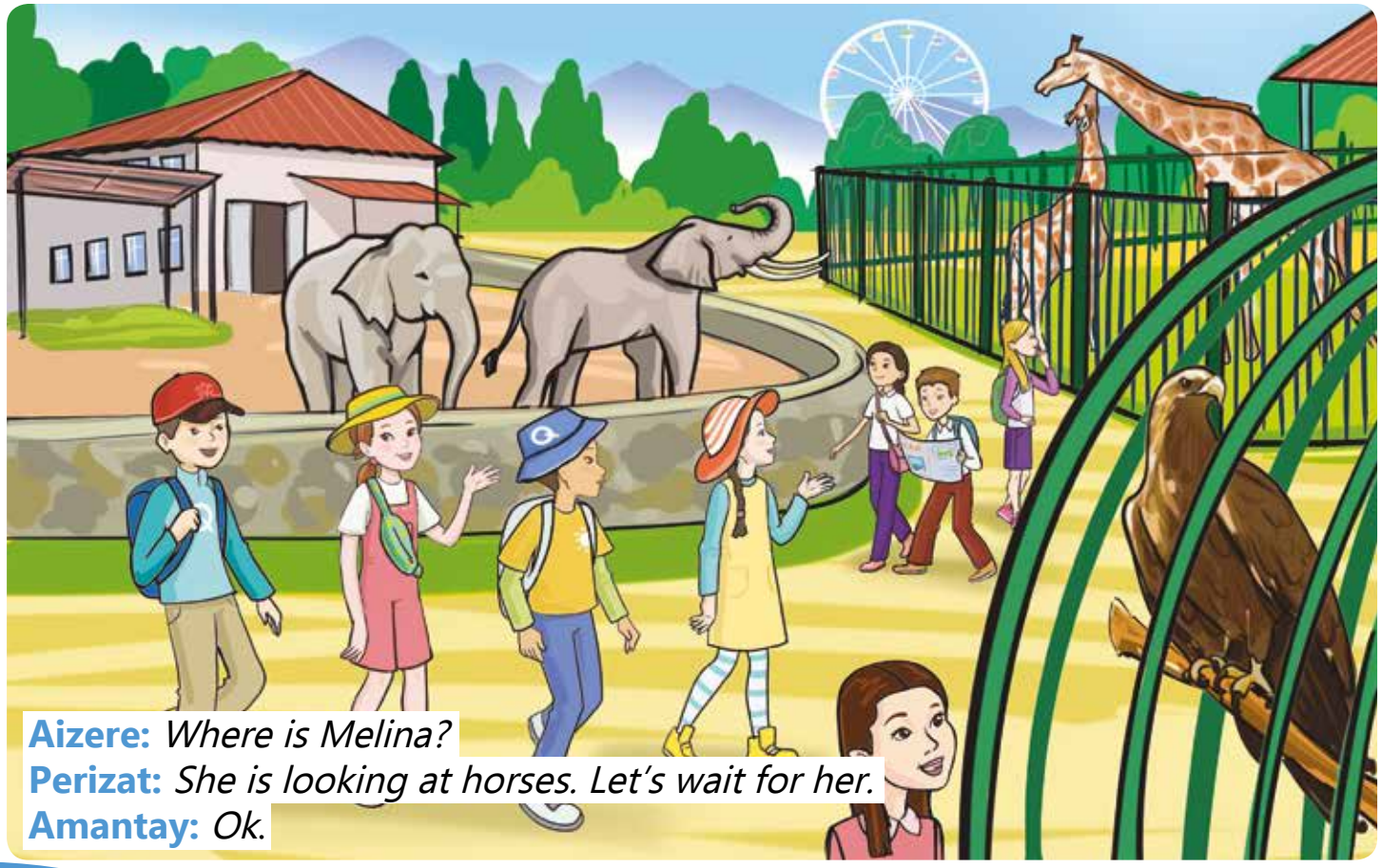
I don't like running but I like swimming.
We love skiing and eating ice-cream.
He likes walking in the park
Drawing, dancing in the yard.

lesson 3 What can animals do?

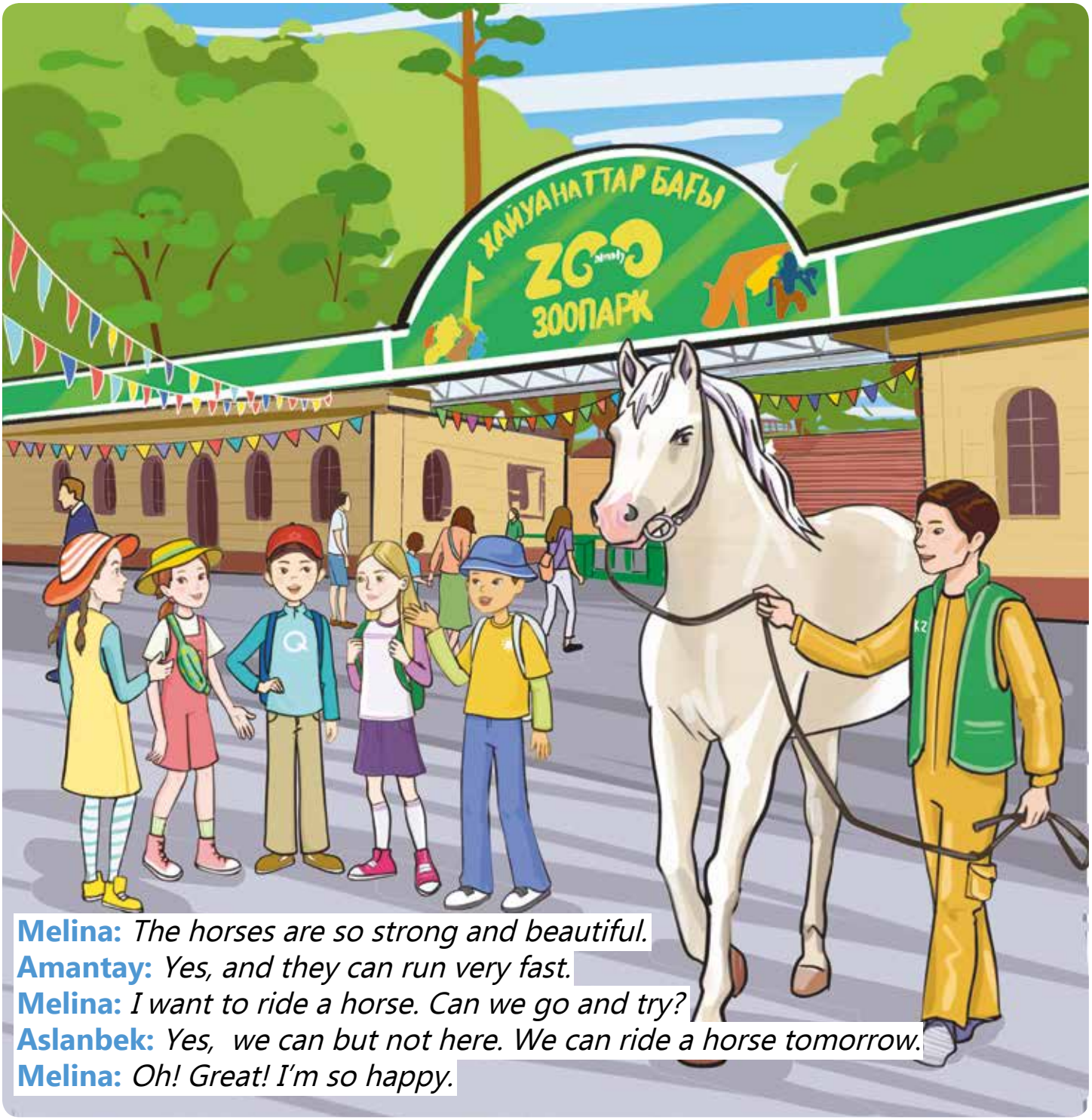
Grammar: Present Continuous verb to be + ing
Vocabulary: She is looking at horses now
Pronunciation: Consonant sounds [dr], [tr]

1 Listen and read.

Amantay: *Look! This tiger is very big.*
Aslanbek: *Yes. I think it's sleeping.*
Perizat: *No, it's not sleeping, it's looking at us.*



Aizere: *Where is Melina?*
Perizat: *She is looking at horses. Let's wait for her.*
Amantay: *Ok.*



Melina: *The horses are so strong and beautiful.*
Amantay: *Yes, and they can run very fast.*
Melina: *I want to ride a horse. Can we go and try?*
Aslanbek: *Yes, we can but not here. We can ride a horse tomorrow.*
Melina: *Oh! Great! I'm so happy.*

2 Write True or False.

1. The children are at the zoo. ____*True*____
2. Melina wants to ride a bike. _____
3. The horses are strong. _____

3 Listen and repeat.

ride a horse

try

tomorrow

here

4 Listen, point and repeat. Then read.

Phonetic drill

[dr] dress draw
[tr] tree train

Read and chant.

A train and a tree, a crab and a train.
I draw with my crayon a dress and a tree.

Useful Grammar!

Present Continuous with **NOW**

To make The Present Continuous we add **–ing** to the base form of the verb. We use The Present Continuous to talk about an action which is happening **now**.

We make negative form of Present Continuous we use 'be' +not + ing verbs.

Positive:
I **am** reading
He / She / It **is** read**ing**
We / You / They **are** read**ing**

Negative:
I **am not** reading
He / She/ It **is not (isn't)** read**ing**
We/ You / They **are not (aren't)** read**ing**

Examples:
I am reading my book now. He is sleeping now. He isn't sleeping now.
They are sitting at the table now. They are not sitting now.

5 Fill in am, is, are in the sentences.

1. The tiger *is* sleeping now.

2. They _____ going horse riding.

3. We _____ looking at tigers now.

4. Melina ___ reading about animals in the zoo.

6 Write with Aslanbek.

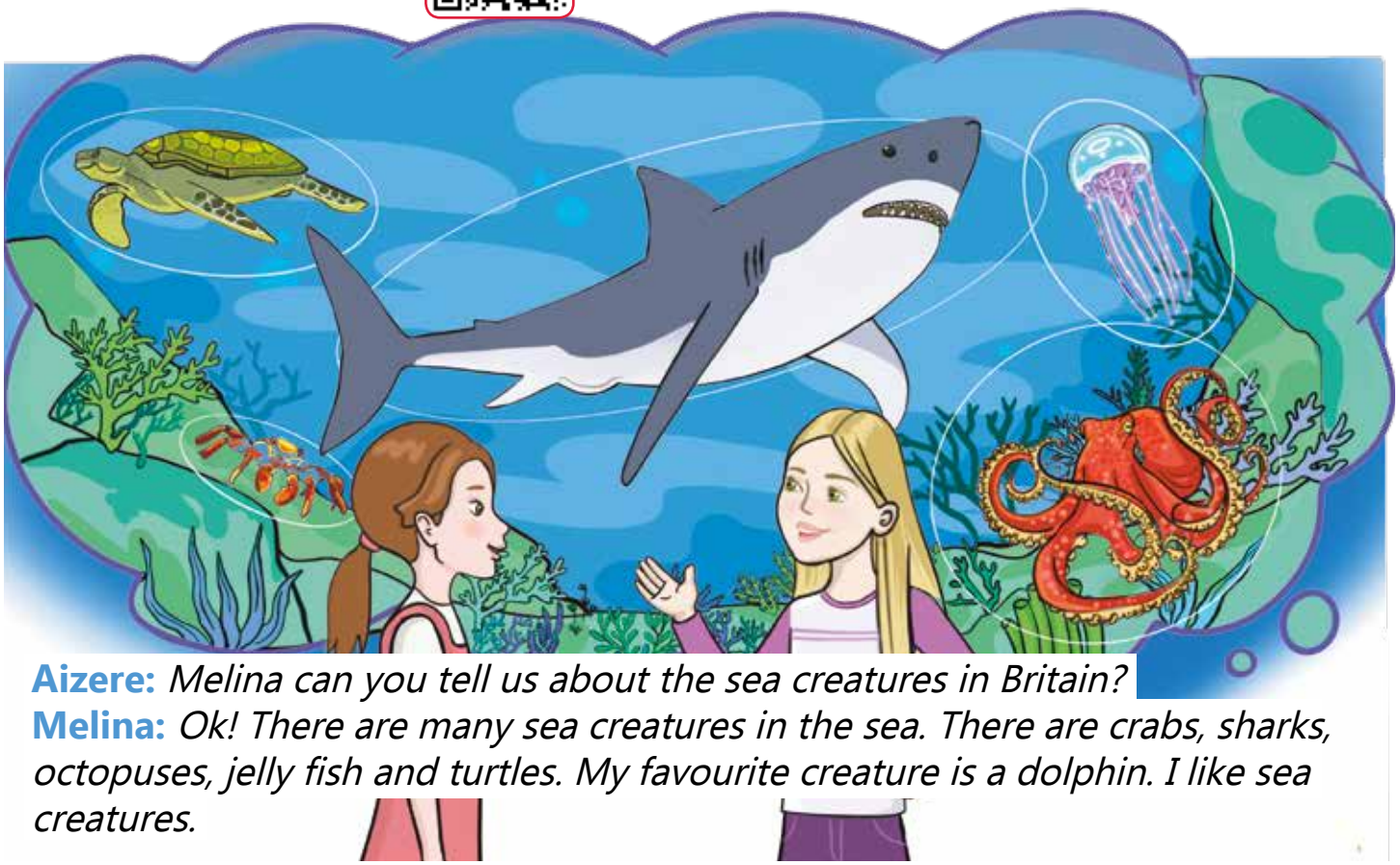
My name is Aslanbek. I'm reading about animals. I like animals.
My favourite animals are horses. They are strong.`

My _____
I'm _____
I like _____
My favourite _____
They are _____

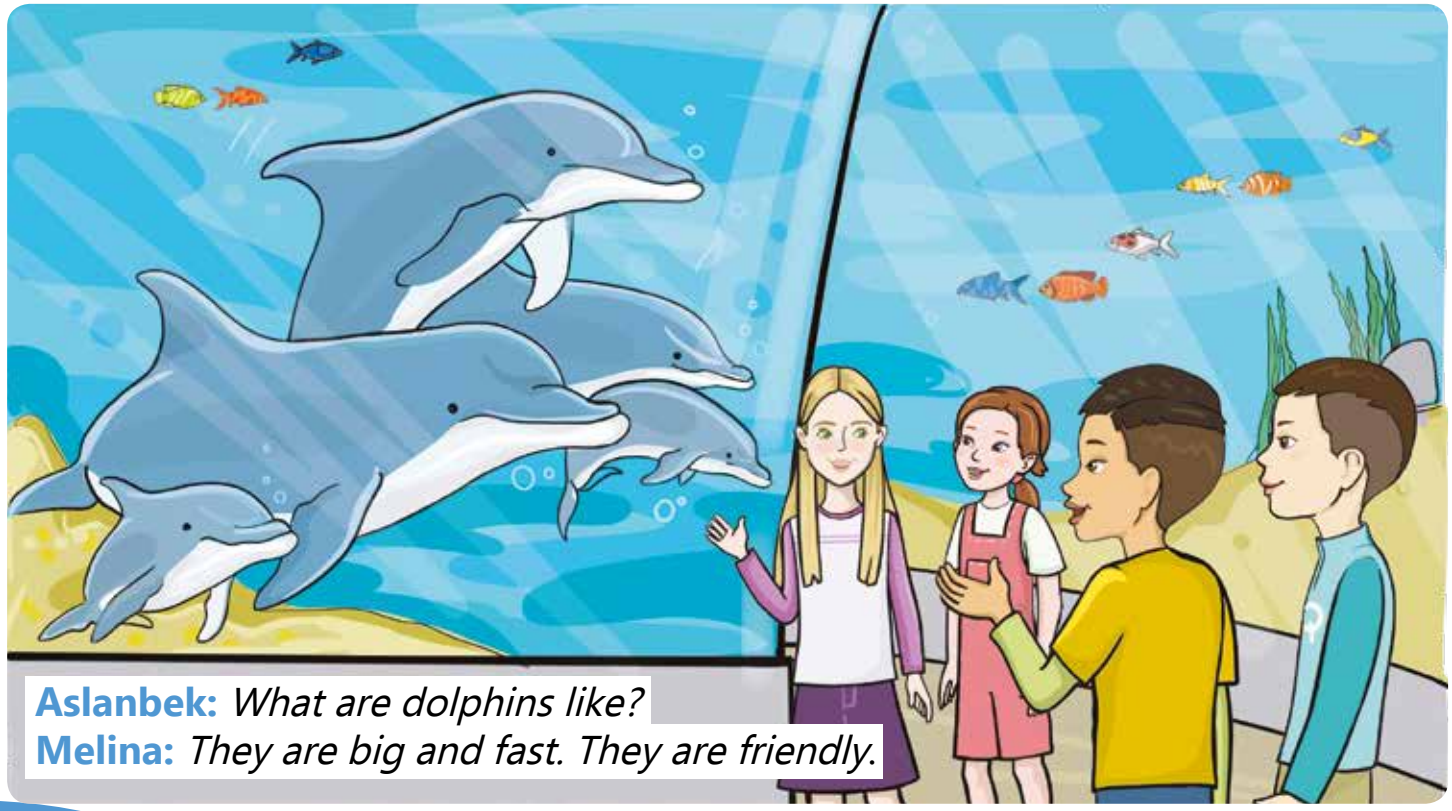
lesson 4 Sea Adventures

Grammar: Present Continuous question form.
Vocabulary Names of sea creatures
Pronunciation: Consonant sounds [dz] , [l]

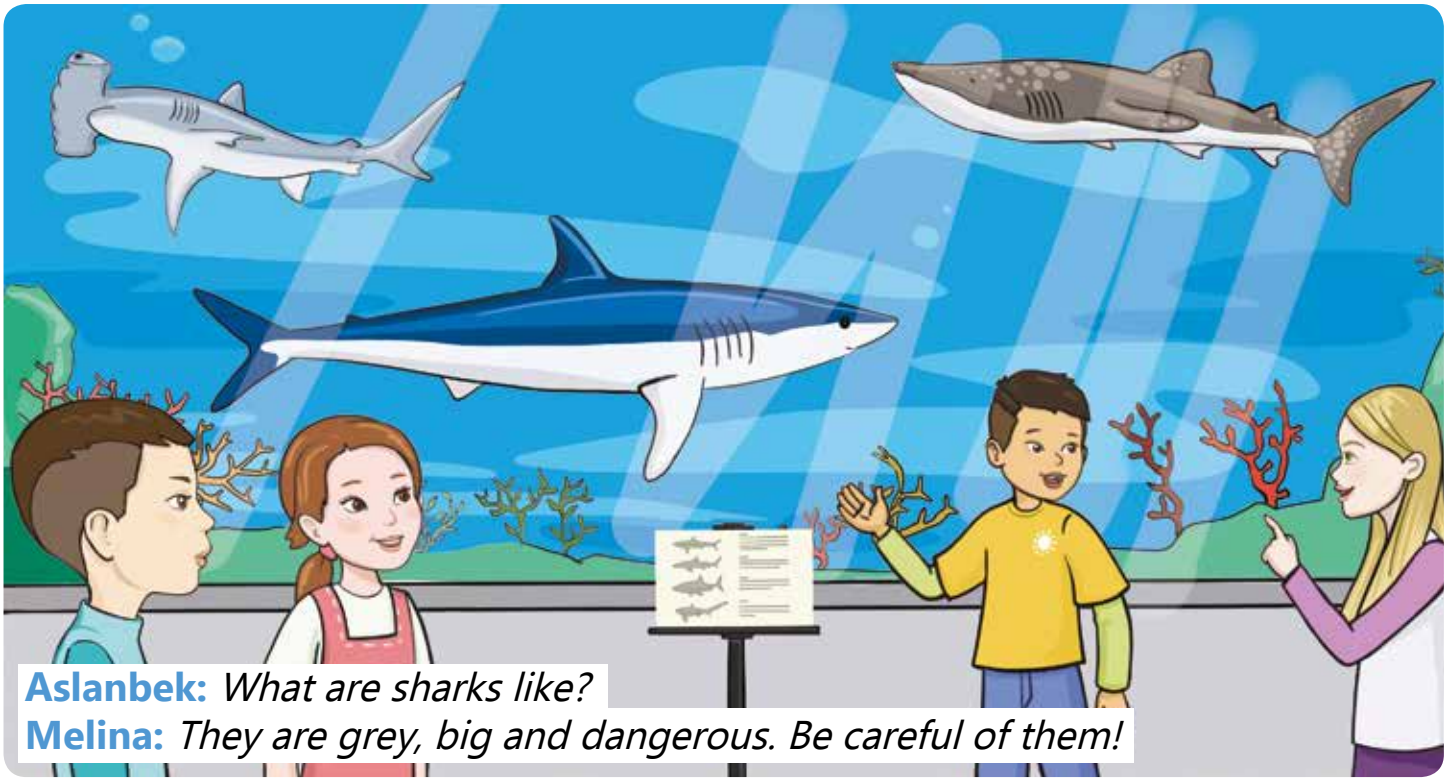
1 Listen and read.

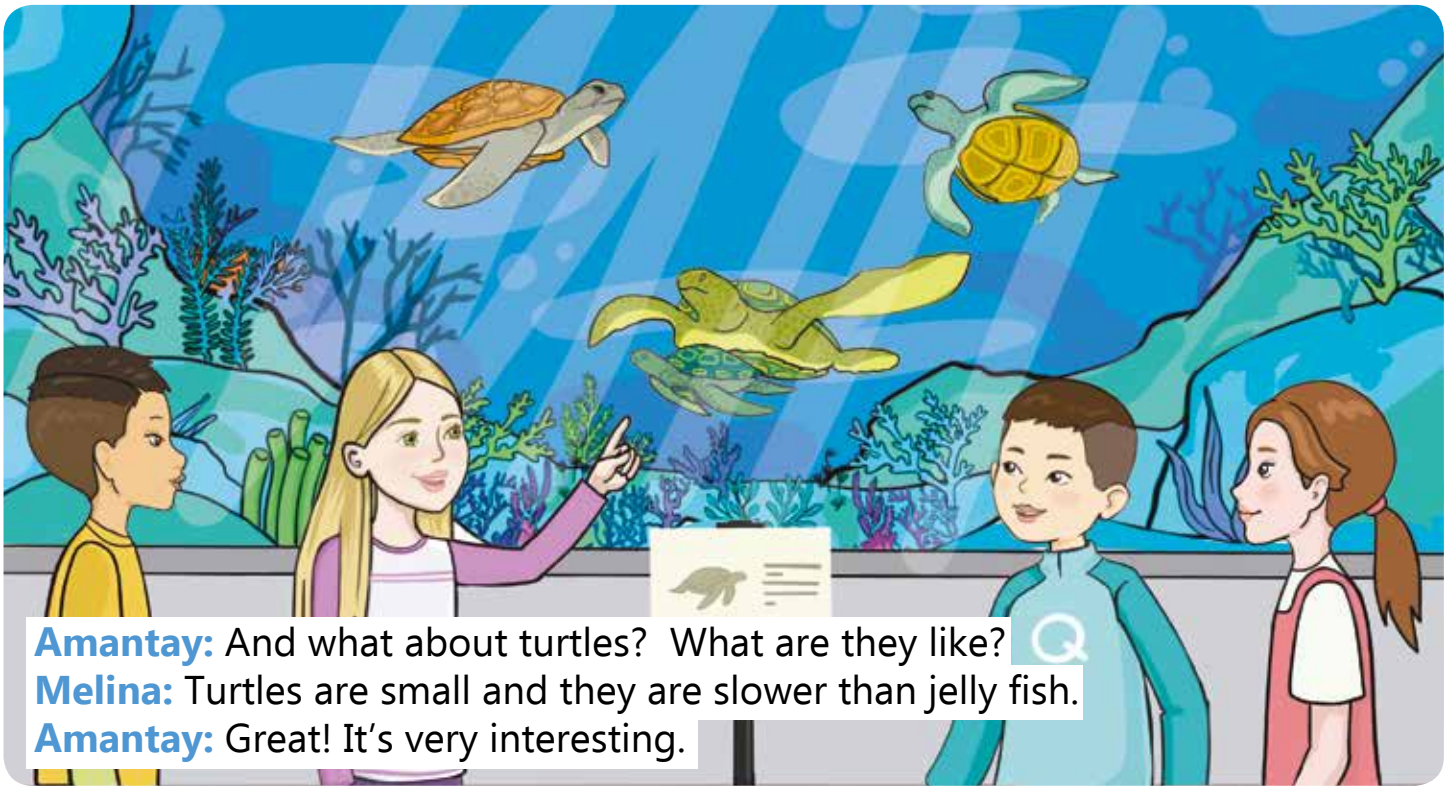


Aizere: *Melina can you tell us about the sea creatures in Britain?*
Melina: *Ok! There are many sea creatures in the sea. There are crabs, sharks, octopuses, jelly fish and turtles. My favourite creature is a dolphin. I like sea creatures.*



Aslanbek: *What are dolphins like?*
Melina: *They are big and fast. They are friendly.*





2 Choose the right answer: Yes or No.

1. The dolphins are big and fast. *Yes* ____
2. Turtles are slow. _____
3. Sharks are dangerous. _____

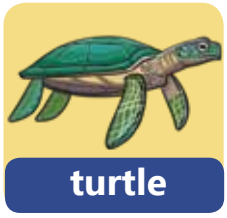
3 Listen and repeat.

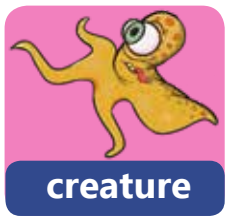
jelly fish

crab

shark

dolphin


turtle


creature

octopus

4 Listen, point and repeat. Then read.

Phonetic drill

[dʒ] jelly fish jump
[l] turtle lamp dolphin eleven

Read and complete the missing letters.

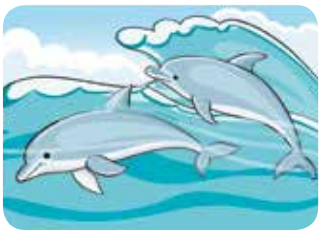
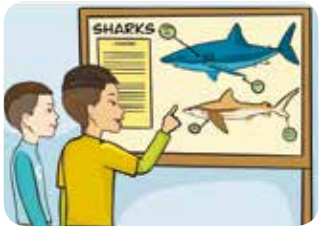
1. _amp 2. jel _ y 3. turt _ e 4 _ ump
5. do _ phin 6. e _ even

Useful Grammar

To make question form of the Present Continuous we use 'be' followed by pronoun or subject.

Am I read**ing**?
Is he/ she/ it read**ing**? Yes, he/she/it is.
No he/she/it isn't
Are we/ you / they read**ing**? Yes, we/ you/they/ are.
No, we/you/they aren't
Is he read**ing** a book?
No, he isn't.
Are they play**ing** football?
Yes they are.

5 Change the sentences into question form.

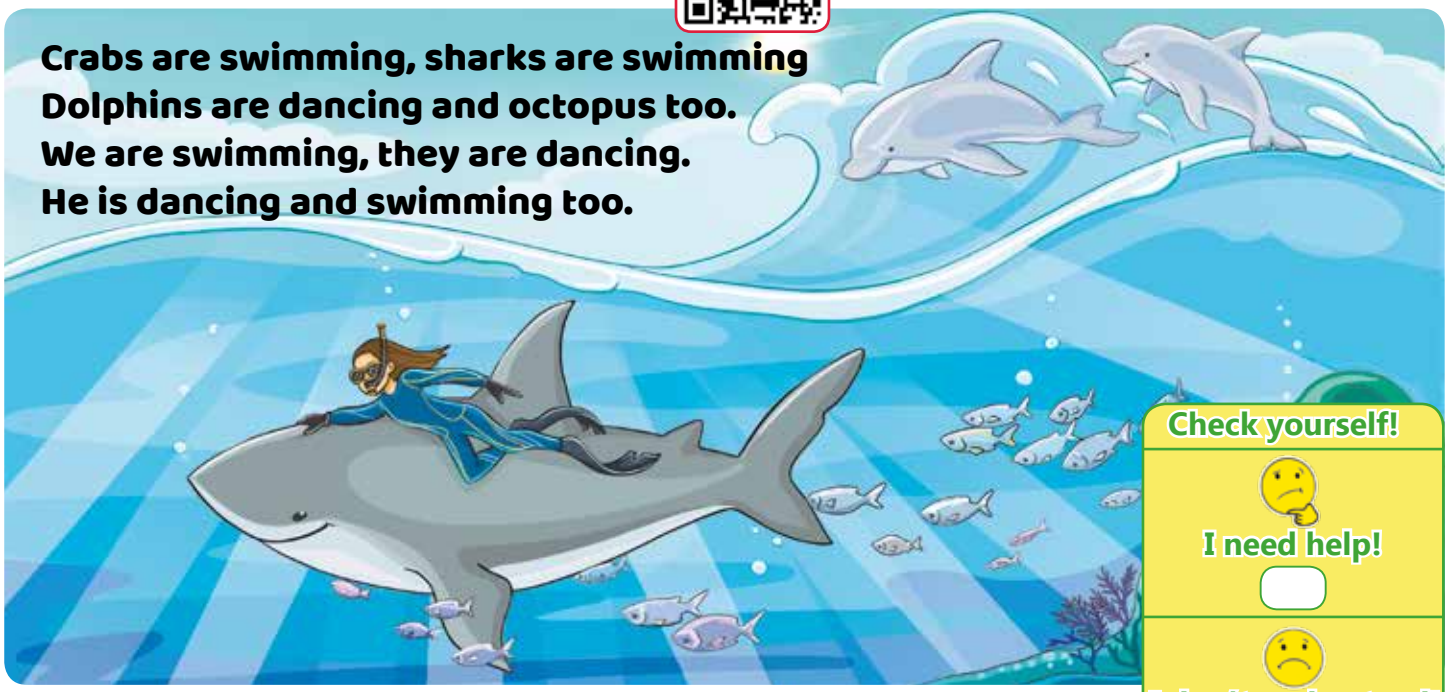



1. Dolphins are swimming. *Are dolphins swimming ?*
2. Children are reading about sharks. _____
3. Turtles are walking very slowly. _____
4. The dolphin is playing with us. _____

6 Read and write the answers about you.

1. Are you watching TV? _____
2. Are you reading about sea creatures? _____
3. Is your mum cooking? _____

7 Listen and recite the poem.



Crabs are swimming, sharks are swimming
Dolphins are dancing and octopus too.
We are swimming, they are dancing.
He is dancing and swimming too.

Check yourself!

I need help!

I don't understand!

I can do this!

Show and tell

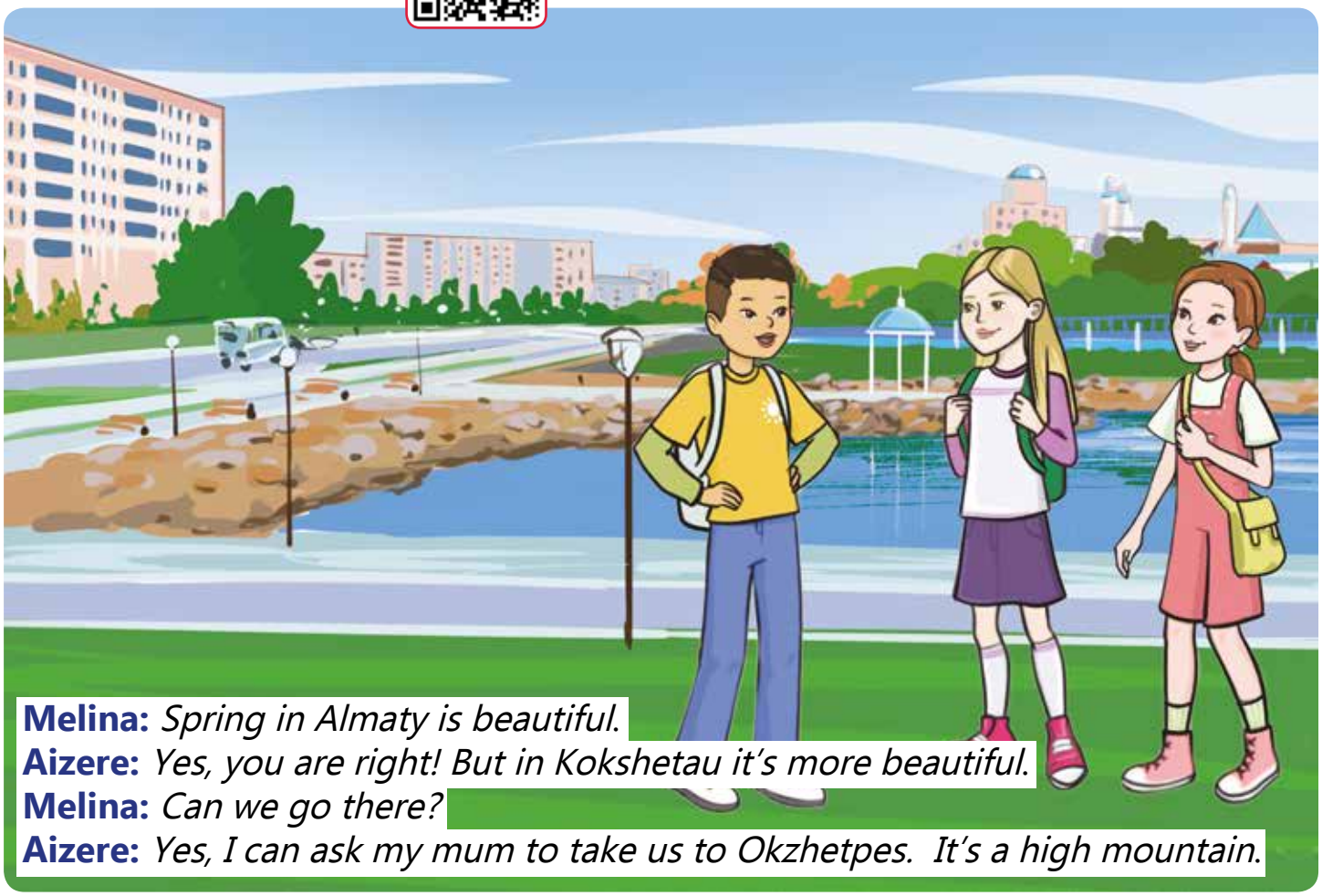
Make a poster and a presentation on the topic "The animals of our planet" and present it to the class. (You can choose one: 'Wild animals', 'Farm animals', "Domestic animals" or "Sea animals")

8 Travel

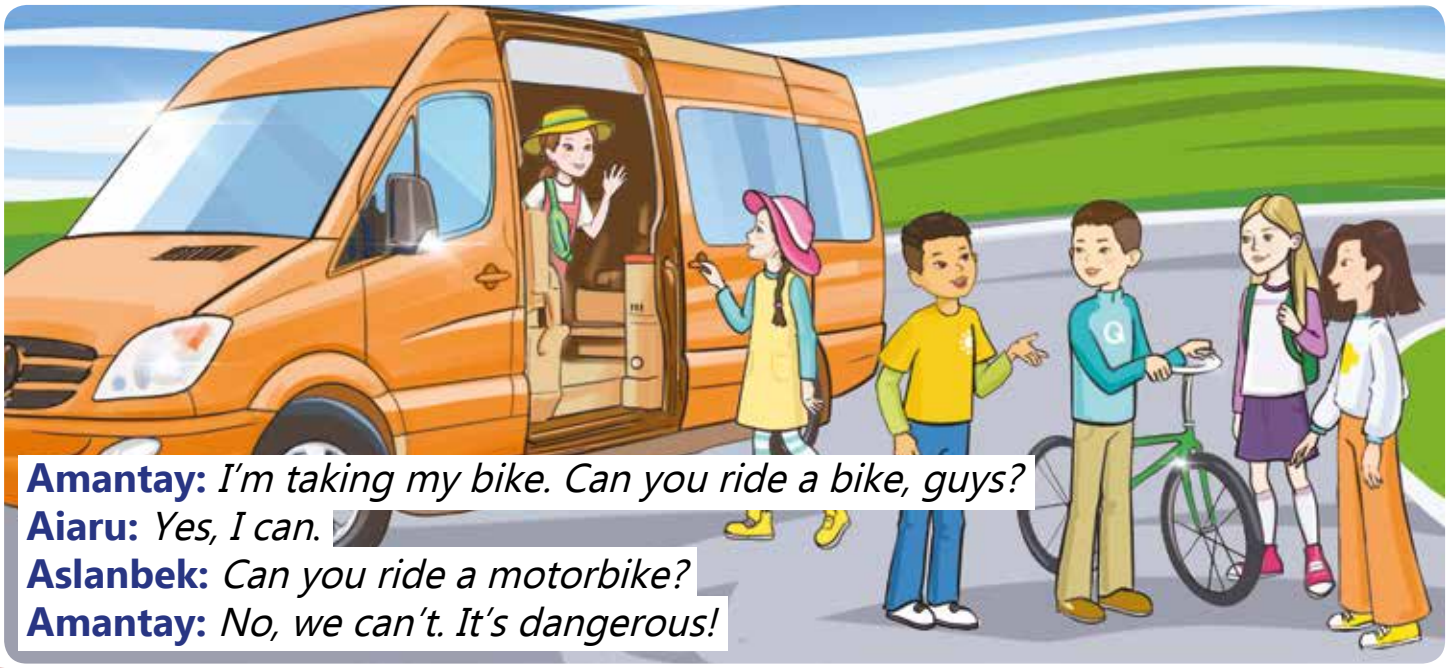
lesson 1 Types of vehicles

Grammar: Verbs and prepositions for transportation
Vocabulary: Types of transportation
Pronunciation: Consonant sound [ʃ]

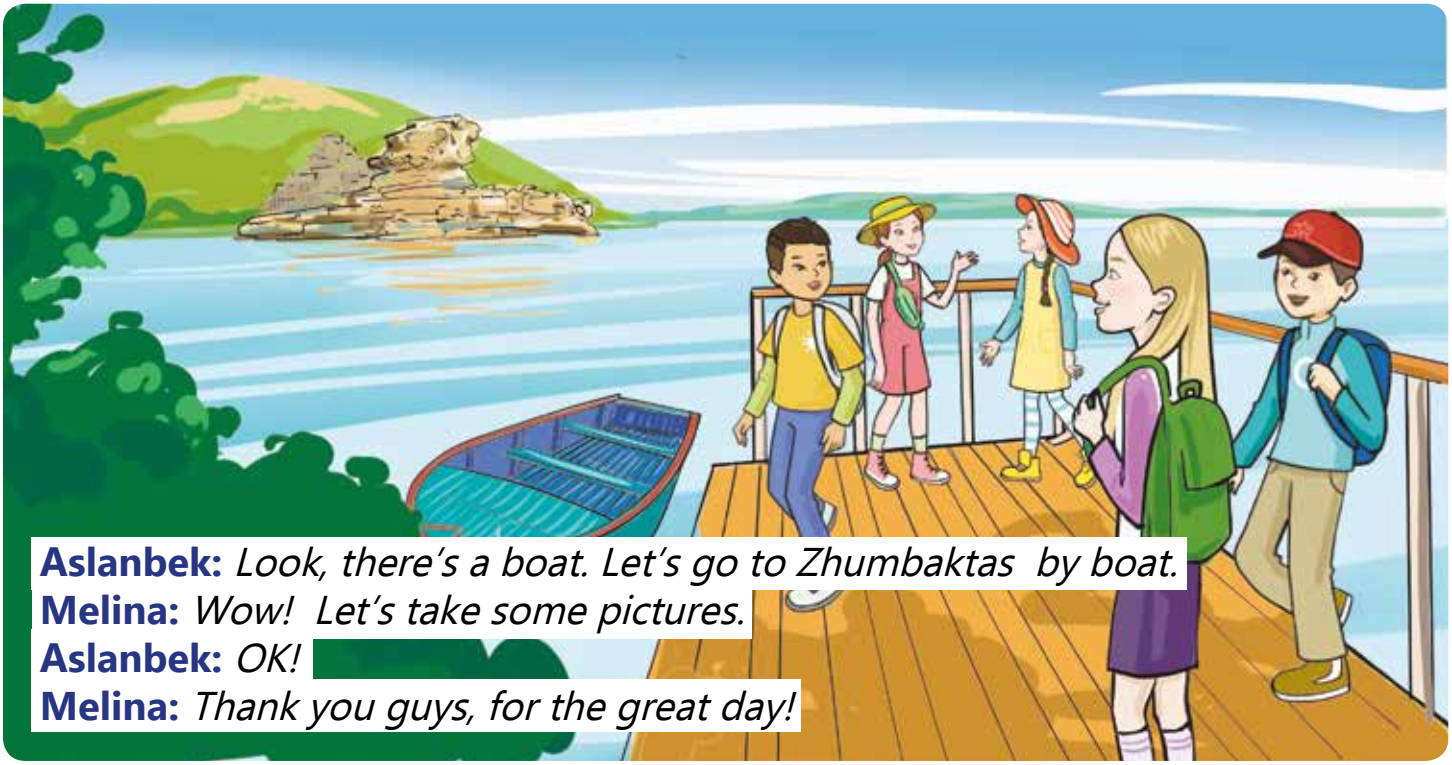
1 Listen and read.



Melina: *Spring in Almaty is beautiful.*
Aizere: *Yes, you are right! But in Kokshetau it's more beautiful.*
Melina: *Can we go there?*
Aizere: *Yes, I can ask my mum to take us to Okzhetpes. It's a high mountain.*



Amantay: *I'm taking my bike. Can you ride a bike, guys?*
Aiaru: *Yes, I can.*
Aslanbek: *Can you ride a motorbike?*
Amantay: *No, we can't. It's dangerous!*



2 Fill in the gaps with: Amantay, Aiaru and Melina.

1. *Melina* likes travelling by plane.
2. _____ can ride a bike.
3. _____ can't ride a motorbike.

3 Listen and repeat.

helicopter

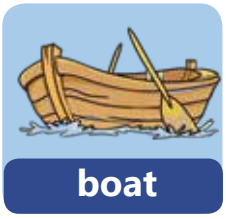
train

bus

car

motorbike

airplane


boat

drive

sky

take pictures

travel

ship

4 Listen, point and repeat. Then read.

Phonetic drill

[ʃ] ship shop English I like a toy ship in an English shop.

Read and match the [sh] words to the right picture.

dishes shark ship fish shirt

Useful Grammar

Land
car
train
motorbike
bicycle
bus

Air
airplane
helicopter

Sea
ship
boat

drive a car
a bus
a train

ride a bicycle
a motorbike

go / **travel by** bus/ car / train / plane

5 Look at the pictures and write ‘Land’, ‘Air’ or ‘Water’.

Air

6 Do the crossword. Find 4 types of vehicle.

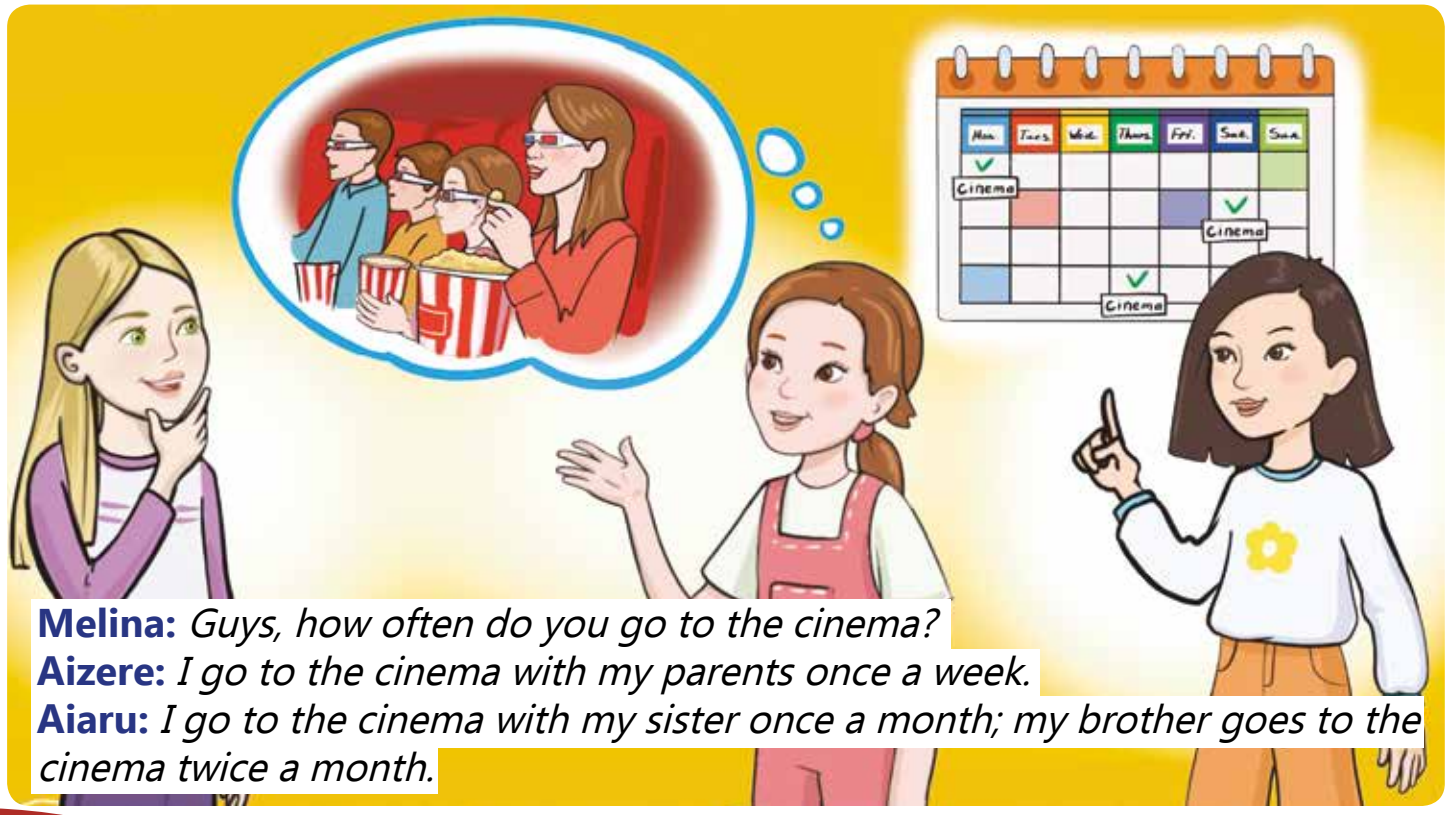
H	D	A	H	E	P	I	C	K	P	T	E	M	O	P	E
P	S	F	M	R	A	T	A	M	Y	F	R	T	R	I	T
O	A	O	A	U	U	Y	Z	E	Y	T	E	R	U	H	R
A	I	R	P	L	A	N	E	J	I	O	I	S	I	T	A
Y	A	G	W	I	Y	N	E	R	H	V	E	R	N	E	I
E	Q	E	C	B	Z	M	H	G	S	R	C	A	R	Y	N
M	O	T	O	R	B	I	K	E	H	T	V	L	D	G	E

Grammar: How often do you...?
Vocabulary: Travelling
Pronunciation: Consonant sound [tʃ]

1 Listen and read.

Aiaru: *How do you get to school every day?*
Aslanbek: *I go to school by bus. And you?*
Aiaru: *I walk to school, because I live near the school.*

Perizat: *Melina, How often does your family travel abroad?*
Melina: *We travel abroad every year. But we go to the beach every weekend in summer.*
Perizat: *How do you usually travel?*
Melina: *We travel by plane or by train.*



Melina: *Guys, how often do you go to the cinema?*
Aizere: *I go to the cinema with my parents once a week.*
Aiaru: *I go to the cinema with my sister once a month; my brother goes to the cinema twice a month.*

2 Write 'Yes' or 'No'.

1. Aiaru walks to school. *Yes*
2. Melina travels abroad every month. _____
3. Aslanbek goes to school by car. _____
4. Aizere goes to the cinema on Saturdays. _____
5. Aiaru goes to the cinema every month. _____

3 Listen and repeat.

abroad

beach

weekend

get to school

4 Listen, point and repeat. Then read.

Phonetic drill

[tʃ] beach champion
My brother is a champion of the beach volleyball.

Look at the picture and choose the right sound and write.

1. [ch] [sh] *sh*orts
2. [ch] [sh] tea__er
3. [ch] [sh] s__ool
4. [ch] [sh] __ark

Useful Grammar! " Present simple tense (Time expressions) "

How often do you.....?

every	**once** a	**twice** a
day	day	day
weekend	a week	a week
week	a month	a month
month	a year	a year
year		

Saturday and Sunday = weekend.

Example:

I go to school by bus every day.

We go to the beach every weekend.

Aizere goes to the cinema once a month.

Melina travels abroad once a year.

5 **Look at the table and write once a week, twice a week, every day or every weekend.**

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
						✓	✓
					✓		
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓			✓			

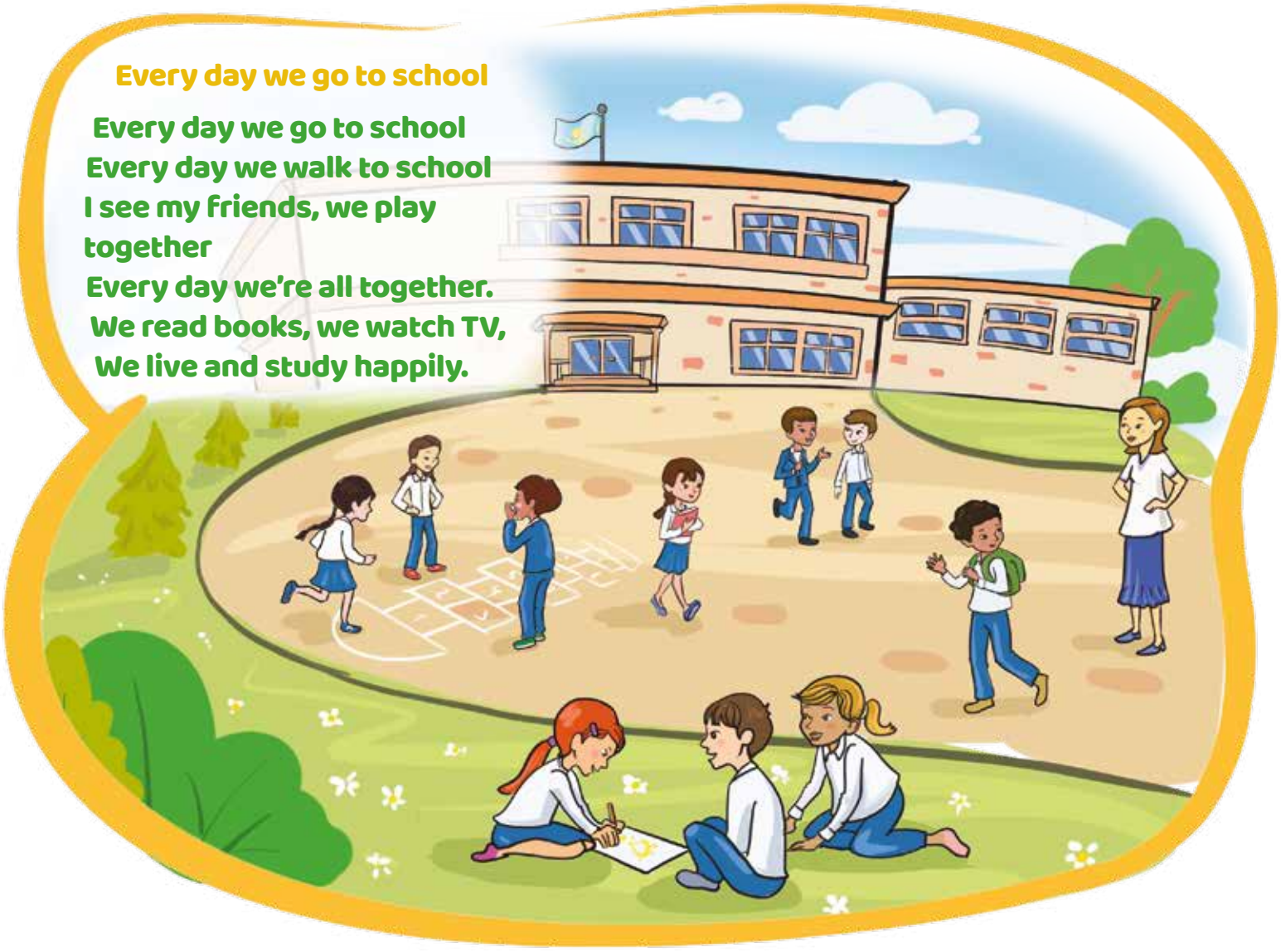
1. Melina visits her grandma *every weekend* .
2. Aslanbek goes to the cinema _____ .
3. Aiaru washes the dishes _____ .
4. Perizat watches TV _____ .

6 Look and fill in the gaps with the right word.

year	week	day	weekend

1. Aslanbek visits his grandpa once a *week*. He visits on Tuesdays.
2. Perizat eats an apple every _____ . She likes it very much.
3. Melina goes to the cinema every _____ .
   She goes on Saturdays or Sundays.
4. Amantay goes abroad with his family every _____ .
   They go abroad in the summer.

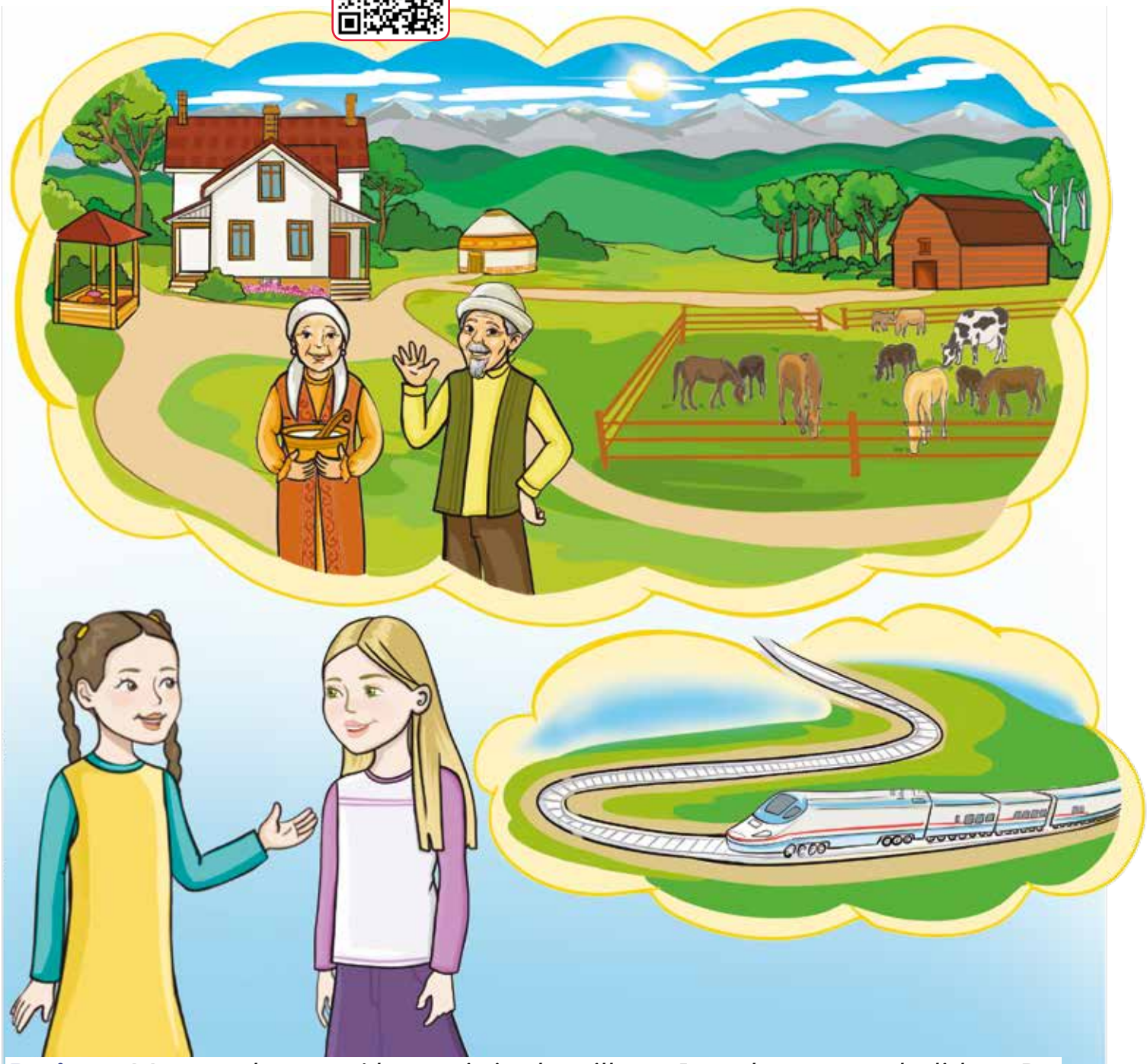
7 Listen and read the poem.



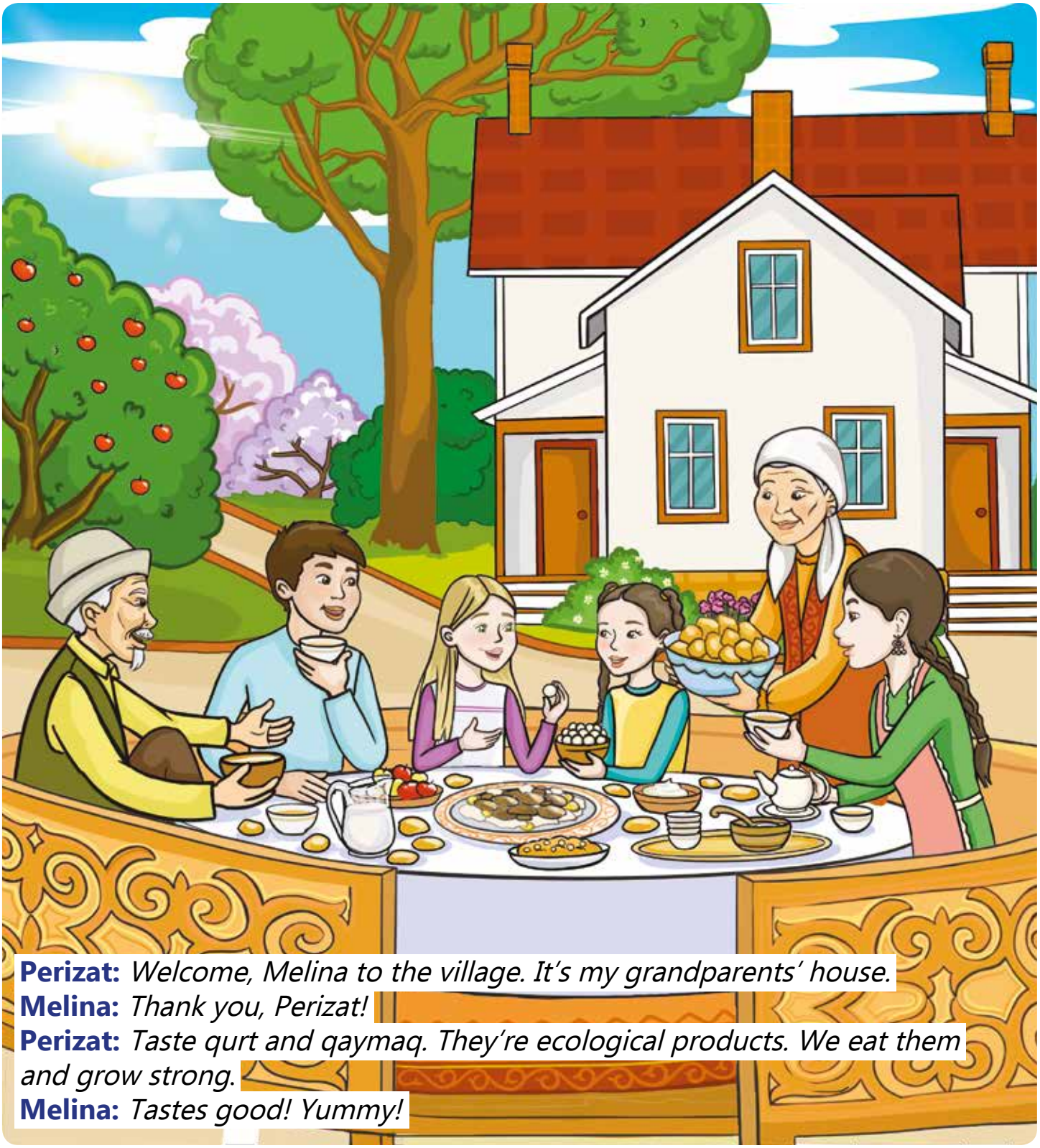
lesson 3 My village

Grammar: Possessive case 's
Vocabulary: Life in the village
Pronunciation: Consonant sound [p]

1 Listen and read.



Perizat: *My grandparents' house is in the village. I go there every holiday. Do you like villages, Melina?*
Melina: *Yes, I love villages.*
Perizat: *Let's go to the village with my family. My grandpa has got a lot of cows and horses. We drink fresh milk, kymyz and ayran. We eat qaymaq and qurt.*
Melina: *Oh, great! Do we go there by bus?*
Perizat: *No, we don't. We go there by train.*



Perizat: *Welcome, Melina to the village. It's my grandparents' house.*
Melina: *Thank you, Perizat!*
Perizat: *Taste qurt and qaymaq. They're ecological products. We eat them and grow strong.*
Melina: *Tastes good! Yummy!*

2 Write 'Yes' or 'No'.

1. Perizat's grandparents live in the city. *No*
2. Melina likes villages. _____
3. Melina doesn't like qurt and qaymaq. _____

3 Listen and repeat.

present

village

qaymaq

qurt

ecological product

4 Listen, point and repeat. Then read.

Phonetic drill

[p] present grandpa I give my grandpa a present.
[b] bus bycicle I ride a bike to school and my sister goes by bus.

Write [p] or [b].

1. *p* izza

2. _ oat

3. _ en

4. _ ed

Useful Grammar! " Possessive case of nouns 's "

We use possessive case when we say that something belongs to someone.

Whose ..... ?
***Whose* house is it?** **Perizat*'s* grandparent*s'* house.**

Singular a person or a thing + 's
My granfather**'s** house
My friend**'s** present

Plural ends 's' + '
My grandparent**s'** house
My parent**s'** car

Irregular plural:
Children – children**'s**
men –men**'s**
woman – women**'s**

Examples:
Children's bike.
Men's room
Women's car.

5 Change the sentences with possessive ’s.

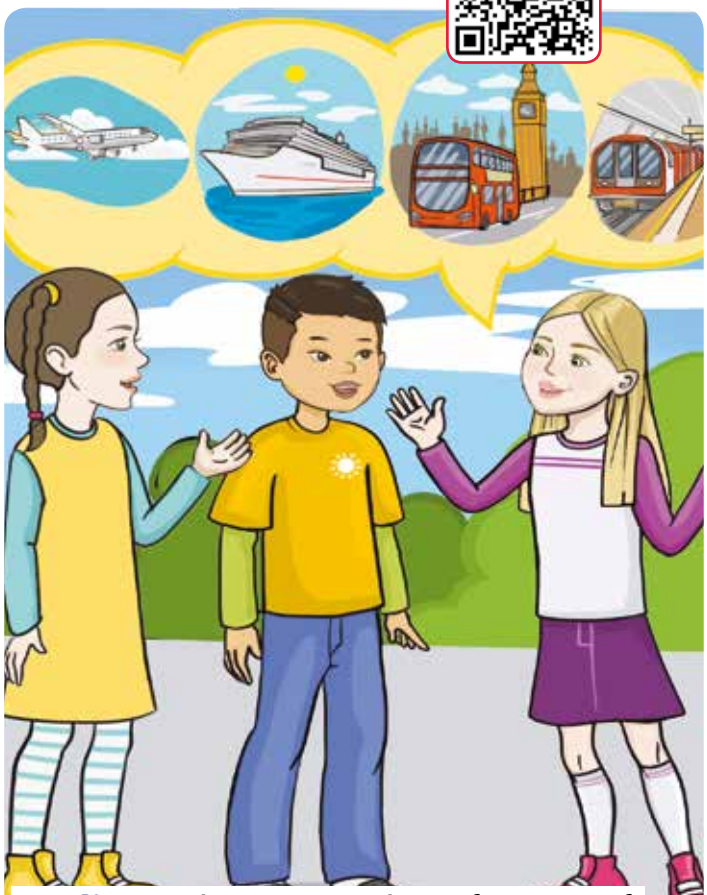
1. My grandpa has got horses and cows. *My grandpa’s horses and cows.*
2. My parents have got a car. _____
3. Perizat has got grandparents. _____
4. My friends have got motorbikes. _____

6 Write with Aiaru.

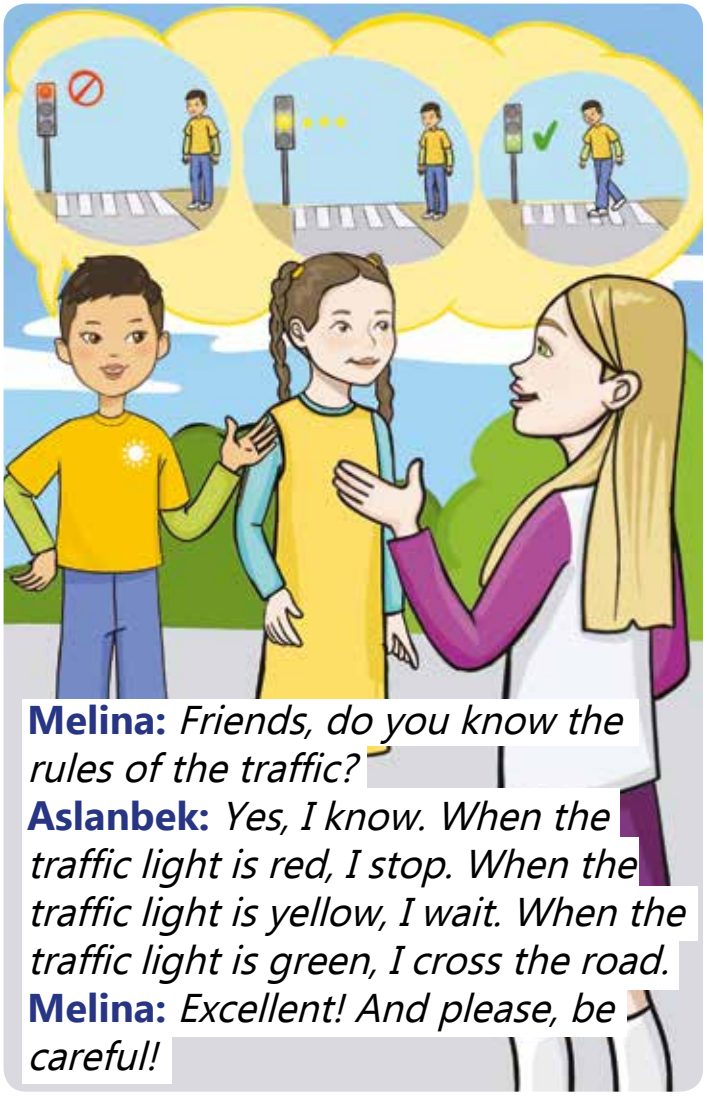
lesson 4 Bike story

Grammar: Safety rules
Vocabulary: Transportation in the UK
Pronunciation: Consonant sound [h]

1 Listen and read.



Melina: *There are a lot of types of transports in the UK. They are: plane, ship, train, bus, double-decker- bus, the underground and bike.*



Melina: *Friends, do you know the rules of the traffic?*
Aslanbek: *Yes, I know. When the traffic light is red, I stop. When the traffic light is yellow, I wait. When the traffic light is green, I cross the road.*
Melina: *Excellent! And please, be careful!*

Aslanbek: *Perizat, what are you doing?*
Perizat: *I'm riding a scooter.*
Aslanbek: *Be careful! Don't ride on the road and wear your helmet, please.*
Perizat: *OK! Thank you!*

2 Write 'Yes' or 'No'.

1. We walk, when the traffic light is red. *No*
2. We wait, when the traffic light is green. _____
3. We wear helmet, when we ride a bike. _____

3 Listen and repeat.

underground

safe

traffic light

cross

double-decker bus

zebra crossing

scooter

helmet

4 Listen, point and repeat. Then read.

Phonetic drill

[h] helmet horse house

Look at the pictures and read out the words that start with [h].

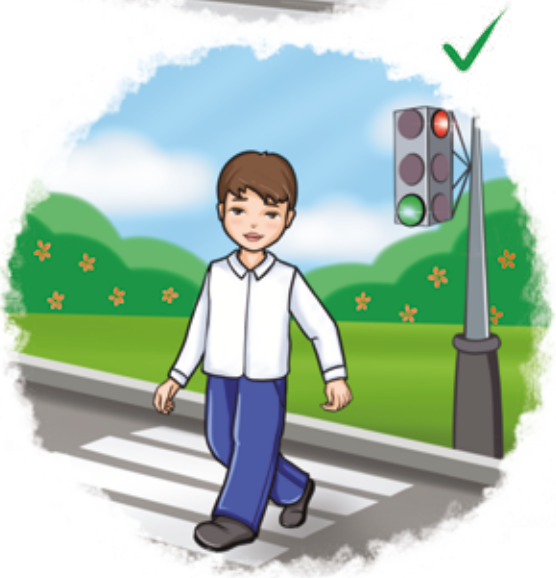
Useful Grammar

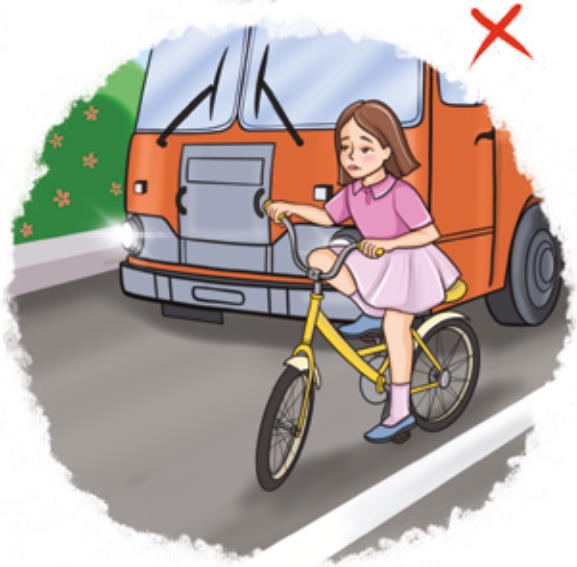
Safety rules

A **red** signal light means **STOP**.
A **yellow** signal light means **WAIT**.
A **green** signal light means **GO**.

Cross the road at the zebra crossing.
Look left and right before crossing the road.
Don't ride a bike or a scooter on the road.

5 **Match the two parts of the sentences and read.**





1. Look left and right
2. Don't cross a road,
3. Cross the road
4. Don't ride a bike

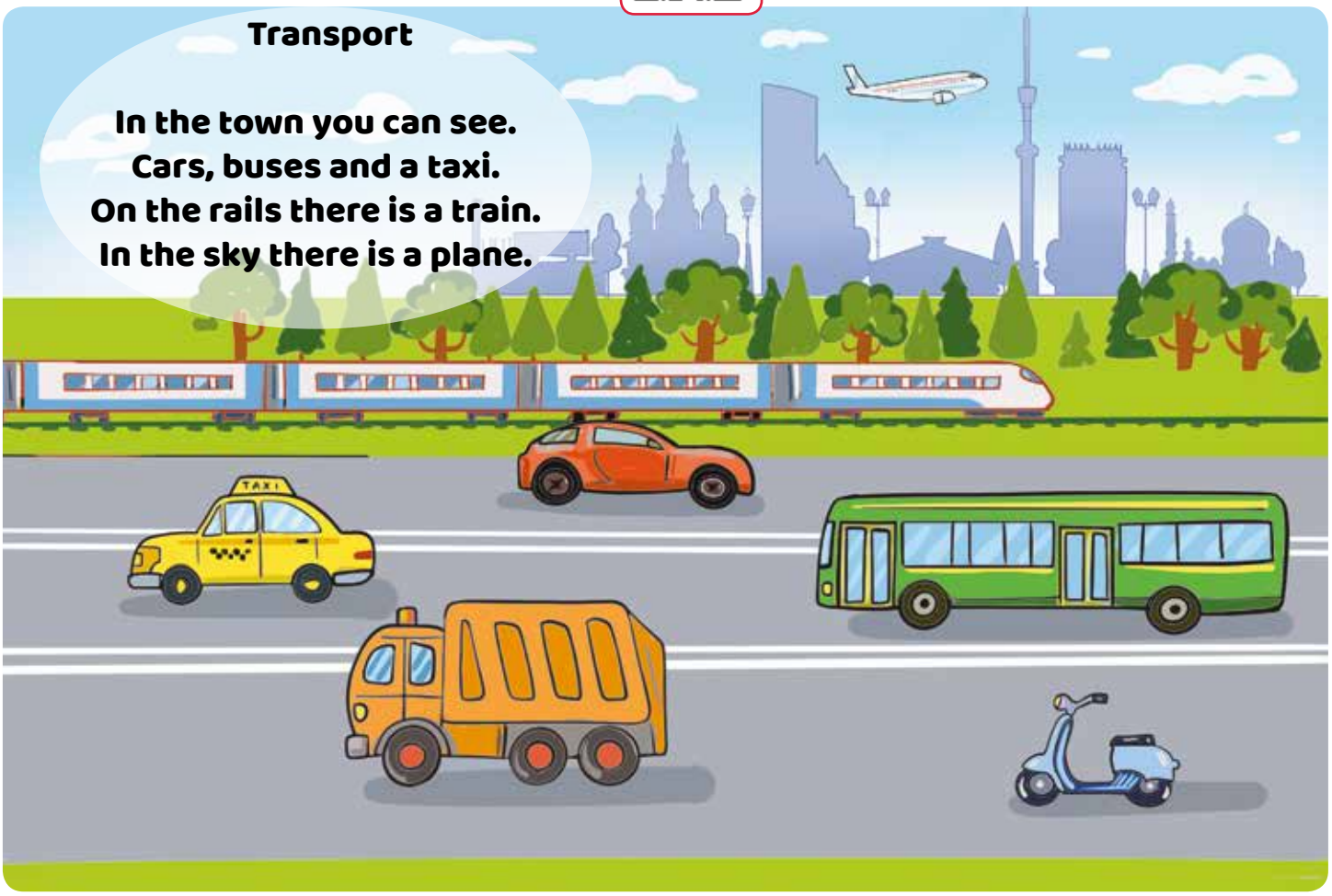
a. on the road.
b. at the zebra crossing.
d. when the traffic light is red.
e. before crossing the road.

6 Choose and write.

helmet **zebra crossing** **ride** **Look** **stop**

1. When the traffic light is red, you *stop* .
2. Don't _____ a scooter or a bike on the road.
3. Wear a _____ when you ride a bike.
4. Cross the road at the _____ .
5. _____ left and right before crossing the road.

7 Listen and read the poem.



Show and tell

Make a poster and a presentation on the topic "Village or city?" and present it to the class.

lesson 5 Altogether now

Grammar: -
Vocabulary: Time to say goodbye!
Pronunciation -

1 Listen and read.

Aslanbek: *It's time to say goodbye!*
Melina: *Thank you, guys. I like Kazakhstan. I have wonderful time here with you. The people here are very hospitable and kind. The nature is beautiful. Kazakh food is delicious. I like beshbarmak, baursak , kazy, qurt and qaymaq. Mmm, yummy! I want to stay here, but I can't. I invite you, guys to the UK.*
Perizat: *Thank you, Melina! We are happy! We will miss you! We have some presents for you!*
Melina: *I will miss you too! See you next time! Bye!*

2 Answer the questions.

1. Where are the children? *The children are in the airport.*
2. Does Melina like Kazakhstan? _____
3. What presents do the children give to Melina? _____
4. Does Melina want to stay in Kazakhstan? _____

3 Listen and repeat.

hospitable

kind

invite

miss

4 Let's sing together.

Goodbye song

It's time to go home
It's time to go home

It's time to say bye
It's time to say goodbye

I had so much fun
And I had so much fun

I have to go now
I will miss you too

Good bye Good bye
See you next time
Good bye Good bye

See you next time

Check yourself!

I need help!

I don't understand!

I can do this!

1 Listen and read the story.

The ANT

One ant leaves its anthill and begins to make friends with bees and beetles.

Once, looking for food, the ant finds a grain on the road. He tries hard, but can't raise it.

The ant meets his friend, a bee and asks him for help:
- "A bee, my friend, I find a grain, but can't raise it, please help me".
- " I have a lot of work to do " says the bee and flies away.

Later the ant meets a beetle.
- "A beetle, my friend, help me please! " - the ant asks.
- "I can't help you! " - says the beetle and flies away.

Then later the sad ant meets his friends, the ants.
They see the sad ant and ask him:
-"Why are you sad?"
The sad ant tells them all the story. The ants pick up the grain. Then the ant joins them.
- "An old friend is better than two new ones!" - says the one wise ant.

2 Do the tasks:

1. Write the heroes of the story.

   _____

2. What is the story about?

   _____

3. How do you understand the meaning of the proverb "An old friend is better than two new ones!" ?

   _____

GLOSSARY

Unit 1

Delicious	Дәмді	Вкусный
Programmer	Бағдарламашы	Программист
Office manager	Офис менеджер	Офис менеджер
Neighbour	Көрші	Сосед
Amazing	Таңғажайып	Удивительный
Museum	Мұражай	Музей
Tradition	Дәстүр	Традиция
Musical instrument	Музыкалық аспап	Музыкальный инструмент
Excited	Толқыған	Восхищенный
Clothes	Киім	Одежда
Shapan	Шапан	Чапан
Saptama	Саптама	Саптама
Borik	Бөрік	Шапка
Saukele	Сәукеле	Саукеле
Kamzol	Камзол	Камзол
Etik	Етік	Сапоги
Coin	Тиын	Монета
Medal	Медаль	Медаль
British museum	Британ мұражайы	Британский музей

Unit 2

Restaurant	Мейрамхана	Ресторан
Show	Көрсету	Показывать
Café	Кафе	Кафе
Interesting	Қызықты	Интересный
Cinema	Кинотеатр	Кинотеатр
Children	Балалар	Дети
Friends	Достар	Друзья
Wash	Жуу	Мыть
Dishes	Ыдыс	Посуда
Water	Суару	Поливать
Prepare	Дайындау	Готовить
Breakfast	Таңғы Ас	Завтрак
Concert	Концерт	Концерт

Star	Жулдыз	Звезда
Popular	Танымал	Популярный
Singer	Әнші	Певец
Sad	Мұңды	Грустный
Bored	Жалықтыратын	Скучный
Happy	Бақытты	Счастливый

Unit 3

Computer class	Компьютер Сыныбы	Компьютерный Класс
Library	Кітапхана	Библиотека
First-aid post	Медициналық пункт	Медицинский пункт
Gym	Спорт Залы	Спортзал
Wardrobe	Гардероб	Гардероб
Maths class	Математика сыныбы	Класс математики
Mini-shop	Шағын дүкен	Мини мазазин
Canteen	Асхана	Столовая
First floor	Екінші қабат	Второй этаж
Maths	Математика	Математика
English	Ағылшын тілі	Английский язык
Russian	Орыс Тілі	Русский язык
Pe	Дене шынықтыру	Физическая культура
Music	Музыка	Музыка
Art	Сурет салу	Рисование
Subject	Пән	Предмет
Kazakh	Қазақ тілі	Казахский Язык
Start	Бастау	Начинать
Holiday	Демалыс	Каникулы
Shirt	Көйлек	Рубашка
Tie	Галстук	Галстук
Pullover	Жемпір	Свитер
Blouse	Блузка	Блузка
Week	Апта	Неделя
Sport activity	Спорттық қызмет	Спортивная деятельность
Wear	Кию	Одевать
Dark	Қара	Темный
Skirt	Юбка	Юбка
Class photo	Сынып суреті	Фото класса
Find	Табу	Находить

Best friend	Ең жақын дос	Лучший друг
Hear	Есту	Слышать
See	Қөру	Видеть

Unit 4

Mountain	Тау	Гора
Careful	Мұқият	Осторожный
Dangerous	Қаупты	Опасный
Wonderful	Тамаша	Прекрасный
Trafalgar square	Трафалгар алаңы	Трафальгарская площадь
Tower	Мұнара	Башня
Historical	Тарихи	Исторический
South	Оңтүстік	Южный
Mausoleum	Кесене	Мавзолей
Castle	Сарай	Замок
World	Әлем	Мир
Queen	Патшайым	Королева
Live	Өмір Сүру	Жить

Unit 5

Sports club	Спорт клубы	Спортивный клуб
Sportsman	Спортшы	Спортсмен
Boxer	Боксшы	Боксер
Wrestler	Палуан	Борец
Figure skating	Мәнерлеп сырғанау	Фигурное катание
Figure skater	Мәнерлеп сырғанаушы	Фигурист
Basketball player	Баскетбол ойыншысы	Баскетболист
Short	Қысқа	Короткий
New	Жаңа	Новый
Strong	Күшті	Сильный
Player	Ойыншы	Игрок
Pretty	Әдемі	Симпатичный
Runner	Жүгіруші	Бегун
Winner	Жеңімпаз	Победитель
Marathon	Марафон	Марафон
Olympic champion	Олимпиада чемпионы	Олимпийский чемпион
Tennis player	Тенисші	Тенисист

Friendly	Мейрімді	Дружелюбный
Swimming	Жүзу	Плавание
Taekwondo	Таэквандо	Таэквандо
Cycling	Велосипедпен жүру	Кататься на велосипеде
Volleyball	Волейбол	Волейбол
Boxing	Бокс	Бокс
Running	Жүгіру	Бег
Kokpar	Көкпар	Кокпар
Baiga	Бәйге	Скачки
Kazaksha kures	Қазақша күрес	Борьба
Wolf	Қасқыр	Волк
Horse- competition	Ат Жарысы	Конные соревнования
Cricket	Крикет	Крикет
Rugby	Регби	Регби
Golf	Гольф	Гольф
Skiing	Шаңғы тебу	Кататься на лыжах
Expensive	Қымбат	Дорогой
Fast	Жылдам	Быстро
Slow	Баяу	Медленно

Unit 6

Mother’s day	Аналар күні	День матери
Independence day	Тәуелсіздік күні	День независимости
Nauryz	Наурыз	Наурыз
New Year	Жаңа жыл	Новый год
The day of unity	Бірлік күні	День единства
Nauryz kozhe	Наурыз көже	Наурыз коже
Shubat and kymyz	Шұбат Пен қымыз	Шубат И кумыс
Watch TV	Теледидар көру	Смотреть телевизор
Monument of Independence	Тәуелсіздік ескерткіші	Монумент независимости
Stay at home	Үйде қалу	Остаться дома
Forget	Ұмыту	Забыть
Healthy food	Пайдалы тамақ	Полезная еда
Homemade food	Үй тағамдары	Домашняя еда
Fast food	Фастфуд	Фастфуд
National food	Ұлттық тағам	Национальная еда
Money	Ақша	Деньги
Taste	Дәм	Вкус

News	Жаналықтар	Новости
Collect	Жинау	Собирать
Throw	Лақтыру	Кидать

Unit 7

Weather	Ауа райы	Погода
Hot	Ыстық	Жаркий
Snowball	Қар	Снежок
Changeable	Өзгермелі	Изменчивый
Sunny	Күн ашық	Солнечно
Rainy	Жаңбырлы	Дождливый
Warm	Жылы	Теплый
Cold	Суық	Холодный
Snowy	Қарлы	Снежный
Ride a horse	Атқа міну	Кататься на лошади
Try	Тырысу	Пытаться
Tomorrow	Ертең	Завтра
Here	Осында	Здесь
Crab	Теңіз шаяны	Краб
Shark	Акула	Акула
Dolphin	Дельфин	Дельфин
Octopus	Сегізаяқ	Осьминог
Jelly fish	Желе балық	Медуза
Turtle	Тасбақа	Черепаха
Creature	Жаратылыс	Существо

Unit 8

Helicopter	Тікұшақ	Вертолет
Train	Поезд	Поезд
Bus	Автобус	Автобус
Car	Көлік	Машина
Motorbike	Мотоцикл	Мотоцикл
Airplane	Ұшақ	Самолет
Boat	Қайық	Лодка
Ship	Кеме	Корабль
Drive	Жүргізу	Водить
Sky	Аспан	Небо
Take pictures	Суретке түсіру	Фотографировать

Travel	Саяхат	Путешествовать
Get To school	Мектепке жету	Добраться до школы
Abroad	Шетелде	За Границей
Beach	Жағажай	Пляж
Weekend	Демалыс	Выходной
Present	Сыйлық	Подарок
Village	Ауыл	Деревня
Qaymaq	Қаймақ	Сметена
Qurt	Ірімшік	Курт
Ecological product	Экологиялық өнім	Экологический продукт
Double-decker bus	Екі қабатты автобус	Двухэтажный автобус
Underground	Метро	Метро
Safe	Қауіпсіз	Безопасный
Traffic light	Бағдаршам	Светофор
Crossing zebra	Зебрадан өту	Пересечение зебры
Cross	Кесіп өту	Пересекать
Helmet	Шлем	Шлем
Scooter	Скутер	Скутер
Hospitable	Қонақжай	Гостеприимный
Kind	Ақ көңіл	Добрый
Invite	Шақыру	Приглашать
Miss	Сағыну	Скучать

Reading time.

Ant	Құмырсқа	Муравей
Anthill	Құмырсқаның илеуі	Муравейник
Make Friends	Достасу	Дружить
Bee	Ара	Пчела
Beetle	Қоңыз	Жук
Look for	Іздеу	Искать
Grain	Бидай	Зернышко
Pick up	Жинау	Собирать
Join	Қосылу	Присоединиться
Wise	Дана	Мудрый

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New Wave 2

Pupil's book

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