



	Family		9-U-1-1
1	Definitions and Examples	Introductory Exercises	
	Match each word with its definition.		
	a. alone mother b. among c. anniversary e. divorce f. identical g. joy h. member i. nephew j. niece k. pregnant l. related m. single n. twins o. wedding	___ 1. Two children born at the same time of the same mother ___ 2. the son of your brother or sister ___ 3. The end of a marriage ___ 4. Not married ___ 5. Going to have a baby ___ 6. Having no differences ___ 7. Happiness ___ 8. A man and a woman ___ 9. The daughter of your brother or sister	
2	Complete the sentences with a word from the following words.		
	My grandmother lived in the big house _____. 2. His brother married my aunt, so we are _____. 3. A wedding is a time for _____. 4. The anniversary party was only for family _____-s . 5. The marriage ended in _____. 6. They have four children, and she's _____ again . 7. My father married young, but his brother has always remained _____. 8. Those twins look the same. They are _____ twins. 9. _____ my relatives, he is the oldest. 10. They were prepared for one child but not for _____. 11. Tuvshin, my _____, is my sister Nomin's son.		
3	Match the same meaning.	Match the opposite meaning.	
	a. same b. age c. not married d. working hard e. pregnant f. brother's daughter g. marriage h. happiness i. father's sister	___ 1. wedding ___ 2. joy ___ 3. single ___ 4. identical ___ 5. niece	a. divorce b. family members c. sadness d. anniversary e. married f. lazy g. different
4	Write True or False		
	___ 1. Wedding anniversaries come once every three years. ___ 2. A divorce is usually a time of great joy. ___ 3. Family members are all related to each other. ___ 4. All people have nephews and nieces. ___ 5. Most children are not twins. ___ 6. His wife is single. ___ 7. Many people get married for the first time when they are old.		



Describing people		9-U-1-2
	Common description	1. Write your description
DESCRIBE THE BODY	person's height and their body shape/size/.	
1.HEIGHT	He/she is (tall/medium-height/, average height short/very tall/very short)	I am medium-height.
2.HEAD	He/she has (a really big head/large head/big head/kind of small/very small head)	I
3.HAIR	He/she has (brown/Blonde/Red/Grey or White/light-brown hair/dark-brown hair/grey hair) His hair is almost white He has a really big head	I
4.FACE	a man as handsome or good-looking. a woman as beautiful or good-looking. very good-looking/ not very good-looking/not so handsome ex: He is a really handsome guy. Many girls look at him in the street. She is so beautiful. People always comment to each other how attractive she is.	I
5.EYES	She has beautiful eyes/deep-set eyes /big eyes/clear eyes/heavy eyes/lidded eyes	I
6.MOUTH	Mouths can be big, sexy, beautiful, small or wide/big beautiful smile/wide mouth He has quite a small mouth She has a big beautiful smile	I
7.NOSE	She has a long nose/a big nose/a small nose He has a bump in his nose.	I
8.EARS	He has big ears/very small ears He has sticky-out ears His ears stick out	I
9.SKIN	He has pale skin/very pale-skinned/a light complexion He is very white.	I
10.NECK	She has a long neck/a short neck/no neck at all He has a very strong, thick neck	I
11.FACIAL HAIR	He has a beard/a moustache /a goatee/some stubble	I
12.HANDS	He has big hands/small hands/ artist's hands — very soft and gentle/long elegant fingers	I
13.THEIR JOB.	He/she is an engineer/ doctor/teacher/.....	I
14.THEIR HOBBIES	He/she likes to write stories/ read books/ go to gym/	I
2	Describe your family.	
	Your father and mother	My father is.....(1.height). He has.....(2.head).....(3.Hair).....(4.face) .....(5.eyes) .....(6. mouth) .....(7.nose) .....(8.ears) .....(9skin) .....(10 neck) .....(11.facial hair)..... .....(12. hands) .....(13.job) .....(14. hobby)
3	Your Grandfather or grandmother	My grandfather is.....(1) He has..... (2).....(3).....(4) .....(5) .....(6) .....(7) .....(8) .....(9) .....(10) .....(11) .....(12) .....(13) .....(14)



	<p>“Have You Ever (Done Something)?”</p>	<p>9-U-1-3</p>
<p>Ever Ever is often used with the present perfect when talking about experiences. Ever means at any time. When used with the perfect perfect, it means at any time in your history.</p>		
<p>I have! I've been on TV. I've been on TV once in my life! I've been on TV many times!</p>	<p>No, ... I haven't. I've never been on TV. I've never done/tried it.</p>	
<p>Don't use ever in your answers. Ever is not used in positive or negative statements. It is only used in questions with the present perfect.</p>		
<p>Have you ever eaten Japanese food? – Yes, I've tried sushi.</p>	<p>Have you ever smoked a cigarette? – No, I've never done that!</p>	
<p>1 Ask question from others and write your answer.</p>		
<p>1)Have you ever lost some money? Yes, I've..... 2)Have you ever broken a bone? 3)Have you ever been on a really exciting holiday in another country? 4)Have you ever felt like giving up studying English? 5)Have you ever had a fight and lost? 6)Have you ever told a big, big lie to your parents? 7)Have you ever done anything illegal? 8)Have you ever eaten something quite strange? 9)Have you ever made someone you love very angry?</p>	<p>1)Have you ever cried while watching the news? - No, I've never..... 2)Have you ever dreamed about being famous? 3)Have you ever lost your temper and got really angry in public? 4)Have you ever raised money for charity? 5)Have you ever sent someone an e-mail and then regretted sending it? 6)Have you ever broken something and pretended it wasn't you who broke it? 7)Have you ever fallen in love at first sight? 8)Have you ever won a prize that you thought was a bad prize? 9)Have you ever met anyone famous?</p>	
<p>2 Complete the sentences with 'ever / never</p>		
<p>1. This is the only time the children have _____ been to the theatre. 2. She hardly _____ gets up early. 3. She has _____ bought a car before. 4. I've _____ tried Korean food. 5. Do you _____ see Lucy? 6. The food was as delicious as _____. 7. If you _____ come to the UB, give me a call! 8. They don't _____ eat meat. 9. Have you _____ been to Australia? 10. She was feeling better than _____. 11. I don't _____ study at the weekend. 12. Nobody _____ helps me! 13. I've _____ been to Selenge. 14. She _____ takes any exercise at all. 15. The children had _____ been on an airplane. 16. We _____ go to the cinema. 17. I _____ saw such a big cake before! 18. They had _____ had such a wonderful meal. 19. Have you _____ seen such a lovely picture? 20. She'd _____ spoken English before she came to London. 21. This is the best party I've _____ been to. 22. I've _____ been to South Korean. 23. Doesn't she _____ come to London? 24. She's wanted to be a writer _____ since she was a teenager. 25. I never _____ want to see you again!</p>		



Grown-ups		9-U-1-4
1	Read the text.	
	<p>Grown-ups are often surprised by how well they remember something they learned as children but have never practised ever since. A man who has not had a chance to go swimming for years can still swim as well as ever when he gets back in the water. He can get on a bicycle after many years and still ride away. He can play, catch and hit a ball as well as his son. A mother can teach her daughter the common childhood poem and story as "Twinkle, twinkle little star", Cinderella and Goldilocks, which she hasn't practised ever since when she was a little girl.</p>	
2	Complete the sentences with 'ever / never'	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> They learned as children but have .....practised ever since. A man can still swim as well as .....when he gets back in the water. She hasn't practised since when she was a little girl. Has a mother .....read "Twinkle, twinkle little star"? Have you .....read Cinderella and Goldilocks? 	
3	Complete the sentences from the left column.	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A man who has not had a chance to go swimming for years can still He can get on a bicycle after many years ... He can play, catch and hit a ball 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> as well as his son. and still ride away still swim as well as ever when he gets back in the water
	<p>One explanation is the law of overlearning, which means once we have learned something, additional learning trials increase the length of time we will remember it. In childhood, we usually continue to practise such skills as swimming, riding a bicycle, and playing basketball long after we have learned them. We continue to listen to and remind ourselves of the words such as "Twinkle, twinkle little star" and childhood tales such as Cinderella and Goldilocks. We not only learn, we overlearn. The multiplication tables are an exception to the general rule that we forget rather quickly the things that we learn in school, because they are another of the things we overlearn in childhood.</p>	
4	Translate these sentences to Mongolian.	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> We not only learn, we overlearn. One explanation is the law of overlearning Additional learning trials increase the length of time. We forget rather quickly the things that we learn in school We overlearn in childhood. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Бид зөвхөн сураад зогсохгүй хэт их сурдаг.
	<p>The law of overlearning explains why cramming for an examination, though it may result in a passing grade, is not a satisfactory way to learn a college course. By cramming, a student may learn the subject well enough to get by on the examination, but he is likely soon to forget almost everything he learned. A little overlearning, on the other hand, is necessary for one's future development.</p>	
5	Choose true or false.	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The law of overlearning explains why cramming for an examination. The cramming may result in a passing grade. A student may not learn the subject well enough to get by on the examination by cramming A student is likely soon to forget almost everything he learned A little overlearning is necessary for one's future development. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> True or False
6	Answer these questions.	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What means the law of overlearning? Have you ever met with Cinderella? What is necessary for one's future development? What is the author talking about? What will the countryside look like? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none">



9-U- 5-1																									
A version	B version																								
I Fill in the gaps with correct relatives. /4 points/																									
1. My mother is my father's	1. My father is my mother's																								
2. My father is my grandmother's	2. My mother is my grandmother's																								
3. My sister's son is my	3. My brother's daughter is my																								
4. My mother's sister is my	4. My father's brother is my																								
II Describe the name using adjectives /4 points/																									
1. B-	1. G -																								
2. O-	2. A -																								
3. L-	3. L-																								
4. D-	4. T -																								
III Write in the correct column. /6 points/																									
Long, plump, skinny, oval, slender, round, blonde, fat, wavy, straight, square, fair	slender, bald, overweight, medium height, tall, dark, chubby, short, brown, thin, medium length, skinny																								
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Hair</td> <td>Face</td> <td>Build</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> </table>	Hair	Face	Build	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Hair</td> <td>Hight</td> <td>Build</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> </table>	Hair	Hight	Build
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IV Ask questions using present perfect. /3 points/																									
1. You / ever / ride a camel - No..... 2. He / ever / study abroad - Yes..... 3. Julia and Sarah / see their friends - No.....	1. You / ever / write English essay - Yes..... 2. Bat and Bold / wash their clothes - No..... 3. She / ever / play poker - Yes.....																								
V Complete the sentences with correct form of 'used to' /3 points/																									
1. Men in the past (wear) wide trousers. 2. They (not live) in luxury house. 3. he (play) hockey?	1. Men in the past ... (use) black and white TV. 2. I (not read) science books. 3. you (drink) cola?																								



Unit 1 бүлэг сэдвийн хүрээнд үзсэн шинэ үгсийг мэддэг эсэхээ шалгаад мэддэг үгийнхээ ард (✓)тэмдэглээгээ бичиж, мэдэхгүй үгийнхээ монгол утгыг толь бичгээс олж, цээжилнэ үү.

1. Abacus		30. Cloakroom		Homeroom teacher		85. Practical work	
2. Absent from school-		29. Coalmine		56. Honk horn		84. Properties	
3. Abstract		30. Condition		57. Human rights		85. Punish	
4. Academic education		31. Confront		58. Imitate		86. Punishment	
5. Accuracy		32. Copybook		59. Inkwell		87. Quill pen	
6. Addict to something		33. Court yard		60. Insert		88. Recognize	
7. Asterisk (*)		34. Cut down trees		61. Involve in		89. Revision	
8. Attend		35. Dangerous		62. Keep silence		90. Roadside	
9. Barbecue		36. Debate team		63. Lack of attention		91. Rural	
10. Blood-		37. Disrupt in class		64. Leap		92. Satellite	
11. Board game		38. Do project		65. Left handed		93. Self-esteem	
12. Book fair-		39. Dunces cap		66. Logbook		94. Set up	
13. Bully-		40. Elderly		67. Magazine		95. Skip the class	
14. Bungee jumping		41. Electricity		68. Main hall		96. Slate	
15. Calculate		42. Elf		69. Make out		97. Social	
16. Cane		43. End of term		70. Matter		98. Stay up	
17. Canteen		44. Enroll a club		71. Nasty		99. Subject	
18. Catch up		45. Enter		72. Necessity		100. Substance	
19. Challenge		46. Exhausted to death		73. Obligation		101. Support	
20. Chant		47. Extracurricular activity		74. Overcome		102. Tough	
21. Cheat on exam		48. Face toward		75. Participate in		103. Typical	
22. Choir		49. Formulate		76. Peak		104. Urban	
23. Chronological order		50. Free period		77. Period		105. Volunteer club	
24. Civic education		51. Grocery		78. Permission		106. Warn against	
25. Civics		52. Handwriting		79. Plan ideas		107. Woodworking club	
26. Clay		53. Headmaster		80. Planet		108. Worksheet	
27. Clean up the environment		54. Health		81. Pocket money		109. Workshop	



	School 1		9-U-2-1
1	Definitions Introductory Exercises		
	Match each word with its definition.		2. Match the synonyms and antony
	a. absent b. advanced c. chalk d. compulsory e. educate f. error g. example h. fail i. level j. miss k. note l. pass m. private n. public o. type	___ 1. to write with a machine ___ 2. open to all people ___ 3. to be unsuccessful in an exam ___ 4. a mistake ___ 5. something which your teacher writes with on the black board ___ 6. difficult, requiring a lot of skill ___ 7. to teach ___ 8. not open to all people ___ 9. to be successful in an exam or course ___ 10. to answer incorrectly	Match the antonyms ___ 1. error a. level ___ 2. fail b. chosen ___ 3. public c. pass ___ 4. advanced d. example ___ 5. Compulsory e. schedule f. correction g. private h. beginning
			Match the synonyms ___ 1. error a. course ___ 2. educate b. be absent ___ 3. miss c. grade ___ 4. note d. short letter e. teach f. mistake
3	Say and write the related word from the above words.		
	1. The student does well on the exam. 2. The government pays for this school. 3. You use a machine to write. 4. You make a mistake. 5. This is a course that you have to take. 6. This is a something white that the teacher writes with in the classroom. 7. The student goes to school for this. 8. This course is not for beginners. 9. The student is not in class today. (two answers) 10. You do not pass the course. 11. You send a very short letter written to someone.		1. <u>pass</u> 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10
4	Write True or False		
	___ 1. Children may be educated in public or private schools in many countries. ___ 2. If you fail a course, you may have to take it again. ___ 3. Students in this class must type their assignments. ___ 4. Private universities are usually expensive. ___ 5. A student should know how to take good notes. ___ 6. The teacher may write an example with chalk. ___ 7. You should be absent often if you want to pass a course. ___ 8. In most countries' education is compulsory for people who are older than eighteen. ___ 9. Students often use chalk to write their assignments. ___ 10. The advanced level course is difficult for beginners.		
5	Fill in blank the appropriate words.		
	1. Young people go to school to be _____ -d. 2. If you study hard, you should _____ the course. 3. In most countries' education is _____ for children. 4. If you make an _____, try to correct it yourself. 5. Tuition is usually very expensive at _____ schools. 6. I feel I am ready for the advanced _____ course. 7. If you do well in the beginning piano class, you will be allowed to take _____ les 8. The teacher gave me a low grade because I was _____ from class so many times. 9. Look at the end of the chapter. There are some _____ -s that make it clear.		



	School 2		9-U-2-2
1	Definitions	Introductory Exercises	
	Match each word with its definition.		
	a. basic b. biology c. chemistry d. engineering e. history f. intelligent g. junior h. major i. mathematics j. perfect k. seat l. senior m. undergraduate	. ___ 1. a student in the last year of college ___ 2. the study of numbers ___ 3. without mistakes ___ 4. a place where you sit ___ 5. the study of plants and animals ___ 6. a student's most important subject in college ___ 7. able to learn and understand easily ___ 8. using science to build machines and roads ___ 9. a college student who has not yet graduated ___ 10. the study of the past	
2	Answer each question with a word from the following words.		
	1. If you are in your fourth year at the university, what are you? 2. If you study numbers, what do you study? 3. How can you describe a test that has no mistakes? 4. What is your profession if you build bridges? 5. On what do you sit in class? 6. If you do something wrongly, how do you do it? 7. What do you do when you study one subject more than others at college? 8. What is a class at the beginning level? 9. If you study animals, what do you study? 10. What do you call someone who is studying in a four-year college?	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10	
	Study Exercises		
3	Write True or False		
	___ 1. An engineer must know mathematics. ___ 2. An undergraduate is someone who has graduated from college. ___ 3. Intelligence comes from studying hard. ___ 4. A biologist studies rocks and sand. ___ 5. A senior has completed three years of college. ___ 6. A perfect student is often late for class and rarely does homework. ___ 7. The study of science is important for a good education. ___ 8. If you want to work for an oil company, you should major in history.		
	4. Fill in blank the appropriate words.		
	1. After I studied English at college for two years, I went to Australia to study during my _____ year. 2. Ganaa is very _____; he always gets good grades, but he never studies. 3. Bold has never studied English so must take a _____ English course before he begin his studies at an American university. 4. My sister _____-ed in mathematics in college. 5. Before students study medicine, they must study _____ and _____ 6. Your answer, 247, is _____. The right answer is 243, not 247.		











School 3		9-U-2-3
1	Read the text answer the following questions.	
	<p>When Saraa was a young girl in school, her favorite class was science. She did not like history or art but she was excellent in mathematics. In high school she also studied chemistry and biology. She was a intelligent girl, and she put a lot of effort into her homework. She always got the best grades in the class but she was not satisfied with her tests if they were not perfect. Saraa went to the local university, but could not decide if she wanted to major in chemistry or mathematics. In her first year as an undergraduate, she discovered a field that allowed her to study both – chemical engineering. She started the basics of engineering in her first two years, and in her junior and senior years she took all the advanced courses. During her senior year, she received a job offer from a large chemical company. Saraa is now a successful chemical engineer, and she is finally satisfied with her work.</p>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What was Saraa's favorite class? 2. What did Saraa study in high school? 3. Why did Saraa get the best grades in her class? 4. Why did Saraa major in chemical engineering? 5. What did she study in her first two years as an undergraduate? 6. When did she receive her job offer? _ 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.
2	Write sentences with words.	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. went / Purev/ year / during / to / Jargal / junior / his 2. my / the official / name / incorrectly / spelled 3. to study / I / engineering / wanted 4. like / mathematics / don't / I 5. like / historical / on TV / my parents / programs / to watch 6. major / chemistry / was / his / undergraduate 7. to be / Suren / a biologist / wants 	
3	Answer questions.	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What science classes do you study in high schools in your country? 2. How old are you when you are a senior in your schools? 3. How many years did you study mathematics in your high school? 4. How many years do undergraduates study in your country? 5. Name a famous scientist in your country. 7. What do you wish you could do perfectly? 8. Where is the best seat in a theater? .. 	
	<p>❖ 'Used to' for past habits. We use 'used to' to talk about past events which we no longer do. We only use it to talk about the past; there is no similar expression for the present.</p> <p>❖ I studied English, but I don't anymore.' → 'I used to study English.'</p> <p>❖ 'In the past I smoked, but I don't now.' → 'I used to smoke.'</p>	<p>'I used to smok</p> <p>'I used to smøk</p> <p>'I used to smøk</p>
4	Change these sentences into 'used to' form.	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Saraa studied mathematics. 2. In high school Saraa also studied chemistry and biology. 3. She always got the best grades in the class. 4. Saraa took all the advanced courses. 5. She received a job offer from a large chemical company 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Saraa used to study mathematics. 2. 3. 4. 5.



	School 4		9-U-2-4
1	Read the text and match the following questions.		
	<p>Education in the Mongolia is compulsory for children up to about the age of eighteen. Most young people stay in school longer than that. Most graduate from high school at the age of seventeen or eighteen. Almost half of these high school graduates continue their education at a college or university. Education for most young people in this country is free up to the time they graduate from high school. There are private schools, but most parents send their children to public schools, where students do not pay tuition. When young people go to college, however, they must pay tuition at a public university or a private university. University costs are going up a lot. Private universities have become very expensive because the government does not help the private schools. Who pays? The parents of children in college may have to pay more, or often the students may have to find jobs. These students have to worry about assignments and grades and also about their jobs. If they work too much at their jobs, they may be absent from class, miss assignments or make too many errors on tests. They may even fail their courses and have to leave the university. For many students, the problem of getting an education is not just a problem of home and exams. They also have to make money to pay for tuition.</p>		
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Up to what age is education compulsory in schools in the Mongolia? At what age do most students graduate from high school? How many high school graduates go to colleges or universities? Do high school students in Mongolia have to pay tuition? What do college students do if they need money? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> almost half no find jobs eighteen, seventeen or eighteen 	
2	Change these into past simple form in the sentences	Past simple form	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Most parents send their children to public schools. Private universities have become very expensive. These students have to worry about assignments They also have to make money to pay for tuition Students do not pay tuition. The government does not help the private schools. Students use to practise writing correctly over and over again. University costs are going up a lot 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Most parents <u>sent</u> their children to public schools. 	
3	Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.		
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> This is a nice schoolbag. It's much ... (nice) than my friend's school bag. Here is Saraa. She's sixteen years old. Her brother is nineteen, so he is ... (old). This is a difficult exercise. It is the ... (difficult) one on the worksheet. Undraa has an interesting hobby, but my sister has ... (interesting) hobby in my family. In the last holidays, I read a good book, but father gave me an even ... (good) one last weekend. School is boring, but homework is ... (boring) than school. Private universities have become (expensive) than public universities. This magazine is cheap, but that one is ... (cheap). 		
4	Ask these questions and answer.		
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Do you study in public and private schools? Are private schools very expensive? Public schools? At what age do students finish high school? Do all students go to same type of high school? Do many young people go on to college or university? Do university students have jobs? What types of jobs? Do they have to pay tuition or other costs? Do parents pay for their children's education at the university level? If not, who pays? Do students always take good notes in classes? 		













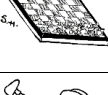




9-U- 2-5							
A version	B version						
I Complete the sentences with correct form of the adjectives in brackets. /4 points/							
1.Sarah thinks, school is boring, but homework is .....(boring) than school. 2.I think bungee jumping is .....(dangerous) than skateboard. 3.This was (interesting) book I have ever read. 4.This shirt is cheap, that is (cheap) shirt in this shop.	1. This is a nice cat. It's much .....(nice) than my friend's cat. 2. Skateboarding is a dangerous hobby. Bungee jumping is .....(dangerous) than skateboard. 3. Susie is the .....of all the four sisters. (beautiful) 4. This is .....play I have ever heard on the radio. (interesting)						
II Compete the sentences using the verbs and 'used to'. /4 points/							
1.In the past, children .....(do) sums with an abacus. Now they use a calculator. 2.Before, children .....(not ride) a school bus to go to school. Now they go by bus. 3..... they (live) in a small house? 4.Zaya (not have) a lot of books before.	1.In the past, people .....(write) a letter to each other. Now they send e-mails to each other. 2.....people in the past .....(write) with a ball point pen? Now we use it a lot. 3.My mother (not wash) to wash my clothes when I was a student. 4.Bold (be) thin, now he is fat.						
III Look at the signs and notices. Match them to the explanations. /4 points/							
   	   						
A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1.It's only for school children. 2.Please keep silence. 3.It's no place to stop a school bus. 4.Be careful. Children are playing.				1. You mustn't smoke here. 2. Please keep silence. 3. You mustn't bully weaker one. 1. 4. You can't skate, cycle, roll, and scoot ride.			
IV Complete the expressions /3 points/							
1. project work 2. in competition 3. ....meeting	1..... school activities 2..... exams 3.....sports						
V Translate the words below. /3 points /							
1. A quill pen- 2. Abacus- 3. Slate-	1. An inkwell- 2. Cheating on exams- 3. A bell-						
VI Write polite request using 'could'. /2 points/							
.....		1..... 2.....					



Unit 2 бүлэг сэдвийн хүрээнд үзсэн шинэ үгсийг мэддэг эсэхээ шалгаад мэддэг үгийнхээ ард (✓) тэмдэглээгээ бичиж, мэдэхгүй үгийнхээ монгол утгыг толь бичгээс олж, цээжилнэ үү.

1. Abacus		30. Cloakroom		Homeroom teacher		85. Practical work	
2. Absent from school-		29. Coalmine		56. Honk horn		84. Properties	
3. Abstract		30. Condition		57. Human rights		85. Punish	
4. Academic education		31. Confront		58. Imitate		86. Punishment	
5. Accuracy		32. Copybook		59. Inkwell		87. Quill pen	
6. Addict to something		33. Court yard		60. Insert		88. Recognize	
7. Asterisk (*)		34. Cut down trees		61. Involve in		89. Revision	
8. Attend		35. Dangerous		62. Keep silence		90. Roadside	
9. Barbecue		36. Debate team		63. Lack of attention		91. Rural	
10. Blood-		37. Disrupt in class		64. Leap		92. Satellite	
11. Board game		38. Do project		65. Left handed		93. Self-esteem	
12. Book fair-		39. Dunce's cap		66. Logbook		94. Set up	
13. Bully-		40. Elderly		67. Magazine		95. Skip the class	
14. Bungee jumping		41. Electricity		68. Main hall		96. Slate	
15. Calculate		42. Elf		69. Make out		97. Social	
16. Cane		43. End of term		70. Matter		98. Stay up	
17. Canteen		44. Enroll a club		71. Nasty		99. Subject	
18. Catch up		45. Enter		72. Necessity		100. Substance	
19. Challenge		46. Exhausted to death		73. Obligation		101. Support	
20. Chant		47. Extracurricular activity		74. Overcome		102. Tough	
21. Cheat on exam		48. Face toward		75. Participate in		103. Typical	
22. Choir		49. Formulate		76. Peak		104. Urban	
23. Chronological order		50. Free period		77. Period		105. Volunteer club	
24. Civic education		51. Grocery		78. Permission		106. Warn against	
25. Civics		52. Handwriting		79. Plan ideas		107. Woodworking club	
26. Clay		53. Headmaster		80. Planet		108. Worksheet	
27. Clean up the environment		54. Health		81. Pocket money		109. Workshop	



Sports – Matching Exercise					8-U-3-1
1.Introduction exercises					
1.Match the pictures on the right to the sport and hobbies on the left.		2. Say many times and choose a right word by matching the pictures.			3.Write correct answers
A		B			
1		a. boxing		athletics/cricket/gardening golf/painting/roller skating/sailing/ sewing snooker/wrestling	A. swimming B. athletics
2		b. ice-hockey		athletics/chess/football/golf/ice hockey/ice-skating/sailing/show jumping/stamp collecting/tennis	
3		c. chess		chess/cricket/cycling/football golf/ice hockey/painting photography/pottery/tennis	
4		d. basketball		cricket/cycling/fishing/gardening/ice hockey/sewing/show jumping snooker/table tennis/tennis	
5		e. motorbike sports		athletics/cycling/fishing/golf/ice skating/photography/sailing skiing/snooker/tennis	
6		f. snowboardi ng		athletics/cricket/cycling/gardeningpa inting/pottery/football/roller skating/skiing/tennis/wrestling	
7		g. fishing		tennis/athletics/cricket/cycling/gard eningpainting/pottery/football/roller/ skating/skiing/tennis/wrestling	
8		h. bowling		gardening /ice hockey/ice skating jogging/photography/pottery roller skating/sewing/snooker table tennis	
9		i. swimming		chess/cricket/cycling gardening/golf/pottery/sailing sewing/snooker/tennis	
10		j. cycling		chess/cycling/football/gardening golf/painting/sewing/show jumping skiing/tennis	
11		k. soccer		chess/cycling/fishing/football golf/ice hockey/sewing/snooker table tennis/tennis	
12		l. volleyball		athletics/chess/cricket fishing/golf/sewing/snooker stamp collecting/table tennis wrestling	
13		m. handball		golf/ice hockey/ice skating photography/roller skating sailing/show jumping/snooker tennis/wrestling	
14		n. table tennis		fishing/football/golf/ice skating/sailing/sewing/show jumping/skiing/tennis/wrestling	



	Sport 2		9-U-3-2
1	Introductory Exercises		
	Match each word with its definition.		
	a. basketball b. certain c. contest d. fall e. individual f. jump g. kick h. lift i. natural j. race k. score l. soccer m. strength n. superior o. talent	___ 1. a game in which players kick the ball ___ 2. to use your legs to push yourself up off the ground ___ 3. know to be true ___ 4. to run fast in competition with others ___ 5. how much force something has ___ 6. to use your arms to raise something up ___ 7. a game or competition ___ 8. not made by people ___ 9. one person ___ 10. to use your foot to hit something	
2	Answer each question with a word from the words.		
	1. One person is an _____. 2. A game which is frequently played indoors is _____. 3. The players running up the floor are _____-ing for the ball. 4. She can play basketball well. She has a lot of _____. 5. To throw the ball over their heads you have to _____ up off the floor. 6. The score is 75 to 45. We are _____ to win. 7. We won 75 to 45. We have the _____ team. 8. In basketball you are not allowed to _____ the ball. 9. One sport in which you can kick the ball is _____.		
	Study Exercises		
3	Write True or False		
	___ 1. Soccer is a sport in which you throw the ball to score. ___ 2. Strength is not advantage in basketball. ___ 3. Soccer is usually played outdoors. ___ 4. Fans usually like to watch a superior team. ___ 5. Individual sports are different from team sports. ___ 6. The superior team usually wins. ___ 7. To play basketball you need to be able to kick the ball well. ___ 8. Basketball is a competitive sport. ___ 9. Natural talent can be learned from a good teacher. ___ 10. The score is 50 to 50. We won!		
4a	Circle the different word.		
	1. basketball soccer talent 2. group team individual 3. superior indoors outdoors 4. contest competition team 5. fall jump lift 6. game contest weak 7. natural score win	8.athletics cricket gardening 9.golf painting roller skating 10.sailing jump wrestling 11.fishing football play 12. ice skating sailing sewing 13. jump tennis wrestling 14. chess kick football	



Sports		Reported Commands	9-U-3-3
The reporting verb is in the past tense, then usually we change the tenses in the reported speech affirmative commands → to + infinitive negative commands → not + to + infinitive			
Direct Speech		Reported Speech	
Direct Speech → Dad: "Do your homework."		Reported Speech → Dad told me to do my homework.	
Direct Speech → Teacher: "Don't talk to your friend."		Reported Speech → The teacher told me not to talk to my friend.	
1. Reporting Orders and Requests (using 'tell')			
Direct Speech		Reported Speech	
1. Dulmaa: Call me back later." 2. My friend: "Have a seat." 3. Zulaa: I love this town 4. Dad: Don't play at home 5. Mum: Don't do that!" 6. The instructor: Repeat this 4 times 7. He: Do exercise 8. She: Don't stop stretching		1. Dulmaa told me to call back later. 2. My friend..... 3. Zulaa..... 4. Dad..... 5. Mum..... 6. The instructor: 7. He..... 8. She.....	
Reporting Orders and Requests (using a word 'ask')			
2 "Could you call me back later?" "Will you have a seat?" "Can you not do that please?" "Can I have an apple?", she asked. "Can I have the newspaper, please?"		You asked me to call you back later. He asked me She asked us She asked for He asked for	
3 Complete the sentences using the reported speech using a word 'say'			
1) "He works in a bank." 2) "Zulaa doesn't like going out much." 3) "I don't have a computer." 4) "They never arrive on time." 5) "We often meet friends in Hovd at the weekend." 6) "Davaa doesn't have any children." 7) "I don't go to the gym very often." 8) "Luya owns three flats in the city." 9) "I never get up early on Sundays." 10) "Jargal meets her boyfriend at the cinema every Friday night."		1. She said he worked in a bank. 2. She said Zulaa didn't like 3. She said that she 4. She said they never 5. She said they often 6. She said Davaa didn't 7. She said she didn't 8. She said Luya 9. She said she 10. She said Jargal	
4 Write the following sport related words by GO / DO / PLAY (for sports)			
GO + verb+ING		PLAY a game	DO + activity
go swimming		play rugby	do yoga
swimming running / jogging riding / cycling tennis/ squash football/ rugby swimming/cycling/soccer/volleyball/handball/table tennis/judo/boxing/ice-hockeychess/basketball/motorbike/sports/snowboarding/fishing/bowling/gymnastics/ yoga/karate / tai chi / judo/ballet/exercise/			



Sport 3-Basketball		9-U-3-4
1	Read the text and answer the questions.	
<p>Basketball is a very common sport in the United States. It can be played indoors or outdoors at any time of year. But it is usually played indoors during the winter when it is too cold to play other sports outdoors. High school, university, and professional teams have teams have exciting contests, and fans come to see great talent and skill. In some ways, basketball is like soccer. Both sports use a large ball. They are played on a field or floor, and they are fast-moving. In both, scores are made by putting the ball into the other team's defended area. There are, of course, differences. In scoring, for example, basketball players use their hands to throw the ball. Soccer players can score by kicking the ball or by hitting it with some other part of their body or head, but they cannot throw the ball for a score. Soccer teams also move the ball by kicking it. Basketball players are not allowed to move the ball with their feet. They must use their hands. They can also throw the ball to other players. It is necessary for them to be able to jump high for the ball and throw it high. For this reason, good basketball players are usually very tall.</p> <p>1. When is basketball usually played in the United States ? Where ?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>2. How is basketball like soccer?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>3. How do you move the ball in basketball ? In soccer?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>4. Why are basketball players tall?</p> <p>_____</p>		
Answer each question		
<p>1. Is basketball played in your country ? If yes, is it indoors or outdoors ? At what time of year ?</p> <p>2. What sport is most commonly played in your country ?</p> <p>3. What sport do people most like to watch ?</p> <p>4. Are there teams in the high schools and universities ? For which sports ?</p> <p>5. Are there professional teams ? For which sports ?</p> <p>6. What sport do you like to watch most ? Why ?</p> <p>7. Which sport do you have the most talent for ?</p> <p>8. Do you prefer individual or team sports ? Why ?</p>		<p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>5.</p> <p>6.</p> <p>7.</p> <p>8.</p>
<p>1. exciting / basketball / a good / is / game</p> <p>_____</p> <p>2. some / play / people / indoors / soccer</p> <p>_____</p> <p>3. won / because of / they / strength / their superior / the game</p> <p>_____</p> <p>4. she / to get / jumped / the ball / high</p> <p>_____</p> <p>5. to win / they / this game / certain / are</p> <p>_____</p> <p>6. game / the soccer / he / scored in</p> <p>_____</p>		



Сурагчийн овог нэр:







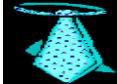






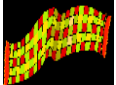








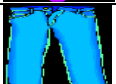
9-U- 3-5	
A version	B version
I Write play / do / go /6 points/	
1.....swimming 4. ....yoga 2.....aerobics 5. ....football 3.....cricket 6. ....motor racing	1.....jogging 4. ....hiking 2.....gymnastics 5. ....karate 3.....tennis 6. ....golf
II Rewrite the commands into reported speech. /3 points/	
1.A mother said “Do your homework!” 2.A teacher warned “Don’t be late!” 3.My dad told me “Don’t drink this milk”	1.The teacher told “Sit down”. 2.He told me “Don’t go to bed!” 3.Mom warned me “Don’t be silly”
III Finish the sentences using reported speech. /4 points/	
1.John: “Mary is at home”. John said that 2.Mandy: “I don’t like Pete anymore” Mandy told me that 3.Gerlee: “I love doing push-ups. Gerlee said that 4.Bolor: “ We work in a bank” Bolor said that	1. Sara: “My mother is a doctor”. Sara said that 2. Michael: “ I like listening to music.” Michael said that that 3. Dorj: “ I don’t eat vegetables”. Dorj said that 4. Uyanga: “My father doesn’t like orange juice” Uyanga said that
IV Circle the correct answer. /4 points/	
1.The boxer has worn .....before he comes to the ring. A. a shin pad b. a mouth protector c. running shoes 2. A ... is given against the defending team A. penalty corner b. hockey stick c. running track 3. ... helps us to improve blood circulation and breathing capacity. A. running b. aerobics c. stretching 4. Athletes don’t wear a helmet when they A. do gymnastics b. go swimming c. go motor racing	1.Athletes wear a helmet when they a.Do gymnastics b. go skiing c. go motor racing 2..... are unique equipment used for gymnastics. a.Uneven bars b. Hooks c. Squashes 3.The ability to withstand a difficult process or situation without giving a way is a.rebounding b. capability c. endurance 4.The quality of bending or modifying easily is a.balance b. flexibility c. posture
V Translate. /3 points/	
1. An ice rink- 2. A slam dunk- 3. A shin pad-	1.A penalty kick- 2.An ice rink- 3.A mouth protector-



Unit 3 бүлэг сэдвийн хүрээнд үзсэн шинэ үгсийг мэддэг эсэхээ шалгаад мэддэг үгийнхээ ард (✓) тэмдэглээгээ бичиж, мэдэхгүй үгийнхээ монгол утгыг толь бичгээс олж, цээжилнэ үү.

1. Ability		28. Determined		55. Interview		Rebounding	
2. Achievement		29. Do archery		56. Joint pain-		83. Repeat	
3. Achy		30. Doing athletics		57. Judoka-		84. Sailing	
4. Attempt		31. Drills		58. Look up		85. Shin pads	
5. Audience		32. Elasticity		59. Lose weight		86. Sit-up	
6. Balance		33. Endurance		60. Lung		87. Skeletal structure	
7. Balance beam		34. Enhance skill		61. Modify		88. Skiing	
8. Balance exercise		35. Entire body		62. Motion of joint		89. Slam dunk	
9. Beat		36. Equipment		63. Mouth protector		90. Springing	
10. Bend you head backward		37. Estimate		64. Multiply		91. Stability	
11. Beneficial effect		38. Experiment		65. Muscle		92. Stiffness	
12. Blood circulation		39. Flexibility		66. National pride		93. Strength	
13. Bother		40. Flexibility exercise		67. Net		94. Strength exercise	
14. Bounce the ball		41. Gently		68. Nomadic lifestyle		95. Stretch	
15. Boxing gloves		42. Go jogging		69. Origin		96. Strict diet	
16. Break		43. Gymnastic ring		70. Patience		97. Swimming suit\costume	
17. Breathing capacity		44. Helmet		71. Peace		98. Symbol	
18. Capability		45. Herdsman		72. Penalty corner		99. Tactical exercise	
19. Cardio		46. Hockey puck		73. Penalty kick		100. Teammate	
20. Carotid artery		47. Hockey stick-		74. Play squash		101. Tennis racquet	
21. Cheer		48. Hold position		75. Posture		102. Touch	
22. Circulation		49. Hook		76. Professional football		103. Uneven bars	
23. Coach		50. Ice rink		77. Protective device		104. Unity	
24. Courageous		51. Ice skating		78. Proudest moment		105. Vault	
25. Currency		52. Improve		79. Pull-up		106. Vessel	
26. Defending team		53. Injury		80. Pulse rate		107. Victory	
27. Denote		54. Instructor		81. Push-up		108. Windpipe	



Clothes			9-U-4-1
A		B	C
Read and say these words, then choose correct one to match the pictures.			
1	 bikini/blouse/boot/dressing/gown/handbag/scarf, shirt/shorts/t-shirt/waistcoat	 boot/cardigan dressing gown handbag/hat/jacket/jeans sandals/swimsuit/tie	A.blouse B.dressing gown
2	 boot/cap/coat/dress pyjamas/skirt/suit/t-shirt/tie	 cap/dress/handbag/jacket/jeans/pajamas /shorts/socks/sweater/waistcoat	..........
3	 bikini/blouse/cardigan handbag/hat/jacket sandals/slippers swimsuit/waistcoat	 belt/blouse/coat/dress /waistcoat dressing gown/gloves slippers/t-shirt/trousers	..........
4	 bikini/cardigan/dressing gown/glasses/gloves shorts/skirt/suit/swimsuit/tie	 belt/bikini/cap/glasses gloves/hat/jacket/scarf shorts/swimsuit	..........
5	 belt/bikini/boot/cap cardigan/hat/jeans sandals/suit/swimsuit	 bikini/boot/gloves/hat/jacket/sandals/shirt/suit trousers/waistcoat	.....
6	 bikini/blouse/cap coat/glasses/shoes/sweater/swimsuit/trousers/umbrella	 cap/hat/pajamas/shoes socks/sweater/swimsuit t-shirt/tie/umbrella	.....
7	 cardigan/dress/handbag jacket/jeans/pyjamas/socks/suit/sweater/waistcoat	 blouse/boot/coat/dressing gown/gloves/sandals scarf/shirt/slippers/trousers	.....
8	 belt/boot/coat/trousers dressing gown/hat /shoes pyjamas/sandals/scarf	 boot/gloves/handbag hat/jacket/jeans/pajamas sandals/shoes/sweater	.....
9	 cardigan/handbag jacket/jeans/scarf/shoes/skirt /slippers/socks/sweater	 cap/glasses/gloves/hat/pajamas/sandals/skirt/socks/suit/umbrella	.....
0	 belt/bikini/blouse/cap gloves/handbag/jacket jeans/shoes/slippers	 blouse/cap/coat/dressing gown/sandals/shirt/slippers/ sweater/t-shirt/tie	.....
1	 belt/bikini/dress/gloves/jeans /sandals/scarf/socks trousers/umbrella	 cardigan/dress/gloves/hat/jacket/ shorts/slippers/socks/swimsuit trousers	.....
2	 bikini/boot/cardigan/ shorts pyjamas/sandals//socks/t-shirt/trousers/umbrella	 coat/hat/jeans/pajamas sandals/skirt/t-shirt tie/umbrella/waistcoat	.....
3	Answer these questions.		
1.	What did you wear yesterday?	1.I wore	
2.	What are you wearing now?	2.	
3.	What will you wear tomorrow?	3.	
4.	What is your shoe size?	4.	
5.	What kind of clothes do you usually wear?	5.	
6.	What's your favorite color for shoes?	6.	
7.	What colors do you think look good on you?	7.	
8.	Do you sometimes wear a hat?	8.	
9.	Where do you usually buy clothes?	9.	
10.	What clothes do you wear in summer?	10.	
11.	What clothes do you usually wear at home?	11.	



Clothes		9-U-4-2
Introductory Exercises		
1 Match each word with its definition.		
a. appropriate for b. bargain c. belt shoe d. charge e. cloth f. cotton body warm g. cover h. favorite i. fit j. formal k. habit	i. material m. several n. sock places o. sweater p. thick q. tight r. wide	___ 1. To be the correct size ___ 2. To make someone pay ___ 3. Worn on the foot, but not a shoe ___ 4. What something is made of ___ 5. Big from side to side ___ 6. A covering to keep the upper body warm ___ 7. Not thin ___ 8. correct ___ 9. Something made from cotton or wool or man-made material used for clothing, curtains, etc. ___ 10. More than two or three ___ 11. Something that you like best ___ 12. The one that you like best ___ 13. Appropriate for important places ___ 14. Something that is inexpensive but good ___ 15. Close to the body
2 Fill in blank with a word from the clothes words.		
1. Leather and cotton are both _____-s for clothing. 2. If you are going to meet a king, you should wear _____ clothes. 3. The music that you prefer is your _____ music. 4. It is not _____ to wear formal clothes to a picnic. 5. Clothes that are the correct size _____ well. 6. If you _____ something at a store, you will receive a bill later. 7. It is a good _____ to exercise every day. 8. If you buy something for a good price, you can say that you got a _____. 9. If you are very hungry, you might eat _____ sandwiches. 10. You can _____ a dirty wall with paint. 11. Your shoes will hurt if they are too _____. 12. A road with five lanes is _____. 13. In cold weather you need a _____ blanket. 14. Strong _____ is good for making a farm worker's clothes. 15. You can wear a _____ over your shirt in winter.		
3 Write True or False		
___ 1. Tight shoes are often too wide. ___ 2. Formal clothes are appropriate for a farm. ___ 3. A belt is clothing that covers the hands. ___ 4. Students who are habitually absent often fail. ___ 5. Cotton clothing is appropriate for hot weather. ___ 6. Most people have several houses. ___ 7. A wide street may have six lanes. ___ 8. Wool is an appropriate material for a house. ___ 9. An expensive house that needs many improvements is a bargain. ___ 10. If your clothes are the right size, they fit well. ___ 11. People usually like the music of their favorite singer.	Circle the different word. 1. cotton wool brick 2. thick wide tight 3. none several many 4. bargain sell inexpen 5. never usual habit 6. favorite prefer commo 7. sock cloth sweater 1. belt boots trouser 2. coat wear hat 3. shoes pyjamas sandal 4. scarf old gloves 5. handbag hat jacket 6. jeans pajamas fashic 7. sandals shoes buy	



	Shopping		9-U-4-3
	Introductory Exercises		
1	Match each word with its definition.		
	a. deal b. guarantee c. inferior d. object e. of course f. order g. original h. percent i. probable j. quality k. reduce l. sale m. save n. sign	___ 1. bad or poor quality ___ 2. to make something smaller ___ 3. parts of a hundred ___ 4. to keep your money ___ 5. a promise to give your money back ___ 6. the first or beginning ___ 7. to ask that something be sent to you ___ 8. anything we can see ___ 9. more than 50% certain	
2	Fill in blank the appropriate words.		
	1. The price of the camera is printed on this _____. 2. A poor quality product is _____. 3. Don't buy it today. Wait until it goes on _____. 4. Tomorrow all prices will be reduced by 50 _____. 5. Don't buy it without a _____. 6. I don't like this new product. I prefer the _____ one. 7. I wasn't going to buy it, but she gave me a good _____. 8. When they asked me if I wanted to buy it at half price, I said, "_____." 9. I won't take it unless you _____ the price.		
	Write True or False		
3	___ 1. Cheap products may be inferior. ___ 2. A good deal is when you pay too much. ___ 3. A reduced price always means reduced quality. ___ 4. Guaranteed products are usually cheaper. ___ 5. You can save money by not buying many things. ___ 6. High quality things are usually expensive. ___ 7. At a good sale, prices may be reduced by half. ___ 8. Of course, the original price is higher than the sale price. ___ 9. To make more money, dealers may increase the cost of something by a big percentage. ___ 10. An object of inferior quality will probably last a very long time.	4.Circle the different word. 1. probably certainly originall 2. quality sign value 3. first inferior original 4. on sale reduced guarante 5. save object product 6. valuable inferior bad 7.buy of course order	



	Clothes		9-U-1-4
1	Read the text.		
	<p>Made of is used when the material the subject consists of doesn't change during the process of making the subject. Chairs are made of wood. Here, wood is still wood. It doesn't transform into something else. On the other hand, made from is used when the material changed its nature. For example, Paper is made from wood. Now, wood disappeared - it was transformed into paper. Look at the examples.</p> <p>- The house is made of bricks. [They are still bricking.] - Wine is made from grapes. [Grapes turn into wine.]</p> <p>Clothes are made from lots of different materials. Some materials, like leather, are made from animal skins. Cotton and linen are made from plants. Other materials, such as polyester, are called 'man-made materials. This is because they are not made from animal skins or plants. Deel usually is made of silk and cotton. My grandmother usually wears a silk deel on special occasions. Lately my mother has been interested in wearing a dress made of cashmere. Mongolian herdsmen wear boots made of felt to survive in the cold winter.</p>		
2	Match the sentences from the left column.		
	1. Chairs are made of 2. Paper is made from 3. The house is made of 4. Wine is made from 5. Clothes are made from 6. The leather, are made from 7. Cotton and linen are made from 8. Deel usually is made of..... 9. Govi cashmere dress is made of	a. animal skins b. plants c. silk and cotton d. cashmere e. wood f. bricks g. grapes h. lots of different materials	
3	Read the text and choose true or false.		
	<p>At different times in history, clothing has taken very different forms. You can see fancy clothes in museums, but they have very few everyday dresses worn by ordinary working- class women. Even fewer examples of ordinary men's clothing have been saved. It tells that everyday clothing does not usually change as rapidly as fashionable dress.</p> <p>Before, clothing could tell the background of people. But now fashion designers often use inexpensive and functional items of clothing as inspiration. Blue jeans, for instance, originated as work functional clothing for miners and farmers. Yet today, even people who dress in jeans, T-shirts, and sports clothes may be influenced by a fashion. One year, fashionable jeans may have narrow legs; the next year the legs may be baggy.</p> <p>Mass production of clothing in the world is replaced by everyday European styles. Let's see how clothing and a fashion have been changed over years.</p>		
5	Choose true or false.		
	1. It tells that everyday clothing does not usually change as rapidly as modern dress. 2. Blue jeans, for instance, originated as work functional clothing for dancers and singers. 3. Jeans, T-shirts, and sports clothes may be influenced by a fashion 4. Mass production of clothing in the world is replaced by everyday Mongolian styles	1. True or False 2. True or False 3. True or False 4. True or False	
6	Replace the sentences with the using 'used to'.		
	1. Women wear domed skirt with loosen bottom. 2. The miners and farmers wear jeans. 3. The fashion designers often use inexpensive. 4. The jeans have narrow legs. 5. People dress T-shirts, and sports clothes.	1. Women used to wear domed skirt with loosen bottom 2. 3. 4. 5.	

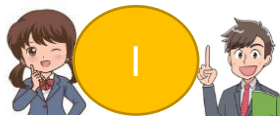


	9-U- 4-5																									
	A version	A version																								
I	Write names of the clothes. /6 points/																									
II	Read and choose the best answer. /2 points /																									
	<p>1. Which item do you think is made from animal skins? a/ a coat b/ a bag c/ a fur coat</p> <p>2. Which item do you think is made from wool? a/ a pullover b/ a raincoat</p> <p>3. c/ high – heels</p>	<p>1.Which item do you think is waterproof? a/ a jacket b/ a raincoat c/ felt boots</p> <p>2.Which item do you think can be made from plastic? a/ a hair pin b/ a dress c/ a skirt</p>																								
III	Answer the questions. /2 points /																									
	<p>1.What shoes do you prefer?</p> <p>2.Which accessories do you prefer?</p>	<p>1.What a hair fan do you prefer?</p> <p>2.Which clothes do you prefer?</p>																								
IV	Translate into Mongolian. /2 points /																									
	<p>1. platform shoes</p> <p>2. baggy trousers</p>	<p>1.Fancy clothes</p> <p>2.A wrist band</p>																								
V	Write examples adjectives in each column. / 5 points /																									
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Opinion</th> <th>Size</th> <th>Shape</th> <th>Color</th> <th>Origin</th> <th>Material</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Nice</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Opinion	Size	Shape	Color	Origin	Material	Nice						<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Opinion</th> <th>Size</th> <th>Shape</th> <th>Color</th> <th>Origin</th> <th>Material</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ugly</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Opinion	Size	Shape	Color	Origin	Material	Ugly					
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Opinion	Size	Shape	Color	Origin	Material																					
Ugly																										
VI	Complete the sentences with used to in the correct form. /3 points/																									
	<p>1.Karen ----- (play) with dolls when she was a toddler.</p> <p>2.What clothes ----- you ----- (wear) when you were a kid</p> <p>3.We ----- (not have) fashionable clothes 10 years ago.</p>	<p>1.We ----- (not fight) like this when we were kids.</p> <p>2.----- Todd ----- (go) skiing in winter?</p> <p>3.They ----- (wear) fancy dresses to the party.</p>																								



Unit 4 бүлэг сэдвийн хүрээнд үзсэн шинэ үгсийг мэддэг эсэхээ шалгаад мэддэг үгийнхээ ард (✓) тэмдэглээгээ бичиж, мэдэхгүй үгийнхээ монгол утгыг толь бичгээс олж, цээжилнэ үү.

1. Accessories		28. Educational		55. Loose shirt		83. Pullover	
2. Advertisement		29. Equally		56. Loosen bottom dress		84. Put on	
3. Article		30. Fancy clothes		57. Low heeled sandals		85. Rank	
4. Background of people		31. Fashionable		58. Luxury		86. Reputation	
5. Baggy trousers		32. Felt		59. Man-made material		87. Scarecrow	
6. Bank teller		33. Fit		60. Massively criticized		88. Scarf	
7. Belt		34. Flowery		61. Mechanic		89. Second-hand	
8. Blowout		35. Functional item		62. Miner		90. Sewing machine	
9. Bracelet		36. Fur coat		63. Mini-skirt		91. Skin	
10. Brakes		37. Gloves		64. Mittens		92. Slippers	
11. Brick		38. Gown		65. Multi-colored		93. Soldier	
12. Bright-colored		39. Hair clip		66. Navy		94. Spiky hair	
13. Button-down collar-захан дээрээ товчтой		40. Hair pin		67. Necklace		95. Strap	
14. Cashmere-ноолуур		41. Hair slide		68. Nowadays		96. Suit	
15. Charm-зүүлт		42. Handmade		69. Occasion		97. Surround	
16. Clothesline		43. Hang up		70. Opening ceremony		98. Survive	
17. Collar-fitting trousers		44. Hat		71. Opinion		99. Take off	
18. Conscious of		45. High-heels		72. Ordinary		100. Toddler	
19. Conservation-		46. Inexpensive		73. Originate		101. Try on	
20. Cotton		47. Influence		74. Outdated		102. Unthinkable	
21. Disappear		48. Inspiration		75. Outfit		103. Unwanted present	
22. Disciplined atmosphere		49. Invent		76. Pile of things		104. Unwillingly	
23. Disco-styled clothing		50. Jacket		77. Plant-урамал		105. Well-bottomed jeans	
24. Do up		51. Jersey		78. Platform shoe		106. Wildlife	
25. Domed skirt		52. Job interview		79. Politeness		107. Wristband	
26. Dress up		53. Leather		80. Precious stone			
27. Earrings		54. Long-sleeved		81. Prompt			



<p>1 Time and special days</p> <p>This is a digital clock. Digital clocks work in a slightly different way to analogue clocks. The numbers on the left represent the hours and the numbers on the right represent the minutes.</p> <p>This digital clock is showing that it is fifteen minutes past 5 o'clock. We can call this five fifteen or quarter past five.</p>	<p>1. Answer these questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 1 day = 24 hours ❖ 1 hour = 60 minutes ❖ 1 minute = 60 seconds <p>1. How many hours in a day? 2. How many minutes in one hour? 3. How many seconds in one minute? 4. Is 24 hours a day and a night? 5. What is the meaning of AM and PM? 6. What is a digital clock? 7. How many hours are in a Week?</p>	<p>9-U-5-1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ AM = Ante meridiem: Before noon ❖ PM = Post meridiem: After noon <p>1. <u>60 minutes in 1 hour</u> 2..... 3..... 4..... 5..... 6..... 7.....</p>
<p>1 Practice the telling time.</p>	<p>Choose correct one.</p> <p>1. Which one is more polite way? a. What time is it? b. What is the time? c. Could you tell me what time it is?</p> <p>2. What time is 15 minutes after 8? a. A quarter past eight b. 4:45 a quarter to five c. half past</p> <p>3. How do you say 45 minutes in English? a. A quarter to b. half past c. 4:45 a quarter to seven</p>	
<p>2 AM or PM</p>	<p>Calculate Am or PM</p> <p>1. From 0:00 (midnight) to 0:59, add 12 hours and say 0:49 = 12:49 am (0:49 + 12)</p> <p>2. From 1:00 to 11:59, just add am after the time we say..... 11:49 = 11:49</p> <p>3. From 12:00 to 12:59, just add pm after the time we say..... 12:49 = 12:49</p> <p>4. From 13:00 to 0:00, subtract 12 hours we say 13:49 = 1:49 pm (13:49 - 12)</p>	
<p>3 Say and calculate Days to Hours, then write answers.</p>		
<p>How to Calculate Days to Hours</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A one day is accepted that it is equal to 24 hours. There are twenty-four hours in a day. ❖ One day is equal to 8.64×10^4 to unit of time second. ❖ Therefore 1 day = 86400 seconds. ❖ One hour is equal to 3.6×10^3 to unit of time second. ❖ Therefore 1 hour = 3600 seconds. ❖ 1 day = (86400 seconds / 3600 seconds) hours. ❖ 24 hours makes a day. 1 day = 8.64×10^4 seconds 1 hour = 3.6×10^3 seconds 1 day = $(8.64 / 3.6) \times 10^4 \times 10^{-3}$ hours ❖ One week has 7 days and one day has 24 hours: 1 week = 7 days/week = (7 days/week) \times (24 hours/day) = 168 hours/week 	<p>How many is 1 Day in Hours? 1 Day equals 24 Hours (1d = 24hr)</p> <p>1. How many are 2 Days in Hours?..... 2. How many are 3 Days in Hours? 3. How many are 4 Days in Hours? 4. How many are 5 Days in Hours? 5. How many are 10 Days in Hours? 6. How many are 15 Days in Hours? 7. How many are 20 Days in Hours? 8. How many are 25 Days in Hours? 9. How many are 30 Days in Hours? 10. How many are 50 Days in Hours? 11. How many are 100 Days in Hours? 12. How many are 200 Days in Hours? 13. How many are 500 Days in Hours? 14. How many are 1000 Days in Hours? 15. How many Hours are in a Week?</p>	



<p>1 Time Conjunctions</p> <p>IN ON AT</p> <p>TIME</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the morning • in the afternoon • in (the) summer • in 1980 • in the 1900s • in the 17th century • in the Easter holiday <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on Monday • on Saturday • on June 3rd • on 1st October 2013 • on Christmas day • on my birthday • on Tuesday evening <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at 9 am • at 8 o'clock • at 6 pm • at night • at noon/ midday • at Easter • at Christmas 	<p>Complete the correct prepositions: in, at, on 9-U-5-2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ At for precise time ❖ In for months, years, centuries and long periods. ❖ On for days and dates <p>1) "Let's meet ___ midday ___ Saturday." 2) "The manager isn't here ___ present, but she'll be back ___ half an hour." 3) "You won't be working ___ Sunday nights ___ the future, will you?" 4) "I'm busy ___ the moment, but I'll be free ___ the evening." 5) I usually stay home ___ night. 6) I get out of class ___ noon. 7) I'll call you ___ six o'clock. 8) She came ___ Monday. 9) She left the city ___ March. 10) She was born ___ 1970. 11) I was born ... the 15th of March</p>																								
<p>2 PAST CONTINUOUS</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>AFFIRMATIVE</th> <th>NEGATIVE</th> <th>YES/NO QUESTIONS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I was dancing</td> <td>I wasn't dancing</td> <td>Was I dancing?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>You were eating</td> <td>You weren't eating</td> <td>Were you eating?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>He was sleeping</td> <td>He wasn't sleeping</td> <td>Was he sleeping?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>She was reading</td> <td>She wasn't reading</td> <td>Was she reading?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>It was running</td> <td>It wasn't running</td> <td>Was it running?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>We were walking</td> <td>We weren't walking</td> <td>Were we walking?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>They were studying</td> <td>They weren't studying</td> <td>Were they studying?</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	YES/NO QUESTIONS	I was dancing	I wasn't dancing	Was I dancing?	You were eating	You weren't eating	Were you eating?	He was sleeping	He wasn't sleeping	Was he sleeping?	She was reading	She wasn't reading	Was she reading?	It was running	It wasn't running	Was it running?	We were walking	We weren't walking	Were we walking?	They were studying	They weren't studying	Were they studying?	<p>Complete the sentences with verbs in brackets. / Past continuous/</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> You was using (use) my mobile phone! My dad..... (wash) his car. It(not rain). Who(she / chat) to last night? What(you / do) at that moment? We(sit) on the train. The students(have) lunch in the canteen. Was you making dinner? 'Yes, I
AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	YES/NO QUESTIONS																							
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They were studying	They weren't studying	Were they studying?																							
<p>3 Subordinating Conjunctions - Time</p> <p>Before When After</p> <p>by the time as soon as once until While</p> <p>Use past progressive with while to describe two actions in progress at the same time in the past.</p> <p>The man was reading the newspaper while the woman was eating her ice cream.</p> <p>past was reading now future</p> <p>was eating</p>	<p>Complete the time clauses with verbs in brackets.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I'll go to bed when Zulaa comes (come)back. I'll be ready as soon as you(be) We'll stay here till she..... (return) Please, call us when you(arrive) I'm going to tell her before she(leave) I'll tell you know when the party..... (start) He'll drive you there whenever you..... (need) The moment summer (be).....here, the garden will be so beautiful! I am going to take the exam after I(study) all these books. He will wait for you until you..... (be)back. Don't worry! I'll watch you while you(swim) in the lake. As soon as I..... (be) in Ulaanbaatar, I'll let you know. Before he(sit)down, he should wash his hands. 																								
<p>4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ As soon as we got out the car, it started raining. ❖ It started raining as soon as we got out the car. ❖ While can be used to show two events happening at the same time. ➤ While you're getting lunch ready, I'll wash the car. ➤ I studied judo while I was in Japan. ❖ While is a conjunction and is used before a subject-verb clause. ❖ During is a preposition and is used before a noun phrase. ➤ He arrived while I was eating breakfast. ➤ He arrived during breakfast. 	<p>Complete the "Before, after, as, as soon as" in brackets.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> You will not be hungryyou eat. (after - before) the sun set, the shadows lengthened. (After - As) Every night, brushing my teeth, I go to bed. (after - before) the girl fell asleep; she had a strange dream. (After- Before) I was building a fire, smoke kept getting in my eyes. (As - Before) I want to graduate from high school possible. (after - as soon as)he started the car, the engine made a strange sound. (As - Before) You have to pack your suitcase you go to the airport. (after - before) Just I was picking up my glasses, they fell out of my hand. (as - before) I get my driver's license, I'm going to drive to your house. (As soon as - Before) 																								



Using Past simple or Past continuous.		9-U-5-3
<h3>Simple Past vs. Past Continuous</h3> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 45%;"> <p>Simple Past</p> <p>We use the simple past to talk about:</p> <p>Completed actions, habits and facts in the past.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I went to the cinema yesterday. I always visited my grandparents in my summer holidays when I was little. I lived near Liverpool for a couple of years. </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 45%;"> <p>Past Continuous</p> <p>The past continuous is used to express:</p> <p>Interrupted actions, specific time as an interruption and parallel actions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I was watching TV when the phone rang. Last night at 7pm, I was having dinner. While she was doing her homework her brother was playing football. </div> </div>		<p>1. Make negative sentences with the Past continuous.</p> <p>1 You were lying to your parents. <u>You weren't lying to your parents.</u></p> <p>2. He was listening to music.</p> <p>3. Our neighbours were playing loud music.</p> <p>4. She was playing basketball.....</p> <p>5. I was painting on the walls.....</p> <p>6. We were doing exercise.....</p>
2	Make sentences and questions with the correct form of the Past continuous.	3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the Past simple or Past continuous.
	<p>1. Sergelen and Naran / play / basketball / at ten o'clock <u>Sergelen and Naran were playing basketball at ten o'clock.</u></p> <p>2. Monica / not watch / TV / at midnight last night.....</p> <p>3. you / ride / your bike / in the park /yesterday afternoon?.....</p> <p>4. I / listen to / my MP3 player / at five o'clock</p> <p>5. we / not work / in the shop / yesterday morning.....</p> <p>6. Zulaa / do / her homework?.....</p> <p>7. I / not eat / a sandwich.....</p> <p>8. they / wait / for me / in the right place?</p>	<p>1. <u>She was standing</u> (stand) on a chair when she <u>fell</u> (fall) and <u>broke</u> (break) her leg.</p> <p>2. When the phone..... (ring), Javzan .....(read) a book.</p> <p>3. Saraa and Mendee.....(copy) Bat's homework when the teacher .....(come) into the room.</p> <p>4. While we..... (wait) for the bus, a thief..... (steal)my bag.</p> <p>5. I .....(meet) them while they..... (walk) home from school.</p> <p>6. While you .....(sleep), the cat .....(eat) your dinner.</p> <p>7. The boys .....(spray) graffiti while Mr James .....(write) on the board.</p> <p>8. While I..... (do) my homework, Lisa .....(go)to the party.</p> <p>9. Buya .....(wait) for me when I..... (arrive).</p>
4	Complete the sentences with when or while	
	<p>1. I was studying for a test <u>when</u> Alimaa arrived.</p> <p>2. ....she was walking in the park, she saw Zulaa</p> <p>3. Dad was sleeping on the sofa .....Mum came home.</p> <p>4. It started to rain we .....were waiting for the bus.</p> <p>5. ....we arrived at the party, people were dancing.</p> <p>6. ....we were talking, the waiter brought our meal.</p> <p>7. Suren was using her phone in class the..... teacher asked her a question.</p> <p>8. ....I was watching a film at the cinema, a thief stole my bike.</p> <p>9. My friend took a photo of me .....I wasn't looking.</p>	<h3>WHEN AND WHILE EXAMPLES</h3> <p>• 1. <u>when my mum called my sister, she was playing in the garden</u></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">↑ PAST SIMPLE</div> <div style="text-align: center;">↑ PAST CONTINUOUS</div> </div> <p>• 2. <u>WHILE MY SISTER WAS PLAYING IN THE GARDEN MY MUM CALLED HER.</u></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">↑ PAST CONTINUOUS</div> <div style="text-align: center;">↑ PAST SIMPLE</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>1 I <u>went</u> into the flat.</p> <p>2 The man always left a key under the mat because once he <u>had lost</u> his key.</p> <p>3 I <u>was watching</u> the news when a man <u>walked</u> in.</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>A We use the past simple for one completed action.</p> <p>B When one action interrupts another action, we use the past continuous for the longer action.</p> <p>C If it is unclear which of two actions happened first, we use the past perfect for the earlier action.</p> </div> </div>



What is a fair?		9-U-5-4
1	Read the text.	
	The fair is an ancient tradition and many communities from Roman times. Fairs are often associated with a significant event, such as the anniversary of a local historical event, a seasonal event such as harvest time or with a holiday such as Christmas. Nowadays fairs are also known by many different names around the world, such as an auto show, a county fair, an exhibition or a state fair, a festival and a market. Sometimes they are held for a trade purpose. In the United States, fairs draw in as many as 150 million people each summer.	
2	Match the sentences from the left column.	
	1. The fair is an ancient tradition and many communities 2. Fairs are often associated 3. Nowadays fairs are also known by many different names around the world 4. Sometimes they are held 5. In the United States, fairs draw	a. from Roman times b. as harvest time or with a holiday such as Christmas c. such as an auto show, a festival and a market d. own fairs. e. for a trade purpose f. in as many as 150 million people each summer.
	Even schools and streets have own fairs. The summer fair has become a not only as a social event for the local community, but also as a major fundraising opportunity. A school summer fair fundraiser can range from a small group event focused on games and contests to arts- and-crafts booths, games, a petting zoo, and even an entertainment.	
3	Read the text and fill in blank the appropriate words form left column.	
	1. Schools and streets .....own fairs. 2. The summer fair has become a social event 3. A school summer fair fund-raiser..... range from a small group event 4. A small group event on games and an entertainment. 5. A school summer fair to arts- and-crafts booths, games, a petting zoo	a. contest b. focus c. can d. have become e. have
	There are endless ways to make money with a school summer fair or street fair fundraiser – for example live music, food, (candy apples and a cotton candy), vendors selling arts and crafts, baked goods, balloon animals, duck and turtle races, fortune tellers ... the ideas for fun.	
4	Read the following text and complete these sentences using (turtle races, balloon, vendors ,endless ways, fundraiser, arts and crafts) words.	
	There are .....to make money with a school summer fair or street fair– for example live music, food, (candy apples and a cotton candy), .....selling, baked goods, animals, duck and....., fortune tellers ... the ideas for fun.	
5	Choose true or false.	
	1. The fair is a historical event and many communities from Roman times. 2. The auto show, county fair and exhibitions are not fair. 3. The summer fair has become a major fundraising opportunity 4. A small group event focused on games and contests to arts- and-crafts. 5. There are endless ways to make money with a school summer fair.	1. True or False 2. True or False 3. True or False 4. True or False 5. True or False
6	Circle the different word.	
	1. anniversary / local historical event/ a seasonal event/ make money 2. harvest time /music/ food/ arts / crafts 3. auto show, county fair / exhibitions/ duck 4. candy apples/ a cotton candy/ fortune tellers/ become 5. make money/ become/focus/ entertainment 6. an exhibition /a state fair/ a festival /a market/ ancient tradition	Write the odd one 1. make money 2..... 3..... 4..... 5..... 6.....



9-U- 5-5		A version	
I Complete the sentences with on, in or at /10 points/		A version	
1.I'll meet you .....the morning. 2.My mom was born .....1970. 3.I was born .....the 11th of October. 4.I usually stay home .....night. 5.She left the city .....January. 6.She came .....Monday. 7.I have a meeting .....9 a.m. 8.Where will you be New Year's Day? 9.The meeting will start 5 PM 10.I was born April, 1988		1.I like to go swimming .....summer. 2.I go to English club .....Wednesdays. 3.My class starts .....8.00 am. 4.He played a trick on me .....April Fool's Day. 5.The stars shine .....night. 6.Teacher went home .....lunchtime. 7.That school was built .....1975. 8.I am typing .....the moment. 9.We will meet you the morning 10.I get out of class .....noon	
II Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. /4 points /		When While As soon as before	
1. As soon as I got home, my brother .....(go out) 2. While the children .....(play) in the playground, the parents were having a talk to each other. 3. He .....(sleep) when the doorbell rang. 4. I had told her before she .....(leave) for Madrid.		1. Until I .....(explain) the situation to her, I felt guilty. 2. When I .....(walk) in the street, I met my teacher. 3. He went out as soon as he .....(do) his homework. 4. I .....(read) newspaper while my friend was watching TV.	
III Choose the correct conjunction. /4 points/		When While As soon as before	
1.After / Until) she graduated from university, she looked for job. 2.(When / As soon as) I was a child, we lived in the country. 3. (While / Until) I was playing football I hurt my leg. 4. I decided to take the exam (after / until) I finished studying all units.		..... I was doing shopping with my friend, his father was making kite. He was riding horse his mother came. ....I became nurse of traditional hospital, I help many patients. I could arrive .....midnight	
IV Match the words to their definition. /4 points/			
1. A stag party 2. A vow 3. A delicacy 4. Vidaai	a. rare or luxurious food to eat with pleasure b. a party for only men usually held on the night before a man is married c. a goodbye party for the family to start new life in her husband's house d. a promise, pledge	1.A hen night 2.Mead 3.Baraa 4.Garlands	a. an alcoholic beverage created by fermenting honey with water, or with various fruits. b. a circle made of flowers and leaves worn around the neck or head as a decoration. c. a party held for a woman who is about to be married, usually attended only by female d. a formal procession that includes friends, family members and relatives of the groom.
V Translate the words below. / 3 points/			
1. A leap year- 2. A groom- 3. A fortnight-	1.A bride- 2.A honeymoon- 3.A flower girl-		



Unit 5 бүлэг сэдвийн хүрээнд үзсэн шинэ үгсийг мэддэг эсэхээ шалгаад мэддэг үгийнхээ ард

(✓) тэмдэглэгээ бичиж, мэдэхгүй үгийнхээ монгол үгтэйг толь бичгээс олж, цээжилнэ үү.

1. Accident	36. Decoration	71. Herb	106. Promote the event
2. Adult	37. Delicacy	72. Historical event	107. Raffle
3. Advertise	38. Difference	73. Home-grown fruit	108. Railroad
4. Airline-	39. Digital clock	74. Honeymoon	109. Rare
5. Alcoholic beverage	40. Donate	75. Husband	110. Reasonably cheap
6. Analogue clock	41. Downstairs	76. Imagine	111. Reception
7. Ancient tradition	42. Empty	77. Interrupt	112. Relaxed atmosphere
8. Anniversary	43. Endless	78. Invite	113. Resolve
9. Ante Meridiem	44. Entry ticket	79. Kill	114. Robber
10. Arts-and-crafts booth	45. Escape	80. Leap year	115. Ruler
11. Assembly-	46. Event	81. Legendary	116. Rush
12. Associate with	47. Exhibition	82. Link	117. Sack
13. Attendee	48. Explode	83. Live band	118. Sheep-shearing competition
14. Attraction	49. Fair	84. Local	119. Significant event
15. Backwards	50. Fall off bike	85. Lose the game	120. Similarity
16. Baraat	51. Female	86. Luxurious	121. Sketch out
17. Bark-	52. Ferment honey	87. Maypole	122. Spice
18. Before Common Era	53. Fleece	88. Mead	123. Stag party
19. Best man	54. Flower girl	89. Midnight	124. Stall
20. Bouncy castle	55. Fortnight	90. Neighborhood	125. Subtract
21. Bride	56. Fortune teller	91. Noon	126. Successful
22. Burglar	57. Fundraise	92. Page boy	127. Supper
23. Burglary	58. Fund-raiser	93. Parallel	128. Suspect
24. Calculation	59. Fundraising event	94. Payment	129. Terror
25. Celebrate	60. Garlands	95. Petting	130. Theme
26. Chirp	61. Ghost	96. Picnic	131. Treasurer

Бүлэг сэдвүүдийн дасгал ажлын хуудастай ажиллах өөрийн үнэлгээний нэгдсэн зураглал

Бүлэг сэдэв	Ажлын хуудас	Өөрийн үнэлгээ		
Unit	Worksheet	Багшаас дэмжлэг авах	Бие даан судлах, дахин гүйцэтгэх	Хангалттай хийсэн
Unit 1 All about me	Worksheet 1			
	Worksheet 2			
	Worksheet 3			
	Worksheet 4			
	Worksheet 5			
	Worksheet 6			
Unit 2 At school	Worksheet 1			
	Worksheet 2			
	Worksheet 3			
	Worksheet 4			
	Worksheet 5			
	Worksheet 6			
Unit 3 Sport and fitness	Worksheet 1			
	Worksheet 2			
	Worksheet 3			
	Worksheet 4			
	Worksheet 5			
	Worksheet 6			
Unit 4 Clothes	Worksheet 1			
	Worksheet 2			
	Worksheet 3			
	Worksheet 4			
	Worksheet 5			
	Worksheet 6			
Unit 5 Time and special days	Worksheet 1			
	Worksheet 2			
	Worksheet 3			
	Worksheet 4			
	Worksheet 5			
	Worksheet 6			