



VOCABULARY: Write the words in Mongolian.

carbon dioxide	to absorb	conifer tree	habitat	migration	herbivore	scavenger	crow
oxygen	cell	deciduous tree	adaptation	offspring	carnivore	vulture	magpie
chlorophyll	stem	grassland	symbiosis	hibernation	omnivore	fungi	interaction
fossil fuels	starch	tropical rainforest	camouflage	insectivore	prey	coyote	food chain
respiration	algae	root	shelter	predator	deceased animals	fertile soil	climate

USE OF ENGLISH: 1. Underline the correct form of active or passive to complete the sentences.

Active present simple: S+v(s)+O
Passive present simple: O+ am / is / are +V(pp-II) +(by S)

- In many leaves, as fast as sugar **is produced / produces** it is turned into starch.
- Carbon and oxygen **can be supplied / can supply** by carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the air.
- Does carbon dioxide need / Is carbon dioxide needed** for photosynthesis?
- As the light intensity **increases / is increased**, the rate of photosynthesis increases.
- Carbon dioxide, water, and light **are needed / need** for starch production in a leaf.
- The glucose molecules produced by photosynthesis **are quickly built up / quickly build up** into starch molecules.

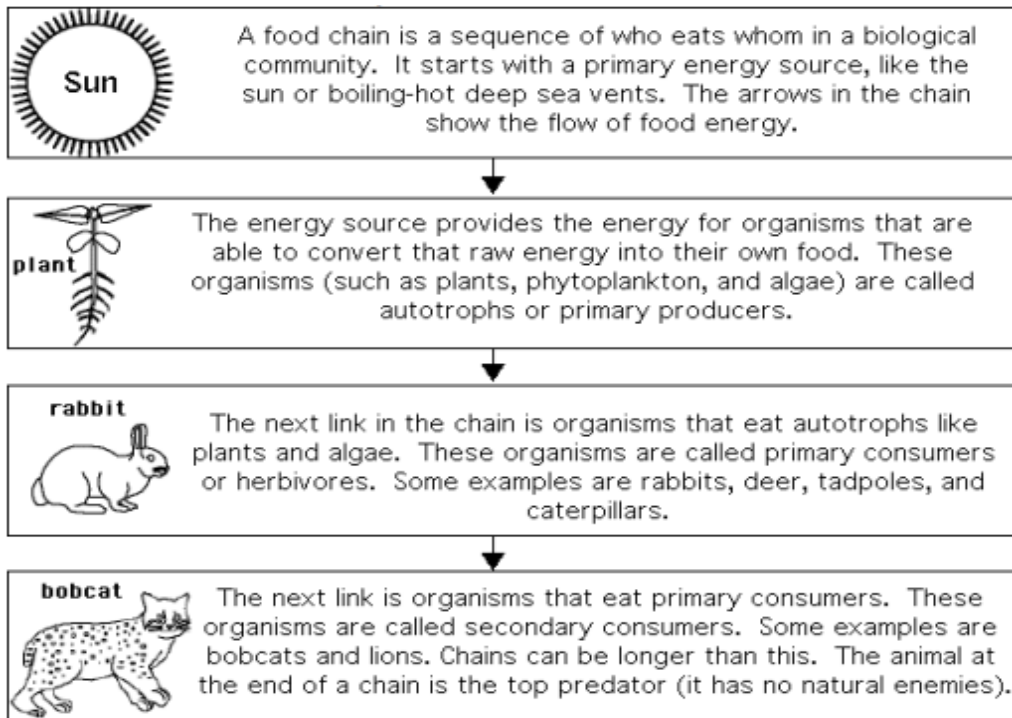
2a. Study the explanation.

SUBJECT QUESTION	EXAMPLES	OBJECT QUESTION	EXAMPLES
We don't know the person or thing who performed the action, and we want to find out. This type of question is called a subject question, and subject questions do NOT use the auxiliary verbs do, does, and did.	1. Who wants some fruit juice? We want some fruit juice. 2. Who likes Fred? Karen likes Fred. 3. What causes cancer? Smoking causes cancer.	For object questions in the simple present, the auxiliary verbs are do and does:	1. What do you want to drink? We want some fruit juice. 2. Who does Karen like? Karen likes Fred. 3. What does smoke cause? It causes cancer.

2b. Write (S) for subject question and (O) for object questions.

1. My sister enjoyed the movie.	A. Who did enjoy the movie? B. Who enjoyed the movie?	5. We invite everyone to our parties.	A. Who you invite to your parties? B. Who does you invite to your parties?
2. Teresa visits Germany every summer.	A. What country does Teresa visit every summer? B. What country Teresa visits every summer?	6. My friend helped me move to a new apartment.	A. Who did help you move to a new apartment? B. Who helped you move to a new apartment?
3. The dog broke the TV.	A. What did the dog break? B. What the dog broke?	7. Henry plays the trumpet.	A. What musical instrument does Henry play? B. What musical instrument Henry plays?
4. I left my keys at the office.	A. Who did leave their keys at the office? B. Who left their keys at the office?	8. The traffic made me late for work.	A. What made you late for work? B. What did make you late for work?

READING AND WRITING: Read the passage and answer the questions below.



1. What do the arrows a food chain represent?

2. A food chain starts with an _____ source.
 3. Organisms that make their own food are called _____ or _____.
 4. organisms that eat plants are called _____ or _____.
 5. An animal with no natural enemies is a _____.



VOCABULARY: What are they? Choose and write the correct word from the box.

decomposers	carnivores	omnivores	the prey
scavenger	a predator	herbivores	

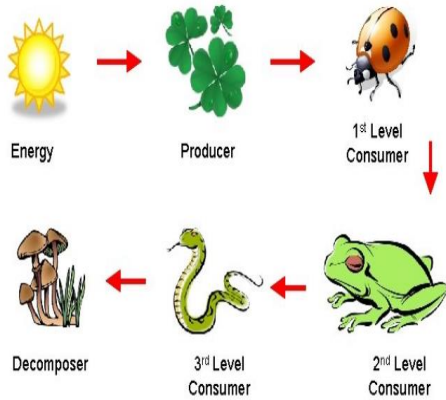
- _____ plant-eating animals
- _____ plant-and animal-eating animals
- _____ animal-eating animals
- _____ an animal that eats other animals
- _____ the animal that gets eaten by the predator
- _____ These organisms eat non-living material, such as deceased animals
- _____ an animal or other organism that feeds on dead organic matter

USE OF ENGLISH: Read the questions and decide if they are subject (S) or object (O) questions.

- Who wants to learn about animal adaptation? _____
- What happens to rabbits if there is a herd of foxes? _____
- Which habitat do polar bears like most? _____
- What do you study in Biology class? _____
- Who do you conduct science experiments with? _____
- Which looks bigger, a moose or a dear? _____

READING AND WRITING: Study the food chain diagram and write the sentences.

Flow of energy in a food chain



Example: Grass is a producer, and it is fed by sunlight and water.

Grid area for writing answers.



VOCABULARY: Complete the chart with at least 5 appropriate words.

Words in photosynthesis

Terms in food chain

Animals in food web

Habitat interaction words

SPEAKING: Work in a small group of 3. Talk about food chain. Follow these questions.



Now fill in the chart with: Very well (VW), Good (G), Fair (F)

CRITERIA	STUDENT 1 NAME:	STUDENT 2 NAME:	STUDENT 3 NAME:
Choosing the right vocabulary			
Using grammar structures			
Fluency			

USE OF ENGLISH: 1. Write the correct preposition from the box in the blanks.

- _____ what time do you get up?
- Who went _____ to observe animal behavior in the wood?
- _____ what reason did he leave home early?
- _____ whose experience did he learn about animals?
- Who does he travel _____? -With his uncle.
- What will you talk _____ if you meet a famous biologist?
- What websites are you looking _____ now?
- What is a magpie good _____?
- In _____ direction did the presenter move to entertain the audience?

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. ... foxes and bears are omnivores because they eat animals and plants	a. neither b. either c. none
2. There are a frog, snake, and hawk ... of them can be an herbivore	a. neither b. none c. both
3. Tertiary consumers feed on ... of primary and secondary consumers.	a. none b. neither c. either
4. Do ... of you have any Biology book I can borrow?	a. neither b. both c. either
5. 'Why didn't you go for the biology field trip last weekend?' 'Because ... of my classmates was invited.	a. both b. none c. either
6. Bill and I have been ... very tired because we have been doing experiments on photosynthesis since this morning	a. all b. both c. none

READING AND WRITING: Answer the following questions based on the passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

<p>Living things adapt to their environment so they can survive. An organism adapts when it develops a behavior that makes it more likely to survive. It can also adapt by forming a physical characteristic or body part that helps it survive.</p> <p>In a forest biome, some trees grow taller than the other plants around them. This lets them reach the sunlight. Growing taller is an adaptation that helps trees survive. Shorter plants have adapted with their behavior. They have learned to live in the shade with less sunlight.</p> <p>Animals in the forest have a wide variety of adaptations. Monkeys have long tails. They can use them almost like another hand. This helps them swing quickly through the tops of trees. They can even do this while holding their babies or gathering food.</p> <p>Giraffes need to reach leaves at the tops of tall trees. Having a long neck is an adaptation that allows them to do this.</p> <p>Some animals' adaptations prevent other animals from wanting to eat them. A skunk's horrible smell makes larger animals choose something else to eat.</p> <p>Even plants sometimes protect themselves in this way. Roses and acacia trees both have dangerous thorns. The thorns prevent animals from eating their leaves.</p>	<p>1) What are the two main ways that an organism adapts?</p> <p>2) What is one animal adaptation you read about in the passage?</p> <p>3) Is the animal adaptation you chose a physical or behavioral adaptation?</p> <p>4) What is one plant adaptation you read about in the passage?</p> <p>5) Is the plant adaptation you chose a physical or behavioral adaptation?</p>
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VOCABULARY: Complete the sentences with necessary words. Choose from the box.

camouflage interact tussle disrupted vulture symbiosis Oxygen predator habitat photosynthesis

1. If the prey population grows, _____ numbers will respond increase as well.
2. Plants and animals _____ with each other in a food chain.
3. All types of consumers _____ with each other to survive in their food pyramid.
4. Food chains and webs are _____ using pesticides and other poisons.
5. A _____ is a large bird related to hawks, eagles, and falcons.
6. A _____ provides a living thing with everything as food, water, shelter, and space that needs to survive.
7. _____ is one-way animals have adapted to their environment because it means they've started looking like it.
8. Animals can also adapt by working together with other animals; this is called _____.
9. Green plants make their own food, glucose, using the sun's energy in a process called _____.
10. _____ is a necessary component for cellular respiration.

USE OF ENGLISH: 1. Fill in the correct prepositions after the verbs.

1. Her new novel about beaver behaviour will come _____ next winter.
2. We have been waiting _____ the marmot to come out of his shelter for two hours.
3. If we make an experiment it depends _____ the weather.
4. The members of expedition arrived _____ the station in time.
5. I have to look _____ the meaning of this word "symbiosis".
6. I think you are wrong. I can't agree _____ you.
7. Talk _____ the teacher if you have a problem during the observation.
8. I love listening _____ tweets of various birds.
9. They complained _____ the harsh condition of the Tundra.
10. He is thinking _____going to the Antarctica next year to study the animal population there.

2. Choose between *both*, *either* or *neither* in the sentences.

1. We ate in two different restaurants, and I thought _____ of them were fantastic, the food was just amazing.
2. Unfortunately, _____ of the two restaurants is open on Mondays.
3. We can _____ stay in and cook or go out.
4. He said he is happy with _____ option.
5. I want _____ a starter or a main course, _____ would be too much.

3. Choose between *all*, *no* or *none of* in the sentences.

1. We usually eat Mexican food because _____ my friends love it.
2. Not _____ dishes are as filling as pasta.
3. There are _____ restaurants in my area.
4. It was a shame that _____ them enjoyed the food.
5. Unfortunately, I had _____ change so I couldn't leave a tip.

READING AND WRITING: Read the passage and answer the questions.

Snow Leopard (*Uncia uncia*)

Geographic Location: Mountains of India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Tibet, Mongolia, and China

Habitat: Arid alpine regions between tree line and permanent snow

Natural History: The body length is between 4 and 5 feet, and the tail is about 3 feet long. The snow leopard can weigh 55 - 165 pounds. The winter coat has spots that are arranged in distinct rows. They are round and charcoal gray, set against a light gray to yellow background, which grows paler in the winter. The background of the snow leopard's coat turns darker in the summer. The placement of the eyes is high. This allows the animal to stay low behind cover when stalking prey. The paws have thick cushions of hair to protect them from heat and cold. Large paws also allow them to walk on snow and not sink into it. Extremely strong back legs allow leaps of up to 50 feet -- useful for surprising prey. Snow leopards have several adaptations that enable them to survive in the mountains. They have long fur with a wooly undercoat to keep warm in the high mountains. The tail is long and thick with fur and is wrapped around the body and neck at night to keep the animal warm. The tail is also long and flexible and is used for balance.

Diet: The snow leopard hunts alone because the rocky terrain and amount of food available in any one area cannot support large groups. It preys on blue sheep, ibexes, wild goats, hares, and even birds and mice. In milder, lower-altitude weather, the snow leopard hunts deer, gazelle, and wild boar. It stalks its prey, then springs and fastens onto it. It leaps to high rocky crags where it rests or watches for prey.

Interesting Facts: The snow leopard is slightly smaller than the leopard, but its dense fur makes it look larger. It has the longest tail (relative to body length) of any cat.

1. What regions the snow leopard can be seen?
2. Why does the snow leopard adapt in the harsh climate?
3. What's the camouflage of the snow leopard?
4. What's the prey for the snow leopard?
5. What's the difference between a leopard and a snow leopard?



I can understand	Content	VERY WELL	WELL	NOT SURE
Vocabulary	Vocabulary for habitat interaction			
Speaking	explain the food chain			
Use of English	indefinite determiners			
Reading	for main and detailed points			
Writing	Writing about the snow leopard			



WRITING A LETTER OF COMPLAINT

1a. Study the guide to formal writing of complaint.

Introduction	Para 1. Reasons for writing a complaint Include an appropriate greeting (Dear Mr. Dorj, Dear Sir or Madam.)	
Main body	Para 2 / 3. Complaints and justification-supporting sentences. Start a new paragraph for each different side of the topic.	
Conclusion	A final paragraph. Suggested action to be taken. Include an appropriate ending (Yours sincerely / Yours faithfully++ full name)	
Styles in letters	Formal	Possible contrast or opposing linking words
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The greeting (Dear Mr Lean, Dear Sir) ✓ Use of passive ✓ Formal language (complex sentences) ✓ Example: I'm-I am; I've-I have etc. ✓ The ending (Yours faithfully++ full name) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In spite of / despite the fact that ✓ Although / even though ✓ But ✓ Nevertheless / However

1b. Read the letter of complaint and make an outline using the information in the chart above.

Dear Sir / Madam,

Para 1. I want to express my strong dissatisfaction with the activities of the construction company XXXXXXX which I visited as a part of my work duties. I have witnessed that the company was digging too many ditches including a huge area which means the destruction of the magpie, fox and rabbit habitat. Such an irresponsible action makes me feel I must protest.

Para 2. The company is very careless. Since I have visited the site, I repeatedly asked them to stop this action they didn't respond to me yet.

Para 3. Furthermore, the company throws the waste in the ditches. The locals I met complained that the place is abundant vegetation and animals that are necessary for the food chain in the area. Even though they called their office there was no reply except for the automatic-answering machine. Moreover, the action could draw the natural balance in the food pyramid which is hard to restore.

Para 4. At last, I believe it unacceptable. I hope this matter will receive your immediate attention. You will send them an email or have an official meeting including specialists.

Yours sincerely, Josh Well

Para 1. Reasons of writing	
Para 2. Complaint and justification	
Para 3. Complaint and justification	
Para 4. Suggested action	

2. Now your turn. Read the letter and write the similar letter of complaint.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing following a recent visit to the Newtown Sports Centre. I would like to express my disappointment with the service I received.

Although the staff were generally polite and helpful, they seemed to lack basic sports knowledge. None of them could offer any advice to me on choosing a tennis racket. I suggest that you send your employees on suitable training courses.

Another cause for complaint was that the swimming pool was closed. I understand that repairs and maintenance need to be done.

However, when I called for information the day before my visit, the receptionist did not mention that the pool was closed. If I had known, I would have visited the sports centre at another time.

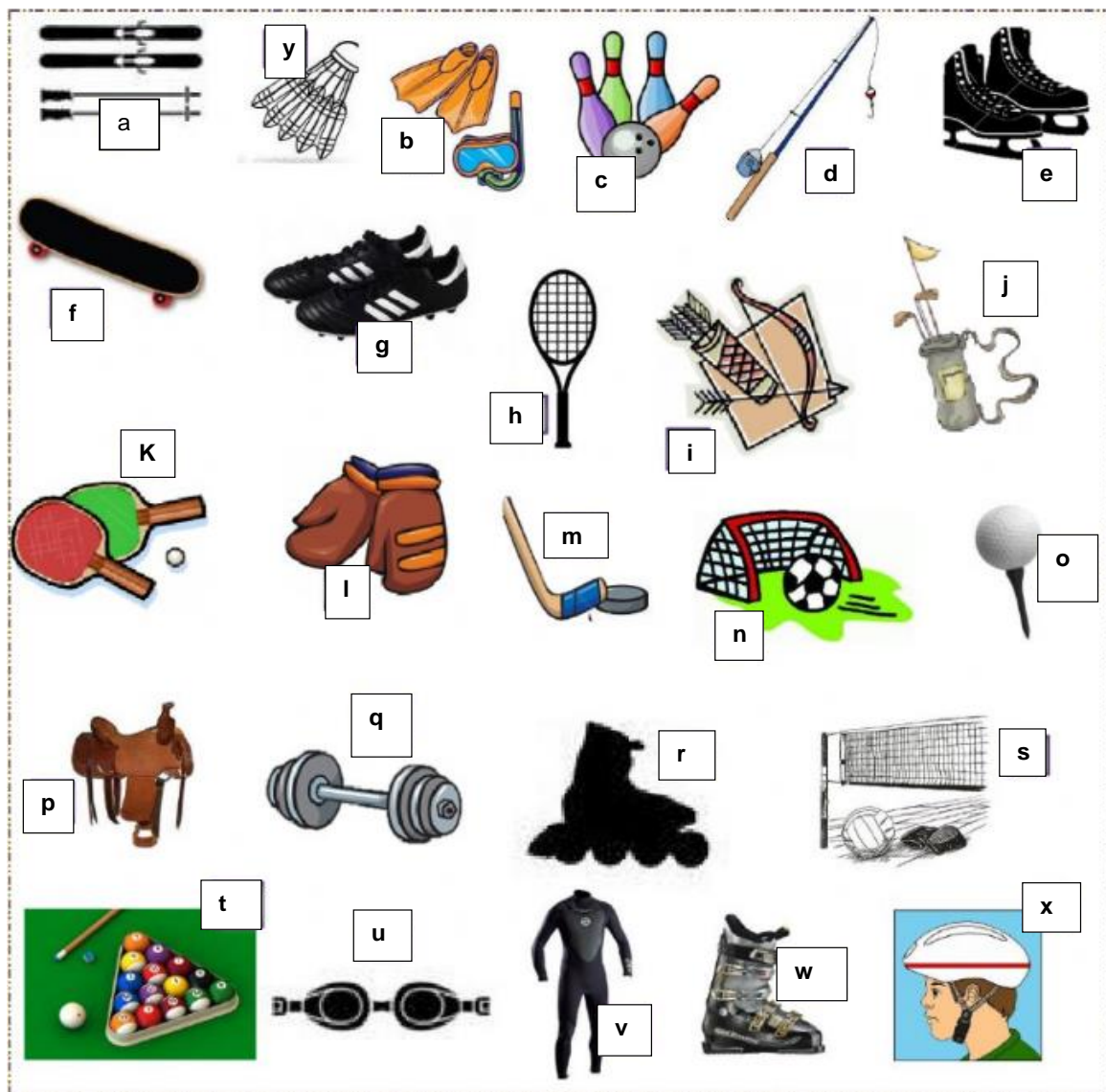
Finally, offering lessons in different sports is a good idea, but in my opinion, they seem to be very expensive. Considering the membership fee, the prices of lessons should be lower, and more sports should be offered.

I hope you will take these points into consideration. I look forward to hearing from you

Yours faithfully,
Joe Bloggs



VOCABULARY: Match the images with the words below.
Which sport do we use a piece of the sport equipment?



1. tennis racket	6. goggles	11. net / goal	16. ski boots	21. cleats
2. golf tee	7. wetsuit	12. hockey stick	17. fishing rod	22. boxing gloves
3. bow and arrow	8. skateboards	13. ice skates	18. volleyball pads	23. fins, mask and snorkels
4. shuttlecocks	9. helmet	14. bowling balls and pins	19. saddle	24. billiard cue, balls
5. rollerblades	10. skis	15. golf bag	20. table tennis paddles	25. weights

SPEAKING: Talk about sports to your partner or friend. Follow these questions. Your partner or friend will take a note down here.



- ♣ How often do you play sports?
- ♣ What is your favourite sport?
- ♣ Are you a member of any sports team?
- ♣ What sports are you good at?
- ♣ How often do you like to exercise?
- ♣ What kind of sports do you watch on TV?
- ♣ What sports did / do you play in school?

My partner/friend _____ (name) says:

READING: Read the text about each of the people talking about their hobbies and then choose the correct answer to the questions.

Emma, runner

I've been running for two years. I used to only run 1 or 2 kilometres, but now I run approximately 10. My speed is also improving. In Brighton, I've joined a jogging club. I had never met any of the members before, but now I consider them my friends. When my father was younger, he was a good runner who was quite fit, but he stopped after injuring his knee. In fact, I need to order a new pair of running shoes -just a simple pair. I don't believe that the more expensive ones help you run faster!

Mia, skateboarder

Most evenings, I go skating in the park. I know that's a lot, but the park is only a minute or two away from my house, and I usually spend a couple of hours there if my friends are around. My cousin, who is quite talented at skateboarding, occasionally joins us, and he teaches me a few new moves. I'm getting better all the time!

Charlotte, rock climber

My best friend suggested I start rock climbing, and now we both do it. My friend's mother drives us once or twice a month, but I'd like to do it once a week. I had no idea you needed so much when I first started, and it isn't cheap! But I love it. Climbing is something I don't think I'll ever grow tired of!

1. Which person has made new friends because of her hobby?

- A. Emma B. Mia C. Charlotte

2. Which person does her hobby near her home?

- A. Emma B. Mia C. Charlotte

3. Which person says she is getting better at her hobby?

- A. Emma B. Mia C. Charlotte

4. Which person does her hobby with a family member?

- A. Emma B. Mia C. Charlotte

5. Which person wants to do her hobby more often?

- A. Emma B. Mia C. Charlotte

6. Which person needs to buy something for her hobby?

- A. Emma B. Mia C. Charlotte

7. Which person says her hobby was more expensive than she thought?

- A. Emma B. Mia C. Charlotte



VOCABULARY: Classify the activities in these categories.

doing handicrafts	writing stories	barbecuing	camping
shopping	drawing pictures	going to museums	gardening
seeing a movie	attending classical music and opera performances	computer games	travelling
watching TV		reading books	blogging
eating out at a restaurant	horse riding	woodworking	
		doing jigsaw puzzles	

- Physical leisure activities:
- Recreational leisure activities:
- Mental leisure activities:

USE OF ENGLISH: Choose the correct word in the brackets.

1. There are (less, fewer) markers in the cabinet today than yesterday.
2. Chefs use (less, fewer) kilograms of flour making pastries than making bread.
3. (Less, Fewer) automobiles cross the bridge at night than in the afternoon.
4. Energy-efficient appliances consume (less, fewer) electricity than older appliances.
5. Energy-efficient appliances consume (less, fewer) kilowatts of electricity than older appliances.
6. Janice exhibits (less, fewer) emotional outbursts than Alicia.
7. Modern buildings use much (less, fewer) steel beams than older buildings.
8. This spring, John plans to spend (less, fewer) Euros travelling than he did last year.
9. People spend (less, fewer) days vacationing than they did in the past.

READING AND WRITING: Go to the textbook, p-109, ex-10a.

Read the text again and circle the correct one. Then answer the questions below.

1. Many sports are included **at / in** the Olympic games.
2. Different countries from all around the world compete **from / against** each other.
3. A lot of people in England have a very strong obsession **with / to** football.
4. Everyone would rush **into / out** to the playground during the break times, desperate to play a game of football.
5. All the flags and crests **of / for** local football teams are hung outside every window.
6. There is an atmosphere of excitement **on / in** the air.
7. Groups of crowds were peering **at / to** tiny television screens in the corners of packed bars.
8. Fans are covered head **to / till** toe in the colours of their team, as a way of showing their allegiance.
9. They shout and scream **in / with** frustration when their team loses.
10. You do not have to be a fan of football to get caught **up / upon** in the excitement.
11. In 1966, the World Cup victory is **in / from** the hearts and minds of all English football fans, which changed history forever.
12. Football has never been something I have been particularly interested **in/ for**.
13. Growing up **in / at** north London, I quickly learned everyone around me supported Arsenal.
14. Often, I feel annoyed when everyone around me is excited **about / over** two groups of people kicking a ball in a field.
14. When I was younger, and football was inescapable **in / at** physical education lessons or the playground.
15. I would always pick the same position to play **for / in** a football match: goal defense.
16. I feel similarly **about / of** it now.
17. I may not ultimately desire to play the sport or take part **for / in** supporting the teams.



VOCABULARY: Write at least 3 words for each category. Use the article in p-108.

mental benefits of sport	...
physical benefits of sport	...
social benefits of sport	...

SPEAKING: Talk about sports to your partner or friend. Follow these questions. Your partner or friend will take a note down here.

- ✓ What do you do to keep fit?
- ✓ How are sports beneficial to you?
- ✓ What should do people to be more physically active?
- ✓ Can sport change some negative qualities? If yes, why, and how?
- ✓ How sports do affect you positively to make difference?

My partner/friend _____ (name) says:

Grid area for writing the answer to the speaking question.

USE OF ENGLISH: Make passive sentences using the word parts and the given tense.

1. The window – open-today (present perfect)

2. Will the new gym-open- by the time-we-finish-the school? (future perfect)

3. The wrestling- not-organized- for ages (past perfect)

4. The football match– not play – at the football pitch – by the end of this week (future perfect)

5. The stadium – not renovate – for three decades (present perfect simple)

WRITING: Write about your hobbies. Follow the outline. Words no less than 80.

- Paragraph 1: What hobby / when / where you started
 Paragraph 2: What you did / how your parents helped / how was improvement
 Paragraph 3: How you are good at your hobby / how often you do it / how you find it



VOCABULARY: 1a. Write the quality words in Mongolian.

speed	concentration	strength	competitiveness
determination	team spirit	motivation	fitness
natural ability	knowledge	balance	flexibility

1b. Underline the correct word in each sentence.

- In my view, playing chess helps build more **competitiveness / concentration**.
- Fitness / Flexibility** is required in all sports not just obvious ones like gymnastics.
- Team spirit / Motivation** is important to strengthen a sense of togetherness of a team.
- Determination / Knowledge** helps basketball players define and decide their goals as well as find the resolve to see those goals achieved.
- To improve **competitiveness / speed** in sport one should track and post the results of your drills in practices and games.

USE OF ENGLISH:1. Rewrite the sentences in present, past and future passive voice.

- Kerrie has paid the fee for the fitness club. –
- They have not read the book “Mobility is the power”. –
- George had repaired many cars before he received his mechanic's license. -
- They will have completed the project before the deadline. -
- Who has torn my book? -
- By the next week, they will have closed the Sports Centre for three days.

2. Write the sentences with idioms in Mongolian.

- He grew up to be a great sportsman, a good athlete and a good **all-rounder** and scholar. He is a good all-rounder.
- He's a very personable young man, but his work does not really **come up to scratch**.
- I want to **get stuck into** the job as soon as possible.
- After losing the race, he **threw in the towel** on his sport career.
- Anne decided to **take the bull by the horns** and organize the contest herself.

I can understand	Content	VERY WELL	WELL	NOT SURE
Vocabulary	Sport and equipment related words, leisure activities and idioms			
Speaking	Talking about sports			
Use of English	Present, past and future passive sentences, fewer and less practice			
Reading	for main and detailed points			
Writing	Writing for hobbies and leisure activities			



WRITING AN INFORMAL FRIENDLY LETTER

1. Study the guide to informal friendly letter.

Introduction	Para 1. Reasons for writing Include an appropriate greeting (dear Peter, Dear Mr. Tushig)
Main body	Para 2 / 3. Development of the writing (what you want to tell) Begin each paragraph with a main point.
Conclusion	A final paragraph. Closing remarks Include an appropriate ending (Yours / Best wishes, +first name)
Tenses	Present perfect and past simple are often used in letters giving news. The present perfect is used to refer to recent activities and the past simple to refer to activities which happened at a stated time in the past.

2. Read the letter below and underline the correct form of the verbs. What is the letter about?

Dear Sharon,

How are you doing? I'm doing good and hope that you're sailing the same boat. My school **had organized / organized** a Sports Day, and I'm excited to tell you about it.

I've always been intrigued by numerous sports and **was / have been** excited to have the chance to engage in a full day of sports events. Our school's Sports Day **had taken / took** place in the schoolyard.

The authorities **decorated / has decorated** the school grounds with colorful flags and icicle lights to mark the occasion. In honor of the guests, there was a beautiful stage. As the chief guest, the Minister of Youth and Sports was invited.

There 1) **were / had been** several athletic activities, including sac runs, the 200-meter sprint, and basketball. The athletic featured activities such as a sprint, a long jump, a high jump, and a sack race were exciting and competitive. I 2) **have participated / participated** in three separate activities: the 100-meter dash, the 500-meter run, and the relay race. In the race, I took first place, and our relay team took first place.

As a result, I now have two more medals to add to my array of awards. On that day, I also 3) **became / had become** a winner. I was honoured to receive the award from the minister.

Also, there were a few food stalls with mouth-watering delicacies. The Sports day was fun for my friends and me.

Finally, the Principal 4) **rewarded / has rewarded** the winners with awards with certificates this week. It was a wonderful day and I enjoyed participating in all the activities. I 5) **will wait / have waited** to hear from you soon. Take care and write to me soon.

Yours lovingly,
Maria

3. Read the letter below and put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. What is the letter about?

Dear Ganaa,

Remember I 1) _____ (tell) you that I would spend my holiday in the countryside? Well, I 2) _____ (arrive) here at my cousin's three days ago and have been spending my time learning lots of new things.

Yesterday I 3) _____ (learn) to milk a cow. I 4) _____ (sit) down, 5) _____ (put) the bucket under the cow and 6) _____ (fill) it with milk, then 7) _____ (watch) as the cow 8) _____ (kick) the bucket over. Some kids saw me and 9) _____ (giggle). I was little embarrassed.

Another thing I 10) _____ (learn) to do is drive a tractor, which I 11) _____ (find) really easy-it's just like driving a car.

This morning I 12) _____ (get up) and 13) _____ (feed) all the animals.

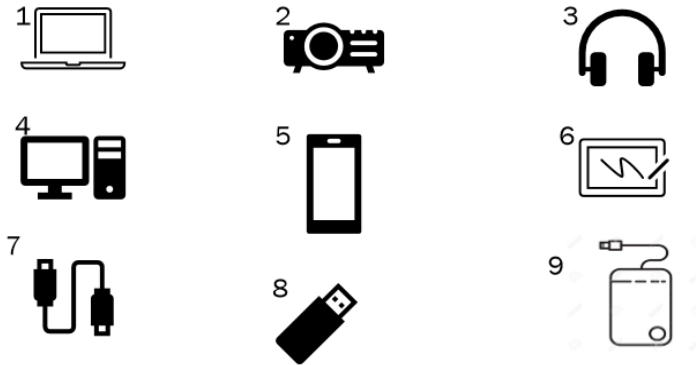
Staying in the countryside is a wonderful experience, and I 14) _____ (enjoy) every minute of it, though being a herder is certainly a much harder job than I 15) _____ (think) it was!

Love,
Gerlee

4. Now your turn. Write a letter about one of the sports events you have ever attended to your friend. Use the two letters as an example. Words no less than 80.



VOCABULARY: What devices do you use in education? Match them with the images.



- a. A flash drive or memory stick
- b. A desk computer
- c. A laptop/notebook
- d. A smart phone
- e. USB cable
- f. A projector
- g. A smart board
- h. A headphone
- i. An external hard drive

SPEAKING: In pairs, ask and answer the following questions. Use the expressions below.

Which gadget do you use?
When and where do you use them?
What do you use them for?

Example: My partner/friend _____ (name) says that: 1. He uses a cell phone and headphones. Also, he uses it do my online homework.

Expressions of continuing ideas

Additionally	Also	As well
In addition	Too	Not only ... but also

USE OF ENGLISH: 1a. Study the abstract nouns compound nouns and complex noun phrases.

Nouns	Definition	Examples
abstract noun	cannot be seen or touched	determination happiness
complex noun	other words are used with nouns to provide more precise (accurate) information.	The sofa (determiner + noun) Fat cat (adjective + noun) Our fattest cat (determiner + adjective + noun) All the potatoes (quantifier + determiner + noun) Both of my recent successes (quantifier + determiner + adjective + noun)
compound noun	consists of two or more words	toothpaste dry-cleaning son-in-law bus stop software

1b. Find noun phrases and put them into the correct column.

1. It is my favourite jacket.
2. They went to a restaurant to have breakfast.
3. My brother brought a small, cute kitten at home.
4. Freedom is valuable.
5. I can't imagine my life without friendship.
6. He sometimes goes to school on a school bus.
7. Her hairdryer is always stored in a drawer.
8. My back garden is a place where I can feel relaxed.
9. If you think about honesty, you shouldn't tell a lie.
10. One of my best friends is Tuya. She is always by my side.

Compound nouns	Abstract nouns	Complex noun phrases
...	...	my favourite jacket

2. Identify the noun phrases in the following sentences and underline them.

1. He wished to talk to his manager.
2. The wicked man loves getting poor people into trouble.
3. The poor man wanted to pay back every penny he owed.
4. He hates having to punish his servants.
5. Horses prefer living in dark stables.
6. I will never do such a thing.
7. Have you ever tried to climb a tree?
8. He refused to answer my question.
9. He promised to get me something.
10. Why do you want to meet him?
11. He denied taking the money.
12. Your doing such a thing surprises me.



VOCABULARY: Write the phrases in Mongolian.

1. hitting people _____
2. touching others without permission _____
3. saying 'sorry' _____
4. not interrupting others' conversation _____
5. leaving seats for others _____
6. standing too close _____
7. cutting in front of people in line _____
8. asking password of credit card _____
9. holding the door for someone _____
10. slamming the door behind _____
11. taking others' belongings _____

USE OF ENGLISH: Write the following words and phrases into three categories.

raincoat	friendship	happiness
intelligence	a new car	a house
my best friend	cell phone	honesty
camcorder	water to drink	hard-drive
sleeping bag	hairdryer	

Compound nouns:

Abstract nouns:

Complex noun phrases:

READING AND WRITING: Read the conversation between a boy and a girl and answer the questions given below.

A (boy): My favourite thing has to be my new tablet. It's really light and quite small, so I take it with me everywhere. I'm always writing messages to friends and it's big enough to do college work on it too. It takes really good photos, and I play games and listen to music on it as well, of course. I often download films onto it and watch them in bed. My mum says I'm addicted because I'm always on it. I even read things on it at breakfast time. I'm not allowed to at dinner time, though. I have to be polite and talk to people then. "Welcome back to real life," my mum says.

B (girl): My favourite thing? Does my cat count as a thing? She's not really a thing, but anyway. She's a really beautiful little cat. I've had her since she was four months old. You know how some cats are really independent and hardly talk to you? I know cats don't really talk, but you know what I mean. Well, she's not like that at all. She's really **affectionate** and comes up to me as soon as I get home, purring away like mad. She makes a lot of noise for a tiny thing. She loves being stroked and comes and curls up next to me when I'm on the sofa. She's great company.

A (boy): My new scooter! It's quite small, but fun, and just what I needed for getting around the city. I used to have quite a long walk to the metro, then a longish walk at the other end to get to college. But now I can just whiz there on my scooter. And there's no problem parking, there's always space for it. You have to be careful with the cars and lorries – they don't always see you – and when it rains the surface of the road is terrible, it gets really slippery. But in general, it's perfect for me, and I can fit a friend on the back too – I've got an extra helmet for a friend. It's great. Riding along makes me feel so free.

B (girl): This might sound a bit old-fashioned, but my sewing machine is my favourite thing. I'm studying fashion and love making things, as well as designing them. I also love clothes myself and often buy second-hand clothes – everyone loves the “**vintage**” look now – and then I adapt them to my size. It's much easier using a machine to do that than doing it by hand. I do alterations for my mum and my sister too. If I don't make it as a designer, I suppose I can always set up my own alterations and customising business. Customising clothes, by taking things off and adding things on, is actually very creative, so I wouldn't mind that.

A (boy): My set of Japanese knives. That sounds a bit sinister, doesn't it, but I'm not a murderer or anything. They're chef's knives and the best ones come from Japan. Cooking is my new hobby. I got into it when I started watching Masterchef on TV. Then I went to an evening class for beginners, and I haven't looked back since. I try and have a dinner for between four and eight friends every two or three weeks. That gives me something to work towards and I always do new dishes so they can try them out and give me feedback. It's quite an expensive hobby if you use good ingredients, but now my friends help towards the cost. They still get a good meal for a very low price.

1. Match the speakers with their favourite things.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------|
| 1. a cat | A. boy |
| 2. a set of knives | B. girl |
| 3. a sewing machine | C. boy |
| 4. a tablet | D. girl |
| 5. a scooter | E. boy |

2. Answer the questions.

1. What thing did you like most and why?

2. What does the word “affectionate” mean in Mongolian?

3. What is “vintage” mean? Look the word up in the dictionary.

3. Write the sentences in Mongolian.

1. I also love clothes myself and often buy second-hand clothes – everyone loves the “vintage” look now – and then I adapt them to my size.

2. If I don't make it as a designer, I suppose I can always set up my own alterations and customising business.

3. It's quite an expensive hobby if you use good ingredients, but now my friends help towards the cost. They still get a good meal for a very low price.

WRITING: Think of the questions: What's your favourite thing? Why is it important to you? Use the reading in the worksheet 2 as an example. Words no less than 80.

Start like this: My favourite thing is my new laptop. Whenever I touch it I feel its smoothness and I feel satisfaction



VOCABULARY: Write at least 10 words to complete the table.

personal possessions	possessions for education	possessions at home
cell phones, makeup, ...	laptop, flash, ...	room, desk, ...

USE OF ENGLISH: Underline the correct preposition after each adjective.

- I'm proud of / to / with you!
- Sugar is bad at / for / of your teeth.
- She's responsible for / in / of health and safety.
- I'm really excited about / of / to the new house.
- He's allergic of / to / with seafood.
- My boss is terrible at / in / to communicating.
- They're interested about / in / on our project.
- I'm addicted of / to / with that new series on Channel 4.
- We were not prepared to / at / for his answer.
- Was he successful at / in / for his efforts?

READING: Read the notes and choose the correct answer.

<p>What is the tone of the note?</p>	<p>A. Encouraging the team to play even better in a future match. B. Letting the team's fans know the positive effect of their support. C. Congratulating the team on their most win.</p>
<p>What should customers do?</p>	<p>A. They should give their dirty plates to the kitchen staff to put them on the trays. B. They should take their used plates to the trays provided next to the kitchen. C. They should use only the plates from the trays by the kitchen.</p>



VOCABULARY: Choose the correct quantifiers from the images for the following nouns.

1. a of juice 2. a of wine 3. a of coke

4. a of apples 5. a of oranges 6. a of honey

7. a of chocolate 8. a of liquor 9. a of milk

10. a of pizza 11. a of popcorn 12. a of

13. a of tuna 14. a of cake 15. a of

16. a of bread 17. a of coffee 18. a of alcohol

19. a of tea 20. a of flour 21. a of meat

1. a. bottle b. carton	5. a. create b. box	9. a. carton b. bottle	13. a. can b. tin	17. a. mug b. cup
2. a. box b. barrel	6. a. jug b. jar	10. a. packet b. box	14. a. bar b. piece	18. a. glass b. bottle
3. a. tin b. can	7. a. bar b. piece	11. a. basket b. tub	15. a. slice b. piece	19. a. cup b. mug
4. a. bag b. packet	8. a. bottle b. jug	12. a. plate b. bowl	16. a. piece b. loaf	20. a. bag b. packet
21. a. packet b. kilo				

USE OF ENGLISH: Complete the sentences with appropriate prepositions.

- There is no money ... this project.
- John is good ... playing football. He became a top player of the team.
- Drinking mineral water is good... your health.
- 10:40 is good me. I'll be free.
- Paris is ... Eiffel Tower.
- Mary is a friend of all. She is always friendly others.
- Table manner is different culture to culture.

SPEAKING AND WRITING: What will you do in these situations? Write your answers then talk to your partner. Compare with him or her.

Situations	Questions	Your answers
falling in a hole	Have you ever fallen in a hole? If no, have you ever heard about someone who fell in a hole? What injury is possible when it happens? What will you do if you suddenly fall in a hole? Will you call someone? Will you make an emergency call? What do people do to prevent from falling in a hole?	
realizing you are in the wrong class	Will you get embarrassed when you realize that you are in the wrong class? How will you behave in this situation? Will a sense of humour help you? Will you just run out of the classroom?	
getting lost	Have you ever got lost? What do you need to get rid of getting lost? What life skills do you need to not get lost in the forest?	
getting on the wrong bus	Will you ask the driver to stop the bus? Will you be silent and get off at the next bus stop? What is the best way to solve the problem?	

I can understand	Content	VERY WELL	WELL	NOT SURE
Vocabulary	Possession and personal space related words, quantity words			
Speaking	Speaking about gadgets and different situations			
Use of English	Adjectives followed by prepositions, quantifiers, compound, abstract, complex nouns			
Reading	for main and detailed points			
Writing	Writing about favourite things and answering questions about different situations			



DESCRIPTION OF OBJECTS

1a. Study the guide to the descriptive writing.

Tips	1. Give information concerning size, and weight; shape, pattern and decoration; colour, origin and material as well as value, use, quality and special characteristics.
	2. Description objects can be found in leaflets, catalogues, ads or as parts of letters, stories, reports and articles.
	3. Keep the order of adjectives: OPINION, SIZE / WEIGHT, AGE, SHAPE, COLOUR, PATTERN, ORIGIN, MATERIAL AND PURPOSE.
	Give the information in various sentences.

1b. Study the chart with adjectives of order.

Opinion	size / weight	age	shape	colour	pattern	origin	material	noun	special characteristics
lovely	large	old	square	blue	striped	English	leather	suitcase	with a long strap

2. Read the following piece of writing and put the adjectives in the correct order. Where do you think this is taken from?


I am writing to inquire about an item which was left on one of your buses. On Friday 15th March I was on the 408 bus at about 5.10 pm. When I got off, I realised that one of my shopping bags was missing.

It was a 1) (paper, brown) shopping bag with two black straw handles. There were three articles of clothing inside the bag. One was a(n) 2) (expensive, silk) blouse with a gold collar. There was also a 3) (French, dark green, long) scarf to match. The third item was a pair of 4) (grey, woollen, soft) trousers with thin pinstripes.

In the event of the bag being found, I can be contacted on 9850032 from 6.00 to 9.00 pm every day.

3. Match the following adjectives or nouns with the pictures below, then use them to describe each object and write a description for each item.

Date display, blue, leather, rectangular, stamp in the centre, lightweight, Swiss, 18-carat gold band, large blue sapphire, gold and silver bracelet, round-faced, platinum setting, small diamonds, gold

		
leather, blue	sapphire,	gold,.....
It's a lightweight travel accessory...	This ring is....	It's an....

4. Write a letter to the office of Lost and Found. Use the letter in 3 as an example.



VOCABULARY: Do the word challenge. Go through the unit and find these words and write them in English.

1	худалдааны зам	7	нээж олох	13	ноёрхол, угсаа	19	сонирхол төрүүлэх
2	оролдлого	8	шинжилгээний анги	14	эзэнт гүрэн	20	Өдөөх
3	тойрог зам	9	худалдаачин	15	маш том, уудам	21	сансар эзэмших
4	шинжлэн судлаач	10	тэнгисийн цэрэг	16	бараа зөөвөрлөх	22	сансрын инженер
5	хөлөг онгоц жолоодогч	11	торгоны зам	17	ашиг олох	23	Дурсах
6	далайн аялал	12	бараа таваар	18	нийгэмд эзлэх байр суурь	24	туршилт хийх

USE OF ENGLISH: 1a. Study the forming past perfect passive rules.

Forming		Usage	Examples
Affirmative form	Object + had + been + verb (past participle)	Something had been done by someone before sometime in the past.	Active: The brave men had defended the city. Passive: The city had been defended by the brave men. Active: Had Columbus solved the problems? Passive: Had the problems been solved by Columbus?
Question form	Had + object + been + verb (past participle)?		

1b. Write A for past perfect active sentences, P for past perfect passive sentences.

- ___ The concert had been rescheduled, so the spectators had to wait for another week.
- ___ All tickets had been sold out before we even heard about the expedition exhibition.
- ___ The dinner had been cooked already when the engineer came home from the site.
- ___ August had gone to the observation centre when I arrived at his flat.
- ___ Had the bank account been opened before the shop had to be closed?
- ___ The packages hadn't been packed before the ferry stopped at the harbour.
- ___ The train had just left before the travelers arrived at the station.
- ___ Russians had flown first astronaut to the space before America landed on Mars.

2. Rewrite the sentences into reported speech.

1. "I hadn't travelled by underground before I came to London"
She said _____
2. "They would help if they could" She said

3. "I'll do the washing-up later" She told me

4. "He could read when he was three" She said

5. "I was sleeping when Julie called" She said

READING AND WRITING: Read the article and decide if it's true (T) of false (F).

Amazing adventurers

Do you ever dream about climbing Mount Everest or visiting Antarctica? If so, you're not alone. Every year, thousands of people try to climb the world's highest mountains or walk across continents. Let's look at some of the 21st century's greatest adventurers.

Amazon adventurer

Ed Stafford from the UK is the first person to walk along the Amazon River from the mountains of Peru to the mouth of the river in Brazil. His amazing journey took two years and four months. There are many dangerous animals in the rainforest, like snakes and crocodiles, but Ed was lucky; he was only bitten by ants and mosquitoes. On his trip, Ed had to find fruit and nuts or catch fish each morning. Sometimes food was hard to find, and Ed was often tired and hungry.

Technology was very important for Ed. He used a radio to ask the people of the rainforest for food and help. Many people came to meet him and guide him through the rainforest. While he walked, Ed wrote a blog to tell the world about climate change and destruction of the rainforest.

A mountain climber

Did you know that more than 4,000 people have climbed Everest? Gerlinde Kaltenbrunner from Austria is one of them. She is one of the world's greatest climbers and has climbed all the world's mountains over 8,000 metres. It's very difficult to climb in cold weather and storms, but Gerlinde loves it. She started climbing as a teenager in the mountains near her home. When she left school, she became a nurse but always went climbing in her free time. Now she spends her time climbing and helping a charity for poor children in Nepal.

Technology is a big help for adventurers, but the world is still a dangerous place and it's very important to prepare well. If you dream of being an adventurer, there will always be continents to walk across and mountains to climb!

Ed Stafford walked along the Amazon from Brazil to the mountains of Peru.

By Robin Newton

Decide if it's true (T) of false (F).

1. Ed's walk along the Amazon took 28 months. T F
2. Ed was bitten by a snake in the rainforest. T F
3. Gerlinde Kaltenbrunner climbed for the first time when she was a nurse. T F
4. Gerlinde Kaltenbrunner helps a charity for blind people. T F

WRITING: Answer the questions.

1. What continent is the Amazon River? _____
2. Where is Peru is located? _____
3. Where is Everest? What is the altitude of it? _____
4. Do you like adventures? _____
5. what is the most fascinating adventure for you? _____
6. Do you like climbing? _____



VOCABULARY: Put the words in the box to complete the sentences.

dynasty	tremendous	merchants	an astronaut
to commemorate	to gain	profit	nobles
hardships			overcome

1. Marco Polo served to the _____ of Mongolian empire for 17 years.
2. The exploration expedition to Arctic had to _____ because of harsh climate.
3. In history, we learned about a _____ that ruled Egypt for hundreds of years.
4. She is a writer of _____ talent to write about the navy expedition to Africa.
5. A monument and a small museum is ready _____ the event of the voyage of the ship into the open ocean.
6. Jugderdemid Gurragchaа is the first _____ in Mongolia.
7. _____ used to transport commodity through the Silk Road that connects continents.
8. The great exploration expeditions aimed to _____ but it was really challenge.

USE OF ENGLISH: 1a. Write the active sentences into the passive. Use past perfect form.

Example: - I had written a letter. -A letter had been written by me.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. They had started generator. | - Generator ... |
| 2. She had made changes. | -Changes... |
| 3. I had repaired L.C. D. | -L.C. D ... |
| 4. I had made tutorials. | -Tutorials ... |
| 5. They had implemented rules. | -Rules... |
| 6. She had understood world. | -World ... |
| 7. We had built buildings. | -Buildings ... |
| 8. They had fought with enemies. | -Enemies ... |
| 9. It had installed windows. | --Windows ... |
| 10. She had operated computer. | -Computer ... |
| 11. They had bought laptops. | -Laptops ... |

1b. Rewrite the following sentences in the reported speech.

1. "It is too late to apologize," I said. I said it _____ too late to apologize.
2. "I have replied to them," claimed Peter. Peter claimed that _____ to them.
3. "I met you yesterday," he told me. He told me he _____ me the day before.
4. "I cannot come to your birthday party," explained Mary. Mary explained that _____ to my birthday party.
5. "I could fall down the stairs," said my grandma. My grandma said _____ down the stairs.
6. "I will pay for it tomorrow," he suggested. He suggested he _____ pay for it.
7. "I am calling my mum because of the boat trip," she said. She said she _____ her mum because of the boat trip.

WRITING: Answer the questions.

1. Where do you live? (Town? Village?)
2. When was it established?
3. What do you know about the people who founded it?
4. What did you explore in your place last? What did you learn more about your city and yourself? Did you have a bit of adventure?
5. How did you feel after you explored it?



VOCABULARY: Fill in the missing words from the box.

apprentice, mosquitoes, coral reefs, passage, commodity, scurvy, aerospace, account

1. In November the ship was wrecked on Bering Island; and the gallant Dane, worn out with _____, died there on the 8th of December 1741.
2. After graduating vocational school he started working as an _____ in his father's workshop, and for several years devoted himself to business.
3. South America has warm waters and _____ on the north-east, and cold waters and glaciers on southern end.
4. Pierre tried to get away when he was attacked by _____ or bees.
5. This trade route was obviously only way to transport _____ in this area.
6. Dad put two hundred pounds in an _____ for me!
7. Ferdinand Magellan discovered a _____ from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean that is today called the Straits of Magellan.
8. Henry majored in _____ engineering at the local university due to his high interest in planes.

USE OF ENGLISH: 1a. Translate the sentences into Mongolian.

1. Although nuclear fission produces no greenhouse gases, it does produce highly toxic radioactive wastes.
2. We stopped talking so that we could hear the music.
3. Although the car was destroyed, no one was injured in the crash.
4. I opened the door of the van so that the girl could come in.
5. North American society is very individualistic, whereas in my country people are more interested in social harmony.
6. The south has a hot, dry climate, whereas/while the north has a milder, wetter climate.
7. Both boys worked hard so that they could pass the entrance examination.
8. They had waterproofs on, although they still got wet.

1b. Rewrite the direct speech as reported speech to complete the sentences.

1. 'I'll send you a postcard.' He told us that he _____ us a postcard.
2. 'We've bought a new car.' They told me they _____ a new car.
3. 'I don't speak German.' She said that she _____ German.
4. 'You failed your art exam.' You said that we _____ our art exam.
5. 'I can't drive.' He said _____ drive.
6. 'You look nice.' He told me that I _____ nice.
7. 'We're going ice-skating.' They said they _____ ice-skating.
8. 'The students aren't listening to me.' The teacher said the students _____ to her.

READING: 2a. Learn the words. Then translate them into Mongolian.

1. carbon (n) a chemical element that is present in all animals and plants and in coal and oil

2. generate (v) to produce something _____
3. land (n) an area of ground, rather than the sea or the air _____
4. mouth (n) the mouth of a river is the place where it flows into the sea _____
5. oxygen (n) a colourless gas that exists in large quantities in the air. All plants and animals need oxygen in order to live. _____
6. take up (phr-v) if something takes up air, food or liquid, it uses it in its body. Plants use carbon to live. _____
7. wave (n) a line of higher water that moves on the surface of the sea which is caused by the wind or tide making the water rise and fall. _____

2b. Read the article and choose the correct answers.

Sylvia Earle was called a "Hero for the Planet" by Time magazine. She's an oceanographer, explorer, author, and lecturer. Sylvia Earle is a world-famous ocean scientist and a National Geographic Explorer-in-Residence. She loves diving in the ocean. She spends a lot of time under the sea. Earle has been the leader on more than a hundred expeditions. She also set a record for solo diving in 1,000-metre-deep water. In total, she has spent more than 7,000 hours underwater. Earle describes the first time she went to the ocean: 'I was three years old, and a big wave knocked me over. I wasn't frightened, I was excited. That was the beginning of my interest in the ocean.'

In the past, Earle was the chief scientist of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in the USA. Now she works with Google Earth's Ocean. Earle's special interest is the development of a network of areas on the land and in the ocean. This network can protect the life systems that are important to the Earth. She explains why this is important: 'When I went to the Gulf of Mexico in the 1950s, the sea was a big blue infinity. I didn't understand that the sea was in danger from the actions of people. That was an impossible idea. Then, after thirty years (only thirty, not a thousand!), the blue paradise disappeared. At the end of the 20th century, there were only about 10 percent of the sharks, whales and other animals in the Gulf.'

Why is the ocean important to life on Earth? Earle says, 'The ocean is alive. The living things in the ocean generate oxygen and take up carbon. Our planet doesn't work without the ocean.'

There are many problems in the Gulf of Mexico. But Sylvia Earle says, 'In 2003 I was in clear water in the Gulf. I was a long way from the mouth of the Mississippi River. The area was full of healthy sea life. We can protect the ocean and our future.'

1. Which of the sentences about Sylvia Earle is NOT true?
A. She is a scientist.
B. She is an explorer.
C. She is a sportswoman.
 2. What is the article about?
A. Earle's work at National Geographic
B. the importance of the ocean
C. the size of the oil industry
 3. Which place is the main focus of the article?
A. the Gulf of Mexico
B. the Mississippi River
C. the Pacific Ocean
- Read the article again and choose the correct option.
4. What does Sylvia Earle like doing in the sea?
A. diving
B. fishing
C. swimming
 5. What happened when Earle was three?
A. She fell in the sea.
B. She learned to swim.
C. She went in a boat.
 6. Which sentence is true?
A. Earle has an important job at the NOAA.
B. Earle is interested in computer networks.
C. Earle wants to protect places in the sea and on the land.
 7. When did Earle go to the Gulf of Mexico?
A. about 60 years ago
B. at the end of the 20th century
C. when she was fifty
 8. What does Earle say happened in the Gulf of Mexico?
A. It was impossible to dive there.
B. Lots of animals disappeared.
C. The blue colour of the water changed.
 9. What does she say about the ocean?
A. All life on Earth needs the ocean.
B. It's an interesting place to work.
C. She feels alive in the ocean.



VOCABULARY: Go through the unit and write at least 4 words for each column.

People: navigator,
Nouns: crew,
Verbs: explore,
Adjectives: tremendous,

SPEAKING: In pairs, ask and answer. While your partner is talking take a note in the box.

1. Would you like to be an astronaut?
2. Would you like to go to the moon or travel into space?
3. How important is learning about space?
4. What is the most interesting thing you know about space?
5. What do you think of your country's involvement in space?

My partner / friend (name) _____ says ...

USE OF ENGLISH: Rephrase the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. He is a sailor, but he can't swim (although)
2. He is very wealthy, but he never gives money to charity. (even though)
3. I'm going to pin the diagram onto the board. I want everyone can see it. (so that / can)
4. Summer is extremely warm, but winter is very cold, and the other months are somewhere in-between. (whereas)
5. I will go to France to learn French. (so that / can)
6. He worked all night to get the job done in time. (so that / could)

SPEAKING: Go back to the textbook, p-141, ex-9b.

Read a magazine article and prepare to talk about Marco Polo to your teacher. Follow the questions.

1. What is he famous for?
2. Where and when was he born?
3. What do you know about his family?
4. What was his experience when he was travelling for 17 years?
5. Why has he been famous until now?

How did you speak?
Excellent?
Good?
Fair?
Not well?

I can understand	Content	VERY WELL	WELL	NOT SURE
Vocabulary	holiday and school activity related words and two-word and three-word verbs			
Speaking	talk about your daily activities school subjects			
Use of English	Verbs of senses, adjectives and adverbs, determiners: all, both			
Reading	for main and detailed points			
Writing	Writing for school activities			



VOCABULARY: Write the names of the items.



USE OF ENGLISH: 1a. Rewrite the passive sentences in Mongolian.

1. The staff have been trained.
2. The reports have been written.
3. Have the candidates been interviewed?
4. The applications haven't been checked yet.
5. Have you been introduced to the new manager?
6. He's been taken to see the President.
7. Sara has been promoted three times in her career.
8. The waste products have been left here since last February.

1b. Do the phrases mean equal or not equal? Circle the correct answer.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. as useful as | equal / not equal |
| 2. less effective than | equal / not equal |
| 3. aren't positive as | equal / not equal |
| 4. not as stunning as | equal / not equal |
| 5. as valuable as | equal / not equal |
| 6. as enthusiastically as | equal / not equal |

READING: Put the correct word in each gap.

arrive luggage bus stop map of booked flight

Hi Maria,

Thank you for inviting me to stay with you next weekend. I finally _____ (1) my ticket yesterday. My _____ (2) is with Ryan. I leave Stansted at 8.30 on Friday morning and _____ (3) at the airport in Alicante at 11.00. Please don't worry about coming to collect me from the airport. I can bring one small piece of _____ (4) with me and I can get a taxi from the airport to your house.

I am really looking forward to seeing you and spending some time in Benidorm. I have a _____ (5) of the region, so I can travel around alone when you are working. Is there a _____ (6) near your house so that I can get into the centre of the city easily? Also, is there anything you would like me to bring for you? Some sweets perhaps?

WRITING: Writing challenge! Answer the quiz questions about Mongolia.

1. How many natural zones are there in Mongolia?
2. What animals are there in the Taiga forest zone?
3. What Mongolian poem about nature do you know?
4. When was Bogd khan palace museum established?
5. How many wall pictures have been found from Shoroon Bumbagar Tomb?
6. What's the longest river in Mongolia?
7. Have you ever been Melkhii Khad? Describe the experience.
8. What's the travel destination you want to go to?
9. Have you ever been on a school trip? Did you like the natural exhibition?
10. What's the highest mountain in Mongolia?

1. There are 7 natural zones in Mongolia, such as Gobi Desert, steppe zone and.....



VOCABULARY: How well do you know words from the poem “My native land”?

Circle the word(s) in the poem in each category.

1. steppe, mountain, hill, pastureland, ridges
2. flourish, dominate, adore, inspire, dream
3. rivers, brooks, streams, springs, lakes, seas
4. eat, rest, quench, be hungry, drink
5. huge, vast, wide, spacious, impressive
6. splendid, picturesque, outstanding, wonderful

READING AND VOCABULARY: Complete the 15 sentences with the words on from the box.

arrive v. depart v. hotel n. information desk n. international adj. landmark n. luggage n. map n. passport n. postcard n. sightsee v. souvenir n. ticket n. tourist n. trip n.

1. It's usually a great idea to travel with a good _____ so you don't get lost.
2. The Great Pyramids of Egypt and the Eiffel Tower in Paris are very famous _____ s.
3. I always buy lots of _____ s when I travel because I like to remember the places I've travelled to.
4. What time does our flight leave, or _____ to the Gobi?
5. When will you get there, or _____ at Erdenezuu monastery?
6. Where can I buy a train _____ to Sainshand?
7. Last month, when Ivan was in Mongolia, he sent his grandmother a great _____ of the countryside.
8. Our flight leaves from Gate 43, but I don't know where Gate 43 is. Let's ask at the _____.
9. My family and I are flying to Taiwan tomorrow, so we need to go to the _____ airport.
10. Millions of _____ s visit London every year.
11. The way my face looks changes as I get older, so I need to get a new _____ every ten years.
12. Don't forget to bring everything you need in your _____. We'll be travelling for two weeks.
13. Should we travel with a tour group and take our cameras when we _____ around the country?
14. Did you enjoy your _____ to lake Huvsgul?
15. After we arrive in Berlin, we'll check in at a nice _____ and get some rest.

USE OF ENGLISH: Sentences are given in the active voice. Change them into the passive.

1. I have finished the job. / The job by me.
A. has finished B. has been finished C. had been finished
2. The cat has drunk the milk. / The milk by the cat.
A. has drunk B. has been drunk C. had been drunk
3. The girls have plucked the flowers. / The flowers by her.
A. have plucked B. have been plucked C. had been plucked
4. I have watched that movie. / That movie by me.
A. have been watched B. has been watched C. had watched
5. Peter has broken another window. / Another window by Peter.
A. has broken B. has been broken C. had been broken
6. I have written six letters. / Six letters by me.
A. have written B. have been written C. has been written
7. Have you received the parcel? / by you?
A. Has the parcel been received B. Have the parcel been received C. Have the parcel received
8. Have they accepted the invitation? / Has the invitation by them?
A. accepted B. been accepted
9. I have known her for a long time. / She to me for a long time.
A. has known B. has been known C. is known
10. Our team has won the championship. / The championship by our team.
A. has won B. has been won C. have been won
11. She has mended her ways. / Her ways by her.
A. have mended B. have been mended C. has been mended
12. I have cooked dinner. / Dinner by me.
A. has cooked B. has been cooked C. had been cooked



VOCABULARY: Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. excavation | a. the activity of searching and finding out about something |
| 2. exploration | b. to remove earth that is covering old objects buried in the ground in order to discover things about the past |
| 3. aristocrat | c. a large stone structure or underground room where someone, \ especially an important person, is buried |
| 4. tomb | d. a person of high social rank |
| 5. artifacts | e. to represent or show something in a picture or story |
| 6. depict | f. an object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest. |

USE OF ENGLISH: Complete the sentences using as ... as.

- The blue flowers are ... the red ones. (cheap)
- Today is ... yesterday. (not / dull)
- Riding a camel is ... riding a horse. (fast)
- Visiting museums is ... watching movies in the cinema. (not / exciting)
- Playing video games is ... exercising. (not / good)
- Anne plays sports ... John. (well)
- The weather in Mongolia is ... the weather in Korea in summer. (not / warm)
- The marmot is ... the wolf in the prairie. (common)

READING AND WRITING: 1a. Read the extract from traveler’s guide write the words in Mongolian. Use a dictionary.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. a gorge- | 7. etchings- |
| 2. a canyon- | 8. a hoof- (hooves-plural) |
| 3. a herd- | 9. strenuous- |
| 4. shaggy- | 10. permanent- |
| 5. to dismount- | 11. endemic- |
| 6. stunning glacier- | 12. massif- |

Yolyn Am Gorge in Gurvan Saikhan National Park

Located at a height of 2500 metres, Yolyn Canyon forms a gorge that is so deep and so narrow, that only two persons can pass in some places. The water forms four small waterfalls. Although the sun shines a lot in this region, the canyon remains dark, so that in the bottom, a part of the river remains nearly all year long covered by a thick layer of ice. A pleasant 2km path leads from the parking area to this gorge filled with blue ice, one of the park’s can’t-miss sights. You can hike, bike, or hire a horse and ride here.



Along the way, you’ll see herds of shaggy yaks and if you’re lucky, an ibex. You’ll have to dismount your horse or mountain bike near where vendors gather to sell handicrafts to walk far enough for photo ops of the stunning glacier.

Make sure to look out for white etchings on the rock walls – markings from ibex hooves scraping the face as they climb, to the ridge above. If you fancy a full day hike, an experienced driver can pick you up on the other side of the gorge, roughly 8km away, but be careful, the footing is quite slippery in places. The surrounding hills also offer opportunities for some fine, if strenuous, day hikes where more ibexes and argali sheep roam the ridge line.

Here, travelers can discover permanent glaciers, endemic plants, and rare animals such as Siberian ibex, argalis, or bearded vultures. Snow leopards and other predators also live in the Yolyn Valley area.

North of the massif, dinosaurs’ skeletons dating back from more than 70 million of years, have been found.

<https://www.lonelyplanet.com>

1b. Read again and summarize the text into one paragraph.



VOCABULARY: Vocabulary challenge. Write the traveling words in Mongolian.

airport n.	departure n.	information desk n.	sightsee v.
airport terminal n.	destination n.	international adj.	sight n.
arrive v.	domestic adj.	jet lag n.	souvenir n.
arrival n.	duty free n.	landmark n.	suitcase n.
backpack n., v.	eco-tourism n.	leave v.	sign n.
baggage n.	embassy n.	lost-and-found	take photos phr.
book v.	entrance n.	location n.	ticket n.
border n.	exchange rate n.	luggage n.	tourist n.
budget n.	exit n., v.	map n.	tour group n.
check-in v.	ferry n.	pack v.	tour guide n.
check-out v.	foreign currency	passport n.	transportation n.
cruise ship n.	gate number n.	phrase book n.	travel agency n.
culture n.	gift shop n.	pickpocket n., v.	trip n.
custom n.	guidebook n.	postcard n.	view n., v.
customs n.	hostel n.	resort n.	visit n., v.
depart v.	hotel n.		visa n.

USE OF ENGLISH: Rewrite each sentence with the word(s) in parentheses.

1. My watch is less attractive than yours. (not as ... as)- My watch isn't as attractive as yours.
2. This summer deel isn't as fancy as that green one. (less)
3. Ailmaa travels less frequently than she used to before. (not as ... as)
4. The new travel agency doesn't operate as quickly as the old one. (less)
5. The equipment of this tourist camp less convenient than that one. (not as ... as)
6. You can't feel as relaxed as at the tent than at the bungalow. (less)

I can understand	Content	VERY WELL	WELL	NOT SURE
Vocabulary	Travelling and landscape related words			
Speaking	Talk about Marco Polo			
Use of English	active passive tenses, as...as, less			
Reading	for main and detailed points			
Writing	Writing challenge			



DESCRIPTION OF PLACES/ BUILDINGS

1. Study the guide to descriptive writing.

Introduction	Para 1. Set the scene (name, location of the place / building, reasons for choosing it)
Main body	Para 2 and 3. Overall look and particular details (Place: sights, facilities, free-time activities Building: first look and specific details)
Conclusion	A final paragraph Feelings and final thoughts about the place / building or recommendation for others
Tips	1. Use a variety of adjectives and adverbs to make your writing more interesting. 2. Use of senses (hearing, sight, smell, taste, touch) 3. Present tenses- when describe a place and building; Past tenses- when you describe a visit to a place or building which took place in the past

2. Read the description of Ulaanbaatar and write down the topic of each paragraph. Use the guide above.

Ulaanbaatar is located on the bank of the Tuul River and surrounded by four sacred mountains on the northern and steppes on the south. Mostly described, as sunny, peaceful and open, Ulaanbaatar is a city of contrast where modern life comfortably blends with Mongolian traditional lifestyle. An area referred to by locals as "ger district" shows a glimpse of the nomad lifestyle.

Para 1 topic:

There are many imperative sights to see in Ulaanbaatar ranging from the historical museums, Gandan monastery, Bogd Khan Palace Museum to the main square-heart of the city named after the "hero of the revolution", Damdin Sukhbaatar. There is statue of Sukhbaatar and monument of Genghis Khan in main square. In the city of contrasts of modern and traditional lifestyle, you can be walking downtown busy streets which is less than four kilometres from west to east.

Ulaanbaatar is a great cultural centre, there are many museums from history to the museum of Intelligence which contains fine collection of traditional puzzle games heritage from ancestors. Recently, the museum of history has moved into a brand new and modern building. The museum displays the history and culture of Mongols from ages as early as the Stone Age and until the modern days.

Para 2 topic:

Ulaanbaatar also is well-known for its entertaining and educational institutions. Art galleries display finest works by local artists and everywhere you can see the announcements from musical performances to classical opera and dramatic plays too. In the city centre, while walking you will see many young Mongolians because most of prestigious universities are located in the downtown.

Shoppers can buy many unique Mongolian artifacts in Ulaanbaatar. You can buy the high-quality cashmere from the factory shops, the department store and various museum shops.

Para 3 topic:

Ulaanbaatar is an exceptional place, a truly modern city containing its traditional style and sense of history of the country. If you may exhaust walking you are offered many delicious meals from different continents including traditional meals which will get you boost again to do exploration of the city.

Para 4 topic:

3. Now your turn. Write a description of a place or building of the country or your local place you want to share with your classmates. Keep the outline in 1. Words no less than 100.

Example: set in the west of Bayanhongor aimag, Buutsagaan soum is one of the well-known soums in Mongolia for its modernization.....



READING AND WRITING: 1. What are your predictions for the way we will live in 2116?

Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners often and share what you wrote.

	Prediction	Good or bad?	Why?
English			
Food			
Smartphones			
Environment			
World peace			
Your country			

2. Read the article and do the following tasks.

A new report shows what life might be like in 100 years from now. It describes skyscrapers that are much taller than today's buildings, underwater 'bubble' cities, and holidays in space. The report is from Samsung's SmartThings. It asked experts on space, architecture, and city planners to give their ideas on life in 2116. They said the way we live; work and play will be totally different to how we do these things today. The experts said that 25 years ago, people could not imagine how the Internet and smartphones would change our lives. The Internet has revolutionised the way we communicate, learn, and do daily things. The experts said the changes in the next century would be even more unbelievable.

Researchers questioned 2,000 adults about the predictions they thought were most likely to happen in the future. They predicted that in the future, few people will go to an office but will work from home and have virtual work meetings. People will have advanced 3D printers that will let you download a design for furniture or a food recipe and then 'print' the sofa, table, or pizza at home. There will also be less need for visits to the doctor. We will all have a home health capsule that will tell us what the problem is and give us treatment. We will also be going into space for holidays and to get resources that we have used up on Earth. A prediction that was missing was whether people would still need to study English.

3. Match the following synonyms from the article.

1. report
2. experts
3. totally
4. revolutionised
5. unbelievable
6. questioned
7. advanced
8. design
9. treatment
10. used up

- a. futuristic
- b. completely
- c. transformed
- d. finished
- e. study
- f. plan
- g. specialists
- h. medical care
- i. asked
- j. Incredible



4. Read again and answer the questions.

1. Where will the bubble cities in the future be? _____
2. What company made the report? _____
3. What kind of planners gave their ideas on life in 2116? _____
4. What could we not have imagined 25 years ago about the Internet? _____
5. What did the experts say the changes in the next century would be? _____
6. How many people did the researcher's question? _____
7. What kind of meetings will we have at work in the future? _____
8. Who will people need to visit less in the future? _____
9. Where will we be going to on holiday? _____
10. What language did people not make a prediction about? _____

SPEAKING: Work in small groups of three and discuss the following questions about the future.

1. Did you like reading this article?
2. What are your predictions for the future?
3. Do you think everything we see in science fiction movies will come true?
4. What do you know about 3D printers?
5. What do you think of the idea of printing and eating a 3D pizza?
6. What do you think of the idea of home health capsules?
7. What are the good and bad things about holidays in space?
8. What will life be like in 1,000 years from now?
9. Will people still need to study English in the year 2116?
10. What questions would you like to ask an expert on the future?

How well did you work on the discussion?

Now the group members will fill in the chart with: *Very well (VW), Good (G), Fair (F)*

Criteria	Student 1 Name:	Student 2 Name:	Student 3 Name:
Choosing the right vocabulary			
Using grammar structures			
Fluency			

I can understand	Content	VERY WELL	WELL	NOT SURE
Vocabulary	Synonyms in the article			
Speaking	Answer the questions in a group			
Reading	for main and detailed points in the reading about prediction future			
Writing	Answer the questions			

**READING AND WRITING: Read the passage “Off the beaten track” and choose the correct answers.**

The expression ‘getting off the beaten track’ is used to (0) _____ to the experience of avoiding famous tourist attractions and choosing instead to explore less well-known places when travelling.

For many people the whole (1) _____ of travel is to visit cities such as Paris or Venice that have a great (2) _____ as places of beauty and historic importance. Furthermore, they are not particularly (3) _____ by the crowds that are usually found in such locations. But for others who have more of a (4) _____ of adventure, a good holiday must (5) _____ unfamiliar experiences, even taking some risks.

Travelling off the beaten track may be done by some students who don’t (6) _____ to a rigid plan but make decisions about what to do depending on how they feel. Other travellers prefer to spend money on guided tours to unusual locations. Such tours are designed to (7) _____ their needs, and all the arrangements are made for them. However, people choose to get off the beaten track, the hope is always the same: to have a special, often unique (8) _____ of a different culture.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A worth | B point | C aim | D profit |
| 2. A favour | B approval | C reputation | D opinion |
| 3. A bothered | B interrupted | C offended | D disturbed |
| 4. A feeling | B impression | C mood | D sense |
| 5. A possess | B consist | C involve | D concern |
| 6. A fix | B stick | C fasten | D attach |
| 7. A please | B fit | C agree | D meet |
| 8. A experience | B understanding | C awareness | D knowledge |

1. Read the short description of winter camel trekking in the Gobi.

Winter camel trekking in the Gobi is an adventure true to local traditions, a great option if you are looking for experiential travel. It combines cultural and landscape experience with a very special way of adventure travel.

Winter camel trekking in the Gobi gives you insights into the life of the nomadic herders who have used these desert landscapes for millennia. You learn about Bactrian camels – with two humps – and their great adaptation to this harsh environment. Our local camel guides will teach you and lead your camel for a start until you are comfortable to ride by yourself.

You experience the desert winter – typically calm and with blue skies, and you will be amazed by the incredible night skies.

Even though the Gobi has milder winters than most of Mongolia, keep in mind that this is still a winter adventure – in the coldest desert on earth! Warm clothing, preferably a down jacket and insulated pants, and warm boots are a must.

Days are short during our winter desert treks, and we want to arrive in camp early. For our trekking camps we use appropriate shelter and equipment, both modern and traditional, to make this adventure a fun experience, with some of our usual camping comforts you may know of if you have been on a wilderness horse trek with Stone Horse Expeditions.

2. Read again and complete the sentences.

- _____ is a very special way of adventure travel.
- Winter camel trekking gives you an opportunity to experience lives of _____ who have lived there for millennia.
- Two-humps camels are called _____.
- You can enjoy _____ of the desert winter.
- Must things to take with you are _____.
- The trekking camp uses _____ shelters to make this adventure a fun experience.

3. Read again and find 7 adjectives and 6 nouns and write them In Mongolian.

adjectives	translation	nouns	translation
e.....		t.....	
c.....		a.....	
h.....		a.....	
c.....		e.....	
i.....		e.....	
i.....		c.....	
a.....		w.....	

4. Choose the correct answer.

1. Whom is this reading for?	a. children b. adults c. tourists d. the public
2. What kind of reading is it?	a. announcement b. newsletter article c. advertisement d. information
3. What kind of the writing is it for the author's perspective?	a. descriptive b. persuasive c. narrating d. argumentative

WRITING: Write future prediction of hospitality industry in Mongolia. Words no less than 100. Include in your writing the following.

- ✓ What advantage do Mongolians have to attract tourists?
- ✓ What are disadvantages for tourism in Mongolia?
- ✓ What ways are there to develop hospitality industry in Mongolia?

I can understand	Content	VERY WELL	WELL	NOT SURE
Vocabulary	Adjectives and nouns in the article			
Speaking	talk about your daily activities school subjects			
Reading	for main and detailed points			
Writing	Write future prediction of hospitality industry in Mongolia			

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

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