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English

ЗАБОНИ АНГЛИСӢ



6

The Present Indefinite Tenses

V/Vs

always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never

+

Summer *follows* spring.

That *happens* every day.

My sisters always *wear* uniforms when they go to school.

We *get on* well with Ann.

-

We *don't make up* at 6 in summer.

It *doesn't* usually *happen*.

She *doesn't* usually *join* us for lunch.

?

Do you *hear* the sound of the bell?

Does the corridor ['kɔːrɪdʒuː] *lead* to the tower?

-No, it *doesn't*.

Do they always *lock* this door?

- Yes, they *do*.

Wh- questions

When *does* he leave the house?

Where *do* they usually *sing*?

Why *doesn't* she *cook* here?

How often *do* you *work* in the dardan?

What *goes* round the earth? - The Moon *does*.

Who *studies* Geography in your group?

- Helen *does*.

Who *leaves* for London every month?

- They *do*.

Who *counts* well? - We *do*.

P. N. SATSKAYA, P. JAMSHEDOV

English

6

ЗАБОНИ АНГЛИСӢ

КИТОБИ ДАРСӢ БАРОИ СИҶИ 6
TEXTBOOK FOR THE 6th FORM

*Коллегиаи Вазорати маорифи
Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон ба ҷои тавсия қардааст*

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Ҷадвали истифодаи иҷоравии китоб

№	Ному насаби хонанда	Синф	Соли хониш	Ҳолати китоб (баҳои китобдор)	
				Аввали сол	Охири сол
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

Муаллимони мӯҳтарам!

Хоҳишмандем фикру мулоҳизаҳои худро оид ба мазмунӣ китоби мазкур ба нишонии 734024, ш. Душанбе, кӯчаи Айний, 45, Пажӯҳишгоҳи улуми педагогӣ Тоҷикистон ирсол намоед.

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Dear boys and girls! Welcome to the Sixth Form!
This year you have: new things to learn,
new friends to meet,
new games to play,
new books to read

THE FIRST TERM

UNIT ONE – THE FIRST UNIT

PART ONE – THE FIRST PART

Learn the new words: again, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth,
seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Name the letters

f – v	n – p	u – w	q – k
b – d	g – j	i – e	x – q
m – t	y – i	a – r	w – v
c – s	u – v	g – d	y – j

2. Read after the teacher's reading.

th [ð] – this, that, this and that, than and then

a [ei] – plate, late, Kate, mate, fate, male

th [θ] – fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth

ay [ei] – play, day, may, hay, ray, gay, lay

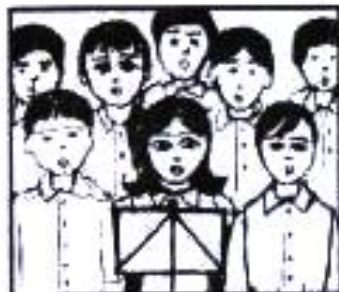
a [æ] – mat, map, ran, fan, fat, lap

3. Let's sing "The ABC Song"



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

Oh! Well, you see,
Now I know the A B C!



4. Read, translate the sentences and learn the word:

again: I am at school again. I see my friends at school again. We see our teachers again. We learn English again. I play games with my friends again. Are you at school again? Is your friend at school again?



ENGLISH GRAMMAR IS EASY - LEARN IT!

1. Шумораҳои тартибӣ бо ёрии суффикси -th сохта мешаванд:

six - sixth; seven - seventh

Бале: first, second, third, fifth.

2. Пеш аз исмҳои дорои шумораҳои тартибӣ артикли муайян истифода бурда мешавад:

the third desk, the second boy, the fourth girl...



3. Translate into English: партаи якум, партаи дуюм, партаи сеюм, партаи чорум, партаи панҷум, партаи шашум, тирезаи ҳаштум, себи ҳафтум, духтарчаи нӯҳум, бачаи даҳум.

4. Answer the questions; use: Yes, I am. (We are, he is, she is) or No, I am not (We are not, he is not, she is not).

A. Are you at school again?
Are you in the Sixth Form now?

Are you in the classroom now?
 Is your friend at school again?
 Is he (she) in the Fifth or in the Sixth Form now?
 Is he (she) in the yard or in the classroom now?

B. Use: Yes, I do (he does, she does) or No, I don't (he doesn't, she doesn't).

Do you like your school?
 Do you like to learn English?
 Does your friend like his (her) school?
 Does he (she) like to learn English?

5. First read, then have a talk.

AT SCHOOL AGAIN

A. Good-morning, friends! My name is Anvar.
 I am very glad to see you. I am a pupil of
 the Sixth Form A. I am twelve. I am at
 school again.
 B. He is my friend. His name is Alim. He is a
 pupil of the Sixth Form B. He is twelve. He
 is at school again.



HOMework

1. Do ex. 3-4 on p.4 in writing.
2. Read the text and answer the question: What has Nor?

GUESS' WHAT NOR HAS

"Guess what I have", says little Nor.
 "Is it a little bird?" asks Lola.
 "No, Lola", says Nor. "It is not a little bird, it cannot
 sing, but it can walk".
 "It is a cat", says Lola.
 "No, Lola", says Nor. "It is not a cat, it can walk and
 it can swim, too".
 "I cannot guess what it is", says Lola.
 "Come with me," says Nor. Lola goes with Nor and sees
 a little duck.
 "Oh", says Lola. "It is a little duck'. It cannot sing, but
 it can walk and it can swim".
 What can walk and swim?



¹ guess [ges] - дарефтан; догадываться

² walk [wɔ:k] - рох гаштан; гулять

³ duck [dʌk] - мурғобй; утка

PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

Learn the new word: September.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read:

ir, er [ə:] - girl, shirt, skirt, her

i [ai] - like, nice, five, mine, pike

i [i] - pin, sit, pick, nick, pit, fit

fine - fin, pine - pin, five - fit, dine - din

2. Read, translate and make up sentences, using the words:

write, go, jump, learn, speak,
dance, play, swim, wash, help.

Pattern: P1 - Begin to read!

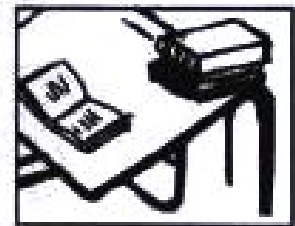
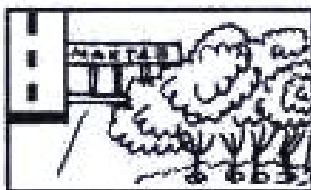
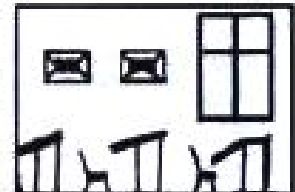
P2 - Let's begin to read!



3. Form the questions and answer them:

Where is ...?

Where are ...?



4. Answer the questions. Use: I (he, we) can ... or. No, I (he, we) can't...

Can you read English?

Can you speak English?

Can you write English?

Can you play chess?
What games can you play?

5. Read and learn the rhyme, then play the game "Yes, it is"

Pupils:

Don't look,
Don't move¹,
Shut² your eyes
And say "Who"

P1 - What is the number³ of his desk?
Pupils - the fourth desk.

P1 - Is it Akram?
Pupils - No, it is not.
P1 - Is it Ali?
Pupils - Yes, it is.



6. Read, translate the sentences and learn the new word:

September: It is September now. Is today the first of September?
No, it is not. Today is not the first of September. Is today the second of September? No, it is not. Today is the third of September.

7. Say: 4/09, 7/09, 5/09, 6/09, 8/09, 9/09, 10/09.

8. Let's read the text:

THE SECOND DAY OF SCHOOL

Today is the second day of school. The pupils of the Sixth Form are in their classroom. They are at the desks. The teacher comes into the classroom and says: "Good morning, boys and girls. Today is the second day of September. You are at school again, but

¹ move [mu:v] - чунбидан, ҳаракат кардан; двигаться

² shut - пушидан; закрывать

³ number [nʌmbə] - рақам; номер

you are not the pupils of the Fifth Form. You are the pupils of the Sixth Form now. Let's learn English at our second English lesson."

9. Answer the questions:

1. What is the date to-day?
2. Where are the pupils of the Sixth Form?
3. Who comes into the classroom?
4. What does the teacher say?
5. Are you in the Fifth Form now?



10. Tell about the second day of School.

HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 7 on p. 7 in writing.
2. Read the text "The Fox and the Grapes" and answer the questions:

THE FOX AND THE GRAPES

One day the Fox sees some¹ sweet grapes on a wall. The Fox wants to eat the sweet grapes². But the sweet grapes are very high³ up on the wall. So⁴ the Fox jumps to get the grapes. He jumps again and again, but he cannot get the grapes.

Then the Fox says, "The grapes are green and sour⁵. They are very sour". And he goes away.



Answer the questions:

1. What does the Fox see one day?
2. Can the Fox get the grapes?
3. What does the Fox say?

¹ some [sʌm] - якчанд; несколько

² sweet grapes - антури ширин; сладкий виноград

³ high [hai] - баланд; высоко

⁴ so - хуб, ҳамин тавр; таким образом, итак

⁵ sour ['saʊə] - турш; кислый

Learn the new words: to be ready, to be on duty, to clean.
How much is ...? Do sums, date.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read:

ar [a:] - park, dark, garden, yard
ee [i:] - tree, free, street, green, bee
ea [i:] - speak, teacher, meat, weak, leak

2. Let's do sums: How much is ten and ten?
Ten and ten is twenty,

A. $8+3=$ $7+13=$ $21+9=$
 $12+9=$ $13+6=$ $15+15=$
 $15+14=$ $3+4=$ $14+16=$

P1 - Is thirteen and fourteen twenty-nine?
P2 - No, it is not (yes, it is). Thirteen and fourteen is twenty-seven.



B. $8+3=11$ $9+6=15$ $12+11=23$
 $4+7=12$ $15+14=23$ $12+8=30$
 $20+10=32$ $13+7=19$ $12+18=30$

Let's read.

3. Read, translate and learn the words:

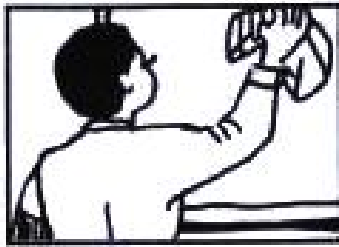
to be ready [redi]: I am ready for my lesson. Ali is ready for this lesson. Are you ready for your English lesson? Are the pupils ready for the English lesson?

to be on duty [dju:ti]: Are you on duty to-day, Ali? No, I am not. I am not on duty today. Is Lola on duty today? No, she is not. She is not on duty to-day. Who is on duty to-day? Karim and Oisha are on duty to-day. Are you on duty today?



date: date, date, date. Write the date on the chalkboard! Write the date in your exercise-book!

to clean, clean:



The chalkboard is not clean. The pupil on duty, clean the chalkboard! The pupil on duty cleans the chalkboard. The chalkboard is clean now. Then he cleans the desks. Now the desks are clean. Are your desks clean? Is the chalk-board clean?

4. Read the text and answer the questions:

MY THIRD DAY OF SCHOOL



Today is the third day of school. The third English lesson begins. We are at the English lesson. We are ready for the lesson. We want to read our English book, and we want to speak English, too. Our teacher says: "Who is on duty to-day?". Ali says: "I am on duty today." Then the teacher says: "Clean the chalkboard and write the date". Then Ali says: "The chalkboard is clean. The date is on the chalkboard. We are ready for the lesson." The teacher says to the pupils: "Let's begin our third English lesson".

5. Answer the questions:

- What day of school is it today?
- Are the pupils ready for the lesson?
- What do the pupils want to do?
- Who says "I am on duty today"?
- Who is on duty today in your class?
- What does the pupil on duty say to the teacher?

6. Say two sentences about what you can see in the classroom.

P1 - I can see the chalkboard. It is clean now.

P2 - I can see a table. Nice flowers are on the table.

7. Say four-five sentences about "My third day of school".

HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 5 on p.10 in writing.
2. Read the dialogue and answer the question, then learn it:

WHAT AM I?

Nor: Can you guess¹, Ali, what I am?

Ali: Do you teach at school?

Nor: No, Ali, I am not a teacher.

Ali: Do you work at a factory?

Nor: No, Ali, I am not a worker.

Ali: Do you write books?

Nor: No, Ali, I am not a writer².

Ali: Then what do you do?

Nor: I plant³ flowers and trees.

Ali: Then you are a gardener⁴.

Nor: Yes. I am a gardener.

What is Nor?



Remember: again, do sums, September, first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, clean, to be on duty, How much is ...? to clean.

UNIT TWO - THE SECOND UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

Learn the new words: What is the date today?

You are wrong. You are right.

¹ guess [ges] - ёфган; доиштан; отгадывать

² writer - нависанда; писатель

³ plant [pla:nt] - шинондан; сажать растения

⁴ gardener - боғбон; садовник

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher:

A. ir, er, ur, or [ə:] - girl, first, her, curl, word
a [ei] - plate, late, mate, date

B. four-fourth	seven-seventh	
five-fifth	eight-eighth	
six-sixth	nine-ninth	ten-tenth

2. Read and learn:

RHYME

Are you a boy
who has a little toy?
I am the boy,
who has the little toy.
Are you a girl
who has a little curl?
I am the girl,
who has the little curl.



3. Make up sentences, using the words: to do the first (second, third, fourth, fifth...) exercise, to read the first (second, third, fourth, fifth...) part.

Pattern: P1 - Begin to read the first part!

P2 - Let's begin to read the first part again!

4. Agree or disagree. Use the words: "You are wrong" or "You are right".

1. Today is the fifth of September.
2. Today is the first of September.
3. Today is the second of September.
4. Today is the sixth of September.
5. Today is the eighth of September.

a toy - бэзича: игрушка

a curl - кулф: локон

5. First read the Pattern then have a pair talk:

Pattern:

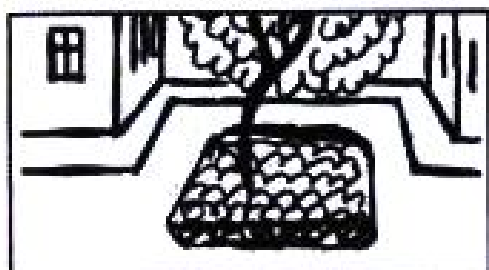
P1 - What is the date today?

P2 - It is the first of September.

P3 - No, you are wrong (Yes, you are right).

Today is the fourth of September.

6. Let's speak about school (first describe the picture then have a pair talk). Use the words: school, in the schoolyard, pioneers, schoolboys, schoolgirls, pupils, flowers, a classroom, a chalkboard, a table, desks, We are glad to see friends, teachers, bags, pens, pencils, go to school, a map, windows, pictures, in the morning, in the afternoon, go home, at the lesson, learn, English (Tajik, Russian), write, sit.



HOMEWORK

1. Answer the questions:

What is the date today?

Is English the first lesson today?

Is your friend at school again?

At what desk do you sit?

At what desk does your friend sit?

2. Read the dialogue and answer the question:

A GOOD PUPIL.

Cheburashka - Hello, Gena Crocodile!

Gena Crocodile - Hello, Cheburashka!

Are you a pupil now?

¹ crocodile [krokodail] - тимсоҳ; крокодил

Cheburashka - Oh, yes. I am a pupil of the First Class. I am on duty today.
Gena Crocodile - Is it good to be on duty? What do you do when you are on duty?

Cheburashka - When I am on duty, I clean the chalkboard, desks and the floor and put nice flowers on the table.

Gena Crocodile - Are you a good pupil?

Cheburashka - Oh, yes. I am a very good pupil. I am always¹ ready for the lessons. Let's go with me to school!

Gena Crocodile - Let's go!

Where does Cheburashka ask Gena Crocodile to go?



PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

 Learn the new words: eleven, twelfth, to meet.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher:

A. ir [ə:] - first, third, third, third

ee [i:] - tree, week, street, green, meet

ea [i:] - speak, teacher, meat, weak

i [ai] - like, five, mine, nice, line

i [i] - sit, pit, Nick, pick, fit

B. - the third desk, the third girl, the third lesson; the third boy, the third bench, the fourth boy, the fourth pencil, the fourth bench, the fourth tree.

2. Read and learn the rhyme (at home).

¹ always ['xlwəz] - хамеша, доним; всегда

RHYME

We go to school on Monday.
We go to school on Tuesday.
We go to school on Wednesday.
We go to school on Thursday.
We go to school on Friday.
We go to school on Saturday.



Answer: Do you go to school on Sunday?
Does your friend go to school on Sunday?

3. Count from 1 to 12.

Pattern: one - the first; eleven - the eleventh; twelve - the twelfth.

4. Agree or disagree using: You are wrong or You are right.

I am sorry.

Monday is the third day of the week.

Tuesday is the second day of the week.

Wednesday is the third day of the week.

Thursday is the fourth day of the week.

Friday is the fifth day of the week.

Saturday is the sixth day of the week.

Sunday is the seventh day of the week.

5. Have a pair talk:

A. Pattern: P1 - Who is on duty on Thursday?

P2 - Alim is on duty on Thursday.

B. Pattern: I am on duty on Wednesday.

When are you on duty?

6. Read the word and the dialogue, then have a pair talk:

A. to meet: Lola, meet my friend Nor. Nor, meet my friend Lola.

B. P1 - Meet this girl (boy), please.

P2 - Who is she (he)?

P1 - She is Mamlakat Rasulova.

P2 - What is she?

P1 - She is a pupil of the Sixth Form A.



7. Read.

THE THIRD DAY OF SCHOOL



Today is the third day of school. We are at school again. The pupils of the Sixth Form are in their classroom. They put nice flowers for the teacher on the table. The teacher comes into the classroom and the pupils stand up. The teacher says: "Good morning, children! Meet a new pupil! Her name is Lola Odilova. Sit down at the second desk, Lola! Today is the third English lesson. Who is on duty today? Karim and Ali are

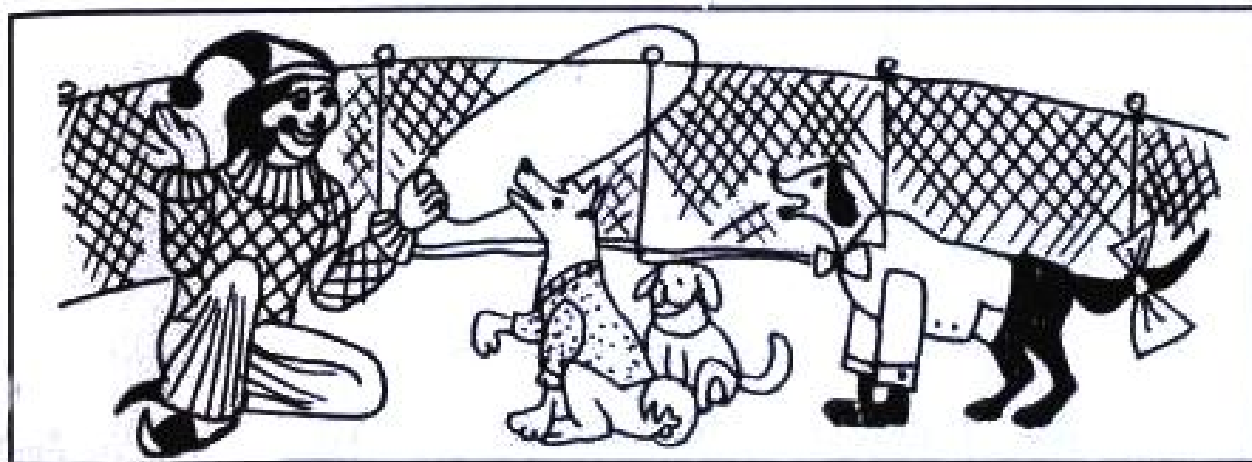
on duty. They say: "We are on duty". The teacher says: "What is the date today?" Karim and Ali say: "Today is the third of September". The English lesson begins.

8. Answer the questions:

- Are you at school again?
- Are you the pupils of the Fifth Form?
- What day is it today?
- What is the date today?
- What is on the table?
- Where are the pupils?
- Who comes into the classroom?
- What does the teacher say?
- Is English the third lesson?

HOMework

1. Learn the rhyme on p. 15.
2. Read the text: "At the Circus" and answer the questions:



AT THE CIRCUS¹

One Sunday Lola and her father come to the circus. At the circus they see many interesting² things³. But most of all⁴ they like a man with three little dogs. Their names are Rex, Jack and Sharik. Rex is a black dog. Jack and Sharik are white. The man and the dogs play school. The man is a teacher. The dogs are the pupils. The man is at the chalkboard. He asks the dogs: "What do pupils do when lessons begin?" Two dogs run to the desk and sit down. One dog runs up to the chalkboard. The teacher says: "Ah, you are on duty, Sharik. Clean the chalkboard, please".

Then the teacher asks: "Jack, what do pupils take with them when they go to school?" Jack takes a bag out of his desk and gives it to the teacher.

"And now, Sharik, tell me, please: what mark⁵ does a pupil get when he does not know his lesson?" Sharik says: "Wow-wow". Then the man says to Rex: "And what mark does a pupil get when he knows his lesson well?" Rex says: "Wow-wow-wow-wow-wow".



¹ circus ['sæ:kəs] - цирк; ширк

² interesting ['intristin] - чолиб, шавяювар; интересный

³ things [θiŋz] - чизхо; вещи

⁴ most of all - беш аз хама; больше всего

⁵ mark - баҳо; оценка

Answer the questions:

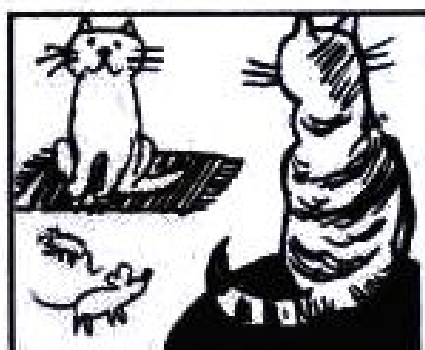
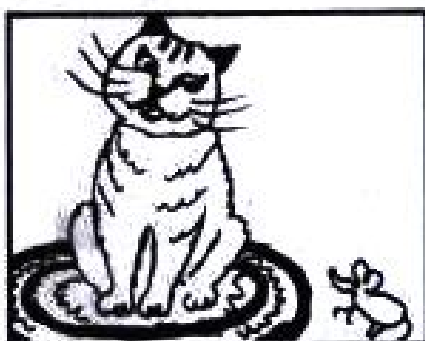
1. Where do Lola and her father come one Sunday?
2. What do they see at the circus?
3. What are the names of the dogs?
4. Do you like the circus?

PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

Learn the new words: I am sorry, I don't know.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the rhymes and learn them:



RHYMES

- A. I am not a rat,
I am a black cat.
I am on a mat
And see a little rat.
- B. It is not a rat,
It is a black cat,
It is on a mat
And sees a little rat.
- C. They are not rats,
They are black cats,
They are on mats
And see little rats.

2. Fill in: is, are, am.

I ... on duty on Tuesday. They ... on duty on Monday. Halima ...
on duty on Wednesday. Karim ... on duty on Thursday. We ...
on duty on Friday.

3. Answer the questions using: I am sorry, I don't know.

- A. Who is on duty on Tuesday?
Who is on duty on Thursday?

Who is on duty on Wednesday?

Who is on duty on Friday?

B. Where does Akram live?

Where does Mamatov live?

Where does Rustamova live?

Where does Odilova live?

4. Read the dialogue and have a pair talk:

P1 - How old are you?

P2 - I am twelve. And you?

P1 - I am twelve, too. And how old is your friend?

P2 - I am sorry, I don't know.

5. Tell about your third day of school.

HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 2-3 on p.18 in writing.

2. Translate into English:

A. - Шинос шавед, ин дугонаи чӯраи ман.

- Вай кист? (Ном ва номи падар).

- Акрамова Лола.

- Вай (ӯ) толиба (талаба) аст?

- Ү, вай (ӯ толибаи (талаба) синфи панҷум аст.

B. - Чандсола ҳастед? (Чанд сол доред?)

- Ман дувоздахсолаам, ту чӣ?

- Ман даҳсолаам. Дугонаат чандсола аст?

- Афсӯс, ки ман намедонам.

Remember: What is the date today? You are wrong. You are right, eleventh, twelfth, to meet, I am sorry, I don't know, a Crocodile.

UNIT THREE - THE THIRD UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

Learn the new words: a day-book

First think, then speak.

1. Read after the teacher:

ar [a:] - park, car, dark, farm, lark

2. Read and translate:

a house - houses, a bench - benches, a brother - brothers
a sister - sisters, a mother - mothers, a father - fathers
a factory - factories, a dress - dresses, a picture - pictures

3. Read and learn the rhymes:

RHYMES



- A. Where is your hat?
It is on the cat.
Where is your cat?
It is on the mat.
- B. Where are your hats?
They are on the cats.
Where are your cats?
They are on the mats.

4. Say a sentence then put a question. Have a pair talk:

- A. P1 - I don't see your brother at home. Where is he?
P2 - He is not at home. He is at school.
- B. P1 - I don't see your books. Where are they?
P2 - My books are not on the table. They are in the bag.

FIRST THINK, THEN SPEAK

5. Agree or disagree, using: I am sorry, you are wrong. First think, then speak. You are right.

1. Olim is on duty today again.
2. Today is Wednesday.
3. Ali is in the Fourth Class.
4. Your brother is a big boy.





5. Lola is a little girl.

6. Your father is a collective-farmer.

6. Count from 1 to 30.

Do sums. (Use: Yes, you are right. I am sorry, you are wrong. First think, then speak).

Pattern: How much is ten and ten?

Ten and ten is twenty.

$$8+3=$$

$$12+9=$$

$$15+14=$$

$$7+3=$$

$$3+6=$$

$$3+4=$$

$$21+9=$$

$$15+15=$$

$$14+16=$$

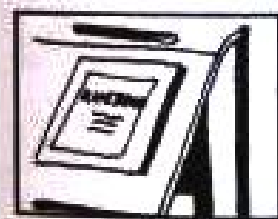
$$11+9=$$

$$13+7=$$

$$12+8=$$

7. Read the sentences, translate them and learn the word:

a day-book:



This is my day-book. That is his day-book.

Where is your day-book? My day-book is on the desk. Where is his day-book? The day-book is in his bag. Give me your day-book, please. Take my day-book, please. Where is your day-book?

HOMEWORK

1. Learn the rhymes - ex. 3, p. 20.

2. Answer the questions in writing:

Are you ready for English every lesson?

Is your friend ready for every Russian lesson?

Do you clean your chalkboard at every lesson?

Have you a day-book?

Where is your day-book?

Learn the new words: a mark in English, an india-rubber, a ruler, a penknife, a pencil-box

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. th [θ] - third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth

one - first

two - second

three - third

four - fourth

five - fifth

six - sixth

seven - seventh

eight - eighth

nine - ninth

ten - tenth

eleven - eleventh

twelve - twelfth

Read the Riddle:

It doesn't have legs, but jumps.



2. Read the rhyme, translate it and learn it:

RHYME



Mind¹ the clock
And keep the rule²,
Try³ to come
In time to school.

3. Read the dates correctly:

Example:

25th September - The 25th of September

7th November, 3rd October, 3rd September, 22nd October, 9th November, 21st October, 12th September, 21st October.

¹ mind [maɪnd] - зикр кардан; обратить внимание

² keep the rule - қондари риоя кардан; соблюдать правила

³ try [traɪ] - чахд кардан; стараться

4. Read the examples and then ask your classmates:

P1 - Is thirteen and fourteen twenty-four?

P2 - No, it is not. I am sorry, you are wrong. First think then speak. Thirteen and fourteen is twenty-seven. (Yes, it is. You are right).

5. Read, pay attention to 's and translate.

A. Look. You see boys and girls. The third boy is my brother. The first boy is Lola's brother. The second boy is Ali's brother. The first girl is Karim's sister. The second girl is Nisso's sister. The third girl is Nor's sister.

B. Look at the desks now. You see many desks. I sit at the fourth desk. My friend sits at the second desk. He is at Ali's desk now. Ali sits at the first desk. Lola sits at the ninth desk. Ali is at Lola's desk now. At what desk do you sit? At what desks do your friends sit?

6. Read, translate and learn the words:

a ruler:



This is a ruler. I have a ruler. I like my ruler. Have you a ruler? Do you like your ruler? Is this your sister's ruler?

a pencil-box:



This is a pencil-box. I have a pencil-box. My pens and pencils are in my pencil-box. That is my brother's pencil-box. Have you a pencil-box? Where are your pens and pencils?

an india-rubber:



This is an india-rubber. This is my brother's india-rubber. I have no india-rubber. Have you an india-rubber? Where is Ali's india-rubber? It is in his pencil-box.

penknife:



This is Lola's penknife and that is Nor's penknife. Lola's penknife is in her pencil-box. Nor's penknife is on his pencil-box. Have you a penknife? Where is your penknife?

a mark:



I like to get good marks in English. At every lesson of English I get a "five". Nor likes to get good marks in Russian. At every lesson of Russian he gets a "five". What marks do you get at the lessons?

7. Read the text:

AT THE ENGLISH LESSON

The eighth English lesson begins. We are at the English lesson again. We are ready for the lesson. We want to read our English book. We want to speak English, too. Our teacher says: "Who is on duty today?" Ali says: "I am on duty today". Then the teacher says to the pupil on duty: "Clean the chalkboard and write the date". The pupil on duty cleans the chalkboard, writes the date and then he says to the teacher: "The chalkboard is clean. The date is on the chalkboard. The pupils are ready for the lesson". The teacher says to the pupils: "Let's begin our English lesson. Put your books, day-books, pens and exercise-books on the desks. Let's read and write".



Answer the questions:

1. What lesson do the pupils have?
2. What is the date today?
3. Are you at the English lesson?
4. Is your chalkboard clean?
5. Where is the date?
6. Are you ready for the lesson?
7. What do you put on the desks?

HOMEWORK

1. Answer the questions in writing:

- a) Have you a ruler?
Where is your ruler?
- b) Have you an india-rubber?
Where is your india-rubber?
- c) Have you a pencil-box?
Where is your pencil-box?
- d) Have you a penknife?
Where is your penknife?
- e) What marks do you get in English?

2. Read the text and answer the questions:

JACK'S FAMILY

This is Jack Brown. Jack is an English boy. He is twelve years old. Jack lives in London. Jack's family is not large. He has a father, a mother and a sister. His father's name is John Brown and his mother's name is Mary Brown. His little sister's name is Ann. Jack goes to school. He is in the 6th Form. He has many friends.



Who is an English boy?
How old is he?
Is Jack's family large?
What is Jack's mother's name?
In what form is Jack?
What does Jack like to play?

PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

Learn the new words: history, geography, mathematics, drawing, gymnastics, handicraft, to do sums.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read sentences and words after the teacher and translate them:

A. First think, then speak.

I am sorry. I don't know.

You are wrong. You are right.

B. history, geography, drawing, gymnastics, mathematics

2. First answer the questions using two-three sentences then have a pair talk.

Example: P1 - At what desk do you sit?

P2 - I sit at the first desk. I like to sit here.

My friend sits at the third desk.

1. Is your friend ready for the lesson?
2. Is the chalkboard clean now?
3. Is your classroom clean every day?
4. Do you clean the chalkboard?
5. When do you begin to do your homework?
6. How many lessons do you have today?

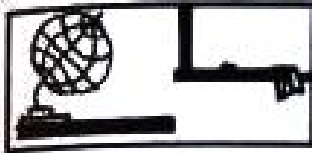
3. Read, translate and learn the words:

History:

I like history. Today our first lesson is history.
I get good marks in history.

Do you like lessons of history? What marks do you get in history?

geography:



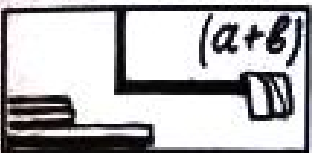
I like history and geography, but my friend doesn't like history, he likes geography. Do you like geography? What marks do you get in geography?

drawing:



We like lessons of drawing. We have lessons of drawing on Monday and Wednesday. When do you have lessons of drawing? What marks do you get in drawing?

mathematics:

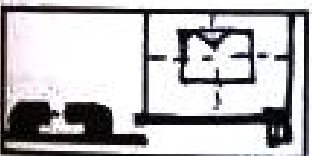


We have four lessons of mathematics every week.

to do sums:

We do sums at the lessons of mathematics. When do you have lessons of mathematics? What marks do you get in mathematics? Can you do sums well?

handicraft lessons:



We have three handicraft lessons every week. When do you have handicraft lessons? Do you have handicraft lessons today? Do you like handicraft lessons?

4. Have a pair talk, use the words: history, geography, drawing, mathematics, do sums, handicraft.

5. Answer the questions:

What is Lola Karimova?

Where does she work?



What is Anvar Normatov?

Where does he work?

What does Karim Norov do?

Where does he work?

What are they?

Where are they?



6. Have a talk using: Meet my friend. I am sorry, I don't know.
That's right. That's wrong. First think, then speak.

HOMEWORK

1. Write what you (your brother, sister, friend) can do well and what you (your brother, sister, friend) can't do well, using the words: jump, skate, swim. Play chess, run, read, write, speak. Pattern: I can skate well, but my brother can't skate well.
2. Read the text and answer the questions:

AT THE ENGLISH SCHOOL

In England children go to school five days a week. They do not go to school on Saturday and on Sunday. English schoolchildren have seven lessons a day. Lessons begin at half past nine in the morning. School ends at 4 o'clock in the afternoon¹. English schoolchildren have two big breaks². They have one big break at 11 o'clock and one big break at one o'clock.

1. НАҚШАКАШИЯ
2. ГЕОГРАФИЯ
3. БОТАНИКА
4. МАТЕМАТИКА
5. ХИМИЯ
6. РАСМКАШИЯ



¹ in the afternoon - баъди ҳуроки нисфирузӣ; днём

² break - танаффус; перерыв

1. How many days a week do children go to school in England?
2. When does school end?
3. How many breaks do English schoolchildren have?

Remember: How much is ...? a day-book; First think, then speak. You are right, a mark in..., an india-rubber, a ruler, a penknife, a pencil-box, history, geography, drawing, handicraft, gymnastics, mathematics, to do sums, a lion.

UNIT FOUR - THE FOURTH UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

Learn the new words: a class, must,
what's the matter with you (him, her)?,
I am ill. He (she) is ill.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher, translate and make up your own sentences:
At school, at the lesson, at the desk, at the table, at the chalk-board, I am ill, he is ill, in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening.
2. Read the rhyme, translate and learn it:

RHYME



I must¹ clean my teeth²,
I must brush³ my hair⁴;
I must put my shoes on
If I go there.

- ¹ must - бояд; должен
- ² teeth - дандон; зубы
- ³ brush - шона кардан; расчёсывать
- ⁴ hair - муй; волосы

3. Let's have a pair talk:

Pattern: P1 - Can you read English well?
P2 - No, I can't.
P1 - Oh, you must read English well.

1. Can you write English well?
2. Can you speak English well?
3. Can you do sums well?
4. Can you draw well?
5. Can you play chess well?

4. Say what your friend (brother, sister) does well, what he can't do well and what he must do well. Use the words: play chess, speak, English, write English, read English, do sums, jump, swim, skate, play table-tennis, play football, play basket-ball.

P1 - My friend plays football well, but he can't play volley-ball well.

P2 - Oh, he must play volley-ball well, too.

5. First read the dialogue, then have a pair talk:

P1 - Akram isn't at school today again.

P2 - What's the matter with him?

P1 - He is ill¹.

6. Read, translate and answer the questions:

A. a class:

I am in class 6A (Sixth A). We have thirty-five pupils in our class. My friend is in class 6B (Sixth B). What class are you in?

to be ill:

I can't go to school today, I am ill. Who is absent today? Ali is absent. He is ill. Lola is at home. She is ill, too.

- B. Talk in pairs with your classmate about class you are in (your friend is in).

¹ ill - касал; больной

7. Read and do, then give your schoolmates commands, use the words:

a pencil-box, an india-rubber, a penknife, a ruler. Take your india-rubber! Don't put it down, please! Give your india-rubber to me! Thank you! Take your india-rubber back. Don't put on the desk! Don't put it on the desk.

HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 3 on p. 30 in writing.

2. Read the dialogue:



DIALOGUE

Gena Crocodile: Cheburashka, in what class are you in?

Cheburashka: I am in class 1A.

Gena Crocodile: Do you want to go to school now?

Cheburashka Yes, I do.

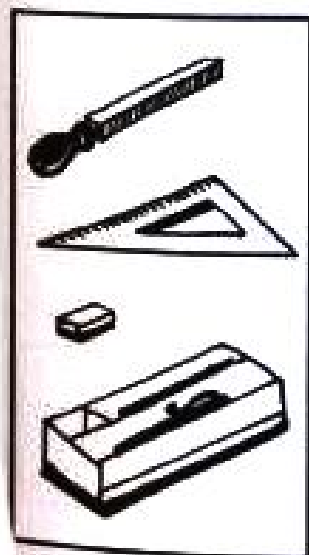
Gena Crocodile: And where is your friend, Lion? What is the matter with him?

Cheburashka: Oh, he is ill. I must go and see him and tell him about our lessons.

Gena Crocodile: Are you ready for your lessons?

Cheburashka: Oh, yes. Now I take my penknife and india-rubber, a ruler, a pencil-box. You see, I am ready.

Gena Crocodile: Don't you want to take your books and exercise-books?





Cheburashka: Oh, I've forgotten¹ about them.
Now I take my books and exercise-books.
Good-bye, Gena!
Gena Crocodile: Bye-bye!

Answer the questions:

1. In what class is Cheburashka?
2. Who is ill?

PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

Learn the new words: to take care of, a guest, a face, a hand.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher:

igh [ai] - bright, light, fright, high, might
oo [u] - book, look, hook, nook, rook
oo [u:] - spoon, noon, moon, tool, pool.

2. Read, translate, learn and have a talk:



P1 - What's the matter with Lola, Ali?

P2 - I am sorry. I don't know.

P3 - I know, she is ill.



3. Read the riddle:

It has one face and two hands.
It goes and yet² it stands.

4. Read the sentences, translate them and learn the words:

¹ I've forgotten - фаромуш кардам; забыл

² yet - холо боз; все же

a face:



a face, a nice face. Her face is nice.
Ali's face is nice, too. Is Nor's face nice?
I wash my face every day. Do you wash
your face every day?

a hand:



I have two hands. I wash my hands. My
hands are clean. Do you often wash your
hands? Are your hands clean now?

a guest [gest]:

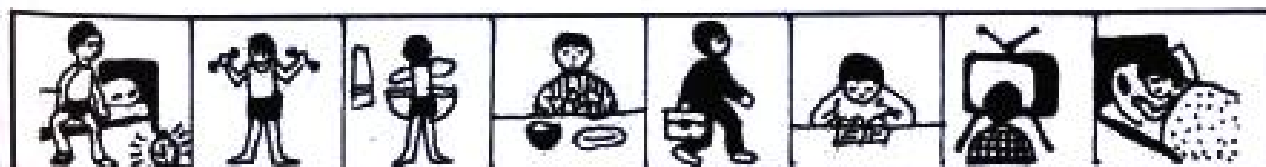
Our family is glad to meet the guests. We
meet the guests at the door. Our guests have
tea with us. We like to have guests at our
house. Are you glad to meet guests?

to take care of:

My mother and father take care of us, their
children. I take care of my little sister and
brother. We must take care of our mother,
father, grandmother and grandfather. Do
you take care of your brother?

5. Answer the questions. Use the words: at... o'clock in the morning,
in the evening.

- When do you get up?
- When do you wash your face and hands?
- When do you have your breakfast?
- When do you go to school?
- When do you have your dinner?
- When do you do your lessons?
- When do you have your supper?
- When do you go to bed?
- When do you meet your guests?



6. Read the text:

ON DUTY



Two English guests come into the classroom. The guests begin to speak English with the pupils. One guest asks [a:skɪs] Karim: "How old are you?" Karim says: "I am two years old". "What?" the guest says: "You are a big boy. You are not two years old". "Oh", says Karim, "I am sorry, I am wrong. I am twelve years old". Anvar says to Karim: "First think then speak". Then the other guest says: "Your teacher says that you are all on duty. Are

you on duty every day?" "No, we aren't. But this week our class is on duty", Lola says. "And what must you do when you are on duty?" the first guest asks. Lola answers the question: "We must clean the chalkboard, the desks". The second guest says: "In English schools the teachers are on duty, but the pupils aren't. Do you like to be on duty, boy?" Rustam answers: "I can't say that I like to be on duty, but the school is our school. We must take care of it. All the pupils and the teachers take care of the school. We must be on duty in our school".

7. Answer the questions:

Where does Anvar meet the guests?
What do the guests ask the pupils?
Who is on duty in English schools?
Who must take care of our school?

HOMework

1. Do ex. 5 on p. 33 in writing.
2. Read the dialogue and learn it.

DIALOGUE

Gena Crocodile: Hello! How are you?

Cheburashka: Hello! Thank you! I am well!

Gena Crocodile: How many lessons do you have on Wednesday?

Cheburashka: I have 4 lessons.

Gena Crocodile: Let's go to the cinema!

Cheburashka: I am sorry. I can't go to the cinemas on Wednesday.

I must do my lessons for Thursday. Let's go to the cinema on Sunday!

Gena Crocodile: All right!

PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

**Learn the new words: a timetable, to sing a song,
a lesson of singing, literature, botany.**

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher:

A. ou [ou] - rose, stone, alone, phone, no
o [o] - not, hot, pot, dot, lot

B. I am 'sorry, you are 'wrong.
I am 'sorry, I don't 'know.
You are 'right. You 'must 'learn 'well.
What 's the 'matter with you?

2. Read the first sentence and complete the sentences:

A. Pattern: I go to the river on Sunday, but you don't go to the river on Sunday.
You live in Khujand, but I...
They get up at six o'clock, but we...
We work at hospital, but they...
I go to school in the morning, but you...

all right - хеле хуб; очень хорошо

B. Pattern: She goes to school in the morning, but he doesn't go to school in the morning.
 She lives in Hissar, but he...
 Lola reads English books, but Ali...
 Nor gets up at 10 o'clock, but Oisha...
 He works on the collective-farm, but she...

3. Read, translate and learn the words:

a lesson of singing:



Today we have a lesson of singing. We like a lesson of singing. What do you do at the lessons of singing?

to sing a song:



We sing songs at the lessons of singing. Do you like to sing songs at the lessons of singing?

literature:

a lesson of literature, English literature, Russian literature, Tajik literature.
 We have lessons of literature on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday. Do you like Russian literature? Do you like Tajik literature? When do you have lessons of literature?

botany:



a lesson of botany, two lessons of botany.
 We like lessons of botany. Do you like lessons of botany? What do you learn at the lessons of botany? We have lessons of botany on Tuesday and Friday. When do you have lessons of botany?

4. Read the text and answer the question:

A TIMETABLE

Monday

Gymnastics
Mathematics
Tajik
literature
History
Drawing

Thursday

Tajik
literature
Mathematics
Russian
English
History

Look, it is a timetable.

Do you have a timetable in your daybook?

Look at the timetable and say what lessons you have on Monday.

What lessons do you have on Wednesday?

Tuesday

Tajik
Russian
literature
English
Geography
Handicraft

Friday

Botany
Russian
literature
Geography
Handicraft
Gymnastics

What lessons do you have on Tuesday?

What lessons do you have on Thursday?

What lessons do you have on Friday?

Wednesday

Mathematics
Russian
Botany
Singing
Gymnastics

Saturday

English
Gymnastics
Mathematics
Tajik
Russian

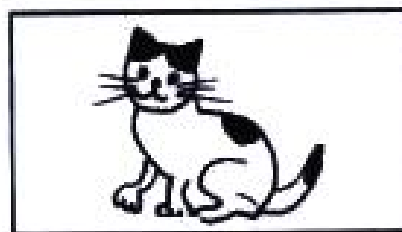
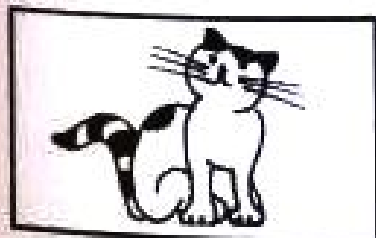
What lessons do you have on Saturday? Do you like your timetable? How many lessons do you have every day?

HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 2 on p. 35 in writing.
2. Read the text and answer the question:

A CAT WANTS TO HAVE A FRIEND

A cat wants to have a friend. The cat looks at everybody who passes by¹. Everyone who passes by asks: "Little cat, what do you want?" And the little cat says: "I want to have a friend". A dog



¹ to pass by - аз (пешаш) гузаштан; проходить мимо

passes by and says: "Do you want me?" "Sing me a song", says the cat. "Wow, 'wow, wow", says the dog. "I don't like your song", says the cat. "I don't want to be your friend". A black hen passes by and says: "Little cat, do you want me?" "Sing me a song", says the cat. "I don't want to be your friend", says the hen. A mouse¹ passes by and says: "Little cat, do you want to take me?" "Sing me a song", says the cat. "Tik, tik", says the mouse. "I like your song", says the cat. "Let's be friends". What a silly little mouse. It wants to play with a cat. Can a cat and a mouse be friends?



Remember: a class, must, I am ill, What's the matter with...? to take care of..., a guest, a face, a hand, a timetable, to sing a song, botany, literature, singing.



UNIT FIVE - THE FIFTH UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

Learn the new words: here, here you are, near, to be absent, Who is absent?

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher:

oo [u:] - room, spoon, moon, noon, loon, loom, doom

oo [u] - book, look, hook, nook, took

2. Read, translate and learn Rhyme:

¹mouse - муши, мышь



Why do you cry¹, Willy?
 Why do you cry?
 Why, Willy, why, Willy?
 Why, Willy, why?

3. Answer the questions:

Where are you now?
 Where is your schoolbag?
 What do you have in your schoolbag?
 Do you have a pencil-box?
 Where is your penknife?
 Where is your india-rubber?
 What is your timetable for today?

4. First describe the picture then tell about your room. Use the words: a room, a bed, a chair, a table, a sofa, a window, a yard, a mat, a TV set, a floor, flowers, a cat, a dog, a boy, a girl, a ball, a house.

5. Read, translate and learn the words:

here:



here, here, here. Here is your book. Where do you live? I live here, in this big house. Where does Ali live? He lives here, too.

Here you are:



Give me the book, please. Here you are, take it. Take care of the book. - Thank you! Give me the pencil, please. - Here you are, take it. Take care of the pencil. - Thank you!

near:

near the tree, near the bench, near the house. I live near the Zoo. Where does Karim live? He lives near the school.

¹ cry [kraɪ] - гиря кардан; плакать



Where does Lola live? She lives near the river. Where is the forest? The forest is near the river. Do you live near the school?

to be absent:



Ali is not in the classroom. He is absent. Who is absent? Ali is absent. Oisha is absent, too. What's the matter with her? She is ill.

6. Have a dialogue:

Pattern: P1 - Give me your pen-knife, please.
P2 - Here you are.
P1 - Thank you!



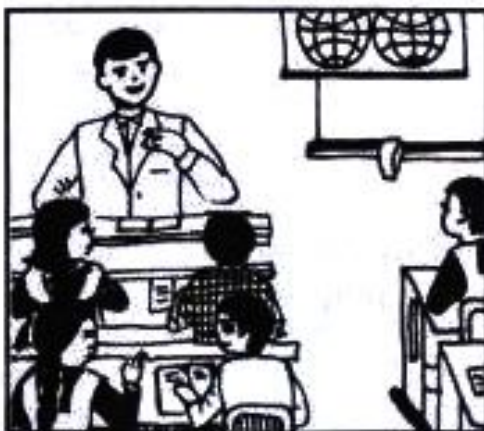
7. Read and answer the question:

I am here in the room.
You are there in the yard.
She is near the house.
They are near the garden. Where is he?

HOMEWORK

Read the text and answer the questions using 2-3 sentences:

WHO IS ABSENT?



The pupils read and write English at their English lesson. They speak English, too. Every day when the lesson begins, the teacher says: "Good morning, children". The pupils answer: "Good morning". Then the teacher says: "Sit down, please". And the pupils sit down. At every lesson the teacher says: "Who is on duty today?" The pupil-on-duty stands up

and says: "I am". Then the teacher says: "Who is absent?" And the pupil-on-duty answers. But one day the teacher comes in and says: "Who is absent today?" The pupil-on-duty, Ali Rahimov, stands up and says: "I am".

Is he right?

What does the teacher say when he comes into classroom?

What do the pupils answer?

What does a pupil-on-duty say when the teacher says, "Who is absent"?

What does Ali Rahimov say?

PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

Learn the new words: to ask, to answer, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, hundred.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read:

A. u [ʌ] - cup, hut, run, fun, sun, club

B. This is the pen and that is the hen.

This is the cat and that is the hat.

2. Read the rhyme, translate and learn it:

RHYME

Without¹ your tongue²
You cannot talk³,
Without your feet⁴
You cannot walk.

Without your eyes
You cannot see.
Without your heart⁵
You cannot be.

¹ without [wi'daut] - бидуни; без

² tongue - забон; язык

³ talk - гап задан; говорить

⁴ feet - пой; ноги (ступни)

⁵ heart [ha:t] - дил; сердце

3. Let's count.

10 - ten
20 - twenty
30 - thirty
40 - forty

50 - fifty
60 - sixty
70 - seventy
80 - eighty

90 - ninety
100 - hundred

3. A. Ask and answer, using: Yes, you are right. No, you are wrong.
First think, then speak.

How much is ...?

$$70+19=$$
$$60+35=$$

$$57+43=$$
$$33+44=$$

$$88+19=$$
$$73+27=$$

B. Cheburashka and the little Lion have a talk:

ask:

Is $83+17=100$?
Is $64+29=100$?
Is $90+10=100$?
Is $73+17=100$?
Is $66+23=100$?

answer:

$83+17=$
 $64+29=$
 $90+10=$
 $73+17=$
 $66+23=$



5. Agree or disagree, using "You are right" or "You are wrong".

1. Salim is here. He is in the room.
2. Lola's ruler is near the chair.
3. Anor's india-rubber is near the book.
4. Ali's pen-knife is in the schoolbag.
5. I am ready for the lesson.

6. Let's play the word game:

P1 - Is it "again"?

T - No, it is not.

P2 - Is it "second"?

T - Yes, it is. Make up a sentence using the word "second".

P2 - I sit at the second desk.

HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 4A on p. 42 writing.
2. Read the dialogue and learn it.





DIALOGUE

Cheburashka - Let's go to school, little Lion. Oh, where is Gena's ruler?

Little Lion - It is near the chair. Oh, where is the fox's pen-knife?

Cheburashka - It is here. Here you are. Put your books and the pen-knife into the schoolbag. Are you ready?

Little Lion - Thank you! I am ready. Let's go.

PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

Learn: Live and Learn

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher:

ur, er, ir, ear [æ:] - curl, her, shirt, learn

th [ð - θ] - the twenty-first, the twenty-second, the twenty-third, the twenty-fifth

2. Read and remember:

22 - twenty-two

55 - fifty-five

88 - eighty-eight

33 - thirty-three

66 - sixty-six

99 - ninety-nine

44 - forty-four

77 - seventy-seven

144 - one hundred and forty-four

155 - one hundred and fifty-five

172 - one hundred and seventy-two

3. Read: 33, 47, 56, 53, 78, 27, 32, 96, 146, 179, 182, 199, 113, 112.

4. Complete the sentences, using "ask" and "answer":

1. The teacher . . . a pupil.

2. The pupil

3. Lola . . . her friend to go to the Zoo.

4. The teacher . . . a pupil: How much is $32+15$?

5. The pupil . . . : $32+15$ is

5. Let's play the game:

First read, then do:

T - Lola, go to the door. Where are you now?

L - I am here. I am at the door.

T - Pupils, where is Lola?

Pupils - She is at the door.

T - Ali, go to the desk. Where are you now?

A - I am near the desk. I am at the sixth desk.

T - Pupils, where is Ali?

Pupils - He is near the desk. He is at the sixth desk.



READ AND LEARN

6. Read the dialogue, learn it and act it:

T - Are you ready for the lesson?

P - No, I am not. I am sorry. I don't know the lesson.

T - You are a bad boy. Remember, you must live and learn.

7. Read and have a pair talk:

P1 - Good Morning, Sadry.

P2 - Good Morning, Nor. Sadry, are we on duty today?

P1 - Yes, we are. Every pupil in our class must be on duty.

P1 - Nor, open the windows. We must clean the chalkboard, the table. We must take care of them.

P2 - Must we clean the desks? Must we take care of the desks?

P1 - Yes, we must. Let's clean the desks. I like to clean desks.

P2 - I like to clean desks, too. Let's wash the desks and the floor.

P1 - Let's take care of them, too.



bad - бад: плохой

HOMEWORK

1. Write ex. 3 on p. 43.
2. Read the text.



Read the dialogue and act it: (at the lesson).

A SCHOOL IN THE FOREST

Kangaroo: Good morning, pupils!

Animals: Good morning, Mam!

Kangaroo: Who is on duty today?

Zebra: I am on duty today.

Kangaroo: Who is absent today?

Zebra: The fox is absent today.

Kangaroo: What is the matter with her?

Zebra: I am sorry. I don't know.

Wolf: I know why the fox is absent.

Kangaroo: Why¹ is the fox absent?

Wolf: He is ill.

Kangaroo: Wolf, you must take care of the fox.

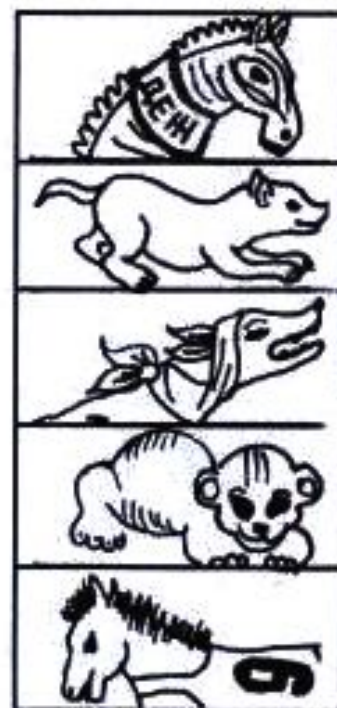
Wolf: All right!

Kangaroo: Now, let's begin our lesson. Who can tell me what a zebra is?

Lion: I can answer the question.

Kangaroo: Well. Go on!

Lion: Zebra is a pony² with a football suit³ on.



¹ why - барои чя; почему

² pony - аспи хурд; пони

³ a football suit [sju:t] - пушоки варзишӣ, ки мавриди бозии футбол менушанд; футбольная форма

Remember: here, here you are, to be absent,
who is absent?, to ask, to answer, thirty, forty,
fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, hundred.
Live and Learn!

UNIT SIX - THE SIXTH UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

Learn the new words: on the way, some of

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher's reading:

a month - two months, three months, summer months

a country - two countries, three countries, many countries

2. Read the rhyme, translate and learn it:



BREAKFAST

Get up, little Anvar,
Breakfast is ready.
Butter and cheese¹
All that you please.
Milk² and bread
For little Anvar
Tea³ and jam⁴
For brother Rustam.



¹ cheese - панир; сыр

² milk - шир; молоко

³ tea - чой; чай

⁴ jam - мураббо; варенье

3. Answer the questions, using the words: eggs, a flat-cake, butter, milk, jam, tea, in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening

1. When do you have your breakfast?
2. What do you have for your breakfast?
3. Do you like to have butter, cheese, milk, jam, tea, a flat-cake for breakfast?
4. When do you have your dinner?
5. Do you have apples for your dinner?
6. Do you have tea with jam for your dinner?
7. When do you have your supper?
8. Do you have bread or flat-cakes for your supper?
9. Do you like to have tea for your supper?

4. Translate into English: A. 10 мурғ, 12 парранда, 13 линейка, 14 қалам, 3 фабрика. В. Олим чор гурбачаи хурд дорад. Порсо ду қаламтарошак дорад. Ман панҷто қалами сурхро дар болои стол мебинам. Мо дар болои дарахт паррандаҳои бисёри хокистаррангро мебинем.

5. Read the sentences, translate them and learn the words:

on the way:



I meet Anvar on the way to school every day. Oisha meets me on the way home every day. Ali meets Nor on the way to the Zoo. Can you meet Ali on the way to the mountains? Do you often meet your friends on the way to school?

some of:

Some of my friends live in my street. Some of them are big, some of them are little. Some of us can play chess very well.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR IS EASY

6. Read, translate and make up sentences:

Some of birds - баъзе аз паррандаҳо.
the girls of our class - духтарони синфи мо.
two of them - ду кас аз онҳо.
the twenty-second of August - бисту дуюми моҳи август.
the door of the room - дари хона.

7. Say: 26/VI, 13/VI, 15/VI, 30/IX, 9/VIII, 21/X, 13/IX,
11/VIII, 12/VII.

8. Complete the sentences:

Some of ... like to meet their friends near the river.
Some of ... do not like to go to the mountains.
Some of ... take care of their sisters and brothers.
Some of ... can meet me on the way to the collective farm.
Some of ... are absent today. They are ill.
Some of ... like gymnastics.
Some of ... like mathematics.

9. A. Say what some of the pupils like to do or what they don't like to do.

B. Say what some of your classmates can do well or what some of them can't do well.

HOMEWORK

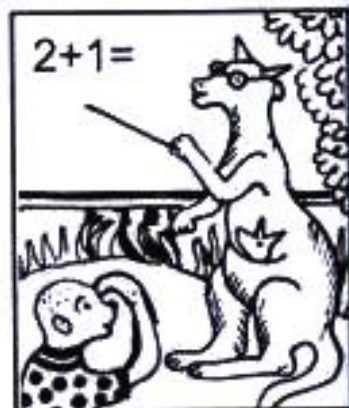
1. Do ex. 8 on p. 48 in writing.
2. Read the dialogue and learn it.

AT THE LESSON OF MATHEMATICS IN THE FOREST SCHOOL

Kangaroo: Monkey! Chita, how much is two plus one?

Monkey: I am sorry. I don't know.

Kangaroo: Well, Monkey Chita. Fancy², I give you two apples and then one apple. How many apples do you have now?





Monkey: Four apples.

Kangaroo: Why?

Monkey: Because¹ I have one apple already⁴.

PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

Learn the new words: to look, everything, sky, bright, the sun, holiday.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher:

- A. igh [ai] - high, fright, fight, light, night, right, might
- B. First think, then say.

What's the matter with you?

Live and learn.

I am sorry. I don't know.

Here you are.

2. Read the rhyme, learn it and put the question "Where does..." to each other.

RHYME



Where does your brother live?
Where does your sister live?
My brother lives in Kolkhozobod.
My sister lives in Khujand.

¹ monkey ['mʌŋki] - маймун; обезьяна
² fancy ['fænsi] - фарз кардан; представить
³ because [bi'kɔ:z] - барон; барон
⁴ already [ɔl'reɪdi] - аллакай; уже

3. Read the sentences, translate them and learn the words:

to look:

Salim is six years old, but he looks seven.
This boy looks thirteen years old. The room
looks clean. His black suit looks clean and
nice. Does your suit look clean and nice?

everything:

Everything in the room looks clean.
Everything in the garden looks clean and
nice.

the sky [skai]:



Look at the sky. The sky is blue and nice. Do
you like the blue sky? We see many birds in
the sky.

bright [brait]:

a bright red dress, a bright blue cap.
Everything at school looks bright and clean.
Does everything in your classroom look
bright and clean?

the sun:



The sun is in the sky. Look at the sun. The
sun is bright today. Do you like the bright
sun in the blue sky?

holidays:

I like to have holidays in summer. We have
summer holidays after school. After holidays
we come to school again. When do you have
holidays?

4. Ask as many questions as you can on the sentences:

It is bright.
It is the sun.
It is blue.

5. Read the text:

AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.



In September we are at school after the holidays. In the morning you can meet many boys and girls on their way to school. The boys look nice in their grey suits, and the girls look nice in their brown dresses. Some of the pupils have nice flowers for their teachers. The day is very nice. The sky is blue, the sun is bright. Everything at school looks bright and clean. The boys and

girls meet their teachers and friends at school. All of them want to learn at school again.

6. Answer the questions using two sentences:

When are you at school again?

When do you have your holidays?

Who looks nice?

Who has nice flowers in the hands?

What is blue?

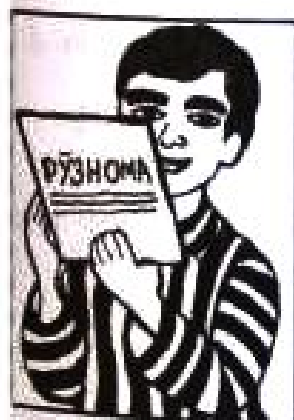
What is bright?

Is everything clean in your room?

Where do the boys and girls meet their friends and teachers?

HOMEWORK

1. Read the dialogue and learn it:



DIALOGUE

Wolf: I say, Foxie. Where is your day-book?

Fox: What do you want it for?

Wolf: I want to look at the time-table.

Fox: It is in my bag.

Wolf: Here it is, thank you. You see,

I don't remember our time-table for Monday.
Fox: Here you are. We have geography, history, handicraft,
English and singing.
Wolf: Oh, how many lessons we have on Monday!

2. Is it your time-table? Correct it:

WEDNESDAY

Gymnastics
Mathematics
History
Geography
Botany

FRIDAY

Drawing
Russian
Botany
Handicraft
English

PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

Learn the new words: How are you? I am well. January, month,
February, March, very much.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read:

A. a+1 [ɔ] - chalk, talk, ball, tall, wall
air [ɛə] air, chair, hair

B. summer holidays, last year, last week, last month, a pioneer,
a camp, a country in the forest, a country in the mountains.

2. Learn the dialogue, then make up your own dialogues:

HOW ARE YOU?

Mike: How are you¹, my little friend, Sue?

Sue: I am well, thank you.

And how are you?

3. Agree or disagree using: "I am sorry, you are wrong" or "You are right", "Live and learn", "First think, then speak".

¹ How are you? - ахволатон чй тавр?; как ты себя чувствуешь?

We write at the lessons of gymnastics.
 The chalkboard is not clean.
 We sing songs at the lessons of mathematics.
 The ruler is under the book.
 The penknife is in the pencil-box.
 The sun is not bright in summer.
 All the pupils have flowers in their hands.
 Everything looks black in the classroom.

4. Read the sentences, translate them and learn the words:

a month:
 [ə'mʌnθ]

a month, one month, two months, three months. September is a month, but not a week. September is the ninth month of a year. This year has thirty days. A year has twelve months. A school year has 9 or 10 months.

January:
 [dʒænjʊəri]

January is a month, but not a year. January is the first month of a year. January has thirty-one days. I like January very much. Do you like January very much?

February:
 ['februəri]

February is a month, but not a year. February is the second month of a year. February has 28 or 29 days in a year. I like February very much. Do you like the month of February very much?

March:

March is a month, but not a year. March is the third month of a year. March has thirty-one days. I like March very much. Do you like the month of March very much?

5. Do the exercise "Say, repeat and add" using above new words.

6. Answer the questions:

What month is the first month of a year?
 What month is the second month of a year?
 What month is the third month of a year?
 How many days has January?
 How many days has February?
 How many days has March?
 What month do you like very much?

7. Write down the dates:

Ex: 28/I - the 28th of January.



17/I, 12/I, 8/III, 16/III, 18/II,
23/II, 13/II, 15/III, 19/I, 3/I, 7/II,
3/I, 7/II.

HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 6 on p. 53 in writing.
2. Read the dialogue and learn it.

HOW ARE YOU?

Monkey: How are you, Foxie? Why don't you go to school?

Foxie: I am not well.

Monkey: What is the matter with you?

Foxie: I am ill. I have a sorethroat¹.

Monkey: I wish you good health²! Come to school again!

Remember: on the way, some of . . . , butter, cheese, milk, tea, jam, Monkey Chita, because, already, look, everything, sky, bright, sun, holiday, How are you? I am well; month, January, February, March, very much.

UNIT SEVEN - THE SEVENTH UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

Learn the new words: April, May, June, July.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the rhyme, translate and learn it at home:

¹ sorethroat ['sɔ:θrout] - дари гулу; больное горло

² I wish you good health - ба ту саломатӣ мехоҳам; желаю вам здоровья!

GOOD-NIGHT¹

Have a glass of milk²
And a piece of bread³,
Then say, "Good-night"
And go to bed!



LET'S HAVE A TALK

3. First answer the questions then have a dialogue:

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|----------------|
| A. | How is your sister? | How is Rustam? |
| | How is your brother? | How are you? |
| | How is your friend? | How is Oisha? |

B. How are you?

- I am well. What about you? (What about Lola, Ali).

4. Read, translate the sentences and learn the words:

April ['eɪprɪ]: April is a month, but not a year. April is the fourth month of a year. April has thirty days. I like April very much. Do you like the month of April very much? Does your friend like April very much?

May [meɪ]: May is a month, but not a year. May is the fifth month of a year. May has thirty-one days. I like May very much. Do you like the month of May very much? Does your friend like May very much?

June [dʒuːn]: June is a month, but not a year. June is the sixth month of a year. June has thirty days. June is a summer month. I like June very much. Do you like the month of June? Does your friend like June very much?

¹ good-night [naɪt] - шаби хуш; спокойной ночи

² a glass of milk - як стакан шир; стакан молока

³ a piece of bread [piːs of 'bred] - як бурда нон; кусок хлеба

July [dʒuˈlai]:

July is a month. July is the seventh month of a year. It has thirty-one days. I like July. July is a summer month. Do you like the month of July?

4. Let's read the text:

MONTHS AND HOLIDAYS

Part 1

January is the first month of a year. January has 31 days. In January we have ten days of school holidays and we do not go to school.

February is the second month of a year. February has 28 or 29 days. On the 23d of February we have a great holiday. It is the holiday of Russian Armed Forces and Tajik Armed Forces. I like this holiday very much.

March is the third month of a year. March has 31 days. On the eighth of March we have a great holiday, too. It is the holiday of Women's Day. I like the holiday of Women's Day.

From the 23rd of March up to the 1st of April we have school holidays. Then April comes. April is the fourth month of a year. April has 30 days. May comes after April. May is the fifth month of a year. May has 31 days. On the 1st of May we have a great holiday of May Day. On the ninth of May we have a great holiday. It is the Day of Victory. I like the Day of Victory very much. June comes after May. June is the sixth month of a year. June is a summer month of a year. June has thirty days. Summer school holidays begin in June. I like June very much because [biˈkʊːz] summer holidays begin in June.

July comes after June. July is the seventh month of a year. July has 31 days. Then August comes. August is the eighth month of a year. We do not go to school in August because we have summer holidays. I like August very much, too.



5. Answer the questions using 2-3 sentences.

1. a) What month is January?
b) Do you have holidays in January?
2. a) What month is February?
b) Do you have holidays in February?
3. a) What month is March?
b) Do you have holidays in March?
4. a) What month is April?
b) Do you have holidays in April?
5. a) What month is May?
b) Do you have holidays in May?
6. a) What month is June?
b) Do you have holidays in June?
7. a) What month is July?
b) Do you have holidays in July?
8. What months do you like very much?

HOMEWORK

Do ex. 5 on p. 57 in writing.



PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

**Learn the new words: August, October, November, December,
Constitution, winter, spring, autumn.**

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher's reading:

sh [ʃ] - she, shut, shelf, shine, shell

tion [ʃn] - Constitution, Revolution, contribution.

2. Read the poem and learn it (at home):

MONTHS

Thirty days has September,
 April, June and November.
 All the rest¹ have thirty-one,
 February has twenty-eight alone²
 Excepting leap-year³, that's the time
 When February's days are twenty-nine.

3. Read the time-table and complete it:

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Gymnastics Mathematics Russian History English Handicraft	Gymnastics English Geography Tajik Singing	Mathematics History				

4. Answer the questions:

What day comes after Sunday (Monday...)?

What lessons does Akram have on Monday (Tuesday...)?

How many lessons do you have on Tuesday (Wednesday...)?

What lessons do you like?

5. Read the text:

¹ all the rest - дигархо; все другие

² alone - танҳо; один

³ excepting-leap-year - ба ғайр аз соли кабиса; за исключением високосного года

MONTHS AND HOLIDAYS

Tajik and Russian Army Day

A year has twelve months. What are they?



They are:
Winter months are:
December
January
February

We have no holidays in December. We have a holiday of a New [nju:] Year on the 1st of January. We have a great holiday on the 23rd of February. It is a holiday of a Tajik National Army. I like winter months. And what about you? Do you like winter months?

Spring months are:
March
April
May



We have a great holiday in March. It is the holiday of Women's Day. On the 21st of March we have a very nice holiday - Navruz. On the 1st of April we come to school again after the school spring holidays. In May we have two holidays. They are: the 1st of May and the 9th of May - Victory Day. I like spring months, too. And what about you? Do you like spring months?

Summer months are:
June
July
August



June, July, August are summer months. These months have no great holidays. In summer months we have our school holidays. I like summer months very much, because I can swim much in summer. What about you? Do you like summer months?

Autumn months are:
September
October
November



On the 1st of September we come to school again. On the 9th of September we have a very great holiday. It is the Day of Independence¹. In October we have a great holiday. It is the holiday of the Tajik Constitution. I like September and October holidays very much. What about you? Do you like the holidays of the Tajik Constitution and the Day of Independence?

HOMEWORK

1. Learn the poem on p. 58.
2. Write what holidays you know and when you have these holidays?

A New Year
The 1st of
January

Tajik
Army Day
The 23rd of
February

Women's Day
The 8th of March

May Day
The 1st of
May

The Tajik
Constitution
The 6th of
October

Victory Day
The 9th of
May

PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

Learn the new words: yesterday, last, a country, a camp, was, were.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher:

at the factory, at the camp, at the cinema, under the tree, in the tree, at the tree, on the farm, in the forest, in the mountains, in the river.

¹ The Day of Independence - Рӯзи истиқлолият; День независимости

PAST INDIFINITE OF "TO BE" IS:

I was...
He was...
She was...

We were...
You were...
They were...

2. Read, translate and learn the poem: (at home).

POEM

Some of us were in the country¹.
Where the houses were very small².
Some of us were in the town³.
Where the houses were very tall⁴.
But in the country where the houses were small.
The gardens were very big.
And in the town where the houses were tall.
There were no gardens at all.

3. Read, translate the sentences and learn the words:

yesterday:
[jestədi]

Yesterday I was at the Zoo. Yesterday my father was on the collective-farm. Her mother was on the collective-farm yesterday, too. We were in the garden yesterday.

last [la:st]:

Last day, last week, last month, last year. Last year I was in Hissor but my brother was in Kulob. Last week my friend and I were in the cotton-field.

country:
['kantri]

Hissor is a country but Dushanbe is not a country. Chorbogh is a country, but Khujand is not a country. Last year I was in the country of Hissor, but my brother and sister were in Chorbogh. Last autumn we were on the collective-farm. Ali was in the country last summer.

¹ in the country - дар деҳа; в деревне

² small - хурд, майда; маленький

³ town - шаҳр; город

⁴ tall - баланд, дароз; высокий

camp:

a camp, a big camp. In summer our pupils were at the camp. It was a nice camp. Last autumn they were in the camp.

4. Do the exercise "Say, repeat and add" using the new words.
5. Complete the sentences, use "was" or "were".
 1. At five o'clock in the afternoon my father...
 2. At seven o'clock in the morning my father...
 3. At nine o'clock in the evening my sister...
 4. Last spring my friends and I...
 5. Last autumn my sister and brother...
 6. Last winter our pupils...
6. Say where you (your father, mother, sister, brother) were yesterday (last summer, last week, last month, last year) and who you were with.
7. Say what form you (your brother, sister, friend) are (is) now and what form you were last year.

HOMEWORK

1. Learn the poem on p. 61.
2. Complete the sentences, use "was", "were".

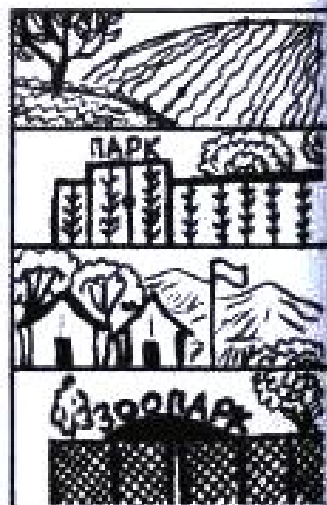
Last autumn Ali's brother...

Last month Lola's father...

Last Monday Nor's sister...

Last summer Anor's friends...

Last week Karim's little brother...



Last Tuesday Olim's friends...

Last spring Oisha's friends...



Remember: a holiday, April, May, August, July, June, October, November, Constitution, last, a country, a camp, winter, spring, autumn, yesterday, was, were, Tajik Armed Forces, Russian Armed Forces.

REVISION (1 hour)

1. Review the rhymes covered.
2. Read and translate the phrases, then make up short dialogues, using the phrases:

You are right. You are wrong. I am sorry, I don't know. I say. I'll see. What's the matter with you? I am ill. How are you? Just a minute. Live and learn. First think, then speak. Meet my friend. What about you? Here you are.

3. Let's do sums: How much is...?

$15+17=?$	$71+29=?$	$82+18=?$	$50+50=?$
$40+17=?$	$31+26=?$	$17+13=?$	$14+16=?$

4. Answer the question: What time is it?



Ask your school desk mate where he (his friend...) was at different times. Have a pair talk.

5. Let's play:

P1 - I say, Akram. Is your birthday in July?

P2 - No, it is not. You are wrong.

P1 - Is your birthday in August?

P2 - Yes, it is. You are right.

6. Learn the poem:

POEM

The Seventh of November
The autumn sky was grey
We went to Red Square¹
On that joyful² day.



HOMEWORK

Read the text and answer the questions using 2-3 sentences.

PIF

This is Pif, a little funny³ dog. There are many books about Pif. English children like to read them. Now you can read about Pif, too. It is November, a cold⁴ autumn month. Pif goes for a walk⁵. It begins to rain. He wants to go home. He is very cold. He sees a tree. Pif runs up to the tree and sits down under the tree. But it is not good to sit under a tree when it rains⁶. Pif wants to go home, but he doesn't have an umbrella⁷.



¹ Red Square - Майдони сурх; Красная Площадь

² joyful - хурсандя; веселье, радостный, веселый

³ funny - хандаовар; смешной

⁴ cold - хунук; холодный

⁵ to go for a walk - ба сайр баромадан; пойти на прогулку

⁶ it rains - меборад (борон); идет дождь

⁷ umbrella - чатр; зонт

1. Where does Pif sit down?
2. What does Pif do?

THE SECOND TERM

UNIT EIGHT - THE EIGHT UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher's reading:

ay, ey, ea [ei] - day, play, way

May, they, great

igh [ai] - bright, fight, light, might, tight, right, high

2. Read the riddle and answer the question:

RIDDLE

When Ali was at the map,
He was not in the cap.
When Ali was on the mat,
He was not in the hat.
What was on Ali's head?



ENGLISH GRAMMAR IS EASY

I was not=I wasn't

He was not=He wasn't

She was not=She wasn't

It was not=It wasn't

WERE NOT=WEREN'T

We were not=We weren't

You were not=You weren't

They were not=They weren't

¹ head - cap; голова

3. Fill in the blanks and answer (use: I was, I wasn't. They were, they weren't).

A. Was Ali in the country last holiday?

... Oisha at home in the evening?

... your friend at the cinema yesterday?

... your grandfather a collective-farmer?

B. Were you at the camp in July?

... they in the mountains yesterday?

... your friends in the country last summer?

... you ready for the English lesson yesterday?

... they ready for the Russian lesson yesterday?

4. Ask your classmate whether he was at the cinema (at the Zoo, in the country...) yesterday using: "Yes, I was" or "No, I wasn't".

5. Ask your classmate whether his (her) friend was at the camp last holiday using: "Yes, he (she) was" or "No, I wasn't".

6. Agree or disagree, using: "That's right" or "That's wrong".

Yesterday the sky was blue.

Yesterday the sun was bright.

Last week we were on the collective-farm.

Akram meets his friend on the way to school every day.

Everything looks clean in the classroom.

7. Answer the questions, using two or three sentences:

Where was Ali last Monday?

Where was Lola last Tuesday?

Where were Ali and Akram last Wednesday?

Where were Lola and Oisha last Wednesday?

Where were you last year?

8. Read the text.



LAST SUMMER

We have a nice camp in the country of Varzob. The camp is big, nice and clean. It is green. Last summer my two friends and I were at the pioneer camp. The camp was in the mountains. A green little forest and a river were near the pioneer camp. We like this pioneer camp. Let's go to the camp this summer again.

9. Answer the questions and have a pair talk.

1. Were you at the camp last year?
2. Were your friends at the camp last summer?
3. Where was your camp?
4. Was it in the country?
5. Were mountains and a river near the camp?
6. Was it clean and nice at the camp?

10. Tell about the camp you were at.

HOMEWORK

1. Write about the Pioneer Camp you were at



PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

Learn the words: a driver, a car, a bus, a lorry,
a woman, a man, What colour is...?

Let's read, speak, learn and exercises

1. Read after the teacher then individually and translate B:

A. ck [k] - black, knock, Dick-Dock, clock
ar [a:] - park, car, dark, lark, farm

B. I say, Nick. What about you? First think, then speak. Live and learn. I am sorry, I don't know. I wish you good health. I am ill. I am very well. What's the matter with you? Here you are.

2. Read and learn the rhyme: (at home).

EVERYBODY SAYS



Everybody¹ says
I look like my mother.
Everybody says
I look like aunt² Bee.
Everybody says
I look like³ my father.
But I want to look
like me.

3. Answer the questions:

What colour is the chalkboard?
What colour is the floor?
What colour is the door?
What colour is the table?
What colour are the walls?

4. Read the dialogue and make up your own dialogues: (about your friend, sister, brother, brother, father, aunt).

O - Hello, Ali! How are you?
A - Hello! Thank you! I am well.
What about you?

¹ everybody - ҳар кас, ҳама; каждый

² aunt [a:nt] - хола; тета

³ look like - монанд; похоже на

5. Read translate the sentences and learn the words:

a man:



a man, a nice man, a good man. I know this man. What's this man? This man is a worker. What is the man's name? The man's name is Rustam. How old is Rustam? Where does the man work?

But: two men, three men, four men, five men, six men, seven men...

a bus:



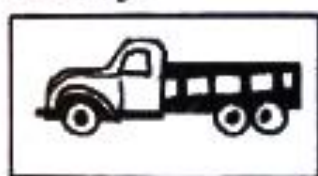
a red bus, a blue bus, a big bus. What colour is this bus?

a car:



a green car, a red car, a brown car. What colour is this car?

a lorry:



a green lorry, a big lorry. What colour is this lorry? We see many lorries, buses, cars in the streets. Do you see many lorries, buses and cars in your town?

a driver:
to drive:

What is this man? This man is a driver. He is a driver of a bus. He drives a bus. My friend is a driver of a car. He drives a car. His brother is a driver of a lorry. He drives a lorry. Is your father a driver? What does he drive?

a woman:



a woman, a nice woman, a good woman. This woman is a doctor. What is that woman? That woman is a driver.

but: two women:
[wi:min]



How old is that woman. Where does that woman work? Three women, four women, six women, seven women



6. A describe the picture, use the words: street, houses, buses, lorries, cars, a man-men, a woman-women, a driver, to drive, to come (go) across the street, to run against.

1. When was the great holiday of the Tajik Constitution?
2. When was the great holiday of the Day of Independence?
3. When was the great holiday of the Tajik Armed Forces?
4. When was the great holiday of Women's Day?
5. When was the great holiday of May Day?
6. When was the great holiday of Victory Day?
7. What holidays do you know?

HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 6 on p. 70 in writing.
2. Answer the questions in writing.
 - A. Was Ali in the mountains last year?
Was Lola in the forest last month?
Was Nor in the country on Sunday?
Were Oisha and Lola at the camp last summer?
 - B. Where were you in January?
Where were Ali and Nor last spring?
Where was Akram in February?
Where were your grandfather and grandmother in winter?
Where was Nisso in March?
Where were your friends in September?

Learn the new words: I'll see, just a minute, an uncle.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the word combinations after the teacher and translate them, then make up your own sentences
at the factory, at the camp, at the cinema
just a minute, just a minute, I'll see¹, just a minute.
2. Let's do sums: How much is...? Use: I am sorry. You are wrong. Thank you. You are right. First think, then say. Live and learn. I'll see, just a minute.

P1 $34+15=?$

P2 $34+15=$

P3 $29+11=?$

P4 $29+11=$

P5 $19+13=?$

P6 $19+13=$

P7 $12+23=?$

P8 $12+23=$

P9 $56+44=?$

P10 $56+44=$

3. Read the rhyme and learn it: (at home).

RHYME

- A. Were you a little boy,
who had² a little toy?
I was the little boy,
who had the little toy.
- B. Were you a little girl,
who had a little curl?
I was the little girl,
who had the little curl.



4. Read the dialogue, learn it and have a pair talk:

P1 - I say, Ali. Give me your india-rubber, please. I want to rub³ this picture out.

P2 - Just a minute⁴, I'll see. I am sorry. I have no india-rubber.

¹ I'll see - мебидам; посмотрю

² had - дошт; имел

³ to rub out - тоза, пок кардан; стирать

⁴ just a minute - холо, пас аз як дақиқа; одну минуту

5. Read, translate and learn it:

an uncle:



an uncle, my uncle, his uncle, her uncle.
My father's brother is my uncle. What is
your uncle? My uncle is a driver. My uncle
drives a lorry.

6. Do the exercise «Say, repeat and add» using the word «uncle»:

7. Read and translate:

Were you in the country in summer? - Yes, I was. Was Akramov
in the country in autumn? - No, he was not. In autumn he was
in the mountains. Were Rasul and Oisha at the camp in spring?
- No, they were not. In spring they were at school. Were your
aunt and uncle on the collective-farm in winter? - No, they
were not. They were in the country of Hissor in winter.

8. Answer the questions using 2-3 sentences for each one:

Were you on the collective-farm in spring?
Were your aunt and uncle in the mountains last week?
Were your friends in the forest last month?
Were your father and mother in the cotton-field in winter?

9. Read the dialogue and make up your own dialogues:

P1 - Where was Ali yesterday?
P2 - Was he at the cinema yesterday?
P1 - No, he was not.
P3 - Was he in the Zoo yesterday?
P1 - No, he was not.
P4 - Was he in the mountains yesterday?
P1 - No, he was not.
P5 - Was he at school yesterday?
P1 - Yes, he was. Ali was at school yesterday.

HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 1 on p. 73.

2. Read the text and answer the questions:

Nor and his Grandfather

Nor shows¹ his day-book to his grandfather. Grandfather says: «When I was at school, I always² had «five» in History, and you have «four». But Nor answers: «You see, Grandfather, when you were at school, History was shorter³».



1. What does Grandfather say when he takes Nor's day-book?
2. What does Nor answer?

UNIT NINE - THE NINTH UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

**Learn the words: a hand, left, right, an engineer.
Raise your hand.**

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher, then individually:

eer [iə] - engineer, a pioneer

all [ɔ:l] - wall, hall, salt, halt, ball

igh [ai] - bright, night, right, light, fight, might

2. Read the rhyme and learn it: (at home).

RHYME

Here is my left⁴ hand,
And here is my right⁵ hand.
I can clap⁶ them
With all my might⁷.
Raise your right hand.
Raise your left hand.



¹ show - нишон додан; показывать

² always - доиман; всегда

³ shorter - кўтохтар; короче

⁴ left - чап; левый

⁵ right - рост; правый

⁶ clap - карсак задан; хлопать

⁷ might - кувва; сила

3. Read, translate the sentences and learn the word:

an engineer: an engineer, two engineers; a good engineer. What is your mother? My mother is an engineer. Is your father an engineer? Yes, he is. He is an engineer, too. Is your uncle an engineer? No, he is not. He is a driver of a lorry. Do you want to be an engineer?

4. Answer the questions:

How many hands have you?
What do you do with your hands?
Can you write with your right hand?
Can you write with your left hand?

5. Translate into English:

Ман ду даст дорам. Ин дасти чапам, инаш бошад дасти рост.
Ман бо ду дастам кор мекунам. Ман бо дасти ростам
менависам, вале бо дасти чапам навишта наметавонам.

6. Answer.

How many hands has a boy? - Say.
How many hands for work and play?
How many hands has a girl? - Say.
How many hands for work and play?

Raise your hands and say.

7. Translate from Tajik into English: (use: was, were).

Ман пагоҳӣ дар хона будам. Нор рӯзона ба кино рафта буд.
Лола ва Ойша рӯзи истироҳат дар боғи ҳайвонот буданд. Мо
пагоҳӣ дар кӯҳ будем. Онҳо сахарӣ дар сахро буданд.

8. Complete the sentences: Use: was or were

At five o'clock in the afternoon my uncle...
At seven o'clock in the evening my uncle...
At nine o'clock in the afternoon my aunt...
At seven o'clock in the mourning all the pupils...

My mother and father... at the cinema on ...
My uncle and aunt... at the Zoo on...

9. Complete the sentences:

1. This man is my uncle. He is not a teacher.
My uncle is
2. That man is his uncle. His uncle is not a worker.
He is an
3. This woman is my aunt. My aunt is not a teacher.
She is
4. This woman is a
The women are
5. This man is a... .
Those men are

HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 4 on p. 74 in writing.
2. Do ex. 8 on p. 74 in writing.



PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

**Learn the new words: a birthday, a birthday party;
invite, to be happy, to give a present,
new, How old are you?**

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read, translate and learn the rhyme.

RHYME

Happy birthday to you!
Happy birthday to you!
Happy birthday, dear Oisha!
Happy birthday to you!



2. Read after the teacher, translate and have a pair talk:

What is the matter? What colour is it? Meet my friend.
Here you are. How old are you?

3. Read the words, sentences and translate them:

a birthday party:
[ˈbɜːθdeɪ]



on the 27 of October I have a birthday party. Many guests come to my birthday party. When do you have your birthday party?

happy:
[ˈhæpi]



a happy child - happy children
a happy man - happy men
a happy woman - happy women
I am happy very much today. I have my birthday. Are you happy when you have your birthday?

invite:
[ɪnˈvaɪt]

to invite an uncle and an aunt, to invite friends, to invite guests. When I have a birthday party, I always [ˈɔːlwəz] invite some guests. Do you always invite guests when you have your birthday party?

new: [njuː]



a new suit, a new skull-cap, a new dress, a new toy. I like to have a new suit, my sister likes to have a new dress. We always like to have new books.

to give a present:



My friends give me some presents on my birthday. I am glad to have some presents on my birthday. I always give some presents to my friends on their birthdays. Do you like to give presents on your friend's birthday?

dear - азиз; дорогой

How old . . .



How old are you, Akram? - I am eleven years old. How old was your brother last year? - He was eleven years old. Was Karim fourteen years old last year? - No, he was not. He was thirteen years old last year.

4. Answer the questions, using 2-3 sentences for each one:

- A. 1. When was your sister's birthday?
2. When was your brother's birthday?
3. When was your mother's birthday?
4. When was your father's birthday?

5. Look at the pictures and answer the questions (p. 79, ex. 6):

- B. 1. What day does Oisha have today?
2. What presents does she get?
3. Does she like a cake, a puppy and a kitten?
4. What colour is the puppy?
5. What colour is the kitten?
6. Does she want to have guests?

6. Let's play:

P1 - Is it Olim's pen?

P2 - No, it is not.

P1 - Is it Nor's knife?

P2 - Yes, it is. The penknife is on the table.

P1 - Is it Lola's pencil?

P2 - No, it is not.

HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 4 on p. 77 in writing.
2. Read the dialogue and learn it.

MEETING

Wolf - I say, bear, how old are you?

Bear - Eleven.

Wolf - But you were four years old last year.

Bear - Well, four last year and seven this year makes eleven.



Learn the new words: half past, a quarter to, minutes.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read and translate the words: make up sentences using them.

always, everything, because;
a new suit, a nice cake, a grey puppy, a black and white kitten;
a birthday party, invite guests, to give a present, how old are you? How do you do?

2. Answer: What time is it?

It is nine o'clock.
It is half past nine.
It is a quarter past ten.
It is 20 minutes past 4.
It is 20 minutes to 9.
It is a quarter to 10.
It is 20 minutes to 12.
It is a quarter to 7.



3. Ask a classmate about the time:



4. Ask a classmate when he does something:

A. - When do you begin to do your homework?

L. - I begin to do my homework at half past four. And you?

A. - I begin to do my homework at a quarter to five.

5. Say where you were last summer (in June, in July, in August, in autumn, in spring).

P - I was in the country last summer. I was there with my Grandmother.

6. Read the text and put questions to each other on the text:

HALIMA'S BIRTHDAY

Today is Sunday. Today is Halima's birthday. She invites many guests to come to see her on her birthday. All her friends come to see her. She meets her guests at the door. They give her some presents. The presents are good and nice. Halima is glad to get the presents. They are: a new skull-cap, books, a new red tie, a little black cat, a green big ball, a new yellow big cup and flowers. The children have tea and a nice big cake. After the tea they play, dance and sing a song: "Happy birthday to you".



HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 5 on p. 78 in writing.
2. Write about your birthday then retell it at the lesson.



Remember: a hand, left, right, an engineer, raise your hand, was, were, how old are you?, a birthday, a birthday party, to invite, to be happy, to give a present, new.

UNIT TEN - THE TENTH UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

Learn the new words: usually, to be busy, did.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read:

[ou] - know, snow, go, don't, old, cold

[tʃ] - much, March, teacher, chair, chain, chest

[i:] - green, meet, teacher, clean, beat, please

2. Agree or disagree, using: I am sorry, I don't know; You are right; you are wrong; First think, then speak.

Some of you were thirteen years old last year. You were ready to go to school at 7 o'clock in the morning. Many pupils were not ready for their lessons yesterday. Some of the pupils in your class were not on duty last week.

3. Ask your classmate where he (his father, his mother, aunt, uncle...) was at: 3,15; 4,20; 6,25; 6,30; 7,15; 4,45; 3,35.

P1 - Where was your brother at a quarter past one yesterday?

P2 - At a quarter past one yesterday my brother was at his work.

4. Read, translate and learn the rhyme:



RHYME

I opened the door,
Lola washed the floor.
Ali cleaned the mat,
Nor brushed the hat.
They did it yesterday,
But not today.

5. Let's read the sentences and learn the words:

did:
(Past Indef.
of "do")

I did, he did, she did, we did, you did,
they did it yesterday.

usually [ju:ʒuəli]:

Yesterday I did my lessons at half past six.
Usually I do my lessons at six o'clock in the
evening. He usually did his lessons at 5
o'clock in the evening. They usually did their
lessons at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. When
do you usually do your lessons?

to be busy [ˈbɪzi]:



I am busy, he is busy, she is busy. We are
busy, you are busy; they are busy. I can't
go to the cinema with you, I am busy now.
I must do my lessons. Are you busy now?

6. Read the text:

MY BUSY DAD

We are a family of four:
Father, Mother, my sister and I.
Our father is usually very busy.
He doesn't have time to play with
us. When I ask him to play chess
with me, he usually says: "I am
sorry, I can't. I am very busy..."
Or "Ask your mother to play with
you..." Or "Go and play chess with
your sister".

It's nine o'clock in the
evening. It's time to go to bed. I
open my father's room and say: "I
am sorry, Dad..." "Close the door.
Can't you see I am busy? Go and
play with your sister or with your
friends". "Oh, Dad, I want to say
good-night to you..." "Can't you
say it to me in the morning? I am
busy now".

Is Dad right?



HOMEWORK

1. Write down some sentences using the words: on the way, some of, guests, to take care of, usually, to be busy, did.
2. Write down sentences about what you usually do at: 7,30; 8,15; 6,20; 8,45; 9.



PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

Learn the words: certainly, with great pleasure.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read, translate and make up your sentences, using the words: the bright sun, the blue sky, meet my friend, take care of, a black-and-white skull-cap, a pen-knife, an india-rubber, usually.
2. Read the dialogue, learn it and make up your own dialogues:

P1 - Lola, are you busy today?

P2 - No, I am not.

P1 - Do you want to see a new film?

P2 - Certainly¹, with great pleasure².

ENGLISH GRAMMAR IS EASY

3. Read and translate the text with the help of the teacher:



Yesterday was the twelfth of November. The English teacher asked Nor many questions and he answered all the questions very well.

Yesterday Ali was on duty in the classroom and his friend helped him. They opened all the windows. Then they cleaned the desks, the walls and the teacher's table. They worked well.

¹ certainly [sə'tni] - албатта; конечно, обязательно

² with great pleasure ['plezə] - бо завки тамом, бо мейли том; с большим удовольствием

- A. Шакли замони гузаштаи феълҳои дуруст бо ёрии суффикси "ed" барои ҳамаи шахсҳо сохта мешавад:

to look - I looked, he looked, we looked...

to wash - I washed, he (she) washed, we washed, you washed...

to help - I helped, you helped, they helped...

- B. Суффикси -ed- чун [t] баъд аз овозҳои ҳамсадои бечаранг дар мавридҳои дигар чун [d] талаффуз мешавад.

to ask-asked [t]

to clean-cleaned [d]

to help-helped [t]

to play-played [d]

Вале:

to skate-skated [id], to want-wanted [id]

4. Read with your teacher and translate:

open-opened, jump-jumped, dance-danced, ask-asked, learn-learned, close-closed, wash-washed, look-looked, watch TV-watched TV, answer-answered, live-lived, play-played, like-liked, want-wanted, invite-invited, skate-skated, work-worked, talk-talked, pick-picked.

5. Say what you (your father, mother, friend, sister, brother, uncle, aunt) did yesterday (last week, last month, last year). Use the words from exercise 4.

6. Let's play "Who is the first in a row to say a sentence?"

P1 - Open the door.

P2 - I opened the door.

7. Insert the verbs: opened, cleaned, played, jumped, invited, skated, worked.

Yesterday I ... ball with my little brother.

Last month he ... some guests to his birthday.

Last week we ... in the schoolyard.

At 5 o'clock he ... at the factory.
My dog ... and ...
I ... the windows and the desks.
L ... the door.

HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 9 on p. 83 in writing.
2. Read the text and dramatize it at the lesson.

AT THE FOREST SCHOOL

Raise your hands.

Kangaroo: Now, schoolcubs, I want to give you some commands and you must tell me who did it. Wolf-cub, open the window. Who opened the window. Raise your hands! Well, Foxie?

Foxie: Wolf-cub opened the window.



Kangaroo: Bear-cub, open the window! Who opened the window? Raise your hands! Well, Gena Crocodile!

Gena Crocodile: I opened the window.

Kangaroo: Such a silly¹ answer. First think, then say. Schoolcubs, who opened the window? Raise your hands!

PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

Learn the verbs: take-took, see-saw, sit-sat, stand-stood, go-went, put-put, give-gave, talk, have-had

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read, translate and make up your own sentences.

¹ silly ['sili] - баякл, аблах; глупый

Pattern:

P₁ - I take pens every day.

P₂ - I took pens every day (yesterday).

A. take-took

see-saw

go-went

sit-sat

stand-standing

give-gave

put-put

have-had

B. Certainly, with great pleasure; I wish you good health; I am ill.
Raise your hands. I am sorry, I don't know.

2. Read the rhyme and learn it:

RHYME



He took, he took, he took.
He took a bird from me.
He put, he put, he put
He put it on a tree.

3. Read, translate and learn the words:

A. to talk:



My little sister likes to talk. She usually talks with her friends very much. We usually talk very much at our school parties. Yesterday we talked very much at Ali's birthday party. When do you talk much? Can you talk much at the lessons?

4. Ask a classmate where he (his friend, his sister) was last summer (week, day...)

P₁ - Were you at a camp last holiday?

P₂ - No, I wasn't.

5. Ask a classmate where he (his friend, his brother...) was last summer (week, day).

P₁ - Where were you on Sunday?

P₂ - I was at the Zoo.

6. Read and use the Past Indefinite Tense.



The sun is bright today, the sky is blue, and Karim goes to the mountains (was, went).



In the mountains Karim sits down under the tree and looks at the sky, at the trees, at the mountains and at the little river (sat down, looked).



He sees something grey in the grass near him (saw).



He looks and sees a little bird. He takes it in his right hand. He sees the bird is not well. It is ill (looked, saw, took, was).



Then he stands up and goes home with the bird in his hands (stood, went).



He has a big box¹ at home. Ali puts the grey bird into the box (had, put).



Ali takes care of the little bird. The bird lives two weeks at Ali's house. Then Ali takes it to the mountains again (lived, took).

HOMEWORK

1. Learn the rhyme on p.85.
2. Learn the Verbs on p.85, ex. 1 (A), (B).

Remember: usually, to be busy, did, took, saw, sat; stood, went, put, gave, talk.

¹ box [boks] - куття; ящик

UNIT ELEVEN - THE ELEVENTH UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

Learn the new words: many happy returns of the day;
a box of sweets, fruit, a puppy, a living room, began.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

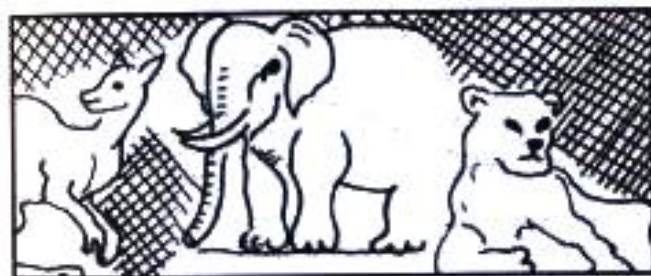
1. Review the rhyme: I took, I took, I took.
2. Read the dialogue, translate it and learn it (at home):

N: - Hello, Lola. Many happy returns of the day! This is a box of sweets for you.

L: - Oh, thank you. I like sweets very much.

3. Read the rhyme and learn it:

RHYME



I saw, I saw, I saw
A lion at the Zoo.
I saw, I saw, I saw
A baby elephant, too.
I saw, I saw, I saw
A big grey Kangaroo.
I saw, I saw, I saw
I saw them at the Zoo.

4. Let's play "Who is the first in a row to say a sentence in the Past Indefinite Tense?"

begin-began
do-did

- A. T - I begin to read the book at half past five.
P - I began to read the book at half past five.
- B. use: take, see, give, go, sit, stand, put.
T - I do my lessons every day.
P - I did my lessons every day (yesterday).

4. Say where you went yesterday after school (after breakfast, after dinner, after supper, in the afternoon, in the evening, in the morning) and who went with you:
I went to the mountains after school yesterday. My friend's sister went with me.

5. Say what present you gave your friend on the birthday.
On my friend's birthday I gave him a little cat.

6. Read, translate the sentences and learn the words:

a box of sweets:



On my birthday party Ali's sister gave me a box of sweets. I liked that box of sweets. Do you like to get a box of sweets? Does your friend like to get a box of sweets?

fruit:[fru:t]

Apples are fruit. I like fruit very much. Do you like fruit? Does your friend like fruit? We usually have fruit for our supper.

a puppy:



a puppy, a grey puppy, a nice puppy.
A puppy is a little dog. This is a grey puppy, but that is a black puppy. I have a little white puppy. I like my puppy very much.

a living-room:



a big living-room, a little living-room, a good living-room. We have a nice living-room. You see a table, a TV, a sofa and some chairs in the living-room. We like our living-room very much. Do you like your living-room? What can we see in your living-room?

7. Read and tell what this text is about:

OISHA'S BIRTHDAY

Yesterday was the twenty first of November. It was Oisha's birthday. In the morning Oisha's Mother and Father came into



her room and said: "Dear Oisha, happy birthday to you!" They gave her some presents. Oisha's Mother gave her a book. Her father gave her a box of sweets. In the afternoon at three o'clock Oisha's friends came to see her. They gave many presents: books, toys, sweets and fruit. Ali gave her a nice little puppy. Oisha thanked them all very much. Oisha's mother invited the children to come into the living-room. There, on the table they saw a big birthday cake. Oisha was 12 that day. The children had tea and the cake. After tea they played and danced. Then they began to sing a song: "Happy birthday to you".

Happy birthday to you,
Happy birthday, dear Oisha.
Happy birthday to you.
May¹ your birthday be bright
From morning till night.
May your birthday be bright
From morning till night.

HOMEWORK



1. Write: a) when you had your birthday;
b) how old you were;
c) whom you invited to come to your birthday party;
d) who came to see you;
e) what presents they gave to you;
i) what you had at the birthday party.
2. Learn the dialogue on p. 87, ex. 2.

¹ may - бигзор; пусть

Learn the new words: this-these, young, old, strong, long, small, than, think-thought.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read and translate:

begin-began, began, began, began, began, began
take-took, took, took, took, took, took
run-ran, ran, ran, ran, ran, ran
think-thought, thought, thought, thought, thought, thought
sit-sat, sat, sat, sat, sat, sat
give-gave, gave, gave, gave, gave, gave
go-went, went, went, went, went, went
come-came, came, came, came, came, came

2. Read the rhyme and learn it:

RHYME

He ran, he ran, he ran
He ran to the Zoo.
They ran, they ran, they ran
They ran after him, too.



3. Complete the sentences. Example:

He has dinner at 2.30 o'clock every day, but yesterday he had dinner at 2.45.

1. He goes home at 1 o'clock, but yesterday...
2. She takes two notebooks to school, but yesterday...
3. She usually goes to bed at 10 o'clock, but yesterday...
4. My uncle usually comes to our house every Sunday, but last Sunday...
5. Every summer I live in the country, but last summer...

4. Read the words and say the formation of the comparative degree of adjectives.

short-shorter



long-longer



small-smaller



big-bigger



young-younger



old-older



strong-stronger



5. Use the comparative degree of the adjectives:

This boy is strong. - That boy is stronger...

This pencil is short. - That pencil is...

This pen is long. - That pen is...

This girl is young. - That girl is...

This man is old. - That man is...

This room is small. - That room is...

6. Let's play "Who is the first to tell?"

A. P1 - old (short, long, small, big, young).

P2 - older

B. Who is older, Lola's sister or Halima's sister?

Who is bigger, Lola's sister or Halima's sister?

Who is stronger, Lola's brother or Halima's brother?
Who is shorter, Lola's brother or Halima's brother?

7. Read translate the sentences and learn the words:

a pensioner: My father is not a pensioner. My elder brother is a patriot. My grandfather is a pensioner, my grandmother is not a pensioner. Our teacher is a patriot. I want to be a patriot of our country, too.

than: My grandmother and grandfather are old, but my grandfather is older than my grandmother. He is sixty, she is fifty-five. My elder brother is older than my sister. He is 25, she is 20. I am younger than my sister. In winter the days are shorter than in summer.

HOMEWORK

1. Answer the questions in writing:

Is your father a pensioner?

Is your father older than your mother?

Is your aunt younger than your uncle?

Are you smaller than your sister?

Was the sun brighter yesterday than today?

Was the sky cleaner yesterday than today?

2. Do ex. 3 on p. 90 in writing.



PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

**Learn the new words: all of them, a cotton-mill,
all of us, try, a family.**

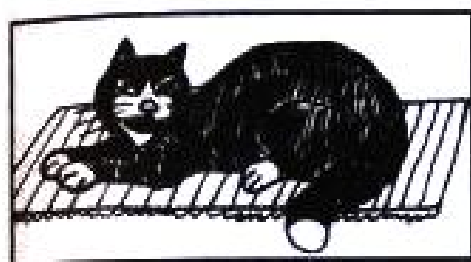
Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher's reading and translate:

A. ask-asked
work-worked
watch-watched
dress-dresses
pick-picked
dance-danced
wash-washed
play-played

B. close-closed
try-tried
live-lived
answer-answered
open-opened
want-wanted
invite-invited

2. Read the rhyme, translate and learn it:



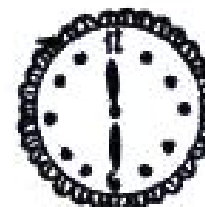
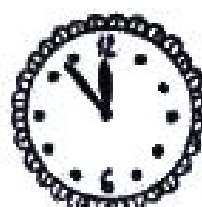
RHYME

She gave, she gave, she gave,
She gave me a grey cat.
I went, I went, I went
And put it on the mat.

3. Fill in the words: cleaned, washed, were, watched, was.

Ali and I ... on duty yesterday.
We ... the window and ... the floor.
Last holidays we ... at my aunt's house.
We ... TV every evening.
Th letter ... from Lola's friend.

4. Ask your classmate about the time: What time is it by the first (second, third, fourth, fifth) clock?



5. Read and translate:

a cotton mill:



a big cotton mill, two cotton mills. My mother worked at the cotton mill last year. Where is the cotton mill? The cotton mill is in Dushanbe.

all of:



All of them were at the cinema. All of them wanted to go to the cotton mill. All of them picked cotton in the cotton-field. All of us wanted to go to the Zoo on Sunday. All of us played ball in the school-yard. All of us lived in the country last holidays.

family:
[fæmili]

My family, his family, my aunt's family, my uncle's family. My friend's family is big. He likes his family.

6. Let's read and speak:

ALI'S FAMILY (THE FIRST PART)



Ali's family is big. He has a mother, a father, two brothers, two sisters, a grandmother and a grandfather. He likes all of them very much. His father is forty-seven years old, he is seven years older than his mother. Ali's father and mother are workers, they work at a cotton mill. They are good workers. Ali's father is a patriot. His mother is a patriot, too. Ali's grandfather and grandmother do not work now, they are old. They worked when they were young. They were collective-farmers and worked on the collective-farm in the country.

7. Ask each other questions about your family.

8. Let's play "What are you?" (What is your friend?):

P1 - What are you?

P2 - I am a driver.

1. Do ex. 3 on p. 93 in writing.
2. Write 7-8 sentences about "My friend's family".



PART FOUR - THE FOURTH PART

Learn the new words: a Sozmoni javonon.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises.

1. Read after the teacher's reading and translate the sentences:

I was ready for the lesson.
 They were ready for the lesson.
 All of us tried to learn well.
 We tried to wash the windows well.
 Some of us tried to clean the desks and tables.

2. Read the rhyme, translate it and learn:

RHYME

He came, he came, he came.
 First he came to see Bill.
 Then he went, he went, he went
 He went to meet Nill.



3. Translate into English:

1. Дирӯз мо барномаи оннаи нилгунро тамошо кардем. 2. Фильм ба ман маъқул шуд. 3. Мо шоҳмотбозя кардем. 4. Вай ба хубтар ичро кардани машқ кӯшиш мекард. 5. Мо барои хубтар хондан кӯшиш кардем. 6. Мо барои ба ҷангал рафтан тайер будем.

4. Read the sentences and learn the words:

a Sozmoni javonon: My brother is older than I. He is a Sozmoni Javonon. He is a patriot of our country. My sister is older than I, she is a Sozmoni Javonon, too. Are you a patriot of our country?

5. Let's read and speak.

ALI'S FAMILY (THE SECOND PART)

B. Ali has two sisters. His older sister's name is Halima. She is young, she is 22 years old, but she is older than Ali. She is a Sozmoni Javonon's member. She is a teacher. Halima works at a school. Her school is near our house. His younger sister's name is Lola. She is ten years younger than my older sister. She is not a Sozmoni Javonon. She is in the 5th Form. I have one brother. My brother's name is Karim. He is three years older than Halima. He is a Sozmoni Javonon, too. Karim is very strong. He is a doctor. He works at hospital. Ali likes them very much. Yesterday was his sister's birthday. She invited all her friends to her birthday party. They danced all the evening.

6. Ask each other questions about sisters and brothers, aunts, uncles (What are they? Are they Sozmoni Javonon's members?)

7. Listen to the teacher's story and answer the teacher's questions:

HOMEWORK

Write 8-10 sentences about "My Family".



Remember: Many happy returns of the day; a box of sweets, fruit, a puppy, a living-room, began, these, a pensioner, young, old, long, strong, small, than, thought, all of them, a cotton-mill, all of us try, a family, a patriot.

UNIT TWELVE - THE TWELFTH UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the words after your teacher's reading:

[d]			[t]
opened	closed	asked	dressed
answered	showed	jumped	danced
tried	wanted	worked	picked
skated	cleaned	watched	helped
invited	said	washed	liked
played	lived	brushed	asked

2. Learn the rhyme:



RHYME

They jumped and danced,
Then washed the floor,
Then cleaned the door,
And tried to work a little
bit more¹.

3. Tell the class what you want to do on Monday (Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday) and what you wanted to do last week (month, last year, in summer, in August...).

4. Ask your classmate to say what he did:

to begin-began, to give-gave, to take-took.

P1 - Karim, take Lola's pen and give it to Akram.

P2 - I took Lola's pen and gave it to Akram.

¹ a little bit more - как бештар; немного больше

5. P1 - Karim has a pen. Take Karim's pen!

P2 - Karim had a pen. I took Karim's pen and gave it to Lola

6. Ask your classmate to take something, say what he took, whose it was, compare it and where it was:

P1 - Karim's pen is on the table. Take Karim's pen and give it to Lola!

P2 - I took Karim's pen. Karim's pen was on the table. It is shorter than my pen. I gave it to Lola.

7. Read the dialogue, translate it and learn it (at home):

T - I say, Dad, are you busy today?

P - No, I am not. It's my day off¹.

H - Let's go to the cinema then.

P - What's on in "Vatan" cinema?

T - "Titanik" is on. They say it's a very interesting² film.

8. Let's tell a story:

T - One day a small boy went to school. On his way...

P1 - On his way he saw a dog.

P2 - The dog ran after him.

P3 - ... P4 - ... P5 - ... P6 - ...

HOMEWORK



1. Write the verbs in the Past Indefinite Tense:

to go-, to take-, to begin-, to ask-, to answer-, to try-, to show,
to give-, to see-, to take-, to run-, to put-.

¹ day off - рӯзи дамгиря; свободный день

² interesting - аҷонб; интересный

2. Copy out the sentences changing the verbs in to Past Indefinite Tense.

Ali often takes some bread and butter or a flat-cake and two apples to school. Oisha's aunt often gives her nice presents on her birthday. Karim's uncle begins to pick cotton at 7 o'clock in the morning. We often try to help our collective farmers in October and November.

3. Learn the dialogue on p. 98 ex. 7.

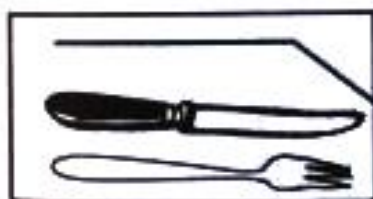
PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

**Learn the new words: a fork, a knife,
get up-got up, always, eat.**

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the rhyme and learn it:

RHYME



I can eat my dinner
With a knife¹ and fork²,
And I do it well
If I don't talk.

2. Read and translate:

I always³ get up at 7 o'clock, but yesterday I got up⁴ at 8 o'clock. He always gets up at 7.30, but on Sunday he got up at 8 o'clock. I always go to school at 8 o'clock. In summer they always got up at 8 o'clock. When we were at the camp, we always got up at 8 o'clock.

¹ knife - корд; нож

² fork - чангак; вилка

³ always - донмо; всегда

⁴ got up - аз хоб хестан; вставать

3. Ask your classmate to do something. Then another pupil says what he did. Use the words: to go-went, to take-took, to put-put, to begin-began, to give-gave, to sit-sat, to stand-standing, to brush-brushed.

P1 - Karim, go to the chalkboard.

P2 - He went to the chalkboard.

4. Say where you went yesterday after school (after breakfast, after dinner, after supper) and who went with you:

I went to the schoolyard after school yesterday.

My friend's brother went with me.

5. Say the sentences in the Past Indefinite Tense:

as: I say: "I take care of my brother".

I said: "I took care of my brother".

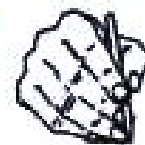
He says: "He begins to read English books".

We say: "We go home this way".

She says: "She always gives me nice flowers".

They say: "They see their friends on the way to school".

HOMEWORK



1. Complete the sentences:

He always goes home at one o'clock, but yesterday

She takes five notebooks to school, but yesterday

My friend's brother always goes to the mountains to pick flowers, but on Sunday

I always begin to do my homework at 5 o'clock, but yesterday

I always see him in the schoolyard, but yesterday

2. Write 5 or 6 sentences about what you did yesterday (last week).

Learn the new words: a hamlet, to stay, it is interesting.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the sentences and translate them:

I am always ready. Certainly, with great pleasure. I wish you good health. I am well. He is ill. Live and learn.

2. Read the rhyme, translate and learn it (at home):



RHYME

We went to the Zoo
On Sunday with you
Then he went to the park
To take care of the lark¹.
It was not very dark²
When I saw him in the park.
He took that grey lark
And quickly³ left⁴ the park.

3. Read and translate:

a hamlet:
[ə 'hæmlɪt]



Tajik republic has many hamlets. I know some hamlets. The name of these hamlets are... My uncle and my aunt lived in a hamlet last year. Did your grandfather and grandmother live in a hamlet last year? Answer, please.

¹ lark - турна; жаворонок

² dark - торик; темно

³ quickly - тез; быстро

⁴ left (leave) - монда рафтан; уходить

- to stay** [stei]: Don't go away. Stay with me. Last summer holidays I stayed with my grandmother in the hamlet. Where do you stay in summer? Answer, please.
- interesting:** This book is nice and interesting. It is
[intristig] interesting to look at the little animals when they play. It was interesting to stay in the hamlet. Was it interesting for you to stay in the hamlet last holiday? Answer, please.

4. Say in the Past Indefinite Tense:

- P1 - It is interesting to stay in the hamlet.
P2 - It was interesting to stay in the hamlet.

4. Say two things that you did yesterday (last Saturday, last month).

- P1 - Last Saturday afternoon I took my younger brother to the cinema.
In the evening I watched a hockey game on TV.

5. Ask a classmate whether he was in... using "I say".

- P1 - I say, Karim, were you at a camp last summer holiday?

HOMEWORK

1. Answer the questions in writing:

- Who helped you to learn English?
Who stayed in the hamlet last holiday?
Who went to the mountains in summer?
Who saw you on the way to school?
Who began to learn to play chess?
Where were you in the evening yesterday?
Where was your older brother last month?
Was the sun brighter yesterday than today?

2. Learn the rhyme on p. 101, ex. 2.

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

Learn the new words: meet-met, write-wrote,
read-read [red], speak-spoke.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read, translate and learn:

A. meet-met, met, met, met, met
speak-spoke, spoke, spoke, spoke, spoke
write-wrote, wrote, wrote, wrote, wrote
read-read, read, read, read, read, read.

B. sit-sat	think-thought	speak-spoke	have-had
read-read	stand-stood	write-wrote	say-said

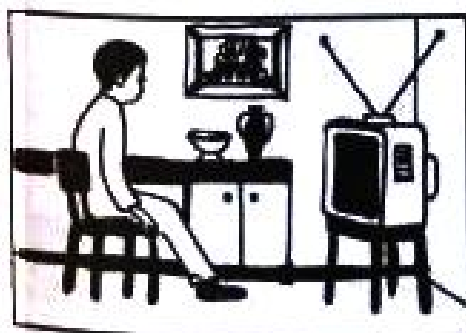
2. Read the sentences and compare them. Say how the interrogative form of Past Indefinite is formed.

Барои он, ки ба амали дар гузашта иҷрошуда савол монед,
пеш аз мубтадо did-po гузоред.

Do you stay in the hamlet very often? - Yes, I do.

Did you stay in the country last holiday? - Yes, I did.

3. Read and learn the rhyme:



RHYME

Did you like to stay at home?
Did you like to watch TV?
Did you like to play and roam?
Did you like to speak with me?

гоам - сарсаря гаштан; бродить

4. Read with your teacher. Then ask a classmate if he (his brother, etc) did something (use "I say").

P1 - I say, Ali, did you help to pick cotton in October?

P2 - Yes, I did. I helped to pick cotton in October and in November.

5. Let's read:

A HAMLET IN THE MOUNTAINS

I want to tell you about the hamlet where my grandfather and grandmother live. The hamlet is a small country. It is in the mountains. The name of the Hamlet is Ziddy.

My grandfather and grandmother often invite me to come to see them in their hamlet. Last summer holiday they invited me, I took my younger sister and we went to the hamlet. My grandfather's house is near the collective-farm. My sister and I stayed there for two months. We had many friends in the hamlet, but they were bigger and older than we were. Our friends and we often went to the mountains. We jumped, danced and played interesting games there.

One day they took us to a small river. We liked to swim in the river. Our friends helped us to pick nice flowers. They always took care of my younger sister and they gave her a nice present, a little grey puppy. We liked all of them very much. We invited them to see us. Now we have pen-friends and we write them letters very often.



b. Answer the questions:

1. Did your grandmother and grandfather live in the hamlet?
2. Did you want to go to the hamlet?
3. Did you go to the hamlet in summer?
4. Was it interesting in the hamlet when you stayed there?
5. Did you meet a bear in the mountains?
6. Did you write letters to your pen-friend in summer holidays?

HOMEWORK



1. Write 5 questions beginning with "did".
2. Do ex. 1 on p. 103 in writing. Learn the verbs.
3. Read the text and answer the question.

WHY HARES' ARE WHITE IN WINTER?

Lola and Dilbar are little girls. Lola is 4, Dilbar is 5. One day Lola asked Dilbar: "I say, Dilbar. Do you know why hares are white in winter?" Dilbar answered: "Yes, I do. Certainly, I know. Hares are white in winter because they eat snow".

Children, is Dilbar right?

PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher's reading:

A. Whale-vale-fail; wine-vine-fine; when-van-fan

B. at the hamlet, at the camp, at the cotton-mill

2. Read, translate and learn the rhyme.



RHYME

He didn't go to school on Monday.
He didn't go to school on Friday.
He didn't study' very hard'.
He always played football in the yard.

study - хондан; учиться

hard - бо шавки том; усердно

3. Complete the sentences using the verbs: see-saw, go-went, meet-met, speak-spoke, write-wrote.

A. 1. Did you ...

No, I didn't. I ...

2. Did he ...

No, he didn't. He...

3. Did they ...

No, they didn't. They ...

4. Did she ...

Yes, she did. She ...

5. Did you ...

Yes, I did. I ...

B. When did you ... ?

I ... yesterday.

When did he ... ?

He ... last week.

When did she ... ?

She ... last month.

When did they ... ?

They ... on Wednesday.

4. Read and learn the rhyme (answer the questions):



RHYME

What did you do?

What did you do?

What did you do in summer?

What did he do?

What did he do?

What did he do as a farmer?

5. Ask your friend whether he (she) went anywhere and when he (she) did it:

P1 - Did you go to a camp?

P2 - Yes, I did.

P1 - When did you go to a pioneer camp?

P2 - I went there last year.

6. Ask your friend what he (she) did yesterday (on Sunday...).

7. Ask your friend whom he (she) met and what they spoke about.

8. First read "A Story" in the Present Tense, then in the Past Tense:

"A STORY"

It is 8.20 m. In the morning. The sun is bright today, the sky is blue. Ali and his younger brother Karim go to the mountains. They speak on the way there. (Example: It was 8.20 in the morning. The sun was bright yesterday, the sky was blue. Ali and his younger brother Karim went to the mountains).

On the way to the mountains they see green trees and flowers. The boys sit down under the trees. The younger boy looks at the flowers, the bigger boy looks at the sky. The sky is blue. The sun is bright. It is nice in the mountains.

The younger boy sees a little grey bird under the flower near him. The older boy sees many birds in the sky.

Karim takes the little bird in his hand and says to his older brother that he has a little grey bird.

The boys stand up and go home with the bird in the hands.



1. Learn the rhyme (4) on p. 106.
2. Do ex. 8 on p. 107 in writing (Write "A Story" in the Past Tense).

PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

Learn the new words: could, couldn't.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the sentences and make up your own questions:

- A. Did she go there?
Did she meet him there?
Did she see him here?
Did she sit near?

- B. [i:] - [e]
read-read
meet-met
[i:] - [ou]
C. speak - spoke
write-wrote

2. Sing a song.



THE BEAR WENT OVER THE MOUNTAINS

The bear went over the mountains
The bear went over the mountains
The bear went over the mountains
To see what he could see,
To see what he could see.



3. Ask as many questions as you can (use: who, when, what, whom). He gave it to her.

4. Let's tell a story:

T - Yesterday I went to the mountains.

P1 - ...

P2 - ...

P3 - ... etc.

5. Make up sentences:

A.	I	could		write a letter to my pen-friend
	We			go to see my friend
	He			swim in that river
	She			take care of that small birds
	They			speak English with me

B.	I	couldn't		go to the country
	You			speak English with her
	She			dance at that time
	He			write letters to him
	We			clean the windows
	They			meet him on the way to school

C.	Could	you		write a letter to your pen-friend?	
				she	read English books?
				he	take care of his younger brother?
				they	wash the floor?

6. Ask your classmate whether he could do something yesterday (last week, last year...).

7. Tell the class why you couldn't do anything.

HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 3 on p. 108 in writing.

2. Read the text and answer the questions in writing.

Do you like the parrot?

Why do you like the parrot?

POLL IS OUR PARROT¹



Poll was a nice green parrot. He lived in Dushanbe in Akram's house. Poll liked to talk. He talked very much. When he heard a knock at the door, he asked: "Who is there?" Poll liked when boys and girls came to Akram's house. When he saw them, he usually said: "How do you do? How do you do, friends?" Akram's friends liked to answer him. They said: "How do you do, Poll?" Poll liked to see Akram at home. When Akram was not at home, he said: "Where is Akram? Where is

Akram?" When Akram got up in the morning, Poll said: "Akram, wash your hands, wash your hands". When Akram came home from school, Poll said: "Do your lessons, do your lessons, do your lessons". When Poll saw Akram with a ball in his hands, he said: "Again football, again football".

Remember: meet, wrote, read, [e], spoke, could, couldn't

UNIT FOURTEEN - THE FOURTEENTH UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the words and translate them; make up sentences

an interesting film, I could write, with great pleasure, a fork and a knife, to live in a hamlet, I am ready, certainly.

2. Learn "Some good advice" (at home):

¹ parrot - туят; попугай

1. Take bread from the bread plate with your hand and meat with your fork.

2. Don't use a knife for fish, chicken or cutlets.
Use a fork.

3. Let's tell a story:

T - Yesterday I went to the cinema.

P1 - P2 - P3- etc.

4. Make up sentences:

I	didn't	stay in the hamlet	last summer holiday
She		go to the Zoo	last Friday
They		write to her pen-friend	on Thursday
He		read this book	on Tuesday

5. Let's play "Who is the first in a row to say a sentence?"

T - an interesting film

P1 - I didn't see an interesting film

6. Tell the class what you (you friend, etc) didn't do yesterday. My uncle's sister didn't see me on the way home.

7. Say what you (your brother, etc.) didn't do at a certain time. Use the words: last summer, last month, last week, last Sunday (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday), in July, in August, in October ...
My pen-friend didn't write me a letter last week.

8. Agree or disagree, use: That's right. That's not right. That's wrong.

P1 - You wrote a letter to your pen-friend last Monday.

P2 - That's not right. I didn't write a letter to my pen-friend last Monday.

P3 - You did your homework yesterday evening.

P4 - That's right. I did my homework yesterday evening.

1. You saw your English teacher yesterday.

2. You went to the cinema yesterday.

3. You had breakfast at a quarter past seven this morning.

4. Your mother took you to the country last holiday.

5. You always took care of your younger sister.

6. Your father's aunt gave you a nice present on your birthday.

HOMEWORK



1. Do ex. 4 on p. 111 in writing.

2. Write the sentences in negative form and use: That's not right.

Lola answered the teacher's questions well.

He wrote an interesting letter to his pen-friend.

She gave her younger sister an interesting book.

His bigger brother took a good care of his dog.

Some of the boys tried to help those little girls.

3. Read the text and answer the questions:



NEW YEAR'S DAY

New Year's Day is the first of January. It is a holiday in our country. The people¹ do not work on New Year's Day and boys and girls do not go to school. They have their winter holiday in January. Before² New

Year's Day schoolchildren have very interesting New Year's parties at school. On the thirty-first of December they meet the New Year at home or with their friends. They have a good time on the thirty-first of December.

¹ New Year - Соли нав; Новый год

² people - одамон; люди

³ before - пеш аз; перед

Answer the questions in writing:

1. What is the first of January?
2. Do the people work on New Year's Day?
3. When do schoolchildren have their holidays?
4. Have you interesting parties on New Year's Day?

PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

Learn the new words: to do morning exercises;
to make a bed; to be late

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the rhyme, translate it and learn it:



SING A SONG OF WINTER

Sing a song of winter,
Be happy and gay¹,
Dance around² the snowman³
Come out and play.

3. Read with your teacher:

		[i:]	[e]	
write-wrote	get-got	read-read	sing-song	
speak-spoke	make-made	have-had	go-went	

3. Make up sentences using the pattern. Use these words:

last Sunday, yesterday, last week, last year, last month, this week, this evening, today.

¹ be happy and gay - хушу хушбахт бош; быть счастливым и весёлым
² around - гирду атроф; вокруг
³ snow man - одами барфя; снеговик

We didn't see that film last Sunday, let's go to see it today

1. We didn't go to the country..., let's....
2. We didn't watch TV..., let's....
3. We didn't do our homework..., let's....
4. We couldn't clean the room..., let's....
5. We couldn't go to the cinema..., let's....
6. We couldn't help Ali... , let's....

4. Complete the sentences using the verbs: (went, took, spoke, wrote, read).

Example: We didn't go to the cinema yesterday. We went there on Sunday.

I didn't speak with my aunt in the morning...

He didn't go to the mountains yesterday...

They didn't take the bag in the evening...

He didn't write a letter to his pen-friend last week...

5. Think of a situation and answer the questions using 2-3 sentences:

a) You went to the Zoo yesterday.

Whom did you take with you?

b) You saw a film. Was it interesting?

c) You read a book. What was it about?

d) You spoke with your friend. What did you speak about?

e) You wrote a letter to your pen-friend. What did you write about?

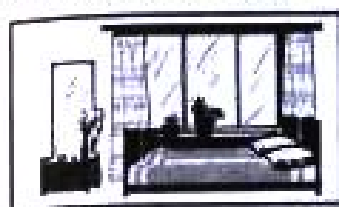
6. Read, translate and learn the words:

to do morning exercises:



First I get up, then I do my morning exercises. I do my morning exercises at 7 o'clock every morning, but yesterday I did my morning exercises at 8 o'clock. When did you do your morning exercises on Sunday?

to make a bed:



First I do my morning exercises then I make my bed. Yesterday my older sister made my bed. My big brother makes his bed every day. When I was little, my big sister always made my bed.

to be late:



I don't like to be late for school. He was late for school yesterday, she was late for school last Monday. I am not late for breakfast, too. Are you late for school? Is your friend late for school? Who is often late for school?

7. Ask your schoolmate when he got up, when he did his morning exercises and whether he was late for breakfast. Ask your schoolmate whether he made his bed and whether he was late for school yesterday.

HOMEWORK



1. Learn the rhyme ex. 1 on p. 113.
2. Write when you get up, do morning exercises, make your bed usually and when you did it on Sunday.
3. Read the text and answer the questions:

WINTER



It is winter now. December, January and February are winter months. In winter the days are shorter and the nights are longer than in autumn. The ground¹ is white with snow. It is cold. Children like to play

snowballs and make snowmen² in winter. All the children put on warm³ coats and warm caps. We like winter, because we can play funny games and we can skate and ski⁴.

¹ ground - замин; земля

² snowmen - одами барфя; снеговик

³ warm - гарм; тепло

⁴ ski - лижатоэй; лыжня, ходить на лыжах

1. What months are winter months?
2. What is white with snow?
3. What do the children do in winter?
4. Can you skate and ski?

REVISION

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Review the rhymes covered.
2. Read the dialogue and learn it:

D - Mummy, may I invite Ali to my birthday party?

M - Certainly, dear.

D - Thank you, Mummy.

3. Read the sentences and then say them in the Past Indefinite Tense:

1. The children often help the collective-farmers.
2. They pick cotton in the cotton-fields.
3. Some of the children wash the floor.
4. Some of them clean the desks.
5. Some of them open the windows.
6. Some of us like to dance at the party.

4. Complete the sentences:

- A. 1. I have breakfast at 7 o'clock, but yesterday I... .
2. He has breakfast at 6.45 o'clock, but yesterday he... .
3. She has breakfast at 8.15 o'clock, but yesterday she... .
4. We have dinner at 2 o'clock, but yesterday she... .
5. They have supper at 6.30 o'clock, but yesterday they... .

- B. Now he lives in Hissor, but last year he... .

This week he tries to do his homework in the afternoon, but last week he... .

The Ninth Form pupils clean the yard of our school, but last month the... .

On the 7th of November we had a holiday of the Great October Socialist Revolution, but on the 7th of October we... .

5. Ask your classmate whether he (she) was ready with something or to do something.

P₁ - Were you ready for your lessons at 5 o'clock?

P₂ - Yes, I was. I did my lessons at 5 o'clock. (No, I wasn't).

6. Tell your classmate whom you invited and what you did at your birthday party.

7. Put questions to each other using-did and the verbs: have-had, go-went, take-took, begin-began, give-gave, think-thought, sit-sat, meet-met, speak-spoke, stand-stood, write-wrote, read-read.

Pattern: P₁ - Did you see Ali yesterday?

P₂ - Yes, I did. I saw him in the park. And you, Kosim?

P₃ - No, I didn't. I didn't see him.

8. Ask your classmate whether he (she) has brothers (sisters), their names and who is older (younger, bigger, smaller).

9. Ask your classmate what holidays he likes, let him answer using 2-3 sentences.

10. Read: 17/X, 13/IV, 9/V, 8/VIII, 19/VI, 21/VI, 13/XI.

HOMEWORK

1. Do sums in writing. How much is...?

$$36+44=? \quad 66+33=? \quad 39+14=?$$

$$55+22=? \quad 77+13=? \quad 63+29=?$$

$$11+12=? \quad 88+8=? \quad 56+19=?$$

2. Read the text and retell it:

IN THE FOREST SCHOOL

One day Teacher Kangaroo asked her schoolcubs: "I say, Bear cub, how old are you?" The Bear cub said: "I am five years old". Then Teacher Kangaroo asked the wolf: "How old are you, Wolf cub?" The Wolf cub answered that he was four years old. Then Teacher Kangaroo asked Zebra cub: "I say, Zebra cub, who is younger: the Bear cub or Wolf cub?" The Zebra cub answered that the Bear cub was younger. All the schoolcubs began to jump and laugh¹. Then Foxie said: "You must first think, then speak, Zebra cub. The Bear cub is one year older, the Wolf cub is one year younger". And Foxie asked the teacher Kangaroo to give her "five".

Remember: could, couldn't, to make a bed, to do morning exercises

THE THIRD TERM

UNIT FIFTEEN - THE FIFTEENTH UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

Learn the new words: must, be hungry, a face, came, needn't, of course.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the rhyme and learn it:

RHYME

write-wrote
speak-spoke
give-gave
come-came

make-made
[e]
read-read
have-had

That is the rhyme
Which I said.

¹ laugh [la:f] - хандидан (ханда); смеяться

2. Read the dialogue, translate it, answer the question and learn it:

T - Nor, why are you late for school every morning?

N - When I come to the yard of the school, I see a sign¹ [sain]
"School. Go slow²".
For what is this sign?

3. Read the sentences, translate them and learn the words:

a hand:



a hand, one hand, two hands, three hands.
I have two hands and he has two hands.
How many hands have you?

a face:



a face-faces, two faces, three faces. We
wash our faces every day. He washed his
face in the morning. Does he wash his face
in the evening?

must:

I must read, he must read and they must
read. We must wash our faces and hands
every day. We must learn well. We must do
our homework well.

of course:
[əv 'kɔ:s]

Must you wash your face and hands every
day? - Of course, we must. Must you go to
school? - Of course, we must. Must you do
your morning exercises? - Of course, we
must.

needn't:

Must you wash TV every evening? - No,
we needn't. Must they go to the cinema
every evening? - No, they needn't. Must he
dance every day? - No, he needn't.

hungry:
[hʌŋɡri]

Karim, I say, I am hungry. Let's have some
dinner. I am hungry, too. Akram, are you
hungry? - Oh, yes, I am hungry very
much. I say, Ali, are you hungry? - Yes, I
am hungry. We all are hungry. Let's have
dinner.

¹ sign - лавха; вывеска

² slow - оромона; медленный

4. Translate and learn:

IT IS NEVER LATE TO LEARN

5. Answer the questions, use in answers "of course" or "needn't" where necessary:

Must she write letters to her pen-friend every day?
Must you do your homework every day?
Must you take care of your little sisters and brothers?
Must you wash your face and hands every day?

6. Ask your classmate whether he always washes his face and hands.

7. Ask your classmate what he does when he is hungry (what he did when he was hungry).

HOMEWORK

Read the text and answer the questions:



MY GRANDFATHER'S STORY

Part One

When I was a boy, I didn't like to be late for school. I always got up at 7 o'clock. First I opened the window then I did my morning exercises. After that I closed the window and made my bed. I washed my face and hands. Then I dressed. I put on my school blue suit, red tie and my skull cap. I was not hungry in the morning, but I had my breakfast. I sat down at the table and had my breakfast. I usually had one egg, a cup of tea, a flat cake and butter for breakfast. I took two apples and put them into my bag. At 8 o'clock I went to school. Our school was near our house. I was never late for school.

Our school began at 8.30. I learned very well.

1. When did the grandfather get up?
2. Did he do his morning exercises?
3. What did the grandfather have for his breakfast?
4. Was he late for school?
5. Did he learn very well?

PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

**Learn the new words: to laugh, know-knew,
tell-told, funny, sing-sang.**

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises.

1. Read the words and sentences with the teacher and make up questions:

A. tell-told

know-knew

sing-sang

B. Did you tell her? - Yes, I did. I told her.

Did you know him? - Yes, I did. I knew him.

Did you sing songs? - Yes, I did. I sang songs.

2. Read the rhyme with the teacher, translate it and learn it (at home):

RHYME

First I spoke with her,
Then I wrote to her,
When she read my letter
She knew everything about the matter¹.
Then she came to me
And gave me the letter to see.
I took it, I read it,
That's the rhyme, I said it.



¹ matter - мащала; дело

3. Read, translate and learn the words:

told (tell):

I say, Akram, tell your older brother about your friends. He told him about them and about his schoolmates. Did you tell your brother (sister) about your friends and schoolmates?

knew (know):
[nju:]

I did my homework and I knew my lesson very well. I knew that boy. I saw him at the camp. I knew that he was a Sozmoni Javonon's member. Did you know that your grandfather was a Communist?

funny ['fʌni]:



a funny boy, a funny girl, a funny story. I like to read funny stories, they are always interesting. He likes to read funny stories and to see funny films, too. Did you like to see funny films?

to laugh:
[la:f]



I like to laugh, when I am gay. Yesterday we saw a funny film. We laughed at that funny film very much. Did you laugh at that funny film which we saw yesterday?

4. Get as much information as you can (ask questions). He laughed.

5. Agree or disagree, use: "That's right" or "That's not right", "That's wrong".

1. It was Sunday yesterday. Ali invited me to go to the cinema. We went to the cinema at 6 o'clock.
2. He had no breakfast and he was hungry.
3. He was ill, but he went to swim in the river.
4. When we read funny stories, we don't laugh.
5. The story was funny and interesting and we laughed very much.

HOMEWORK

Read the text and answer the questions:

1. When did the grandfather get up?
2. Did he do his morning exercises?
3. What did the grandfather have for his breakfast?
4. Was he late for school?
5. Did he learn very well?

PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

**Learn the new words: to laugh, know-knew,
tell-told, funny, sing-sang.**

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises.

1. Read the words and sentences with the teacher and make up questions:

A. tell-told
know-knew
sing-sang

B. Did you tell her? - Yes, I did. I told her.
Did you know him? - Yes, I did. I knew him.
Did you sing songs? - Yes, I did. I sang songs.

2. Read the rhyme with the teacher, translate it and learn it (at home):

RHYME

First I spoke with her,
Then I wrote to her,
When she read my letter
She knew everything about the matter¹.
Then she came to me
And gave me the letter to see.
I took it, I read it,
That's the rhyme, I said it.



¹ matter - масъала; дело

1. Read and learn:

tell-told
know-knew
speak-spoke
write-wrote

laugh-laughed
think-thought
learn-learned
wash-washed

2. Read the rhyme, translate it and learn it (at home):

RHYME

There is a little green house,
And in the little green house
There is a little brown house,
And in the little brown house
There is a little yellow house,
And in the little yellow house
There is a little white house,
And in the little white house
There is a little white heart.

What is it?

(a nut).



3. Make up sentences, using: must or needn't.

1. You ... wash every morning, but you ... go to the cinema every day.
2. You ... do your lessons every day, but you ... play hockey every day.
3. You ... help your mother, but you ... go to the mountains every week.
4. You ... do your morning exercises every morning, but you ... watch TV every evening.

4. Read, translate and learn the words:

an eye [an 'ai]:
(чашм)



brown eyes, black eyes, blue eyes.

There are two eyes on a face. We can see with our eyes. Shut your eyes! Open your eyes!

a mouth [ə 'mauθ]:
(дахон)

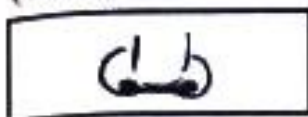


a big mouth, a little mouth. There is a mouth on a face. Lola has a little mouth.

other [ʌðə] - дигар; другой

a nose:

(бинѝ)



an ear [ən 'iə]:

(гѝш)



hair [heə]:

(мѝй)



to decide:

[tə dɪ'saɪd]

a long nose, a short nose. There is one nose on a face. She has a short nose, but her sister's nose is shorter.

We have two ears. One of my dog's ears is brown, the other is white. I wash my ears every morning.

She has nice black hair. The grandfather's hair is white, the grandmother's hair is grey. We wash our hair every week.

Last month the Sixth Form pupils decided to make a new table for a table-tennis. Who decided to go to the camp this summer.

5. Speak about each face:

There is a nose, there are two eyes on the face in picture number one, but this face has no mouth.



6. Tell the class the colour of somebody's hair and eyes:

Example: My uncle's hair is grey and his eyes are brown.

7. Make up sentences:

A. There	is	a nice picture	in the forest
	are	a small river	in the book
		a red pen	on the table
		two eyes	in the picture
		two ears	on the face
		many workers	at the cotton-mill

B. There	is	no	cotton-mill in their hamlet
	are		letter on the table
			interesting picture on the wall
			funny stories in the book
			flowers in his yard
			apples in his garden

HOMEWORK



1. Do ex. 5 on p. 125 in writing.

PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

Learn the new words: circle, to draw-drew.

1. Read, translate and learn:

RHYME

Without¹ your tongue you cannot talk
 Without your feet you cannot walk
 Without your eyes you cannot see
 Without your heart you cannot be.

2. Read the dialogue and learn it (at home):

- N - Dad, why is it cold today?
 Dad - It is winter now. It is always cold in winter.
 N - But why?
 Dad - Oh, Nor, I didn't ask my father so many questions when I was a boy.
 N - That is why² you can't answer my questions.



¹ without - без; без

² that is why - барои хамин; вот почему

3. Answer the questions using 2-3 sentences:

1. Did you wash your face and hands every day before dinner when you worked in the cotton-field?
2. Did you help the collective-farmers to pick cotton-farmers to pick cotton in autumn?
3. Must we wash our hair every day?
4. Must we brush our hair every day?
5. Must you do your morning-exercises every day?
6. Who decided to go to the mountains on Sunday?
7. Who decided to go to the Zoo yesterday?
8. Who decided to go to the river to skate there?

4. Say that somebody told you (your friend) to do (not to do) something:

Example: Ali's mother told him not to play ball in the street. The teacher told us to wash the windows of the classroom.

5. Read, translate and learn the words:

a circle [ə 'sə:kl]:



a chess circle, an English circle. There are many circles in our school. There is a chess circle. Pupils learn to play chess in a chess circle. There is an English circle. Pupils learn to speak English in the English circle. Is there an English circle in your school?

to draw [tu 'drɔ:]
(drew)



I like to draw pictures. He likes to draw animals. We learn to draw in a circle. Yesterday I drew a nice picture. First I drew some mountains, then I drew a long blue river and many green trees in a forest.

6. Play the game "Say, repeat and add" using the words: a circle, to draw.

7. Answer the questions:

Can you draw?

Can you draw animals and birds?

Do you go to our school circle to draw?
Who drew that man?
Where did he draw this picture?

HOMEWORK

Read the text and answer the questions:



OUR CIRCLE PART ONE

It is our circle. Here we can learn to draw. There are five girls and seven boys of the 6th Form. There are no pupils of the 7th Form. We come to our circle every Friday. But yesterday there was no teacher. He was ill and Akram, a pupil of the 10th Form said: "Today I am your teacher; let's begin to draw faces. He came up to the chalkboard and drew a circle". "Now", Akram said, "draw eyes, a nose and a mouth". Then he drew ears and hair. He told: "If you want to draw a girl's face, draw long hair, if you want to draw a boy's face, draw short hair". We drew a boy's face and a girl's face.

1. Could Akram teach to draw those boys and girls?
2. Was there the pupil's teacher?
3. What did Akram say to the boys and girls?
4. What did the pupils begin to draw?

PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

**Learn the new words: smile, to be angry,
to be tired, because, so.**

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the words and make up sentences, using these words:

A. short nose; green eyes; clean ears; white teeth; red mouth;
black hair.

B. draw-drew

think-thought

speak-spoke

write-wrote

know-knew

give-gave

2. Say your sentences like this:

There were two pens on the desk, but now there are no pens.
Where are they? (There was one pen on the desk, but now there
is no pen. Where is it?)

3. Speak with your deskmate:

There are two pens on the desk.
Which is longer (shorter)?

4. Read and translate:

smile:



I laugh at funny stories, but my big
brother only smiles at them. She looks nice,
when she smiles. The guest smiles at the
small boy when he reads his rhymes. Do you
like to smile and laugh?

to be angry:



Please, don't be angry with me. I am not
angry with you. My mother is always angry
with me, when I am late for supper. She
was angry and we decided not to ask her
questions.

to be tired:

[tə 'bi 'taɪəd]



My father worked very much and he was
tired. I am not angry I am tired only. Were
you tired when you came home? Are you
tired now?

because [bi'kɔ:z]

He wanted to have that picture, because he couldn't draw. He was angry because he couldn't speak with her. He was tired and angry, because he was late for the performance ([pə 'fɔ:m əns] - намоиш).

so [sou]



Anvar didn't do his homework yesterday, so he couldn't answer the teacher's question. We decided to go to the parade at 8 o'clock in the morning, so we went to bed at 9 o'clock in the evening. He needn't go to the hamlet, so we didn't invite him.

5. Explain why somebody is (was) angry (tired).

Lola was angry with you, because you didn't give her your ball.

6. Answer the questions:

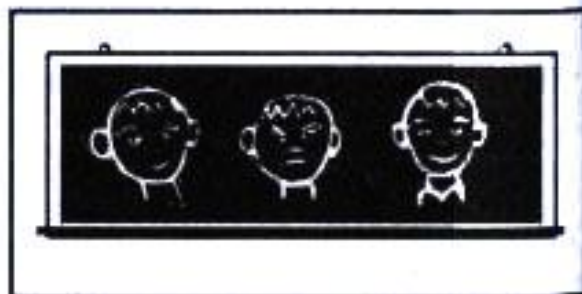
1. Do you smile when you see a funny face?
2. Does your big brother smile when he sees a funny face?
3. Are you tired when you work in the field?
4. Is your mother tired when she comes home from her work?

7. Translate form Tajik into English:

1. Ў меҳост, ки ин расмро дошта бошад, чунки худаш онро кашида наметавонист.
2. Вай хеле хашмгин буд, бинобар ин бо ӯ гуфтугу карда наметавонист.
3. Анвар вазифаи хонагиро иҷро накардааст, бинобар ин ба саволҳои муаллим ҷавоб дода наметавонист.

HOMEWORK

Read the text and answer the questions:



OUR CIRCLE PART TWO

On Friday Akram gave the boys and girls their second lesson. He said to them: "Today our faces must smile, laugh, be happy and be angry. Now let's take our boy. We want him to smile and to look happy. We smile with our mouths. Look. He smiles with his mouth". And he drew the boy's face with a smile. "Now let's make him laugh. If our boy sees some funny things, he begins to laugh. His eyes become smaller and he opens his mouth. Let's open his mouth". Akram drew the boy's face with an open mouth. "Now", Akram said, "there are angry faces. Look at the boy's face". And he drew an angry face. "His face is angry". Now look at the boy's face when he doesn't know the lesson. Do you like this boy's face? This is a boy's face when the teacher says that he is a good boy, because he is always ready for his lesson. All the boys and girls began to laugh, because the boy's face was very funny. So, all of them could draw faces.

1. What faces did Akram draw?
2. Could the children draw the faces?
3. Why did the children begin to laugh?

Remember: there is (are) an eye, a mouth, a nose, an ear, hair, decide, a circle, draw-drew, smile, to be angry, to be tired, because.

UNIT SEVENTEEN - THE SEVENTEENTH UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher's reading and translate:
 - A. There is a cotton-mill here.
 - There is a big clock factory in Moscow.
 - There is a long river near the mountains.

- B. There are twelve months in a year.
 There are four weeks in a month.
 There are seven days in a week.
 There are twenty-four hours in a day.

2. Read and learn the rhyme:



RHYME

There is a nose
 Which is red as a rose.
 There are eyes
 Which are very wise¹.

3. Read the verbs and make up sentences using these verbs.
 begin-began, meet-met, know-knew, draw-drew

4. Answer the questions:

- A. Is there a cotton-mill here? (No, there is not. There is no cotton-mill here).

Is there a clock factory in Dushanbe?

Is there a bear in your schoolyard?

Is there a big clock in your classroom?

Is there a TV in your classroom?

- B. Are there clock factories in Khujand?

No, there aren't. There are no clock factories in Khujand.

Are there bears in your mountains?

Are there eight days in a week?

Are there thirteen months in a year?

Are there thirty-three hours in a day?

Are there six weeks in a month?

5. Answer the questions using 2 sentences:

Where did you meet your friend?

When did the first lesson after the winter holiday begin?

Where did you go on your last holiday?

¹ wise - боек; умный

What did you do there?
Were you tired when you came home?
Were you angry when your young sister was late for school?
Were you hungry when you came home after the cinema?

6. Ask each other to draw different faces.
7. Who wants to teach to draw faces? Go to the chalkboard and teach the pupils to draw.
8. Let's play: Who is he? (One pupil describes a classmate's face, the other pupils guess who he (she) is).

HOMEWORK

1. a) Read and tell what the grandfather says.

MY GRANDFATHER



My grandfather is a short man with black eyes. He always smiles. He smiles from ear to ear. When he is angry, his mouth is little. My grandfather has no hair and often says funny things about it. He says: "When I was young, I had nice black hair, I had bright black eyes and I was very strong".

- b) Describe your father (your mother, grandmother, brother, friend, uncle, aunt) in writing.

PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

**Learn the new words: a flat, a verandah, a balcony,
to be out of doors, all day long.**

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the sentences after the teacher's reading and translate them
I wish you good health; Certainly, with great pleasure; First think, then speak; Live and learn; Just a minute; I say; how are you?

I am well; I am ill; What about you?

2. Read and translate the dialogue, make up your dialogues:

K: Hello, Akram!

A: Hello, Karim! It's nice to see you.

K: Are you glad to be back to school again?

A: I am. But it was nice to have winter holidays. I had very good holidays. I was out of doors¹ all day long². I played, ran and jumped. And what about you?

K: I had a very good time, too. I often went to the cinema, watched TV at home and played with friends.

3. Read the riddle and guess it.

There are two brothers, but they do not see each other.

4. Let's tell a story.

T - I went to see my friend. When I came to his house, I ...

P1 - ...

P2 - ...

P3 - ...

5. Read, translate and learn the words:

a flat:

a big flat, a nice flat, a small flat. I live in a big flat. There are four rooms in our flat. Have you a flat? How many rooms are there in your flat?

Our Pussy-cat
Has a good small flat.
It has no door,
but a brown floor.
The walls are white
All the flat is bright.



¹ was out of doors - дар берун, дар хавон тоза; был(-а) на улице

² all day long - тамоми рӯз; весь день

a balcony:
[ə 'bælkəni]



Our flat has a balcony. The balcony is very big. Do you like to sleep on the balcony in summer?

a verandah:
[ə vi'rændə]



Our house has a verandah. The verandah is very big. My aunt's verandah is shorter than our verandah, it is longer. Is your verandah long or short?

6. Play the game, using the words: a flat, a balcony, a verandah.

HOMEWORK



1. Write 5-7 sentences about your winter holidays.
2. Read the text and answer the question:



IN THE FOREST SCHOOL

The animals came back to school after their winter holidays. A tiger cub came up to see a bear cub and asked him: "I say, bear, did you like your winter holidays? Were you out of doors all day long?" He liked them very much, because he was not out of doors, but he slept¹ all the days long.

Why did the bear cub like his winter holidays?

PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

Learn the new words: a bed-room, a dining-room, a sitting-room, a kitchen, a bathroom, to cook.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

¹ slept (sleep) - хоб хард; уснул

a dining-room:



There is a dining-room in our flat. Our dining-room is smaller than our sitting-room. We have breakfast, dinner and supper in our dining-room. Is your dining-room smaller or bigger than your sitting-room? Answer, please.

a kitchen, to cook:



There is a kitchen in our flat. Our kitchen is smaller than our dining-room. Our kitchen is clean. We cook in the kitchen. Where do you cook? Do you like to cook? Answer, please.

a bathroom:

[ə 'ba:θrum]



There is a bathroom in our flat. We wash our faces, ears and hands in the bathroom. Our bathroom is not big, it is small, but it is clean.

6. Say to your classmate two-three sentences (have a pair talk):

What you did yesterday (in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, at ... o'clock).

- a) in the bedroom
- b) in the bathroom
- c) in the kitchen
- d) in your sitting-room
- f) in your dining-room
- g) on the verandah and on the balcony

HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 6 on p. 137 in writing.
2. Read the text and answer the questions:

a dining-room:



There is a dining-room in our flat. Our dining-room is smaller than our sitting-room. We have breakfast, dinner and supper in our dining-room. Is your dining-room smaller or bigger than your sitting-room? Answer, please.

a kitchen, to cook:



There is a kitchen in our flat. Our kitchen is smaller than our dining-room. Our kitchen is clean. We cook in the kitchen. Where do you cook? Do you like to cook? Answer, please.

a bathroom:

[ə 'ba:θrum]



There is a bathroom in our flat. We wash our faces, ears and hands in the bathroom. Our bathroom is not big, it is small, but it is clean.

6. Say to your classmate two-three sentences (have a pair talk):

What you did yesterday (in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, at ... o'clock).

- a) in the bedroom
- b) in the bathroom
- c) in the kitchen
- d) in your sitting-room
- f) in your dining-room
- g) on the verandah and on the balcony

HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 6 on p. 137 in writing.
2. Read the text and answer the questions:



AT THE DOCTOR'S

One day Tom came to the doctor and asked something for a headache¹. The doctor took a bottle² with something and put it to the boy's nose. Tom fainted³. When he came to himself⁴, the doctor asked him: "Did it help your headache?" "Help?" cried the boy. "I had no headache, it is my sister who has it".

Who had a headache?

Remember: a flat, a verandah, a balcony, to be out of doors, all day long, a bedroom, a dining-room, a sitting-room, a kitchen, a bathroom, to cook

UNIT EIGHTEEN - THE EIGHTEENTH UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

Learn the new words: in the middle of the room, a carpet, in the corner of the room, a radio-set, a vineyard.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read:

[ʌ]
under
duster
shut
brush

[ɔɪ]
boy
toy
point
roy

[ɛə]
care
mare
fare
dare

2. Read the verbs and make up sentences using the verbs.

get-got
give-gave

speak-spoke
write-wrote

¹ headache - дарди сар; головная боль ³ fainted - беҳуш шудан; потерял сознание

² bottle - шиша; бутылка

⁴ came to himself - ба худ омадан; пришел в себя

3. Read, learn the dialogue and make up your own dialogues.

Pattern: M - Show me your hands.
B - Here they are.
M - Your hands are not clean. Go to the bathroom and wash them.

4. Make up dialogues on picture situations:



Use "You didn't Do it at once. Why didn't ...?"

4. Read, translate and learn the words:

**in the corner
of the room:**



Our TV set is in the corner of the sitting-room. There is a big nice chair in the corner of the room. There is a small table in the corner of the sitting-room. What is there in the corner of the sitting-room? Answer, please.

**a radio-set:
[ə 'reidiu 'set]**



There is a radio-set in the corner of my sitting-room. Our radio-set is big and nice. Is there a radio-set in the corner of your dining-room? Answer, please.

**in the middle
of the room:**



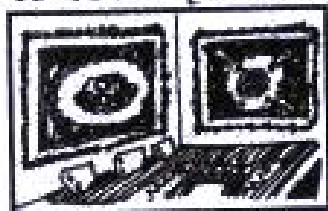
There is a big table in the middle of the dining-room. Is there a big table in the middle of your dining-room? Answer, please.

a carpet [ə 'ka:pɪt]



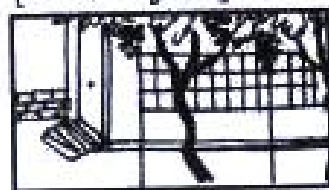
Last year there were four nice carpets in our flat. This year there are three carpets in our flat. Do you have carpets in your house? Answer, please.

to cover [tə 'kʌvə]:



a vineyard:

[ə 'vainjɑ:d]



Cover the floor with a carpet. We cover the floor with a carpet. Do you cover the floor or walls with carpets?

a green vineyard. We have a green vineyard. A vineyard covers the verandah from the sun. Do you have a vineyard? Answer, please.

5. Put questions to get as much information as you can.

1. It is in the room.
2. He covered.
3. She saw a vineyard.

6. Play the game "Say, repeat and add" using the words: a flat, a radio-set, in the corner of the room, a carpet, in the middle of the room, to cover.

HOMEWORK



1. Write down the sentences with the words: a radio-set, in the middle of the room, in the corner of the room, a carpet, to cover, a vineyard.

2. Read the text and answer the questions:

ARTEK

Artek is a nice camp. It was opened in 1925 (nineteen twenty-five). A friend of V.I.Lenin, comrade¹ Solovyov found² the place near the Black sea and opened the camp there.

¹ comrade [kəmrid] - рафик; друг, товарищ

² found [faund] - ёфт; нашёл



From that time every year children come to that camp from other countries to have their holidays there. All of them become friends. They all like Artek very much.

Who come to Artek from other countries?

Do you want to go to Artek?

PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

Learn the new words: hot, it is hot, a one (two) storied-house, a bookcase, a wallcupboard, a corridor, a letter

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read.

[ɔ:] wall, hall, ball, small

[ɔ:] fork, short, board, wallcupboard

2. Read and make up sentences using the verbs:

draw-drew, go-went, come-came, sleep-slept,
know-knew, say-said

3. Read, translate and learn the words:

a storied-house:

[ə 'storid 'haus]

a one storied-house, a two storied-house, a three storied-house. We live in a two storied-house. Do you live in a three storied-house? Answer, please.

a bookcase:

There is a bookcase in the sitting-room. The bookcase is in the corner of the room. Where is your bookcase?

a wall cupboard:

[ə 'wɔ:lkʌbɔ:d]

There is a wall cupboard in the dining-room. Is there a wall cupboard in your dining room? Where does your wall cupboard stand? Answer, please.

hot; it is hot:

It is very hot in summer in Dushanbe. July, August and September are hot months. Last year it was very hot in July and August. I am hot now. Are you hot now?

a corridor:

Every house has a corridor. Every flat has a corridor. Our corridor is bigger than my aunt's corridor.

a letter:



It is a letter. I got a letter from my pen-friend. I got four letters from my pen-friend. Do you get letters from your pen-friend?

4. Read the dialogue and make up your own dialogues:

Pattern:

A - I got a letter.

B - From whom did you get the letter?

A - I got the letter from my pen-friend.

B - What did he write about?

A - He wrote about his school.



5. Answer the questions using two sentences:

Is it not today?

Was it hotter yesterday?

Is there a bookcase in your flat?

Is there a wall cupboard in your flat?

Is there a carpet in your flat?

6. Tell in what house you live, and your friend (aunt, uncle, grandfather, grandmother) lives:

Pattern: I live in a one-storied house. I live at 19, Ainy Street.
My friend lives in a two-storied house. He lives at 17, Suvorov Street.

HOMEWORK



1. Answer the questions in writing:

Where does the bookcase stand in your flat?
Where does the wall cupboard stand in your flat?
What does the carpet cover in your flat?
Is there a vineyard in your yard?

2. Read the text and answer the questions:

THE SICK LION

There was a lion who was very old. He could not hunt¹. So he went to his den² and did not go out for a long time. The jackal³ was the lion's servant⁴. The lion told him to tell all the animals that he was very ill. So all the animals came to see the sick lion. One day the Fox came to the Lion's den. "How are you?", the Fox asked the Lion. "Thank you", - said the Lion. "I am very ill. But please, come in and sit down. I want to have a talk with you". "No, thank you", said the Fox. "I don't want to come in. I see there are not many footprints⁵ that come out of it".

Why couldn't the Lion hunt?
Who was his servant?
Why didn't the Fox go into the den?



PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

Learn the new words: buy-bought, find-found

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read:

[ɛə] - chair, fair, pair, care, fare, dare
[aʊ] - about, found, mouth, round

-
- ¹ hunt - шикор; охота
² den - лонаи шагол; берлога
³ jackal - шагол; шакал
⁴ servant - хизматчгор; слуга
⁵ footprints - изи пой; следы

2. Read of the sentences aloud. Then put questions on it:



Pattern

P1 - I bought a book.

P2 - Did you buy an interesting book?

P1 - When did you buy the book?

P2 - I bought it on Wednesday.

I got up at half past seven.

I wrote my pen-friend a letter.

He found a little dog.

She bought a skull-cap.

3. Answer the questions using two sentences:

What did you buy yesterday?

When did your brother buy a new tie for you?

What did you find under the carpet?

What did he find in the wall cupboard?

4. Complete the sentences:

We live in a...

There is a bookcase...

There is a wall cupboard...

There is a long...

It is very...

5. Let's play the game "Say, repeat and add" using the words:
a storied-house, a bookcase, a wall cupboard.

6. Answer the questions using 2-3 sentences.

Is there a wall cupboard in your dining-room?

Is there a bookcase in your sitting-room?

Do you live in a one-storied house?

Is it hot in summer?

HOMEWORK

Read the text and answer the questions:

TEXT

A LETTER TO AN ENGLISH PEN-FRIEND

DEHOTY STREET, 16
DUSHANBE,
AKRAMOV A.
TUESDAY, JANUARY, 1988

PART I

My dear pen-friend, Tom!

You asked me to write you about my house. I want to draw my house. It is a one storied-house. We live at 16, Dehoty Street. Our house is big. It stands in the garden and a big vineyard covers the house. There is a big verandah. In summer it is not hot in the verandah, because the vineyard covers it from the sun. In summer we have breakfast, dinner and supper in the verandah. We can sleep in it. When you open the door, you come into the long corridor. There are five doors in the corridor. The first door opens into the kitchen where my mother cooks breakfast, dinner and supper. It is very clean here. The second door opens into the dining-room. The dining-room is bigger than the kitchen. There is a big table in the middle of the dining-room. There are six chairs at the table. There is a wall cupboard at the window. There are two nice pictures on the wall. Our dining-room is very clean and nice.

Answer the questions using 2-3 sentences:

Whom did Ali write the letter?

What house does Ali live in?

Where does Ali's house stand?

Where do they have their breakfast dinner and supper?

Say some sentences about your dining-room.

Remember: hot, one (two)-storied house, a bookcase, a wall cupboard, a corridor, a radio-set, in the middle of..., in the corner of the..., a carpet, to cover, a vineyard, a letter, buy-bought, find-found.

UNIT 19 - THE NINETEENTH UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

Learn the new words: all right, sunny, a wardrobe, certainly

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the sentences and make up your own sentences using the verbs: tell-told, write-wrote, go-went, take-took, find-found.

A. - I **bought** an interesting book.
L. - **Did** he **buy** an interesting book?
A. - He **bought** a nice picture.
L. - What **did** he **buy**?
A. - No, he didn't.

2. Use the words correctly: got, funny, hands, face, gave, lesson, wrote, go.

I washed my ... and ... and ... to bed. She laughed at the ... story and she ... me that story to read. He knew the ... well and ... a "5". We ... a letter to her.

2. Let's play the game "Which row will give more sentences?".
using: to be out of doors, all day long, in the middle of..., in the corner of...

4. Read, translate and learn the words:

sunny [ˈsʌni]



a sunny day, a sunny room, a sunny balcony. It is a nice sunny day. He has a sunny room. Their kitchen is bright and sunny. Is your sitting-room sunny and bright?

a wardrobe:
[ə 'wɔ:droub]

a brown wardrobe, a good wardrobe, a big wardrobe. We have a big wardrobe in the



corner of the room. There is a nice wardrobe in my room. Is there a nice wardrobe in your room? Answer, please.

certainly [sə'tænli]

Do you like your aunt and uncle? Certainly, I do. Do you like to watch TV? Certainly, I do. Do you like to see interesting films? Certainly, I do. And you?

all right [ɔ:l 'rait]

Come to my house, Lola! - All right! Let's go to the Zoo! All right! Let's go.

5. Ask your classmate if there is a wardrobe in his room and where it is.

6. Ask your classmate if he has a room and if it is sunny.

7. Read the dialogue and have a talk about your rooms.

DIALOGUE

P1 - I say, Ali, have you a room where you can do lessons?

Ali - Certainly, I have. My room is not very big, but it is nice and sunny.

P - Tell me something about your room.

Ali - Well, I have a bookcase, it is near the window. There are many Tajik and Russian books in the bookcase. There is a radio-set in the corner of the room and a wardrobe near the radio-set.

P - Where is your table?

Ali - Oh, it is at the window.

P - Is there a bed in your room?

Ali - Certainly, there is. It is at the wall. Come to my house in the evening.

P - Thank you! But I think I have no time today. At 5 o'clock I must be in our chess circle. I don't want to be late. Good-bye!

Ali - Good-bye! Come to my house on Sunday.

P - All right!

HOMEWORK

Read the text "A letter to an English pen-friend" and answer the questions:

TEXT

A LETTER TO AN ENGLISH PEN-FRIEND

PART TWO

The third door opens into the sitting-room. The sitting-room is bigger than the dining-room. There is a sofa near the door. There is a radio-set in the corner of the room. There is a TV set near the window. My father and mother like to sit on the sofa and watch TV in the evening. A big red-and-brown carpet covers the floor and we, children, like to sit on it and play. The fourth door opens into the bedroom. The bedroom is smaller than our sitting-room but there are two carpets. One carpet is on the wall and a big red-and-blue carpet covers the floor. The fifth door opens into the children's room. Our room is not small, it is big. We have a bathroom. Our bathroom is not big. It is smaller than our kitchen. It is light, nice and clean. Our house is very nice. Come to see us!

Your pen-friend Ali.

What is there in their sitting-room?

Is their bedroom smaller than their sitting-room?

Say some sentences about Ali's children room.

PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

Learn the new words: republic, warm

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read:

A. igh [ai] - bright, night, light, fight, might

ch [tʃ] - bench, chalk, chick, child, children, march

B. buy-bought, think-thought, find-found, write-wrote, speak-spoke

3. Read the dialogue, translate it and make up your own dialogues:

DIALOGUE

- N - Do you live in a cottage?
L - No, I don't. I live in a big house
Ainy Street, number 15. It is
just at the corner.
N - Is it a new house?
L - Yes, it is. It is a new house.
N - Is it a one storied-house?
L - Oh, no, it is a five-storied-
house. We live on the second
storey.



3. Say 5-6 sentences about your house (flat).

4. Ask two questions on each sentence:

Yesterday I read a funny story about
little brown bears.
I met a lorry with a driver on my way home.
Mother bought a warm coat for me.



4. Read, translate and learn the words:

republic:

We live in Tajik republic. There is much
cotton in our republic. There are many
mountains and rivers in our republic.

warm:



a warm day, a warm coat, a warm dress.
We put on warm coats in winter. We don't
put on warm coats in spring. It is warm in
spring. Are you warm now?

6. Answer the questions.

In what republic do you live?
Are there many mountains and rivers in our republic?
Is it hot or warm now?

Was it warm yesterday?
Do you like cold or warm days?

7. Play the game "Say, repeat and add", using the words: warm, hot, republic.

HOMEWORK

Read the text and answer the questions:

WHEN WINTER COMES

PART I

In our republic winter comes in December. December, January and February are winter months. Winter is not very cold in our republic. It often snows in winter, but it is not very cold. There are many warm days. The sky is often blue and the sun shines brightly. When it is warm, we don't put our warm coats and our warm hats and caps. It is warm in our houses and flats in winter. When it snows, children go to the yards and play games there. When it snows, children play snowballs. Some of the children put on their skates and skate on the skating-rink. Some of the children put on their skis and ski-suits and go to the mountains to ski.

What months are winter months?
Does it often snow in winter in our republic?
Is there much snow in winter?
Is it very cold in winter in our republic?
What do some of the children do in winter?

PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

Learn the new words: Army Day, celebrate,
comrade, Great Patriotic War, meeting, to defend,
country, officer, good-better
Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the words:

A. [ɔ] - wash, want, what

[ɔ:] - warm, warn, ward

B. wash, warn, want, what, warn

2. Read, translate and learn the rhyme:

RHYME

Good-better-best¹,
Let us never² rest³,
Till⁴ our good is better
And our better best.

3. Make up dialogues using: must and needn't.

Pattern: P1 - Must I wash the floor in the morning?

P2 - No, you needn't, do it in the evening.

4. Let's tell a story:

T - Yesterday I decided to go to the mountains.

P1 - I put on my ski-suits and my skis.

P2 - P3 - etc.

5. Read the sentences, translate them and learn the words etc:

great:



a great holiday, great holidays. We have some great holidays. There are holidays on the 23d of February, on the 8th of March, on the 1st of May, on the 9th of May, on the 9th of September and on the 6th of November.

Army Day:



There was Soviet Army Day on the 23rd of February. Soviet Army Day was a great holiday. When was Soviet Army Day? Answer, please. Do you know when Tajik Army Day is? Answer, please.

¹ best - хубтарин; лучший

² never - ҳеҷ гоҳ; никогда

³ rest - дам гирифтан; отдыхать

⁴ till - то; до тех пор

Great Patriotic War: The Great Patriotic War began on the 22nd of June in 1941 (nineteen forty-one). The 9th of May 1945 was the last day of the Great Patriotic War.

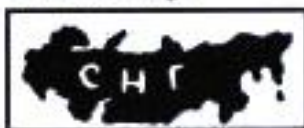


celebrate:



We like to celebrate the last day of Great Patriotic War. We liked to celebrate the great holiday of Army Day. Do you like to celebrate great holidays? Answer, please.

a country:



The Soviet country was a great country. There were many people in the Soviet country. The Soviet people were happy because they lived in the Soviet country. Do you like your country? Answer, please.

defend:



When the Great Patriotic War began, all the Soviet people began to defend their country. We must always defend our country. Children, remember! You must always defend your country, be always ready to defend your country!

meeting:



a school meeting, a vorisomy Somonion meeting. People always speak at the meeting. Vorisomy Somonion speak at the their meeting, too.

a comrade, an officer: Comrade Rasulov is an officer. Comrade Tursunov is an officer, too. My uncle is an officer, too. Who wants to be an officer? Answer, please.



HOMEWORK

Read the text and answer the questions in written:

ARMY DAY

On the twenty-third of February we celebrated Army Day. Yesterday we had a meeting at our school. The meeting began

after the lessons. Comrade Norov, an officer, came to our school to tell us about the Soviet Army. He told us many interesting stories about the Great Patriotic War and the heroes¹ of it. Comrade Norov told us: "The Soviet Army was very strong and it was the best Army. The Tajik Army is always ready to defend our country, too".

When did we celebrate Army Day?

When did the meeting begin?

Who came to the Vorisomy Somonion to tell about Army Day?

What did comrade Norov say about the Army?

Remember: all right, sunny, certainly, republic, defend, Army, celebrate, country, comrade, officer, warm, meeting, Great Patriotic War, better-best.

UNIT TWENTY - THE TWENTIETH UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read:

[ei] - they, day, May, say, lay, hay

[i:] - read, speak, meat, meet, street, tree

2. Speak about the Tajik Army Day.

3. Make up dialogues as follows (using find-found):

Pattern: L - I found a long pencil.
K - Where did you find it?
L - On my way to school.

4. Make up dialogues using "I think..."

¹ hero [hiərou] - қаҳрамон; герой

Pattern:

L - I can't find my book.

K - I think, I saw it on your desk.

L - I looked, but there wasn't.

K - Look in your bag!

L - Oh, here it is!



5. Make up dialogues using "boy-bought":

Pattern:

L - I bought a nice hat.

K - When did you buy it?

L - Last Sunday.

K - Do you like it?

L - Yes, I do. I like it very much.



6. Read and answer questions using 2-3 sentences for each one:

A LETTER TO A PEN-FRIEND

26, The Covert
London,
Wednesday, 10, February,
1999.

PART I

My dear pen-friend, Ali.

Thank you for your interesting letter! Today I decided to answer your letter. I can't draw my house, because we have no house. We have a flat in a two-storied house. We live in 26, the Covert.

Our flat is not very big and it is not very small. There are two rooms and a kitchen in our flat. There are four doors in our corridor. The first door opens into the kitchen. Here my mother cooks and we have breakfast, dinner and supper. There are five chairs and a kitchen table. A wall cupboard stands in the corner of the room. The second door opens into the sitting-room. Here you can see a sofa at the wall. There is a bookcase near the window. There are many English books in it. We have a small carpet on the floor.

1. Why can't the English pen-friend draw his house?
2. How many rooms does his flat have?
3. What is there in the kitchen?
4. What is there in the sitting-room?

HOMEWORK

Read the text and answer the questions in writing:

A LETTER TO A PEN-FRIEND

PART II

There is a radio-set in the corner of the sitting-room. We have no TV set. Our family can't buy it because our father does not work. He can't find work for a long time. My mother works at the clock-factory. We, children, have no bedroom. We sleep in the sitting-room. My mother and father have a small bedroom. There are no carpets, but there is a mat on the floor near the bed. The third door opens into the small bathroom. We have a small balcony. I like to read books in it, because the sun shines brightly here. It is sunny and warm here, but it is not hot. We have no garden, we have no vineyard. But we have many nice flowers in our yard. I cannot say that I like our flat very much. I think that your house is better.

Your English pen-friend, Tom.

1. What is there in the sitting-room?
2. Why can't Tom's father buy a TV set?
3. What does Tom think about his flat and Ali's house?

PART TWO - THE SECOND PART -

Learn the new words: ground, it snows, there is much (little) snow, there are many (few) fields

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read:

[ə:] - bird, girl, skirt, shirt, work, worker, word, world

[ɔ:] - door, floor, fork, board, chalkboard, cupboard

2. Read and put questions on every sentence:

I got a present on my birthday.
I found an interesting book in the bookcase.
My father went to the cotton-factory.
He told me about that funny performance.
She always spoke English with him.
She always took care of his little brothers.

get-got
find-found
go-went
tell-told
speak-spoke
take-took

3. Make up dialogues:

Pattern:

A - I wrote a letter yesterday.
B - Whom did you write the letter?
A - To my English pen-friend.
B - What did you write about?
A - I wrote about my friends.



4. Read and translate:

A. many pens



much cotton



many pencils



much water



many books



much tea



many animals



much snow



many flowers



much ice



B. not many, but few pens

not many, but few pencils

not many, but few books

not many flowers, but few flowers

not much, but little cotton

not much, but little water

not much, but little tea

not much, but little ice

ENGLISH GRAMMAR IS EASY

Many (бисъёр) few (кам) бо калимаҳои шакли ҷамъ истифода бурда мешаванд.

**few pens
few flowers**

**many pens
many flowers**

Much (бисъёр) little (кам) бо исмҳои шумурданашаванда дар шакли танҳо истифода бурда мешаванд:

**much snow
much tea**

**little snow
little tea**

Пеш аз исмҳое, ки шакли ҷамъ надоранд, артикли номуайяни истифода бурда намешавад:

Tea is hot, snow is white. I like bread and butter.

5. Fill in: many, few, much, little.

There are ... pens on the table.

There were ... flowers in the field.

There is-tea in the cup.

There was ... cotton in the cotton-field.

There were ... workers at the clock-factory.

There were ... guests at the meeting.

There was ... snow on the trees.

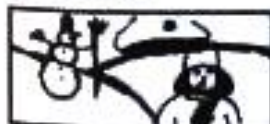
6. Read, translate and learn the words:

it snows:



It often snows in winter. It is not very cold when it snows. When it doesn't snow, it is cold. It snowed yesterday. There was much snow. Did it snow in Dushanbe yesterday? Answer, please.

ground:



green ground. When it snows, it covers ground. There is much snow on the ground. Was there little snow on the ground yesterday? Answer, please.

7. Fill in "the" or "a (an)":

1. Do you want ... tea? - I do, but ... tea on the table is cold I don't like - cold tea. I like - hot tea.
2. Father wanted to have-a flat cake and-butter with-hot tea. - flat cake was on-table and-butter was under-plate. He asked me to give him-flat cake and butter.

HOMEWORK



Do ex. 4 and 6 on p. 157-158 in writing.

PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read:

A. [u] - book, took, look, hook, rook.

[u:] - spoon, moon, pool, room, cool, noon.

B. There is no snow in summer, there is snow in winter.

It does not snow in summer, it snows in winter.

It is not hot in winter, it is cold in winter.

I am cold in winter, but I am hot in summer.

2. Make up sentences using: hot water, cold water, much water, little water.

3. Make up sentences:

A. There is There are	no	snow	on the wall
		flowers	in the yard
		funny stories	in the book
		clock	in the street
		carpet	on the floor
			on the ground
B. There was There were	no	storied-houses	in the kitchen
		wardrobe	on the verandah
		bookcase	in the hamlet
		hot water	in the bathroom
		radio-set	in the sitting-room
		guests	in the dining-room
		bears	in the mountains

C. I	am not was not	cold hot ill hungry angry tired late for	today yesterday in winter in summer last day on Sunday the performance
D. We They	are not were not	cold hot ill hungry angry tired late for	yesterday today in winter in summer last day last month the parade

4. Answer the questions:

- A. Was there much snow last winter?
 Was there much water in the river in summer?
 Was there little tea in the cup?
 Was there little cotton in the cotton-fields?
- B. Were there many flowers in the mountains?
 Were there many pioneers in the parade?
 Were there few letters from your pen-friends?
 Were there few children at the skating-rink?
- C. Does it snow when it is hot?
 When does it snow?
 Did it snow yesterday?
 Did it snow last week?
 Did it snow in December?
 Do you like when it snows?

HOMEWORK



Do ex. 4 on p. 159 in writing.

Remember: water, ground, it snows

UNIT TWENTY-ONE - THE TWENTY-FIRST UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

**Learn the new words: to ski, to play hockey, a snowball,
to skate, a skating-rink**

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read:

A. [au] - house, housewife, mouse, now, down, town

B. swim-swam, speak-spoke, find-found, buy-bought, ski-skied

2. Read the sentences then put two questions on every sentence:

There was much water in the river.

We swam in the cold water.

They saw a big animal.

He was angry and tired.

We were tired, but we were happy.

3. Use: How many or How much.

How much	water is there in the river?
	snow is there on the ground?
	work must you do?
How many	guests did you invite?
	days are there in a year?

4. Tell your classmate why you are happy or angry.

Pattern: I am happy because I have my birthday today.

5. Read the sentences, translate them and learn the words:

to skate:



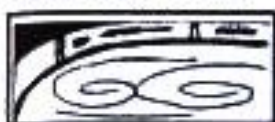
I can skate well. I like to skate, but my younger sister can't skate. My father could skate well when he was young. Can you skate? Answer, please.

to ski:



My older brother can ski well. I like to ski, too. But my younger brother can't ski. Last winter we skied in the mountains. Put on your ski-suit and go to ski. Did you ski in the mountains last winter?

skating-rink:



Look! There is a skating-rink. The skating-rink is big. Friends, come to skate at the skating-rink!

a snowman:



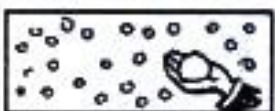
Look, it is a snowman. The snowman is funny. The snowman has a long red nose, two black eyes, a big mouth and a big hat, but the snowman has no ears. He smiles from ear to ear.

to play hockey:



Look, it is a hockey-field. Boys come to play hockey. Can you play hockey?

to play snowballs:



We like to play snowballs in winter. My friend and I play snowballs and hockey in our yard. Do you like to play hockey?
Answer, please.

6. Answer the questions using 2-3 sentences:

Can you ski?

Could you ski last year?

Could your father skate when he was young?

Is there a skating-rink in your yard?

Can you play hockey?

Where can you play hockey?

Do you like to make a snowman?

Do you like to play snowballs?

HOMEWORK

Read the text and write 8-10 sentences about your working day to your pen-friend.

A LETTER TO MY PEN-FRIEND

Rustamov Karim,
Ainy Street, 26 Kulob
Thursday, 11 February,
1999



My dear friend, Ali!

You asked me to write you about my working day. Usually I get up at 7 o'clock. I do my morning exercises, then wash my hands, ears and face. I make my bed and go to the dining-room to have breakfast. I have some eggs, bread, jam, butter and tea. At 8 o'clock I go to school. Every day I have 5-6 lessons. When the lessons are over, I go to the schoolyard, where we play, jump and run. Some of the children begin to play hockey, some of them make a snowman or play snowballs. At 2 o'clock I come home. Usually I am tired and hungry and after the games I have my dinner. Then I begin to read an interesting book or help my mother about the house. At 5 o'clock I begin to do my homework. When my lessons are ready, I watch TV. At 10 o'clock I go to bed. I say, "good night" to my mother and father and go to bed. I want you to write me about your working day.

Best wishes, Karim.

PART II - THE SECOND PART

Learn the new words: hear-heard, any, dirty

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read:

A. [ʌ] - under, duster, much, shut, brush

[ou] - cold, told, hold, fold, mold

[ai] - bright, night, light, fight, sight

B. in the corner of the room, in the middle of the room, a carpet covers the floor, the street is white with snow.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR IS EASY

Калимаи some маънои якчанд, баъзе-ро дорад. Дар чумлаҳои саволи калимаи **some** истифода бурда намешавад. Ба ҷои вай **any** истифода мешавад ки маънои "якчанд-то" "чанд-ро" дорад. Дар чумлаҳои инкорӣ калимаи инкории **no** кор бурда мешавад (ё **not any**). Калимаҳои **some**, **any** дар бисёр мавридҳо тарҷума намешаванд.

2. Read and make up your own dialogues:

- A. P1 - Have you any books? B. P1 - Were there any pens here?
P2 - I have some books. P2 - There were some pens here.
P3 - I have no books. P3 - There were no pens here.

3. Answer the questions:

Are there any apples on the plate?
Were there any children at the skating-rink?
Were there any lorries in the street on Sunday?
Have you any notebooks?
Have you any pencils?

4. Complete the sentences:

I couldn't find any skating-rink because there was... I bought a ski-suit because I had... I took some bread and butter because he had...

5. Ask your classmate if he could do something. Use 2-3 sentences in your answer:

Pattern:

P1 - I say, Ali, could you go to ski to the mountains yesterday?
P2 - Oh, no! We couldn't go there because it was too late. And it was too cold in the mountains in the evening.

hear-heard:

I heard some story about him. Did you hear any story about him? I didn't hear any story about him. Did you see any interesting film about heroes of the Patriotic War?
Certainly, I heard. With what do we hear?
We hear with ears.

6. Read, translate and learn the words:

dirty ['dɜ:ti]



Dirty ears, dirty face! Wash them! Dirty chalkboard! Clean it! Your hands are dirty. Wash them! Are your hands dirty or clean? Answer, please.

HEAR MUCH, SPEAK LITTLE

HOMEWORK

Read the dialogue, translate and learn it:

JOKE

- Little girl: Grandpa¹, do you want me to give you a new cup for your birthday?
- Grandpa: It is very nice of you, dear, but I have a cup already².
- Little girl: Oh, Grandpa. I'm sorry, but you haven't any cup. I broke³ it yesterday.



PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

Learn the new words: more-most

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read and remember:

hear-heard, find-found, see-saw, break-broke

2. Answer the questions:

- Did you hear any story about her?
Did you see any big animals at the Zoo?
Did you find any way to the river?
Did you break any plate here?

¹ Grandpa - бобокалон, бобо; дедушка

² already [ɔ:lredi] - аллакый; всегда

³ broke [breik] - шикастан; поломал

3. Read, translate and learn the rhyme:

RHYME

Many, more¹, most²,
We see a kind host³.
He gives us little toys
And names us "dear boys".

4. Make up a story.

T - Yesterday it snowed very much.

P1 -

P2 -

P3 -

P4 -

5. Say the sentences first in the interrogative, then in negative forms.

There were some pencils on the table.

He heard some interesting stories about this officer.

She saw some girls at the cinema.

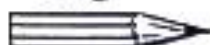
ENGLISH GRAMMAR IS EASY

6. Read and translate:

A. short



long



strong



shorter



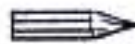
longer



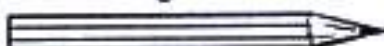
stronger



shortest



longest



strongest



B. This black pen is not short.

The green pen is shorter than the black pen.

The blue pen is the shortest pen.

¹ more - бисёр; больше

² most - бисьёртар; наибольший

³ kind host - хучаани мехрубон; добрый хозяин

Дараҷаи муқоисавии сифатҳои яктаркиба ва дутаркиба бо роҳи зерин сохта мешавад: дараҷаи муқоисавӣ бо ҳамроҳ кардани суффикси -er (тар) ва дараҷаи оӣ бо ёрии суффикси -est (тарин).

дараҷаи одӣ	дараҷаи муқоисавӣ	дараҷаи оӣ
long	longer	longest

Дар сифатҳои яктаркиба, ки бо як ҳамсадо пеш аз садоноки кӯтоҳ меоянд, ҳамсадои дар охир дар дараҷаи оӣ ва муқоисавӣ тақриб меёбад:

hot-hotter-the hottest; big-bigger-biggest.

Сифатҳое, ки бо ҳарфи «е» ба охир мерасанд, ҳарфи «е» пеш аз суффиксҳои -er ва -est навишта намешавад.

nice-nicer-the nicest

Remember: early-earlier-earliest; dirty-dirtier-dirtiest

7. Make up words as follows (new, warm, cold, hot, clean, big, clever) long-longer-longest

8. Say correctly:

Your dog is (strong) than our dog.

Winter is (cold) than spring.

Summer is (hot) than spring.

I get up (early) than my brother.

HOMEWORK



Do ex. 8-9 on p. 166 in writing.

UNIT TWENTY TWO - THE TWENTY-SECOND PART

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

Learn the new words: round, best of all, wind, shine-shone, make-made

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read and make up your own sentences using: defend the country, The Great Patriotic War, an officer, heroes, decided to go.

2. Learn:

HE LAUGHS BEST, WHO LAUGHS LAST

3. Make up sentences as follows:

Pattern:

Ali came home at 6 o'clock. Nor came home at 7 o'clock.

Nor came home one hour later.

Lola is eighteen years old. Oisha is fifteen years old.

My aunt is fifty-seven years old. My uncle is sixty years old.

My grandfather is seventy years old. My grandmother is sixty years old.

4. Read the sentences and learn the words:

round [au]:



The children dance round the New Year tree. The girls stood round their friend and sang "Happy Birthday to you!" Are there many chairs round the table? Answer, please.

best of all:



I like stories about the animals best of all. He likes to play volley-ball best of all. What game do you like to play best of all?

wind:



I like to walk in the forest if there is no wind. The wind is cold and strong in Khujand but in Dushanbe there is no strong and cold wind.

to shine-shone:



It is not cold when the sun shines brightly. I can't sleep when the moon shines in my eyes. We washed our windows and they shone in the sun. Do you like when the sun shines brightly?

to make-made:



I want to make you help me! Don't make me laugh! Make her go to bed. He made me wash the floor. Did your mother make you wash the floor.

5. Make up sentences:

The girls	made	her	help the children
He		us	draw the picture
His question		them	read that funny story
Her answer		him	answer the letter
This work		me	happy
			be tired

6. Make up sentences as follows:

A. Pattern: He made her laugh.

B. He reads English best of all.

7. Let's play the game "Say, repeat and add" using the words: round, wind, to shine, best of all.

HOMEWORK

Read the text and answer the questions:

A FAITHFUL FRIEND



All people know that the dog is a man's oldest and most faithful friend. Such a dog was Fido. Fido lived in a small village² in Italy¹. His master⁴, Carlo Sorjiani [¹'ka:lou sor'jiani] was an Italian worker. He always returned⁵ from work in the evening bus and Fido always came to meet him. But one day in 1943 (nineteen forty-three) Carlo Sorjiani went to his work in the morning and did not come back. He was killed⁶ by the fascists⁷.

Fido went to meet his master that evening, but he did not meet

him. He did not meet him that evening, nor the next⁸ Fido waited⁹ for the bus at the bus-stop every evening for 14 years. He waited till all the people were out of the bus, he jumped in and looked everywhere in the bus. The people who lived in that Italian village put up a monument to Fido to show their love¹⁰ for this faithful dog. The dog was given¹¹ a medal¹², too.

Why could Fido not wait for his master?
What did the people put up to Fido?
Do you like Fido?

PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

Learn the new words: I am sure, to rest

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read and remember:

make-made, shine-shone, go-went, come-came, write-wrote,
give-gave, take-took, speak-spoke.

2. Read, translate and learn the rhyme:

RHYME

Speak-spoke,
Break-broke,

Buy-bought,
Think-thought,

Find-found,
Pay a pound

¹ faithful ['feɪθʊl] - бовафо; верный, правдивый

² village ['vɪlɪdʒ] - кишлок; деревня

³ Italy, Italian - Италия

⁴ master - сохиб; хозяин

⁵ return ['rɪːtə:n] - баргаштан; вернуться, возвращаться

⁶ was killed - кушта шуд; был убит

⁷ fascists ['fæʃɪsts] - фашистхо; фашисты

⁸ nor the next - дигараш хам не; не другой

⁹ waited - ба (касе) мунтазир шудан; ожидал

¹⁰ love [lʌv] - дуст доштан; любить

¹¹ was given [gɪvən] - дода шуд; был дан

¹² medal ['medəl] - медал; медаль

3. Make up sentences:

I	wanted	him	to go to the circus
We		them	to go to the mountains
They		me	to write him a letter
Tom		us	to work in the garden

4. Complete the sentences:

A. He wanted me to ...
She wanted him to ...
We wanted them to ...

B. I made him ...
We made them ...
They made Lola ...

5. Read, translate the sentences and learn the words:

to be sure:
[tə 'bi juə]

I am sure he is a happy man. We are sure we are happy children. He is sure that the sun is stronger than the wind. Are you sure that you know the lesson best of all?

to rest:



I am tired, I want to rest. He was tired very much, we wanted him to rest. He likes to rest under the tree. Where do you like to rest? Answer, please.

6. Read the text. Answer the questions:

THE SUN AND THE WIND

PART I



The sun and the wind were not good friends, and when they met the wind always said, "You are more beautiful than I am but I am stronger than you!" But the sun only smiled and shone brighter and this made the wind angrier. One day, when the wind said, "I am stronger than you", the sun asked, "How can you know that you are stronger?" "Ha-ha", the wind laughed. "That's easy! I can show you now. Do you see that man in the long black

coat near the river? I am sure that I can take off his coat. Can you take his coat off?"

"I don't know" the sun answered. "But I am sure that I can make him take his coat off and I am not sure that you can make him take his coat off". "All right", said the wind. "Let's try! If I can take his coat off and if you can't then I am stronger than you".

What did the sun answer?

That did the wind say to the sun?

Was the wind sure that he could take off the man's coat?

HOMEWORK

Do exercises 3-4 on p. 170 in writing.

PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

Learn the new word: beautiful

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises.

1. Read and translate:

the sun and the moon; the sky and the sun; the sun and the wind;
round and round, best of all; I am sure; he is sure, too.

2. Read, translate and learn:

A. beautiful - more beautiful - the most beautiful
interesting - more interesting - the most interesting

B. The flower is beautiful.
That flower is more beautiful.
This flower is the most beautiful.

C. The book is interesting.
That book is more interesting.
This book is the most interesting.

3. Read the dialogue and make up your own dialogues:

Pattern: P1 - It's a beautiful day!
P2 - Yesterday was more beautiful!
P3 - But Sunday was the most beautiful!

4. Read the text and answer the questions:

THE SUN AND THE WIND

PART II



So the wind began to blow. He blew the man's coat from one side, then from the other side. He went round and round the man and blew from all sides. But he couldn't take off the man's coat. Now it was colder, and the man thought, "This morning my friends laughed at me when I put on my coat. Now I can laugh at them. Let them remember. 'He laughs best, who laughs last'." "When the wind was tired, he said",

"I can't take off his coat. Now you can try. But I am sure..." "Let me see!", the sun said. And he began to shine. It was late in the afternoon, but the sun shone brighter and brighter. Now it was warmer, and soon the man was hot. "It's very hot", he thought. "I don't need this coat", and he took off his coat and sat down under a tree to rest. "I can't understand how you made him take off his coat", the wind said. "You laughed at me this morning", the sun said. "But now you see". "He laughs best, who laughs last".

Could the wind take off the man's coat?

Who could take off the man's coat?

5. Agree or disagree. You are wrong; first think, then say; you are right.

1. The wind thought that he was more beautiful than the sun.

understand [-ʌndə'stænd] - фахмидан, донистан; понимать

2. The sun knew that he was stronger.
3. One day the sun and the wind saw the man in a ski-suit.
4. The wind made the man take off his coat.
5. The wind laughed and said: "He laughs best, who laughs last".

HOMEWORK



Do ex. 5 on p. 172 in writing.

Remember: beautiful, round, best of all, wind, make-made, shine-shone

UNIT TWENTY-THREE - THE TWENTY-THIRD UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

Learn the new words: to be going, tomorrow, next, soon, to bring-brought

1. Read and play the game "Who is the first to make up a sentence" using: ski down the mountain, skate on the ice, play snowballs, play hockey, beautiful flowers, best of all.

TWO HEADS ARE BETTER THAN ONE

2. Read the dialogue, translate and learn it:

JOKE

Nor - I say Ali, do you know the proverb¹ "Two heads are better than one?"

Ali - No, I don't.

Nor - The barber².

3. Read and translate the sentences and learn the words:

to be going:

I am going to tell an interesting story. I think it is going to snow. Are you going to write to your pen-friend this week?

¹ proverb - зарбулмасал; поговорка

² barber - камсавод; малограмотный

to bring-brought:

[brɔ:t]



Bring another chair for our guest, please. He always brings me interesting books. Yesterday the wind brought much snow. He brought a beautiful picture and put it on the wall.

tomorrow:

[tə'morou]

Today is Monday, tomorrow is Tuesday. Are you going to have your English circle tomorrow? Let's go to see the film "Chapaev" tomorrow.

next [nekst]:

next day, next week, next month. Today is Monday. Next day is Tuesday. My brother wants to go to a camp next year. Our next unit is twenty-four.

soon:

Tell them to come again soon next day. Soon after the holidays my friend's family is going to live in the hamlet. Are you going to live in the hamlet soon?

4. Say what you are (he, she) is going to do soon:

Pattern:

P1 - I am going to learn to ski soon.

P2 - My father says he is going to buy a new TV set soon.

5. Say what you were going to do, but couldn't.

Pattern:

P - I was going to watch TV yesterday evening, but I couldn't because I had no time.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR IS EASY

6. Read, translate and learn:

A. YESTERDAY

I brought some interesting books for you.

He came at 8 o'clock.

TOMORROW

I shall go=I'll go

We shall go=We'll go

TOMORROW

I shall bring some interesting books for you.

He will come at 7 o'clock.

He (she) will go=He'll go

You will go=You'll go

They will go=They'll go

RHYME

- B. I shall buy a pen, She will take a hat,
 I shall bring a hen. He will draw a cat.
- C. My sister will be seven years old next summer. She will go to school soon. We shall buy a brown bag, books and exercise-books for her. I shall give her a box of pencils, because she likes to draw and I shall give her a box of sweets.

HOMEWORK



Make up sentences in writing:

There will be	many guests at our party	next year
	many apples in our garden	next summer
	a new cinema in our street	next week
	a new plant in our town	soon

PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

Learn the new words: season, to plant, grass, tent

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read [i:] - blue, drew, June, Zoo, soon, spoon
good-better-best, many-more-most
2. Make up a story using:

be on duty soon, get up, have breakfast,
clean, wash, morning exercises.

T - Karim will be on duty next Monday.
P1 - P2 - P3 - etc.
3. Ask a classmate to go (come) somewhere and tell him what you will do.

Pattern: P - Come to my house at 8 o'clock. We'll watch TV.

4. Read the sentences and translate them:

A. Will he come to help in the field?

Yes, he will (he'll).

No, he will not (he'll).

Will you go to the factory with us?

Yes, I shall (I'll).

No, I shall not (I shan't).

Will he bring any interesting book?

Yes, he will (he'll).

No, he will not (he won't).

Will they bring any beautiful flowers?

Yes, they will (they'll).

No, they will not (they won't).

B. When will you be at home? - At two o'clock.

What will you do next Sunday? - I shall go to the cinema.

Who will come to your meeting? - An officer. Comrade Karimov.

Where will you go tomorrow? - I shall go to the circus.

5. Read the dialogue and learn it (at home).

P - Will you go to the camp this summer?

P - When will you go there?

P - I think, I shall go to Artek in June.

N - I shall go there in July.

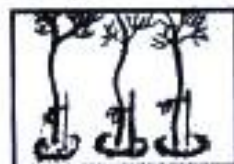
6. Read and translate the sentences and learn the words.

a season [si:zn]:



There are four seasons in a year. Summer and autumn are good seasons for basketball, volley-ball and other games. When did the football season begin?

to plant [plɑ:nt]:



to plant trees, to plant flowers. The pupils planted apple-trees in the schoolyard last autumn. We are going to plant flowers in spring. Will you plant roses?

grass [grɑ:s]:



green grass, yellow grass, bright grass. There is no grass there. Don't walk on the green grass.

a tent:



a big tent, a small tent, a pioneer tent. I like to sleep in a tent in the mountains. Last summer we went to the hamlet by a car and we took a tent with us.

HOMEWORK

Learn the dialogue ex. 5 on p. 176.

Do ex. 2 on p. 175 in writing

PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

Learn the new words: rain, it rains, sleep-slept, country

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises.

1. Read the rhyme, translate and learn it: (at home)

LAZY MARY

Lazy Mary, will you get up,
Will you get up, will you get up?
Lazy Mary, will you get up,
Will you get up today?
No, no, Mother, I won't get up,
I won't get up, I won't get up.
No, no, Mother, I won't get up,
I won't get up today.

2. Say that you won't do something and explain why. ~

Pattern:

I won't be in the park on Saturday, I must go to the doctor.

3. Make up story using: be on duty, get up, have breakfast, do morning exercises, wash, have breakfast, clean.

T - Karim will be on duty next Monday.

P1 -

P2 -

P3 -

etc.

4. Read, translate the sentences and learn the words:

to rain [rein]:



In spring and in autumn it rains much in our republic. It rained much last year. In our republic it doesn't rain in summer. Do you think it will rain tomorrow? It began to rain. Do you like when it rains?

rain:

We have no rain in July and in August. We shall have much rain in March and in April, but we shall not have much rain in May and in June.

sleep-slept:



I like to sleep in the balcony or in the verandah. Last summer and spring my old brother slept in a tent in the yard. Will you sleep in a tent this spring? Answer, please.

country ['kantri]:



The sixth of November is a holiday in Tajikistan. There are big and small countries. A hamlet is a small country. Do you like to rest in a small country? Answer, please.

HOMEWORK

Read the text and answer the questions:

THE SEASONS

PART I



Who made the first calendar? We do not know. People in all countries know the seasons of the year. How many seasons are there? We say there are four seasons, but people in some countries say that they have more: five seasons or seven. The seasons are not the same in all countries. The seasons in our calendar are

spring, summer, autumn and winter. Spring begins in March. It is not very warm at the beginning of spring and the March wind

is not very cold, but in April the days are longer and warmer. It doesn't snow, but it often¹ rains in spring. In spring the collective-farmers begin to work in the fields. Schoolchildren work in their schoolgardens. They plant grass, trees and flowers in the yards and in the streets.

Do we know who made the first calendar?
How many seasons are there in a year?
Are the seasons the same in all countries?
What season is spring?
Who begins to work in spring?

Remember: sleep-slept, to be going, tomorrow, next, soon, bring-brought, a season, plant, grass, a tent, rain, it rains, in the country.

UNIT TWENTY-FOUR - THE TWENTY-FOURTH UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

Learn the new words: fruit, to be over, fall, harvest

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises.

1. Read:

[u:] - two, zoo, moon, fruit, lose, fool
[u] - took, stood, could, put, full, pull
[ai] - bright, light, fight, might, tight

2. Read the rhyme, translate and learn it:



¹ often-бисёр вайтхо; часто

THE SEASONS

Winter brings us snowflakes¹,
Spring - green buds² and shoots³.
Summer brings us berries⁴,
Autumn - golden fruits⁵.

3. Read the dialogue, translate and learn it (at home):

Nor - I say, Ali, it is very warm today. Let's go to the country.
Ali - All right. Let's go. The weather⁶ is fine. But it may
change⁷.
Nor - I don't think so. The sun shines brightly. The sky is blue
and there is no wind. The weather will be fine.

4. Answer the questions using 2-3 sentences:

Will you go to the river tomorrow?
Will you plant flowers and grass?
Will you bring me that interesting book?

ENGLISH GRAMMAR IS EASY

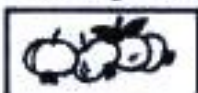
I sent a letter to my aunt - I sent a letter to her.
I sent my aunt a letter - I sent her a letter.
Mind: He said to Ali - He said to him.
He spoke to (with) Ali - He spoke to (with) him.

5. Make up short dialogues (first read and translate):

Pattern:
Lola - Ali, take your bag! Show it to Oisha! Give it to him!
Akram, what did they do?
Akram - Ali took the bag and showed it to Oisha. Then he gave
it to him.

6. Read the sentences, translate them and learn the words:

fruit [fru:t]:



Apples are fruit. I like fruit. I like to plant
fruit-trees in autumn. Do you like fruit?
Answer, please.

¹ snowflakes - барфрезаҳо; снежинки

² buds - мугчаҳо; почки

³ shoots - навдаҳо; отростки

⁴ berries - меваҳо; ягоды

⁵ golden fruits - меваҳои заррин; золотые
фрукты

⁶ weather [weðə] - ҳаво; погода

⁷ change - дигаргун кардан; менять

full:



The plate is full of bread. The cup is full of tea. The field is full of red and blue flowers. The bus is full of people. Is your classroom full of pupils now? Answer, please.

to be over
will be over:

Our winter holidays were over. Soon our spring holidays will be over. When the last lesson was over, we went to play ball. Where will you go when your lessons are over? Answer, please.

harvest [ha:vist]:

We had a good harvest last year. Next year we shall have better harvest. The people and pupils went to the collective-farm to help the farmers with the harvest. The collective-farmers take good care of the harvest.

7. Look at the pictures and say 2-3 sentences about the pictures:



8. Tell the class where you went, use the words: circle, circus, meeting, hockey game, party. Say when it began and when it was over. Pattern: I was at the cinema last Tuesday. The film began at a quarter to five and was over at half past six.

9. Put the preposition - "to" into the sentences where necessary:

1. Ali said good-bye ... his friends in the country when summer was over.
2. They asked him to bring ... them pictures of Moscow.
3. Nor always reads some funny stories ... the old man.
4. Show ... the guests your classroom!
5. They won't write letters ... their pen-friends soon. They wrote letters ... them yesterday.

HOMEWORK

1. Learn the rhyme on p. 180.
2. Read the text and answer the questions:

THE SEASONS

PART II



May is a beautiful spring month. The sky is blue, the sun shines and the birds sing in the trees. The grass and trees are bright and green. We see flowers in the gardens, parks, fields and mountains. Every day the gardens and parks look more and more beautiful.

Summer begins in June. The days in June are warmer and longer than in May. In June and in August the sun shines brightly and it is hot.

Schoolchildren have their summer holidays in these months. They have a nice time in summer. They go to camps and live in tents, and many children are going to live in the country or in the hamlet. Many older pupils work on collective-farms in July or in August.

What spring month is the most beautiful?

Why is May the most beautiful month?

When does summer begin?

What do the children do in the summer holidays?

PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

Learn the new words: young, send-sent

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises.

1. Read the words, translate them and pay attention to - "y" easy-easier, easiest; try-tries-tried; cry-cries-cried.

2. Read, translate and learn the dialogue (at home):

Nor - It's very hot. I think, it will rain. What do you think?

Lola - I think, you are right. Do you see the clouds¹ in the sky?
Certainly, it will rain.

3. Look at the picture and say who is young, younger or the youngest?



Who is younger, Nor or Ali?

Who is the youngest, Ali or Lola?

4. Read the sentences and memorize the words:

send-sent:

I send him letters every week. He sent me a letter last week. I shall send him a letter next week. Did you send him an interesting book? Did you send him letters last week?
Answer, please.

5. Answer the questions:

- A. 1. What is easier: to write or to read?
2. What is easier: to speak or to read?
3. What is the easiest: to read, to speak or to write?
- B. 1. When will you go to the collective farm to help the farmers with the harvest?
2. When will your summer holidays begin?
3. Will you give me a cup full of tea?
- C. 1. When will you send this letter?
2. Who sent you that letter?
3. Where did you send his book?

6. Get as much information as you can (put questions):

I sent a letter.

¹ clouds [klaudz] - а́бrho; oблaкa

HOMEWORK

1. Learn the dialogue on p. 183 ex. 2.
2. Read the text and answer the questions:

THE SEASONS

PART III

The autumn months are September, October and November. Autumn is the harvest season, and the gardens are full of fruit. There are many nice days early in autumn. The sun shines brightly, but is not very hot. The yellow and brown trees look beautiful in the sun. Late in autumn, at the end of October and in November, the wind is cold, and the nights are longer and darker. Now we often see grey clouds in the sky, and it rains.



The people say, "Winter will soon be here".

The winter months are December, January and February. The nights are very long. The mountains, rivers, fields and forests are white with snow. Snow covers the ground. The skating-rinks are full of happy boys and girls. Many town people go to ski to the mountains. Late in February we find yellow, white and blue flowers and we say, "Spring will soon be here". Some boys and girls like winter better than any other seasons.

What do you think about it?

What season comes when winter is over?

What season comes when spring is over?

When do people say, "Spring will soon be here"?

Remember: young, send-sent, fruit, to be over, full, harvest.

REVISION

1. Make up your own sentences using the verbs:

sleep-slept
bring-brought

send-sent
think-thought

rain-rained
snow-snowed

2. Make up your own dialogues:

Patterns:

- A. P - There was a bag in the corner of the room. Where is it now?
K - I am sorry, I don't know. Look under the chair.
P - There is no bag. Oh, here it is.
- B. P - Are there any flowers in the mountains?
K - There are some.
P - What colours are they?
K - Blue, white, red and yellow.
- C. P - I say, Karim, who is the youngest in your family?
P - My little brother. He is only¹ three years old.

3. Tell your friend to do something.

Pattern: P - I want you to take this pen.

4. First speak about the pictures then make up dialogues:



5. Read the words: to be full, young, harvest, to be over, fruit and play the games, "Say, repeat and add" and "Who is the first in a row to say a sentence?"

HOMEWORK

Write about any season you like.



THE FORTH TERM

UNIT TWENTY FIVE - THE TWENTY-FIFTH UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

**Learn the new words: a seat, a row, a ticket, a newsreel,
a feature film, what is on?, buy-bought**

¹ only [ounli] - холо, фақат; только

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises.

1. Read the words:

[ou] - old-older-oldest, cold-colder-coldest, coat-goat

[au] - count, house, mouse, blouse

[ɔ:] - thought, brought, fought, bought, nought

[ai] - bright, light, night, fight, might

2. Read the poem, translate and learn it (at home):

BROTHERS OF LIGHT¹

The sun in round and very bright.
He shines and gives us light.
Then he goes to sleep at night²
And sends his brother Moon³
Who floats⁴ on high like a white balloon⁵.

3. Read and translate the sentences and learn the words:

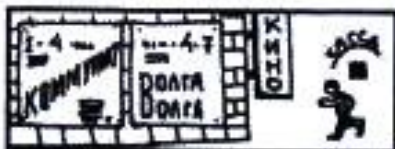
What is on?:



What is on today at the cinema "Vatan"?
"Merry Fellows" is on today. What was on
yesterday? "Chapaev" was on.

a feature film:

[ə 'fi:tɪə]



I know many feature films as "Nisso",
"Lenin in October", "Communist", "Volga-
Volga". Feature films are always interesting.
I like to see funny feature films. Do you like
to see feature films at the cinema or on TV?

a row [rou]

Every cinema has a big room. You can see
films in this room. There are many rows in

¹ light - равшан; светлый

² night - шаб; ночь

³ Moon - мохтоб; луна

⁴ floats on [flaʊts] - шино кардан; плывёт в небе

⁵ balloon - пуфак; шар



a seat:



a ticket:



a newsreel:

[ə 'nju:zri:l]

buy-bought [bɔ:t]:



this room. I like to sit in the tenth row. In that row do you like to sit? Answer, please.

A seat is a chair or a bench on which you can sit. Usually I take a seat in the eleventh row. In which row do you take a seat?

a ticket for feature film. I have two tickets for a feature film. Do you want to buy a ticket for a feature film "Chapaev".

I like to see a newsreel. Newsreels teach us some interesting facts. Do you like to see newsreels? Answer, please.

First buy a ticket then go to the cinema. Usually I buy tickets for my friends. Yesterday I bought two tickets and my friend and I went to the cinema.

4. Have a talk with your deskmate.

A. Pattern:

A - Did you buy tickets for the feature film "Potyomkin"?

P - Certainly, I did. Row 12, seat 10.

A - Will a newsreel be on?

P - Of course, it will be.

B. Pattern:

L - I say, Nor, what film is on today at the cinema?

N - A very nice feature film is on today. "Merry Fellows".

HOMEWORK

Read the text and answer the questions using 2-3 sentences in writing:

AT THE CINEMA



Once Tom and Nick went to the cinema to see a very interesting film "School" after A.Gaidar. They bought two tickets. Their seats were in the 6th row. First they saw a newsreel then the feature film. When the film was over, they left the cinema. On the way home they spoke about the film. Tom liked the film very much. Nick liked the film, too. "The film

was very good", he said, "but I didn't like the seat. My seat was not good". Now look at the picture and say why Nick did not like his seat.

What film did the boys want to see?

Where were their seats?

Did they see a newsreel and a feature film?

Why did Nick not like his seat?

PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

Learn the new words: anything, something, nothing, blouse, wear-wore

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the words (A) and translate the sentences: (B) on p. 187.

A. [eə] - their, where, bear, chair, wear

B. a blouse, to wear:

[ə 'blauz] [tə 'weə]



It is a blouse. I like to wear blouses. Last year I wore white and blue blouses. My friend like's to wear green blouses, but last year she wore yellow blouses. What colour of blouses do you like to wear? Answer, please.

2. Read the rhyme, translate and learn it (at home):

RHYME



I shall be a lion,
And you will be a bear,
I shall run after you,
And you'll hide¹ under the chair.

3. Let's make up a story:

T - Tomorrow we shall go to the cinema.

P1 - P2 - P3 - P4 - etc.

4. Make up your own dialogues:

Pattern:

N - Look, there are some birds in the tree.

L - Are there any birds in the tree?

G - No, there are no birds in the tree.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR IS EASY

5. Read, translate the sentences and remember them:

Is there **anything** on the table?

There is **something** on the table.

There is **nothing** on the table.

6. Fill in something, anything, nothing, some, any or no.

1. Is there ... on the chair? Yes, there is ... on it. 2. Is there ... tea in the cup? Yes, there is 3. There is ... on the bench. No. I see ... in this box. 4. Are there ... apples on the plate? No, there are ... apples on the plate.

7. Make up your own dialogues:

P - Is there anything in the box?

L - Oh, yes. There is something.

K - Look here, there is nothing.

HOMEWORK



Do ex. 6 on p. 189 in writing.

¹ hide - пинхон шудан; прятать

**Learn the new words: anybody, somebody, nobody,
dark, drink-drunk**

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the words and make up sentences using the words:

A. in the country, it rained, it snowed

B. wear-wore, get-got, buy-bought, bring-brought, send-sent

2. Read the rhyme, translate and learn it: (at home).

RHYME



Shoes and boots,
Boots and shoes
Come and buy
The size¹ you use²
Try³ them on
Before⁴ you choose⁵
Shoes and boots
Boots and shoes.

3. Make up dialogues using the words: skirt, shirt, trousers, coat...
First read the dialogue, then a pair talk

Patterns:

A. K - What colour of blouses does your sister wear?

L - My mother wears white blouses.

B. R - What colour of blouses did your mother wear last year?

N - She wore brown blouses.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR IS EASY

4. Read the sentences, translate them and remember.

¹ size - андоза; размер

² use [ju:z] - истифода бурдан; использовать

³ try on - чен кардан; примерять

⁴ before [bifɔ:] - пеш аз; перед

⁵ choose - чудо кардан; выбирать

Is there **anybody** in the room?
There is **somebody** in the room.
There is **nobody** in the room.

5. Fulfil "somebody, anybody or nobody".

1. Yes, there is ... in the room. 2. No, there is ... at the table. 3. Can ... speak English here? 4. Is there ... in the tent? 5. No, ... is in the tent. 6. Does ... know any English song?

6. Read, translate the sentences and learn the words:

dark: dark hair, a dark room. There is no moon in the sky, it is dark, I don't like when it is dark in the room. It is dark I don't see anybody in the room.

drink-drank:



I like to drink hot tea with jam. I don't like to drink cold tea. Yesterday I drank hot tea, today in the morning I drank warm tea. Do you like to drink hot tea or warm tea?
Answer, please.

HOMEWORK

1. Do exercise 2 on p. 190.
2. Do exercise 5 on p. 191 in writing.



Remember: a seat, a row, a ticket, a newsreel, a feature film, what is on, buy-bought, drink-drank, dark, wear-wore, a blouse, somebody, anybody, nobody, something, anything, nothing.

UNIT TWENTY-SIX - THE TWENTY-SIXTH UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

Learn the new words: a pair of socks, a pair of stockings, an apron, trousers, a school uniform, gloves, a scarf

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read translate and remember the verbs:

go-went-going
buy-bought-buying
bring-brought-bringing
send-sent-sending
wear-wore-wearing

look-looked-looking
rain-rained-raining
snow-snowed-snowing
close-closed-closing
stand-stood-standing

3. Read and translate the dialogue, learn it and make up your own dialogues, using the words: a skirt, a dress, a coat, boots, a skull cap.

Pattern: N - Will you show me those black shoes?

Shop assistant: - What size do you wear?

N - I wear shoes size 21.

Shop-assistant: - Here you are.

N - Thank you!



3. Read the sentences, translate them and learn the words:

a pair of socks:

[ə 'peər əv 'sɒks]



Look, you see a pair of nice socks! I must buy two for my younger brother. What size does he wear? He wears socks size 16. What colour of socks do you like? Answer, please.

a pair of stockings:

[ə 'peər əv 'stɒkɪŋz]



Look, You see a pair of stockings. I must buy a pair of stocking for my younger sister. What size does she wear? She wears stockings size 14. What colour of stockings do you want to buy? Answer, please.

trousers ['traʊzəz]



Look, you see trousers. I like this pair of trousers. What size do you wear? I wear trousers size 42. Last year I wore trousers size 40.

gloves [glʌvz]

white gloves, black gloves, brown gloves, a pair of brown gloves. What colour of gloves



do you like to wear? I like black gloves.
What size do you wear? I wear size 6 gloves.
Last year I wore size 5 gloves.

a scarf [ə 'ska:f]



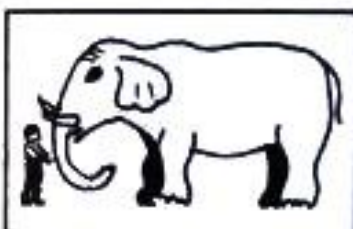
a white scarf, a blue scarf. What colour of scarf do you like to wear? I like to wear a red scarf. My older sister likes to wear green scarfs.

an apron [ən 'eiprɪn]



an apron, a white apron, a black apron. I have two aprons. A like to wear white and black aprons. I wear a white apron on holidays but I wear a black apron every day. Do you wear aprons?

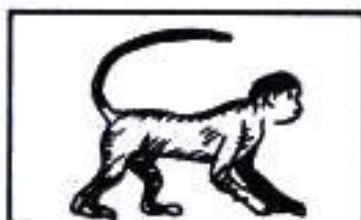
4. Agree or disagree using: it is wrong; I am sorry, I don't know; You are wrong; You are right; First think then say; Live and learn. The dogs are cleverer than cats. The largest animal is an elephant.



The
crocodiles



are cleverer than monkeys ['mʌŋkɪz].
People think that autumn is the best season of the year. In winter the days are longer than nights'.



HOMEWORK

Read the text and answer the questions:

THE DOG AND THE KITTENS'



A dog lived in the yard. A box stood in the yard. The dog had two little puppies² in the box. A cat lived in the yard, too. A basket³ stood near the box. The cat had three little kit-

¹ kitten - гурбача; котёнок

² puppies - сарбачахо; щенята

³ basket ['bɑ:skɪt] - сабад; корзинка

tens in this basket. One day the cat went out of the yard and did not come back. "Where is our mother?", the dog asked the kittens. And they began to cry and cry. The dog came up to the basket. It said, "Don't cry! I shall help you". And the dog took the little kittens and put them into the box. The puppies looked at the kittens. "Now you are my children, too", said the dog. "I am your mother, and these puppies are your brothers. Play with them!" And the kittens did not cry, because they had a mother and two brothers.

Why did the little kittens begin to cry?
Why did the dog take the little kittens?

PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

**Learn the new words: a shop, shopping, day off, a shirt,
a sweater, a school uniform**

 **Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises**

1. Read the dialogue and make up your own dialogues:

Pattern:

P - What is on today at the cinema?

N - "Circus" is on today.

P - Did you buy tickets?

N - Certainly, I bought two tickets.

2. Let's play the game: "Which row will give more sentences?" using the words: gloves, a scarf, a pair of socks, a pair of stockings, an apron, trousers, shoes, boots.

3. Read, translate and learn the words:

a shop:

a big shop. There is a shop in this three-storied house. Do you go to this shop? - Yes, I do, I go to this shop on Sunday.

to go shopping:



a day off:



I like to go shopping. My mother likes to go shopping, too. Do you like to go shopping?
Answer, please.

A day off is a day when you don't go to school. A day off is a day when your father and mother don't go to their work. Saturday and Sunday are days off. On the days off we rest. On the days off we go to the cinemas, or to the Zoo, or to the mountains.

a school uniform:



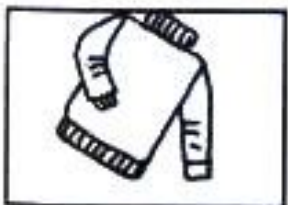
I have a school uniform. My younger sister has a school uniform, too. Our school uniforms are new. Is your school uniform new?
Answer, please.

a shirt [ə 'ʃɜ:t]



It is a shirt. The shirt is white and clean. I put on my white shirt when I go to school. When I come from school I take off my shirt and put it in the wardrobe.
What colour is your shirt? Answer, please.

a sweater [ə 'swetə]:



It is a sweater. Is the sweater warm? - Yes, it is. The sweater is very warm. I am cold, I must put on my sweater, but he is not, he must take off the sweater. What colour is your sweater? Answer, please.

4. Read the dialogues and make up your own dialogues: First read the dialogue, then have a pair talk

Patterns:

A. Mother - Take off your shirt. It is very dirty.

Nor - All right, Mum. I'll put on a clean shirt.

B. Mother - I say, Nisso, today is my day off. Let's go shopping.

Nisso - What shall we buy, Mummy?

Mother - We shall buy a new schoolform, a sweater and a pair of stockings for you,

5. Describe the pictures, then make up dialogues on them:



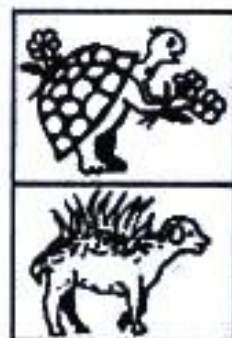
6. Read and translate:

DO YOU KNOW

... that in America there was a turtle
which had a flower growing on its back?

... that in America there was a sheep
which had grass growing on its back?

...that when people [pi:pl]¹ move [mu:v] to a new house², their cat
runs away and finds the old house again.



HOMEWORK

Do ex. 5 on p. 196 in writing.



PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

Learn the new words: a rain-coat, clothes

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the dialogue and make up your own dialogues:

Pattern:

K - Do you like to see feature films?

M - Yes, I do. They are interesting, aren't they?

K - Yes, they are. They teach us and make us cleverer.

¹ people - халк; люди

² move to a house - ба хонаи нав кучидан; переехать на новую квартиру

2. Agree or disagree using: you are wrong, you are right, first think then say.

When it is hot, we must put on our warm sweater. Is it right? I put on my dirty shirt and went to school. Is it right?

He put on his dirty trousers and went to the meeting.

She put on her new shoes and went to work in the garden.

3. Read, translate the sentences and learn the words:

a raincoat:

[ə 'reinkout]



My raincoat is new. I like my raincoat. I put on my raincoat when it rains. I take off my raincoat when the sun shines bright. When do you wear your raincoat? Answer, please.

clothes [klaʊðz]:



clothes are: dresses, shirts, skirts, coats, raincoats, sweaters, socks, stockings, scarfs. Some of my clothes are new, some of my clothes are old.

4. Read the text and answer the questions using 2-3 sentences:



SHOPPING

My mother usually goes shopping on her days off. It was Saturday yesterday and she went shopping. She bought four pairs of socks for Father, two pairs of stockings for my younger sister and a brown apron for Granny. Next week we shall buy a new school uniform for me, black trousers and a warm sweater for my older brother. We shall buy a new scarf. We shall not buy gloves. We have many of them. I like to go shopping and you?

When does Mother usually go shopping?

Why won't they buy gloves?

What did she buy on her day off?

HOMEWORK



Write 6-7 sentences about your way of shopping.

UNIT TWENTY-SEVEN - THE TWENTY-SEVENTH UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

**Learn the new words: a building, an institute, a theatre,
a hotel, a museum**

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read and translate:

find-found-finding;
write-wrote-writing;
take-took-taking;
get-got-getting;
go-went-going;

speak-spoke-speaking;
read-read-reading;
buy-bought-buying;
bring-brought-bringing;
think-thought-thinking.

2. Read the song, translate it, learn and sing it:

SONG

Turtle: I am lying in the sun,
I am looking at the sun,
I am lying, I am lying,
I am looking at the sun,
Lion cub is lying near me.
He is lying in the sun.

Turtle and Lion cub (together):
We are lying, we are lying,
We are looking at the sun.
Crocodile is coming near,
He is looking at us here,
He is looking, he is looking,
He is looking at us here.



3. Let's tell a story using the words: go shopping, wear, clothes, a sweater, a raincoat, trousers, a pair of stockings, socks, a shirt, a skirt.

A. P - Yesterday I had a day off.

P1 - P2 - P3 - etc.

B. Tell the story.

4. Read the sentences, translate them and learn the words:

a building:



a one-storied building, a five-storied building, a new building. There are many nine-stories buildings in our town. There are new buildings and old buildings. In what building do you live? Answer, please.

an institute:



It is an institute. The institute is in a five-storied building. There are three institutes in our town. I live near the institute. Do you live far from the institute?

a museum:

[ə 'mju:ziəm]



It is an old museum. The museum is in a three-storied building. The museum is in Ainy street. Do you like your museum?

a hotel [ə hou'tel]:



It is a hotel. There are many hotels in our town. There are three theatres in Rudaki street. Do you like to go to the theatres? Answer, please.

5. Make up dialogues using the words: an institute, a museum, a theatre, a hotel, a cinema.

Patterns:

A. P - Will you show me the way to the hotel "Dushanbe"?

K - With pleasure. Go along Rudaki Street, then at the corner of the town park you'll see this hotel.

B. L - I say, Karim, are there many new nice buildings in a new part of Dushanbe?

K - Of course, but there are many nice buildings in the old part of our town, too.

6. Put as many questions on the sentences as you can:

It is a hotel.

He went to the museum.

He works at the institute.

HOMEWORK

1. Answer the questions in writing:

Are there any new buildings in your town?

Are there any cinemas in your town?

Are there any theatres in your town?

2. Read the text and answer the question:

HE WANTED TO KNOW THE SHORTEST WAY

There was much traffic¹ in the street. One man ran up to the policeman² who was in the middle of the street. He asked the policeman: "What is the shortest way to the hospital?" The policeman answered: "If you stand where you are you'll go there immediately³. This is the shortest way to the hospital". Why did the policeman tell the man that way was the shortest way to the hospital?

PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read:

[ɛə] - chair, their, there, hair, wear.

¹ traffic- нақлиёт, ҳаракат; уличное движение

² policeman - одами полиция; полицейский

³ immediately [imidiətli] - фавран; немедленно

My mother likes to wear white blouses and black skirts.
Last year I wore my old warm coat.

2. Learn some good rules: [ru:lz].

a) It is better to wait five minutes on the pavement than a month in a hospital.

b) In the bus you must give seats to older people.

4. Read the dialogue and make up your own dialogues:

Pattern:

P - What seats do you like best of all?

L - I think, the twenty-first and the twenty-second seats are best of all.

J - In what row?

L - In the tenth row.

4. Read the text and answer the questions using 2-3 sentences.

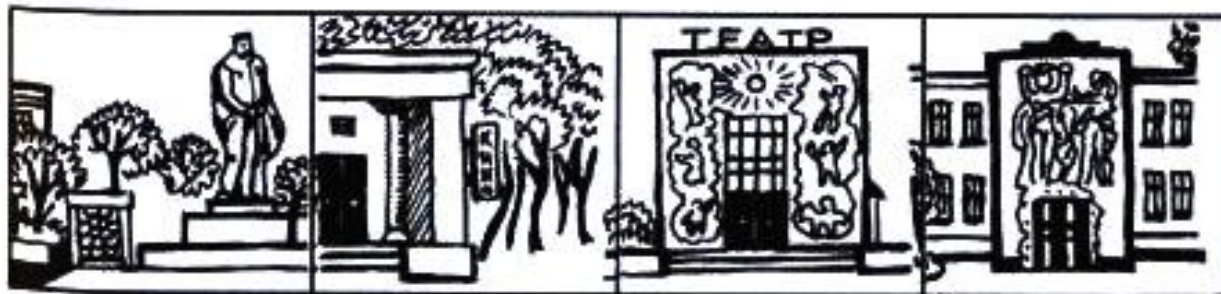
OUR TOWN
(more than seventy)

The name of our town is Dushanbe. Dushanbe is not a new town, but it is not an old one. Dushanbe is more than seventy years old. It is a beautiful town. There are many new buildings, there are twelve-storied houses. There are many plants, factories, schools, universities, hospitals, hotels and shops. Dushanbe is very green because there are many green trees and beautiful flowers. Rudaki is the most beautiful street in our town. Dushanbe is the capital of Tajik Republic. I like our town very much.

What is the capital of Tajik Republic?

Is Dushanbe a beautiful town? Why do you think so?

5. Describe the pictures and then have dialogues about the pictures:



HOMEWORK

1. Describe the pictures in ex. 5 on p. 201 in writing.
2. Read the text and answer the question:

NO TIME TO SEE THE TOWN



One day a farmer came to a big city to see it. He wanted to see the nice buildings, the museums, the theatres, the cinemas and the shops. He stopped at a good new hotel. "Your room is No. 78", said the clerk¹ [kla:k]. "And at what time is breakfast, dinner and supper?", asked the farmer. "Breakfast is from 7 to 12 o'clock", said the clerk, "lunch² is

from 3 to 7 and supper is from 7 to 9". "Oh", said the farmer, "I don't like your hotel. You eat here all day. I want to see the town. Please show³ me the way to another⁴ hotel".

Why didn't the farmer stop⁵ at the hotel?

PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read:

A. [ŋ] - looking, speaking, writing, sending, bringing, raining.

B. There is a nice building at the corner of the street.

2. Answer the questions:

What street do you live in?

Are there any trees and flowers in your street?

¹ clerk - хизматчи; чиновник, служащий

² lunch - нахори дуюм; обед

³ show - нишон додан; показывать

⁴ another - дигар; другой

⁵ stop - истодан; останавливаться

Are there many buildings in your street?
What house do you live in?

3. Speak about your street.

4. Answer the questions:

Do you live in a town or in a hamlet?
Are there many buildings in your town (hamlet)?
Is there any museum in your town (hamlet)?

5. Speak about your town (hamlet).

ENGLISH GRAMMAR IS EASY

The Present Continuous Tense - **Замони ҳозираи**
давомдор амали иҷро шуда истодаро нишон дода
давомнокии феълро ифода мекунад. Вай бо ёрии феъли
ёридиҳандаи to be (am, is, are) ва сифати феъли замони
ҳозира (work+ing) сохта мешавад.

I am writing
He is writing
She is writing

We are writing
You are writing
They are writing

6. Read the rhyme, translate and learn it:

7. Make up dialogues:



RHYME

What are you doing?
I am working.
What is he doing?
He is walking.

8. Read and translate:

A. I am reading the book.
I am speaking to the worker.
I am writing on the chalkboard.

- B. He is going to the door.
He is resting in the garden.
She is washing the floor.
- C. We are sitting at the desks.
You are writing letters.
They are going to the theatre.

8. Make up dialogues:

Patterns:

- A. P - Nor, read the book! What are you doing, Nor?
U - I am reading the book.
- B. P - Ali, go to the window! Nor, what is Ali doing?
N - He is going to the window.
- C. P - Lola and Nisso, stand at the desks! What are you doing?
L, N - We are standing at the desks.

9. Look at the pictures and describe them:



HOMEWORK

- A. Write a letter to your pen-friend about your town.
B. Learn Rhyme on p. 203



UNIT TWENTY-EIGHT

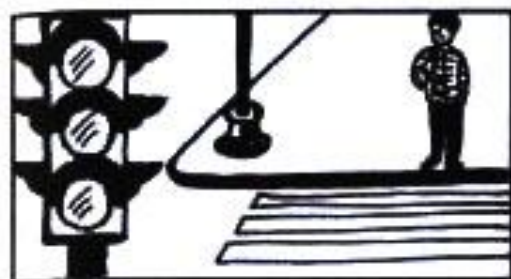
PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

**Learn the new words: now, a hobby, difficult, stamps,
to collect, music, a piano**

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the rhyme and learn it:

STOOP! LOOK! LISTEN!



Stop! Look! Listen!
Before² you are crossing³ the street.
Use⁴ your eyes, use your ears,
And then use your feet⁵!

2. Make up dialogues: (Learn the word "now").

Patterns:

A. P - I want you to stand up. What are you doing now?

K - I am standing now.

B. P - I want Anor to write. What is she doing now?

K - She is writing now.

3. Read the sentences, translate them and learn the words:

a hobby:



A hobby is something you like to do. My hobby is to play chess. His hobby is to draw pictures. What is your hobby?

a stamp:



a stamp-stamps, two stamps. You see some stamps on the letter. There is a nice stamp in the box. Do you buy stamps?

to collect:[kə'lekt]



to collect stamps, to collect books. My hobby is to collect stamps. Do you like to collect stamps? Answer, please.

a piano ['piəno]



There is a piano in our room. The piano stands in the corner of the room. I can play the piano. Can you play the piano? Answer, please.

¹ listen [lɪsn] - гүш кардан; слушать

² before [bɪ'fɔ:] - пеш аз; перед

³ cross - гузаштан; пересечь

⁴ use - истифода; использовать, пользоваться

⁵ feet - пойҳо; ноги (ступни)

difficult:
[ˈdɪfɪkəlt]

a difficult exercise. It is difficult to learn to play the piano. Is it difficult to play the piano? Answer, please.

music [ˈmjuːzɪk]:

Somebody is playing a beautiful music on the piano. Do you like to listen to any beautiful music? Answer, please.

4. Read the text and answer the questions:

WHAT IS A HOBBY?

A hobby is something you like to do on Saturdays and on Sundays, when you rest or when it is raining or when it is snowing "Have you a hobby, David?", asked the teacher. "Yes, I play chess with my father. It is his hobby and it will be my hobby, too. Father is teaching me to play chess. Father says that he is not only teaching me to play chess, but he is teaching me to think, too. Chess is a nice game, because we can play it at home when it rains, and in the garden when it is hot". "And have you a hobby, Ann?", asked the teacher. "Yes, I collect stamps. I think collecting stamps is a very interesting hobby. My sister's hobby is music. She is learning to play the piano now".



What is a hobby?

Is playing chess a hobby?

Is collecting stamps a hobby?

Is it difficult to play chess?

Is playing the piano a hobby?

What is your hobby?

HOMEWORK



Write 5-6 sentences about your hobby and your friend's hobby.

PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read:

[i:] - a seat-seats. There are some seats in one row. I am looking for me seat.

[a:] - park, dark, clerk. When it is dark in the room, I see nothing, drink-drinks-drunk-drinking. I drank hot tea and went to the factory.

2. Read the rhyme and learn it:

RHYME

Am I eating?
Is he drinking?
Are we working?
Are they talking?



3. Read the sentences and translate them:

A. - Are you learning English now? - Yes, I am. I am learning English now.

- Is he reading now? - Yes, he is. He is reading now.

- Are they writing now? - Yes, they are. They are writing now.

B. - Is he running now? - No, he is not. He is not running now.

- Are you jumping now? - No, I am not. I am not jumping now.

- Are they eating now? - No, they are not. They are not eating now.

4. Look at the pictures and answer the questions:



Is the boy
running?

Is the boy
sitting?

Is the girl
playing
the piano?

Is the boy
drinking?

Is Nor
dancing?



Are they
working?

Are they
talking?

Are they
collecting
stamps?

Are they
going to
the museum?

5. Make up dialogues:

Pattern:

P - Are you collecting stamps now?

A. N - No, I am not. I am learning English now.

B. P - Is Lola eating now?

M - Oh, yes. She is eating now.

6. Complete the sentences using: difficult, gloves, music, the piano, collecting stamps.

1. My older brother helped me to do that exercise because it was...
2. I stopped when I heard that beautiful...
3. His hobby was...
4. She wanted to play...
5. I bought a pair of...

HOMEWORK

1. Read the dialogue and learn it:

N - Hello, Ali? Nor is speaking.

N - What are you doing now?

A - Hello, Nor! I am having dinner.

N - Come to the cinema. Nisso says a very interesting film is on at the cinema "Vatan".

A - All right, Nor. I am going.

2. Do ex. 6 on p. 208



PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises.

1. Read:

[ɔ:] - door, floor, wore, warm, warm coat, warm sweater, warm clothes.

2. Read the poem, translate and learn it:



WHEN IT IS MAY

When it is May,
We play and sing.
We all are gay¹
We greet² the spring.

3. Make up dialogues:

Patterns:

A. P - Are you reading or writing, Nisso?

N - I am not writing, I am reading.

B. P - What are you doing, Nor?

N - I am playing chess.



¹ gay - хурсанд; весёлый

² greet - мархабо гуфтан; приветствовать

C. P - Look at Nor. What is he doing?

K - He is drawing some pictures.



4. Read the text and answer the questions using 2-3 sentences:

IN THE YARD

Look at the picture! The children are in the yard. They are playing. Tom and Mike are sitting on the bench. Tom has an English book in his hands. He is showing Mike his book. They are looking at the pictures in the book. Little Dan is standing at the bench, but he is not looking at the pictures. Dan is playing with his toys. He is playing with his toy lorry and his toy monkey. What a funny monkey he has. Now Dan is a driver and he is putting his monkey in the lorry. Jack and Nick are playing chess. Tom's dog Spot is under the table. It is not playing with the children. Spot is sleeping. Little Harry is doing something with stamps. Oh! He is collecting stamps. It is his hobby. Kate and Ann are playing with their little grey puppy. The puppy is running and jumping round them.

1. Whom do you see in the yard?
2. What are Tom and Mike doing?
3. What is Dan doing?
4. What are Jack and Nick doing?
5. What is Spot doing?
6. What are Kate and Jane doing?



5. Describe the picture.

6. Have a talk about the picture:

HOMEWORK

Write 8-10 sentences about your yard.



Remember: a hobby, to collect stamps, now, music, a piano

UNIT TWENTY-NINE - THE TWENTY-NINTH UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises.

1. Read the verbs and make up questions and answer in the Past Indefinite Tense. Pattern: Did you... ?

wear-wore;
think-thought;
say-said;
send-sent.

find-found;
speak-spoke;

buy-bought;
give-gave;

2. Read the poem, translate and learn it (at home):

A FUNNY¹ LITTLE CAT



"Where are you going, my little cat?"
"I am going to the shop to buy a hat".
How funny is the Pussy-cat
Who is going to the shop to buy a hat?

3. Look at the pictures and answer: What is Nor doing? using 2-3 sentences.



4. Draw a head (ears, nose, mouth, eyes) and say what you are drawing.
5. Play the game "Shut your eyes and say what somebody... is doing".

¹ funny [fʌni] - хандаовур; смешной

Pattern:

P - Is Ali writing?

K - No, he is not. He is not writing.

P - Is Ali reading?

K - Yes, he is. He is reading.

6. Read the joke and try to act it:

T - You know, children, I think that it is always better to give than to take.

N - My father does always so¹.

T - Oh, very nice, Nick. Your father must be a very good man. What is he?

N - My father? He is a boxer².



7. Read the questions in A and choose the right answers in B:

A.

Why do people wear warm clothes in winter?

How many seasons are there in some countries in Africa?

Where do the shortest people live?

Why do people wear raincoats in spring?

What is the oldest fruit-tree?

Why is it good to have a TV set at home?

B.

There are only two seasons in some countries (in Africa).

The oldest fruit-tree is an apple-tree.

Because it is usually cold in winter.

Because it usually rains.

Because you can see films every day.

The shortest people live in Africa.

HOMEWORK

1. Write what Ali must do and what he needn't do.

¹ so - хамин хел; так

² boxer ['bɒksə] - муштзан; боксёр

Ali must
Ali needn't
(must not)

come to school in time
be late for school
speak Tajik at the English lessons
help his mother about the house
get up at 10 o'clock
do his morning exercises
go to the cinema every day

2. Read the text and answer the questions:

SOMEBODY IS IN THE ROOM

"Is there anybody in Father's room?", Kate asked her younger brother Nick. "There is nobody there", answered Nick. "Father is at his factory. Mother is at hospital". "I shall go and see if there is somebody in the room", said Kate. Kate went to her father's room. She opened the door and went in. She saw nobody in the room, but she didn't go away. There was somebody there. Kate looked under the bed and saw her cat and a puppy with a ball.

What did Kate ask Nick?
Where was her father?
Where was her Mother?
Who was in the room?



PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises.

1. Read the words and make up your own sentences:

a newsreel, an interesint feature film, to buy tickets, eat-ate [],
bring-brought.

2. Read the poem, translate and learn it:

May
(From an Old English Ballad)

There are twelve months in all the year,
As I hear many men say,
but the merriest month in all the year
Is the merry month of May.

3. Put some questions on every sentence:

He is running.
We are defending.

4. Refer the sentences to the present, past or future:

1. Next week his family (come) to the capital of our republic.
2. Every summer Akram (help) his father to work in the garden.
3. The pupils of our form usually (have dinner) at 2 o'clock.
4. Last Sunday we (buy) a new wardrobe.
5. My Granny (write) a letter now.

5. Read, translate and remember:

A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND INDEED

Read the text and answer the questions:

Rabbit

Goat

Carrots

A FRIEND IN NEED

PART I

It was a cold winter. The sky was grey. The sun did not shine brightly. The forest, the mountains, the fields and the rivers were white with snow. Snow covered all the ground. Brother Rabbit had nothing to eat. He put on his warm clothes and boots and



ran to the field to get something to eat. There he saw four carrots. He was very happy. He took the carrots and brought them home. He ate only two carrots because he wanted to give the other two carrots to Brother Goat.

Brother Rabbit took the two carrots and ran to Brother Goat's house. Brother Goat was not at home. Brother Rabbit put the carrots on the table and went away.

1. When did Brother Rabbit have nothing to eat?
2. How many carrots did Brother Rabbit find?
3. How many carrots did he eat?
4. Whom did Brother Rabbit decide¹ to give the carrots?

HOMEWORK

Read the text and answer the questions:

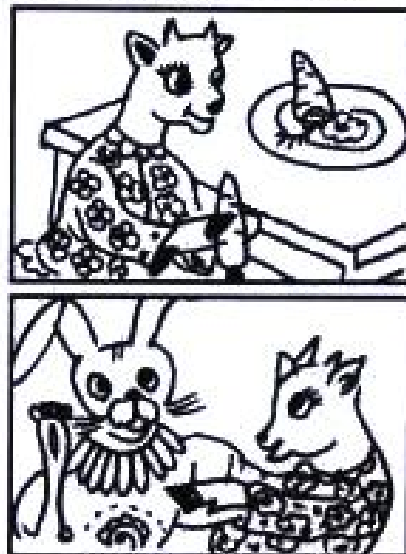
A FRIEND IN NEED

PART II

Brother Rabbit put the carrots on the table and went away. When Brother Goat came home, he saw the carrots on the table. He thought, "Oh, what good friends I have. I must be a good friend, too". "A friend in need is a friend indeed". It is winter now. Brother Rabbit has nothing to eat. I must help him". So he ate one carrot, took the other carrot and ran to Brother Rabbit's house. Brother Rabbit slept. Brother Goat put the carrot on the table and wrote a short letter for Brother Rabbit. "Dear Brother Rabbit! This carrot is for you. Your friend, Brother Goat". Brother Rabbit did not hear anything. In the morning, when he got up, he saw

the carrot and the letter on the table. He read the letter, ate the carrot and thought: " Oh, what good friends I have! A friend in need is a friend indeed".

1. What did Brother think when he saw the carrots?
2. What did Brother Goat do?
3. What did Brother Rabbit say when he ate the carrot?



¹ decide [di'said] - ният кардан, решать

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read and make up sentences using:

A. a basket full of fruit; be over; take care of harvest

B. bring-brought	send-sent
think-thought	eat-ate
buy-bought	meet-met

2. Play the game:

One day¹ Aleck says, "I know a very interesting game. Let us play it. When I say a sentence, you must say these three words: "Just like me"². Let us begin".

Aleck says:	The other boys say:
"I go into a house".	"Just like me".
"I go into a room".	"Just like me".
"I look out of the window".	"Just like me".
"You are monkeys!"	"Just like me".

3. Fill in: better, the best; many, much, more, the most.

1. I think that summer is the ... season of the year.
2. But spring is a ... season, too.
3. Karim's garden is ... that our garden because it is full of apple-trees and flowers.
4. There are ... apples on the plate and there is ... jam in the cup.
5. He drinks ... tea, but his older brother drinks ... tea.

4. Draw your friend's face, let the schoolmates say who he is. Begin: I am drawing...

5. Agree or disagree, using That's right, That's wrong, First think, then say.

¹ one day - рўзе; однажды

² just like me - фаят мисли ман; только как я

1. It was warm when Brother Rabbit ran to the field.
 2. He did not find anything there.
 3. Brother Rabbit ate four carrots.
 4. Brother Goat ate two carrots.
 5. Brother Goat thought that he had bad friends.
6. Retell the text according to the outline:
- a) Brother Rabbit in winter.
 - b) Brother Rabbit finds the carrots.
 - c) Brother Goat and the carrots.

HOMEWORK



1. Do ex. 3 on p. 216 in writing.
2. Do ex. 6 on p. 217 in writing.

UNIT THIRTY - THE THIRTIETH UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

**Learn the new words: to try one's best, to cook tasty soup,
beat, vegetables**

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read:

[a:] - park, dark, laugh-laughed.

People usually laugh at funny faces.

The teacher reads for the pupils a funny story and they all laughed.

2. Read the poem, translate and learn it:



WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

- Where are you going, my little cat?
- I am going to town to get me a hat.
- Where are you going, my little kittens?
- We are going to town to get us some mittens¹.

3. Look at the pictures and answer the questions "Where is he (she) going?" and "Where are they going".



4. Read the sentences, translate them and learn the words:

vegetables:
[ˈvedʒɪtəblz]



a vegetable - vegetables. Apples are fruit, carrots are vegetables. There are many vegetables at the shop. Go shopping vegetables. Do you like to eat vegetables?

meat [mi:t]



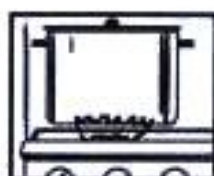
meat-meat-meat. Usually I have meat with vegetables for my dinner. At the camp we had meat for breakfast, for dinner and for supper. Do you eat meat with vegetables?

soup [su:p]



hot soup, cold soup, warm soup, vegetable soup. Usually we have vegetable soup with meat for dinner. I like to eat vegetable soup with meat. And you? Answer, please.

cook:



to cook meat, to cook soup. I can cook soup with meat. Can you cook soup with meat? Answer, please.

¹ mitten [mitnz] - даятпшак; рукавицы

tasty [teisti]:

Jam is very tasty, the cake is very tasty, the vegetable soup is tasty, the meat with vegetables is tasty, too.

to try one's best:

Try your best to cook tasty soup. Try your best to cook tasty meat. I always try my best to cook tasty meat. Do you try your best to learn English?

5. Make up dialogues:

Patterns:

A. N - Mum, I try my best to cook soup. It is tasty. Come and have it.

M - Oh, indeed, your soup is tasty.

B. M - Be ready to go shopping.

N - Mum, I am going to do shopping. What must I buy?

M - Try your best to buy good vegetables.

6. Read some facts and answer the questions:

English people don't eat much bread. They never eat any bread with meat or vegetables. But they sometimes eat bread with soup.

Do the English people eat much bread?

Do they eat bread with fruit or vegetables?

With what do they eat bread?

HOMEWORK



Write about your family's dinner

PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

1. Read:

[je] - Soviet country; Soviet people. Soviet people defended their Soviet country.

[ei] - late, make-made. Don't be late for your lessons. Make your bed. Ann made her do morning exercises.

2. Describe the pictures "My day".



3. Read the joke and act it:

T - Which is nearer to us, America or the Moon?

P - The Moon.

T - The Moon? Why do you think so?

P - Because we can see the Moon, and we can't see America.
Children, do you know which is nearer to us America or the Moon?

4. Read the text.

AT DINNER



It is Sunday. All the family is at home. At half past two Mother says, "Dinner is ready. I try my best to cook it. I think it's tasty". "That's very good", says the father. "I am hungry". Now the family is sitting at the table. Mother brings in the soup with vegetables and meat and gives some to Father and the children.

Lola: I don't like the soup. It is not tasty. I shall not eat it.
(And she begins to play with her bread).

Karim: Lola, don't play with your bread. Don't you know it's difficult to grow corn and make bread? Take the bread and eat your soup.

Lola: I'm sorry, Karim. I didn't know. (She began to eat the soup and the bread).

When dinner was over, they all thanked Mother and the children helped her to clean the table.

5. Agree or disagree, use "It is right" or "It is wrong".

1) It is Monday today. 2) It is half past two but dinner is not ready. 3) Mother brings in the soup with vegetables and meat. 4) Lola likes the soup. 5) It is difficult to grow corn and make bread. 6) They didn't thank their Mother. 7) The children didn't help Mother to clean the table.

HOMEWORK

Write about "May Day".



PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

Learn the new words: teach-taught, grow-grew

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the verbs and translate them. Play the game : "Which row will make up more sentences".

teach-taught-Last year my father taught the pupils Geography.
grow-grew-Last autumn we grew much corn.

2. Read the poem, translate and learn it: (at home).

OFF TO SCHOOL



When the sun is in the sky,
I get up and open my eye.
I wash, put on my dress and pair
Of shoes and the things I wear.
Then walking off to school I go
To learn the things that I must know.

3. Read the dialogue, learn it and make up your own dialogues:

N - Pass me the bread, please.

R - Here you are.

N - Thank you.

4. Read the story and ask 5 questions about the story: (begin them with "why").

It was Saturday yesterday. Mike put on his best shirt and trousers. He went to the theatre with his mother. He didn't go to the museum because his mother bought two tickets to the theatre. The play was funny and they laughed very much. The play was over at 10 o'clock. They came home late. Mike was tired but happy.

5. Describe the pictures:



6. Play the game: "Say, repeat and add", using the verbs: grow-grew, teach-taught.

HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 5 on p. 222 in writing.
2. Read the text and answer the question.



IS LOLA RIGHT?

Mother - Lola, did you do your homework?

Lola - No, I didn't.

Mother - Come and do your homework!

Lola - Oh, Mummy, I can do it after tea.

Mother - No, come and do it now. You needn't play all the evening.

Lola - But I can't work all day.

Mother - Do your homework first. You can play after tea. Show



me your hands. Oh, they are not clean. They are dirty. Go to the bathroom and wash them. You can't do your homework with such dirty hands. Are your face and hands clean?

Remember: to try one's best, to cook, tasty, soup, meat, vegetables, teach-taught, grow-grew.

UNIT THIRTY-ONE - THE THIRTY-FIRST UNIT

REVISION

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

1. Read.

[ɔ:] - corn, fork, taught, daughter

[ai] - pine, dine, bright, light, night, fight

2. Read the rhyme and learn it.

I LOVE



I love learning English.
I can read, I can write,
I can speak English, too.
I love learning English
And what about you?

3. Read and make up a story using the words: collective-farmers, to grow corn (vegetables, fruit), to make bread - to cook dinner (breakfast, supper), meat, soup, tea, tasty, cake, to be angry, to be happy, to smile.
4. Make up dialogues using the words: a factory, a collective-farm, Zoo, a cinema, a circus, mountains, a river, a forest.

Pattern:

P1 - Our form is going to the clock-factory. Let's go with us.

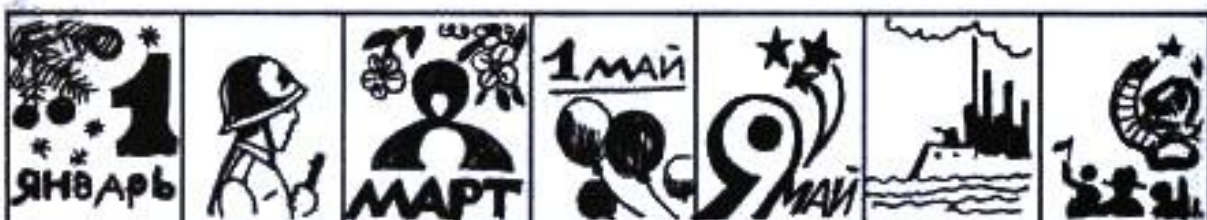
P2 - With great pleasure.

5. Describe the pictures, then have a talk about them:



6. What holidays are they? Say some sentences about them.

The 1st of January	The 8th of March	The 9th of May
The 23d of February	The 1st of May	The 7th October
	The 7th November	



7. Read the text and answer the questions

A JOKE

One day Karim asked Ali: "Which is more important the sun or the moon?" Ali answered: "The moon is more important than the sun because it shines at night when it is dark and the sun shines in the day-time when nobody wants it". Is Ali right?

HOMEWORK

1. Review the rhyme: exercise 3, p. 165.
2. Do exercise 4, p. 114.

PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

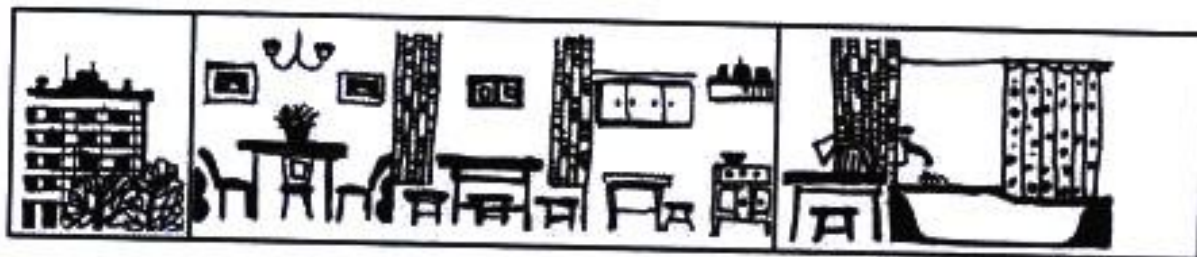
1. Read the rhyme, translate and learn it (at home):



BE POLITE

Try your best to be polite¹
In everything you do.
Remember always to say "please"
And don't forget² "Thank you".

2. Have a talk about the pictures then describe them:



3. Read the dialogue, learn it and act it:

Mother - Bob, come and help me. I'm very busy. I'm cleaning the room.

Bob - Oh, Mum. I can't do that. I'm busy, too.

Mother - And what are you doing?

Bob - I am watching TV.

4. Say according to the pattern and make up your own sentences:
a small room-a smaller room- the smallest room; a nice carpet, a big bear, a clever dog, a hot day, a long pencil.

5. Read and answer the questions:

¹ polite - вежливый; вежливый

² forget - забывать; забывать

VEGETABLES



Carrots

Potatoes

Tomatoes

Cucumbers

What is the
colour of the
carrots?
How many
carrots do you
see?
Do you like
to eat
carrots?

What is the
colour of the
potatoes?
How many
potatoes do
you see?
Do you like
to eat
potatoes?

What is the
colour of the
tomatoes?
How many
tomatoes do
you see?
Do you like
to eat
tomatoes?

What is the
colour of the
cucumbers?
How many
cucumbers
do you see?
Do you like
to eat
cucumbers?



HOMEWORK

1. Do exercise 2 p. 225 in writing.
2. Do exercise 5 p. 225.



PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

1. Read and learn the rhyme:

I SHALL MAKE



I shall make a little cake,
He and she will make some tea.
We shall make another cake
For you and they will come today.

2. Make up your own dialogues :

Patterns:

A. P1 - Tomorrow I shall go to the circus. Will you go to the circus?

P2 - Certainly, I shall go.

B. P1 - Let's go to the shop to buy some vegetables and fruit.

P2 - What vegetables and fruit do you want to buy?

P1 - I must buy tomatoes and grapes. And what about you?

P2 - I shall buy cucumbers, carrots, grapes and apples.

3. Put questions to each other in the Past Indefinite Tense using:
Did...? When did...? And answer the questions.

grow-grew;
speak-spoke;

teach-taught;
bring-brought;

make-made;
take-took;

see-saw;
spend-spent;

go-went;
say-said;

swim-swam;
buy-bought.

4. Have a talk about the pictures and describe your town: (hamlet).



5. Describe the boy and the girl (their faces and clothes). Answer the questions: Who is angry? Who smiles?



6. Read the text and make up a dialogue on it and retell it:

AT THE ZOO

Yesterday my sister was at the Zoo. There she saw Betty, the elephant, Chita and Jack; the monkeys.

lions and tigers

bears

and wolves

kangaroo and zebras

rabbits

turtles and foxes



But she didn't see white bears and crocodiles because they were under the water all the time. She likes the monkeys very much and gave them ice cream and sweets.

They were so funny! My sister said to me "Let's go to the Zoo again next week". "Ali right", I said, "with great pleasure".

DO YOU KNOW HOW LONG ANIMALS LIVE?

The animals which live the longest are the turtles. They live sometimes for 300 or 400 years.



The crocodile lives for 300 or 400 years.

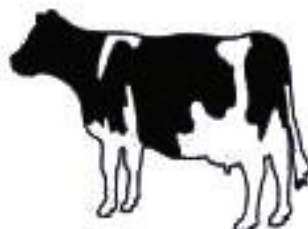


Elephants live 100 years.

Rabbits live 5 years.



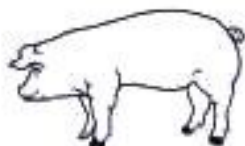
Cows live 25 years.



Sheep live 12 years.



Pigs live 25 years.



Cats live 13 years.

There was a cat who lived 33 years.



Horses live 30 years.

There was a horse who lived 62 years.



YOU KNOW THE VERBS

Present	Past	Present Participle
be (is, am, are)	was, were	being
begin	began	beginning
bring	brought	bringing
buy	bought	buying
can	could	
come	came	coming
do	did	doing
eat	ate	eating
give	gave	giving
go	went	going
grow	grew	growing
have	had	having
hear	heard	hearing
find	found	finding
make	made	making
read	read [red]	reading
say	said	saying
see	saw	seeing
send	sent	sending
sing	sang	singing
speak	spoke	speaking
spend	spent	spending
swim	swam	swimming
take	took	taking
teach	taught	teaching
think	thought	thinking
wear	wore	wearing
write	wrote	writing

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

SCHOOL

at the lesson
in the classroom
class
to be absent
Form 6th "A"
Who is absent?
What day is it today?
What is the date today?
Who is on duty today?
to clean desks
chalkboard
notebooks
books
day-book
pen
pencil
ruler
India-rubber
pen-knife
to get a mark in...
botany
geography
history
literature
drawing
gymnastics
singing
to sing a song
mathematics
Russian
Tajik
English
handicraft
do sums
how much ...
to draw (drew)
letter
holiday
timetable
pioneer meeting
Monday
Tuesday

Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
school-uniform
circles
chess-circle
Sozmoni javonon's member

TOWN

many storied-building
car
bus
lorry
street
cotton-mill
country, institute
park
garden

FLAT

bathroom
sitting-room
bedroom
kitchen
bed
chair
table
sofa
bookcase
wardrobe
wall cupboard
to cover with a carpet
corridor
piano
in the corner of...
in the middle of...
room, toys, puppet
to play the piano
carpet
balcony
verandah

dining-room
fork
knife (knives)
to cook
yard
garden
vine-yard
storied-house

FAMILY AND PROFFESSIONS

mother
father
brother
sister
grandfather
grandmother
aunt
uncle
old
young
daughter
son
teacher
doctor
driver
worker
collective-farmer
engineer
Komsomol member
What are you?
What is he (she)?

MY DAY

to get up
to do morning exercises
to wash
to have breakfast
to have dinner
to have supper
to help about the house

to do homework
to play games
to make a bed
to read
to go to sleep
to watch TV

SEASONS

spring
summer
autumn
winter
sun
sunny
hot
warm
cold
it rains
it snows
to skate
skating-rink
to ski
mountains
river
forest
to play snowballs
to play hockey
to play tennis
to play football
to play basketball
to pick cotton
harvest
field
in the field
grass
flowers
trees
water
birds
fly
sky
December, January,
February,
March, April, May,
June, July, August,
September, October,
November

BODY

face
ear
to smile from ear
to ear
hair
hand
mouth
nose
nice
feet
hair
tall
small eyes

CLOTHES

overcoat
raincoat
dress
blouse
skirt
shirt
trousers
socks
scarf
apron
tie
skull-cap
hat
cap
boots
shoes

ANIMALS

cat
dog
kangaroo
fox
bear
wolf
crocodile
giraffe
monkey
kitten
puppy
lion
turtle

rabbit
goat

FOOD

milk
bread
flat cake
butter
cheese
soup
cake
jam
tasty
tea

FRUIT

fruit-trees
grapes
cherries
apples, water-melon
apricots, melon

VEGETABLES

carrots
tomatoes
potatoes
cucumbers

ЛУҒАТИ АНГЛИСӢ-ТОҶИКӢ
ENGLISH-TAJIK VOCABULARY

A

absent ғоиб; отсутствующий
to be absent ғоиб будан;
 отсутствовать
again аз нав, боз; снова
all day long рӯзи дароз, тамоми
 рӯз; весь день
all of them ҳамаи онҳо; все они
all of us ҳамаи мо; все мы
already қайҳо, аллақай; уже
all right ҳеле хуб, баде; хорошо
always доиман, ҳама вақт; всегда
angry қаҳр; сердитый,
to be angry қаҳр кардан;
 сердиться
answer ҷавоб; ответ
any ягон; любой
anybody ким-қӣ; кто-нибудь
anything чизе (бо ҷумлаҳои
 манфӣ); что-нибудь
apricot зардолу; абрикос
April апрел; апрель
apron пешгир, фартук
arrow тир; стрела
ask пурсидан; спрашивать
August август
autumn тирамоҳ; осень

B

balcony пешайвон, балкон
bathroom Ҳаммом; ванная комната
busy банд; занят, занятый
to be busy банд будан; быть
 занятым
beautiful бадеб, хушрӯй;
 красивый
because азбаски; потому что
bedroom ҷойи (ҳона) ҳоб; спальня
begin (began) сар кардан;
 начинать, начало
best of all беш аз ҳама; лучше
 всех

better (best) ҳеб (хубтар); лучше
birthday рӯзи таваллуд; день
 рождения
birthday party шабнишинии рӯзи
 таваллуд; торжество
blouse куртан занона; блузка
bookcase ҷевони китобмонӣ;
 книжный шкаф
botany ботаниқӣ; ботаника
box ғуттӣ; коробка, ящик
box of sweet fruit ғуттии меваҳои
 ширин; коробка сладких фруктов
bright равшан; ярқий
bring (brought) овардан (овард);
 приносить
building иморат; здание
butter рағган; масло
bus автобус
buy (bought) харидан (харид);
 покупать

C

come (came) омадан (омад);
 приходить
camp хайма; лагерь, палатка
car мошини сабукрав; автомобиль
carpet ёолин; ковер
celebrate ҷашн гирифтан;
 праздновать
certainly албатта; конечно
cheese панир; сыр
cherry олуболу; вишня
circle давра, маҳфил; кружок
class синф; класс
clean тоза; чистый
command амр, фармон;
 командовать
communist коммунист
comrade рақий; товарищ
corridor роҳрав, корридор
cook (v) пухтан; варить
cotton-mill фабрикаи пахта;
 текстильная фабрика
could (can) тавонист (тавоностиан);

моч, может, суметь
couldn't натавонист; не может
country мамлакат; страна
cover сарпўш, пўшидан;
 закрывать
crocodile тимсох; крокодил
cucumbers бодиринг; огурцы

D

dark торик; темно (-та), тёмный
date вайт, рўз; дата
daughter духтар; дочь
day-book рўзнома; дневник
day off рўзи истирохат; свободный
 день
December декабр; декабрь
decide карор додан; решать
defend хифз намудан; защищать
dining-room ошхона; столовая
dirty чиркин; грязный
do sums мисол кор кардан;
 решать задачу
draw кашидан (расм); рисовать
drawing расмкашй; рисование
drink нўшидан; пить
driver ронанда; водитель

E

ear гуш; ухо
eighth хаштум; восемь, восьмой
eighty хаштод; восемьдесят
engineer инженер
everything хама чиз; все, всё, вся
eyes чашмхо; глаза

F

face рўй; лицо
family оила; семья
February феврал; февраль
feature film филми бадей;
 художественный фильм
fifth панчум; пятый
fifty панчоҳ; пятьдесят
first якум; первый
find ёфтан; находить
flat хона; квартира

foreign language забони хоричй;
 иностранный язык
fork чантак; вилка
fourth чорум; четвёртый
forty чил; сорок
fruit мева; фрукты
full пур; полный
to be full пур (бисёр) будан; быть
 полным
funny хандаовар, шўх; смешной

G

gave дод (додан); дал
gay хушхон; весёлый
geography география
giraffe заррофа; жираф
gloves дастпўшакхо; перчатки
go рафтан; идти,
to be going рафтан; идёт
gone (go) рафт; прошел, ушел
got up (get) аз хоб хестан; встал с
 постели
grapes ангур; виноград
great бузург, калон, кабир;
 великий
Great Partiotic War Чанги
 Бузурги Ватанй; Великая
 Отечественная Война
ground замин, замина; земля
guest меҳмон; гость
gymnastics варзиш; гимнастика

H

hair мўй; волосы
hamlet деҳа; деревушка
hand даст; рука
handicraft дастй, меҳнати дастй;
 ручная работа
harvest чамъоварин кишт, ҳосил;
 урожай
hear шунидан; слушать
here ин чо; здесь
here you are мархамат, ана; вот вам
history таърих; история
hobby хоббй (кори дўстдошта),
 шугл; увлечение
holiday ид; праздник

hot гарм; жарко
hotel мехмонхона; гостиница
How are you? ахволатон чй тавр?;
 Как вы? Как вы себя чувствуете?
how much чанд, чй йадар;
 сколько
How old are you? Чандсола
 хастед?; Сколько вам лет?
hundred сад; сто
hungry гурусна; голодный

I

ill бемор, касал; больной
india-rubber поккунак; резинка
Institute донишкада; институт
interesting ачоиб; интересный
invite даъват; приглашать

J

jam мураббо; варенье
January январ; январь
July июл; июль
June июн; июнь
just a minute як дам, як дайийа;
 одну минуту

K

kitchen ошпазхона; кухня
knife корд; нож
know донистан; знать

L

last гузашта; последний
last year соли гузашта; прошлый
 год
laugh хандидан; смеяться
left чап; левый
letter хат, харф; письмо
lion шер; лев
literature адабиёт; литература
long дароз; длинный
lorry мошинаи боркаш; машина

lovely форам, базеб; милый,
 прелестный

M

made (make) кард (кардан);
 сделал
man мард; мужчина
March март
mark бахо; оценка
mark in English бахо аз забони
 англисй; оценка по английскому
 языку
May май
mathematics математика
meet вохурдан; встречать
meeting маҷлис, вохурй; собрание
melon харбуза; дыня
milk шир; молоко
monkey маймун; обезьяна
month моҳ; месяц
more (most) бисъёр (бисъёртар);
 больше, ещё
mouth даҳон; месяц
music and piano мусийй ва
 пианино; музыка и пианино
museum музей
must боистан (бояд); должен

N

near наздик; близко, рядом
needn't эҳтиёҷ надорад, лозим не;
 не нуждаться
new нав; новый
newsreel филми хуччатй; хроника
next оянда, дигар; следующий
nice базеб, хуб; красивый
ninety навад; девяносто
ninth нӯҳӯм; девятый
nobody ҳеҷ кӣ; никто
nose бинй; нос
nothing ҳеҷ, ҳеҷ чиз не; ничего
November ноябр; ноябрь

O

October октябрь; октябрь
of course албатта; конечно
officer офицер
old кўхна; старый
on the way дар роҳ (ба); по пути
one-storied house хонаи як
 ошёнагӣ; одноэтажный дом
over тамом; конец, над
to be over тамом шудан; кончать
to be out of doors дар хавон тоза
 будан; быть на улице

P

pair чуфт; пара
pair of stockings (socks) чуфти
 чӯроб; пара чулок
pencil-box йаламдон; пенал
penknife чойу; перочинный нож
play hockey хоккей бозӣ кардан;
 играть в хоккей
play snowballs барфакбозӣ; играть
 в снежки
potatoe картошка
puppet лӯхтак, зоча; кукла
put мондан; класть, положить

Q

quickly тез; быстро
quarter чоряк; четверть

R

rain борон; дождь
radio радио
it rains борон меборад; идёт дождь
raise бардоштан; подниматься
raise your hands дастонатонро
 бардоред; поднять руки
republic ҷумхурий; республика
rest дам гирифтан; отдыхать
right рост, дуруст; правый
round гирд, кулӯла; круглый
ruler роҳбар, чадвал; правитель,
 линейка

S

sat (sit) нишаст (нишастан); сесть
saw (see) дид (дидан); видел
scarf гарданбанд; шарф
school uniform пушоки мактабӣ;
 школьная форма
season фасл, мавсим; время года
second дуум; второй
seat чой; место
sent (send) фиристонд
 (фиристондан); посылать
September сентябр; сентябрь
seventh ҳафтум; седьмой
seventy ҳафтод; семьдесят
shine (shone) дурахшидан
 (дурахшид); светить
sing суруд; петь
sing a song суруд хондан; петь
 песню
singing сурудхонӣ; пение
sitting-room меҳмонхона;
 гостинная
sixth шашум; шестой
sixty шаст; шестьдесят
ski лыжа; лыжня
sky осмон; небо
sleep (slept) хоб рафт (хоб
 рафтан); спать
small хурд, майда; маленький
smile ханда, табассум; улыбка
snow барф; снег
it snows барф меборад; идет снег
snowball барфкулӯла; снежок
to play snowballs барфбозӣ кардан;
 играть в снежки
some якчанд, чанд; несколько
some of чанде аз; несколько из
something чизе; что-то
son писар; сын
song суруд; песня
soon ба зудӣ; вскоре
soup шӯрбо; суп
spring баҳор; весна
spoke (speak) гап зад, гуфт
 (гуфтан); говорил, сказал
stay мондан; остаться
stood (stand) истод (истодан);
 стоял

strong пурзур, бойувват; сильный
sun офтоб; солнце
sunny офтобӣ; солнечный

T

Tajik Constitution Конституция
Тоҷикистон; Конституция
Таджикистана
to take care of гамхорӣ кардан;
заботиться
talk гап задан; говорить
tasty бомазза, болаззат; вкусный
tea чой; чай
tell (told) гуфтан (гуфт), наӣл
кардан; сказать
tenth даҳӯм; десятый
ticket билет; билет
than ғайр (аз) баъд, назар ба;
чем
theatre театр
there is (are) ҳаст, ҳастанд;
находиться
these инҳо; эти
those онҳо; те
timetable ҷадвал; расписание
think фикр кардан; думать
thought (think) фикр кард (фикр
кардан); думал
third сеюм; третий
thirty сӣ; тридцать
tomatoes помидор
tomorrow пагоҳ, фардо; завтра
took (take) гирифт (гирифтан);
взял
trousers шим; брюки
to try ones best кӯшиш кардан;
постараться сделать лучшим

U

uncle амак, тағо; дядя
understand фаҳмидан; понимать
us мо, моро; нас, нам
use истифода (бурдан);
использовать
usually одатан; обычно

V

vegetables сабзавот; овощи
verandah айвон; веранда
very much бисёр, хеле; очень
vineyard токзор; виноградник

W

wallcupboard рафи деворӣ;
сервант
wardrobe ҷои пӯшокпӯшӣ ва
пӯшокнигоҳдорӣ; гардероб
warm гарм; тёплый
water об; вода
water melon тарбуз; арбуз
was буд; был
way роҳ; дорога
wind бод; ветер
winter зимистон; зима
with бо; с
with great pleasure бо хоҳиши
том, бо ҷону дил; с удовольствием
who кӣ; кто
what чӣ; что
what colour is? чӣ хел ранг аст?;
какой цвет?
what is on? чиро нишон
медиханд?; что идет?
What time is it? Соат чанд аст?;
Который час? Сколько время?
wolf гург; волк
woman зан; женщина

Y

yesterday дина, дирӯз; вчера
you ту, шумо, вы, ты; вы, ты
you are right шумо ҳай ҳастед;
вы правы
you are wrong шумо ҳато
мекунед; вы неправы
young ҷавон; молодой

Z

zebra зебра, зебра

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П. Н. Сатская, П. Чамшедов

Забони англисӣ

китоби дарсӣ барои синфи 6 - ум

Мухаррир	Фарзона Раҳматова
Мусахҳеҳ	Фотима Қодирова
Мухаррири техники	Диловар Қурбонов
Саҳифабанд	Тимур Бабаев
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Past Continuous

Was/were + Ving

+

Tom **was riding** a bicycle *while his friends were playing football.*

-

Pat **was not working** on the computer *when the telephone rang.*

?

Where **were you training** at 3 o'clock?

when?

Exact time in the past

- a) at ... o'clock
- b) ... while ... was/were doing
- c) ... when ... was/were doing

Past Indefinite

Ved/V2

Did

+

Tom **rode** a bicycle *3 days ago*.

—

Pat **didn't work** on the computer
yesterday.

?

Did you **train** much *last month*?

when?
(where?)

yesterday

last

last year(month, week)

ago

3 days(weeks) ago

in 1995

the other day

the day before yesterday