

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

are

a nice picture

a small river

a red pen

two eyes

two ears

many workers

in the forest

in the book

on the table

in the picture

on the face

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

write-wrote

think-thought

know-knew

speak-spoke

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:məns] - 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. Ӯ мехост, 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 ичро 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 - боакл; 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 'bɑ:θrʊm]



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]	[ɔɪ]	[ɛə]
under	boy	care
duster	toy	mare
shut	point	fare
brush	roy	dare

2. Read the verbs and make up sentences using the verbs.

get-got
give-gave

speak-spoke
write-wrote

¹ headache - дари са; головная боль ³ fainted - бекуш 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.

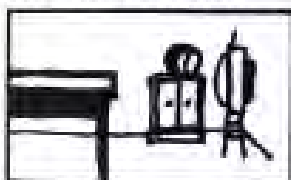
4. Make up dialogues on picture situations:



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 'reɪdiəʊ '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:**



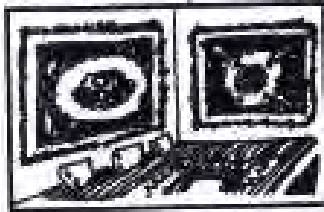
There is a big table in the middle of the dining-room. Is there a big table in the middle of your dining-room? Answer, please.

a carpet [ə 'kɑ: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:l kʌbɔ: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 - нзи пой; слеам

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 ˈwɔːdrəʊb]

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:ʔənli] 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!

HOMWORK

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. [ə] - 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 vorisony Somonion meeting. People always speak at the meeting. Vorisony 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 Vorisony 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 [h1arou] - қаҳрамон; герой

Pattern:

L - I can't find my book.

K - I think, I saw it on your desk.

I - 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.

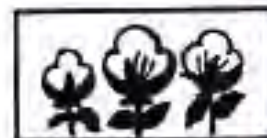


4. Read and translate:

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 исмҳои, 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	no	snow	on the wall
There are		flowers	in the yard
		funny stories	in the book
		clock	in the street
		carpet	on the floor
			on the ground

B. There was	no	storied-houses	in the kitchen
There were		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?

HOMWORK



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] - аллакай; 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.

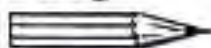
ENGLISH GRAMMAR IS EASY

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 - хучани мехрубон; добрый хозяин

Дараҷаи муқоисавии сифатҳои яктаркиба ва дутаркиба бо роҳи зерин сохта мешавад: дараҷаи муқоисавӣ бо ҳамроҳ кардани суффикси *-er* (тар) ва дараҷаи олии бо ёри суффикси *-est* (тарин).

дараҷаи оддӣ	дараҷаи муқоисавӣ	дараҷаи олий
long	longer	longest

Дар сифатҳои яктаркиба, ки бо як ҳамсадо пеш аз садоноки кӯтоҳ меоянд, ҳамсадои дар охир дар дараҷаи олий ва муқоисавӣ такрор меёбад:

hot-hotter-the hottest; big-bigger-biggest.

Сифатҳое, ки бо ҳарфи «e» ба охир мерасанд, ҳарфи «e» 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.

HOMWORK

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 village in Italy. His master, Carlo Sorjiani ['ka:lou sor'jiani] was an Italian worker. He always returned from work in the evening bus and Fido always came to meet him. But one day in 1943 (nineteen forty-three) Carlo Soriani went to his work in the morning and did not come back. He was killed by the fascists.

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 [ˈfeɪθfʊl] - бовафо; верный, правдивый

² village [ˈvɪlɪdʒ] - кишлок; деревня

³ Italy, Italian - Италия

⁴ master - сохиб; хозяин

⁵ return [rɪˈtɜːn] - баргаштан; вернуться, возвращаться

⁶ was killed - кушта шуд; был убит

⁷ fascists [ˈfæʃɪsts] - фашистко; 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 [ˈmedəl] - 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 [ˌʌndəˈstænd] - 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.

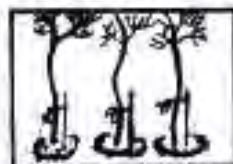
6. Read and translate the sentences and learn the words.

a season [si:zn]:



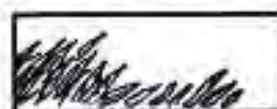
There are four seasons in a year. Summer and autumn are good seasons for basketball, volley-ball and other games. When did the football season begin?

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 ['kʌntri]:



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

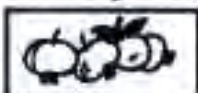
I sent a letter to my aunt - I sent a letter to her.
I sent my aunt a letter - I sent her a letter.
Mind: He said to Ali - He said to him.
He spoke to (with) Ali - He spoke to (with) him.

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; ягоди

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 [ˈhɑ:vɪst]:

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] - аерхо; облака

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?"

HOMWORK

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**

¹only [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:tʃə]



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-drank**

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 [bifə:] - 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 [ˈtraʊzəz]



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



a scarf [ə 'ska:f]



an apron [ən 'eiprn]

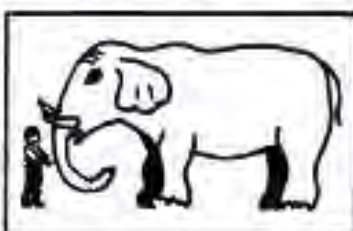


do you like to wear? I like black gloves.
What size do you wear? I wear size 6 gloves.
Last year I wore size 5 gloves.

a 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, 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?

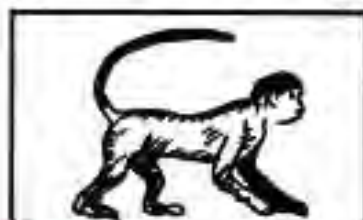
4. Agree or disagree using: it is wrong; I am sorry, I don't know; You are wrong; You are right; First think then say; Live and learn. The dogs are cleverer than cats. The largest animal is an elephant.



The crocodiles



are cleverer than monkeys ['mankiz]. People think that autumn is the best season of the year. In winter the days are longer than nights'.



HOMWORK

Read the text and answer the questions:

THE DOG AND THE KITTENS¹



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:skit] - 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:



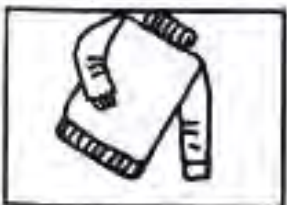
a school uniform:



a shirt [ə 'ʃɜ:t]



a sweater [ə 'swetə]:



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.

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.

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.

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:



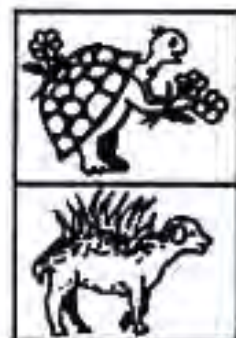
6. Read and translate:

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?

HOMWORK



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 'mjuziəm]



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 - наклиёт, 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.

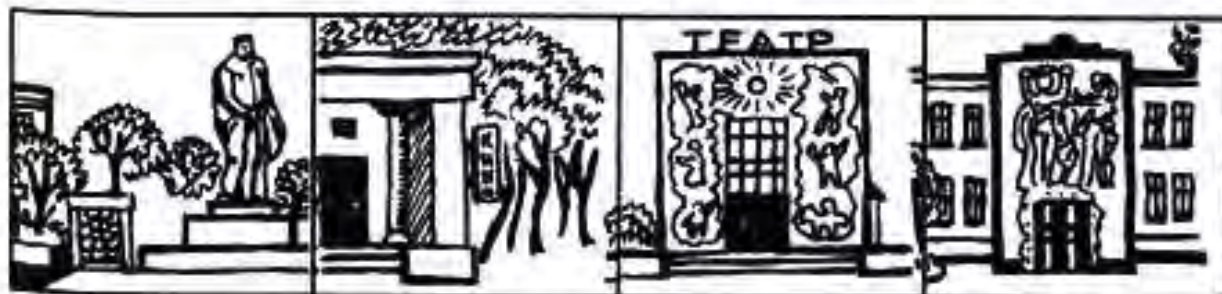
OUR TOWN
(more than seventy)

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:



HOMWORK

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 - нахорни 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 ёридиҳандан **to be (am, is, are)** ва сифати феълли 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:



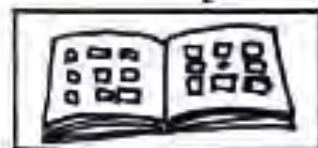
A hobby is something you like to do. My hobby is to play chess. His hobby is to draw pictures. What is your hobby?

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] - гуш кардан; слушать

² before [bɪ'fɔ:] - пеш аз; перед

³ cross - гузаштан; пересечь

⁴ use - истифода; использовать, пользоваться

⁵ feet - пойҳо; ноги (ступни)

difficult:
[dɪfɪkəlt]

a difficult exercise. It is difficult to learn to play the piano. Is it difficult to play the piano? Answer, please.

music [mju:zɪk]:

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.

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-drank-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:



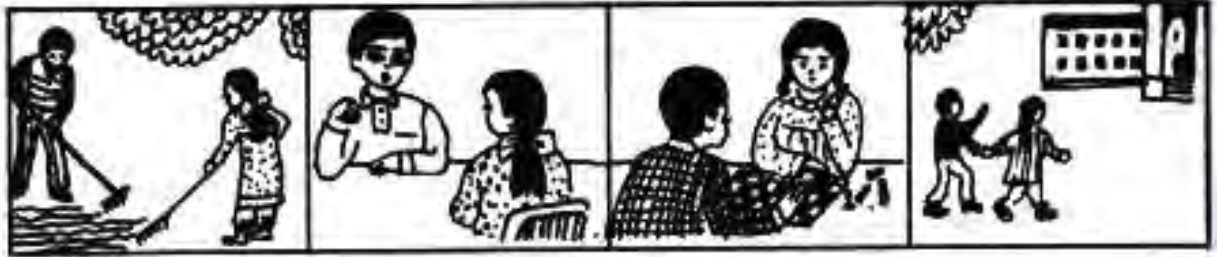
Is the boy running?

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...

HOMWORK



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:

HOMWORK

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 FUNNY 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".

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 - хамни 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?

HOMWORK

Read the text and answer the questions:

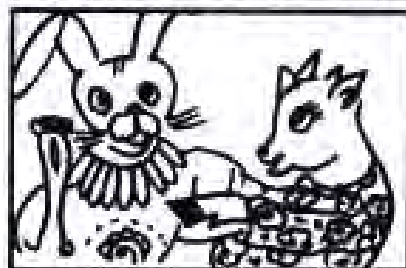
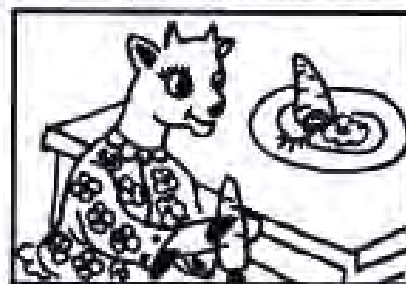
A FRIEND IN NEED

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?



¹decide [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]



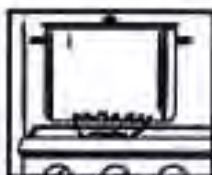
meat-meat-meat. Usually I have meat with vegetables for my dinner. At the camp we had meat for breakfast, for dinner and for supper. Do you eat meat with vegetables?

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] - перчатка; рукавица

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

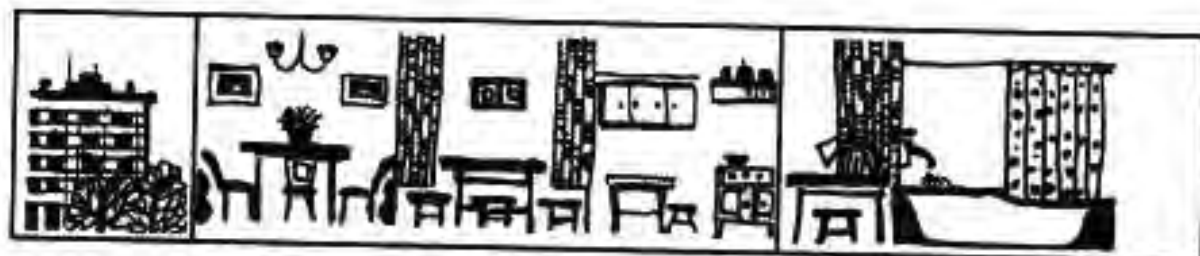
1. Read the rhyme, translate and learn it (at home):



BE POLITE

Try your best to be polite!
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 - мехрубон; вежливый

² forget - фаромуш кардан; 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).



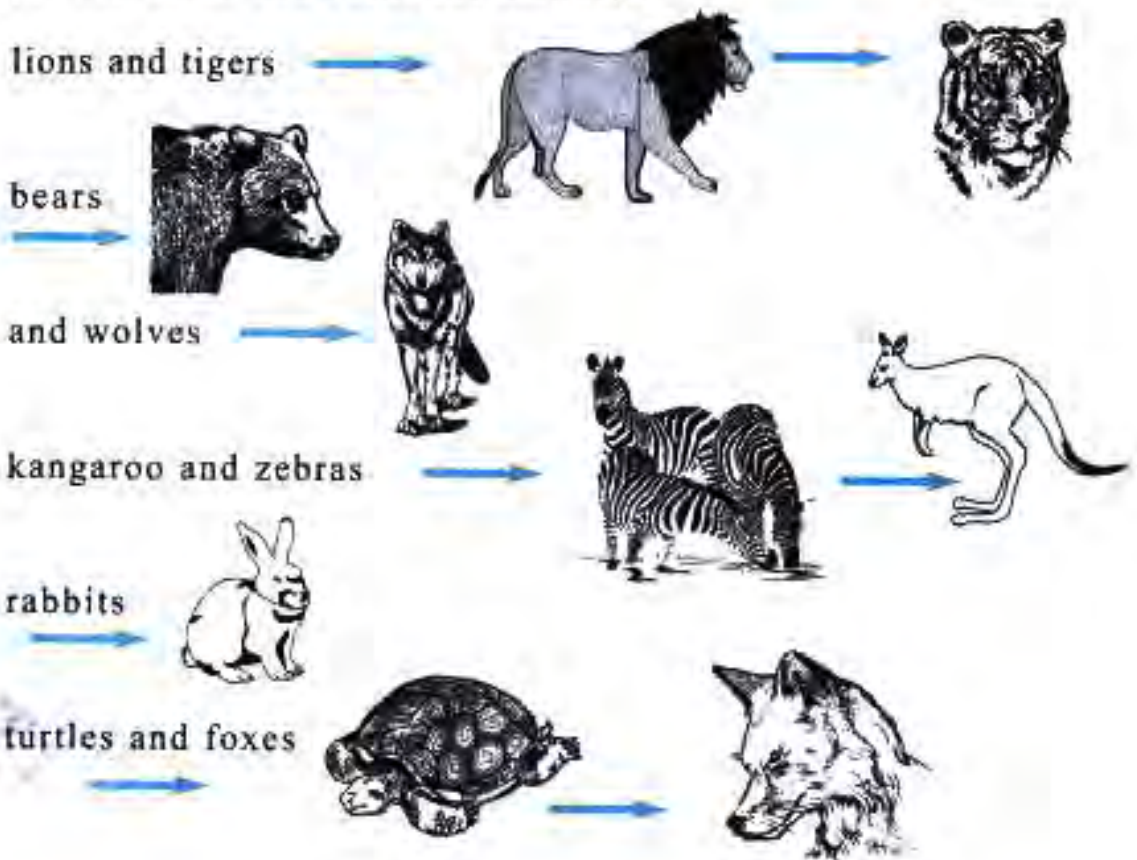
5. Describe the boy and the girl (their faces and clothes). Answer the questions: Who is angry? Who smiles?



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.



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 PROFESSIONS

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 қардан;
 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 базеб, хушрӯй;
 красивый
because азбаски; потому что
bedroom ҷойи (ҳона) ҳоб; спальня
begin (began) сар қардан;
 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; яркий
bring (brought) овардан (овард);
 приносить
building иморат; здание
butter равған; масло
bus автобус
buy (bought) харидан (харид);
 покупать

C

come (came) омадан (омад);
 приходить
camp хайма; лагерь, палатка
car мошини сабуқрав; 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 рафӣ; товарищ
corridor роҳрав, корридор
cook (v) пухтан; варить
cotton-mill фабрикаи пахта;
 текстильная фабрика
could (can) тавонист (тавонистан);

моч, может, суметь
couldn't натавонист; не может
country мамлакат; страна
cover сарпуш, пушидан;
закрывать
crocodile тимсох; крокодил
cucumbers бодиринг; огурцы

D

dark торик; темно (-та), тёмный
date вайт, рӯз; дата
daughter духтар; дочь
day-book рӯзнома; дневник
day off рӯзи 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 нӯшидан; 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 рӯй; 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, шӯх; смешной

G

gave дод (додан); дал
gay хушхоя; весёлый
geography география
giraffe заррофа; жираф
gloves дастпӯшакхо; 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 Ҷанги
Бузурги Ватанй; Великая
Отечественная Война
ground замин, замина; земля
guest меҳмон; гость
gymnastics варзиш; гимнастика

H

hair мӯй; 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 дустдошта),
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 надар;
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 баҳо; оценка
mark in English баҳо 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 мох; месяц
more (most) бисъёр (бисъёртар);
больше, ещё
mouth дахон; месяц
music and piano мусийй ва
пианино; музыка и пианино
museum музей
must боистан (бойд); должен

N

near наздик; близко, рядом
needn't эхтиёч надорад, лозим не;
не нуждаться
new нав; новый
newsreel филми хуччатй; хроника
next оянда, дигар; следующий
nice базеб, хуб; красивый
ninety навад; девяносто
ninth нухум; девятый
nobody хеч кй; никто
nose бинй; нос
nothing хеч, хеч 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 ҳавон 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 барфақбозӣ; 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 ҷумҳурия; республика
rest дам гирифтани; 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) фиристод
 (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 мехмонхона;
 гостиная
sixth шашум; шестой
sixty шаст; шестьдесят
ski лыжа; лыжня
sky осмон; небо
sleep (slept) хоб рафт (хоб
 рафтани); 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
 (гуфтани); говорил, сказал
stay мондан; остаться
stood (stand) истод (истодани);
 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), найл
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 амвак, 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 тоқзор; виноградник

W

wallcupboard рафи деворӣ;
сервант

wardrobe чоғи пушокпушӣ ва
пушокнигоҳдорӣ; 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 қону 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 хай ҳастед;
вы правы

you are wrong шумо хато
мекунад; вы неправы

young ҷавон; молодой

Z

zebra зебра, зебра

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П. Н. Сатская, П. Чамshedов

Забони англисӣ

китоби дарсӣ барои синфи 6 - ум

Мухаррир	Фарзона Раҳматова
Мусахҳех	Фотима Қодирова
Мухаррири техники	Диловар Қурбонов
Сахифабанд	Тимур Бабаев
Дизайн ва ороиши муқова	Тимур Бабаев
Чопи компютерӣ	Моҳира Боева

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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