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English

ЗАБОНИ АНГЛИСИ



The Present Indefinite Tenses

V/Vs

always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never

+

Summer *follows* spring.

That *happens* every day.

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

We *get on* well with Ann.

-

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

It *doesn't* usually *happen*.

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

?

Do you *hear* the sound of the bell?

Does the corridor [ˈkɒrɪdɔː] *lead* to the tower?

-No, it *doesn't*.

Do they always *lock* this door?

- Yes, they *do*.

Wh- questions

When *does* he leave the house?

Where *do* they usually *sing*?

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

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

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

Who *studies* Geography in your group?

- Helen *does*.

Who *leaves* for London every month?

- They *do*.

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

P. N. SATSKAYA, P. JAMSHEDOV

English

6

ЗАБОНИ АНГЛИСӢ

**КИТОВИ ДАРСӢ БАРОИ СИҶИ 6
TEXTBOOK FOR THE 6th FORM**

*Коллегиаи Вазорати маорифи
Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон ба ҷои таъсис кардааст*

PLEIADES
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Ин китоб аз тарафи Маркази татбиқи Лоихаи таҷлиди сектори иҷтимоӣ тавассути маблағҳои қарзи Банки Осиии Тараққиёт ва Ҳукумати Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон интишор гардидааст.

Ҷадвали истифодаи иҷоравии китоб

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

Муаллимони мӯҳтарам!

Хошишмандем фикру мулоҳизаҳои худро онд ба мазмуни китоби мазкур ба нишонии 734024, ш. Душанбе, кӯчаи Айни, 45, Пажӯҳишгоҳи улуми педагогии Тоҷикистон ирсол намоед.

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

THE FIRST TERM

UNIT ONE – THE FIRST UNIT PART ONE – THE FIRST PART

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

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Name the letters

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

2. Read after the teacher's reading.

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

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

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

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

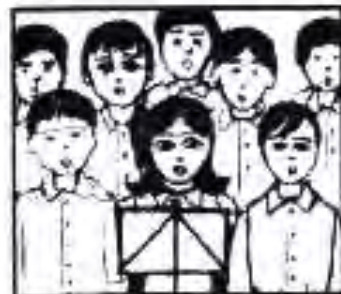
a [æ] – mat, map, ran, fan, fat, lap

3. Let's sing "The ABC Song"

A B C D E F G H I
J K L M N O P Q R S T U V
W Q R S T U V W X Y
Z oh! Well, you see. Now I know the A B C

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

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



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

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



ENGLISH GRAMMAR IS EASY - LEARN IT!

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

six - sixth; seven - seventh
Вале: first, second, third, fifth.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

5. First read, then have a talk.

AT SCHOOL AGAIN

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

B. He is my friend. His name is Alim. He is a pupil of the Sixth Form B. He is twelve. He is at school again.



HOMework

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

GUESS' WHAT NOR HAS

"Guess what I have", says little Nor.

"Is it a little bird?" asks Lola.

"No, Lola", says Nor. "It is not a little bird, it cannot sing, but it can walk".

"It is a cat", says Lola.

"No, Lola", says Nor. "It is not a cat, it can walk and it can swim, too".

"I cannot guess what it is", says Lola.

"Come with me," says Nor. Lola goes with Nor and sees a little duck.

"Oh", says Lola. "It is a little duck¹. It cannot sing, but it can walk and it can swim".

What can walk and swim?



¹ guess [ges] - дарёфтан; догадываться

² walk [wɔ:k] - рох таштан; гулять

³ duck [dʌk] - мурғобй; утка

Learn the new word: September.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read:

ir, er [ə] - girl, shirt, skirt, her
i [ai] - like, nice, five, mine, pike
î [i] - pin, sit, pick, nick, pit, fit
fine - fin, pine - pin, five - fit, dine - din

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

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

Pattern: P1 - Begin to read!

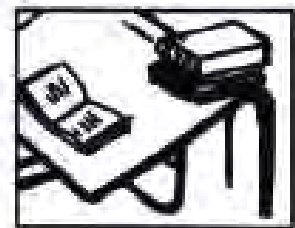
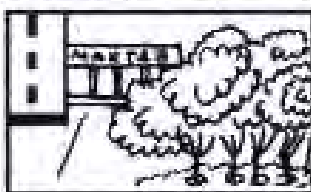
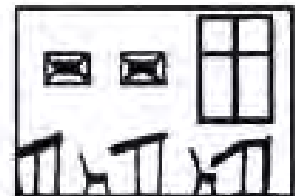
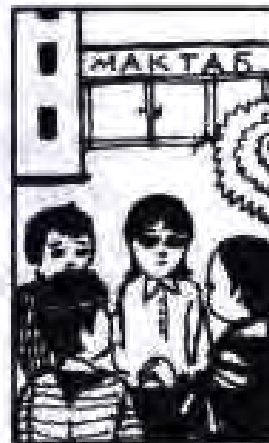
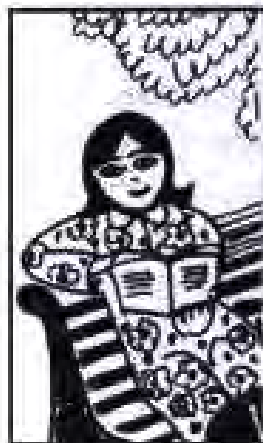
P2 - Let's begin to read!



3. Form the questions and answer them:

Where is ... ?

Where are ... ?



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

Can you read English?

Can you speak English?

Can you write English?

Can you play chess?
What games can you play?

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

Pupils:

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

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

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



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

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

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

8. Let's read the text:

THE SECOND DAY OF SCHOOL

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

¹ move [mʊv] - чунбидан, харакат кардан; двигаться

² shut - пушидан; закрывать

³ number [nʌmbə] - ракам; номер

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

9. Answer the questions:

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



10. Tell about the second day of School.

HOMework

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

THE FOX AND THE GRAPES

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

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



Answer the questions:

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

¹ some [sʌm] - якчанд; несколько

² sweet grapes - антури ширин; сладкий виноград

³ high [haɪ] - баланд; высоко

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

⁵ sour ['saʊə] - турш; кислый

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

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read:

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

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

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

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



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

Let's read.

3. Read, translate and learn the words:

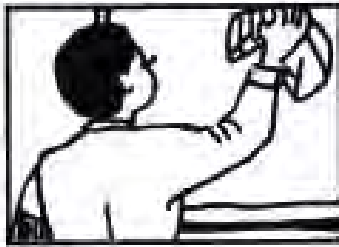
to be ready [redi]: I am ready for my lesson. Ali is ready for this lesson. Are you ready for your English lesson? Are the pupils ready for the English lesson?

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



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

to clean, clean:



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

4. Read the text and answer the questions:

MY THIRD DAY OF SCHOOL



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

5. Answer the questions:

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

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

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

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

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

HOMEWORK

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

WHAT AM I?

Nor: Can you guess¹, Ali, what I am?

Ali: Do you teach at school?

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

Ali: Do you work at a factory?

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

Ali: Do you write books?

Nor: No, Ali, I am not a writer².

Ali: Then what do you do?

Nor: I plant³ flowers and trees.

Ali: Then you are a gardener⁴.

Nor: Yes. I am a gardener.

What is Nor?



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

UNIT TWO - THE SECOND UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

**Learn the new words: What is the date today?
You are wrong. You are right.**

¹ guess [ges] - эфтан, донистан; отгадывать

² writer - нависанда; писатель

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

⁴ gardener - боргон; садовник

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher:

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

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

2. Read and learn:

RHYME

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



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

Pattern: P1 - Begin to read the first part!

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

4. Agree or disagree. Use the words: "You are wrong" or "You are right".
1. Today is the fifth of September.
 2. Today is the first of September.
 3. Today is the second of September.
 4. Today is the sixth of September.
 5. Today is the eighth of September.

а toy - бэзича: игрушка

а curl - кулф: локон

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

Pattern:

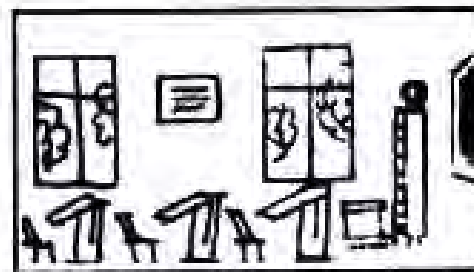
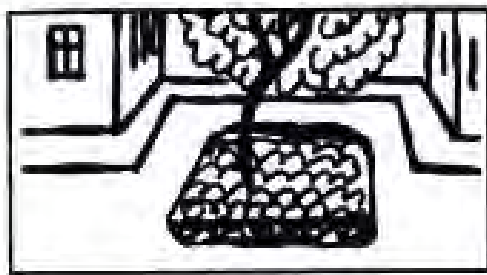
P1 - What is the date today?

P2 - It is the first of September.

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

Today is the fourth of September.

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



HOMEWORK

1. Answer the questions:

What is the date today?

Is English the first lesson today?

Is your friend at school again?

At what desk do you sit?

At what desk does your friend sit?

2. Read the dialogue and answer the question:

A GOOD PUPIL

Cheburashka - Hello, Gena Crocodile!

Gena Crocodile - Hello, Cheburashka!

Are you a pupil now?

¹ crocodile [krokodail] - тимсоҳ; крокодил

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

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

Gena Crocodile - Are you a good pupil?


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

Gena Crocodile - Let's go!

Where does Cheburashka ask Gena Crocodile to go?



PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

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

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher:

- A. ir [ə:] - first, third, third, third
ee [i:] - tree, week, street, green, meet
ea [i:] - speak, teacher, meat, weak
i [ai] - like, five, mine, nice, line
i [i] - sit, pit, Nick, pick, fit

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

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

¹ always [ˈɔlwəz] - хамеша, донм; всегда

RHYME

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



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

3. Count from 1 to 12.

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

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

I am sorry.

Monday is the third day of the week.

Tuesday is the second day of the week.

Wednesday is the third day of the week.

Thursday is the fourth day of the week.

Friday is the fifth day of the week.

Saturday is the sixth day of the week.

Sunday is the seventh day of the week.

5. Have a pair talk:

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

P2 - Alim is on duty on Thursday.

B. Pattern: I am on duty on Wednesday.

When are you on duty?

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

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

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

P2 - Who is she (he)?

P1 - She is Mamlakat Rasulova.

P2 - What is she?

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



7. Read.

THE THIRD DAY OF SCHOOL



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

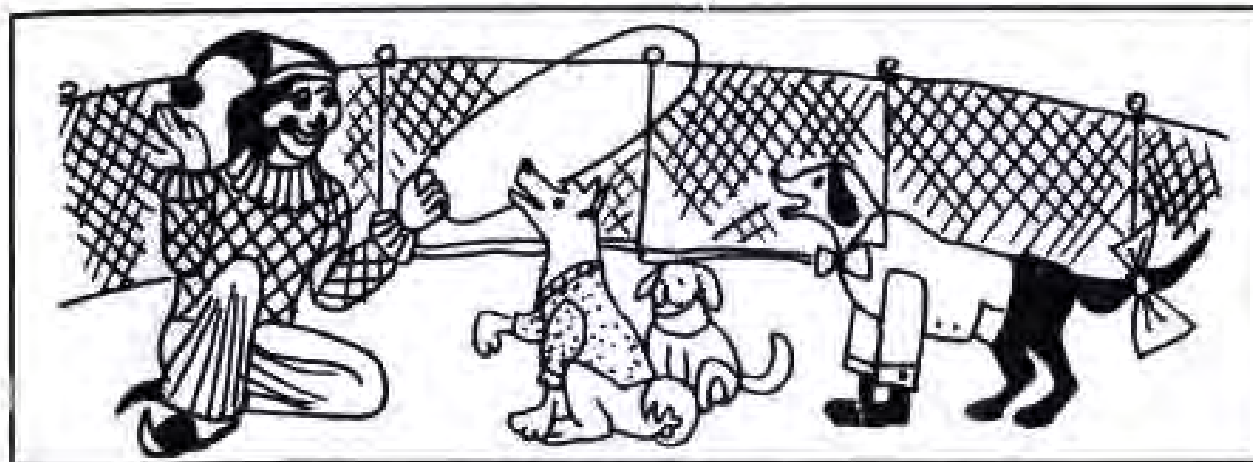
on duty. They say: "We are on duty". The teacher says: "What is the date today?" Karim and Ali say: "Today is the third of September". The English lesson begins.

8. Answer the questions:

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

HOMEWORK

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



AT THE CIRCUS¹

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

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

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



¹ circus ['sɜ:kəs] - цирк; ширк

² interesting ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ] - чолиб, шавяовар; интересный

³ things [θɪŋz] - чызхо; вещи

⁴ most of all - беш аз хама; больше всего

⁵ mark - баҳо; оценка

Answer the questions:

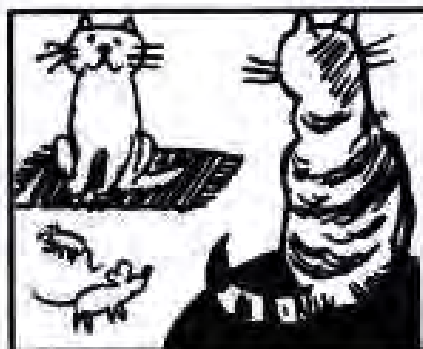
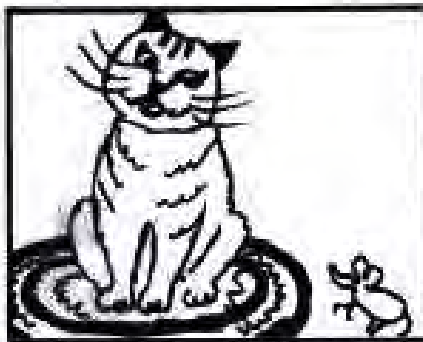
1. Where do Lola and her father come one Sunday?
2. What do they see at the circus?
3. What are the names of the dogs?
4. Do you like the circus?

PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

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

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the rhymes and learn them:



RHYMES

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

2. Fill in: is, are, am.

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

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

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

Who is on duty on Wednesday?

Who is on duty on Friday?

B. Where does Akram live?

Where does Mamatov live?

Where does Rustamova live?

Where does Odilova live?

4. Read the dialogue and have a pair talk:

P1 - How old are you?

P2 - I am twelve. And you?

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

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

5. Tell about your third day of school.

HOMEWORK

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

2. Translate into English:

A. - Шинос шавед, ин дугонан чўраи ман.

- Вай кист? (Ном ва номи падар).

- Акрамова Лола.

- Вай (ӯ) толиба (талаба) аст?

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

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

- Ман дувоздахсолаам, ту чӣ?

- Ман даҳсолаам. Дугонаат чандсола аст?

- Афсӯс, ки ман намедонам.

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

UNIT THREE - THE THIRD UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

Learn the new words: a day-book

First think, then speak.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher:

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

2. Read and translate:

a house - houses, a bench - benches, a brother - brothers

a sister - sisters, a mother - mothers, a father - fathers

a factory - factories, a dress - dresses, a picture - pictures

3. Read and learn the rhymes:

RHYMES



A. Where is your hat?

It is on the cat.

Where is your cat?

It is on the mat.

B. Where are your hats?

They are on the cats.

Where are your cats?

They are on the mats.

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

A. P1 - I don't see your brother at home. Where is he?

P2 - He is not at home. He is at school.

B. P1 - I don't see your books. Where are they?

P2 - My books are not on the table. They are in the bag.

FIRST THINK, THEN SPEAK

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

1. Olim is on duty today again.

2. Today is Wednesday.

3. Ali is in the Fourth Class.

4. Your brother is a big boy.





5. Lola is a little girl.
6. Your father is a collective-farmer.

6. Count from 1 to 30.

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

Pattern: How much is ten and ten?

Ten and ten is twenty.

$8+3=$

$12+9=$

$15+14=$

$7+3=$

$3+6=$

$3+4=$

$21+9=$

$15+15=$

$14+16=$

$11+9=$

$13+7=$

$12+8=$

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

a day-book:



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

HOMework

1. Learn the rhymes - ex. 3, p. 20.
2. Answer the questions in writing:
 - Are you ready for English every lesson?
 - Is your friend ready for every Russian lesson?
 - Do you clean your chalkboard at every lesson?
 - Have you a day-book?
 - Where is your day-book?

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

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

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

one - first

two - second

three - third

four - fourth

five - fifth

six - sixth

seven - seventh

eight - eighth

nine - ninth

ten - tenth

eleven - eleventh

twelve - twelfth

Read the Riddle:

It doesn't have legs, but jumps.



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

RHYME



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

3. Read the dates correctly:

Example:

25th September - The 25th of September

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

¹ mind [maɪnd] - зикр кардан; обратить внимание

² keep the rule - кондаро риоя кардан; соблюдать правила

³ try [traɪ] - чахд кардан; стараться

4. Read the examples and then ask your classmates:

P1 - Is thirteen and fourteen twenty-four?

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

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

- A. Look. You see boys and girls. The third boy is my brother. The first boy is Lola's brother. The second boy is Ali's brother. The first girl is Karim's sister. The second girl is Nisso's sister. The third girl is Nor's sister.
- B. Look at the desks now. You see many desks. I sit at the fourth desk. My friend sits at the second desk. He is at Ali's desk now. Ali sits at the first desk. Lola sits at the ninth desk. Ali is at Lola's desk now. At what desk do you sit? At what desks do your friends sit?

6. Read, translate and learn the words:

a ruler:



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

a pencil-box:



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

an india-rubber:



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

penknife:



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

a mark:



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

7. Read the text:

AT THE ENGLISH LESSON

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



Answer the questions:

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

HOMEWORK

1. Answer the questions in writing:

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

2. Read the text and answer the questions:

JACK'S FAMILY

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



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

PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

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

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

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

A. First think, then speak.

I am sorry. I don't know.

You are wrong. You are right.

B. history, geography, drawing, gymnastics, mathematics

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

Example: P1 - At what desk do you sit?

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

My friend sits at the third desk.

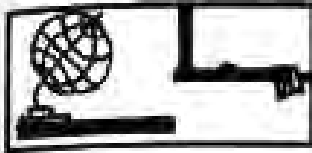
1. Is your friend ready for the lesson?
2. Is the chalkboard clean now?
3. Is your classroom clean every day?
4. Do you clean the chalkboard?
5. When do you begin to do your homework?
6. How many lessons do you have today?

3. Read, translate and learn the words:

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

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

geography:



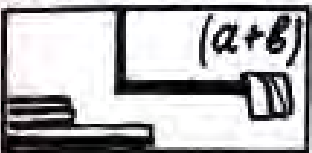
I like history and geography, but my friend doesn't like history, he likes geography. Do you like geography? What marks do you get in geography?

drawing:



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

mathematics:

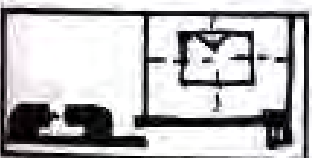


We have four lessons of mathematics every week.

to do sums:

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

handicraft lessons:



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

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

5. Answer the questions:

What is Lola Karimova?

Where does she work?



What is Anvar Normatov?

Where does he work?

What does Karim Norov do?

Where does he work?

What are they?

Where are they?



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

HOMEWORK

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

AT THE ENGLISH SCHOOL

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

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



¹ in the afternoon - баъди ҳуроки инсфирузия; днём

² break - танаффус; перерыв

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

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

UNIT FOUR - THE FOURTH UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

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

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher, translate and make up your own sentences:

At school, at the lesson, at the desk, at the table, at the chalk-board, I am ill, he is ill, in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening.

2. Read the rhyme, translate and learn it:

RHYME



I must' clean my teeth²,
I must brush' my hair⁴;
I must put my shoes on
If I go there.

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

3. Let's have a pair talk:

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

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

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

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

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

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

P1 - Akram isn't at school today again.

P2 - What's the matter with him?

P1 - He is ill¹.

6. Read, translate and answer the questions:

A. a class:

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

to be ill:

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

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

¹ ill - касал; больной

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

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

HOMework

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

2. Read the dialogue:



DIALOGUE

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

Cheburashka: I am in class 1A.

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

Cheburashka: Yes, I do.

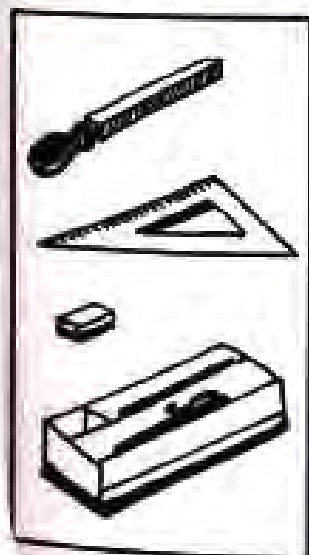
Gena Crocodile: And where is your friend, Lion? What is the matter with him?

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

Gena Crocodile: Are you ready for your lessons?

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

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





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

Answer the questions:

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

PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

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

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher:

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

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



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

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

P3 - I know, she is ill.



3. Read the riddle:

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

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

¹ I've forgotten - фаромуш кардам; забыл

² yet - холо боз; все же

a face:



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

a hand:



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

a guest [gest]:

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

to take care of:

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

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

When do you get up?

When do you wash your face and hands?

When do you have your breakfast?

When do you go to school?

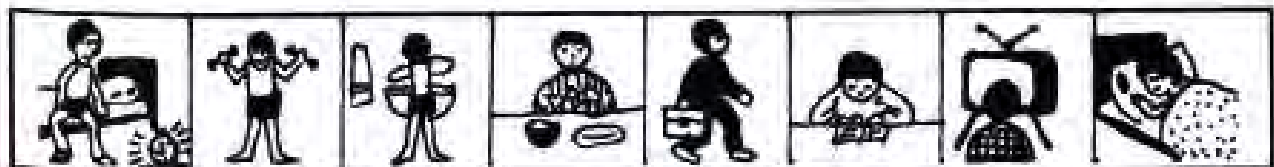
When do you have your dinner?

When do you do your lessons?

When do you have your supper?

When do you go to bed?

When do you meet your guests?



6. Read the text:

ON DUTY



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

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

7. Answer the questions:

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

HOMEWORK

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

DIALOGUE

Gena Crocodile: Hello! How are you?

Cheburashka: Hello! Thank you! I am well!

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

Cheburashka: I have 4 lessons.

Gena Crocodile: Let's go to the cinema!

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

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

Gena Crocodile: All right!

PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

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

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher:

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

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

2. Read the first sentence and complete the sentences:

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

all right - хеле хуб; очень хорошо

B. Pattern: She goes to school in the morning, but he doesn't go to school in the morning.

She lives in Hissar, but he...

Lola reads English books, but Ali...

Nor gets up at 10 o'clock, but Oisha...

He works on the collective-farm, but she...

3. Read, translate and learn the words:

a lesson of singing:



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

to sing a song:



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

literature:

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

botany:



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

4. Read the text and answer the question:

A TIMETABLE

Monday

Gymnastics
Mathematics
Tajik
literature
History
Drawing

Thursday

Tajik
literature
Mathematics
Russian
English
History

Look, it is a timetable.

Do you have a timetable in your daybook?

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

What lessons do you have on Wednesday?

Tuesday

Tajik
Russian
literature
English
Geography
Handicraft

Friday

Botany
Russian
literature
Geography
Handicraft
Gymnastics

What lessons do you have on Tuesday?

What lessons do you have on Thursday?

What lessons do you have on Friday?

Wednesday

Mathematics
Russian
Botany
Singing
Gymnastics

Saturday

English
Gymnastics
Mathematics
Tajik
Russian

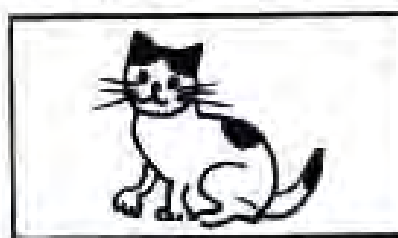
What lessons do you have on Saturday? Do you like your timetable? How many lessons do you have every day?

HOMEWORK

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

A CAT WANTS TO HAVE A FRIEND

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



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

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



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

UNIT FIVE - THE FIFTH UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

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

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher:

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

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

2. Read, translate and learn Rhyme:

¹mouse - муши, мышь



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

3. Answer the questions:

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

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

5. Read, translate and learn the words:

here:



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

Here you are:



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

near:

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

¹cry [krai] - гиря кардан: плакать



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

to be absent:



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

6. Have a dialogue:

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



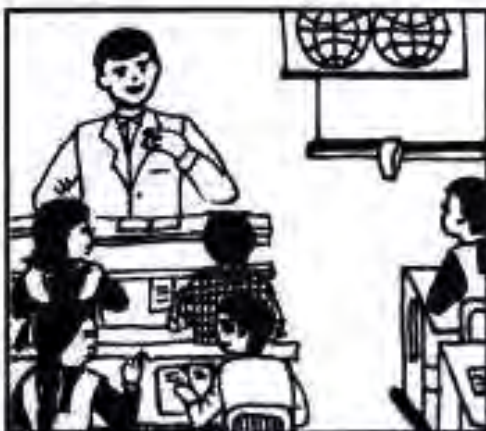
7. Read and answer the question:

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

HOMWORK

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

WHO IS ABSENT?



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

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

Is he right?

What does the teacher say when he comes into classroom?

What do the pupils answer?

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

What does Ali Rahimov say?

PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

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

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read:

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

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

This is the cat and that is the hat.

2. Read the rhyme, translate and learn it:

RHYME

Without¹ your tongue²

You cannot talk³,

Without your feet⁴

You cannot walk.

Without your eyes

You cannot see.

Without your heart⁵

You cannot be.

¹ without [wɪdaʊt] - бидуни; без

² tongue - забон; язык

³ talk - гап задан; говорить

⁴ feet - пой; ноги (ступни)

⁵ heart [hɑ:t] - дил; сердце

3. Let's count.

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

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

90 - ninety
100 - hundred

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

How much is ...?

$70+19=$

$57+43=$

$88+19=$

$60+35=$

$33+44=$

$73+27=$

B. Cheburashka and the little Lion have a talk:

ask:

$Is\ 83+17=100?$

$Is\ 64+29=100?$

$Is\ 90+10=100?$

$Is\ 73+70=100?$

$Is\ 66+23=100?$

answer:

$83+17=$

$64+29=$

$90+10=$

$73+17=$

$66+23=$



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

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

6. Let's play the word game:

P1 - Is it "again"?

T - No, it is not.

P2 - Is it "second"?

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

P2 - I sit at the second desk.

HOMEWORK

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



DIALOGUE



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

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

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

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

PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

Learn: Live and Learn

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher:

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

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

2. Read and remember:

22 - twenty-two

55 - fifty-five

88 - eighty-eight

33 - thirty-three

66 - sixty-six

99 - ninety-nine

44 - forty-four

77 - seventy-seven

144 - one hundred and forty-four

155 - one hundred and fifty-five

172 - one hundred and seventy-two

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

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

1. The teacher . . . a pupil.

2. The pupil

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

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

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

5. Let's play the game:

First read, then do:

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

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

T - Pupils, where is Lola?

Pupils - She is at the door.

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

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

T - Pupils, where is Ali?

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



READ AND LEARN

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

T - Are you ready for the lesson?

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

T - You are a bad' boy. Remember, you must live and learn.

7. Read and have a pair talk :

P1 - Good Morning, Sadry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



bad - бад: плохой

HOMework

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



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

A SCHOOL IN THE FOREST

Kangaroo: Good morning, pupils!

Animals: Good morning, Mam!

Kangaroo: Who is on duty today?

Zebra: I am on duty today.

Kangaroo: Who is absent today?

Zebra: The fox is absent today.

Kangaroo: What is the matter with her?

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

Wolf: I know why the fox is absent.

Kangaroo: Why¹ is the fox absent?

Wolf: He is ill.

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

Wolf: All right!

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

Lion: I can answer the question.

Kangaroo: Well. Go on!

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



¹ why - барои чя; почему

² pony - аспи хурд; пони

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

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

UNIT SIX - THE SIXTH UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

Learn the new words: on the way, some of

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher's reading:

a month - two months, three months, summer months
a country - two countries, three countries, many countries

2. Read the rhyme, translate and learn it:



BREAKFAST

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



¹ cheese - панир; сыр

² milk - шир; молоко

³ tea - чой; чай

⁴ jam - мураббо; варенье

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

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

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

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

on the way:



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

some of:

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

ENGLISH GRAMMAR IS EASY

6. Read, translate and make up sentences:

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

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

8. Complete the sentences:

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

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

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

HOMEWORK

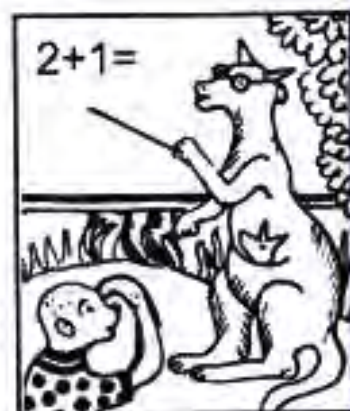
1. Do ex. 8 on p. 48 in writing.
2. Read the dialogue and learn it.

AT THE LESSON OF MATHEMATICS IN THE FOREST SCHOOL

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

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

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





Monkey: Four apples.

Kangaroo: Why?

Monkey: Because 'I have one apple already'.

PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

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

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher:

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

What's the matter with you?

Live and learn.

I am sorry. I don't know.

Here you are.

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

RHYME



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

¹ monkey [mʌŋki] - маймун; обезьяна

² fancy ['fænsi] - фарз кардан; представить

³ because [bi'kɔ:z] - барон; барон

⁴ already [ɔl'redi] - аллакай; уже

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

to look:

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

everything:

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

the sky [skai]:



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

bright [brait]:



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

the sun:



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

holidays:

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

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

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

5. Read the text:

AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.



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

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

6. Answer the questions using two sentences:

When are you at school again?

When do you have your holidays?

Who looks nice?

Who has nice flowers in the hands?

What is blue?

What is bright?

Is everything clean in your room?

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

HOMework

1. Read the dialogue and learn it:



DIALOGUE

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

Fox: What do you want it for?

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

Fox: It is in my bag.

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

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

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

WEDNESDAY

Gymnastics
Mathematics
History
Geography
Botany

FRIDAY

Drawing
Russian
Botany
Handicraft
English

PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

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

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read:

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

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

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

HOW ARE YOU?

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

Sue: I am well, thank you,
And how are you?

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

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

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

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

a month:
[ə'mʌnθ]

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

January:
[dʒænjuəri]

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

February:
[februəri]

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

March:

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

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

6. Answer the questions:

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

7. Write down the dates:

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



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

HOMEWORK

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

HOW ARE YOU?

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

Foxie: I am not well.

Monkey: What is the matter with you?

Foxie: I am ill. I have a sorethroat¹.

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

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

UNIT SEVEN - THE SEVENTH UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

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

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

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

¹ sorethroat ['sɔ:θrəut] - дарди гулу; больное горло

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

GOOD-NIGHT

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



LET'S HAVE A TALK

3. First answer the questions then have a dialogue:

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

B. How are you?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

July [dʒuˈlaɪ]:

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

4. Let's read the text:

MONTHS AND HOLIDAYS

Part 1

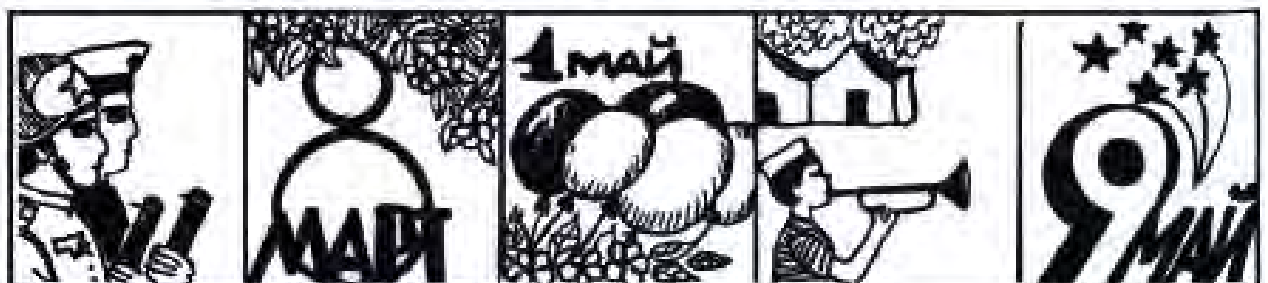
January is the first month of a year. January has 31 days. In January we have ten days of school holidays and we do not go to school.

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

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

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

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



5. Answer the questions using 2-3 sentences.

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

HOMEWORK

Do ex. 5 on p. 57 in writing.



PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

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

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher's reading:

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

tion [ʃn] - Constitution, Revolution, contribution.

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

MONTHS

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

3. Read the time-table and complete it:

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

4. Answer the questions:

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

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

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

What lessons do you like?

5. Read the text:

¹ all the rest - дигарҳо; все другие

² alone - танҳо; один

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

MONTHS AND HOLIDAYS

Tajik and Russian Army Day

A year has twelve months. What are they?



They are:
Winter months are:
December
January
February

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

Spring months are:
March
April
May



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

Summer months are:
June
July
August



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

Autumn months are:
September
October
November



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

HOMework

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

A New Year
The 1st of
January

Tajik
Army Day
The 23rd of
February

Women's Day
The 8th of March

May Day
The 1st of
May

The Tajik
Constitution
The 6th of
October

Victory Day
The 9th of
May

PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

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

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher:

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

¹ The Day of Independence - Рӯзи истиқлолият; День независимости

PAST INDIFINITE OF "TO BE" IS:

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

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

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

POEM

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

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

yesterday:
[jɛstədi]

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

last [la:st]:

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

country:
[ˈkʌntri]

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

¹ in the country - дар деҳа; в деревне
² small - хурд, майда; маленький
³ town - шаҳр; город
⁴ tall - баланд, дароз; высокий

camp:

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

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

HOMEWORK

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

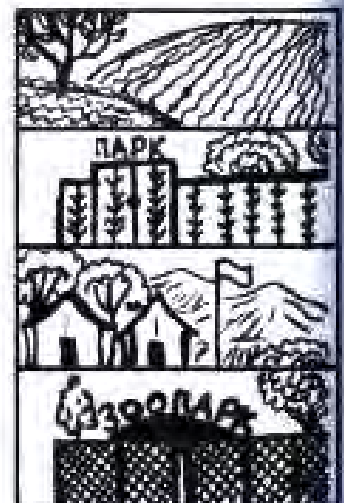
Last autumn Ali's brother...

Last month Lola's father...

Last Monday Nor's sister...

Last summer Anor's friends...

Last week Karim's little brother...



Last Tuesday Olim's friends...

Last spring Oisha's friends...



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

REVISION (1 hour)

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

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

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

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

4. Answer the question: What time is it?



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

5. Let's play:

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

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

P1 - Is your birthday in August?

P2 - Yes, it is. You are right.

6. Learn the poem:

POEM

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



HOMEWORK

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

PIF

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



- ¹ Red Square - Майдони сурх; Красная Площадь
- ² joyful - хурсандай; веселье, радостный, веселый
- ³ funny - хандаовар; смешной
- ⁴ cold - хунук; холодный
- ⁵ to go for a walk - ба сайр баромадан; пойти на прогулку
- ⁶ it rains - меборад (борон); идет дождь
- ⁷ umbrella - чатр; зонт

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

THE SECOND TERM

UNIT EIGHT - THE EIGHT UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher's reading:

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

May, they, great

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

2. Read the riddle and answer the question:

RIDDLE

When Ali was at the map,

He was not in the cap.

When Ali was on the mat,

He was not in the hat.

What was on Ali's head?



ENGLISH GRAMMAR IS EASY

I was not=I wasn't

He was not=He wasn't

She was not=She wasn't

It was not=It wasn't

WERE NOT=WEREN'T

We were not=We weren't

You were not=You weren't

They were not=They weren't

¹ head - cap; голова

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

A. Was Ali in the country last holiday?

... Oisha at home in the evening?

... your friend at the cinema yesterday?

... your grandfather a collective-farmer?

B. Were you at the camp in July?

... they in the mountains yesterday?

... your friends in the country last summer?

... you ready for the English lesson yesterday?

... they ready for the Russian lesson yesterday?

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

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

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

Yesterday the sky was blue.

Yesterday the sun was bright.

Last week we were on the collective-farm.

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

Everything looks clean in the classroom.

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

Where was Ali last Monday?

Where was Lola last Tuesday?

Where were Ali and Akram last Wednesday?

Where were Lola and Oisha last Wednesday?

Where were you last year?

8. Read the text.



LAST SUMMER

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

9. Answer the questions and have a pair talk.

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

10. Tell about the camp you were at.

HOMEWORK

1. Write about the Pioneer Camp you were at



PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

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

Let's read, speak, learn and exercises

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

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

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

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



EVERYBODY SAYS

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

3. Answer the questions:

What colour is the chalkboard?

What colour is the floor?

What colour is the door?

What colour is the table?

What colour are the walls?

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

O - Hello, Ali! How are you?

A - Hello! Thank you! I am well.

What about you?

¹ everybody - ҳар кас, ҳама; каждый

² aunt [a:nt] - хола; тегя

³ look like - монанд; похоже на

5. Read translate the sentences and learn the words:

a man:



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

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

a bus:



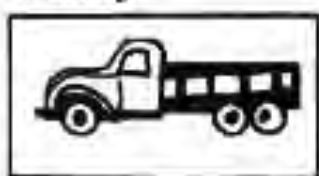
a red bus, a blue bus, a big bus. What colour is this bus?

a car:



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

a lorry:



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

a driver:
to drive:

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

a woman:



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

but: two women:
[wi:min]



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



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

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

HOMEWORK

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

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

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

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

P1 $34+15=?$

P2 $34+15=$

P3 $29+11=?$

P4 $29+11=$

P5 $19+13=?$

P6 $19+13=$

P7 $12+23=?$

P8 $12+23=$

P9 $56+44=?$

P10 $56+44=$

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

RHYME

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



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

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

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

¹ I'll see - мебинам; посмотрю

² had - дошт; имел

³ to rub out - тоза, пок кардан; стирать

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

5. Read, translate and learn it:

an uncle:



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

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

7. Read and translate:

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

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

Were you on the collective-farm in spring?

Were your aunt and uncle in the mountains last week?

Were your friends in the forest last month?

Were your father and mother in the cotton-field in winter?

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

P1 - Where was Ali yesterday?

P2 - Was he at the cinema yesterday?

P1 - No, he was not.

P3 - Was he in the Zoo yesterday?

P1 - No, he was not.

P4 - Was he in the mountains yesterday?

P1 - No, he was not.

P5 - Was he at school yesterday?

P1 - Yes, he was. Ali was at school yesterday.

HOMWORK

1. Do ex. 1 on p. 73.

2. Read the text and answer the questions:

Nor and his Grandfather

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



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

UNIT NINE - THE NINTH UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

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

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher, then individually:

eer [iə] - engineer, a pioneer

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

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

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

RHYME

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



¹ show - нишон дедян; показывать

² always - дойман; всегда

³ shorter - күтохтар; короче

⁴ left - чап; левый

⁵ right - рост; правый

⁶ clap - карсак задан; хлопать

⁷ might - кувва; сила

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

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

4. Answer the questions:

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

5. Translate into English:

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

6. Answer.

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

Raise your hands and say.

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

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

8. Complete the sentences: Use: was or were

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

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

9. Complete the sentences:

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

HOMework

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



PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

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

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read, translate and learn the rhyme.

RHYME

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



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

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

3. Read the words, sentences and translate them:

a birthday party:
[ˈbɜːθdeɪ]



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

happy:
[ˈhæpi]



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

invite:
[ɪnˈvaɪt]

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

new: [njuː]



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

to give a present:



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

dear - азиз; дорогой

How old . . .



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

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

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

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

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

6. Let's play:

P1 - Is it Olim's pen?

P2 - No, it is not.

P1 - Is it Nor's knife?

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

P1 - Is it Lola's pencil?

P2 - No, it is not.

HOMework

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

MEETING

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

Bear - Eleven.

Wolf - But you were four years old last year.

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



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

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

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

always, everything, because;

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

2. Answer: What time is it?

It is nine o'clock.

It is half past nine.

It is a quarter past ten.

It is 20 minutes past 4.

It is 20 minutes to 9.

It is a quarter to 10.

It is 20 minutes to 12.

It is a quarter to 7.



3. Ask a classmate about the time:



4. Ask a classmate when he does something:

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

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

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

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

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

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

HALIMA'S BIRTHDAY

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



HOMEWORK

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



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

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

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Read, translate and learn the rhyme:



RHYME

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

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

did:
(Past Indef.
of "do")

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

usually [ju:ʒuəli]:

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

to be busy [bizi]:



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

6. Read the text:

MY BUSY DAD

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

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

Is Dad right?



HOMWORK

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



PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

Learn the words: certainly, with great pleasure.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

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

P1 - Lola, are you busy today?

P2 - No, I am not.

P1 - Do you want to see a new film?

P2 - Certainly¹, with great pleasure².

ENGLISH GRAMMAR IS EASY

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

to ask-asked [t]

to clean-cleaned [d]

to help-helped [t]

to play-played [d]

Вале:

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

4. Read with your teacher and translate:

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

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

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

P1 - Open the door.

P2 - I opened the door.

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

Yesterday I ... ball with my little brother.

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

Last week we ... in the schoolyard.

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

HOMework

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

AT THE FOREST SCHOOL

Raise your hands.

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



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

Gena Crocodile: I opened the window.

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

PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

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

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

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

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

Pattern:

P₁ - I take pens every day.

P₂ - I took pens every day (yesterday).

A. take-took
see-saw
go-went
sit-sat
stand-stood
give-gave
put-put
have-had

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

2. Read the rhyme and learn it:

RHYME



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

3. Read, translate and learn the words:

A. to talk:



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

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

P₁ - Were you at a camp last holiday?

P₂ - No, I wasn't.

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

P₁ - Where were you on Sunday?

P₂ - I was at the Zoo.

6. Read and use the Past Indefinite Tense.



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



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



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



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



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



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



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

HOMework

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

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

¹ box [boks] - куття; ящик

UNIT ELEVEN - THE ELEVENTH UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

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

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

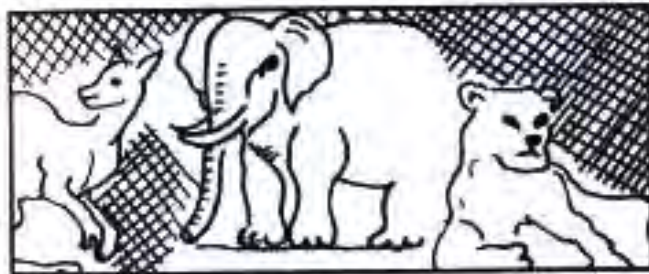
1. Review the rhyme: I took, I took, I took.
2. Read the dialogue, translate it and learn it (at home):

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

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

3. Read the rhyme and learn it:

RHYME



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

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

begin-began
do-did

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

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

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

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

a box of sweets:



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

fruit:[fru:t]

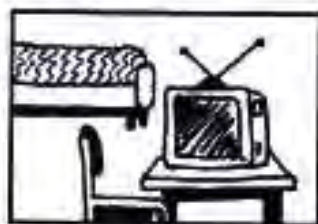
Apples are fruit. I like fruit very much. Do you like fruit? Does your friend like fruit? We usually have fruit for our supper.

a puppy:



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

a living-room:



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

7. Read and tell what this text is about:

OISHA'S BIRTHDAY

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



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

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

HOMEWORK



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

¹ may - бигзор; пусть

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

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read and translate:

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

2. Read the rhyme and learn it:

RHYME

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



3. Complete the sentences. Example:

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

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

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

short-shorter



long-longer



small-smaller



big-bigger



young-younger



old-older



strong-stronger



5. Use the comparative degree of the adjectives:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P2 - older

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

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

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

7. Read translate the sentences and learn the words:

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

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

HOMework

1. Answer the questions in writing:

Is your father a pensioner?

Is your father older than your mother?

Is your aunt younger than your uncle?

Are you smaller than your sister?

Was the sun brighter yesterday than today?

Was the sky cleaner yesterday than today?

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



PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

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

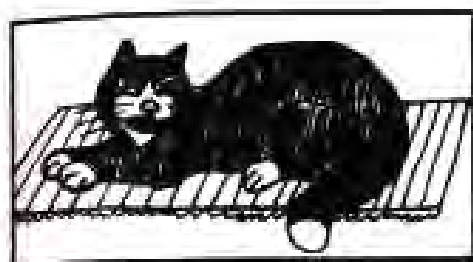
Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

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

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

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

2. Read the rhyme, translate and learn it:



RHYME

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

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

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

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



5. Read and translate:

a cotton mill:



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

all of:



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

family:
[fæmili]

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

6. Let's read and speak:

ALI'S FAMILY (THE FIRST PART)



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

7. Ask each other questions about your family.

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

P1 - What are you?

P2 - I am a driver.

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



PART FOUR - THE FOURTH PART

Learn the new words: a Sozmoni javonon.

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

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

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

2. Read the rhyme, translate it and learn:

RHYME

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



3. Translate into English:

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

4. Read the sentences and learn the words:

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

5. Let's read and speak.

ALI'S FAMILY (THE SECOND PART)

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

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

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

HOMEWORK

Write 8-10 sentences about "My Family".



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

UNIT TWELVE - THE TWELFTH UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

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

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

2. Learn the rhyme:



RHYME

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

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

4. Ask your classmate to say what he did:

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

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

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

¹ a little bit more - как бештар; немного больше

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P - No, I am not. It's my day off¹.

H - Let's go to the cinema then.

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

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

8. Let's tell a story:

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

P1 - On his way he saw a dog.

P2 - The dog ran after him.

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

HOMework



1. Write the verbs in the Past Indefinite Tense:

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

¹ day off - рӯзи дамгирв; свободный день

² interesting - аҷоиб; интересный

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

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

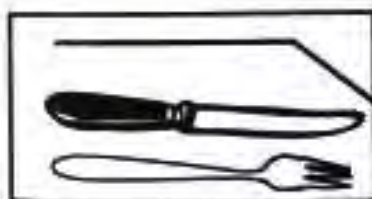
3. Learn the dialogue on p. 98 ex. 7.

PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

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

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the rhyme and learn it:



RHYME

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

2. Read and translate:

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

¹ knife - корд; нож

² fork - чангак; вилка

³ always - доимо; всегда

⁴ got up - аз хоб хестан; вставать

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

P1 - Karim, go to the chalkboard.

P2 - He went to the chalkboard.

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

I went to the schoolyard after school yesterday.

My friend's brother went with me.

5. Say the sentences in the Past Indefinite Tense:

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

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

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

We say: "We go home this way".

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

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

HOMEWORK



1. Complete the sentences:

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

She takes five notebooks to school, but yesterday

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

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

I always see him in the schoolyard, but yesterday

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

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

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the sentences and translate them:

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

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



RHYME

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

3. Read and translate:

a hamlet:
 [ə 'hæmlit]



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

¹ lark - турна; жаворонок
² dark - торик; темно
³ quickly - тез; быстро
⁴ left (leave) - монда рафтан; ухидить

to stay [steɪ]: Don't go away. Stay with me. Last summer holidays I stayed with my grandmother in the hamlet. Where do you stay in summer? Answer, please.

interesting: This book is nice and interesting. It is
[ˈɪntrɪstɪŋ] interesting to look at the little animals when they play. It was interesting to stay in the hamlet. Was it interesting for you to stay in the hamlet last holiday? Answer, please.

4. Say in the Past Indefinite Tense:

P1 - It is interesting to stay in the hamlet.

P2 - It was interesting to stay in the hamlet.

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

P1 - Last Saturday afternoon I took my younger brother to the cinema.

In the evening I watched a hockey game on TV.

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

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

HOMEWORK

1. Answer the questions in writing:

Who helped you to learn English?

Who stayed in the hamlet last holiday?

Who went to the mountains in summer?

Who saw you on the way to school?

Who began to learn to play chess?

Where were you in the evening yesterday?

Where was your older brother last month?

Was the sun brighter yesterday than today?

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

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

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

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read, translate and learn:

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

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

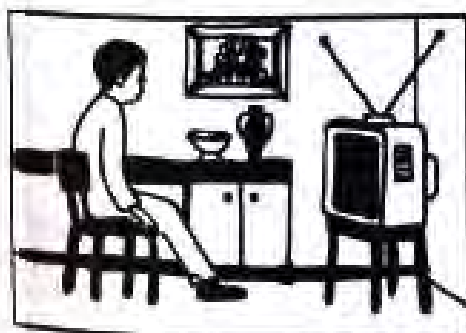
2. Read the sentences and compare them. Say how the interrogative form of Past Indefinite is formed.

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

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

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

3. Read and learn the rhyme:



RHYME

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

гоаш - сарсаря гаштан; бродить

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

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

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

5. Let's read:

A HAMLET IN THE MOUNTAINS

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

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

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



B. Answer the questions:

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

HOMEWORK



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

WHY HARES' ARE WHITE IN WINTER?

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

Children, is Dilbar right?

PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read after the teacher's reading:

- A. Whale-vale-fail; wine-vine-fine; when-van-fan
- B. at the hamlet, at the camp, at the cotton-mill

2. Read, translate and learn the rhyme.



RHYME

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

study - хондан; учиться
hard - бо шавки том; усердно

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

A. 1. Did you ...

No, I didn't. I ...

2. Did he ...

No, he didn't. He ...

3. Did they ...

No, they didn't. They ...

4. Did she ...

Yes, she did. She ...

5. Did you ...

Yes, I did. I ...

B. When did you ... ?

I ... yesterday.

When did he ... ?

He ... last week.

When did she ... ?

She ... last month.

When did they ... ?

They ... on Wednesday.

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



RHYME

What did you do?

What did you do?

What did you do in summer?

What did he do?

What did he do?

What did he do as a farmer?

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

P1 - Did you go to a camp?

P2 - Yes, I did.

P1 - When did you go to a pioneer camp?

P2 - I went there last year.

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

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

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

"A STORY"

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

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

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

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

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



HOMWORK

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

PART THREE - THE THIRD PART

Learn the new words: could, couldn't.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

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

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

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

2. Sing a song.



THE BEAR WENT OVER THE MOUNTAINS

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



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

4. Let's tell a story:

T - Yesterday I went to the mountains.

P1 - ...

P2 - ...

P3 - ...

etc.

5. Make up sentences:

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

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

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

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

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

HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 3 on p. 108 in writing.
2. Read the text and answer the questions in writing.

Do you like the parrot?
Why do you like the parrot?

POLL IS OUR PARROT¹



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

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

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

UNIT FOURTEEN - THE FOURTEENTH UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

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

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

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

¹ parrot - тутя; попугай

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

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

3. Let's tell a story:

T - Yesterday I went to the cinema.

P1 - P2 - P3- etc.

4. Make up sentences:

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

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

T - an interesting film

P1 - I didn't see an interesting film

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

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

My pen-friend didn't write me a letter last week.

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

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

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

P3 - You did your homework yesterday evening.

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

1. You saw your English teacher yesterday.

2. You went to the cinema yesterday.

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

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

5. You always took care of your younger sister.

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

HOMework



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

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

Lola answered the teacher's questions well.

He wrote an interesting letter to his pen-friend.

She gave her younger sister an interesting book.

His bigger brother took a good care of his dog.

Some of the boys tried to help those little girls.

3. Read the text and answer the questions:



NEW YEAR'S DAY

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

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

¹ New Year - Соли нав; Новый год

² people - одамон; люди

³ before - пеш аз; перед

Answer the questions in writing:

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

PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

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

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

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



SING A SONG OF WINTER

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

3. Read with your teacher:

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

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

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

¹ be happy and gay - хушу хушбахт бош; быть счастливым и весёлым

² around - гурду атроф; вокруг

³ snow man - одами барфя; снеговик

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a) You went to the Zoo yesterday.

- Whom did you take with you?

b) You saw a film. Was it interesting?

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

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

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

6. Read, translate and learn the words:

to do morning exercises:



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

to make a bed:



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

to be late:



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

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

HOMEWORK



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

WINTER



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

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

¹ ground - земля; земля

² snowmen - одами барфя; снеговик

³ warm - гарм; тепло

⁴ ski - лижатоэн; лыжня, ходить на лыжах

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

REVISION

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Review the rhymes covered.

2. Read the dialogue and learn it:

- D - Mummy, may I invite Ali to my birthday party?
M - Certainly, dear.
D - Thank you, Mummy.

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

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

4. Complete the sentences:

- A. 1. I have breakfast at 7 o'clock, but yesterday I... .
2. He has breakfast at 6.45 o'clock, but yesterday he... .
3. She has breakfast at 8.15 o'clock, but yesterday she... .
4. We have dinner at 2 o'clock, but yesterday she... .
5. They have supper at 6.30 o'clock, but yesterday they... .
- B. Now he lives in Hissor, but last year he... .
This week he tries to do his homework in the afternoon, but last week he... .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pattern: P1 - Did you see Ali yesterday?

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

P3 - No, I didn't. I didn't see him.

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

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

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

HOMework

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

$36+44=?$

$66+33=?$

$39+14=?$

$55+22=?$

$77+13=?$

$63+29=?$

$11+12=?$

$88+8=?$

$56+19=?$

2. Read the text and retell it:

IN THE FOREST SCHOOL

One day Teacher Kangaroo asked her schoolcubs: "I say, Bear cub, how old are you?" The Bear cub said: "I am five years old". Then Teacher Kangaroo asked the wolf: "How old are you, Wolf cub?" The Wolf cub answered that he was four years old. Then Teacher Kangaroo asked Zebra cub: "I say, Zebra cub, who is younger: the Bear cub or Wolf cub?" The Zebra cub answered that the Bear cub was younger. All the schoolcubs began to jump and laugh¹. Then Foxie said: "You must first think, then speak, Zebra cub. The Bear cub is one year older, the Wolf cub is one year younger". And Foxie asked the teacher Kangaroo to give her "five".

Remember: could, couldn't, to make a bed, to do morning exercises

THE THIRD TERM

UNIT FIFTEEN - THE FIFTEENTH UNIT

PART ONE - THE FIRST PART

Learn the new words: must, be hungry, a face, came, needn't, of course.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the rhyme and learn it:

RHYME

write-wrote
speak-spoke
give-gave
come-came

make-made
[e]
read-read
have-had

That is the rhyme
Which I said.

¹ laugh [la:f] - хандидан (ханда); смеяться

2. Read the dialogue, translate it, answer the question and learn it:

T - Nor, why are you late for school every morning?

N - When I come to the yard of the school, I see a sign¹ [sain]
"School. Go slow²".

For what is this sign?

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

a hand:



a hand, one hand, two hands, three hands.
I have two hands and he has two hands.
How many hands have you?

a face:



a face-faces, two faces, three faces. We
wash our faces every day. He washed his
face in the morning. Does he wash his face
in the evening?

must:

I must read, he must read and they must
read. We must wash our faces and hands
every day. We must learn well. We must do
our homework well.

of course:
[əv 'kɔ:s]

Must you wash your face and hands every
day? - Of course, we must. Must you go to
school? - Of course, we must. Must you do
your morning exercises? - Of course, we
must.

needn't:

Must you wash TV every evening? - No,
we needn't. Must they go to the cinema
every evening? - No, they needn't. Must he
dance every day? - No, he needn't.

hungry:
[hʌŋɡri]

Karim, I say, I am hungry. Let's have some
dinner. I am hungry, too. Akram, are you
hungry? - Oh, yes, I am hungry very
much. I say, Ali, are you hungry? - Yes, I
am hungry. We all are hungry. Let's have
dinner.

¹ sign - лавка; вывеска

² slow - оромона; медленный

4. Translate and learn:

IT IS NEVER LATE TO LEARN

5. Answer the questions, use in answers "of course" or "needn't" where necessary:

Must she write letters to her pen-friend every day?

Must you do your homework every day?

Must you take care of your little sisters and brothers?

Must you wash your face and hands every day?

6. Ask your classmate whether he always washes his face and hands.

7. Ask your classmate what he does when he is hungry (what he did when he was hungry).

HOMEWORK

Read the text and answer the questions:



MY GRANDFATHER'S STORY

Part One

When I was a boy, I didn't like to be late for school. I always got up at 7 o'clock. First I opened the window then I did my morning exercises. After that I closed the window and made my bed. I washed my face and hands. Then I dressed. I put on my school blue suit, red tie and my skull cap. I was not hungry in the morning, but I had my breakfast. I sat down at the table and had my breakfast. I usually had one egg, a cup of tea, a flat cake and butter for breakfast. I took two apples and put them into my bag. At 8 o'clock I went to school. Our school was near our house. I was never late for school.

Our school began at 8.30. I learned very well.

1. When did the grandfather get up?
2. Did he do his morning exercises?
3. What did the grandfather have for his breakfast?
4. Was he late for school?
5. Did he learn very well?

PART TWO - THE SECOND PART

**Learn the new words: to laugh, know-knew,
tell-told, funny, sing-sang.**

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

1. Read the words and sentences with the teacher and make up questions:

A. tell-told

know-knew

sing-sang

- B. Did you tell her? - Yes, I did. I told her.**

Did you know him? - Yes, I did. I knew him.

Did you sing songs? - Yes, I did. I sang songs.

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

RHYME

First I spoke with her,
Then I wrote to her,
When she read my letter
She knew everything about the matter¹.
Then she came to me
And gave me the letter to see.
I took it, I read it,
That's the rhyme, I said it.



¹ matter - мащала; дело