

P. N. SATSKAYA
P. JAMSHEDOV
K. ALIDODKHONOVA

English

ЗАБОНИ АНГЛИСӢ



RULES OF READING

[ei]

[eə]

[o:]

[ɔ]

[i:]

[a:]

[ei]

[iə]

[oi]

[ai]

[u:]

[ai]

[au]

[ai]

[tʃ]

[ou]

[ŋ]

[kw]

[f]

[h] [o]

[ʃ]

[θ] [ð]

SUFFIXES

- dom - free - freedom
- er (- or) to work - worker
- ing to build - building
- (t) ion dictate - dictation
- ness happy - happiness
- ship friend - friendship
- able (-ible) to enjoy - enjoyable
- ful help - helpful
- less love - loveless
- y rain - rainy
- ly day daily

PREFIXES

- in-(il,-im,-ir-) definite-indefinite
- re - to write - to rewrite
- un - pretty - unpretty

P. SATSKAYA, P. JAMSHEDOV, K. ALIDODKHONOVA

English

7

ЗАБОНИ АНГЛИСӢ

КИТОБИ ДАРСӢ БАРОИ СИҶФИ 7-ум
TEXTBOOK FOR THE 7th FORM

*Коллегии Вазорати маорифи
Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон ба ҳоҷ тавсия кардааст*

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П. Сатская, П. Чамшедов, К. Алидодхонова

Забони англисӣ, китоби дарсӣ барои синфи 7-ум.

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

Ҷадвали истифодаи иҷоравии китоб

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				Аввали сол	Охири сол
1					
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3					
4					
5					

Муаллимонӣ мӯҳтарам!

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SOME INSTRUCTIONS OF TEACHING ENGLISH

The textbook for the 7 Form carries on the series of the English textbooks for the 5-6 Forms for Tajik schools.

The language selection, its arrangement and introducing of the language material are worked out according to the latest achievements in theory and practice of foreign language teaching at schools. The main aim of the textbook is further mastering of speech habits and skills, namely, oral speech and reading texts with full comprehension of the plot being achieved by means of adequate translation or by putting questions.

The textbook consists of 17 Units (68 Lessons) Irregular Verbs, Grammar Reference, Topical Vocabulary, Reader, Anglo-Tajik-Russian Vocabulary and Contents. The whole language material is presented in the following way:

I Term - Units 1-4

II Term - Units 5-8

III Term - Units 9-13

IV Term - Units 14-17

Dialogues on English Tenses.

Every Unit includes four Lessons. All Lessons are similar in structure. The language material of every Lesson is centered round a definite topic. Much attention is paid to the combination of different language units and mastering oral speech skills. Almost every Lessons gives the pupils some new information in English. All the exercises are to be done in the order they are given in the textbook. All the Homework exercises should be done in written form.

HOW TO TEACH PRONUNCIATION. The pronunciation of words is not only a matter of sounds, but also of stress or accent. The pronunciation of sentence patterns includes also variations of musical tones: rise and fall. In teaching English pronunciation the teacher should bear in mind that the difficulties his pupils will meet with are sounds, stress and musical tones strange to Tajik and Russian speaking pupils. Every lesson of this textbook includes some exercises which help to master the pupils to observe correct pronunciation of words, stresses and musical tones. Pupils must learn to pronounce English words, sentences by imitating the teacher's pronunciation, some teacher's explanation and gestures in particular are helpful.

MIND THE RULE: First pupils should pronounce a word in unison, then individually, then in unison again until the teacher sees that they can pronounce the sound, the word with the sound and the whole sentence correctly. Pronunciation can be taught only by a patient and persistent effort through the whole course of study.

HOW TO TEACH VOCABULARY. There are two kinds of words in the textbook: productive ones which are used by the pupils in their speech and receptive words given in the footnotes with the translation. These words are not to be learnt. There are two stages in teaching vocabu-

lary: presentation and consolidation. Presentation and preliminary consolidation of new words are based on the doing of exercises with the instruction "Read, translate and learn the words". The ways of presentation and preliminary consolidation of new words are:

a) a new word is read by a pupil (transcription is written by the teacher);

b) the teacher pronounces this word correctly and explains the meaning of the word;

c) the pupils read sentences with a new word of a paragraph, translate the sentences and either answer the question or fill in a new word in a sentence. It is advisable to do retranslation (in unison) of some sentences of the paragraph read by the pupils;

d) after the presentation and consolidation of all the new words the pupils read and translate all the presented words in unison after the teacher;

e) then the pupils do exercise "say, report and add": in case of some spare time at the lesson, the pupils write down the words and their translation in their lesson vocabularies. The teacher must arrange the revision of the words covered at every lesson as a phonetic drill: the words are read in unison after the teacher, the pupils have to translate these words in unison, too.

HOW TO DEVELOP THE PUPILS' ORAL SPEECH

1) **LISTENING** is developed by means of training the pupils in listening comprehension throughout the whole period of instruction. There are some devices the teacher uses for the purpose. The teacher uses the English language:

a) when giving the class instructions,

b) when introducing new language material (words, sentence patterns; Note: a grammar phenomenon is presented in the Tajik language).

c) when checking up pupils' comprehension (by means of answering the teacher's questions, retelling in English),

d) when checking pupils's assimilation of the language material covered,

e) when consolidating the material presented.

Remember: almost every topical text should be introduced through the teacher's retelling of the text and its comprehension.

2) **SPEAKING** is developed by means of exercises presented in the textbook. The devices used for the purpose are: visual aids, through visual perception of the subject to be spoken about, including a text read. To fulfill the instruction of "Read the text and retell" the teacher should make his pupils fulfil the following exercises"

a) a pupil reads a sentence,

b) another pupil puts 1-2 questions on it, the others answer them

c) all the pupils do choral retranslation of the sentence,

d) after the doing of all these exercises over the whole text, the pupils retell the text in a chain around the class.

If the text consists of more than 6-7 sentences, the rest of the text is studied either by means of putting questions on the sentences or by doing retranslation.

3) **TALKING** is developed by means of learning pattern dialogues and some other exercises given in the textbook.

How to work at the pattern dialogues:

a) the dialogue is read and translated by the pupils,

b) it is memorized by the pupils, at home or at the lesson. It is reviewed by means of individual and choral retranslation.

c) all pupils, sitting at the desks, reproduce the dialogue simultaneously in a pair talk, for the sake of revision;

d) the teacher listens to some pairs of pupils (2-3) who reproduce it,

e) the pupils modifies the dialogue being learned by them, they compose dialogues of their own (first simultaneous pair talk comes, then the teacher listens to some pairs of the pupils).

Sometimes the pupils are given a picture or a verbal situation to talk about.

HOW TO MASTER THE TECHNIQUE OF READING. There are some exercises on rules of reading in the textbook. These exercises are read by the pupils first individually then in unison. Reading aloud as a method of teaching and learning the English language should take more time than silent reading. It is advisable to read some lines of a text in unison, this helps to master the pupils' pronunciation and the technique of reading. Translation of the text is permissible.

There is a section of "Reader". The teacher should ask his pupils to read a text of the section once a week. The teacher checks the pupils' comprehension of the text by means of answering the questions on the text.

There is a section of Extra-curricular work. Some plays and songs are proposed for the pupils to learn for conducting out of class activities. Practice proves that extra-curricular work helps the teacher to promote greater interest in learning the English language.

All the Units-Lessons (exercises, texts) and the Vocabulary are written by Satskaya P. N.; Grammar Reference, translation of the Vocabulary are done by Jamshedov P. D.; Reader and the section of Extra-Curricular Work are compiled by Alidodhkonova K. A.

The authors hope that the textbook will contribute to the teaching of the English language at secondary schools.

The authors will be greatly indebted for any critical remarks on the part of school teachers.

The remarks should be sent to the Editorial Office of Russian Language, Dushanbe, 734043, Sherozi Str., 33. Publishing House "Sarparast".

SATSKAYA P. N.

THE FIRST TERM

UNIT 1 - THE FIRST UNIT

LESSON 1 - THE FIRST LESSON

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the words.

a, ai, ay [ei] - plate, fate, plait, play, day
a [æ] - cat, hat, mat, map, lamp, bad, had
ar [a:] - car, dark, lark, mark, park
air, are [ɛə] - hair, fair, pair, dare, pare, mare, hare

2. Read the proverb, translate and learn it.

THERE IS NO SMOKE WITHOUT FIRE

3. Read and learn the dialogues, act them and make dialogues of your own.

- a) **K** - Akram, please introduce¹ me to your friend.
A - This is Norvaliev and that is Karim Normatov.
- b) **K** - Let's go to the mountains!
A - That's a good idea.
L - Not a bad idea.

4. Answer the questions.

A. Do you go to the country in summer?
Do you go to see your Grandmother and Grandfather?
Do you play with your friends there?
When do you go to the river?
Where do you pick up fruit?

B. Have a pair talk with your friend about the country where you go in summer.

C. Does your friend go to the country in summer?
Does he go to see his Grandfather and Grandmother?
Does he play with his friends there?
Where does he go to swim?

¹ **introduce** - ошно кардан; представить (познакомить)

When does he go to the river?
Where does he pick up vegetables?

D. Have a pair talk with your friend about the country where Akram (Lola) goes in summer.

5. Describe the picture, then have a pair talk about the picture.

SUMMER IN THE VILLAGE

a collective-farm
to help, to pick up
to swim, fruit, vegetables:
tomatoes, apples, grapes,
potatoes,
carrots,
cucumbers,
melons,
watermelons.



HOMEWORK

Do ex. 4 (A, C) on p. 6 in written form.

LESSON 2 - THE SECOND LESSON

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read.

e, ee, ea [i:] - Pete, tree, free, meet, meat, peal

e [e] - pet, met, tent, sent, rent

er, ir, or, ur [ə:] - her, girl, word, curl

ear, ere [iə] - near, dear, here

2. Read the dialogue, learn and act it and make dialogues of your own.

M - I want you to go to the shop and buy some vegetables.

K - What vegetables must I buy?

M - Some carrots and cucumbers.

3. Ask questions on the sentences.

On Thursday we finish our lessons at 2 o'clock.

My elder sister lives in Khujand.

4. **Get information (put questions: who, when, where, what). He does. They play.**
5. Have a pair talk with your classmate about what you do in the morning, in the evening, in the afternoon, on Sunday (use the words: get up, wash, do morning exercises, make a bed, have breakfast, go to the cinema, to play ..., to do homework, to watch TV, to go to sleep ...).
6. **Look at the picture "At the camp:"**
- answer the teacher's questions.
 - have a pair talk,
 - describe the picture.

AT THE CAMP



holidays
a sportground
a tent
to make a fire

HOMEWORK

Write about your holidays at the camp.

LESSON 3 - THE THIRD LESSON

1. Read.

[ai] - pile, pine, mine, nine, nice, fine

[i] - pit, hit, fit, lit, sit

er, ir, or, ur [ə:] - her, girl, first, work, curl

ear [iə:] - dear, near, fear, ear

2. Make up sentences on the patterns using the words: a museum, cinemas, lakes, a theatre, a multistoried building, in the town, in the village:

There is an indian rubber on the table.

There are vegetables in the basket.

Is there butter on the plate?

Are there apples in the garden?

There is no penknife on the desk.

There are no cucumbers in the garden.

3. Read the rhymes, memorize them and make up sentences on the patterns: there is (are), there is (are) no, is (are) there ...?

- A. There is a picture on the wall.
There is a lion on the ball.
There are two children in the hall.
There are two brothers, very tall.
- B. Is there a picture on the wall?
Is there a lion on the ball?
Are there two children in the hall?
Are there two brothers, very tall?
- C. There is no picture on the wall.
There is no lion on the ball.
There are no children in the hall.
There are no brothers, very tall.

4. Read the dialogues, learn and act them and make dialogues of your own.

- A. - Is there a river in your town?
- Yes, there is. It is not far from our house. It is very beautiful there in summer.
- B. - Akram, is there a theatre in your country?
- No, there isn't. There is no theatre in my village.

5. Look at the picture "My Holidays in the town", describe it and have a pair talk.

to take a bus, a bus stop, green and beautiful, a museum, a theatre, a cinema, a Zoo, an institute, the university, multistoried buildings, a market.



HOMework

1. Write about your holidays in town.
2. Home reading.

To be memorized: a surname, parents, a turner, a nurse, a dressmaker

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read.

sh [ʃ] - short, shirt, shop, shall, ship, she
 ch [tʃ] - chair, bench, much, match, march

2. Read the proverb, translate and learn it.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP

3. Read the dialogue, translate, learn and act it.

K - Why are you crying, little girl?
 L - Because my brother has holidays and I don't.
 K - Why don't you have holidays?
 L - Because I don't go to school.

4. Answer the questions, using two sentences.

Is there a museum in your village?
 Is there a university in your town?
 Are there many multistoried houses in your town?
 Are there many collective-farmers in your village?

5. Read, translate, fill in the word, answer the questions and learn it.

a surname:
 [ə 'sə:neɪm]

Nor is my first name and Normatov is my surname. My brother's name is Karim and his ... is Normatov, too. What is your surname?

a turner:
 [ə 'tɜ:nə]

My uncle is a turner. My brother is a turner, too. Are you a turner? What are you?

a nurse:
 [ə 'nɜ:s]

My mother is a nurse in hospital. My grandmother is a ..., too. Is your elder sister a nurse, too? What is she?

a dressmaker:
 [ə 'dresmeɪkə]

My friend's mother is a dressmaker. His sister is a ..., too. Is his grandmother a dressmaker, too? What is she?

a parent:
[ə 'peərənt]

Anvar has parents. His father and mother
are his... Are his parents old?

5. Read the text and answer the questions.

My friend's surname is Rasulov. He has parents. His mother is a dressmaker, his father is a turner. His older sister is a nurse.

What is your friend's surname?

Has he parents?

What are his parents?

What is his sister (brother)?

6. Have a pair talk about your friend's family.

HOMEWORK

Write about your family.

UNIT 2 - THE SECOND UNIT

LESSON 1 - THE FIRST LESSON

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read.

o [ou] - nose, rose, pose, note, cold, fold, hold, told

o [ɔ] - not, hot, pot, dot, lot

or, our [ɔ:] - forty, corner, port, sport, four, pour

2. Read the verbs, translate and learn them.

am, is - was, go - went, write - wrote, take - took,

are - were, read - read, see - saw, sit - sat

3. Answer the questions.

A. Do you like to go to the town (village)?

When do you like to go to the town (village)?

Does your brother (sister) go with you to the town (village)?

When do you like to go to the town (village)?

B. Did you go to the pioneer camp in summer?

Did your younger brother go there with you?

Did you read an English book in summer?

Did you write letters to your friend?

C. Was there a river in the village?

Were there many fish in the river?

Was the river beautiful?

Were you in the village with your friend?
Were there many vegetables in the kitchen-garden?

4. Look at the pictures, first have a pair talk using:

Was...? Was there...? Were...? Were there...?
Did...? Where did...? When ... did...? Do...? ... then describe the pictures.

MY HOLIDAYS



At the pioneer
camp



In the village



In town

HOMEWORK

Write where you like to spend your holidays.

LESSON 2 - THE SECOND LESSON

To be memorized: a hobby, a profession, to play the piano, to play the guitar, to collect stamps, radio-repairing.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read.

au [ɔ:] - autumn, August, aught, audit
ng [ŋ] - sing, ring, stocking, fang, long
nk [ŋk] - think, thank, tank, sink, pink

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

Pattern:	- I spent my holidays	spend - spent
	in our town.	get - got
	Where did your brother	buy - bought
	spend his holidays?	drink - drank
	He spent his holidays	
	in the hamlet.	

3. Speak about the situation (first have a pair talk):

- a) your friend spent his (her) holiday in the country; ask him (her) about his (her) holidays;
- b) ask your friend about his (her) family; use the words: a surname, a turner, a nurse, a dressmaker, parents ...

4. Tell about your family.

5. Read, translate, fill in a word, answer the questions and learn them.

to play the guitar [gi'ta:]: My brother plays the guitar. He can ... very well. Can you play the piano?

a hobby [ə 'hɒbi]: I have a hobby. My hobby is fishing. My friends' ... is playing chess. What is your hobby?

a profession: [ə ,prə'feʃn] My father likes his profession. His ... is very good. He is a turner. Do you like his profession?

a radio-repairing: [ə 'reɪdiəu ri'peəriŋ] My hobby is a radio-repairing. My older brother's hobby is ..., too. Is your hobby a radio-repairing?

to collect stamps: She likes to collect stamps. Her hobby is collecting stamps. His hobby is Is collecting stamps your hobby?

6. Make up a story using the words:

a profession, a hobby, to play the guitar, to play the piano, a radio-repairing, collecting stamps.
P1... P2... P3... P4... P5... P6...

HOMEWORK

Write about your hobby.

LESSON 3 - THE THIRD LESSON

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read.

sh [ʃ] - shirt, shall, shell, shine, shelf
ch [tʃ] - chair, bench, chine, chess, cherry
th [θ] - thick, thin, thank, think

2. Read and learn the verbs, make up sentences in the Past Indefinite Tense:

become - became
begin - began

read - read
write - wrote

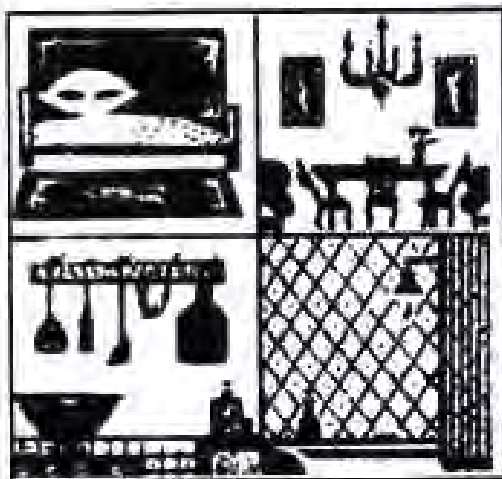
3. Read the dialogue, translate and learn it.

A - What are you going to do on Wednesday?

B - I'm going to visit my friend.

4. Look at the pictures, describe them and have a pair talk using the words:

there is (are), a two-storied house, a sitting-room, a carpet, a bedroom, a dining-room, a bathroom, a kitchen, a bookcase, a wardrobe, a cupboard, a sofa, a balcony, a verandah, a vineyard, in the corner..., in the middle..., where is it...? Is it ...? Have you ...? Do you ...?



5. Read the text.

MY FAMILY

I am Anvar Rasulov. Anvar is my first name and Rasulov is my surname. Our family is large: Mother, Father, two sisters, two

brothers, Granmother and Granfather. They are my grandparents. My parents and grandparents live in one big house. I want to tell some words about my parents. My mother is a nurse and my elder sister is a doctor. They work in hospital, They like their profession. My father is a turner. His hobby is fishing. My older brother's hobby is radio-repairing. His hobby is playing the guitar and radio-repairing. My younger sister is a dressmaker. Her hobby is collecting stamps. I am a pupil, my hobby is playing the piano.

6. Answer the questions using two sentences.

1. What is your surname?
2. Are you a turner?
3. Is your sister a turner?
4. What are you?
5. Is your brother a radio-operator?
6. What is you grandfather?
7. What is your grandmother?
8. What are your parents' hobbies?
9. What is your hobby?

7. Complete the sentences using the words: a turner, a dressmaker, a profession.

1. My elder brother is ...
2. My younger sister wants to be ...
3. My younger brother wants to be ...
4. My father likes his ...

HOMEWORK

1. *Do ex. 2 on p. 14 in written form.*
2. *Write about your family.*

LESSON 4 - THE FOURTH LESSON

To be memorized: dark, handsome, straight, oval

1. Read.

qu [kw] - square, quarter, quiet, question

ind [ai] - kind, find, mind, bind
ure [juə] - pure, cure, lure

2. Read and learn the verbs and put questions to each other either in the Present or Past Indefinite Tenses.
get - got, know - knew, buy - bought
3. Read, translate and learn the Rhyme.

RHYME

I can take a shower,
You can take a flower,
We can take a bus,
It is waiting for us.

4. Read the dialogue, translate and learn it, make up dialogues of your own.

P1 - Can you come to tea tomorrow?
P2 - I'm afraid I can't.

5. Look at the pictures and have a pair talk.

A.



B. Describe the pictures ...

a round face,
an oval face,
black eyes,
black (fair) hair,
a small mouth,
ears, beautiful,
a snub-nosed,
a straight nose,
The girl is beautiful,
isn't she?

a big mouth,
to smile from
ears to ears,
handsome,
arms, hands,
dark hair,
long legs,
The boy is hand-
some, isn't he?

6. Describe your friends.

7. Answer the questions using two sentences.

- A. Is there a museum in your town (village, hamlet)?
Is there a cotton mill in your town (village, hamlet)?
Are there many storied-buildings in your town?
- B. Were you at the pioneer camp in summer?
Were you at village in summer?
Was Alim in the hamlet in July?
Was Oisha in the mountains last Sunday?
- C. Can you read English books?
Can you write English?
Can you speak English?

HOMEWORK

Do ex. 6 on p. 17 in written form.

UNIT 3 - THE THIRD UNIT

LESSON 1 - THE FIRST LESSON

**To be memorized: physics, chemistry, zoology,
subject, to attend**

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read.

igh [ai] - night, light, fight, right, sight

wh [w] - what, when, where, why

all [ɔ:l] - wall, ball, hall, tall

2. Put questions to get more information, use: when, where, who...

He bought. He knew. She wrote.

3. Read the Rhyme, learn it.

RHYME

On Monday I shall play,
On Tuesday I shall read,
What a nice day
Will be Sunday! says Pete.

4. Read the dialogue, learn and act it, and make dialogues of your own.

P1 - Tomorrow I shall go to the picture gallery ['gæləri].

Will you go to the picture gallery?

P2 - Of course, I shall go.

5. Read the words, translate and learn them.

physics ['fɪzɪks]: I like lessons of physics. I like to read books on physics. Do you like lessons of physics?

chemistry ['kɛmɪstri]: This year we have lessons of chemistry. The lessons of chemistry are very interesting.

zoology [zou'ɒdʒi]: Tomorrow we shall have a lesson of zoology. My friend likes lessons of zoology very much.

subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt]: Physics is a subject, chemistry is a subject, zoology is a subject, too.

to attend: We attend lessons at school every day. I like to attend our English circle, but my friend likes to attend Chemistry circle. What circle do you attend?

6. Read the text.

AT SCHOOL

When the children come to school after the holidays, they talk very much about their holidays. They ask their friends: "Where did you spend your summer holidays? Did you go to the village? Were you at the pioneer camp?". But school begins.

This year the pupils will learn many subjects as: Russian, Tajik, English, Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics, History, Tajik and Russian literature. The pupils will attend some school circles as: English circle, Physics circle and others.

7. Answer the questions.

1. What subjects do you learn this year?
2. What subjects do you like to learn?
3. What school circle do you attend?

8. Have a pair talk about subjects you will learn this year.

9. Tell something about your school and lessons you learn.

HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 2 on p. 17 in written form.
2. Write about the subjects you will learn this year.

LESSONS 2 - THE SECOND LESSON

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read.

ck [k] - black, clock, knock, tick-tock

kn [n] - know, knight, knock, knew

2. Read and learn the verbs, play the game "Say, repeat and add"
bring - brought, buy - bought, sell - sold.

3. Answer the questions.

What did Ali bring home yesterday?

What did your mother buy at the shop yesterday?

Did Lola's parents sell their house?

4. Read, translate, learn and act the dialogue; make up dialogues of your own.

K - I say, Dad, are you busy ['bizi] today?

R - No, it's my day off.

K - Will you go to the cinema with me?

R - Of course, I shall.

6. Tell each other what you will do at your Tajik lesson, at the cinema, in the river.

7. Put questions on the sentences:

On the 31 of December we shall celebrate the New Year. Karim will play the guitar.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR IS EASY

Чумлан мураккаб, ки аз сараъзо ва чумлан пайрави замон ё шарт иборат аст, замони ояндаро ифода мекунад ва ба ҷои Future Indefinite (замони оянда) Present Indefinite (замони ҳозира) истифода меёбад.

Read and translate the sentences.

I shall learn to play the piano if my father buys it.
He will go to the village when his brother comes back.

9. Read and fill in the verbs "shall" and "will" where it is necessary.

If we ... have no bread, I ... go and buy some in the shop.
If you ... have time, we ... go out for a walk.
If my brother ... comes home at 2 o'clock, we ... go to the Zoo.
When my mother ... comes home, I ... clean the rooms.
When my parents ... go to the village, I ... go to the pioneer camp.
I ... bring some vegetables when he ... opens the door of the house.

HOMEWORK

Do ex. 9 on p. 20 in written form.

LESSON 3 - THE THIRD LESSON

To be memorized: a bookstand, a novel, a poet, a story, to be full of

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read.

ssion [ʃn] - profession, mission
tion [ʃn] - demonstration, dictation, revolution

2. Read, translate and learn the sentences.

If I catch you, I'll hive it hot to you. Mark my words.

3. Read the verbs and play the game "Say, repeat and add".

have - had, make - made, sit - sat.

4. Read, translate and mind:

If I have time, I shall write a letter.
When he comes home, we shall collect the books.
Tell me when you will come home.

Tell me if you go to the factory.
He asks me if I shall go to the collective-farm.

5. Say what you will do:

If I have time, I ...
When she comes, we ...
If we have no flat cakes at home, I ...
When you want to buy milk, you ...

6. Translate from Tajik into English.

1. Ман намедонам ... ӯ кай меояд.
2. Вакте ки ба Хучанд мерасӣ, ба ман навис.
3. Ман шуморо интизор мешавам, агар биёед.
4. Ман мехоҳам, ки ту ин филмро тамошо кунӣ.

7. Read, translate and learn the words, and answer the questions.

- a bookstand:** There is a bookstand in my room. There are many ... in our library. Is there a bookstand in your room?
- to be full of:** Our bookshelves and bookstands are full of books. Our library is good books.
- a poet** ['pouit]: Dekhoty is a Tajik poet. Byron is an English What Tajik and Russian poets do you like best of all?
- a novel** [ə 'novəl]: Saddridin Ainy wrote the novel "School in Bukhara". I like to read ... by Sadridin Aini. Who wrote the novel "School in Bukhara"?
- a story:** I like to read interesting stories. Ali can read English short Can you read English stories?

8. Answer the questions.

- Is there a bookstand in your room?
Is your bookstand full of good books?
What poets do you like best of all?
What novels and stories do you like best of all?

HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 6 on p. 21 in written form.
2. Do ex. 8 on p. 21 in written form.

To be memorized: a librarian, a subscriber, a poem, to take out

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read.

ph [f] - phone, telephone, photo
as+s(t) [a:] - glass, class, past, fast, last

2. Read, translate and learn the proverb.

CLAW ME AND I'LL CLAW YOU

3. Read and translate the verbs and play the game "Say, repeat and add".

am, is, are-was, were, have-had, make-made, get-got, sit-sat, become-became, read-read, write-wrote, bring-brought, buy-bought, sell-sold, come-came.

4. Answer the questions using two sentences.

1. Are there bookstands or bookshelves in the reading-room of your library?
2. Are there bookstands or bookshelves full of books in your room?
3. Do you like to read novels or short stories?
4. What poets and writers do you like to read? Name them.

5. Make up a chain story using the words: a bookstand, a poet, a writer, a novel, a story, to be full of, at the library.

P1.... P2.... P3.... P4.... P5.... P6...

6. Read the words, translate them, fill in the words, answer the questions, learn the words:

to take out:

Go to the library and take out the book you want. When I am at the library, I ... the book I like. What books do you like to take out?

a **subscriber:**
[ə ,sʌb'skraɪbə]

I am a subscriber to our town library. He is ... to his school library. Are you a subscriber to your school library?

a **poem** ['pouɪm]:

I like to read poems. He likes to learn ... Do you like to learn poems by Kanoat?

a **librarian:**
[ə 'laɪbrɪəriən]

My aunt is a librarian. She works as a librarian. My uncle works as a ... in the children's library. Do you like the profession of a librarian?

7. Tell the classmates.

- a) Why you go to the library?
- b) What you do at the library?

HOMEWORK

Do ex. 4 on p. 22 in written form.

UNIT 4 - THE FOURTH UNIT

LESSON 1 - THE FIRST LESSON

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read, translate and learn the proverb.

DON'T MAKE A MOUNTAIN OUT OF A MOLEHILL

2. Read and translate the dialogue, learn and act it:

Subscriber - May I take out a book?

Librarian - Have you a library card?

Subscriber - Not yet, but I want to become a subscriber to your library.

Librarian - Very well. You are welcome.

3. Ask questions to get more information.

He knew. She got. They bought.

4. Read the text.

AT THE LIBRARY

I like to read books. I often go to the library to read books there or to take out a book to read it at home. The Children's Library is not far from my house. When I come into the Children's Library, first I see a large room with bookstands and shelves on all the walls. The bookstands and shelves are full of books. There are many interesting books on literature of different writers, Russian and Tajik novels and poems.



There is a long table in the middle of the large room. The librarian sits at the table. Every subscriber comes up to the librarian and asks to help to take out an interesting novel or a book of poems. On the left of the room there is a reading-room where there are long tables and chairs. There many children are sitting at the tables reading books, novels, stories and poems. I ask the subscriber to help me to take out an interesting novel. She does it. Then I go out.

5. Answer the questions using two sentences.

1. Have you a library card at the town library?
2. Are you a subscriber to the school library?
3. What do you see at the library?
4. Who helps you to take an interesting book?
5. Have a pair talk about a library?

6. Say some sentences about the library you go to.

HOMEWORK

Write some sentences about the library you go to.

1. Read the proverb and translate it.

THAT'S ANOTHER PAIR OF SHOES

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

find - found, build - built, sell - sold.

3. Read the dialogue, learn and act it:

K - Is this an interesting book?

L - Yes, it is "Kashtanka" by A. P. Chekhov.

K - May I have it after you?

L - I'm sorry. Nor wants it after me. You may have it after him.

**ENGLISH GRAMMAR IS EASY
READ AND COMPARE**

**INDEFINITE ARTICLE
A (AN)**

Bring
me
a chair!



Bring
me
apples!



I don't
want
salt!



**DEFINITE ARTICLE
THE**

Bring
me
the chair!



Wash
the
apples!



Pass
me
the salt!



5. Read and say why we use the article with the words underlined. Look at the table. Is there a table in your room? I usually have milk with my tea. Take the milk in the cup! Buy apples at the shop! Wash the apples! I see a multistoried building. It is the building of the Town Library.

6. Make up sentences using definite or indefinite articles.

7. Tell the class what:

- a) you do at the library,
- b) you did in the country,
- c) you will do at the Tajik lesson.

HOMEWORK

Use definite or indefinite articles.

They lived in ... village near ... small river. There were ... bookstands full of books. They saw ... large fields of grass and flowers. Do you like ... Flat cake with ... butter?

LESSON 3 - THE THIRD LESSON

1. Read, translate and remember:

good-better-best
bad-worse-worst

many-more-most
little-less-least

2. Read, translate and learn the sentence.

A book is the best friend.

3. Translate.

A. My father is taller than my mother.

Alim is the tallest of all the pupils in the class.

The richest library in our republic is the library by name of "Firdousi".

B. This book is better than that one.

Ali is the best pupil in the class.

Your work is worse than Lola's one.

Karim's work is the worst one.

C. This film is more interesting than that one I saw last Sunday.
"Chapaev" is the most interesting film.

4. Make up three forms as: warm-warmer-the warmest

- A. cold, hot, short, tall, long
- B. good, bad, many, little
- C. interesting, beautiful

5. Read the dialogue, learn and act it:

L - Have you got any new novels (poems)?

Shop-assistant - Yes, we have.

L - Please, give me the most interesting novel.

Shop-assistant - Here you are!

6. Say to your classmate:

- a) why you go to the library,
- b) when you go to the library,
- c) where is your library,
- d) what books you take.

7. Read and say why we use or do not use the article with the words underlined.

Look at the chalkboard! Is there a chalkboard in the reading room?

How many boys and girls are there in the classroom? They usually take milk with their tea. May I take the flat cakes from the table? Can you tell me the way to the circus?

8. Look at the pictures, say some sentences using definite or indefinite articles.



HOMEWORK

Answer the questions in written form.

A - Where will you go if you have some time tomorrow?

- B** - What will you say to your pen-friend if he comes to see you?
Will you be glad when you have your holidays?
Will you go to the pioneer camp or to the village when you have your summer holidays?

LESSON 4 - THE FOURTH LESSON

To be memorized: favourite, a title, an author

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read.

ear, eer [iə] - near, hear, gear, pioneer
igh [ai] - high, right, night, fight
i+ld [ai] - child, mild

2. Read, translate the dialogue, learn and act it, make up dialogues of your own.



A - Hello, Oisha!
O - Hello, Ali!
A - Can you tell me the time, please?
O - It's half past four.
A - Oh, I'm late. Excuse me, please. I'm in a hurry.

3. Read, translate and learn the words.

favourite [ˈfeɪvərɪt]: a favourite writer, a favourite poet,
Tursun-zade is my favourite poet.
Aini is my sister's favourite writer. Kanoat
is my mother's ... poet.

a title [ə ˈtaɪtl]: The title of this poem is "Rustam", the title
of my favourite book is "My pats", What is
the title of your favourite book?

an author [ən ˈɔːθə]: The author of "Ruslan and Ludmila" is
Pushkin. The author of this poem is Sheraly
Rakhimov. Who is your favourite author?

4. Read and translate the dialogue, learn and act it, make up dialogues of your own.

K - Nor, what are you doing?
N - I am reading a book.

K - What is the title of the book?

N - "Kalidi bakht".

K - Who is the author of the book?

N - Mirsaid Mirshakar. He is my favourite poet.

5. Answer the questions.

1. Who is your favourite writer?
2. What book by this author do you like most of all?
3. What is the title of the book you are reading now?
4. What do you like to read most of all: novels, plays or poems?
5. Have you a library at you school?
6. Have you a librarian card?

6. Look at the picture, have a pair talk about it and describe the picture.



HOMEWORK

Do ex. 5 on p. 29 in written form.

LESSON 5 - REVISION

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. **Read the words and translate them (in unison):** a village, a surname, parents, a turner, a nurse, a dressmaker, a hobby, a profession, to play the guitar, to play the piano, a radio-repairing, to collect marks, physics, chemistry, zoology, a subject, to attend, a novel, a story, a librarian, a subscriber, to take out, a poem, favourite, a title, an author.

2. Read, translate and learn:

- A Happy October to you!

- Thank you very much!
- The same to you!

3. Say what you will do.

1. If I have time, I ...
2. When my friend comes to see me, we ...
3. If you like, we ...
4. If we have no bread at home, I ...
5. When I do my homework, I ...

4. Complete the sentences.

1. I shall buy tomatoes if ...
2. He will bring a melon if ...
3. We shall eat a watermelon if ...
4. She will buy cherries if ...

5. Look at the pictures: either ask questions about them or describe the pictures.



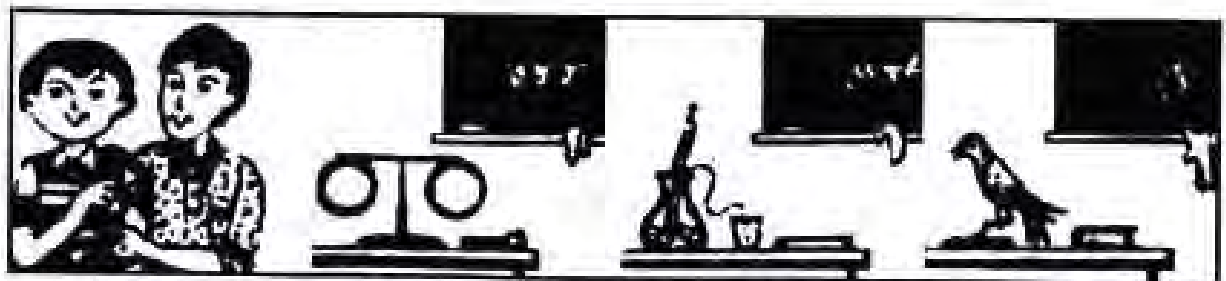
a library

a hobby

a flat



professions



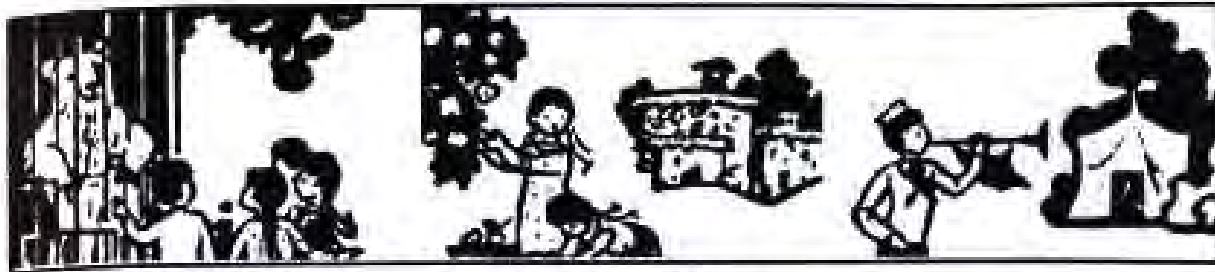
faces

at the lessons of:

physics,

chemistry,
zoology

SUMMER HOLIDAYS



in the town

in the village

at the camp

THE SECOND TERM

UNIT 5 - THE FIFTH UNIT

LESSON 1 - THE FIRST LESSON

To be memorized: different, kinds of sports, match, a stadium, boxing, a waterpolo, gymnastics, to go in for sports

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read, translate and learn the proverb.

ART IS LONG, LIFE IS SHORT

2. Get more information by putting questions.

She found, He will get. She is reading.

3. Read and translate the dialogue, learn and act it.

A - Did you watch the football game between the "Spartak" and the "Dynamo"?

B - Yes, I did. It was great fun.

4. Have a pair talk about your hobby.
5. Tell your classmates about your hobby.

6. Read, translate, learn the words and answer the questions.

- different:** There are different books on the bookstand, I like to read ... books. Have you different books at your library?
- stadium** ['stædjʊ:m]: There is a large stadium in you school. Our town has a large ... by name of Zakhuti. Do you go to the stadium on Sundays?
- match:** We go to the stadium to watch a football match. He watches hockey ... at the stadium every Sunday. Do you like to watch volleyball match?
- to go in for sport:** Our pupils go in for different kinds of sports. I go ... table tennis. What kind of sport do you go in for?
- boxing:** My elder brother goes in for boxing. I don't like ... Who goes in for boxing?
- a waterpolo:** My younger brother goes in for waterpolo. I like ... very much. Who goes in for waterpolo, boys?
[ə ,wɔ:tə'pɒləʊ]
- gymnastics:** Alim's younger sister goes in for gymnastics. She likes ... very much. Do you like gymnastics, pupils?
[dʒim'mnæstiks]



7. A. Make up sentences using the words: a match, boxing, waterpolo, gymnastics, to go in for sports, a stadium, different.
B. Have a pair talk using the words (A).

HOMEWORK

Do ex. 7 (a) on p. 32 in written form.

LESSON 2 - THE SECOND LESSON

To be memorized: a score, to score, a goal, to take place, fencing, wrestling, skiing, skating, competitions, figure skating, speed skating

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read, translate and learn the proverb.

MANY A LITTLE MAKES A MICKLE

2. Read, translate the dialogues, learn and act it.

T - What was the score?

K - The score was in our favour 1:0 (one to nil).

T - Who scored the goal?

K - Anvarov did.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR IS EASY

Артикли муайян дар ҳолатҳои зерин истеъмол меёбад:

а) пеш аз номи баҳрҳо, уйёнуҳо, дарёҳо:

The Moskva river. The Volga river. The Red Sea.
The Black Sea. The Dushanbe river. The White Sea. The Arctic
Ocean.

б) пеш аз номи кишварҳо, тарафҳои олам:

The North. The South. The East. The West.

Fill in the definite or indefinite article.

... Neva is ... very beautiful river.

... Lena is ... longest river in Russia.

... Volga is ... largest river in Russia.

It is in ... west of our country.

Which is ... highest mountain in ... North of America?

... Black Sea is in ... West-South of our country.

Water in ... Arctic Ocean is very cold.

5. Answer the questions using two sentences.

1. When do you go to the stadium by name of Spartak?

2. Do your friends go in for different kinds of sports?

3. Who goes in for boxing?

4. Who goes in for waterpolo?

5. Do you like gymnastics?

a score [ə 'skɔ:] - ҳисоб; очко

to score - гол задан; забить гол

a goal [ə 'gəʊl] - гол

6. Read and translate the words, learn them, fill in the words and answer the questions.

- to take place:** A football match takes place at our stadium. A hockey match at our stadium on Sunday. When will a volley-ball match take place at our stadium?
- fencing:** Fencing is a nice kind of sports. I go in for ... Does your friend go in for skating?
- wrestling [restlip]:** Wrestling is a kind of sports. My uncle goes in for wrestling. My uncle's son goes in for ... too. Who goes in for wrestling?
- skiing:** Skiing is a nice kind of sports. My friend want to go in for Skiing takes place in the mountains. Who goes in for skiing?
- speed skating:** Speed skating is a good kind of sports. There is no... in our republic. Do you like speed skating?
- figure skating:** Figure skating is a beautiful kind of sport. We like to watch ... on TV. Do you like figure skating?

7. First make up sentences, then have a pair talk using the words: to take place, fencing, wrestling, skiing, speed skating, figure skating.

HOMEWORK

Do ex. 7 on p. 34 in written form (make up sentences).

LESSON 3 - THE THIRD LESSON

To be memorized: a competition, an Honoured Master of sports, a champion

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

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

AUTUMN

The autumn winds are blowing, The swallows are now leaving,
Blowing in the fields. Leaving for the South,
The yellow leaves are falling, We know that every autumn,
Falling from the trees. They say "good-bye" to us.

2. Remember these words are nouns.

child+hood=childhood
man+hood=manhood
dictate+tion=dictation

translate+tion=translation
friend+ship=friendship
free+dom=freedom

3. Read and translate the dialogue, learn and act it:

A. A - Have you a good coach¹?

S - Yes, we have. We have a fine coach. He is an ex-champion.

B. A - Are there any sport teams² in your school?

S - Of course, our pupils can go in for water sports, gymnastics, fencing, wrestling, boxing, winter sports: skiing, games: basket-ball, volley-ball, tennis and football.

4. Read, translate and learn the words.

a **competition**:
[ə ,kɒmpɪ'tiʃən]

A competition on tennis will take place at the stadium. All kinds of ... take place at our stadium. Did any kind of competition take place at your stadium?

a **champion**:
[ə 'tʃempɪən]

Fadeev is a champion in figure skating. He is an Honoured Master of sport in figure skating. I want to be a champion, too. Do you know any champions? Do you know any Honoured Masters of sports?

5. Read the text and translate it.

¹ a coach [ə 'kɔʊtʃ] - тренер

² a team - группа; команда

SPORT

I am a member of our school team. My coach is an ex-champion, an Honoured Master of Sports. Our coach says that every pupil must go in for sports. Pupils of our school go in for different kinds of sports, such as water sports: swimming, water-polo, gymnastics, fencing, wrestling, boxing; games: basket-ball, volleyball, tennis and football; winter sports: skiing and hockey.

There are some champions in chess playing, boxing, gymnastics and boxing in our school. Different kinds of competitions take place in our school. I don't play basket-ball, but I like to watch basket-ball matches at the town's stadium. I also take a great interest in chess and I like to play this game.

6. Answer the questions using not less than two-three sentences for each one.

1. Who is a member of your school football team?
2. Who is your coach?
3. Must every pupil go in for sport?
4. What kinds of sports do you know?
5. What kinds of sports do you like best of all?
6. What kind of sports do you go in for?

HOMework

Do ex. 6 on p. 36 in written form.

LESSON 4 - THE FOURTH LESSON

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read, translate and remember.
adjective-adverb - прилагательное-наречие

quick - quickly
nice - nicely
large - largely
slow - slowly

bright - brightly
cold - coldly
warm - warmly
beautiful - beautifully

¹ such as - *например, например*

2. Answer the questions using not less than two-three sentences for each one.

1. Can you run quickly?
2. Can you write it nicely?
3. Did you meet your foreign guests warmly or coldly?
4. Is he running slowly or quickly?
5. Is the sun shining brightly?

3. Read the dialogue, translate it, learn and act it, make up dialogues of your own.

- It's a fine day today, isn't it?
- Yes, beautiful, sunny, warm and no wind. I like such weather.

HOMework

Fill in the words: *boxing, fencing, swimming, wrestling, speed skating, skiing, figure skating, Honoured Master of Sports, a champion, an ex-champion.*

... is a king of winter sport. ... is a kind of sport for men. ... is a king of sport which is pleasant for every one. Winter sports comprise [kam'praiz] such kinds of sports as ... Hasanov is an ... Karimov, our pupil, is ... of our school. ... is my favourite kind of sport.

UNIT 6 - THE SIXTH UNIT

LESSON 1 - THE FIRST LESSON

To be memorized: begun, broken, written, seen, built

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read, translate and remember.

childhood
friendship

quickly
brightly

¹ comprise - дар бар гирифтан; включать в себя
adverb - зарф; наречие
noun - ном; существительное

He has written a nice poem this week.
I have broken a cup today.

5. Read, translate and compare the sentences.

I have seen our teacher today. - I met him in the morning.
We have seen the film "Rudaky" this month. - We saw it last month.
Alim has got a letter this week. - He got it yesterday.
The rain has stopped and we can go out. - The rain stopped ten minutes ago.

6. Read and translate the dialogue, learn and act it, and make up dialogues of your own.

A. R - I have seen a very interesting film.

K - What film?

R - "Rustam and Suhrob".

K - When did you see it?

R - I saw it last week.

B. A - I have bought a bicycle (skates, skates, ball).

L - When did you buy it?

A - I bought it last week.

HOMEWORK

1. Use correct tense, do it in written form.

I (have seen, saw) the doctor today. I (have seen, saw) him last week. My friend (has been, was) to Moscow this month. He (has been, was) there two days ago. My classmate (has brought, brought) this book this week. He (has brought, brought) this book in the evening.

2. Learn the verbs (ex. 3 p. 38).

LESSON 2 - THE SECOND LESSON

<p>To be memorized: done, found, forgotten, given, gone, cut, shut, taken, draughts</p>
--

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

1. Read, translate and learn the verbs.

do-did-done
find-found-found
give-gave-given
take-took-taken

go-went-gone
put-put-put
cut-cut-cut
shut-shut-shut

2. Answer the questions using the Present Perfect Tense (do it in pairs).

My sister is out. Where has she gone?
A letter is on the table. Who has written it?
The window is shut. Who has shut it?
My pen is not on the desk. Who has taken it?
The dress is nice. Who has made it?
The cup is on the floor. Who has broken it?

3. Answer the following questions (do it in pairs).

- Have you seen our new Zoology teacher?
- When did you see him?
- Have you taken my note-book?
- When did you take it?
- Have you done your homework?
- When did you do it?
- Have you bought a new dress?
- When did you buy it?

4. Read and translate the dialogues, learn and act them.

- A.** - Are there any indoor games at your school?
- Oh, yes! Chess, table-tennis and draughts ['dra:fts].
- B.** - Hello, boys! Where are you going from?
- From the stadium.
- Have you seen a football match?
- Yes, we have. We have seen the football match between the "Pamir" and the "Pakhtakor".
- What is the score?
- The game ended in a draw.

5. Look at the pictures, have a talk about them, then describe them.

a goal-keeper
a football game
to score a goal

competition
a figure skating
a favourite sport

a bronze medal
a gold medal
a silver medal



to win a victory to dance to music an ice-hockey match
to end in a draw [muj:zik]

HOMEWORK

1. Learn the verbs (ex. 1 on p. 40).
2. Do ex. 3, p. 40 in written form.

LESSON 3 - THE THIRD LESSON

To be memorized: met, left, made, read [red],
run, said, told, spoken, athletics, war

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the rules and learn them.

MIND THE RULES

You may not take more than 2 books at the library.
You may not turn down the corners of the book.

2. Read the verbs and learn them.

meet-met-met
leave-left-left

make-made-made
read-read-read

3. Act and answer the questions, then give commands to each other and ask questions in the Present Perfect Tense.

- Ali, open your book at page 12! What have you done?
- Lola, give me a piece of chalk! What has she given to me?

- Karim, go to the door! Where has he gone?
- Oisha, write your name on the chalkboard! What have you done?

4. Read, translate and learn the words:

a war [wɔ:]: A war is bad. People do not like wars. The Second world War took place in 1941.

athletics [æθ'letiks]: I like sportsmen who go in for athletics. My friends go in for athletics. Do you like athletics?

5. Read the text and translate it.

OLYMPIC GAMES

PART 1

The first Olympic Games took place in Greece more than two thousand years ago. Every year there was no war for five days and sports competitions took place.

The Olympic Games began again in 1896. They take place every four years. The games have taken place in many countries. During the Olympic Games there are competitions in many kinds of sports: running, jumping, athletics, swimming, boxing, basketball, football, tennis and so on.

Winter Olympic Games first took place in 1924. At the winter Olympic Games many countries take part in competitions in skiing, skating, figure skating, ice-hockey and other winter sports.

6. Answer the questions.

In what country did the first Olympic Games take place?

When did the first Olympic Games take place?

When did the Olympic Games begin again?

How often do they take place?

In what kinds of sports are there competitions?

When did winter Olympic Games first take place?

What kinds of sport competition take place at the winter Olympic Games?

HOMework

1. Learn the verbs: *ex. 2, p. 41.*

2. Do *ex. 6 on p. 42 in written form.*

¹ during ['dʒu:æɪŋ] - дур давомт; в течение

To be memorized: to receive, a team, win-won-won

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the rules and learn them.

MIND THE RULES

You may not write on books
 You may not lose¹ your books
 You may not soil² them.

2. Read the verbs, translate them and make up sentences using the Present Perfect Tense.

run-ran-run	speak-spoke-spoken
say-said-said	win-won-won
tell-told-told	take-took-taken
send-sent-sent	

3. Read and translate the dialogue, learn and act it, make up dialogues of your own.

M - Hello, Akram! I haven't seen you for ages. Where are you running?

A - I am running to see a competition in athletics. Come with me!

M - O.K.! ['ou'kei].

4. Read and translate the words and learn them.

to receive [ri'si:v]: I receive letters every month. We can receive letters, medals... Sportsmen receive gold, silver and bronze medals. Who has received any medal in your class?

a team: We have different sport teams. There are football teams, ice-hockey teams, tennis teams... What kind of teams are there in your school?

¹ lose [lʌz] - глум кардан; теряць

² soil - олондан; пачкаты

win-won-won:

Any sportsman likes to win in competition. A sportsman who wins in a competition receives a medal. Do you like to win in competitions?

5. Read and translate the text.

OLYMPIC GAMES

PART 2

The sportsmen who take the first places at the Olympic Games receive gold medals, those who come second receive silver medals, and those who finish third receive bronze medals.

The Soviet Union sent teams to the Olympic Games and they always won many gold, silver and bronze medals. Soviet sportsmen held Olympic records for many kinds of sports. In 1988 the Olympic Games took place in Seoul [soul] (Southern Korea). Our sportsmen received many medals there.

6. Answer the questions.

1. Who received gold, silver and bronze medals?
2. What can you say about the Soviet sportsmen?
3. Do you know any Honoured Master of Sports?

HOMEWORK

1. Learn the verbs: ex. 2, p. 43.
2. Do ex. 6 on p. 44 in written form.

UNIT 7 - THE SEVENTH UNIT

LESSON 1 - THE FIRST LESSON

To be memorized: a bicycle, by bicycle, a motor-cycle, by motor-cycle, a plane, by plane, a train, by train, a ship, by ship, been, eaten, trips

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the numerals (first individually then in unison).

71, 829, 345, 516, 412, 1975, 1980, 1989, 1990.

2. Read and learn the verbs, make up sentences using them in the Present Continuous and Present Perfect tenses.

have-had-had

come-came-come

be (am, is, are)-was, were-been

eat-ate-eaten

3. Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use: to win a cup.

A FOOTBALL MATCH

1. What games are the sportsmen playing?
2. Is it the beginning of the game?
3. What teams are playing?
4. What is the score of the game?
5. What is the goal-keeper doing?
6. Who will win a cup?
7. Has your school team won a cup?



4. Tasks.

1. Ask your classmate questions about the last Olympic Games.
2. Tell the class that you know about well-known World champions.
3. Tell the class about the Winter Olympic Games.
4. Tell the class about sportsmen who won gold, silver and bronze medals in the last champions of the Winter Olympic Games.

5. Read, translate and learn the words:

a bicycle [ə 'baisɪkl]: Alim has a bicycle. He goes to school by bicycle. You can get to this hamlet by bicycle. Have you a bicycle?

a motor-cycle: Alim has bought a new motor-cycle. He goes to his plant by motor-cycle. Has your father bought a motor-cycle for you?
[ə 'saɪkl]

a train:



I like to go by train. We can go by train to Tashkent, Moscow and many other towns and villages. Do you like to go by ...?



a ship:

by ship:

a trip:

a plane: I don't like to go from one place to another by plane.

by plane: You can get to the Pamirs by plane. He has come to our town ...

We have small ships in waters of the Amu-Darya.

You may go from Odessa to Sochi by ship. Has your brother gone to Sochi ...?

I like to have a week-end trip every Saturday. This week we shall have a trip to Khujand. Did you have a week-end trip last month?

6. Make up sentences.

A. Rustam
Karim
Alim
Lola
Nor

can get to

can have a trip

B. Can
Can
Can
Can
Can
Can
Can

you
he
she
they
we
they
Nor

get there

by bus
by car
by train
by ship
by bicycle
by motor-cycle
by bus?
by car?
by train?
by plane?
by ship?
by bicycle?
by motor-cycle?

C. I
You
He
She
We
They
Nor

can't get there

by bus
by car
by train
by plane
by ship
by bicycle
by motor-cycle

HOMWORK

1. Learn the verbs: ex. 2, p. 45.
2. Do ex. 6 on p. 46 in written form.

To be memorized: fast, gymnasium, high, late, long, early

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the verbs and make up sentences using the Present Continuous, Present Indefinite, Past Indefinite and Present Perfect Tenses.

eat-ate-eaten	leave-left-left
win-won-won	meet-met-met
speak-spoke-spoken	read-read-read

2. Read, translate and remember the words:

fast [fɑ:st]:	He took a fast train to Sochi. She speaks English very fast.
long:	Her new coat is too long. She did not stay long in the hamlet.
early:	My brother likes early autumn. Father gets up early in the morning.
late:	He is never late for school. He comes home late at night.
high:	There are many high buildings. Ali lives high up in the mountains.
much:	There was much rain in early spring. He worked much and got a gold medal when he left school.

3. Read the word, translate and learn it:

gymnasium: [dʒim'neizjəm]	Our pupils do gymnastics in a gymnasium. Our gymnasium is large. Is your gymnasium large?
-------------------------------------	--

4. Answer the questions using not less than two-three sentences for each one.

1. Are gymnastics and athletics very popular in the Soviet Union?
2. Where do we usually ['ju:ʒuəli] have competitions in gymnastics?
3. Who won gold, silver and bronze medals in the last championship in gymnastics?

¹ usually - одатен; обычно

4. Who are the champions in our country in gymnastics and athletics?

5. Read the dialogue, translate it, learn and act it, then make up dialogues of your own, using the words: by train, by ship, by bicycle, a motor-cycle, a plane, a ship, a bicycle...

A - Is it going to Sochi by plane better than going there by ship?

B - I like going there by ship.

6. Read the text and translate it.

MY TRIP TO GRANDPARENTS

I live in Dushanbe with my parents. My grandparents live in another place far from here. They live in the hamlet of Chorbog. Last summer I went to the hamlet where my grandparents live. It is a beautiful place. The hamlet of Chorbog is not far from the river Varzob. There are high mountains around it.

There are many trees in the hamlet and on the mountains. I can go to the hamlet by a bicycle or a motor-cycle. It takes me one hour to get to the hamlet.

7. Answer the questions.

1. Where do you live?

2. Where do your grandparents live?

8. Say some sentences about the place where your grandparents live.

9. Have a pair talk about the text.

HOMEWORK

1. Write 6-7 sentences about your trip to a village or a hamlet.

2. Review the verbs: ex. 1 on p. 47.

LESSON 3 - THE THIRD LESSON

To be memorized: found (find-found)

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Review the verbs, make up sentences using The Present Perfect tense in the interrogative and negative forms as follows:

L - Have you been to Moscow?

O - No, I haven't. I haven't been to Moscow.

2. Read and translate the dialogue, learn and act it, then make dialogues of your own.

K - I'm afraid, we shall be late for the train.

A - I don't think so. We have twenty minutes left.

3. Read and translate the text.

A MOTOR-CYCLE TRIP

It was a fine day and our father told us: "Let's go to the village to see our grandparents!" We cried, "It is a very good idea. Let's go to the village!" Our mother put some flat-cakes, eggs, apples, milk, cucumbers, potatoes, cherries into the lunch-basket, we took some fishing-rods to fish in the river. Then our father took a tent for us, boys, to sleep in them. In the afternoon we went to the village by a motor-cycle.

4. Have a talk on the text:

1. Ask your classmate:

a) what trip his family and he had last week;

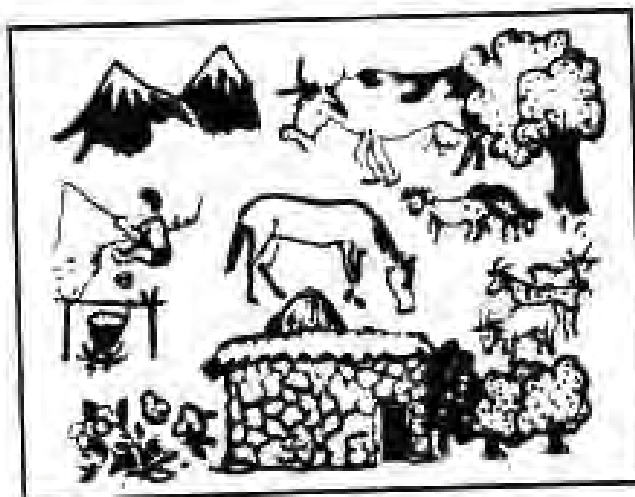
b) where they went on a trip;

c) what weather they had;

d) what they took to eat and to sleep.

5. Describe the pictures.

at the river,
a lunch-basket,
to make a fire,
a fishing-rod,
to fish,
to cook,
fish-soup,
a tent.



in a village yard,
a cow, a horse,
a goat, a sheep,
to feed, hens,
cocks, a garden,
flowers, trees,
mountains.

1. Do ex. 1 on p. 48 in written form.
2. Write some sentences about your trip to ...

LESSON 4 - THE FOURTH LESSON

To be memorized: a pavement, a road, cost-cost-cost, drive-drove-driven

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the verbs and make up sentences using The Present Perfect Tense.

cost-cost-cost drive-drove-driven
spend-spent-spent hear-heard-heard

2. Read and translate the dialogue, learn and act it.

- Don't you like ice-hockey?
- I like to watch ice-hockey matches, but I don't play. I have only skis.
- Do you watch ice-hockey on TV?
- Oh, yes, of course!

3. Read, translate and remember:

A.	adjective-quick (сифат) (прилагательное)	adverb-quickly (нарф) (наречие)	But
	nice	nicely	high-high
	slow	slowly	straight-straight

B. The boy is running quickly.

- Is the boy running slowly?
- No, he isn't.
- How is the boy running?
- He is running quickly.

4. Read and translate the sentences.

1. The weather was very warm yesterday.
They met the World figure-skates warmly.
2. Many happy returns of the day!
We lived happily near the Black Sea.

3. Go straight down this street and you will see the stadium.
Draw a straight line, please!
4. The sportsman jumped very high.
There was a museum in a high building.

5. **Read and translate the dialogue, learn and act it, then make up dialogues of your own.**

- Can I have tickets to Samarkand for the early morning train?
- How many?
- Two, please.
- Here are two tickets to Samarkand! They cost thirty-two roubles.
- Here's the money.

6. **Read and translate the text and put questions on the text.**

CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES

Cities, towns and villages have streets between their buildings, that is (i.e.) the buildings are on each side of a street. On each side of the street in front of the buildings, there is a pavement. Between the pavements there is a road. People walk on the pavements; buses, trams, cycles, motor-cycles, lorries, trolley-buses and cars drive on the roads.

HOMEWORK

1. *Do ex. 1 on p. 50 in written form.*
2. *Answer the questions in written form.*
 1. Where is there a pavement?
 2. Where is there a road?
 3. Who walk on the pavements?
 4. What drive on the roads?

UNIT 8 - THE EIGHT UNIT

LESSON 1 - THE FIRST LESSON

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read, translate and learn the sentences.

- I wish you a Happy New Year!
- Thanks, the same to you!

2. Read the verbs, remember them, play the game "Say, repeat and add" using The Present Perfect Tense.

hear-heard-heard
shine-shone-shone

drive-drove-driven
spend-spent-spent

3. Look at the pictures and say:

- a) where you (your grandparents) live;
- b) by what you go to see your parents;
- c) some sentences about a town, a village or a city.



a village



a city



a town

4. Fill in the correct word.

The sun shone ... in a blue sky (bright, brightly). Write the word "athletics" ... (correct, correctly). We have spent this day (nice, nicely). She cleans the room and washes the floor on Saturday (usual, usually). The weather was ... and we skied ... (bad, badly). The Soviet Union was a ... country (great, greatly).

5. Read and translate the dialogue, learn and act it and make up dialogues of your own.

- Which sports do you prefer in winter?

(prefer (prɪfə) - предпоче́л (бехтар) доһистан; предпочитати)

- Well, I like skiing very much. Every Sunday my father and I take our skis and go to the mountains to ski

6. Tasks:

1. Tell the class how often you go to the stadium in winter and what you do there.
2. Ask your classmate if he (she) can play table-tennis better than his (her) friend.
3. Ask your classmate if he (she) jumps as high as his (her) friend and who jumps higher than he (she).

HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 2 on p. 52 in written form (make up 4 sentences).
2. Do ex. 5 on p. 52 in written form.

LESSON 2 - THE SECOND LESSON

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the words, translate and memorize them.

A. soon-sooner-soonest
fast-faster-fastest
late-later-latest
early-earlier-earliest

B. well-better-best
badly-worse-worst
much-more-most
little-less-least

2. Read the sentences and translate them.

- A.**
1. Don't sing so loudly!
 2. You are reading too fast.
 3. My watch is three minutes fast.
 4. My sister comes home as late as my brother does.
 5. Which is the best football player in the "Pamir" team this year?
 6. The car goes faster than the lorry.
 7. The boys are stronger than the girls.
 8. I shall come sooner than you.

B. Retranslate the sentences (A) from Tajik into English (close)

3. Read the dialogue, translate and learn it, act it and make up dialogues of your own.

- What was the score at the yesterdays ice-hockey match?
- 7:2.

- In whose favour* ['feivə]?

- In the "Spartak"'s favour. It was a splendid* victory for the "Spartak"'s team.

4. Read the text, translate it and have a pair talk on it.

TALK ON A TRIP

When we go by train, we like to look out of the windows. It is very interesting to see green fields, flowers, mountains. They are changing very quickly. Now the train is coming to a village. There is a lake not far from the village. There is a green forest behind the village. Green mountains are near the forest. It is a beautiful place. Now we see a river, some children are swimming in the river. Some people are working in the field. The train is going very fast. Now we see large buildings, plants and factories. We are coming to a large city.

HOMEWORK

Make up sentences in the Present Perfect, Past Indefinite, Future Indefinite, Present Indefinite and Present Continuous Tenses using the verbs:

see-saw-seen

win-won-won

shine-shone-shone

take-took-taken

drive-drove-driven

give-gave-given

LESSON 3 - THE THIRD LESSON

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

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

RHYME

Since¹ books are friends,
They need² much care³.
When you're reading them,
Be good to them and fair⁴.

* in whose favour - ба фондан кий?; в чью пользу?

* splendid - хеле зебо; прекрасный, чудесный

¹ since [sɪns] - то хол; с тех пор

² need - (п.) мухточ; нуждаться

³ care [кеə] - (п.) гамхорй; забота

⁴ fair [feə] - одил; справедливый

2. Read the words, translate and learn them.

often-more often-most often
quickly-more quickly-most quickly
slowly-more slowly-most slowly
loudly-more loudly-most loudly
cheaply-more cheaply-most cheaply
brightly-more brightly-most brightly

3. Read the sentences and answer the questions:

- A. 1. The boy skates better than the girl.
2. Does the boy skate better or worse than the girl?
3. Does the girl skate well?
4. Who skates worse, the boy or the girl?
5. How does the boy skate?
- B. 1. Our school team played volley-ball most splendidly.
2. Did our school team play volley-ball badly?
3. How did our school volley-ball team play?
4. What game did our school team play most splendidly?
5. Did our school team play basket-ball or volley-ball most splendidly?

4. Read and translate the dialogue, learn and act it.

- What kind of books do you usually read?
- I like to read books for pleasure¹.

5. Tell the pupils about (first do it in a pair talk):

- a) Why you go to the library?
- b) Who your favourite writers and poets are?
- c) What Tajik and Russian writers and poets you know?

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

- Excuse [iks'kju:z] me. Can you tell me where the booking-office is?
- Yes, there it is, that window on the right. There's "Booking-office" written over it.

7. Read the text; first have a talk on it, then retell it.

¹ for pleasure [ˈpleʒə] - фарахманӣ; удовольствие

CHESS PLAYERS

Most of the great chess players of today are the Soviet chess players. We can tell the names of these great chess players. They are: M. Botvinnik, V. Svislov, M. Tal, B. Spassky, A. Karpov, G. Kasparov, a young good chess-player A. Yusupov. Our chess-players play much in many countries and many of them win the first, second and third places and world cups.

HOMEWORK

1. Review the words: *ex. 2 on p. 55, learn the poem - ex. 1 on p. 54.*
2. Answer the questions in written form.
 1. Which is the coldest month in our republic?
 2. When is it warmer, in April or in May?
 3. What is the hottest month in our republic?
 4. When are the nights shorter than the days?
 5. What is the most rainy month in the year?
 6. Which is the most beautiful season in our republic?
 7. Which exercise is more difficult for you the first or the second exercise on p. 55?

LESSON 4 - REVISION

1. Review the words:

stadium, match, boxing, water-polo, gymnastics, gymnasium, to go in for sports, score, to score, goal, fencing, wrestling, skiing, skating, to take place, competition, figure-skating, speed-skating, composition, Honoured Master of sports, champion, coach, ex-champion, sport-teams, begun, broker, written, seen, fan, done, found, forgotten, given, gone, taken, draughts, to end in a draw, run, eat-ate-eaten, spoken, athletics, war, gold, silver, bronze, medal, to receive, win-won-won, bicycle, by bicycle, motor-cycle, by motor-cycle, plane, by plane, train, by train, ship, by ship, been, to win a cup, a trip, gymnastics, fishing-rod, lunch-basket, to fish, tent, fish-soup, drive-drove-driven, pavement, road, ticket, cost-cost-cost, spent, shone, favour, to prefer, for pleasure, excuse, favourite, booking-office.

Read: 314, 127, 568, 1498, 1989, 1990,
21/XII, 13/VIII-1989, 6/V-1991.

2. Read, translate and learn:

- Best wishes for the New Year!
- The same to you!

3. Read and translate the dialogue, learn and act it, make up dialogue of your own.

A. - What about jumping?

- In the high jump we won the first and third places.

B. - What kind of sport do you prefer: jumping or running?

- Jumping. It is my favourite kind of sport.

4. Look at the pictures and describe them, then have a pair talk about them.

5. Answer the questions using 2-3 sentences.

1. Which kind of sports do you like best of all?

2. How many pupils in your class go in for athletics and gymnastics?

3. Has any pupil in your school won a medal in sports competitions?

4. Do you go to the water-polo?

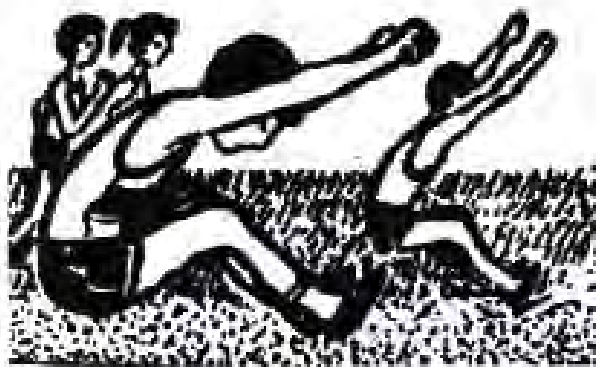
5. Do you like to swim in the water-polo?

6. Is there a water-polo in your town (village)?

7. Which is more difficult, to play tennis or basketball?

8. Which is more interesting, to watch figure skating or boxing?

9. Which is your favourite sport?



Jumping



chess playing

6. Tasks:

A. Tell your classmates some sentences about kinds of sports you like.

B. Have a pair talk about different kinds of sports.

7. Read and describe your trip using the questions as a plan:

1. Have you had a trip this year?
2. When did you have a trip?
3. Where did you go and how?
4. What did you see on your trip?
5. Did you like your trip and why?

THE THIRD TERM

UNIT 9 - THE NINTH UNIT

LESSON 1 - THE FIRST LESSON

To be memorized: to occupy, to border, South, North, to connect, railways, waterways, airways, West, East

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the verbs, translate them and make up sentences using the verbs in the Present Perfect Tense.

think-thought-thought
bring-brought-brought
buy-bought-bought

catch-caught-caught
fight-fought-fought

2. Read and translate the dialogue, learn and act it, make up dialogues of your own.

- I am sorry. I haven't brought the book.
- Never mind.

3. Read the words, translate and learn them:

to occupy
[tə 'ɔkjʊ:pai]

to occupy a large territory. Our country occupies a very large territory. Moscow occupies a very large territory. Does our republic occupy a large territory?

to cover [tə 'kʌvə]:

In winter snow covers the ground. Akram, cover your head with a cap! The book has two covers. How many covers has a notebook?

to border:

to border:

Our country borders on many other countries. Our country borders on 12 seas. Our hamlet borders on high mountains. What does your town border on?



railways



waterways



airways

to connect:
[tə kə'nekt]

Railways, waterways and airways connect our cities, towns and villages. This river connects two towns.

(North)
(East)
(West)
(South)

Europe ['juəroup]
Asia ['eɪʃə]

4. Read and translate the text.

THE COUNTRY - THE USSR (from our history) PART 1

The USSR was the first socialist country. Its territory covered half Europe and half Asia. There were many forests and fields, mountains and hills, rivers, lakes and seas on its territory. It bordered on 12 seas. Railways and airways connected the cities of the country from the cold Arctic sea to the warm Baltic Sea and from the East to the West.

5. Answer the questions.

1. What country was the first socialist country?
2. What territory did it cover?
3. What seas the USSR bordered on?
4. Were there many forests, fields, mountains, hills, rivers, seas and lakes on its territory?
5. What did railways, waterways and airways connect?

6. Say some facts about the country.

HOMEWORK

1. Learn the verbs: ex. 1 on p. 58.
2. Do ex. 6 on p. 60 in written form.

LESSON 2 - THE SECOND LESSON

To be memorized: to be rich in, natural resources, oil, coal, iron, natural gas, the world

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the words.

oi [oi] - oil, toil, spoil, coin, coil
oa [ou] - coal, coat, load

2. Read the verbs and play the "Say, repeat and add".

do-did-done shine-shone-shone
begin-began-begun drive-drove-driven

Read, translate and learn the proverb.

NEITHER FISH, NOR FLESH

3. Read the dialogue, learn and act it, make up dialogues of your own.

- A** - Mother, may I watch TV now?
B - No, you can't.
A - Why?
B - Because Father is sleeping.

4. Read the sentence and make up sentences as follows:

Both men and women may go.

5. Read, translate and learn the words.

in the world:	Our country is the largest country in the world. What country is the largest in the world?
to be rich in:	Our country is rich in forests. Our village is rich in vegetables and fruit. Our town is rich in green parks and flowers. What is your town rich in?
oil:	Tumen is rich in oil. Baku is rich in oil, too. Is our country rich in oil?
coal [kəʊl]:	Kuzbas is rich in coal. Donbas is rich in coal, too. Is our country rich in coal?
iron:	Siberia [ˌsaɪˈbɪrɪə] is rich in iron. The Urals [ˌjʊərəls] is rich in iron, too. Is our country rich in iron?
natural gas: [ˈnætʃrəl]	We use natural gas at the factories and plants. We use natural gas at home to make it warm, to cook food. Is there natural gas in your building?
natural resources:	oil, coal, iron, gold, silver ... are natural resources. Is our country rich in natural resources?

6. Read the text and translate it.

OUR COUNTRY
(from our history)

PART II

The country, the USSR, was the largest country in the world. It lay¹ both in Europe and Asia. The shortest distance² from west to east was more than nine thousand kilometers. The country was rich in natural resources. It had much oil, coal, iron, gold, silver, natural gas...

7. Answer the questions:

1. What country was the largest in the world?
2. What was the distance from the parts of the world?
3. What was the country rich in?

¹ lies (lay) - вoкeз шудaн, чoйтнр шудaн; нaхoднтcя

² distance [ˈdɪstəns] - мaсoфa; рaсcтoяннe

8. Say some facts about the country.

HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 4 on p. 61 in written form.
2. Do ex. 7 on p. 61 in written form.

LESSON 3 - THE THIRD LESSON

To be memorized: a seaport, fallen, industry, agricultural, to develop

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the words.

[ʌ] - country, industrial, much, hundred, money, hungry
[iə] - material, year, engineering, hear, near, fear
[ʃn] - station, revolution, dictation, translation

2. Read the verbs, translate and make up sentences in the Future Indefinite and Present Perfect Tenses using:

send-sent-sent drink-drank-drunk
fall-fell-fallen eat-ate-eaten

3. Read the sentences and put questions to get more information:

She has fallen. He drank. They have eaten.

4. Read and translate the dialogue, learn and act it.

- I saw a film on TV last night. Did you see the film?
- Yes, I did.
- Did you like it?
- Yes, very much.

5. Read the words, translate and learn them.

a seaport:	The country has many seaports. Murmansk, Leningrad, Odessa and Vladivostok were big seaports. Have you ever been to any sea port?
industry:	We have light and heavy industry*. Our industry is highly developed. Is industry in our country highly developed?
agriculture: [ˈæɡrɪkəltʃə]	Our agriculture is developed, but not so high as industry.
to develop:	The country develops industry. It develops agriculture, too. Does our republic develop any industry?

6. Read and translate the text.

OUR COUNTRY (from our history)

PART III

The Union¹ of Soviet Socialist Republics had a highly developed industry, but we cannot say, that our agriculture is highly developed² nowadays³. But soon our agriculture will be highly developed.

The USSR had many rivers and seas. There were many seaports in the country. The largest seaports were Murmansk, Leningrad, Odessa and Vladivostok.

The USSR was a multinational⁴ country. It had fifteen Union Republics.

7. Answer the questions.

1. What country is highly developed?
2. Is industry highly developed in our country?
3. What can you say about agriculture in our country?
4. What seaports do you know?
5. Was the USSR a multinational country?
6. Say some facts about the country.

*light and heavy industry - санэти сабук ва вазнии; легкая и тяжелая промышленность

¹ Union - иттифок; союз

² developed - мутараккя, инкишофёфта; развитый

³ nowadays - hozir, dar vaqti hoziri; в настоящее время

⁴ multinational - сермиллат; многонациональный

HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 2 on p. 62 in written form.
2. Do ex. 7 on p. 63 in written form.

LESSON 4 - THE FOURTH LESSON

To be memorized: a region, a climate, either, it is difficult

1. Read the words.

- A. [k] - technical, technology, technicological, nickel
[ai] - science, scientific, scientist, giant
[ai] - either, either, either, neither, neither, neither

B. noun - исм (сущ)	adjective - сифат (прилаг.)
North	Northern
South	Southern [sʌðn]
West	Western
East	Eastern

2. Read the sentences, translate it, and make up sentences such as:

Pattern: we can get there either by train or by plane.

3. Read the dialogue, translate it, learn and act it.

A - Lola, switch the set on¹ by yourself!²

L - OK, I see the announcer. The television programme begins.

4. Read the sentences and get more information.

He drank. They sent.

5. Speak about our country: make up a plan.

6. Read the new words, translate and learn them:

a region [ə 'rɪdʒn]: Kurgan-Tupa is a region. It is very hot in this region. There are many different kinds of fruits in this region. Do the collective-farmers grow lemons in this region?

¹ to switch the set on - дартирондан; включить

² by yourself - худат; сам, сама

- climate** ['klaɪmɪt]: Climate may be hot and cold. Climate in Tajikistan is hot. What is the climate in Uzbekistan?
- difficult** ['dɪfɪkəlt]: To do some tasks in arithmetics is difficult. It is difficult to write English. Is it difficult to write Russian? Is it difficult to write Tajik?

7. Read and translate the text.

THE COUNTRY

PART IV

The climate of the great country was different. The eastern part of the USSR was warmer in summer than the western one, but the winter was much colder in the east. Some northern and southern parts were very cold or very hot. The hottest region in the country was Termez, it was in the southern part. The coldest region was Oi-Makon, it was in the north-eastern part of the Soviet Union. There were many mountains and hills in the southern parts. Large regions in the north, in the south and in the east were not very good to live there. It was difficult to develop industry and agriculture in these regions, but many young people go to these regions to build new towns, factories, railways and canals.

8. Answer the questions using two-three sentences.

1. Was the climate different in the country?
2. What parts were cold and hot?
3. Where were the mountains and hills?
4. Was it difficult to develop agriculture and industry in the northern regions of the country?

9. Say some sentences about the climate in our country.

HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 2 on p. 64 (Write 5 sentences on the pattern).
2. Do ex. 8 on p. 65 in written form.

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the words.

[e] - dread, head, steadily, read, dead

[i:] - receive, people, meet, neat

2. Read the sentences, translate them and make up sentences as:

You can get to the Zoo either by trolley-bus or by bus.

We can get there neither by bus nor by lorry.

3. Read the sentences, put questions to get more information.

We developed. It is going to the seaport.

4. Read the names of the CIS, translate them and show the countries on the geographical map.

The Armenia [a'mi:njən] country

The Azerbaijan [a:zəbai'dʒən] country

The Byelorussian [ˌbjelou'rʌʃn] country

The Georgian ['dʒɔ:dʒiən] country

The Kazakh [ka:'zɑ:h] country

The Kirghiz ['kægiz] country

The Moldavian [mol'deiviən] country

The Russian [rʌʃn] country

The Tajik [ta:'dʒik] country

The Turkmen ['tə:kmen] country

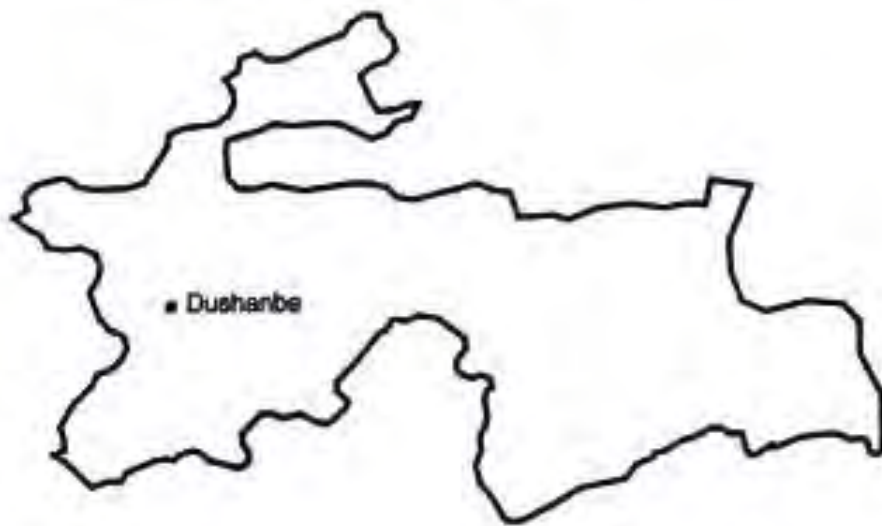
The Ukrainian [ju:'rkeinjən] country

The Uzbek ['uzbek] country

5. Look at the map and read the text.

TAJIKISTAN

The area¹ of the Tajikistan 143000 square² kilometers. More than 5 millions³ of people live in Tajikistan. It borders on 5 countries and it is a country dominated by mountains.



6. Answer the questions.

1. What is the name of our country?
2. What is the area of the Tajikistan?
3. How many people live in the Tajikistan?
4. How many countries does our country border on?
5. How many regions are there in the Tajikistan?
6. Is there any industry in our country?
7. What can you say about agriculture in our country?
8. What can you say about the nature⁴ in our country?
9. What is the climate in our country?

7. Have a pair talk on the Tajikistan, looking at the map.

8. Speak about our country using the map.

HOMEWORK

Do ex. 6 on p. 67 in written form.

¹ area [ə'riə] - масоҳат; площадь

² square [skweə] - мураббаъ; квадрат

³ millions [miljənz] - миллионҳо; миллионы

⁴ nature ['neɪtʃə] - табиат; природа

1. Read the words, translate and remember them.

A. The Tajik Republic
The Uzbek Republic
The Kirghiz Republic

The Kazakh Republic
The Turkmen Republic

B. Bulgaria [bʌl'gɛəriə]
Finland ['fɪnlənd]
Rumania [ru:'meɪnjə]
Hungary ['hʌŋgəri]

Slovakia [slou'vækiə]
Afganistan [æf'gænistæn]
Iran [i'ra:n]
China ['tʃaɪnə]

2. Read, translate the dialogue, learn and act it.

- By the way, what TV programs do you like most of all?
- Actual reporting¹, especially² on sports.
- As to me I like to see televised plays³.

3. Have a talk about our country using the map (its territory, borders, climate).

4. Read the verb and play the game "Say, repeat and add".

write-wrote-written
break-broke-broken
eat-ate-eaten

buy-bought-bought
think-thought-thought
think-thought-thought

ENGLISH GRAMMAR IS EASY

PASSIVE VOICE - ТАРЗИ МАФЪУЛ

to be + Past Participle (3 form of verbs)

I buy bread every day - Bread is bought by me every day. Ali reads this book - This book is read by Ali.

He writes letters every month - Letters are written by him every month.

I translate this text - This text is translated by me.

¹ **actual reporting** - ахбори рӯзмарра; текущие события

² **especially** - фавқуллода, гайриоддӣ, махсус; особенно

³ **televised plays** - намоишҳои телевизионӣ; телевизионные представления

Lola buys milk at the shop - Milk is bought by Lola at the shop.

6. Make up sentences:

A. The cup The song The melon The vegetables The fish The tomatoes The potatoes	is are	eaten bought brought broken written	by me by him by her by us
B. Is Are	the former USSR our country our territory new towns	washed built bounded ¹ covered	by twelve countries? in Siberia? ² by three oceans? with mountains and hills?
C. The region The town The republic The flowers The oil The coal English	is not are not	washed surrounded ¹ bought spoken sent	by me with him, her, them, us the forests fast to the Ukraine

HOMEWORK

1. Fill in: is or are, do it in written form.

This book ... written by S. Aini. My friend ... asked at the lesson every day. ... new buildings built in your region every year? ... English spoken at the English lesson?

2. Write some sentences about climate in our country.

LESSON 3 - THE THIRD LESSON

To be memorized: the capital, to be founded, to be situated, a bank

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

¹ bound [baʊnd] - хамсархал будаг; граничить
² Siberia [ˌsaɪˈbɪəriə] - Сибирь
³ surround [səˈraʊnd] - нхота хардан; окружать

1. Read the verbs and make up sentences in the Passive Voice using the verbs.

shut-shut-shut
put-put-put
drive-drove-driven

break-broke-broken
buy-bought-bought
bring-brought-brought

2. Make up sentences as follows.

- The pen is made at Tomsk factory.
- The pen is not made at Tomsk factory. It is made on Moscow.
- The work is done by the pupils. -
- The children are taken to the cinema. -
- The books are put on the bookstand. -
- The table is cleaned. -
- These lorries are made in Chelyabinsk. -
- The door is shut. -
- The window is open. -

3. Read and translate the dialogue, learn and act it, make up dialogues of your own.

L - Does a TV set interfere¹ with your studies?

A - I switch the TV set when some interesting programme is on.

4. Read and translate the words and learn them.

the capital:

Every country has the capital and every republic has the capital, too.

to be founded:

Moscow was founded in 1147. Dushanbe is the capital, it was founded in 1924. When was your school founded?

a bank [ə 'bæŋk]:

Every river has two banks, left and right. We see a forest on the right bank of the river. What do you see on the left side of the river?

to be situated:
[sitju:'eitid]

A collective-farm is situated on the left bank of the river. The Zoo is situated in the middle of the large park. Where is your school situated?

¹ **interfere** [intə'fiə] - мешать, влиять; вмешиваться

5. Answer the questions.

1. What is the capital of our country?
2. When was the capital founded?
3. What do you see on the right bank of the river in your town?
4. Where is the nearest collective-farm situated?

HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 2 on p. 70 in written form.
2. Do ex. 5 on p. 71 in written form.

LESSON 4 - THE FOURTH LESSON

To be memorized: population, places of interest, the heart

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read, translate and remember the words.

The Azerbaijan [a:zəbai'dʒan] Republic
The Byelorussian [ˌbjelou'rʌʃn] Republic
The Georgian [ˈdʒə:dʒiən] Republic

2. Ask your classmates questions: *what...*, *when...*, *where...*, *by whom...*, *why...* - to get more information.

Pattern: The book is translated.
Where is the book translated?
When is the book translated?
By whom is the book translated?
Why is the book translated?

The letter is sent. The exercises are written. The books are written. The windows are shut. The town was founded. The work is finished.

3. Read the words, translate and learn them.

population:
[ˌpɒpjʊ:'leɪʃən]

The population in Moscow is over eight million. The population in Dushanbe is less, it is more than a half million. What is the population in your town (village, hamlet)?

the heart [hɑ:t]:

We all have hearts. Every town (village, hamlet) has a centre, which we name the heart. The heart of Moscow is the Kremlin. What is the heart of your town?

places of interest:

Moscow has many places of interest. They are: The Kremlin, Red Square, The Lenin Mausoleum. Dushanbe has some places of interest. Has your town (village, hamlet) any places of interest?

4. Read and translate.

MOSCOW



Moscow is the capital of Russia. It is one of the oldest Russian cities. Moscow was founded in 1147 by Yuri Dolgoruki. It is a multinational city. The oldest part of Moscow is the Kremlin. The Kremlin is the nicest place of interest. It is situated on the bank of the Moskva river. The Kremlin and Red Square¹ are the heart of Moscow. Its population is

over eight million. There are many places of interest: the Moscow metro which was built in 1935, the Moscow University on the Lenin Hills, the Lenin Mausoleum², the Tretyakov Gallery³ which was founded in 1850. Moscow is well-known for its theatres, museums and libraries. Moscow is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

5. Answer the questions using two sentences:

1. What is Moscow?
2. When was Moscow founded?
3. What is the oldest part of Moscow?

¹ square [skwɛə] - майдон; площадь

² Mausoleum [ˌmɔːsəˈliʊm] - макбара, зиннатгоҳ; мавзолей

³ gallery ['gæləri] - ингористон; галерея

4. What are the Kremlin and Red Square?
5. What is the population of Moscow?
6. When was the Moscow Metro built?
7. What places of interest in Moscow do you know?
8. What can you say about Moscow?

HOMEWORK

1. **Write the sentences in the Past Indefinite Tense (Passive Voice):**
The hen is brought. This letter is got. The plate is taken away.
The knife is brought. The door is shut. The windows are opened.
2. *Do ex. 5 on p. 72 in written form.*

UNIT 11 - THE ELEVENTH UNIT

LESSON 1 - THE FIRST LESSON

**To be memorized: sell-sold-sold, pay-paid-paid,
retell-retold-retold, lose-lost-lost**

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. **Read the verbs and make up sentences in the Passive Voice using:**

sell-sold-sold
pay-paid-paid

retell-retold-retold
lose-lost-lost

2. **Make up sentences as follows.**

1. Both doctors and teachers were there.
2. Either Ali or Oisha must go to the state-farm.
3. Neither he nor she must read this letter.

3. **Answer the "tail" questions.**

Pattern: The book is red, isn't it? - Yes, it is.

They are not asked at every lesson, are they?

- No, they are not.

The work is done, isn't it? The exercises are written, aren't they? A cup of coffee is brought, isn't it? A box of sweets is presented to the child, isn't it? The children aren't taken to the cinema, are they? A gold medal is won by him every year, isn't it? The pen isn't left at home, is it?

4. Read and translate the dialogue, learn and act it, make dialogues of your own.

- Excuse me. We have lost our way. We want to get to the Tretyakov Gallery. Will you, please, tell us the way there?

- Certainly. Do you want to take a trolley-bus or go on foot?

- Is it far?

- No. It will take you only about a quarter of an hour if you walk.

5. Have a pair talk about:

a) Moscow as the capital of our country.

b) Places of interest in Moscow.



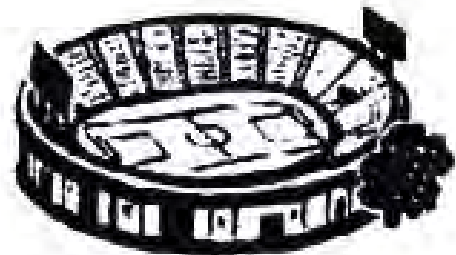
Red Square The Kremlin
a place of history



The Moscow
University
It is named after
M. V. LOMONOSOV
It was founded
in 1755



The Bolshoi Theatre
It was opened in 1825



The Stadium in Luzhniki
It was built in 1956

HOMEWORK

1. Learn the verbs: ex. 1 on p. 73.

2. Do ex. 2 on p. 73 in written form (make up 6 sentences).

To be memorized: to include, mountains, modern, chemical, a cotton-picking machine

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the words and translate them.

adjective - сифат (прилаг.)	noun - исм (существ.)
happy+ness	happiness
ready+ness	readiness

foolishness, darkness, greatness, brightness, cleverness, illness, richness, whiteness.

2. Read and translate the sentences.

The book is read by me today.
 The book was read by him yesterday.
 The tomatoes are bought by him every day.
 The potatoes were bought by her yesterday.

3. Put questions to get more information.

Pattern: The dress was bought.
 Where was the dress bought?
 The dress was bought at the shop.
 When was the dress bought?
 The dress was bought last week.
 Why was the dress bought?
 It was bought because Lola liked it.
 By whom was the dress bought?
 It was bought by Lola's mother.

The skis are bought. Tables were made. The window glass was broken. The plane was seen. The book was translated. Flat cakes were brought. The work was done. The children were taken away.

4. Read the poem, translate and learn it (at home), then put questions on every sentence and answer.

POEM

We must learn to use the Passive,
The Passive must be learned and used.
The wind shook the house.
The house was shaken.
We took what we could,
But not everything was taken.

5. Read the words, translate and learn them.

mountainous:
['mauntinas]

Tajikistan is a mountainous republic.
Uzbekistan is a mountainous republic, too.
What republics are mountainous?

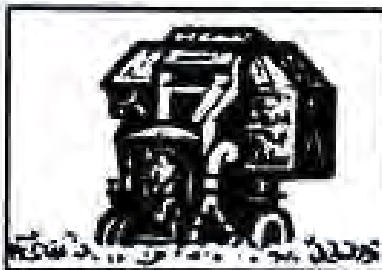
modern ['modən]:

Modern industry is very good. Modern buildings are high and beautiful. Are there many modern buildings in your region?

chemical [kemikəl]:

We have a chemical plant in the region of Yavan. The chemical plant is very big. Our republic has only one chemical plant.

a cotton-picking machine:



Cotton-picking machines work in the cotton fields. Cotton-picking machine pick cotton. Have you ever seen a cotton-picking machine?

HOMework

1. Learn the poem: ex. 4 on p. 76.

2. Answer the questions in written form.

1. Are there many modern buildings in your town?
2. How many chemical plants are there in our republic?
3. Are there new cotton-picking machines in your collective farm?

To be memorized: a cotton-cleaning plant, stock-raising, a hydro-electric power station, silkworm-rearing

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the words and translate them.

A. noun	adjective
happiness	helpless
coldness	colourless
illness	lifeless
freshness	endless

B. hopeless¹, priceless², richness³, numberless⁴, homeless, darkness⁵, brightness, nameless, greatness⁶.

2. Read the poem, translate and learn it (at home) and put questions on every sentence.

**POEM
(to be continued)**

Some men brought boats.
When the boats were brought,
They went to buy clothing.
The clothing was bought.

3. Read and translate the dialogue, learn and act it, make up dialogues of your own.

- Lola, do you want to go on a trip with us?
- A trip? Where?
- To see places of interest in Hissar.
- With pleasure!

¹ hope - умед (бастан); надежда

² price - арзиш; цена

³ rich - бой, бадавлат; богатый

⁴ number ['nʌmbə] - ракам, шумора; номер

⁵ dark - торик; темный

⁶ great ['greɪt] - бузург; большой

4. Read the words, translate and learn them.

a cotton-cleaning
plant:

We see much cotton in the yard of the cotton-cleaning plant. Many lorries bring much cotton to the cotton-cleaning plant. Is there a cotton-cleaning plant in your region?

stock-raising:
[ˈstɒkˈreɪzɪŋ]

Stock-raising is bread in Tajikistan. Many collective and state farms keep stock-raising. Is the nearest state farm keeping stock-raising?

silkworm-rearing:
[ˈsɪlkwɜːmˈriəriŋ]

Silkworm-rearing is bread in many regions of our republic. Silkworm-rearing gives us dresses, and blouses. Where is silkworm-rearing bread?

a hydro-electric
power station:
[haɪdrɔʊ]

There are many hydro-electric power stations in our republic. Hydro-electric power stations are situated on the banks of the mountainous rivers. Is there a hydro-electric power station in your region?

5. Answer the questions.

1. Where is a cotton-cleaning plant?
2. What bring much cotton to the cotton-cleaning plant?
3. What is bread in Tajikistan?
4. Where is stock-raising keeping?
5. Is silkworm-rearing bread in our republic?
6. What does silkworm-rearing give us?
7. What big hydro-electric power station do you know?

HOMEWORK

1. Learn the poem: ex. 2 on p. 77.
2. Do ex. 5 on p. 78 in written form.

LESSON 4 - THE FOURTH LESSON

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the names of republics and countries and translate them.

It is bread (bread) - парварши ёфтаи; ыраианнагаси

A. The Latvian Republic, The Lithuanian Republic, The Estonian Republic, The Moldavian Republic, The Uzbek Republic, The Kirghiz Republic.

B. China, Afganistan; The Gorny Badakhshan Autonomous Region.

2. **Read the poem, translate and learn it (at home), put questions on every sentence.**

POEM
(to be continues)

We found all the children.
The children were found.
But the wind threw the house down.
It was thrown to the ground.

3. **Answer the questions (have a pair talk).**

1. What sports will you go in for when winter comes?
2. What sports competition will you take part in when you go to a pioneer camp?
3. What will you get if you win in the competition?
4. Who will get the cup when the competition is finished?
5. What will you do if you want to become a champion in track-and-field athletics?
6. Where will you go if you want to watch a hockey match?

4. **Read the text and translate it.**

TEXT

The Tajik Republic

Part I

The area of the Tajik Republic is 143, 100 sq. km. The population is more than 5 million. The Tajik Republic was founded on the 5-th of December in 1936. Earlier Tajikistan was an Autonomous Republic, it was



¹ track-and-field athletics - варанши сабук; легкая атлетика

formed in 1924. In the south Tajikistan borders on Afganistan and China. In the north it borders on Uzbekistan, in the west it borders on the Kirghiz Republic. The capital of Tajikistan is Dushanbe. The Tajik Republic includes four large regions. They are the Badakhshan Autonomous Region, Sughd Region, Bokhtar Region and Regions of Central subordination¹.

Tajikistan is a mountainous and multinational republic. The greater part of the Pamirs includes the highest peaks² in our country. Tajikistan is rich³ in natural resources as: oil, gas, coal, gold, silver, mountain crystals, building materials. Our republic develops modern industry. First comes cotton-cleaning plants and food factories, electrical engineering⁴, chemical and aluminium⁵ plants.

5. Answer the questions using not less than two-three sentences for each one.

1. What is the area of our republic?
2. What is the population of our republic?
3. What is the capital of our republic?
4. How many large regions does Tajikistan include?
5. Is Tajikistan a mountainous country?
6. What natural resources is Tajikistan rich in?
7. What industry is developed in our republic?

6. Have a pair talk about Tajikistan looking at the map.

HOMEWORK

1. Learn the poem: ex. 2 on p. 79.
2. Do ex. 5. on p. 80 in written form.

UNIT 12 - THE TWELFTH UNIT

LESSON 1 - THE FIRST LESSON

To be memorized: crop-growing, vocational schools

¹ **subordination** [sə'bu:di'neiʃən] - тобеият; подчинение

² **peaks** - куллаҳои кӯҳ; вершини

³ **rich** - бой; бағатӣ

⁴ **electrical engineering** - электротехника

⁵ **aluminium** - арзэн; алюминий

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the words and translate them.

brotherless	badness	brightly	a writer
colourless	bigness	friendly	a buyer
numberless	greatness	highly	a dancer

2. Read the poem, translate and learn it (at home), put questions on every sentence.

POEM

(to be continued)

We built a new house.
It was built too fast to tell.
We did the work together¹.
It was done very well.

3. Complete the sentences.

The work was finished in time, because ...
The cotton was driven to the cotton-cleaning plant ...
The highest peak of the Pamirs was seen near, but ...
A cup of tea was brought because ...

4. Speak about Tajikistan using the map.

5. Read the words, translate and learn them.

crop-growing:	Crop-growing includes growing grain ² , fruit, vegetables, grass... We take to crop-growing.
a vocational school:	A vocational school teaches children some professions. There are many vocational schools in our town. The nearest vocational school teaches girls a profession of dress makers.

¹ together [tə 'geðə] - вчоя, хамроҳ; вместе

² grain ['greɪn] - дона, гална; зерно

6. Read the text and translate it.

THE TAJIK REPUBLIC

Part II

Tajiks took to crop-growing and stock-raising long ago¹. Many tractors, combines and cotton-picking machines work on the collective and state farms. Large irrigation systems² were built. Large areas in the Vakhsh and Hissar valleys³ give us cotton, develop silkworm-rearing, grape-and-fruit growing.

There are some hydropower stations. The Kayrak Kum hydropower stations is built on the Syr Darya. The Nurek hydropower stations is built on the Vakhsh River. The Ragun hydropower stations is built on the Vakhsh River, too. The Vakhsh is the largest of the 530 rivers in Tajikistan.

7. Answer the questions using two sentences for each one.

HOMEWORK

- 1. Learn the poem: ex. 2, p. 81.*
- 2. Do ex. 7 on p. 82 in written form.*

LESSON 2 - THE SECOND LESSON

1. Read and translate the verbs, make up sentences in the Present Perfect Tense using:

drink-drank-drunk get-got-got
drive-drove-driven fall-fell-fallen

¹ long ago - кайҳо; давным-давно

² irrigation system [iri'gei]n 'sistəm] - система обёрв; оросительная система

³ valley [væli] - водй; долина

2. Explain the use of article in the sentences.

Take a cup of tea! When we want to buy tea, sugar [ʃugə], coffee, butter, cheese¹, sausage², tinned fish³ or jam, we go to the grocer's shop⁴. Tajik sportsmen have Olympic records for many kinds of sports. What a wonderful day it was! It's a quarter to eight by my watch. The boys went to the stadium to see a football match.

3. Read the dialogue, learn and act it, make up dialogues of your own.

- Is it far from Khorog to Dushanbe?
- Oh, yes it is. It is more than 500 kilometers.
- How can we get there?
- We can get there either by plane or by bus.

4. Tasks: use the map of Tajikistan.

Have a pair talk about:

- a) the territory of Tajikistan and its history foundation;
- b) natural resources and industry;
- c) about agriculture and hydropower stations.

5. Read the text and translate it.

THE TAJIK REPUBLIC

Part III

There are some towns in Tajikistan. They are: Dushanbe, Khujand, Chkalovsk, Kulob, Khorugh, Tursun-Zade, Kanibadam and others⁵. There are many secondary and vocational schools, institutions, libraries, cinemas, theatres, museums and parks. There is an Academy of Science⁶. Tajikistan is a cultural republic.

The climate in Tajikistan is hot in summer and it is not very cold in winter. It snows in winter sometimes⁷, but it rains very often in winter and in early spring. In the Pamirs it is not very hot in summer, but it is cold in winter.

¹ cheese [tʃi:z] - панир; сыр

² sausage ['sɔ:sidʒ] - хасиб; колбаса

³ tinned fish - консерви моҳӣ; рыбные консервы

⁴ grocer's shop ['grəʊsɪz] - магазини хӯроқворӣ; продовольственный магазин

⁵ others ['ʌðəz] - дигарон; другие

⁶ The Academy of Science ['saiəns] - Академияи Ҷанго; Академия наук

⁷ sometimes ['sɒmtaɪmz] - баъзан, гоҳ-гоҳ; иногда

6. Answer the questions using two sentences.

1. What towns of Tajikistan do you know?
2. Is Tajikistan a cultural republic?
3. What can you say about the climate in Tajikistan?

HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 1 on p. 82 in written form.
2. Do ex. 6 on p. 83 in written form.

LESSON 3 - THE THIRD LESSON

1. Read the words and translate them.

Europe, Asia, China, Afganistan, Iran, The Kirghiz Republic, The Kazakh Republic, The Turkmen Republic, The Georgian Republic.

2. Get more information by putting questions.

He has fallen. It was drunk. She has driven. They will get.

3. Read and translate the sentences.

He did not look well after a sleepless night. She was bad, because she was a heartless woman. Are the cotton-picking machine noiseless? The sun shines brightly, the sky is cloudless.

4. Read and translate the dialogue, learn and act it, make up dialogues of your own.

- Is Kofirnihan far from Dushanbe?
- Oh, no! It is about 20 kilometers. If you go there by bus, it will take you 30 minutes.

5. Act as a teacher: say some information about our republic, then put some questions to your pupils about Tajikistan.

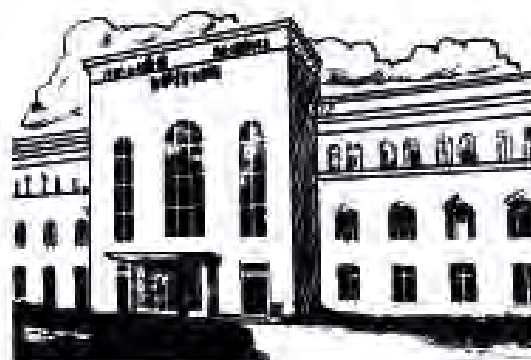
¹ noiseless [nɔɪzlis] - бесшумно, безшумный

6. Have a pair talk about Tajikistan looking at the map.

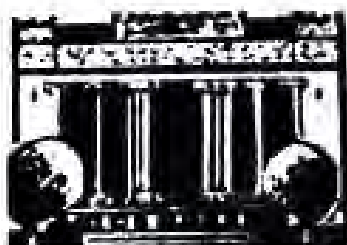
7. Speak about the pictures.



Presidential Palace



Tajik National University



Opera and Ballet Theatre



The Frunze stadium

HOMEWORK

Write three-four sentences on every picture.

LESSON 4 - THE FOURTH LESSON

To be memorized: important, a monument, an opera, house, a fountain, a flower-bed

1. Read the proverb, translate and learn it.

BE SLOW TO PROMISE AND QUICK TO PERFORM

2. Translate the sentences and remember them.

un+adjective
a happy life

un means 'not'
an unhappy life

a popular actor - an unpopular actor
an important question - an unimportant question
a friendly meeting - an unfriendly meeting
a washed cup - an unwashed cup

3. Read and answer the questions using not less more than one sentence.

1. Are you going in for sport as a hobby?
2. What is your hobby?
3. What does sport give you?
4. What is your friend's hobby?
5. Describe the picture.

"Roof of the world"

The Pamirs [pə'miəz],
by plane, by bus,
on horseback



4. Read the words, translate and learn them.

important:
[im'pɔ:tənt]

an important question. This is an important question. Is this an important question?

a fountain ['fauntin]:



You see a beautiful fountain in front of this house. There are many beautiful fountains in our town. Are there fountains in your town?

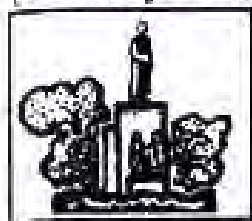
an Opera House:
['ɒpərə]



In the heart of town you can see a white beautiful Opera House. There is a beautiful fountain in front of the Opera House. Our family likes to go to the Opera House every Sunday.

¹ to mean - мажно дощган; означать

a monument:
[ə 'mɒnjumənt]



This is a monument. This monument is in Kuibishev Square in front of the Railway Station. There are many monuments in our town. There is a beautiful monument to Ismail Somoni, the founder of the Tajik state.

5. Answer the questions using more than one sentence.

1. Answer the questions in written form.
2. Is there an Opera House in your town?
3. How many monuments are there in your town?

6. Tasks:

- a) tell your friends about theatres in your town,
- b) have a pair talk about the monuments in your town,
- c) have a pair talk about the fountains in your town.

HOMEWORK

1. Answer the questions in written form.

- A.**
1. What was the territory of the Soviet Union?
 2. What are the names of the longest rivers in the USSR?
 3. Was the Soviet Union an industrial and cultural country?
 4. What is the climate like in our country?
- B.**
1. What is the area of the Tajik Republic?
 2. Is it a mountainous country?
 3. What is the capital of Tajikistan?
 4. What natural resources are there in our republic?

UNIT 13 - THE THIRTEENTH UNIT

LESSON 1 - THE FIRST LESSON

1. Read the dialogue, translate and learn it.

A - What will you have, tea or coffee?

L - Coffee, please, and some cake as well, please.

founder ['faʊndə] - асосгузор; основатель

2. Read the verbs, translate and learn them.

lie-lay-lain pay-paid-paid
lose-lost-lost send-sent-sent

3. Read the sentences and get more information.

He has lost. He is paying. She will send. It was lain.

4. Read and translate the sentences.

1. This story was written by an unknown writer.
2. The children are listening to the officer's story with unusual attention¹.
3. She is a very unpleasant girl.
4. She is unwell.

5. Read and translate the text.

DUSHANBE

Part I

Dushanbe is the capital of the Tajik Republic. Dushanbe lies in the Hissar valley. The town is surrounded² with mountains and hills. Dushanbe is a young town, but it is situated on a very old land, which is 4 or 5 thousand years old. In 1924 Dushanbe was a little hamlet where there were only 42 small houses and 242 people who lived in this town.

Nowadays Dushanbe is a big town, more than half a million of people live in it. It is a multinational town.

6. Answer the questions using more than one sentence.

1. What is the capital of Tajikistan?
2. Where does the capital lie?
3. Is Dushanbe a young town?
4. When was Dushanbe founded?

¹ attention [ə'tenʃn] - диққат; внимание

² is surrounded [sə'raʊndɪd] - ӯҳота қарда шудааст; окружен

5. What was Dushanbe in 1924?
6. What is Dushanbe nowadays?

HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 3 on p. 88 in written form.
2. Do ex. 6 on p. 88 in written form.

LESSON 2 - THE SECOND LESSON

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. **Read the dialogue, translate and learn it.**
A - Where can Lola be now?
B - She is either at home or at the club.

2. **Read the sentence, translate it and make up your own sentence as:**
Both boys and girls were there.
Either you or he must be at home.
Neither you nor she must not go there.

3. **Agree or disagree, use the phrases:**
You are right. You are wrong.
Khujand is situated on the Amur-Darya, isn't it?
Tajikistan has no natural resources, has it?
Dushanbe is not an industrial center, is it?
You live in the heart of Dushanbe, don't you?

4. **Read the text and translate it.**

DUSHANBE

Part II

Dushanbe is an industrial town. There are some plants and factories such as: the textile combine¹, silk-spinning combine², bread-baking plant³, cotton plant, cement⁴ plant, metal-working⁵, and food factories.

Dushanbe is a cultural and educational town, too. There are many secondary and vocational schools, Politactical, Agricultural

¹ Textile combine - комбинати бофандагӣ; текстилькомбинат

² Silk-spinning combine - корхонаи абрешимресӣ; шелкообработывающий комбинат

³ Bread-baking plant - корхонаи нонпазӣ; хлебозавод

⁴ cement [si'ment] - цемент, цемент

⁵ metal-working - металлкоркуӣ; металлообработка

and Teacher's Training Institutes. There is the Tajik Academy of Sciences, many libraries and museums.

5. Answer the questions using more than one sentence.

1. Is Dushanbe an industrial town?
2. Are there any plants and factories?
3. Is Dushanbe a cultural town?
4. Is Dushanbe an educational town?

6. Speak about the pictures.



Bread-baking plant



Textile combine



Cement plant



Cotton plant

HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 2 on p. 89 in written form.
2. Do ex. 5 on p. 90 in written form.

LESSON 3 - THE THIRD LESSON

To be memorized: a district, a puppet theatre

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read the dialogues, translate them, learn and act them, make up dialogues of your own.

- A. - He is not old.
- Neither is she.
- B. - She can't swim.
- Neither can I.
- C. - She doesn't sing.
- Neither do I.

2. Answer the questions.

1. What will you do if it rains on Sunday?
2. What will you put on if you go to the village on a rainy day?
3. Where will you go to buy vegetables if your mother asks you to go?
4. Where will you go when you must buy food?

3. Answer the questions using more than one sentence.

1. What is your region called?
2. What is the centre of your region?
3. What do you know about the centre of your region?
4. What is developed in your region?

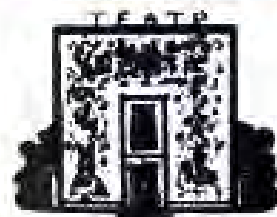
4. Read the words, translate and learn them.

district:

Dushanbe has four districts. They are: The Central district, The October district, The Frunze and Railway districts.

puppet theatre:

There is a Puppet Theatre in Dushanbe. I like to go to the Puppet Theatre. Is there a Puppet Theatre in your region?



5. Read the text and translate it.

DUSHANBE

Part III

There are many modern places of interest in Dushanbe and we shall speak about some of them. They are: the Museum of the history of Tajikistan. It is situated in front of the large monument to Ainy and the Hotel of Dushanbe. There is a large square in the heart of the town. It is Ismail Samonid Square, there is a monu-

ment to Ismail Samonid. In front of this monument you see the House of Ministers, two beautiful fountains and flower-beds. A tall monument Ismail Samonid founder of the Tajik state stands opposite the House of Ministers. You may go to the Zoo which is situated near Komsomol lake. Our town is very green and beautiful. Welcome¹ to our town!

6. Answer the questions.

1. What places of interest in Dushanbe do you know?
2. What do you see in Ismaili Samani Square?
3. Is Dushanbe a green town?
4. Where is the Zoo in Dushanbe?

HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 3 on p. 91 in written form.
2. Do ex. 6 on p. 92 in written form.

LESSON 4 - THE FOURTH LESSON

REVISION

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

1. Read and translate the words in unison:

drink-drank-drunk, drive-drove-driven, fall-fell-fallen, lie-lay-lain, lose-lost-lost, pay-paid-paid, send-sent-sent, buy-bought-bought, fight-fought-fought, catch-caught-caught, bring-brought-brought, eat-ate-eaten, to occupy, to cover, to border, to connect, in the world, railways, airways, waterways, north, west, east, south, natural resources, to be rich in, oil, coal, iron, seaport, industry, agriculture, multinational, to develop, region, climate, either, neither, northern, southern western, eastern, it is difficult, the capital, to be founded, to be situated, bank, population, places of interest, the heart, to include, mountainous, modern, chemical, cotton-picking, machine, cotton-cleaning plant, crop-growing, stock-raising, hydropower station, silk-worm rearing, fountain, important, the Opera House, monument, the Puppet Theatre.

¹ **welcome** ['welkəm] - хуш омадед; добро пожаловать

B. Speak about the pictures.

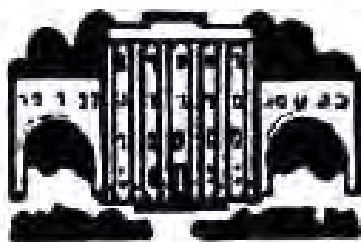


Academy of sciences



Ismail Somoni Mausoleum

C. Speak about the pictures.



The Teacher's
Training Institute



The monument
to Firdavsi



The monument
to Rudaki

THE FOURTH TERM

UNIT 14 - THE FOURTEENTH UNIT

LESSON 1 - THE FIRST LESSON

Let's read, speak, learn and do exercises

To be memorized: an island, monarchy, capitalist

1. Read.

Northern Ireland
Scotland
Wales

The Atlantic Ocean
The North Sea
The Thames

England
Great Britain

2. Read the dialogue, translate, learn and act it, make up dialogues of your own.

L - Yes, it's time to go home. Excuse me, please.
O - It's a quarter past three. Are you in a hurry?
L - Yes. It's time to go home. Excuse me, please.
O - Bye-bye!
L - So long!

3. Say why you go:

- a) to the library,
- b) to the cinema,
- c) to the village (town),
- d) to the skating-rink.

4. Say what you will not do.

Pattern: I shall not have my breakfast until my mother comes.
... until your classmates come.
... until your friend brings you the book.
... until summer comes.
... until it stops raining.
... until snow falls in the mountains.
... until you have finished your homework.

5. Read the words, translate and learn them.

an island ['aɪlənd]: Great Britain is a large island. Tajikistan is not an island. You live on the island, don't you?

to occupy ['ɒkjʊpaɪ]: Scotland occupies the northern part of the island. Wales occupies the southern part of the island. Does your region occupy an island?

6. Look at the map of Great Britain and read the sentences.

The area of Great Britain is 244 000 square kilometres. More than 50 millions of people live in Great Britain.



7. Answer the questions.

1. What is Great Britain?
2. What is its area?
3. What countries does Great Britain include?
4. How many people live in Great Britain?
5. What ocean lies to the West of Great Britain?
6. What sea lies on the eastern part of Great Britain?

8. Look at the map and have a pair talk about Great Britain.

HOMEWORK

1. Do ex. 4 on p. 95 in written form.
2. Do ex. 7 on p. 96 in written form.

LESSON 2 - THE SECOND LESSON

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

1. Read the proverb, translate and learn it.

NO PAINS, NO GAINS

2. Read the sentences and translate them.

who? - whom?

- A.**
1. He told me to give him that melon.
I was told to give him that melon.
 2. She gave me the ball.
I was given the ball.
 3. They asked him to come to see them.
He was asked to come to see them.
 4. He brought her a letter.
She was brought a letter.

- B.**
- I-me
You-you
He-him
She-her
It-it
We-us
You-you
They-them

3. Transform the sentences into the Passive Voice.

1. They showed me this film.
2. He took me to the museum.
3. She brought me a basket of grapes.