

LESSON 4 - THE FOURTH LESSON

To be memorized: flight, on board, yet, still, Cosmonaut's Day, the Earth

1. Read, translate and do retranslation of the sentences:

April month is the month of heavy spring rains,
April month is the month of the return of the birds,
April month is the month of new grass,
April month is the month of new leaves,
April month is the month of spring flowers.

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

A - Karim refused to come to the English speaking club.
B - What's the matter with him?
A - He said he was busy.
B - When did he promise to come?
A - He promised to come next Saturday.

3. Make up sentences using the words "still, yet" (холо, еше).

A. Pattern: He is still asleep (to be at work, to be ill, to be busy, to be in the hamlet, to be in the village).
B. Pattern: She isn't back yet (to be free, to be tired, to be a student, to be a driver, to be a dressmaker).

4. Make up dialogues using "still, yet".

5. Answer the questions using in answers more than one sentence.

1. Will you get up early or late tomorrow?
2. When will you have your breakfast?
3. What will you have for your breakfast?
4. Whom will you see tomorrow?
5. What will you speak about?
6. Where will you go with your friend?

6. Say some sentences about "what you will do tomorrow".

7. Read and translate the text.

COSMONAUT'S DAY

Today is Cosmonaut's Day. On April 12, 1961 at seven minutes past nine in the morning, Moscow time, the sputnik-spaceship "Vostok" made the first flight¹ round the Earth. There was a man on board² whose name was Yuri Gagarin. He stayed in space up for 108 minutes.

During his flight Yuri Gagarin ate and drank, and worked on board the spaceship. Then he wrote, he had to hold the notebook because it was weightless [ˈweɪtlɪs]³.

Y. Gagarin was the first man who could see with his own eyes that the Earth is round. The picture that he saw in space was beautiful. "The sun in space shines much brighter than here on the Earth. The stars are brighter and clear" said Y. Gagarin.

This flight opened a new page in the history of the conquest [ˈkɒŋkwɛst]⁴ of space.

8. Answer the questions:

1. When do we celebrate Cosmonaut's Day?
2. Who was on board the spaceship?
3. What did Y. Gagarin do during his flight?
4. What did he say about the sun and stars?

HOMEWORK

1. Do exercise 3 on p. 105 in writing.
2. Do exercise 8 on p. 106 in writing.

¹ flight [flaɪt] - парвоз, рейс, полет

² on board - дар сахни, на борту

³ weightless - бевазн, невесомый

⁴ conquest - кувнодан, кашф кардан, покорение, открывтие

LESSON 5 - THE FIFTH LESSON

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

Henry W. Longfellow
THE ARROW AND THE SONG

I

I shot an arrow¹ into the air²,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For, so swiftly³ it flew, the sight⁴,
Could not follow it in its flight.

(To be continued)

2. Let's play the word game "Say, repeat and add" using the words:

Cosmonaut's Day, flight, on board the spaceship.

3. Have a talk about Cosmonaut's Day.

4. Retell the text Cosmonaut's Day according to the outline:

- a) The day and the year we celebrate the holiday.
- b) Who was on board the spaceship.
- c) What Y. Gagarin did during his flight.
- d) What Y. Gagarin said about the sun and stars.

5. Read and translate the text.

YURI GAGARIN - A SOVIET HERO (1934-1968)

Yuri Gagarin's name is known to everybody. He was the first cosmonaut in the world. Yuri Alekseevich Gagarin was born on the 9th of March, 1934, into the family of a collective-farmer. He was born in the village of Klushino in the Smolensk region.

In 1951 he finished a vocational school in the town of Lyubertsy, near Moscow. At the same time Yuri finished an evening school. He was a clever boy, he liked to learn. He liked to learn physics and mathematics. They were his favourite subjects.

¹an arrow ['æɹəʊ] - стрел

²air [eə] - небо, воздух

³swiftly ['swɪftli] - тез, быстро

⁴sight [saɪt] - назар, аз назар, ази, вид, зрение

In 1955 Yuri entered a flying school. He became a pilot. Soon he joined¹ the first group of Soviet cosmonauts. As you know on April 12, 1961, Yuri Gagarin flew into space for the first time in history. When he came back in his spaceship, he was made a Hero of the Soviet Union and awarded [ə'wɔ:d]² the Order of Lenin³ and the Gold Star Medal⁴.

Yuri Gagarin visited many countries. Millions of people saw and listened to him. In 1968 Y. Gagarin tested some new plane. The plane crashed⁵ in the sky and Yuri Alekseevich died⁶. The people of our country will always remember him as the first cosmonaut, Soviet Hero.

6. Answer the questions using more than one sentence for each answer.

1. What was Y. Gagarin?
2. When and where was he born?
3. What school did Y. Gagarin finish?
4. What subjects did he like best of all?
5. When did Y. Gagarin become a pilot?
6. When was the first man's flight made the space?
7. When did Y. Gagarin die?

HOMEWORK

1. Learn the poem "The arrow and the song" on p. 107.
2. Do exercise 6 on p. 108 in writing.

Remember: to die, flight, on board a sputnik, a spaceship, yet, still, Cosmonaut's Day, on the Earth, a pair of gloves, a jacket, an umbrella, a blouse, a scarf, high (low) boots, clothes, wear - worn - worn, -less, -ness.

¹ to join [dʒɔɪn] – хамрох шудан, присоединиться, вступать в

² to award [ə'wɔ:d] – мукофотонидан, присвоить

³ Order of Lenin – ордени Ленин, орден Ленина

⁴ Gold Star Medal – ордени Ситораи Сурх, орден Красной Звезды

⁵ to crash [kræʃ] – нобуд шудан, разбиться

⁶ to die – вафот кардан, умирать

UNIT 15 - THE FIFTEENTH UNIT

LESSON 1 - THE FIRST LESSON (Two hours)

To be memorized: to graduate from, radio, a radio-set, influence

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

Henry W. Longfellow
THE ARROW AND THE SONG
II

I breathed¹ a song into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For who has sight² so keen³ and strong,
That it can follow the flight of a song?
(To be continued)

2. Read, translate and act the dialogue:

A - I have a question to ask you.

B - Yes?

A - Must I tell a lie?

B - No, you needn't.

3. Complete the sentences:

Pattern: If the weather is bad, we shall stay at home.

1. If we have time, we...

2. If the driver comes, he...

3. If I finish my homework in time, I...

4. We shall know English, if we...

5. The doctor will come if he...

6. He will bring me some vegetables when he...

7. If it rains, they...

4. Make up sentences as follows:

A. Pattern: - Lola can dance well.

- Oisha can't dance well. She can sing well.

¹breathes [brɪð] - шод кардан, гворить

²sight [saɪt] - назар, зренье

³keen [ki:n] - бодиккат, внимательно

1. Karim can drive a tractor.
2. The child can carry this box.
3. My friend can bind books.
4. This shoemaker can mend shoes and boots well.

B. Pattern: – May I come in?
 – Yes, you may. (No, you can't).

1. May I go to the post-office¹ [poust'ofis] with Lola?
2. May I take Nor's pencil?
3. May I rest on the sofa?
4. May I invite Karim to our house?

5. Read, translate and learn the words:

radio ['reidiəu]: We have radio through all the world. I listen to it every morning. I like to hear music over the radio.
 a radio-set We have a big radio-set in our sitting room. The radio-set is in the corner of the room.

graduate ['grædjuət]: We may say "to finish school or to graduate from school". This year my sister will graduate from the University. My younger sister will graduate from school in two years.

influence ['influəns]: My elder brother greatly influences me. My father greatly influences my brother and me, either. Who greatly influences you?

6. Make up your own sentences form the words given in ex. 5 on p. 110.

7. Work in pairs using the words from ex. 5 on p. 110.

HOMEWORK
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do exercise 3 on p. 109 in writing. 2. Do exercise 6 on p. 110 in writing. 3. Read the text "The Headless Horseman", part 15, on p. 186.

¹post-office - почта

LESSON 2 - THE SECOND LESSON

To be memorized: lively, to be self-disciplined. Struggle, comfortable, goal

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

Henry W. Longfellow

THE ARROW AND THE SONG

III

Long, long afterwords¹, in an oak²,
I found the arrow, still unbroke³;
And the song, from beginning to end.
I found again in the heart of a friend.

2. Read, translate and act the dialogues; make up your own dialogues.

A - Let's go for a walk, Ali.

N - I can't.

A - Why can't you?

B - Because I must help my mother.

A - Mother, may I watch TV now?

B - No, you can't.

A - Why?

B - Because father is sleeping.

3. Complete the sentences using: I am going to..., He (she) is going to ...

(to visit my grandfather, to bind old books. To wait for the beginning of the football match, to become a cosmonaut, to win the game).

4. Read, translate and learn the words:

lively [laɪvli] This girl is full of life, she is a lively girl. Nor is a
хушвакт, веселый: lively boy, too, he always smiles. We had a lively
time in our trip to the village.

to be self-disciplined: We like self-disciplined people. Self-disciplined people
[ˈdɪsɪplɪnd] always do everything well and in time.

¹ afterword [ˈɑːftəwɜːd] - нар аз, после

² an oak [əɪn əʊk] - дарахти дуб, дуб

³ unbroke [ˈʊnbroʊk] - пошмакта, неразбитый

waste time:	Have you a lot of free time? I am always short of time. Don't waste time! As for me I never waste time.
goal [gəʊl]:	Our goal is to build a new happy life. Our goal is to graduate from school. What is your goal?
struggle ['strʌgl]:	Our goal is to struggle for happy life. We struggled against fascism. Now we struggle for piece.
comfortable ['kʌmf(ə)təbl]:	This sofa is nice and comfortable. Our flat is comfortable, it had all modern conveniences.

5. Say sentences from the words given in ex. 4 on p.111 .

HOMework

1. Do exercise 3 on p. 111 in writing.
2. Do exercise 5 on p. 112 in writing.

LESSON 3 - THE THIRD LESSON

To be memorized: mine, yours, hers, ours, theirs, its.

1. Read and remember the verbs. Make up sentences using them:

leave - left - left	make - made - made
lose - lost - lost	meet - met - met

2. Read, translate and act the dialogue. Make up your own dialogues.

A - What are you doing this evening?

B - I'm going to watch TV, but my brother is going to learn English.

C - As for me I'm not going to watch TV. I am going to the cinema.

3. Let's play the word games "Say, repeat and add". Use the words:

- A. a) lively, comfortable, struggle, goal;
b) self-disciplined, waste time, influence;

B. Make up sentences on completion using the words: radio, a radio-set, graduate from, struggle, goal, waste time.

Pattern: P₁ - I have ...

P₂ - I have a radio-set in the corner of the room.

4. Let's have a talk about Aini according to the outline:

- a) when and where Aini was born;
- b) Aini's mother, brothers and sisters;
- c) Sadriddin's school days;
- d) Aini and his life. Have a talk about Aini.

5. Read, translate and remember:

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

It is my apron.	- The apron is mine.
Her blanket is brown.	- This brown blanket is hers.
Your pillow-case is on the bed.	The pillow-case on the bed - is yours.
Our refrigerator is in the kitchen.	The refrigerator in the kitchen - is ours.
Their vacuum-cleaner is in the corner of the bathroom.	- The vacuum-cleaner in the corner of the bathroom is theirs.

6. Complete the sentences using the possessive pronouns:

my - mine	your - yours	her - hers
his - his	our - ours	their - theirs

1. I see ... raincoat on the chair and ... in the wardrobe.
2. Modern conveniences in ... flat are very comfortable, but ... are very bad.
3. ... garage is clean, but ... is dirty.
4. ... furniture is modern, but ... is old.
5. ... lavatory is clean, but ... is dirty.
6. ... looking-glass stands in the sitting-room, but ... stands in the bed-room.

HOMEWORK

1. Do exercise 4 on p. 113 in writing.
2. Do exercise 6 on p. 113 in writing.

LESSON 4 - THE FOURTH LESSON

1. Get more information.

He paid. She had read. He had written it by ... They will retell.

2. Read, translate and act the dialogue. Make up your own dialogues.

A - Is this coat yours?

B - No, that's not mine.

A - Well, is this one yours?

B - No, mine is brown.

3. Make up sentences as follows:

A. Pattern: I am pleased to meet you. (To be pleased) (to speak, to greet, to know, to help. To give a present ...)

B. Pattern: It doesn't matter whether he is free or busy. (to live near the school or far from it, to do a part of work or the whole [hour] work, to have dinner at 2 o'clock or at 1.30, to go to bed at 10 o'clock or at 12 o'clock).

4. Make up dialogues using: "I am pleased" and "It doesn't matter".

5. Read and translate the text.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

The British Museum had one of the largest libraries in the world. There are more than six million books there. Every day they get about two thousand books and papers. V. I. Lenin visited London sometimes. When he lived in London, he spent a lot of time in the British Museum Library. Another great man was Karl Marx. He often visited this library and worked there, too.

6. Have a talk on the British Museum Library.

7. Retell the text "The British Museum".

HOMEWORK

1. Do exercise 1 on p. 113 in writing.

2. Read the text "Headless Horseman", part 16, on p. 187.

Remember: mine, yours, hers, his, its, ours, theirs, radio, radio-set, graduate, from, struggle, goal, waste time, lively, to be self-disciplined, comfortable, influence, French, Italian

UNIT 16 - THE SIXTEENTH UNIT

LESSON 1 - THE FIRST LESSON

To be memorized: shake - shook - shaken, to marry, a play, to fight for piece, a festival of labour

1. Read and remember the verbs. Make up sentences in the Present and Past Perfect Tenses using the verbs:

say - said - said

see - saw - seen

sell - sold - sold

shake - shook - shaken

2. Have a talk about the 1st of May. Use the words: an International workers holiday, to show solidarity, to fight for piece, a festival of labour, 1899-Chicago.

3. Read and act the dialogue. Make up your own dialogues.

N - Oh, it's a dog! Is it yours?

P - My sister has it. It is hers.

4. Read the English names after the teacher all together:

A. William Shakespeare ['wɪljəm 'ʃeɪkspiə] – Виллиам Шекспир.
Stratford on Avon ['strætʃəd eɪvən] – Стрэтфорд на Ейване
The Globe Theatre – Театри Глобус
John Shakespeare – Џон Шекспир.

B. Names of plays:

Romeo and Juliet ['rəmiəʊ ənd 'dʒu:liət] – Ромео ва Чульета

Othello [ou'θeləʊ] – Отелло

Macbeth [mæk'beθ] – Макбет

King Lear ['kiŋ 'liə] – Шох Лир

Twelfth Night – Шабни дувоздахум.

5. Read, translate and learn the words:

a play [pleɪ]:

We like to see plays in theatres. I know many English names of plays, as "Othello", "Hamlet", "King Lear" and others.

to marry ['mæri]:

My older brother married a beautiful girl. He married a girl who is three years younger than he.

6. Read and translate the text.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE



(1564-1616)

(Part I)

William Shakespeare, the greatest English well-known writer of plays, was born on the 23 of April, 1564. He died on the 23 of April, 1616. W. Shakespeare was born in a little town of Stratford on Avon, not far from London.

His father, John Shakespeare, was a merchant ['mætʃənt]¹ and he had some houses in Stratford. John Shakespeare and his wife Mary Shakespeare had eight children. The third child that was born to them was a son. He was named William. William was a lively boy. He learned at Grammar School, where he was taught to read, write and his first Latin. On leaving Grammar school, W. Shakespeare began to learn foreign languages. When William was 18, he married a woman eight year older than himself. Three children were born to them. When William was about 21, he went to London.

(To be continued)

7. Answer the questions using two-three sentences in your answer:

1. What was William Shakespeare?
2. When and where was W. Shakespeare born?
3. To what family was W. Shakespeare born?

¹a merchant – савдогар, купец, лавочник

4. Where and what did he learn?
5. Whom and when did he marry?
6. At what age did W. Shakespeare go to London?

HOMEWORK

1. Answer the questions in writing.

Pattern: - Whose ball is this? - This ball is mine.

1. Whose book is this?
2. Whose pillow is this?
3. Whose looking-glass is this?
4. Whose boots are these?
5. Whose trousers are these?

2. Do exercise 7 on p. 116 in writing.

LESSON 2 - THE SECOND LESSON

1. Get more information.

He has married. He was a well-known writer.

2. Let's play a word game "Say, repeat and add" using:

a play, well-known, to marry

3. Read and act the dialogue; make up your own dialogues.

N - When were you born, Akram?

A - I was born on the 16th of April, 1990.

4. Read, translate and answer the questions. Pay attention to the use of "tail" questions.:

A. Pattern: - Lola is a dairywoman, isn't she?

- Yes, she is.

1. Lola is a good dairywoman, isn't she?
2. Akram is a baker, isn't he?
3. Akram is a good baker, isn't he?
4. John is a grocer, isn't he?
5. John is a good grocer, isn't he?

- B. Pattern:** - Tom is not a shoemaker, is he?
- No, he isn.'t
1. Rustam is not a bricklayer, is he?
 2. Rano is not a good nurse, is she?
 3. Karim is not a joiner, is he?
 4. Anvar is not a driver, is he?

5. Have a pair talk using "tail" questions.

6. Read and translate the text.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE (Part II)

Nobody knows why W. Shakespeare left Stratford on Avon for London. Later W. Shakespeare became an actor at the theatre. Soon he began to write plays for the theatre and in a few years he became a well-known author. Then he and his friends had much money they built their own theatre - the Globe Theatre. W. Shakespeare wrote 37 plays. Among them there are: "Hamlet", "King Lear", "Othello", "Romeo and Juliet", "Macbeth", "Twelfth Night" and others. Many of these plays are staged at the Tajik Drama theatre.

W. Shakespeare spent the last years of his life at Stratford where he died in 1616. He was buried in the church of Stratford. A monument was made for him there. W. Shakespeare is one of the greatest writers and poets of the world. People in all countries know him for his beautiful plays and poems.

7. Answer the questions using more than one sentence in your answer:

1. What did W. Shakespeare do in London?
2. Who built the Globe Theatre?
3. How many plays did W. Shakespeare write?
4. Where did W. Shakespeare spend his last years?
5. What plays by W. Shakespeare did you see?
6. Where and when did W. Shakespeare die?

HOMework

1. Do exercise 7 on p. 118 in writing.

LESSON 3 - THE THIRD LESSON

To be memorized: cabbage, a peach, a nut, meat

1. Read, translate and act the dialogue. Make up your own dialogues.

K - Are you interested in sports?

B - Well, I don't like very much to watch other people play. I like to play myself.

K - Oh, what's your favourite sport?

B - Basket-ball.

2. Read, translate and answer the questions. Pay attention to the use of "tail" questions.

A. Pattern: - You are fifteen, aren't you?

- Yes, I am.

- You have a dog, haven't you?

1. Nor was absent yesterday, wasn't he?

2. It was cold two days ago, wasn't it?

3. She had beautiful flowers in her garden, hadn't she?

B. Pattern: - Mother wasn't pleased with your work, was she?

- No, she wasn't.

1. He had no friends, has she?

2. They had no vacuum-cleaner, had they?

3. We are sorry, Mike is ill, isn't he?

3. Ask "tail" questions.

A. 1. The boy is always late, ...?

2. Your flat is large, ...?

3. The doctor had a car, ...?

4. She can dance well, ...?

B. 1. Our class-mistress wasn't at the theatre, ...?

2. You are not responsible for the trees, ...?

3. She mustn't go to hospital, ...?

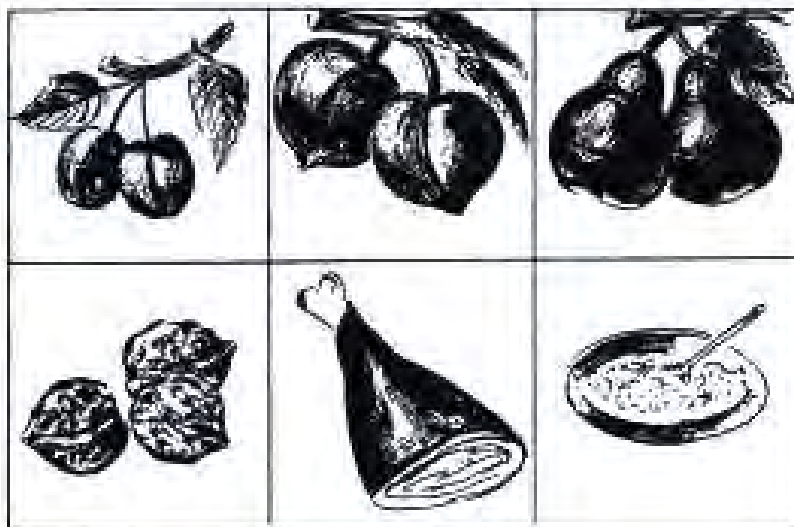
4. Have a pair talk about W. Shakespeare using "tail" questions.

5. Ask each other questions.

Pattern: - What do you prefer to eat carrots or cucumbers?

- I prefer to eat cucumbers.

(tomatoes, potatoes, cabbage, fruit, plums, peaches, apples, grapes, pears, cherries, lemons, nuts, soup, fish, meat, porridge ['porɪdʒ]).



6. Have a talk about “Victory Day”. Use the words: The Great Patriotic War, to end, 1945, to celebrate, monuments, war heroes, to fight during the war, to defend peace, “Nobody is forgotten, nothing is forgotten”.

HOMEWORK

1. Do exercise 3 on p. 119 in writing.
2. Do exercise 6 on p. 120 in writing.

LESSON 4 - THE FOURTH LESSON

To be memorized: rich, a priest

1. Read, translate and act the dialogue. Make up your own dialogues.

K - What was the score at yesterday's match?

L - Seven to two.

K - In whose favours?

L - In “The Pamirs” favour?

2. Answer the “tail” questions:

1. You can help me, can't you?

2. They could ski well, couldn't they?

3. She lives in our town, doesn't she?

4. He lived in Hissor, doesn't he?

5. You mustn't run on the road [roud]¹, must you?

¹ road [roud] – рож. дорога

6. He didn't travel in the spaceship, did he?
7. He doesn't influence his brother well, does he?

3. Ask "tail" questions:

1. You must stay at home, ...?
2. She cooks well, ...?
3. They couldn't go to see him, ...?
4. The teacher doesn't live far from the school, ...?
5. You often go to the cinema, ...?

4. Answer the questions about D. Defoe. Use the following words: in 1661, London, a butcher, not very rich, to get a good education, to refuse, to be a priest, at age of 23 he began to write, "Robinson Crusoe", to die in 1731.

1. When was Daniel Defoe born?
2. Where was D. Defoe born?
3. What was his father?
4. Was his family rich?
5. What education did Daniel Defoe get?
6. Did Daniel Defoe become a priest?
7. Why did he refuse to become a priest?
8. What was Daniel Defoe's best novel?
9. When did Daniel Defoe die?
10. Have you read "Robinson Crusoe" by Daniel Defoe?

5. Say some sentences about Daniel Defoe.

6. Answer the following questions using more than one sentence in your answer:

1. Who is your favourite writer? Is he a Tajik, a Russian or an English writer?
2. When did he begin to write and what was written by him?
3. What book of this writer do you like best? What is this book about?
4. How many books written by this writer have you read? Why do you like his books?
5. Are his books read by many people?
6. Is this writer a novelist¹ or a short story writer?

¹ novelist ['nɒvəlɪst] – романист, романист (писатель)

HOMEWORK

1. Do exercise 6 on p. 121 in writing.
2. Read the text "Headless Horseman", part 17 on p. 189.

Remember: to marry, to die, well-known, a play, meat, nuts, a peach, a festival of labour, to fight for piece, to show solidarity, to refuse, a good education, a novelist

LESSON 5 - THE FIFTH LESSON

REVISION

1. Read, translate and remember the proverbs:

After rain comes fair weather.
It's better to do well than to say well.
To know everything is to know nothing.
You know a man by his friends.
Promise little, but do much.

2. Answer the questions using more than one sentence in your answer:

1. When do people show their solidarity?
2. Why do people fight for piece?
3. When do people show festivals of labour?
4. Do you want to be rich?

3. Answer the questions about Jonathon Swift using the words:

1667, Dublin, Ireland, a priest, not rich, 13 children, at the age of 14, to enter Trinity College, to refuse to become a priest, to be fond of literature, history, politics, literary carrier ['kæriə], 1697, "Gulliver's Travels", to die in 1745.

1. When was Jonathon Swift born?
2. Where was Jonathon Swift born?
3. What was his father?
4. How many children were there in the family?
5. At what age did Jonathon Swift enter Trinity College?
6. Did Jonathon Swift want to become a priest?

7. What subjects was he fond of?
8. What novels made his literary carrier¹?
9. When did Jonathon Swift die?
10. Did you read "Gulliver's Travels"?

4. Say some sentences about Jonathon Swift (Have a chain talk).

5. Have a talk with the librarian.

6. Read and have a talk.

CLOTHES

Can you tell us what women wear? It depends on the season of the year. Usually it is a skirt and a blouse or a dress. If it is a rainy weather they wear a rain coat. If it is a cold weather, the women wear warm coats and hats, they put on gloves. Of course, they wear high boots when it is a snowy weather.

The women wear stockings and tights² in early spring, in autumn and in winter.

What about men? They usually wear a shirt and trousers, a suit, a coat or a jacket, socks, and shoes. In winter they wear low boots, warm hats, gloves.

If it rains, the men and women carry umbrellas.

What do schoolchildren wear? Schoolchildren wear their uniforms. Boys usually wear dark blue suits. Girls wear brown dresses, white or black aprons. But lately the school children prefer to wear clothes they like.

HOMEWORK
Write what you (your friend, mother and father) wear.

¹ carrier ['kæriə] - вазифа, работа, карьера

² tights [taits] - колготкаҳо, колготки

LESSON 6 - THE SIXTH LESSON

REVISION

1. Make up any sentences using the following verbs:

swim - swam - swum

speak - spoke - spoken

sleep - slept - slept

show - showed - shown

shake - shook - shaken

2. Read, translate and remember the proverbs:

No pains, no gains.

Lost time is never found again.

Actions speak louder than words.

Fortune favours the brave.

It's better to do well than to say well.

3. Read and translate the text.

DO YOU KNOW THAT...?

- A. The shortest man in the world was Walter Boehning ['woltə 'boe-nij], a German (1907-1955). His height [hait]¹ was little more than 50 centimetres.
- B. Among the Russian writers M. A. Sholokhov received the Noble Prize.

4. Complete the sentence:

There are many people's writers and poets of Tajikistan. Among them the most well-known are ...

5. Read and act the dialogue. Make up your own dialogues:

A - How can I get to Rudaki is avenue?

B - You can go there by bus number 1 or trolley-bus number 11.

A - Thank you ever so much!

B - Don't mention it!

¹height [hait] - баландӣ, қад; рост.

6. Read the text and have a talk on it.

MY TRIP TO MY GRANDPARENTS

Our family lives in Dushanbe. My grandparents live in another place far from here. They live in Odessa. This summer my elder brother and I are going to leave Dushanbe for Odessa. Odessa is the Hero City. It is a nice place in the Ukraine. The city stands at the Black Sea. We shall go there either by plane or by train. I prefer to go there first by train then by ship. I want to see new towns, villages, fields, mountains, rivers and woods. Our trip will take three or four days. I think that weather will be fine all the time and our trip will be pleasant.

7. Say some sentences about your future summer holidays.

**DEAR SCHOOLCHILDREN! HAPPY HOLIDAYS TO YOU!
READ ENGLISH BOOKS FOR YOUR PLEASURE!**



IRREGULAR VERBS

1 Form Infinitive Do (does) ... + ing ...? Will (shall) ... + inf ...?	2 Form Past Indefinite Did ... + 1 form ...?	3 Form Past Participle Have (has, had)... +3 form...?
--	--	---

be [bi]
 beat [bit]
 become [bi'kʌm]
 begin [bi'gin]
 blow [bləʊ]
 break [breik]
 bring [brɪŋ]
 build [bɪld]
 burn [bɜ:n]
 buy [baɪ]
 can [kæn]
 catch [kætʃ]
 choose [tʃu:z]
 cut [kʌt]
 dig [dɪg]
 do [du:]
 draw [drɔ:]
 dream [dri:m]

was [wɒz], were [wə:]
 beat [bit]
 became [bi'keɪm]
 began [bi'gæn]
 blew [blu:]
 broke [brəʊk]
 brought [brɔ:t]
 built [bɪlt]
 burnt [bɜ:nt]
 bought [bɔ:t]
 could [kʊd]
 caught [kɔ:t]
 chose [tʃəʊz]
 cut [kʌt]
 dug [dʌg]
 did [dɪd]
 drew [dru:]
 dreamed, dreamt
 dreamt [dremt]

been [bi:n]
 beaten [bi'ti:n]
 become [bi'kʌm]
 begun [bi'gʌn]
 blown [bləʊn]
 broken ['brəʊk(ə)n]
 brought [brɔ:t]
 built [bɪlt]
 burnt [bɜ:nt]
 bought [bɔ:t]
 could [kʊd]
 caught [kɔ:t]
 chosen [tʃəʊzn]
 cut [kʌt]
 dug [dʌg]
 done [dʌn]
 drawn [drɔ:n]
 dreamed [dri:m]

drink [drɪŋk]
 drive [draɪv]
 eat [i:t]
 fall [fɔ:l]
 feed [fi:d]
 feel [fi:l]
 fight [faɪt]
 find [faɪnd]
 fly [flaɪ]
 forget [fə'get]
 get [get]
 give [gɪv]
 go [gəʊ]
 grow [grəʊ]
 hang [hæŋ]
 have [hæv]
 hear [hɪə]
 hide [haɪd]
 hold [həʊld]
 keep [ki:p]

drank [dræŋk]
 drove [draʊv]
 ate [et, eɪt]
 fell [fel]
 fed [fed]
 felt [felt]
 fought [fɔ:t]
 found [faʊnd]
 flew [flu:]
 forgot [fə'gɒt]
 got [gɒt]
 gave [geɪv]
 went [went]
 grew [gru:]
 hung [hʌŋ]
 had [hæd]
 heard [hɜ:d]
 hid [hɪd]
 held [held]
 kept [kept]

drank [dræŋk]
 driven ['drɪv(ə)n]
 eaten ['i:tən]
 fallen ['fɔ:l(ə)n]
 fed [fed]
 felt [felt]
 fought [fɔ:t]
 found [faʊnd]
 flown [fləʊn]
 forgotten [fə'gɒtn]
 got [gɒt]
 given [gɪvn]
 gone [gɒn]
 grown [grəʊn]
 hung [hʌŋ]
 had [hæd]
 heard [hɜ:d]
 hidden ['hɪdn]
 held [held]
 kept [kept]

know [nəʊ]
learn [lɜ:n]
leave [li:v]
let [let]
lie [lai]
light [lait]
lose [luz]
make [meik]
may [mei]
mean [mi:n]
meet [mi:t]
pay [pei]
put [put]
read [ri:d]
ring [riŋ]
run [rʌn]
say [sei]
see [si:
sell [sel]
send [send]
set [set]
shine [ʃain]
show [ʃəʊ]
shut [ʃʌt]
sink [sɪŋk]
sing [siŋ]
sit [sit]
sleep [sli:p]
smell [smel]
speak [spi:k]
spend [spend]
stand [stænd]
strike [stri:k]
swim [swim]
take [teik]
teach [ti:tʃ]
tell [tel]
think [θɪŋk]
understand
[ˌʌndə'stænd]
wake [weik]
wear [weə]
weep [wi:p]
win [win]
write [rait]

knew [nju:
learnt [lɜ:nt]
left [left]
let [let]
lay [lei]
lit [lit]
lost [lɒst]
made [meid]
might [maɪt]
meant [ment]
met [met]
paid [peɪd]
put [put]
read [red]
rang [ræŋ]
ran [ræn]
said [sed]
saw [sɔ:
sold [sɒld]
sent [sent]
set [set]
shone [ʃəʊn]
showed [ˈʃəʊəd]
shut [ʃʌt]
sank [sæŋk]
sang [sæŋ]
sat [sæt]
slept [slept]
melt [smelt]
spoke [spəʊk]
spent [spent]
stood [stʊd]
struck [strʌk]
swam [swæm]
took [tuk]
taught [tɔ:t]
told [tɒld]
thoughts [θɔ:t]
understood
[ˌʌndə'stʊd]
woke [wəʊk]
wore [wɔ:
wept [wept]
won [wɒn]
wrote [raʊt]

known [nəʊn]
learnt [lɜ:nt]
left [left]
let [let]
lain [leɪn]
lit, lighted [laɪtɪd]
lost [lɒst]
made [meid]
might [maɪt]
meant [ment]
met [met]
paid [peɪd]
put [put]
read [red]
rung [rʌŋ]
run [rʌn]
said [sed]
seen [si:n]
sold [sɒld]
sent [sent]
set [set]
shone [ʃəʊn]
shown [ʃəʊn]
shut [ʃʌt]
sunk [sʌŋk]
sung [sʌŋ]
sat [sæt]
slept [slept]
melt [smelt]
spoken [spəʊkn]
spent [spent]
stood [stʊd]
struck [strʌk]
swum [swʌm]
taken [ˈteɪkən]
taught [tɔ:t]
told [tɒld]
thought [θɔ:t]
understood
[ˌʌndə'stʊd]
woken [wəʊkən]
worn [wɔ:n]
wept [wept]
won [wɒn]
written [ˈrɪtɪn]

ҚОИДАҲОИ МУХТАСАРИ ГРАММАТИКӢ

ИСМ

Исмҳо дар забони англисӣ дорон ду шумора ҳастанд: танҳо ва чамъ:

There is a book on the table.

There are books on the table.

Исмҳо шакли чамъро бо воситаи ба шакли танҳо ҳамроҳ намудани анҷомаи -s ва ё -es месозанд.

Ин анҷома баъд аз ҳамсадоҳои беовоз [s], ҳамсадоҳои ҷарангдор ва садонокҳо [z] ва баъд аз овозҳои шавшувдор ва ҷарангдор [iz] хонла мешавад.

Истисно: man [mæn] - men [men]

foot [fʊt] - feet [fi:t]

child [tʃaɪld] - children [ˈtʃɪldrən]

Эзоҳ: Агар исмҳои шакли танҳо бо ҳарфҳои s, ss, x, sh, tch ба охир расанд он гоҳ дар охир -es ҳамроҳ карда мешавад.

Мисол: class - classes, book - books ва ғайра - агар исмҳои шакли танҳо ба ҳарфи -o тамом шаванд низ -es ба он ҳамроҳ карда мешавад: potato - potatoes, hero - heroes.

Вале: piano - pianos.

- Ҳарфи -y дар исмҳои танҳо ба -i мубадал меёбад: city - cities, story - stories; Вале баъд аз садонокҳо дигар намешавад: boy - boys, day - days ва ғайра.

Исмҳои шакли чамъ бо анҷомаи -(e)s шакли соҳибиро бо ҳамроҳ кардани апостроф сохта метавонанд:

The boys' hands were cold.

АРТИКЛ

Артикл нишондиҳандаи исмҳо буда, пеш аз исмҳо ва муайянкунандаи онҳо омада метавонад.

Дар забони англисӣ ду артикл мавҷуд ҳаст: артикли муайяни (the), номуайяни -a (an) ва нулӣ (яъне набудани артикл).

Артикли муайяни the пеш аз калимаҳое, ки бо овозҳои ҳамсадо сар мешаванд, чун [ðə] талаффуз мешавад; пеш аз калимаҳое, ки бо садонок сар мешаванд [ði] хонда мешавад.

Муконса кунед: the book, the yard, the author, the hour.

Артикли номуайяниро дар шакли a [eɪ] пеш аз калимаҳое, ки бо овозҳои ҳамсадо сар мешаванд, истифода мебаранд (a classroom, a

union); дар шакли an [æn] пеш аз калимаҳое, ки бо садонокҳо оғоз меёбанд дар истифода аст: an hour, an umbrella ва ғайра.

Дар забони тоҷикӣ вазифаи артиклро анҷоман -е ва пасоянди -ро иҷро мекунанд: Духтаре дар хона буд; китобро хондам; китобе хондам ва ғайра.

Артикли нулӣ, ин исмҳое, ки артиклро (муайянӣ ва номуайянӣ) тамоман истифода намебаранд ва бештар дар исмҳои шумориданашаванда дида мешавад.

Мисол: There is snow on the ground.

Эзоҳ: Артикл бо исмҳое, ки баъди он шумораҳои миқдорӣ меоянд, истифода бурда намешавад.

Мисол: Lesson 17; Look at page 48.

Бо исмҳои ҳос артикл истифода намебаранд: Jane Brown, Lola, Munira, Shohin.

Аммо: the Pamirs, the Caucasus, the Crimea.

СИФАТ

Сифат дар забони англисӣ аз рӯи шахсу шумора дигар намешавад.

Сифат дорон дараҷаҳои оддӣ, олий ва қиёсӣ ҳаст.

My father is old.

My father is older than me.

My father is the oldest man in our village.

Сифатҳои бисёрхилоғӣ ва духилоғӣ дараҷаи қиёсиро бо ёрии калимаи "more" ва дараҷаи олийро бо ёрии калимаи "most" месозанд ва ин калимаҳои номбаршуда пеш аз сифатҳои дараҷаи оддӣ гузошта мешаванд:

active - more active - most - active

difficult - more difficult - most difficult

Истисно: good - better - the best

bad - worse - worst

little - less - least

many - more - most

Сифати забони тоҷикӣ низ се дараҷа дошта, бо ёрии суффиксҳои -тар ва -тарин, ки ба сифатҳои дараҷаи оддӣ ҳамроҳ мешаванд, сохта мешавад:

Мисол:

калон - калонтар - калонтарин

хуб - хубтар - хубтарин

ШУМОРА

Шумораҳои миқдорӣ

Асоси тамоми шумораҳоро шумораҳои хонаи дахӣ ташкил медиҳанд ва шумораҳои дигар (бо истиснои якҷандгон онҳо) бо ёрии ҳамроҳ кардани суффиксҳои -teen ва -ty сохта мешаванд:

Мисол: seven - seventeen - seventy; nine - nineteen - ninety;

Аммо: one, two, ten, eleven, twelve, hundred, thousand, million.

Шумораҳои тартибӣ

Ғайр аз шумораи аввал, шумораҳои дигар бо ёрии ҳамроҳ кардани суффикси —th сохта мешаванд:

Мисол: fourth, twentieth, twenty-ninth, millionth.

Се шумораи аввал аз қонда берун сохта мешаванд:

one - first, two - second, three - third.

Шумораҳои забони тоҷикӣ ба ду гурӯҳ: шумораҳои миқдорӣ ва тартибӣ ҷудо мешаванд ва асоси онҳоро низ шумораҳои хонаи дахӣ ташкил медиҳанд.

Ба шумораҳои миқдорӣ дах ҳамроҳ мешавад: сенздах, чордах, ҳабдах ва ғайра. Шумораҳои тартибӣ бошанд бо ҳамроҳ шудани суффикси -ум ташкил меёбанд: даҳум, чорум, панҷум, биступанҷум ва ғайра.

ҶОНИШИН

Ҷонишинҳои шахсӣ, соҳибӣ, нафсӣ-таъкидӣ дар забони англисӣ аз рӯи шахс, шумора ва ҷинсиат тағйир меёбанд.

Мисол: шахси I - me (дар шакли танҳо)

соҳибӣ my - mine

нафсӣ - таъкидӣ - myself

Ҷамъ: шахсӣ we - us

соҳибӣ our - ours

нафсӣ - таъкидӣ - ourselves

Ҷонишинҳои шахсӣ I, he, she, it, you, they чун мубатдо ва исми таркибии хабарӣ номӣ ва ҷонишинҳои me, him, her, it, us, you, them чун пурқунанда дар ҷумла меоянд.

Мисол: I saw him in the street.

He met me at the station.

Ҷонишинҳои some, any, no дар ҳелҳои гуногуни ҷумла (саволӣ, хабарӣ, инкорӣ), негифода бурда мешаванд.

Мисол: I know nothing about him.
Is there anybody?
I asked her for some milk.

Чумлаи инкорӣ дар забони англисӣ бояд як элементи инкор дошта бошад. Феъли асосӣ дар ин маврид дар шакли хабарӣ меистад.

Мисол: They have no children.
There is nobody in the room.

Ҷонишини one (дар шакли чамъ - ones) ба ҷои исми пештар зикршуда истифода карда мешавад.

Мисол: These shoes are too small. I need some bigger one.

ФЕЪЛ

Шаклҳои шахсии феъл дар забони англисӣ шахс, шумора, синга, замон ва тарзро ифода мекунанд. Феълҳои дар шакли шахсӣ се шахс ва ду шумора (танҳо ва чамъ) доранд.

Мисол:

Шахси	Танҳо	to be
I	I	am
II	you	are
III	he (she, it)	is
	чамъ	
I	we	are
II	you	are
III	they	are

Эзоҳ: Феълҳои модалӣ can, may, must аз рӯи шахс ва шумора тағйир намешаванд.

Феъл дар забони англисӣ чор шакли асосӣ дошта, барои сохтани дигар шаклҳои замони намунии феъл хизмат мекунанд. Ин шаклҳои инҳоянд:

- I. Масдар ё шакли номуайяӣ (infinitive).
- II. Замони гузаштаи номуайяӣ (Past Indefinite).
- III. Сифати феълии замони гузашта (Participle II).
- IV. Сифати феълии замони ҳозира (Participle I).

Феълҳои забони тоҷикӣ ду асос дошта, ҳаман шаклҳои феълии боқимонда аз ҳамин ду асос сохта мешаванд:

- а) асоси замони ҳозира (хон-, рав-, дав-, бар-, ва ғайра).
- б) асоси замони гузашта (афтид-, гуфт-, рафт-, давид-, ва ғайра).

Аз рӯи ташкилбӣ феълҳои забони англисӣ ба гурӯҳи феълҳои дуруст ва нодуруст чудо мешаванд.

Феълҳои дуруст асосҳои дуюм ва сеюми шаклҳои феълро бо ёрии ҳамроҳ кардани анҷоми -ed ба шакли асосии феъл ташкил медиҳанд.

Масалан: work - worked - worked, want - wanted - wanted

Феълҳои нодуруст асосҳои дуюм ва сеюми шаклҳои феълро на ин ки бо ёрии илова намудани -ed ба масдар, балки бо роҳи дигар месозад:

begin - began - begun

give - gave - given

go - went - gone

СИҒАИ АМРӢ

Сиғаи амрӣ дар забони англисӣ ду шаклро дорост: шакли ҳабарӣ ва инкорӣ. Шакли инкории сиғаи амрӣ бо ёрии феъли ёридиҳандаи do ва ҳиссаҷаи инкории not сохта мешавад:

Масалан: Sit down please.

Don't close the book!

Don't open the window?

СИҒАИ ХАБАРӢ

Тарзи фоида (актив) (The Active Voice)

Шаклҳои номуайян (Indefinite Tense)

1. Замони ҳозираи номуайян (Present Indefinite Tense)

Замони ҳозираи номуайян амали донмӣ ва такроршавандаро, ки ба мубтадо ҳос аст, ифода мекунад.

Мисол: My brother speaks English, well.

I live in Dushanbe.

Шакли ҳабарии Present Indefinite Tense ба асоси феъли (бе ҳиссаҷаи to) (ба ғайр аз шахси 3-юми танҳо ки анҷоми -s ё -es -ро қабул мекунад), шахси I-ум ва II-уми феъли асосӣ мувофиқат мекунад.

Шакли саволии Present Indefinite Tense бо ёрии феъли ёридиҳандаи to do дар замони ҳозира ва феъли асосӣ сохта мешавад.

Масалан: Do you speak English?

What do you like?

Шакли инкорӣ бо ёрии феъли ёридихандаи *to do* дар шахс ва шумораи матлуб ва ҳиссаҳои *not* ки дар байни мубтадо ва феъли асосӣ ҷой мегирад, сохта мешавад.

Масалан: I don't work here (do not).
She does not speak English.

II. Замони гузаштаи номуайян (Past Indefinite Tense).

Замони гузаштаи номуайян амал, ҳолати дар ягон вақти дар гузашта воқеъшударо, ки бо лаҳзаи нутқ вобастагӣ надорад, нишон медиҳад. Замони гузаштаи номуайяни забони англисӣ амали воқеъшударо мефаҳмонад.

Масалан: The lessons finished at 10 o'clock.

Шакли хабарии замони гузашта бо ёрии шакли дуҷуми асосӣ, ки аз рӯи шахсу шумора тасриф намеёбад (истисно феъли *to be* (*was, were*)) ташкил мешавад.

Масалан: He worked hard.

Шакли саволии замони гузаштаи забони англисӣ бо ёрии феъли ёришихандаи *to do* дар замони гузашта (*did*) ки пеш аз мубтадо гузошта мешавад, сохта мешавад.

Did you like the game?
When did you come home?

Шакли инкорӣ бо ёрии феъли ёридихандаи *to do* дар замони гузашта (*did*), ҳиссаҳои *not* ва феъли асосӣ дар шакли асосӣ сохта мешавад.

I did not know him well.

III. Замони ояндаи номуайян (Future Indefinite Tense).

Замони ояндаи номуайян амали яккарата ва такроршавандаро, ки дар оянда воқеъ меғардад, мефаҳмонад.

Масалан: We shall go home tomorrow.

They will be glad to meet you.

Замони ояндаи номуайяни забони англисӣ бо ёрии феълҳои ёридихандаи *shall* (барои шахси яқуми танҳо ва ҷамъ), *will* (барои шахсҳои боқимонда) ва шакли асосии феъли маънодор сохта мешавад.

Масалан: I shall (I'll) speak to you.

You will (you'll) go home after lessons.

Феълҳои *shall* ва *will* дар ҷумлаҳои саволи пеш аз мубтадо гузошта мешаванд.

Масалан: Shall I speak? When will you come to see us?

Шакли инкорӣ Future Indefinite бо ёрии ҳиссаҷаи not ки баъд аз феълҳои ёридиҳандаи shall ва will гузошта мешавад, ташкил меёбад.

Масалан: I shall not (shan't) speak to you.
He will not (won't) meet us tomorrow.

ЗАМОНҲОИ МУАЙЯН (ДАВОМДОР) (Continuous Tenses)

I. Замони ҳозираи муайян (давомдор) (Present Continuous Tenses).

Замони ҳозираи муайян (давомдор) амали давомнокро, ки дар лаҳзаи нутқи гӯянда иҷро мешавад, мефаҳмонад. Шаклҳои замони ҳозираи муайян (давомдор)-и англисӣ бо ёрии феъли ёридиҳандаи to be дар замони ҳозира (Present Indefinite) ва сифати феълҳои замони ҳозираи (Participle I) феъли асосӣ (ё шакли чоруми феъл) сохта мешавад.

Масалан: I am (I'm) reading a book.
He is (He's) having dinner.

Дар ҷумлаҳои саволӣ феъли ёридиҳанда пеш аз мубтадо ҷой мегирад:

Is she eating?

What are you doing?

Дар ҷумлаҳои инкорӣ ҳиссаҷаи not пас аз феълҳои ёридиҳанда меояд:

I am not (I'm) eating.

She is (She's) not sleeping. They are not (aren't) talking.

II. Замони гузаштаи муайян (давомдор) (Past Continuous Tenses).

Замони гузаштаи муайян амали давомдорро, ки дар лаҳзаи муайян дар гузашта рух додааст, нишон медиҳад:

Масалан: I was sleeping when you rang me up.
They were having their breakfast at 10 o'clock.

Замони гузаштаи муайяни (давомдор)-и забони англисӣ бо ёрии феъли ёридиҳандаи to be дар замони гузашта (was, were) ва сифати феълҳои замони ҳозираи (Participle I) феъли маънодор ташкил меёбад.

Масалан: I was walking along the street when I met my friend.

Дар ҷумлаҳои саволӣ феъли ёридиҳанда пеш аз мубтадо меояд.

Масалан: Who was speaking to you?

Шакли инкорӣ бо ҳамроҳ кардани ҳиссаҷаи *not* ки пеш аз феъли ёридиҳанда гузошта мешавад, сохта мешавад.

Масалан: He was not (wasn't) writing when his mother entered the room.

ЗАМОНҲОИ МУТЛАҚ (Perfect Tenses)

Феъли замони ҳозираи мутлақ - The Present Perfect Tense (ҳолат) амалеро мефаҳмонд, ки аллакай иҷро шуда, натиҷаи он маълум аст:

She has come. - Вай омад. (ва ҳоло мо метавонем сӯҳбат кунем).
All the pupils have done their exercises, (ҳоло метавонанд истироҳат кунанд).

Дар забони тоҷикӣ ин замон одатан бо феъли замони гузашта тарҷума мешавад.

Масалан: I have seen this film.

– Ман ин филмро дидам. Present Perfect бо ёрии феъли ёридиҳандаи *to have* дар замони ҳозира ва шакли сеюми феъли асосӣ сохта мешавад.

Масалан: I have just got this letter. He had already come home. We have seen this film several times.

– Дар ҷумлаи саволӣ феъли ёридиҳанда пеш аз мубтадо меояд.

Масалан: Have you finished your home work? Where had she gone?

- Агар савол ба мубтадо гузошта шавад, тартиби ҷумла дигар намешавад.

Масалан: Who has been there?

Ҷумлаи инкорӣ бо ёрии ҳиссаҷаи инкории "*not*", ки пас аз феъли ёридиҳанда меояд, сохта мешавад.

Масалан: She has not (hasn't) come yet.

ФЕЪЛИ ЗАМОНИ ГУЗАШТАИ МУТЛАҚ (Past Perfect)

Замони гузаштаи мутлақ (Past Perfect) амали дар гузашта воқеъ шуда, ки то лаҳзаи муайян ва ё то воқеъ шудани амали дигар иҷрошударо мефаҳмонад.

Масалан: He had done his task by Monday.

Замони гузаштаи мутлақ, бо ёрии феъли ёридиҳандаи *to have* дар замони гузашта (*had*) ва шакли сеюми асосӣ сохта мешавад.

Масалан: The rain had stopped by that time.

We had done our home work before we went to the cinema.

Дар забони тоҷикӣ ин замон бо феъли замони гузаштаи дур ифода меёбад:

The meeting had been over by 6 o'clock. - Маҷлис то соати 6 ба охир расида буд.

Дар ҷумлаҳои саволӣ феълӣ ёридиханда пеш аз мубтадо гузошта мешавад.

Масалан: Had he finished his task?

Ҳангоми савол гузоштан ба мубтадо, тартиби ҷумла тағйир намеёбад.

Масалан: Who had gone there?

Дар ҷумлаҳои инкор хиссачан "not" пас аз феълӣ ёридиханда меояд.

Масалан: He had not (hadn't) done his task by that time.

We had not come home before it began to rain.

ТАРЗИ МАФЪУЛ (Passive)

Агар дар ҷумла шахсеро, ки амалро иҷро карда, номбар кардани он шарт нест ё худ ҳолате ки аз тарафи шахси дигар ба амал омадааст. феъл дар тарзи мафъул ба кор бурда мешавад.

Масалан: The cup is broken.

Тарзи мафъул бо ёрии феълӣ ёридихандаи to be ва шакли сеюми феълӣ асосӣ (маънодор) (Participle II) сохта мешавад. Замонҳои феълӣ тарзи мафъул мувофиқи қонди замонҳои феълӣ тарзи фоида истифода мешаванд.

Мисол: Olin is invited to the teacher's office (Present Indefinite Passive).

This room was built in 1985 (Past Indefinite Passive).

Дар ҷумлаҳои саволӣ тарзи мафъул феълӣ ёридиханда пеш аз мубтадо гузошта мешавад:

Whom was this book written by?

When was this newspaper published?

Агар савол ба мубтадо гузошта шавад, тартиби ҷумла тағйир намеёбад:

What was brought to you?

Дар ҷумлаҳои инкорӣ хиссачан "not" пас аз феълӣ ёридиханда гузошта мешавад:

We were not told that he was ill.

ЗАРФ (The Adverb)

Зарф дар забони англисӣ ба оддӣ (now, very) ва сохта (coldly, quickly) ҷудо мешавад.

Шаклҳои сохтаи зарф бо ҳамроҳ кардани суффикси -ly бо сифат сохта мешаванд:

Масалан: cold - coldly, quick - quickly ва ғайра.

Дар мавриди сохтани зарф аз сифат, ки бо ҳарфи "y" ба охир мерасад пеш аз суффикси "-ly" ҳарфи "y" ба "i" мубаддал мешавад:

ready - readily, happy - happily.

Як қатор зарфҳо шаклан аз сифатҳо фарқ надоранд. Ба онҳо first, long, far, much, late, little инчунин daily, weekly, monthly, friendly ва ғайра, ки бо ёрии суффикси -ly аз исмҳо сохта шудаанд, медароянд. Зарфҳоро аз сифат фақат аз мавқеи он дар ҷумла фарқ кардан мумкин аст. Зарфро дар ҷумла феъл, сифат ва зарфҳо муайян карда, сифатро исм муайян мекунад:

<i>зарф</i>	<i>сифат</i>
She didn't stay long.	She was wearing a long dress.

Як гурӯҳ зарфҳо масалан late, near ду шакл доранд, яке мувофиқ ба сифат буда, дигаре бо ёрии суффикси -ly сохташуда; зимнан ҳар ду ин шаклҳо маънои гуногун доранд:

near - тақрибан - наздик nearly - бевақт - ба наздикӣ

I went to bed late at night.

I have seen him lately.

Дараҷаи муқоисавии зарф ба монанди дараҷаи муқоисавии сифат сохта мешавад.

Дараҷаи муқоисавии зарфҳои яктаркиба ба монанди дараҷаи муқоисавии сифатҳо, яъне ба дараҷаи оддӣ илова кардани суффикси -er барои дараҷаи муқоисавӣ ва суффикси -est барои дараҷаи олӣ, сохта мешавад.

strong	stronger	strongest
пурзӯр	пурзӯртар	пурзӯртарин
long	longer	longest
дароз	дарозтар	дарозтарин

Дараҷаи муқоисавии зарфҳои мураккаб аз он ҷумла бо суффикси -ly монанди дараҷаи муқоисавии сифат бо ёрии қалмаҳои more барои дараҷаи муқоисавӣ ва most барои дараҷаи олӣ сохта мешавад.

bright	more brightly	most brightly
равшан	равшантар	равшантарин

Як қатор зарфҳо дараҷаи муқоисавии берун аз қондан умумӣ месозанд ва онро аз ёд бояд кард:

Дараҷаи оддӣ	дараҷаи муқоисавӣ	дараҷаи олӣ
well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
little	less	least
much	more	most

Масалан: I like autumn better than winter.

КАЛИМАСОЗӢ (Word formation)

Аксари калимаҳои англисӣ дар як шакл метавонад ба ҳиссаҳои гуногуни нутқ тааллуқ дошта бошанд. Маънои ин гуна калимаҳо аз маънои ва ҷои онҳо дар ҷумла ва шакли грамматикӣ он вобастагӣ дорад.

We play and dance in the park.

Қисми зиёди калимаҳо дар забони англисӣ бо якҷоя кардани ду калима ба як калима сохта мешаванд. Як ғуруҳи онҳо бо ёрии тире ё худ якҷоя навишта мешаванд:

book-shop
newspaper
schoolgirl
apple-tree

Калимасозӣ дар забони англисӣ бо суффиксҳо ба таври васеъ истифода мешавад, онҳо ба калима маънои нав медиҳанд.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| - er (-or) | ичрокунандаи амалро мефаҳмонад. |
| - ion (-ation) | - процесс, амал ва натиҷаи амалро нишон медиҳад. |
| - ness | - сифат ва процессро мефаҳмонад. |
| - ing | - y (dusty) - сифатро мефаҳмонад. |
| - able | - understandable - бо маънои пасивӣ. |
| - less - helpless | - бо маънои "чизе намерасад" ё чизе надоштан. |
| - ful - peaceful | - маънои сифати пурра доштан. |
| - ly - strongly | - зарфро бо ҳамон хусусияташ ифода мекунад. |

Калимасозӣ бо ёрии префикс. Дар ин ҳолат маънои калима дигар шуда, ҳиссан нутқ тағйир намеёбад:

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| un - unreal | - маънои инкорӣ дошта, амали муқобилро нишон медиҳад. |
| in - inactive | маънои инкорӣ дошта, нарасидани сифати ягон чизро мефаҳмонад: (пеш аз ҳарфи l ба il пеш аз m, p, ба. im; пеш аз g ба ig мубаддал мешавад). |
| re-rewrite, reopen | - такрори амалро мефаҳмонад. |

ГЕРУНДИЙ (The Gerund)

Герундий шакли номуайяни феъл буда, амали давомёфтаре ифода мекунад.

Герундий бо ёрии ба феъли асосӣ ҳамроҳ кардани суффикси ing сохта шуда, шаклан ба сифати феълии замони ҳозира ва исми феълии мувофиқ меояд.

Герундий ҳам хусусиятҳои исм ва ҳам феълро дорад. Ҳамчун феъл, герундий метавонад ба худ пурқунандаро қабул кунад ва бо зарф муайян шавад.

I don't like reading aloud. - Ман бо овози баланд хонданро нағз намебинам.

Ҳамчун исм герундий дар ҷумла мубтадо, пурқунанда ва хабари номӣ бо пешоянд ва муайянкунанда истифода мешавад.

I like walking quickly. - Ман тез роҳ гаштанро дӯст медорам.

Reading is my hobby. - Хониш - кори дӯстдоштан ман аст.

She is fond of reading books. - Вай китоб хонданро нағз мебинад.

Фарқи герундий аз исми феълӣ ба суффикси ing дар он аст, ки герундий бе артикл ба кор бурда мешавад, шакли ҷамъ надорад, метавонад пурқунандан бевосита дошта, бо зарф муайян шавад.

Аз сифати феълӣ замони ҳозира герундий бо он фарқ мекунад, ки пеш аз он пешоянд омада ва герундий метавонад, бо ҷонишинҳои соҳибӣ ва исм дар падежи соҳибият муайян шавад.

Аз рӯи шакл ва мавқеи худ дар ҷумла герундий ба масдар ҳело ҳам монандӣ дорад. Азбаски, герундий дар забони тоҷикӣ вучуд надорад тарҷуман он дар ҷумла аз қадом аъзои ҷумла, қадом пешоянд ва қадом қалима онро муайян мекунад, вобастагӣ дорад.

Герундий ба забони тоҷикӣ чун масдар, исм, феъл, сифати феълӣ ва ҷумлаи пайрав (пурқунанда, муайянкунанда, ҳол) тарҷума мешавад.

Герундий дар ҷумла чунин вазифаҳоро иҷро мекунад:

1. Мубтадо.

Drawing is his hobby - Расмкашӣ - кори дӯстдоштан ӯ аст.

2. Хабарӣ номӣ.

My favourite subject is singing - Фанӣ дӯстдоштан ман сурудхонӣ мебошад.

3. Пурқунанда.

I don't like getting up early - Ман барвақт хестанро нағз намебинам.

4. Муайянкунанда.

I'm sorry for coming late - Аз бевакт омаданам узр мепурсам.

5. Ҳол.

The hall was used for dancing - Толор барои рақс истифода шуд.

PHRASES

1. In one word	1. Бо як сухан ...	1. Одним словом
2. It seems to me	2. Ба фикри ман ...	2. Мне кажется
3. I don't believe	3. Ман боварӣ надорам ...	3. Я не верю
4. Thank you ever so much	4. Ташаққури зиёд	4. Большое спасибо
5. Don't mention it	5. Аҳамият надорад. Гап нест.	5. Не стоит благодарности
6. Excuse me	6. Маъзарат мехоҳам.	6. Извините меня
7. I am sure of it	7. Ман ба ин боварӣ дорам	7. Я в этом уверен
8. As a matter of fact	8. Худлас	8. Дело в том, что
9. I am not so sure	9. Ман он қадар боварӣ надорам	9. Я не совсем уверен в этом
10. I have no idea	10. Намедонам	10. Понятия не имею
11. Don't you know...?	11. Оё намедонед ки...?	11. Разве вы не знаете...?
12. Doesn't he know...?	12. Оё вай намедонад ки...?	12. Разве он не знает...?
13. I'm afraid. I can't наметавонам.	13. Метарсам, ки	13. Боюсь, что я не смогу
14. No one is forgotten, nothing is forgotten	14. Ҳеҷ кас ва ҳеҷ чиз фаромӯш нашудааст.	14. Никто не забыт, ничто не забыто
15. I'm busy	15. Ман ба кор банд ҳастам	15. Я занят
16. It doesn't matter	16. Аҳамияте надорад	16. Ничего не значит
17. Nothing at all	17. Мухим нест	17. Ничего не стоит

NUMERALS

CARDINAL

1	- one
2	- two
20	- twenty
3	- three
13	- thirteen
30	- thirty
4	- four
14	- fourteen
40	- forty
5	- five
15	- fifteen
50	- fifty
6	- six
16	- sixteen
60	- sixty
7	- seven
17	- seventeen
70	- seventy
8	- eight
18	- eighteen
80	- eighty
9	- nine
19	- nineteen
10	- ten
11	- eleven
12	- twelve
100	- a (one) hundred
1000	- a(one)thousand
23	- twenty-three
223	- two hundred and twenty-three
2223	- two thousand and two hundred and twenty-three

ORDINAL

1st	- first
2nd	- second
20th	- twentieth
3rd	- third
13th	- thirteenth
30th	- thirtieth
4th	- fourth
14th	- fourteenth
40th	- fortieth ['fɔ:tiθ]
5th	- fifth
15th	- fifteenth
50th	- fiftieth ['fiftiθ]
6th	- sixth
16th	- sixteenth
60th	- sixtieth ['siksitiθ]
7th	- seventh
17th	- seventeenth
70th	- seventieth ['seventiθ]
8th	- eighth
18th	- eighteenth
80th	- eightieth ['eitiθ]
9th	- ninth
19th	- nineteenth
10th	- tenth
11th	- eleventh
12th	- twelfth
100th	- hundredth
1000th	- thousandth
23rd	- twenty-third
223rd	- two hundred and twenty-third
2223rd	- two thousand and two hundred and twenty-third

DATES

1st September, 1991 - the first of September (September the first), nineteen (hundred and) ninety one;

5th January, 1897 - the fifth of January, (January the fifth) eighteen hundred and ninety seven.

PROVERBS (6-8 forms)

1. Art is long, life is short. Санъат абадист, умр кӯтоҳ.
Искусство вечно, жизнь коротка.
2. Claw me and I'll claw you. Аз як даст садо намебарояд.
Рука руку моет.
3. Don't make a mountain out of a molehill. Аз пашша фил масоз.
Не делай из мухи слона.
4. It is better to die standing than to live kneeling. Марг бех аз расвой.
Лучше умереть стоя, чем жить на коленях.
5. Be slow to promise and quick to perform. Promise little but do much.
Ваъда додӣ вафо кун, қавл додӣ иҷро кун. Дал слово, держи.
6. Look before you leap. Аввал бубин чоӣ худ, баъд бимон поӣ худ.
Не говори гоп, пока не перепрыгнешь.
7. Many a little makes a mickel. Қатра - қатра чамъ шавад, даръё шавад.
Из капель собирается море.
8. Neither fish, nor flesh. На қаҳ, на дон. Ни рыба, ни мясо.
9. No pains, no gains. Нобурда ранҷ ганҷ муяссар намешавад.
Кто не работает, тот не ест.
10. There is no smoke without fire. Дуд бе оташ намешавад.
Нет дыма без огня.
11. After rain comes fair weather. Поёни шаби сиёҳ сафед аст.
После долгой ночи светлое утро.
12. It's better to do well than to say well.
Меҳнатро бисъёр кун, гапро кам.
Больше дела, меньше слов.
13. To know everything is to know nothing.
Донистани бисъёр ин холо ҳам нодонист.
Знать все - значит не знать ничего.
14. Fortune favours the brave. Майдон аз далер аст.
Смелость города берет.
15. Better late than never. Дер ояду шер ояд.
Лучше поздно, чем никогда.
16. Actions speak louder than words. Гови бешир овози баланд дорад.
Судят не, по словам, а по делам.
17. Never put off till tomorrow what can be done to day.
Кори имрӯзаро ба фардо магузор.
Никогда не откладывай на завтра то, что можно сделать сегодня.

18. Nothing venture, nothing have.
Гар шиновар нестї по бар лаби даръѣ манех.
Волков бояться - в лес не ходить.
20. A tree is known by its fruit. Зи чав чав рӯяду гандум зи гандум.
Что посеешь, то и пожнешь.
21. Everything is good in its season.
Хар кор вакту соат дорад. Всему свое время.
22. Strike while the iron is hot. Оҳанро дар гармияш мекӯбанд.
Куй железо, пока горячо.
23. Cut your coat according to your cloth.
Ба андозаи гилеми худ по дароз кун. По одежке протягивай ножки.
24. Hunger is the best sauce. Гуруснагї бехтарин табобат аст.
Голод не тетка.
25. Live and learn. Хонед, хонед боз хонед. Век живи, век учись.
26. There is no place like home. Хоки ватан аз мулки Сулаймон бехтар.
В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше.
27. Always in a hurry, always behind
Аз пан ину он шуд, дасти холї равон шуд.
Поспешись - людей насмешись.
28. A good deed is never lost. Мехнат кунї роҳат меёбї.
Кто работает, тот ест.
29. An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening.
Кори шаб хандаи рӯз. Утро вечера мудренее.
30. That's another pair of shoes. Ин дигар гап. Это другое дело.
31. Good health is above wealth. Тани сихат гавҳари ноёб.
Мое здоровье - мое богатство.
32. He laughs best who laughs last. Охири ханда - гирья.
Хорошо смеется тот, кто смеется последним.
33. Never say die. Ҳамеша зиндадил бош. Надежда умирает последней.
34. Hear much, speak little.
Сухан бисъер дону андаке гӯї. Якero сад магу, садро яке гӯї.
Больше дела, меньше слов.
35. Four eyes see more than two.
Акл кувват гирад аз акли дигар. Аз як сар ду сар бехтар.
Одна голова хорошо, а две лучше.
36. When two Sundays come together.
Кай думи ушгур ба замин мерасад. После дождичка в четверг.
37. Better short of pence than short of sense.
Акли солим бех аз пули бисъер. Лучше быть умным, чем богатым.
38. When angry, count a hundred. Қаҳрат биёяд, биниатро газ.
Гнев плохой советчик.

TOPICAL VOCABULARY (5-8 form)

SCHOOL

attend [ə'tend]	- иштирок кардан; посещать
biology [bai'ɒlədʒi]	- биология; биология
be absent [bi:'æbs(ə)nt]	- иштирок накардан; гонб будан; отсутствовать
blackboard ['blækbɔ:d]	- тахтаи синф; доска
book [buk]	- китоб; книга
botany ['bɒtəni]	- ботаника; ботаника
chalk [tʃɔ:k]	- бўр; мел
chalkboard ['tʃɔ:kbo:d]	- тахтаи синф; доска
chemistry ['kemistri]	- химия; химия
chess-circle [tʃes'sækl]	- махфили шохмотбозӣ; шахматный кружок
circle ['sækl]	- махфил; кружок
class [klɑ:s]	- синф; класс
classroom ['klɑ:sru:m]	- синфхона; классная комната
day-book ['deɪbuk]	- рӯзнома; дневник
do sums [du:'sʌmz]	- хали мисолҳо; решать задачу
draw (drew, drawn) [drɔ:]	- расм кашидан; рисовать
drawing ['drɔ:ɪŋ]	- расмкашӣ; рисование
examination [ɪg.zæmi'neiʃ(ə)n]	- имтихон; экзамен
take an examination	- имтихон супурдан; сдать экзамен
finish ['fɪniʃ]	- ба охир расидан; заканчивать
form-master ['fɔ:m.mɑ:stə]	- рохбари синф (мард); классный руководитель
form-mistress ['fɔ:m.mɪstrɪs]	- рохбарии синф (зан); классная руководительница
Form eight (Form Eight A) [eɪt]	- синфи ҳаштум; восьмой класс
Friday ['fraɪdi]	- чумъа; пятница
geography [dʒi'ɒgrəfi]	- ҷуғрофия; география
get marks	- баҳо гирифтан; получить оценку
gymnastics [dʒɪm'næstɪks]	- гимнастика; гимнастика
gymnasium [dʒɪm'neɪzjəm]	- голори (зал) варзишӣ (тарбияи ҷиёмонӣ); гимнастический зал
handicraft ['hændɪkrɑ:ft]	- меҳнати дастӣ; ручная работа
headmaster ['hed'mɑ:stə]	- директор (мард); директор

headmistress [ˌhedˈmɪstrɪs]	– директор (зан); директриса
history [ˈhɪstəri]	– таърих ; история
Komsomol member [ˈkɒmsɒməl ˈmembə]	– аъзон комсомол; член комсомо...
literature [ˈlɪtəriʃə]	– адабиёт ; литература
mathematics [ˌmæθiˈmætɪks]	– математика; математика
Monday [ˈmʌndɪ]	– душанбе; понедельник
monitor [ˈmɒnɪtə]	– сардор; руководитель, староста
notebook [ˈnəʊtbʊk]	– дафтар; тетрадь
pen	– ручка; ручка
pencil [ˈpensl]	– кадам; карандаш
pen-knife [ˈpennaɪf]	– кордча, кадамтарош; нож
physics [ˈfɪzɪks]	– физика; физика
pioneer meeting [ˌpaɪəˈniə ˈmi:tɪŋ]	– маҷлиси пионерӣ, собрание пионеров
Russian [ˈrʌʃən]	– русӣ; русский
ruler [ˈru:lə]	– хаткашак; линейка
rubber [ˈrʌbə]	– поккунак; резинка
India-rubber [ˈɪndjəˈrʌbə]	– поккунак; резинка
Saturday [ˈsætədɪ]	– шанбе; суббота
school [sku:l]	– мактаб; школа
school badge [sku:l bædʒ]	– нишонан мактаб; школьный значок
comprehensive school [ˌkɒmpriˈhensɪv]	– мактаби тахсилоти ҳамагонӣ; среднеобразовательная школа
grammar school [ˈgræmə sku:l]	– мактаби грамматикӣ; грамматическая школа
primary school [ˈpraɪməri sku:l]	– мактаби ибтидоӣ; начальная школа
vocational school [vəʊˈkeɪʃən]	– омӯзишгоҳи касбу ҳунар, среднеспециальная школа
sing a song [sɪŋ eɪ sɒŋ]	– суруд хондан; петь
singing [ˈsɪŋɪŋ]	– сурудхонӣ; пение
subject [ˈsʌbdʒɪkt]	– предмет; фан, предмет
Sunday [ˈsʌndɪ]	– якшанбе; воскресенье
Tajik [ˈtædʒɪk]	– тоҷик; таджик
time-table [ˈtaɪm,teɪbl]	– чадвали дарс; расписание
Thursday [ˈθɜ:zdi]	– панҷшанбе; четверг
University [ˌju:niˈvɜ:sɪti]	– донишгоҳ; университет
Wednesday [ˈwenzdi]	– чоршанбе; среда

- What day is it today? – Имрӯз кадом рӯз аст? ;Какой день сегодня?
- What is the date today? – Имрӯз чандум аст? Какое сегодня число?
- Who is absent? – Кӣ нест? Кӣ иштирок намекунад? Кто отсутствует?

SCHOOL HOLIDAYS

- bicycle [ˈbaɪsɪkl] – велосипед; велосипед
- by bicycle – бо велосипед; велосипедом
- cycle [ˈsaɪkl] – чарх; велосипед, колесо
- cook [kʊk] – ошпаз; повар
- have a trip – саёхат кардан; путешествовать
- fish [fɪʃ] – моҳӣ; рыба
- fishing-rod [ˈfɪʃɪŋrɒd] – шасти мохигирӣ; удочка
- lunch-basket [lʌntʃ ˈbæskɪt] – сабад барои хӯрок; корзина для пищи
- make a fire [meɪk eɪ ˈfaɪə] – гулхан афрӯхтан; зажечь огонь
- motor-cycle [ˈməʊtə ˈsaɪkl] – мотосикл; мотоцикл
- plane [pleɪn] – самолёт; хавопаймо, самолёт
- by plane – бо самолёт; самолётом
- ship [ʃɪp] – киштӣ; корабль
- by ship – бо киштӣ; кораблем
- tent – хайма; тент
- train [treɪn] – катора; поезд
- by train – бо катора; поездом
- week-end trip [ˈwi:k ˈend tri:p] – саёхат дар охири ҳафта; уик-енд

CLOTHES

- apron [ˈeɪprən] – пешдоман; юбка
- blouse [blaʊz] – кофта; куртан нимтанан занона; блуза
- boot [bu:t] – бутей; ботинка, ботинок
- high boots [haɪ] – мӯза; сапоги
- low boots [ləʊ] – ботинка; ботинки
- cap [ˈkæp] – кепка
- dress [dres] – курткаи, платье
- gloves [glʌvz] – дастпӯшакҳо; рукавицы

- pair of gloves [peə əv glʌvz] – чуфти дастпушакҳо; пара рукавиц
 hat [hæt] – кӯлоҳ; шляпа
 pillow [ˈpɪləʊ] – болишт; подушка
 pillow-case [keɪs] – чилди болишт; наволочка

SEASONS AND WEATHER

- April [ˈeɪprəl] – апрел; апрель
 August [ˈɔːɡəst] – август; август
 autumn [ˈɔːtəm] – тирамоҳ; осень
 climate [ˈklaɪmɪt] – нклим; климат
 cold [kəʊld] – хунук; холодный
 coldness [ˈkəʊldnɪs] – хунукӣ; холод
 cloudy [ˈklaʊdi] – абрнок; пасмурный
 December [diˈsembə] – декабр; декабрь
 grass [grɑːs] – алаф; трава
 hot – гарм; жара
 January [ˈdʒænjuəri] – январ; январь
 July [dʒuːˈlaɪ] – июл; июль
 June [dʒuːn] – июн; июнь
 February [ˈfebruəri] – феврал; февраль
 field [fi:ld] – сахро; поле
 flowers [ˈflaʊəz] – гулҳо; цветы
 fly [flaɪ] – паридан; летать
 make a bird-house [bɑːd haʊs] – лона сохтан, строить скворечник
 March [mɑːtʃ] – март; март
 May [meɪ] – май; май
 mild [maɪld] – муътадил; мягкий
 November [nəʊˈvembə] – ноябр; ноябрь
 October [ɒkˈtəʊbə] – октябр; октябрь
 September [sepˈtembə] – сентябр; сентябрь
 shine [ʃaɪn] – дурахшонидан; блестеть
 it shines – медурахшид; блестит
 sky [skaɪ] – осмон; небо
 snow [snəʊ] – барф; снег
 it snows – барф меборад; идет снег
 spring [sprɪŋ] – баҳор; весна
 sun [sʌn] – офтоб; солнце
 sunny day [ˈsʌni deɪ] – рӯзи офтобӣ; солнечный день

summer [ˈsʌmə]	– тобистон; лето
swim [swɪm]	– оббозй кардан; купаться
thunderstorm [ˈθʌndəstɔ:m]	– раъду барк; гром и молния
trees [tri:z]	– дарахтон; деревья
warm [wɔ:m]	– гарм; тепло
warmness [wɔ:mnis]	– гармй; теплота
weather [ˈweðə]	– хаво; погода
winter [ˈwɪntə]	– зимнестон; зима

SPORTS

athletics [æθˈletiks]	– варзиш, атлетика
boxing [ˈbɒksɪŋ]	– бокс
bridge [brɪdʒ]	– купрук; мост
bronze [brɒnz]	– биринчй; бронзовый
bicycle [ˈbaɪsɪkl]	– велосипед; велосипед
champion [ˈtʃæmpjən]	– чемпион;
coach [kəʊtʃ]	– мураббй, муаллими варзиш; тренер
competition [ˌkɒmpɪˈtɪʃən]	– мусобика; соревнование
dance to music [dɑ:ns tu: ˈmju:zɪk]	– бо мусикй раксдан; танцевать под музыку
end in a draw [drɔ:]	– дуранг анчом ёфт, бозй дуранг анчом ёфт; ничья
fencing [ˈfensɪŋ]	– шамшербозй; фехтование
figure-skating [ˈfɪgə,sketɪŋ]	– бозин рӯи ях; катание на льду
fun [fʌn]	– шухй, хурсандй; развлечение; шутка
go in for sports	– бо варзиш машгул шудан; заниматься спортом
goal [gəʊl]	– хол; гол
Honoured Master of Sports [ˈɒnəd ˈmɑ:stə əv spɔ:ts]	– ходими хизматнишондодан варзиш; заслуженный деятель спорта
ice hockey match [aɪs ˈhɒki mætʃ]	– мусобикаи хоккей; хоккейный матч
jumper [ˈdʒʌmpə]	– чаханда; прыгун
kinds of sports [kaɪndz əv spɔ:ts]	– намуди варзиш, вид спорта
match [mætʃ]	– мусобика; матч
medal [ˈmedl]	– медал; медаль
pillow [ˈpɪləʊ]	– болишт; подушка
pillow case [ˈkeɪs]	– чилди болишт; наволочка

overcoat [ˈəʊvəkəʊt]	- пальто
play ball [pleɪ bɔːl]	- туббозӣ кардан; играть с мячом
play basketball [pleɪ ˈbɑːskɪtbɔːl]	- баскетболбозӣ кардан; играть в баскетбол
play chess [pleɪ tʃes]	- шохмотбозӣ кардан; играть в шахматы
play draughts [drɔːftz]	- шашикабозӣ кардан; играть в шашки
play hockey [ˈhɒki]	- хоккейбозӣ кардан; играть в хоккей
play football [ˈfʊtbɔːl]	- футболбозӣ кардан; играть в футбол
play snowballs [ˈsnəʊbɔːl]	- барфбозӣ кардан; играть в снежки
play tennis [ˈtenɪs]	- теннисбозӣ кардан; играть в теннис
rain [reɪn]	- борон; дождь
it rains	- борон меборад; идет дождь
receive [rɪˈsiːv]	- гирифтан; получать
silver [ˈsɪlvə]	- нукра; серебро
stadium [ˈsteɪdɪəm]	- варзишгоҳ; майдон, стадион
score [skɔː]	- ҳол, ишора, пай, нишона, ҳисоб; очко, гол
score a goal [gəʊl]	- ҳол задан, забивать гол
score a victory [ˈvɪktəri]	- галаба кардан, голиб омадан; побеждать
skate [skeɪt]	- коньки
skating [skeɪtɪŋ]	- яхмолакбозӣ; кататься на коньках
ski [skiː]	- лыжа
skiing [skiːɪŋ]	- лыжаронӣ; кататься на лыжах
speed skating [spiːd]	- суръати тези конкиронӣ; скоростное катанье
sport team [tiːm]	- дастан (команда) варзиш; спортивная команда
take place [ˈteɪk ˈpleɪs]	- ба вуқӯъ омадан, гузаронидан; состоялся
water pool [ˈwɔːtə puːl]	- ҳавз; бассейн
wrestling [ˈreslɪŋ]	- гӯштин, гӯштингирӣ; борьба
waterpolo [ˈwɔːtə ˈpɔːləʊ]	- бозӣ бо тӯб дар ҳавз; водное поло

COLLECTIVE AND STATE FARMS КОЛЛЕКТИВНОЕ И ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ХОЗЯЙСТВО

agriculture [ˈægrɪkʌltʃə]	– кишоварзӣ, хочагии кишлок; сельское хозяйство
barn [bɑ:n]	– анбор; склад. сарай
breed [brɪd]	– парвариш кардан; выращивать
cock [kɒk]	– хурӯс; петух
cotton [ˈkɒtn]	– пахта; хлопок
cotton-picking machine [ˈkɒtn ˈpɪkɪŋ məˈʃɪn]	– мошини пахтачинӣ; хлопкоуборочный комбайн
combine [ˈkɒmbaɪn]	– комбайн
cow [kaʊ]	– гов; корова
crop-growing [krɒp ˈgraʊnɪŋ]	– галлакорӣ; выращивание пшеницы
feed [fi:d]	– чарондан; накормить
grain [greɪn]	– галла; пшеница
hen	– мург; курица
milk [mɪlk]	– шир; молоко
sheep [ʃi:p]	– гӯсфанд; баран
silkworm rearing [ˈsɪlkwɜ:m riəriŋ]	– пиллакорӣ; выращивание шелкопряда
dairy-farm [ˈdeəri:fɑ:m]	– ферман ширӣ; ферма (молочная)
dairywoman [ˈdeəri ˈwʊmən]	– говчӯш, говдӯш; доярка
dairyman [ˈdeəri:mən]	– говчӯш, дояр
pick [pɪk]	– чидан, чамъ кардан; собирать
pick cotton [ˈkɒtn]	– чидани пахта; сбор хлопка
stock raising [ˈstɒk, reɪzɪŋ]	– чорводорӣ; животноводство, разведение скота
tractor [ˈtræktə]	– трактор

TOWN

academy [əˈkædəmi]	– академия, академия
academy of sciences [əˈkædəmi ɒv ˈsaɪənsɪz]	– академияи фанхо; Академия наук
agricultural [ˌægrɪˈkʌltʃərəl]	– кишоварзӣ, хочагии кишлок; сельское хозяйство
Agricultural Institute [ˈɪnstɪtjʊt]	– донишкадаи кишоварзӣ; сельхозинститут

aluminium plant	–	заводи алюминий; алюминиевий завод
[.æljʊ'mɪnjəm plɑnt]		
avenue	–	лиёбон; проспект
[ˈævɪnju:]		
bicycle	–	велосипед
[ˈbaɪsɪkl]		
to bicycle	–	велосипед рондан, ездить на велосипеде
bridge	–	купрӯк, мост
[brɪdʒ]		
bus	–	автобус
[bʌs]		
bus-stop	–	истгохи автобус, остановка автобуса
take bus №	–	ба автобуси № ... савор шудан; садиться на автобус №
capital	–	пойтахт; столица
[ˈkæpɪtl]		
cathedral	–	калисо; собор
[kəˈθɪdrəl]		
St. Isaac's Cathedral	–	калисон Исааки Мукаддас; Собор Святого Исаака
cemetery	–	кабристон; кладбище
[ˈseɪmɪtri]		
center	–	марказ; центр
[ˈsentə]		
chemical plant	–	заводи химиявий, химический завод
[ˈkemɪkəlz ˈplɑnt]		
cinema	–	кино
[ˈsɪnəmə]		
cotton-cleaning plant	–	заводи пахтатозакунӣ.
[ˈkɒtn ˈkliːnɪŋ ˈplɑnt]		хлопкоочистительный завод
district	–	нохия, махал; район
[ˈdɪstrɪkt]		
Drama Theatre	–	театри драмавий; драмтеатр
[ˈdrɑːmə ˈθiːətə]		
The Dvortsovaya (Palace)	–	сохили каср; Дворцовая площадь
Embankment	–	
[ɪmˈbæŋkmənt]		
electric engineering	–	электротехника
[ɪˈlektɪk ˌendʒɪˈnɪərɪŋ]		
factory	–	коргох, фабрика
[ˈfæktəri]		
flower-bed	–	гулхор; клумба
[ˈflaʊəbed]		
flowers	–	гулҳо; цветы
fortress	–	калья; замок, крепость
[ˈfɔːtrɪs]		
The Peter and Paul Fortress	–	кальян Петропавловск; Петропавловская крепость
found	–	бунёд, (барпо. таъсис) кардан, асос гузоштан; основать, создать
[faʊnd]		
be found	–	бунёд ёфтан; создаваться
fountain	–	фаввора; фонтан
[ˈfaʊntɪn]		
gallery	–	галерея
[ˈgæləri]		
Picture Gallery	–	галереяи расмҳо; картинная галерея

garden [gɑ:dn]	-	бог: сад
The Summer Garden	-	боги тобистона: летний сад
government ['gʌvənmənt]	-	хукумат: правительство
Government Parliment Sits	-	пардумон. парламент
grocer's shop ['grəʊsəz' ʃɒp]	-	магозан озука: гастрономия
heart [hɔ:t]	-	дил. марказ: центр, сердце
heart of	-	марказй: центральный
heavy ['hevi]	-	вазнин: тяжелый
heavy industry ['ɪndəstri]	-	саноати вазнин. тяжелая индустрия
light and heavy industry	-	саноати сабук ва вазнин: легкая и тяжелая индустрия
hospital ['hɒspɪtl]	-	касалхона: больница
how to get to ...	-	чи тавр ба ... расида тавонистан: как добраться до ...
hydro power station	-	исттохи (электрикй) баркй:
['haɪdraʊ 'paʊə 'steɪʃən]	-	электростанция
king [kɪŋ]	-	шох: король
Komsomol Lake ['kɒmsəməl leɪk]	-	кӯли комсомол: комсомольское озеро
Kremlin	-	Кремль
lake	-	кӯл: озеро
market ['mɑ:kɪt]	-	бозор: базар
Medical Institute ['medɪk(ə)l 'ɪnstɪtju:t]	-	донишкадан тиббй, медицинский институт
monument ['mɒnjumənt]	-	хайкал, памятник
mountain ['maʊntɪn]	-	кӯх. гора
multistory ['mʌltɪ'stɔ:ri]	-	бисёрошьёна; многоэтажный
multistoried houses	-	хонаи бисёрошьёна: многоэтажный дом
museum [mju:'ziəm]	-	музей
Opera House ['ɒp(ə)rə haʊs]	-	бинои театри опера: оперный театр
palace ['pælɪs]	-	каср: дворец
park [pɑ:k]	-	бог. парк
park of rest and culture ['kʌltʃə]	-	боги маданият ва истирохат. парк культуры и отдыха
pavement ['peɪvmənt]	-	койхон шоёни диккат: места достопримечательностей
places of interest [pleɪs əv 'ɪntrɪst]	-	ахолй: население
population [,pɒpjʊ'leɪʃən]	-	

queen [kwi:n]	–	малика; королева
river ['rivə]	–	дарё; река
road [rəʊd]	–	роҳ; дорога
school [sku:l]	–	мактаб; школа
secondary school ['sekəndəri sku:l]	–	мактаби миёна; средняя школа
vocational school [vəʊ'keɪʃənəl sku:l]	–	омӯзишгоҳи касбӣ; профессиональная школа
sea [si:]	–	баҳр; море
sea shore ['si:ʃɔ:]	–	соҳили баҳр; побережье
silk worm rearing [silk wɔ:m ri:ŋ]	–	кирмакпарварӣ; коконоводство
situate [sitju'eɪt]	–	ҷойгир (воқеъ) будан; находиться, располагаться
situation [ˌsitju'eɪʃən]	–	вазъият; ситуация
be situated	–	воқеъ будан; находиться, быть расположенным
square [skweə]	–	майдон; площадь
Red Square street [red skweə stri:t]	–	Майдони сурх; Красная площадь
street [stri:t]	–	кӯча; улица
Teacher's Training Institute [ˈti:tʃəz ˈtreɪnɪŋ ˈɪnstɪtju:t]	–	дониишкадаи омӯзгорӣ (муаллимтайёркунӣ); педагогический институт
theatre ['θi:ətə]	–	театр
textile combine ['tekstail ˈkɒmbaɪn]	–	комбинати шохибофӣ; текстильный комбинат
trees [tri:z]	–	дарахтҳо; деревья
university [ˌju:nɪ'vɜ:sɪti]	–	дониишгоҳ, университет
valley ['væli]	–	водӣ; долина
Hissor Valley	–	водии Ҳисор; Гиссарская долина
zoo [zu:]	–	боғи ҳайвонот; зоопарк

HOLIDAYS

arms [ɑ:mz]	–	байрак, бозу; флаг
award [ə'wɔ:d]	–	мукофотонидан; награждать
celebrate ['selibreɪt]	–	ҷашн гирифтан; праздновать
celebration [ˌselɪ'breɪʃən]	–	ҷашн; праздник
defeat [di'fi:t]	–	ғолиб баромадан; победить
demonstrate ['demənstreɪt]	–	намоиш додан; показать
demonstration [ˌdeməns'treɪʃən]	–	намоиш; демонстрация
hero ['hiərəʊ]	–	кахрамон; герой
heroically [hi'ɹəʊɪkəli]	–	кахрамонона; героический

fascist [ˈfæʃɪst]	–	фашист
festival [ˈfestɪvəl]	–	фестивал, ид; фестиваль
Festival of Labour [ˈleɪbəl]	–	иди Мехнат; праздник труда
fight [faɪt]	–	мубориза; борьба
fight for peace [pɪs]	–	мубориза барон сулх; борьба за мир
invader [ɪnˈveɪdər]		торочгар, истилогар, забткунанда; завоеватель
International Women's Day [ˌɪntəːˈnæʃənəl]	–	Рӯзи байналхалки занон; Международный Женский день
March [mɑːtʃ]	–	март
The 8th of March	–	8-март; 8-ое марта
May [meɪ]	–	май
The 1st of May	–	Якуми май; Первое мая
May Day [deɪ]	–	рӯзи Якуми май; день первого мая
October [ɒkˈtəʊbər]	–	октябрь
October Revolution Day	–	рӯзи инкилоби октябр; День Октябрьской революции
office [ˈɒfɪs]	–	идора; кабинет
pioneer camp [ˌpraɪəˈniə kæmp]	–	лагери пионерӣ; пионерский лагерь
show solidarity [ˌsɒliˈdærɪti ʃəʊ]	–	хамраъӣ баён намудан; показать солидарность
soldier [ˈsəʊldʒə]	–	аскар, аскарбача; сарбоз; солдат
struggle [ˈstrʌɡl]	–	мубориза; борьба
Victory Day [ˈvɪktəri deɪ]	–	рӯзи Ғалаба; день Победы

TRIP AND MEANS OF TRANSPORT

bus [bʌs]	–	автобус
by bus	–	бо автобус; автобусом
bus stop	–	истгохи автобус; остановка автобуса
board a ship [bɔːd ei ʃɪp]	–	ба киштӣ савор шудан, подняться на корабль
on board a ship	–	дар киштӣ, на корабле
board a plane	–	ба тайёра савор шудан, сесть на самолёт
on board a plane	–	дар самолёт, на самолёт

car [kɑ:r]	–	мошини сабукрав; легкой автомобиль
by car	–	бо мошин; автомобилем
have a trip	–	саёхат кардан; путешествовать
lorry ['lɒri]	–	мошини боркаш; грузовая машина
ship [ʃip]	–	киштй; корабль
by ship	–	бо киштй; кораблём
trolley-bus ['trɒlibʌs]	–	троллейбус
taxi ['tæksi]	–	таксй
by taxi	–	бо таксй; на такси
ticket ['tikit]	–	чипта; билет
tram [træm]	–	трамвай
by tram	–	бо трамвай; трамваем

FAMILY, PROFESSIONS AND HOBBIES

actor ['æktə]	–	актёр, хунарманд; актёр
actress ['æktɪs]	–	актриса, хунарпеша; актриса
artist ['ɑ:tɪst]	–	рассом, наккош; художник
aunt [ɑ:nt]	–	хола, амма; тётя
baker ['beɪkə]	–	нонвой, нонпаз; булочник
at the baker's	–	нонвойхона; булочная
bind [baɪnd]	–	бастан; завязывать
bricklayer ['brɪk,leɪə]	–	гилкор, устои хишткор; каменщик
brother ['brʌðə]	–	бародар; брат
butcher ['bʊtʃə]	–	кассоб, гүштфурӯш; мясник
at the butcher's	–	дар мағозан гүшт; в мясном магазине
collect stamps [kə'lekt stæmpz]	–	чамь овардани маркахо; коллекционировать марки
collective-farmer [kə'lektiv, fɑ:mə]	–	колхозчй; колхозник
cosmonaut ['kɒzmənɔ:t]	–	кайхоннавард; космонавт
cousin ['kʌzn]	–	холабача, (холадухтар) двоюродный брат (сестра)
dairywoman ['deəri'wʊmən]	–	говдӯш; доярка
dairy-man ['deəri:mən]	–	говчӯшзан, дояр
doctor ['dɒktə]	–	духтур; врач
daughter ['dɔ:tə]	–	духтар; дочка
dressmaker ['dres,meɪkə]	–	либосдӯз; мастер-швея

engineer [ˌendʒiˈniə]	– мухандис; инженер
driver [ˈdraɪvə]	– ронанда; водитель
grandfather [ˈgrænd,fɑːdə]	– бобо, бобокалон; дедушка
grandmother [ˈgræn,mʌdə]	– модаркалон, бабушка
granny [ˈgræni]	– бибишон; бабушка
grandparents [ˈgræn,pæərənts]	– биби ва бобо; бабушка и дедушка
green [ɡriːn]	– сабз; зеленый
grown-ups	– ба балогатрасида; болигон, взрослые
green grocer [ɡriːn ˈɡrəʊsə]	– сабзавотфурӯшӣ; овощной магазин
at the grocer's	– дӯкони бакколӣ; бакалейный
jumper [ˈdʒʌmpə]	– чаханда; прыгун
father [ˈfɑːdə]	– падар; отец
librarian [laɪˈbrɛəriən]	– китобдор; библиотекарь
needlework [ˈniːdlwɜːk]	– чокдӯзӣ, либосдӯзӣ; вышивание
nurse [nɜːs]	– доя; няня
paint [peɪnt]	– расм кашидан; рисовать, красить
painter [ˈpeɪntə]	– рассом, художник
pensioner [ˈpenʃənə]	– нафакагир, нафакахӯр; пенсионер
pilot [ˈpaɪlət]	– хавопаймо; лётчик
play chess [tʃes]	– шохмотбозӣ кардан; играть в шахматы
play draughts [drɔːft]	– шашкабозӣ кардан; играть в шашки
play the guitar [ɡɪˈtɑː]	– гитара навохтан; играть на гитаре
play the piano [piˈænəʊ]	– пианино навохтан; играть на пианино
player [ˈpleɪə]	– навозанда; игрок
poet [ˈpəʊɪt]	– шоир; поэт
priest [praɪst]	– поп, кашниш; священник
radio [ˈreɪdiəʊ]	– радио
radio repairing [ˈreɪdiəʊ rɪˈpeərɪŋ]	– таъмири радио, ремонт радио
radio set	– радио приемник
singer [ˈsɪŋə]	– хофиз, сароянда; певец
sister [ˈsɪstə]	– хоҳар; сестра
speaker [ˈspiːkə]	– натток; диктор
son [sʌn]	– писар; сын
teacher [ˈtiːtʃə]	– омӯзгор; учитель
turn [tɜːn]	– баргардондан; поворачивать
uncle [ˈʌŋkl]	– таго, амак; дядя
writer [ˈraɪtə]	– нависанда; писатель
worker [ˈwɜːkə]	– коргар; рабочий

MY DAY

clean [kli:n]	-	тоза кардан; чистить
do homework [du: 'həʊmwɜ:k]	-	вазифаи хонагӣ иҷро кардан; выполнять домашнее задание
do morning exercises [du: 'mɔ:niŋ 'eksəsaiziz]	-	машқи пагохирӯзӣ кардан; физзарядка
to get up	-	аз хоб ҳестан; встать с постели
go to sleep [gəʊ tu: slɛp]	-	хоб рафтан; ложиться спать
have breakfast [hæv 'brekfəst]	-	наҳорӣ кардан; завтракать
have dinner [hæv 'dinə]	-	хӯроки насфирӯзӣ хӯрдан; обедать
have supper [hæv 'sʌpə]	-	хӯроки бегоҳӣ хӯрдан; ужинать
help about [help ə 'baʊt]	-	ёрдам кардан, ёрӣ расондан; помогать
make a bed [meik ei bed]	-	чойгаҳ андохтан; постелить постель
play games [plei geimz]	-	бозӣ кардан; играть
straight [streit]	-	рост, тӯгрӣ; прямо
tall [tɔ:l]	-	дароз; длинный

FOOD, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

apple ['æpl]	-	себ; яблоко
apricots ['eiprikɒt]	-	зардолу; абрикос
bake [beik]	-	пухтан; печь
basin of broth ['beisn əv brɒθ]	-	косан шӯрбо; тарелка супа
bread [bred]	-	нон; хлеб
bun [bʌn]	-	булка
butter ['bʌtə]	-	равған; масло
cabbage ['kæbiʒ]	-	карам; капуста
cake [keik]	-	торт
carrots ['kærət]	-	сабзӣ; морковь
cherries ['tʃeri]	-	олуболу; вишня
cheese [tʃi:z]	-	панир; сыр
cheese tasty [tʃi:z 'teisti]	-	панири бомазза; вкусный сыр
coffee ['kɒfi]	-	кофе, кахва; кофе
cook [kʊk]	-	ошпаз; повар
cucumbers ['kju:kʌmbə]	-	бодиринг; огурцы
eggs [egz]	-	тухм; яйцо

fish [fiʃ]	–	моҳӣ; рыба
flat-cake [flæt keɪk]	–	нон; лепёшка
fruit trees [fru:t 'tri:z]	–	дарахтони мевадор; фруктовые деревья
jam [dʒæm]	–	мураббо; джем
grape [greɪp]	–	ангур; виноград
laudable cook [ˈləʊdəbl kʊk]	–	ошпази лонки таъриф; отличный повар
meat [mi:t]	–	гӯшт; мясо
melon [ˈmelən]	–	харбуза; дыня
milk [mɪlk]	–	шир; молоко
nut [nʌt]	–	чормағз; орех
plum [plʌm]	–	олу; слива
porridge [ˈpɒrɪdʒ]	–	шӯла, шавла, ширбиринҷ; каша
potato [pəˈteɪtəʊ]	–	картошка
tasty [ˈteɪsti]	–	вкусный
tinned fish [tɪnd fɪʃ]	–	консервҳои моҳигӣ; рыбные консервы
sugar [ˈʃʊgə]	–	қанд; сахар
sweets [swi:t]	–	қанд; конфеты
water-melon [ˈwɔ:tə,melən]	–	тарбуз; арбуз
switch on	–	даргирондан; включить
wash [wɒʃ]	–	шустан, шустушӯ кардан; мыть
watch TV [wɒʃ ˈti ,vi:]	–	оинаи нилтун тамошо кардан; смотреть ТВ

BODY

arm [ɑ:m]	–	бозу; рука
beauty [ˈbjʊ:ti]	–	зебогӣ; красота
beautiful [ˈbjʊ:tɪfʊl]	–	зебо; красивый (ая)
black [blæk]	–	сиёх; чёрный
ear [iə]	–	гӯш; ухо
eyes [aɪz]	–	чашм; глаз
face [feɪs]	–	рӯй; лицо
foot [fʊt]	–	по, пой; нога
hair [heə]	–	мӯй; волосы
handsome [ˈhænsəm]	–	зебо (мард); красивый
large [lɑ:dʒ]	–	калон; большой

legs [legz]	–	по, пой; ноги
lips [ˈlɪps]	–	лаб; губа
little [ˈlɪtl]	–	майда, хурд; маленький
lively [ˈlaɪvli]	–	хандонруй, зиндадил; веселый, живой
long arms [lɒŋ ɑːmz]	–	дастонн дароз; длинные руки
long legs [lɒŋ legz]	–	пойхон дароз; длинные ноги
moustache [məʊˈtʃːɪ]	–	муйлаб, бурут; усы
mouth [maʊθ]	–	дахон; рот
nose [nəʊz]	–	бинй; нос
oval [ˈəʊvəl]	–	тухмшакл; овальный
round [raʊnd]	–	гирд; круглый
short [ʃɔːt]	–	кӯтох, короткий
small [smɔːl]	–	хурд, майда; маленький
smile from ear to ear [smaɪl frɒm iə tuː iə]	–	табассуми бозавк (то баногӯш); улыбка до ушей

ANIMALS

bear [beə]	–	хирс; медведь
cat [kæt]	–	гурба; кошка
crocodile [ˈkrɒkədail]	–	тимсох; крокодил
cub [kʌb]	–	сагбача; собачка
dog [dɒg]	–	саг; собака
goat [gəʊt]	–	буз; коза
giraffe [dʒɪˈrɑːf]	–	заррофа, жираф
fox [fɒks]	–	рӯбох; лиса
kangaroo [ˌkæŋgəˈruː]	–	кенгуру; кенгуру
kitten [ˈkɪtn]	–	гурбача; котёнок
lion [ˈlaɪən]	–	шер; лев
monkey [ˈmʌŋki]	–	маймун; обезьяна
puppy [ˈpʌpi]	–	сагча; щенок
turtle [ˈtɜːtl]	–	санглушт; черепаха
rabbit [ˈræbɪt]	–	заргӯш; кролик
sheep [ʃiːp]	–	гӯсфанд, барра, баран
wolf [wʊlf]	–	гург; волк

NAMES OF COUNTRIES, GEOGRAPHY AND NATURE

area [ˈeəriə]	–	майдон, соха, худуд; территория
bank [bæŋk]	–	сохиш; берег
be rich in [biː rɪʃ ɪn]	–	бой будан; быть богатым
be situated [ˈsɪtʃueɪt]	–	вокеъ будан; находиться
border [ˈbɔːdə]	–	сархад; граница
canal [kəˈnæl]	–	канал
capital [ˈkæpɪtəl]	–	пойтахт; столица
capitalist [ˈkæpɪtəlɪst]	–	капиталист
climate [ˈklaɪmɪt]	–	иклим; климат
coal [kəʊl]	–	ангиштсанг; уголь
connect [kəˈnekt]	–	пайваст шудан; соединить
copper [ˈkɒpə]	–	мис; медь
cover [ˈkʌvə]	–	пушондан, фаро гирифтан, покрывать
district [ˈdɪstrɪkt]	–	нохия, маҳал, район; район, область
heavy and light industry	–	саноати сабук ва вазнин; лёгкая и тяжёлая промышленность
hills [hɪlz]	–	теппа; холм
hot [hɒt]	–	гарм, тафсон; жара
iron [ˈaɪən]	–	охан; железо
irrigation [ˌɪrɪˈgeɪʃən]	–	обёрий; ирригация
irrigation system [ˌɪrɪˈgeɪʃən ˈsɪstɪm]	–	системаи обёрикунӣ; система ирригация
island [ˈaɪlənd]	–	чазира; остров
mild [maɪld]	–	муътадил; мягкий
millions of people [ˈmɪljən əv ˈpiːpl]	–	миллионҳо одамон; миллион людей
modern [ˈmɒdən]	–	хозиразамон; современный
monarchy [ˈmɒnəki]	–	хокимияти мутлака, монархия
mountains [ˈmaʊntɪnz]	–	кӯхҳо; горы
multinational [ˈmʌltɪˈnæʃənəl]	–	сермиллат; многонациональный
natural resources [ˈnætʃrəl riːˈsɔːsɪz]	–	бонгарихон табиат; природные богатства
nature [ˈneɪtʃə]	–	табиат; природа
north [nɔːθ]	–	шимол; север
northern [ˈnɔːðən]	–	шимолӣ; северный
the Northern Venice [ˈnɔːðən ˈvenɪs]	–	Венетсияи Шимолӣ; северная Венеция

occurry ['ɔkjʊəri]	–	ихота кардая; окружать
oil [ɔil]	–	нефть
parts [pɑ:t]	–	кисмхо; части
population [ˌpɒpjʊ'leɪʃən]	–	ахоль; населенн
region ['ri:ʒən]	–	кышлок; район
seashore ['si:ʃɔ:]	–	сохили бахр; побережье
Siberia [saɪ'biəriə]	–	Сибир; Сибирь
socialist ['səʊʃəlɪst]	–	сотениалист; социалист
square kilometres [skwɛə 'kiləʊ.mɪtə]	–	километри квадратн; квадратные километры
south [saʊθ]	–	чануб; юг
southern ['sʌðən]	–	чанубн; южный
timber ['tɪmbə]	–	чубу тахта; строевой лес
valley ['væli]	–	водн; долина
warm [wɔ:m]	–	гарм; теплый
west [west]	–	гарб; запад
western ['westən]	–	гарбн; западный
world [wɜ:ld]	–	чахон; олам; мир
America [ə'merikə]	–	Америка
Afghanistan [æf'gænistæn]	–	Афганистон; Афганистан
Asia ['eɪʃə]	–	Осиё; Азия
Germany ['dʒəməni]	–	Олмон; Германия
Great Britain ['greɪt'brɪtən]	–	Британияи Кабир; Великобритания
England ['ɪŋɡlənd]	–	Англия
France [frɑ:ns]	–	Фаронса; Франция
Iran [i'ræn]	–	Эрон; Иран
Irak [i'ræk]	–	Ирок; Ирак
Ireland ['aɪələnd]	–	Ирландия
India ['ɪndjə]	–	Хиндустон; Индия
Italy ['ɪtəli]	–	Италия
Northern Ireland [ˌnɔ:ðən'aɪələnd]	–	Ирландияи Шимолн; Северная Ирландия
Russia ['rʌʃə]	–	Руссия; Россия
Armenia [ɑ'mɪnjə]	–	Арманистон; Армения
Azerbaijan [ˌæzəbaɪ'dʒæn]	–	Озарбойчон; Азербайджан
Estonia [es'təʊnjə]	–	Эстония
Georgia ['dʒɔ:dʒjə]	–	Гурчистон; Грузия
Kazakhstan [ˌkɑ:zæk'stæn]	–	Казокнистон; Казахстан
Latvia ['lætviə]	–	Латвия
Moldavia [mɒl'deɪvjə]	–	Молдавия

Tajikistan [tɑːdʒɪki'stɑːn]	– Тоҷикистон; Таджикистан
Turkmenistan [ˌtʌkmeni'stɑːn]	– Туркманистон; Туркменистан
Ukraine [juː'kreɪn]	– Украина
Uzbekistan [ˌuzbeki'stɑːn]	– Ўзбекистон; Узбекистан
Khudzhand [hu'ʒɑnt]	– Хучанд; Ходжент
Kiev ['kiːjɛf]	– Киев
Leningrad ['lenɪŋgræd]	– Ленинград
London ['lʌndən]	– Лондон
Moscow ['mɒskəʊ]	– Москва
St-Petersburg [sənt 'pɪtəz,bʌg]	– Санкт-Петербург
CIS	– Давлатҳои муштаркулманофеъ, СНГ

A FLAT AND A HOUSE

armchair [ˈɑːm'tʃeə]	– курсии пахлудор; кресло
balcony [ˈbælkəni]	– пешайвон; балкон
bathroom [ˈbɑːθruːm]	– хаммом; баня, ванна
bedroom [ˈbedruːm]	– хонаи хоб; спальня
block of flats [blɒk ɒv flæts]	– катори хонаҳо; блок дома
bookshelf [ˈbʊkʃelf]	– рафи китобҳои; книжный шкаф
building [ˈbɪldɪŋ]	– бино; здание
carpet [ˈkɑːpɪt]	– колин; ковер
central [ˈsentrəl]	– марказ; центральный
central heating [ˈsentrəl 'hiːtɪŋ]	– асбоби бо буг гармкунандан бино; центральное отопление
chair [tʃeə]	– стул, курсей; стул
child's room [tʃaɪldz ruːm]	– хонаи бачагон; детская комната
cradle [ˈkreɪdl]	– гахвора; колыбель
cupboard [ˈkʌpbəd]	– чевон; шкаф
dining-room [ˈdaɪnɪŋruːm]	– ошхона; столовая
help about the house	– ба кори хона ёрӣ расондан;
[help ə'baʊt ðiː haʊs]	помогать по дому
home [həʊm]	– хона; дом
homeless [ˈhəʊmlɪs]	– бехона; бездомный
house [haʊs]	– хона, хавли; дом
dish case [dɪʃ keɪs]	– тахмон; шкаф для посуды
furniture [ˈfɜːnɪtʃə]	– мебел; мебель
gas-range [gæs reɪndʒ]	– плитан газ; газовая плита
kitchen [ˈkɪtʃɪn]	– ошхона; кухня
lamp [læmp]	– чарог; лампа

lavatory ['lævətəri]	– хочатхона; туалет
living room ['liviŋrʊm]	– мехмонхона; гостиная
looking glass ['lʊkiŋglɑ:s]	– ойна; зеркало
mat [mæt]	– колинча; половик
modern conveniences	– шаронтхон хозиразамон,
['mɒdən kən'vi:njənsiz]	– современные условия
multi storied building	– бинои серошёна;
['mʌlti'stɔ:riəd 'bi:ldiŋ]	– многоэтажное здание
onestoried house	– хонаи якошёна;
[wʌn'stɔ:riəd haʊs]	– одноэтажное здание
portrait ['pɔ:trɪt]	– сурат, расм, тасвир, акс; портрет
radio set ['reɪdiəʊ set]	– радиоприёмник
refrigerator [ri'frɪdʒəreɪtə]	– яхдон; холодильник
shelf [ʃelf]	– раф; шкаф
sitting-room ['sitiŋrʊm]	– мехмонхона; гостиная
table ['teɪbl]	– миз; стол
TV set ['ti:'vi:'set]	– ойнаи нилгун, чахоннамо; ТВ
vacuum cleaner ['vækjuəm 'kli:nə]	– гардкашак; пылесос
verandah [və'rændə]	– айвон, пешайвон; веранда
wardrobe ['wɔ:drəʊb]	– чевон (гардероб); гардероб
yard [jɑ:d]	– хавлӣ; двор
be full of [bi: ful əv]	– пур будан; быть полным
be born [bi: bɔ:n]	– таваллуд шудан; родиться
die [daɪ]	– вафот кардан; умереть
famous ['feɪməs]	– намоен, машхур; знаменитый
fiction ['fɪkʃən]	– афсона, чизи хаёлий; сказка
library ['laɪbrəri]	– китобхона; библиотека
librarian [laɪ'brɛəriən]	– китобдор, китобхоначӣ; библиотекарь
magazine [mægə'zi:n]	– журнал, маҷалла, журнал
novel ['nɒvəl]	– роман
novelist ['nɒvəlɪst]	– романнавис, романист
poet ['pəʊɪt]	– шоир; поэт
popular ['pɒpjulə]	– машхур; известный
shelves [ʃelvz]	– рафҳо; шкафы
scientific fiction	– фантастикани илмӣ; научная
[,saɪəns'tɪfɪk 'fɪkʃən]	– фантастика
story ['stɔ:ri]	– хикоя; рассказ
subscriber [səb'skraɪbə]	– обунашаванда; подписчик

- well-known ['wel'nəʊn] – намоён, знаменитый; хорошо известный
 writer ['raɪtə] – нависанда; писатель

VOCABULARY

- across [ə'krɒs] – аз байн, дар он тараф; через
 actor ['æktə] – актёр, хунарманд, хунарпеша; актёр
 actress ['æktɪs] – актриса, хунарпеша; актриса
 admiralty ['ædmərəlti] – адмиралтейство
 agricultural [ˌægrɪ'kʌltʃərəl] – хоҷагии кишлоқ; сельское хозяйство
 afraid [ə'freɪd] – тарс; боязнь
 be afraid – тарсандан; бояться
 almost ['ɔlməʊst] – хатто; даже
 anywhere ['eniweə] – дар ким-кучо; где-то
 armchair ['ɑ:m'tʃɛə] – курсӣ; кресло
 arms [ɑ:mz] – даст, ярок, оружие; руки
 arrow ['ærəʊ] – тир, выстрел
 artist ['ɑ:tɪst] – наққош, хунарманд; художник
 artistically [ɑ'tɪstɪkəli] – хунармандона; художественно
 avenue ['ævɪnju:] – хиёбон; проспект
 award [ə'wɔ:d] – мукофотонидан; награждать
 badge [bædʒ] – нишонӣ; значок
 baker ['beɪkə] – нонпаз; пекарь
 at the baker's – дар нонвойхона; в пекарне
 beat (beat, beaten) [bi:t] – задан; ударить
 beauty ['bjʊti] – зебогӣ; красота
 beautiful ['bjʊtɪfʊl] – зебо, шинам; красивый
 bind (bound, bound) [baɪnd] – бастан; завязать
 bound [baʊnd] – бааст; завязал
 blanket ['blæŋkɪt] – болопуши пашмин; одеяло
 blouse [blaʊz] – куртан нимтанан занона; блузка
 board [bɔ:d] – сахӣ; борт
 on board a ship – дар киштӣ; на борту корабля
 on board a plane – дар тайёра; на самолёте
 boot [bu:t] – пойафзол; обувь сапог
 high boots [haɪ bu:tɪz] – пойафзолы баландпошна; обувь на высоком каблуке

low boots ['lou'bu:ts]	–	пойафаоли пастпошна; обувь на низком каблуке
breathe [brið]	–	нафас кашидан; дышать
bricklayer ['brik,leɪə]	–	хиштчин; каменщик
bridge [brɪdʒ]	–	кўпрук, пул; мост
bring (brought, brought)	–	овардан; приносить
brought [brɔ:t]	–	овард; принёс
bun [bʌn]	–	кулча (бо кишмиш); булка
busy ['bɪzi]	–	банд будан; быть занятым
I am busy [aɪ 'æm 'bɪzi]	–	ман ба кор банд хастам; я занят работой
butcher ['bʊtʃə]	–	кассоб; мясник
at the butcher's	–	дар дўкони гўштфурӯшӣ; у мясника
cabbage ['kæbɪdʒ]	–	карам; капуста
cathedral [kə'thɪdrəl]	–	калисо; церковь, собор
The St. Isaac's Cathedral	–	калисои Исои Мукаддас; церковь Святого Исаака
celebration [,selɪ'breɪʃən]	–	ид; празднование
cemetery ['semɪtri]	–	кабростон; кладбище
central heating ['sentrəl 'hi:tɪŋ]	–	асбоби бо бут гармкунандан бино; центральное отопление
change [tʃeɪndʒ]	–	дигаргунӣ; изменение
clothes [klaʊðz]	–	пӯшокхо; одежда
cloudy ['klaʊdi]	–	абрнок; пасмурный
coldness ['kəʊldnis]	–	хунукӣ; холод
colourful ['kʌləfʊl]	–	рангоранг; цветной
colourless ['kʌlələs]	–	беранг; бесцветный
comfortable ['kʌmf(ə)təbl]	–	бахузур, мувофик; удобно
compare [kəm'peɪ]	–	муқоиса; сравнение
comprehensive [,kəmprɪ'hensɪv]	–	фахмо, ҳамачониба; понятный
comprehensive school	–	мактаби умумӣ; общеобразовательная школа
content ['kɒntent]	–	мазмун; содержание
copper ['kɒpə]	–	мис; медь
cosmonaut ['kɒzmənaʊt]	–	кайхоннавард, космонавт
cost (cost, cost) [kɒst]	–	нарх; арзиш, цена
cousin ['kaʊzɪn]	–	бачан амак (тағо, хола, амак); двоюродный брат (сестры)
cow (kaʊ)	–	гов; корова
cradle ['kreɪdl]	–	гахвора, колыбель

crash [kræʃ]	– фалокат; катастрофа
cut (cut, cut) [kʌt]	– буридан; резать
cycle ['saɪkl]	– велосипед; велосипед; цикл, круг
darkness ['dɔːknɪs]	– торикй; темнота
dairy-farm ['deəriːfɔːm]	– ферман говхон дӯшой; молочная ферма
dairyman ['deəriːmən]	– сохиби ферма; хозяин фермы
dairy woman ['deəri 'wʊmən]	– говдӯшзан; доярка
daughter ['dɔːtə]	– духтар; дочь
decide [di'saɪd]	– ният (азм) кардан; решать
decorate ['dekəreɪt]	– ороиш, (оро) додан; оформлять
defeat [di'fi:t]	– мағлуб шудан; проиграть, защищать
demonstration [ˌdeməns'treɪʃən]	– намоиш; демонстрация
dictation [dik'teɪʃən]	– кори хаттӣ; диктант
die [daɪ]	– мурдан; умереть
discuss [dis'kʌs]	– муҳокима кардан; обсуждать
draughts ['dra:fts]	– донахон шашка, шашки
to play draughts	– шашкабозӣ кардан, играть в шашки
draw (drew, drawn) [drɔː]	– кашидан (расм), рисовать
drew [druː]	– кашид; рисовал, нарисованный
during ['dʒuəriŋ]	– дар вақти, мавриди; во время
earth [ɜːθ]	– замин; земля
education [ˌedju:'keɪʃən]	– омӯзиш (маориф) маълумот; образование
either ... or ['aɪðə ...ɔː]	– хам ...; или ... или
enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ]	– хуш будан; радоваться
envelope ['envələʊp]	– лифофа; конверт
examination [ɪg.zæmi'neiʃən]	– имтихон; экзамен
take an examination	– имтихон гирифтан, супурдан; сдавать экзамен
exist [ɪg'zɪst]	– вучуд доштан; существовать
everything ['evriθɪŋ]	– хама чиз; всё
gas-range [gæs reɪnʒ]	– плитан газ; газовая плита
German ['dʒɜːmən]	– Олмон; Германия
gloves [glɒvz]	– дастпӯшакҳо; перчатки
pair of gloves [peə əv glɒvz]	– чуфти дастпӯшакҳо; пара перчаток
goal [gəʊl]	– максад; цель
gold [gəʊld]	– тилло; золото

gold medal ['gould 'medal]	– медали тилло; золотая медаль
good luck [gud lʌk]	– барори кор; счастливо
graduate from ['grædjuət frɒm]	– хатм кардан (мактаби олай); оканчивать
grammar school ['græməskʊl]	– мактаби умумӣ; грамматическая школа
grocer ['grəʊsə]	– фурӯшандан молҳои баққолай; торговец бакалейными товарами
at the grocer's	– дар мағозаи хӯрокворӣ; в гастрономе
green grocer ['grɪn,grəʊsə]	– сабзавот; продавец - зеленщик
hang (hung, hung) [hæŋ]	– овехтан; вешать
happen ['hæpən]	– рухт додан; случаться
headache ['hedeɪk]	– дарди сар; головная боль
health [helθ]	– саломатӣ, здоровье
healthy ['helθi]	– саломат; здоровый
heavy ['hevi]	– вазнин; тяжелый
help [help]	– ёрӣ; помощь
help about the house	– дар кори хона ёрӣ додан; помогать по дому
helpful ['helpful]	– аҳамиятнок; полезный
helpless ['helplis]	– беаҳамият; бефонда; бесполезный
heroic [hi'raʊɪk]	– қахрамонона; героический
hers [hɜːz]	– аз онӣ вай (чинси занона); ее
herself [hɜː'self]	– худӣ вай; сама
hike [haɪk]	– пиёда гаштан (сайру гашт); ходить пешком
hiking [haɪkɪŋ]	– сайру гашт кардан; пешеходная экскурсия
hill [hɪl]	– теппа; холм
himself [hɪm'self]	– худааш; сам
hold (held, hold) [həʊld]	– доштан; держать
homeless ['həʊmlɪs]	– бехона, гариб; бездомный
honor ['ɒnə]	– вичдон; честь
hopeful ['həʊpful]	– умедворӣ; надежный
ice-breaker ['aɪs,breɪkə]	– яхшикан; ледокол
illness ['ɪlnɪs]	– касалӣ; болезнь
important [ɪm'pɔːtənt]	– муҳим; важный
influence ['ɪnfluəns]	– таъсир (расондан), влияние
invaders [ɪn'veɪdə]	– тачовузкор; захватчики
invitation [,ɪnvi'teɪʃən]	– даъватнома; приглашение

its[its]	- аз они; его. ее, свой, своя, свое
itself [it'self]	- аз они вай. худаши: себя, самого себя
jacket [ˈdʒækit]	- воскат, камзули кўтох; жакет
join [dʒɔɪn]	- хамрох шудан: объединять
keen [ki:n]	- гез, гўшхарош; грубый, резкий
last [lɑ:st]	- охирин; последний
lavatory [ˈlævətəri]	- хочатхона; туалет
lead [led]	- сурб, калагй; свинец
league [li:g]	- иттиход; союз
length [leŋθ]	- дароз; длинный
liberate [ˈlibəreit]	- озод кардан; освободить
lifeless [ˈlaɪflɪs]	- бечон; безжизненный
lively [ˈlaɪvli]	- зинда, фаъол; живой, приятный
long [lɒŋ]	- дароз; длинный
looking glass [ˈlu:kɪŋɡlɑ:s]	- зарфи шишагй; стакан, зеркало
lunch [lʌntʃ]	- хўроки байни нахорй ва нисфирўзй; обед
magazine [ˌmæɡəˈzi:n]	- мачалла; журнал
manuscript [ˈmænɪskript]	- дастхат, дастнавис; манускрипт
marry [ˈmæri]	- издивоч кардан; жениться
meat [mi:t]	- гўшт; мясо
mend [mend]	- таъмир (ислох) кардан; ремонтировать
mine [maɪn]	- аз они ман, мой
modern conveniences [ˈmɒdən kənˈvi:njəns]	- шаронти хозиразамон; современные условия
monitor [ˈmɒnɪtə]	- сардор; руководитель; староста
moustache [məʊˈtʃ:ʃ]	- бурут; усы
move [mu:v]	- амал (кардан); движение
myself [maɪˈself]	- аз они ман; сам
need [ni:d]	- эhtiёч (манд); нужда
needlework [ˈni:dlwɜ:k]	- дўхту дўз; шитье
neither ... nor	- на ... на; не ... не
novelist [ˈnɒvəlɪst]	- новеллнавис, романнавис; новеллист, романист
nowhere [ˈnaʊwɛə]	- дар ҳеч кучо не; нигде
nut [nʌt]	- чормағз, сар; орех
opposite [ˈɒpəzɪt]	- муқобили; напротив
over [ˈəʊvə]	- охир, он тарафе; конец, над

	to be over	– охир шудан ба охир расидан; закончить
organization	[ˌɔrgənaiˈzeɪʃən]	– ташкилот; организация
	ours	– аз они моён; наш
	to paint	[tuː peɪnt] – ранг кардан; красить
	palace	[ˈpælɪs] – каср, кох; замок, дворец
	The Winter palace	– касри Зимистона; Зимний дворец
	pour	[pɔː] – пошидан, рехтан; поливать, выливать; разливать
	peach	[pi:tʃ] – шафтолу; персик
	pensioner	[ˈpenʃənə] – бознишаст, нафакахур; пенсионер
	pilot	[ˈpaɪlət] – сарнишин; пилот
	pillow	[ˈpɪləʊ] – тагсарӣ, болишт; подушка
	pillow case	[ˈpɪləʊkeɪs] – бололуши, таксарӣ; наволочка
	plant	[plɑːnt] – корхона; завод
	school plant	[skuːl plɑːnt] – корхонаи мактаб; школьная мастерская, школьный участок
	play	[pleɪ] – бозӣ кардан; играть
	popular	[ˈpɒpjulə] – маъмул, машхур; известный
	priest	[ˈpriːst] – рӯхонӣ; священник
primary school	[ˈpraɪməri skuːl]	– мактаби ибтидоӣ; начальная школа
	promise	[ˈprɒmɪs] – ваъда (кавл); обещание
	to prove	[tuː pruːv] – далел овардан, исбот кардан; доказать
	radio	[ˈreɪdiəʊ] – радио
	radio set	– куттии радио; радиоприемник
	rain	[reɪn] – борон; дождь
	raincoat	[ˈreɪnkəʊt] – либоси боронногузар; болопуш, плаш
	rainy	[ˈreɪni] – боронӣ; дождливый
	reader	[ˈriːdə] – хонанда; читатель
	readiness	[ˈredɪnɪs] – тайдӣ будан; быть готовым
	refrigerator	[rɪˈfrɪdʒəreɪtə] – яхдон; холодильник
	refuse	[rɪˈfjuːz] – рал кардан; отказать
	responsible	[rɪsˈpɒnsəbl] – чавобгар; ответственный
	to be responsible	– чавобгар будан; быть ответственным
	rest	– дамгирифтан; отдыхать
	restful	[ˈrestfʊl] – хушхол, дамгирифта; отдохнувший, успокоительный

rich [riʃ]	- бой; богатый
running water ['rʌniŋ 'wɔ:tə]	- обн равон; протекающая вода, водопровод в квартире
scarf [skɑ:f]	- гарданбанд; шарф
school badge [bædʒ]	- нишонан мактаб; школьный значок
science ['saɪəns]	- илм; наука
science fiction ['fɪkʃən]	- адабиёти илмӣ, асари фантастикӣ; фантастика
scrap metal ['skræp'metl]	- оханпора; металлолом
seem [si:m]	- ба назар омадан; казаться
selection [si'lekʃən]	- интихоб; выбор
self disciplined [self 'disiplin]	- интизомнок; дисциплинированный
shake (shook, shaken) [ʃeɪk]	- фишурдан, хумбондан; трести
sheet [ʃi:t]	- варак; лист
sheet of paper ['peɪpə]	- варакн қоғаз; лист бумаги
shoemaker ['ʃu:,meɪkə]	- мӯзадӯз; сапожник
show [ʃəʊ]	- нишон додан; показывать
show solidarity [ʃəʊ ,sɒli'dæriti]	- ҳамраъӣӣ нишон додан; показать солидарность
siege [si:ʒ]	- паногоҳ, хижина; укрытие
sight [saɪt]	- сабук ,форам; легкий
soldier ['sɔ:ldʒə]	- аскар; солдат
solidarity [,sɒli'dæriti]	- ҳамраъӣӣ; солидарность
somewhere ['sʌmweə]	- дар кучое; где-то
sore throat [sɔ θrəʊt]	- дарди гулу, болезнь горла
space ship ['speɪs ʃɪp]	- киштии кайхон; космический корабль
space traveller [speɪs 'trævlə]	- кайхоннавард; космонавт
speaker ['spi:kə]	- маърузачӣ; докладчик
still ['stɪl]	- ором холо; спокойно все ише
stony ['stəʊni]	- сангин; каменный
straight ['streɪt]	- рост; прямо
strange [streɪndʒ]	- бегона; незнакомый
strong [strɒŋ]	- сахт, зӯр; сильный
struggle ['strʌgl]	- мубориза; борьба
subordinate [sə'bɔ:dənɪt]	- тобеъ; подчинительный
suffer ['sʌfə]	- озор дидан; страдать
suffer heavy loses ['sʌfə 'hevi lʊ:z]	- зарари калон дидан; большие потери
summer garden ['sʌmə 'gɑ:dn]	- боғи тобистона; летний сад

sunny ['sʌni]	–	офтобий; солнечный
sure [ʃuə]	–	мутманин; уверен
be sure [bi: ʃuə]	–	мутманин будан; быть уверенным
swallow ['swɒləʊ]	–	фуру бурдан; глотать
sweet [swi:t]	–	ширин; сладкий
quickly ['kwikli]	–	зуд, тез; быстро
theirs [ðeəz]	–	аз они онхо; их
themselves [ðəm'selvz]	–	худи онхо; сами
things [θiŋz]	–	чизхо; вещи
thunderstorm ['θʌndəstɔ:m]	–	раъду барк; гром
timber ['timbə]	–	масоили чўбу тахта; строительный лес
tired ['taiəd]	–	монда шудан, хаста шудан; уставший
be tired [bi: 'taiəd]	–	монда (хаста) шудан; уставать
together [tə'geðə]	–	якчоя, хамрох; вместе
traffic ['træfik]	–	наклиёт; транспорт (движение)
translation [træns'leiʃən]	–	тарчума; перевод
underline ['ʌndəlain]	–	хат кашидан (зер); подчеркнуть
uniform ['ju:nifɔ:m]	–	либос, форма; одежда, униформа
useful ['ju:sfʊl]	–	фонданок; полезный
useless ['ju:slis]	–	бефоида; бесполезный
Venice ['venis]	–	Венетсия; Венеция
the northern Venice	–	Венетсияи шимолӣ, северная Венеция
warmness [wɔ:mnis]	–	гармӣ; теплота
wear (wore, worn) [weə]	–	лушндан; носить
whiteness ['waitnis]	–	сафедӣ; белизна
window-sill ['windəusil]	–	пешток; подоконник
windy ['windi]	–	боднок; ветренный
woolen ['wulən]	–	пашмин; шерстяной
writer ['raitə]	–	нависанда; писатель
yet [jet]	–	холо; еще
yourself [jɔ:'self]	–	худ; сам
yourselves [jɔ:'selvz]	–	худатон; сами
yours [jɔ:z]	–	аз они шумо; Ваш
zinc [ziŋk]	–	(синкӣ) рӯх, рӯхӣ; цинк

READER

THOMAS MAYNE REID

Thomas Mayne Reid (1818-1883) was born in Ireland in the family of a clergyman. He was a great master of adventure stories. The Headless Horseman is one of his famous books.

THE HEADLESS HORSEMAN

Part I

On the great prairie of Texas the hot sun is shining in the blue sky. Under the golden light appears a group of wagons. There are ten of them. In the wagons there are provisions, clothes, furniture; coloured women and children are sitting in them; the men are walking by the wagons or behind them. In front there is a carriage. This caravan belongs to a rich planter who has bought some land in the west and now is travelling to his new estate which is called Casa del Corvo. The planter - Woodley Poindexter - is riding at the head of the caravan. He is a tall, thin man of fifty, with a proud face.

Two horsemen are riding with him. One is his son and the other is his nephew. His son Henry a youth of about twenty has an open cheerful face. His nephew Cassious Calhoun young man six or seven years older is an officer in the army. His face is proud and sinister. In the carriage there are two passengers: Louise, Woodley Poindexter's daughter, and her maid.

The caravan moves on slowly. There is no road. There are only the tracks of some waggons that have passed before. The planter hopes to reach the end of his journey before night. Suddenly the caravan stops. Far as the eye can reach - the country is of one colour-black. There has been a fire in the prairie and all the grass is burnt. The travellers began to cross the burnt place and lost their way. They stopped because they did not know in what direction to move. As they were standing and thinking what to do, they saw a man on horseback that was riding towards them.

Thomas Mayne Reid – Томас Майн Рид

Mexico ['meksikəʊ] – Мехико, Мексика

The Headless Horseman – Саворан бесар, Всадник без головы
['hedlis 'hɔ:smən]

Texas ['teksəs] – Техас

Casa del Corvo – Каса дел Корво
['kasi:ʊ del 'ko:vou]



Woodley Poindexter - Вудли Поиндекстер
['wudli 'poindekstə]

Henry ['henri] - Хенри, Генри

Cassius Calhoun - Касей Кольхоун, Кассей Калхоун
['kasius kal'houn]

Answer the following questions:

1. Whom does the caravan belong to and where is it traveling to?
2. Who was with Woodley Poindexter?
3. Why does the caravan move slowly?
4. Why does the caravan stop?

Part II

The stranger soon came up to the planter. "I see you have lost your way", he said. "Yes, sir", answered the planter. "My name is Woodley Poindexter. I have bought some land on the Leona river, near Fort Inge.

We hoped to reach the place before night. Can we do so?"

"Of course, if you do what I tell you"

The stranger was sitting on a good horse. He was a young man not more than twenty-five, with a pleasant face. He was dressed in Mexican style. He had a large sombrero on his head and a serape on his shoulders.

"I am sorry. Mr. Poindexter, I cannot go with you. I am in a hurry. You follow the track of my lasso".

With these words he threw one of his long lassoes on the ground, said good-bye and rode forward. The track was easily seen on the black ground, and the caravan moved slowly on.

"What is that?" said Henry suddenly.

They looked back and saw great black columns behind them.

They were moving towards the waggons. The sky was dark. Suddenly they saw the stranger in front of them. He had come back. "Drive faster!" he cried.

But the horses were tired.

"What is it?" asked the planter. "Is there a danger?"

"Yes, there is", said the young man. "It is the northern great storm".

"I have never heard that the northern is dangerous", interrupted Calhoun, who did not like the young man.

"You will soon see it, sir. Mr. Poindexter, I tell you that you are in danger.

Quick, sir, order your men to muffle the horses' heads or the dust will get in their eyes, they will be blinded and go mad. All the men must get inside the waggons". "Madam", he said to the planter's daughter, "you must close all the curtains. You, gentlemen", he said to Henry and Calhoun, "and you, sir", to Poindexter, "must get inside. Lose no time. Soon the storm will be here".

Then he took off his scarf tied his sombrero to his head and tied his horse's eyes. In another moment the northern was around them. Nothing more was seen, nothing more was heard, except the noise of the wind.

- Leona [li'ounə] – Дарёи Лион, река Лион
Fort Inge [fo:t 'ɪnʒ] – калъаи Инч, Форт Инч
serape [se'ra:pi] – Болопӯши васеи мексиканӣ, нақиджа
lasso [læ'su:] – каманд, лассо, аркан
the northern [ðɪ 'nɔ:ðən] – шамоли сахт дар ҷануби ШМА,
сильный северный ветер
to muffle- [tu: 'mʌfl] – бастан, печондан, закутывать
to go mad – девона шудан, сходить с ума.

Complete the following sentences and translate them into Tajik.

I have bought some ...;

The track was easily ...;

I have never heard that ...;

He was a young man ...;

They looked back ...;

Quick, sir, ...;

Part III

Woodley Poindexter and his men got inside the carriage. In another moment the northern was around them. One of the black columns approached the caravan and broke. A shower of black dust came down.

Nothing more was seen, nothing more was heard, except the noise of the wind. The travellers remained in the carriage more than an hour. At last they were allowed to come out.

"Sir", said the planter, "we must thank you for..." "Our lives, Father!" cried Henry. "I hope, sir, you will tell us your name".

"Maurice Gerald", said the stranger, "but at the Fort they know me better as Maurice the mustanger. Now I must say good-bye, but you will find your way by the track of my lasso".

except [ik'sept] – ба ғайр аз, кроме

Maurice Gerald [mɔːrɪs'dʒerəld] - Морис Хералд

mustanger ['mʌstəŋə] - Мустангер (ромкунандаи аспҳо).

Find sentences from the text to prove that the northern storm was really dangerous.

Part IV

On the bank of a little river, there was a little hut with a roof of grass and a door of horse-skin. Near the hut was a "corral" for wild horses. The furniture consisted of a bed, two stools and a table. A man not the mustanger, was sitting on the stool and talking to a big dog which was lying on a horseskin. "Oh, Tara, wouldn't you to be back in Ireland. I myself would like to be there and who knows when the young master will go back and take us with him! Never mind. Tara! He says he will go there as soon as he catches that spotted mustang. Hush! What's that?"

"Phelim!" came a voice from the outside. The dog ran to the door. It was the voice of his master, Maurice Gerald. He was not alone. A mustang of dark colour with white spots was at the end of the lasso.

"You have caught the spotted mustang at last" cried Phelim. They put the mustang into the shed. Maurice went into and threw himself on the bed. He was tired.

Suddenly Tara began to bark. Phelim looked out and said, "It's Zeb Stump".

hut	-	хучра, хижина
corral [kə'ɹæl]	-	кӯра, загон (для скота)
Tara	-	Тара (номи сар), Тара (собака)
Phelim	-	Фелим
Zeb Stump	-	Зеб Стамп

Speak on the following points: A little hut on the bank of the river;

Phelim's talk to Tara (the dog); Maurice Gerald was not alone.

Part V

Zeb Stump was a tall man of about fifty, big and strong. He was a hunter and a great friend of the mustanger.

"Good evening, Mr. Stump", said Maurice. "Come and take a seat.

Will you have something to eat? Phelim will make supper. I'm sorry I can't offer you anything very good - I haven't hunted for time. I was very busy. I was trying to catch a very curious mustang".

"What kind of mustang?" asked the hunter with interest.

"A mustang of dark chocolate colour with white spots".

"Why, young man! That's why I have come to you".

"I have seen that mustang, and I wanted to tell you to catch it. I'll tell you why. I've been to the Fort. There is a man there. I knew him before.

His name is Poindexter".

"Poindexter?"

"Yes. He is a rich planter. He has come from the Mississippi with his nephew, Calhoun, who is also rich and he gives money to his uncle, and he has his reason for it. They have a big estate near the Leona river. That planter has a daughter who is fond of horses. She heard about the spotted mustang and wanted to have it. Her father promised to give two hundred dollars for the animal. So I come to you. Catch that mustang and you will get the money".

The young man took the hunter to the shed and showed him the mustang.

“Why you have caught it already! Miss Poindexter will be pleased! And you'll have your two hundred dollars”

to offer [ˈɔfə] - пешинҳод кардан, предлагать

Mississippi - дарён Миссиссиппи, река Миссиссиппи

to promise - ваъда додан, обещать

Answer the following questions.

1. What was Zeb Stump?
2. Did Maurice offer him a very good supper?
3. What did Zeb Stump want to tell Maurice?

Part VI

The next day Gerald and Zeb Stump went to the Fort with the spotted mustang and showed it to Woodley Poindexter and his daughter.

Louise Poindexter liked the mustang very much, but Maurice refused to sell it. He gave it to Louise as a present. Louise and Maurice fell in love with each other. By and by they began to meet secretly. One day Maurice showed Louise his hut, which she liked very much.

Captain Calhoun, who was a very unpleasant man, loved Louise and wanted to marry her, but she did not love him. Calhoun disliked Maurice from their first meeting, but when he saw that the young people loved each other, he began to hate the mustanger. One evening Calhoun met Maurice at the Fort and insulted him. They had a duel.

Maurice took the upper hand, and the captain had to apologize. After that Captain Calhoun hated Maurice still more. And he decided to kill the young man.

The proud planter had no idea of their love and did not suspect that his own daughter - his only daughter - was in love with a horse-hunter.

He did not suspect it and slept quietly that dark night, when his daughter and the mustanger were talking in the garden of Casa del Corvo.

to refuse [ri:ˈfju:z] - рад кардан, отказывать, отказать

fell in love with each other - якдигарро дӯст доштан, влюбилась друг в друга

to hate - бад дидан, ненавидеть

took the upper hand - голиб баромад, победил

Agree or disagree with the followings:

Maurice Gerald sold the spotted mustang for two hundred dollars to Louise Poindexter; they fell in love with each other; Captain Cassius Calhoun wanted to marry Louise, but she did not love him; Calhoun liked Maurice and they became good friends; Woodley Poinsexter knew everything and was very happy.

Part VII

The young people were talking and were sure that they were alone in the garden.

"We shall meet again tomorrow night, dear Maurice?"

"No, my dear Louise".

"And why not?"

"Tomorrow I must leave. We must part for a short time". I am called to my native country - Ireland. I received the letter only yesterday. But I am glad to go because the letter tells me that I shall be able to return soon and prove to your proud father that the poor horse-hunter-". But here they were suddenly interrupted. They were mistaken. Somebody was standing behind the trees and listening to them. It was Cassius Calhoun.

He turned away and went to Louise's brother's bedroom.

"Wake up, Henry, wake up!" he said.

"Oh! Is that your Cousin Cassius? What is it?"

"Get up and you will see. Quick, or it will be too late".

Henry quickly put on his clothes and followed his cousin.

"What does all this mean, Cassius?"

"See for yourself! Look through this opening in the trees. Do you see anything there?"

"Something white. It looks like a woman's dress. It is a woman. And who is she?"

"There is another figure near her. Who do you think he is?"

"Now, do I know, Cassius? Do you know?"

"Yes, I do. That man is Maurice, the mustanger. And the woman is Louise - your sister!"

Without a word the brother jumped forward. But Calhoun stopped him and gave him his own knife and pistols.

"Scoundrell!" cried Henry. "Don't touch my sister! Step aside Louise and let me kill him!"

Louise quickly caught her brother by the hands. "Go, go!" she shouted to Maurice. "My brother is deceived. I'll explain to him. Away, Maurice! Away!" "Henry Poindexter," said the young man. "Give me time and I'll

prove to your proud father, your cousin and you that I am worthy of your sister's love".

Maurice disappeared.

"Brother! You don't know him!" said Louise. "Oh, Henry, you don't know how noble he is! He is a gentleman, and I love him. Why did you insult him?"

"Have I insulted him? Then I shall go and apologize. I liked him from the first – you know I did! Sister! Go back and go to bed I'll go at once".

deceive [di'si:v] – фиреб додан, обманывать

scoundrel ['skaundrəl] – нокас, разил, негодяй, подлец

Prove that...

the young people were not alone in the garden; Cassius Calhoun was a very unpleasant man; Henry insulted Maurice; Henry was sorry.

Part VIII

On the same night three solitary travellers on horseback crossed the prairie to the south of the Leona river.

The first was riding on a good strong horse. He had a scrape on his shoulders. He was not in a hurry.

At the same moment a second horseman appeared. He was riding in the same direction. He had a dark cloak on his shoulders. It was clear that he was in a hurry. He disappeared at the same point as the first horseman.

It is very strange, but just as the second horseman entered the forest, a third one appeared. He was wearing a red cloak and carried a gun. He often looked behind him. Perhaps he was afraid that someone would see him. Like the first two, he crossed the prairie in the same direction and disappeared in the forest.

An hour passed, and the silence on the night was interrupted by the sound of a gun-shot.

solitary ['sɒlɪtəri] – якка, одинокий

gun-shot ['gʌnʃɒt] – савон тир, звук выстрела

Answer the following questions.

1. How did the travellers look like?
2. Where were they going?
3. What was heard passed an hour?

Part IX

In the morning Henry did not come to breakfast. He was not in his bedroom and his horse was not in the stable. Soon the horse came, but without a rider. It was clear that something had happened to Henry. His father, Captain Calhoun and some officers went to look for him. In the forest they found a pool of blood, but there was nobody.

As they moved back, a jaguar appeared from among the trees.

Cassius Calhoun and one of the officers fired at the same time. The animal fell down. The officer said it was his bullet, Calhoun said it was his.

"I shall show you", said Calhoun. And he took his knife and took out the bullet from the animal's body.

"If it is mine, you'll find my initials on it - C. C. I. always mark bullets".

Everybody examined it and found the letters C. C. on it.

They rode on but suddenly stopped in horror.

If you see a rider on horseback and it seems to you that there is something strange about him; if you look attentively and see that the rider has no head - you will be frightened to death.

And this was just what they saw. All the eyes turned to the same direction.

Was it a stuffed figure? If not what was it? Was it a ghost?

"It's a devil himself" cried one of the officer loudly.

The Headless Horseman turned and galloped away.

a stable [ə 'steɪbl̩] - сансхона, конюшня

a pool of blood [blʌd] - кўли хунин, лужа крови

jaguar ['dʒæɡjuə] - паланг, ягуар

bullet ['bulɪt] - тир, пуля

a stuffed figure [ə stʌft 'fɪɡə] - хўса, чучело

a ghost [ə ɡəʊst] - рух, дух, привидение.

Agree or disagree with the following;

Henry was not in his bedroom.

Henry's father found him in the forest near a pool of blood.

Calhoun killed the jaguar. They met nobody on their way and went home.

Part X

On the morning after the night, half a mile from the pool of blood, lay a man, with a pleasant face. He was lying on his back with his face turned to the sky. He did not move. A lot of black vultures were flying over him. The birds believed that the man was dead. But they were mistaken. The man opened his eyes, raised himself and looked around.

"Am I dead or alive" he said to himself. "Where am I? Trees around me. How did I come here." He thought a little. "Now I remember. My head struck a tree I fell out of the saddle. My left leg is broken". He tried to stand up but could not. "Where is the horse? It will be in the stable of Casa del Corvo by now. What shall I do? I can't walk".

He heard the sound of a stream and with much difficulty began to move in the direction of the water. Ten minutes later he lay on the bank of a little stream and spent the whole day and night near the stream.

More than once he tried to move, but every movement gave him great pain. It was clear that he could not leave the place without help. He began to shout but nobody came.

The next morning he heard the sound of little feet and saw a lot of coyotes. He was not afraid of these animals. They never attack man.

But when they see that a man cannot move, they become dangerous.

The man was not dying, but he was very weak and the coyotes saw this. Besides, they smelt blood. And finally they jumped upon the young man.

He had only a knife with him. With his knife he struck the coyotes and wounded some, but the others jumped upon him again.

He was afraid for his life. No wonder - death was looking at him in the face.

Suddenly a dog came running and attacked the coyotes. It killed one, then another; the others ran away. The man put his arms round the dog's neck and the next moment was asleep.

vultures ['vʌltʃə] – карцигай, гриф (птица)

saddle ['sædl] – зин, седло

coyotes ['kɔɪəʊt] – гурги америкоӣ, койот (волк)

to smell – буй кардан, чувствовать запах

death [deθ] – марг, смерть

wounded [waʊndɪd] – ярадор кардан, ранить

Answer the following questions.

1. Why were a lot of black vultures flying over the young man?
2. What did he remember?

3. What did he hear the next morning?
4. How did he fight the coyotes?
5. Who saved him?

Part XI

Phelim was waiting for Maurice in the hut. When he heard the sound of hooves, he went outside and saw a horseman who was approaching the hut. Phelim recognized the horse and the scrape of his master. But when the horse came nearer, Phelim saw that the rider had no head. The dog ran up to the horse, which turned and galloped away. The dog followed it.

Zeb Stump came to the hut of Maurice, and Phelim told him that he saw the Headless Horseman. Zeb Stump was very worried. Some people in the Fort were beginning to think that Maurice had killed Henry Poindexter. Zeb did not believe it. But what had happened to Maurice himself? People said that he was riding about the prairie without his head, or that he was carrying it in his hands.

Zeb Stump was thinking hard when Phelim cried from outside: "Oh, Mr. Stump, Tara has come! Look at the dog! Something is tied around his neck!"

Indeed, a piece of paper was tied around the animal's neck. Zeb Stump took it, read the words and gave a shout of joy.

"Thank God!" he said. "He is alive, Phelim! He is alive!"

"Who? Master Maurice? Thank God -"

"Wait! There is no time to thank him now. Get on your horse quick! If we lose half an hour, it may be too late!"

hooves [huvz]	-	сум, копыто
to recognize ['rekəgnaiz]	-	шинохтан, узнать
to worry [tu: 'wʌri]	-	ташвиш кашидан, беспокоиться
a shout of joy [ei faʊt əv dʒɔɪ]	-	дод аз хурсандӣ, возглас радости.

Complete the following sentences from the text and translate them into Tajik.

Phelim recognized the horse and ...

Zeb Stump came to the hut of ...

Some people said the ..., Zeb Stump was thinking.

Part XII

Now you have already understood that the young man who was sleeping with his hands around the dog's neck was Maurice Gerald. And the dog was Tara who saved his life.

When he woke up, he felt much better but still could not move. Then an idea came to him. He wrote some words on a paper, tied it around the dog's neck and told him to run home.

"And now, I must protect myself from the coyotes. I am sure they will come soon as they see that I am alone. A big tree with two thick branches stood near him. Maurice took off the clock and tied it to these branches.

Then with much difficulty, he climbed up the tree. Coyotes could not climb trees, he knew it. So he was quite safe now.

Soon the coyotes came. They tried to jump and climb the tree but could not reach the man. So they sat under the tree and began to wait.

A long time passed, and Maurice felt thirsty. The stream was near, but he could not get down.

Suddenly all the coyotes jumped to their feet and ran away.

Maurice looked all around, but saw nobody. He listened. No sound. He climbed down. He reached the stream and drank. Still he could not understand why the coyotes had run away. He felt that there was a danger.

And he saw it. Through the leaves he saw the spotted yellow skin of a tiger - a dangerous jaguar. That's why the coyotes ran away. It was too late to climb the tree. Besides, the jaguar can climb like a cat. The mustanger knew it.

The jaguar jumped. Maurice shouted. At the same moment a gunshot was heard - and the jaguar fell dead into the water.

Tara jumped out and ran to his master. Zeb and Phelim followed the dog. But Maurice didn't recognize them. The young man struggled the danger too long. His reason left him.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| to protect [prə'tekt] | – мухофизат кардан, защищать |
| branches [brɑ:ntʃ] | – шохаҳо, ветви |
| to be safe | – амон будан, быть в безопасности |
| to reach [tu:ri:tʃ] | – расидан, достигать |
| thirsty ['θɜ:sti] | – ташна, томимый жаждой |
| stream [stri:m] | – чашма, родник |
| his reason left him | – хуш аз ӯ рафта буд, он потерял |
| [hiz 'ri:zn left him] | сознание. |

Speak on the following points.

An idea came to Maurice: The coyotes could reach him on the tree; Maurice was thirsty: A new danger followed him: He knew danger followed him: He was saved.

Part XIII

Cassius Calhoun told the people that he overheard a quarrel between Maurice Gerald and Henry, after which both men went to the prairie and Henry didn't return. He said that he was sure that Henry was killed by the mustanger.

Maurice was arrested and put into prison. He could not be questioned because his reason had not returned to him yet.

There were two mysteries: where was Henry's body and who was "The Headless Horseman". Many people met the Headless Horseman and some of them saw his head which was tied to his belt. But nobody could come near enough to see the face of the dead man until one day Zeb Stump saw the Headless Horseman quite near and recognized the face of Henry. Now it was clear that the poor young man was killed.

Only two people didn't believe that Maurice killed Henry. They were Louise Poindexter and Zeb Stump. Zeb knew that Cassius was a wicked man, and suspected that he himself killed his cousin. But the old hunter could not understand why. He went secretly to the stable of Casa del Corvo and examined the hoots of Captain Calhoun's house and saw that one of its horseshoes was broken. He followed the tracks of the broken horseshoe and came to the place where Woodley Poindexter's men found the pool of blood.

At last reason came to Maurice. The next day was appointed for the trial.

The day before a man came to FortInge, to act as a legal adviser for Maurice. He came from Ireland. He did not know that the young man was in prison, and he was greatly surprised when he heard it.

"What! The son of a nobleman accused of murder! The heir of Castle Ballagh! I have the papers in my bag here. Show me the way to him!"

He was allowed to see the prisoner. Everybody was waiting for the trial.

Meanwhile two men were trying to catch the Headless Horseman. One was Zeb Stump and the other was Captain Cassius.

overheard a quarrel [ˌəʊvəˈəd ei ˈkwɔrəl]	–	чанчолро шунид, усьышала спор
put into prison [put ˈɪntu ˈprɪzn]	–	ба хабс гирифтан, заключать в тюрьму
mysteries [ˈmɪstəri]	–	сир, тайна
wicked [ˈwɪkɪd]	–	бад, злой
suspect [ˈsʌspekt]	–	гумон кардан, подозревать
appoint [əˈpɔɪnt]	–	таъин кардан, назначать
trial [ˈtraɪəl]	–	суд
legal adviser [ˈlɪɡəl ədˈvaɪzə]	–	хукукшинос, мушовирн хукукл; юристконсульт
papers [ˈpeɪpə]	–	хуччатхо, документы, бумага

Answer the following questions.

1. What did Cassius Calhoun tell the people?
2. Who was the Headless Horseman?
3. What did Zeb Stump find out?
4. Why was the man who came from Ireland surprised?
5. Who was trying to catch the Headless Horseman?

Part XIV

It is the morning of the trial day. The sun has not risen. But it is already clear that something very interesting is expected. Even at this early hour of the morning you can see men on horseback coming to the Fort. They are planters, officers, traders and people of other professions.

Many of them are not alone; they have brought their wives, sisters, and daughters. They have all come to see a trial. The people do not go into any house. The day will be hot and the trial will take place outside, under a tree.

It is ten o'clock and the trial begins. The prisoner is asked, according to the law - "Guilty, or not guilty?"

Then the judge begins to call the witnesses. The first witnesses do not say anything important.

When Cassius Calhoun is called, he tells all: that he saw the scene in the garden; that he heard the quarrel; that Gerald left the garden; that Henry followed him. But he does not say why Henry followed Gerald. He also does not say what he himself did. He keeps these two facts to himself.

The next witness is Louise Poindexter.

"Where were you, Miss Poindexter, on that night when your brother was last seen?"

"At home - in my father's house".

"Did you go into the garden?"

"I did".

"Were you alone?"

"Not all the time".

"Who was with you? You will not refuse to tell the name of the person?"

"Of course not. The gentleman who was with me was Mr. Gerald".

"Can you tell us why Maurice Gerald was with you?"

"He was there because I love him".

"Is it true that your brother and the prisoner quarreled?"

"Quite true. But my brother went after him to apologize".

Louise went to the carriage and the next witness is called. It is Zeb Stump.

But he asks the judge to listen to Maurice first. The judge agrees and calls Maurice.

expect [iks'pekt]	- мунтазир будан, ожидать
according to the law [ə'kɔ:diŋ tu: ði:lə]	- мувофиқи қонун, согласно закону
guilty ['gilti]	- айбдор, гунаҳкор, виновник
judge ['ʒʌʒ]	- қозӣ, судья
witness ['witnis]	- шохид, свидетель.

Correct the following sentences.

Nobody was seen in the Fort on the trial's day; though Cassius knew everything he said nothing in the trial; Louise didn't answer the judge's questions.

Part XV

The prisoner steps forward and begins to speak.

"Judge and gentlemen of the jury!" - he begins, "I shall not take much of your time. My story is simple enough. It is true that I met Miss Poindexter.

It is also true that our talk was interrupted by the man who is not here and cannot tell you what happened after. It is true that he said some angry words to me".

"Our next meeting with him was friendly. He apologized for his angry words and I was very glad".

“So you had another meeting, then?” asks the judge.

“Where did it take place?”

“About four hundred yards from the place where the murder was committed”.

The judge jumps up. The jury does the same. Everybody shows great surprise.

“You mean the place where some blood was found?” asks the judge.

“I mean the place where Henry Poindexter was killed”.

“Go on with your story”, says the judge.

“We were both glad. We talked a little and parted. But before that I gave him my Mexican sombrero and scrope, and took his hat and cloak as a sign of friendship. Henry rode away. I was standing in the same place. In a few minutes I heard a gun-shot. It came from the direction where Henry Poindexter had gone”.

“I rode back to see what had happened. Oh, Heavens! What did I see?”

I saw ...”

“The Headless Horseman!” cried a voice from the public.

“The Headless Horseman!” repeated other voices. “He is coming here!”

Indeed, they see the Headless Horseman not far away. But the horse turns and gallops away. A lot of men jump on their horses and ride after it.

gentlemen of the jury	–	чанобони вакилони додгоҳ,
[ˈdʒentlmən əv ði: ˈdʒuəri]		господа присяжные
apologize [əˈpɒlədʒaɪz]	–	авф пурсид, извиняться
the murder was committed	–	одам кушта шуд, человека
[ˈmɜ:də]		убили.

Speak on the points:

Maurice and Henry's meeting; Maurice Gerald's speech was interrupted.

Part XVI

The trial goes on.

“You wanted to tell us what you saw”, says the judge.

“A man who was lying on the grass with his face to the ground”.

“Dead?”

“More than dead. When I bent over him. I saw that his head was cut off.

"Did you know the man?"

"Yes".

"How did you know who he was when you didn't see his face?"

"To see his clothes was enough for me".

"What clothes?"

"The serape and the sombrero. They were my own. The dead man was Henry Poindexter".

"Go on".

"I examined the body. On the breast I found a hole in the serape: all around the hole there was blood. It was the place where the bullet had entered the body. But there was no wound on the back, which showed that the bullet was still in the body".

"What did you do?"

"For some time I did not know what to do. I could not carry the body to Casa del Corvo alone. I could not leave the body: the coyotes were near, and the vultures were already flying over the place. Then I remembered how the Indians of South America carry their dead. They put them in the saddle in the sitting position and tie them to it".

"I tried to do it with Henry's body, but his horse was afraid and did not stand still. Then I put the body on my own horse and ties it to the saddle. After that I tied the head to the saddle too".

"I got on Henry's horse and started to ride. My own horse with the body followed me".

"In five minutes I had an accident. My head struck a tree. I fell and broke my leg".

The prisoner has finished his story. Many people are on his side now. Still his innocence must be proved.

more than dead [mɔː ɒn ded] – бадтар аз мурдан, более чем мертвый

cut off – буридан, осекать

breast [brest] – сина, грудь

a hole [ə haʊl] – суроҳӣ, отверстие, дыра

in a sitting position – дар ҳолати шиштағӣ, в сидячем положении

an accident [æn 'æksɪdənt] – воқеаи нохуш, несчастный случай

innocence ['ɪnəsəns] – бегуноҳӣ, невиновность.

Answer the questions.

1. Whom did Maurice see on the ground?
2. How did he know that he was Henry?

3. What did Maurice do with the body?
4. What had happened to Maurice?
5. What do you think: Who could prove his innocence?

Part XVII

It is evening now. The trial is coming to an end. Maurice Gerald is not a prisoner any more. He is now one of the witnesses.

In his place there is another. It is Cassius Calhoun.

There is no doubt that he is guilty.

There is only one question - why did he kill Henry Poindexter?

Why did he cut off his head?

He stands up to make his final speech.

"It is true", he says, "that I killed Henry Poindexter - shot him dead.

I know that I must die. You want to know why I killed my own cousin. I killed him by mistake."

"It is true that I wanted to kill some one. I can tell you who it was. It was that scoundrel who is now standing before me".

The speaker looks with hatred at Gerald.

"Yes, I wanted to kill him. And I thought I had killed him. But the Irish dog had changed cloaks with my cousin.

You know the rest. I fired, and poor Henry fell from his horse face down.

I still thought it was the mustanger. I was not sure that he was dead and cut his head off.

"Now you know all that has been; but you don't know what will come. You see that I am standing on my grave; but I don't go into it before I send him to his!"

He quickly pulls out his pistol. Two shots are heard with a little interval between them. Two men fell down, with in the same interval.

One is Maurice Gerald, - the other Cassius Calhoun.

But Cassius Calhoun killed only himself. The bullet which he had sent into Maurice Gareld, hit the talisman, a present from Louise, which the young man wore on his heart.

extract ['ekstrækt]	- баровардан, извлекать (пулю)
doubt [daʊt]	- гумон, сомнение
by mistake [baɪ mɪs'teɪk]	- сахван, по ошибке
to change [tu tʃeɪndʒ]	- иваз кардан, меняться

hatred [heitrtid] – нафрат, ненависть
talisman ['tælizmən] – талисман

Prove the following facts.

That Cassius Calhoun killed Henry Poindexter; cut off his head; Cassius shot Maurice Gerald; he was mistaken again.

SCENES FROM "THE HEADLESS HORSEMAN"

Characters

Maurice Gerald - the mustanger, a young man not more than twenty-five;

Louise Poindexter - a daughter of a rich planter;

Henry Poindexter - her brother;

Captain Cassius Calhoun - their cousin;

The judge and jury;

People of different professions.

(Louise and Maurice love each other. By and by they begin to meet secretly. Cassius Calhoun wants to marry Louise, but she does not love him. So he dislikes Maurice from their first meeting, but when he sees that the young people love each other, he begins to hate the mustanger. One day they have a duel and Maurice takes the upper hand and the captain had to apologize. After that Captain Calhoun hates Maurice still more and he decides to kill the young man).

SCENE I

Place: the garden in Casa del Corvo.

(Maurice and Louise are talking in the garden. Cassius is standing behind the trees and listening to them).

Louise: "We shall meet again tomorrow night, dear Maurice?"

Maurice: "No, my dear Louise".

Louise: "And why not?"

Maurice: "Tomorrow I must leave. We must part for a short time".

Louise: "And why so?"

Maurice: "I am called to my native country - Ireland. I received the letter only yesterday. But I am glad to go because the letter tells me that I shall be able to return soon and prove to your proud father that the poor horse-hunter —".

(Someone interrupted them).

(Curtains (Henry's bedroom).)

Cassius: "Wake up, Henry, wake up!"

(He shakes the young man by the shoulder.)

Henry: "Oh! Is that you, cousin Cassius? What is this?"

Cassius: "Get up and you'll see. Quick, or it will be too late".

(Henry quickly gets up and follows his cousin into the garden).

Henry: "What is it, Cassius? What does all this mean?"

Cassius: "See for yourself! Look though this opening in the trees. Do you see anything there?"

Henry: "Something white. It looks like a woman's dress. Yes, it is a woman".

Cassius: "Yes, who do you think she is?"

Henry: "I can't tell. And who is she?"

Cassius: "There is another figure near her".

Henry: "Yes, I see. It is a man".

Cassius: "And who do you think he is?"

Henry: "How do I know, cousin Cassius? Do you know?"

Cassius: "Yes, I do. That man is Maurice the mustanger".

Henry: "And the woman?"

Cassius: "Louise - your sister!"

(Without a word Henry jumped forward).

Cassius: "Stop! You forget that you are unarmed!" (and he gives his knife and his pistols to him and in a few minutes Henry stands face to face with the mustanger).

Henry: "Scoundrel! Don't touch my sister! Louise! Step aside and let me kill him! Aside I say!" (Louise catches her brother by the hand and shouts to Maurice).

Louise: "Go, go! My brother is deceived. I shall explain to him. Away, Maurice! Away!"

Maurice: "Henry Poindexter, I am not a scoundrel as you have called me.

Give me time and I shall prove to your father, your cousin and to you that I am worthy your sister's love".

(Maurice disappears).

Louise: "Brother! You don't know him! Oh! Henry, you don't know how noble he is! He is a gentleman and - I love him. Why, oh! Brother! Why did you insult him?"

Henry: "Have I usulted him?"

Louise: "Yes, Henry".

Henry: "Then I shall go and apologize. I liked him from the frist - you know I did! Sister! Go back into the house and go to bed. And I shall take my horse and go after him. I'll go at once".

Scene II

(Henry Poindexter does not come to breakfast in the morning. His father, Cassius Calhoun and some officers go to look for him. They find a pool of blood in the forest, but there is nobody. Cassius tells the people that he overhears a quarrel between Maurice and Henry, after which Henry doesn't return. Maurice is arrested. The next day is appointed for the trial).

Place: Under a big tree outside a house.

(Many people of different professions come to see the trial. The judge calls the prisoner).

The judge: "Maurice Gerald, do you consider yourself guilty?"

Maurice: "No, I don't".

(Then the judge begins to call the witnesses. The next is Louise Poindexter).

The judge: "Miss Poindexter, where were you on the night when your brother was last seen?"

Louise: "At home - in my father's house".

The judge: "Did you go into the garden?"

Louise: "I did".

The judge: "At what time?"

Louise: "At midnight".

The judge: "Were you alone?"

Louise: "Not all the time".

The judge: "Who was with you? You will not refuse to tell us the name of the person?"

Louise: "Of course not. The gentleman who was with me was Mr. Maurice Gerald".

The judge: "Can you tell us why Maurice Gerald was with you?"

Louise: "Yes, I can tell you that. He was there because I love him".

The judge: "One more question, Miss Poindexter. Is it true that your brother and the prisoner quarreled?"

Louise: "Quite true. But when my brother went after Mr. Gerald, he wanted to apologize".

(Louise Poindexter goes back to the carriage in which she has come.

The next witness is Zeb Stump. Zeb Stump is a hunter and a great friend of the mustanger. Zeb Stump asks the judge to listen to Maurice first, because he wants to speak after the mustanger. The judge agrees and calls Maurice Gerald).

SCENE III

Maurice: "Judge and gentlemen of the jury! I shall not take much of your time. My story is simple enough.

It is true that I met Miss Poindexter. It is also true that our talk was interrupted by the man who is not here and cannot tell you what happened after.

It is true that he said some angry words to me.

Our next meeting with him was friendly. He apologized for his words and I was very glad".

The judge: "So you had another meeting, then? Where did it take place?"

Maurice: "About four hundred yards from the place where the murder was committed".

(The judge jumps up. Everybody shows great surprise).

The judge: "You mean the place where some blood was found?"

Maurice: "I mean the place where Henry Poindexter was killed".

The judge: "Then are you sure that he is dead?"

Maurice: "Quite sure".

The judge: "Go on with your story".

Maurice: "We were both glad. We talked a little and parted. But before that I gave him my Mexican sombrero and serape, and took his hat and cloak - as a sign of friendship.

Henry rode away. I was standing in the same place. In a few minutes I heard a gun-shot. It came from the direction in which Henry Poindexter had gone.

I rode back to see what had happened.

I did not have to go far! Oh, Heavens! What did I see?

I saw..."

A voice from the public: "The Headless Horseman!"

(Everybody turns in the direction of the voice).

Other voices: "The Headless Horseman! He is coming here!"

(Indeed they see the Headless Horseman not far away. But the horse evidently frightened by the noise and gallops away. A lot of men jump and run after the horse).

Scene IV

(The trial goes on).

The judge: "You wanted to tell us what you saw".

Maurice: "A man who was lying on the grass with his face to the ground".

The judge: "Asleep?"

Maurice: "Yes, in the sleep of death".

The judge: "Dead?"

Maurice: "More than dead, if that is possible. When I bent over him. I saw that his head was cut off.

The judge: "Did you know the man?"

Maurice: "Yes".

The judge: "But you say that he was lying with his face to the ground. How did you know who he was when you did not see his face?"

Maurice: "To see his clothes was enough for me".

The judge: "What clothes?"

Maurice: "The serape and the sombrero. They were my own. The dead man was Henry Poindexter".

The judge: "Go on".

Maurice: "I examined the body. I found a hole on the breast in the serape, all around the hole there was blood. But there was no wound on the back, which showed that the bullet was still in the body".

The judge: "What did you do?"

Maurice: "For some time I did not know what to do. I could not carry the body to Casa del Corvo alone. I could not leave the body; the coyotes were near, and the vultures were already flying over the place.

Then I remembered what I had read about how the Indians of South America carry their dead! They put them in the saddle in sitting position and tie them to it.

I tried to do it with Henry's body, but his horse was afraid and did not stand still. Then I put the body on my own horse and tied it to the saddle. After that I tied the head to the saddle top.

I got on Henry's horse and started to ride. My own horse with the body followed me.

In five minutes I had an accident. My head struck a tree, I fell out of the saddle and broke my leg".

(The prisoner has finished his story. Many people are now on his side. Still his innocence must be proved)

SCENE V

(The trial is coming to an end. Zeb Stump brought the Headless Horseman with him. He told the jury how he had followed the track of Calhoun's house. He said that the bullet of the murderer was still inside the dead body. When the bullet was stracted, the judge and the jury saw the letters C.C. on it. It was the marked bullet of Catain Cassius Calhoun). Maurice is not a prisoner any more. In his place there is another.

It is Cassius Calhoun.

The judge: "Cassius Calhoun, why did you kill Henry Poindexter? Why did you cut off his head?"

Cassius: "It is true, that I killed Henry Poindexter - shot him dead.

I know that I must die. You want to know why I killed my own cousin. I killed him by mistake.

It is true that I wanted to kill some one. I can tell you who it was. It was that scoundrel who is now standing before me".

(He looks with hatred at Gerald).

"Yes, I wanted to kill him. And I thought I had killed him, but the Irish dog had changed cloaks with my cousin.

You know the rest. I fired, and poor Henry fell from his horse, face down. I still thought it was the mustanger. I was not sure that he was dead and cut off his head.

Now you know all that has been; but you don't know what will come. You see that I am standing on my grave; but I don't go into it before I send him to his!"

(He quickly pulls his pistol and two shots are heard with a little interval between them. Two men fall down, with the same interval. One is Maurice Gerald, - the other Cassius Calhoun.

But Cassius killed only himself. Maurice has a talisman, a present from Louise, and the bullet only hit it).

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

- sinister ['sɪnɪstə] – хиратабъ, злой
to insult ['ɪnsʌlt] – тахкир кардан, оскорблять,
обидеть
to hate [heit] – бад дидан, ненавидеть
to suspect ['sʌspekt] – гумон кардан, подозревать
to be worthy ['wɜ:ði] – мearзад, арзидан, достойный
horror ['hɒrə] – тарсу вахм, страх
no wonder ['wʌndə] – бешубха, вне сомнения

- approach [ə'prəʊtʃ] – наздик шудан, приблизиться
 heir [eə] – меросхур, наследник
 step forward [step 'fɔ:wəd] – ба пеш қадам мондан, шаг вперед
 to part [pɑ:t] – чудо шудан, расставаться
 bend – хам шудан, сгибаться
 his head was cut off – сари вай бурида шуда буд, ему
 отрезали голову
 wound [waʊnd] – яра, рана
 carry ['kæri] – кашола карда бурдан, нести
 remember [ri'membə] – ба хотир овардан, вспоминать
 stand still – ором шудан, успокоиться
 return [ri'tɜ:n] – баргаштан, вернуться
 final speech ['faɪnl spi:tʃ] – нутки охирин, последнее
 выступление
 shot him dead [ded] – зада куштан, убивать
 grave [greɪv] – кабр, гур, могила
 he pulls out his pistols – вай таппончаашро баровард, он
 [hi pulz aut hiz 'pɪstl] – вытащил свой пистолет
 a present ['preznt] – тухфа, подарок
 what will come – чи руй медиҳад, что случится

SONGS AND POEMS

“A Cowboy Song”

Roll along, covered wagon, roll along,
 To the turn of your wheels I'll sing a song,
 City ladies may be fine,
 But give me that girl of mine.
 Roll along, covered wagon,
 Roll along.

Going home, covered wagon, going home;
 For this cowboy was never born to roam,
 Long the road that doesn't change,
 To that old Buckwankee ranch,
 Roll along, covered wagon.
 Roll along.
 Roll along, covered wagon, roll along,

"Cause you're taking me right where I belong,
City ladies may be fine,
But give me that girl of mine".
Roll along, covered wagon,
Roll along.

Cowboy – ковбой (чўпони савора дар Американ Шимолї), ковбой
Long = along
ranch – ферма чорводорї, ранчо
Buckwheat – Банкванки (номи чой)
cause = because

"The Erie Canal"

I've got a mule, her name is Sal.
Fifteen years on the Erie Canal.
She's a good old worker and a good old pal.
Fifteen years on the Erie Canal.
We've maul'd some barges in our day,
Filled with lumber, cod and hay.
And every inch of the way.
I know from Albany to Buffalo.

WHAT HAVE YOU DONE TO THE RAIN?

Just a little rain falling all around,
The grass lifts its head to the heavenly sound,
Just a little rain, just a little rain.
What have they done to the rain?

Just a little breeze out of the sky,
The leaves nod their heads as the breeze blow by,
Just a little breeze with some smoke in its eye.
What have they done to the rain?

Just a little boy standing in the rain,
The gentle rain that falls for years,
And the grass is gone, the boy disappears,
And rain keeps falling like helpless tears,
And what have they done to the rain?

A Hard Day's Night

It's been A Hard Day's Night, and I've been working like a dog,
It's been A Hard Day's Night. I should be sleeping like a log,
But when I get home to you I find the things that you do will make
me feel all right,
You know I work all day to get you money to buy you things,
And it's worth it just to hear you say, you're honna give me
ev'rything
So why I love to come home, 'cos when I get you alone you know
I feel o'kay.
When I'm home ev'rything seems to be right,
When I'm home feeling you holding me tight, tight Yeah.
You know I feel all right, You know I feel all right.

I CAN SEE A NEW DAY

I can see a new day,
A new day soon to be,
When the storm clouds are all past,
And the sun shines on a world that is free.

I can see a new world,
A new world coming fast,
When all men are brothers,
And hatred forgotten at last.

I can see a new man,
A new man standing tall,
With his head high and his heart proud,
And afraid of nothing at all.

I can see a new day,
A new day soon to be,
When the storm clouds are all past,
And the sun shines on a world that is free.

I KNOW WHY AND SO DO YOU

Why do robins sing in December,
Long before the spring time is due?
And even though it's snowing, violets are growing?
I know why and so do you.

Who do breezes sigh ev'ry ev'ning,
Whispering your name as they do?
And why have I the feeling, stars are
on my ceiling?
I know why and so do you.

When you smile at me,
I hear gypsy violins,
When you dance with me,
I'm in heaven when the music begins.

I can see the sun when It's raining,
Hiding every cloud from my view.
And why do I see rainbows, when
you're in my arms?
I know why and so do you.

DETROIT CITY

Words and music by Danny Dill and Mel Tillis
Last night I went to sleep in Detroit City,
and I dreamed about the cotton fields and home;
I dreamed about my mother, dear old papa,
sister and brother and I dreamed about the girl,
who's been waiting for so long.

Chorus

I wanna go home, I wanna go home;
Oh, how I wanna go home.
Home folks think I'm b'ig in Detroit City,
from the letters that I write think I'm fine.
But by day I make the cars, by night I make the bars;
If only they could read between the lines.

Chorus

RECITATION (ШЕЪРХОНИ, ДЕКЛАМАЦИЯ)

Cause you know I rode a straight train north to Detroit City.
And after all these years I find I've just been wasting time,
So I just think I'll take my foolish pride and put
the south - bound freight and ride it on.
And go on back to the loved ones, the ones that,
left waiting so far behind.

LET'S GO TO SAN FRANCISCO

Words and music by Carter-Lewis

Let's go to San Francisco
where the flowers grow so very high.
Sunshine in San Francisco
makes your mind grow up to the sky.

Lots of sunny people

walking hand in hand;
they're not funny people
they have found their land
Let's go, let's go,
Let's go to San Francisco.

LADIES IN GOLD

*Words by M.E. Holdsworth
Music by Kenneth Gange*

They grow near my window,
So lovely to see,
Bending and bowing,
Beneath a tall tree,
Swaying and dancing,
My ladies in gold,
Daffadowndillies,
Their petals unfold.

GOLDEN SLUMBERS

Words and Music by John Lennon and Paul McCartney

Once there was a way to get back homeward
Once there was a way to get back home
Sleep, pretty darling, do not cry
And I will sing a lullaby.

Golden Slumbers fill your eyes
Smiles awake you when you rise
Sleep, pretty darling do not cry
And I will sing a lullaby.

POEMS

SUMMER

by Percy Bysshe Shelley

It was a bright and cheerful afternoon,
Towards the end of the sunny month of June
When the north wind congregates in crowds,
The floating mountains of the silver clouds.

From the horizon - and the stainless sky
Opens beyond them like eternity.
All things rejoiced beneath the sun; the weeds,
The river, and the corn-fields, and the reeds;

The willow leaves that glanced in the light breeze,
And the firm foliage of the larger trees.

SYMPHONY IN YELLOW

by Oscar Wilde

An omnibus across the bridge,
Crawls like a yellow butterfly.
And, here and there, a passer by,
Shows like a little restless midge.

Big barges full of yellow hay,
Are moved against the shadowy wharf,
And, like a yellow silken scarf,
The thick fog hangs along the quay.

The yellow leaves begin to fade,
And flutter from the Temple elms.
And at my feet the pale green Thames,
Lies like a rod of rippled jade.

A POEM

by John Mansefield

One road leads to London,
One road runs to Wales,
My road leads me seawards,
To the white dipping sails.

One road leads to the river,
As it goes singing slow,
My road leads to shipping,
Where the bronzed sailors go.

My road calls me, lures me.
West, east, south and north,
Most roads lead men homewards,
My road leads me forth.

AFTERNOON IN FEBRUARY

by Henry W. Longfellow

The day is ending.
The night is descending;
The marsh is frozen,
The river is dead.
Through clouds like ashes,
The red sun flashes,
On village windows,
That glimmer red.
The snow;
The buries fences
Mark no longer
The road o'er the plain.

descending - наздик шуда истодааст, приближается,
ashes - хокистар, пепел

A RED, RED ROSE

by Robert Burns

O my Love's like a red, red rose
That's newly sprung in June:

O my Love's like the melody
That's sweetly played in tune.

As fain art thou, my bonny lass,
So deep in love am I:
And I will love thee still, my dear,
While the sands of life shall run.

And fare thee well, my only Love!
And fare thee well a while!
And I will come again, my Love,
Though it were ten thousand mile.

A POEM (extract)

by William Shakespeare

He that is thy friend indeed,
He will help thee in the need:
It thou sorrow, he will weep;
It thou wake, he cannot sleep.

Thee of every greif in heart
He with thee does bear a part.
These are certain signs to know
Faithful friends from flattering foe.

LAZY COUNTRYSIDE

Bobby Worth

I love to hang around the lazy countryside
(mm-mm mm-mm mm mm)
With nature's gang around the lazy countryside
(mm-mm mm-mm mm mm)
Where the crickets you don't hear in the city
Keep a hummin' in your ear, oh, so pretty
And it's just too much for words.
List'nin' to the chorus of the birds
I like to stay around the lazy countryside
(mm-mm mm-mm mm mm)
Just kinda play around the lazy countryside
(mm-mm mm-mm mm mm)
Oh! what fun in takin' the sun in

And to roam the spaces wide,
 It's the place for me, gee, it's great to be
 'round the lazy countryside.

SUMMER'S GONE

Paul Anka

Summer's gone and no song-birds are singin 'cause you're gone,
 Gone from my arms, gone from my lips.
 But still in my heart.
 What to do?
 Oh, I'm left here just crying over you.
 Oh, I'm so blue!
 What can I do
 Now that you've gone?
 The days, they grow long now that you've gone;
 My nights, they leave me blue.
 I don't know why there are tears in my eyes,
 Can it mean i'm still in love with you?
 Summer's gone and no song-birds are singin 'cause you're gone,
 Gone from my arms, gone from my lips,
 But still in my heart.

YOU'RE DRIVING ME CRAZY

Walter Donaldson

You left me sad and lonely,
 Why did you leave me lonely?
 "Cause here's a heart that's only for nobody but you!
 I'm burning like a flame, dear,
 I'll never be the same, dear.
 I'll always place the blame, dear.
 on nobody but you YES!
 You! you're driving me crazy! What did I do?
 What did I do?
 My tears for you make ev'rything crazy,
clouding the skies of blue.
 How true were the friends who were near me, to cheer me,
believe me they knew.
 But you were the kind who would hurt me, desert me,
when I needed you YES!
 You! you're driving me crazy! What did I do to you?

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Some words have different meanings,
and yet they're spelt the same.

A cricket is an insect,
to play it - it's a game.
On every hand, in every land,
it's thoroughly agreed.

The English language to explain
is very hard indeed.

Some people say that you're a dear,
yet dear is far from cheap.
A jumper is a thing you wear,
yet a jumper had to leap.
It's very clear, it's very queer,
and pray who is to blame
for different meanings to some words,
pronounced and spelt the same?

A little journey is a trip,
a trip is when you fall.
It doesn't mean you have to dance
where'er you hold a ball.
Now here's a thing that puzzles me:
musicians of good taste
will very often form a hand -
I've one around my waist!

You spin a top" go for a spin,
or spin a yarn maybe -
yet every spin's a diferent spin, as you can plainly see.
Now here's a most peculiar thing -
'twas told me as a joke -
a dumb man couldn't speak a word,
yet seized a wheel and spoke.

A door may often be a jar,
but give the door a slam,
and then your nerves receive a jar -
and then there's jar of jam.
You've heard, of course, of traffic jams,
and jams you give your thumbs.
And adders, too, one is a snake,
the other adds up sums. (...)

Harry Hemsley

CONTENTS

THE FIRST TERM

UNIT 1 SCHOOL

Lesson 1.....	8
Lesson 2.....	9
Lesson 3.....	12
Lesson 4.....	13

UNIT 2 SEASON

Lesson 1.....	15
Lesson 2.....	17
Lesson 3.....	18
Lesson 4.....	21

UNIT 3 SEASON

Lesson 1.....	22
Lesson 2.....	25
Lesson 3.....	27
Lesson 4.....	30

UNIT 4 SEASON

Lesson 1.....	31
Lesson 2.....	33
Lesson 3.....	35
Lesson 4.....	37
Lesson 5.....	38

THE SECOND TERM

UNIT 5 CLASS MEETING

Lesson 1.....	39
Lesson 2.....	41
Lesson 3.....	43
Lesson 4.....	44

UNIT 6 LETTER FROM ENGLAND; PROFESSIONS

Lesson 1.....	46
Lesson 2.....	47
Lesson 3.....	49
Lesson 4.....	51

UNIT 7 ENGLISH SPEAKING CLUB

Lesson 1.....	54
Lesson 2.....	56

Lesson 3.....	58
Lesson 4.....	59

REVISION

UNIT 8 CALENDAR

Lesson 1.....	61
Lesson 2.....	62

THE THIRD TERM

UNIT 9 SPORTS

Lesson 1.....	64
Lesson 2.....	65
Lesson 3.....	67
Lesson 4.....	68

UNIT 10 SCHOOL LIBRARY

Lesson 1.....	70
Lesson 2.....	72
Lesson 3.....	73
Lesson 4.....	75

UNIT 11 HERO CITY

Lesson 1.....	77
Lesson 2.....	79
Lesson 3.....	80
Lesson 4.....	83

UNIT 12 THE SOVIET ARMY

Lesson 1.....	86
Lesson 2.....	87
Lesson 3.....	88
Lesson 4.....	90

UNIT 13 TIME

Lesson 1.....	92
Lesson 2.....	93
Lesson 3.....	95
Lesson 4.....	97

UNIT 14 HERO CITIES; SHOPPING COSMONAUT'S DAY

Lesson 1.....	99
Lesson 2.....	101

Lesson 3.....	103
Lesson 4.....	105
Lesson 5.....	107

VOCABULARY

UNIT 15 Graduate, radio, radioset

Lesson 1.....	109
Lesson 2.....	111
Lesson 3.....	112
Lesson 4.....	113

UNIT 16

Lesson 1.....	115
Lesson 2.....	117

Lesson 3.....	119
Lesson 4.....	120
Lesson 5.....	122

IRREGULAR VERBS..... 124

ҚОИДАҲОИ МУХТАСАРИ

ГРАММАТИКӢ..... 128

PHRASES..... 140

NUMERALS..... 141

PROVERBS..... 142

TOPICAL VOCABULARY 144

Reader..... 172

Songs and poems..... 196

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