

**П. ЧАМШЕДОВ, С. ХОЧАЕВА, С. ЧАМАТОВ,  
К. АЛИДОДХОНОВА, С. НАСРУДДИНОВ,  
Ш. КАРИМОВ, Ф. БАРОТЗОДА**

# **ЗАБОНИ АНГЛИСӢ**

Китоби дарсӣ барои синфи 6-уми  
муассисаҳои таҳсилоти умумӣ

**Вазорати маориф ва илми  
Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон  
тасдиқ кардааст**

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### **Хонандагони азиз!**

Китоб манбаи донишу маърифат аст, аз он баҳравар шавед ва онро тоза нигоҳ доред. Кӯшиш кунед, ки соли таҳсили оянда ҳам ин китоб ҳамин гуна зебову ораста дастраси хонандагони дигар гардад ва онҳо низ аз он истифода баранд.

### **Ҷадвали истифодаи китоб**

№	Ному насаби хонанда	Синф	Соли таҳсил	Ҳолати китоб (баҳои китобдор)	
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1.					
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5.					

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## INTRODUCTION

The authors of the series of the English textbook for the 5-11 forms for Tajik schools consider that each of school teachers of the English language has individual peculiarities in their work as well as every class being taught has them. Bearing in mind that every form has its own level of knowledge, speech, habits and skills, teaching the English language should be carried on in a way of different individual approach. There is no need to compose unique lessons for every class and to make a teacher imply devices of work, which restricts his individual creative way of teaching. Every teacher is a unique creature. The teacher must decide himself what methods and devices in teaching English are fit for this or for some other forms.

The English textbook for the 6 form carries on the series of the English textbooks for the 5-11 forms for Tajik schools adopted by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Tajikistan. The textbook offers techniques for the handling of many problems.

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

The topics are given in accordance with the Foreign Language Programme for Tajik schools.

The textbook consists of 72 lessons.

In every lesson much attention is given to the mastering oral speech skills. Almost every Lesson is devoted to the revision of the language material and speech topics. All the exercises suggested by the textbook should be done in the sequence they are given in it.

## **HOW TO TEACH Vocabulary:**

There are two kinds of words in the textbook: productive ones which, are used by the pupils in their speech and receptive words given in the footnotes with translation. These words are not to be learnt.

Presentation and preliminary consolidation of new words are based on doing exercises with the instruction «Read, translate and learn the words».

The sequence and the ways of presentation and preliminary consolidation of new words are:

a) a new word (its transcription is written on the blackboard) is read by a pupil then by the teacher: (it is done for the sake of conscious comprehension)

b) the teacher explains the meaning of the word;

c) the pupils read the sentences with a new word of a paragraph, translate the sentence, then they either answer questions asked by the teacher or complete sentences suggested by the teacher. It is strongly recommended to do choral retranslation of all the sentences of the paragraph read by the pupils (while doing retranslation the textbooks should be shut);

d) after the presentation and consolidation of all the new words (6-7) the pupils read and translate all the presented words in unison after the teacher's reading;

e) in case of some spare time at the lesson, the pupils write down the words and their translation in their lesson vocabularies. The teacher must arrange the review of the words covered at every lesson as a phonetic drill: the words are read and translated in unison by the pupils after the teacher's reading.

## **HOW TO DEVELOP THE PUPIL'S ORAL SPEECH AND READING**

The teacher must teach his pupils to understand the English language spoken and to teach them to speak the language, i. e. to carry on a conversation and to speak English language within the topics and linguistic material and the syllabus sets.

There are some new topics for reading and developing oral speech of the pupils.

**They are:**

1. Clothes
2. Cosmonaut's Day
3. Yuri Gagarin
4. Professions
5. W. Shakespeare and so on.

The pupils are suggested to learn some English proverbs given in the textbook. It is advisable to review them at every lesson for the sake of sound learning them and mastering the English pronunciation and intonation. There are some short texts, which teach the pupils to use the proverbs in necessary situations. The phrase units are given in the pattern dialogues which, are to be learned by heart and acted by the pupils. After the reciting of the dialogue, the pupils make up their own dialogues. The pupils are suggested to learn some English proverbs given in the textbook. It is advisable to review them at every lesson for the sake of sound learning them and mastering the English pronunciation and intonation. There are some short texts, which teach the pupils to use the proverbs in necessary situations. The phrase units are given in the pattern dialogues which, are to be learned by heart and acted by the pupils. After the reciting of the dialogue, the pupils make up their own dialogues in order to have practice in situational use of these phrase units. The teacher has to teach the pupils the ways of modifying the dialogue learned and of composing dialogues of their own

If the pupils are given an instruction to make up a dialogue on a definite topic, the teacher has to write some necessary words on the blackboard in case if there are no words in the textbook.

Try to carry on simultaneous pair talk of the pupils as a pre-paratory kind of exercises, then listen to the dialogues made up by the pupils.

The pupil's talking and speaking are developed by means of different exercises in the textbook. Side by side with these exercises the teacher may use some other creative and situational ones.

Class reading aloud as a way of mastering the English pronunciation and the pupil's ability aloud should take more time

at the lesson than silent reading. Skill of silent reading as well as skill of reading aloud is developed on the texts for class reading. While reading a new text the teacher must devote 1,5-2 minutes to silent reading of any paragraph of the text.

It is checked up by means of answering the teacher's questions or retelling the paragraph in Tajik and English languages. It is advisable to make the pupils read some lines of the text in unison. This helps to master the pupil's technique in reading. Translation of the text is permissible.

The teacher should arrange the pupil's questioning with the help of the quiz-table, trying to question as many pupils as possible.

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

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

*P. Jamshedov*

## LESSONS 1-2

**Competence:** *Pupils should have the skills of reading, writing, and understanding the content of the text and answer the questions.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд маҳорати хондан, навиштан ва фаҳмидани мазмуни матнро дошта бошанд, ба саволҳо ҷавоб дода тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

first [fɜːst]	flower [ˈflaʊə]
schoolchildren [ˈskuːlʃɪldrən]	ceremonial [səriˈməʊniəl]
physical [ˈfɪzɪkl]	education [edʒəˈkeɪʃn]
parent [ˈpeərənt]	pupils [pjuːplz]

## THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER

The first of September is the first day of school. It is a happy day for all schoolchildren and their parents. It is especially a great holiday for those boys and girls who go to school. There are a lot of schoolchildren in the streets. They are going to school. Boys and girls are carrying schoolbags; many of them have flowers in their hands.

There are pupils in the schoolyard. They are not playing games this morning. They are speaking about the summer holiday, about their new teachers and what is new at school. The pupils, their parents and other people are listening to the director's speech. Then a small girl with flowers is ringing the bell. The pupils are going to their classrooms and school year is beginning.

Usually for me September 1 is the day when I start new life. My mother buys for me new nice clothes, bag, exercise books and pens. In future I am planning to enter the university. That's why I am doing my best to be successful in all subjects. My favorite ones are English, History, Russian and Literature.



Usually we have ceremonial celebration in the morning with all pupils and teachers and after that we meet with the tutor and classmate to discuss next year. During summer months we become older, wiser, stronger, more beautiful and handsome. I am also so happy to see my teachers and other workers from school.

**1. Answer the following questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. What are people doing in the streets this morning?
2. Why do pupils have flowers?
3. What are pupils doing in the schoolyard?
4. Do you remember your first day at school?

**2. Complete the sentences. Ҷумлаҳоро ба охир расонед.**

**A. P1** - What school do you study at?



P2 - I study at school....

P1 - What time do the lessons begin?

P2 - Our lessons begin...

P1 - What subjects do you study at school?

P2 - We study....

P1 - What are your favourite subjects?

P2 - My favourite subjects are...

P1 - How many lessons a day have you got?

P2 - We have you got...

P1 - Do you regularly make the home assignments?

P2 - Yes, I do. I regularly make...

P1 - What about you?

P2 -As for me.....

**B.** 1. The pupils are going to their ... and school year is beginning.

2. Usually for me ....is the day when I start new life.

3. My mother buys for me....

4. That's why I am doing my best to succeed in all ....

5. My favorite ones are English,....

6. I strongly believe that for many other pupils that is...

7. Usually we have ceremonial celebration ....and teachers and after that we meet with the tutor and classmate to discuss next year.

8. I am also so happy to see ... and other workers from school.

**3. Put the sentences into interrogative form. Чумлахоро дар шакли саволи нависед.**

1. There are a lot of schoolchildren in the streets.

2. They are going to school.

3. Boys and girls are carrying schoolbags.

4. There are pupils in the schoolyard.

5. They are not playing games this morning.

6. Soon a meeting begins.

7. The pupils, their parents and other people are listening to the director's speech.

8. The girl with flowers is ringing the bell.

9. The pupils are going to their classrooms.

10. My mother buys for me new nice clothes, bag, exercise books and pens.

#### 4. Translate the text. Матнро тарҷума намоед.

It is a happy day for all schoolchildren and their parents. It is especially a great holiday for boys and girls. There are a lot of schoolchildren in the streets. They are going to school. The boys and the girls are carrying their schoolbags, many of them have flowers in their hands.

Usually for me September 1 is the day when I start new life. My mother buys for me new nice clothes, bag, exercise books and pens. I am also so happy to see my teachers and other workers from school.

#### 5. Retell the text. Матнро нақл кунед.

### LESSONS 3-4

**Competence:** *Pupils should have the skills of reading, writing, and understanding the content of the text and answer the questions.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд маҳорати хондан, навиштан ва фаҳмидани мазмуни матнро дошта бошанд, оиди мавзӯ ба саволҳо ҷавоб дода тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

again [ə'geɪn]	finish ['fɪnɪʃ]
form [fɔ:m]	pupils [pju:plz]
glad [glæd]	something ['sʌmθɪŋ]
following ['fɒləʊɪŋ]	during ['dʒʊərɪŋ]

## AT THE SCHOOL AGAIN

We are at school again. This year we are pupils of the 6th form. Our school year begins in September and it will finish in June. We are glad to see our friends. The teacher asked us to tell her something about our summer holidays. We told her the following. Some of us had a trip to the Black Sea. Some of us spent the summer holidays at the youth camp, the others - went to the hamlets in the mountains. We swam, fished, played different games, read books and watched TV. During our summer holidays we had meals three or four times a day. At 9 o'clock we had breakfast, at 1 or 2 o'clock we had dinner.

Our summer holiday was very nice. Summer is over and it is autumn again, beautiful as ever. Even if you are no artist at all you can see its beauty.

It is a season when the trees are simply fantastic - yellow, red, green and brown, not just one brown, but browns of all possible shades: light brown, dark brown, yellowish brown and all of a richness that only an artist can see and describe. It is school time again.

It's a lovely day to see all the children and teachers at school after summer holidays. The 1<sup>st</sup> of September is a special first day at school. You're probably feeling excited and maybe a little sad that summer is over.

Most teachers start the new school year by introducing themselves and talking about all stuff and they give pupils a chance to tell something about themselves and summer holidays.

### 1. Read the verbs and the sentences. Фейлхо ва чумлаҳоро хонед.

go - went - gone.

He has gone

spend - spent - spent.

She spent

write - wrote - written.

He wrote

### 2. Read and translate the dialogue. Муколамаро хонед ва тарҷума кунед.

A. – Hello, Karim! I haven't seen you for ages. Where have you been all the time?

K. – I've just come from Moscow.

A. – Oh, I see. Were you at Kremlin and Red Square?

K. – Both

A. – How interesting !

**3. Speak about your summer holidays. Дар бораи таътили тобистонаатон гап занед.**

Say where were you last summer, when did you go there and with whom?

Listen to your teacher's story about "Summer Holidays" and have a talk with the teacher on the topic.

**4. Complete the following sentences. Чумлаҳои зеринро ба охир расонед.**

The beginning of last summer I spent .....

It was in July when my parents and I .....

We went there by.....

We were there from..... to ...

It was very interesting .....

The weather was .....

Every day I went to the mountains (river, forest)...

We returned...

**5. Write about your summer holiday. Work in pairs. Дар бораи таътили тобистонаатон нависед. Бо ҳамдигар кор кунед.**

a) Where did you go last summer, when and with whom did you go to that place?

b) About the people you met during your summer holidays.

c) How long have you been there? Was it interesting there?

d) When did you come back home, were you happy to be at home again?

**6. Use the words. Калимаҳоро истифода баред.**

**When**

This summer in  
In June (July, August)  
In the middle of ...  
In the first part of...  
In the day time  
In the evening  
At night

**Where**

the country  
in the village  
in the town  
in a camp  
in the mountains  
in the forest  
on the sea

**7. Make up sentences with the following word-combinations.**

**Бо ибораҳои зерин ҷумлаҳо тартиб диҳед.**

To have a rest  
To go boating (swimming)  
To go mountaineering  
To pick mushrooms (flowers, berries)  
To play games (tennis, basket – ball, football, volleyball)  
To make a fire  
To sing a song  
To go by bus (train, plane, ship, boat)

**LESSONS 5-6**

**Competence:** Pupils should have the skills of reading, writing, and understanding the content of the text and answer the questions regarding the given topic.

**Салоҳият:** Хонандагон бояд маҳорати хондан, навиштан ва фаҳмидани мазмуни матнро дошта бошанд, ба саволҳо ҷавоб дода тавонанд.

**Vocabulary**

weather ['weðə(r)]	whole[həʊl]
cloudy ['klaʊdɪ]	thunderstorm [ˈθʌndəstɔ:m]
wind [wɪnd]	sunny['sʌnɪ]
heavenly ['hevənli]	

## THE WEATHER

Tajik people like to speak about weather. We have rainy or cloudy weather only in spring, autumn or in winter. I like the weather in our republic. It is often very sunny. The wind doesn't blow very often. It doesn't rain very often. We may go to the river to swim during spring, summer and autumn: from the 1<sup>st</sup> of May up to November. When a day is rainy, we stay at home to read books, watch TV and do other things. When our school begins, we must go to school. School is good in any weather.

### 1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.

- A. 1. Who likes to speak about weather?
2. Why do Tajik people like to speak about weather?
3. When do we have rainy or cloudy weather?
4. Do you like the weather in our republic?
5. Why do you like the weather in our republic?
6. What do you do when it is rainy?
7. Do you go to school in rainy weather?

### 2. Read, translate and act the dialogue. Make up your own dialogues. Муколамаро хонед, тарҷума ва иҷро намоед. Муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед.

- Do you like the weather today?
- Yes, I do. It's cloudy, but nice.
- I don't like it at all. I don't like such weather. Look here!

Thunderstorm

### 3. Read the verbs and sentences. Get some more information. Феълҳо ва ҷумлаҳоро хонед. Дар бораашон маълумоти бештар гиред.

become - became - become  
begin - began - begun  
blow - blew - blown

She became  
They have begun  
It is blowing

**4. Read and learn the poem by heart. Шеърро хонед ва азёд кунед.**

**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?

**6. Read, translate and memorize the sentences by means of retranslation. Хонед, тарҷума кунед ва чумлаҳоро бо роҳи аз нав тарҷумақунӣ дар хотир нигоҳ доред.**

All will go home when the lessons are over. Lola will walk a little if the weather is fine. Karim will come home before his father returns. Nisso will help her mother to prepare supper. It is not ready. Jim will wash up the plates, if his sister is busy. I shall give her this book if she comes to see me in the evening.

**5. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.**

1. Will you go to bed if your father tells you to go?
2. Will you read an English book if it is interesting?
3. Will you go to the country if your friend goes there?
4. Will you wash the plates if your mother is busy?
5. Will you go to the mountains if your friends go there?

## LESSONS 7-8

**Competence:** Pupils should have the skills of reading, writing, and understanding the content of the text and answer the questions.

**Салоҳият:** Хонандагон бояд маҳорати хондан, навиштан ва фаҳмидани мазмуни матнро дошта бошанд, ба саволҳо ҷавоб дода тавонанд.

### Vocabulary

member ['membə]	enjoyed [ɪn'dʒɔɪd]
circle [sɜ:kəl]	back [bæk]
excursive [ɪks'klu:sɪv]	stay [steɪ]
trip [trɪp]	luggage ['lʌɡɪdʒ]
visit ['vɪzɪt]	along [ə'lɒŋ]
region ['ri:dʒən]	arrive [ə'raɪv]
town [taʊn]	spent [spɛnt]

### AT A CLASS MEETING

#### Part 1

The lessons were over but the children did not go home. They had a meeting that day. It was their first class meeting that year. The form-master said: "Boys and girls, today we shall speak about our future work. Let's elect the monitor of the class". Ali Rustamov was elected a monitor of the class. He went to the table. The form-master sat down at the desk. The monitor said: "Today we must decide what shall we do for our school this year. Who will speak now? You, Nasim?" Nasim said: "It seems to me that we must collect scrap metal and paper. I believe we can do it. I want to be responsible for collecting scrap metal and paper. I am sure of doing it well".

#### Vocabluary:

over - ба охир расид

Let's elect - биёед, интиҳоб мекунем



decide - қарор додан  
scrap metal - оҳанпора

**1. Read, translate and learn the verbs. Make up sentences.**  
**Феълхоро хонед, тарчума ва азёд кунед. Ҷумлаҳо тартиб диҳед.**

draw - drew - drawn  
feel - fell - felt

drink - drank - drunk  
find - found - found

**2. Make up interrogative sentences as follows. Монанди инҳо ҷумлаҳои саволи тартиб диҳед.**

**A. Are you fond of swimming?**

– Yes, I am.

– No, he (she) is not.... you ... reading novels?...you ...  
playing the guitar?

**B. Is he (she) fond of hiking?**

– Yes, he is.

– No, I am not.

...she...cooking fish soup?

...she ... mending socks?

...he ... binding books?

**3. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. Why didn't the children go home after the lessons?

2. What did the form-master tell?

3. Whom did the class elect the monitor?

4. What did the monitor say to the pupils?

5. What did Nasim say?

**4. Complete the sentences. Ҷумлаҳоро ба охир расонед.**

1. The form-master said: "Boys and girls, today we shall  
speak about the questions of our....

2. Let's elect the ... of the class".

3. Ali Rustamov was elected a ... of the class.

4. He ... to the table.

5. The form-master ... at the desk.

## LESSONS 9-10

**Competence:** Pupils should have the skills of reading, writing, and understanding the content of the text and answer the questions.

**Салоҳият:** Хонандагон бояд маҳорати хондан, навиштан ва фаҳмидани мазмуни матнро дошта бошанд, ба саволҳо ҷавоб дода тавонанд.

### Vocabulary

discuss [dis'kʌs]	chair [tʃeə(r)]
responsible [rɪ'spɒnsəbl]	everything ['evriθɪŋ]
bench [bentʃ]	teacher ['ti:tʃe]

### AT A CLASS MEETING

#### Part 2

Lola stood up and said: "It seems to me that we must bind books for our library. I believe our pupils can do it. I shall be responsible for this kind of work. I am sure of doing binding well". Then Karim stood up and told: "We can mend our maps, desks and repair benches and chairs. We have not done that for two years now. I shall be responsible for mending maps and repairing desks, benches and chairs. I believe I shall do it well". Oisha stood up and said: "Many of our pupils are fond of reading. We must read books, too, and discuss them at our meetings. I think Akram can be responsible for such meetings. I believe that he will do it well. Then the form-master said: I am glad that you have discussed the plan for your work. I believe that you will do everything well.

**1. Answer the following questions. Ба саволҳои зерин ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. What did Lola say?
2. What did Karim prefer to do?
3. What did Oisha say?
4. What did the form-master say?

**2. Complete the sentences with the following words. Ҷумлаҳоро бо истифодаи калимаҳои зерин ба охири расонед.**

**A.** walking, going, playing hockey, drawing, playing tennis:

The boys prefer ... to...

He prefers ... to ... by tram.

Ali is fond of...

I am fond of...

**B.** about, into, without, at, for, on, in, out of, by:

1. I like to think ... my first meeting ... school.

2. I have read many books ... Ainy.

3. The old woman opened the door and went out ... the street.

4. Our class is responsible ... this kind of work.

5. The mother could not live ... her son.

6. London is ... the Thames.

**3. Put sentences into interrogative form. Ҷумлаҳоро дар шакли саволи нависед.**

1. Many pupils are fond of reading.

2. We must read books.

3. Karim stood up.

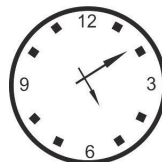
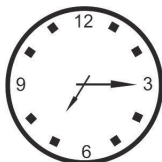
4. The form-master said.

**4. Read, translate and act the dialogue. Make up your own dialogue. Муколамаро хонед, тарҷума ва иҷро намоед. Муколамаи худро тарғиб диҳед.**

**P1** - Excuse me. What time is it?

**P2** - It's nearly ten.

What time is it?



## LESSONS 11-12

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

between [bi'twi:n]	bedside-table ['bedsaid-terbl]
opposite ['ɒpəzɪt]	wardrobe ['wɔ:drəʊb]
bathroom ['bɑ:θru:m, -rɒm]	piano [pi'ænəʊ]
comfortable ['kʌmf(ə)təb(ə)l]	mirror I ['mɪrə(r)]
flat [flæt]	stool [stu:l]
block [blɒk]	cushion I ['kʊʃn]

### MY FLAT

#### Part 2

We have a nice flat in a new block of flats. Our flat is on the fourth floor. It has: central heating, gas, electricity, cold and hot water, a lift. There are three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall in our flat.

The living-room is the largest and most comfortable room in the flat. In the middle of the room we have a square - table with six chairs around it.

To the right of the dinner - table there is a wall-unit which has several sections: a sideboard, a wardrobe and some shelves. In the corner there is a piano and stool before it. Between the two large windows there is a little table with a color TV set on it. Near the TV set there are two cozy armchairs. A small round table, a divan-bed and a standard lamp are in the left-hand corner. This small table is for newspapers and magazines.

My father is used to sit on this divan-bed reading books, newspapers, magazines or watching TV.

The bedroom is smaller than the living-room and not so light as there is only one window in it. In this room there are two beds with a bedside-table between them. An alarm-clock and a small

lamp with a pink lamp-shade are on the table. In the left corner there is a dressing-table with a big mirror. In this room we have a built-in wardrobe with coat-hangers to hang clothes on. There is a thick carpet on the floor and there is a light-brown curtain on the window.

The third room is my study. It is not large but very cozy. There isn't much furniture in it, only the most necessary. It has a writing-table and an armchair before it. In the right-corner there is a bookcase full of books, magazines and news papers. A small table with a radio is standing in the left corner. Near it there is a sofa with some cushions. In my opinion, the study is the best room in our flat. But the warmest place in our flat is the kitchen, I think - the place where the whole family gathers every evening not only to have supper together, but also to speak and rest. I like the English proverb: "My home is my castle" because my flat is, indeed, my castle.

**1. Answer the following questions. Ба саволҳои зерин ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. Have you a house or a flat?
2. How many rooms are there in your flat?
3. Has your flat all modern conveniences? What are they?
4. What room is the largest in your flat?
5. What is there in the middle of the room?
6. Is there a piano in the living-room?
7. What is there near the TV set?
8. How many windows are there in the bedroom?
9. What is on the bedside-table?
10. What color curtains are there on the window?
11. What room is very cozy?
12. Is there much furniture in the study?
13. What is there on the right-hand corner of the study?
14. What is standing on the left-hand corner?

**2. Complete the sentences. Чумлаҳоро ба охир расонед.**

1. Our flat is on the...
2. It has all modern conveniences: central heating ...
3. There are three rooms, a kitchen...
4. The living-room is the largest...
5. In the middle of the room....
6. There is a thick carpet on the floor and ...
7. In the right corner there is ...
8. A small table with a radio is standing in the left corner.
9. Near it there is a sofa....
10. In my opinion, the study.....

**3. Put the sentences into interrogative form. Чумлаҳоро дар шакли саволӣ нависед.**

1. My father is used to having a rest sitting on this divan-bed reading books, newspapers, magazines or watching TV.

2. The bedroom is smaller than the living-room and not so light as there is only one window in it.

3. In this room there are two beds with a bedside-table between them.

4. An alarm-clock and a small lamp with a pink lamp-shade are on the table.

5. In the left-hand corner there is a dressing-table with a big mirror.

6. In this room we have a built-in wardrobe with coat-hangers to hang clothes on.

7. There is a thick carpet on the floor and plain light-brown curtains on the window.

8. The third room is my study.

9. It is not large but very cosy.

**4. Make up sentences with the following words. Аз калимаҳои зерин чумлаҳо соzed.**

furniture, a kitchen, a bathroom, a living-room, comfortable, a square - table, a dinner - table, a sideboard, a wardrobe, a TV set, armchairs.

## LESSONS 13-14

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

trolleybus ['trɒlɪbʌs]	wardrobe ['wɔːdrəʊb]
convenience [kən'veɪniəns]	kitchen ['kɪtʃɪn]
discuss [dɪs'kʌs]	chair I [tʃeə(r)]
responsible [rɪ'spɒnsəbl]	everything ['evrɪθɪŋ]
bench [bentʃ]	central heating ['sentrəl 'hiːtɪŋ]

## MY FLAT

### Part 3

Our house is a short walk from the trolleybus stop. We live in panel house on the fourth floor.

There are three rooms in it: a living-room, a bedroom, my study. Beside there is a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall.

The floor is parquet in the rooms and linoleum in the kitchen. There is a thick carpet in the living-room on the floor. All the rooms are papered with wallpaper of a different pattern and color. The living-room is the largest and most comfortable room. It has a balcony. In the middle of the room there is a table with some chairs around it. There is a sofa with two armchairs and low table with a TV-set on the left side of the room. On the right side there is a cupboard.

There is a bookcase near it. The bedroom is smaller and not so light. There are two beds, a wardrobe; a dressing-table. The room I like best is my study. It is nice and cozy. It has a bed, a desk and an armchair. In the right corner there is a book-case full of books, magazines, newspapers. I like it very much.

**1. Answer the following questions. Ба саволҳои зерин ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. Is your flat big or small?
2. What floor is your flat on?
3. How many rooms are there in the flat?
4. Has your flat all modern conveniences?
5. What room is the smallest in your flat?
6. Do you like your room?
7. Is your kitchen small?
8. What is the number of your flat?

**2. Complete the sentences. Ҷумлаҳои ба охир расонед.**

1. There is a sofa with...
2. On the right....
3. The bedroom is ...
4. There are two beds...
5. It has a bed, a desk...
6. In the right corner there...
7. The kitchen is handily arranged: there is...
8. I like our....

**3. Put the sentences into interrogative form. Ҷумлаҳои дар шакли саволи нависед.**

1. Our flat consists of three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall.
2. First there is a small hall with a mirror and a small table with a telephone on it.
3. The three rooms of our flat are: a living-room, a bedroom, my study.
4. The floor is parquet in the rooms and linoleum in the kitchen.
5. There is a thick carpet in the living-room on the floor.
6. All the rooms are papered with wallpaper of a different pattern and color.
7. The living-room is the largest and most comfortable room in the flat.



8. It's a large room with a balcony.
9. In the middle of the room there is a table with some chairs around it.
10. There is a sofa with two armchairs and a low table with a TV-set on the left side of the room.
11. On the right side there is a cupboard.
12. There is a bookcase near it.
13. The bedroom is smaller and not so light.

**4. Make up sentences with the following words. Аз калимаҳои зерин ҷумлаҳо созад.**

A living-room, a bedroom, my study, a carpet, a wallpaper, color, a balcony, in the middle, left-hand, a cupboard, a bed, a wardrobe; a dressing-table.

## LESSONS 15-16

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

constitution [konsti'tju:ʃən]	history ['hɪstəri]
great [greɪt]	date [deɪt]
holiday ['hɒlədeɪ]	work [wɜ:k]
citizen ['sɪtɪzn]	enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ]
country ['kʌntri]	equal ['i:kwəl]
rest [rest]	nation [neɪʃən]
people ['pi:pl]	right [raɪt]
regular ['regjʊlə]	system ['sɪstəm]
role [rəʊl]	special ['speʃl]
social [səʊʃl]	republican [ri'ɒblikən]
solidarity [sə'li'dærɪti]	secular ['sekjələ]
sovereignty ['sɒvr(ə)ntɪ]	referendum [ˌref(ə)'rendəm]

## CONSTITUTION DAY

Constitution Day is a great holiday. All the citizens of our country celebrate this holiday.

All the nations of our country have equal rights for work and rest. All the citizens in our country celebrate Constitution Day as one of the greatest date in the history of Tajikistan.



On November 6, 1994, for the first time in the social and the political life of Tajik people, the Constitution of independent state of Tajikistan was adopted through a national referendum.

This day with golden letters is inscribed on the page of life of Tajik people as the “Day of the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan”.

The Constitution declares the people of Tajikistan the source of power, defines sovereignty, democratic, legal, secular, unitary of the state, guarantees the rights and freedoms of man and citizen.

The Constitution proclaims that Tajikistan is democratic, legal and social state, and creates conditions for a dignified life and free development of each person.

The Constitution gives the state and the society of Tajikistan the possibility to achieve notable success in the shortest period.

### 1. Read the words in chorus. Калимаҳоро якҷоя хонед.

[ai] - high, light, fight, like, mine

[ʌ] - cup, cub, tub, much, above, son, sun

[u:] - spoon, moon, noon, food, hood

**3. Read, translate and act the dialogue. Make up your own dialogue. Муколамаро хонда, тарҷума ва иҷро кунед. Муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед.**

**A** – Oh, what a nasty day!

**D** – Why! Drizzling again? **A** – Pouring!

**A** – At what time shall we start tomorrow? Have you got a time table?

**B** – Here’s one.

**A** – Let’s see it. Shall we take the express train that leaves Dushanbe at 9. 15 a.m?

**B** – Oh, yes. We’ll be in Khujand in a day.

**A** – See you tomorrow.

**B** – Good bye!

**A** – Good bye!

**4. Complete the sentences. Ҷумлаҳоро ба охир расонед.**

1. The Constitution of independent state of Tajikistan ....

2. This day with golden letters is inscribed .....

3. The Constitution declares the people of ... the source of power, guarantees the rights and ...of man and citizen.

4. The Constitution proclaims that Tajikistan is ..., legal and social state.

5. The Constitution gives the state and the society of Tajikistan the ....

**5. Put sentences into interrogative form. Ҷумлаҳоро дар шакли саволи нависед.**

1. Constitution Day is a great holiday.

2. All the citizens of our country celebrate this holiday.

3. All the nations of our country have an equal rights for work and rest.

4. All the citizens in our country celebrate Constitution Day.

5. The Constitution proclaims that Tajikistan is democratic, 1

**6. Answer the following questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. Is Constitution Day a great holiday?
2. Do all the citizens of our country celebrate this holiday?
3. What does the Constitution proclaim?

**7. Read, translate and retranslate the text, then have a talk about it. Work in pairs. Хонед, тарҷума кунед ва матнро дубора тарҷума кунед. Дар бораи он суҳбат ва якҷоя қор кунед.**

## LESSONS 17-18

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

several ['sevrəl]	beautiful ['bju:təfəl]
room [ru:m]	sight [saɪt]
merchant ['mɜ:tʃənt]	leave [li:v]
novelist ['nɒvəlɪst]	foreign ['fɔ:rn]
great [gret]	well-known [,wel'nəʊn]

## WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE



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

His father, John Shakespeare, was a merchant 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)**

### **Vocabulary:**

a merchant - савдогар

novelist [ˈnɒvəlɪst] - романапис

### **1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. What was William Shakespeare?
2. When and where was W. Shakespeare born?
3. To what family was W. Shakespeare born?
4. Where and what did he learn?
5. Whom and when did he marry?
6. At what age did W. Shakespeare go to London?

### **2. Complete the sentences. Ҷумлаҳоро ба охир расонед.**

1. William Shakespeare died on....
2. W. Shakespeare was born in ....
3. His father ... was a merchant.
4. John Shakespeare and his wife Mary Shakespeare had ....
5. The ....that was born to them was a son.
6. William was a .... boy.
7. He ... at Grammar School.
8. W. Shakespeare began to learn ... languages.
9. When William was 18, he married a ... year older than-himself.
10. When William was about 21, he ....

**3. Read the verbs. Get some more information. Феълҳоро хонед. Маълумоти бештар гиред.**

fall - fell - fallen He fell ...

find - found - found We have found ...

fly - flew - flown It will fly ...

**4. Read, translate and act the dialogue. Make up your own dialogues, work in pairs. Муколамаро хонда, тарчума ва ичро кунед. Дунафарӣ кор кунед ва муколамаи худатонро тартиб диҳед.**

– I ‘ve finished my work.

– Already?

– Yes, I finished it two hours ago.

## LESSON 19

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

quarter ['kwɔ:tə]	weekday ['wi:kdeɪ]
bathroom ['bɑ:θrum]	metro ['metrəʊ]
metro ['metrəʊ]	exercise ['eksəsaɪz]
breakfast ['brekfəst]	teeth [ti:θ]
egg [eg]	toothbrush ['tu:θbrʌʃ]
coffee ['kɒfi]	potato [pə'teɪtəʊ]

## MY WEEK DAY

### Part 1

I get up at a quarter to seven. I jump out of bed, switch on the radio and do my morning exercises. Then I go to the bathroom, wash myself and clean my teeth with a toothbrush. This does not take me much time, not more than ten or fifteen minutes. Then I

dress and sit down to table to have my breakfast. I usually have a cup of tea or coffee, an egg and bread and butter. After breakfast I go to school. As I live far away, I go by bus or by metro. My lessons begin at 9 o'clock. We have six lessons every day. At a quarter to one we have a lunch hour. For lunch I have meat or fish with potatoes and a cup of strong tea or coffee with a pie.

**1. Answer the following questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. When do you get up?
2. What do you do in the bathroom?
3. What do you have for breakfast?
4. When do you get home after classes?
5. When do you go to bed?
6. What do you do after dinner?
7. What do you have for dessert?
8. What do you do in the evening?

**Vocabulary:**

to do morning exercises - машқи пагоҳирӯзӣ иҷро кардан  
bathroom - ҳаммомхона  
to clean one's teeth - дандонҳоро шустан  
to have breakfast (dinner, supper) - субҳона, хӯроки нисфирӯзӣ (шом) хӯрдан  
lunch - наҳории дуюм  
a dining-room - ошхона  
to consist of - иборат аз  
soup - шӯрбо  
to wash up dishes - табакҳоро шустан

**2. Complete the sentences. Ҷумлаҳоро пурра намоед.**

1. I dress and
2. I usually have a cup of tea....
3. ....I go to the technical school.
4. As I live far away....

**3. Put the sentences into interrogative form. Цумлаҳоро дар шакли саволӣ нависед.**

1. I get up at a quarter to seven.
2. I jump out of bed, switch on the radio and do my morning exercises.
3. Then I go to the bathroom, wash myself and clean my teeth with, a tooth-brush. This does not take me much time, not more than ten or fifteen minutes.
4. I dress and sit down to table to have my breakfast.
5. I usually have a cup of tea or coffee, an egg and bread and butter.
6. After breakfast I go to school.

## LESSON 20

*Competency: The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

*Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

ice cream [aɪs'kri:m]	different ['dɪfrənt]
course [kɔ:s]	programme ['prəʊgræm]
eight [eɪt]	sausage ['sɔ:sɪdʒ]
cereal ['siəriəl]	theatre ['θiətə]
cinema ['sɪnəmə]	fruit [fru:t]
theatre ['θiətə]	supper ['sʌpə]

## MY WEEK DAY

### Part 2

At ten minutes to three the lessons are over and I go home. When I get home from school I have dinner. My dinner usually consists of three courses. For the first course I have some soup, then some meat or fish. For dessert I have fruit or ice-



cream. After dinner I help my mother to wash up the dishes. Then I do my lessons. This usually takes me about two hours. At eight or nine o'clock I have supper. I have some salad, a slice of sausage and bread, sour milk or cereal. In the evening I listen to the radio or watch TV. If the programme is not interesting, I go to the cinema or to the theatre. Sometimes, I go for a walk with my friends. We talk about different things and usually have a good time. At 11 o'clock I go to bed.

**1. Answer the following questions. Ба саволҳои зерин ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. What time do you get up on your week-days?
2. Do you usually do your morning exercises?
3. Who cooks breakfast for you?
4. How many lessons do you have a day?
5. Do you usually do your homework?
6. What do you do in the evening?
7. What time do you go to bed?

**2. Complete the sentences. Ҷумлаҳои пурра намоед.**

1. When I get home from....
2. ....usually consists of three courses.
3. For the first course....
4. ....I have fruit or ice-cream.
5. After dinner....
6. Then I....
7. This usually....
8. At eight or....
9. I have some salad...
10. I listen to the radio or watch TV.

**3. Put the sentences into interrogative form. Ҷумлаҳои дар шакли саволӣ нависед.**

1. At ten minutes to three the lessons are over.
2. I have dinner.

3. My dinner usually consists of three courses.
4. For the first course I have some soup, then some meat or fish.
5. For dessert I have fruit or ice-cream.
6. At 11 o'clock I go to bed.

## LESSONS 21-22

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

English ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ]	primary ['praɪməri]
speaking [spi:kɪŋ]	secondary ['sekəndrɪ]
examination [ɪg,zæmi'neɪʃən]	recently ['ri:s(ə)ntli]
club [klʌb]	grammar ['græmə]
teacher ['ti:tʃə(r)]	subject ['sʌbdʒekt]

## AT THE ENGLISH SPEAKING CLUB

Nisso Rasulova is a young teacher. She has recently been to England and now she is going to tell about it to her pupils.

"English children begin going to a primary school when they are five years old. They study there for six years. When they are eleven, they may take an examination. The examination is very difficult. Every child must answer to many questions. Those who answer well go to a grammar school.

There are different kinds of schools in England. The subjects, which they study in one kind of school are different from those which they study in another. In all schools children learn handicraft. They find it very useful, because many of them go to work when they leave school.

**1. Answer the following questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. What is the text about?
2. What kinds of schools are there in England?  
When do the children pass an examination?  
Do the children learn handicraft?

**2. Read, translate and act the dialogue. Make up your own dialogs. Муколамаро хонед, тарҷума кунед ва иҷро намоед. Муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед.**

**P1** – Lola can't come to school.

**P2** – What is the matter with her?

**P1** – She is ill. She had a sore throat.

**P1** – My pen doesn't write.

**P2** – ...

**P1** – ...

**P1** – Her little brother is crying.

**P2** – ...

**P1** – ...

**P1** – Her little sister is crying.

**P2** – ...

**P1** – ...

**P1** – He can't answer the teacher's question.

**P2** – ...

**P1** – ...

**P1** – We can't go swimming now.

**P2** – ...

**P1** – ...

**3. Put the sentences into interrogative form. Ҷумлаҳоро дар шакли саволӣ нависед.**

1. There are different kinds of schools in England.
2. In modern secondary schools children get education.
3. In all schools children learn handicraft.
4. Many pupils go to work.
5. They played different kinds of games.

**4. Read, translate and put questions on the sentences. Хонед, тарчума кунед ва ба чумлаҳо савол гузored.**

1. There are different kinds of ...in England.
3. In all schools children ... handicraft.
4. Many of them go to work when they leave school.
5. The pupils put many questions to the teacher.

**5. Retell the text. Матнро нақл намоед.**

**6. Read the proverbs. Зарбулмасалҳоро хонед.**

1. There is no smoke without fire.
2. It is better to die standing than to live kneeling.
3. Never put off till tomorrow what can be done today.

**7. Read and act the dialogue. Make up your own dialogues. Муколамаро хонед ва тарчума кунед. Муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед.**

**A** – I am sorry, I have not bought fruit!

**B** – Never mind!

**8. Read, translate and put questions to the sentences. Хонед, тарчума кунед ва ба чумлаҳо савол гузored.**

1. He worked in the garden in summer.
2. Amina writes a letter. She is a clever girl.
3. I wan't to go for a walk. Let's go for a walk.

## LESSON 23

**Competence:** *Pupils should have the skills of reading, writing, and understanding the content of the text and answer the questions regarding to the given topic.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд маҳорати хондан, навиштан ва фаҳмидани мазмуни матнро дошта, ба саволҳо ҷавоб дода тавонанд.*

## Vocabulary

different ['dɪfrənt]	example [ɪg'zɑ:mpl]
kind I [kaɪnd]	great [greɪt]
holiday ['hɒlədeɪ]	clock I [klɒk]
daily ['deɪli]	belong [bɪ'lɒŋ]
calendar ['kælɪndə ], ['kæləndə]	accept [ək'sept]
century ['sentʃ(ə)rɪ]	twice [twɑɪs]
tradition [trə'dɪʃ(ə)n]	hundred ['hʌndrəd ], ['hʌndrɪd]
people [pi:pl]	earlier ['ɜ:lɪə]
send [send]	until [ən'tɪl]

## DIFFERENT KINDS OF CALENDAR

### Part 1

The 31st of December is the last day of the year. At night, when the clock strikes twelve, all the people raise their glasses and say to one another. "A Happy New Year to you!"

More than two centuries ago people did not celebrate New Year. The 31st day of the month was spent by the Russian people. The 1st of January was not a holiday at that time. The first day of the year was the 1st of September.

So it went on till 1699, when Peter the Great put an end to the old tradition. In 1699, the 31st of December was named the last day of the year. It was the last day of the year in Europe. The first day of January, seventeen hundred (1700) was the beginning of the new Russian calendar.

**1. Answer the following questions. Ба саволҳои зерин ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. What can you say about the 31<sup>st</sup> of December?
2. What do the people say to one another at 12 o'clock?
4. When was the 31<sup>st</sup> of December named the last day of the year?

**2. Read, translate and make up sentences. Хонед, тарҷума намоед ва ҷумлаҳо тартиб диҳед.**

A. happy - happiness	help - helpless
cold - cold	ness use - useless
ill - illness	life - lifeless
white - whiteness	colour - colourless

**B.** hopeless, happiness, homeless, darkness, brightness, nameless, greatness, blackness.

**3. Read, translate and act the dialogue. Make up your own dialogues. Муколама ро хонед, тарҷума кунед ва иҷро намоед. Муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед.**

**P** – I've made this cake.

**S** – Have you made it yourself?

**P** – Yes, I've made it myself.

**4. Complete the sentences with the following words. Ҷумлаҳоро бо истифодаи калимаҳои зерин ба охири расонед.**

myself, himself, herself, yourself, yourselves, itself, themselves, ourselves.

1. I had to do everything...
2. He always cleans his room...
3. She wanted to wash the dress...
4. At first we ... didn't know that strange man.
5. Are you ... fond of binding books?
6. The story ... isn't the most interesting in the book.
7. There was too much work for so few people and they couldn't do everything...

## LESSON 24

**Competence:** *Pupils should have the skills of reading, writing, and understanding the content of the text and answer the questions regarding to the given topic.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд маҳорати хондан, навиштан ва фаҳмидани мазмуни матнро дошта, ба саволҳо ҷавоб дода тавонанд.*

## Vocabulary

Sirius ['sɪriəs]	country ['kʌntri]
Egypt ['i:ʒɪpt]	peace [pi:s]
wish [wɪʃ]	friendship [ˈfrendʃɪp]
hope [həʊp]	earth [ɜ:θ]
cycle ['saɪkl]	

## DIFFERENT KINDS OF CALENDAR

### Part 2

In different countries, at different times, we can see different kinds of calendar. About fifty centuries ago in Egypt, the first night of the year was the night in July when the brightest star Sirius was seen in the sky again after two months' interval. In old China, the calendar had both years and cycles of years. Sixty years make one cycle, and every year had its name.

Today in almost all countries the 1st of January is the beginning of the year. This day is a holiday.

On the 31st of December people get together and wish a happy New Year to each other. Of course every man has different hopes and wishes. But there is one hope which is dear to all the people of our country and this is the hope for peace and friendship among all the people on the earth. When we hear the clock strikes twelve, we say to each other:

- I wish you a Happy New Year!
- Same to you!

### 1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.

1. When was the first night of the year in July in Egypt?
2. In what country did the calendar have both years and cycles of the years?
3. What do people do on the 31<sup>st</sup> of December at 12 o'clock?
4. When do the people celebrate the New Year in Tajikistan?

**2. Read, translate and make up sentences. Хонед, тарчума намоед ва чумлаҳо тартиб диҳед.**

think - thought - thought,

sleep - slept - slept,

give - gave - given,

take - took - taken,

bring - brought - brought,

see - saw - seen.

**3. Read, translate and act the dialogue. Make up your own dialogues using the following words: to dance, to cycle, to play chess, to play draughts, to drink tea (coffee, milk, water). Муколамаро хонед, тарчума ва иҷро намоед. Муколамаи худро бо воситаи калимаҳои зерин тартиб диҳед: to dance, to cycle, to play chess, to play draughts, to drink tea (coffee, milk, water).**

**Намуна:** N – Would you like to go for a walk?

S – With great pleasure.

N – Hurry up, then.

S – O. K., I'm coming.

**4. Retell the text. Матнро нақл кунед.**

## LESSONS 25-26

**Competence:** Pupils should have the skills of reading, writing, and understanding the content of the text and answer the questions regarding to the given topic.

**Салоҳият:** Хонандагон бояд маҳорати хондан, навиштан ва фаҳмидани мазмуни матнро дошта, ба саволҳо ҷавоб дода тавонанд.

### Vocabulary

shopping ['ʃɒpɪŋ]	department [dɪ'pɑ:tmənt]
clothes[kləʊðz]	store [stɔ:(r)]
trousers [ˈtraʊzəz]	linen ['lɪnɪn]
jacket [dʒækɪt]	curtain ['kɜ:tɪn]
stocking ['stɒkɪŋ]	record ['rekɔ:d]
groceries ['grəʊsərɪz]	knitwear ['nɪtwɛə]



## SHOPPING

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. Modern cities are full of various shops. There are many kinds of shops in every town or city, but most of them have a supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, a grocery, a bakery and a butchery.

I like to do my shopping at big department stores and supermarkets. They sell various goods and this is very convenient. A department store consists, of many departments: readymade clothes, fabrics, shoes, sports goods, toys, china and glass, electric appliances, cosmetics, linen, curtains, cameras, records, etc. You can buy everything you like there.

There are also escalators in big stores which take customers to different floors. In the women's clothing department, you can find dresses, costumes, blouses, skirts, coats, beautiful underwear and many other things. In the men's clothing department, you can choose suits, trousers, overcoats, ties etc.

In the knitwear department one can buy sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woolen jackets.

In the perfumery, they sell face cream and powder, lipsticks, lotions and shampoos.

### Vocabulary:

clothes shop - мағозаи сарулибос

bookstore - мағозаи китоб

beautyshop - толори зебой

pharmacies - дорухонаҳо

gift shop - мағозаи савғотӣ

newspaper stands - дукончаҳои рӯзнома

stationeryshops - мағозаи молҳои канселарӣ

beverages supermarket - супермакети нӯшокиҳо

medical supplies - доруворӣ

a grocery - молҳои баққоли

a bakery - дукони кулчафурӯшӣ

a butchery - дукони гӯшт

a store - мағоза  
to be composed of... - иборат будан аз.....  
ready-weighed and packed - дар намуди баркашида ва  
қоғазпечкардашуда  
fabrics - матоъҳо  
customer - харидор, мизоч

**2. Complete the sentences. Ҷумлаҳоро ба охир расонед.**

1. There are also escalators in big stores which take....
2. In the women's clothing department, you can find dresses....and many other things.
3. In the men's clothing department you can choose suits...etc.
4. In the knitwear department one can buy sweaters...
5. In the perfumery, they sell ice cream and ....

**3. Read and translate the following sentences. Ҷумлаҳои зеринро хонед ва тарҷума кунед.**

1. We go to a shop.
2. Modern cities are full of various shops.
3. There are many kinds of shops.
4. I like to do my shopping at a big department stores.
5. They sell various goods.
6. You can buy everything you like there.

**4. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.**



a skirt, a blouse and dress

trousers, tie, shirt



a dress and jacket

a jacket

boots



a pair of gloves



a coat and a raincoat



an umbrella



a stocking



shoes and low (high) boots

### 5. Give it a name. Ном гузORED.

1. We wear it if it is cold.
2. We wear it when it is raining.
3. When it is raining, we have it over our heads.
4. We put them on our hands when the weather is rainy or cold.

5. Women and men put them on when they go out.
6. Women and men put them on their feet.

**6. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.**

- a) What do women wear?
- b) What do men wear?
- c) What schoolchildren wear?

**7. Read, translate and act the dialogue. Make up your own dialogues. Муколамаро хонед, тарҷума ва иҷро намоед. Муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед.**

### SHOPPING

Shop-assistant - What can I do for you?

Customer - I'd like some high boots.

Shop-assistant - What size, please?

Customer - 23, please.

Shop-assistant - Here you are.

Customer - How much is it?

Shop-assistant - 55 somoni.

Customer - I'll buy them.

Shop-assistant - Thank you.

Use the words: an apron, a blouse, a cap, a coat, a raincoat, a pair of jeans, a pair of trousers, a dress, a skirt, a shirt, a hat, a pair of socks, a pair of stockings.

**8. Retell the text. Матнро нақл кунед.**

**9. Make up as many sentences as you can. Ҳар чӣ бештар ҷумла тартиб диҳед.**

Use the words: her, us, them, me, to keep it, in mind, to water the flowerbeds, to come to the meeting, to return home early, to translate this sentence

**Намуна:** 1. I want him to look after the child. I don't want you to cry here.

**11. Read, translate and act the dialogue. Make up your own dialogues. Work in pairs. Муколамаро хонда, тарчума ва ичро намоед. Муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед. Якчоя ичро кунед.**

**A.** I want Ali to learn mathematics better.

**B.** Why do you want to learn mathematics better?

**A.** Because I want to become more logical.

**12. First the teacher retells the text and pupils answer the teacher's questions to it, then they read it and have a talk on it. Аввал омӯзгор матнро нақл мекунад, хонандагон ба саволҳои омӯзгор ҷавоб медиҳанд, баъдан онҳо матнро мехонанд ва дар бораи он суҳбат менамоянд.**

## LESSONS 27-28

**Competence:** *Pupils should have the skills of reading, writing, and understanding the content of the text and answer the questions.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд маҳорати хондан, навиштан ва фаҳмидани мазмуни матнро дошта, ба саволҳо ҷавоб дода тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

librarian [laɪ'brɛəriən]	traveller ['trævlə(r)]
traffic ['træfɪk]	strange [streɪndʒ]
woolen ['wʊlən]	science ['saɪəns]
a woolen ['wʊlən]	space [speɪs]

### AT THE SCHOOL LIBRARY

Nasim came up to the librarian and asked her to give him a book about space travellers, about people who travel to the moon, the stars in great space ships. Interesting and strange things always happen to them. Ali asked for some science fiction, too. The librarian found an interesting selection from science fiction written by an English writer H.G. Wells. Salim changed his book for "The Time Machine" and "The First Men

on the Moon". These books are science fiction written by one of the best English writers H.G.Wes. These books are about space travellers in space ships.

Pupils, read these books and you will get a great pleasure!

**1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. What kind of books did the boys ask the librarian to give them?

2. In what ships do the space travellers travel?
3. What usually happens to the space travellers?
4. What books did the boys get?
5. Have you ever read science fiction?

**2. Make up sentences using "so...as", "as...as" and "more...than". Бо истифодаи "so...as", "as...as" ва "more...than" ҷумла тартиб диҳед.**

**Example:** 1. Is Lola so strong as Karim?

2. Is Oisha so tall as Gulnor?

3. Is Rustam so quick as Sadry?

4. Are these flowers so beautiful as those roses?

5. Is the traffic in a town as heavy as in a village?

6. Is a woolen dress more expensive than a silk dress?

**3. Complete the sentences. Ҷумлаҳоро пурра намоед.**

1. Ali asked for some ...fiction.

2. The librarian found an interesting selection

3. These books are about space ... in space ships.

4. Nasim ... to the librarian

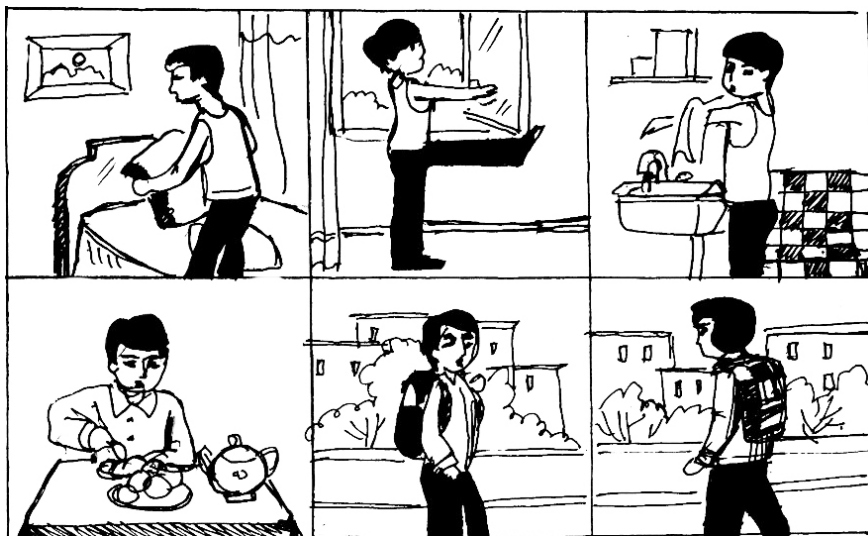
**4. Look at the pictures and answer the question. Ба расм нигоҳ кунед ва ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. What does Nick do every morning?

2. What is Nasim doing now?

3. What did Nasim do yesterday?

4. What has Nasim just done?



5. Ask “why”, “what” or “where” questions to get more information. Саволи “why”, “what” ва ё “where”-ро пурсида, маълумоти бештар гиред.

hear - heard - heard	She has heard the news.
hold - held - held	She is holding a lunch-basket.
know - knew - known	They knew about it.

6. Give the opposite to the following words (dusted, found, brought, mended, opened). Зидмаънои калимаҳои зеринро ёбед (dusted, found, brought, mended, opened).

The letter is lost.  
 The plate is taken away.  
 The books are printed.  
 The chalkboard is cleaned.  
 The windows are shut.

7. Disagree with following statements and add some more information! Ба баёниҳои зерин розӣ нашуда, маълумоти бештарро илова намоед.

**Pattern:**

**A** – The pen is made in Italy.

**B** – The pen is not made in Italy, it is made in France.

The work is done by the students.

The children are taken to the cinema.

The room is aired.

The books are put in order.

These lorries are made in India.

The doctor is sent for.

## LESSONS 29-30

**Competence:** *Pupils should have the skills of reading, writing, and understanding the content of the text and answer the questions.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд маҳорати хондан, навиштан ва фаҳмидани мазмуни матнро дошта, ба саволҳо ҷавоб дода тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

sure [ʃʊə]	popular [ˈpɒpjələ]
certainly [ˈsəːtnli]	silver [ˈsɪlvə]
kind [kaɪnd]	win [wɪn]
large [lɑːdʒ]	cycling [ˈsaɪklɪŋ]
athletic [æθˈletɪk]	yachting [ˈjɒtɪŋ]
race [reɪs]	rowing [ˈrəʊɪŋ]

## SPORTS IN OUR LIFE

We are sure you are all interested in games, such as volleyball, football, basketball and tennis. Many of you certainly play different kinds of sports. Most sport matches take place in large stadiums.

Athletics is the most popular sport. People call it “the queen of all sports”. It comprises such kinds of sports as: running (for different distances), jumping (long and high jumps) and others.

All over the world people of different ages are very fond of sports and games. Sport not only helps people to become strong



and to develop physically but also makes them more organized and better disciplined in their daily activities.

Sports help people to keep in good health. We all need to exercise. Even if you don't plan to make a career in sport you still have to practice. Regular exercises give you more energy. That is why many people who suffer from general tiredness should take more exercise than more rest.

Doing exercises make you feel good and look better.

The best exercise is one which involves in repeated movements, those are: walking, jogging or swimming.

Among the sports popular in our country are football, basketball, swimming, volleyball, ice hockey, tennis, gymnastics and figure skating. A person can choose sports and games for any season, for any taste.

**1. Answer the following questions. Ба саволҳои зерин ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. Why is sport so important in our life?
2. Do all the people need exercise?
3. What should people who suffer from general tiredness do?
4. How does exercise change you?
5. What kind of exercise is the best?
6. What sports are popular in our country?

**2. Complete the sentences. Ҷумлаҳои ба охир расонед.**

Sports help people to keep in good ....

We all need to ....

Regular exercises give you more ....

Doing exercises make you ....

Among the sports popular in our country are ....

A person can choose sports and games....

**3. Put sentences into interrogative form. Ҷумлаҳои дар шакли саволи нависед.**

1. Sports help people to be healthy.

2. We all need to exercise.
3. Regular exercises give you more energy.
4. The best exercise is walking, jogging and swimming.
5. The best exercise is one which involves in repeated movements, those are: walking, jogging or swimming.
5. Among the sports popular in our country are football, basketball, swimming, volleyball, ice hockey, tennis, gymnastics and figure skating.
6. A person can choose sports and games.

**4. Ask your classmates “where”, “when” or “why” questions to get more information. Саволи “where”, “when”   “why”-ро аз хамсинфонатон пурсида, маълумоти бештар гиред.**

**Намуна:** Why do you go in for sport?

**5. Describe the picture. Расмро тасвир намоед.**



**6. Answer the questions in writing using more than one sentence in your answer. Ба саволхо хаттї ҷавоб диҳед ва дар ҷавобатон беш аз як ҷумла истифода баред.**

1. What kinds of sports are you interested in?
2. What kind of sport are you fond of?
3. What sportsmen do you know?
4. What are they famous for?

## LESSONS 31-32

**Competence:** Pupils should have the skills of reading, writing, and understanding the content of the text and answer the questions.

**Салоҳият:** Хонандагон бояд маҳорати хондан, навиштан ва фаҳмидани мазмуни матнро дошта, ба саволҳо ҷавоб дода тавонанд.

### Vocabulary

weightless ['weɪtlɪs]	an arrow ['ærəʊ] air [eə]
flight [flaɪt]	swiftly ['swɪftli]
conquest ['kɒŋkwɛst]	sight [saɪt]

## COSMONAUT'S DAY

Today is Cosmonaut's Day. On April 12, 1961 at seven minutes past nine in the morning, Moscow time, the sputnik-space-ship "Vostok" made the first flight round the Earth. There was a man on board 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.

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 of space.

### Vocabulary:

flight - парвоз

weightless - бевазн

air - ҳаво

sight - назар, аз назар

on board - дар саҳни

an arrow - тир

swiftly - тез

**1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.**

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

**2. Read, translate and learn the poem. Шеърро хонед, тарҷума ва азёд намоед.**

Henry W. Longfellow

**THE ARROW AND THE SONG**

I shot an arrow into the air,  
It fell to earth, I knew not where;  
For, so swiftly it flew, the sight,  
Could not follow it in its flight.

(To be continued)

**3. Retell the text Cosmonaut's Day according to the outline. Матнро мувофиқи нақша нақл кунед.**

- 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.

**4. Read the sentences and write them in negative form. Ҷумлаҳоро хонед ва онҳоро дар шакли инкорӣ нависед.**

**Pattern:** I want you to help me - I don't want you to help me.

1. He wants Maqsud to stay in bed.
2. Mother wanted to join us.
3. I want you to go to the museum.
4. Simo wanted her sister to buy a pair of gloves.
5. They want us to invite Simo.

**5. Read, translate the proverbs and answer the questions. Зарбулмасалро хонед, тарҷума кунед ва ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.**

**ROME WAS NOT BUILT IN A DAY.**

6. Have a pair talk (first, do it at the desks simultaneously, and then listen to the pupil's dialogues). Нақл кунед (аввал инро дар атрофи миз ичро ва ба муколамаи хонандагон гӯш кунед).

Pattern: A – I've bought a text -book

B – When did you buy it?

A – I bought it yesterday.

lose - lost - lost,

I've lost my pen

see - saw - seen

I've seen this film

make - made - made

He has made a report

take - took - taken

She's taken a knife.

He's = He has

She's = She has

7. Read and translate the text “Cosmonaut's Day”. Матни “Cosmonaut's Day”-ро хонед ва тарҷума кунед.

### LESSON 33

**Competence:** Pupils should have the skills of reading, writing, and understanding the content of the text and answer the questions.

**Салоҳият:** Хонандагон бояд маҳорати хондан, навиштан ва фаҳмидани мазмуни матнро дошта, ба саволҳо ҷавоб дода тавонанд.

### Vocabulary

like [laɪk]	very ['veri]
rain [reɪn]	sun [sʌn]
cloud [klaʊd]	wind [wɪnd]

### MY FAVOURITE SEASON

There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter. The third month - March is the first month of spring. In spring the days grow longer and the weather becomes warmer. Spring like any other season has three months.

My favorite season is spring and I'm sure a lot of people share my opinion. Spring is the season of hope, happiness and love. It is the season when nature awakens from her winter sleep: the ice is broken, the trees become green. Spring comes in March and ends in May. It begins with the unique spring smell - the smell of fresh air, future rains and greenery, the smell of hope and joy of life. It often rains in spring especially in April. People say: "April showers bring May flowers". Birds come back from the warm lands and twitter in the trees. I think that everyone likes spring.

### **Vocabulary:**

opinion - фикр  
spring - баҳор

flowers - гулҳо  
year - сол

### **1. Complete the sentences. Ҷумлаҳоро ба охир расонед.**

1. My favorite season is spring....
2. Spring is the season of hope....
3. It is the season when nature awakens ....
4. Spring comes in March ....
5. It often rains in spring....
6. I think that everyone likes spring.
7. Spring like any other season has ....

### **2. Put the sentences into interrogative form. Ҷумлаҳоро дар шакли саволӣ нависед.**

1. There are four seasons in a year.
2. March is the first month of spring.
3. In spring the days grow longer.
4. Spring like any other season has three months.
5. My favorite season is spring
6. Spring comes in March and ends in May.
7. I think that everyone likes spring.

### **3. Retell the text "My favourite season". Матни "My favourite season"-ро нақл кунед.**

**4. Make up sentences with the following words. Бо калимаҳои зерин ҷумла созад.**

spring, summer, autumn, winter.

### LESSON 34

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

autumn ['ɔ:təm]	pleasant ['plezntli]
spring [sprɪŋ]	vegetables ['vedʒtəbəlz]
summer [sʌmə]	pleasant [pleznt]
winter ['wɪntə]	autumn ['ɔ:təm]
cloudless ['klaʊdlɪs]	harvesting ['hɑ:vɪstɪŋ]
fruit [fru:t]	force [fɔ:s]
seaside ['si:saɪd]	

## SEASONS AND WEATHER

### Part 1

Everyone knows that there are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each of them lasts 3 months.

Spring comes in March and ends in May. It often rains in spring, especially in April. Summer is the hottest season in the year. It begins in June and ends in August.

In summer the sky is clear and cloudless. The days are long and the nights are short and warm. Summer brings fruits and vegetables. It is pleasant to spend this season by the seaside or somewhere in the country.

The autumn months are: September, October and November. The days are becoming shorter. It often rains. It is the season of harvesting.

Winter lasts three month as well: December, January and February. It is getting colder day by day. The sun shines rarely and it offen snows. But everything looks so pretty covered by snow.

**1. Answer the following questions. Ба саволҳои зерин ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. How many seasons are there in a year?
2. How long does each month last?
3. Which is the hottest season?
4. What are the autumn months?
5. What are the winter months?
6. What is the weather like in each season?

**Vocabulary:**

season - фасли сол  
summer - тобистон  
winter - зимистон  
cloudless - беабр  
dark - торик

spring - баҳор  
autumn - тирамоҳ  
month - моҳ  
seaside - соҳили баҳр

**2. Complete the sentences. Ҷумлаҳои ба охир расонед.**

1. Everyone knows that there are four seasons in a year: spring, summer....
2. Each of them lasts ....
3. Spring comes in ... and ends in May.
4. It often rains .... especially in April.
5. Summer is the hottest season....
6. It begins in .... and ends in August.
7. The Autumn months are .... October and November.
8. The days are becoming shorter, the sun.....

**3. Put the sentences into interrogative form. Ҷумлаҳои дар шакли саволӣ нависед.**



1. Spring comes in March and ends in May.
2. In summer the sky is clear and cloudless.
3. The days are long and the nights are short and warm.
4. Summer brings fruits and vegetables.
5. It is pleasant to spend this season by the seaside or somewhere in the country.

**4. Retell the text "Seasons and Weather". Матни "Seasons and Weather"-ро нақл кунед.**

## LESSON 35

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

outside [ ,aut'saɪd]	awaken [ə'weɪkən]
pond [pɒnd]	frozen ['frəʊzn]
autumn ['ɔ:təm]	stream [stri:m]
freeze [fri:z]	gradually ['grædʒuəli ], ['grædʒuəli]

## SEASONS AND WEATHER

### Part 2

The year is divided into four seasons: they are spring, summer, autumn and winter. When winter comes, we spend more time at home, because it is cold outside. Ponds, lakes, rivers and streams are frozen, and the roads are sometimes covered with slippery ice or deep snow. In spring nature awakens from her long winter sleep. The trees are filled with new leaves. The weather gets gradually warmer. The fields are covered with fresh green grass. The sky is blue and cloudless. At night millions of stars shine in the darkness.

When summer comes the weather gets warmer and sometimes it's very hot. It's the farmer's busy season. He works in his fields from morning till night. Sometimes the sky is overcast with heavy clouds. Autumn brings with it the harvest time. The days get shorter and the nights longer. The woods turn yellow and brown, leaves begin to fall from the trees. The sky is grey and it often rains.

**1. Answer the following questions. Ба саволҳои зерин ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. How many seasons are there in the year?
2. Why do we spend more time at home in winter?
3. We may get fog and sleet in winter, don't we?
4. What is your favourite season?

**Vocabulary:**

fog - туман

lightning - раъду барқ

ice - ях

nature - табиат

**2. Complete the sentences. Ҷумлаҳои пурра намоед.**

1. When winter comes, we are to spend more ....
2. Lakes, rivers and streams are frozen....
3. In spring nature awakens from her long ....
4. The trees are filled with ....
5. The weather gets gradually....
6. The fields are covered with fresh ....
7. The sky is blue and cloudless.
8. At night millions of stars shine in ....

**3. Translate these sentences. Ҷумлаҳои тарҷума кунед.**

1. The weather gets gradually warmer.
2. The fields are covered with fresh green grass.
3. The sky is blue and cloudless.
4. At night millions of stars shine in the darkness.

5. Autumn brings with it the harvest time.
6. The days get shorter and the nights longer.
7. The woods turn yellow and brown.
8. The sky is grey and it often rains.

**4. Retell the text "Seasons and Weather".** Матни "Seasons and Weather"-ро нақл намоед.

**5. Make up sentences with the following words.** Бо калимаҳои зерин ҷумла созад.

trees, weather, warmer, longer.

### LESSON 36

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

to join [dʒɔɪn]	breathe [bri:ð]
to award [ə'wɔ:d]	sight [saɪt]
to crash [kræʃ]	keen [ki:n]

### YURI GAGARIN – A HERO

Yuri Gagarin's name is known to everybody. He was the first cosmonaut in the world. Yuri Alekseevich Gagarin was born on the 9<sup>th</sup> 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 favorite subjects.

In 1955 Yuri entered a flying school. He became a pilot. Soon he joined the first group of cosmonauts. As you know on April 12, 1961, Youri Gagarin flew into space for the first time in the history. Yuri Gagarin visited many countries. Millions of people saw and listened to him. In 1968 Y. Gagarin tested some new planes. The plane crashed in the sky and Yuri Alekseevich died. The people of our country will always remember him as the first cosmonaut, Hero.



*Yuri Alekseevich Gagarin  
(1934-1968)*

**1. Answer the following questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.**

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 did Y. Gagarin die?

**Vocabulary:**

join [dʒɔɪn] - ҳамроҳ шудан  
award [ə'wɔ:d] - мукофотонидан  
crash [kræʃ] - нобуд шудан  
die - вафот кардан  
breath - нафас  
sight - назар  
keen - бодикқат

**2. Read, translate and learn the poem. Шеърро хонед, тарҷума ва азёд кунед.**

Henry W. Longfellow

### THE ARROW AND THE SONG

I breathed a song into the air,  
It fell to earth, I knew not where;  
For who has sight so keen and strong,  
That it can follow the flight of a song?

(To be continued)

**3. Read, translate and act the dialogue. Make up your own dialogues. Муколамаро хонед, тарчума ва ичро намоед. Муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед.**

**A** – I have a question to ask you.

**B** – Yes?

**A** – Must I tell a lie?

**B** – No, you needn't.

**4. Retell the text. Матнро нақл намоед.**

### LESSON 37

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

strong [strɒŋ]	quick	lifting ['lɪftɪŋ]
strength [streŋθ]		weight [weɪt]
muscle ['mʌsl]		myself [maɪ'self, mə'self]
advice [əd'vaɪs]		exercise ['eksəsaɪz]
strong [strɒŋ]		relaxation [ˌrɪ:læks'eɪʃ(ə)n]
wrestler ['reslə]		rival ['raɪv(ə)l]
strength [streŋθ]		dumbbell ['dʌmbel]

## **An advice of Dilshod Nazarov the Olympic Champion**

A champion must be strong and very quick. I will tell you about myself. I grew up tall and thin with no great strength in my arms. I decided to build up my muscles. I developed a system of exercises, which helped me to become stronger. I lifted a bar equal to my own weight, which is up to 100 kg. However, that happened after two years of regular exercising. At first, the weight was only 30-40 kg. In general, I advise to choose the weight, which is twice as small as your own.

Push ups were also of great help to me. At first, I could push up only 3 or 4 times, so weak were my arms! Then 30 times. Interesting enough, if you strengthen your legs, you feel as if your body has become much lighter. It is a very useful exercise. I also worked with dumb-bells and weights and threw heavy stones into air. You must combine muscle-building exercises with long distance running. It is a good relaxation for the arms and back muscles.

I was considered the strongest heavy weight wrestler in the world. However, I have never been the biggest among my rivals. If you are strong, you do not fear any rivals! My advice to you is if you want to be strong, take up physical exercises at once.

**1. Read the text and choose right answer. Матни зеринро хонед ва ҷавоби дурустро интихоб намоед.**

1. The sportsman is ... ( boxer, a wrestler, a runner)
2. He began to do sports when he was... ( 17, 18).
3. If you strengthen your legs, you feel as if your body has become (much lighter, heavier, smaller)
4. Long distance running is a good relaxation for your mind (the arms and back muscles, the leg muscles)

**2. Read the text and choose right. Матни зеринро хонед ва дуруст ӯ нодуруст буданашро гӯед.**

1. Dilshod Nazarov grew up tall and thin with no great-strength in his arms.

2. When he was 18, he could easily compete with his rivals in strength.

3. At first, he lifted a bar equal to only 30-40 kg.

4. Push-ups were not of great help to him.

### 3. Complete the sentences. **Чумлаҳоро пурра намоед.**

1. A wrestler must have many qualities to \_\_\_\_\_ his rivals.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ came into my life when I was 18.

3. Then I decided to build up my \_\_\_\_\_.

4. I weighed a little over 100 kg but \_\_\_\_\_ even those who weighed 120, 150 and 180 kg

### 4. Answer the following questions. **Ба саволҳои зерин ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. What qualities must a wrestler have?

2. What advice does Dilshod give about choosing the weight for the weight lifting exercises?

3. How can a person become strong?

### 5. Do the exercise in written form. **Машқро хаттӣ иҷро кунед.**

#### **Remember:**

**up** - I get up at seven o'clock every morning.

**get on** - Get on bus № 4.

**off** - Get off the bus at the theatre.

**for** - Get ready for the lesson every day.

## LESSON 38

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳои ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

## Vocabulary

cloud [klaʊd]	fruit [fru:t]
warm [wɔ:m]	vegetable ['vedʒɪtəbl]
season [si:zn]	cherry ['tʃeri]
bright [braɪt]	grape [greɪp]
grass [grɑ:s]	pear [peə]
become [brɪ'kʌm]	plum [plʌm]
peach [pi:tʃ]	berry ['beri]
climate ['klaɪmɪt]	rain [reɪn]
like [laɪk]	low [ləʊ]
mild [maɪld]	little [lɪtl]
high [haɪ]	temperature ['tempərɪtʃə]

## AUTUMN

Autumn is one of the seasons of the year. Autumn months are September, October and November.

The beginning of autumn is also a day when lessons at school and colleges start. September and the beginning of October at the seaside is considered to be a velvet season when the weather is not hot as in summer but still warm to enjoy swimming in the sea. Autumn is the time when the nature is very beautiful. Leaves are bloody red, yellow, brown, orange and green.

The forest is full of mushrooms, nuts and berries.

In the end of autumn somewhere in our country the weather is very cold.

In the North November brings snow and cold winds.

They say there is a season for everything in our life. To me, it means that it's possible to find something special in each season of the year. It doesn't matter whether it's summer, spring, autumn or winter... each of them is full of wonderful things.

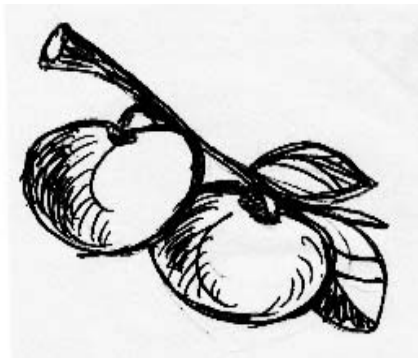
As I see, summer is a sunny time for holidays, sea and rest. Spring is blooming time of love, new beginnings and nature's



waking up from sleep. Winter is a snowy time for skiing, making snow balls and just warm home evenings. Autumn is a golden time for rains, beautiful trees and melancholy.

From my point of view, autumn is the best time of the year and it's not surprising. Most great poets were delighted with it and poetized its beauty and uniqueness in their works. Personally, I love autumn for its coolness which is like a breath of fresh air after boiling summer. I enjoy walking in the rain carrying a colorful umbrella and wearing a comfortable coat and rubber boots. I'm really keen on having a walk through an autumn park or forest. They charm with their beauty of bright colors of leaves, sunshine is coming through them, and such a special smell of nature after rain.

As far as I know, most people don't like autumn for its rainy and cold days.



**1. Complete the sentences and translate them. Цумлахоро пурра ва тарчума кунед.**

A traveler is one who . . . .

A player is one who . . . .

A listener is one who . . . .

A speaker is one who . . . . .

A printer is one who . . . .

A receiver is one who, . . .

A collector is one who. . .

A painter is one who . . . .

2. First have a pair talk about “Autumn”, then speak about it in a chain around the class. Аввал дар бораи “Autumn” якҷоя суҳбат ва баъдан бо навбат дар синф нақл кунед.

3. Read, translate and act the dialogue. Make up your own dialogues. Work in pairs. Муколамаро хонед, тарҷума ва иҷро намоед. Муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед.

A – What season do like best of all?

B – I like spring.

A – Why do you like spring?

B – I like spring because the wather is cool and warm.

4. Read and make interrogative and negative forms of the sentences. Хонед ва ҷумлаҳои саволи ва инкорӣ тартиб диҳед.

Намуна: – Umed had an English book yesterday.

– Had Umed an English book yesterday?

– No, he hadn’t ( Yes, he had).

1. Rukhshona had a new camera last summer.

2. He had a car two years ago.

3. She had two brothers and one sister.

4. Lola had a lot of time to do it at the weekend.

5. I had something to tell you.

## LESSON 39

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

foreign ['fɔrɪn]	hobby ['hɒbi]
easy ['i:zi]	can [kæn]
tiling ['taɪlɪŋ]	outlook ['aʊtlʊk]

know [nəʊ]	wide [waɪd]
wonderful ['wʌndəfʊl]	abroad [ə'brɔ:d]

## HOW DO I LEARN ENGLISH?

Nowadays it's necessary to know a foreign language. Knowledge of foreign language helps us to develop friendship and understanding among people.

The total number of languages in the world is from 2500 to 5000. English is spoken all over the world and very popular. There is a proverb: "Knowledge is power." I agree with it. I study English, because I want to read English books of great writers in origin. I want to communicate with people from different countries. I want to understand their culture and traditions. I like to travel. Speaking English I can travel anywhere, because more than one billion people speak English.

I have a pen-friend abroad. She lives in Sweden. I have much fun writing letters to my Swedish friend. How do I learn English? First of all I read a lot. There is always an English book on my desk. I'm trying to learn few new words every day. To remember words better I put them into groups. For example: believe - believer - belief - disbelieve. I listen to songs in English and try to recognize the words. I have some tapes and video-tapes in English. I like to watch different satellite TV programs in English. I like learning English.

### 1. Answer the following questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.

1. Why is it necessary to speak English?
2. Is it difficult for you to learn English?
3. Is English popular now?
4. How do you learn English?
5. Do you like learning English?

### Vocabulary:

necessary - зарурӣ  
foreign - хориҷӣ

knowledge - дониш  
to develop - инкишоф ёфтан (додан)  
total - умумӣ

**2. Complete the sentences. Ҷумлаҳоро пурра намоед.**

1. I have a pen-friend ....
2. She lives in ....
3. I have much fun writing letters to my ....
4. There is always an English book ....
5. I'm trying to learn few new words ....
6. To remember words better I put them ....

**3. Put the sentences into interrogative form. Ҷумлаҳоро дар шакли саволӣ нависед.**

1. I study English.
2. I want to read English books.
3. I want to communicate with people from different countries.
4. I want to understand their culture and traditions.
5. I like to travel.

## LESSON 40

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

track [træk]	hurry ['hʌrɪ]
forefoot [ 'fɔ: fʊt]	snow [snəʊ]
ground [graʊnd]	gait [geɪt]

**1. Read the text, discuss it in English language. Матнро хонед, мазмунашро ба забони англисӣ нақл кунед.**

## ANIMAL'S TRACKS

When snow covers the ground, you have a good chance to look for the tracks of animals. The tracks will show their gait and also the speed at which the animal moved.



The rabbit usually moves by bounds. The tracks of the hind feet are placed in pairs and in front of the forefeet. The tracks of the feet are smaller and one is placed a little ahead of the other. If the distance between two groups of tracks is one or two feet, the rabbit does not hurry; if it is six or seven feet, the rabbit moves very fast.



Squirrels and mice also usually move by bounds.

The track of a fox is like a track of a cat. They set one foot in front of the other when they walk and step with the hind feet in the track of the forefeet. But the paws of the fox are bigger. In deep snow the fox's tail also leaves a track.



### Vocabulary

a mouse - муш

a cat - гурба

a fox - рӯбоҳ

move - ҳаракат кардан

move at some speed - бо суръати тез ҳаракат кардан

move by bounds - ҳаллоскунон ҳаракат кардан

move very fast - тез ҳаракат кардан

hurry - саросема шудан

move slowly - суст ҳаракат кардан

track of an animal - изи пойи ҳайвонот

gait of an animal - роҳ гаштани ҳайвонот

speed - чараён

paws - кафи даст

hind feet - кафи пойҳои ақиб

forefeet - кафи пойҳои пеш

distance - масофа

**2. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. Why is it easy in winter to find the tracks of animals?
2. What can we say looking at their tracks?
3. How does the rabbit's move look like?
4. How do squirrels and mice's move look like?
5. How do foxes and cat's move look like?
6. What does a fox's tail do? Why?

**3. Complete the sentences. Ҷумлаҳоро ба охир расонед.**

1. When snow covers ...
2. The track will show ...
3. The rabbit....
4. The tracks of the...
5. The tracks of the forefeet are smaller....

## LESSON 41

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

border ['bɔ:də]	sea [si:]
consist [kən'sɪst]	around [ə'raʊnd]
island ['aɪlənd]	shallow ['ʃæləʊ]
surrounded [sə'raʊndɪd]	coast [kəʊst]

## A LETTER FROM ENGLAND

*Form 6 "B"  
School № 34  
Rudaki street, 141  
Dushanbe Tajikistan  
Dear friends!*

I was very glad to get a letter from Tajik children. I'll try to answer all your questions. My name is Lucy Grant. I live in Lon-

don. I am fourteen years old. I have a brother who is two years older than me. His name is Tom.

I go to a comprehensive school. Our teachers say this is the best kind of school in England because all children can go to it and learn the same subjects there.

We have lessons five days a week from Monday to Friday. On Saturday and Sunday we have no lessons. We learn English, French, mathematics, physics, chemistry, geography, biology, music and many other subjects. I am sure we shall know a lot of things when we leave school. We have needlework too and the older girls learn how to look after small children. We have a lot of different kinds of sports and games, too.

*All the best.  
Lucy Grant*

**1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. Who wrote the letter?
2. Who had got the letter?
3. What is the girl's name?
4. What country does she live in?
5. What is her brother's name?
6. Do they have lessons every day?
7. Do they have different kinds of sports and games?
8. Do English children get a practical education?

**2. Translate the given Pattern. Намунаи додшударо тарҷума кунед.**

**Pattern** A – Do this exercise, please.

B – But it was done yesterday.

A – Translate these texts.

B – But they were translated on Monday.

1. Open the window, please.
2. Finish your work.
3. Bring a cup of milk.
4. Cook dinner please.



5. Shut the door, please.
6. Write the letter.
7. Invite them to dinner.

**3. Fill the sentences with verbs was and were. Чумлахооро бо феълҳои was ва were пур кунед.**

1. The monitor ... elected by us in our class.
2. A piece of melon ... placed by me on the table.
3. A cup of coffee ... drunk by him at the table.
4. These letters ... written by them.

## LESSONS 42-43

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

tractor ['træktə]	difference ['dɪf(ə)r(ə)n(t)s]
fantastic [fæn'tæstɪk]	gymnastics [dʒɪm'næstɪks]
bell [bel]	metal ['met(ə)l]

## MY NEW SCHOOL IS FANTASTIC

Amina is fourteen, and she has changed her school because her parents moved to another town this summer. “Let me tell you about my new school. I’m having a great time. All pupils are very friendly, but it’s very different from my old school. I can tell you! First of all school starts at 8.00 here, a whole, hour before it did in that school. This morning I have forgotten about it and got to school ten minutes late, so the teacher put a note into my record-book. I was really angry!

There are a lot of other differences in this school, of course. We have seven lessons here almost every day. What else? The

school day is different, too. In my former school we finished school at 3.00, and then most of the pupils went home. Here we finish lessons at 3.30, and most of the pupils go to sports practice. Well, they love sports here.

I joined gymnastics and football clubs here. A lot of girls play football in this school. I had my first practice yesterday, and I feel tired today.

Another important thing here is learning to do practical things. Their metal and wood shops are like small factories, and we are taught to drive as well. It's fantastic. I had my first lesson in driving a tractor yesterday.

**1. Read the text and choose right. Матни зеринро хонед ва дуруст ӛ нодуруст буданаширо гӯед.**

Amina is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 13                                  b) 14                                  c) 15

Lessons in Amina's previous school started at

- a) 7 o'clock                          b) 8 o'clock                          c) 9 o'clock

Amina has \_\_\_\_\_ lessons every day.

- a) 5    b) 6    c) 7

Amina's lessons are over at

- a) 3. 00                                  b) 3.30                                  c) 4.00

After lessons most pupils go

- a) to sports practice      b) home                          c) for a walk

**2. Name the things in Amina's new school that are different from her previous school. Фарқи байни ашӯҳои дар мактаби нав ва пешинабудаи Аминаро номбар кунед.**

Time when the lessons begin

Time when the lessons end

Number of subjects in the curriculum

Number of lessons every day

**3. Read the text and choose right. Матни зеринро хонед ва дуруст ӯ нодуруст буданаширо гуед.**

Amina doesn't like her new school.

Today Amina came to school in time.

Many girls play football in the new school.

Amina likes to drive a tractor.

**4. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. Why did Amina change her school?

2. When do the lessons begin?

3. Why did the teacher put a note into Amina's record-book?

4. What clubs did she join?

5. What games do girls play in their new school?

6. What practical things are the children taught?

**5. Retell the text "My New School Is Fantastic" in a chain around the class. Матни "My New School Is Fantastic"-ро дар синф нақл кунед.**

**6. Write the plural form of the following words. Шакли ҷамъи калимаҳоро нависед.**

a man -

a woman -

a child-

a foot -

a wife -

a bench -

a stranger-

a pen -

**7. Read, translate and make up your own sentences using the words. Хонед, тарҷума кунед, бо истифода аз калимаҳои зерин ҷумла созед.**

Remember - **un** has the negative meaning

happy - **un**happy, usual - **un**usual - kind - **un**kind

true - **un**true, important - **un**important, known - **un**known

**8. Ask "who" and "where" questions to get information. Саволҳои "who" ва "where"-ро пурсед ва маълумот гиред.**

1. He invited us to dinner.
2. I saw such jackets in our shop.
3. Our trip will depend on the weather.
4. Simo agreed to go with us.

**9. Read, translate and have a pair talk, retell the text in a chain, then dramatize it. Матнро хонед, тарчума ва накл кунед. Матнро бо навбат накл карда, баъдан ба шакли драма дароред.**

### DO YOU KNOW THAT...

English children have some holidays in March. This is Mothering Sunday. Children pick flowers in the woods and present them to their mothers. Sometimes they make themselves little presen like paper baskets with flowers. A fruit cake with almond ice-cream is eaten on that day. It is called Simnel cake.

### LESSONS 44-45

**Competence:** *Pupils should have the skills of reading, writing, and undersatnding the content of the text and aanswer the questions.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд маҳорати хондан, навиштан ва фаҳмидани мазмуни матнро дошта, ба саволҳо ҷавоб дода тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

hero ['hɪərəʊ]	avenue ['ævənju:]
city ['sɪtɪ]	heavy ['hevi]
army['ɑ:mɪ]	defeat [di'fi:t]
forgotten [fə'gɒt(ə)n]	heroically [hi'rəuikli]
children ['tʃɪldrən]	fascist ['fæfɪst]

## HERO CITIES

Dear children! I want to tell you about Hero Cities. Do you know what Hero Cities are? Hero Cities are cities where the fascists were defeated, because not only Soviet Army but the Soviet people of these cities heroically fought against the fascists.

The fascists were defeated by the Soviet people near Moscow and near Leningrad, near Tula and Stalingrad which later was, renamed Volgograd. The fascists suffered heavy losses at the walls of Kiev, Odessa, Sevastopol, Kerch, Novorossiysk. And our people suffered heavy losses in these towns and cities either. That's why all these towns and cities were named Hero Cities. If you go to these cities, in the cemeteries you will see big monuments on which you can read the sentence: "Nobody is forgotten, nothing is forgotten".

Dear children! Love your country; learn to fight for the happiness of our people!

### Vocabulary:

defeat - мағлуб шудан

heroically - қахрамонона

fascists - фашистон

suffer heavy losses - бисёр талаф додан

### 1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.

1. What are Hero Cities?
2. Where did the fascists suffer heavy losses?
3. What is written on the monument in the cemeteries of these cities?

**2. Read, translate and act the dialogue. Make up your own dialogues. Муколамаро хонед, тарҷума ва иҷро намоед. Муколамаи худро тарғиб диҳед.**

A – How can I get to Rudaki avenue?

**B** – You can go there by bus number 1 or trolleybus number 11.

**A** – Thank you ever so much!

**B** – Don't mention it!

**3. Complete the sentences. Ҷумлаҳоро пурра намоед.**

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

**4. Retell the text “HERO CITIES” in a chain around the class. Матни “HERO CITIES”-ро дар синф бо навбат нақл кунед.**

**5. Read and translate the proverb. Learn it. Зарбулмасалро хонед ва тарҷума кунед. Азёд кунед.**

**SECOND THOUGHTS ARE BEST**

**6. Read and ask “what”- questions to your classmates to answer. Work in a group of three. Хонед ва саволи “what”- ро пурсед, то ки ҳамсинфонатон ҷавоб диҳанд. Бо гурӯҳҳои сенафарӣ кор кунед.**

**Pattern:** **P1** – He said he would be late.

**P2** – He told me he would be late.

**P3** – What did he tell you ?

1. They say they had visited the museums.
2. The children told their mother they would have a meeting after school.
3. He told us he could swim in cold water.
4. She said she had not slept last night.
5. I told Madina that we should organize a puppet theatre.

**7. Read the dialogue and act it. Make up your own dialogues. Work in a group of three or two pupils. Муколамаро хонед ва**

**ичро кунед. Муколамаи худро созед. Бо гурӯҳҳо сенафарӣ кор кунед.**

**A** – Maqsud has just telephoned me.

**B** – What did he say?

**C** – He said he would come soon.

Use: wouldn't come at all, would go to town with his sister, would help me with my maths, would go to the library.

## LESSON 46

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

buttermilk ['bʌtəmi:k]	fat [fæt]
witch [wɪtʃ]	different ['dɪfrənt]
become [bɪ'kʌm]	shoulder ['ʃəʊldə]
sent [sent]	heavy ['hevi]

## JACK THE BUTTERMILK

Jack was a boy who sold buttermilk. One day he met a witch. She asked him to give her some of his buttermilk. “If you don't give me some buttermilk,” said the witch, “I'll put you into my bag and carry away”. Jack refused to give the witch any of his buttermilk, so the witch put him into a bag that she carried over her shoulders.

She walked home with him. But on her way she suddenly remembered that she forgot a pot of fat that she bought in the town. Jack was very heavy and the witch did not want to carry him back to the town, so she asked some men who were brushing the hedge by the road to take care of her bag till she came back.

When the witch went away, Jack cried to the men, "If you take me out of this bag and fill it full of thorns, I will give you some of my buttermilk."

So the men took Jack out of the bag and filled it with thorns, and then Jack gave them some buttermilk and ran home.

When the witch came back from town she picked up her bag, and walked home. But the thorns began to prick her back. When she came home, she emptied the bag on a clean white table. But when she found that there was nothing in the bag but thorns, she was very angry and said, "I'll catch you tomorrow, Jack, and I'll boil you." Next day she met Jack again and asked him for some buttermilk and told him, "If you do not give me some buttermilk, I'll put you into the bag again." But Jack said, "I'll give you no buttermilk." So the witch put him into her bag and again she remembered that she forgot something in the town.

This time she left the bag with some men who were mending the road.

When the witch went away, Jack cried to the men, "If you take me out and fill this bag full of stones, I will give you some of my buttermilk."

Then the men took Jack out of the bag, and he gave them the buttermilk.

When the witch came back from town she picked up her bag, and walked home. But the bag was very heavy. So she chuckled and said, "Indeed, Jack, you must eat less." When she came home she emptied the bag on the white table again. But when she saw the stones, she was very angry, and cried, "I swear, Jack, that I'll boil you when I catch you!" Next day she met Jack again and asked for some buttermilk. But Jack said, "No," again, so she put him into her bag and went straight home with him and threw him out on the white table.

When she did it she saw she did not have enough water to boil the boy. So she put Jack back in the bag and went away. But



she forgot to tie the bag. So while she was away, Jack crept out of it, opened all the cupboards in the house and filled the bag with all the pots that he could find. After that he went away, and soon he was safe at home.

When the witch came back she emptied the bag on the table again and broke all the pots that she had. After this she never caught Jack any more.

**1. Complete the sentences. Ҷумлаҳоро пурра намоед.**

1. When the witch went away, Jack cried to the men.
2. When she did it she saw she did not have enough water....
3. So she put Jack back in the bag and....
4. But she forgot to .... So while she was away, Jack crept out of it, opened all the cupboards in the house and filled the bag with....
5. After that he went away, and soon he....

**2. Answer the following questions. Ба саволҳои зерин ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. How many persons are mentioned in the story?
2. What is Jack's occupation?
3. What do witches usually do?
4. What do you like and what don't you like in the characters?
5. What would you do if you were the main character of the story?
6. What is the end of the story?

**3. Put the sentences into interrogative form. Ҷумлаҳоро дар шакли саволӣ нависед.**

1. Jack was a boy who sold buttermilk.
2. One day he met a witch.
3. She asked him to give her some of his buttermilk for free.

4. Jack refused to give the witch any of his buttermilk.
5. She walked home with him.
6. When the witch came back from town she picked up her bag.
7. The bag was very heavy.

## LESSON 47

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

anywhere ['eniweə(r)]	night [naɪt]
potato [pə'teɪtəʊ]	favorite ['feɪv(ə)rɪt]
early ['ɜ:lɪ]	boring ['bɔ:rɪŋ]
riser ['raɪzə]	biscuit ['bɪskɪt]

## MY DAY OFF

### Part 1

On Sunday, I don't hurry anywhere, that's why, I get up at nine or ten o'clock. I am not an early riser. I do my bed, wash myself and go to the kitchen. In the kitchen the table is laid and I always have something tasty on Sunday: fried potatoes, meat salad or my favorite apple pies.

After breakfast, if the weather is sunny, I usually don't stay indoors, I go to see my friends. We often play volleyball or basketball in the yard in winter. But sometimes the day is rainy and gloomy. I prefer to watch TV, listen to music, read books, speak over the phone or just lie on the sofa. Some of my classmates watch all TV-programmers from morning till night, but I think it's rather boring. It's much more interesting

to play a game of chess with grandfather, or help mother about the house. In the evening, when the family is together, we have some tea with a cake or biscuits, we listen to my younger sister playing the piano.

**1. Answer the following questions. Ба саволҳои зерин ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. What day is your day off?
2. When do you get up on Sunday?
3. Are you an early riser?
4. What do you have for breakfast on Sunday?
5. What do you do if the weather is sunny?
6. Do you like to stay indoors when the day is rainy and gloomy?
7. Do you think to watch TV from morning till night is rather boring?
8. What do you do in the evening?

**Vocabulary:**

to wash oneself - шустушӯӣ кардан

tasty - бомаза

to speak over the phone - бо телефон гап задан

to feel - ҳис кардан

to play a game of chess - шохмот бозӣ кардан

**2. Complete the sentences. Ҷумлаҳои пурра намоед.**

1. I get up at nine or ....
  2. I am not ....
  3. I do my bed, wash myself and go ....
  4. In the kitchen the table is laid and I always have something tasty on ....
  5. We often play volleyball or basket-ball in the yard in ....
  6. But sometimes the day ....
- I prefer to watch TV, listen to music, read books and speak over the phone or....

**3. Put the sentences into interrogative form. Цумлахо̀ро дар шакли саволи нависед.**

1. I get up at nine or ten o'clock.
2. I am not an early riser.
3. I usually don't stay indoors.
4. I go to see my friends.
5. We often play volleyball or basket-ball in the yard in winter.
6. Some of my classmates watch all TV-programmers from morning till night.
7. I play a game of chess with grandfather/
8. I help mother about the house.

**4. Retell the text. Матиро нақл кунед.**

**LESSONS 48-49**

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матиро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

**Vocabulary**

scientific [ˌsaɪənˈtɪfɪk]	literature [ˈlɪtrətʃə(r)]
foreign [ˈfɔːrɪn]	periodical [ˌpɪərɪˈɒdɪkl]
through [θruː]	there [ðeə(r)]

**OUR LIBRARY**

There are a lot of books in the world. We cannot buy all the books we like to read. Our library is very big. There are a lot of reading-halls, special halls for scientific research work, for current periodicals, for music and art, for foreign languages, and

others. I visited it several times but most often I take books from there.

To enter the library one should have a reading card. A lot of people go to the libraries on weekends. I like reading. What books do I like? I cannot read one and the same sort of literature for a long time. I prefer to alternate short stories with the novels, love stories with books on history, poems with plays.

There is not big library in my school. I must admit it is not bad at all. It is a big light room, very clean and cosy, on the first floor. There are a lot of bookcases and bookshelves there. You can find there books of adventure stories, historical novels, collection of short stories. Two very nice librarians can help you to find the book you need.

Pupils go to the library to read and take books, to look through some new magazines and newspapers. Many teachers go to the school library too.

**1. Answer the following questions. Ба саволҳои зерин ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. Is there a library in your school?
2. Do you like to read books?
3. How often do you go to the library?
4. What kind of books do you like to read?
5. Why do a lot of people visit library on weekends?

**Vocabulary:**

infinite - бешумор

to enter - даромадан

librarian - китобдор

foreign - хориҷӣ

**2. Complete the text. Матнро пурра намоед.**

I visited it several times but most often I take ... from there.

To enter the library one should have a ....

A lot of people go to libraries on ....

I like ....

I cannot read one and the same sort of literature ....

I prefer to read short stories, books on ....

There is a not big library in ....

**3. Put the sentences into interrogative form. Ҷумлаҳоро дар шакли саволӣ нависед.**

1. There is not a big library in my school.

2. I must admit it is not bad at all.

3. It is a big light room, very clean and cosy, on the first floor.

4. There are a lot of bookcases and bookshelves there.

5. You can find there books of adventure stories, historical novels, collection of short stories.

6. Two very nice librarians can help you to find the book you need.

7. Pupils go to the library to read and take books.

8. Many teachers go to the school library too.

**4. Make up sentences with the following words. Бо калимаҳои зерин ҷумлаҳо соzed.**

Several, time, often, a library, a lot of, people, literature, to read, short, stories, books, library.

**5. Retell the text. Матнро нақл намоед.**

## LESSON 50

**Competence:** *Pupils should have the skills of reading, writing, and understanding the content of the text and answer the questions.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд маҳорати хондан, навиштан ва фаҳмидани мазмуни матнро дошта, ба саволҳо ҷавоб дода тавонанд.*

## Vocabulary

furniture ['fɜ:nɪtʃə(r)]	poster ['pəʊstə(r)]
wardrobe ['wɔ:drəʊb]	wardrobe ['wɔ:drəʊb]

## MY ROOM

We live in three-room flat. The room I like best is the one. I use my room as a study and a bedroom. It is very nice and cosy. There isn't much furniture in it. The built-in furniture doesn't take much space in the room.

On the left there is my bed and desk. The desk has a lot of drawers where I keep my text-books, notes, pens, pencils and other necessary things. On the right there is a sofa and a built-in wardrobe. In the right corner there is a comfortable arm-chair. Beside it stands a lamp with blue shade. I like to turn on the lamp, sit in the arm-chair and read an interesting book. There are some shelves with books in my room. You can see Russian and English books there. There is a big thick carpet on the floor. There are some posters with my favorite singers on the wall. I like my room very much. When my friends come to visit me, I invite them into my room. My room is a nice place for both rest and work.

**1. Answer the following questions. Ба саволҳои зерин ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. Do you like your room?
2. Is your room small?
3. Is there much furniture in it?
4. What is there in the right corner?
5. Do you have any bookshelves?

### Vocabulary:

a three-room flat - хонаи сеҳуҷрагӣ

necessary - зарурӣ

carpet - қолин

invite - таклиф намудан

## 2. Complete the text. Матнро пурра кунед.

1. It is very nice ....
2. There isn't much furniture in it, only the....
3. On the left there is my bed and ....
4. On the right there is a ... and a built-in ....
5. In the right corner there is a ....
6. Beside it stands a lamp with ....

## 3. Put the sentences into interrogative form. Чумлахоро дар шакли саволӣ нависед.

1. There are some shelves with books in my room.
2. You can see Russian and English books there.
3. There is a big thick carpet on the floor.
4. I like my room very much.
5. My room is a nice place for both rest and work.
6. We live in a three-room flat.

## 4. Retell the text. Матнро нақл кунед.

### LESSONS 51-52

**Competence:** Pupils should have the skills of reading, writing, and understanding the content of the text and answer the questions.

**Салоҳият:** Хонандагон бояд маҳорати хондан, навиштан ва фаҳмидани мазмуни матнро дошта, ба саволҳо ҷавоб дода тавонанд.

### Vocabulary

story ['stɔ:ri]	soldier ['səʊldʒə]
brave [breɪv]	perished ['perɪʃt]
hero ['hɪərəʊ]	mined [maɪnd]
deed [di:d]	fascists ['fæʃɪsts]
recognized ['rekəɡnaɪzd]	prisoner ['prɪznə]



## HERO FROM A CITY OF HEROES

In the third month of the Great Patriotic War, the German fascists surrounded Leningrad.

The people of Leningrad decided to defend their city. There are many stories about brave men and heroic deeds of the Leningrad people. Here is one story of heroism. One unit of former Soviet soldiers perished. Only Lazarev, a young former Soviet soldier of that unit was alive. He was taken prisoner by a group of German soldiers.

On the way, they came to a place, which Lazarev recognized. This place was mined. He did not think of his own life. He decided to lead the German fascists to their death. Lazarev thought, "I shall be killed, but I'll die for my country and at least fifteen fascists will pay for my death with their lives". He bravely went to the mined field. There was a terrible explosion and several fascists fell at once. Lazarev was badly wounded, but he crawled back and reached his unit.

### Vocabulary

death [dɛθ] - марг

a terrible explosion [iks'plɔʃən] - тарқиши сахт

to be wounded - маҷрӯҳ шудан

to crawl back [krɔ:l] - ба қафо хазидан

**1. Read, translate and learn the proverb. Зарбулмасалро хонед, тарҷума ва азхуд намоед.**

### GREAT BOAST, SMALL ROAST

**2. Read, translate and act the dialogue. Make up your own dialogue. Муколамаро хонед, тарҷума ва иҷро намоед. Муколамаи худро тарғиб диҳед.**

**A** – Excuse me?

**B** – Yes.

**A** – Can you tell me how to get to the theatre?

**B** – By a taxi.

A – Is it the shortest way?

B – The fastest one.

**3. Let's speak about "Victory Day" (first complete the sentences, then have a talk on the topic.) Биёед, дар бораи "Victory Day" суҳбат намоед (аввал ҷумлаҳоро пурра ва баъд дар бораи матн нақл кунед).**

The Great Patriotic War broke out in . . .

All the Soviet people decided to 'defend . . .

The Soviet Army fought against . . .

Many people perished . . .

Soviet soldiers did all they could save . . .

Victory's Day is celebrated . . .

**4. Read, translate the text "Hero from a city of heroes" and then discuss it. Матни "Hero from a city of heroes"-ро хонед, тарҷума ва муҳокима намоед.**

**5. Complete the following sentences in writing. Ҷумлаҳои зеринро ба охир расонед ва хатти иҷро кунед.**

**Remember:** hard - душвор, мушкил; hardly - базӯр, қариб, ҳоло, ҳатто.

1. I had hardly finished my dinner when . . .

2. She had hardly begun to speak when . . .

3. It was so dark that I could hardly see

4. The play was hardly over when ...

5. It was so noisy at the meeting that we could hardly hear.

## LESSONS 53-54

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

## Vocabulary

letter ['letə]	paint [peɪnt]
about [ə'baʊt]	stamp [stæmp]
parent ['peərənt]	pilot ['paɪlət]
artist ['ɑ:tɪst]	hiking ['haɪkɪŋ]

### A LETTER

One English boy asked me to write him about my family.  
I have written the letter today. Here it is.

*14, Princess Street,  
Edinburgh, S. E. 9  
October 7, 1992*

### DEAR TOM

Thank you very much for your letter of September 18<sup>th</sup>. It was interesting to read about your family, professions and hobbies of your parents, sisters and brothers. Now I am going to write about my family. I do it with great pleasure. My father is a good artist. Usually he paints trees, flowers, fruits, vegetables, seas, rivers, mountains. We have some pictures, which are painted by him. Father's hobby is playing chess and cycling. My mother is an actress. She has a hobby too. Her hobby is collecting stamps. My older brother is a pilot. His hobby is radio repairing. My hobby is hiking. Hiking is an interesting hobby. Many people in our country go hiking. They like it very much. What is your hobby? Please write soon.

*Yours truly  
Ali Rustamov*

**1. Answer the following questions. Ба саволҳои зерин ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. What is Ali's father?
2. What is his hobby?
3. What's Ali's mother?
4. What's her hobby?

5. What's Ali's older brother?
6. What's his hobby?

**3. Read, translate and act the dialogue. Make up your own dialogues. Work in pairs. Муколамаро хонед, тарчума ва ичро кунед. Муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед. Якчоя кор кунед.**

### Dialogue 1

**A** – By the way, I forget to tell you that I went to the museum.

**B** – Oh, when did you go there?

**A** – I went there last Sunday.

### Dialogue 2

**A.** Go on - Go on reading.

Go out - He went out. The lights have gone out.

Go back - This building goes back to the time of the tzar.

**4. Have a talk about your future holidays using the following words. Дар бораи таътилҳои ояндаатон бо истифодаи калимаҳои зерин нақл намоед.**

Next summer, to go to the sea, mountains, to the towns, wide, catch cold, still, seldom, to look sunburnt, to be designed, rice, rolls, macaroni, to suppress, to demand, hardly, brave, bravely, to be alive, to go on, to go back, look up, small.

## LESSONS 55-56

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳои ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

headmaster [ ,hed'mɑ:stə]	navy blue [ ,nevɪ'blu:]
lunchtime [ 'lʌntʃtaɪm]	pullover [ 'pʊləʊvə]

timetable [ˈtɑ:m, teɪbl]  
term [tɜ:m]

courtesy [ˈkɜ:təsi]  
outdoors [ˌaʊtˈdɔ:z]

## RUSTAM'S NEW SCHOOL

Dear Karim! I'm writing to you to tell you how much I like my new school. I like everything: the teachers, my new friends and the food there. Everybody is very nice and I feel quite at home now. I like classrooms too. They are nice with large windows, comfortable desks and carpets on the floors.

Our Headmaster's name is Nasim Salomov. He is a very nice man and he is also our maths teacher.

Our school is a private school. Classes begin at 8.50. Lessons are over at 3.55. My friend and I usually meet at half past eight. I join them in the school yard before classes and we talk, play, sing and laugh a lot. Our lunchtime is from 12.40 till 1.50. We study on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thurs-



day and Friday. We never have classes on Saturday and Sunday. There are many subjects on our timetable. They are: English, Maths, History, Geography, Handicrafts, Music, Art, Computing. I think they all are very interesting and very important.

We have three terms: Autumn term, Spring term and Summer term. We usually wear

uniforms at our school. It is navy blue blazer with the school badge on it, grey trousers, a grey or a white shirt, grey socks, black shoes and a tie. When it is cold we wear pullovers and coats. I have a special uniform for my football.

I'm sending my school rules to you. We don't have many, but those which we have I think are very important. We must wear uniforms and not be late for school and classes. We must have pens, pencils, rulers, rubbers, exercise books, our diaries and all the necessary books for our class. We must hand in our homework on time. We mustn't smoke at school, and if we have bicycles, we must keep them in a good state of repair and we must behave at all times with courtesy, consideration and common sense, which is not always easy you understand. But I'm sure my life here will be more interesting than it was in my primary school. I am older too. I am twelve now. We spend much time outdoors. Sometimes our teachers take us to famous museums and other interesting places in Dushanbe

Our teacher often says that pupils at school are not only to learn the lessons and work (usually in the classrooms, practical rooms or laboratories, on the sport grounds) but to learn how to get on with other pupils and other members of the school who look after us at school. We learn how to live together with people of different ages.

That's all for the moment.

Write to me as soon as you can.



*Love, Rustam*

**1. Read translate and act out the dialogue. Make up your own dialogue. Work in pairs. Муколама ро хонед, тарчума ва ичро кунед. Муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед. Якҷоя ичро кунед.**

### **A new boy comes to school.**

- “What is your name?” – asks the teacher.
- “My name is Salim”, – answers the boy.
- Always say “sir” when you speak to a teacher.
- “Excuse me”, – says the boy, – my name is Sir Salim.

### **2. Find the answers from the text and write them. Аз матн ҷавоби саволхоро ёфта, онҳоро нависед.**



- 1) Where does Salim study?
- 2) When does he go to school every day?
- 3) What subjects does he study? What kind of person is he?
- 4) When do the classes begin and when are they over?
- 5) When do pupils have lunch?
- 6) Pupils have classes every day, don't they?
- 7) What subjects do they have on the timetable?
- 8) What kind of uniforms do they have?
- 9) What are the school rules?
- 10) What places do teachers and pupils visit when they go to Dushanbe?

### **3. Write answer to Rustam's letter instead of Karim using the following words and phrases. Ба ҷойи Карим ба мактуби Рустам бо истифодаи калима ва ибораҳои зерин ҷавоб нависед.**

writing to, headmaster, timetable, classes, term, uniform, sending, school rules, schoolmate, important, interesting, to be sure, lunchtime, extra lesson, proud of, subject.

### **4. Read the passage and answer the questions. Порчаи матнро хонед ва ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.**

There was a chalk fight in a school classroom during break. John picked up the board rubber and threw it at his friend. He missed him and broke a window. The teacher came in a few minutes later and asked, “Who broke that window?” John said nothing.

Was John a liar?

Who was responsible for breaking the window?

Have you ever been in this sort of situation?

What happened?

**5. Read the text and answer the questions. Матро хонед ва ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.**

### **THE SCIENTISTS AND THE WATCHES**

One night, a crazy scientist got involved in a rather silly argument with a fellow scientist. They were arguing about whose watch was the best, the Swiss one or the Japanese one. Being scientists, they decided to do an experiment to test the watches. The first part of the test was to see if both were waterproof.

They went into their laboratory looking very serious. They filled the sink with water, put the watches in, waited impatiently for ten minutes and took them out.

They could see there was something wrong with both watches, but being cautious men of science they observed them for a couple of hours before speaking to each other. The tension was unbearable. They both silently realized that the Swiss watch was losing sixty minutes an hour and the Japanese one double that.

The scientist with the Japanese watch then slowly raised his head and said, “Both watches are now defective but my watch is right more often than yours, so it’s better.” The scientist with the Swiss watch left the room without saying a word.

**6. Answer the following questions. Ба саволҳои зерин ҷавоб гардонед.**



1. Was the man with the Japanese watch right? If so, how?
2. What were they arguing about at the beginning of the story?
3. Why couldn't they go on with the experiment after they took the watches out the water?
4. What did they do for a couple of hours?
5. What did they realize the Swiss watch was doing?
6. If the Swiss watch was losing sixty minutes, was it:
  - a) going forwards
  - b) stopped
  - c) going backwards
7. How often in every 12-hour would the Swiss watch show the right time?
  - a) Once.
  - b) Twice.
8. How many hours was the Japanese watch losing every hour?
9. If a watch loses 120 minutes every sixty minutes, is it:
  - a) going forwards
  - b) stopped
  - c) going backwards
10. How often in every 12-hour period will the Japanese watch show the correct time?
  - a) Once.
  - b) Twice.
11. Was the scientist right when he said, "But my watch is right more often than yours?"
12. Why is this absurd?

## LESSONS 57-58

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

## Vocabulary

circus [sə:kəs]	highlight [ˈhaɪlaɪt]
performers [pəˈfɔ:mə]	audience [ˈɔ:diəns]
juggle [ˈdʒʌgl]	truck [trʌk]
clown [klaʊn]	acrobat [ˈækɹəbæt]
tremble [ˈtrembl]	request [rɪˈkwest]
forgive [fəˈgɪv]	disturb [dɪˈstɜ:b]

## THE CIRCUS

The Rodriguez Brothers Circus is in town! Every year, the circus arrives and stays for a week. Then they go to the next town. There are not many animals in the circus. People told the circus that they didn't like seeing animals performing. There is an elephant called Jacob and two old lions, Hattie and Meg.

Most of the performers are human! There is Leopold. His father also worked in the circus, but Leopold is stronger than him, he has bigger arms and bigger legs too! Leopold performs his act every night for the town's people who come to watch.

Another performer is Clara. She says she has the longest hair in the world. It's about 4 metres long! She also has a daughter who works in the circus. Her name is Sue Ellen. Her hair is a lot shorter, but she wants to grow it as long as her mother's. Sue Ellen helps look after the animals and she's also learning how to juggle.

The highlight of the circus are three clowns. Pit, Pot and Pat. They all wear long red shoes, but Pat's shoes are the longest and sometimes, he falls over because they're so long! They perform for about twenty minutes and they are always the most popular actors with the audience, especially the children. Many people think Pit, Pot and Pat are three brothers, but Pat is older than the other two - he is their father! He's the oldest clown in the country, but he has a lot of energy.

Tomorrow will be the longest day because the circus is leaving the town and everything must be packed away into big trucks.

**1. Tell the text “The circus” in chain around the class. Матни “Сирк”-ро дар синф бо навбат нақл кунед.**

**2. Read, translate and learn the proverb. Зарбулмасалро хонед, тарҷума ва азёд кунед.**

**A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND INDEED.**

**3. Read, translate and retell the text in a chain. Матнро хонед, тарҷума ва бо навбат нақл кунед.**

Once upon a time there lived a lion in a forest. One day after a heavy meal it was sleeping under a tree. After a while, there came a mouse and it started to play on the lion. Suddenly the lion got up with anger and looked for those who disturbed its nice sleep. Then it saw a small mouse standing trembling with fear. The lion jumped on it and started to kill it. The mouse asked the lion to forgive it. The lion felt pity and left it. The mouse ran away.

On another day, the lion was caught in a net by a hunter. The mouse came there and cut the net. Thus it escaped. There after, the mouse and the lion became friends. They lived happily in the forest afterwards.

**4. Make up a story using the following words and phrases. Бо истифодаи калима ва ибораҳои зерин ҳикоя тартиб диҳед.**

once upon a time, forest, meal, after a while, suddenly, with anger, disturbed, trembling, with fear, forgive, felt pity, ran away, net, escaped, afterwards, looked for.

**5. Read the verbs and sentences. Get some more information. Феълҳо ва ҷумлаҳоро хонед ва дар борашон бештар маълумот гиред.**

get - got - got  
forgive - forgave - forgiven  
catch - caught - caught

The lion got up.  
The lion forgave it.  
The hunter caught the mouse.

**6. Read, translate and act the dialogue. Муколамаро хонед, тарчума ва ичро кунед.**

**A** – Hello, are you looking for someone?

**B** – Yes, I am looking for my cousin, Akbar. Is he feeding the lions?

**A** – No, he is not. I am feeding them today. I always feed the lions on Mondays and Thursdays. Today is Thursday.

**B** – Where is Akbar, then?

**A** – He is having tea at the fortune teller’s caravan.

**B** – Thank you!

**7. Write the following sentences in negative form. Чумлаҳон зеринро дар шакли инкорӣ нависед.**

**Pattern:** **A.** – she has the longest hair in the world.

**B.** – She doesn’t have the longest hair in the world.

Rustam is looking for leopard.

The lion jumped on leopard.

The mouse requested the lion to kill it.

The mouse cut the net.

**8. Read the following description of the circus and describe the circus you visited last time. Дар бораи сирк маълумоти бештар гиред ва охири бор ба сирк рафтанишонро тасвир намоед.**

This is a circus. You can see trained animals on the ring. The chimps are dancing. The big brown dog is counting. The trainer is showing a number to the dog. There are acrobats and jugglers on the ring too. They are near the clowns who are playing tricks. The clowns have got funny faces. You can see a horse rider too. She is on the white horse.

## LESSONS 59-60

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

meal [mi:l]	sausage ['sɔ:sɪdʒ]
breakfast ['brekfəst]	mushroom ['mʌʃrʊm]
consists of [kən'sɪst əv]	sandwich ['sænwɪdʒ]
cereal ['sɪəriəl]	main course [meɪn kɔ:s]
traditional [trə'dɪʃ(ə)n(ə)l]	pudding ['pu:dɪŋ]

### BRITISH MEALS

Most families have three meals a day. Breakfast is from 7:00 to 9:00.

A typical English breakfast consists of a plate of cereals, a slice of toast, a glass of orange juice and a cup of coffee or tea. The traditional English breakfast consists of eggs, bacon, sausages, fried bread, baked beans and mushrooms. Many English people now take such a full breakfast only on Sunday morning.

Lunch is between 12:00 and 14:00. It usually consists of a light meal of soup, sandwiches or salad, cheese and fruit and a cup of coffee or tea. The main cooked meal is usually in the evening (at about 19:00). An evening meal may have the main course of meat or fish and vegetables followed by pudding, fruit and cheese.

The evening meal is usually called 'tea', 'dinner' or 'supper'. They have supper a little later. Supper is a light meal eaten late at night, perhaps, after a visit to the cinema or theatre. A typical British meal for dinner is "meat and two vegetables". The vegetables like potatoes, carrots, peas, cabbages and onions are still very popular in England.

**1. Listen, read and translate the following words. Калимаҳои зеринро гӯш кунед, хонед ва тарҷума кунед.**

[i:] sweet, tea, meat, cheese, pizza, beans, teapot

[ɪ] biscuit, tin, chips, fish, sandwich, milk, drink

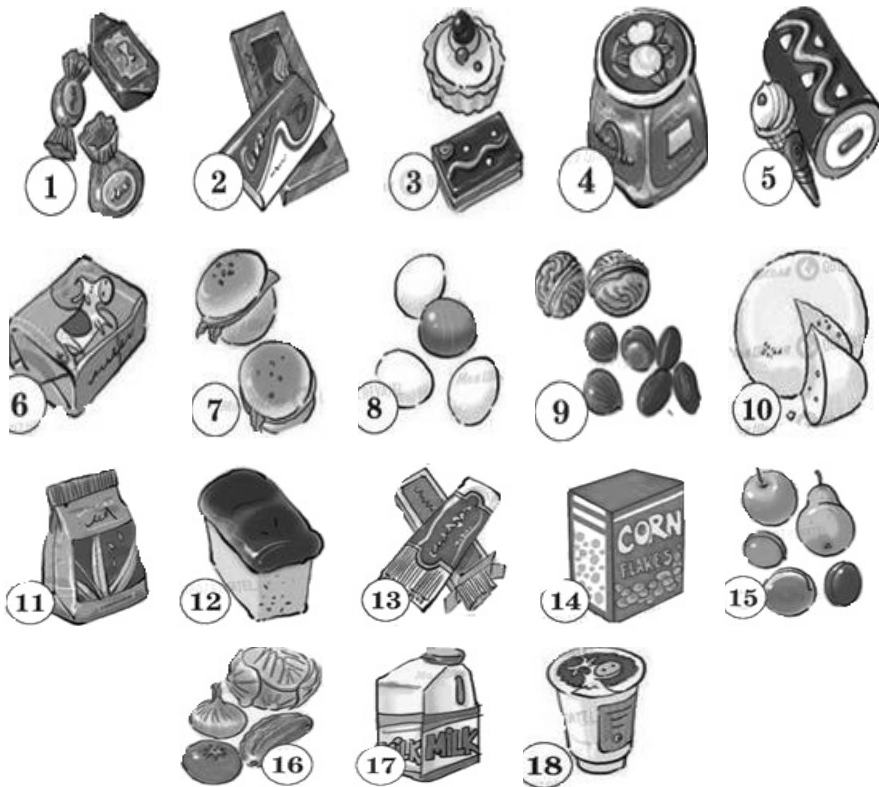
[ei] cake, plate, break, make, take, mayonnaise

[aɪ] pie, slice, knife, like, ice-cream, dry, nice

[æ] sandwich, salad, have, add, jam, salad-sandwiches

**2. Match the pictures with the name of products. Номҳои маҳсулотро бо расмҳои мутобиқ намоед.**

Sweet, bread, hamburger, yogurt, chocolate, cereal, eggs, milk, cakes, butter, nuts, vegetable, ice-cream, jam, cheese, fruit, spaghetti, bag of flour.



**3. Read the text "British meals" and mark the true sentences or false sentences. Матни "British meals"-ро хонед ва дуруст ё нодуруст будани ҷумлаҳои зеринро гӯед.**

1. Most English families have five meals a day.
2. A typical English breakfast consists of plate of cereals, a slice of toast, a glass of orange juice and a cup of coffee or tea.
3. The traditional English breakfast consists of eggs, bacon, sausages, fried bread, baked beans and mushrooms.
4. Lunch usually consists of a big hamburger, a glass of cola, and an ice-cream.
5. Lunch is usually in the morning (at about 9.00).
6. The evening meal is usually called 'tea', 'dinner' or 'supper'.

**4. Read, translate and act the dialogue. Make up your own dialogues. Work in pairs. Муколамаро хонед, тарҷума кунед ва муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед. Бо гурӯҳҳо кор кунед.**

**Example: A:** Do you usually eat a big breakfast?

**B:** No, I don't. I usually have a sandwich and a cup of coffee. What about you?

**A:** I usually have a big breakfast. I have a bowl of cereals, eggs and toast.

1. Do you eat a breakfast?
2. Do you cook breakfast by yourself?
3. When do you eat your breakfast?
4. What do you drink in the breakfast: tea or coffee?
5. Do you like to eat fast food in the afternoon?
6. Do you like eat rice of potatoes in the morning?

**5. Read the text and speak about your everyday food. Матро хонед ва дар бораи хӯроқи ҳаррӯзаатон гуфтугӯ намоед.**

## EAT THE RIGHT FOOD

People cannot live without food. Animals, birds, fishes and plants cannot live without food either.

There are different kinds of foods. Some kind of foods like bread, sugar, meat, butter, cheese and rice make you strong and gives you energy.

Meat, fish and milk help you to grow. Vegetable, eggs and cornflakes makes your bones and teeth strong. You should eat vegetable and fruits because they have a lot of vitamins. Vitamins are important for your eyes, skin, bones, hair and for other part of your body. There are thirteen types of vitamins (A, B, C and others).

Eat the right food! Remember the proverb “Good health is about wealth”.

**6. Fill the gaps and act the dialogue. Чойҳои холиро пур на-муда муколамаро иҷро кунед.**

1) **A:** Would you like some sugar in your tea?

**B:** Yes. Pass me a ..., please.

2) **A:** Mum, give me some pepper, please?

**B:** Why would you like to add it to your dish?

**A:** I want to make it ....

3) This cake taste too....Why did you put too much sugar in it?

Sorry my dear. I didn't notice how much ... I put in it.

4) **A:** Jovid, this coffee taste .... Will you pass me some sugar, please?

**B:** Certainly.

**7. Match phrases with the words. Ибораҳои бо калимаҳои мувофиқ намоед.**

1) A slice of	a) chocolate
2) A cup of	b) tea
3) A bottle of	c) cheese



4) A bar of	d) chips
5) A piece of	f) bread
6) A loaf of	g) pie
7) A glass of	h) juice
8) A packet of	e) sausage

**8. Talk about the pictures following pattern. Аз рӯйи намуна дар бораи расмҳо гуфтугӯ намоед.**

**Pattern:** A: What food (products) do you like to eat?

B: I like fruit. I usually have an apple or banana in my lunch. I also like to eat tasty things, such as chocolate and sweets. My mother says I mustn't eat a lot of these.



**9. Complete the sentences. Ҷумлаҳои пурра намоед.**

1. Most families have ... ..
2. A typical English breakfast consists of ... ..
3. The traditional English breakfast consists of ... ..
4. Lunch consists of... ..
5. An evening meal may have ... ..
6. The evening meal is usually ... ..
7. A typical British meal for dinner is ... ..

## LESSON 61

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

birthday ['bɜːθdeɪ]	grandma ['grænmaː]
bike [baɪk]	candle ['kændl]
though [ðəʊ]	favourites ['feɪvərɪts]

### MY BIRTHDAY

I am 12 years old. I love all holidays. Birthday is my favorite holiday. My birthday is on the fifth of May. I usually have a party on this day. I invite my friends. We are very happy during the party. We eat cakes, sweets and ice cream. We play games. I get a lot of presents on this day. I usually have a birthday party at home and we have a big meal. All my family gathers around a big table. There is a birthday cake with candles on it. All my relatives say “Happy birthday” to me.

Next day I invite my friends and organize games, sing songs and play jokes. We usually have fun.

I enjoy my birthday party very much.

### Vocabulary

present - тухфа

give presents (gifts) - тухфа кардан

invite friends and relatives - дӯстон ва хешовандонро таклиф кардан

sing - суруд хондан

dance - рақс кардан

## 1. Complete the text. Матнро пурра намоед.

### MY LAST BIRTHDAY PARTY

1. Last year my sisters arranged a birthday partry for me.
2. When I was out, they got \_\_\_\_\_ for the partry.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ the house and \_\_\_\_\_ pizza. They decorate my room with the balloons.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ on their best clothes and looked \_\_\_\_\_.
5. When I rang the doorbell, the music started playing. I came into the room and saw a big \_\_\_\_\_ on the table. \_\_\_\_\_ 13 candles on it.
6. My sisters sang to me, «Happy birthday to you. Happy birthday to you. Happy birthday. Happy birthday to you.»
7. I was very .....

### HOW TO ARRANGE A SCHOOL PARTY

1. I am \_\_\_\_\_ to have a school partry next week.
2. First of all, I will arrange date and time and write \_\_\_\_\_
3. Then I will think who can help me to organize the partry. I think I will ask my friend Amina to bring CDs.
4. She will be responsible for \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I am \_\_\_\_\_ to ask my friend Salim to \_\_\_\_\_ a guitar. He can play the guitar very \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I will ask Zebo to \_\_\_\_\_ food.
7. And I will ask Saodat to make a \_\_\_\_\_.
8. So, the girls will be \_\_\_\_\_ for the meal.
9. I hope the partry will be \_\_\_\_\_.

## 2. Answer the following questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.

1. When is your birthday?
2. Is birthday your favorite holiday?
3. Do you have a partry on this day?

4. Do you invite your friends on your birthday?
5. How old are you now?
6. Do you like birthday parties?
7. How do you celebrate your birthday?
8. Whom do you invite to your birthday party?
9. You like to get presents, don't you?
10. What kind of presents do you like to get best of all?

**3. Make up dialogue. Мукола тартиб диҳед.**

**Amina** – Let's have tea , shall we?

**Sobir** – That's a good idea. Shall I take the table out?

**Amina** – Yes, please. And the chairs too.

**Sobir** – Right. Where shall I put them?

**Amina** – Oh, anywhere. I'll bring the tea.

**Sobir** – Bring it under the tree here. That's better.

**Amina** – Now perhaps we can have some tea.

**4. Make up sentences with the following words. Аз калимаҳои зерин ҷумла созад.**

- 1) Help / my friends / I / with their homework
- 2) make / people / laugh / when they are sad
- 3) talk / to my friends / on the phone / I
- 4) do / exercise / how / you / do / often / ?

**5. Answer the following questions. Ба саволҳои зерин ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. When was the first time you earned some money?
2. When was the first time you heard your favorite song?

## LESSON 62

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳои ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

## Vocabulary

different [ˈdɪfrənt]	famous [ˈfeɪməs]
know [naʊ]	large [lɑ:dʒ]
yard [jɑ:d]	house [haʊs]
other [ˈʌðə]	third [θɜ:d]
because [biˈkɔz]	learn [lɜ:n]

## MY PLACE

I live in a flat. It is neither big nor small. It is on the fifth floor. Our flat has two rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall.

Our living room is big. It is light because it has a large window. To the left of the window there is a piano. To the right of the window there is an old wardrobe. In the middle of the room there is a big round table. We often gather together at this table and play table games. On the walls there are beautiful paintings of modern artists.

I have my own room. It is small. It hasn't got much furniture but it is very cosy. It is a pity that there is no balcony in my room.

Our kitchen is big and comfortable. We have a big fridge and a microwave oven. We usually have breakfast and supper in the kitchen.

I like my flat.

## Vocabulary

house - ҳавлӣ, хона  
in the country - дар деҳа  
flat - утоқ  
in the city - дар шаҳр  
room - хучра  
the walls - деворҳо  
bedroom - хонаи хоб

**1. Read and translate the following word- combinations; make up sentences with them. Ибораҳои зеринро хонед ва тарҷума кунед; бо ҳар як ибора ҷумла тартиб диҳед.**

1. at home - дар хона
2. at my place - дар хонаи ман
3. go home - ба хона рафтан
4. come home - ба хона омадан
5. leave home - аз хона баромадан
6. It's a pity! - афсус!

**2. Complete the text. Матнро пурра намоед.**

My family lives on the \_\_\_\_\_ floor in a big house. Our flat is \_\_\_\_\_. We have two bedrooms, a \_\_\_\_\_, a \_\_\_\_\_, a \_\_\_\_\_ and a toilet.

The biggest room in our flat is the \_\_\_\_\_. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ room with a big table in the center. In the \_\_\_\_\_ there is a cosy sofa. Just on the opposite wall there is a large flat screen.

When we are at home, we often \_\_\_\_\_ in the room and spend time playing games or watching TV.

**3. Answer the following questions: Ба саволҳои зерин ҷавоб гардонед:**

1. Do you live in a flat or in a house?
2. Is it big or small?
3. How many rooms has it?
4. What is there in the living-room?
5. What is there in the kitchen?
6. Do you have your own room?

**4. Answer the following questions. Ба саволҳои зерин ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. When was the first time you studied English? Did you like it?

2. When was the first time you regretted doing something? Do you still regret about it?

## LESSON 63

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

different [ˈdɪfrənt]	animal [ˈænɪmə]
know [nou]	famous [ˈfeɪməs]
yard [jɑ:d]	large [lɑ:dʒ]
other [ˈʌðə]	house [haʊs]
because [biˈkɔz]	learn [lɜ:n]

### THE LION AND THE MOUSE

A lion was asleep a little mouse began running up and down upon him. This soon wakened the lion, who placed his huge paw upon him, and opened his big jaws to swallow him. "Pardon, O King," cried the little mouse: "Forgive me this time, I shall never forget it: "Who knows but what I may be able to do you a turn some of these days?" The lion was so tickled at the idea of the mouse being able to help him, that he lifted up his paw and let him go.

Some time later the lion was caught in a trap and the hunters who desired to carry him alive to the King, tied him to a tree while they went in search of a waggon to carry him on. Just then the little mouse happened to pass by and seeing the sad plight in which the lion was, went up to him and soon gnawed away the ropes that bound the King of the Beasts. "Was I not right?" said the little mouse.

**1. Answer the following questions. Ба саволҳои зерин ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. What happened to the lion after he let the Mouse go?
- 2 How did the Mouse save the Lion? Was the Lion angry with the Mouse?

## 2. Complete the sentences. Чумлахоро пурра намоед.

1. The Lion was so tickled at the idea ... being able to help him, that he lifted up his paw and ....

2. Some time after ... was caught in a trap, and the ...who desired to carry him alive to the King, tied him to a tree while they went in search of ...to carry him on.

3. "Was I not right?" said the....

## 3. Put the sentences into interrogative form. Чумлахоро дар шакли саволӣ нависед.

1. Once when a Lion was asleep a little Mouse began running up and down upon him.

2. "Pardon, O King," cried the little Mouse.

3. The little Mouse happened to pass by.

## 4. Make up sentences with the following words. Бо калимаҳои зерин чумлаҳо созад.

a lion, the king, him ,little, a mouse

## LESSON 64

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

## Vocabulary

grasshopper ['grɑ:ʃɒpə]	field [fi:ld]
ant [ænt]	understood [ʌndə'stʊd]
chirping ['tʃɜ:pɪŋ]	corn [kɔ:n]

## THE ANT AND THE GRASSHOPPER

One summer's day a Grasshopper was hopping about in the field, singing and chirping to its heart's content. An Ant passed by, carrying with great effort an ear of corn he was taking to his home.



«Why not come and have a chat with me,» the Grasshopper said, «instead of fussing all day long?». «I am busy saving up food for the winter,» the Ant said, «and that would be better for you to do the same.» «Why bother about cold?» the Grasshopper answered; «we have got a lot of food at present.»

But the Ant went on its supply. When the winter came the Grasshopper got very cold and hungry while it kept watching the ants replete with corn and grain from the stores they had collected and saved in the summer.

Then the Grasshopper understood...

**1. Answer the following questions. Ба саволҳои зерин ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. What did the grasshopper do in summer?
2. Why was the ant so busy?
3. Who feels better in winter – the grasshopper or the Ant?

**2. Complete the sentences. Ҷумлаҳои ғайри муқомилро пурра намоед.**

1. An Ant passed by, carrying with great effort an ear of corn he was ....

2. «Why not come and have ....» the Grasshopper said, «instead of fussing all day long?».

3. «I am busy saving up food...» the Ant said, «and that would be better for you to do the same.»

4. «Why bother about cold?» the ... answered; «we have got a lot of food at present.»

5. But the Ant ... on its supply.

**3. Make up sentences with the following words. Бо калимаҳои зерин ҷумла созад.**

Grasshopper, winter, the Ant, cold, food at present, winter, hungry.

**4. Retell the text. Матнро нақл намоед.**

## LESSON 65

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салохият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

golden ['gəʊldən]	immediately [ɪ'miːdiətli]
goose [guːs]	precious ['preʃəs]
imagine [ɪmædʒɪn]	bird [bɜːd]

### THE GOLDEN GOOSE

Once upon a time there lived a man and his wife who were happy to own a goose that laid a golden egg daily. In spite of their luck, however, they soon stopped being satisfied with their fortune and wanted even more.

They imagined that if the goose can lay golden eggs, it must be made of gold inside. So they thought that if they could get all that precious metal at once, they would get very rich immediately. Then the couple decided to kill the bird. However, when they cut the goose and open it, they were shocked to find that its innards were just like other goose!

**1. Answer the following questions. Ба саволҳои зерин ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. What made the goose of the man and his wife so special?
2. Why were not they pleased with the goose?
3. Did they become happy when they killed the goose?

**2. Complete the sentences. Ҷумлаҳои пурра намоед.**

1. They imagined that if the goose can lay ... eggs, it must be made of ... inside.
2. So they thought that if they could get all that precious ... at once, they would get very ... immediately.
3. Then the couple decided ... the bird.

**3. Put the sentences into interrogative form. Чумлаҳоро дар шакли саволи нависед.**

1. The couple decided to kill the bird.
2. Once upon a time there lived a man and his wife.
3. A man and his wife who were happy to own a goose.

**4. Retell the text. Матнро нақл намоед.**

## LESSONS 66-67

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

computer [kəm'pjʊ:tə(r)]	mathematics [ˌmæθə'mætɪks]
grandparent ['grænˌpeərənt]	opportunity [ɒpə'tju:nɪti]
programmer [prəʊgræmə]	technology [tek'nɒlədʒɪ]

## I WANT TO BE A PROGRAMMER

I want to become a computer programmer. I am interested in computers. It is a whole new world. Many people continue careers of their parents or grandparents but it is not the case with me. My mother is a teacher and my father is a doctor. But I don't want to be neither a teacher nor a doctor. My favorite subjects in school are mathematics, physics and, of course, computer science. I am not interested in such subjects as geography, biology or chemistry.

My hobby is computer games and computer programming. I have a computer at home and can spend hours working at it. It is much easier to do things on computer, for example to write a composition. You can change the text as many times as you want and you don't need to rewrite everything if you changed something. I think that the profession of programmer can give many

opportunities. Computers are the most rapidly changing sphere of modern technology. We are living in the age of information. And I think that the future is just filled with computers.

**1. Answer the following questions. Ба саволҳои зерин ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. Are you going to continue your parents' careers?
2. What are your favorite subjects in school?
3. What subject don't you like?
4. What is your hobby?
5. Why do you think your job will give you many opportunities?
6. Are you going to continue your education after school?

**2. Complete the text. Матнро пурра намоед.**

My hobby is computer games and....

I have a computer at home and can spend....

I think that the profession of programmer can give....

Computers are the most rapidly changing sphere of....

We are living in the age of....

In our country, computers have been used.....

I want to enter the university and study....

**3. Put the sentences into interrogative form. Ҷумлаҳои дар шакли саволӣ нависед.**

My mother is a teacher and my father is a doctor.

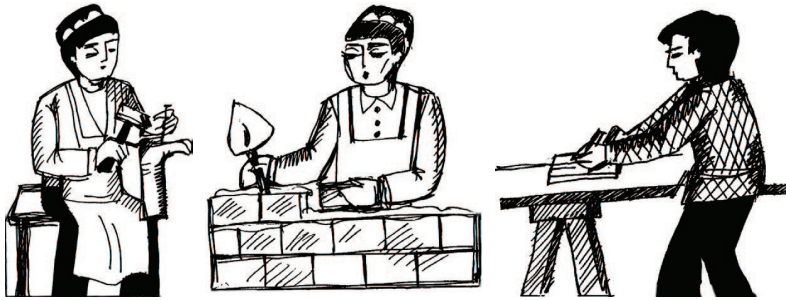
My favorite subject is computer science.

My hobby is computer games and computer programming.

I have a computer at home.

It is much easier to do things on computer.

**4. Answer the questions, using the following words: pupils, a dressmaker, a shoemaker, a bricklayer, a farmer. Бо истифодаи калимаҳои pupils, a dressmaker, a shoemaker, a bricklayer, a farmer ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.**



1. By whom are tables made?
2. By whom are shoes mended?
3. By whom are dresses made?
4. By whom are houses built?
5. By whom are flowers watered in your garden?
6. By whom are trees planted on the school plot?

**5. Read, translate and act the dialogue. Make up your own dialogues. Муколаро хонед, тарчума ва ичро намоед. Муколаро худро тартиб диҳед.**

**A. Mother:** By whom are you taught to plant trees and flowers on your school plot?

**Son:** We are taught to plant trees and flowers on our school plot by our teachers.

**B. Mother:** Such a long answer! Say "by our teachers".

**Son:** By our teachers.

**Mother:** By whom are the plants taken care on your school plot?

**Son:** By us, pupils.

**C. P1 - Karim,** I want you to answer my questions.

**P2 -** I'll answer them with great pleasure.

**P1 -** By whom are books written?

**P2 -** Books are written by writers.

**6. Retell the text. Матро нақл намоед.**

## LESSON 68

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

admiration [ædmə'reɪʃən]	charming ['tʃɑ:mɪŋ]
though [ðəʊ]	sweet [swi:t]
latter ['lætə]	e-mail [i:mail]

### FROM THE HISTORY OF A LETTER

We receive a lot of emails every day. It has become such a usual thing. It's a fact that people have stopped writing letters. It is going out of date. Just imagine only a hundred years ago we looked forward to an envelope in our postbox. And it came to us in many trains, it flew through air, over the mountains and seas, it passed through the hands of many people. It is so simple to send emails today that people never remember that it was once a very difficult and special task.

In ancient times “letters” were brought by runners – men who could run fast and far – and the “letters” they carried were not written, but were told to a receiver. Postmen in those days had to have a good memory, and they had to be honest. This was especially important. The “letter” often had important secrets in it, it had to reach only ears of the receiver and without any change in it. Post runners were met everywhere with respect and honour. Nobody was allowed to stop them or to do anything against them. History has many stories about runners and descriptions of what they did.

Post runners sometimes had other duties besides carrying letters. Indian post runners in Mexico, where the postal service was very fast, were sometimes used to send – fish for the king's table. The capital was four hundred kilometers from the sea.

## Vocabluary

to go out of date - пир шудан

to look forward to - бетоқатона интизор шудан

to receive - гирифтадан

to send - фиристондан

to carry letters - мактубро овардан

to reach - ба даст овардан

### 1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.

1. Why have people stopped writing letters?
2. Do people look forward to receiving emails?

### 2. Complete the sentences. Ҷумлаҳоро ба охир расонед.

1. It has become such a usual ....
2. It's a fact that people have stopped .... letters.
3. It is so simple to send emails today that people never remember that it was once ....
4. ... men who could run fast and far – and the “letters” they carried were not written, but were told to a receiver.
5. Postmen in those days had to have a good memory, and they had....

### 3. Put sentences into interrogative form. Ҷумлаҳоро дар шакли саволӣ нависед.

1. Post runners were met everywhere with respect and honour.
2. Nobody was allowed to stop them or to do anything against them.
3. History has many stories about runners and descriptions of what they did.
4. Post runners sometimes had other duties besides carrying letters.

## LESSON 69

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

fashionable ['fæʃ(ə)nəbəl]	brave [breɪv]
aristocrat ['æristəkræt]	romanticism [rəʊ'mæntɪsɪzəm]
forever [fə'revə(r)]	outside [aʊt'saɪd]
freedom ['fri:dəm]	fever ['fɪve(r)]

### THE GREAT ROMANTIC

Lord Byron (1788-1824) didn't live a long life. He was an aristocrat and a fashionable man. But he loved freedom and a simple country life. His personality attracted Britain and all Europe. He brought to his poetry romanticism of his times. He was talented and handsome, noble and brave London admired him.

George Gordon Byron was born on January 22nd, 1788. He was the son of John Byron and his wife, Catherine, whose ancestors were of the royal house of Stuart. He spent his early years outside the capital. He lived in the north. Later his mother took him to Aberdeen.

There they lived for several years. George went to Aberdeen Grammar School and there is a monument to him outside the school. Now it is a museum and art gallery. Later he studied at Harrow School and the University of Cambridge.

When Byron was 19, he came to London. One day the poet wrote, "I woke up and found myself famous." It happened after the publication of his autobiographic poem "Childe Harold" in 1812.

The fact is that from 1809 to 1811 he had traveled in different parts of Europe and in the poem he described everything that had happened to him.



In the summer of 1816 Byron left Britain forever. He traveled around Europe and soon he became a member of the Greek liberation movement, for which he died. But he did not lead the Greeks in battle as he wished. He died of fever

**1. Translate. Тарчума намоед.**

1. George Gordon Byron was born on January 22nd, 1788.
2. He was the son of John Byron and his wife, Catherine, whose ancestors (предки) were of the royal house of Stuart.
3. He spent his early years outside the capital.
4. He lived in the north.

**3. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. When and where was G. Byron born?
2. Where did he study?
3. What did he describe in the poem?
4. When did he die?

**4. Make up sentences with the following words. Бо калимаҳои зерин ҷумлаҳо созад.**

Life, an aristocrat, a fashionable man, freedom country, Britain, talented, handsome, noble, brave, was born.

## LESSON 70

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

### Vocabulary

Earth [ə:θ]	ocean['əʊʃən]
water ['wɔ:tə]	country ['kʌntri]

## THE EARTH

We live on the Earth. It is very big. There is a lot of water on the Earth. It is in rivers, lakes, seas and oceans. There are a lot of forests and fields, hills and mountains on it.

The Earth is full of wonders. Different animals live on the Earth. Different plants grow on it. The Earth is beautiful.

There are large countries and small countries there are warm countries and cold countries. There are some countries where there are four seasons in a year and some countries where there are only two. When it is day in one country it is night in another country.

When the sun shines it is day, when the sun does not shine it is night. You can see the moon and the stars in the sky at night. People live in different countries. They speak different languages.

Our country is Tajikistan. There are long rivers, beautiful lakes and fields and high mountains in Tajikistan. People who live in Tajikistan speak different languages

### **1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. Where do people live?
2. Is the Earth big or small?
3. What is there on the Earth?
4. The Earth is beautiful, isn't it?
5. Why do we say that the Earth is full of wonders?
6. Why do people speak in different languages?

### **2. Put the sentences into interrogative form. Ҷумлаҳоро дар шакли саволӣ нависед.**

1. The Earth is full of wonders.
2. Different animals live on the Earth.
3. Different plants grow on it.
4. The Earth is beautiful.
5. There are large countries and small countries on the Earth.
6. There are warm countries and cold countries on the Earth.

7. There are some countries where there are four seasons in a year and some countries where there are only two.

8. When it is day in one country it is night in another country.

**3. Translate the words. Калимаҳоро тарҷума намоед.**

Countries, seasons, year, day, night, moon, sky, different, languages.

**4. Make up sentences with the following words. Бо калимаҳои зерин ҷумлаҳо созад.**

Small countries, seasons, the sun, moon and the stars, different, languages

**LESSONS 71-72**

**Competency:** *The pupils should read the text, answer the questions and retell the text.*

**Салоҳият:** *Хонандагон бояд матнро хонда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳанд ва онро нақл карда тавонанд.*

**Vocabulary**

supermarket ['sju:pəmə:kɪt]	conditioner [kən'dɪʃənə(r)]
comfortable ['kʌmfəbl]	although [ɔ:l'dəu]
disadvantage [ˌdɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ]	availability [ə'veɪlə'bɪləti]

**A SUPERMARKET**

A supermarket is a large self-service retail store selling food and household supplies. Nowadays, shopping in supermarkets is becoming more and more popular. Most of the people like shopping in supermarket but the others do not like. There are the advantages and the disadvantages of the shopping in supermarkets.

Shopping in supermarkets helps consumer feel comfortable. The foods in the supermarket are of high quality. Moreover, the

prices between supermarkets and markets are not always too much different, even sometimes the prices of the supermarkets are cheaper than in the markets.

Besides, the services in supermarket are good. The service staff is very careful and thoughtful. There is air conditioner in the supermarkets. They are open from 7 am. to 22 pm., it gives the busy people to have an opportunity to do shopping.

You can find almost everything you need in supermarkets although the availability of foreign products varies quite a lot.

**1. Answer the following questions. Ба саволҳои зерин ҷавоб гардонед.**

1. Do you like to do shopping in supermarket?
2. Are foods in the supermarket of good quality?
3. What can you say about the service staff?
4. What kind of things do you find in the supermarkets?
5. What can you say about advantages and disadvantages of shopping in supermarkets?

**Vocabulary:**

self-service - худхизматрасонӣ

popular - машҳур

advantage - бартарӣ, имтиёз

disadvantage - нобобӣ, ноқулай

consumer - харидор

comfortable - бароҳат

different - дигар

cheaper - арзонтар

foreign products - хӯроқворихо аз хориҷи кишвар

**2. Put the sentences into interrogative form. Ҷумлаҳои дар шакли саволи нависед.**

1. Shopping in supermarkets is becoming more and more popular.
2. Most of the people like shopping in supermarkets.

3. There are the advantages and the disadvantages of the shopping in supermarkets.

4. The service staff is very careful, thoughtful and enthusiastic.

5. There is air conditioner in the supermarkets.

6. You can find almost everything you need in supermarkets.

**3. Complete the sentences. Чумлахоро пурра намоед.**

1. A supermarket is a large self-service retail store selling ....

2. Nowadays, shopping in supermarkets is becoming....

3. Most of the people like shopping in ... but the others do not like.

4. Shopping in supermarkets helps consumer feel ....

5. The foods in the supermarket are of high ....

6. The prices of the supermarkets are ...than the market.

**4. Answer the following questions and make up a story. Ба саволҳои зерин ҷавоб дода ҳикоя тартиб диҳед.**

1. I have a friend whom I seldom meet. Once I met him looking very sunburn...What did he tell me?

2. I was walking home slowly. Suddenly I saw my friend coming out of a grocery. He had a basket in his hand. What had he bought there?

3. My brother was in the Crimea last summer. When he came back, he told us many interesting stories. What did he tell us?

**5. Read, translate and act the dialogue. Make up your own dialogue. Муколамаро хонед, тарҷума ва иҷро намоед. Муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед.**

**Намуна:**

**Pattern:** A - Where are you going?

B - I m going to the bakery

A - What do you want to buy at the bakery?

B - Two buns and a loaf of bread.

## IRREGULAR VERBS

be [bi:]	was [woz] were [wa:]	been [bi:n]
beat [bi:t]	beat [bi:t]	beaten [ˈbi:tn]
become [biˈkʌm]	became [biˈkeim]	become [biˈkʌm]
begin [biˈgɪn]	began [bi:gæn]	begun [bi:ɡʌn]
blow [blou]	blew [blu:]	blown [bloun]
break [breik]	broke [brouk]	broken [broukn]
bring [brɪn]	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]
build [bild]	built [bilt]	built [bilt]
buy [bai]	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]
can [kæn]	could [kud]	could [kud]
catch [kæts]	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [tʃouz]	chosen [tʃouzn]
cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]
dig [dɪg]	dug [dʌg]	dug [dʌg]
do [du:]	did [did]	done [dʌn]
draw [drɔ:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [dro:n]
dream [dri:m]	dreamt [drɛmt]	dreamt [drɛmt]
drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræbk]	drunk [drʌŋk]
drive [draɪv]	drove [drouv]	driven [drɪvn]
eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten [i:tn]
fall [fɔ:l]	fell [fel]	fallen [fɔ:lɪn]
feed [fi:d]	fed [fed]	fed [fed]
feel [fi:l]	felt [felt]	felt [felt]
fight [fait]	fought [fɔ:t]	fought [fɔ:t]

find [faɪnd]	found [faʊnd]	found [faʊnd]
fly [flaɪ]	flew [flu:]	flown [flaʊn]
forget [fə'get]	forgot [fa'gɒt]	forgotten [fə'gɒtn]
get [get]	got [gɒt]	got [gɒt]
give [gɪv]	gave [geɪv]	given [gɪvn]
go [gəʊ]	went [went]	gone [gɒn]
grow [grəʊ]	grew [gru:]	grown [graʊn]
hang [hæŋ]	hung [hʌŋ]	hung [hʌŋ]
have [hæv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]
hear [hiə]	heard [ha:d]	heard [hə:d]
hide [haɪd]	hid [hɪd]	hidden [hɪdn]
hold [həʊld]	held [held]	held [held]
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]
know [nəʊ]	knew [nju:]	known [nəʊn]
leave [li:v]	left [left]	left [left]
let [let]	let [let]	let [let]
lie [laɪ]	lay [lei]	lain [leɪn]
light [laɪt]	lit [lɪt]	lit [lɪt]
lose [lu:z]	lost [lɒst]	lost [lɒst]
make [meɪk]	made [meɪd]	made [meɪd]
may [meɪ]	might [maɪt]	might [maɪt]
mean [mi:n]	meant [ment]	meant [ment]
meet [mi:t]	met [met]	met [met]
pay [peɪ]	paid [peɪd]	paid [peɪd]
put [pʊt]	put [pʊt]	put [pʊt]

read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]
ring [riŋ]	rang [ræŋ]	rung [rʌŋ]
run [rʌn]	ran [rʌn]	run [rʌŋ]
say [sei]	said [sed]	said [sed]
see [si:]	saw [sɔ:]	seen [si:n]
sell [sel]	sold [sould]	sold [sould]
send [send]	sent [sent]	sent [sent]
shine [ʃain]	shone [ʃon]	shone [ʃon]
show [ʃou]	showed [ʃoud]	shown [ʃoun]
shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]
sink [siŋk]	sank [sænk]	sunk [sʌŋk]
sing [siŋ]	sang [seŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]
sit [sit]	sat [saet]	sat [sæt]
sleep [sli:p]	slept [slept]	slept [slept]
smell [smel]	smelt [smelt]	smelt [smelt]
speak [spi:k]	spoke [spouk]	spoken [spoukn]
spend [spend]	spent [spent]	spent [spent]
stand [stænd]	stood [stud]	stood [stud]
strike [straik]	struck [strʌk]	struck [strʌk]
swim [swim]	swam [swaem]	swum [swʌm]
take [teik]	took [tuk]	taken [teikn]
teach [ti:tʃ]	taught [tɔ:t]	taught [tat]
tell [tel]	told [tould]	told [tould]
think [θiŋk]	thought [θɔ:t]	thought [θɔ:t]



understand ʌndə'stænd]	understood ʌndə'stʊd]	understood ʌndə'stʊd]
wake [weɪk]	woke [wəʊk]	woken [wəʊkən]
wear [wɛə]	wore [wɔ:]	worn [wɔ:n]
weep [wi:p]	wept [wɛpt]	wept [wɛpt]
win [wɪn]	won [wʌn]	won [wʌn]
write [raɪt]	wrote [rəʊt]	written [rɪtən]

**REVIEW  
READING RULES**

Letter combinations	Sounds	Examples
Ar	[a:]	star, park, car
A+ss	[a:s]	classroom
Ay	[ei]	day, May
A+ll	[o:l]	wall, all
Ea	[i:]	read, speak
Ee	[i:]	three, green
Ey	[ei]	they
Er	[ə:]	her
Ir	[ə:]	bird, skirt, shirt
Or	[ɔ:]	door, floor
Or	[ə:]	worker
Oo+n, in	[u]	spoon, room, cool
Oo+t,k	[u]	book, foot
Ou	[au]	house, housewife
Ow	[au]	now, down
Oy	[oi]	boy, toy
Air	[ɛə]	chair
Eir	[ɛə]	their
Ere	[ɛə]	where
Our	[auə]	our
Io	[aiə]	pioneer
Eer	[iə]	pioneer
Sh	[ʃ]	she, shirt, shelf
Ch	[tʃ]	chick, bench, children
Th	[ð]	this, the
Th	[θ]	three
Igh	[ai]	night
Ng	[ŋ]	morning
Nk	[ŋ]	tank
Ck	[k]	black
Wh	[w]	where, what

## TOPICAL VOCABULARY

### SCHOOL

- attend [ə'tend] - иштирок кардан  
biology [bai'ɒlədʒi] - биология  
be absent [bi: 'æbs(ə)nt] - иштирок накардан, ғойиб будан  
blackboard ['blækbɔ:d] - тахтаи синф  
book [buk] - китоб  
botany ['bɒtəni] - ботаника  
chalk [tʃɔ:k] - бӯр  
chalkboard ['tʃɔ:kbɔ:d] - тахтаи синф  
chemistry ['kemistri] - химия  
chess-circle [tʃes 'sə:kl] - маҳфили шоҳмотбозӣ  
circle ['sə:kl] - маҳфил  
class [klɑ:s] - синф  
classroom ['klɑ:srum] - синфхона  
day-book ['deibuk] - рӯзнома  
do sums ['du'sʌmz] - ҳалли мисолҳо, мисолҳоро ҳал кардан  
draw (drew, drawn) [drɔ:] - расм кашидан  
drawing ['drɔ:ɪŋ] - расмкашӣ  
finish ['fɪnɪʃ] - ба охир расидан  
form-master ['fɔ:m,mɑ:stə] - роҳбари синф (мард)  
form-mistress ['fɔ:m,mɪstrɪs] - роҳбари синф (зан)  
Form eight (Form Eight A) [eɪt] - синфи ҳаштум  
Friday ['fraɪdɪ] - чумъа  
geography [dʒɪ'ɒgrəfi] - ҷуғрофия  
get marks - баҳо гирифтан  
gymnastics [dʒɪm'næstɪks] - гимнастика  
gymnasium [dʒɪm'neɪzjəm] - толори (зал) варзишӣ (тарбияи ҷисмонӣ)  
handicraft ['hændɪkrɑ:ft] - меҳнати дастӣ  
head-master ['hed'mɑ:stə] - директор (мард)  
head mistress [ˌhed'mɪstrɪs] - директор (зан)

history [ˈhɪstəri] - таърих  
Komsomol member [ˈkɒmsəməl ˈmembə] - аъзои комсомол  
literature [ˈlɪtərɪtʃə] - адабиёт  
mathematics [ˌmæθiˈmætiks] - математика, риёзиёт  
Monday [ˈmʌndi] - душанбе  
monitor [ˈmɒnɪtə] - сардор  
notebook [ˈnəʊtbʊk] - дафтар  
pen - ручка  
pencil [ˈpensl] - қалам  
pen-knife [ˈpennaɪf] - кордча, қаламтарош  
physics [ˈfɪzɪks] - физика  
ruler [ˈru:lə] - хаткашак  
rubber [ˈrʌbə] - поккунак  
India-rubber [ˈɪndjəˈrʌbə] - поккунак  
Saturday [ˈsætədi] - шанбе  
school [sku:l] - мактаб  
scholl badge [sku:l bædʒ] - нишоная мактаб  
grammar school [ˈgræmə sku:l] - мактаби грамматикӣ  
primary school [ˈpraɪməri sku:l] - мактаби ибтидоӣ;  
vocational school [vəʊˈkeɪʃənəl] - омӯзишгоҳи касбу ҳунар,  
sing a song [sɪŋ eɪ sɔŋ] - суруд хондан  
singing [ˈsɪŋɪŋ] - сурудхонӣ  
subject [ˈsʌbdʒɪkt] - предмет  
Sunday [ˈsʌndi] - якшанбе  
Tajik [ˈtɑ:ʒɪk] - тоҷик  
time-table (ˈtaɪm,teɪbl) - ҷадвали дарс  
Thursday [ˈθɜ:zdi] - панҷшанбе  
Universaty [ˌju:niˈvɜ:sɪti] - университет  
Wednesday [ˈwenzdi] - чоршанбе  
What day is it today? - имрӯз кадом рӯз аст?  
What is the date today? - имрӯз чандум аст?  
Who is absent - кӣ нест? Кӣ иштирок намекунад?

## SCHOOL HOLIDAYS

bicycle [ˈbaɪsɪkl] - велосипед  
by bicycle - бо велосипед  
cycle [ˈsaɪkl] - чарх  
cook [kʊk] - ошпаз  
fishing rod [ˈfɪʃɪŋrɒd] - шасти моҳигирӣ  
lunch-basket [lʌntʃ ˈbɑːskɪt] - сабат барои хӯрок  
make a fire [meɪk eɪ ˈfaɪə] - гулхан афрӯхтан  
motor-cycle [ˈməʊtə ˈsaɪkl] - мототсикл  
plane [pleɪn] - самолёт; ҳавопаймо  
by plane - бо самолёт (ҳавопаймо)  
ship [ʃɪp] - киштӣ  
by ship - бо киштӣ  
tent - хайма  
train [treɪn] - поезд  
by train - бо поезд  
week-end trip [ˈwi:k ˈend trɪp] - саёҳат дар охири ҳафта

## CLOTHES

apron [ˈeɪprən] - пешдоман  
blouse [blaʊz] - кофта; куртаи нимтанаи занона  
high boots [haɪ] - мӯза  
low boots [ləʊ] - ботинка  
cap [ˈkæp] - кулоҳ  
dress [dres] - курта  
gloves [glɒvz] - дастпӯшак  
pair of gloves [peə əv glɒvz] - чуфти дастпӯшакҳо  
hat [hæt] - кулоҳ  
pillow [ˈpɪləʊ] - болишт  
pillow-case [keɪs] - чилди болишт

## SEASONS AND WEATHER

April [ˈeɪprəl] - апрел

August [ˈɔːgəst] - август  
autumn [ˈɔːtəm] - тирамоҳ  
climate [ˈklaɪmɪt] - иқлим  
cold [kəʊld] - хунук  
coldness [ˈkəʊldnɪs] - хунукӣ  
cloudy [ˈklaʊdi] - абрнок  
December [diˈsembə] - декабр  
grass [grɑːs] - алаф  
January [ˈdʒænjuəri] - январ  
July [dʒuːˈlaɪ] - июл  
June [dʒuːn] - июн  
February [ˈfebruəri] - феврал  
field [fiːld]- саҳро  
flowers [ˈflaʊəz] - гулҳо  
fly [flaɪ] паридан  
make a bird-house [bɜːd haʊs] - лона сохтан  
March [mɑːtʃ] - март  
May [meɪ] - май  
mild [maɪld] - мӯътадил  
November [nəʊˈvembə] - ноябр  
October [ɒkˈtəʊbə] - октябр  
September [sepˈtembə] - сентябр  
shine [ʃaɪn] - дурахшонидан  
it shines - медурахшад  
sky [skai] - осмон  
snow [snəʊ] - барф  
it snows - барф меборад  
spring [sprɪŋ] - баҳор  
sun [sʌn] - офтоб  
sunny day [ˈsʌni deɪ] - рӯзи офтоб  
summer [ˈsʌmɜ] - тобистон  
swim [swɪm] - оббозӣ кардан; плавать,  
thunderstorm [ˈθʌndəstɔːm] - раъду барқ  
trees [triːz] - дарахтон

warm [wɔ:m] - гарм  
warmness [wɔ:mnɪs] - гармӣ  
weather [ˈweðə] - ҳаво  
winter [ˈwɪntə] - зимистон

## SPORTS

athletics [æθˈletɪks] - варзиш атлетика  
boxing [ˈbɒksɪŋ] - бокс  
bridge [brɪdʒ] - кӯпрук  
bronze [brɒnz] - биринҷӣ  
bicycle [ˈbaɪsɪkl] - велосипед  
champion [ˈtʃæmpjən] - чемпион  
coach [kəʊtʃ] - мураббӣ, муаллими варзиш  
competition [,kɒmpɪˈtɪʃən] - мусобиқа  
dance to music [dɑ:ns tu ˈmju:zɪk] бо мусиқӣ рақсидан  
end in a draw [drɔ:] - дуранг анҷом ёфт, бозӣ дуранг анҷом ёфт  
fencing [ˈfensɪŋ] - шашербозӣ  
figure skating [ˈfɪgə,skeɪtɪŋ] - бозии рӯйи ях  
fun [fʌn] - шухӣ, хурсандӣ  
go in for sports - бо спорт машғул шудан  
goal [gəʊl] - ҳол  
Honoured Master of Sports [ˈɒnəd ˈmɑ:stə əv spɔ:ts] - ходими  
хизмат-нишондодаи варзиш  
ice hockey match [aɪs ˈhɒki mætʃ] - мусобиқаи хоккей  
jumper [ˈdʒʌmpə] - ҷаҳанда  
kind of sports [kaɪndz əv spɔ:ts] - намуди варзиш  
match [mætʃ] - мусобиқа  
medal [ˈmedl] - медал  
pillow [ˈpɪləʊ] - болишт  
pillow case [ˈkeɪs] - чилди болишт  
play ball [pleɪ bɔ:l] - тӯббозӣ кардан  
play basketball [pleɪ ˈbɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] - баскетболбозӣ кардан  
play chess [pleɪ tʃes] - шохмотбозӣ кардан  
play draughts [dræ:ftz] - шашкабозӣ кардан

play hockey [ˈhɒki] - хоккейбозй кардан  
play football [ˈfʊtbɔ:l] - футболбозй кардан  
play snowballs [ˈsnəʊbɔ:l] - барфбозй кардан  
play tennis [ˈtenɪs] - теннисбозй кардан  
rain [reɪn] - борон  
it rains - борон меборад  
receive [rɪˈsi:v] - гирифтан  
silver [ˈsɪlvə] - нуқра  
stadium [ˈsteɪdjəm] - майдон  
score [skɔ:] - хол, ишора, пай, нишона, ҳисоб  
score a goal [gəʊl] - гол задан  
score a victory [ˈvɪktəri] - ғалаба кардан, ғолиб омадан  
skate [skeɪt] - конки  
skating [ˈskeɪtɪŋ] - яхмолакбозй  
ski [ski:] - лижа  
skiing [ski:ɪŋ] - лижаронй  
speed skating [spi:d] - суръати тези конькиронй  
sport team [ti:m] - даста (командаи) варзиш  
take place [ˈteɪk ˈpleɪs] - ба вуқӯъ омадан, гузаронидан  
water pool [ˈwɔ:tə pu:l] - ҳавз  
wrestling [ˈreslɪŋ] - гӯштин, гӯштингирй  
waterpolo [ˈwɔ:tə ˈpələʊ] - бозй бо тӯб дар ҳавз

## COLLECTIVE AND STATE FARMS

agriculture [ˈægrɪkʌltʃə] - кишоварзй  
barn [bɑ:n] - анбор  
breed [bri:d] - парвариш кардан  
cock [kɒk] - хурус  
cotton [ˈkɒtn] - пахта  
cotton-picking machine [ˈkɒtn ˈpɪkɪŋ məˈʃi:n] - машинаи пахтачинй  
cow [kau] - гов  
crop-growing [krɒp ˈgrəʊɪŋ] - ғаллакорй  
feed [fi:d] - хӯрондан  
grain [greɪn] - ғалла



hen - мурғ  
milk [milk] - шир  
sheep [ʃi:p] - гӯсфанд  
silkworm rearing [ˈsilkwə:m riəriŋ] - пиллакорӣ  
dairy-farm [ˈdeəriɪfɑ:m] - фермаи ширӣ  
dairywoman [ˈdeəri ˈwumən] - говчӯш, говдӯш  
dairyman [ˈdeəri:mən] - говчӯш  
pick [pik] - чидан, чамъ кардан  
pick cotton [ˈkɒtn] - чидани пахта  
stock raising [ˈstɒk,reizɪŋ] - чорводорӣ  
tractor [ˈtræktə] - трактор

## TOWN

academy [əˈkædəmi] - академия  
agricultural [,ægrɪˈkʌltʃərəl] - кишоварзӣ  
aluminium plant - [,æljʊˈmɪnjəm plɑ:nt] заводи алюминӣ  
avenue [ˈævɪnju:] - хиёбон  
bridge [brɪdʒ] - кӯпрук  
bus [bʌs] - автобус  
bus-stop - истгоҳи автобус  
take bus № - ба автобуси № ... савор шудан  
capital [ˈkæpɪtl] - пойтахт  
cathedral [kəˈθi:drəl] - калисо  
cemetery [ˈsemitri] - қабристон  
center [sentə] - марказ  
chemical plant [ˈkemikəlz ˈplɑ:nt] - заводи химиявӣ  
cinema - [ˈsɪnəmə] - кино  
cotton-cleaning plant [ˈkɒtn ˈkli:nɪŋ ˈplɑ:nt] - заводи пахтатозакунӣ,  
district [ˈdɪstrɪkt] - район, маҳал  
Drama Theatre [ˈdra:mə ˈθiətə] - театри драмавӣ  
electric engineering [ɪˈlektɪk,ɛndʒɪˈniəriŋ] - электротехника  
factory [ˈfæktəri] - фабрика  
flower-bed [ˈflaʊəbed] - гулзор  
flowers - гулҳо

fortress [ˈfɔ:tris] - қалъа  
 found [faund] - бунёд.(барпо. таъсис) кардан, асос гузоштан  
 be found - бунёд ёфтан  
 fountain [ˈfauntin] - фаввора  
 gallery [ˈgæləri] - галерея  
 Picture Gallery - галереяи расмҳо  
 garden [ga:dn] - боғ  
 government [ˈgʌvənmənt] - ҳукумат  
 grocer's shop [ˈgrəʊsəz'ʃɒp] - мағозаи озуқа  
 heart [hɑ:t] - дил, қалб  
 heart of - марказӣ  
 heavy [ˈhevi] - вазнин  
 heavy industry [ˈindəstri] - саноати вазнин  
 light and heavy industry - саноати сабук ва вазнин  
 hospital (ˈhɒspitl] - касалхона  
 how to get to - чӣ тавр расида тавонистан  
 hydro power station [ˈhaɪdrəʊ ˈpaʊə ˈsteɪ] - нерӯгоҳи (электрикӣ)  
 барқӣ  
 king [kiŋ] - шох  
 lake - кӯл  
 market [ˈmɑ:kit] - бозор  
 monument [ˈmɒnjumənt] - ҳайкал  
 mountain [ˈmauntin] - кӯҳ  
 multistoried [ˈmʌltiˈstɔ:ri] - бисёррошён  
 multistoried houses - хонаи бисёррошён  
 museum [mju:ziəm] - музей, осорхона  
 Opera House [ˈɒp(ə)rə haʊs] - бинои театри опера  
 palace [ˈpælɪs] - қаср  
 park [pɑ:k] - боғ  
 park of rest and culture [ˈkʌltʃə] - боғи фарҳанг ва фароғат  
 places of interest [pleɪs əv ˈɪntrɪst] – ҷойҳои шоёнӣ диққат  
 population [ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃən] - аҳоли  
 queen [kwi:n] - малика  
 river [ˈrɪvə] - дарё

road [rəʊd] - роҳ  
school [sku:l] - мактаб  
secondary school [sekəndəri sku:l] - мактаби миёна  
vocational school [vəʊ'keɪʃənəl sku:l] - омӯзишгоҳи касбӣ  
sea [si:] - баҳр  
sea shore ['si:'ʃɔ:] - соҳили баҳр  
silk worm rearing [sɪlk wɜ:m riəŋ] - кирмакпарварӣ  
situate [sɪtju'eɪt] - ҷойгир (воқеъ) будан  
situation [sɪtju'eɪʃən] - вазъият  
be situated - воқеъ будан  
square [skweə] - майдон  
street [stri:t] - кӯча  
омӯзгорӣ (муаллимтайёркунӣ)  
trees [tri:z] - дарахтҳо  
valley ['væli] - водӣ  
zoo [zu:] - боғи ҳайвонот

## HOLIDAYS

arms [ɑ:mz] - бозу, дастҳо, яроқ  
award [ə'wɔ:d] - мукофотонидан  
celebrate ['selibreɪt] - чашн гирифтан  
celebration [seli'breɪʃən] - чашн  
defeat [di'fi:t] - ғолиб баромадан  
demonstrate ['demənstreɪt] - намоиш додан  
demonstration [deməns'treɪʃən] - намоиш  
hero ['hiərəʊ] - қаҳрамон  
heroically [hi'əʊɪkəlɪ] - қаҳрамонона  
flag [flæg] – байрақ  
fascist ['fæʃɪst] - фашист  
festival ['festəvəl] - фестивал, ид  
fight [faɪt] - мубориза  
fight for peace [pi:s] - мубориза барои сулҳ  
invader [ɪn'veɪd] - торочгар, истилогар, забткунанда

office [ˈɒfɪs] - идора  
pioneer camp [ˌpraɪəˈniə kæmp] - лагери пионерӣ  
show solidarity [ˌsɒliˈdærɪti ʃəʊ] - ҳамраъӣй баён намудан  
soldier [ˈsəʊldʒə] - аскар, аскарбача; сарбоз  
struggle [ˈstrʌɡl] - мубориза  
Victory Day [ˈvɪktəri deɪ] - рӯзи Ғалаба

## TRIP AND MEANS OF TRANSPORT

bus [bʌs] - автобус  
by bus - бо автобус  
bus stop - истгоҳи автобус  
board a ship [bɔ:d ei ʃɪp] - ба киштӣ савор шудан  
on board a ship - дар киштӣ  
board a plane - ба тайёра савор шудан  
on board a plane - дар самолёт  
car [kɑ:r] - автомобили сабуқрав  
by car - бо автомобил  
have a trip - саёҳат кардан  
lorry [ˈlɔ:ri] - мошини боркаш  
ship [ʃɪp] - киштӣ  
by ship - бо киштӣ  
trolley-bus [ˈtrɒlibʌs] - троллейбус  
taxi [tæksi] - таксӣ  
by taxi - бо таксӣ  
ticket [ˈtɪkɪt] - чипта

## FAMILY, PROFESSIONS AND HOBBIES

actor [ˈæktə] - актёр, хунарманд  
actress [ˈæktɪs] - актриса, хунарпеша  
artist [ˈɑ:tɪst] - рассом, наққош  
aunt [ɑ:nt] - хола, амма  
baker [ˈbeɪkə] - нонвой, нонпаз  
at the baker's - нонвойхона  
bind [baɪnd] - бастан

bricklayer [ˈbrik,leɪə] - гилкор, устои хишткор  
 brother [ˈbrʌðə] - бародар  
 butcher [ˈbʊtʃə] - қассоб, гӯштфурӯш  
 at the butcher's - дар мағозаи гӯшт  
 collect stamps [kəˈlektɪv stæmpz] - чамъ овардани маркаҳо  
 collective-farmer [kəˈlektɪv, fɑ:mə] - колхозчӣ  
 cosmonaut [ˈkɒzmənɔ:t] - кайҳоннавард  
 cousin [ˈkʌzn] - чиян  
 dairy-woman [ˈdeəriˈwʊmən] - говчушзан  
 dairy-man [ˈdeəriˈmæn] - говчӯш  
 doctor [ˈdɒktə] - духтур  
 daughter [dɔ:tə] - духтар  
 dressmaker [ˈdres,meɪkə] - либосдӯз  
 engineer [ˌendʒɪˈniə] - инженер  
 driver [ˈdraɪvə] - ронанда  
 grandfather [ˈgrænd, fɑ:ðə] - бобо, бобокалон  
 grandmother [ˈgræn, mʌðə] - модаркалон  
 granny [ˈgræni] - бибӣ  
 grandparents [ˈgræn, pɛərənts] - бибӣ ва бобо  
 green [ɡri:n] - сабз  
 grown-ups - ба балоғат расида  
 green grocer [ɡri:n ˈgrəʊsə] - мағозаи сабзавотфурӯш  
 at the grocer's - дӯкони баққоли  
 jumper [ˈdʒʌmpə] - ҷаҳанда  
 father [ˈfɑ:ðə] - падар  
 librarian [laɪˈbrɛəriən] - китобдор  
 needlework [ˈni:dlwɜ:k] - чокдӯзӣ, либосдӯзӣ  
 nurse [nɜ:s] - доя  
 paint [peɪnt] - расм кашидан, ранг кардан  
 painter [ˈpeɪntə] - рассом  
 pensioner [ˈpenʃənə] - нафақагир, нафақахӯр  
 pilot [ˈpaɪlət] - ҳавопаймо  
 play chess [tʃes] - шохмотбозӣ кардан  
 play draughts [dra:ft] - шашкабозӣ кардан

play the guitar [gi'ta:] - гитара навохтан  
play the piano [pi'æpəu] - пианино навохтан  
player ['pleiə] - навозанда  
poet ['pəuit] - шоир  
priest [pri:st] - поп  
radio ['reidiəu] - радио  
radio repairing ['reidiəu ri'reəŋ] - таъмири радио  
singer ['siŋə] - хофиз, сароянда  
sister ['sistə] - хоҳар  
speaker ['spi:kə] - натток  
son [sʌn] - писар  
teacher ['ti:tʃə] - омӯзгор  
turn [tɜ:n] - баргардондан  
uncle ['ʌŋkl] - тағо, амак  
writer ['raitə] - нависанда  
worker ['wɜ:kə] - коргар

## MY DAY

clean [kli:n] - тоза кардан  
do homework [du:'həʊmwɜ:k] - вазифаи хонагӣ иҷро кардан  
do morning exercises [du:'mɔ:niŋ 'eksəsaiziz] - машқи пагоҳирӯзӣ  
кардан  
to get up - аз хоб хестан  
go to sleep [gəʊ tu: sli:p] - хоб рафтан  
have breakfast [hæv 'brekfəst] - наҳорӣ кардан  
have dinner [hæv 'dinə] - хӯроки нисфирӯзӣ хӯрдан  
have supper [hæv 'sʌpə] - хӯроки пешин хӯрдан  
help about [help ə 'baʊt] - ёрдам кардан, ёрӣ расондан  
make a bed [meik ə bed] - ҷойгаҳ андохтан  
play games [plei geimz] - бозӣ кардан  
straight [streit] - рост, мустақим  
tall [tɔ:l] - дароз

## FOOD, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

apple [ˈæpl] - себ  
apricots [ˈeɪprɪkət] - зардолу  
bake [beɪk] - пухтан  
basin of broth [ˈbeɪsn əv brɔθ] - косаи шӯрбо  
bread [bred] - нон  
butter [ˈbʌtə] - равған  
cabbage [ˈkæbɪdʒ] - карам  
cake [keɪk] - торт  
carrots [ˈkærət] - сабзӣ  
cherries [ˈtʃeri] - олуболу  
cheese [tʃi:z] - панир  
cheese tasty [tʃi:z ˈteɪsti] - панири бомазза  
coffee [ˈkɒfi] - кофе, қахва  
cook [kʊk] - ошпаз  
cucumbers [ˈkju:kʌmbə] - бодиринг  
eggs [egz] - тухм  
fish [fɪʃ] - моҳӣ  
flat-cake [flæt keɪk] - нон  
fruit trees [fru:t ˈtri:z] - дарахтони мевадор  
jam [dʒæm] - мураббо  
grapes [greɪp] - ангур  
laudable cook [ˈlɔ:dəbl kʊk] - ошпази лоиқи таъриф  
melon [ˈmelən] - харбуза  
nut [nʌt] - чормағз  
plum [plʌm] - олу  
porridge [ˈpɒrɪdʒ] - шӯла, шавла, ширбиринч  
potatoes [pəˈteɪtəʊ] - картошка  
tasty [ˈteɪsti] - болаззат  
tinned fish [tɪnd fɪʃ] - консервҳои моҳигӣ  
sugar [ˈʃʊgə] - қанд  
sweets [swi:ts] - қанд  
water-melon [ˈwɔ:tə,melən] - тарбуз  
switch on - даргирондан

wash [wɒʃ] - шустан, шустушу кардан

watch TV [wɒtʃ 'ti ,vi:] - ойинаи нилгун тамошо кардан

## BODY

arm [a:m] - бозу

beauty [bju:ti] - зебой

beautiful ['bju:tiful] - зебо

black [blæk] - сиёҳ

ear [iə] - гӯш

eyes [aiz] - чашм

face [feis] - рӯй

foot [fʊt] - пой

hair [heə] - мӯй

handsome ['hænsəm] - зебо (мард)

large [lɑ:dʒ] - калон

legs [legz] - по, пой

lips ['lips] - лаб

little ['litl] - майда, хурд

lively ['laɪvli] - хандонрӯй, зиндадил

long arms [lɒŋ ɑ:mz] - дастони дароз

long legs [lɒŋ legz] - пойҳои дароз

moustache [mə'stɑ:ʃ] - мӯйлаб, бурут

mouth [mauθ] - даҳон

nose [nəuz] - бинӣ

oval ['əʊvəl] - тухмшакл

round [raʊnd] - гирд

short [ʃɔ:t] - кӯтоҳ

small [smɔ:l] - хурд, майда

smile from ear to ear [smaɪl frəm iə tu: iə] табассуми бозавк (то баногӯш)

## ANIMALS

bear [beə] - хирс

cat [kæt] - гурба



crocodile [ˈkrɒkədail] - тимсоҳ  
cub [kʌb] - сағбача  
dog [dɒg] - сағ  
goat [gəʊt] - буз  
giraffe [dʒiˈrɑːf] - заррофа  
fox [fɒks] - рӯбоҳ  
kangaroo [ˌkæŋgəˈruː] - кенгуру  
kitten [ˈkɪtn] - гурбача  
lion [ˈlaɪən] - шер  
monkey [ˈmʌŋki] - маймун  
puppy [ˈpʌpi] - сағча  
turtle [ˈtɜːtl] - сангпушт  
rabbit [ˈræbɪt] - заргӯш  
sheep [ʃiːp] - гӯсфанд  
wolf [wʊlf] - гурғ

### **NAMES OF COUNTRIES, GEOGRAPHY AND NATURE**

area [ˈɛəriə] - майдон, соҳа, худуд  
bank [bæŋk] - соҳил  
be rich in [biː rɪtʃ ɪn] - бой будан  
be situated [ˈsɪtʃueɪt] - воқеъ будан  
border [ˈbɔːdə] - сарҳад  
canal [kəˈnæl] - канал  
capital [ˈkæpɪtl] - пойтахт  
climate [ˈklaɪmɪt] - иқлим  
coal [kəʊl] - ангиштсанг  
connect [kəˈnekt] - пайваст кардан  
copper [ˈkɒpə] - мис  
cover [ˈkʌvə] - пӯшондан, фаро гирифтан  
district [ˈdɪstrɪkt] - ноҳия, маҳал  
heavy and light industry - саноати сабук ва вазнин  
hills [hɪlz] - теппа  
iron [ˈaɪən] - оҳан

irrigation [ˌiriˈgeɪʃən] - обёрй  
 irrigation system [ˌiriˈgeɪʃn ˈsɪstɪm] - системаи обёрйкунй  
 island [ˈaɪlənd] - ҷазира  
 mild [maɪld] - муътадил  
 millions of people [ˈmɪljən əv ˈpiːpl] - миллионҳо одамон  
 modern [ˈmɒdən] - ҳозиразамон  
 mountains [ˈmaʊntɪnz] - куҳҳо  
 multinational [ˈmʌltiˈnæʃənəl] - сермиллат  
 natural resources [ˈnætʃrəl riˈsɔː sɪz] бойиғарихои табиат  
 nature [ˈneɪtʃə] - табиат  
 north [nɔːθ] - шимол  
 northern [ˈnɔːðən] - шимолй  
 occupy [ˈɔkjʊpaɪ] - иҳота кардан  
 oil [ɔɪl] - нафт  
 parats [pɑːts] - қисмҳо  
 reputation [ˌrɛpjuˈleɪʃən] - аҳолй  
 region [ˈriːdʒən] - минтақа  
 seashore [ˈsiːʃɔː] - соҳили баҳр  
 socialist [ˈsəʊʃəlɪst] - сотсиалист  
 square kilometres [skwɛə ˈkɪləˌmiːtə] - километри мураббаъ  
 south [saʊθ] - ҷануб  
 southern [ˈsʌðən] - ҷанубй  
 timber [ˈtɪmbə] - чӯбу тахта  
 valley [ˈvæli] - водй  
 warm [wɔːm] - ғарм  
 west [west] - ғарб  
 western [ˈwestən] - ғарбй  
 world [wɔːld] - ҷаҳон; олам  
 America [əˈmerɪkə] - Амрико  
 Afghanistan [æfˈɡænistæn] - Афғонистон  
 Asia [ˈeɪʃə] - Осиё  
 Germany [ˈdʒɜːməni] - Олмон  
 Great Britain [ˈɡreɪt ˈbrɪtɪn] - Британияи Кабир  
 England [ˈɪŋɡlənd] - Англия

France [frɑ:ns] - Фаронса  
Iran [i'rɑn] - Эрон  
Irak [i'rɑ:k] - Ирок  
Ireland ['aiələnd] - Ирландия  
India ['indijə] - Ҳиндустон  
Italy ['itəli] - Италия  
Northern Ireland [,nɔ:ðən'aɪələnd] - Ирландияи Шимолӣ  
Russia ['rʌʃə] - Русия  
Armenia [ɑ:'mi:njə] - Арманистон  
Azerbaijan [,æzəbai'dʒɑ:n] - Озарбойчон  
Estonia [es'təunjə] - Эстония  
Georgia ['dʒɔ:dʒjə] - Грузия  
Kazakhstan [,kɑ:zək'stɑ:n] - Қазоқистон  
Latvia ['lætviə] - Латвия  
Moldava [mɔl'deɪvjə] - Молдавия  
Tajikistan [tɑ:,dʒiki'stɑ:n] - Тоҷикистон  
Turkmenistan [,tɜ:kmeni'stɑ:n] - Туркманистон  
Ukraine [ju:'kreɪn] - Украина  
Uzbekistan [,uzbeki'stɑ:n] - Ўзбекистон  
Khujand - Хучанд  
Kiev ['ki:jef] - Киев  
London ['lɒndən] - Лондон  
Moscow ['mɒskəʊ] - Москва  
St- Petersburg [sənt 'pi:təz,bə:g] - Санкт-Петербург

## A FLAT AND A HOUSE

armchair ['ɑ:mtʃeə] - курсии паҳлудор  
balcony ['bælkəni] - пешайвон  
bathroom ['bɑ:θru:m] - Ҳаммом  
bedroom [bedru:m] - хонаи хоб  
block of flats [blɒk ɒv flæts] - қатори хонаҳо  
bookshelf ['bʊkʃelf] - рафи китобмонӣ  
building ['bildɪŋ] - бино  
carpet ['kɑ:pɪt] - қолин

central [ˈsentrəl] - марказӣ  
 central heating [ˈsentrəl ˈhi:tɪŋ] - иншооти марказонидашудай гармкунандаи бино  
 chair [tʃeə] - стул, курсӣ  
 child's room [tʃaɪldz ru:m] - хонаи бачагон  
 cradle [ˈkreɪdl] - гаҳвора  
 cupboard [ˈkʌbəd] - чевон  
 dining-room [ˈdaɪnɪŋru:m] - ошхона  
 help about the house [help əˈbaut ði: haus] - ба кори хона ёрӣ расондан  
 home [həʊm] - хона  
 homeless [həʊmlɪs] - бехона  
 house [haus] - хона, ҳавлӣ  
 dish case [dɪʃ keɪs] - таҳмон  
 furniture [ˈfɜ:nɪtʃə] - мебел  
 gas-range [gæs reɪndʒ] - плитаи газ  
 kitchen [ˈkɪtʃɪn] - ошхона  
 lamp [læmp] - чароғ  
 lavatory [ˈlævətəri] - хочатхона  
 living room [ˈlɪvɪŋru:m] - меҳмонхона  
 looking glass [ˈlʊkɪŋ glɑ:s] - оина  
 mat [mæt] - қолинча  
 modern conveniences [ˈmɒdən kənˈvi:njənsɪz] - шароитҳои ҳозиразамон  
 multistoried building [ˈmʌltiˈstɔ:riəd ˈbɪldɪŋ] - бинои серошёна  
 onestoried house [wʌnˈstɔ:riəd haus] - хонаи яқошёна  
 portrait [ˈpɔ:trɪt] - сурат, расм, тасвир, акс  
 radio set [ˈreɪdiəʊ set] – радиоприёмник, радио  
 refrigerator [rɪˈfrɪdʒəreɪtə] - яхдон  
 shelf [ʃelf] - раф  
 sitting-room [ˈsɪtɪŋru:m] - меҳмонхона  
 table [ˈteɪbl] - миз  
 TV set [ˈti:ˈvi:ˈset] - оинаи нилгун, чаҳоннамо  
 vacuum cleaner [ˈvækjuəm ˈkli:nə] - гардкашак

verandah [və'rændə] - айвон, пешайвон  
wardrobe ['wɔ:drəub] - чевон (гардероб)  
yard [jɑ:d] - хавлӣ; двор  
be full of [bi: ful əv] - пур будан  
be born [bi bɔ:n] - таваллуд шудан  
die [daɪ] - вафот кардан  
famous ['feiməs] - намоён, машхур  
fiction ['fɪkʃən] - афсона, чизи хаёلى  
library ['laɪbrəri] - китобхона  
librarian [laɪ'brɛriən] - китобдор, китобхоначӣ  
novel ['nɒvəl] - роман  
novelist ['nɒvəlɪst] - романнывис  
popular ['pɒpjulə] - машхур  
shelves [ʃelvz] - рафҳо  
scientific fiction [,saɪən'tɪfɪk 'fɪkʃən] - фантастикаи илмӣ  
story ['stɔ:ri] - ҳикоя  
subscriber [səb'skraɪbə] - обунашаванда  
well – known ['wel'nəʊn] - намоён, знаменитый  
writer ['raɪtə] - нависанда

## VOCABULARY

across [əkrɔs] - аз байни, дар он тараф  
actor ['æktə] - актёр, хунарманд, хунарпеша  
agricultural [,ægrɪ'kʌltʃərəl] - хоҷагии қишлоқ  
afraid [ə'freɪd] - тарс  
be afraid - тарсидан  
almost ['ɔ:lməʊst] - ҳатто, қариб  
anywhere ['eniwɛə] - дар ким-кучо  
armchair ['ɑ:m'tʃɛə] - курсӣ  
arms [ɑ:mz] - даст, яроқ  
arrow ['ærəʊ] - тир  
artist ['ɑ:tɪst] - рассом, хунарманд  
artistically [ɑ:'tɪstɪkəli] - хунармандона  
avenue ['ævɪnju:] - хиёбон

award [ə'wɔ:d] - мукофотонидан  
badge [bædʒ] - нишона  
baker ['beikə] - нонпаз  
at the baker's - дар нонвойхона  
beat (beat, beaten) [bi:t] - задан  
beauty ['bju:ti] - зебогӣ  
beautiful ['bju:tiful] - зебо, шинам  
bind (bound, bound) [baɪnd] - бастан  
bound [baʊnd] [baund] - баст  
blanket ['blæŋkit] - болопӯш  
blouse [blaʊz] - куртаи нимтанаи занона  
on board a ship - дар киштӣ  
on board a plane - дар тайёра  
boot [bu:t] - пойафзол  
high boots [haɪ bu:ts] - пойафзоли баландсоқ  
low boots ['ləʊ'bu:ts] - пойафзоли пастсоқ  
breathe [bri:ð] - нафас кашидан  
bricklayer ['brik,leɪə] - хиштчин  
bridge [brɪdʒ] - кӯпрук  
bring (brought, brought) - овардан  
brought [brɔ:t] - овард  
bun [bʌn] - кулча (бо кишмиш)  
busy ['bɪzi] - банд будан  
I am busy [aɪ 'æm 'bɪzi] - ман банд ҳастам  
butcher ['bʊtʃə] - қассоб  
at the butcher's - дар дӯкони гӯштфурушӣ  
cabbage |'kæbɪdʒ] - қарам  
celebration [,selɪ'breɪʃən] - ид  
cemetery ['semɪtri] - гӯристон  
central heating [sentrəl 'hi:tɪŋ] - иншооти бо буғ гармкунандаи бино  
change [tʃeɪndʒ] - дигаргунӣ  
clothes [kləʊðz] - пӯшокҳо  
cloudy ['klaʊdi] - абрнок  
coldness ['kouldnis] - хунукӣ

colourful [ˈkʌləfʊl] - рангоранг  
 colourless [ˈkʌlələs] - беранг  
 comfortable [ˈkʌmf(ə)təbl̩] - бахузур, мувофик  
 compare [kəmˈpeɪ] - муқоиса  
 comprehensive [ˌkɒmpriˈhensɪv] фаҳмо, ҳамаҷониба  
 comprehensive school - мактаби умумӣ  
 content [ˈkɒntent] - мазмун  
 copper [ˈkɒpə] - мис  
 cosmonaut [ˌkɒzmənɔːt] - кайҳоннавард  
 cost (cost, cost) [kɒst] - нарх; арзиш  
 cousin [kʌzn̩] - бачаи амак (тағо, хола)  
 cradle [ˈkreɪdl̩] - гаҳвора  
 crash [kræʃ] - фалокат  
 cut (cut, cut) [kʌt] - буридан  
 darkness [ˈdɑːknɪs] - торикӣ  
 dairy-farm [ˈdeəriˌfɑːm] - фермаи молӣ  
 dairyman [ˈdeəriˌmən] - соҳиби ферма  
 dairywoman [ˈdeəri ˈwʊmən] - говдӯшзан, фермачӣ  
 daughter [ˈdɔːtə] - духтар  
 decide [diˈsaɪd] - ният (азм) кардан  
 decorate [ˈdekəreɪt] - оройиш, (оро) додан  
 defeat [diˈfi:t] - мағлуб шудан  
 demonstration [ˌdemənsˈtreɪʃən] - намоиш  
 dictation [dɪkˈteɪʃən] - диктант  
 die [daɪ] - мурдан  
 discuss [dɪsˈkʌs] - муҳокима кардан  
 draughts [ˈdraːfts] - донаҳои шашка  
 to play draughts - шашкабозӣ кардан  
 draw (drew, drawn) [drɔː] - кашидан (расм)  
 drawn [drɔːn] - ғарқ шудан  
 drew [druː] - кашид  
 during [ˈdʒuəriŋ] - дар вақти, мавриди  
 earth [əːθ] - замин  
 education [ˌedjuːˈkeɪʃən] - омӯзиш (маориф), маълумот

either ... or ['aiðə...ə:] - ҳам ...  
enjoy [in'dʒɔɪ] - хуш будан  
envelope ['envələʊp] - лифофа  
examination [ig,zæmi'neɪʃən] - имтиҳон  
take an examination - имтиҳон гирифтан, супурдан  
exist [ig'zɪst] - вучуд доштан  
everything ['evriθɪŋ] - ҳама чиз  
gas-range [gæs reɪndʒ] - плитаи газ  
gloves [glʌvz] - дастпӯшакҳо  
pair of gloves [pɛə ɔv glʌvz] - чуфти дастпӯшакҳо  
goal [gəʊl] - мақсад  
gold [gəʊld] - тилло  
gold medal ['gəʊld 'medal] - медали тилло  
good luck [gʊd lʌk] - барори кор  
graduate from ['grædʒuət frɒm] - хатм кардан (мактаби олий)  
grammar school ['græmə sku:l] - мактаби умумӣ  
grocer ['grəʊsə] - фурӯшандаи молҳои баққолий  
at the grocer's - дар мағозаи хӯрокворӣ  
hang (hung, hung) [hæŋ] - овехтан  
happen ['hæpən] - рӯх додан  
headache ['hedeɪk] - дарди сар  
health [helθ] - саломатӣ  
healthy ['helθi] - саломат  
heavy ['hevi] - вазнин  
help [help] - ёрӣ  
help about the house - дар кори хона ёрӣ додан  
helpful ['helpfʊl] - аҳамиятнок  
helpless ['helplɪs] - бенатича; бефоида  
heroically [hi'gəʊɪkəli] - қаҳрамонона  
hers [hɜ:z] - аз они вай (чинси занона)  
herself [hɜ:'self] - худи вай (зан)  
hike [haɪk] - пиёдагардӣ (сайру гашт)  
hiking [haɪkɪŋ] - сайру гашт кардан  
hill [hɪl] - теппа



himself [him'self] - худаш (мард)  
hold (held, hold) [həuld] - доштан, қапидан  
homeless ['həumlis] - бехона, ғариб  
honor ['ɔ:nə] - шараф, вичдон  
hopeful ['həʊpful] - умедворӣ  
ice-breaker ['ais,breikə] - яхшикан  
illness ['ilnis] - касалӣ  
important [im'pɔ:tənt] - муҳим  
influence ['influəns] - таъсир (расондан)  
invader [in'veidə] - тачовузкор  
invitation [,invɪ'teɪʃən] - даъватнома, таклифнома  
its [its] - аз они  
itself [it'self] - аз они вай, худаш  
jacket ['dʒækɪt] - камзӯлча  
join [dʒɔɪn] - муттаҳид (якчоя) кардан  
keen [ki:n] - тез, гӯшхарош  
last [lɑ:st] - охирин  
lavatory ['lævətəri] - ҳочатхона  
lead [li:d] - пеш бурдан  
league [li:g] - иттиҳод  
length [leŋθ] - дарозӣ  
liberate ['libəreit] - озод кардан  
lifeless ['laɪflis] - бечон  
lively ['livli] - зинда, фаъол  
long [lɒŋ] - дароз  
looking glass ['lukiŋ glɑ:s] - оина  
lunch [lʌntʃ] - хӯроки байни нахорӣ ва нисфирӯзӣ  
magazine [ˌmæɡə'zi:n] - маҷалла  
manuscript ['mænɪjuskript] - дастхат, дастнавис  
marry ['mæri] - издивоч кардан  
mend [mend] - таъмир (ислох) кардан  
mine [main] - аз они ман  
modern conviniences ['mɔdən kən'vi:njən]- шароити ҳозиразамон  
monitor ['mɒnitə] - сардор

move [mu:v] - амал, ҳаракат (қардан)  
myself [mai'self] - худам, худамро  
need [ni:d] - эҳтиёҷ доштан  
needlework [ni:dlwə:k] - духту дӯз  
neither ... nor - не ... не  
novelist ['novəlist] - новелла навис, романи навис  
nowhere ['nəʊwɛə] - дар ҳеҷ ҷағо не  
nut [nʌt] - чормағз, сар  
opposite ['ɒpəzɪt] - муқобил  
over ['əʊvə] - охир, он тарафе  
to be over - охир шудан ба охир расидан  
organization [ˌɔ:gənai'zeɪʃən] - ташкилот  
ours ['aʊəz] - азони моён  
to paint [tu: peɪnt] - ранг қардан  
palace ['pælɪs] - қаср, қоҳ  
pour [pɔ:] - пошидан, рехтан  
reach [ri:tʃ] - шафтолу  
pensioner ['penʃənə] - нафақахӯр  
pilot ['pɪlət] - лётчик, сарнишин  
pillow ['pɪləʊ] - таксарӣ, болишт  
pillow case ['pɪləʊ keɪs] - болопӯш  
plant [plɑ:nt] - қорхона  
school plant [sku:l plɑ:nt] - қорхонаи мактаб  
popular ['pɒpjʊlə] - маъмул, машхур  
priest [pri:st] - рӯхонӣ  
primary school ['praɪməɪ] - мактаби ибтидоӣ  
promise ['prɒmɪs] - ваъда (қавл) додан  
to prove [tu pru:v] - далел овардан, исбот қардан  
rain [reɪn] - борон  
raincoat ['reɪnkəʊt] - либоси боронногузар  
rainy ['reɪni] - боронӣ  
reader ['ri:də] - хонанда  
readiness ['redɪnis] - тайёр будан; омодагӣ, тайёрноқӣ  
refuse [ri'fju:z] - рад қардан  
responsible [rɪs'pɒnsəbl] - ҷавобгар

to be responsible - чавобгар будан  
rest - дам гирифтан  
restful [ˈrestfʊl] - хушҳол, дамгирифта  
rich [ritʃ] - бой  
running water [ˈrʌniŋ ˈwɔ:tə] - оби равон  
scarf [skɑ:f] - гарданбанд  
school badge [bædʒ] - нишони мактабӣ  
science [ˈsaɪəns] - илм  
science fiction [ˈfɪkʃən] - адабиёти илмӣ, асари фантастикӣ  
scrap metal [ˈskræp ˈmetl] - оҳанпора  
seem [si:m] - ба назар омадан (намудан)  
selection [siˈleɪʃən] - интихоб  
self-disciplined [self ˈdi:ʃplɪnd] - интизомнок  
shake (shook, shaken) [ʃeɪk] - фишурдан, чумбондан  
sheet [ʃi:t] - варақ  
sheet of paper [ˈpeɪpə] - варақи қоғаз  
shoemaker [ˈʃu:,meɪkə] - мӯзадӯз  
show [ʃəʊ] - нишон додан  
show solidarity [ˈʃəʊ ˌsɒliˈdærɪti] - ҳамраъӣй нишон додан  
siege [si:dʒ] - паногоҳ  
light [laɪt] - сабук ,форам  
soldier [ˈsəʊldʒə] - аскар  
solidarity [ˌsɒliˈdærɪti] - ҳамраъӣй  
somewhere [ˈsʌmwɛə] - дар кучое  
sore throat [sɔ: θrəʊt] - дарди гулӯ  
space ship [ˈspeɪs ʃɪp] - киштии кайҳон  
space traveller [speɪs ˈtrævlə] - кайҳоннавард  
speaker [ˈspi:kə] - маърузачӣ  
still [ˈstɪl] - ҳолати оромӣ  
stony [ˈstəʊni] - сангин  
straight [ˈstreɪt] - рост  
strange [streɪndʒ] - бегона  
strong [strɒŋ] - сахт, зӯр  
struggle [ˈstrʌɡl] - мубориза  
subordinate [səˈbɔ:dənɪt] - тобеъ

suffer [ˈsʌfə] - озор дидан  
 suffer heavy loses [ˈsʌfə ˈhevi lu:z] - зарари калон дидан  
 summer garden [ˈsʌmə ˈgɑ:dn] - боғи тобистона  
 sunny [ˈsʌni] - офтобӣ  
 sure [ʃuə] - мутмаин  
 be sure [bi:ʃuə] - мутмаин будан  
 swallow [ˈswɒləu] - фурӯ бурдан  
 sweet [swi:t] - ширин  
 swiftly [swi:tli] - зуд, тез  
 theirs [ðeəz] - аз они онҳо  
 themselves [ðəmˈselvz] - худи онҳо  
 things [θiŋz] - чизҳо  
 thunderstorm [ˈθʌndəstɔ:m] - раъду барқ  
 timber [ˈtɪmbə] - масоили чӯбу тахта  
 tired [ˈtaɪəd] - монда шудан, хаста шудан  
 be tired [bi ˈtaɪəd] - монда (хаста) шудан  
 together [təˈgeðə] - якҷоя, ҳамроҳ  
 traffic [ˈtræfɪk] - нақлиёт  
 translation [trænsˈleɪʃən] - тарҷума  
 underline [ˈʌndəleɪn] - хат кашидан (зер)  
 uniform [ˈju:nifɔ:m] - либос (махсус)  
 useful [ˈju:sfʊl] - ғоиданок  
 useless [ˈju:slɪs] - беғоида  
 Venice [ˈvenɪs] - Венетсия  
 the northern Venice - Венетсияи шимолӣ  
 warmth [wɔ:mnɪs] - гармӣ  
 wear (wore, worn) [weə] - пӯшидан  
 whiteness [ˈwaɪtnɪs] - сафедӣ  
 window – sill [ˈwɪndəʊsɪl] - пештоқ  
 windy [ˈwɪndi] - боднок  
 woolen [ˈwu:lən] - пашмин  
 writer [ˈraɪtə] - нависанда  
 yourself [jɔ:ˈself] - худ  
 yourselves [jɔ:selvz] - худатон  
 yours [jɔ:z] - аз они шумо  
 zink [zɪŋk] - рӯх

## CONVERSATIONAL STRUCTURES

1. In one word - бо як сухан
2. It seems to me - ба фикри ман
3. I don't believe - бовар надорам
4. Thank you ever so much - ташаккури зиёд
5. Don't mention it - ин аҳамият надорад
6. Excuse me - маъзарат мехоҳам
7. I am sure of it - ман ба ин боварӣ дорам
8. As a matter of fact - ҳуллас
9. I am not sure - ман он қадар боварӣ надорам
10. I have no idea - намедонам
11. Don't you know? - оё намедонед, ки?
12. Doesn't he know? - оё вай медонад, ки?
13. I am afraid, I can't - метарсам, ки наметавонам
14. I am busy - ман ба кор банд ҳастам
15. It doesn't matter - аҳамияте надорад, намеарзад
16. Nothing at all - муҳим нест
17. I am bored - ман дилгир шудам
18. I am tired - ман хаста ҳастам
19. I admit - ман қабул мекунам

## PROVERBS

1. **Everything is good in its season.**  
Осиё бо навбат. Ҳар кор вақту соат дорад.
2. **Strike while the iron is hot.**  
Оҳанро дар гармиаш мекӯбанд.
3. **Cut your cat according to your cloth.**  
Ба андозаи кӯрпаи худ по дароз кун.
4. **Hunger is the best sauce.**

Гуруснагӣ беҳтарин табобат аст.

**5. Live and learn.**

Илм дарёст. Аз гаҳвора то гӯр дониш биҷӯ.

**6. There is no place like home.**

Хоки ватан аз тахти Сулаймон беҳтар.

**7. Always in a hurry, always behind.**

Аз пайи ину он шуд, дасти холи равон шуд.

**8. A good deed is never lost.**

Меҳнат кунӣ, роҳат мебинӣ.

**9. An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening.**

Кори шаб – хандаи рӯз.

**10. That another pair of shoes.**

Ду карат ду – чор.

**11. Good health is above wealth.**

Тани сиҳат – гавҳари ноёб.

**12. Who laughs best who laughs last.**

Дар кӯчаи мо ҳам ид мешавад.

**13. Never say die**

Ҳамеша зиндадил бош. Дунё ба умед.

**14. Hear much, speak little.**

Сухан бисёр дону андаке гӯй.

Якero сад магӯй садро яке гӯй.

**15. Four eyes see more than two.**

Ақлҳоро ақлҳо ёрӣ диҳанд.

**16. When two Sundays come together.**

Кай думи уштур ба замин мерасад.

**17. Better short of pence than short of sense.**

Пули бисёр беҳ аз ақли кӯтоҳ.

**18. When angry, count a hundred.**

Қаҳрат биёяд биниатро газ.

**19. A good beginning makes a good ending.**

Кори хуб анчоми хуб.

**20. He that never climbed, never fall.**

Гар шиновар нестӣ, пой бар лаби дарё манех.

**21. Rome was not built in a day.**

Бо ҳалво гуфтан даҳон ширин намешавад.

**22. Lost time is never found again.**

Оби рехтаро бардоштан нашоёд.

**23. Where there is a will, there is a way.**

Чӯянда – ёбанда.

**24. So many men, so many minds.**

Кайвонӣ ду шуд, зурола гум шуд.

Як сару сад хаёл.

**25. Great boast, small roast.**

Хурди калонкор.

**26. A broken friendship may be soldered, but will never be sound.**

Дӯсте, ки вафо накард, душман беҳ аз ӯ.

**27. A close mouth catches no flies.**

Агар сухан зар аст, сукут гавҳар аст.

**28. A friend in need is a friend indeed.**

Дӯст дар рӯзи бад шинохта мешавад.

Дӯст он бошад, ки гирад дасти дӯст,

Дар парешонхолию дармондагӣ (Саъдӣ).

**29. A friend is never known till needed.**

Дӯстро дар тангдастӣ мешиносанд.

**30. A hungry belly has no ears.**

Гурги гурусна аз чупон наметарсад.

**31. A little body often harbours a great soul.**

Бузургӣ ба хирад аст, на ба сол.

**32. A man can die but once.**

Ҳар омадаро рафтани дар пай аст.

**33. A man is known by the company he keeps.**

Олу аз олу гирад ранг, ҳамсоя аз ҳамсоя панд.

**34. A man of words and not of deeds is like a garden full of weeds.**

Олими беамал – занбури беасал.

**35. A new broom sweeps clean.**

Кӯзаи нав – оби хунук.

**36. A silent fool is counted wise.**

Мард дар зери сухан(забон) пинҳон аст.

**37. A soft answer turns away wrath.**

Забони хуш морро аз сӯроҳ берун оварад.

**38. A sound mind is a sound body.**

Беҳи давлат – тани сиҳат.

Тани сиҳат – боигарии миллат.

**39. A thief knows a thief as a wolf knows a wolf.**

Дузд дузд ро дар шаби торик мешиносад.

Забони зоғро зоғ медонад.

**40. A threatened blow is seldom given.**

Саги лоянда газанда нест.

**41. A tree is known by its fruit**

Аз каждум – каждум, аз мор – мор.

**42. A watched pot never boils.**

Интизорӣ бадтар аз марг аст.



**43. A wise man changes his mind, a fool never will.**

Доно аз пайи кори худ давад, нодон аз паси умед.

**44. A word is enough to the wise.**

Ба аспи хуб як қамчин,

Ба одами доно як сухан.

Ба доно ишорат, ба нодон калтак.

**45. Actions speak louder than words.**

Шӯхакон лаб – лаби бом, хапакон корро тамом.

**46. All that glitters is not gold.**

На ҳар чӣ зард аст, тиллост.

**47. All things are difficult before they are easy.**

Сари кор сар кафонад.

**48. An idle brain is the devil's workshop.**

Танбалӣ офати ҷон аст.

Аз бекор ҳама безор.

Одами бекор – дарахти бебор.

## 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<sup>1</sup> was never born to roam,  
    Long the road that doesn't change,  
    To that old Buckwankee<sup>2</sup> ranch<sup>3</sup>,  
        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.

### 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 mauled some barges in our day.  
Filled with lumber, cod and hay.  
And every inch of the way.  
I know from Albany to Buffalo.

---

1 Cowboy - ковбой (чўпони савора дар Амрикои Шимолӣ)

2 Buckwankee - Банкванки (номи чой)

3 ranch - фермаи чорводорӣ; ранчо

## 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 (ШЕЪРХОИЊ)

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,  
lift 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,  
Daffadownillies,  
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/lo 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<sup>1</sup>;  
The marsh is frozen,  
The river is dead.

Through clouds like ashes<sup>2</sup>,  
The red sun flashes,  
On village windows,  
That glimmer red.

---

<sup>1</sup> descending - наздик шуда истодааст

<sup>2</sup> ashes - хокистар



The snow;  
The buries fences  
Mark no longer  
The road o'er the plain.

### **A RED, RED ROSE**

**by Robert Burns**

O my Love's like a red, red rose  
That's newly spring 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 singins '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?  
From "Children's Newspaper"

## RODDLE-ME-REE

My first is in easy but never in hard,  
My second's in palace but never in guard;  
My third is in empty but never in full;  
My fourth is in pushing as well as in pull;  
My fifth is in hilly but never in flat;  
My sixth is in tabby and also in cat;  
My seventh is in ankle as well as in knee,  
My last is in twenty and also in three.

I live in the jungle, my movements are slow,  
And I take my trunk with me wherever I go.

Answer: Elephant

From "Child Education"

## 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 different 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. (...)

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ЧАМШЕДОВ ПАРВОНА, ХОЧАЕВА СУРАЙЁХОН,  
ЧАМАТОВ САМИДДИН, АЛИДОДХОНОВА КИМИЁ,  
НАСРУДДИНОВ СИРОЧИДДИН, КАРИМОВ ШУҲРАТ,  
БАРОТЗОДА ФАЙЗИДДИН

## ЗАБОНИ АНГЛИСӢ

Китоби дарсӣ барои синфи 6-уми  
муассисаҳои таҳсилоти умумӣ

Мухаррир	Д. Ҷалолов
Мусахҳех	Н. Қувватбекова
Мухаррири техникӣ	Н. Салоҳиддинзода
Тарроҳон	М. Ҷунайдозода Б. Назарзода

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Муассисаи нашриявии «Маориф»-и  
Вазорати маориф ва илми Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон.  
734024, ш. Душанбе, кӯчаи Аҳмади Дониш, 50.  
Тел: 222-14-66,  
E-mail: najmiddin64@mail.ru

Дар матбааи ҚДММ «Мега-принт» ҷоп шудааст.  
Нишонӣ: Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон, ш. Душанбе  
ҳиёбони Борбад, 36.