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ЗАБОНИ АНГЛИСӢ

5

Китоби дарсӣ барои синфи 5-уми
муассисаҳои таҳсилоти умумӣ

**Вазорати маориф ва илми
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Хонандагони азиз!

Китоб манбаи донишу маърифат аст, аз он баҳравар ша-вед 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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SOME INSTRUCTIONS IN TEACHING ENGLISH

The textbook for the 5th form carries on the series of the English textbooks for Tajik schools.

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

The textbook consists of (72 Lessons), irregular verbs, topical vocabulary and contents. The whole language material is presented in the following way:

Lessons 1 - 18

Lessons 19 - 36

Lessons 37 - 54

Lessons 55 - 72

All lessons are similar in structure. The language material of every lesson is centered round a definite topic. Much attention is paid to the combination of different language units and mastering oral speech skills. Almost every lesson gives the pupils some new information in English. All the exercises are to be done in the order. They are given in the textbook. Some of exercises should be done in writing.

HOW TO TEACH PRONUNCIATION

The pronunciation of words is not only a better of sounds, but also of stress or accent. The pronunciation of sentence patterns includes also variations of musical tones: rise and fall. In teaching English pronunciation the teacher should bear in mind that the difficulties of pupils will meet with: sounds, stresses and musical tones strange to Tajik speaking pupils. Every lesson of this textbook includes some exercises

which help to master the pupils to observe correct pronunciation of words, stresses and musical tones. Pupils must learn to pronounce English words and sentences by imitating the teacher's pronunciation, some teacher's explanation and gestures in particular are helpful.

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

HOW TO TEACH VOCABULARY:

There are two kinds of words in the textbook: productive ones which are used by the pupils in their speech and receptive words given in the footnotes with their translation. These words are not to be learnt. There are two stages in vocabulary teaching: presentation and consolidation. Presentation and preliminary consolidation of new words are based on the doing of exercises with the instruction "Read, translate and learn the words". The ways of presentation and preliminary consolidation of new words are:

- a) a new word is read by a pupil (transcription is written by the teacher);
- b) teacher explains the meaning of the word;
- c) the pupils will read sentences with a new word of a paragraph, translate the sentences and either answer the question or fill in a new word in a sentence. It is advisable to do retranslation (in unison) of some sentences of the paragraph read by the pupils;
- d) after the presentation and consolidation of all the new words the pupils read and translate all the presented words in unison after the teacher;
- e) in case of some spare time at the lesson, the pupils write down the words and their translation in their notebooks. The

teacher must arrange the revision of the words covered at every lesson as a phonetic drill: the words are read in unison after the teacher, the pupils have to translate these words in unison, too.

HOW TO DEVELOP THE PUPILS ORAL SPEECH

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

- a) when giving the class instructions,
- b) when introducing new language material (words, sentence patterns. Note: a grammar phenomenon is presented in Tajik and Russian languages),
- c) when checking the pupils' comprehension (by means of answering the teacher's questions, retelling in English),
- d) when checking the pupils assimilation of the language material covered,
- e) when consolidating the material presented.

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

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

- a) a pupil reads a sentence;
- b) another pupil puts 1-2 questions on it;
- c) all the pupils do choral retranslation of the sentence;
- d) after doing of all these exercises over the whole text, the pupils retell the text in a chain around the class.

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

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

How to work at the pattern dialogues:

- a) the dialogue is read and translated by the pupils;
- b) it is memorized by the pupils, by means of individual and choral retranslation (retranslation is always done in chorus);
- c) all the pupils, sitting at the desks, reproduce the dialogue simultaneously in a pair talk;
- d) the teacher listens to some pairs of pupils (2-3) who reproduce it;
- e) the pupils modify the dialogue being learned by them, they compose dialogues of their own (first simultaneous pair talk comes, then the teacher listens to some pairs of the pupils).

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

HOW TO MASTER THE TECHNIQUE OF READING

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

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

The authors will be greatly indebted for any critical remarks by school teachers.

The remarks should be sent to the Editorial Office Publishing House.

P. Jamshedov

LESSON 1

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

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

Vocabulary:

pick up [pɪk ʌp] swim [swɪm] fruit [fru:t] vegetables [ˈvedʒɪtəblz] tomato [təˈmɑ:tou] help [help]	apple [ˈæpl] grapes [greɪps] potatoes [pəˈteɪtouz] carrot [ˈkærət] cucumber [ˈkju:kʌmbə] melon [ˈmelən] water melon [ˈwɔ:tə ,melən]
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SUMMER HOLIDAYS



Summer is the best season of the year. June, July and August are summer months. In summer we do not go to school, because we have our summer holidays. In summer holidays we usually visit our grandparents. They live in the village. The village is very beautiful in summer. There are many gardens with different fruit trees in the village. There is a small river near my grandparents' flat. In day time when the weather is too hot I together with my friends go to swim there. I like summer season and summer holidays very much.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

A. Do you go to the country in summer?

Do you go to see your grandmother and grandfather?

Do you play with your friends there?

When do you go to the river?

Where do you pick up fruit?

2. Read and learn the dialogues, act them and make up your own dialogues. Муколамаро хонда, аз ёд кунед ва нақшо иҷро намуда, ба монанди он муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед.

a) K - Akram, please introduce¹ me to your friend.

A - This is Norov and that is Karim Normatov.

b) K - Let's go to the mountains!

A - That's a good idea.

L - Not a bad idea.

3. Talk with your friend about the village where you go in summer. Бо рафиқатон дар бораи деҳае, ки шумо дар фасли тобистон меравед, суҳбат кунед.

C. Does your friend go to the country in summer?

Does he go to see his grandmother and grandfather?

Does he play with your friends there?

Where does he go to swim?

When does he go to the river?

Where does he pick up vegetables?

¹ introduce – шинос кардан

LESSON 2

Competency: Pupils should be able to read the words, and answer to the given questions.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд калимаҳоро хонда тавонанд ва ба саволҳои додашуда ҷавоб диҳанд.

Vocabulary:

cut [kʌt]	foolish ['fu:liʃ]
cost [kɒst]	vegetables ['vedʒɪtəblz]
true [tru:]	sure [ʃʊə]
money ['mʌni]	
explain [ɪks'pleɪn]	

HOW TO BECOME STRONG

(Part 1)

One morning Akram sees in a newspaper the picture of a big man whose name is Sattorov. Under the picture there are the words: “I can teach you how to become the strongest man in the world”.

Akram always wanted to become the strongest boy in the town. So he cuts out the picture. He sends a letter with his address and name to Mr. Sharifov to Khujand.

Soon an answer comes. It is a nice friendly letter. Mr. Sharifov says that he will tell Akram how to become so strong. But his secrets cost twenty dollars.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What does Akram see in the newspaper?
2. What does he do with the picture?
3. How much do the secrets cost?

2. Have a pair talk with your friend about how to become strong. Бо ҳамдигар оид ба чӣ тавр боқувват шудан суҳбат кунед

М: – I want you to go in for sport three times a week.

К: – But I prefer to run every morning.

М: – I don't know what to eat.

К: – Some carrots, cucumbers and fruits.

3. Put questions on the sentences. Ба ҷумлаҳои зерин савол гузоред.

1. Every Sunday we play football in the stadium.

2. My older sister likes to play basketball.

LESSON 3

Competency: *Pupils should be able to read the words, and answer to the given questions.*

Салоҳият: *Хонандагон бояд калимаҳоро хонда тавонанд ва ба саволҳои додашуда ҷавоб диҳанд.*

Vocabulary:

friendly ['fredli]	arrive [ə'raiv]
clever ['klevə]	money [mʌni]
decide [di'said]	uncle ['ʌŋkl]
sure [ʃuə]	foolish ['fu:liʃ]
nothing ['nʌθiŋ]	long [lɒŋ]

HOW TO BECOME STRONG

(Part 2)

Friendly letters from Khujand arrive every week all through the winter and spring. In his letters Mr. Sharifov consider Akram a clever boy. This makes Akram happy. But in every letter Mr. Sharifov also asks for money. The sum is smaller now, but it is still too big for Akram.

In the end Mr. Sharifov writes that he has decided to teach all his secrets to a clever boy like Akram for only three dollars. Akram tells his uncle about Mr. Sharifov. His uncle is sure that the man does not know any secrets. He says that Akram is a foolish boy. Still he gives Akram three dollars. He sends them to Mr. Sharifov at a few days and Akram gets a letter with Mr. Sharifov's secrets. But there is nothing new in them. He tells Akram to get up early in the morning, to go in for sports, to go for long walks and to eat lots of fruit and vegetables.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

What does Mr. Sharifov call Akram in his letters?

Does it make happy Akram?

What does Mr. Sharifov also ask in his letter for?

Why is Akram's uncle called him a foolish boy?

Does Akram get a letter from Mr. Sharifov?

2. Have a pair talk with your friend about the country where Akram (Lola) goes in summer. Бо рафиқатон дар бораи деҳае, ки дар фасли тобистон Акрам (Лола) меравад, суҳбат намоед.



3. Find all nouns from the text “How to become strong” part 2 and write them in your notebook. Аз матни «Чӣ тавр бояд пурқувват шуд» (қисми 2) ҳамаи исмҳоро дарёфт намоед ва ба дафтарадон онҳоро нависед.

For example: Мисол: letters, a boy, Khujand.....

4. Look at the picture and... Ба расм нигоҳ карда...

1. answer the teacher’s questions.
2. have a pair talk,
3. describe the picture.



5. Read, translate and memorize the sentences. Ҷумлаҳоро хонед, тарҷума кунед ва 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. Niso 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.

LESSON 4

Competency: Pupils should be able to read the words, and answer to the given questions.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд калимаҳоро хонда тавонанд ва ба саволҳои додашуда ҷавоб диҳанд.

Vocabulary:

town [taun]	sports ground [spɔ:ts graund]
large [la:dʒ]	library ['laibrəri]
yard [ja:d]	gymnasium [dʒim'neziəm]
front [frʌnt]	ground floor [graund flɔ:]
behind [bi'haind]	first floor [fɜ:st flɔ:]

OUR SCHOOL

(Part 1)

I go to school in Somoniyon, a small town near Dushanbe where I live. Our school is new and large. It stands in a large yard and has three floors. In front of the school there is a garden with flowers in it and behind the school there is a sports ground.



In our school there are good laboratories for physics, chemistry and biology. It has a big library and gymnasium for physical training too. The dining room is on the ground floor. There are many classrooms on the first floor. There is also a teacher's room there.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What school do you go in?
2. Is your school new and large?
3. Where does it stand?
4. How many floors does it have?
5. What kind of laboratories does your school have?

2. Make up sentences using the words. Аз калимаҳои зерин истифода бурда ҷумла тартиб диҳед.

a classroom, a hall, a dining room, a sports ground, a library, in the town, in the village:

For example.

There is an Indian rubber on the table.

There are vegetables in the basket.

Is there butter on the plate?

Are there apples in the garden?

There is no penknife on the desk.

There are no cucumbers in the garden.

3. Read the rhymes, memorize them and make up sentences on the patterns. Шеърро хонед, онро дар хотир нигоҳ доред ва мувофиқи намуна ҷумла тартиб диҳед.

There is (are), there is (are) no, is (are) there...?

A. There is a picture on the wall.

There is a lion with the ball.

There are two children in the hall.

There are two very tall brothers.

B. Is there a picture on the wall?
Is there a lion with the ball?
Are there two children in the hall?
Are there two very tall brothers?

C. There is no picture on the wall.
There is no lion with the ball.
There are no children in the hall.
There are no very tall brothers.

4. Read the dialogues, learn and act them and make up your own dialogues. Муколамаҳоро хонда, аз ёд кунед, нақшапро иҷро намуда ба монанди онҳо муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед.

A. - Is there a river in your town?
- Yes, there is. It is not far from our house. It is very beautiful there in summer.

B. - Akram, is there a theatre in your country?
- No, there isn't. There is no theatre in my village.

LESSON 5

Competency: Pupils should be able to read the words, and answer to the given questions.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд калимаҳоро хонда тавонанд ва ба саволҳои додашуда ҷавоб диҳанд.

Vocabulary:

eight [eit]	usually ['ju:ʒuəli]
break [breik]	minutes ['minits]
third [θə:d]	literature ['litəril]
drawing ['drɔ:ɪŋ]	geography [dʒi'ɔgrəfi]
mathematics [ˌmæθi'mætiks]	lunch [lʌntʃ]

OUR SCHOOL (Part 2)

Our lessons begin at eight in the morning. We usually have five or six lessons a day. We have a short break for ten minutes between lessons, but between the third and fourth lessons we have a long break for thirty minutes. During the long break we go to the dining room and have lunch. During the short breaks we play or walk in the school playground. At school we learn English, Tajik, Russian, Literature, History, Botany, Geography, Mathematics, Music and Drawing. Sometimes we stay at school after our lessons for clubs, music, drawing and others. We like our school very much.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. When do lessons begin?
2. How many lessons do we usually have?
3. What kinds of breaks do we have?
4. What subjects do you learn at school?
5. Why do we sometimes stay at school after the lessons?



2. Look at the picture “My Holidays”, describe it and have a pair talk. Use the following words. Ба расми «Таътили ман» нигоҳ карда, онро тасвир ва нақл намоед. Калимаҳои додашударо истифода баред.

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

3. Write down the names of all subjects that you learn at school in English. Номгӯи ҳамаи фанҳои ро, ки дар мактаб меомӯсед, бо забони англисӣ нависед.

For example: Literature, History, English,...

LESSON 6

Competency: Pupils should be able to read the words, and answer to the given questions.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд калимаҳоро хонда тавонанд ва ба саволҳои додашуда ҷавоб диҳанд.

Vocabulary:

explore-[iks'plo:]	mile [mail]
grumble [ˈgrʌmbl]	post office [pəʊst'ɒfɪs]
housekeeper [ˈhaʊs ,ki:pə]	odd-looking [ɒd lʊkiŋ]
heart [ha:t]	upstairs [ˈʌp'steɪz]
an adventure [ən əd'ventʃə]	crunch [krʌntʃ]

MADINA LOOKS INTO A WARDROBE

(Part 1)

Once there were four children whose names were Parviz, Soro, Eraj and Madina. This story is about something that happened to them when they were sent away from Dushanbe

during the war because of the air-raids. They were sent to the house of an old Professor who lived in the heart of the country, ten miles from the nearest railway station and two miles from the nearest post office. He had no wife and he lived in a very large house with a housekeeper called Mrs. Muhabbat and three servants.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.

1. What is this story about?
2. Where did an old Professor live?
3. How did an old Professor look like?
4. How did the empty house look like?

2. Read the proverb, translate and learn it. Зарбулмасалро хонед, тарҷума ва аз ёд кунед.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP

- Ҳафт бор чен куну як бор бур.

3. Read the dialogue, translate and act it. Муколамаро хонед, тарҷума кунед ва дар нақшҳо иҷро намоед.

K - Why are you crying, little girl?

L - Because my brother has holidays, but I don't.

K - Why don't you have holidays?

L - Because I don't go to school.

4. Answer the questions, using two sentences, in your answers. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб дода, дар ҷавобатон ду ҷумларо истифода баред.

1. Is there a museum in your village?
2. Is there a university in your town?
3. Are there many multistoried houses in your town?
4. Are there many farms in your village?

LESSON 7

Competency: Pupils should be able to read the words, and answer to the given questions.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд калимаҳоро хонда тавонанд ва ба саволҳои додашуда ҷавоб диҳанд.

Vocabulary:

shaggy [ˈʃægi]	almost [ˈɔːlməʊst]
youngest [jʌŋəst]	laugh [lɑːf]
gone [ɡɒn]	odd-looking [ɒd-ˈlʊkɪŋ]
night [naɪt]	over [əʊvə]

MADINA LOOKS INTO A WARDROBE

(Part 2)

He was a very old man with shaggy white hair which grew over most of his face as well as on his head, and they liked him almost at once; but on the first evening when he came out to meet them at the front door he was so odd-looking that Madina (who was the youngest) was a little afraid of him, and Eraj (who was the next youngest) wanted to laugh and had to keep on pretending he was blowing his nose to hide it. As soon as they had said good night to the Professor and gone upstairs on the first night, the boys came into the girls' room and they all talked it over.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. Was he a very old man?
2. How did they like him?
3. Who was a little afraid of him?
4. When did the boys come into the girls' room?

2. Read the dialogue, learn and act it, and make your own dialogue. Муколамаро хонед, тарчума ва аз ёд кунед ва муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед.

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

P2 - Of course, I shall go.

3. Read and use verbs “shall” and “will” where it is necessary. Хонед ва ба ҷойи лозимӣ феълҳои “shall” ва “will”-ро гузоред.

If we ... have no bread, I ... go and buy some in the shop.

If you ... have time, we ... go out for a walk.

If my brother ... comes home at 2 o'clock, we ... go to the Zoo. When my mother ... comes home, I ... clean the rooms. When my parents ... go to the village, I ... go to the camp. I ... bring some vegetables when he ... open the door of the house.

LESSON 8

Competency: Pupils should be able to read the words, and answer to the given questions.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд калимаҳоро хонда тавонанд ва ба саволҳои додашуда ҷавоб диҳанд.

Vocabulary:

early ['ə:li]	bathroom [ba:θru:m]
jump [dʒʌmp]	by bus [bai bʌs]
alarm clock [ə'la:m klɒk]	towel [tauəl]
get up [get ʌp]	supper [sʌpə]
morning exercises ['mɔ:nɪŋ 'eksəsaɪzɪz]	to go to bed [tu: ɡəʊ tu: bed]

MY DAY

(Part 1)

My day begins early in the morning. At six o'clock in the morning the alarm clock rings and it is time for me to get up. I jump out of bed and open the window. After that I turn on the radio and do my morning exercises. Then I go to the bathroom, where I clean my teeth, wash my hands, face and ears with cold water. After that I dry myself with my towel and get dressed.

At half past six I have breakfast. I usually have it with my sister and my mother. At seven o'clock I finish breakfast and go to school.

My school is far from my house and I go there by bus. It takes me twenty minutes. At school we usually have five or six lessons.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. When do you get up? When does the alarm clock ring?
2. What do you do when you turn on the radio?
3. What do you do in the bathroom?
4. When do you have your breakfast?

2. Look at the pictures, have a pair talk using the words. Ба расмҳо нигоҳ карда, дунафарӣ бо истифода аз калимаҳо сухбат кунед.

Is it...? Is there...? Are...? Are there...? Did...? Where did...? When did...? Do...?, ... then describe the pictures.



3. Make up a discussion: At the camp. In the village (in town). **Мубоҳиса ташкил кунед:** Дар қароргоҳ. Дар деҳа (дар шаҳр).

4. Organize a discussion using two sentences in your answers. **Суҳбат ташкил намуда, дар ҷавобҳо ду ҷумларо истифода баред.**

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

LESSON 9

Competency: *Pupils should be able to read the words, and answer to the given questions.*

Салоҳият: *Хонандагон бояд калимаҳоро хонда тавонанд ва ба саволҳои додашуда ҷавоб диҳанд.*

Vocabulary:

gymnastics [dʒim'næstiks]	competition [komp'i'tiʃən]
gymnasium [dʒim'niəzjəm]	team ['ti:m]
jump ['dʒʌmp]	coach ['kəʊtʃ]
game ['geim]	improve [im'pru:v]
play-ground [plei 'graund]	dream ['dri:m]
swimming ['swimɪŋ]	proud ['praʊd]

SUHROB DESCRIBES HIS WORKING DAY

We have gymnastics in our school gymnasium every week. We run, jump, play basket-ball and other games. In summer we have gymnastics in the play-ground. My favourite sport is swimming. If I swim well this year, I may become a member of the Tajik boys' swimming team and take part in many competitions. We have a very good coach on swimming. Thanks to him year by year I am improving my swimming skills. My dream is to become a world champion on swimming and to raise the flag of my favourite Motherland Tajikistan. If I do so, my parents, my classmates, my schoolmates and my teachers will be proud of me.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. When do we have gymnastics?
2. Where do we have gymnastics?
3. What do we do in gymnastics?
4. Where do we have gymnastics in summer?
5. What is Suhrob's favourite sport?
6. What is Suhrob's dream?

2. Make up sentences with new words of the text "Suhrob describes his working day". Бо калимаҳои нави матни "Suhrob describes his working day" ҷумла тартиб диҳед.

For example: We have a very large gymnasium in our school. We play football in the play-ground...

3. Read and translate the text "Suhrob describes his working day". Матни "Suhrob describes his working day"-ро ҳонед ва тарҷума кунед.

4. Write about the sport that you want to go in for? Дар бораи варзише, ки мехоҳед тамрин кунед, нависед.

For example: There are different kinds of sport in the world. But I want to go in for wrestling.

LESSON 10

Competency: Pupils should fluently translate the text, make sentences with given words and have the ability to make up a dialogue.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд матнро озодона тарҷума карда, бо калимаҳои додашуда ҷумлаҳо сохта тавонанд ва маҳорати тартиб додани муколамаро дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

hobby ['hɒbi] profession [prə'feʃən] to play the piano [tə plei ðə pi'ænəu]	collect stamps [kə'lekt stæmps] radio-repairing [reidiou ri'pæriŋ] play the guitar [plei ðə gita:]
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MY HOBBY

(Part 1)

A hobby is something that people like to do when they are not at their usual work. It is something that we do with pleasure to spend our free time. There are more than thousand hobbies and they are different and interesting.

One can say that hobbies are our friends. Hobbies help us to learn many interesting things. When we leave school we may take our hobbies as professions. All hobbies are useful and they help our cultural development.

Some children like photography or drawing, collecting stamps or coins; other children prefer listening to music or watching films. But my hobby is playing football. I play football when I am free and I enjoy it.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What is a hobby?
2. How many hobbies are there in the world?

3. What hobbies do children have?
4. What is your hobby?
5. When do you usually play football?

2. Read, learn the verbs and make up sentences, have a pair talk. Феълхоро хонед, аз ёд кунед ва ҷумла тартиб дода, суҳбати дучониба кунед.

A - What is your hobby?

B - My hobby is collecting calendars.

A - How many calendars did you collect?

B - More than hundred.

3. Make a discussion about the situation (first have a pair talk). Оид ба ҳолат мувоҳида намоед (аввал суҳбати дучониба кунед).

a) your friend spends his (her) holiday in the country; ask him (her) about his (her) holidays;

b) ask your friend about his (her) family; use the words: a surname, a turner, a nurse, a dressmaker, parents ...

4. Tell about your hobby. Оид ба шуғли дӯстдоштаатон нақл кунед.

For example: Мисол: My hobby is collecting stamps. Now I have about 50 stamps. They are very different. Each of them has its history.....

LESSON 11

Competency: Pupils should fluently translate the text, make up sentences with given words and have the ability to make up a dialogue.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд матнро тарҷума карда, бо калимаҳои додашуда ҷумлаҳо сохта тавонанд ва маҳорати тартиб додани муколамаро дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

playground [pleɪgraʊnd]	sometimes [sʌmtaɪmz]
other ['ʌðə]	continue [kən'tɪnju]
strong [strɒŋ]	healthy [helθi]

MY HOBBY

(Part 2)

We often play football with classmates in our school playground after our classes. I am also a member of our schools team. We sometimes play with teams of other schools. The football players of our team play very well and we usually won.

At the moment I am in the fifth form and I am going to continue playing football. My hobby helps me to become strong and healthy.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What is your hobby?
2. What do you think about going in for sport as a hobby?
3. How useful is the hobby of playing football?
4. Is the playing football useful?

2. Read and translate some sentences of the text. Якчанд ҷумлаи матнро хонда тарҷума кунед.

Her hobby is collecting stamps. My mother is a nurse. They are my grandparents. Her hobby is collecting toys. My younger sister is a dressmaker.

3. Complete the sentences using the words. Бо истифодаи калимаҳои додашуда ҷумлаҳоро ба охир расонед.

a turner, a dressmaker, a profession.

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

LESSON 12

Competency: Pupils should fluently translate the text make sentences with given words and have the ability to make up a dialogue.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд матнро озодона тарҷума карда, бо калимаҳои додашуда ҷумлаҳо сохта тавонанд ва маҳорати тартиб додани муколамаро дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

first name [fə:st neim]	grandfather ['grændfa:ðə]
surname [sə: neim]	grandmother [grændmʌðə]
father [fa:ðə]	parents ['preənts]
mother[mʌðə]	young [jaŋ]
sister [sistə]	old [əʊld]

MY FAMILY

I am Anvar Rasulov. Anvar is my first name and Rasulov is my surname. Our family is large, I have a father, a mother, two sisters, two brothers, a grandmother and a grandfather. They are my grandparents. My parents and grandparents live in one big house. I want to tell some words about my parents. My mother is a nurse and my older sister is a doctor. They work in a hospital. They like their profession. My father is a turner. His hobby is fishing. My older brother's hobby is radio-repairing. His hobby is playing the guitar and radio-repairing. My younger sister is a dressmaker. Her hobby is collecting stamps. I am a pupil, my hobby is playing the piano.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What is your surname?
2. Are you a turner?

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

2. Read and learn the verbs, make up sentences in the Past Indefinite Tense. Фейлҳои додасударо хонед ва аз ёд кунед, бо замони гузаштаи номуайян ҷумла тартиб диҳед.

become – became	read – read
begin – began	write – wrote

For example: I went to the village to see my grandparents. After finishing the University my brother became an engineer.....

3. Read the dialogue, translate and learn it. Муколамаро хонда, тарҷума ва аз ёд кунед.

A: What are you going to do on Wednesday?

B: I'm going to visit my friend.

4. Look at the picture. Describe it and have a pair talk using the words. Ба расм нигоҳ кунед. Онро тасвир карда, гуфтугӯи дучонибаро бо истифода аз калимаҳои зерин иҷро намоед.

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



For example: I can see a school building in this picture. It is a two storied building. There are many pupils in the schoolyard.....

LESSON 13

Competency: Pupils should translate the text, make up sentences with given words and have the ability to make up a dialogue.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд матнро тарҷума карда, бо калимаҳои додашуда ҷумлаҳо сохта тавонанд ва маҳорати тартиб додани муколамаро дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

a rich [riʃ]	nice [nais]
children [ˈtʃɪldrən]	time [taɪm]
zoo [zu:]	evening [iːvniŋ]
buy [baɪ]	woman [ˈwʊmən]
animals [ˈæniməlz]	like [laɪk]

SHE WANTED TO BUY THE ZOO

(Part 1)

A rich¹ woman came to Dushanbe one day. She had three children: two boys and a girl. They ran and jumped and shouted all day. They never² did what their mother wanted them to do. When they were in Dushanbe, the children said to their mother:

“Take us to the Zoo! Take us to the Zoo!” The mother took them to the Zoo. They looked at the animals³, and they had a nice time. They liked the Zoo.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. Did the rich woman come to Dushanbe with her children?
2. Did her children listen to her?
3. Where did they look in Dushanbe?

2. Write in English about wild animals that you know. Бо забони англисӣ номи ҳайвонҳои ваҳшиеро, ки шумо медонед, нависед.

For example: wolf, tiger, fox, bear.....

3. Write the names of domestic animals in English. Номгӯи ҳайвоноти хонагиро бо забони англисӣ нависед.

For example: cow, goat, sheep, dog, cat...

4. Make up a dialogue. Муколама тартиб диҳед.

Example. Намуна.

Farhod - Do you like to go to the zoo with your family?

Behruz - Yes, I do. But I am very fond of domestic animals.....

1 rich - бой, бадавлат

2 never - ҳеч гоҳ

3 animals- ҳайвонот;

LESSON 14

Competency: Pupils should translate the text, make up sentences with given words and have the ability to make up a dialogue.

Салохият: Хонандагон бояд матнро тарҷума карда, бо калимаҳои додашуда ҷумлаҳо сохта тавонанд ва маҳорати тартиб додани муколамаро дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

their [ðeə]	rich [riʃ]
cost [kɒst]	buy [baɪ]
children [ˈtʃɪldrən]	her [hɜː]
woman [ˈwʊmən]	animals [ˈæniməlz]

SHE WANTED TO BUY THE ZOO

(Part 2)

In the evening they said to their mother: “You are rich. Buy the Zoo for us”.

“All right”, the woman said.

In the morning they all went to the Zoo again and mother asked the Zoo people:

“How much does it cost?” “My children like it. I want to buy it for them”.

The Zoo people did not like the woman. They did not like her children.

And they said:

“We can’t sell the Zoo. We can’t sell the animals. But we can buy your children for the Zoo!”

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What did the children say to their mother in the evening?

2. What did they want?
3. What did the Zoo people say to them?

2. Read and learn the verbs and put questions to each other in the Present or Past Indefinite Tenses. Феълхоро хонда, аз ёд кунед, ба ҳамдигар бо замонҳои ҳозира ва гузаштаи номуайян саволҳо диҳед.

get - got, know - knew, buy – bought

For example: I bought a pair of shoes from the market. What did you buy? Where did you buy a pair of shoes?

3. Read, translate and learn the Rhyme. Шеърро хонда, тарҷума ва аз ёд кунед.

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

4. Read the dialogue, translate and learn it and make up your own dialogues. Муколамаро хонда, тарҷума ва аз ёд карда муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед.

P1 - Can you come to school tomorrow?

P2 - I'm afraid I can't.

5. Look at the picture and have a pair talk using given words. Ба расм нигоҳ карда бо истифода аз калимаҳои суҳбат намоед.

an oval face, black eyes, black (fair) hair, handsome, a small mouth, arms, hands, ears, beautiful, dark hair, a snub-nosed, long legs, a straight nose. The boy is handsome, isn't he? The girl isn't beautiful, is she?

LESSON 15

Competency: Pupils should translate the text, make up sentences with given words and have the ability to make up a dialogue.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд матнро тарҷума карда, бо калимаҳои додашуда ҷумлаҳо сохта тавонанд ва маҳорати тартиб додани муколамаро дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

subject ['sʌbdʒəkt]	Botany ['botəni]
to attend [tu:ə'tend]	Mathematics [ˌmæθəmætiks]
Tajik ['tɑ:dʒik]	History ['hɪstəri]
English ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ]	Literature ['lɪtrətʃə]
Russian ['rʌʃən]	

AT SCHOOL

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

This year the pupils will learn many subjects as: Russian, Tajik, English, Botany, Mathematics, History, Tajik and Russian literature. The pupils will attend some school clubs as: English club, Math club and others they like.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

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

2. Have a pair talk about subjects you will learn this year. Дар бораи фанҳои, ки имсол меомӯзед, суҳбат кунед.

For example:

Salim - How many subjects do we have this year?

Suhrob - I think, more than ten.....

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

Дар бораи мактаб ва дарсҳои, ки меомӯзед, нақл кунед.

For example:

I study at school №3. Our school is big and modern. We have many classrooms and laboratories. We have some new teachers and subjects this year.....

4. Put questions to get more information, using these words.

Барои бештар гирифтани маълумот саволҳо гузored ва аз калимаҳои додашуда истифода баред:

when, where, who... He bought. He knew. She wrote.

For example: He bought two pencils and an eraser from the bookshop yesterday. When did he buy two pencils and an eraser? Where did he buy them? What did he buy from the bookshop? Who bought two pencils and an eraser?.....

LESSON 16

Competency: *Pupils should translate the text, make up sentences with given words and have the ability to make up a dialogue.*

Салoҳият: *Хонандагон бояд матнро тарҷума карда, бо калимаҳои додашуда ҷумлаҳо сохта тавонанд ва маҳорати тартиб додани муколамаро дошта бошанд.*

Vocabulary:

learn [lɜ:n]	bring [brɪŋ]
trick [trɪk]	jump [dʒʌmp]
stick [stɪk]	mouth [mauθ]
river ['rɪvə]	understand [ˌʌndə'stænd]
run [rʌn]	another [ə'nʌðə]

MR. KHURSHED AND HIS DOG

(Part 1)

Mr. Khurshed had a dog. The dog's name was Barbos. Mr. Khurshed wanted his dog to learn to do tricks. He took a stick and threw it. Barbos ran for the stick and brought it back to Mr. Khurshed. Mr. Khurshed threw the stick into the river and said:

“Barbos, run and bring me the stick!”

But Barbos did not run for the stick. He stopped at the river. Then he looked at Mr. Khurshed.

Mr. Khurshed said again:

“Run, Barbos, run! Bring the stick!”

But Barbos did not run. Mr. Khurshed could not understand why his dog did not jump into the water.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What did Mr. Khurshed want his dog to learn?
2. What did he do? How did he teach his dog?
3. Where did he throw his stick?
4. Did Barbos jump into the river to bring back the stick?

2. Read, learn the verbs and make up sentences with them using the verbs. Феълҳоро хонда аз ёд кунед ва бо онҳо ҷумлаҳо тартиб диҳед.

bring-brought, buy - bought, sell - sold.

For example: Yesterday, my father wanted to bring home a puppy, but my mother did not like this idea. The next day mother brought home a cat.....

3. Read, translate, learn and act the dialogue; make up your own dialogues. Муколамаро хонда, тарҷума ва аз ёд кунед; муколамаи худро омода намоед.

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

R - No, it's my day off,

K - Will you go to the cinema with me?

R - Of course, I shall.

4. Discuss with each other what you will do at your Tajik lesson, at the cinema, in the river, then answer it individually. Бо хамдигар дар бораи дар дарси забони тоҷикӣ, дар синамо, дар дарё чӣ карданатон, суҳбат кунед.

For example: We usually read interesting texts or learn poems at Tajik and Russian lessons. He goes to the cinema once a month. My aunt lives near the Vakhsh river.....

5. Put questions on the sentences. Ба ҷумлаҳои зерин савол гузоред.

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

For example: When shall we celebrate the New Year? What shall we celebrate on 31st of December?

LESSON 17

Competency: Pupils should translate the text, make up sentences with given words and have the ability to make up a dialogue.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд матнро тарҷума карда, бо калимаҳои додашуда ҷумлаҳо сохта тавонанд ва маҳорати тартиб додани муколамаро дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

another [ənʌðə]	saw [sɔ:]
white [wait]	mouth [mauθ]
near [niə]	whitey [waiti]

MR. KHURSHED AND HIS DOG

(Part 2)

Then Mr. Khurshed saw another dog, a big white dog in the water. He had Mr. Khurshed's stick in his mouth. The white dog came out of the water and ran to a boy near the river.

The boy said:

“No, Polvon, that's not your stick”. He took it from the dog.

“Now go back into the water and bring your stick. Go, Whi-tey, go!” The boy went up to Mr. Khurshed and said:

“I am sorry, my dog took your stick. Here it is”.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What did the other dog do?
2. What did the other dog has in his mouth?
3. What did the boy say to Mr. Khurshed?

2. Describe your friends, schoolmates (at the blackboard).

Дар назди тахтаи синф рафиқон ва ҳамсинфони худро тасвир намоед.

For example: Мисол: His name is Karim. He is not so tall. His hairs and eyes are dark. He has long nose and big eyes....

3. Say what you will do: Бигӯед, ки шумо чӣ кор мекунед:

If I have time, I ...

When she comes, we ...

If we have no flat cakes at home, I ...

When you want to buy milk, you ...

For example: Мисол: If I have time, I prefer to read a book.

4. Translate from Tajik into English. Аз забони тоҷикӣ ба англисӣ тарҷума кунед.

1. Ман намедонам ... ӯ кай меояд.

2. Вақте ки ба Хучанд бирасӣ, ба ман навис.
 3. Ман шуморо интизор мешавам, агар биёед.
 4. Ман мехоҳам, ки ту ин филмро тамошо кунӣ.
- For example:** I don't know when he comes.

LESSON 18

Competency: *Pupils should fluently read, translate the words and make up sentences with given words and have the ability to make up a dialogue.*

Салоҳият: *Хонандагон бояд калимаҳоро озодона хонанд, тарҷума кунанд, бо калимаҳои додашуда ҷумлаҳо сохта тавонанд ва маҳорати тартиб додани муқоламаро дошта бошанд.*

cold ['kəʊld]	answer ['ɑ:nsə]
ice ['aɪs]	ask ['ɑ:sk]
field ['fi:ld]	explain [ɪks'pleɪn]
wood ['wu:d]	always ['o:lweɪz]
even [i'ven]	never ['nevə]

WHAT IS WINTER?

One day Raj, an Indian boy of four, went up to his father and asked, “Father, what is winter?”

“Winter... winter... It is winter when everything is white with snow: the trees, the houses, the streets, fields and woods. In winter the rivers, lakes and seas become ice”

Here Raj stopped, his father and said “And what is snow? And what is ice?”

Raj's father did not know how to answer.

“Well, my boy, snow, ice... Snow is white and cold. Ice is white-blue and cold too”.

Raj did not understand his father and asked again.

“Father, but what is cold? I don't know what cold is?”

Again Raj's father had to think how to answer.

He said, “Cold is...cold is cold”.

Raj’s father did not know how to explain to his little son what winter is, because it is never cold in India, it is always hot there, and even in winter it is very warm.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What did Raj ask his father?
2. Could his father answer Raj’s question?
3. Why couldn’t he answer?
4. Is the weather always hot in India?
5. Is the weather hot or cold in India in winter?

2. Answer to this question in written form. Ба ин савол хаттӣ ҷавоб гардонед.

Why the weather is always hot in India?

3. Write sentences using words of exercise 1. Бо истифода аз калимаҳои машқи 1 якчанд ҷумла тартиб диҳед.

LESSON 19

Competency: *Pupils should translate the text make sentences with given words and have the ability to make up a dialogue.*

Салоҳият: *Хонандагон бояд матнро тарҷума карда, бо калимаҳои додашуда ҷумлаҳо сохта, муколамаҳои худро тартиб дода тавонанд.*

Vocabulary:

longest ['lɒŋəst]	storm ['stɔ:m]
shortest ['ʃɔ:təst]	summer ['sʌmə]
night [nait]	flower ['flaʊə]
square [skweə]	changeable ['tʃeɪndʒəbl]
gathering ['gæðərɪŋ]	harvest ['hɑ:vɪst]

SEASONS

Part 1

June, July and August are summer months. It is hot and warm. The days are long and the nights are short. There are many nice flowers in the parks and squares in the summer. The pupils do not go to school, they have the summer holidays. June is the first month of summer. We have the longest day and the shortest night in the year on the 21-22 of June. July is the middle and August is the last month of summer.

September, October and November are autumn months. The weather is changeable, it often rains. You can see yellow, red, brown leaves everywhere. Sometimes there are storms with wind and rain. It is time for gathering the harvest.

1. Answer the questions: Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What can you say about summer?
2. Why the pupils do not go to school in summer?
3. When do we have the longest day and the shortest night in the year?
4. What are the autumn months?
5. What colors do the leaves have in autumn?

2. Read, translate the dialogue, learn and make up your own dialogues. Муколама ро хонда, тарҷума ва аз ёд карда, муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед.

L - When do you have your summer holidays?

A - We usually have it in June, July and August.

3. Make up sentences.

A. Rustam		by bus
Karim		by car
Alim	can get to	by train
Lola	school	by ship
Nor	(the village)	by bicycle

B. Can	trip		by motor-cycle
Can	you		by bus?
Can	he	get there	by car?
Can	she		by train?
Can	they		by plane?
Can	we		by ship?
Can	they		by bicycle?
	Nor		

C. I			by motorcycle?
You			by bus
He			by car
She			by train
We	can't get there	(get there)	by plane
They			by ship
Nor			by bicycle

For example: Rustam can get there by bus. Can he get there by car? He can't get there by plane.....

LESSON 20

Competency: Pupils should translate the text, to make up sentences with given words, to have the ability to make up a dialogue and to retell the brief summery of the text.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд матнро тарҷума карда, бо калимаҳои додашуда ҷумлаҳо сохта тавонанд, маҳорати тартиб додани муколама ва қобилияти нақл кардани мазмуни мухтасари матнро дошта бошанд.

SEASONS

Part 2

There are four seasons in the year. They are winter, spring, summer and autumn. Every season has its beauty and all seasons are important for people. Some people like winter or spring, but others like summer and autumn.

December, January and February are winter months. The weather is cold and it usually snows in winter. The days are short and the nights are long. People can go skiing and skating in winter. The ground, the fields and the trees are white with snow. Sometimes it is very cold in winter, and people put on their warm clothes when they go out.

March, April and May are spring months. It is very nice season. The weather is fine, it is warm. There are many green trees in the streets, in the parks and in the yards. It usually rains in spring, but the sun shines brightly. The birds return from the hot countries and make their nests.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. How many seasons are there in the year?
2. How are they called?
3. What is the weather like in winter?
4. What kind of days and nights do we have in winter?
5. What are spring months?
6. What kind of season is spring?
7. Does it seldom or often rain in spring?

2. Read and translate the following words. Калимаҳои додашударо хонед ва тарҷума кунед:

June, July, August, summer, nights, flowers, squares, changeable, gathering, harvest, a subscriber, a poet, a poem, to take out, popular, the greatest, famous, interesting, my classmates, magazines, newspapers, adventure, each other, together, magazines, advice, choosing, important, parents, prefer, to read books, to go to the library, take out a book, bookstands, novels and poems.

3. Read, translate and learn the dialogue. Муколамаро хонда, тарҷума ва аз ёд кунед.

A - Hello, Oisha!

O - Hello, Ali!

A - Can you tell me the time, please?

O - It's half past four.

A - Oh, I'm late. Excuse me, please. I'm in a hurry.

4. Read and translate the dialogue, learn and act it, make up your own dialogues. Муколамаро хонда, тарчума, аз ёд карда, накшашро ичро намоед ва муколамаи худро омода созед.

K - Nor, what are you doing?

N - I am reading a book.

K - What is the title of the book?

N - "Kalidi bakht".

K - Who is the author of the book?

N - Mirsaid Mirshakar. He is my favourite poet.

LESSON 21

Competency: *Pupils should translate the text, to make up sentences with given words, to have the ability to make up a dialogue and to retell the brief summary of the text.*

Салоҳият: *Хонандагон бояд матнро тарҷума карда, бо калимаҳои додашуда ҷумлаҳо сохта тавонанд, маҳорати тартиб додани муколама ва қобилияти нақл кардани мазмуни мухтасари матнро дошта бошанд.*

Vocabulary:

a subscriber [ə 'sʌbskraɪbə]	a poet [ə 'pəʊɪt]
a poem [ə 'pəʊɪm]	take out [teɪk aʊt]
popular ['pɒpjələ]	the greatest [ðə 'greɪtəst]
famous ['feɪməs]	interesting [ɪntrəstɪŋ]
my classmates [maɪ 'kla:smeɪts]	magazines [mægəzɪnz]
newspapers ['nju:spetəz]	adventure [əd'ventʃə]

READING BOOKS

(Part 1)

There are many libraries in our city. They are located in different parts of city. The biggest and the most popular is the library which is in the centre of our city. It is named Tajik national library, and it is one of the greatest and famous in our country

I often go to that library with my classmates. We take necessary books in the library and the librarians help us to choose them. I prefer reading adventure books.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What can you tell about library?
2. What popular libraries do you know?
3. Where is the biggest library located in your city?
4. Who do you usually go to the library with?
5. What books do you like to read?

2. Read the words in chorus after the teacher. Калимаҳоро пас аз омӯзгор хонед ва такрор кунед.

ph [f] - phone, telephone, photo

as+s(t) [a:] - glass, class, past, fast, last

3. Read, translate and learn the proverb. Зарбулмасалро хонед, тарҷума ва аз ёд кунед.

CLAW ME AND I'LL CLAW YOU

4. Read and translate the verbs. Феълҳоро хонед ва тарҷума кунед.

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

For example: am, is, are, was, were (to be) – будан,

5. Answer the questions, use 2-3 sentences in your answers. 2-3 ҷумларо истифода бурда ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

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

For example: Yes, there are many bookstands and bookshelves in the reading-room of our library.....

LESSON 22

Competency: *Pupils should translate the text, to make up sentences with given words, to have the ability to make up a dialogue and to retell the brief summary of the text.*

Салоҳият: *Хонандагон бояд матнро тарҷума карда, бо калимаҳои додашуда ҷумлаҳо сохта тавонанд, маҳорати тартиб додани муколама ва қобилияти нақл кардани мазмуни мухтасари матнро дошта бошанд.*

Vocabulary:

each other [i:tʃ ʌðə]	together [tə 'geðə]
magazines [ˌmæɡə'z:ɪn]	advice [əd'vaɪs]
choosing [tʃu:zɪŋ]	important [ɪm'pɔ:tənt]
parents ['pɛərənts]	prefer [prɪfə:]

READING BOOKS

(Part 2)

Many of my friends read books too. We give good books to each other. When we get together we usually talk about books. We also tell interesting stories from different books.

My classmates and I also go to our school library. There are many good books, magazines and newspapers there. We usually go there after our lessons. We ask for advice the librarians and our teachers in choosing good books.

In our family reading books is also an important activity. Almost all the members of our family read books. We usually read books at nights. My sister and I like adventure stories, but my parents prefer historical stories.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What do you talk about, when you get together with your friends?
2. Is there a library in your school?
3. Who helps you to choose good books?
4. Do the members of your family read books?

2. Tell the pupils about the following questions (first do it in a pair talk). Ба хонандагон дар бораи саволҳои дар поён додашуда нақл кунед (аввал инро дукаса иҷро кунед).

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

For example: I go to the school library to do my homework.....

3. Write three sentences about your favourite book. Дар бораи китоби дӯстдоштаатон се ҷумла нависед.

For example: I like to read books, but my favourite book is “Uncle Tom’s cabin”. It tells about...

4. Make up a chain story using the words. Бо истифода аз калимаҳои зерин ҳикоя тартиб диҳед.

a bookstand, a poet, a writer, a novel, a story, to be full of, at the library.

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

For example: **P1** - There are many bookstands in our library. **P2** - My favourite poet is Loiқ Sherali. **P3** - Sadriddin Aini was a good writer.....

5. Read the dialogue, translate, learn and then make up your own dialogues, using the words. Муколамаро хонда, тарчума ва аз ёд кунед; бо истифода аз калимаҳои додашуда муколама тартиб диҳед.

by train, by ship, a motor-cycle, a plane, a ship, a bicycle...

A - Is it better to go to Sochi by plane or by ship?

B - I like going there by ship.

LESSON 23

Competency: Pupils should translate the text, to make up sentences with given words, to have the ability to make up a dialogue and to retell the brief summary of the text.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд матнро тарчума карда, бо калимаҳои додашуда ҷумлаҳо сохта тавонанд, маҳорати тартиб додани муколама ва қобилияти нақл кардани мазмуни мухтасари матнро дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

read books [ri:d buks]	to go to the library [tə gou tə ðə
take out a book [teik aut ə buk]	'laibrəri]
novels and poems [nɒvəlz ænd	bookstands [bukstænd]
'pəʊɪmz]	a reading-room [ə rɪdɪŋ ru:m]

AT THE LIBRARY

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

1. Answer the questions using two sentences. Ба саволҳо бо истифода аз ду ҷумла ҷавоб гардонед.

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

2. Read, translate and learn the proverb. Зарбулмасалро хонед, тарҷума ва аз ёд кунед.

DON'T MAKE A MOUNTAIN OUT OF A MOLEHILL

3. Read, translate and learn the dialogue. Муколамаро хонед, тарҷума ва аз ёд кунед.

Subscriber¹ - May I take out a book?

Librarian² - Have you a library card?

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

Librarian - Very well. You are welcome.

4. Ask questions to get more information. Саволҳо тартиб дода, маълумоти бештар гиред.

He knew English very well. She got there too late. They bought many books from the bookshop.

5. One pupil tells about his making tea, another pupil makes commentaries on his every action. Use Present Continuou Tense. Як хонанда дар бораи омода намудани ҷой нақл мекунад, хонандаи дигар ҳар як ҳаракати ӯро дар замони ҳозираи давомдор муаррифӣ мекунад.

For example: In a moment he is boiling the water. He is going to prepare tea for his parents.....

1 subscriber [səb'skraibə] - обунашуда

2 librarian [ˈlaɪbrɛəriən] - китобдор

LESSON 24

Competency: Pupils should translate the text, to make sentences with given words, to have the ability to make up a dialogue and to retell the brief summary of the text.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд матнро тарҷума карда, бо калимаҳои додашуда ҷумлаҳо сохта тавонанд, маҳорати тартиб додани муколама ва қобилияти нақл кардани мазмуни мухтасари матнро дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

middle ['midl]	librarian [laɪ 'bre(ə)rɪən]
large ['la:dʒ]	novel ['nɒvəl]
reading-room ['ri:diŋ 'ru:m]	chair [tʃεə]
subscriber [səb 'skraɪbə]	go out ['gou 'aut]

AT THE LIBRARY

(Part 2)

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

1. Answer the questions: Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. Is there a large table in the middle of the room?
2. Who comes to the librarian and asks to help?
3. What is there on the left of the room?
4. What do children do in the reading-room?

2. Answer the questions, use 2-3 sentences in your answers. Ба саволҳо бо ду ё се ҷумла ҷавоб гардонед.

Is there a bookstand in your room?

Is your bookstand full of good books?

What poets do you like best of all?

What novels and stories do you like best of all?

For example: Yes, there is, but it is not large. I usually put my books on the bookstand. It is very comfortable.

3. Use correct tense, do it in writing. Замонҳои дурустро истифода бурда, бо тарзи хаттӣ машқро иҷро намоед.

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

LESSON 25

Competency: Pupils should translate the text, to make up sentences with given words, to have the ability to make up a dialogue and to retell the brief summary of the text.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд матнро тарҷума карда, бо калимаҳои додашуда ҷумлаҳо сохта тавонанд, маҳорати тартиб додани муқола ва қобилияти нақл кардани мазмуни мухтасари матнро дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

without friends ['wiðaut 'frendz]	friendship [frendʃɪp]
between [bi'twin]	great thing [greit θɪŋ]
useful [ju:sfəl]	together [təgeðə]
respect and trust [ris'pekt ænd 'trʌst]	each other [i:tʃ ʌðə]
close friend ['klouz 'frend]	University [junivəsi'ti]

MY FRIEND

(Part 1)

People cannot live without friends and friendship between two people is a very great thing. Friendship between friends grows when they can do something useful together. Everyone has a good friend and I have too. My best friend is Tolib and I like him very much.

The friendship between Tolib and me is real, as we understand each other well. We respect and trust each other.

Tolib is a wonderful and close friend. He is always ready to help me. He is an advanced pupil in our group and gets fours and fives. He helps his mother and father about the house. His parents are very good people.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What is friendship between two people?
2. Who is his best friend?
3. Do they respect each other?
4. Are his parents good people?

2. Read and learn the verbs and make sentences using the verbs. Бо истифода аз калимаҳои зерин ҷумла тартиб дода, онҳоро хонед ва аз ёд кунед.

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

For example: When did you find your pen? I found it yesterday.....

3. Read the dialogue, learn and act it. Муколамаро хонед, аз ёд кунед ва онро иҷро намоед.

K - Is this an interesting book?

L - Yes, it is Dokhunda by S.Ayni.

K - May I have it after you?

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

4. Make up sentences using definite or indefinite articles. Бо истифода аз артикли муайяни ё номуайяни якчанд ҷумла тартиб диҳед.

5. Tell the class what:

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

For example: I usually do my homeworks at the library.....

LESSON 26

Competency: Pupils should translate the text, to make up sentences with given words, to have the ability to make up a dialogue and to retell the brief summary of the text.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд матнро тарҷума карда, бо калимаҳои додашуда ҷумла сохта тавонанд, маҳорати тартиб додани муқолама ва қобилияти нақл кардани мазмуни мухтасари матнро дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

indeed [indi:d]	weather [weðə]
theatre [θiətə]	both [bouθ]
watching [wɔtʃɪŋ]	adventure [əd'ventʃə]
friendship [frendʃɪp]	university [ˌjunivə'siti]

MY FRIEND

(Part 2)

We often visit each other's houses. When the weather is fine we go for a walk and sometimes we go to the cinema or theatre.

We even have the same interest and hobbies. We both like

reading adventure books and we love watching comedies. We both want to enter the University.

I know some English proverbs about friendship, such as: “A friend in need is a friend indeed” or “a good friend is as the sun in winter”.

My friend Tolib is dear to me and I want our friendship to last for a very long time.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

Do they often visit each other?

Where do you go when the weather is fine?

What do they both like?

What English proverb does he know?

2. Answer the questions in writing. Ба саволҳо хаттӣ ҷавоб диҳед.

1. Have you got many friends?

2. Have you got many books?

3. Do you spend much time together with your friends?

4. Do you drink much milk?

5. Do you eat much bread?

6. Do you put much sugar in your tea?

For example: Yes, I have got many friends from the camp in summer. No, I haven't got many books, because I had a summer holiday and I went to the village to see...

3. Write the name of all your friends in English. Номи ҳамаи рафиқонатонро бо забони англисӣ нависед.

For example: Мисол: I have many good friends, they are: Jamshed, Jasur, Jovid, Surush

4. Read the sentences and translate them. Ҷумлаҳоро хонед ва тарҷума кунед.

Remember: must - have to...

1. Lola must work at her reading.

Pupils must learn well.

Dick must learn this poem.

2. Lola has to buy bread and milk because her mother is sick.

I have to cook dinner because my mother is ill.

Lola has to look after her mother because she is not well.

LESSON 27

Competency: Pupils should translate the text, to make up sentences with given words, to have the ability to make up a dialogue and to retell the brief summary of the text.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд матнро тарҷума карда, бо калимаҳои додашуда ҷумла сохта тавонанд, маҳорати тартиб додани муколама ва қобилияти нақл кардани мазмуни мухтасари матнро дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

my day off [mai dei of]	get up [get ʌp]
as usual [æz ju'zuəl]	8 o'clock [eit ə'klɒk]
get dressed [get drest]	have breakfast [hæv 'brekfəst]
big dinner [big dinə]	cold weather [kould weðə]
dining room [daiɪŋ ru:m]	have guests [hæv gɛsts]
go for a walk [gou fə wɔ:k]	cinema [sinimə]

MY DAY OFF

(Part 1)

Sunday is my day off. I don't get up at the same time as usual on Sunday morning. I usually get up at 8 o'clock on my day off. Then I wash, get dressed and have breakfast with my father in the yard.

On Sunday afternoon we will have big dinner together with all members of our family. If the weather is fine we have dinner in the yard, but in cold weather we have it in the dining room. Sometimes we have guests on Sunday afternoon.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. When is your day off?
2. When do you usually get up on Sundays?
3. What do you have with all members of your family on Sundays?

2. Read, translate and remember. Хонед, тарҷума кунед ва дар хотир нигоҳ доред.

good-better-best

many-more-most

bad-worse-worst

little-less-least

3. Read, translate and learn the sentences. Ҷумлаҳоро хонед, тарҷума кунед ва аз ёд намоед.

A book is the best friend. Books give us knowledge. People become great, because of reading.

A. My father is taller than my mother.

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

The richest library in our republic is the National library.

B. This book is better than that one.

Ali is the best pupil in the class.

Your work is worse than Lola's one.

Karim's work is the worst one.

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

4. Make up three forms of adjectives. Се шакли сифатро тартиб диҳед. – Warm-warmer-the warmest

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

LESSON 28

Competency: Pupils should translate the text, to make up sentences with given words, to have the ability to make up a dialogue and to retell the brief summery of the text.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд матнро тарҷума карда, бо калимаҳои додашуда ҷумлаҳо сохта тавонанд, маҳорати тартиб додани муколама ва қобилияти нақл кардани мазмуни мухтасари матнро дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

chess-player ['tʃes 'pleɪjə]	movie ['mu:vi]
watch ['wɒtʃ]	advanture [əd'væntʃə]
supper ['sʌpə]	home tasks ['houm 'ta:sks]
newspaper ['nju:peɪpə]	magazine [mægə'zin]

MY DAY OFF

(Part 2)

After dinner I go for a walk with my friends. Sometimes we go to the cinema or theatre and sometimes we go to the park. In the park we usually play tennis or sit on the bench and talk about our school and our class.

On Sunday evening my friend Jamshed comes to me. We usually play chess together. Jamshed is a good chess-player. Sometimes we watch movies. We like to watch adventure movies. Jamshed usually has supper with me and then he goes home.

After supper I do my home tasks. Then I read a newspaper or a magazine. Then I listen to music or play cards with my father. At 10 o'clock I go to bed.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What do you do after dinner?
2. Do you go to the cinema or theatre on Sundays?
3. What do you do after supper?

2. Read the dialogue and learn it. Муколамаро хонед ва аз ёд кунед.

Lola: Have you got any new novels (poems)?

Shop assistant: Yes, we have.

Lola: Please give me the most interesting novel.

Shop assistant: Here you are!

3. Say to your classmate. Ба ҳамсинфатон бигӯед:

Have a pair talk at the desks, then at the blackboard.

- a) Why do you go to the library?
- b) When do you go to the library?
- c) Where is your library?
- d) What books do you take?

For example.

I go to the library to find needy books.....

4. Read and say why we use or do not use the article with the words underlined. Хонед ва гӯед, ки барои чӣ мо артиклро бо калимаҳои хаткашида истифода мебарем ё намебарем.

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

5. Answer the questions in written form. Ба саволҳо ба тарзи хаттӣ ҷавоб гардонед.

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

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

LESSON 29

Competency: *Pupils should translate the text, to make up sentences with given words, to have the ability to make up a dialogue and to retell the brief summary of the text.*

Салоҳият: *Хонандагон бояд матнро тарҷума карда, бо калимаҳои додашуда ҷумлаҳо сохта тавонанд, маҳорати тартиб додани муколама ва қобилияти нақл кардани мазмуни мухтасари матнро дошта бошанд.*

Vocabulary:

international [ˌɪntəˈnæʃənəl]	multinational [ˌmʌltiˈnæʃənəl]
employee [ˌɪmplɔɪji:]	citizen ['sɪtɪzən]
independence [ˌɪndɪpendəns]	above-mentioned [əˈbʌv ˈmænfɪnd]
official [əˈfɪʃəl]	job ['dʒɒb]

WE LEARN ENGLISH

(Part 1)

Many international organizations are working in our country now. They are multinational and their employees use English. Many citizens of Tajikistan work in above-mentioned organizations and English helps them very much in their job.

Having got independence several countries had opened their embassies in Tajikistan and most of them also use English as an official language. Our Tajikistan has its embassies in different countries in the world too. English helps our citizens very much to work and live abroad. Today English became

the most favorite and interesting language in our sunny Tajikistan.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

What organizations are functioning in our country?

Are they multinational organizations?

What does help them to work in international organizations?

What is the official language of international organizations?

What was opened in our country when we got our independence?

Where do we have our embassies?

How does English help our citizens?

2. Read and translate the sentences. Ҷумлаҳоро хонед ва тарҷума кунед.

Remember: There are some pen on the table.

Is there any pen on the table?

There is no any pen on the table.

A. Answer:

There are some stools in the kitchen, aren't there?

There are some maps at the lesson of Geography, aren't there?

There are some books on the bookstand, aren't there?

B. Answer:

Is there any small table in the kitchen?

Are there any vegetables on the kitchen table?

Are there any natural resources in your region?

C. Answer:

There are no bookshelves in the library, are there?

There is no coal in our region, is there?

He has no pictures on the wall, has he?

3. Read, translate and make up sentences using the words. Хонед, тарҷума кунед ва бо истифода аз калимаҳои зерин ҷумла тартиб диҳед.

agreeable, friendless, countless, thankful, peaceful, sweetness, helpful, darkness, changeable, greatness, understandable.

For example: Tajikistan is a peaceful country. I am very thankful to our teachers.

4. Fill in by using these prepositions. Бо истифода аз пешояндҳои зерин ҷумлаҳои пурра кунед. about, for, in, to, with, at.

Anvar wants to become the strongest boy ... the school. He sends a letter ... his pen-friend. Akram cannot go ... the stadium because he is ill. There was nothing new ... this letter. He wants to go to the mountains ... his friend. I want to tell you ... my region.

LESSON 30

Competency: Pupils should translate the text, to make up sentences with given words, to have the ability to make up a dialogue and to retell the brief summary of the text.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд матнро тарҷума карда, бо калимаҳои додашуда ҷумла сохта тавонанд, маҳорати тартиб додани муколама ва қобилияти нақл кардани мазмуни мухтасари матнро дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

foreign language ['fɔrɪn 'læŋɡwɪdʒ]	attention [ə'tenʃən]
kinder garden ['kɪndə 'ɡɑ:dən]	secondary ['sekəndəri]
importance [ɪm'pɔ:təns]	school [sku:l]
organization [ˌɔ:gənai'zeɪʃən]	international [ɪntə'næʃənəl]
kindergarten ['kɪndəɡɑ:tɪn]	multinational [mʌlti'næʃənəl]
live abroad ['lɪv ə'brɔ:d]	our citizens [aʊə sɪtɪzənz]

WE LEARN ENGLISH

(Part 2)

English is the most popular and important language in the world. People use English as the first language in 12 countries, as the second language in 33 countries and they learn English as a foreign language in more than 60 countries in the world.

In our country people also pay great attention to learning of English. It is taught in kindergartens, secondary schools and higher schools. The importance of English as an international language is growing day by day.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What language is the most popular in the world?
2. How many countries use English as the first language?
3. For how many countries is English the official language?
4. What language is the most important in our country?
5. Do you like English?

2. Read, translate and learn. Хонед тарҷума ва аз ёд кунед.

- A Happy October to you!
- Thank you very much!
- The same to you!

3. Say what you will do... Бигӯед, ки шумо чӣ кор меку- нед...

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

4. Complete the sentences. Ҷумлаҳоро пурра кунед.

1. I shall buy tomatoes if ...
2. He will bring a melon if ...

3. We shall eat a watermelon if ...

4. She will buy cherries if ...

5. Make up sentences with the given words: Бо калимаҳои зерин якчанд ҷумла тартиб диҳед.

at the library [æt ðə laibrəri], my hobby, a turner, at the lesson, a room, zoology, a face, a hand.

LESSON 31

Competency: Pupils should translate the text, to make up sentences with given words, to have the ability to make up a dialogue and to retell the brief summary of the text.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд матнро тарҷума карда, бо калимаҳои додашуда ҷумла сохта тавонанд, маҳорати тартиб додани муколама ва қобилияти нақл кардани мазмуни мухтасари матнро дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

to keep in good health [tə 'ki:p in 'gud 'helθ]	hockey ['həki]
Physical culture ['fizikəl 'kʌltʃə]	jumping ['dʒʌmpɪŋ]
public life ['pʌblik 'laɪf]	running [rʌnɪŋ]
athletics [æθ'letɪk]	skating [skeɪtɪŋ]
gymnastics [dʒɪmnæstɪk]	skiing ['ski:iŋ]

SPORT

(Part 1)

There are many kinds of sports in the world. They are athletics, football, gymnastics, hiking, hockey, jumping, running, skating, skiing, swimming, tennis, badminton, chess and others.

Many pupils of our school are very active in sports. They often go to the sports club in their free time. From time to time competitions are held at our school and many boys and girls

want to take an active part in them. They believe that sport is very necessary. In fact, sport develops character and quick thinking. An English proverb says: “In sports and journeys men are known”.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What can you say about sport?
2. Why do you think sport is a part of cultural and public life?
3. What kinds of sport are popular in your school?
4. What does an English proverb say about sport?
5. Are sports competitions held at your school?
6. Do the boys and girls take part in them?

2. Get more information by putting questions. Савол дода маълумоти бештар ба даст оред.

She found. He will get. She is reading.

3. Read, translate, learn and act the dialogue. Муколамаро хонда, тарҷума ва иҷро намоед.

A - Did you watch the football game between “Istiqlof” and “Khujand”?

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

4. Have a pair talk about your hobby. Дар бораи машғулияти дӯстдоштаи худ сухбат намоед.

LESSON 32

Competency: *Pupils should have the ability to answer questions and form a dialogue in English.*

Салоҳият: *Хонандагон бояд қобилияти ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва тартиб додани муколамаро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.*

Vocabulary:

different ['difərənt]	kind of sports [kaind əv spɔ:t]
match ['mætʃ]	a stadium [ə 'steidiəm]
boxing ['bɒksɪŋ]	a waterpolo ['wɔ:tə'poulou]
gymnastics [dʒim'næstiks]	go in for sports ['gou infə: 'spɔ:t]

SPORT

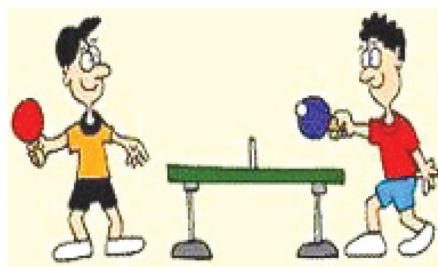
(Part 2)

People go in for different kinds of sport and I chose swimming. It is one of important sport and it makes people strong and healthy. I liked swimming in my childhood and I began to swim when I was six. On the weekends my father usually took me to his factory. There was a wonderful swimming pool and my father taught me to swim in it. Then swimming became my hobby and I took part in the swimming competitions for several times. I can say that swimming is an important part of my life and I always try to find time for it. That is wonderful and I enjoy it.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. Where do people go in for?
2. Is it one of important sport?
3. What kind of sports do you like to?
4. Where did your father take you on weekends?

2. Look at the pictures, answer the questions and speak about them. Ба расмҳо нигоҳ карда ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед ва дар бораи онҳо суҳбат кунед.



How many children are there in the pictures?
What kind of game are they playing now?

3. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.

A. 1. What kinds of games do you know and like?

1. What kind of sports do you know and like?
2. Is swimming a game or a sport?
3. When do you swim?
4. What is swimming? Do you like to swim?
5. What is boxing? Is it a game or a sport?
6. Are you a boxer? Does your friend like boxing?

LESSON 33

Competency: Pupils should have the ability to answer questions and form a dialogue in English.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд қобилияти ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва тартиб додани муколамаро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

a score [ə 'skɔ:]	a goal [ə 'goul]
take place ['teik 'pleis]	fencing ['fensiŋ]
wrestling ['restliŋ]	skiing ['skiɪŋ]
skating ['skeitiŋ]	competition [kɒmpə'tiʃn]
figure skating ['fiɡə 'skeitiŋ]	speed skating [s'pi:d 'skeitiŋ]

MY FAVOURITE SPORT

I am a member of our school team. My coach is an ex-champion, an Honoured Master of Sports. Our coach says that every pupil must go in for sports. Pupils of our school go in for different kinds of sports, such as¹ water sports: swimming, water-polo, gymnastics, fencing, wrestling, boxing, games: bas-

¹ such as - масалан

ket-ball, volley-ball, tennis and football; winter sports: skiing and hockey.

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

1. Answer the questions using not less than two sentences for each one. Ба ҳар савол бо на кам аз ду ҷумла ҷавоб гардонед.

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

2. Read and translate the dialogues, learn and act it. Муколамаро хонда, тарҷума, аз ёд ва иҷро намоед.

T - What was the score¹?

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

T - Who scored² the goal³?

K - Anvarov did.

3. Fill in with the definite or indefinite article. Ҷумлаҳоро бо артиклҳои муайяни ё номуайяни пурра кунед.

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

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

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

It is in ... west of our country.

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

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

Water in ... Arctic Ocean is very cold.

1 a score [ə 'skɔ:] – ҳисоб; гол

2 to score – гол задан

3 a goal [ə 'gəʊl] – гол, хол

4. Answer the questions using two sentences in your answers.

Ба ҳар савол бо ду ҷумла ҷавоб гардонед.

1. When do you go to the Spartak stadium?
2. Does your friend go in for different kind of sports?
3. Who goes in for boxing?
4. Who goes in for waterpolo?
5. Do you like gymnastics?

LESSON 34

Competency: *Pupils should have the ability to answer questions and form a dialogue in English.*

Салоҳият: *Хонандагон бояд қобилияти ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва тартиб додани муколамаро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.*

Vocabulary:

large ['la:dʒ]	grandparents [græn(d)'pɛərənts]
parents ['pɛərənts]	pensioner ['penʃənə]
hospital ['hɒspitəl]	comprehensive [kəm'pri'hensiv]
lawyer ['lɔ:jə]	journalist ['dʒə:nəlist]
third ['θɜ:d]	future ['fju:ʃə]

ABOUT MY LARGE FAMILY

My name is Siyovush. I live in Bokhtar City. I have a large family. There are ten persons in the family. They are my grandparents, my parents, my two sisters, my three brothers and me. My grandparents are pensioners, my father is a doctor. My mother is a teacher. My father works at the hospital, but my mother works at comprehensive school. She is an English teacher and she teaches English. Two of my brothers are students. They study at Tajik National University. One of them wants to become a lawyer, the other one wants to be a journalist.

My third brother is a soldier. He is in our national army

now. My sisters are schoolgirls. My older sister is in the tenth form and my second sister is in the seventh form. As for me I am in the fifth form. In future I want to be a doctor, like my father.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What is his name?
2. Where does he live?
3. How many persons are there in his family?
4. What are his grandparents?
5. What are his father and his mother?
6. How many brothers and sisters does he have?
7. What does he want to be?

2. Ask questions to get more information. Саволҳо гузошта маълумоти зиёд ба даст оред.

She wrote. They have brought.

3. Fill in sentences. Ҷумлаҳоро пурра намоед.

me, you, her, him, us, them.

Kamol is my friend. Do you know ...? These little children are nice, but I don't know ... Ali is Lola's friend. Do you know ...? Who are you? I don't know ... Oisha's brother is a driver. I know ... We know lola's uncle, but he doesn't know ...

4. If you are disagree. Say more information about the subject you know. Агар шумо розӣ набошед. Оид ба мавзуй мавҷуда, харҷӣ бештар маълумот диҳед.

Pattern: - The turner has come.

- The turner has not come. He is still¹ at the plant.

The train has stopped. They have watched TV. Niso has bought a new skirt. The doctor has come home. The driver has waited for² the women near the house.

1 still –ҳоло

2 to wait for – интизор шудан

5. Read the sentences, translate them, make up your own sentences as follows. **Чумлаҳоро хонда тарҷума кунед ва ба монанди онҳо чумлаҳои худро тартиб диҳед.**

1. You have to do a lot of work today.
You will have to do a lot of work tomorrow.
You had to do a lot of work yesterday.
2. He has to go to see Komil's work every day.
He will have to go to see Komil's work tomorrow.
He had to go to see Komil's work yesterday.

LESSON 35

Competency: *Pupils should have the ability to answer questions and form a dialogue in English.*

Салоҳият: *Хонандагон бояд қобилияти ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва тартиб додани муқоламаро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.*

Vocabulary:

running ['rʌniŋ] type of training ['taɪp əv 'treɪniŋ] event [i'vent] ancient ['eɪnʃənt]	competition [kəmpe'tɪʃən] split ['splɪt] distance ['dɪstəns]
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------

RUNNING

Running is both a competition and a type of training for sports. As a sport, it is divided by distance. Running is the ancient kind of sport and from ancient times running has been included to Olympic Games. With the offer of Founder of peace and unity – Leader of nation, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Mr. Emomali Rahmon, every year we have National Running Day. On 23rd of May on the Day of Youth we also have running day, where people of all ages take part. Running is very useful for human body.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What is running?
2. Is running sport or a game?
3. Why do people like running?
4. By whose initiative was Running Day organized?
5. Who may take part in running competition?



2. Adjective-adverb – сифат-зарф.

quick - quickly	bright - brightly
nice - nicely	cold - coldly
large - largely	warm - warmly
slow - slowly	beautiful - beautifully

3. Answer the questions using not less than two-three sentences for each one. Ба ҳар саволи додашуда бо ду ё се ҷумла ҷавоб гардонед.

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

4. Read the dialogue, translate and learn and act it, make up your own dialogue. Муколамаро хонда, тарчума ва аз ёд кунед, муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед.

- It's a fine day today, isn't it?

- Yes, beautiful, sunny, warm and no wind. I like such weather.

5. Complete sentences with the given words. Бо калимаҳои додашуда ҷумлаҳои пурра кунед.

boxing, fencing, swimming, wrestling, speed skating, skiing, figure skating, Honoured Master of Sports, a champion, an ex-champion.

... is a kind of winter sport. ... is a kind of sport for men. ... is a kind of sport which is pleasant for every one. Winter sports comprise such kinds of sports as ... Khasanov is an ... Karimov, our pupil, is ... of our school. ... is my favourite kind of sport.

LESSON 36

Competency: Pupils should have the ability to answer questions and form a dialogue in English.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд қобилияти ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва тартиб додани муколамаро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

half ['hɑ:f]	one ['wʌn]
lunch ['lʌntʃ]	sometimes [sʌm'taimz]
walk ['wɔ:k]	evening ['i:vnɪŋ]
supper ['sʌpə]	newspaper ['nju:spɛɪpə]
night ['naɪt]	usual ['ju:ʒuəl]

MY DAY

Our lessons begin at half past seven and finish at ten minutes past one. Sometimes I stay at school after the lessons and read books in the school library. But sometimes I play with my classmates in the school playground after my lessons.

I come home at half past two or at three o'clock. As I usually have lunch in the school dining room during the long break, I do not have dinner at home. When I come home, I do my lessons. Then I help my sister about the house. In the evening I go out and walk in the yard with my friends.

At half past six in the evening I have supper with my parents and my sister. After supper I watch TV and read a newspaper. Sometimes I play chess with my father at night. Then I listen to music and at ten o'clock I go to bed. It is a usual day for me.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. When do our lessons begin?
2. Why do I stay at school after the lessons?
3. When do I come home from school?
4. Where do I walk in the evening?
5. When do I go to bed?

2. Reading the text write down your real working day. Матнро хонда рӯзи кори аслии худро нависед.

For example. Usually I get up at 7 o'clock. Our lessons begin at 8 o'clock.

3. Make up a discussion with your classmates about your day. Бо ҳамсинфони худ оид ба рӯзи кориатон мусоҳиба кунед.

For example: To get up early is my big problem, because I go to bed too late.....

4. Make up a dialogue about your day. Дар бораи рӯзи кориатон муколама тартиб диҳед.

Example.

Sardor - When do you usually get up?

Farhod - Honestly I get up at half past seven, that's why I am always late.

5. Read, translate the dialogue, learn and act it, and make up your own dialogue. Муколамаро хонда, тарчума, аз ёд ва ичро карда монанди он муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед.

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

K - What film?

R - "Rustam and Suhrob".

K - When did you see it?

R - I saw it last week.

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

L - When did you buy it?

A - I bought it last week.

LESSON 37

Competency: Pupils should have the ability to answer questions and form a dialogue in English.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд қобилияти ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва тартиб додани муколамаро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary

human ['hju:mən]	extensive [iks'tensiv]
settlement ['setlmənt]	sanitation [,sæni'teɪʃn]
permanent ['pə:menənt]	utility [ju'tiliti]
densely ['densli]	consequence ['kɒnsɪkwəns]
settle ['setl]	boundary ['baʊndəri]

A CITY

A city is a large human settlement. It can be defined as a permanent and densely settled place with administratively defined

boundaries whose members work primarily on non-agricultural tasks. Cities generally have extensive systems for housing, transportation, sanitation, utilities, land use, and communication.

Their density facilitates interaction between people, government organisations and businesses, sometimes benefiting different parties in the process, such as improving efficiency of goods and service distribution. This concentration also can have significant negative consequences, such as forming urban heat islands, concentrating pollution, and stressing water supplies and other resources.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What is city?
2. How can it be defined?
3. What kind of system does the city have?
4. What density facilitates interaction are between people, government organizations and business?
5. What kind of concentration can have significant negative consequences?

**2. Make up sentences with new words of the text “A City”.
Бо калимаҳои нави матни “A City” якчанд ҷумла тартиб диҳед.**

3. Read and translate the text “A City”. Матни “A City”-ро хонед ва тарҷума кунед.

4. Make a dialogue on your birthplace. Оид ба зодгоҳатон муколама тартиб диҳед.

For example:

Shuhrat: Salim do you live in the City or in the village?

Salim: I live in the City...

5. Read, translate and learn the dialogue. Муколамаро хонда, тарҷума ва аз ёд кунед.

DIALOGUE

- Have you ever been to Dushanbe? Do you know any sights there?

- Yes, of course. First of all, I would recommend you to visit Somoni Square in the central part of Dushanbe.

- Sounds interesting. Where else I could go?

- It would be an excellent experience to visit Istiklol Complex. From the top of it opens a wonderful view of Dushanbe and its surroundings.

- Yes, that's what I want. Thanks for advice.

- You're welcome!

1. Read, translate and learn the verbs. Феълхоро хонда тарчума ва аз ёд кунед.

do-did-done

go-went-gone

find-found-found

put-put-put

give-gave-given

cut-cut-cut

take-took-taken

shut-shut-shut

2. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

My sister is out. Where does she live?

She is in Dushanbe City. Does she live in Dushanbe?

She is a doctor. What is she?

She works in the hospital. Where does she work?

Dushanbe is the capital of our republic. What is Dushanbe?

3. Answer the following questions (do it in pairs). Ба саволҳои додашуда ҷавоб гардонед (ин амалро дукаса иҷро намоед).

Have you taken my note-book?

When did you take it?

Did you do your homework?

4. Read, translate the dialogue, learn and act it, and make up your own dialogues. Муколамаро хонда, тарчума, аз ёд намуда, иҷро кунед ва монанди он муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед.

A. - Are there any indoor games at your school?

- Oh, yes! Chess, table-tennis and draughts

B. - Hello, boys! Where are you coming from?

- From the stadium.

- Have you seen a football match?...

5. Make up sentences using words of exercise 1. Бо истифода аз калимаҳои машқи 1 якчанд ҷумла тартиб диҳед.

LESSON 38

Competency: *Pupils should have the ability to answer questions and form a dialogue in English.*

Салоҳият: *Хонандагон бояд қобилияти ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва тартиб додани муколамаро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.*

Vocabulary:

a football game [ə fut'bɔ:l 'geim]	a bronze medal [ə 'brɒnz 'medəl]
to score a goal [tə 'skɔ: ə 'gəʊl]	a gold medal [ə 'ɡəʊld 'medəl]
to win a victory [tə 'win ə 'vɪktəri]	a silver medal [ə 'sɪlvə 'medəl]
to dance to music [tə 'da:ns tə 'mju:zɪk]	a goal-keeper [ə 'ɡəʊl'ki:pə]
a nice-hockey match [ə 'naɪs 'hɒki 'mætʃ]	favourite sport ['feɪvərɪt s,pɔ:t]

OLYMPIC GAMES

part 1

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

The Olympic Games began again in 1896. They take place every four years. The games have taken place in many countries. During¹ the Olympic Games there are competitions in many kind of sports: running, jumping, athletics, swimming, boxing, basketball, football, tennis and so on.

¹ during ['dju:riŋ] – дар муддати, дар давоми

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

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. In what country did the first Olympic Games take place?
2. When did the first Olympic Games take place?
3. When did the Olympic Games begin again?
4. How often do they take place?
6. When did winter Olympic Games first take place?
7. What kind of sport competition take place in winter Olympic Games?

2. Read the rules and learn them. Қоидаҳоро хонда риоя кунед:

MIND THE RULES

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

3. Read the verbs and learn them. Феълҳоро хонед ва аз ёд кунед.

meet-met-met	make-made-made
leave-left-left	read-read-read

4. Act and answer the questions, then give commands to each other and ask questions. Нақшро иҷро намуда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед, баъд ба ҳамдигар саволу супориш диҳед.

- Ali, open your book at page 12! What have you done?
- Lola, give me a piece of chalk! What has she given to me?
- Karim, go to the door! Where has he gone?
- Oisha, write your name on the chalkboard! What have you done?

LESSON 39

Competency: Pupils should have the ability to answer questions and form a dialogue in English.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд қобилияти ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва тартиб додани муколамаро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

sportsmen ['spɔ:tsmən]	gold medal ['gould 'medəl]
receive [ri'si:v]	bronze medal ['brɒnz 'medəl]
silver medal ['silvə 'medəl]	record [rekɔ:d]

OLYMPIC GAMES

Part 2

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

Tajikistan prepares sportsmen to participate to Olympic Games and they didn't bring medals.

In 1988 when the Olympic Games took place in Seoul (Southern Korea), Tajikistan sportsmen could not receive medals there.

After getting independence Tajik sportsmen also took part at the Olympic Games. Dilshod Nazarov is the first Tajik citizen who won gold medal; Rasul Bokiev won bronze medal and among women Mavzuna Chorieva won bronze medal. All citizens of Tajikistan are proud of them.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. Who received gold, silver and bronze medals?
2. What “can you say about Tajik sportsmen?”
3. Do you know any Honoured Master of Sports?
4. Where did Olympic Games take place in 1888?

2. Read the rules and learn them. Қоидаҳоро хонед ва аз ёд кунед.

MIND THE RULES

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

3. Read the verbs, translate them and make up sentences. Феълҳоро хонда, тарҷума кунед ва бо онҳо ҷумлаҳо тартиб диҳед.

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

4. Read, translate, learn the dialogues and make up your own dialogues. Муколамаро хонда, аз ёд кунед ва муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед.

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

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

М - O.K.! ['ou'kei].

LESSON 40

Competency: *Pupils should make sentences with given words and have the ability to ask questions.*

Салоҳият: *Хонандагон бояд бо калимаҳои додашуда ҷумлаҳо тартиб дода тавонанд ва маҳорати саволгузорӣ дошта бошанд.*

1 lose [lu:z] – гум кардан;

2 soil [soil] – (ф) олондан;

Vocabulary:

a bicycle [ə 'baɪsɪkl]	by bicycle [baɪ 'baɪsɪkl]
a motorcycle [ə 'məʊtəsaɪkl]	by motor-cycle [baɪ 'məʊtəsaɪkl]
a plane [ə pleɪn]	by plane [baɪ pleɪn]
a train [ə treɪn]	by train [baɪ treɪn]
a ship [ə ʃɪp]	by ship [baɪ ʃɪp]
guards [gɑ:d]	handlebar [hændlba:]
bike [baɪk]	trip [trɪp]

A TRIP BY MOTORCYCLE

Part 1

My father has a motorcycle. If he plans to make a trip by his motorcycle, he always makes a few modifications to improve the motorcycle comfort level.

Bikes with a softer seat, different handlebar, sharp headlights, and guards are better when you are going on an off-road trip.



A cool looking bike shouldn't be the only matter of concern for him. To have a smooth and successful road trip, having the right ride is crucial.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед:

1. What does his father have?
2. What does he always make before his trip?

3. What shouldn't be the only matter of concern for him?

2. Read the numerals (first individually then in chorus).
Ададхоро (аввал инфиродӣ баъд ҳама баробар) хонед.

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

3. Read and learn the verbs, then make up sentences using them: Феълхоро хонда, аз ёд кунед, сипас аз онҳо ҷумла тартиб диҳед.

have-had-had, come-came-come, be (am, is, are)-was, were-been, eat-ate-eaten

4. Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Ба расм нигоҳ карда, ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.



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

5. Tasks.

1. Ask your classmate questions about the last Olympic Games.

2. Tell the class what you know about well-known World champions.

3. Tell the class about the Winter Olympic Games.

4. Tell the class about sportsmen who won gold, silver and bronze medals in the last champions of the Winter Olympic Games.

LESSON 41

Competency: *Pupils should have the ability to answer questions and form a dialogue in English.*

Салоҳият: *Хонандагон бояд қобилияти ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва тартиб додани муқоламаро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.*

Vocabulary:

fast [fa:st]	gymnasium [dʒimnæziəm]
high [hai]	late [leit]
long [lɒŋ]	early [ɜ:li]
hamlet [hæmlət]	far [fa:]

MY TRIP TO GRANDPARENTS

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

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

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. Where do you live?
2. Where do your grandparents live?
3. Is it a beautiful place?

4. How do you go to your grandparents?
5. How much time does it take you to get there?

2. Read the verbs and make up sentences using them. Фейлхоро хонед ва бо онҳо чумла тартиб диҳед.

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

3. Answer the questions using not less than two-three sentences for each one. Ба саволҳо бо на кам аз ду ё се чумла ҷавоб гардонед.

1. Are gymnastics and athletics very popular in our school?
2. Where do we usually¹ have competitions in gymnastics?
3. Who won gold, silver and bronze medals in the last championship in gymnastics?

4. Who are the champions in our country in gymnastics and athletics? Дар кишвари мо кӣ қаҳрамон оид ба гимнастика ё варзиши сабук аст?

LESSON 42

Competency: *Pupils should have the ability to answer questions and form a dialogue in English.*

Салоҳият: *Хонандагон бояд қобилияти ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва тартиб додани муколамаро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.*

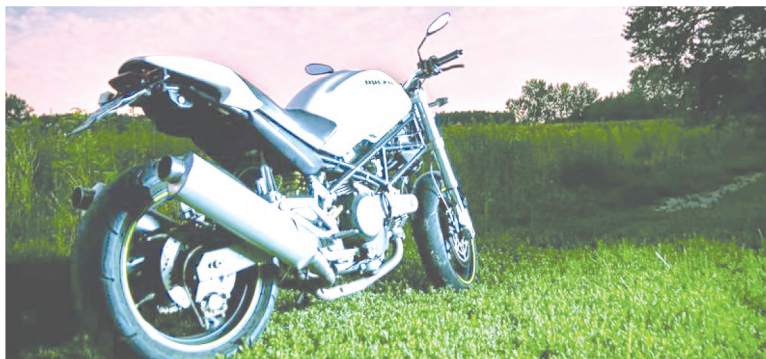
Vocabulary:

a fine day [ə faɪn deɪ]	fishing-rods [fɪ ʃɪŋ rɒdz]
lunch-basket [lʌntʃ bɑːskɛt]	a tent [ə tent]
motor-cycle [mɒtəː saɪkl]	

¹ usually – одатан;

A MOTOR-CYCLE TRIP

Part 2



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

1. Have a talk on the text "A moto-cycle trip" Аз рӯйи матни "A moto-cycle trip" сӯхбат кунед.

1. Ask your classmate:

- a) what trip his family and he had last week;
- b) where they went on a trip;
- c) what weather they had;
- d) what they took to eat and to sleep.

2. Review the dialogue and act it. Муколамаро омӯхта, онро иҷро кунед.

L - Have you been to Moscow?

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

3. Read, translate, learn the dialogues and make up your own dialogues. Муколамаро хонда, аз ёд кунед ва муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед:

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

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

4. Describe the picture. Расмро шарҳ диҳед.



LESSON 43

Competency: Pupils should be able to answer the questions and retell the text in English.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд маҳорати ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва нақл кардани матнро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

live ['liv]	small town [s'mə:l 'taun]
far ['fa:]	lyceum ['laisəm]
get up ['get 'ʌp]	wash ['wɔ:tʃ]
classmate ['kla:s,meit]	catch ['kæʃ]
start ['sta:t]	drawing ['drɔ:ɪŋ]
breakfast ['brekfəst]	besides [bi'saidz]
international [ɪntə'næʃənəl]	language ['læŋgwɪdʒ]
respect ['rɪspekt]	microbus ['maɪkrəbʌs]

A DAY IN MY LIFE

My name is Nekruzi Navruz. I live in a small town not so far from Dushanbe. But I study at lyceum in Dushanbe city. I am in the fifth form.

Every morning I get up at six o'clock. Then I wash myself, get dressed and have breakfast. At half past six I leave home. I catch the microbus and go to lyceum. My lessons start at eight o'clock. All my classmates come to school every day.

We study many subjects in lyceum, such as: Tajik, English, Russian, Mathematics, History and others. Besides we learn many things like: drawing and making different things from wood, wire and other things.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед:

1. Where does Nekruz live?
2. When does he get up?
3. How does he go to lyceum?
4. What subjects does he study at lyceum?
5. Do they respect their teachers?

2. Read, translate and learn the sentences. Ҷумлаҳоро хонда, тарҷума ва аз ёд кунед.

Have a pair talk.

- I wish you a Happy New Year!

- Thanks, the same to you!

3. Read the verbs, remember them, play the game "Say, repeat and add". Феълҳоро хонда, онҳоро дар хотир нигоҳ дошта, бозии «Бигӯ, такрор кун ва илова нам»-ро иҷро намоед.

hear-heard-heard

drive-drove-driven

shine-shone-shone

spend-spent-spent

4. Learn these words. Ин калимаҳоро аз ёд кунед.

a village, a town, a city, a district, a region, far, small, study, morning, wash, myself, get dressed, breakfast, home, leave, bus, microbus, taxi, classmates.

5. Fill in sentences with the correct words. Цумлаҳоро бо калимаҳои дуруст пурра кунед.

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

LESSON 44

Competency: Pupils should have to make up a sentence based on the words and have the ability to ask questions.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд бо калимаҳои додашуда чумла тартиб дода тавонанд ва маҳорати саволгузорӣ дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

soon ['su:n]	well ['wel]
fast ['fa:st]	badly ['bædli]
late ['leɪt]	much ['mʌʃ]
early ['ɜ:li]	little ['lɪtl]

TALK ON A TRIP

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

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What do you like to look when you travel by train?
2. What is interesting to see?
3. What is there not far from the village?
4. What is behind the village?
5. Is it beautiful place?
6. What are the children doing in the river?

2. Read the sentences and translate them. Ҷумлаҳоро хонед ва тарҷума кунед.

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

3. Read the dialogue, translate, learn and make up your own dialogues. Муколамаро хонда, тарҷума ва аз ёд карда, ба монанди он муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед.

- What was the score at the yesterdays ice-hockey match?
- In whose favour* ['feivə]?
- In the "Spartak"'s favour. It was a splendid* victory for the "Spartak" team.

4. Make up sentences with these words. Бо калимаҳои додашуда ҷумла тартиб диҳед.

by train, by bus, by microbus, green mountains, near, forest, beautiful place, river, children, swimming, field, very fast, buildings, plants, factories.

LESSON 45

Competency: Pupils should have to make up a sentence based on the words and have the ability to ask questions.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд бо калимаҳои додашуда ҷумла тартиб дода тавонанд ва маҳорати саволгузори дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary

alternative [ˈɔːlˈtəːnətɪv]	determinant [dɪˈtəːmɪnənt]
township [taʊnʃɪp]	distinction [dɪstɪŋʃn]
differentiate [dɪfəˈrenʃieɪt]	similarly [ˈsɪmɪləli]
derive [dɪˈraɪv]	denote [dɪˈnəʊt]
reliable [rɪˈlaɪəbl]	urban [ˈɜːbən]

A TOWN

In some cases, "town" is an alternative name for "city" or "village" (especially a larger village). Sometimes, the word "town" is short for "township". In general, today towns can be differentiated from townships, villages, or hamlets on the basis of their economic character, in that most of a town's population will tend to derive their living from manufacturing industry, commerce, and public services rather than primary industry such as agriculture or related activities.

A place's population size is not a reliable determinant of urban character. In many areas of the world, e.g. in India at least until recent times, a large village might contain several times as many people as a small town. In the United Kingdom, there are historical cities that are far smaller than the larger towns.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What is town?
2. What is the difference between town and City?
3. Are there historical cities that are far smaller than the larger towns In the United Kingdom?

2. Make up sentences with new words of the text “A town”.
Бо калимаҳои нави матни “A town” ҷумла тартиб диҳед.

3. Read and translate the text “A town”. Матни “A town”
-ро хонед ва тарҷума кунед.

4. Read the sentences and answer the questions. Ҷумлаҳои
хонед ва ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.

1. Which towns of our country do you know?
2. Do you have any relatives in Hisor town?
3. Is there any stadium in your town?
4. What do you know about the history of your town?

LESSON 46

Competence: Pupils should have to make up a sentence based on the words and have the ability to ask questions.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд бо калимаҳои додашуда ҷумла тартиб дода тавонанд ва маҳорати саволгузори дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

a pavement [ə peɪvment]	a road [ə 'rɔʊd]
cluster ['klʌstə]	church [tʃə: tʃ]
apply [ə'plai]	proportion [prə'pɔ:ʃn]
neighbourhood ['neɪbəhʊd]	enable [ə'neɪbl]
community [kə'mju:ti]	eclipse [ə'klɪps]

A VILLAGE

A village is a clustered human settlement or community, larger than a hamlet but smaller than a town with the population ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand. Though often located in rural areas, the term urban village is also applied to certain urban neighbourhoods, such as the East Village in Manhattan, New York City

In the past, villages were a usual form of community for societies that practice subsistence agriculture, and also for some non-agricultural societies. In Great Britain, a hamlet earned the right to be called a village when it built a church. In many cultures, towns and cities were few, with only a small proportion of the population living in them. This also enabled specialization of labor and crafts, and development of many trades. The trend of urbanization continues, though not always in connection with industrialization. Villages have been eclipsed in importance as units of human society and settlement

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. Where is there a pavement?
2. Where is there a road?
3. Who walk on the pavements?
4. What drive on the roads?

2. Read, translate and learn the words of the text "A Village". Калимаҳои матни "A Village"-ро хонед, тарҷума ва аз ёд кунед.

3. Read, translate and remember. Муколамаро хонед, тарҷума кунед ва дар хотир нигоҳ доред.

B. The boy is running quickly.

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

4. Read and translate the sentences. Ҷумлаҳоро хонед ва тарҷума кунед.

1. The weather is very warm in our village in summer.
2. We like to swim in Vakhsh river in our summer holidays.
3. Many tourists come to our village every year.
4. My village's name is very ancient.

LESSON 47

Competence: Pupils should have to make up a sentence based on the words and have the ability to ask questions.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд бо калимаҳои додашуда ҷумла тартиб дода тавонанд ва маҳорати саволгузори дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

favourite ['feivərit]	writer ['raitə]
South ['sauθ]	Charles ['tʃa:lz]
Dickens ['dikənz]	masterpiece ['ma:stəpi:s]
well-known [wel'noun]	wonderful ['wʌndəfəl]
was born ['wɔz 'bɔ:n]	difficult ['difikəlt]
autobiography [ɔ:təbai'ɔgrəfi]	childhood ['tʃaildhud]

MY FAVOURITE WRITER

There are many famous writers in the world. They are all wonderful persons and make our life wonderful with their masterpieces.

I know many great writes in the world, but I want to tell now about one of them. My favorite writer Charles Dickens. He is a well-known British writer. People know him and his novels all over the world.

Charles Dickens was born on the 7th of February 1812. His father did not earn much and that's why the little Charles had a difficult childhood. This period of his life Dickens described in his novels "David Copperfield" and "Little Dorrit".

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.

Are there many famous writers in the world?

How do they make our life wonderful?

Do you know many great writers in the world?

When was Charles Dickens born?

2. Read, translate the dialogue, learn and make up your own dialogues. Муколамаро хонда, тарчума ва аз ёд карда, ба монанди он муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед:

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

3. Read and translate the text "My favourite writer". Матни "My favourite writer"-ро хонед ва тарчума кунед.

4. Write the names of Tajik writers in English. Номи нависандагони тоҷикро бо забони англисӣ нависед.

LESSON 48

Competence: Pupils should have to make up a sentence based on the words and have the ability to ask questions.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд бо калимаҳои додашуда ҷумла тартиб дода тавонанд ва маҳорати саволгузорӣ дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

everyone ['evriwʌn]	the right [ðə 'raɪt]
education [ədju'keɪʃən]	a duty [ə 'dju:ti]
secondary ['sekəndəri]	thousands ['θauzəndz]
general education ['dʒenərəl .ədjukeɪʃən]	study ['stʌdi]

EDUCATION IN TAJIKISTAN

(part 1)

Everyone in our country has the right to education. It is said so in our Constitution. It is not only the right, but it is a duty, too. Every boy and every girl in Tajikistan must go to school, that is they must get a full secondary education. So, when they are 6 or 7 years old they go to school. There are more than five thousands of schools in Tajikistan. There are schools of general

education, where the pupils study Tajik (or a native language), Literature, Mathematics, History, Biology, Music, Arts, Foreign Languages etc.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. Everyone in our country has the right to education, hasn't he?

2. Is it a duty to study at school for everyone?

3. At what age must the children go to school?

2. Read the words, in chorus after the teacher. Калимаҳоро пас аз омӯзгор якҷоя такрор кунед.

oi [oi] - oil, toil, spoil, coin, coil

oa [ou] - coal, coat, load

**3. Read the verbs and play the game "Say, repeat and add".
Феълҳоро хонда, бозии «Гӯй, такрор кун ва илова нам»-ро иҷро кунед.**

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

4. Read, translate and learn the proverb. Зарбулмасалро хонда, тарҷума ва аз ёд кунед.

NEITHER FISH, NOR FLESH

5. Read, translate the dialogue, learn and make up your own dialogues. Муколамаро хонда, тарҷума ва аз ёд карда, ба монанди он муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед.

A - Mother, may I watch TV now?

B - No, you can't.

A - Why?

B - Because Father is sleeping.

LESSON 49

Competency: Pupils should be able to answer the questions and retell the text in English.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд маҳорати ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва нақл кардани матнро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

young people ['jʌŋ pi:p]	continue [kə'ntɪju:]
different kinds ['dɪfərənt 'kaɪndz]	vocational [vou'keɪʃənl]
technical school ['teknɪkl 'sku:l]	a college [æ kɒlɪdʒ]
receive [rɪ'si:v]	a specialty [ə 'speʃiəlti]

EDUCATION IN TAJKISTAN

(part 2)

After finishing the ninth grade of secondary school the young people can continue their education at different kinds of vocational, technical schools or colleges. They do not only learn general subjects, but receive a specialty there. Having finished a secondary, a vocational, or a technical school, the young people can start working, or they may enter the institute or the university. By the way, some people think, that professional training makes it easier to get a higher education.

As for high schools, there are a lot of them in our country. Some of them train teachers, others doctors, engineers, architects, actors and so on.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What can the children do after finishing 9 classes of secondary school?
2. What do they do after finishing a secondary school?
3. Can they enter the university after finishing a secondary school?

2. Repeat the words in chorus after the teacher. Калимаҳоро пас аз омӯзгор ҳама баробар такрор кунед.

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

3. Read the verbs, translate and make up sentences. Феълҳоро хонда, тарҷума кунед ва якчанд ҷумла тартиб диҳед:

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

4. Read the sentences and put questions to get more information. Ҷумлаҳоро хонда, тарҷума кунед ва барои ба даст овардани маълумоти бештар саволҳо диҳед.

She has fallen. He drank. They have eaten.

5. Read, translate and learn the dialogue. Муколамаро хонед, тарҷума ва аз ёд кунед.

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

LESSON 50

Competence: *Pupils should be able to answer the questions and retell the English text.*

Салоҳият: *Хонандагон бояд маҳорати ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва нақл кардани матнро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.*

Vocabulary:

health ['helθ]	physical training ['fizikəl treiniŋ]
club ['klʌb]	wrestling ['resliŋ]
section ['sekʃən]	strong ['strɒŋ]

SPORTS IN OUR LIFE

Sport is very popular in our country. Thousands of people go in for sports, because sports help people to keep in good health. The most popular sport in our country are football, volleyball, basketball, hockey, and gymnastics. There are lots of stadiums, sport clubs and sports grounds in our country.

In every school pupils spend much time going in for sports. First of all they have their physical training lessons. And after the school is over they may train at different sports clubs and sections. From time to time every school organizes competitions in different kinds of sport.

The most popular kinds of sport in our school are football, basketball, gymnastics, wrestling. In summer we like to swim most of all, because swimming makes a man healthy and strong.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. Do you go in for sports?
2. Do you take part in sports competitions?
3. What other kind of sport are you interested in?
4. What kind of sports are popular in Tajikistan?

2. Repeat the words in chorus after the teacher. Калимаҳоро пас аз омӯзгор ҳама баробар такрор кунед.

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

- B. noun - исм adjective - сифат
North Northern
South Southern [‘sʌðn]
West Western
East Eastern

3. Read the sentence, translate and make up sentences as follows. Чумларо хонда, тарчума кунед ва чумлаҳои худро тартиб диҳед.

For example: We can get there either by train or by plane.

4. Read the dialogue, translate it and learn it. Муколамаро хонда, тарчума ва аз ёд кунед:

A - Lola, switch the set on¹ by yourself²!

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

5. Read the sentences and get more information. Чумлаҳоро хонда маълумоти зиёд ба даст оред:

He drank. They sent.

6. Speak about our country; make up a plan. Дар бораи кишварамон суҳбат кунед; нақшаи худро тартиб диҳед.

LESSON 51

Competency: Pupils should be able to answer the questions and retell the text in English.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд маҳорати ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва нақл кардани матнро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

eastern part ['i:stən pɑ:t]	warmer ['wɔ:mə]
colder ['kouldə]	northern ['nɔ:ðən]
southern ['sʌðən]	mountains ['mauntinz]
develop [di'veləp]	industry ['indəstri]
factory ['fæktəri]	agriculture ['ægrikʌltʃə]
canal [kə'næl]	railways ['reilweiz]

1 to switch the set on – даргирондан (мондан)

2 by yourself – худат

THE CLIMATE OF TAJIKISTAN

The climate of the country is different. The eastern part of the country is warmer in summer, but the winter is much colder in the east. Some northern and southern parts are very cold or very hot. There are many mountains and hills in the country. It is difficult to develop industry and agriculture in these regions, but many young people go to these regions to build new towns, factories, railways and canals.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.

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

2. Say some sentences about the climate in our country. Яқчанд ҷумла дар бораи иқлими кишварамон гӯед.

3. Read the sentences, translate them and make up sentences as follows. Ҷумлаҳоро хонда, тарҷума кунед ва ҷумлаҳои худатонро ин тавр омода намоед.

You can get to the Zoo either by trolley-bus or by bus.
We can get there neither by bus nor by lorry.

4. Read the sentences and put questions to get more information. Ҷумлаҳоро хонда, саволҳо гузored, то ки ҳарчи бештар маълумот гиред:

We developed. It is going to the seaport.

LESSON 52

Competency: Pupils should be able to answer the questions and retell the text in English.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд маҳорати ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва нақл кардани матнро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

Parliamentary ['pa:ləmentəri]	monarchy ['mɒnəki]
Queen ['kwi:n]	House of Commons ['haus əv 'kɒmənz]
House of Lords ['haus əv 'lɔ:dz]	Prime Minister ['praɪm 'mɪnɪstə]
Labour party ['leɪbə 'pa:ti]	Liberal Party ['lɪbərəl 'pa:ti]
exported [ɪk'spɔ:tɪd]	industry ['ɪndəstri]

GREAT BRITAIN'S POLICY

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. The power of the Queen is limited by the Parliament which consists of the two Houses - the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The Prime Minister is usually the head of the party in power. Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country. It exports machinery, vessels, motors and other goods.

There are a lot of factories and mines there. The textile industry is also highly developed and a lot of British textiles are exported. At the same time Great Britain imports some food products and raw materials from many countries of the world.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. Do you know the full name of Great Britain?
2. What is the Queen's name?
3. Which party is now in power in Great Britain?
4. Who is the Prime Minister now?.
5. Why do tourists like to visit Great Britain?
6. What can you say about the climate of Great Britain?

2. Have a pair talk on Great Britain. Дар бораи Британияи Кабир суҳбат кунед.

3. Speak about our country. Дар бораи кишварамон сӯҳбат кунед.

4. Repeat the verbs in chorus after the teacher and make up sentences. Фелҳоро баъд аз омӯзгор якҷоя такрор кунед ва ҷумла тартиб диҳед.

shut-shut-shut	break-broke-broken
put-put-put	buy-bought-bought
drive-drove-driven	bring-brought-brought

5. Make up sentences with the words of the text "Great Britain's Policy". Бо калимаҳои матни "Great Britain's Policy" якҷанд ҷумла тартиб диҳед.

LESSON 53

Competency: Pupils should be able to answer the questions and retell the text in English.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд маҳорати ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва нақл кардани матнро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

Moscow ['mɒskou]	capital ['kæpitəl]
the oldest [ðə ˈɔldest]	was founded [wəz 'faundɪd]
a multinational city [ə.mʌl.ti'næʃjənəl]	the Kremlin [ðə 'kremlɪn]
Red Square ['red 'skweɪ]	places of interest ['pleɪsɪz əv 'ɪntərəst]
was built ['wɒz 'bɪlt]	Lenin Mausoleum ['lenɪn mə:sə'liəm]
population [ˌpɒpjʊ'leɪʃən]	heart ['hɑ:t]

MOSCOW

Moscow is the capital of Russia. It is one of the oldest Russian cities. Moscow was founded in 1147 by Yuri Dolgoruki. It is a multinational city. The oldest part of Moscow is the Kremlin.

The Kremlin is the nicest place of interest. It is situated on the bank of the Moskva river. The Kremlin and Red Square are the heart of Moscow. Its population is over ten million. There are many places of interest: the Moscow metro which was built in 1935, the Moscow University on the Lenin Hills, the Lenin Mausoleum, the Tretyakov Gallery which was founded in 1850. Moscow is well-known for its theatres, museums and libraries. Moscow is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

1. Answer the questions using two sentences. Ба саволҳо бо ду ҷумла ҷавоб гардонед.

1. What is Moscow? - Moscow is the capital of Russia.
2. When was Moscow founded?
3. What is the oldest part of Moscow?
4. What are the Kremlin and Red Square?
5. When was the Moscow Metro built?

2. Ask your classmates questions. Ба ҳамсинфнатон савол диҳед.

What..., When..., Where..., by whom..., Why..., Who..., Which...,

Pattern: The book is translated.
Where is the book translated?
When is the book translated?
Whom is the book translated by?
Why is the book translated?

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

3. Write the sentences in the Past Indefinite Tense. Ҷумлаҳоро дар замони гузаштаи номуайян нависед.

The pen is brought. This letter is got. The plate is taken away. The knife is brought. The door is shut. The windows are opened.

LESSON 54

Competency: Pupils should be able to answer the questions and retell the text in English.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд маҳорати ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва нақл кардани матнро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

flat ['flæt]	block ['blɒk]
number ['nʌmbə]	a lot of people [ə lɒt əv 'pi:pl]
live ['liv]	room ['ru:m]
kitchen ['kɪʃən]	bathroom ['bɑ:θru:m]
bench ['benʃ]	refrigerator [ri'frɪdʒəreɪtə]
dining room ['dainɪŋ ,ru:m]	wardrobe ['wɔ:droub]

MY FLAT

I live with my parents in town. We have a flat in a new block of flats in Sino street. Our house is in the centre of the town. There are many flats in the block and a lot of people live in it. Our flat number is twenty-two. It is on the second floor.

The flat has four rooms, a kitchen and a bathroom. The kitchen and the bathroom are on one side of the corridor, the living room, two bedrooms and the children's room are on another side.

The living room is larger than other three rooms. There is a bookcase in the corner of the living room with many books in it. On the right side there is a TV set. The sofa is near the wall. There is a table in the center of the room.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. Where do you live?
2. Where is your block of flats?
3. What is the number of your flat?

4. How many rooms are there in your flat?
5. What have you got in your living room?
6. Is there a table in the living room?
7. How many chairs are there round the table?

2. According the sample make up sentences: Ба монанди намуна ҷумла тартиб диҳед:

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

3. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳои ҷавоб диҳед.

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

- Yes, it is.

They are not asked at every lesson, are they?

- No, they are not.

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

4. Have a pair talk about the following topics. Дар бораи мавзӯҳои зерин дунафара сӯҳбат кунед.

- a) Dushanbe is the capital of Tajikistan.
- b) Places of interest in Dushanbe City.

LESSON 55

Competence: *Pupils should be able to read, translate and make up sentences with the new words.*

Салоҳият: *Хонандагон бояд калимаҳои навро хонанд, тарҷума кунанд ва бо онҳо ҷумла тартиб дода тавонанд.*

Vocabulary:

avenue ['ævənju:]	park [pa:k]
season [si: zən]	young [jʌŋ]
concert [konsət]	singer ['siŋə]

USTOD RUDAKI'S PARK

Ustod Rudaki's park situated in the centre of Dushanbe city. It is in Rudaki's Avenue. The parks is very beautiful in all seasons of the year. There are different kinds of trees and flowers in the park. Most citizens of Dushanbe city come to Rudaki park every evening. Mostly young parents bring their kids and old people bring their grandchildren to the park for playing. Every Saturdays and Sundays we can see concerts of young singers. We like our park for its being too beautiful in spring, summer and autumn. Ustod Rudaki's park is one of the favourite place not only for Tajiks, but also for tourists, that make a great impression on them.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. Where is Ustod Rudaki's park situated?
2. How does the park look like?
3. What can you see in Ustod Rudaki's park?
4. Who does usually come to the park in the evenings?
5. Why do tourists want to see Ustod Rudaki's park?

2. Read, translate and learn the new words of the text "Ustod Rudaki's park". Калимаҳои матни "Ustod Rudaki's park"-ро хонед, тарҷума ва аз ёд кунед.

3. Read, translate, learn and act it, then make up your own dialogues. Муколамаро хонда, тарҷума, аз ёд ва иҷро карда, муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед.

Samad - When did you see Ustod Rudaki's park?

Shohrokh - I saw it last summer.

Samad - Whom did you go there?

Shohruk - I went there with my father.

4. Make up sentences using words of exercise 1. Бо истифода аз калимаҳои машқи 1 якчанд ҷумла тартиб диҳед.

For example: Rudaki's avenue is one of the most beautiful place of Dushanbe City. Rudaki's park is very beautiful in all seasons of the year....

5. Write a topic about the park of your town (district). Дар бораи боғи истироҳатии шаҳратон (ноҳиятон) ҳикоя нависед.

LESSON 56

Competence: Pupils should be able to answer the questions and retell the English text.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд маҳорати ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва нақл кардани матнро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

to include [tə in'klu:d]	mountain ['mauntin]
modern ['mɒdɚn]	cotton ['kɒtən]
picking ['pɪkɪŋ]	machine [mə'ʃi:n]

HOLIDAYS

(Part 1)

There are many interesting and different holidays in the world. All of them have their beauty and importance. People celebrate holidays in different countries of the world in different ways.

The New Year is one of the great holidays in the year. People celebrate this holiday on the thirty first of December. There are New Year parties at schools, colleges, offices and in the houses. People also have family parties at home on New Year's Eve and

they usually invite the guests. People do not go to bed usually on New Year's Eve and they wish health and happiness to each other at 12 o'clock.

Tajik people celebrate New Year on 21st of March. On this day we have Navruz holiday, which became the International one in 2010. Navruz is one of the most ancient holidays of Tajik people.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What international holidays do you know?
2. What kind of holiday is the New Year?
3. Do you usually have a family party on New Year's Eve?
4. Whom do you usually invite to the party?
5. What do people wish to each other at 12 o'clock?

2. Read the words and translate them. Калимаҳоро хонед ва тарҷума кунед.

adjective - сифат	noun - исм
happy+ness	happiness
ready'+ness	readiness

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

3. Read and translate the sentences. Ҷумлаҳоро хонед ва тарҷума кунед.

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

4. Put questions to get more information. Савол гузored, то ки ҳарчӣ бештар маълумот гиред.

For example: The dress was bought. Where was the dress bought?

The dress was bought at the shop. When was the dress bought?

- The dress was bought last week.
- Why was the dress bought?
- It was bought because Lola liked it.
- By whom was the dress bought?
- It was bought by Lola's mother.

LESSON 57

Competence: Pupils should be able to answer the questions and retell the English text.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд маҳорати ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва нақл кардани матнро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

Mother's Day ['mʌðəz deɪ]	success [sək'ses]
solidarity [səli'dærɪti]	happiness ['hæpɪnəs]
struggle for peace ['strʌgl fə: 'pi:s]	congratulate [kɒngræi'tjuleɪt]

HOLIDAYS (Part 2)

March 8, is the Mother's Day for Tajik people and international solidarity of women. In all countries of the world women celebrate the 8th of March as a day of solidarity in the struggle for peace. We usually give presents to women, congratulate them and wish success and happiness.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. How is the Mother's Day celebrated in our country?
2. What kind of presents do your classmates give to their mothers and teachers?

3. What kind of day is the Eighth of May?
4. Whom do you usually send greetings to on Mother's Day?
5. How do the people in our country celebrate 8th of march?

2. Read, translate, learn by heart the dialogue, and make up your own dialogues. Муколамаро хонда, тарчума ва аз ёд карда, муколамаҳои худро тартиб диҳед:

R - Have you ever seen the demonstration on the First of May in Moscow?

L - Yes, I have, I've seen it on TV.

R - Was the demonstration nice?

L - Yes, it was beautiful. There were many people, children, flowers, flags, balloons, songs.

3. Tasks:

1. Last week Oisha came from the village. What did she tell you?
2. Lola has moved to a new flat. You meet her. What does she tell you?
3. Karim went to ski on Sunday. What did he tell you?
4. Ali had a headache yesterday. What did you ask him?
5. Sadri went to see a skate figure dancing. What did you ask him?

4. Read the text, retell and complete it. Матнро хонда, нақл кунед ва онро пурра гардонед.

For example.

Farida was very glad when she got a letter from her mother. Her mother wrote her that she bought her a nice present. What did she buy her?.

LESSON 58

Competence: Pupils should be able to answer the questions and retell the text in English language.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд маҳорати ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва нақл кардани матнро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

theatre ['θiətə]	cinema ['sinəmə]
spare time ['spɛə 'taɪm]	enjoyable [in'dʒɔɪəbl]
detective films [di'tektɪv fɪlmz]	horror films ['hɒrə fɪlmz]
adventure [əd'ventʃə]	comedy ['kɒmədi]
love ['lʌv]	story ['stɔ:ri]
science ['saɪəns]	fiction ['fɪkʃən]

THEATRES AND CINEMAS

Theatres and Cinemas play a very important part in our life. They help people to spend their spare time enjoyable. There are many theatres and cinemas in our city. I often go to the cinema with my friends, because there is a big cinema in our neighborhood. They show different kinds of films, such as detective films, horror films, adventure, comedy, love stories, science fiction and historical films.

We usually go to the cinema in the evening. My friends and I prefer to watch comedies and adventure films. We always discuss the films and actors after watching them.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What can you say about theatres and cinemas?
2. What part do they play in our life?
3. How often do you go to the cinema?
4. What kinds of films do they show at the cinema?
5. What films do you like best of all?
6. When do you usually go to the cinema?

2. Read the words, translate and learn them. Калимаҳоро хонда, тарҷума ва аз ёд кунед.

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

B. hopeless, richness, priceless, numberless, homeless, darkness, brightness, nameless, greatness.

3. Read the poem, translate and learn it. Шеърро хонда, тарҷума ва аз ёд кунед.

POEM

(to be continued)

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

4. Read, translate, learn by heart the dialogue, and make up your own dialogues. Муколамаро хонда, тарҷума ва аз ёд карда, муколамаҳои худро тартиб диҳед.

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

LESSON 59

Competence: *Pupils should be able to answer the questions and retell the text in English language.*

Салоҳият: *Хонандагон бояд маҳорати ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва нақл кардани матнро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.*

REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

(part 1)

The area of Republic of Tajikistan is 141,4 sq. km. Now the population of Tajikistan is more than 10 million. The Tajik Republic was founded on the 5th of December 1929. Earlier Tajikistan was an Autonomous Republic under Republic of Uzbekistan. It was formed in 1924. Tajikistan borders on Afganistan and China in the south. In the north it borders on Uzbekistan, in the west it borders on Kirghizistan. The capital of Tajikistan is Dushanbe.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What is the area of our republic?
2. What is the population of our republic?
3. What is the capital of our republic?

3. Read the names of republics and countries and translate them. Номҳои ҷумҳуриҳо ва кишварҳоро ҳонда тарҷума кунед.

The Latvian, the Lithuanian, the Estonian, the Moldavian, the Uzbekistan Republic, the Kirghizistan Republic, China, Afghanistan.

4. Read the poem, translate and learn it (at home). Шеърро ҳонда, тарҷума ва аз ёд кунед.

POEM

We found all the children.
The children were found.

But the wind threw the house down,
It was thrown to the ground.

5. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

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

LESSON 60

Competence: *Pupils should be able to answer the questions and retell the text in English language.*

Салоҳият: *Хонандагон бояд маҳорати ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва нақл кардани матнро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.*

Vocabulary:

subordination [səb ə: 'dɪneɪʃ(ə)n] multinational [mʌltɪ'næʃnəl] include [ɪn'klu:d] peak [pi:k] natural ['neɪtʃərəl]	contraction [kən'strʌkʃn] crystal [krɪstl] cotton-cleaning [kɒtn-'kli:nɪŋ] resources [ri'sɔ:sɪz]
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REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

(part 2)

Republic of Tajikistan includes three large regions and districts of Republican subordination. The regions are: the Badakhshan Autonomous Mountainous region, Sughd Region and Khatlon Region.

Tajikistan is a mountainous and multinational country. The greater part of Pamirs includes the highest peaks in our country. Tajikistan is rich in natural resources as: oil, gas, coal, gold, silver, mountain crystals, construction materials. The republic develops modern industry: cotton-cleaning plants and food factories, electrical engineering, chemical and aluminium plant.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. How many large regions does Tajikistan include?
2. Is Tajikistan a mountainous country?
3. What natural resources is Tajikistan rich of?

2. Read the verbs and make up questions (in all tenses) using them. Феълҳоро хонед ва бо истифода аз онҳо саволҳо омода намоед.

know-knew-known	lie-lay-lain
make-made-made	leave-left-left
lose-lost-lost	meet-met-met

3. Read, translate the dialogue, learn and make up your own dialogues. Муколамаро хонда, тарҷума ва аз ёд карда, муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед.

- How can I go to the Somoni Square from here?
- You can go there by bus №3 or by trolley-bus №1

4. Put questions to every sentence in written form. Ба ҳар ҷумла бо тарзи хаттӣ савол гузored.

1. A new school plant was given to our school.
2. The children were taught to plant trees and flowers.
3. Every day the flowers and trees are watered.
4. In autumn many apples and cherries were picked.

LESSON 61

Competence: *Pupils should be able to answer the questions and retell the text in English language.*

Салоҳият: *Хонандагон бояд маҳорати ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва нақл кардани матнро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.*

Vocabulary:

crop-growing ['krɒp grəʊɪŋ]	stock-raising [stɒk 'reɪzɪŋ]
tractor ['træktə]	combine [kəm'baɪn]
irrigation [ɪrɪ'geɪʃən]	large ['la:dʒ]
silkworm-rearing ['sɪkwɔ:m 'riəriŋ]	fruit ['fru:t]
grape ['greɪp]	hydropower ['hɪdrəpaʊə]

REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

(Part 3)

Tajiks were busy to crop-growing and stock-raising long ago. Many tractors, combines and cotton-picking machines work in the collective and state farms. Large irrigation systems were built. Large areas in the Vakhsh and Hisar valleys give us cotton, silkworm-rearing, grapes and fruits growing.

There are some hydropower stations. The Kayrakum hydropower station is built on the Syr-Darya. The Nurek hydropower station is built on the Vakhsh River. The Roghun hydropower plant is built on the Vakhsh River too. The Vakhsh river is the largest one in our country. There are more than 530 long rivers in Tajikistan.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What were doing busy Tajiks long ago?
2. What hydropower plants were built in our republic?
3. What is the largest river in Tajikistan?
4. How many long rivers are there in Tajikistan?
5. What hydropower stations of Tajikistan do you know?

2. Read and translate the verbs, make up sentences. Феълҳоро хонда, тарҷума кунед ва ҷумла тартиб диҳед.

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

3. Explain the use of the articles in the sentences. Истифодаи артикълро дар ҷумлаҳо фаҳмонед.

Take a cup of tea! When we want to buy tea, sugar, coffee, butter, cheese, sausage, tinned fish or jam, we go to the grocer's shop. Tajik sportsmen have some Olympic records in some kinds of sports. What a wonderful day it was! It's a quarter to eight by my watch. The boys went to the stadium to watch football match.

4. Read, translate the dialogue, learn and make up your own dialogue. Муколамаро хонда, тарҷума ва аз ёд карда, ба монанди он муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед.

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

5. Tasks: use the map of Tajikistan. Have a pair talk about Tajikistan, then write about it individually. Супоришҳо: харитаи Тоҷикистонро истифода баред. Дукаса оид ба Тоҷикистон суҳбат кунед, баъдан мустақилона дар бораи он нависед.

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

LESSON 62

Competence: *Pupils should be able to answer the questions and retell the text in English language.*

Салоҳият: *Хонандагон бояд маҳорати ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва нақл кардани матнро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.*

Vocabulary:

secondary ['sekəndəri] vocational school [və'keɪʃɪnəl 'sku:l] cinema ['sɪnəmə] museum ['mju:ziəm]	institution [ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃɪn] library ['laɪbrəri] theatres ['θiətəz]
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REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

(part 4)

There are many cities and towns in Tajikistan. They are: Dushanbe, Khujand, Kulob, Khorugh, Tursun-Zade, Buston, Konibodam and others. The capital of country is Dushanbe. There are many secondary and vocational schools, institutions, libraries, cinemas, theatres, museums and parks there. There is an National Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.

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

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What towns of Tajikistan do you know?

2. Is Tajikistan a cultural republic?
3. What can you say about the climate in Tajikistan?

2. Read and translate the sentences. Ҷумлаҳои хонед ва тарҷума кунед:

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

3. Read, translate the dialogue, learn and make up your own dialogues. Муколамаро хонда, тарҷума ва аз ёд карда, ба монанди он муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед.

- Is the Kofarnihan river far from Dushanbe?

- Oh, no! It is about 20 kilometers. If you go there by bus, it will take you 30 minutes.

4. Have a pair talk about Tajikistan looking at the map. Ба харита нигоҳ карда, дар бораи Тоҷикистон дукаса суҳбат кунед.

LESSON 63

Competence: *Pupils should be able to answer the questions and retell the text in English language.*

Салоҳият: *Хонандагон бояд маҳорати ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва нақл кардани матнро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.*

Vocabulary:

village ['vɪlɪdʒ]	lake ['leɪk]
tree ['tri:]	life ['laɪf]
flower ['flaʊə]	weather ['weðə]
grass ['grɑ:s]	harvest ['hɑ:vəst]
river ['rɪvə]	school bus ['sku:l bʌs]

AN ENGLISH VILLAGE

An English village is an interesting place. There are no big or high houses. All the houses are one or two-storied. There are many trees, flowers and much grass. They are often situated not far from the rivers or lakes. The shop is in the centre of the village. Women and children like to come there and have a talk about their life.

There is a pub where men come to speak about the weather and the harvest, about football and their life.

There is a school in the village, but only little children go there. When the pupils are eleven years old, they go to secondary schools in the nearest town. A school bus takes them every morning and brings them back in the afternoon.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.

1. Is English village an interesting place?
2. Are there any big or high houses there?
3. Where is situated the shop?
4. Where do women and children like to come?
5. Where do men come to speak about the weather and life?
6. What do children take and bring to school?

2. Review the proverbs. Зарбулмасалро тақроп кунед.

NEITHER FISH NOR FLESH, NO PAINS, NO GAINS

3. Make up a story using the verbs. Бо истифода аз феълҳо хикоя тартиб диҳед.

take-took-taken tell-told-told
think-thought-thought win-won-won
write-wrote-written

4. Read, translate the dialogue, learn and make up your own dialogues. Муколама ро хонда, тарҷума ва аз ёд карда, ба монанди он муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед:

- Have you ever been to London?
- No, I haven't. I'm here for the first time. What building is this?
- This is the National Gallery. Let's get into!
- With great pleasure.

5. Speak about an English School. Оид ба мактаби англисӣ суҳбат кунед.

Plan:

- a) what place is an English village,
- b) where it is situated,
- c) English village houses,
- d) the centre of an English village,
- e) what is a pub?
- f) Speak about a village school

LESSON 64

Competence: *Pupils must answer the questions and retell the text in English language.*

Салоҳият: *Хонандагон бояд маҳорати ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва нақл кардани матнро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.*

Vocabulary

student ['stju:dənt]	original [ə'ri:dʒɪn(ə)]
management ['mænɪdʒmənt]	because [br'kɒz]
marketing ['mɑ:kɪtɪŋ]	always ['ɔ:lw(e)ɪz]
graduate ['grædʒoʊt]	translate [træns'leɪt]

MY BROTHER

I have a brother His name is Farhod. He is 20. He is a student. He is a second year student of Technological University of Tajikistan. He studies at International Management and Mar-

keting Faculty. After graduating from the university he becomes an economist. My brother can speak Russian and English very well. He reads English books in original. He can translate texts from English into Tajik or Russian and from Tajik and Russian into English. I respect my brother very much, because he always helps me to do my homework.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед:

1. Who has a brother?
2. What is his brother's name?
3. How old is Farhod?
4. Where does he study?
5. Can Farhod speak English?
6. Why does he respect his brother?

2. Read the proverb, translate and learn it. Зарбулмасалро хонда, тарҷума ва аз ёд кунед:

BE SLOW TO PROMISE AND QUICK TO PERFORM

3. Read and translate the following words. Калимаҳои додашударо хонед ва тарҷума кунед.

drink, drive, fall, lie, lose, pay, send, buy, catch, bring, eat, to occupy, to cover, to border, to connect, in the world, to be founded, to be situated, bank, population, places of interest, important, the Opera House, monument, the Puppet Theatre.

4. Read and translate the text "My brother". Матни "My brother"-ро хонед ва тарҷума кунед.

5. Translate the sentences and remember them. Ҷумлаҳоро тарҷума кунед ва онҳоро дар хотир нигоҳ доред.

un+adjective un means not
a happy life an unhappy life

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

6. Make up sentences using the words from the exercise 1. Бо истифода аз калимаҳои машқи 1 якчанд ҷумла тартиб диҳед.

LESSON 65

Competence: *Pupils must answer the questions and retell the text in English language.*

Салоҳият: *Хонандагон бояд маҳорати ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва нақл кардани матнро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.*

Vocabulary:

lies ['laiz]	valley ['væli]
surround [sə'raund]	hill ['hil]
nowadays ['naʊədəiz]	town ['taun]
mountain ['mauntin]	hamlet['hæmlit]
old land [əʊld 'lænd]	

DUSHANBE

(part I)

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

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

1. Answer the questions using more than one sentence in your answers. Ба саволҳо бо зиёда аз як ҷумла ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What is the capital of Tajikistan?
2. Where does the capital lie?
3. Is Dushanbe a young town?
4. When was Dushanbe founded?
5. What was Dushanbe in 1924?
6. What is Dushanbe nowadays?

2. Read, translate the dialogue, learn and make up your own dialogues. Муколамаҳо хонда, тарҷума ва аз ёд карда, ба монанди он муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед.

A - What do you prefer, tea or coffee?

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

3. Read the verbs, translate and learn them. Феълҳоро хонда, тарҷума ва аз ёд кунед:

lie-lay-lain pay-paid-paid

lose-lost-lost send-sent-sent

4. Read the sentences and get more information. Ҷумлаҳоро хонед ва маълумоти бештар ба даст оред.

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

5. Read and translate the sentences. Ҷумлаҳоро хонед ва тарҷума кунед.

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

LESSON 66

Competence: Pupils must answer the questions and retell the text in English language.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд маҳорати ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва нақл кардани матнро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

industrial town [in'dʌstriəl taun]	plant ['plɑ:nt]
factory ['fæktəri]	textile ['tekstail]
bread-baking [bred 'beikiŋ]	silk-spinning ['silk spiniŋ]
plant ['plɑ:nt]	cement plant [se'ment 'plɑ:nt]
metal-working ['metəl 'wə:kiŋ]	food factory ['fu:d 'fæktəri]

DUSHANBE

(part II)

Dushanbe is an industrial town. There are some plants and factories as: the textile complex, silk-spinning fabric, bread-baking plant, cement plant, metal-working and food factories.

Dushanbe is a cultural and educational town, too. There are many secondary and vocational schools, politechnical, agricultural and teacher's training institutes too. There is the National Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan, many libraries and museums.

1. Answer the questions using more than one sentence in your answers. Ба саволҳо бо зиёда аз як ҷумла ҷавоб диҳед.

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

2. Read, translate the dialogue, learn and make up your own dialogues. Муколамаро хонда, тарҷума ва аз ёд карда, муколамаҳои худро тарғиб диҳед.

A - Where can Lola be now?

B - She is either at home or at the club.

3. Read the sentences, translate them and make up your own sentences. **Чумлаҳоро хонда, тарчума кунед ва чумлаҳои худро тартиб диҳед.**

Both boys and girls were there.

Either you or he must be at home.

Neither you nor she must not go there.

4. Agree or disagree, use the phrases: You are right. You are wrong. **Розӣ будан ё набудани худро бо ин ибораҳо иброз доред: You are right. You are wrong.**

Khujand is situated on the Amur-Darya river isn't it? Tajikistan has no natural resources, has it?

Dushanbe is not an industrial center, is it?

You live in the heart of Dushanbe, don't you?

5. Read the text "Dushanbe part-2" and translate it. **Матни "Dushanbe part-2"-ро хонед ва тарчума намоед.**

LESSON 67

Competence: *Pupils must answer the questions and retell the text in English language.*

Салоҳият: *Хонандагон бояд маҳорати ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва нақл кардани матнро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.*

Vocabulary:

district ['district]	puppet theatre ['pʌpɪt 'θiətə]
situated ['sitʃueɪtɪd]	fountain ['faʊntɪn]
House of Ministers [haus əv 'mɪnɪstəz]	Zoo ['zu:]

DUSHANBE

(part III)

There are many modern places of interest in Dushanbe City and we shall speak about some of them. They are: the National museum, Mirzo Tursunzoda's museum, Gurminj Zavqibekov's museum, Ziyodullo Shahidi's museum. The large monument of Sadriddin Ainy is situated opposite the Dushanbe Hotel. There is a large square in the heart of the City. It is Ismoil Somoni Square; there is a monument to Ismoil Somoni. In front of this monument you see the House of Majlisi Oli, two beautiful fountains and flower-beds.

You may go to the Zoo which is situated near the Youth lake. Our City is very green and beautiful. Welcome to our City!

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб гардонед.

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

2. Read the dialogues, translate them, learn and act them, make up your own dialogues. Муколамаҳоро хонед, тарҷума, аз ёд карда, иҷро намоед ва муколамаҳои худро тартиб диҳед.

A. - He is not old. - Neither is she.	B. - She can't swim. - Neither can I.	C. - She doesn't sing. - Neither do I.
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1. What will you do if it rains on Sunday?
2. What will you put on if you go to the village on a rainy day?
3. Where will you go to buy vegetables if your mother asks you to go?
4. Where will you go when you must buy food?

3. Answer the questions using more than one sentence in your answers. Ба саволҳо бо зиёда аз як ҷумла ҷавоб диҳед.

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

4. Read the text "Dushanbe part-3" and translate it. Матни "Dushanbe part-3"-ро хонед ва тарҷума кунед.

LESSON 68

Competence: *Pupils must answer the questions and retell the text in English language.*

Салоҳият: *Хонандагон бояд маҳорати ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва нақл кардани матнро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.*

Vocabulary:

Northern Ireland ['nɔ:ðən aɪlənd]	Scotland ['skɒtlənd]
Wales ['weɪlz]	The North Sea [ðə 'no:θ si:]
The Atlantic Ocean [ði ət' læntɪk 'əʊʃən]	England ['ɪŋɡlənd]
The Thames [ðə 'θeɪmz]	Great Britain ['ɡri:t 'brɪtən]
an island [ən 'aɪlənd]	monarchy ['mɒnəki]

GREAT BRITAIN

(part I)

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on two large islands called the British Isles. The larger island is Great Britain, which consists of three parts: England, Scotland and Wales. The smaller island is Ireland and there are about five thousand small islands.

The total area of the U.K. is 244.000 square kilometers with a population of 56 million.

The greater part of the population is urban. About 80 percent of people live in towns and cities. More than seven million people live in London area. There are many mountains in Scotland, Wales and northwest of England, but they are not very high. Scotland is also famous for its beautiful lakes.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. How many parts does Great Britain consist of?
2. How are the parts of Great Britain called?
3. How many small islands are there in Ireland?
4. What can you say about total area and population of the UK?
5. How many people live in London area?

2. Read, translate the dialogue, learn and make up your own dialogues. Муколамаро хонда, тарҷума ва аз ёд карда, ба монанди он муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед.

L - What time is it now?

O - It's a quarter past three. Are you in a hurry?

L - Yes. It's time to go home. Excuse me, please.

O - Bye-bye!

L - So long!

3. Say where do you go? Бигӯед, ки шумо ба кучо меравед?

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

3. Say what you will not do. Бигӯед, ки шумо чӣ кор намекунед?

Pattern: I shall not have my breakfast until my mother comes. ... until your classmates come.

... until your friend brings you the book.

- ... until summer comes.
- ... until it stops raining.
- ... until snow falls in the mountains.
- ... until you have finished your homework.

4. Read the words, translate and learn them. Калимаҳоро хонда, тарҷума ва аз ёд кунед.

- an island** Great Britain is a large island. Tajikistan is not
[’ailand]: an island. You live on the island, don’t you?
to occupy Scotland occupies the northern part of the
[’okjupai]: island. Wales occupies the southern part of the
 island.

5. Look at the map of Great Britain read and translate the sentences. Ба харитаи Британияи Кабир нигоҳ карда, ҷумлаҳоро хонед ва тарҷума кунед.

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

6. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

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

LESSON 69

Competence: *Pupils must answer the questions and retell the text in English language.*

Салоҳият: *Хонандагон бояд маҳорати ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва нақл кардани матнро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.*

Vocabulary:

electronic engineering [ilek'trɒnik endʒi'niəriŋ] long ['lɒŋ] river ['rivə]	lake ['leɪk] Avon river ['eivən 'rivə] Cam river ['kæm 'rivə] shipbuilding ['ʃɪp'bɪldɪŋ]
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GREAT BRITAIN

(part 2)

Great Britain occupies a large island to the west of Europe. Great Britain includes four small countries. They are: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The climate of the country is mild. The winters are cool, the summers are warm. The weather is changeable. The average temperature in January is about 5 above zero. February is the coldest month in the year. The summers are cool and rainy. July is the warmest month. October is the rainiest month in the year.

There are many rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. The Thames is the deepest, the longest and the most important river in England.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What small countries does Great Britain include?
2. What does Great Britain occupy?
3. What is the climate in Great Britain?
4. What can you say about the rivers and lakes?
5. What do you know about British mountains?
6. What is Scotland famous for?
7. What can you say about the Thames?
8. What kind of climate does Great Britain have?

2. Read the proverb, translate and learn it. Зарбулмасалро хонед, тарҷума ва аз ёд кунед.

NO PAINS, NO GAINS

3. Read the sentences and translate them. Ҷумлаҳоро хонед ва тарҷума кунед: who? - whom?

A. 1. He told me to give him that melon. I was told to give him that melon.	B. I-me You-you
2. She gave me the ball. I was given the ball by her.	He-him She-her
3. They asked him to come to see them. He was asked to come to see them.	It-it We-us
4. He brought her a letter. She was brought a letter by brother.	You-you They-them

4. Read, translate the dialogue, learn and make up your own dialogues. Муколамаро хонда, тарҷума ва аз ёд карда, ба монанди он муколамаҳои худро тартиб диҳед.

Doctor - What's the matter?

Nor - I'm quite ill. I've got flu.

Doctor - Very likely. What are your symptoms?

Nor - I feel very weak and dizzy.

LESSON 70

Competence: Pupils must answer the questions and retell the text in English language.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд маҳорати ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва нақл кардани матнро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

world ['wɜːld]	largest cities ['lɑːdʒəst sɪtɪz]
interesting sights ['ɪntrəstɪŋ 'saɪts]	oldest part ['əʊldəst pɑːt]
tower ['taʊə]	underground ['ʌndəgraʊnd]

LONDON

(part 1)

London is the capital of Great Britain. It is one of the largest cities in the world.

London is more than two thousand and five hundred years old. About eight million people live there. There are more than ten thousand streets in London.

The oldest part of London is called the City. It is small, but is very important. Thousands of people come here every morning to work in large offices. They come to the city in trains, on buses, on the underground, on bicycles, in cars and taxis.

There are many interesting sights in London. Tourists always want to visit West minster and see “Big Ben”. They want to see clock in its tower, and they want to hear the bells.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед:

1. What is London?
2. Is it the largest city in the world?
3. How old is London?
4. How many people live in London?
5. How is called the oldest part of London?
6. How do they come to the city?
7. What do tourists always want to see in London?

2. Read the verbs and make up sentences with these verbs. Феълхоро хонед ва бо ин феълҳо ҷумла тартиб диҳед.

become-became-become

bring-brought-brought

begin-began-begun

buy-bought-bought

break-broke-broken
give- gave -given

lose-lost-lost
bring-brought-brought

3. Read, translate the dialogue, learn and make up your own dialogues. Муколама ро хонда, тарчума ва аз ёд карда, ба монанди он муколамаҳои худро тартиб диҳед.

- I wish you a pleasant trip!
- Thank you!

4. Answer the questions in written form. Ба саволҳо хаттӣ ҷавоб гардонед.

1. Are your meals cooked by your mother?
2. Are your stockings or socks washed by you?
3. Is your room put in order by you or by your mother?
4. Is your bed made by your mother?
5. Is your little brother washed by your mother or by you?

5. Read and tell your classmates about the district or town you live in. Хонед ва ба ҳамсинфатон доир ба ноҳия ё шаҳре, ки шумо зиндагӣ мекунед, нақл кунед.

- A.**
1. What is your district called?
 2. Is your district large or small?
 3. What is the heart of your district?
 4. What villages in your region do you know?
 5. What is the nearest collective-farm you know?
 6. What do the collective-farmers grow?
- B.**
1. Is your town big or small?
 2. How many districts are there in your town?
 3. Is it an industrial centre?
 4. What places of interest in your town do you know?

LESSONS 71

Competence: Pupils must answer the questions and retell the text in English language.

Салоҳият: Хонандагон бояд маҳорати ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва нақл кардани матнро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.

Vocabulary:

bell ['bel]	counts the hours [kaunts ði: 'aʊəz]
deep voice [di:p vɔɪs]	BBC [bɪbɪ'si:]
Big Ben [bɪg ben]	deep BOOM [di:p bu:m]

LONDON

(part 2)

“Big Ben” is really a bell and you hear it at every hour. It is a big bell (13,720 kilograms) with a deep voice, and it counts the hours. You hear its deep voice on the radio: “This is the BBC. The time is six o’clock”. And you hear the deep BOOM of Big Ben six times.

London has many beautiful gardens and parks. Office workers often sit in the parks and eat their lunch. Hyde Park is famous and Regents Park has the London zoo with the animals of the world. There are also many modern buildings: shops, stores, hotels, cinemas and theatres in London and one can say everything is different in this wonderful city.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. What is “Big Ben”?
2. How many times do you hear the deep BOOM of Big Ben?
3. Where do often office workers sit?
4. Why do office workers sit in the park?
5. What kinds of London’s park do you know?

2. Read the verbs and make up a story, using them. Фелъхоро хонед ва бо истифодаи онҳо ҳикоя нависед.

eat - ate – eaten, drink - drank - drunk

find - found – found, lose - lost – lost

3. Read the dialogue, learn and act it. Муколамаро хонед, аз ёд ва иҷро кунед.

Doctor - What's the matter?

Nor - I have a headache (a sore throat).

Doctor - Get these tablets!

Nor - Thank you very much, doctor!

4. Read and make up your dialogue. Муколамаро хонед ва муколамаи худро тартиб диҳед.

Pattern: - My granny is forgetful sometimes.

- Do you want to say that she forgets to do her duties?

- She often forgets where her clothes are.

1. I think this story is understandable.

2. No pupil in our form is forgetful of his duties.

3. This is a very colourful picture.

4. This fish is eatable.

5. The water in the lake is not drinkable.

5. Write a story using words of exercise 1. Бо истифода аз калимаҳои машқи 1 ҳикоя нависед.

LESSONS 72

Competence: *Pupils must answer the questions and retell the text in English language.*

Салоҳият: *Хонандагон бояд маҳорати ба саволҳо ҷавоб додан ва нақл кардани матнро бо забони англисӣ дошта бошанд.*

Vocabulary:

agemate [eidʒmeit]	engineer [indʒənɪə]
write [raɪt]	kindergarden [kɪndəgɑ:dn]
other [ʌðə]	comprehensive [kəmprə'hensɪv]
pilot [paɪlət]	schoolgirls [sku:lɡəz]
grade [ɡreɪd]	request [rɪ'kwɛst]

MY PEN FRIEND

My name is Jovid. I have a friend, his name is Igor. He is my agemate. He is also in the fifth form. He lives in Moscow. We always write letters to each other in English, because his English is fluent and I want to improve my English too.

Last week he wrote me about his family. I understood that their family is not large. He has father, mother and a sister. His father is a pilot. His mother is a doctor. His sister is in the first grade. He wanted me also to write about my family. I wrote him that our family is large. I have father, mother, two sisters and two brothers. My father is an engineer. He works in Roghun Power Plant. My mother is a nurse. She works in the kindergarden. My elder brother is a student. He studies at Technological University of Tajikistan. He also wants to become an engineer. My second brother is in the eleventh grade of comprehensive school. Two my sisters are schoolgirls. They are in the first and third grade.

Next time I want to write him about our national holidays like: Mehrgon, Sada and Navruz. But I also request him to write me about their national holidays.

1. Answer the questions. Ба саволҳо ҷавоб диҳед.

1. Who has a friend?
2. What is his name?
3. What form is his friend in?
4. Where does Igor live?
5. What is Igor's father?
6. What is Igor's mother?

7. What did Jovid write him about?
8. Why did Jovid want to write him about our national holidays?

2. Make up sentences using new words of the text "My pen friend". Бо калимаҳои матни "My pen friend" ҷумла тартиб диҳед.

3. Make up a dialogue about your pen friend. Дар бораи рафиқи мактубиятон муколама тартиб диҳед.

For example:

Zafar: Mirali, do you have any pen friends?

Mirali: Yes, I do. My pen friend is from German.

Zafar: Can you speak German?

Mirali: No, I can't, but we use English in our letters.

4. Write about your penfriend five sentences. Дар бораи рафиқи мактубиятон панҷ ҷумла нависед.

VOCABULARY

A

a subscriber [ə səb'skraibə] – обунашаванда
a bicycle [ə 'baɪsəkl] – дучарха, велосипед
a bronze medal [brɒnz 'mɛdl] – медали биринчӣ
a duty [ə 'dʒuti] – навбатдор
a fine day [ə faɪn deɪ] – рӯзи хуш (хуб)
a football game [ə futbɔ:l geɪm] – бозии футбол
a goal [ə ɡəʊl] – ҳадаф, гол (варзиш)

B

badly ['bædli] – бад
bathroom ['bɑ:θru:m] – ҳаммом
becides [bi'saɪdz] – ғайр аз
behind [bi'haind] – пас, пушт
benche [benʃ] – ҳарак

C

can continue [kæn kən'tɪnju] – метавонад давом диҳад
canal [kənəl] – канал (чӯйи калон)
capital ['kæpɪtəl] – пойтахт
carrot ['kærət] – сабзӣ
catch [kætʃ] – доштан
cement plant [sə'ment pla:nt] – корхонаи сементбарорӣ
chairs [ʃeəz] – курсиҳо

D

dear to me [diə tu: mi:] – ба ман азиз
decide [di'saɪd] – қарор додан
description [dis'krɪpʃən] – тасвир
develop [di'veləp] – инкишоф, рушд ёфтан
different ['dɪfərənt] – дигар

E

each side ['i:ʃ saɪd] – ҳар ду тараф
early [ˈɜ:li] – барвақт
eastern part [i:stən pɑ:t] – қисми шарқӣ
education [edʒu'keɪʃən] – маълумот
eight [eɪt] – ҳашт
embassy ['embəsi] – сафоратхона
employees [ɪm'plɔɪi:z] – коргарон

F

famous ['feɪməs] – маъруф, овозадор
far [fɑ:] – дур

fast [fa:st] – ба зудӣ
father ['fa:ðə] – падар
favorite ['feivərit] – дӯстдошта
fencing ['fensɪŋ] – шамшерзанӣ

G

gathering ['gæðərɪŋ] – чамъоварӣ
geography [dʒi'ɒrəfi] – чуғрофия
get dressed [get drest] – либос пӯшидан
get up [get ʌp] – аз хоб хестан

H

half [ha:f] – ним
hamlet ['hæmlət] – деҳаи хурд
happiness ['hæpɪnəs] – хушбахтӣ
harvest ['ha:vɪst] – ҳосил
have breakfast [hæv 'brekfət] – наҳорӣ кардан
health [helθ] – саломатӣ

I

important [ɪm'pɔ:tənt] – зарур
independence [ɪndɪ'pendens] – истиқлолият
industrial town [ɪn'dʌstriəl taʊn] – шаҳри саноатӣ
industry [ɪndʌstri] – саноат
institutions [ɪnstitju:ʃən] – донишкадаҳо

J

job [dʒɔb] – кор
journalist ['dʒɔ:nəlist] – рӯзноманигор
July ['dʒu'lai] – июл
jumping [dʒʌmpɪŋ] – чахидан
June [dʒu:n] – июн

K

kinder garden ['kɪndə ɡɑ:dən] – боғчаи кӯдакон
kinds of sports [kaɪndz əv spɔ:t] – намуди варзиш
kitchen ['kɪtʃɪn] – ошхона

L

lake [leɪk] – кӯл
large [la:dʒ] – калон, васеъ
late [leɪt] – дер
lawyer [lɔ:jə] – ҳуқуқшинос

M

machine [mə'ʃi:n] – дастгоҳ

magazines [mægə'zinz] – маҷаллаҳо
match [mætʃ] – вохӯрӣ
mathematics [mæθə'mætiks] – риёзӣ
melons ['melən] – харбуза

N

natural ['neɪʃərəl] – табиӣ
near [niə] – дар наздикӣ
newspaper ['nju:speɪpə] – рӯзнома
newspapers ['nju:speɪpəz] – рӯзномаҳо
nice [nais] – нағз, хуб

O

odd-looking [od lʊkiŋ] – намуди аҷоиб
official [ə'fɪʃəl] – расман
old [əʊld] – калон, қухан
oldest part [əʊldəst pɑ:t] – қисми қухнатарин
one [wʌn] – як

P

parents ['preənts] – волидон, падару модар
parliamentary [ˌpɑ:lə'mentəri] – парламентӣ
pensioners ['penʃənə] – нафақахӯрон
physical culture ['fɪzɪkl 'kʌltʃə] – тарбияи ҷисмонӣ
picking ['pɪkiŋ] – чиддан
plants [plɑ:nts] – корхонаҳо

Q

Queen [kwi:n] – малика

R

radio-repairing ['reɪdiəʊ rə'peəriŋ] – таъмири радио
railway ['reɪlwei] – роҳи оҳан
raw materials [rə: mə'tɪəriəlz] – ашёи хом
receive [ri:si:v] – гирифтан
records ['rekɔ:dz] – реҷорд
Region ['ri:dʒən] – вилоят
render ['rendə] – подош

S

saw [so:] – дид
school bus [sku:l bʌs] – автобуси мактаб
science ['saɪəns] – илм
secondary ['sekəndəri] – миёна
secondary school ['sekəndəri sku:l] – мактаби миёна
shipbuilding ['ʃɪpbɪldɪŋ] – киштисозӣ

silver medal ['silvə 'medəlz] – медали нуқра
sister ['sistə] – хоҳар

T

textile ['tekstail] – нассочӣ
the greatest [ðə 'greɪtəst] – бузурғтарин
the oldest [ði 'əʊldest] – қуҳнатарин
the right [ðə raɪt] – ҳуқуқ
The Thames river [ðə θeɪmz] – дарёи Темз

U

uncle ['ʌŋkəl] – тағо, амак
under ['ʌndə] – зер, тағ
University [juːnɪ'vɜːsɪti] – донишгоҳ
upstairs [ʌp'steɪz] – боло бо зинапоя
useful ['juːfəl] – фойданок
usual ['juːʒəl] – одатан
usually [juːʒuəli] – одатан

V

valley ['væli] – водӣ
vegetables ['vedʒətəblz] – сабзавот
village ['vɪlɪdʒ] – деҳа
vocational [vəʊ'keɪʃnəl] – мактаби миёнаи касбӣ

W

walk [wɔːk] – пиёда гаштан
wardrobe ['wɔːdrəʊb] – ҷевони либосҳо
warmer ['wɔːmə] – гармтар
was born [wɔz bɔːn] – таваллуд шудааст
was built [wɔz bɪlt] – сохта шудааст
was founded [wɔz faʊndɪd] – бунёд шудааст
wash [wɔːʃ] – шустан
water melons ['wɔːtə 'melən] – тарбуз

Y

yard [jɑːd] – ҳавлӣ
young [jʌŋ] – ҷавон
young people [jʌŋ 'piːpəl] – ҷавонон
youngest [jʌŋəst] – ҷавонтарин

Z

zoo [zuː] – боғи ҳайвонот

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**ЧАМШЕДОВ ПАРВОНА, АЛИДОДХОНОВА КИМИЁ,
ХОҶАЕВА СУРАЙЁХОН, ЧАМАТОВ САМИДДИН,
НАСРУДДИНОВ СИРОЧИДДИН,
БАРОТЗОДА ФАЙЗИДДИН, КАРИМОВ ШУҶРАТ**

ЗАБОНИ АНГЛИСӢ

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муассисаҳои таҳсилоти умумӣ

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