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Забони англисӣ

Синфи 4

Китоби дарсӣ барои муассисаҳои таҳсилоти умумӣ

*Вазорати маориф ва илми Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон
тавсия кардааст*

Нашри сеюм

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Хонандаи азиз!

Китоб манбаи донишу маърифат аст, аз он баҳрабар шавед ва эҳтиёт намоед. Кушиш намоед, ки соли хониши оянда ҳам ин китоб бо намуди аслиаш дастраси додору хоҳарчаҳоятон гардад ва ба онҳо низ хизмат кунад.

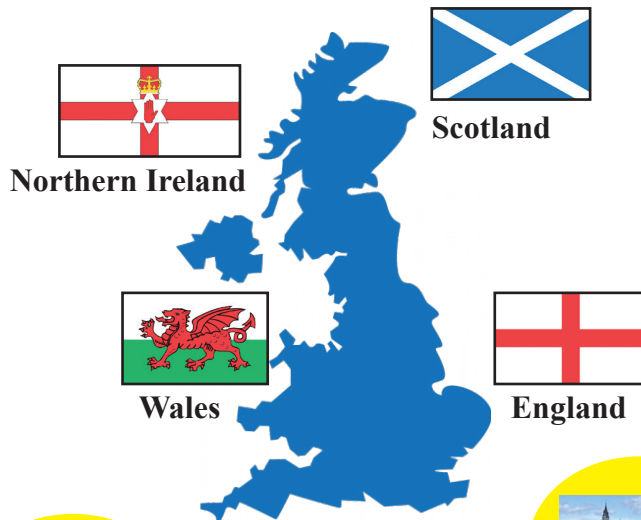
Ҷадвали истифодаи иҷоравии китоб

№	Ному насаби хонанда	Синф	Соли хониш	Ҳолати китоб (баҳои китобдор)	
				Аввали соли хониш	Охири соли хониш
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РАМЗҶОИ ТОҶИКИСТОН
THE SYMBOLS OF TAJIKISTAN



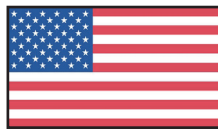
РАМЗҲОИ ДАВЛАТИИ БРИТАНИЯИ КАБИР
THE SYMBOLS OF GREAT BRITAINS



**БАЪЗЕ ДАВЛАТҲОЕ, КИ ДАР ОНҲО БО ЗАБОНИ
АНГЛИСӢ ҲАРФ МЕЗАНАНД
SOME STATES, WHICH THE PEOPLE
SPEAK ENGLISH THERE**



1) Great Britain
(the United Kingdom)



6) The United States
of America



2) England

- 1) British
- 2) English
- 3) Scottish
- 4) Welsh
- 5) Irish
- 6) American
- 7) New Zealander
- 8) Australian
- 9) Canadian



7) New Zealand



3) Scotland



8) Australia



4) Wales



9) Canada



5) Northern Ireland

ИСМОИЛИ СОМОНӢ
ISMOILI SOMONI



UNIT I. AT SCHOOL AGAIN

Lesson I. At school

I. Look and answer the questions.

The Day of knowledge



1. What is this?
2. Is it a big or a small school?
3. Whom do you see in the picture?
4. Are they happy to be at school again?
5. Is it the Day of knowledge?



II. Read.

Nozanin: Good morning.

Komron: Good morning.

Nozanin: Do you like your summer holidays?

Komron: Yes, I do. I like it very much.

Nozanin: Where did you go in your
summer holidays to?

Komron: I went to the village.

Nozanin: Are you happy to
be at school again?

Komron: Yes, I am.

Nozanin: What form are you in?

Komron: I am in form 3.

Nozanin: All right, see you.



III. Work in pairs. Act the dialogue.

IV. Play a game «Champion».

V. Write.

The Day of knowledge, school, summer holidays, to be at school again, to be happy.

Homework. Speak about the Day of knowledge.

Do you like...?

Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

Lesson 2. The ABC

I. Read the ABC.

The ABC

A a [ei]
B b [bi:]
C c [si:]
D d [di:]
E e [i:]
F f [ef]
G g [dʒi:]
H h [eit]
I i [ai]
J j [Jei]
K k [kei]
L l [el]
M m [em]

N n [en]
O o [ou]
P p [pi:]
Q q [kju:]
R r [a:]
S s [es]
T t [ti:]
U u [ju:]
V v [vi:]
W w [dʌblju:]
X x [eks]
Y y [wai]
Z z [zed]



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

Oh, well, you see
Now, I know the ABC.

II. Look, guess and say.



III. Work in groups. Write answers and say.

1. Have you a father (a mother, a sister, a brother?)
2. What do you do every day?
3. What toys do you have?
4. What fruit do you like?
5. What animals do you know about?

IV. Play a game. «Who is quicker?»

Homework. Describe your family.

September, 9



The Day of independence of Tajikistan.

UNIT II. HUMAN BODY

Lesson 3. Human body

Words: hand, nose, mouth, eye and ear

Structure. Is this your...?

Yes, it is. This is my....

I. Look and say.



hand



nose



mouth



eye



ear

II. Read.

A a [ei] - plate, take, date, Kate, table.

[æ] - bag, at, stand, back, rat, fat.

[a:] - class, glass, past, last.

[ɑ:] - dark, mark, lark, far.

III. Look at the picture and complete the sentences.

1. It has a _____ mouth.
2. It has _____ paws.
3. The dog's eyes are _____.
4. Its ears are _____.



IV. Answer the questions.

1. Is your mouth small or big?
2. Are your eyes brown?
3. Your nose is big isn't it?
4. What do you see with?

V. Write. Make up sentences.

	<i>mouth</i>		<i>long</i>
	<i>nose</i>		<i>dirty</i>
<i>My</i>	<i>ears</i>	<i>is-are</i>	<i>small</i>
	<i>hands</i>		<i>black</i>
	<i>eyes</i>		<i>brown</i>

Homework. Write these words and make up sentences.
Mouth, hand, eyes, ears.

Lesson 4. Human body

Words: head, hair, neck, shoulder, and face.

Structure: Is this your face or your neck?

This is my _____.

I. Look and say.



head



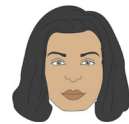
hair



neck



shoulder



face

II. Read:

[e:] red, pen, head
[eə:] air, chair, hair
[ʃ] she, shelf, shoulder
[ei] Cake, name, face

You have two eyes. You have two ears. You see with your eyes. You hear with your ears.

III. Look at the picture and ask the questions.

Is this her... or her...?

IV. Answer the questions.

1. Is your head small?
2. Is your hair short or long?
3. Your face is round, isn't it?
4. What do we hear with?
5. Is your neck short or long?



Gulnora

V. Write. Make up sentences.

This, my, is, head.
Is, his, big, shoulder.
Face, round, her, is
The, girl, hair, has, brown.
My, is, long, neck.

Homework. Write these words and make up sentences. Face, hair, head, neck, shoulder.

Find a riddle.

Two brothers live across a pass,
But never see each other.

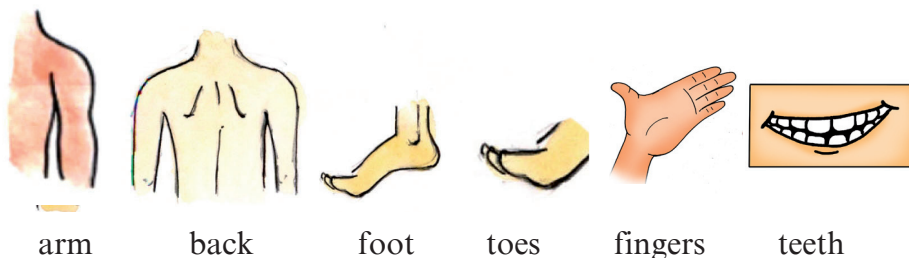
Lesson 5. Human body

Words: arm, back, feet, toes, finger, teeth.

Structure. Is this your right (left)...?

This is my right (left)...?

I. Look and say.



II. Read:

Look! You have two hands. There are five fingers on each hand of yours. You have two feet. There are five toes on your right foot and five toes on your left foot.

III. Learn the poem:

Ten fingers
Ten toes
Two eyes
And one nose

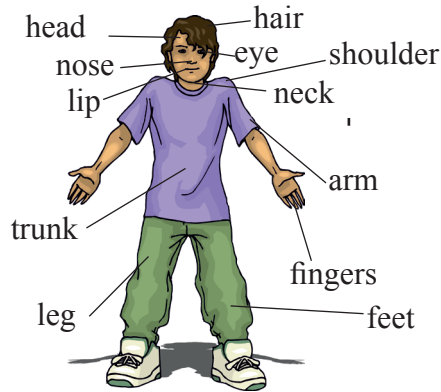
A baby says
When she smells the rose
«Oh, what a pity
I've only one nose»!

to smell – бӯй кардан

pity – афсӯс

only – танҳо

IV. Look at the picture and show the parts of the body.



V. Write. Fill in the blanks, (toes, fingers, long, teeth)

*My mother has _____ feet and arms.
Her _____ and _____ are long too.
She has small _____.*

Homework. Write these words and make up your own sentences. Arm, back, feet, finger, teeth, toes. Learn the poem.

Lesson 6. Human body

Words: pretty, sweet, pleasant, tasty, bald
Structure: This is a ... girl, isn't she?

I. Look, learn and say:

Little eyes see pretty things,
Little nose smells what is sweet.
Little ears hear pleasant sounds,
Mouth likes tasty things to eat.



things – чизҳо
to hear – шунидан

II. Read:

pencil, pen, pretty
tea, meet, sweet
ten, toy, tasty
ball, board, bald

III. Look at the picture and complete the sentences:

1. This is my friend. His name _____
2. He has _____, _____, _____.
3. His hair is _____.
4. His _____ is small.
5. Orifjon _____ not bald.



IV. Describe your friend's body.

V. Write. Fill in.

*P.etty, swee., .asty, b.ld, n.se, ple.sant, a.m,
f.et, ba.k, t.es.*

Homework. 1. Learn the poem. 2. Make up your own sentences with the new words of the lesson.

Lesson 7. A classroom

I. Look and say.



Nozaninkhon



Komronjon

II. Read:

This is a classroom. There is a table in the classroom. That is the table. There is a man at the table. He is a teacher. He has a white shirt and trousers on. He has a necktie on. He is tall and handsome. His face is oval. His nose is not short. His head is round. His hair is dark. His eyes are brown. His ears are small.

he has on [hi: hæzən] – ӯ пӯшидагӣ аст

a shirt [ʃːt] – курта

trousers [trauzə:s] – шим

a necktie [əˈnektai] – галстук

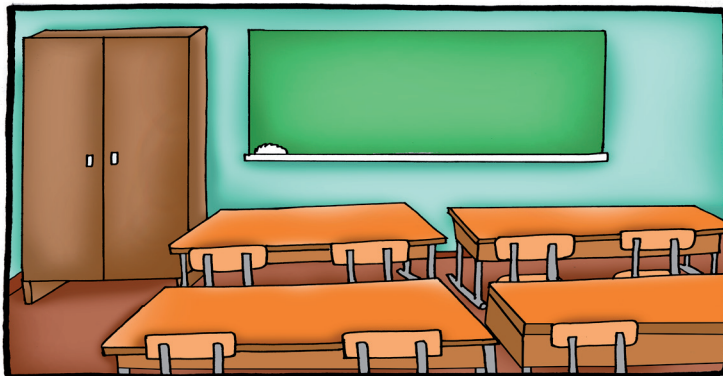
tall [tɔ:l] – қадбалаңд

handsome [hændsəm] – хушрӯй

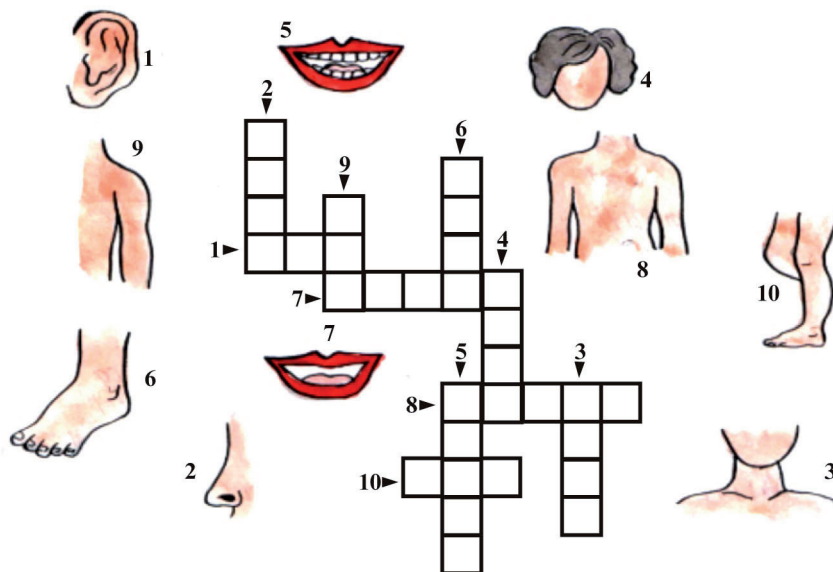
oval [ouəl] – тухмшакл, каме дарозрӯя

III. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. What is this?
2. Is this a classroom?
3. Where is the table?
4. Where is the blackboard?
5. Where are the desks?



IV. Look at the pictures and fill the crossword.



V. Test yourself:

1. Read the text and test yourself:

The head, the trunk, the arms and the legs are parts of the human body. We have two eyes, two ears, two hands and two feet. We have one head, one nose, and one mouth. We see with our eyes. We hear with our ears. We can smell and breathe with our nose. We can eat and speak with our mouth. We walk with our legs.

breathe [bri:ð] – нафас кашидан

with [wið] – бо воситаи

eat [i:t] – хӯрдан

walk – қадам зада роҳ рафтан

1. We have got _____ eyes.

- a) 2 b) 1 c) 3

2. We see with our _____.

- a) nose b) eyes c) ears

3. We can smell and breathe with our _____.

- a) shoulder b) neck c) nose

4. We can eat and speak with our _____.

- a) mouth b) head c) trunk

5. We walk with our _____..

- a) hand b) teeth c) feet

2. Choose the correct English word:

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---------|-----|----------|-------|----------|
| | a) head | | a) eye | | a) leg |
| мӯй | b) hair | гӯш | b) trunk | даҳон | b) feet |
| | c) nose | | c) ear | | c) mouth |

Homework. Read and retell it:

I have got a head, a trunk, arms, and legs. They are all parts of my body. I have black hair and a round face. My nose is long. My neck is long, too. My shoulders are strong. My hands and legs are not small. My hands have 10 fingers and my feet have ten toes. I can see with my eyes. I can hear with my ears.

UNIT III. CLOTHES: WHAT DO WE WEAR? (WHAT DO WE PUT ON?)

Lesson 8. Clothes

Words: Hat, cap, scarf, to wear.

Structure: What do you wear on your head? What do you put on your head?

I. Look and say.



hat



cap



scarf



skullcap

II. Read:

[æ] hat, cap

[a:] glass, car, scarf

[ʌ] bus, cup

I have a cap. My father has a hat. My sister has a skull-cap. My mother has a scarf.

III. Look at the picture and ask questions.



IV. Answer the questions.

1. Have you a cap?
2. What colour is your cap?
3. Has your father a hat?
4. Is it large or small?
5. What do the people wear on their heads? What do the people put on their head?

V. Write. Fill in.

H.t, to we.r, .ap, sc.rf,

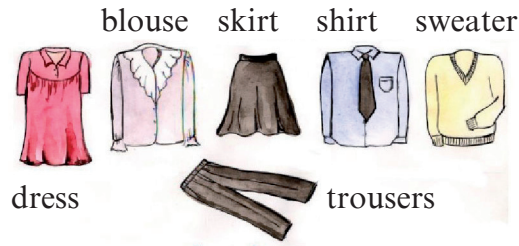
Homework. Write these words and make up sentences. Hat, cap, scarf, skull-cap

Lesson 9. Clothes

Words: dress, blouse, skirt, shirt, trousers, sweater.

Structure: What do you wear? I wear _____.

I. Look and say.



- II. Read:** [d] dog, do, dress
[b] black, book, blouse
[ə:] girl, skirt, shirt
[z] zoo, nose, trousers
[ə] engineer, teacher, sweater

I like to wear our tajik dress. I also like a blouse and a skirt. My brother wears a shirt or a sweater and trousers.

III. Look at the picture and answer the questions:

1. Has Dilnoza a dress or a shirt on?
2. Has she a dress on?
3. Is her dress long or short?
4. She has a blouse on, hasn't she?
5. What has she on?



Dilnoza

IV. Write. What do the people wear?

Men wear

Women wear

Children wear

V. **Play a game.** (Ягон либоси дугона ё рафикатонро пинҳон карда, ба ӯ чизи дигарро нишон дода, аз ӯ пурсед.)

Is it your _____? Yes, it is. -
No, it is not.

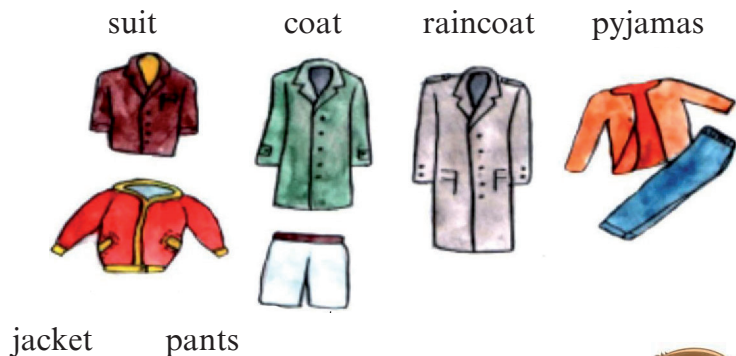
Homework. Write these words and make up your sentences. Dress, blouse, skirt, shirt, trousers and sweater.

Lesson 10. Clothes

Words: Suit, coat, raincoat, pyjamas, pants and jacket.

Structure: What is this? This is....

I. Look and say.



II. Read:

[j] pupil, you, suit

[ou] no, coat raincoat

[p] pig, pyjamas, pants



I have a coat. My brother has a jacket. My mother has a suit and pyjamas.

III. Find the clothes in the picture.

- e.g. _____ 2 _____ jacket
_____ dress
_____ shirt
_____ skirt
_____ suit
_____ blouse
_____ trousers
_____ raincoat
_____ pants
_____ coat



IV. Write. Make up your own sentences.

- 1. My, grandmother, a raincoat, has on.*
- 2. Blouse, her is black.*
- 3. I, dress, to wear, like, a red.*

V. Play a game «Бо интихоби ягон бозӣ аз ҷониби муаллим».

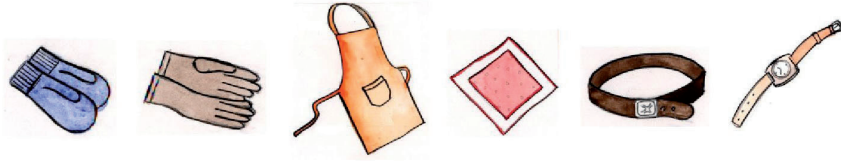
Homework. Write these words and make up sentences: Suit, coat, raincoat, pants, jacket and pyjamas.

Lesson 11. Clothes

Words: mittens, gloves, apron, handkerchief, belt, watch.

Structure: She (he) has.. on.

I. Look and say.



II. Read [m] me, man, mittens.

[g] good, get, gloves

[h] hand, hat, handkerchief

[w] we, what, watch

My little sister has a small watch. My mother wears gloves and I wear mittens in winter.

III. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. Has she a handkerchief in her hand?
2. Is she wearing a blouse and a skirt?
3. What is she wearing?
4. Has Gulnoza a watch?
5. Has she a handkerchief or a belt?



Gulnoza

IV. Write. Look at this picture and complete the sentences.

1. *The boy has _____ on his head.*
2. *He is wearing _____, _____ and _____.*
3. *His _____ is new.*
4. *He has not _____ on.*
5. *His _____ black.*



Zohir

V. Play the game.

Who can say more words playing with a ball? (Divide the class into 2 groups).

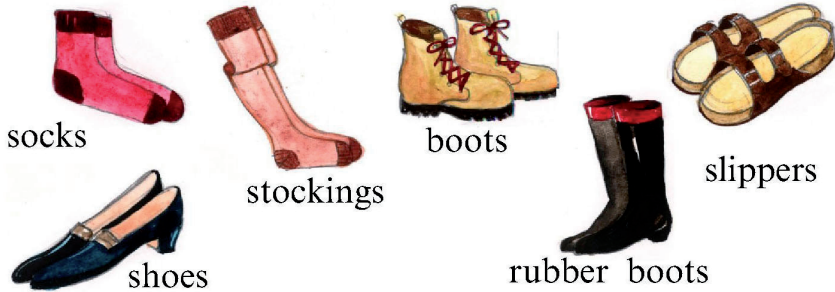
Homework. Write these words and make up sentences. Mittens, gloves, apron, handkerchief, belt, watch.

Lesson 12. Clothes

Words: socks, stockings, shoes, slippers, boots, rubber boots.

Structure: What do the people wear on their foot? They wear...

I. Look and say.



II. Read:

[s] sister, socks, stockings, slippers.

[u:] blue, balloon, boots, rubber boots

[tʃ] watch, handkerchief, picture

My socks are white. Her stockings and slippers are new. My brother has black socks and boots.

III. Learn this rhyme. Rubber boots.

Big boots and little boots
Travel on together
Merry go splashing
Through April's rainy weather.

travel [trævl] – сайру гашт кардан
merry [meri] – хурсандона
splash [splæʃ] – шалап-шалап кардан
through [θru:] – аз дохили; дар

IV. Write. You have a cap on your head. What do you wear on the other parts of your body?

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Socks | 6. Hat |
| 2. Watch | 7. Gloves |
| 3. Shoes | 8. Mitten |
| 4. Stockings | 9. Glasses |
| 5. Slippers | 10. Cap |



V. Play the game: by the choice of the teacher.

Homework. Write these words and make up sentences. Socks, stockings, slippers, boots.

Lesson 13. Clothes

Words: snowsuit, overalls, knickers, to tie, to iron, to put on, to take off.

Structure: Is she ironing? Yes, she is. She is...

I. Look and say.



II. Read:

[ou] open, snow, snowsuit

[k] jacket, knickers, to take off

We wear, wash, iron, sew our clothes. The clothes are: dresses, shirts, blouses, skirts, trousers, pants, knickers, suits, coats, raincoats, ties, caps, hats, snowsuits, overalls, pyjamas, socks, stockings, shoes, boots, slippers.

III. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. Is Nozanin ironing?
2. Is she sewing or ironing?
3. She is not sewing her cap, is she?
4. What is she doing?



Nozanin

IV. Write. Make up sentences with these verbs.

		sewing		long pants
		ironing		brown blouse
The boy	is	dressing	a	jacket
The girl		putting on		socks
		taking		shirt, dress

V. Play a game or make a dialogue.

Homework. Describe your mother's clothes.



Lesson 14. Clothes

Words: to try on, to wipe, to brush, cheap, expensive, uniform.

Structure: What is she (he) doing?

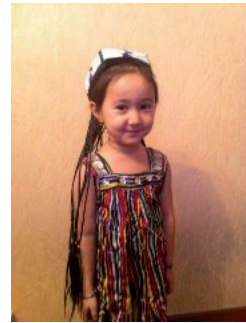
I. Look and say.



put on to try on to brush to comb

II. Read and answer the questions.

1. Have you a school uniform?
2. What colour is your uniform?
3. When do you wear it?
4. Who irons your dresses?
5. Is your suit cheap or expensive?
6. Have you mittens (gloves)?
7. Have you a raincoat or a snowsuit?
8. What colour are your father's pyjamas?
9. Who brushes your clothes?
10. What do you wear when it is cold?



III. Look at the picture and write down about the clothes.



IV. Work in pairs.

V. Play a game

Homework. Make up 5 sentences using these words: to brush, to try on, expensive, cheap, to wipe.

Lesson 15. Clothes

I. Listen to the text and do the test.

The clothes can be old or new, cheap or expensive, large or small. We put on hats, caps, skullcaps on our head. We put socks, shoes, boots on our feet. The men wear shirts and ties; the women wear dresses, blouses, and skirts. When it is cold we wear coats, snowsuits, gloves, mittens, boots.

1. We put _____, _____ and _____ on our head
a) noses, cups, pens b) hats, caps, skullcaps c) gloves, boots, ties.
2. The men wear _____, _____ and _____.
a) blouses, stockings, ribbon b) shirt, trousers, ties c) bag, purple, brown
3. When it is cold we wear _____, _____, _____.
a) yellow, hair, pyjamas b) pants, knickers, shoes
c) coats, snowsuits, gloves, boots

II. Choose the correct English words.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| a) pants | a) to try | a) cap |
| пушидан b) hat | тўппий b) to wipe | кулох b) coat |
| c) hand | c) to wear | c) skullcap |

III. Write about your clothes down. What do you usually wear?

Lesson 16. Revision

I. Complete the words.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. <u>b</u> <u>l</u> <u>o</u> <u>u</u> <u>s</u> <u>e</u> | 6. <u>c</u> _____ |
| 2. <u>s</u> _____ | 7. <u>h</u> _____ |
| 3. <u>e</u> _____ | 8. <u>d</u> _____ |
| 4. <u>j</u> _____ | 9. <u>p</u> _____ |
| 5. <u>w</u> _____ | 10. <u>r</u> _____ |



II. Look at the picture and put the number of the words under the things.



- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| 1. shoes | 6. belt | 11. jacket |
| 2. skirt | 7. gloves | 12. handkerchief |
| 3. blouse | 8. tie | 13. glasses |
| 4. suit | 9. hat | 14. dress |
| 5. cap | 10. socks | 15. ribbon |

III. Learn a poem.

Come to the party!
 Don't be late!
 Eat all you want
 But don't eat the plate.



IV. Write. Look at the picture and make up the words.



koscs _____
 _____ *tha*
botos _____
 _____ *gselov*
pac _____



V. Play a game.

Homework. Describe your friends clothes.

Lesson 17. Revision

I. Look at the picture and write down the clothes.



II. Read:

This is a room. It is not a classroom. There is table in the room. That is the table. It is in the middle of the room. There is a chair at this table. A man is sitting on the chair at the table. I see him. He has a white T-shirt on. He has no cap or hat on his head. His head is round. His hair is dark and short. I see a pen in his hand. He is writing.

III. Complete the questions and answer them.

1. Is ...?
2. Is there...?
3. What is...?
4. Who is...?
5. What has he...?
6. Is his hair...?
7. What is he...?



IV. Write. What are you wearing?

V. Play one of your favourite games.

UNIT IV. SHOPPING - AT THE GROCERY

Lesson 18. Shopping

Words: bread, scone, roll, sugar, coffee, tea, food.

Structure: Can you cook a...? Yes, I can.

I. Look and say.



II. Read:

We eat three or four times a day. Food is what we eat. We can not live without food. Food keeps us well and strong. We eat bread or scone or roll every day. We drink tea or coffee with sugar or without it. We buy them from the shops.

III. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. Is this a boy or a girl?
2. Is Komronjon eating?
3. Do you see sugar on the plate?
4. What is he doing?



IV. Work in pairs. Make up a small dialogue.

- A: Do you like sugar?
B: Yes, I do. What about you?
A: Where do you buy sugar?
B: I buy it in the shop.



V. Write. Complete the sentences with the given words: Bread, sugar, coffee, to eat, tea.

1. I like _____ with _____.
2. Dilnoza likes _____ and _____.
3. This is _____.
4. We buy bread, sugar, coffee, tea _____.

Homework. Read exercise II. Make up your own 5 sentences with new words.

Lesson 19. Shopping

Words: Jam, candy, pancake, biscuit, eggs, milk, cake.

Structure: What would you like? I'd like ..

I. Look and say.



II. Read:

[ei] plate, cake, pancake

[æ] jam, ham, candy

[i] it, milk, biscuit.

The children like jam, candy, biscuit. Nozanin likes milk with cake. I like pancake very much.

III. Learn the poem.

Handy, Pandey, Jack a dandy.
Loves plum cake and sugar candy,
He bought some at the grocer's shop
And out he came, hop, hop, hop!

IV. Write. Choose the correct word.

1. I Like (milk, door) for breakfast.
2. You have (a cake, door) for birthday.
3. He likes to eat (chalk, biscuit) with tea.

V. Work in pairs. Make up a small dialogue.

A: Have you a cake?

B: Yes, I have. May I give you my cake?

A: Yes, you may. You can give me your cake.

B: Thank you.

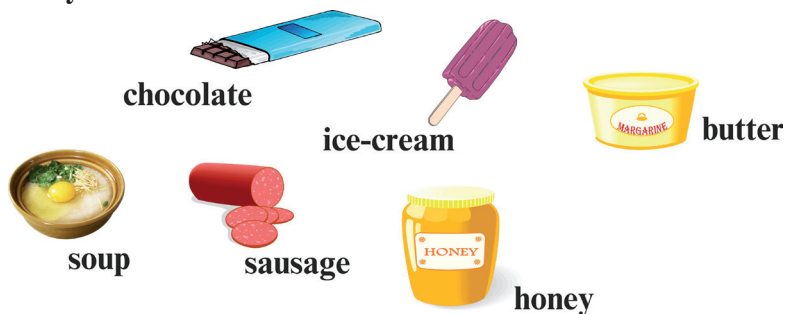
Homework. Learn the poem. Draw the pictures and make up 5 sentences.

Lesson 20. Shopping

Words: Cheese, sausage, butter, ice-cream, honey, chocolate, to drink.

Structure: Do you like to eat _____? Yes, I do.
I like to eat _____ very much.

I. Look and say.



II. Read:

[I:] eat, coffee, cheese, ice-cream

[ɔ] cock, sausage, chocolate

[ʌ] brush, butter, honey



Breakfast is the first meal of our day. For breakfast Tajik people eat porridge, cheese, sausage, scone with butter or bread with jam. Many people like ice-cream and chocolate very much. They drink tea, milk and coffee.

III. Look at the picture of this exercise «I» and answer the questions.

Do you like to eat _____?

Yes, I do. I like...very much.

IV. Write. Make up sentences.

1. *I, chocolate, buy, every, birthday.*
2. *Likes, my sister, butter, honey, bread, with, and*
3. *Gulnoza and Gulchehra, cheese or sausage, breakfast, eat, for.*

V. Play a game. Over the telephone.

Homework. Draw the pictures of these words and make up your own sentences.

Sausage, butter, ice cream, honey, chocolate, cheese.

IV. Read:

- Lady:** - Are these eggs good?
Shop-keeper: - Oh, yes. They are just in.
Lady: - Well, give me a dozen of them, please.
Shop-keeper: - Here you are.
Lady: - And what about that cheese?
Shop-keeper: - It's very nice and fresh.

Lady: - Please, give me 200 grams of them.
And how much must I pay for eggs
and cheese?

Shop-keeper: - Just a minute (he counts). 28 somoni
and 60 dirams. And thank you 5
your purchase.

lady [lædi] – хонум

shop-keeper [ʃɒpki:pə] – фурӯшанда

IV. Work in pairs. Act the dialogue.

V. Write your own dialogue «At the food shop».

Homework. Learn the dialogue.

Lesson 21. Food

I. Read:

[ai] time, tie, fine, pine, fire, my, eye, why.

[i] is, this, it, pin, big

II. Learn a poem.

Why do you cry, Willy?

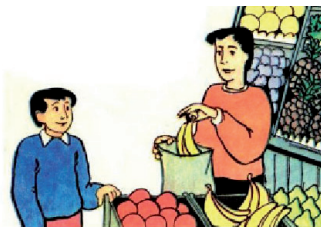
Why do you cry?

Why Willy, Why

Willy, Why Willy, Why?



III. Look, and say what there is at the grocery:



IV. Read.

This is a grocery. It is not far from our house. It is near. There are packets of sugar, bread, butter, tea, coffee, vegetable oil and other things in this grocery.

I like to go there for shopping with my mother.

far from [fa:frɒm] – дур аз

grocery [grouəsəri] – дӯкони хӯрокворӣ

near [niə] – наздик, дар назди

packet [pækɪt] – халтача

sugar [ʃuɡə:] – шакар

bread [bred] – нон

butter [bʌtə] – равғани маска

tea [ti:] – чой

coffee [kɒfi:] – қаҳва

meat [mi:t] – гӯшт

other things [ʌðə θɪŋz] – чизҳои дигар

vegetable oil [vedʒɪtəbl ɔɪl] – равғани растанӣ

for shopping [fɔ: ʃɒpɪŋz] – барои харидорӣ



V. Answer the questions.

1. What is this?
2. Is it far from our house?
3. What things are there in this grocery?
4. Who likes to go there?
5. Do you like to go there too?

Homework. Write what things you can see in your food shop.

Lesson 22. A grocery

I. Read:

ir [ə:] girl, first, firm, circle, circus
ng [ŋg] thing, sing, asking, song

II. Look and say what the girl wants to buy

III. Read:

I see a girl. She is young. She is with her mother. The girl and her mother are at the grocery. She sees the sweets and an ice-cream at the grocery. She is asking her mother to buy an ice-cream for her. She is saying to her mother:

– Mummy, give me that cup of ice-cream, please.

young [jʌŋ] – ҷавон, хурд

with [wið] – бо ҳамроҳии

her mother [hə: mʌðə] – модари ӯ

sweets [swi:ts] – шириниҳо

she is asking – ӯ хоҳиш карда истодааст

ice-cream [ais kri:m] – яхмос

cup [kʌp] – пиёла



IV. Answer the questions.

1. What ...? 2. Is ...?
3. What does ...?
4. Is she asking... ?
5. Who is she...to?

V. Write:

I see a girl. She is young. She is asking her mother.

Lesson 23. A grocery

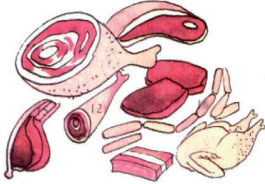
I. Read:

th [ð] the, these, those, that, this, with

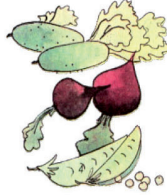
th [θ] third, fourth, fifth, thirteenth, thirteen

wh [w] what, why, where

II. Look and say what you can see at the food shop.



Meat



Vegetables



Fruit

Lesson 24. Sports

I. Read: (page 38)

II. Look and describe:



III. The people of Tajikistan are fond of sports and go for a lot of kinds of sports:

wrestling, boxing, fighting, swimming, archery, throwing the hammer and others. We know the famous Tajik athletes as: Azalsho Olimov (wrestling), Saidmumin Rahimov (wrestling), Ibrohim Hasanov (boating), Mikhail Lobsnov and Yuri Lobanov – the brothers (boating), Rasul Bokiev (wrestling), Dilshod Nazarov (throwing the hammer), Zebunisso Rustamova (archery), Mavzuna Chorieva (boxing for girls) and many others. We are proud with our athletes.

IV. Answer these questions:

1. What kind of sports do you know?
2. Do you like to go for sports?
3. Who is the world wrestling champion from Tajikistan?

V. Learn the new words:

are fond of sports [a: fɒnd əv spɔ:ts] – дӯстдоштаи
варзиш мебошанд

go for a lot of kinds of sports [gəʊ fɔ: ə lɒt əv kaɪnds
əv spɔ:ts] – ба бисёр намудҳои варзиш
машғул мебошанд

wrestling ['reslɪŋ] – гӯштин

fighting ['faɪtɪŋ] – гӯштин

boxing ['bɒksɪŋ] – бокс

swimming [swɪmɪŋ] – оббозӣ, шиноварӣ

archery ['ɑ:tʃəri] – тирпарронӣ аз камон, камонварӣ

throwing the hammer [θrəʊɪŋ ði hæmɜ] – гурзпартоӣ

boating ['bəʊtɪŋ] – қаикронӣ

famous ['feɪməs] – машхур

athletes ['æθli:t] – варзишгарон

We are proud [wi: a: praʊd] – мо фахр мекунем

world [wɜ:ld] – ҷаҳон

Lesson 25. Sports

I. Read:

[eɪ] play, rain, game, lay, lazy, playground
[h] who, whose, whom, whole, wholesome, whole food
[aɪ] night, right, fight, light, fly, flight, You are right! All right!



II. Read and play during your leisure.

There is a good playground in front of our school. Every day we play different games with our classmates there. One of these games is “Whom do you choose from us?” It is a national children game. Children divide into two groups (teams). These groups of players stand on the two lines opposite each other at a distance of 10 – 15 meters. They hold each others strongly by hands. Then after the casting of lots one of the groups of players begins all together to say:

“We are standing all the class
Whom do you choose from us?”

The opposite players name one of the members of that group. That boy (or girl) runs to the line of the standing of players and throws himself (herself) into the hands of holders. If he (she) divides them, he (she) chooses one of them and takes him (her) with himself (herself) to his (her) line. If he (she) cannot divide the line of them, he (she) stands with them on the opposite line. The winner will be that group, where they gather more of players at the end of the game.

III. Homework: learn the new words:

during your leisure ['djuəriŋ jə: 'leɪzə] – дар вақти холигиатон

playground ['pleɪgraʊnd] – майдончаи бозӣ

different [dɪfə'rent] – гуногун

classmates ['kla:smeɪt] – ҳамсинфон

choose [tʃu:z] – интихоб кардан

divide [dɪ'vaɪd] – тақсим кардан, чудо намудан

from us [frəm ʌs] – аз моён

opposite line ['ɒpəzɪt laɪn] – сафи муқобил, сафи рӯ ба рӯ

gather [gæðə] – ҷамъ меоварад

more [mɔ:] – бештар

at the end of the game [æt ði end əv ði geɪm] – дар охири бозӣ

Lesson 26. Things and clothes:

I. Look and say.

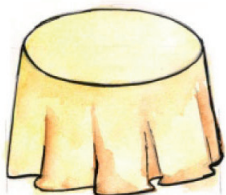


Table-cloth



pan



kettle



cup



glass



teapot

II. Read:

igh [ai] night, right, fight, light

You are right

That's right

III. Read and say what he wants to buy.

This is a shop. There are shirts, trousers, boots, shoes, socks and stocking in it. I see these things there. I am here with my father. My father wants to buy a new T-shirt for me. He is asking the shop-keeper:

- Please, show me that white T-shirt.

Shop-keeper:

- Here you are. It's very nice.

My father:

- How much does it cost?

Shop-keeper:

- Twenty somoni and fifty dirams.

My father (puts money on the board):

- Here you are.

Shop-keeper:

- Thank you for your purchase.

want [wɒnt] – хостан

show me [ʃəʊ mi:] – ба ман нишон диҳед

how much does it cost? – он чанд пул меистад?

purchase [pə:tʃəs] – харид

T-shirt – куртаи варзишӣ

IV. Write: I, me, my, my boots, for me. He wants to buy boots for me.

V. Answer the questions.

1. What is this?
2. What do you see in the shop?
3. Who is in the shop?
4. What does he want to buy?



Homework. Describe your clothes ' shop.

Lesson 27. Things and clothes:

I. Read.

I	—	my	—	me
You	—	your	—	you
He	—	his	—	him
She	—	her	—	her
It	—	its	—	it



II. Read and find pronouns:

This is a jacket. And that is a suit. This jacket is mine. It is very warm. But the suit is not mine. It is my brother's. It is his. He likes his suit and I like my jacket. My mother bought this jacket and that suit last week. My brother and I like our mother very much. And what about you?

jacket [dʒækɪt] – боронӣ

suit [sju:t] – костюм

bought [bo:t] – харид

last week [la:st wi:k] – ҳафтаи гузашта

our mother [aʊə mʌðə] – модарамон

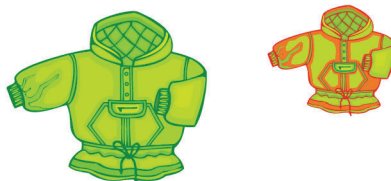
and what about you? – Шумо чӣ?

mine [main] – аз они ман



III. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. Is this a jacket?
2. Is that a jacket too?
3. Whose jacket is this?
4. Whose jacket is that?
5. Who likes his (her) jacket?
6. When did the mother buy this clothes?
7. Who likes his (her) mother?



IV. Work in pairs:

A: Show me, a dress please.

B: Here you are.

A: How much does it cost?

B: It costs 22 somoni.



V. Write

I like my mother. My mother bought this jacket last week.

Homework. Make up a dialogue.

UNIT V. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES



Lesson 28. Fruit and vegetables

Words: apple, apricot, banana, plum, peach, pear, to grow

Structure: What kind of fruit is it?

I. Look and say.



apple



apricot



banana



plum



peach



pear

II. Read.

[æ] animal, pan, apple

[ei] April, cake, apricot

[p] plum, peach, pear

An apple is fruit. It grows on apple-trees. It is good to eat. Dilnoza likes to eat red apples.

III. Look at the picture and answer.

1. Is Komron eating banana?
2. Is he eating plum or banana?
3. What is he eating?

Komron



IV. Write. Choose the colours of the fruit.

Green	apple
Red	apricot
Yellow	banana
Purple	plum
Pink	pear

V. Play a game “Who wants to buy fruit?”

Homework. Draw the pictures and make 5 sentences with these words: apple, apricot, banana, plum, peach, pear.



Lesson 29. Fruit and vegetables

Words: orange, lemon, grapes, sour, cherry, to peel, water-melon, melon, to squeeze.

I. Look and say.



orange



lemon



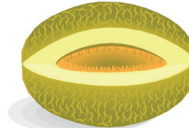
grapes



sour cherry



water - melon



melon

II. Read.

An orange is fruit. It grows on the orange-tree. Peel the orange before you eat. A lemon is yellow, when it is ripe. Lemon juice is always sour, when we squeeze it.

grow [grou] - рӯидан, сабзидан

ripe [raip] - пӯхтагӣ

peel [pi:l] - пӯстро тоза кардан

squeeze [skwirz] - афшурдан

III. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. Can you see grapes?
2. Is Nozanin eating grapes or a cherry?
3. Are the grapes ripe?
4. Are they dark, red and sweet?
5. Do you like grapes?

Nozanin



IV. Write. Make up questions.

1. *Fruit, is, an orange?*
2. *Komronjon, does, like, watermelon?*
3. *Dilnoza, eating, a red, is, apple?*
4. *Is, he? Sobirjon, peeling, is, an orange, not.*
5. *Is, what, peeling, Sobirjon?*

V. Play a game with a ball and say the name of your favourite fruit.

Homework. Fill in the letters. che.ry, g.apes, mel.n, .atermelon, o.ange, so.r,
p.um, pe.ch.

Lesson 30. Fruit and vegetables

Words: berry, gooseberry, strawberry, raspberry, to pick

Structure. What do you want to pick?

I. Look and say.



berry



strawberry



raspberry



gooseberry

II. Read. A berry.

This is a gooseberry

This is a strawberry

This is a raspberry

This is a blackberry

Berries are nice when they are ripe.

III. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. Is the girl picking strawberries?
2. Is Gulchehra planting or picking strawberries?
3. She is picking strawberries, isn't she?
4. What is Gulchehra doing?



IV. Write. Fill in the sentences with given words.

boil, tastes, peels, squeeze, fruit

1. You can _____ a lemon or a orange.
2. A monkey first _____ a banana, then eats it.
3. You can _____ strawberries with sugar and make a jam.
4. Cherry cake _____ very good.
5. Which is your favourite _____ grapes, cherries, or banana.

V. Play the game. At the market.

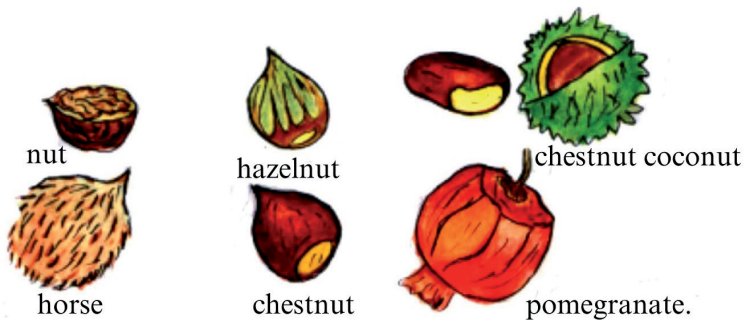
- Can I buy _____ ?
- Yes, you can. I can buy tasty pears.

Homework. Write down each word five times. Berry, strawberries, raspberry and blackberries.

Lesson 31. Fruit and vegetables

Words: nut, hazelnut, chestnut, coconut, horse, chestnut, pomegranate.

I. Look and say.



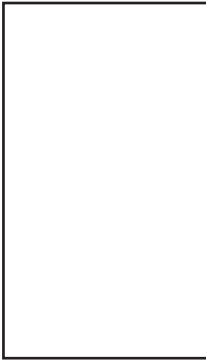
II. Read: [A] up, cup, nut, horse-chestnut.

A nut grows on a tree. We peel nuts before we eat them. They are brown and very tasty.

III. Look at the picture exercise «I» and ask questions.

IV. Write.


You eat



Horse-chestnut

*Cake
Nut
Doll
Chestnut
Ball
Strawberry
Sling
Balloon
Pomegranate*

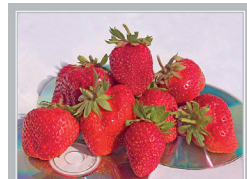
You play



V. Play a game. Who is quicker?

She (he) collects fruit from the basket.

Homework. Fill in the letters. n.t, hor.e-nut, pom. gr.nat,
has.ln.t, c.c.nut.



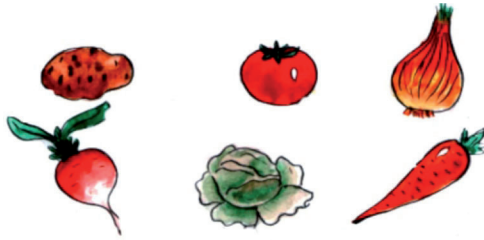
Lesson 32. Fruit and vegetables

Words: Vegetables, potato, tomato, onion, radish, cabbage, and carrot,
to grow.

Structure: What do the collective farmers do?



I. Look and say.



II. Read:

[ou] overalls, potato, tomato

[v] very, vacuum flask, vegetable

Tajik people grow vegetables in the kitchen-gardens. We cook most of them. We use them for our meal.

III. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. Do you see a garden?
2. What can you see in the garden?
3. What is the man doing?
4. Is he picking tomatoes?
5. Where is the man?



IV. Write. How many?

For example

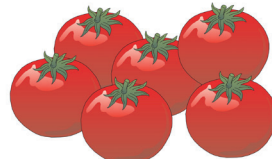
five apples



two potatoes



six tomatoes



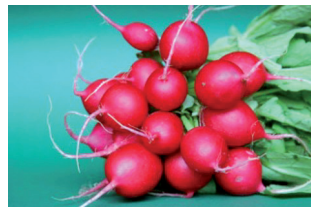
V. Make up a dialogue.

A: Is this a radish?

B: Yes, it is. What colour is the radish?

A: It is pink. Do you like to eat it?

B: Yes, I do. I like to eat _____ ?

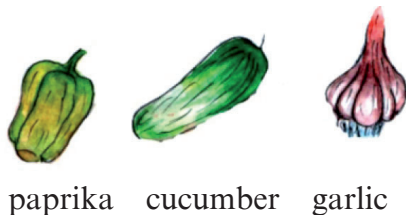


Homework. Draw the pictures of potato, tomato, onion, radish and carrot and make up sentences with them.

Lesson 33. Fruit and vegetables

Words: beans, paprika, peas, pumpkin, cucumber, garlic.

I. Look and say.



II. Read.

[p] potato, peas, paprika, pumpkin

[g] get, garden, garlic

We can make salads with vegetables. We can use peas, paprika, cucumbers, garlic, tomatoes, cabbage, carrots, red beets and etc.



III. Write. What kind of fruit and vegetables can you name?

Example.

Fruit

1. apple

2.

3.

4.

Vegetables

1. Red beet

2.

3.

4.



IV. Play the game. Whisper the word.

The Broken-telephone. Using the new words on theme Fruit and Vegetables.

Homework. Fill in the letters. p.prika, .umpkin, ga.lic, p.as, be.ns.

Lesson 34. Fruit and vegetables

I. Learn the poem.

Purple plums that hang so high
I shall eat you by and by.



II. Translate these words and make a crossword.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 1. Қанд | 5. Миз | 9. Стакан | 13. Корд |
| 2. Нон | 6. Об | 10. Курсӣ. | 14. Шоколад |
| 3. Равған. | 7. Панир | 11. Чангак | 15. Қаҳва |
| 4. Чой | 8. Тухм | 12. Қошук | 16. Мураббо |

III. Correct these sentences:

1. Goats eats meat. They live in jungles. They can fly.
2. Bears live in the houses of every tajik people. They drink tea with the members of the tajik families.

IV. Write. Look at the picture and complete the sentences.

Use these words.

bread,
sugar,

milk,
table,

chair,
cheese,

jam
cup



Breakfast.

*Komronjon sits at the _____, on a _____.
He eats _____ and _____. He also eats bread and
_____. Komronjon drinks a _____ of coffee with
_____ and _____.*

V. Answer the questions.

1. What fruit do you like very much?
2. Where does fruit grow in?
3. What taste has lemon juice?
4. Do you like cherries?
5. What vegetables do you know?
6. Where do vegetables grow in?
7. Make up a dialogue.



VI. Learn a poem.

Thank you! Please.
Let us be polite
In everything we do
Remember always to say “Please”
And don’t forget ”Thank you ”

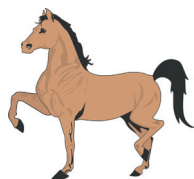
Homework. Learn the poem: “Thank you! Please”.



Lesson 35. Animals

I. Look and name these animals

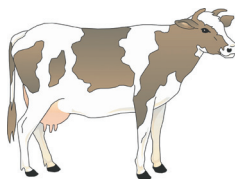
domestic:



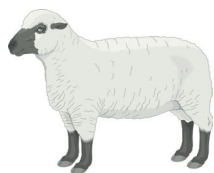
Асп



Буз



Гов



Гўсфанд



Саг



Гурба



Гўсола



Мурғ



Шутур



Тўтӣ

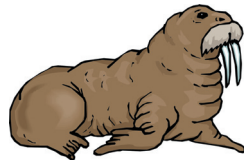


Товус

wild:



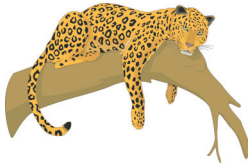
Рӯбох



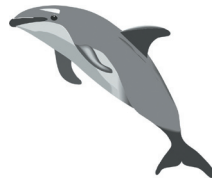
Морж



Маймун



Юз



Делфин



Санҷоб



Гавазн



Хирс



Гўсфанди
Марко Поло



Шер



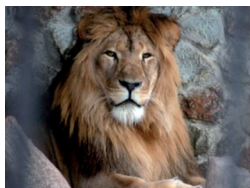
Гург



Кабк

II. Answer the questions:

1. What do you see on this picture?
2. Do you like cats?
3. Why?
4. What kind of animal is a cow?
5. What kind of animal is a lion?
6. What animals live in our Mountainous Badakhshon Autonomic Region?



Lesson 36. At the table

I. Listen to the text and do the test.

When the people go to see each other, they lay the table. First they spread the tablecloth and bring a big plate with bread or scone, jam, sugar-basin, sweets, nuts, biscuits and etc.

They put napkins, a teapot and some tea-cups on the tablecloth.

1. When the people go to see each other, they _____.
a) clean the table b) sit on the table c) lay the table
2. First we _____ then we bring a big plate with bread or scones, jam, sweets, nuts, biscuits and etc.
a) spread the tablecloth b) read the table c) sit on the table.
3. They put _____ a teapot and some tea-cups on the tablecloth.
a) socks b) caps c) napkins

II. Choose the correct English words.

- | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| | a) bread | | a) saucer | | a) grapes |
| карам | b) cabbage | чайник | b) vase | ангур | b) pear |
| | c) potato | | c) tea-pot | | c) peach |

III. Answer the questions.

1. What vegetables do you know?
2. What fruit do you know?
3. What is your favourite dish?



Lesson 37. Revision

I. Write down fruit and vegetables.

Fruit

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Vegetables

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

II. Describe the colour of:

Lemon	orange
Onion	red
Cucumber	yellow
Strawberry	green
Banana	yellow
Grape	red
Carrot	black
Tomato	white
Tiger	
Bear	
Lion	
Marco Polo	
Cobra	
Cow	
Parrot	



III. Choose and write down the words on the theme of Food, Fruit and Vegetables.

boat	dog	cherry
banana	knife	pen
peach	cup	pear
pan	glass	sugar
	cat	

Describe your Dinner or Supper.



1. Look and say how you celebrated New Year



Happy New Year, January, 1

UNIT VI. AT SCHOOL

Lesson 38. At school



I. Read:

[ai] – my, night, right, high
[h] – have, I have, you have,
she has, he has, his book
We have not books.

II. Read the text and ask questions.

I am at school. We are in the classroom. The teacher shows his book and says:

- I have a book. Here it is. Have you, Tolib, a book?

1. Where...?
2. Who is...?
3. Who shows ...?
4. Who says...?

III. Work in pairs, for example:

- A: Have you a...?
B: Yes, I have.
A: Give me, please
B: All right. Take it.
A: Thank you very much.
B: Not at all.

IV. Play a game «Who wants to be a teacher?»

V. Write. Use «have» or «has»

- I ...my book.*
You... your book.
He ...his book.
She... her book.
They... their books.

Homework. Retell the text.

Lesson 39. At school

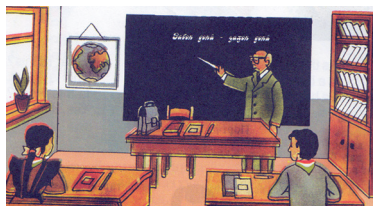
I. Read:

- ch [tʃ] - Chair, chess, chalk, cheese
wr [r] - Wrong, write, wrist - watch

II. Read.

At the lesson

- Teacher:** - Good morning!
Pupils: - Good morning!
Teacher: - Who is on duty today?



Pupil: - I am on duty today. My name is Ravshani Pirzod.

Teacher: - What date is it today?

Pupil: - Today is Monday. The seventeenth of October.

The day is warm. The pupils are all present.

The classroom is clean.

Teacher (shows a book): - Can you say, please, whose book is this? I have found it yesterday after lessons.

One of the pupil: - It is my book. It's mine.

in the classroom – дар синф

at the lesson – дар дарс

whose book? – китоби кӣ?

It's mine – аз они ман

III. Work in groups. Act the dialogue

IV. Answer the questions.

- Who is this?
- Whose book is this?
- What date is it today?

Write: I am on duty today. I am in the classroom. It is my book. It is mine.

Homework. Describe the picture.



UNIT VII. HOUSE - FLAT

Lesson 40. House - flat

Words: house, brick, roof, chimney pot, tile.

Structure: You can see... in the house.

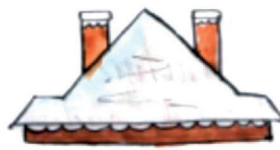
I. Look and say



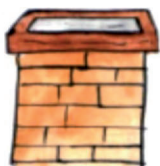
house



brick



roof



chimney



chimney pot



tile

II. Read:

[i] brick, chimney, chimney pot

[au] flower, bow, house

You can see windows, doors, and a roof, a chimney, and a chimney- pot, bricks in the house. It has a tile, in the kitchen and in the lavatory.

III. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. Is this a house?
2. Is this a house or a TV-set?
3. This is a house, isn't it?
4. What is this?



IV. Write. What things has a house?

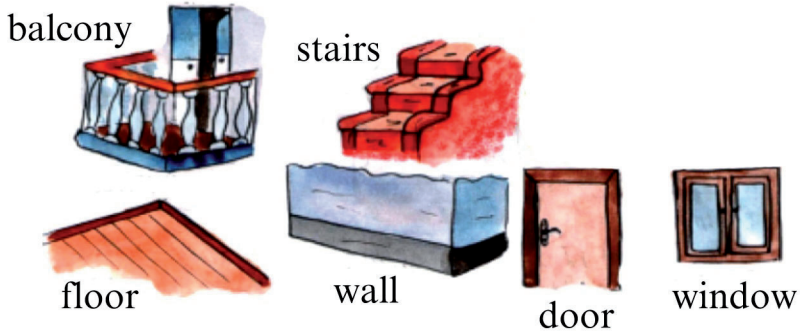
V. Play a game by your choice.

Lesson 41. House - flat

Words: balcony, stairs, floor, room, wall, door and window

Structure: The room has ... Three houses has...

I. Look and say.



II. Read:

[ɔ:] doll, door, wall, floor

[æ] bag, map, balcony

The house has doors, windows, floors, stairs, balcony, and rooms. Our house is very big.

III. Look at the picture of exercise «I» and describe it.

IV. Write. Complete the sentences.

1. The house has a white f _____ and a grey r _____ .
2. It has 2f _____ and 4 w _____ .
3. The house is very big. There are 2 b _____ .
4. You can see 5 r _____ in it.
5. "You can see s _____ at the door

V. Make up your own dialogue. For example:

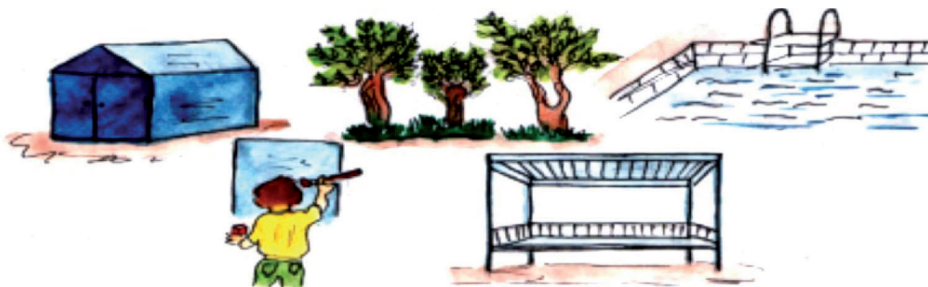
- Have you a house?
- Yes, I have. I have a house.
- What has your house?
- My house has a door, windows, walls, floor, 2 balconies, stairs and 4 rooms.

Lesson 42. House - flat

Words: garage, garden, to get into, pool, to paint, summer-house.

Structure: Let's go to the....

I. Look and say.



II. Read:

[g] girl, go, garage, garden, get into

[p] cap, pool, pink, point, paint

If you go to my house you can see a summer-house, a pool, pink-painted balconies, a very good garden with many trees and flowers in it. The house has no garage, but we have a car.

III. Look and ask questions.



IV. Write. Fill in the missing letters.

Ho.se, ro.f, chi.ney-pot, t.le.

V. Play a game.

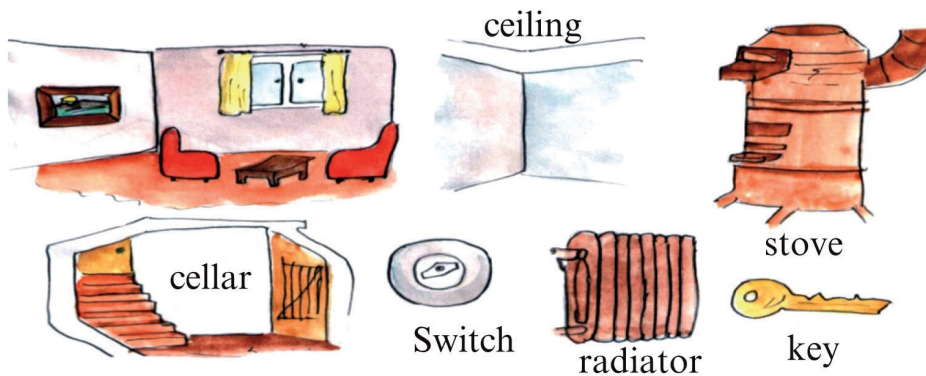
Homework. Describe your house or your flat.

Lesson 43. House - flat

My flat

Words: house, inside, ceiling, cellar, stove, switch, key and radiator.

I. Look and say:



II. Read:

[s] inside, ceiling, cellar, stove, switch.

[k] kitchen, car, cake, key

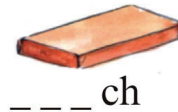
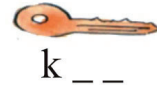
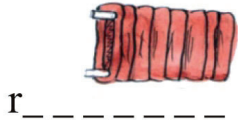
Inside the house you can see a ceiling, a floor, a radiator, a switch, a stove and other things. Our house has also a cellar and a loft.

III. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. Do you see a cellar?
2. Is the girl getting into the cellar or the loft?
3. What can you see in the picture?



IV. Write. Look at the pictures and write.



V. Play a game.

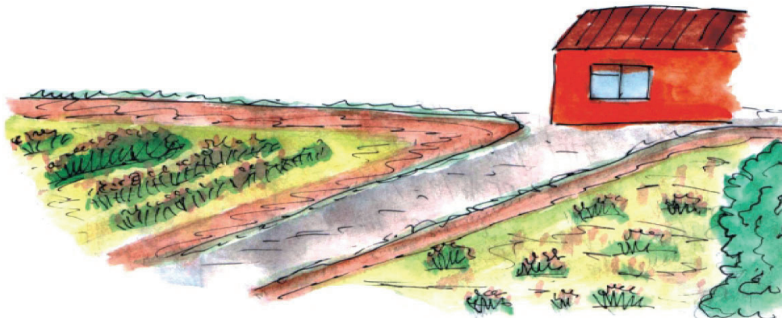
Homework. Describe your friend's house or flat.

Lesson 44. House - flat



Words: to knock, step, kitchen - garden, yard, broken, closed, empty.

I. Look and describe.



II. Read.

[a:] park, car, garden, yard

[e] hen, pen, step, empty.

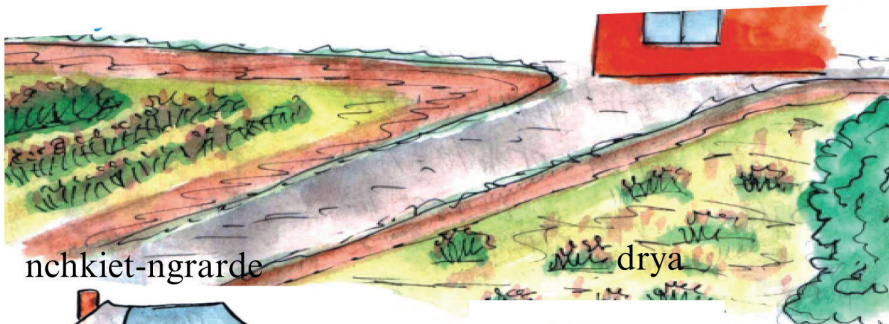
Our house has a kitchen-garden and a large yard. The gate of the house is closed. The rooms are empty.

III. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. Is the man knocking at the door?
2. Is he knocking at the door or opening it?
3. Sobirjon is knocking at the door, isn't he?
4. What is he doing?
5. Is the door broken?



IV. Write. Look at the picture and put down the letters correctly.

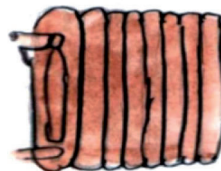


nchkiet-ngrarde

drya



eshou



rridaarto

V. Play a game.

Homework. Make up 5 sentences with new words: kitchen-garden, yard, step, to knock, closed.

Lesson 45. Revision

I. Look at the picture of the house and ask questions.



II. Complete the sentences with these words.

Balcony, ceiling, chimney, step.

1. The classroom is full of books from the floor to the _____ .
2. Komronjon is standing on his little _____ .
3. The smoke is coming out of _____ .
4. I walk up three _____ to the door.

III. Describe the house.



IV. Play some of interesting games.

V. Make up a dialogue or crosswords.

Lesson 46. Revision

I. Read and learn this poem:

My little house

I have a little house
With windows and a door
Two chimneys on the top
And a plot of a grass before

I have a little house
With curtains and a blind,
Two chimneys on the top
And a plot of grass before

I have a little house
Where I go in and out
Two chimneys on the top
And a garden all about.



II. Look at the picture and ask questions.



III. Listen to the text and draw the main parts of the house.

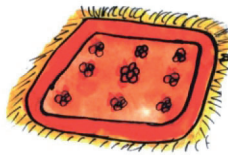
IV. Play a game .Who can write more words on the black board?

Homework. Describe your house and draw it.

Lesson 47. A sitting-room

Words: armchair, wardrobe, bookcase, clock, mirror, living room.

I. Look and say.



II. Read:

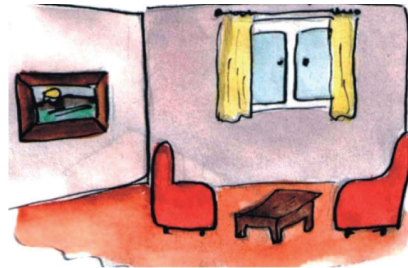
[tʃ] - chalk, chicken, armchair, picture

[k] - cook, clock, bookcase.

This is our sitting- room. It is very large. You can see 2 armchairs, a bookcase, a clock, a mirror and some pictures on the wall.

III. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. Is this a sitting room?
2. Is this a sitting room or a bedroom?
3. This is a sitting room, isn't it?
4. What can you see in the sitting room?



V. Write down and learn the poem

*Mirror, mirror
Mirror, mirror on the wall
Look at me I stand so tall
Touch your face and close your eyes
Mirror, mirror do as I say*



V. Play a memory game. Close the book and describe your flat or your house.

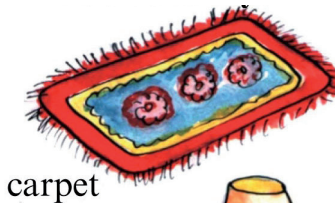
Homework. Learn the poem Mirror, mirror.

Lesson 48. A sitting-room

Words: carpet, curtain, sofa, light, light switch, comfortable.

Structure: What are there in the room? There are....

I. Look and say.



carpet



curtain



sofa



light



switch

II. Read:

[k] cake, coat, clock, carpet, curtain

[l] leg, long, light, comfortable.

We have long beautiful curtains in our sitting room. We have also a beautiful carpet on the floor. There are comfortable armchairs in the sitting room.

III. Answer the questions and translate the words.

1. Do you have a coat? Yes, I do.
2. Do you have a шим? No, I don't.
3. Do you have a парда? Yes, I do.
4. Do you have a оина? No, I don't.
5. Do you have a расм? Yes, I do.

IV. Write. Choose the words, which are used in the sitting room and write down.

Comfortable

Bear

Mother

Sofa

Cat

clock

nose

curtain

sling

drum

light

like

mirror

armchair

carpet

shop

monkey

table

chair

bookcase

V. Play a game. Step by step. (Қадам ба қадам)

Name the word and walk one step....

Homework. Describe your sitting room.

Lesson 49. A sitting-room

Words: television, radio, to switch (on, off), to watch, to listen to.

I. Look and say.



1. In junior school they study . . . years.
a) 4 b) 3 c) 2
2. When they are 11 they go to. . . school.
a) primary b) high c) secondary
3. After finishing a secondary school they go to . . . school.
a) secondary b) comprehensive c) high
4. Academic year in Great Britain has. . . terms.
a) 6 b) 3 c) 4.
5. The beginning of the school year is in. . .
a) November b) October c) September.
6. The ending of the school year is in. . .
a) June b) May c) August.
7. The British students have the. . . school year.
a) shortest b) longest c) coldest.

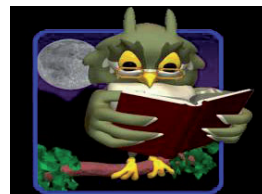
Lesson 50. Let's learn Grammar

Singular

I > have
 You > have
 She > has
 He > has
 It > has

Plural

We > have
 You > have
 They > have



I. Use «have» or «has».

1. I opened the door.
2. Nozanin played her doll.
3. Komron played football.
4. We read a book.
5. They come to school early.

II. Listen, repeat and remember.

Be	was, were	been	будан
Become	became	become	шудан

Buy	bought	bought	харидан
bring	brought	brought	овардан
do	did	done	кардан
give	gave	given	додан

1. I have just opened the door.
2. Grandmother has already cooked supper.
3. I have just bought a cake.
4. He has already done his homework

Have past
has + participle

III. Read:

- 1.Nozanin has opened the door.
- 2.Komron has played football.
- 3.We have bought English books.
- 4.He has become a teacher.
- 5.Dilnoza has brought flowers for her teacher.

IV. Use «have» or «has».

1. I given a letter to her.
2. Komron brought his sport-suit to PI. Lesson.
3. We done our morning exercise.
4. They bought an umbrella at the department store.
5. Dilnoza become a pupil at secondary school № 23.

V. Play the game. Try to guess what she (he) has done.

For example: T: Dilnoza go to the door! (Open the door!) What has she just done? P: Dilnoza has just gone to the door.(She has just opened the door)

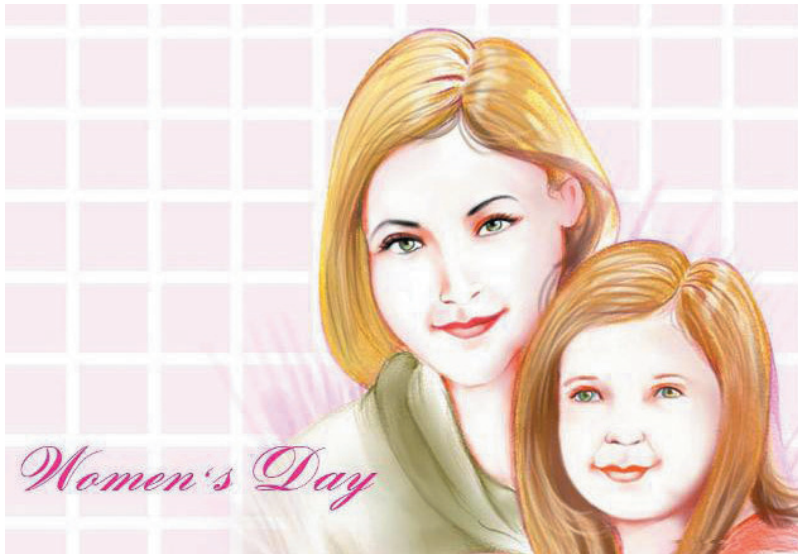
1. Open the window!
2. Shut the door!
3. Read the book!

Homework. Write III forms of the verbs.
Begin, build, cost, wash, dress, go.

--	--	--

Lesson 51. My Mummy

I. Look, read and say.



My dear, dear Mummy,
I love you very much.
I want you to be happy,
On the 8th of March.
Be happy, be happy,
On the 8th of March!

March is the first month of spring. On the 8th of March we celebrate our Mother's day. We give our presents to our mothers, to our sisters and to the girls of our class.

III. Look at the picture and choose what he (she) hasn't done yet.



draw



drink



find

For example: He hasn't drawn the picture yet.

IV. Work in pairs. Use the irregular verbs of Exercise. 1 and talk.

For example: A: You have just broken the cup.

B: No, I haven't broken the cup.

V. Play the game «Magic ball».

Use the 3 forms of the verbs.

Homework. Write 3 forms of the following irregular verbs:

Drink
Choose
Find
Get
Forget
Break
Draw



Lesson 52. Let's learn Grammar

I. Listen and repeat, remember.

Have you just opened the door?

Has he already read the book?

Have you ever been in Dushanbe?

Has he ever visited London?

Have		past
Has	+ subject + ever +	participle

II. Say the interrogative form of the Present Perfect Tense.

For example: 1. I have just opened the window. Have I just opened the window? 2. Gulnoza has just finished her work, hasn't she? 1. Komron has already done his homework. 2. Dilnoza has just read the book. 3. Nozanin has already put on her dress. 4. We have just come from school. 5. They have already written the exercise.

III. Read and learn three forms of the irregular verbs.

Make	made	made	сохтан, кардан
Put	put	put	гузоштан
Take	took	taken	гирифтан
Write	wrote	written	навиштан
Read	read	read	хондан
See	saw	seen	дидан
Fly	flew	flown	парвоз кардан

IV. Work in pairs . Look at the pictures and ask questions about them:



Have you seen??
 been in

V. Play the game by your choice:

Write 3 forms of the irregular verbs as many as you can.

Homework. Write the Interrogative form of the Present Perfect Tense.

1. You have been in Dushanbe.
2. I have forgotten my friend's address.
3. Nozanin has already taken her bag.
4. Dilnoza has just written the letter.
5. They have already seen the film.

Lesson 53. Navrouz

I. Look, read and say.

Navrouz

On the 21st of March we celebrate Navrouz. Navrouz is our National New Year. Our mothers cook a lot of different meals on Navrouz. Sumanak is the symbol of Navrouz.

We play games, sing songs and wish Happy Navrouz to our friends. After Navrouz we have spring holidays. They last till the 1st of April.

national [næʃənl] милли
after [a:ftə] баъд
cook [kuk] пухтан, ошпаз
different [difərənt] гуногун
last [la:st] давом мекунанд
till [til] то



Present Perfect special wh-questions

Presentation.

I. Listen, repeat and remember.

What have you just opened?

I have just opened the door.

Where have you been?

I have been in Dushanbe.

Question have past
words + has + subject + participle

REMEMBER!

WHO + has

For example: I have just opened the door.

Who has just opened the door?

II. Read and learn three forms of the irregular verbs.

Grow	grew	grown	сабзидан
Hear	heard	heard	шунидан
Keep	kept	kept	нигоҳ доштан
Know	knew	known	донистан
Leave	left	left	тарк кардан
Lose	lost	lost	гум кардан
Run	run	ran	давидан
Send	sent	sent	фиристондан

III. Read the dialogue and FIND Present Perfect Tense.

Komron: Have you heard about Anvar?

Nozanin: Yes, I have heard. He has left Khujand for Dushanbe.

K: Oh, when has he gone?

N: He has already gone.

K: Has he sent a telegramme?

N: No, he has just phoned.

K: Really?

N: Sure.

IV. Work in pairs. Play Komron and Nozanin's role.

V. Make up your own dialogues as Ex. III.

Homework. Write 3 forms of these irregular verbs.

Know

Hear

Leave

Keep

Send

Lose

Grow

Run



Lesson 54. On duty

I. Look and say. What she has just done.

For example: She has already opened the window.

Has cleaned, has watered, has bought, has come early



II. Read and say what the pupil on duty has done.

On duty

Komron has come to school early. He has already opened the windows of their classroom and he has refreshed the air. Komron has watered the flowers.

He has brought the chalk and has cleaned the blackboard. He has also dusted the teacher's table, the desks.

III. Work in pairs. Say what Komron has done.

For example: **A:** Has he come early?

B: Yes, he has.

A: What has he done?

B: He has...

IV. Read and learn three forms of irregular verbs.

Catch	caught	caught	қапидан
sell	sold	sold	фурӯхтан
fall	fell	fallen	афтидан
eat	ate	eaten	хӯрдан
ring	rang	rung	занг задан
sing	sang	sung	сароидан
sleep	slept	slept	хоб рафтан
speak	spoke	spoken	гап задан

V. Play the game by your choice.

Homework. Write questions to the following sentences.

1. He has already slept.
2. He has just rang me up.
3. Nozanin has eaten the cake.
4. Komron has grown the flower.
5. They have come early.



Lesson 55. Test yourself

Choose the right answer.

1. Komron grown the flowers.
a) have b) had c) has
2. Nozanin and Dilnoza just played volley-ball.
a) have b) had c) has
3. She already washed the plates.
a) has b) have c) had
4. Has he been in Dushanbe.
a) ever b) never c) no
5. She has sung a song.
a) ever b) never c) no
6. Dilnoza already the text.
a) is reading b) has read c) have read
7. We just the soup.
a) is eating b) was eaten c) have eaten
8. Komron the blackboard.
a) has drunk b) cleaned c) has cleaned
9. He the air of the classroom.
a) has watered b) has come c) has refreshed
10. What he ?
a) has done b) have done c) not doing



Lesson 56. On duty

I. Read.

On duty

Komron is a pupil. He is in the fourth form. Nozanin is a pupil too. She is Komron's classmate. Komron and Nozanin are on duty today. They both must come to school early. Why they are good children and must be good pupils too. Nozanin must clean the teacher's table and the desks of pupils. Komron must bring water for flowers of the class. He must prepare those things which are necessary for the lessons. They must do all things well.

II. Learn negative form of the modal verb of must.

1. This cat must sleep here.
2. You must not go out today.
3. I must not write six sentences.
4. I must write five sentences.

III. Learn the interrogative form of the modal verb of must

1. Must I take my sister with me to the park, mum?
- Of course, my dear.
2. Must I drink this cup of milk with honey sir?
- Of course, you must.

Work in pairs.

A: What must you do every day?

B: I must...

Write what the pupil on duty must do.

Homework. Read the dialogue and say what Ahmad must do.

Teacher: - Who is on duty today?

Ahmad: - I am. My name is Ahmad.

Teacher: - What date is it today?

Ahmad: - Today is Monday, the 2nd of April.

Teacher: - What is the weather like today?

Ahmad: - It is warm today. The sun is shining brightly and the weather is fine.

Teacher: - Who is absent?

Ahmad: - Halimova Zuhro is absent.

Teacher: - What is the matter with her? Is she ill?

Ahmad: - No, she is not. She is in the country with her grandparents. Her mother says, that she will come soon.

Teacher: - Oh, that's good. Are you ready for today's lessons?

All the pupils: - Yes, we are.

Teacher: - What was your home task for today's lesson?
Ahmad: - It was to write a story about the animals of our zoo.
And all of us have their stories.
Teacher: - All right. Let's down for our business. Let's begin
our lessons.

Lesson 57. Revision

Control work (revision).

UNIT VIII. SPORTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS

Lesson 58. Sports

Words and expressions: football, basket-ball, volley-ball, swimming,
riding, to go in for.

Structure: to be going to.

I. Look and say



I'm going to

He (she) is going to

We (you they) are going to

II. Chain drill.

e.g. A: I'm going to volley-ball. What about you?
B: I'm going to swimming. And you?...

e.g. A: Do you go in for football.
B: Yes, I do. What about you?

III. Read.

Many people like to go in for sports. I like volley-ball. Komron, Behruz and Jafar go in for football

Dilnoza and Nozanm like basketball. My brother goes in for riding.

In summer many people go swimming.

IV. Work in pairs.

Say what Dilnoza, Komron, Behruz, Jafar like.

For example:

A: What does Behruz like?

B: He likes football.

V. Write what sport games you and your friends like.

For example: I like....

He (she) likes....

Homework. Write Yes, I do or No, I don't.

1. Do you like football?
2. Do you like swimming?
3. Do you like basketball?
4. Do you like volley- ball?
5. Do you like riding?



Lesson 59. Games

Words and expressions: outdoor games, athletics, indoor games, fan, team, in favor of competition.

I. Look and say.



A team

II. Mark indoor games (+), outdoor games (-)

Football
hockey
volley-ball
basketball
athletics
chess

riding
swimming
boxing
tennis
golf
draughts



III. Read.

There are many fans in Tajikistan. They watch all kinds of competitions. Outdoor games are played in the open air. Indoor games are played in the rooms. All my friends go in for many kinds of sports, such as gymnastics, football and others. Sports makes people strong and healthy. I like sport very much.

IV. Answer the questions.

1. Are there many fans in Tajikistan?
2. Where do we play outdoor games?
3. Where do we play indoor games?
4. Do your friends play football?
5. Do you like sport? Why?



V. Work in pairs. Speak about sport.

For example: **A:** What sport does Komron go in for?

B: He goes in for football.

A: What sport do you go in for?

B: I go in for volley-ball. What about you?



Homework. Write indoor and outdoor games.

Lesson 60. The kitchen

I. Read:

[k] talk, kitchen, kettle, carefully.

You must work carefully in the kitchen.

We cook, boil, cut, and fry, pour in the kitchen room.

II. Rhyme.

The kitchen

The kitchen is the nicest place

In all the house to me

For that's where mummy bakes the pies

And fruity cakes for tea

III. Write. Complete the sentences.

1. *We boil water in the* _____

2. *They prepare food in the* _____

3. *Sobirjon blows out the fire* _____

IV. Play a game. Who is quicker?

He or she must cut bread or potatoes carefully.

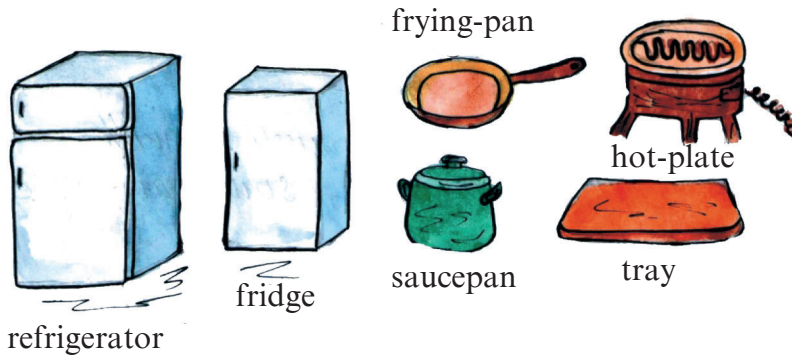
Homework. Make up sentences with new words. Kettle, kitchen, bowl, to boil, carefully.

Lesson 61. Revision

Words: refrigerator, fridge, frying-pan, saucepan, hot plate, tray.

Structure: Where is the...? It is in the kitchen.

I. Look and say.



II. Read.

[r] radio, tray, refrigerator, fridge

[p] pot, pan, frying-pan, saucepan.

You can see a pot, a pan, a frying pan, a fridge, a saucepan, a kettle, bowls in the kitchen.

III. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. Is this a fridge?
2. Is it big or small?
3. This is a fridge, isn't it?
4. What is it?
5. Where is the fridge?



IV. Write.



_ ra _



k _ _ _ _



_ _ _ t _



s _ _ _ _ _

V. Learn the poem.

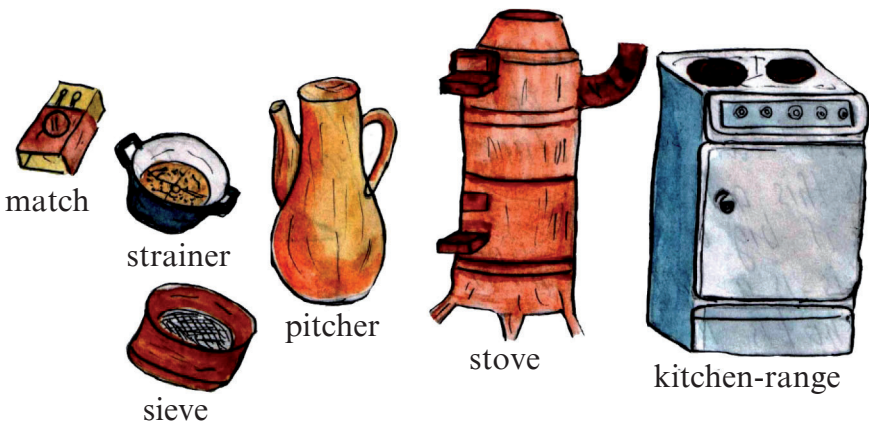
These are my mother's table, knives and forks.
This is my father's table.
This is my sister's looking glass.
This is a baby's cradle.

Homework. Make up 5 questions with hot plate, frying pan, saucepan, knife, fork, and tray.

Lesson 62. The kitchen

Words: match, pitcher, sharp, spilt, slice, strainer, stove, kitchen-range, sieve

I. Look and say.



[tʃ] kitchen, kitchen-range, match, pitcher
[s] spilt, slice, strainer, stove, sieve

The kitchen is on the ground floor. You can see a kitchen-range, a table and four chairs round the table in the kitchen-room.

III. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. Do you see a strainer?
2. Do you see a strainer or a stove?
3. You see a strainer, don't you?
4. What do you see?



IV. Write. Look at the pictures and write down what do you see in the kitchen.



V. Make up a dialogue. In the kitchen.

- Hello!
- Hello!
- Is your kitchen small?
- Yes, it is. Our kitchen is small.
- What is there in your kitchen room?
- There are a fridge, a kitchen-range, a strainer, a sieve, a saucepan, pots....
- Thank you. Good-bye.
- Good-bye

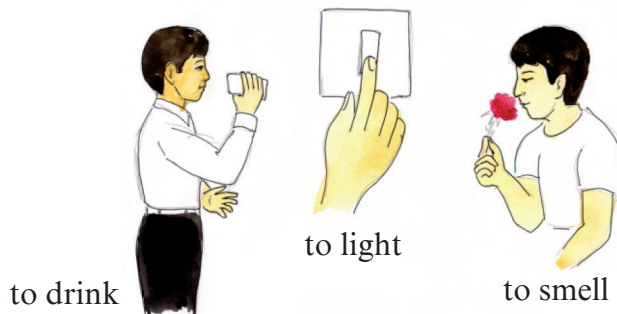


Homework. Describe your kitchen.

Lesson 63. In the kitchen

Words: to light, to smell, lighted, to fill, to drink.

I. Look and say.



II. Read.

[l] leg, long, fill, smell, lighted, light

[ʃ] she, sheep, sharp.

My mother lights the stove with match. I like to smell tasty food.

III. Look at the picture.

Name the things where we pour water, milk and tea.

1. k _____
2. c _____
3. p _____
- 4 p _____
5. g _____



IV. Write. Complete the sentences.

1. The people light the stove with a _____.
2. The people drink tea from a _____.
3. The people fry potatoes in a _____.
4. The people cut bread with a _____.

5. The people boil water in a _____.
6. The people eat soup with a _____.
7. The people blow out a _____.

V. Play a game.

Play volleyball and say the words, about the “Kitchen”.

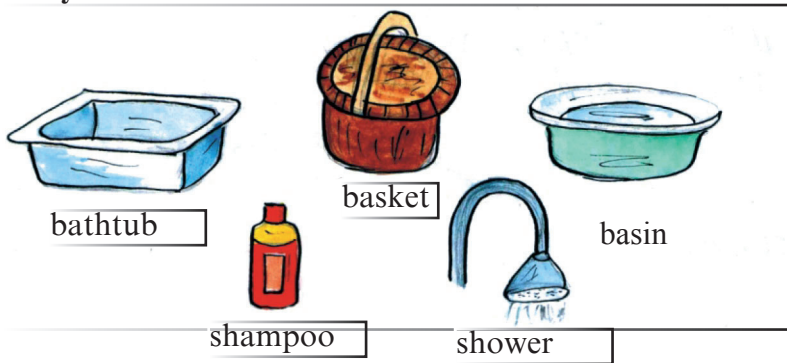
Homework. Describe your friend’s kitchen.

Lesson 64. A bathroom

Words: Bathroom, basket, bathtub, shampoo, shower, to shave.

Structure: What can you see in the bathroom?

I. Look and say.



II. Read

[b] boy, bag, basket, bathtub

[ʃ] shop, shampoo, shower, to shave.

Bathroom is a room, where we wash ourselves or take a shower.

III. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. Is my brother Tohirjon shaving?
2. Is he shaving or taking a shower?
3. Tohirjon is shaving, isn't he?



4. What is he doing?
5. Who is shaving?

IV. Learn a poem.

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

V. Play a game.

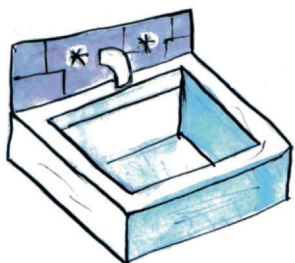
Let's divide our class into 2 groups. Who can jump and say more words.

Homework. Draw the pictures of these words: bathroom, shower and basket.

Lesson 65. A bathroom

Words: sink, soap, soap-dish, to squeeze, sponge

I. Look and say.



sink



soap



soap-dish



sponge

II. Read:

[s] see, sink, soap, soap-dish, sponge.

We put soap into the soap-dish. We can wash with soap and water.

III. Look at the picture and show the things.



- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Bath, | 3. Soap | 5. Sink | 7. Shower |
| 2. Bathtub | 4. Soap-dish | 6. Mirror | 8. Sponge |

IV. Write. Make up your own sentences.

- 1. The bathroom, take a shower, I, go, to.*
- 2. The, people, shampoo, wash, with, hair.*
- 3. We, Soap, wash, our hands, with, water.*

V. Play a game.

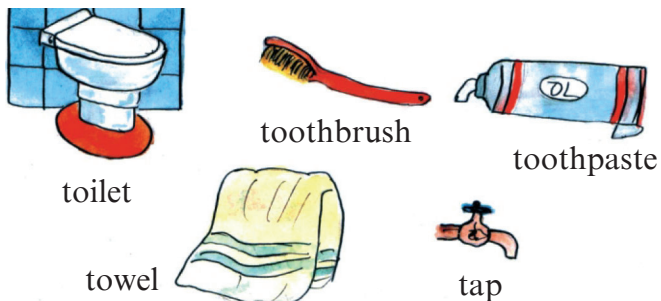
Soap is green or red, or white, or brown, or black as ink. But when you wash they all turn white. That is so nice, I think.

Homework. Fill in the letters. Ba.hroom, S.ink, S.ap, Sha.e, Mi.ror

Lesson 66. A bathroom

Words: toilet, toothbrush, toothpaste, towel, to turn off, tap

I. Look and say.



II. Read.

[t] ten, tap, towel, toilet.

[u:] two, toothpaste, toothbrush

Every day I open the tap and wash my teeth with a toothbrush and toothpaste.
I dry myself with a towel.

III. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. Is this a toothbrush?
2. Is this a toothbrush or toothpaste?
3. This is a toothbrush, isn't it?
4. What is this?
5. What do people do with a toothbrush?



IV. Find the answer and write down.

1. You wash hair with it. _____
2. You wash your hand with it. _____
3. Water comes out of it. _____
4. You put it on your toothbrush. _____
5. You brush your teeth with it _____

V. Play a game by your choice.

Homework. Describe your bathroom.



Lesson 67. A bathroom

Words: comb, washbasin, water-tank, hairbrush, to brush

I. Look and say.



comb

hairbrush



washbasin



water-tank

II. Read and learn the poem.

This is the way I wash my hands
Wash my hands, wash my hands
This is the way I was my hand
So early in the morning

I wash my face, neck, and ears
I brush my teeth,
I clean my clothes
I go to school



early [ə:li] барвакт
neck [nek] гардан
school [sku:l] мактаб

III. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. Can you see a washbasin?
2. Can you see a washbasin or water-tank?
3. You can see a washbasin, can't you?
4. What can you see?
5. What do the people do in the washbasin?

IV. Write.

1. When you brush your hair you take a ...
2. When you brush your teeth you take a ...
3. When you wash your face you take a ...
4. When you dry yourself you take a ...



V. Play a game.

Homework. Describe your friend's bathroom.

Lesson 68. Revision

Words: broom, dustpan, pail, duster, wall-brush, carpet-beater.

Structure: What do we use to clear the room? We use... to clean the room.

I. Look and say.



II. Read.

[^] up, cup, dustpan, when we clean our house, we use these things: broom, duster, dustpan, pail, wall-brush, carpet-beater.

III. Look at the picture and make up a word, write down the letters correctly.



mrboo



ipal



charet-retae

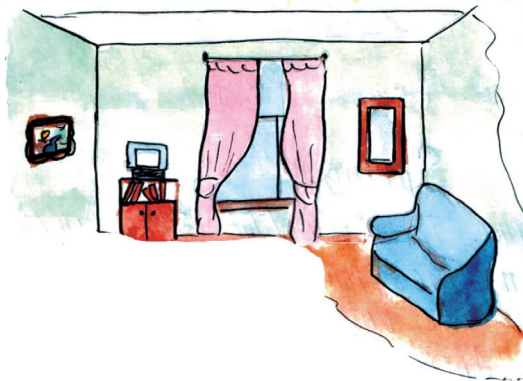
IV. Write. Complete the sentences.

1. We use _____ if we want to sweep the floor.
2. We use _____ if we want to clean the wall.
3. We use _____ if we want to dust the windows.

V. Describe the picture:



Homework. Look at the picture and describe the house.



I. Answer the questions.

1. Have you a house?
2. What kind of rooms have you?
3. What are there in your sitting room?
4. What can you see in your bedroom?
5. Where does your mother cook?
6. Where can you have a bath?
7. What do we use for washing?
8. What do we use for drying?
9. What do we use for cleaning our teeth?
10. Do you like your house?



UNIT IX. THE SEASONS. MONTHS.

Lesson 69. The seasons

Words: Spring, March, April, May, to bloom, sky,
Structure: It is warm in spring.

I. Look and say:



II. Read:

It is spring. The sky is blue. The sun is shining. It is warm. The flowers and trees are blooming. The birds are singing. Spring is in March, April and May.

III. Answer the questions.

1. Is it warm in spring?
2. Are the trees or the birds blooming?
3. Spring is in March, April and May, isn't it?
4. When is spring?
5. It is spring now, isn't it?

IV. Write. Look at the picture and put down the letters correctly.



yaks sgnipr blomo

V. Play a game. What season is it?

Homework. Draw the picture of spring and describe it.

Lesson 70. Spring

I. Read the text :

Spring

March, April and May are spring months. It is a very beautiful season. My friend Mahfuza and I often go to the park in spring. We like spring very much, because the flowers and trees bloom in spring.

1. _____, _____ and _____ are spring months.
a) *October, November, December* b) *March, April, May* c) *June, July, August*
2. Mahfuza and I often go to the _____ .
a) school b) park c) town
3. We like _____ very much.
a) spring b) summer c) winter

II. Fill the translation of these words.

1. Осмон a) spring b) March c) sky
2. Мапг a) warm b) March c) very
3. Баҳор a) spring b) summer c) bloom
4. Офтоб a) sky b) sun c) song
5. Май a) March b) April c) May

III. Write the sentences (The teachers dictates some sentences about spring).

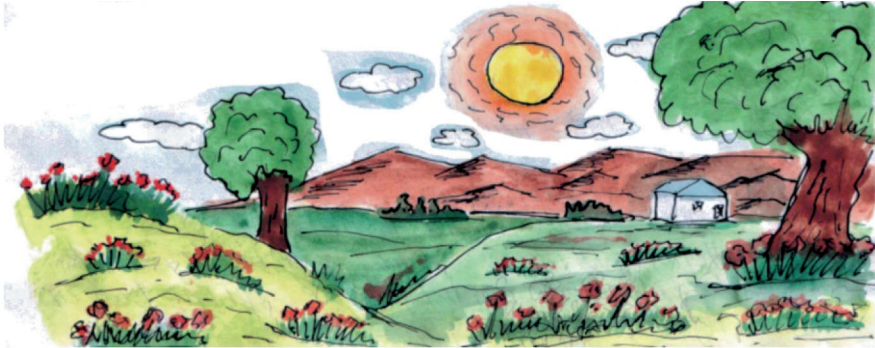
IV. Play a game

Homework. Describe the picture of spring.

Lesson 71. Summer

Words: summer, air, hot, June, July, August.

I. Look and say.

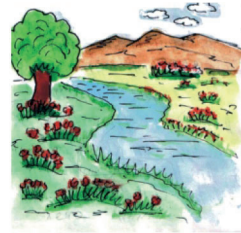


II. Read: Summer

It is summer. The weather is very hot. The days are long. The nights are short. Summer is in June July and August. Summer is the holiday season. Summer comes after spring. The schoolchildren like summer holidays.

III. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. Is it summer?
2. Are the days long or the nights?
3. They are hot in summer, aren't they?
4. When days does summer come?



IV. Write and learn the poem

*Spring, spring, spring!
The trees are green,
Blue skies are seen,
Grey winter's gone away,
The world looks new and gay.*

V. Read the dialogue.

A: - Hello, my friend Gulnoza!

B: - Hello, Dilnoza. What season do you like?

A: - Oh, my dear friend, I like spring. Do you like spring?

B: - Oh, no. I like summer very much.

A: - Why?

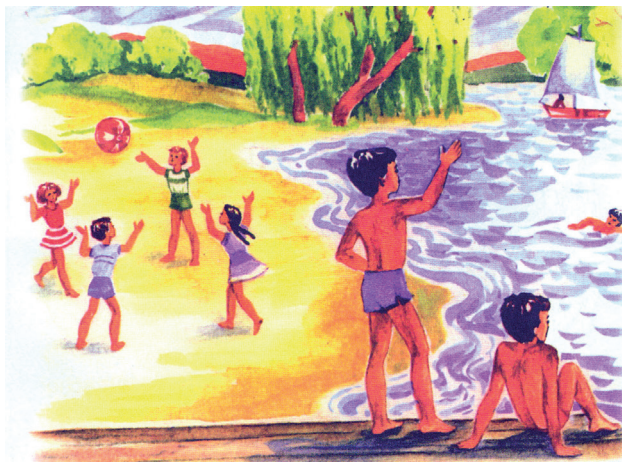
B: - Because we have got school holidays in Summer.

Homework. Make up your own dialogue.

Lesson 72. Summer

I. Look at the picture and learn the rhyme.

Summer, summer, summer!
The sun is shining
The flowers are blooming,
The sky is blue,
The rains are few.



II. Read the text and answer the questions.

FRESH WATER



Summer comes after spring. June, July and August are summer months. The weather is very hot in summer. We don't go to school. We have summer holidays. We help our parents in the fields and gardens. And usually we go the river to swim. The water in the river is very cold. It is fresh and clean. So, our friends and I like to go to swim in summer.

The President of our republic Emomali Rakhmon declared the 2003th-year the year of fresh water. We must not pollute water!

- 1) What season is it?
- 2) What are summer months?
- 3) What is the weather like in summer?
- 4) Who helps the parents?
- 5) Who goes to swim?
- 6) What is the water like?

III. Find the missing words and write down.

7. _____ is the hottest season of the year.
 8. June, July and _____ are summer months.
 9. In summer the children go to the river and lie in the _____.
 10. The nights are _____.
 11. The _____ is very hot in summer.
- Air, sun, short, summer, August

IV. Play a game with a ball and say. Who knows more words about the seasons of the year?

V. Write.

I like to go to the river. I want to see water. The water is fresh and clean. The President of our republic Emomali Rakhmon declared the 2003-th years the year of fresh water.

Homework. Make up sentences with these words: air, June, July, August, hot.

Lesson 73. Autumn

Words: Autumn, leaves, ripe, September, October, November.

I. Look and say.



II. Read.

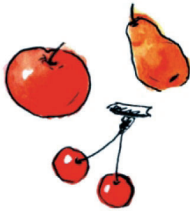
Autumn

It is autumn. The leaves are yellow and brown. Autumn is in September, October and November. The fruit is ripe. It rains. The wind is cold. Autumn comes after summer.

III. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. Are the leaves brown in autumn?
2. Is it warm or cold in autumn?
3. The fruit is ripe, isn't it?
4. When do we pick fruits?

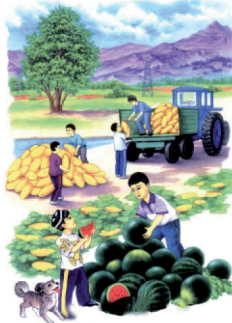
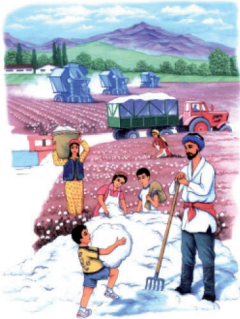
IV. Write. Find the missing letters.



F _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ n _ _ _ ave _ _

V. Make up sentences with these words: ripe, September, October, November, leaves.

Homework. Read the text and answer the questions.



Autumn

The days become shorter in autumn than in summer. The nights become longer and cooler. In Tajikistan the people pick cotton in autumn. They gather the harvest in the fields and fruit in the gardens.

In the morning it is cool. But in the daytime and evenings the weather becomes warmer than usual. I like our nature in Tajikistan.

Lesson 74. Autumn

I. Listen to the teacher's story about autumn and draw the picture of a garden.

II. Read and say why autumn is a golden season.

Autumn is a golden season. The leaves on the trees are yellow. They are beautiful. The sun doesn't shine brightly. Autumn is the harvest time. There are plenty of fruit in autumn. The children like fruit very much.

III. Work in pairs.

A: What season do you like?

B: I like ...

A: Why do you like it?

B: I like ..., because ...

IV. Rhyme.

Autumn, autumn, autumn,
The summer is over,
The trees are bare,
There's mist in the garden
And frost in the air



V. Write.

I like Tajikistan. I like the weather of autumn in Tajikistan. I like the nature of Tajikistan.

Homework. Describe autumn.

Lesson 75. Winter

Words: winter, cold, snow, December, January, February.

I. Look and say.



II. Read:

Winter

It is winter. It snows in winter. It is cold in winter. The days are short; the nights are long. December, January, and February are Winter months. Winter comes after autumn. We can see snow on the houses, on the trees and on the grounds. Children like to play snowballs.

III. The days of the week.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday

Solomon Grundy

Solomon Grundy,
Was born on Monday.
Christened on Tuesday,
Married on Wednesday.
Was ill on Thursday,
Worse on Friday.
Died on Saturday,
This is the end.
Of Solomon Grundy.

was born – таваллуд шуд
christened – таҳти салиб гирифта шуд
married – хонадор шуд
was ill – бемор шуд
worse – холаташ бад шуд
died – вафот кард
buried – гӯр карда шуд
the end – хотима, охир

V. Write down the numbers of these days.

Monday

Wednesday

Tuesday

Sunday

Thursday

Saturday

Friday

VI. Make up words.

win Ja sum	1. summer
nu A ter	2.
ru mer au	3.
Ju tumn a	4.
pril ly Ju	5.
guset ne Au	6.
	7.
	8.

Homework. Describe winter.

Lesson 76. Revision

I. Test your self:

A year has 4 seasons and 12 months. The seasons are: spring, summer, autumn and winter.

There are 7 days in a week. They are: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. Monday is the first day of the week. Sunday is the last day of a week.

1. A _____ has 4 seasons and 12 months.
a) week b) year c) day
2. There are _____ days in a week.
a) 7 b) 9 c) 5
3. _____ is the first day of the week.
a) Sunday b) Friday c) Monday
4. Sunday is the last _____ of the week.
a) spring b) day c) season
5. A year has _____ months.
a) 10 b) 13 c) 12



II. Find the translation of these words.

1. Баҳор
a) spring b) sky c) winter
2. Зимистон
a) autumn b) week c) winter
3. Тирамоҳ
a) summer b) autumn c) Friday
4. Тобистон
a) Sunday b) Monday c) summer
5. Сол
a) week b) year c) month

III. Look at the picture and choose the correct answer.

1. Can you see _____?
a) snow b) rain c) grass
2. What colour is the snow?
a) black b) white c) red
3. Are there snow on the _____?
a) ground b) table c) bag



IV. Listen to the teacher's story about 4 seasons and retell it.

V. Play a memory game. Retell the text about seasons.

Homework: Learn a poem:

Winter, winter, winter,
The snow is falling.
The wind is blowing,
The ground is white.
All day and all night,



Check yourself. The children's day.

I. Learn a poem.

Summer, summer,
The sun is shining.
Green for April, pink for June,
Red and gold for fall.
But sparkly white for wintertime,
The best time of all.



II. Answer the questions.

1. How many seasons are there in a year?
2. What is the hottest season of a year?
3. What is the coldest season of a year?
4. What is your favourite season?
5. What can you say about spring (autumn, summer, winter)?
6. How many months are there in a year?
7. Which are spring (autumn, summer, winter) months?
8. What season do you like best of all?
9. Why do you like it?
10. Are there 7 days in a week? What are they?

READING

Read and say when is the children's day.

The children's day



Soon our lessons will be over. And on the 25th of May we shall have our last ring for this school year. After that we shall have our summer holidays. We begin these holidays on the «I» of June. The 1st of June is the children's day. It is a great day for us. Our teacher and we go to the central park of Dushanbe and have a good time there. Let's go.



Home reading

I am on duty today. I am in the classroom now. It is my classroom. I am early here today. I clean the blackboard of the classroom. I dust the table of our teacher and put flowers on it. Then I dust the desks of our pupils.

Now, the blackboard is clean. The date is written on the blackboard. There is chalk on the blackboard. The duster is on the blackboard. The class is ready for lessons. That's why I am on duty today.

dust [dʌst] – чанг, тоза кардан аз чанг

chalk [tʃ:k] – бӯр

why [wai] – дар ин чо ба маънои: охир,
ман имрӯз навбатчӣ,



Teacher (shows the picture of the traffic lights to pupils): - Who can say, dear children, what is this?

All the pupils: - They are traffic lights.

Teacher (to the class): - Thank you. Now, tell me please, what are they for?

Ahmad: - They are for us, I think. They show us safely to cross the street.

Teacher (to Nodira): - What are you doing here?

Nodira: - I am standing.

Teacher: - You are right. Can you explain them for us, please?

Munira: - She is standing.

Teacher: - Thank you, Munira. Karim tell me please, who are standing at the blackboard?

Karim: - May I tell?

Teacher: - Of course you may. Do, please.

Karim: - When the lights are red we must stop moving to cross. When they are yellow we must be ready to go. And when they are green, we can cross the street.

Teacher: - That's right. You are all clever pupils. You know to cross the street in the city. So, I invite you all together to go to the zoo on Sunday.

All the class: - Let's go, dear teacher.

safely [seifli] – бехатар

cross [krɔ:s] – гузаштан

explain [eksplein] – фаҳмондан

move [mu:v] – ҳаракат кардан

Read and retell.

A fox and grapes

That is a fox. You can see him in this picture. He is red. And he has a tail. This fox is very hungry now. He wants to eat something. And he is looking for something, because he is hungry.

And the fox is running here and there. And now he is under a high wall of a garden. There are a lot of yellow and black grapes in this garden. You can see these grapes too. One of the branches of the vine with grapes is on the wall. These grapes are ripen, yellow and sweet. The fox sees these grapes now. He wants to get to the grapes. He is going to have them. And he jumps there, to the grapes. He jumps more and more, for a long time. But he cannot get to the grapes, because they are high.

Now, the poor fox is tired of jumping. And he says to himself: “These grapes aren't ripen and sweet. They aren't good. They are green and sour. They can be very bad for my stomach and I can lose my appetite”. And he goes away.



prefer [prefə] – пешниҳод кардан, бехтар доништан

all together – ҳаммакаса

hungry [hʌŋri] – гурусна

eat [i:t] – хӯрдан
something [sʌmθɪŋ] – ягон чиз
high [hai] – баланд
grapes [greɪps] – ангур
sour [sauə] – турш
stomach [stəɪmʌk] – меъда
appetite [æpɪtaɪt] – иштиҳо
lose [lu:z] – гум кардан

Read and discuss.

What is water?

Miss Parvina is a young teacher. She teaches nature for the first and second classes. Sometimes the pupils learn the lessons rapidly. But sometimes they are very slow. And miss Parvina repeats these things many times.

Last month the first class studied about water. And yesterday miss Parvina suddenly asked her children:

-What is water?

There was silence in the classroom. Miss Parvina felt saddened.

But here one of the boys raised his hand. This boy wasn't one of the brightest children. So miss Parvina was glad that he could answer. He said:

- Water is a liquid, which has no colour until I wash my hands in it, miss. Then it becomes black or grey, - the boy replied with great confidence.



rapidly [ræpɪdli] – тез
slow [sləʊ] – оҳиста
repeat [ripi:t] – такрор
sometimes [sʌmtaɪms] – гоҳ-гоҳ

last month [la:st mʌnθ] – моҳи гузашта
suddenly [sʌdənli] – ногаҳон
silence [saɪləns] – хомӯшӣ
felt saddened – зиқ шуд
raised his hand – дасти худро бардошт
Bright [braɪt] – доно
a liquid [əˈlɪkwɪd] – моеъ
colour [kʌlə] – ранг
Replied [rɪplaɪd] – ҷавоб дод
Confidence [kənˈfɪdəns] – боварӣ

Riddles about the house

What table has no legs?
In my house there is a smaller house with window and
door and only one person living in it-knowledge.
With d and f I am at home, find us?
What goes without moving from its place?
When you look at it, it is not there,
But it is there when you touch it,
It's like ice that doesn't melt (об шудан)
And water that doesn't flow It is not very big,
But it hangs in the middle of the room
In the daytime nobody wants it,
But at night everyone needs it.
Long legs, crooked things A little head and no eyes
There are two sisters in my house
One says: “I wish the day would come”
Then I can lay in my burden down
The other says, “For me the night is best
then it is my turn to rest”
What is it that never uses its teeth for eating?

Riddles about the calendar

A little old woman with twelve children:
Some short, some long, some cold, some hot.
What is it? Which month of the year is the shortest?
Which is the strongest of the week?



VOCABULARY - ЛУҒАТ

A

a [æ] – артикли номуайяни, ба маънои як, ягон истифода бурда мешавад
absent [əbsent] – ғоиб, одами набудагӣ, чизи набудагӣ
about [əbaut] – дар бораи
again [əgeɪn] – дубора
all [ɔ:l] – ҳама
and [ænd] – ва, пайвандакҳои ва, -у, -ю
animal [æniml] – ҳайвон
answer [a:nsə] – ҷавоб, ҷавоб додан
arm [a:m] – даст (аз китф то оринҷ)
as [æz] – ҳамчун, чӣ тавре ки
as you see – чӣ тавре ки шумо мебинед
August [ɔ:gast] – Август
autumn [ɔ:təm] – тирамоҳ, ҳазон

B

baby [beibi] – кӯдак
back [bæk] – аҷиб, миён
bag [bæg] – сумка
ball [bɔ:l] – тӯб, пӯфак
bear [beə] – хирс
beautiful [bju:tɪfʊl] – зебо
because [bi:kɔ:z] – барои он ки
become [bi:kʌm] – шудан
begin [bi:ɡɪn] – сар кардан
big [big] – калон
black [blæk] – сиёҳ, торик
board [bɔ:d] – тахта, лавҳа
body [bɒdi] – бадан
boots [bu:ts] – пойафзол, ботинка
box [bɒks] – қуттӣ
boxing [bɒksɪŋ] – бокс кардан,
bread [bred] – нон, хлеб
break [breɪk] – танаффус кардан, шикастан

breakfast [brekfəst] – **наҳорӣ, наҳорӣ хӯрдан**
bridge [brɪdʒ] – **купрӯк, пул**
bright [braɪt] – **равшан**
brown [braʊn] – **ранги қаҳваранг**
buy [baɪ] – **харидан**
by [baɪ] – **дар назди, ба воситаи**

C

call [kɔ:l] – **цеғ задан, номидан**
can [kæn] – **тавонистан**
care [keə] – **ғамхорӣ, take care ғамхорӣ намудан**
center [sentə] – **марказ**
central [sentrəl] – **марказӣ**
central park – **боғи марказӣ**
celebrate [selɪbreɪt] – **ҷашн гирифтан**
chair [tʃeə] – **курсӣ**
chalk [tʃɔ:k] – **бӯр**
character [kærɪktə] – **табъ, хулқу атвор**
cheer [tʃeə] – **рӯҳия, cheer up бо рӯҳияи баланд**
cheese [tʃi:z] – **панир**
chess [tʃes] – **шоҳмот, шатранч**
christen [krɪst(ə)n] – **таҳти салиб гирифтан, яъне ба дини масеҳӣ дохил шудан**
city [sɪti] – **шаҳр**
class [kla:s] – **синф**
clean [kli:n] – **тоза**
clever [klevə] – **доно**
clothes [klaʊðz] – **либос, пӯшока**
cluster [klʌstə] – **сари ангур**
coffee [kɔfi:] – **қаҳва**
colour [kʌlə] – **ранг**
come [kʌm] – **омадан**
Congratulate [kɒŋgrætju:leɪt] – **табрик кардан**
cook [kʊk] – **ошпаз, хӯрок пухтан**
cool [ku:l] – **салқин**
count [kaʊnt] – **ҳисоб кардан**

country [kʌntri] – мамлакат, кишлокчой
course [kɔ:s] – курс, роху равиш; of course – албатта
cow [kaʊ] – гов
cowboy [kaubɔi] – чўпонбача, подабонбача

D

dark [da:k] – торик, сиёҳ
date [deɪt] – таърихи рӯз, хурмо (финик)
daytime [deɪtaɪm] – рӯзона
dear [diə] – азизам
dialogue [daɪlɒɡ] – муховара (диалог)
die [daɪ] – вафот кардан, мурдан
differ [dɪfə] – фарк кардан
different [dɪfərənt] – гуногун, фарқиятдошта, мухталиф
do [du:] – кардан
domestic [dəmestɪk] – хонагӣ
down [daʊn] – поён
dozen [dʌzn] – даҳӣ, даҳ дона
during [dʒu:ərɪŋ] – дар вақти
dust [dʌst] – чанг, чангро тоза кардан, чанг кардан
duster [dʌstə] – латгаи чанггирак

E

each [i:tʃ] – ҳар, ҳар кадом, ҳар кас
ear [ɪə] – гӯш
early [ɜ:li] – барвақт
eat [i:t] – хӯрдан
egg [eg] – тухм
evening [i:vnɪŋ] – бегоҳӣ
every [evri] – ҳар, ҳар кас
every day [evri deɪ] – ҳар рӯз
exercise [eksəsaɪz] – машқ
exercise book [eksəsaɪz buk] – дафтар
explain [ɪkspleɪn] – фаҳмондан

F

face [feɪs] – **рӯ ба рӯ шудан**
fall [fɔ:l] – **афтидан**
far [fa:] – **дур**
far from [fa: frɒm] – **дур аз**
father [fa:ðə] – **падар**
favorite [feɪvərɪt] – **дӯстдошта**
feed [fi:d] – **хӯрок додан, хӯрондан**
field [fi:ld] – **майдон, сахро**
fig [fɪg] – **анчир**
fight [faɪt] – **гӯштингирӣ, мухориба**
figure [fɪgə] – **бадан, рақам**
film [fɪlm] – **филм**
flower [flaʊə] – **гул**
fluence [fluəns] – **таъсир кардан**
foot [fʊt] – **пой**
football [fʊt bɔ:l] – **футболбозӣ, бозии футбол**
form [fɔ:m] – **шакл, синф**
fresh [freʃ] – **тоза, тару тоза**
from [frɒm] – **аз**
front [frʌnt] – **дар пешорӯ; in front of дар пешорӯйи ягон чиз**

G

game [geɪm] – **бозӣ**
garden [gɑ:dn] – **боғ**
gather [gæðə] – **чамъ кардан, чидан**
get [get] – **расидан, гирифтан**
get up [get ʌp] – **аз хоб хестан**
girl [gɜ:l] – **духтар**
glad [glæd] – **хурсанд**
glue [glu:] – **ширеш**
good [gʊd] – **хуб**
good luck – **муваффақият орзу кардан**
good bye – **хуш бошед, хайр, то дидан**
grandfather [grændfa:ðə] – **бобо**
grandmother [grændmʌðə] – **бибӣ**

grandparents [grændpɛərənts] – бобою биби
grass [grɑ:s] – алаф, сабза
grapes [greɪps] – ангур; a cluster of grapes як сар ангур
great [greɪt] – бузург, калон
gray [greɪ] – хокистарранг
grow [grou] – сабзондан, калон кардан

Н

hair [hɛə] – муйи сар
hand [hænd] – даст
handsome [hændsʌm] – зебо (барои писар, мард истифода мешавад)
happy [hæpi] – хушбахт
hare [hɛə] – харгӯш
harvest [hɑ:vɪst] – хосил
he [hi:] – ӯ (писар)
head [hed] – сар
help [help] – ёрӣ расондан
help yourself – марҳамат гиред
her [hɜ:] – ӯро, аз они ӯ, ба ӯ (дар муносибат бо духтарон ва занон)
here [hiə] – ин ҷо, дар ин ҷо; come here ин ҷо биё
high [hai] – баланд
him [hɪm] – ӯро, аз они ӯ, ба ӯ (дар муносибат бо писарон ва мардон)
his [hɪz] – аз они ӯ (писар)
hockey [hɒki] – хоккей; чавгонбозии болои ях
hook [hʊk] – чанг
horn [hɔ:n] – шох, сигнал
hot [hɒt] – ҷӯш, сӯзон
how [hau] – чӣ хел
how are you? – шумо чӣ хел?
how many? – чанд?
how much? – чанд?
How nice! – чӣ хел зебо!

И

I [aɪ] – ман
ice [aɪs] – ях, яхмос

ice-cream [aɪskri:m] – **яхмос**
ill [ɪl] – **бемор**
in [ɪn] – **дар, дар даруни**
is [ɪz] – **мебошад, хаст, аст; he is absent ӯ ғоиб аст**

J

jacket [dʒækɪt] – **куртка**
jump [dʒʌmp] – **чахидан**
jungle [dʒʌŋɡl] – **чангал, чунгли**
just [dʒʌst] – **хамин лахза, холо, оддӣ**

K

kid [kɪd] – **бузғола**
kind [kaɪnd] – **намуд, навъ; хуб, нағз**
knock [nɒk] – **тақ-тақ задан**
know [nəʊ] – **донистан**

L

lady [lædi] – **зан, хонум**
large [lɑ:dʒ] – **калон**
last [lɑ:st] – **охирин, идома додан**
late [leɪt] – **дер мондан**
left [left] – **тарафи чап**
lesson [lesn] – **дарс**
let [let] – **ичозат додан, имкон додан**
let us – **ба мо имкон дихед, ки; биёед**
light [laɪt] – **равшан**
like [laɪk] – **маъқул будан, монанд будан**
liquid [lɪkwɪd] – **моё**
listen [lɪsn] – **гӯш кардан**
live [lɪv] – **зиндагӣ кардан**
long [lɒŋ] – **дароз**
longer [lɒŋə] – **дарозтар**
look [lʊk] – **нигоҳ кардан**
love [lʌv] – **дӯст доштан**
lot [lɒt] – **бисёр**

M

man [mæn] – **мард**
many [meni] – **бисёр**
married [mærɪd] – **хонадор шудан**
mate [meɪt] – **рафик; deskmate ҳампарта; classmate - ҳамсинф**
matter [mætə] – **сабаб, воқеа, ҳодиса**
may [meɪ] – **мумкин**
maybe [meɪbi:] – **мумкин ки, имкон дорад, ки**
meat [mi:t] – **гӯшт**
middle [mɪdl] – **мобайн; in the middle of the room дар мобайни хона**
mine [maɪn] – **аз они ман; мина; кон**
minute [mɪnɪt] – **дақиқа**
Monday [mʌndi] – **Душанбе**
month [mʌnθ] – **моҳ**
monument [mɒnju:ment] – **ҳайкал**
more [mɔ:] – **беш, бештар**
more and more – **боз ҳам бештар**
most [mɔ:st] – **аз ҳама беш**
mother [mʌðə] – **модар**
mountain [maʊntɪn] – **кӯҳ**
mouse [maʊs] – **муш**
mouth [maʊθ] – **даҳон; shut up your mouth! Даҳонатро пӯш!**
move [mu:v] – **ҳаракат кардан; stop moving Начунб!**
much [mʌtʃ] – **бисёр**
must [mʌst] – **бояд; I must go ман бояд равам**

N

name [neɪm] – **ном**
national [næʃənl] – **миллӣ**
nature [neɪtʃə] – **табиат**
near [nɪə] – **наздик**
neck [nek] – **гардан**
necktie [nektai] – **галстук**
nice [naɪs] – **бисёр зебо**
night [naɪt] – **шаб; good night хоби хуш!**
no [nəʊ] – **не**

noon [nu:n] – нимрӯзӣ

nose [nouz] – бинӣ

O

often [ɔfn] – тез-тез

oil [ɔil] – равған, нефт

on [ɔn] – дар болои ягон чиз; on the table дар болои миз

one [wʌn] – як

other [ʌðə] – дигар

our [auə] – аз они мо

out [aut] – берун

outside [aʊtsaɪd] – аз берун; дар берун

oval [ouəl] – тухмшакл

over [ouə] – дар болои; тамом шудан

our lesson is over – дарси мо тамом шуд

P

packet [pækɪt] – лифофа (пакет)

park [pɑ:k] – боғ, парк

pass [pɑ:s] – додан, дароз кардан

past [pɑ:st] – гузашта

pay [peɪ] – пул додан, пардохт кардан

pen [pen] – ручка

pencil [pensl] – қалам, расм кашидан

people [pi:pl] – мардум, халқ

pick [pɪk] – чамъоварӣ кардан, чидан

pig [pɪg] – хук

pin [pɪn] – сузанақ

place [pleɪs] – ҷой

plate [pleɪt] – тарелка, лаълӣ

please [pli:z] – марҳамат

pleasure [pleʒə] – халоват бурдан

play [pleɪ] – бозӣ

poor [puə] – камбағал

potato [pəteɪtəʊ] – картошка

present [prezent] – ҳозир будан; тухфа
pupil [pju:pl] – талаба

Q

quarter [kwɔ:tə] – чоряк, 15 дақиқаи як соатро низ меноманд
question [kwesʃn] – савол
quick [kwik] – тез; be quick Тез шавед!

R

rain [rein] – борон
raise [reiz] – боло бардоштан
rake [reik] – алафкашак
rapid [ræpid] – тез
rapidly [ræpidli] – тез, зуд
read [ri:d] – хондан
really [riəli] – дар ҳақиқат
red [red] – сурх
repeat [ripi:t] – такрор кардан
reply [riplai] – ҷавоб додан
revision [reviʒn] – такрор кардан, санчидан
right [rait] – рост, тарафи рост (my right hand дасти рости ман; you are right шумо рост мегӯед)
ring [riŋ] – занг задан
river [rivə] – дарё
room [rum] – хона, хучра
rose [rouz] – гули садбарг
round [raund] – гирд, гирда; дар атроф, дар гирди ягон чиз
run [rʌn] – давидан
running water – оби даруни хона

S

safely [seifli] – беозор, оҳиста, бехатар
salt [sɔlt] – намак
Saturday [sætə:di] – шанбе
say [sei] – гап задан, гуфтан
school [sku:l] – мактаб
second [sek(ə)nd] – сония;

see [si:] – дидан
she [ʃi:] – вай (духтар, зан)
shirt [ʃə:t] – куртаи бачагона, майка
shoes [ʃu:z] – туфлӣ
shopping [ʃɒpɪŋ] – харидорӣ
shop-keeper [ʃɒki:pə] – мудири мағоза
shut [ʃʌt] – пӯшидан
silence [sailens] – хомӯшӣ
silent [sailent] – хомӯш
sister [sistə] – хоҳар
skate [skeit] – яхмолакбозӣ
sky [skai] – лижатозӣ
sledge [sledʒ] – чана
slow [slou] – оҳиста
snow [snou] – барф
sorry [səri] – афсӯс - (хӯрдан)
sport [spɔ:t] – варзиш
spring [sprɪŋ] – баҳор
stomach [stɒmək] – меъда
stop [stɒp] – истодан
story [stɔ:ri] – нақл
suddenly [sʌdenli] – ногаҳон
summer [sʌmə] – тобистон
swim [swim] – оббозӣ кардан, шино кардан

Т

table [teibl] – миз, стол
take [teik] – гирифтан
tea [ti:] – чой
teach [ti:tʃ] – ёд додан, таълим
teacher [ti:tʃə] – муаллим
tell [tel] – гуфтан
that [ðæt] – вай, чизи дар дурӣ будагӣ
the [ðe] – артикли муайян, ки ба чойи that ва this ба кор меравад
there [ðeə] – дар он ҷо
thick [θɪk] – ғафс

thin [θin] – **борик, тунук**
thing [θɪŋ] – **чиз**
think [θɪŋk] – **фикр кардан**
this [ðɪs] – **ин, чизи дар наздикӣ будагӣ**
Thursday [θəːsdi] – **панҷшанбе**
time [taɪm] – **вақт, маротиба**
to [tu:] – **ба**
today [tədeɪ] – **имрӯз**
tomorrow [təmərou] – **пагоҳ**
too [tu:] – **ҳамчунин, аз ҳад зиёд**
turn [tə:n] – **навбат, гардиш, мубаддал шудан, тоб додан, табдил ёфтан**

U

umbrella [ʌmbrelə] – **чатр**
under [ʌndə] – **дар зери**
understand [ʌndəstænd] – **фаҳмидан**
use [ju:z] – **истифода кардан**
usual [ju:zuəl] – **оддӣ, маъмулӣ**
usually [ju:zuəli] – **одатан**

V

vegetable [vedʒɪtəbl] – **сабзавот**
very [veri] – **бисёр**

W

wall [wɔ:l] – **девор**
want [wɒnt] – **хостан**
wardrobe [wɔ:droub] – **чевон**
warm [wɔ:m] – **гарм**
was [wɔz] – **буд**
wash [wɔʃ] – **шустан**
water [wɔtə] – **об**
Wednesday [wensdi] – **чоршанбе**
well [wel] – **хуб**
welcome [welkʌm] – **хуш омадед**
week [wi:k] – **ҳафта**
weekdays – **рӯзҳои кори**

weekend – **рӯзҳои истироҳат**
weather [weðə] – **обу ҳаво**
wet [wet] – **тар, намнок**
what [wɒt] – **чӣ?**
where [wɛə] – **дар кучо?**
which [wɪtʃ] – **кадом? кӣ?**
white [waɪt] – **сафед**
who [hu:] – **кӣ?**
whom [hu:m] – **ба кӣ, киро?**
whose [hu:z] – **аз они кӣ?**
why [waɪ] – **барои чӣ?**
wild [waɪld] – **вахшӣ**
winter [wɪntə] – **зимистон**
With [wɪð] – **бо, ҳамроҳӣ**

Y

yard [jɑ:d] – **ҳавлӣ**
yesterday [jestə:di] – **дирӯз**
year [je:] – **сол**
yes [jes] – **ха**
you [ju:] – **шумо**
your [jɔ:] – **аз они шумо**
young [jʌŋ] – **ҷавон**

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