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# ENGLISH

6





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# ENGLISH

Ўрта умумтаълим мактабининг  
6-синфи учун дарслик

*Қирғизистон Республикасининг  
Таълим ва фан вазирлиги томонидан  
тавсия этилган*



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## I

# THE FIRST QUARTER

## WELCOME TO THE SIXTH FORM!

### UNIT ONE

#### Lesson one

**Ex: I** Look at the picture and describe it.



**Ex: II** Listen to the words and read them.

think	this	shelf	child
thought	that	shine	chair
health	those	shall	chips
Thursday	these	sheep	watch
Maths	weather	shirt	children
bath	brother	shut	chalk

**Ex: III** Fill in *am, is, are*.

- 1) Dilbar ... my friend. 2) His name ... Ozodbek. 3) She ... a teacher. 4) The children ... in the park . 5) We ... at the English lesson. 6) My father ... a driver. 7) Her brother ... a doctor. 8) They ... in the room. 9) I ... from the South of Kyrgyzstan.

**Ex: IV** Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

- A**
1. Who are they?
  2. What is the boy's name?
  3. Is he your elder brother?
  4. What is the girl's name?
  5. Are they at school?
  6. Is she in the 6<sup>th</sup> form?
  7. Is he a pupil?
  8. Is she your classmate?



- B**
1. Who are they?
  2. Is she your English teacher?
  3. Do they work at the lesson?
  4. Where are they?
  5. Are they at the English lesson?
  6. Are they in the garden?

**Ex: V** Read and learn the dialogue by heart. Make up a similar dialogue.

**Teacher:** Who is on duty today?

**Pupil:** I am on duty today.

**T:** What is the date today?

**P:** Today is the 2<sup>nd</sup> of September.

**T:** What day of the week is it today?

**P:** It is Wednesday.

**T:** Is the weather fine today?

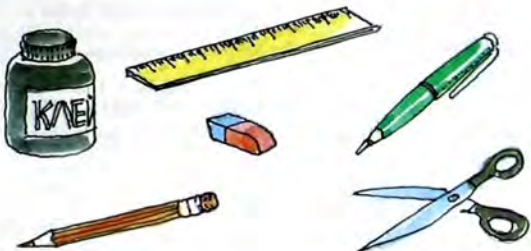
**P:** Yes, the weather is fine today.

**T:** Who is absent?

**P:** All are present.

**T:** Well, sit down please.

Ex: VI Circle the individual words. Match the word with a picture.



ruler book chair exercise book pencil desk bag classroom pen



eraser glue map scissors duster blackboard chalk paper under table

## Lesson two

Ex: I Listen to the words and read them.

horse  
ball  
small

book  
cook  
took

front  
some  
run

boy  
toy  
coin

port	foot	but	boil
salt	put	cut	oil
tall	full	must	voice

**Ex: II Read and translate the following sentences.**

1. The sky is blue. 2. Bishkek is a green city. 3. This is an exercise book. 4. Our English teacher is young. 5. My uncle is an engineer. 6. Toktogul park is beautiful. 7. Today is the 5<sup>th</sup> of September. 8. They are good friends.

**Ex: III Fill in *the, a, an*, where necessary.**

1. Kamola is ... good pupil. 2. Imamidin works at ... factory. 3. ... USA is ... big country. 4. It is ... wonderful day. 5. I am from ... Novkat. 6. This is ... dictionary. ... dictionary is thin. 7. I study at ... school. 8. ... Black Sea is one of ... largest sea in the world. 9. I like to have ... egg for breakfast.

**Ex: IV Read and remember.**

Promise little, but do much.

Кам ваъда бер, кўп иш қил.

Respect yourself, or no one else will respect you.

Ўзингни ҳурмат қил, бўлмаса ҳеч ким сени ҳурмат қилмайди.

**Ex: V Read the text and retell it.**

Our family is large. My name is Ominahon. I live in Novkat. I am in the 6<sup>th</sup> form. I go to the mountain with my father, mother, little sister, little brother and two friends. The mountain is very beautiful. It is covered with green grass and nice flowers. The air is fresh in the mountain. We pick flowers and play together. My parents sit on the top of the mountain and look around the nature. They see many domestic animals: cows, calves, sheep, lambs, horses, fowls, goats, kids, donkeys and dogs. There are many boz uiz there. Shepherds live in the boz uis. A boz ui is a movable home of the Kyrgyz people. The shepherd's wife gives us kymyz, boorsok and airan. We have a good rest in the mountain.

**Ex: VI Answer the questions about the text.**

1. Do you see Ominahon's family?
2. Where does she live?
3. Where do they go?



4. What do they do there?
5. What domestic animals do they see?
6. Is boz ui the Kyrgyz national home?
7. Who gives them boorsok and kymyz?
8. Can you describe the mountain?

**Ex: VII** Look at the picture and describe it:



**Ex: I** Listen to the words and read them.

usual	bird	year	wish
television	birth	young	which
change	board	you	woman
orange	bat	your	women
pleasure	bed	few	when
engineer	bad	new	Wednesday

**Ex: II** Complete the sentences and translate them

1. My grandfather is my father's ... .
2. My father is my grandmother's ... .
3. I am my mother's ... .
4. My sister's husband is my ... .
5. The wife of my brother is my ... .
6. The daughter of your aunt is your ... .
7. The child of my sister is my ... .
8. I am the .... of my grandparents.

**Ex: III Form sentences using the following words.**

1. At school, I, good, many, have, friends.
2. Teacher, mother, is, my, young, English.
3. Hard working, are, classmates, clever, my, and.
4. The, lesson, uncle, physical training, I, with, my, meet, at.
5. My, daughter, is, mother's, she.
6. School, village, our, in, new, is, the.

**Ex: IV Find the antonyms.**

weak		fat	dry		neat
	wet			light	
young		messy	strong		thin
	before			fast	
dark			old		arter
	slow			clean	
dirty		like			hate

**Ex: V Speak about your summer vocation.**



# UNIT TWO

## Lesson one

**Ex: I Listen to the words and read them.**

text	teach	under	street
box	speak	duster	keep
six	clean	butter	three
exercise	read	Russian	sleep
taxi	eat	sun	week

**Ex: II Complete the sentences.**

I am ... . You are ... . He is ... . She is ... . It is ... . We are ... . You are ... . They are ... .

(doctors, friends, clever pupil, a boy, Uzbek, a girl, a tree, children)

**Ex: III Read and translate the following sentences.**

1. I am a pupil. My name is Husniddin. 2. You are a schoolboy. Your hobby is to play computer games. 3. He is my father. His name is Imamiddin. 4. She is a teacher. Her name is Dilafruz. 5. It is a glue. It is mine. 6. We are at the lesson. Our room is large and light. 7. You are friends. Your names are Hakimjon and Hosiljon. 8. They are writers. Their books are interesting.

**Ex: IV Where must the birds land?**



**Ex: V Fill in *their, she, we, her, your, his, my, our.***

1. ... are in the park. 2. He is my classmate. ... mother is a singer. 3. Please, give me ... dictionary. 4. ... is lazy girl. 5. I help ... elder sister. 6. We have ... supper. 7. ... hair is long and curly. 8. They are doctors. ... hospital is comfortable.

**Ex: VI Listen to the song and sing it.**

### We are happy

I am happy.  
You are happy.  
He is happy.  
She is happy.

We are happy.  
You are happy.  
They are happy too.

## Lesson two

**Ex: I Look and say what you see in the picture. Use Personal and Possessive Pronouns.**



**Ex: II Listen to the words and read them.**

ear  
near  
dear  
hear  
beer  
year

house  
blouse  
town  
brown  
now  
cow

hair  
chair  
fare  
pair  
pear  
bear

tea  
sea  
meal  
feet  
need  
free

**Ex: III Agree or disagree with the following statements.**

1. Our school year begins on the 1<sup>st</sup> of October.
2. I am in the 6<sup>th</sup> form.
3. Ch. Aitmatov is a famous Uzbek writer.
4. We play football in winter.
5. Osh is a beautiful village.
6. Your English teacher is young.

**Ex: IV Make up sentences.**

They	write	interesting books
We	go to	theatre
She	help	to my parents
He	see	animals
I	do	their homework
Maftuna	take care of	foreign films
Maksud	to be in	the village
The pupils	read	a letter to her friends

**Ex: V Read with the teacher and study the use of the new words.**

**far from** - Our family lives not far from the town.

Bishkek is far from Osh.

**to get** - I get only good marks at school.

My little sister gets five marks today.

**hard-working** - My classmates are hard-working pupils.

**milk-maid** - There are many cows in the farm.

Her mother works there. She is a milk-maid.

**tractor** - We see new tractors in the field.

**driver** - His uncle is a tractor driver. I want to be a driver.

**Ex: VI Fill in driver, tractor drivers, far from, to get, milk-maid, hard-working.**

1. They go to the picnic not ..., ... their house.
2. I ... an excellent mark in English.
3. Our school has its own microbus. The ... of the bus is my neighbour.
4. The directors are ..., because they work from morning till night.
5. My aunt is a ... . She looks after cows.
6. We help the ... to wash their tractors.

**Ex: VII Guess the riddle.**

I have many leaves,  
But I'm not a tree;  
I'm a nice thing,  
Come and read me.

(a b ... .. k)

**Lesson three**

**Ex: I Look at the pictures and read the sentences.**



Give me the flower  
Give the flower to me.



I give him the book.  
I give my book to him.



I give her the book.  
I give the book to her.



I often give you my bag.  
I often give my bag to you.



Give us the balloon.  
Give the balloon to us.

**Ex: II Remember.**

I - me  
You - you  
He - him  
She - her  
It - it



Give them the ball.  
Give the ball to them.

we - us  
You - you  
They - them

**Ex: III Form sentences using the following words.**

1. Hobby, Sarvar, them, your, tells, about
2. Coat, me, for, parents, buy, my, a new.
3. Teacher, introduce, they, their, with, geography, us.
4. New, her, to, he, shows, his, flat.

**Ex: IV Read the text and tell about your family.**

**Anvar's family**

Anvar is a village boy. He lives not far from a big town. The name of the village is Narimon. Anvar goes to the village school, he is in the sixth form. He is a good pupil and gets good marks.

Anvars parents are farmers. Their farm is very big. It has many tractors and machines. Anarkulov Rahmatullo is his father. He is a tractor driver. He is a very hard-working man. His wife is Gulmirahon. She is a nice and kind woman. She is thirty-seven years old. She works on a farm, she is a milk-maid.

Anvar has two brothers and one sister. His brothers go to school, but his sister does not go to school. She is too young.

The children help their mother and father about the house. They have a new car and they often go to town. Anvar's family is friendly.

**Ex: V Answer the questions about the text.**

1. Where does he live?
2. Anvar's parents are farmers, aren't they?
3. What is his father's profession?
4. What is his mother's profession?
5. How many brothers has he?
6. Where do they go with a new car?

**Ex: VI Translate into English.**

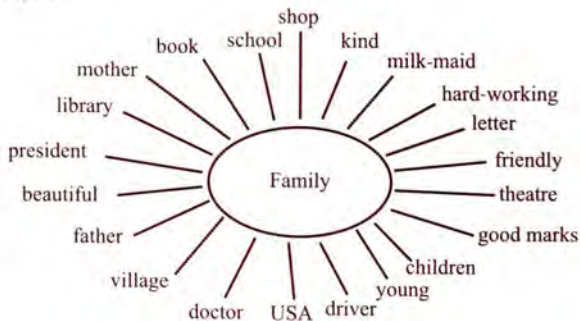
1. Инглиз тилидан сизга ким дарс беради? 2. Илтимос, менга ўша конвертни кўрсатинг. 3. Менинг дафтарим қани? 4. Акамнинг оиласи қатта. Унинг хотини ва ўчта боласи бор. 5. Менинг аям ўқитувчи бўлиб ишлайди. 6. Улар уйлари яқинидаги мактабда ўқишади.

**Ex: VII Do you know?**

... that fish sleep under the water, but they do not close their eyes because they have no eyelids.

eyelids - қовоқ

**Ex: VIII Look at the cluster and choose the right words for the topic.**





# UNIT THREE

## Lesson one

### The Present Indefinite Tense

Every day, every week, every month,  
every year, often, usually, always, newer.

#### Ex: I Listen to the words and read them.

beat - beats

come - comes

ask - asks

begin - begins

play - plays

want - wants

know - knows

become - becomes

answer - answers

speak - speaks

bring - brings

cry - cries

#### Ex: II Read the following words.

helps, cleans, opens, answers, stops, talks, counts, reads, gives,  
thinks, comes, writes, paints, spends, likes, plays, studies, knows,  
dances, closes, jumps.

#### Ex: III Read and remember.

do - does

have - has

try - tries

dress - dresses

do not - don't

does not - doesn't

have not - haven't

has not - hasn't

#### Ex: IV Write down the following sentences. Put the verbs in the Present Indefinite Tense.

1. My mother (cook) tasty dishes.
2. We (pick) cotton in autumn.
3. I (translate) the text.
4. His friend (write) a composition.
5. She (come) home at 6 o'clock every day.
6. They (live) in Osh.

#### Ex: V Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

<b>Note</b>	He goes to school every day. Does he go to school every day. He doesn't go to school every day.
-------------	---

1. I buy a dictionary.
2. Rano waters the flowers.
3. You watch TV every evening.
4. Schoolchildren make up sentences at the English lesson.

**Ex: VI Make up sentences.**

I	learns	morning exercises
Bobur	play	the table
She	do	English books
We	cleans	a poem
You	read	computer games
They	recite	the new words

**Ex: VII Look at the pictures:**

a) describe them;

b) ask questions



## Lesson two

**Ex: I Listen to the words and read them.**

easy	trousers	power
read	cloud	brown
eat	mouse	cow
meat	house	how
speak	out	now
teacher	around	owl

**Ex: II Answer the questions.**

1. How many lessons do you have today?
2. Do you go to the lessons every day?
3. What do you do after shopping?
4. They have many books, haven't they?
5. Does your teacher correct your mistakes?
6. His father works at school, doesn't he?

**Ex: III Read with the teacher and study the use of the new words.**

**Knowledge Day** - The 1<sup>st</sup> of September is - the Knowledge Day.

**country** - Kyrgyzstan is our country.

**school year** - The school year begins in autumn.

**to get** - Getting knowledge is difficult.

**life** - There are a lot of interesting things in our life.

**internet** - My elder brother goes to Internet every day.

**Ex: IV Complete the following sentences.**

1. We live in our ... .
2. The pupils get knowledge during the ... .
3. The 1<sup>st</sup> of September is the ... .
4. People can see everything in their ... .
5. Every day my friends go ... .
6. English is my favourite ... .

(Internet, school year, country, Knowledge Day, life, subject)

**Ex: V Translate into Uzbek.**

1. Our country is large and beautiful.
2. Knowledge is power.

3. During the school year pupils learn different subjects.
4. They have computers and Internet club at school.

**Ex: VI Form sentences using the following words.**

1. Country, I, much, like, very, my.
2. English, at, magazines, we, many, have, home.
3. Computer, our, cosy, room, is, and, comfortable.
4. At school, get, we, knowledge.

**Ex: VII Learn the dialogue by heart. Make up your own dialogue**

**S:** Hello, Maftuna!

**M:** Hi, Sadykjan! Glad to see you.

**S:** So I am. Where do you go?

**M:** I go to the concert.

**S:** Do you understand music?

**M:** Yes, of course. Let's go to the concert together.

**S:** OK. It is pleasant day, isn't it?

**M:** Really. Do you enjoy music concerts?

**S:** I don't understand music very well ...

**Ex: VIII Look at the picture and describe it.**



**Lesson three**

**Ex: I Read and remember.**

**He**

father  
brother  
son  
man

**She**

mother  
sister  
daughter  
woman

**They**

father-mother = parents  
brother-sister = relative  
son-daughter = children  
man-woman = people

**Ex: II Give the correct form of the verb in the Present Tense according to the subject.**

1. She (go) to buy food every week.  
We (go) to buy food every week.
2. She (prefer) to go early in the morning.  
I (prefer) to go early in the morning.
3. She (try) to go to the mountain.  
They (try) to go to the mountain.
4. You (eat) a lot.  
She (eat) a lot.
5. He (help) them.  
We (help) them.
6. He (ask) my brother sometimes.  
I (ask) my brother sometimes.

**Ex: III Read the text and retell it.**

### **Knowledge Day**

Our country is beautiful. We have many holidays. When the school year begins, all schoolchildren celebrate the Knowledge Day. It is the first day when millions of schoolchildren and teachers go to school.

They can get knowledge not only at school but also from books, magazines, radio, TV, computer and Internet. The best way to get knowledge is to read books a lot, to be active at all the lessons at school, to visit museums, libraries, Internet and use computer programs.

“Knowledge is power”. To get knowledge is not an easy thing. You cannot know everything. To know everything is to know nothing, but you have to learn as many useful things as you can in your life.

**Ex: IV Answer the questions about the text.**

1. When do you celebrate the Knowledge Day?
2. Do you go to school on that day?
3. Can you get more knowledge at school?
4. What is the best way to get knowledge?
5. Is knowledge power?
6. Can you know everything in your life?

**Ex: V Complete the sentences.**

1. On the 1<sup>st</sup> of September you congratulate your ...
2. We live in Kyrgyzstan. It is our ...

3. Usually my classmates Zulfizar and Nilufar play ball in the ...
4. Pupils count the cardinal and ordinal numerals at the ...  
(country, lesson, teachers, garden)

**Ex: VI Agree or disagree with the following statements:**

1. English is your favourite subject.
2. Schoolchildren celebrate the Independence Day on the 1<sup>st</sup> of September.
3. Chyngyz Aitmatov is a well-known writer.
4. Sometimes we translate English songs.
5. Your school is new and comfortable.
6. It is Handicraft lesson.

**Ex: VII Say where you usually celebrate the Knowledge Day.**



# UNIT FOUR

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## Lesson one The Past Indefinite Tense

Yesterday, last week, last month, last year, two days ago, the day before yesterday ...

### Ex: I Read the words after the teacher.

look - looked	want - wanted	listen - listened
watch - watched	work - worked	plant - planted
help - helped	wash - washed	collect - collected
dance - danced	pick - picked	gather - gathered

### Ex: II Read the words.

Compared, landed, counted, showed, studied, closed, looked, listened, jumped, watered, opened, dressed, cleaned, liked, celebrated, organized, danced, smiled.

### Ex: III Read and memorize:

to begin - began	to be - was (were)	to put - put
to read - read [red]	to come - came	to keep - kept
to write - wrote	to have - had	to make - made
to speak - spoke	to take - took	to understand - understood
to see - saw	to sing - sang	to hear - heard
to do - did	to meet - met	to sleep - slept
to go - went	to eat - ate	to meet - met

### Ex: IV Write down the following sentences. Put the verbs in the Past Indefinite Tense.

1. She (translate) the exercises at the last lesson.
2. He (live) in the village with his grandparents last summer.
3. My best friends (go) to the theatre yesterday.
4. We (water) the fresh roses two days ago.
5. They (help) the farmers the day before yesterday.
6. Our relatives (meet) us at the airport.

**Ex: V Look at the pictures and describe them.**



**Ex: VI Read the sentences and translate them into English.**

1. Мен кеча бувамникига бордим.
2. Биз ўтган инглиз тили дарсида тест ёздик.
3. Улар ёзги таъилни Исиккулда ўтказди.
4. Менинг акам ўтган йили Бишкекда яшади.
5. Бизнинг оила кеча кечкурун кизикарли фильм кўрди.
6. Муҳаммаджон кеча театрга борди.

**Ex: VII Make up your own dialogues.**

## Lesson two

**Ex: I Read and compare.**

**usually**

I prepare

You wash

He cooks

She shows

We clean

They want

**yesterday**

I prepared

You washed

He cooked

She showed

We cleaned

They wanted

**Ex: II Choose the right verb.**

1. We usually (do, did) our lessons after dinner.
2. Last Monday they (do, did) their lessons.
3. His father usually (came, comes) home at 7 o'clock.
4. Momunjon (writes, wrote) a letter every day.
5. Our family (move, moved) to the village last month.
6. The girls (planted, plant) the roses in March last year.



**Ex: III Look at the pictures and answer the questions.**

What did Husniddin do two hours ago?



What did she do after the lesson?  
Was she on duty?



When did he draw the picture?



She watered nice and beautiful  
flowers, didn't she?



**Ex: IV Read, compare and remember.**

1. Ozoda gets up at 6 o'clock every day.

2. We go to the office every Saturday.

3. I don't always read the text in the evening.

4. My mother buys a new bag every year.

5. She goes for a walk every morning.

1. Ozoda got up at 6 o'clock yesterday.

2. We went to the office last Saturday.

3. I didn't read the text in the evening two days ago.

4. My mother bought a new bag last year.

5. She went for a walk last morning.

**Ex: V Read with the teacher and study the use of the new words.**

<b>birthday</b> -	The 17 <sup>th</sup> of April is my birthday.
<b>weather</b> -	The weather is fine in spring.
<b>camp</b> -	We went to the camp last summer.
<b>congratulate</b> -	I congratulated her yesterday.
<b>present</b> -	My mother bought me interesting books for present.
<b>ear-phone</b> -	He had a new ear-phone.
<b>health</b> -	You must take care of your health.
<b>to wish</b> -	They wished me good health.
<b>to kiss</b> -	I kissed my mother on her birthday.

**Ex: VI Look at the picture and make up your own dialogue.**



**Ex: VII Learn the poem.**

Just thirteen years old today,  
Just thirteen years old today!  
Happy birthday! Happy birthday!  
Maftuna's thirteen years old today.

**Lesson three**

**Ex: I Make up sentences:**

I	wrote	your free time there	two days ago
Gulnoza	had	English proverbs	last spring
Mirolim	played	in the river	last time
Her mother	grew	the chess with his father	last Sunday
We	swam	her day – off	yesterday
You	spent	a composition about my birthday	that day
They	translated	white and red roses	last week

**Ex: II Give the verbs in the Past Indefinite.**

to be, to have, to do, to go, can, to speak, to get, to read, to write, to come, to ring, to meet, to grow, to rise, to sing, to leave.

**Ex: III Put the verbs in the following sentences in the Past Indefinite.**

1. Anvar does his homework every day.
2. The girls usually skate in the park.
3. They learn new words every Tuesday.
4. Children play in the garden every summer.
5. We translate an article every hour.
6. My sister prepares breakfast in the kitchen every morning.

**Ex: IV Read the text and try to retell it.**

**Maftuna's birthday**

- On the 13<sup>th</sup> of July was Maftuna's birthday. It was Friday. We were at the camp. The weather was fine. The sun was shining brightly. The birds were singing in the yard. We picked beautiful and nice flowers for Maftuna. When she got up we congratulated her on her birthday.

- On that day Maftuna's mother Gulmira came to the camp with presents. She brought an ear - phone, a big birthday cake, pies, red apples, grapes, Fanta, Cola, Tan and others. She gave her presents to Maftuna and kissed her. She wished her good luck, good health and happy childhood.

We sang songs, danced together and spent that day very well. It was a pleasant day. We were jolly and gay.

Our friend Maftuna was thirteen years old. She is a clever and beautiful girl.

**Ex: V Answer the questions about the text.**

1. Where did you celebrate Maftuna's birthday?
2. Why did you pick beautiful flowers?
3. Who came to the camp on that day?
4. What presents did Maftuna get?
5. Maftuna's mother wished her happy childhood, didn't she?
6. What did you do on that day?

**Ex: VI Agree or disagree with the following statements.**

1. Maftuna was at school in July.
2. She had a rest in the camp.
3. We didn't pick flowers on the camp.
4. Her mother didn't come to the camp.
5. Maftuna got many presents.
6. She was happy on her birthday.

**Ex: VII Look at the picture and describe it.**



# UNIT FIVE

## Lesson one The Future Indefinite Tense


Tomorrow, next day, next week, next month, next year, the day after tomorrow, soon, after two years, at the next lesson ...

**Ex: I Read the sentences and translate them.**

1. I shall go to my granny tomorrow.
2. They will celebrate Teachers' Day next Sunday.
3. First of all, we shall tidy our flat.
4. You will be here again tomorrow.
5. Our relatives will come home at 8 o'clock the day after tomorrow.
6. We shall translate the article at the next meeting.

**Ex: II Read and remember.**

I  
We



shall

come tomorrow.

He  
You  
She  
They



will

come tomorrow.

**Ex: III Read, compare and remember.**

### usually

1. We learn Kyrgyz, Russian and English at school.
2. I drink milk in the morning.
3. The pupils put their books in the bookcase.
4. Our English teacher brings many different pictures to her lessons.
5. My mother buys some bread, butter and sugar from the shop.

### tomorrow

1. We shall learn Kyrgyz, Russian and English at school.
2. I shall drink milk in the morning.
3. The pupils will put their books in the bookcase.
4. Our English teacher will bring many different pictures to her lessons.
5. My mother will buy some bread, butter and sugar from the shop.

**Ex: IV Make up sentences.**

I		help her	
You		recite the poem	
He	shall	wash the dishes	tomorrow
She	will	calculator by	
We		recieve letters	
They		be free	

**Ex: V Read the dialogue and practice it.**

**Bahodir:** Nodira, will you be free tomorrow?

**Nodira:** Yes, I shall be free tomorrow.

**Bahodir:** Will you go to the market with me?

**Nodira:** I shall go, but why?

**Bahodir:** We will buy some presents for teachers.

**Nodira:** OK. I shall take my money too.

**Bahodir:** Let's buy books for present.

**Nodira:** I agree with you.

**Ex: VI Look at the picture and put questions.**



## Lesson two

**Ex: I Listen to the words and read them.**

soon	duty	rule	leaf
broom	use	true	language
spoon	student	blue	laundry
food	music	glue	lawyer
cool	union	ruler	lazy
room	pupil	June	leave

**Ex: II Write the following sentences in the interrogative and negative forms.**

1. Dilshod will go to the town tomorrow.
2. My grandfather will give me jeans next Sunday.
3. They will be at the hall after dinner.
4. We shall buy a new flat next month.
5. I shall go to school next week.
6. My father will plant apple and cherry trees early in spring.

**Ex: III Read with the teacher and study the use of the new words.**

- party** - Her family will give her a birthday party.  
**tidy** - My teacher is polite and tidy.  
**tasty** - Dilbarhon will cook very tasty dishes.  
**kind** - The director of our school is kind.  
**bouquet** - I buy a bouquet of flower for you.  
**noble** - Teacher is a noble profession.  
**be proud of** - I am proud of my school.

**Ex: IV Complete the following sentences:**

1. He will do his work ... .
2. Tomorrow in the morning we shall go ....
3. There will be a lot of pupils at the lesson ... .
4. The talk will be ... .
5. They will be out ... .
6. It will take you two hours to get ... .

**Ex: V Let's smile.**

**Feruza:** What is your father?

**Nasiba:** My father is a teacher.

**Feruz:** Your father is a teacher and you cannot read.

**Nasiba:** What is your father?

**Feruz:** My father is a dentist (тиш доктори)

**Nasiba:** Your father is a dentist and your little brother has no teeth (тиш)

**Ex: VI Learn the poem by heart.**

Today is the best holiday  
Because it is Teacher's Day  
We wish them to be wealthy and healthy.  
All the teachers are jolly and gay.

**Ex: VII Make up four or five sentences with the words: *tidy, party, bouquet, to be proud of, kind, tasty.***

### Lesson three

**Ex: I Look and say what you see in the picture. Use the Future Indefinite Tense.**



**Ex: II Read the sentences and translate them into English.**

1. Калдирғочлар баҳорда учиб келадилар.
2. Мақтаб директори ўқитувчиларни байрам билан табриклайди.
3. Эртага менинг дугонам менга кўнғирок килмоқчи.
4. Мен келажакда Қирғиз-Ўзбек университетида ўқимокчиман.



**Ex: III Read the text and translate it.**

**Teachers' Day**

I have a mother. She is clever, kind, beautiful and polite. Her profession is a teacher. She teaches History at school. She is proud of her profession.

Every year on the first Sunday of October we congratulate our mother on her holiday. It is Teachers' Day. It will be Sunday tomorrow. We are going to have a party. My sister and I must get up early in the morning. At first we shall tidy and clean the room. After that we shall make a big tasty cake for party.

My father will buy a new computer and tape-recorder tomorrow. He will give computer and tape-recorder to my mother as a present. She will use them at her lessons.

I shall make a big bouquet of flowers for my mother. Also I shall give a nice bouquet of flowers to my favourite English teacher. Teacher is a noble profession.

**Ex: IV Answer the questions about the text.**

1. What is your mother's profession?
2. When do you congratulate your mother?
3. Why will you get up early in the morning?
4. Will you make a big tasty cake for party?
5. What will your father buy tomorrow?
6. What kind of presents will you give her?
7. Who is your favourite teacher?
8. Is a teacher a noble profession?

**Ex: V Say what they will do tomorrow.**



## UNIT SIX

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### Lesson one

**Ex: I Listen and read. Pay attention to type of sentences.**

- 1) I have got a lot of friends.  
I have not got a lot of friends.  
Have you got a lot of friends?
- 2) She has got many English books at home.  
She has not got many English books at home.  
Has she got many English books at home.
- 3) We have our Russian in the morning.  
We have not our Russian in the morning.  
Have we our Russian in the morning?
- 4) You had a dictation yesterday.  
You hadn't a dictation yesterday.  
Had you a dictatoin yesterday?

**Ex: II Answer the questions.**

1. What do you have in your pocket?
2. Have you any mistakes in your dictation?
3. Have you got any friends here?
4. How many lessons do you have today?
5. How many lessons does your sister have today?
6. Has she an umbrella at home?
7. Have you got a family?
8. Have they got a lot of work to do today?

**Ex: III Write the following sentences in the interrogative and negative forms.**

1. We have computer classes in our school.
2. He has got a German magazine.
3. I have got an interesting tale book.
4. My sister has got a telegram.
5. They had breakfast at 8 o'clock.
6. She has got a new flat in the city.

Ex: IV Complete the sentences.



1. Rahim has got a ...



2. In winter children take care of ...



3. Our friends have beautiful, nice and little, yellow ...



4. The mouse has a piece of ...

**Ex: V Read the sentences and translate them into English.**

1. Бизнинг шахримизда чиройли парклар бор.
2. Бахромнинг замонавий журнали бор эди.
3. Сизнинг компютерингиз борми?
4. Менинг онамнинг китоб жовони бор.
5. Уларда магнитофон борми?
6. Унинг велосипеди йўқ.

**Ex: VI Fill in *have, has, have got, has got*.**

1. My father .... a new modern car.
2. She ... a big clever dog.
3. They ... some colour pencils on the table.
4. I ... a large family.
5. You ... an interesting text book.
6. Our school ... many windows and doors.

**Lesson two**

**Ex: I Listen to the words and read them.**

have	wish	drill	happy
has	whisper	drive	harvest
half	where	drop	window
hair	wing	draw	winner

**Ex: II Make up sentences.**

1) The house	have	many literary books.
2) I	has	a small house near the river.
3) Ahat	have	a radio-telephone at home.
4) We	got	many carves in the village.
5) Samara	has got	four walls, a roof, doors and windows.
6) The library		a good character.

**Ex: III Read the sentences and translate them.**

1. The woman has a son and a daughter.
2. I have a nephew and a niece.
3. The man has a flat in a large house.

4. A large house has a swimming pool.
5. We have got many relatives.
6. My father has got a canteen.

**Ex: IV Read with the teacher and study the use of the new words.**

- cosy** - The classrooms of our school are cosy.  
**wide** - There are many long and wide streets in our town.  
**store** - Our house is a two - storied building.  
**in front of** - There is a shop in front of the office.  
**workshop** - Pupils go to the workshop at their Handicraft lessons.  
**floor** - Your flat is on the third floor.  
**cloak-room** - We take off our raincoats and caps in the cloak-room.  
**convenience** - Our English room is equipped with modern conveniences.

**Ex: V Fill in *cosy, wide, storied, workshop, floor, cloak-room, conveniences, in front of.***

1. The new ... is near the school.
2. You will take your coats from the ... after the lesson.
3. We like classrooms with modern ...
4. Our bedrooms are on the first ...
5. There are many beautiful, fresh roses ... the Kyrgyz-Uzbek university.
6. We can see ... streets in the picture of London.
7. The director's room is ...
8. Our village club is a one ... building.

**Ex: VI Look, read and choose the right sentences.**



This is a workshop. The workshop is new. The boys are not in the workshop. They learn to work in their workshop. They learn to

make tables, chairs, desks. We don't see hammers and nails in the workshop. The boys are working in the workshop now. Sanjar and Ravshan are making a nest. Shukurullo is making chairs. The boys don't like to work in their workshop. They like their workshop.

**Ex: VII Learn the poem.**

I met a little girl  
Who came from another land  
I couldn't speak her language  
But I took her by the hand,  
We danced together, had such fun,  
Dancing is a language  
You can speak with anyone.

**Lesson three**

**Ex: I Read, compare and remember.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1) My granny has spectacles.           | She had spectacles last year.                    |
| 2) We have English dictionary.         | They had Russian dictionary yesterday.           |
| 3) He has a new bicycle.               | Hasan had an old bicycle.                        |
| 4) I have five sheep.                  | She had five sheep.                              |
| 5) They have Mathematics lesson today. | The teacher had Mathematics lesson two days ago. |
| 6) You have computers this year.       | You hadn't computers last school year.           |

**Ex: II Look at the picture a) describe it; b) ask questions**



**Ex: III Read the text and translate it.**

**Our school**

This is our school. It is big, new, cosy and comfortable. Our school is in Kyrgyzstan street. It is long and wide. Our school is three - storied building. There is a yard with green trees and beautiful flowers in front of our school. The playground and the workshop are behind the school.

You can see the sport-hall, dining-room, conference room, cloak-room and classrooms on the ground floor. There is a Teachers' room on the first floor. The director's room is to the right of the teachers' room, the left of the teachers' room is English room and other rooms. At the end of the coridor is our school library.

There are many interesting books and bookshelves are full of books, magazines and newspapers. The museum, doctor's room, ecology corner and other classrooms are on the second floor. Our classrooms are with modern conveniences. There are computers, tape-recorders, ear-phones and cassettes in our school. We like our school very much. We are proud of our school.

**Ex: IV Answer the questions.**

1. Have you a new school?
2. Is your school in Kyrgyzstan street?
3. Is your school three - storied building?
4. What do you see in front of your school?
5. Where is the workshop situated?
6. What can you see on the ground floor?
7. Where is the teachers' room?
8. Is the director's room to the right or to the left of the teachers' room?
9. Have you got an English room at your school?
10. The library is at the end of the coridor, isn't it?
11. Do you see the museum on the second floor?
12. Is your school equipped with modern conveniences?

**Ex: V Translate the sentences into English.**

1. Мен мактабим билан фахрланаман.
2. Жисмоний тарбия дарселари спорт майдончасида булади.
3. Уларнинг синфхоналари кенг ва ёруғ.
4. Сизнинг мактабингиз атрофида чиройли гуллар борми?
5. Тарих ва география хоналари учинчи каватда жойлашган.

**Ex: VI Write the sentences into your copy-books.**

1. I want to know the history of our country.
2. He helps his friend with Mathematics.
3. Daanagul Jusupova is our English teacher.
4. There are many maps in our Geography room.
5. Our pupils like Physical Training.
6. The walls are white in our classroom.

## UNIT SEVEN

---

### Lesson one

**Ex: I Listen and read**

He does his morning jerks every day.  
He does not do his morning jerks every day.  
He did his morning jerks yesterday  
He didn't do his morning jerks yesterday.

I do my lessons at school.  
I don't do my lessons at school.  
She will do her lessons at school.  
She will not do her lessons at school.

Does she write on the blackboard?  
Does he read the English word?  
Did she clean the blackboard?  
Did they translate the word?

**Ex: II Read and remember**

I play chess.  
He plays chess.

We  
You      play chess.  
They

Do you play chess?  
Does he play chess?  
Does she play chess? }  
Do { we } play chess.  
    { you }  
    { they }

I don't play chess.  
He }  
    } doesn't play  
    } chess  
She }  
We }  
You } don't play  
They } chess



**Ex: III Write the following sentences in the interrogative and negative forms**

1. We see snowdrops in the mountains every spring.
2. The birds sing in the yard every morning.
3. The butterfly flies high and high.
4. My sister - in - law cleaned the room yesterday.
5. My mother washed my coat last summer.
6. Our English teacher opens the window to air the room.

**Ex: IV Find the synonyms.**

work  
nothing  
end  
a lot

finish  
much  
zero  
labour

trip  
still  
begin  
later

after  
start  
journey  
yet

**Ex: V Complete the sentences.**

1. My father is a ...  
Every day he goes to his work.

2. His uncle is an experienced  
driver. He drives the ...



3. At the Handicraft lesson  
pupils make nice ...



4. At the Physical-Training lesson  
girls play the skipping-rope. But  
I like to play ...



**Ex: VI Answer the questions.**

1. When do you go to school?
2. Do you like your Russian lessons?
3. Do you go to the theatre or cinema?
4. Where do you spend your vacation?
5. How do you do?
6. Do they play in the garden?
7. Does he help his father?
8. Does she clean the duster?
9. When does she water the flowers?
10. Do you swim in the river in summer?

**Ex: VII Guess the riddle.**

Five sons with one name.

(f.....s)

## Lesson two

**Ex: I Listen to the words and read them.**

car	for	all	make
yard	form	tall	take
farm	fork	wall	table
garden	horse	small	sale
start	port	call	lake
park	or	ball	plane

**Ex: II Choose the right word.**

- 1) They (do, did) their work very well yesterday.
- 2) We (do, did) many exercises at our English lesson today.
- 3) I (didn't, don't) understand his speech.
- 4) (Does, Did) he live in a small house?
- 5) (Do, Did) you see a sofa in the picture?
- 6) How many carpets (do, did) they have?

**Ex: III** Look at the pictures and say what Zafar does on Sunday.



**Ex: IV** Change these sentences using the models.

- Model: a) They get up at seven o'clock?  
Do they get up at seven o'clock?
- b) He speaks French well.  
Does he speak French well?

1. His sister works at the university.
2. I usually wash with cold water.

3. Mirzahid plays tennis well.
4. We usually spend our holidays in the village.
5. The postman brings us our newspapers.
6. My father teaches History at school.

**Ex: V Read with the teacher and study the use of the new words.**

<b>day-off-</b>	We don't go to school on Sunday, because it is our day off.
<b>late -</b>	She gets up late today.
<b>sweep -</b>	I sweep the rooms every day.
<b>performance-</b>	Performance was very interesting at the theatre.
<b>famous -</b>	Chyngyz Aitmatov was a famous Kyrgyz writer.
<b>enjoy -</b>	Her sister enjoys Arabian dances.
<b>bacon and eggs</b>	- My favourite meal is bacon and eggs.
<b>watch -</b>	We watch TV every morning.

**Ex: VI Fill in *day-off, late, sweep, performance, famous, enjoy, bacon and egg, watch.***

1. Our classmates spend their ... in the country.
2. His hobby is to ... TV.
3. Marshak is the ... children's writer.
4. She ... the room after the lesson.
5. The hero of the ... was my brother-in-law.
6. We have ... for dinner.
7. We come home ... in the evening.
8. They ... music at the concert hall.

**Ex: VII Circle the individual words. The last letter of the word is the first letter of another word.**

Frenchairroomorningirlazyardustereadiologuenjoyellowindow  
watchelicopteradiopenamelselectricclassroomooneekettle.

### Lesson three

**Ex: I Read these words paying attention to the pronunciation of (e) s.**

Sweeps, reads, brings, studies, teaches, works, speaks, watches, finishes, cleans, tidies, cries, sells, buys, drinks, looks, puts, takes, helps, dresses, washes, dances, sings, visits, spends, cuts, shakes.

**Ex: II Choose the right words.**

1. My day off will be  
a) on Sunday  
b) on Wednesday  
c) on Friday.
2. Salijan Sharipov is  
a) an engineer  
b) a cosmonaut  
c) a businessman
3. We celebrate our Independence Day.  
a) on the 1<sup>st</sup> of September  
b) on the 4<sup>th</sup> of July.  
c) on the 31<sup>st</sup> of August.
4. What is the National sport in America?  
a) football  
b) soccer  
c) baseball
5. Who was the first cosmonaut of Kyrgyzstan?  
a) U. Gagarin  
b) S. Sharipov  
c) G. Titov

**Ex: III Read the text and translate it. Try to retell it.**

**My day-off**

Yesterday was Sunday. It was my day off. I didn't go to school. That's why I got up later than usual. I did my morning exercises, washed and dressed. My elder sister tidied up the rooms. I helped her to sweep the rooms. At 9 o'clock my mother prepared breakfast. We had breakfast with our family together.

After breakfast I washed the dishes. Then my elder sister and I went to the shop. At 11 o'clock I met my mother at the theatre. We saw performance by famous Uzbek writer Hamza there. We enjoyed ourselves. We came home at 1 o'clock. We had dinner. After dinner I did my homework.

At 3 o'clock I played skipping-rope with my neighbours. Then we sat on the bench in the open air. We had our supper at 6 o'clock. We had bacon and eggs for supper. It was very tasty. After supper I played computer games and read an interesting book.

At 8 o'clock I watched TV with my family. In the evening at 9 o'clock I went to bed. I spent my day off in this way.

**Ex: IV Answer the questions.**

1. What day was yesterday?
2. Did you go to school on Sunday?
3. You got up later on that day, didn't you?
4. Who prepared the breakfast?
5. You had breakfast with your family, hadn't you?
6. Where did you go after breakfast?
7. When did you have your dinner?
8. What did you do after dinner?
9. What kind of food did you have for supper?
10. When did you go to bed?

**Ex: V Look at the pictures and describe them.**

What did Ravshan do on his day-off?



**Ex: VI Fill in missing letters.**

S...fa, Sun...ay, day-o...f, slee..., swe...p, breakf...st, cl...an,  
ro...m, br...sh, cloth...s, dinn...r, fl...t, wa...k, pa...k, librar..., po...m,  
interest...ng, hap...y, fie...d, stad...on, d...g.

**Ex: VII Read and remember.**

1. Never do things by halves.

Ҳеч қачон ишни чала қилма.

2. Make your bed every morning and help your parents.

Ҳар куни эрталаб жойингизни тартибга келтиринг ва ота-онангизга ёрдам беринг.

## REVIEW I

**Ex: I Look at the pictures and describe them.**



**Ex: II Change these sentences using the models.**

Model: I help my mother every day.  
I helped my mother yesterday.  
I'll help my mother tomorrow.

1. He plays football every Sunday.
2. She cleans the floor every day.
3. My father travels to China every year.
4. They fly over the ocean.
5. Her mother usually plants roses.
6. We take part in the competition.

**Ex: III Find the antonyms.**

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 1) friend | 1) under |
| 2) new    | 2) far   |
| 3) on     | 3) small |
| 4) near   | 4) enemy |
| 5) big    | 5) old   |
| 6) many   | 6) few   |

**Ex: IV Look at the picture and write a short composition.**



**Ex: V Make the sentences interrogative and negative forms.**

1. I put money in the box.
2. She makes up English sentences.



3. My sister looks at the mirror.
4. We wait for the microbus at the bus-stop.
5. They decided to go to the Sulaiman mountain.
6. They bring-up two daughters.

**Ex: VI Form sentences using the following words.**

1. Kitchen, breakfast, in the, I, prepare.
2. Together, our, we, day-off, spend, usually.
3. Sometimes, watch, programme, the TV, children, the.
4. After, brother-in-law, his, my, reads, work, a book.

**Ex: VII Put various kinds of questions to the sentences.**

**Model:**

**Her sister swims well.**

- 1) Does her sister swim well?
- 2) Who swims well?
- 3) Does her sister or brother swim well?
- 4) Her sister swims well, doesn't she?

1. I remember all new words.
2. My brother speaks French well.
3. They open the window.
4. Abdisattar smokes his pipe after dinner.
5. You meet your friends at the entrance of the English club.
6. He gives me a nice present.

**Ex: VIII Read and write the things in alphabetical order.  
Match words with pictures.**





Iron, nine, apron, zoo, dress, yacht, cup, question mark, turnip, elephant, lemon, jam, xylophone, rose, water-melon, onion, girl, steamer, vase, building, umbrella, honey, tea-pot, match, pupil, fish, dog, mouse.

## UNIT EIGHT

## Lesson one

Ex: I Listen to the words and read them.

quarter	monument	hunt	effect
quarrel	promise	hunter	bell
question	office	under	invent
quite	across	publish	energy
equal	hobby	current	generate

Ex: II Look, read and choose the right sentences.



There are some people in the picture. They are in the city. They are in the village. There are many shops, theatres, museums, cinemas, parks and markets in this city. There is a milk-farm in the village. There are many cows and calves in the farm. You can see cars, buses and trolley buses in the picture. There is no big tree in the street. There are many old people in the street. They are jolly. They across the street.

**Ex: III Make up sentences.**

There are	Bobur's house	in our class
There is	many flowers	in their team
There is	beautiful girls	on Suleiman mountain
There are	ten handsome boys	in our town
There are	a large market	in the garden

**Ex: IV Read and compare. Remember the short answers.**

- Is there a picture on the wall?  
Yes, there is.                      No, there is not.  
Are there big parks in your city?  
Yes, there are.                      No, there are not.  
Are there many good teachers in your school?  
Yes, there are.                      No, there are not.

**Ex: V Make up sentences using the models.**

**Model: a) There is a piano in our living -room.**

- Is there a piano in our living room?  
There is no piano in our living-room?

**b) There are spoons on the dinner table.**

- Are there spoons on the dinner table?  
There are no spoons on the dinner-table.

1. There is a mirror in our room.
2. There are ten desks in their classroom.
3. There are many green trees in our street.
4. There is a dictionary on the teacher's table.
5. There is a lovely carpet on the floor.
6. There are many apples in the garden.
7. There is a bus-stop near our school.
8. There are pictures on the wall.

**Ex: VI Fill in *there is, there are.***

1. ... an apple on the plate.
2. ... twelve months in a year.
3. ... a bottle of milk in the kitchen.
4. ... an old man on the bench.
5. ... books in my bag.
6. ... not any cheese here.

7. ... a lot of cucumbers on the table.
8. ... many shops and cars in our town.

**Ex: VII Read the sentences and translate them.**

- 1) There are many pupils in our village.
- 2) There are no snow-drops on those mountains.
- 3) There are some cinemas in our town.
- 4) There is no airport in this village.
- 5) There is no avenue in the city.
- 6) There are no minibuses in the street.
- 7) There is not any chair at that table.
- 8) There are not any horses in the field.

**Ex: VIII Make up five sentences and write them down into your copy-books, use *There is (no), there are (no)*.**

## Lesson two

**Ex: I Look at the picture and describe it.**



**Ex: II Read, compare and remember.**

- 1) There were some knives on the table yesterday.  
Were there any knives on the table?  
Yes, there were some.  
No, there were not any.
- 2) There were some mistakes in your test paper.  
Were there any mistakes in your test paper?  
Yes, there were some.  
No, there were not any.

**Ex: III Make up sentences.**

1. Kitchen, was, the, there, in, somebody, last time.
2. Wall, there, was, on, map, of, a country, the, our.
3. Dictionaries, table, there, on, this, were.
4. Was, yesterday, a, there, meeting, class, our, in.
5. Pocket, was, something, there, my, in.

**Ex: IV Read with the teacher and study the use of the new words.**

<b>Halloween -</b>	Halloween is a holiday for children.
<b>celebrate -</b>	Children like to celebrate holidays.
<b>All-Saints Day -</b>	It comes every October 31, on the Eve of All-Saints Day.
<b>pumpkin -</b>	Pumpkin is my favourite vegetable. It is large and orange.
<b>round -</b>	They pick large and round pumpkins in the field.
<b>cut -</b>	We cut all fruits and vegetables with a knife.
<b>look like -</b>	She looks like her mother. I look like my father.
<b>strange -</b>	On this holiday children put on strange masks and frightening costumes.
<b>monster -</b>	Children paint their faces to look like monsters.
<b>carry -</b>	Pupils carry their bags. They carry boxes from house to house every Halloween.

**Ex: V Look at the picture and answer the questions.**



1. Are there many cars in the street?
2. Is there a bus near the bus-stop?
3. Are there green trees in the picture?
4. Is there a driver near the car?
5. There are many high and beautiful buildings, aren't there?
6. Is there a moto cycle after the car?
7. Were there many people under the tree?
8. Was there traffic light there?
9. There was a lorry in front of the building, wasn't there?
10. Were there many minibuses not far from the garden?

**Ex: VI Read and open the brackets:**

1. There (is, are) a large table in our classroom.
2. There (are, is) two windows in my flat.
3. There ( are, is) many holidays in spring.
4. There (is, are) a garden in our school.
5. There (were, was) a circus in our town two years ago.
6. There (was, were) light stars in the sky last night.
7. There (was, were) orange and round pumpkins in the field last autumn.
8. There (was, were) a new car in the street yesterday.

**Ex: VII Say what *there was, there were* in your street last year.**

### Lesson three

**Ex: I Look at the picture and make up your own dialogue.**



**Ex: II Make up these sentences interrogative and negative.**

1. There was much snow last winter.
2. There is something in my pocket.
3. There are only English books in this bookcase.
4. There were many dictionaries in the library.
5. There is a flower in the corner of the room.
6. There are new glues on the box.

**Ex: III Read the text and translate it. Try to retell it.**

### Halloween is a holiday for children



There are many interesting holidays in America. Here is one of them, it is Halloween. Halloween is an autumn holiday that Americans celebrate every year. It means «holy evening», and it comes every October 31, on the Eve of All Saints Day. It is a holiday for children.

Every autumn, children pick nice, large, round and orange pumpkins in the fields. Then they cut faces in the pumpkins and put lights inside. It looks like a man. These lights are called jack-o-lanterns.

The children also put on strange masks and frightening costumes every Halloween. Some children paint their faces to look like monsters. Then they carry boxes or bags from house to house, and they say, «Trick or treat! Money or eat!» They ask for money to help poor children all around the world. It is a very interesting holiday. I like it very much.

**Ex: IV Find the antonyms.**

unpleasant  
light  
inside  
up

down  
outside  
pleasant  
dark

from  
rich  
evening  
interesting

poor  
dull  
to  
morning



**Ex: V Answer the questions on the text.**

1. Are there many interesting holidays in America?
2. Halloween is an autumn holiday, isn't it?
3. Do Americans celebrate this holiday every year?
4. What does it mean?
5. When do they celebrate Halloween?
6. Whose holiday is it?
7. Children pick orange pumpkins, don't they?
8. What do they do?
9. Do they put lights inside the pumpkins?
10. What is jack - o - lantern?
11. Do they put on strange masks or pleasant masks on Halloween?
12. Why do they paint their faces?
13. What do they say when they carry boxes?
14. Why do children ask for money?

**Ex: VI Read the joke and translate.**

«Little boy», said a man, «Why do you carry that umbrella over your head? It is not raining and the sun isn't shining».

«I carry it now», answered the boy, «because when it rains my father wants it, and only when the weather is good I can use it».

## UNIT NINE

### Lesson one

**Ex: I Look at the pictures and say what you usually do every day.**





**Ex: II Answer the questions.**

1. When does Almaz usually get up?
2. On what days does Almaz go to school?
3. Does he usually go home together with his friends?
4. When does Almaz usually have his dinner?
5. What does he usually do after dinner?
6. At what time does Almaz usually come home and do his lessons?
7. Does Almaz like to take care of birds?
8. Where does he go in the evening?

**Ex: III Complete the sentences.**

1. My working day begins ... .
2. I usually get up at ....
3. I air my room, do morning ... .
4. Our lessons begin at half past ...
5. We have five or six lessons ....
6. I come home at ....
7. After dinner we have a short ....
8. I watch TV in the ....

**Ex: IV Translate into Uzbek.**

1. We have a television set in our classroom.
2. Dilbar gives me one ball.
3. She has a very nice watch.
4. We often travel by car.
5. Take your hands out of your pocket.
6. They have no time to go there.

**Ex: V Form sentences using the following words.**

1. Take, care, must, of, you, nature.
2. Sees, a, bird, he, little.
3. My, respect, teacher, I, English.
4. We, new, receive, from, letters, the, office, post.
5. Need, your, I, help.
6. Nice, have, we, cups.

**Ex: VI Read and learn by heart.**

Buses and cars in the town  
Run up and down, up and down!  
Stop! Look at the light  
First look to the left,  
And then to the right.



**Lesson two**

**Ex: I Give short answers to the questions.**

1. Do you go to school every day?
2. Is your school a fine building?
3. Do you study on Sundays?
4. Do you get up early in the morning?
5. Are you the only child in your family?
6. Do you help your parents?
7. Do you like horse-racing?
8. Do you look after your horse?

**Ex: II Listen, repeat, read and act.**

**Dilfuza:** Hello, Kobuljon.

**Kobuljon:** Hi! Come in please. This is my room.

**Dilfuza:** You have a nice room and you have got a computer.  
Have you got any computer games?

**Kobuljon:** Yes, I have quite a lot.

**Dilfuza:** Have you «a balloon» game?

**Kobuljon:** Yes, here it is.

**Dilfuza:** Have you any chess games on computer.

**Kobuljon:** No, I'm afraid. I haven't.

**Ex: III Write the following sentences in the interrogative and negative forms.**

1. I go to the shop by bus.
2. He is from England.
3. You do your homework every day.
4. She has long hair.
5. They are clever pupils.
6. My grandfather was tall.

**Ex: IV Read with the teacher and study the use of the new words.**

<b>busy</b> -	He is busy with his work.
<b>working day</b> -	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday are our working days.
<b>early</b> -	My mother gets up early in the morning every day.
<b>ring</b> -	The alarm clock rings at ten minutes to seven.
<b>get up</b> -	I get up at half past six.
<b>comb</b> -	She combs her hair.
<b>prepare</b> -	Mother prepares breakfast for me.
<b>leave</b> -	We leave home at a quarter to eight.
<b>on foot</b> -	I like to go to the club on foot.
<b>partner</b> -	Yulduz is my partner at the dancing club.

**Ex: V Choose the right word.**

1. We (help, helped) our mother about the house yesterday.
2. There (were, was) many cars and buses in the park.
3. You (travel, travelled) by plane last year.
4. She (is, are) an English teacher.

5. There (was, is) a day - book on the table.
6. His little sister (have, has) a nice toy.

**Ex: VI Find the antonyms.**

- |           |                 |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. get up | 1. after        |
| 2. free   | 2. come         |
| 3. lazy   | 3. far          |
| 4. clean  | 4. hard-working |
| 5. begin  | 5. dirty        |
| 6. near   | 6. busy         |
| 7. before | 7. go to bed    |
| 8. go     | 8. over         |

**Ex: VII Read and write the words in the alphabetical order:**

stay, ring, help, boy, get up, working day, old, translate, mother, clock, do, prepare, English, home, jerk, keep, need, literature, us, quarter, very, zero, yard, X-rays, alarm-clock.

**Ex: VIII Listen, repeat and remember.**

Molly, my sister, and I fell out (жанжаллашдик).  
And what do you think it was about?  
She loved coffee and I loved tea,  
And that was the reason we couldn't agree.

### Lesson three

**Ex: I Listen to the text and read it. Speak on your working day.**

#### My working day

My name is Shavkat. I am a pupil. I study six days a week on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. I am in the 6<sup>th</sup> form. I am very busy on weekdays. My working day begins early in the morning. The alarm clock rings at half past six and I get up. I make my bed, do my morning exercises. Then I brush my teeth, wash, dress and comb my hair. At 7 o'clock I have breakfast. After breakfast I leave home. I go to school with my elder brother on foot, because we do not live far from the school. I stay at school till 1 o'clock. I usually have dinner at home. After dinner I play with my friends in the yard or help my father to look after animals. At 3 o'clock I do my homework in different subjects: in English, History, Biology, Mathematics, Russian, Uzbek, Kyrgyz and others.

At 5 o'clock I go to the dancing club with my partner. When I come home I work on computer and play different computer games. In the evening I watch TV, listen to the radio or tape-recorder. At 10 o'clock I go to bed.

**Ex: II Answer the questions about the text.**

1. How many days a week does he go to school?.
2. How long does he stay at school?
3. What does he do when he comes from school?
4. He goes to the dancing club with his partner, doesn't he?
5. What does he do in the evening?
6. When does he go to bed?

**Ex: III Agree or disagree with the following statements.**

1. You are in the 5 th form.
2. English lesson is interesting.
3. We study on Sunday.
4. Shavkat is not a pupil.
5. His working day begins early in the morning.
6. He doesn't know computer.
7. The alarm clock rings at nine o'clock.
8. He goes to bed at 10 o'clock.

**Ex: IV. Complete the sentences.**

1. I do my morning exercises at 7 o'clock then I ...



2. I have a nice and new ...



3. Children drink tea with ...



4. People clean their teeth with ...



5. Shavkat plays with his girl friend in the ...



6. Near the mirror my mother ...

**Ex: V Choose the right word.**

1. I usually (do, did) my lessons after dinner.
2. He (doesn't, didn't) go to the club yesterday.
3. Barchinoy is a tidy girl. She (does, do) her work well.
4. They (do, did) only three exercises at their Kyrgyz lesson.
5. We (don't, didn't) play in the street every day.

**Ex: VI a) Speak about your working day.**

**b) Complete the situation.**

You are at the English lesson and you are on duty today. You ...  
(open, air, wash, clean, order, look, work, close, write ...).

## UNIT TEN

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### Lesson one

### The Present Continuous Tense

Now, at this time, at this moment ...

**To be (am, is, are)+verb+ing**

**Ex: I Read the following words.**

reading, writing, speaking, playing, drawing, listening, translating, dancing, giving, cleaning, sweeping, taking, showing, closing, opening, asking, answering, smiling.

**Ex: II Look at the picture and read the text.**



My name is Sherzod. I am in the 6 th form. This is our family. He is my father. He is sitting on the sofa. He is reading an interesting fairy-tale to my little sister. She is listening attentively. I am working on my work and watching TV. She is my mother. She is sitting on the armchair and looking at me. We are friendly family.

**Ex: III Make up sentences:**

I		going	
You		playing	
He		dancing	
She	am (is, are)	translating	now
We		singing	(at this moment, at this time)
You		coocing	
They		reciting poem	

**Ex: IV Fill in *am, is, are*.**

1. We ... writing test now.
2. He ... buying a computer at this time.



3. She ... combing her hair at this moment.
4. I ... watering the flower now.
5. You ... talking with your friends now.
6. They ... speaking English now.
7. The dog ... barking at this moment.
8. My mother ... washing dishes.

**Ex: V Read and compare.**



The boy is working now.



The girl is not working now.



Is she working now?

**Ex: VI Write the following sentences in the negative and interrogative forms:**

1. They are going to school.
2. We are sitting in the room.
3. I am writing on the blackboard.
4. You are opening the window.
5. She is sleeping.
6. He is collecting stamps.

**Ex: VII Look at the pictures and describe them.**



**Ex: VIII Read and learn the rhyme.**

**I love learning English**

I can read, I can write  
I can speak English, too.  
I love learning English!  
And what about you?

**Lesson two**

**Ex: I Answer the questions.**

1. What are you doing now?
2. Is she reading or writing?
3. Are you sitting at the English lesson?
4. The teacher is explaining the text, isn't she?
5. I am not answering the questions, am I?
6. Is he learning the new words?

**Ex: II Read the sentences and translate them.**

1. I am helping my mother at this time.
2. He is drinking coffee now.
3. They are playing computer at this moment.
4. The girls are singing at the concert now.

**Ex: III Form sentences using the following words:**

1. At this moment, is, dinner, preparing, she.
2. Ak-Buura, now, are, they, in the, river, swimming.
3. My, Kyrgyz-Uzbek, university, mother, at the, works.
4. Sulaiman, are, going, mountain, we, the, to.

**Ex: IV Read with the teacher and study the new words.**

**golden** - All the leaves are yellow in autumn as gold. My mother has a golden ring.

**cool** - The weather is cool in autumn. I like cool weather.

**gather** - Pupils gather apples in the school yard.

**harvest** - Autumn is a harvest season. We celebrate harvest holiday in November.

**field** - People work in the fields in autumn.

**Thanksgiving Day** - This holiday is celebrated on the fourth Thursday of November.

**State Language Day** - It is celebrated on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of September.

**ripe** - Vegetables and fruits are ripe.

**Ex: V Read the sentences and translate them.**

1. Autumn is a golden season.
2. Halloween is an interesting American holiday.
3. I can gather potatoes and carrots in the field.
4. We pick up cotton in the cool weather.
5. The symbol of Thanksgiving Day is a turkey.
6. My little sister likes harvest season.

**Ex: VI Read the dialogue.**

**Rahmatillo:** Hello!

**Gulmira:** Hi! Rahmatillo!

**Rahmatillo:** Where are you going?

**Gulmira:** I am going to the garden.

**Rahmatillo:** What are you doing there?

**Gulmira:** We are gathering apples and nuts. Lets go with me.

**Rahmatillo:** With pleasure.

**Ex: VII Read the words. Circle each word.**

Autumngoldenfieldcoolharvestripestatchalloweengathercomepick  
thanksgivingcelebratesseasoncotton.

**Ex: VIII Read and remember.**

1. Don't spend much time watching TV.

Кўп вақтингизни телевизор кўриб ўтказманг.

2. Watch TV not more than two hours a day.

Кунига икки соатдан ортиқ телевизор кўрманг.

### Lesson three

**Ex: I Look at the pictures: a) describe them; b) ask questions.**





**Ex: II Complete the following words.**

villag..., tracto..., fiel..., driv..., rive..., stat..., lingua..., holid...,  
harve..., coo..., weath...,vegetab....

**Ex: III Read the text and try to retell it.**

**Golden Autumn.**

There are four seasons in a year. They are: winter, spring, summer and autumn. The best season of the year is golden autumn, because the leaves of the trees are yellow, red and brown. The nature also gets yellow as gold in autumn. All fruits and vegetables are ripe in autumn. It is the harvest season. The farmers gather ripe fruits, vegetables and pick cotton in the fields. We help them too. School year begins on the 1 st day of autumn. There are so many holidays in autumn. They are: Knowledge Day, State Language Day, Teachers' Day, Halloween, Thanksgiving Day, Students' Day. I like autumn. It is my favourite season. It often rains. The weather is cool in autumn.

**Ex: IV Answer the questions about the text.**

1. How many seasons are there in a year?
2. What is the best season of the year?
3. Why do we call autumn is golden?
4. What kind of fruits and vegetables are ripe in autumn?
5. Autumn is a harvest season, isn't it?
6. When does the school year begin?

7. What holidays do you know which are celebrated in autumn?
8. Is the weather cool or hot in autumn?

**Ex: V** Translate the sentences into Uzbek.

1. The pupils come back to school again in autumn.
2. Children play tennis, football, basketball in the school playground.
3. The leaves are falling down on the ground in autumn.
4. Autumn comes after summer.
5. We can see a tractor in the field.
6. My favourite fruits are: apple, apricot, nut and grapes.

**Ex: VI** Find the antonyms.

- |            |       |
|------------|-------|
| 1. late    | go    |
| 2. left    | early |
| 3. down    | wrong |
| 4. white   | right |
| 5. stop    | long  |
| 6. short   | hot   |
| 7. cold    | day   |
| 8. night   | black |
| 9. correct | up    |

**Ex: VII** Learn the proverb. Find Uzbek equivalent.

1. A good beginning makes a good ending.

## UNIT ELEVEN

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### Lesson one

#### The Past Continuous Tense

All day yesterday, all day long, at 8 o'clock,  
from 5 till 6 o'clock, at 3 o'clock yesterday, at 10  
o'clock in the evening ...

**To be (was, were) + verb + ing**

**Ex: I Read and translate.**

I was reading a letter at 5 o'clock. They were playing all day long yesterday. From 8 till 12 he was working. The girls were dancing in the hall. The teacher was translating the text. She was waiting for her father. Pupils were learning the new words. You were speaking at 3 o'clock yesterday.

**Ex: II Write the following sentences in the interrogative and negative forms:**

1. You were talking to the teacher and smiling during the party.
2. I was going to school at 8 o'clock yesterday.
3. She was skating in the mountain all day long.
4. It was raining all day yesterday.
5. My mother was cleaning the room at 7 o'clock in the morning.
6. We were preparing supper at 6 o'clock in the evening.

**Ex: III Make up sentences using these pictures.**





**Ex: IV Put the verbs in the following sentences in the Past Continuous Tense.**

1. She is washing her face.
2. I am playing a computer game.
3. We are sitting at the English lesson.
4. The sun is rising.
5. He is understanding the text.
6. We are cooking the national meals.

**Ex: V Find the synonyms.**

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. happy     | wonderful |
| 2. high      | well      |
| 3. many      | clean     |
| 4. big       | much      |
| 5. beautiful | small     |
| 6. good      | large     |
| 7. little    | tall      |
| 8. tidy      | lucky     |

**Ex: VI Form sentences using the following words:**

1. In autumn, cosmos, Solijon Sharipov, was, 2005, to, flying, the.
2. We, Kyrgyz-Uzbek university, the, travelling, to, were, on, at 10 o'clock, Monday.



3. Competition, was, taking part, in, our, the, team.

4. Around, the, schoolchildren, cleaning, the, were, school, gardens.

**Ex: VII Learn the poem by heart.**

Sweeping, sweeping  
We must do the sweeping,  
We must get in clean.  
No dirt must be seen,  
While mother is still sleeping.

**Lesson two**

**Ex: I Read the words.**

short

form

morning

before

more

portrait

garden

yard

park

car

dark

market

first

girl

bird

birthday

thirsty

third

**Ex: II Look at the pictures and answer the questions.**

What was Rano doing  
at 7 o'clock yesterday?



He was writing a letter  
to his friend, wasn't he?



What was Kosimjon doing?





Who was running at the Physical Training lesson?



Were they playing ball or chess?

Ex: III Make up sentences:

I	was were	watering	homework	all day long at 5 o'clock yesterday from 6 till 7 at that moment
He		fishing	in the pool	
She		singing	the flowers	
We		learning	the fishes	
You		waiting	a song	
They		reading	in the garden	
The boys		swimming	the new words	
The girls		doing	a book	

Ex: IV Read with the teacher and study the use of the new words.

**kite** - Children were playing with kites and the kites were flying high.

**string** - The girl was letting string out.

**climb** - Husan was climbing on the tree to get his kite down.

I was climbing on Sulaiman mountain.

**wind** - When the wind blows hard, it is more difficult to fly kites.

**glue** - The boys were buying glue at 2 o'clock last Sunday.

We have a new glue.

**hold** - Zauri was holding a kite.

**trouble** - The boy was having a little trouble.

**break** - My kite was breaking. The kites break when they get caught in trees.

**catch (caught, caught)** - The girls catch the kites.

**spoil** - Spoiled kites are not flying high.

**Ex: V Fill in the missing letters**

cl - mb	w -nd	pl - y	gl - e
str - ng	tr - e	litt - e	f - n
fa - t	bl - w	troubl -	l - ugh
f - y	h - lp	h - ld	bre - k
k - te	hap - y	g - rls	sp - il

**Ex: VI Read the dialogue. Make up your own dialogue.**

- Hello, Rano!
- Hello, Nasibahon!
- What were you doing at 3 o'clock yesterday?
- I was planting the flowers.
- Were you planting them yourself?
- No, my classmate Azam was helping me to water the flowers.
- It's nice to take care of flowers.

**Ex: VII Guess the riddle.**

What is without hands and without foot, without neck and head, but can open a door?

(....)

### Lesson three

**Ex: I Read.**

a kite, fast, air, higher, small, view, second, a three, when, wind, hard, difficult, happy, together, trouble, fun, seldom, spoils, anybody.

**Ex: II Read and compare.**

- 1) He was reading a newspaper.
- 2) We were translating the text.
- 3) I was writing the new words on the blackboard.
- 4) She was holding a kite.
- 5) The kite was flying high.
- 6) The dog was sleeping in the yard.
- 7) The girl was laughing too hard.

- 1) He was not reading a newspaper.
- 2) We were not translating the text.
- 3) I was not writing the new words on the blackboard.
- 4) She was not holding a kite.
- 5) The kite was not flying high.
- 6) The dog was not sleeping in the yard.
- 7) The girl was not laughing too hard.

**Ex: III Read the text and try to translate it.**

### **The Kites were Flying High.**

Sevara was holding a kite. She was running as fast as she can, and the kite was rising into the air.

While running, she was letting string out. The kite was rising higher and higher. Small children let go off their kites, and then the kites fly out of view.

The second kite was flying over the tree. When the wind blows hard, it's more difficult to fly kites. Muradiljon was helping his little sister and he was having a very good time. Happy families often play together.

Nabijon was having a little trouble with a «kite-eating tree». He was climbing on the tree to get his kite down. Sometimes kites break when they get caught in trees.

Dilbar and Gulmira were trying to fly kites, too. They were having fun, but one of them was getting caught in the string. The other girl was laughing too hard to help her friend. This kind of trouble seldom spoils anybody's fun, but it often breaks the kite string.

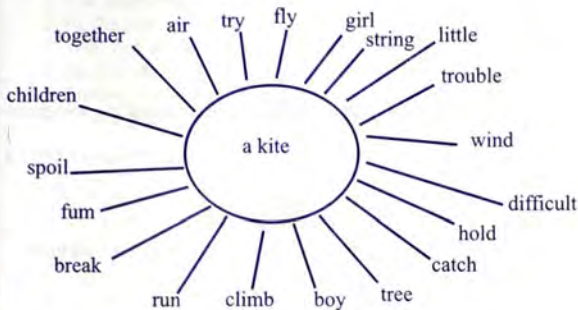
**Ex: IV Answer the questions.**

1. What was Sevara holding?
2. How was she running?
3. The kite was rising into the air, wasn't it?
4. What was she doing?
5. Where was the kite rising?
6. Where was the second kite flying?
7. Was it more difficult to fly a kite on a windy day?
8. Who was helping his little sister?
9. Why was Nabi climbing the tree?
10. Dilbar and Gulmira were trying to fly kites, weren't they?
11. Were they having fun?
12. Were the girls laughing? Why?

**Ex: V Agree or disagree with the following statements.**

1. The girl was holding a kite.
2. The kite was not rising into the air.
3. Many kites were flying over the tree.
4. When the wind blows hard, it's more difficult to fly kites.
5. The boy was climbing the tree to get his kite down.
6. She was not laughing too hard.

**Ex: VI** Make up a short story using this cluster.



## UNIT TWELVE

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### Lesson one

#### The Future Continuous Tense

At 5 o'clock tomorrow, next year in autumn, at that time, at 7 o'clock in the morning, at 3 o'clock in the evening, the next week on Monday.

**Will be + verb + ing**

**Ex: I** Read and translate.

1. She will be smelling the flower next year in spring.
2. I shall be getting a good mark at the next English lesson.
3. We shall be attending the school meeting at 3 o'clock tomorrow.
4. He will be listening to birds next evening.

- They will be working on the computer at that time.
- The pupils will be reciting the poem at the next concert.

**Ex: II Read and remember.**

I  
We

shall

+

be

translating the sentences

She  
He  
You  
They

will

+

be

looking at the pictures

**Ex: III Write the following sentences in the interrogative and negative forms.**

- Our teacher will be explaining the new rule.
- He will be meeting his friends.
- They will be singing at the concert.
- My classmate will be answering for the next question.
- The boys will be carrying some boxes.
- The mother will be holding the baby.

**Ex: IV Guess the words:**

A - 1

E - 5

I - 9

M - 13

Q - 17

V - 22

B - 2

F - 6

J - 10

N - 14

R - 18

W - 23

C - 3

G - 7

K - 11

O - 15

S - 19

X - 25

D - 4

H - 8

L - 12

P - 16

T - 20

Y - 25

U - 21

Z - 26

**Note:** 5, 14, 7, 12, 9, 19, 8 - English

14, 1, 20, 21, 18, 5;

3, 8, 9, 12, 4, 18, 5, 14;

23, 9, 14, 20, 5, 18;

19, 14, 15, 23, 13, 1, 14;

16, 12, 1, 25;

8, 15, 12, 9, 4, 1, 25

**Ex: V Form sentences using the following words:**

1. Our, shall, we, helping, be, mother.
2. In, the river, be, swimming, he, will.
3. Will, her, brushing, be, she, clothes.
4. At 11 o'clock, be, I, sleeping, will, evening, in the.
5. Studies, their, they, be, about, will, thinking.
6. Library, uncle, to the, my, will, be, going.

**Ex: VI Look at the pictures and describe them.**



**Ex: VII Read and learn.**

1. Use soap washing in the morning.  
Эрталаб совунсиз ювинманг.
2. Go to school in time, don't be late!  
Мактабга вактида боринг, кечикманг!

## Lesson two

**Ex: I Read the following words.**

space	come	chalk	blackboard
cinema	cold	children	hockey
place	cool	chair	o'clock
pencil	close	teacher	cocktail
city	country	much	cock
nice	doctor	bench	cockroach

**Ex: II Put the verbs in the following sentences in the Future Continuous Tense.**

1. I am opening the window.
2. My grandmother is talking with me.

3. The young boys are waiting for veterans.
4. His sister - in - law is cooking plov.
5. They are counting money.
6. She is knocking at the door.

**Ex: III Find the antonyms**

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. wide      | the first |
| 2. beautiful | finish    |
| 3. easy      | birth     |
| 4. disagree  | big       |
| 5. sad       | narrow    |
| 6. start     | cold      |
| 7. little    | ugly      |
| 8. hot       | difficult |
| 9. death     | agree     |
| 10. last     | jolly     |

**Ex: IV Read with the teacher and study the use of the new words.**

**skate** - It is very nice to skate in winter. My brother will be skating well next year in winter.

**ski** - We ski in the mountains every winter. I like to ski.

**cover** - All trees, buildings are covered with white snow.

**wear** - People will wear on their warm clothes in winter.

**see the New Year in** - We shall be seeing the New Year in on the 31<sup>st</sup> of December.

**see the Old Year out** - The people will be seeing the Old Year out on the 31<sup>st</sup>-of December.

**sledge** - Little children like to sledge.

**Ex: V Agree or disagree with the following statements.**

1. I shall be helping my mother tomorrow after lessons.
2. The boys will be playing football in the open-air next week.
3. We shall be celebrating the New Year after 2 months.
4. They will be gathering fruits in the garden in December.
5. My father will be coming from his work at 3 o'clock tomorrow.
6. The pupils will be singing at the next geography lesson.

**Ex: VI Read and translate the proverb. Find Uzbek equivalent.**

Early to bed, early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.



**Ex: VII Let's smile.**

Bobur comes home from his first day at school and says: «The teacher often speaks to me at the lesson».

- «Well» - says his father.
- «What does she say?»
- She says «Bobur, sit still».

**Lesson - three**

**Ex: I Look at the pictures and put questions.**



**Ex: II Fill in the blanks with the missing letters.**

sk..., w...nt...r, ska...e, c...ld, sn...w, co...er, De...emb...r, J...nu...  
ry, F...brua...y, of...en, s...owbal...s, ho...k...y, weat...er, sn...wm...n.

**Ex: III Read the text and translate. Try to retell it.**

**Winter in Kyrgyzstan.**

Winter begins in December. December, January and February are winter months. The weather is cold in winter. Winter is the coldest and pleasant season of the year. The streets, the houses and the trees are covered with white snow. It often snows. The days are short and the nights are long in winter.

In our country we have cold winters only in the mountains. In the North of Kyrgyzstan there is much snow in winter and winter is long. It becomes cold in November or in December.

Children like winter sports very much. They like skiing and skating. They go in for hockey. They make snowmen or play snowballs and sledge. They spend all day long in the streets. They always wear their warm clothes.

In the South of Kyrgyzstan winter is not very cold. The weather is cold only at nights. But in the day time it is usually normal. In winter we see the New Year in at the end of December. On the 31<sup>st</sup> of December we see the Old Year out. The New Year is a family holiday. We like winter. The nature is very beautiful and wonderful in Kyrgyzstan in winter.

**Ex: IV Answer the questions about the text.**

1. What winter months do you know?
2. What weather do we have in winter?
3. Are the trees, streets and houses covered with white snow?
4. It often snows in winter, doesn't it?
5. Are the days short in winter?
6. Is there much snow in the North of Kyrgyzstan in winter?
7. What sport do the children play in winter?
8. Is the weather cold or warm in the South of Kyrgyzstan in winter?
9. The New Year is a family holiday, isn't it?
10. Do you like winter?

**Ex: V Look at the pictures and describe them.**





**Ex: VI Read and learn the poem.**

### **It's snowing**

It's snowing, it's snowing,  
What a lot of snow.  
Let us make some snowballs!  
We all like to throw.  
It's snowing, it's snowing.  
Let us skate and ski!  
When I am coming down the hill  
Clear the way for me!

# UNIT THIRTEEN

## Lesson one

**Ex: I Read and remember.**

Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite
I work	I worked	I shall work
He } She } It } work	He } She } It } worked	He } She } It } will work
We } You } They } work	We } You } They } worked	We } You } They } will work

**Ex: II Fill in *shall, will*.**

I ... be a teacher. He ... buy five books. The trees ... grow. They ... come to Red Square at 5. I ... find her there. The wind ... blow. We ... discuss this example. They ... be busy tomorrow.

**Ex: III Form the Past and the Future Indefinite Tense of the following verbs:**

to have, to spend, to help, to read, to write, to stand, to sing, to go, to stay, to come, to be.

**Ex: IV Form the sentences using the following words.**

1. I, five, went, years, school, to, ago.
2. him, I, met, the, theatre, at.
3. gathered, we, fruits, autumn, last.
4. Car, they, gate, the, waited, for, at, a.
5. I, a, letter, yesterday, wrote.
6. It, wonderful, was, story, a.

**Ex: V Choose the right word. Write the sentences.**

1. They (was, were) at the cinema with their friends.
2. Ilhom (was, were) on duty last week.
3. The blackboard (was, were) clean at the lesson.

4. My sister (was, were) happy to be in the mountain.
5. The weather (was, were) nice yesterday.

**Ex: VI Look at the picture and describe it in the Past Indefinite.**



**Ex: VII Learn the poem by heart.**

I have two legs  
With which I walk  
I have a tongue,  
With which I talk  
And with it too,  
I eat my food  
And tell,  
If it's bad or good.

## Lesson two

**Ex: I Use the verbs in brackets in the Present Continuous Tense:**

1. Kodir (to look) at the picture.
2. I (to speak) French now.

3. Nazira (to tell) us about her school.
4. My friend (to stand) near the blackboard.
5. She (to sit) at the window.
6. We (to listen) to our friend.
7. Who (to open) the door?
8. We (to gather) the fruits.

**Ex: II Choose the right tense.**

- 1) Now I am living in Osh.
  - a) Past Continuous tense.
  - b) Present Continuous tense.
- 2) Yesterday at that time it was snowing.
  - a) Future Continuous tense.
  - b) Past Continuous tense.
- 3) We shall be working at school tomorrow.
  - a) Present Continuous tense.
  - b) Future Continuous tense.

**Ex: III Put questions to the sentences:**

- 1) The children are sleeping (What ...?).
- 2) My friend is standing at the trolleybus stop (Where ...?)
- 3) He is having breakfast with his sister. (Who ... with?).
- 4) The parents and the children are decorating the New Year tree with toys (What ... with?).
- 5) She is watching TV (Is ...?).
- 6) The old man is looking after the small children playing in the yard. (Who ...?)

**Ex: IV Read with the teacher and study the use of the new words.**

**lies** - Our house lies at the end of Sulaiman Mountain.

**foot** - Bishkek lies at the foot of the Ala-Too mountains.

**places of interest** - There are many places of interest in Osh.

**Avenue** - Erkindic Avenue is a very beautiful place in the city.

**pleasant** - It was pleasant to meet with my relatives.

**oaks** - You can see many big and large oaks along the street.

Grandpa showed me an old oak.

**wide** - Kyrgyzstan street is a wide street in our town.

**side** - On each side of the streets we see high buildings.

**decorative** - Some decorative trees grow there.

**to be proud of** - We are proud of our school.

**Ex: V Make up sentences using the new words.**

**Ex: VI Fill in missing letters:**

Fo...t, p...ac...s of int...r...st, ...ven...e, pl.....sant, o...ks, li...s,  
wid..., s...de, d...cor...tive, to ...e pr...ud ...f.

### **Lesson three**

**Ex: I Fill places of interest, pleasant, foot, wide, side, oaks in.**

1. There are many ... .. in Bishkek.
2. Bishkek lies at the ... of the Ala - Too mountains.
3. The streets of the city are ... .
4. On each ... of the streets there grow ... .
5. It's ... to travel to Bishkek by car.

**Ex: II Read and translate the text. Try to retell it.**

#### **Bishkek**

Bishkek is the capital of Kyrgyzstan. The city lies at the foot of the wonderful Ala-Too mountains. Bishkek is one of the most beautiful cities of Central Asia.

There many places of interest in Bishkek. First of all the White House, it is a fine building which is situated in the centre of the city. Not far from it there is a Historical Museum. There are four State Theatres, six museums, a Philharmonic, Circus, Central Ala -Too Square, Erkindic Avenue, Manas airport, Sport Palace, and many universities, hotels, hospitals, super markets and others there.

Ala -Too Square is the largest in the city. The best place is Erkindic Avenue. It is very pleasant to walk there. Along this street you can see oaks and other green trees.

The streets of the city are wide, long, straight and clean. There are many cars, minibuses, buses and trolley - buses in the streets. On each side of the streets there grow decorative trees and flowers.

If you go for a walk you can see many monuments as Urkuya Salieva, Kurmanjan Datka, Manas, M.V. Frunze, Dj. Bokonbaev and others. We want to see all of them. The city becomes better and better from day to day. People of Kyrgyzstan are proud of their capital.

**Ex: III Answer the questions about the text.**

1. What is the capital of Kyrgyzstan?
2. Is Bishkek the most beautiful city?
3. Where is the White House situated?
4. How many theatres and museums are there in Bishkek?
5. Is Erkindic Avenue the best place in the city?
6. What can you see along the streets?
7. Are there many monuments there?
8. Whose monuments can you see there?
9. Are you proud of your capital?

**Ex: IV Agree or disagree with the following statements.**

1. Osh is the capital of Kyrgyzstan.
2. Silk-road museum is in Bishkek.
3. Ala-Too Square is the largest in the city.
4. Erkindic Avenue is the best place in our republic.
5. The streets of the city are the shortest.
6. Our capital is the greenest and the finest city in Kyrgyzstan.

**Ex: V Learn the poem by heart.**

We play snowballs all the day,  
From morning till night.  
That snow-fort shall fall today.  
Let the foe attack!  
We are playing when there's light,  
It's a game, and not a fight.  
If a snowball comes your way  
Laugh and throw it back!

## Review II

**Ex: I Listen to the words and read them.**

season	father	chicken	christmas
sledge	frosty	cheese	character
ski	favourite	choice	chorus
skate	fir-tree	children	christen
snowman	famous	champion	chronic
snow ball	football	chess	chord



**Ex: II Answer the questions.**

- 1) Is it winter now?
- 2) Is it snowing or raining in the street?
- 3) Are you going to sledge in winter?
- 4) The children are playing snow balls, aren't they?
- 5) Is your elder sister skating at this time?
- 6) Are they making a snowman or Father Frost?
- 7) Is your friend feeding the birds in December?
- 8) My father is skiing in the mountain, isn't he?

**Ex: III Find the synonyms.**

Fat, make, get, begin, talk, teach, much, little, big, fine, wonderful, gift, tall, handsome, good, beautiful, present, large, thick, start, many, do, receive, learn, small, pleasant, high, nice, speak, many.

**Ex: IV Complete the sentences.**

- 1) It is very nice to skate ... .
- 2) My elder brother likes to ... .
- 3) We decorate the New Year tree with different ...
- 4) He is fond of winter sports ... .
- 5) They skate, ski, play hockey, snowballs and make ... .
- 6) When it snows children like to ... .

**Ex: V Describe the pictures**



**Ex: VI Fill in the missing letters:**

Father Fr...st

B...y

Sled...e



prese...t

Fir tr...e



Sk...

**Ex: VII Learn the poem by heart.**

New Year is here with us now.  
Let happy be its birth  
And all the people all around!  
We are for Peace on Earth.

A Happy New Year!  
The day is so clear,  
The snow is so white,  
The sky is so bright,  
We shout with all might:  
A Happy New Year!

# III

## THE THIRD QUARTER

### UNIT FOURTEEN

#### Lesson one

#### The main forms of the verb

**Ex: I Read** the verbs and memorise them.

#### Irregular verbs.

buy	bought	bought
give	gave	given
come	came	come
do	did	done
read	read	read
go	went	gone
have	had	had
know	knew	known
write	wrote	written
speak	spoke	spoken

**Ex: II Read and translate. Pay attention to underlined words.**

1. My mother bought a new bag for me yesterday.
2. Foreign guests went to the Sulaiman mountain two days ago.
3. They came from another country.
4. She knew all the answers of the questions.

**Ex: III Choose the correct verb and write the sentences into your copy-books.**

1. We (speak, spoke) only English at the English lessons.
2. My father (gets, got) a newspaper from the post every day.
3. He (writes, wrote) an interesting letter to me last month.
4. The pupils (make, made) pleasant presents to their parents.
5. My mother usually (cuts, cut) the cake in the kitchen.
6. We (have, had) breakfast at 9 a.m. yesterday.

**Ex: IV Form sentences using the following words.**

1. present, my, on, Year, gave, New, parents, Day, me, a, the.
2. sang, pupils, the, party, at, the, songs.

3. understood, English, we, the, easily, text.
4. wrote, Chingiz Aitmatov, many, books.
5. by, reads, Jack London, he, story, the.
6. The, brought, director, many, our, to, computers, school.

**Ex: V** Look at the pictures and speak about your winter holidays.



## Lesson two

**Ex: I** Listen and read.

Regular verbs - V + ed: **thank - thanked**

opened, played, ordered, danced, cooked, finished, liked, stopped, washed, worked, answered, cleaned, closed, lived, visited, helped, happened, walked, painted.

**Ex: II** Read and compare.

1. My pen-friend lives in London. Dano lived in Bishkek last year.
2. They usually help their parents about the house.  
The boys helped the workers yesterday.
3. Children always play football at the Physical Training lessons.  
Our team played hockey last year.
4. Little girl washes her hand every morning.  
My elder sister washed the dishes after supper.

**Ex: III** Write the following sentences in the interrogative and negative forms.

**Model:** She opened the windows before the classes.  
Did she open the windows before the classes?  
She didn't open the windows before the classes.

1. The car stopped near the tree.
2. They received many interesting letters.
3. He visited the village club.
4. My friend spoke to me about his plan.
5. The birds flew over the tree.
6. We got good marks at the English lesson.

**Ex: IV** Read with the teacher and study the use of the new words.

**pleasant** - To play snowballs in winter is very pleasant for me.

**ground** - The ground was covered with white snow last month.

**frosty** - The weather was frosty at night.

**jolly** - Children were jolly during their winter holiday.

**than** - The nights are longer than the days in winter.

**together** - We spent our winter holidays together.

**Ex: V** Fill in the new words.

1. I like winter holidays more ... summer holidays.
2. We were very ... around the New Year tree.
3. It is ... to be in the open - air.
4. Most of the children like ... games.
5. The windows were open, so it was ... in the room.
6. We discussed our English party ...
7. The leaves were falling on the ... in autumn.

**Ex: VI** Read the dialogue. Act it out.

**Dono:** How do you do, Zuhra?

**Zuhra:** O.K. and you?

**Dono:** Fine thanks! How did you spend your winter holidays?

**Zuhra:** Well. I helped my mother about the house. What about you?

**Dono:** I went to the village to my granny. The nature was very beautiful there and the air was fresh and pleasant. I skated, skied, sledged together with my friends.

**Zuhra:** Oh, you spent your winter holidays very well. Will you invite me there next year?

**Dono:** With pleasure!

**Ex: VII Learn the proverbs. Find the Uzbek equivalents.**

1. If you run after two hares, you will catch none.
2. All things are difficult before they are easy.

### **Lesson three**

**Ex: I Write down three forms of the verbs.**

a) to do, to begin, to spend, to tell, to send, to leave, to hear, to keep, to make up, to grow, to sit, to be, to think, to sleep, to brake, to put.

b) to receive, to discuss, to brush, to translate, to repeat, to study, to ask, to decide, to love, to use, to revise, to dress, to comb, to compel, to carry.

**Ex: II Read the text and try to retell it.**

#### **Winter holidays**

Children had their holidays in January. The holidays began on the 31<sup>st</sup> of December. It was a very pleasant holiday. Pupils had their winter holidays for 10 days. It was the time when the weather was cold in the streets.

There was much snow on the ground. It was frosty. But all the children were in the street. Because they liked to play outdoor winter games. It was very jolly and gay there. They skated, skied, played hockey, snowballs and made snowmen. And little children played sledge with their friends. They liked winter holidays more than summer holidays. They often skied in the mountains, skated in the stadium and streets and played hockey in their playground together. They had a very good time on their winter holidays.

**Ex: III Answer the questions.**

1. When did your winter holidays begin?
2. How long were your winter holidays?
3. The weather was cold, wasn't it?
4. What kind of winter games did you like?
5. Where did they ski and skate?
6. How did you spend your own winter holidays?

Ex: IV Find the sentences from the text with the new words and copy out them.

Ex: V Look at the picture and describe them.



## UNIT FIFTEEN

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### Lesson one

Ex: I Look at the pictures and describe them.



**Ex: II Listen, read and remember. Make up sentences with them.**

- |                 |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. to be glad.  | 5. to be ready for smth  |
| 2. to be happy. | 6. to be late for smth   |
| 3. to be hungry | 7. to be sorry           |
| 4. to be ill    | 8. to be angry with smth |

**Ex: III Read and translate into Uzbek.**

1. I am glad to see you.
2. They are very happy.
3. She is hungry today.
4. My friend is ill.
5. We are ready for the lesson.
6. Mansur is late for school.
7. My mother is sorry for me.
8. His father is angry with it.

**Ex: IV Form sentences using the following words.**

1. Is, winter, the, coldest, of, year, season, the.
2. Like, winter, children, holidays.
3. Have, we, cold, Kyrgyzstan, winter, north, in, of, the.
4. Is, the, Kyrgyzstan, land, culture, of, ancient, an.
5. Winter, usually, is, short, warm, the, in, south, and, of, Kyrgyzstan.
6. Live, I, Kyrgyzstan, in.

**Ex: V Read the dialogue.**

**Teacher:** Hurmat! What is your address?

**Hurmat:** 33, Isanova street, please.

**Teacher:** What floor do you live on?

**Hurmat:** We live on the ground floor?

Our windows face to the street.





**Ex: VI Learn the proverbs and find Uzbek equivalents.**

There is no place like home.  
East or West home is best.

## Lesson two

**Ex:I Read and remember.**

### Classroom rules

1. Always give your best effort to every task.
2. Work quietly at your desk.
3. Raise your hand if you have something to say or need help.
4. Listen carefully.
5. Follow directions.
6. Respect others. Be kind with your words and actions.

**Ex:II Listen to the words and read them.**

native, country, capital, emblem, east, equal, right, population, cultural, constitution, industrial, nature, south, north, west, forest, river, mountain, lake, border, land, rich, territory, resources, coal, oil, gold, independence, customs, traditions.

**Ex: III Look at the picture and ask questions to your friend.**



**Ex: IV Read with the teacher and study the use of the new words.**

1. **flag** - The American flag has thirteen stripes.
2. **emblem** - Every country has its own emblem.

3. **anthem** - Kyrgyzstan has its national anthem.
4. **border on** - Russia borders on many countries.
5. **nut** - Nuts grow in Arslanbob.
6. **all in all** - There are 37 pupils in our class all in all.
7. **language** - What language do you speak?
8. **stone** - The English for Tashkent is «Stone town».
9. **be proud of** - We are proud of our country.

**Ex: V Give the opposites to:**

1. the rich land.
2. the longest river.
3. a warm weather.
4. the hottest season.
5. a large hall.
6. a new street.
7. high building.
8. the best pupil.

**Ex: VI Choose the right answer:**

1. The first man in space was:
  - a) Gagarin
  - b) Armstrong
  - c) Glenn
2. What is the capital of Kyrgyzstan?
  - a) Osh
  - b) Bishkek.
  - c) Naryn
- 3) Who is the president of Kyrgyzstan?
  - a) K.Bakiev
  - b) A.Atambaev
  - c) J.Nazaraliev

### Lesson three

**Ex: I Listen to the words and read them.**

Motherland	Pacific
Kyrgyz	Bishkek
Tadjikistan	Asia

Uzbekistan	Naryn
Kazakhstan	Chu
China	Talas
Russia	Chatkal
Pamir	Arslan-bob

**Ex: II Translate into Uzbek.**

1. The Ak-Buura divides Osh into two parts.
2. It was a small town with narrow streets.
3. On the Sulaiman mountain we can see Bobur's house.
4. This is the building of our school.
5. The Kyrgyz Drama theatre is in the centre of Osh.
6. We have no Opera House in our town.

**Ex: III Read the text and translate it. Try to retell it.**

Kyrgyzstan is the land of mountains. The Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic gives the people rights to learn, to live in good houses, to work and to rest. Like all other countries Kyrgyzstan has its flag, emblem and anthem. The Kyrgyz Republic was formed in 1936. Our country borders on Tadjikstan, Uzbekistan, Kazakstan and China. The climate of our country is continental. In summer it is hot and in winter it is sometimes very cold. Kyrgyzstan has many rivers: the Naryn, the Chu, the Talas, the Chatkal. The mountains in the Pamir are very high. Another interesting place in Kyrgyzstan is Arslanbob. Here nuts grow.

The trees in Arslanbob are very old. There is no other place like this in the world. Bishkek is the capital of Kyrgyzstan. Our Kyrgyz land is rich in historical monuments. They are made of stones. Among them there is an underwater monument - the ancient town at the bottom of the Issyk-Kol Lake. There are many towns in our country. New towns Maily-Sai, Kyzyl-Kya, Kara-Kol have grown.

Kyrgyzstan is the land of culture too. There are Kyrgyz State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre, National Drama Theatre, Puppet Theatre, the State History Museum, the Museum of the Fine Arts of Kyrgyzstan. We are proud of our country.

**Ex: IV Answer the questions:**

1. Is Kyrgyzstan the land of mountains?
2. Has Kyrgyzstan its own emblem, flag and anthem?
3. What countries does it border on?

4. The climate of our country is continental, isn't it?
5. Are there many rivers in our country?
6. What is the capital of Kyrgyzstan?
7. Where is the Issyk - Kol Lake situated?
8. Are you proud of your country?

**Ex: V Complete the sentences.**

1. Kyrgyzstan is the land of ....
2. Bishkek is the capital of ...
3. Our country was formed ...
4. Kyrgyzstan borders on ...
5. The climate of our country is ...
6. Arslan-bob is the land of...
7. The Issyk-Kol is the beautiful ...
8. There are many towns in our ...
9. Our country is the land of ... too.
10. We are proud of our ...

**Ex: VI Read and learn.**

Don't be crude with the people around you.

(Атрофингиздаги одамларга кўрслик килманг).

## UNIT SIXTEEN

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### Lesson one

#### Modal verbs

can, may, must

can not, may not,  
must not

**Ex: I Listen and read.**

1. He can swim

Can he swim?

He cannot swim.

He can't swim.

2. You may repeat the new words.

May I repeat the new words?

You may not repeat the new words.

3. They must speak English at their English lesson?

Must they speak English at their English lesson?

They must not speak English at their English lesson.

They mustn't speak English at their English lesson.

**Ex: II Describe the pictures, using modal verbs: *can, cannot, may, may not, must, must not.***



**Ex: III Fill in the modal verbs.**

1. ... you speak French?
2. She ... go home.
3. We ... visit the town this Sunday.
4. ... you tell the time?
5. ... I take your book?
6. He ... read this sentence.

**Ex: IV Translate the sentences into Uzbek.**

1. Imamiddin can understand this text.
2. Anvar must return home in time.
3. You must study well.
4. Our teacher can speak three foreign languages.
5. You may translate these words.
6. May I put questions to the text?
7. You must learn this poem by heart.
8. Can you write in Russian?
9. Pupils must help their mothers.
10. We may work at the library.

**Ex: V Change the following sentences into negative and interrogative forms.**

1. You must go to the doctor.
2. We must attend all the lessons.
3. I can translate from English into Uzbek.
4. He can bring me a cup of tea.
5. Dilnoza may open and clean the window.
6. Shuhrat may stay at school after the lessons.

**Ex: VI Read and remember.**

**School rules.**

1. Children must come to school in time.
2. Children must wear uniforms.
3. Children mustn't bring domestic animals to school.
4. Children mustn't play ball games in the classroom.

**Ex: VII Write down about your school rules.**

What are your school rules?

We must .....

We mustn't .....

We can .....

We can't ....

We may .....

We mayn't .....

## Lesson two

### Ex: I Read and compare.

1. She can dance. She likes to dance.
2. Sherzod must study well. He likes to study well.
3. My friends can sing. They like to sing at the concert hall.
4. You may come and help them. Bobur likes to come to his granny and help her.
5. I must go to school in time. I like to go to school early.
6. Sevara can write a letter. She likes to write a letter to her sister.

### Ex: II Look at the pictures and describe them using modal verbs.



**Ex: III Read with the teacher and study the use of the new words.**

<b>word -</b>	Dilbar knows many English words.
<b>want -</b>	Samara wants to be an English teacher.
<b>question -</b>	The teacher asks questions in English.
<b>make -</b>	Some people work to make a book.
<b>make up sentences -</b>	Make up sentences with the new words.
<b>dialogue -</b>	We make up a dialogue in Russian.
<b>exercise -</b>	We do many different exercises.
<b>learn -</b>	They like to learn new words.

**Ex: IV Translate into English.**

1. Сиз бу журнални ўқишингиз керак.
2. Ким бу саволга жавоб бера олади?
3. Биз у ерга боришимиз керакми?
4. Кирсам мумкинми?
5. Менинг дўстим бугун мактабга кела олмайди.
6. Сиз соат 4 да токка чикишингиз керак.

**Ex: V Learn the poem by heart.**

Can you hop like a rabbit?  
Can you jump like a frog?  
Can you walk like a duck?  
Can you run like a dog?  
  
Can you fly like a bird?  
Can you swim like a fish?  
And be still, like a good child.  
As still as you wish.

### Lesson three

**Ex: I Read and learn these word combinations.**

1. Hello, how do you do?
2. Well, thank you.
3. Pleased to meet you.-
4. Can you speak English?
5. Do you understand me?
6. See you tomorrow.



**Ex: II Read and compare.**

1. My little sister walked in the garden.

My little sister can walk now.

2. He took my pen.

Can I take your pen, please?

3. We helped each other.

We must help each other.

4. She came yesterday.

She may come any minute now.

5. Farhod left home two days ago.

He must be at home by now.

6. May I go out today?

No, you mustn't. You were in the street yesterday.

**Ex: III Read the text and try to retell it.**

**Our English lesson**

We go to school six days. We have our English lessons 3 times a week. Today we have our English lesson. It begins at half past eight. We are in the English classroom. We are ready for the lesson. We have our copy-books, books and pens on the desks. Our English classroom is on the first floor. The English classroom is nice, clean and bright. There are many pictures on the walls. You can see many flowers on the windows and on the teacher's table.

In the classroom you can see a map of Great Britain. When the teacher comes into the classroom we must stand up. Our English teacher may say: «Good morning, children» we can answer: «Good morning, teacher». Then we may sit down and the lesson begins. At the English lesson we can read, speak, write, learn new words and do many exercises. Our teacher asks some questions and we can answer her questions, because we know many English words. We can make up sentences and put questions. We want to speak only English at the English lesson and our teacher asks us to speak only English too. We sometimes sing and play games at our English lesson.

We make up dialogues with each other. We like our English lesson. We are proud of our English teacher.

**Ex: IV Answer the questions.**

1. You must go to school six days, mustn't you?

2. You are ready for the lesson, aren't you?

3. Is your English classroom on the second or first floor?
4. What can you do at the English lesson?
5. You may not open the window before the lesson, may you?
6. Do you learn new words at the lesson?
7. Can you play games during the lesson?
8. Do you speak English or Uzbek at the lesson?
9. Must you write at the English lesson?
10. You can make up dialogues, can't you?
11. Can you sing English?
12. Do you like your English lesson?

**Ex: V Agree or disagree with the following statements.**

1. We have our English lesson 6 times a week.
2. Our English classroom is on the first floor.
3. The English classroom is very small and uncomfortable.
4. Our teacher speaks Uzbek at the English lesson.
5. We sing, play games, make up dialogues at our English lesson.
6. We don't like our English lesson.

**Ex: VI Change the following sentences into the Past and the Future Indefinite Tense.**

1. Sherzod can understand it.
2. You may use this textbook.
3. Shahzoda can speak foreign languages.
4. You must repeat new words.
5. We may discuss this question after the lesson.
6. Dilshod must make up topic about England.
7. You may come any time you like.
8. They must leave together.

## UNIT SEVENTEEN

### NUMERALS

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#### Lesson one

**Ex: I Read and write the words in the alphabetical order.**

Number, plus, minus, speak, count, read, hard, thin, child, know, answer, big, duster, lemon, picture, quarter, window, victory, flower, jam, open, use, yellow, zero, X-ray.

**Ex: II Count from one to ten.**

**Ex: III Listen, repeat, learn and write.**

- |                        |                                   |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) 2 - 20 two - twenty | 7 - 70 seven - seventy            |
| 3 - 30 three - thirty  | 8 - 80 eight - eighty             |
| 4 - 40 four - forty    | 9 - 90 nine - ninety              |
| 5 - 50 five - fifty    | 1 - 100 one - one hundred         |
| 6 - 60 six - sixty     | 569 five hundred and sixty - nine |

- |            |          |           |         |
|------------|----------|-----------|---------|
| b) 13      | 14       | 15        | 16      |
| thirteen   | fourteen | fifteen   | sixteen |
| 17         | 18       | 19        |         |
| seventeen  | eighteen | nineteen  |         |
| 1000       |          | 1 000 000 |         |
| a thousand |          | a million |         |

**Ex: IV Look at the pictures and make up sentences using the numerals.**



**Ex: V Read the numerals.**

25, 37, 69, 12, 48, 91, 73, 85, 33, 52, 68, 76, 94, 63, 59, 165, 287, 648, 395, 500, 455, 780, 942, 888, 991, 796, 271, 170, 531, 777.

**Ex: VI Write down in letters.**

65, 84, 178, 544, 667.

**Ex: VII Do sums.**

$15 + 20 =$

$42 + 24 =$

$50 + 8 =$

$65 + 69 =$

$17 + 7 =$

$22 + 55 =$

**Ex: VIII Answer the questions.**

1. How many days are there in a week?
2. How many months are there in a year?
3. How many people are there in your family?
4. Which lesson is this?
5. What page is it?

**Ex: IX Read and learn the conversation.**

- A. Can you tell me the time?  
B. Yes, It is twenty minutes past three?  
A. Thank you very much.  
B. Don't mention it.

## Lesson two

**Ex: I What time is it?**



**Ex: II Read and translate.**

I study in the 6th form. I get up at 7 o'clock in the morning. I have my breakfast at half past seven. I go to school at a quarter to eight. Our lessons begin at eight o'clock. I come home at half past one. I have my dinner at two o'clock. At five minutes to three I begin to help my mother.

Ex: III Listen, repeat, learn and write.

a) 1 - first	11 - eleventh
2 - second	12 - twelfth
3 - third	13 - thirteenth
4 - fourth	14 - fourteenth
5 - fifth	15 - fifteenth
6 - sixth	16 - sixteenth
7 - seventh	17 - seventeenth
8 - eighth	18 - eighteenth
9 - ninth	19 - nineteenth
10 - tenth	20 - twentieth
b) 20 - twentieth	70 - seventieth
30 - thirtieth	80 - eightieth
40 - fortieth	9 - ninetieth
50 - fiftieth	100 - hundredth
60 - sixtieth	

Ex: IV Read with the teacher and study the use of the new words.

**own** - I have my own English book.

**leaves** - Leaves on the trees are green in spring.

**wind** - He doesn't like windy weather.

**blow** - Cold winds blow in autumn.

**cover** - The ground is covered with white snow in winter.

**return** - They returned home after the lesson.

**leap-year** - Every four years there is a leap year.

**hour** - Sixty minutes make an hour.

Ex: V Translate into English.

1. Соат неча бўлди? Менинг соатим етти яримни кўрсатяпти.
2. Соат 6 да уйда бўлишим керак.
3. Мен соат 7 да урнимдан тура-ман.
4. Уйга қачон қайтасиз? Уйга соат 2 да қайтаман.
5. Биз кечки овқатни одатда соат 8 да еймиз.

Ex: VI Complete the sentences with the new words.

1. It will be late when they ... home.
2. There are twenty-nine days in February in a ... .
3. They buy some books for their ... library.
4. We will be at the hall in an ... .

5. In winter the trees are ... with white snow.
6. The ... is ... hard in the street.
7. There are many ... on the ground in autumn.

**Ex: VII Make up sentences from the following words.**

1. I, seven, went, years, school, old, when, was, I, to.
2. Parents, third, my, the, am, I, daughter, of.
3. His, form, in, elder, eleventh, brother, is, the.
4. Teacher, old, twenty - five, English, our, is, years.

### Lesson three

**Ex: I Listen and read.**

season, favourite, leaves, blowing, clean, frosty, foggy, hour, leap, year, consist, fifth, hundredth, floor, pleasant, trees.

**Ex: II Read and translate.**

1. The seventeenth of April is my birthday. 2. My second sister is a doctor. 3. I live in the house number 42. 4. They are my first pupils. 5. He is the third champion of the world. 6. Today is the twenty-first of February.

**Ex: III Remember how to read the dates.**

1612 - sixteen twelve.	1938 - nineteen thirty-eight
1724 - seventeen twenty-four.	1941 - nineteen forty-one
1845 - eighteen forty-five.	1955 - nineteen fifty-five
1918 - nineteen eighteen.	1996 - nineteen ninety - six
1920 - nineteen twenty.	2005 - two thousand and five
1969 - nineteen sixty-nine.	1901 - nineteen o [ ou ] one

**Ex: IV Say it in English.**

1) 17.04.1969; 2) 7.12.1967; 3) 3.11.1979; 4) 12.02.1942;  
5) 8.03.1962; 6) 25.04.1964; 7) 21.10.1981; 9) 11.01.2001.

**Ex: V Read and translate. Try to retell it.**

#### Seasons

There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn, winter. Every season is beautiful in its own way.

Spring is warm and pleasant season. The sky is often blue. The sun shines brightly in the sky. It sometimes rains. The nature awakens

from long winter sleep. Some birds return from another countries. There is a lot of work to do in the fields.

When summer comes the weather gets warm and sometimes it's very hot. Summer is the hottest season of the year. Children have summer holidays. They don't go to school. The days are longer than in spring. The longest day of the year is the 22<sup>nd</sup> of June.

September the first autumn month is usually fine, because the trees with their red and yellow leaves look very beautiful. But in October cold winds begin to blow, leaves fall on the ground and sometimes it begins raining. The school year begins in our country. Autumn is the season of fruit and vegetables.

Winter is the coldest season in the year. It comes in December. The ground and the trees are covered with white snow. The snow is clean and white. The best holidays in winter are the New Year and Christmas.

**Ex: VI Answer the questions.**

1. How many seasons are there in a year?
2. Is spring the first season or second season of the year?
3. Is summer hot or cold season?
4. Do you have holidays in summer?
5. Do children go to school in summer?
6. What is the first autumn month?
7. When does the school year begin in our country?
8. Autumn is the season of fruit and vegetables, isn't it?
9. Is winter the coldest season of the year?
10. Are the trees covered with white snow in winter?

**Ex: VII a) Look at the pictures and describe them;  
b) put some questions.**





## UNIT EIGHTEEN

### Lesson one

**Ex: I Listen to the words and read them.**

skate	skating	skater
ski	skiing	skier
play	playing	player
swim	swimming	swimmer
wrestle	wrestling	wrestler
cycle	cycling	cycler
train	training	trainer

**Ex: II Fill in *skate, ski, sport, for*.**

1. My friend can ... very, well. He ... best of all our pupils.
2. Mansur likes to .... He ... together with his brother.
3. I'll go in for... . I am fond of ... .
4. We have a break ... 10 minutes. We travelled ... weeks.

**Ex: III Answer the questions.**

1. What kind of sports do schoolchildren like to go in for?
2. What kind of sports do you go in for?
3. What sportsmen have you at your school?
4. What kind of sport clubs, teams do you go to?

**Ex: IV Look at the pictures and answer the question.**

My favourite sport is badminton.  
What is your favourite sport?





basketball  
 boxing  
 fishing  
 football

table tennis  
 jogging  
 baseball  
 swimming

soccer  
 tennis  
 mountain climbing

**Ex: V Translate into Uzbek.**

1. We have a good stadium.
2. There are many kinds of sports at our school.
3. We have swimming, rowing, wrestling, jumping clubs and volley-ball, basket-ball, football, cycling, boxing and gymnastic teams.
4. I go in for running.

**Ex: VI Learn the proverb. Find Uzbek equivalent.**

Learn to walk before you run.

## Lesson two

**Ex: I Read and translate the dialogue.**

**Hasan:** Are there many sportsmen in your class?

**Sodik:** Of course, there are. All boys and girls of our class go in for sport.

**Hasan:** What sports do your friends go in for?

**Sodik:** Some girls like tennis and they are good at it. Some boys are good at gymnastics.

**Hasan:** Where have you your trainings?

**Sodik:** We train in our school gymnasium.

**Hasan:** Who is the best swimmer in your class?

**Sodik:** Aziza is. Nobody in our class can cover the distance quicker than she can.

**Ex: II Read and translate.**

Time is always on the wing  
When I read, or learn, or sing.  
When I rest, or dance, or play,  
Time is flying fast away.

**Ex: III Read with the teacher and study the use of the new words.**

**sports club** - There are many sports clubs at our school.

**gymnastics** - My sister goes in for gymnastics.

**mountaineering club** - There was a mountaineering club at our school.

**swimming pool** - We are swimming in the swimming - pool.

**outdoor** - There are many outdoor games.

**indoor** - There are some indoor swimming - pools in our town.

**to be popular** - Our Alai football team is popular in our country.

**to keep fit** - If you want to keep fit you can go in for sport.

**to take care of** - We must take care of animals.

**physical culture** - Physical culture keeps every man fit.

**to be good at** - Farhod likes boxing. He is good at it.

**championship** - Our team takes part in the school championship in tennis.

**gymnasium** - We train in our school gymnasium.

**Ex.: IV Fill in the new words.**

1. The pupils must keep ... .
2. The teacher ... their pupils.
3. ... is popular at our school.
4. Diloram goes in for ... .
5. His father ... of the Zenit team.
6. Our boys took part in the ... games.
7. I like ... games.
8. We have ... club at our school.

**Ex: V Agree or disagree with the following statements.**

1. I go in for running. I am good at cycling.
2. We skate in summer.
3. Athletics is the most popular sport.
4. At our school we have all the necessary things for different kinds of sport.
5. My father likes to play football.
6. Two players playing with each other are not partners.

**Ex: VI Answer the questions.**

1. What kind of sports are you interested in?
2. What kind of sports are you fond of?
3. What sportsmen do you know?
4. What are they famous for?
5. What do you know about the Olympic Games?

**Ex: VII Speak about your favourite sport game.**

## Lesson three.

### Ex: I Read and remember.

to go in for sport  
to go in for running  
to go in for skiing  
to go in for swimming  
to go in for tennis  
to go in for hockey  
to go in for football  
to go in for volleyball

### Ex: II Answer the questions.

1. Do you go in for sport?
2. What sport games do you go in for in summer?
3. What sport games do you go in for in winter?
4. What sport does your friend go in for?
5. What sport games does he go in for?

### Ex: III Read the text. Translate it. Try to retell it.

#### I go in for sports

If you want to keep fit you must go in for one or another kind of sport. Every morning all the year round I do my morning exercises. It is nice to do them to the radio. Many of you certainly play such games as volleyball or football, basketball or tennis. At our school we have all the necessary things for different kinds of sport clubs at our school. We can go in for swimming, gymnastics, wrestling, boxing, sport games, winter sports: skating, skiing and hockey.

There is a volleyball team, a hockey team, a basketball team, a chess team and a tennis team at our school. Every week there is a football match on the football field of our school. Athletics is the most popular sport. People call it «the Queen of all sports».

We are sure you are all interested in sport. People who play a game are players. Players form teams and match with other teams - their opponents. Two players playing with each other are partners. Each team can loose or win.

**Ex: IV Answer the questions.**

1. What must you do to keep fit?
2. What do you do every morning?
3. What games do you play?
4. Are there many sport clubs at your school?
5. What winter sports do you go in for?
6. What teams are there at your school?
7. Two players playing with each other are partners, aren't they?
8. Do you go in for sport?

**Ex: V Look at the picture and describe it.**



**Ex: VI Guess a riddle.**

It can't run, but can jump.  
It is black, or white, or blue, or red.  
It goes to the garden with us,  
It comes home with us,  
But it doesn't have dinner with us.

## UNIT NINETEEN

### Lesson one

some, any

**Ex: I Read and remember.**

There are **some** books on the bookshelf in my room.  
Are there **any** books on the bookshelf in your room?  
There aren't **any** books on the bookshelf in my room.

**Ex: II Read and translate.**

1. There is **some** water in the glass, but there isn't **any** juice.
2. There is **some** butter on the sandwich, but there isn't **any** cheese.

**Ex: III Agree or disagree with the following statements.**

1. Are there any potatoes in the soup?  
Yes, there are some potatoes in the soup.
2. Are there any bananas in pizza?  
Yes, there are.
3. Are there any eggs in the salad?  
No, there aren't any.
4. Is there any theatre in your town?  
Yes, there is.

**Ex: IV Fill in *some, any*.**

1. I have ... more fish.
2. There is not ... apple on the plate.
3. He doesn't like ... jam. He likes ... chocolate.
4. Would you like ... tea or water. I like ... tea.
5. Is there ... dolphins in the sea?
6. There is not ... sugar in the coffee.
7. There is ... cheese on the table.
8. ... people like winter sports, ... of them like summer sports.

**Ex: V Make up dialogues using *some, any*.**



**Ex: VI Form sentences using the following words.**

1. places of interest, Kyrgyzstan, are, some, there, in.
2. hadn't, I, any, in, books, bag, my, yesterday.
3. knows, he, some, only, words, English.
4. Dilnoza, films, doesn't, any, like.

**Ex: VII Do you know that...**

There are 4 oceans in the world. They are the Arctic, the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Indian Oceans.  
Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.  
The longest river in Great Britain is the Severn.

## Lesson two

**Ex: I Read and remember.**

some	any	not any
There are <b>some</b> text books on the table.	Are there <b>any</b> text books on the table?	There are <b>not any</b> text books on the table.
There is <b>some</b> bread on the plate.	Is there <b>any</b> bread on the plate?	There is <b>not any</b> bread on the plate.
I have <b>some</b> English and Uzbek books.	Have you <b>any</b> English and Uzbek books?	I have <b>not any</b> English and Uzbek books.

**Ex: II Look at the pictures and describe them.**



**Ex: III Complete the sentences.**

- |                     |      |                |
|---------------------|------|----------------|
| 1. I want           |      | coffee         |
| 2. I don't want     | some | milk           |
| 3. She likes        | any  | soup with fish |
| 4. She doesn't like |      | soup with meat |

**Ex: IV Read with the teacher and study the use of the new words.**

**activities** - His activities began in 1952.

**winner** - Our team was the winner of yesterday's competition.

**all over the world** - Ch. Aitmatov was famous all over the world.

**brave** - Our people will not forget the brave heroes of the war.

**heart** - Bishkek is the heart of our republic.

**Ex: V Fill in the new words.**

1. Yulduz Usmanova is well-known ...
2. Jamila was a ... woman who could change her life.
3. What do you know about the pupils ... during the lesson?
4. We ran at the Physical Training lesson yesterday and Ravshan was a ... of it.

**Ex: VI Learn the proverb and find Uzbek equivalent.**

There is no rose without a thorn.

### Lesson three

**Ex: I Read and translate.**

writer, write, read, think, pen, paper, advice, information, education, teach, favourite, popular, clever, strong, healthy, useful, friend.

**Ex: II Speak about yourself and your future.**

I was born in ...

Now I live in ...

I went to school in ...

Now I study at school named after ... in the 6<sup>th</sup> form.

I think I am good at ...

My dream is to become a ...



**Ex: III Write the sentences in interrogative and negative forms.**

1. Murod and Muhtor bought some flowers on the 8<sup>th</sup> of March.
2. There aren't any berries on the tree.
3. There are some pears in the bowl.
4. There isn't any cola in the glass.

**Ex: IV Read the text. Try to retell it.**

**Chyngyz Aitmatov**

Chyngyz Aitmatov was born in 1928 in the village of Sheker, Kirov District. His activities began in 1952. Ch. Aitmatov was well-known all over the world. He was People's writer of Kyrgyzstan, Hero of Socialist Labour, winner of Lenin Prize and the State Prize. His books are: «Face to face», «Jamila», «The First Teacher», «Mother's Field», «A Day Lasts Longer than an Age». His novel «Jamila» made him well known all over the world. It was translated into French by the French writer L. Aragon. Jamila is a brave woman who can change her life. The war time is shown in this book.

«Mother's Field» is about an old woman, Tolgonay by name. The great war changed her life but it could not change her heart. The history of the first kolkhozes is shown in Ch. Aitmatov's book «Farewell, Gulsary!» His latest book «A Day Lasts Longer than an Age» is very popular too.

**Ex: V Answer the questions.**

1. When was Ch. Aitmatov born?
2. Where was Ch. Aitmatov born?
3. When did Ch. Aitmatov's activities begin?
4. Why did we call him a People's writer?
5. What books did he write?
6. What made him well-known all over the world?
7. Jamila was a brave woman, wasn't she?
8. What his book is about an old woman?
9. Ch. Aitmatov was very popular, wasn't he?
10. What books by Ch. Aitmatov have you got at home?
11. Who is your favourite writer?

**Ex: VI Listen and choose the answer.-**

Is there any (bread, cheese, sugar) at home?

- Yes, there is.

- Are there any (oranges, pears, meat, carrot, cabbiges, apples) in the refrigerator.

- No, there aren't any.
- Is there some (tea, coffee, cola, kymyz, milk) in the glass?
- Yes, there is.

**Ex: VII Give negative and interrogative forms.**

1. There are some buses and cars in the street.
2. There is some chalk in the box.
3. There are some exercise -books on the desk.
4. There are some people in the bus.
5. There is some kymyz in the cup.

## UNIT TWENTY

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### Lesson one

**Ex: I Listen to the words and read them.**

drink	butter	meal	fork
eat	lunch	meat	knife
jam	cup	cream	spoon
salad	hungry	beans	plate
carrot	supper	teach	pail
cabbage	buy	ice-cream	cup

**Ex: II Read and translate.**

1. Bring two pails of water to Mother.
2. Give some meat to your little brother.
3. Buy some sugar for your parents.
4. Cook some fish for me.
5. She puts some salad in her plate.
6. You will drink milk.
7. What shall we have for breakfast?
8. My favourite meal is porridge.

**Ex: III Choose the necessary word.**

1. My father always drinks coffee with (butter, milk). 2. She gave me a cup of (meat, milk). 3. Talant Zaripovich bought a box of (carrot, sweets) for his wife. 4. He puts (sugar, salt) into the plov. 5. Do you like much (cheese, sugar) in your tea? 6. They usually have fish with (jam, potatoes).

**Ex: IV Complete the sentences.**

1. Will you bring us a plate of ... .
2. Her father brings us a box of .....
3. They eat butter with ...
4. I put some salt into the fried ....
5. We prefer .....
6. I am hungry, give me something to ...

**Ex: V Look at the picture and make up a short dialogue with your friend.**



**Ex: VI Answer the questions.**

1. When do you have your breakfast?
2. When does your mother have her breakfast?
3. When do you have your dinner?
4. When does your elder sister have her dinner?
5. When do you have your supper?
6. Who gets the dinner ready for you?

**Ex: VII Listen, read and learn.**

Three meals a day  
Day is the time to play  
After tasty dishes  
We will be very jolly and gay.

**Ex: VIII Read and compare.**

English people like tea with milk.

They call it white tea. They like their white tea with sugar.

Uzbek people like tea with milk, too, but they like it with sugar. And they like hot tea.

## Lesson two

**Ex: I Choose**     a) what we drink;  
                              b) what we eat.

water, fruit, cheese, tea, cake, coffee, milk, vegetables, sweets, sausages, butter.

**Ex: II Write the words in alphabetical order.**

meal, dinner, pail, eat, ask, water, cup, butter, fruits, hot, ice-cream, sausage, give, jam, lunch, poultry, garlic, meat, knife, tea, nice, o'clock, rain.

**Ex: III Read with the teacher and study the use of the new words.**

**lunch** - Englishmen often drink something at lunch.

**tea** - Tea is the third meal of the day in England.

**boiled** - We boiled eggs for dinner.

**fried** - Fried potato is my favourite meal.

**porridge** - Many people like to have porridge for breakfast.

**prefer** - I prefer coffee to tea.

**poultry** - I don't like poultry, give me fried potatoes.

**biscuit** - Biscuit may be sweet and not sweet.

**Ex: IV Make up sentences.**

	bread		fish
	meat		sweets
1) I like	porridge	give us	pudding
	jam		potatoes
2) He likes	milk	don't give him	chocolate
	marmalade		tea
3) We don't like	cabbage	give her	kymyz
	coffee		fanta
	sausage		juice

**Ex: V Give it a name.**

1. We can see it in the middle of the table cloth on our birthday .
2. We carry water in it. 3. The day when you were born. 4. It is sweet.
5. We drink it in the morning.

**Ex: VI** Fill in *water, pail, cheese, sausage, thirsty, hungry*.

1. A ... man is an angry man.
2. I am ... give me something to drink.
3. It is pleasant to drink cold ... when it is hot.
4. Children like to eat ...
5. There is no water in the ...
6. He likes ... for breakfast.

**Ex: VII** Read and learn the proverb and find Uzbek equivalent.

Eat at pleasure, drink with measure.

### Lesson three

**Ex: I** Read and remember.

**Do you have good table manners?**

#### I. Fork and Knife Manners

- a) Put food into your mouth with your fork and not with your knife. Never lick your knife. It's dangerous!
- b) Place your fork and knife on your plate like this while talking or when you are resting between bites.
- c) Place your fork and knife on your plate like this when you have finished eating. Do not put them on the table cloth.



#### II Napkin Manners

- a) Open your napkin and put it on your lap.
- b) When you leave the table during a meal, place your napkin on the chair, not on the table.
- c) When the meal is over, pick up your napkin, wipe your mouth, and place it on the table to the left of your plate.

#### III Table Manners.

- a) Never talk with your mouth full
- b) Only talk about nice things at dinner table.
- c) Finally, don't forget to say, «Thank you»



**Ex: II Read the text. Try to retell it.**

### **English meals.**

There are four meals in a day in an English home: breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner.

Breakfast is the first meal of the day. It is at about 8 o'clock in the morning. Some people like to drink tea, but others prefer coffee. People have porridge with milk and salt or sugar, eggs - boiled or fried, bread and butter with marmalade or jam.

The usual time for lunch is 1 o'clock. This meal starts with soup or fruit juice. Then follows some meat or poultry with potatoes - boiled or fried, carrots and beans. Sometimes they prefer cheese and biscuits.

Tea is the third meal of the day. It is between 4 or 5 o'clock, on the table there is tea, milk or cream, sugar, bread and butter, cakes and jam.

Dinner is the fourth meal of the day. The usual time is about 7 o'clock, and all the members of the family sit down together. Dinner usually consists of soup, fish or meat with vegetables - potatoes, green beans, carrot and cabbage, fruit salad, ice-cream or cheese and biscuits.

This is the order of meals among English families, but the greater part of the people have their dinner in the middle of the day.

**Ex: III Answer the questions.**

1. How many times a day do you eat?
2. Breakfast is the first meal of the day, isn't it?
3. What do they have for breakfast?
4. What do you prefer for breakfast (dinner, supper)?
5. When do you have your lunch?
6. What do they prefer for lunch?
7. Is tea the third meal or fourth meal of the day?
8. Is dinner the fourth meal of the day?
9. What does your dinner consist of?
10. What will you have for breakfast tomorrow?

**Ex: IV Agree or disagree with the following statements.**

1. There are four meals in a day.
2. Breakfast is the last meal of the day.
3. You don't like to drink hot tea.
4. They have lunch at 1 o'clock.
5. Tea is the first meal of the day.

6. Dinner usually consists of soup, fish, meat and others.
7. We don't like fruit, salad and ice-cream.
8. Some people have their dinner in the middle of the day.

**Ex: V** Look at the table and play the game.

	Who are you?	Whom do you want to be?	It's real you
Name	cucumber	tomato	cabbage
Nodira	carrot	cucumber	melon
Sevara	water melon	banana	ananas
Samara	lemon	tomato	potato
Javlon	---	---	---
Anvar	---	---	---

## UNIT TWENTY-ONE

### Lesson one

#### Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
tall	taller	the tallest
good	better	the best
interesting	more interesting	the most interesting

**Ex: I** Read the words and remember the Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives.

large	-	larger	-	<b>the largest</b>
small	-	smaller	-	<b>the smallest</b>
big	-	bigger	-	<b>the biggest</b>
dry	-	drier	-	<b>the driest</b>

bad	- worse	- <b>the</b> worst
beautiful	- <b>more</b> beautiful	- <b>the most</b> beautiful
wonderful	- <b>more</b> wonderful	- <b>the most</b> wonderful
comfortable	- <b>more</b> comfortable	- <b>the most</b> comfortable

**Ex: II Read and translate.**

1. This is a large room.

That room is larger than this one.

Our room is the largest.

2. Mirzohid Mirzarahimov is a popular writer.

Mikhail Sholohov, Maxim Gorky were more popular Russian writers than others.

Chyngyz Aitmatov was the most popular Kyrgyz writer.

3. Nozima is a good girl.

Nazokat is better than Nozima.

Nodira is the best girl in our form.

4. Bishkek is an old town.

Rome is older than Bishkek.

Osh is the oldest town.

**Ex: III Form the comparative and superlative degree of the following adjectives.**

Cold, dry, full, high, hot, lazy, young, bad, difficult, favourite, possible, attractive.

**Ex: IV Read and translate.**

- Hallo, Umida!

-Hallo, Feruza! Where do you go?

-Let's go to the Suleiman mountain!

-Why do you want to go to the Suleiman mountain?

-Because it is more beautiful and more interesting place in our town.

-O.K. Let's go.

**Ex: V Learn the poem by heart.**

Help your mother lay the table,

Put a knife and fork and spoon.

Help your mother lay the table,

Every afternoon.



Help your mother clean the table,  
Take the knife and fork and spoon,  
Help your mother clean the table,  
Morning, night and noon.

**Ex: VII Make up a short situation using the adjectives.**

### Lesson two

**Ex: I Choose the antonyms of these adjectives.**

- 1) Wet, empty, cold, light, old, frosty, ugly, high, early.
- 2) Law, full, dark, late, sunny, dry, hot, new, beautiful.

**Ex: II Look, listen, repeat and remember.**



**Ex: III Use the adjectives in the comparative or superlative degrees.**

1. A baseball is (hard) than a rubber ball.
2. Holidia is (young) than her sisters.
3. The sun is (bright) than the moon.
4. Osh is one of the (good) cities in Kyrgyzstan.
5. This book is (interesting) of the four books.
6. Sulaiman mountain is (popular) mountain in Kyrgyzstan.

**Ex: IV Read with the teacher and study the use of the new words.**

**great** - Great Britain is an industrial country.

**daughter** - My elder sister has a daughter.

**congratulate** - On the 8<sup>th</sup> of March boys congratulate girls.

**son** - My father has 2 sons.

**dish** - My sister washes supper dishes every day.

**healthy** - If you go in for sport, you'll be healthy.

**Ex: V Fill in the new words.**

1. You must wash the ... after breakfast.
2. Early to bed, early to rise makes a man ... wealthy and wise.
3. The pupils ... their teachers on Teacher's Day.
4. My aunt's ... is a teacher.
5. Rahim's uncle has only one ... .
6. I wish you ... successes in your study.

**Ex: VI Read the text and find the adjectives.**

My elder brother has a daughter. She is a healthy and pretty girl. Her hair is long and black. She puts on a white skull-cap and red dress. She takes beautiful flowers, because she must congratulate her mother, grandmother, teachers, sisters and girl friends.

**Ex: VII Translate into English.**

1. Комил синфимизда энг яхши ўқувчи.
2. Бугун об-ҳаво кечагига караганда совуқроқ.
3. Илтимос, бошқа яхшироқ ручка беринг.
4. Мен кутубхонадан энг кизиқарли китобни олдим.
5. У кўшиқ тинглашдан кўра раксга тушишни афзал кўради.
6. Менинг энг кичик синглим 5 ёшда.

### Ex: VIII Read the dialogue.

**Zokir:** What is your most favourite subject?

**Sherzod:** My favourite subject is History.

**Zokir:** Why?

**Sherzod:** Because, History is more interesting than other subjects. And what about you?

**Zokir:** My favourite subject is Mathematics.

**Sherzod:** Mathematics?! Oh, it is a very difficult subject.

**Zokir:** But I like to do the most difficult sums in Mathematics.

**Sherzod:** How clever of you!

**Zokir:** Thanks.

### Lesson three

#### Ex: I Work on cluster and make up sentences.



#### Ex: II Open the brackets.

1. Great Britain is (large) than Kyrgyzstan.
2. The rivers in Great Britain are (long) than in Kyrgyzstan.
3. Apshyrsay is one of the (beautiful and famous) places in Kyrgyzstan.
4. The days are (long) and the nights are (short) in autumn than in winter.
5. He is the (fast) runner in our class.

**Ex: III Read the text. Try to retell it.**

### **International Women's Day.**

I want to tell you about one of the greatest holidays. It's the 8<sup>th</sup> of March-International Women's Day.

On this day people do not work and pupils do not go to school.

We celebrate our lovely holiday. Men and boys congratulate their mothers, sisters, teachers and grandmothers on this day. They give them flowers and presents. On this day there was a holiday in Ahmedov's family. The father went to the shop and bought many things.

The elder daughter made a tasteful cake. Sanjar brought wonderful flowers. Dilafruz cleaned the room, washed dishes and watered the flowers. The elder daughter prepared dinner. She put a large and tasteful cake on the table and other things. They congratulated their mother and wished her beautiful life, good health, wealth, happiness and good luck!

**Ex: IV Answer the questions.**

1. When do you celebrate the Women's Day?
2. Do the pupils go to school on the 8<sup>th</sup> of March?
3. How did Ahmedov's family celebrate this holiday?
4. What did the father do?
5. The elder daughter made a cake, didn't she?
6. What did Sanjar bring?
7. Where did the elder sister put a large cake?
8. What did they wish to their mother?
9. Whom did you congratulate on the 8<sup>th</sup> of March?
10. Do you like this holiday?

**Ex: V Agree or disagree with the following statements.**

1. We go to school on the 8<sup>th</sup> of March.
2. All the people of Kyrgyzstan celebrate the Women's Day.
3. Our classmates congratulate the girls on this day.
4. Men and boys congratulate their sisters and mothers.
5. Boys don't give flowers to their mothers.
6. Girls don't like the 8<sup>th</sup> of March.

**Ex: VI Make up situation using this proverb.**

Two heads are better than one.

**Ex: VII** Look at the pictures and speak about the International Women's Day.



## UNIT TWENTY-TWO

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### Lesson one

**Ex: I** Look at the picture and speak about the tradition of your family.



**Ex: II Form sentences using the following words:**

1. Holidays, we, Kyrgyzstan, have, Muslim, in.
2. Pupils, go, Muslim, the, don't, school, holidays, on, to.
3. dirty clothes, holidays, elder, my, before, sister, washes.
4. puts, new, on, Kodir, skull-cap, Hayit, days, on.
5. give, we, on, neighbours, our, palov, Arafa days, to.

**Ex: III Read and translate the dialogue.**

**Rohat:** Let's go to the dining room. I am very hungry.

**Rasul:** Why are you very hungry? You are not fasting, are you?

**Rohat:** Oh, today I couldn't have breakfast early in the morning. I am not fasting. Are you fasting?

**Rasul:** Yes, I am. I'll be fasting 30 days.

**Rohat:** Oh, you are a very patient boy.

**Rasul:** Thank you. You will be also a patient girl next year.

**Rohat:** I'll try to be patient.

**Ex: IV Change the sentences into Past and Future Indefinite Tenses.**

1. We go to the demonstration on the 21<sup>st</sup> of March.
2. My parents don't eat anything from early morning till evening during fasting days.
3. Children sing «Ramadan» to their neighbours.
4. Our grandfathers give us money on Hayit days.

**Ex: V Make up situations using these words.**

go, beautiful, shining, relatives, favourite, national, prepare, clean, like, visit, eat, give, money, parents, grandmother, grandfather, Muslim, read, holidays.

**Ex: VI Let's smile.**

- Daddy, give me money today.
- Why, my son?!
- Because, today is Hayit.
- Oh, I've forgotten. But my father hasn't given me money yet.
- I don't know. I'll take money from my grandmother too.

## Lesson two

### Ex: I Read the text and speak about your own father.

You see my father. His name is Mahammadjon. He is 47. He is a teacher. He works at school. My father has many books. Every day after supper he reads his books. There are many books in the bookshelf. His hobby is to read books and watch TV-set.

### Ex: II Put questions to the sentences.

1. Old people prepare national meal sumalak.
2. Boys and girls help their mothers to do the housework every day.
3. Children dance and sing around the sumalak.
4. Young women cook green pies and green chuchvara.

### Ex: III Read with the teacher and study the use of the new words.

**country** - Kyrgyzstan is an Independent country.

**national** - Our national flag is beautiful.

**Muslim** - Muslim people don't eat during Ramadan days.

**prepare** - My elder sister prepares supper every day.

**pie** - I like green pies.

**religious** - Kurbon Hayit is a religious holiday.

**sunset** - Muslim people can eat after sunset on Ramadan days.

**neighbours** - We are close neighbours.

### Ex: IV Fill in the new words.

1. Our ... holiday is Navruz.
2. I ... my lessons before supper.
3. We don't go to school on ... holidays.
4. Let's go to the dining room to eat ...
5. Our ... is rich with electric power.

### Ex: V Look at the picture and describe it.



**Ex: VI Learn the poem by heart.**

Navruz is a holiday of spring  
Beautiful flowers it will bring  
Sumalak is a national dish  
It is a Muslim holiday we wish.

**Lesson three**

**Ex: I Read the words.**

where	she	long
when	sheep	morning
what	ship	evening
white	show	sing
why	short	hang

**Ex: II Complete the sentences.**

1. People don't go to work on ... .
2. Bishkek is the capital of ... .
3. On holidays I like to ... .
4. The streets are ... on Navruz day.

(Kyrgyzstan, a holiday, dance, beautiful).

**Ex: III Read**

**Traditional Holidays in Kyrgyzstan.**

We have traditional, national and Muslim holidays in Kyrgyzstan, such as: Navruz, Ruza Hayit, Kurbon Hayit and others. On such holidays pupils don't go to school. They celebrate the traditional and national holidays.

Navruz is the most favourite holiday of the Muslim people of Central Asia. We celebrate this holiday on the 21<sup>st</sup> of March. This day is the first day of the New Year for Muslim people. Old people prepare the national meal sumalak, young women prepare green pies and green chuchvara. Boys and girls help their mothers. Children dance and sing around sumalak.

Ruza Hayit is also a religious holiday. Little children sing «Ramadan» and people give them money or sweets. At the end of the Ramadan Arafa and Hayit come.

Kurbon Hayit is also a religious Muslim Holiday. We can celebrate this holiday after 70 days of Ramadan Hayit.



People who live in Kyrgyzstan celebrate the Independence Day of the Republic on the 31<sup>st</sup> of August. It became an Independent country in 1991.

**Ex: IV Answer the questions.**

1. Do you know traditional and national holidays in Kyrgyzstan?
2. Do people go to work on Muslim holidays?
3. The pupils don't go to school, do they?
4. When do people celebrate Navruz?
5. What national meal do old people prepare?
6. Children sing and dance around sumalak, don't they?
7. After how many days can we celebrate «Kurbon Hayit»?
8. When do you celebrate the Independence Day?

**Ex: V Agree or disagree with the following statements.**

1. Navruz is the most favourite holiday.
2. We celebrate Navruz in April.
3. Muslim people eat during Ramadan days, in the day time.
4. We celebrate Kurbon Hayit after 70 days of Ramadan Hayit.

### REVIEW III

**Ex: I Look at the pictures and speak about spring.**



**Ex: II Copy the following sentences using correct tense form.**

1. Zulfia (write) about the life of the Uzbek woman in her poems.

2. We (play) chess at the club yesterday.
3. We (celebrate) the national holidays every year.
4. Our team often (take) part in different sports competitions and republic championships.
5. I (get) an excellent mark 2 days ago.
6. Rahima (help) her mother every day.

**Ex: III Read the text. Try to retell it.**

### A Year

Four seasons or twelve months make a year. There are fifty-two weeks or three hundred and sixty five days in a year. Every four years there is a leap year. It has three hundred and sixty-six days. There are twelve months in a year. They are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December. Thirty or thirty-one days make a month. The days of the week are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. There are twenty-four hours in a day, sixty minutes in an hour and sixty seconds in a minute. The year has four seasons. They are: winter, spring, summer and autumn.

**Ex: IV Answer the questions.**

1. How many days are there in a year?
2. How many days are there in a leap-year?
3. Are there twelve months in year and what are they?
4. How many days are there in a month?
5. Are there seven days in a week?
6. How many hours are there in a day?
7. How many seasons are there in a year?
8. What are they?

**Ex: V Make up sentences.**

There	is	60	minutes	in	a year
	are	12	weeks		a week
		365	hours		in month
		7	months		an hour
		24	seconds		a minute
		366	seasons		a leap year
		4	days		

**Ex: VI Translate into Uzbek.**

son - sun	four - for	hour - our
write - right	new - knew	by - buy
May - may	know - no	see - sea
here - hear	week - weak	meet - meat
there - their	one - won	blue - blew

**Ex: VII Speak about the quality of things.**

- a) large, tall, high, full, light, long, short, wet.
- b) cup, city, mountain, river, room, duster, hair, tree.

**Ex: VIII Fill in *can, may, must*.**

1. ... you speak English?
2. ... I open the window?
3. She ... repeat the modal verbs.
4. ... you tell me the time?
5. ... I take your book? Yes, you ... .
6. You ... not talk at the lesson.

## UNIT TWENTY-THREE

## Lesson one

**Ex: I Listen, read and translate**

language	entrance	prepare
literature	examination	philosophy
library	engineer	philology
laboratory	economist	pedagogy

**Ex: II Put the adjectives in the correct degree.**

1. English is (difficult) than Russian.
2. In summer the days are (long) than in winter.
3. The (short) day of the year is the 22<sup>nd</sup> of December.
4. Big Ben is the (big) clock in the world.
5. The (beautiful) season of the year is spring.
6. In Tashkent it is (hot) than in Bishkek.
7. The (cold) month of the year is January.

**Ex: III Complete the following sentences using the correct pronoun.**

1. Who are you?... am Ominahon.
2. Where is your sister-in-law? ... is at home.
3. What are your parents? ... are doctors.
4. How old is your friend? ... is twelve.
5. What is it? ... is an umbrella.
6. Are you teachers? No, ... are pupils.

**Ex: IV Put in possessive pronouns.**

1. I come from Kyrgyzstan; ... language is Kyrgyz.
2. He is from Uzbekistan; ... language is Uzbek.
4. You come from China; ... language is Chinese.
5. We live in Japan; ... language is Japanese.
6. They come from England; ... language is English.
7. She is from Russia; ... language is Russian.

**Ex: V Make up sentences.**

There is	many toys	in our town.
There are	a museum	in the shop
	a hall	in our city
	many buildings	in our school
	high mountains	in Kyrgyzstan
	green streets	in Tashkent
	beautiful lakes	in London
	places of interests	in Bishkek
	a new theatre	in the village
	many cars	in our country

**Ex: VI Look at the picture and describe it in the Past Tense.**



**Ex: VII Listen, read and compare.**

1. We **study** at school.
2. The teacher **asks** us many questions at the English lesson.
3. My father **works** in the hospital.
4. They usually **go** to the cinema together.

My elder brother **studied** at school last year.  
The teacher **asked** us many questions at our last English lesson.  
My father **worked** in the hospital two years ago.  
They **went** to the cinema together last time.

## Lesson two

### Ex: I Listen and read.

Theatre, cinema, museum, city, town, village, prefer, love, drama, comedy, tickets, seats, dress circle, upper circle, expensive, stage, dear, classic, modern, foreign, playwright.

### Ex: II Form sentences using the following words.

1. Books, like, much, very, I.
2. Actor, your, is, favourite, who?
3. In our town, a, we, new, have, theatre.
4. Every day, go, library, we, to, the.
5. Mathematics, difficult, is, subject.
6. They, study, must, well.

### Ex: III Read the dialogue.

**Shuhrat:** Sherzod, let's go to the cinema.

**Sherzod:** What films do you prefer?

**Shuhrat:** I like historical films.

**Sherzod:** OK, we must buy tickets but I haven't money.

**Shuhrat:** Never mind, I have some money for tickets. I'll pay.

**Sherzod:** Oh, we go to the cinema together.

**Shuhrat:** It is not far from here. We may go for a walk. Do you agree?

**Sherzod:** I agree with you. It's high time let's hurry.

### Ex: IV Read with the teacher and study the use of the new words.

**prefer** - I prefer detective films.

**tickets** - We must buy tickets beforehand.

**seats** - The best seats were busy.

**dress circle** - Some people like dress circle.

**upper circle** - My friend choose the seats in the upper circle.

**stage** - The stage was very light.

**expensive** - We haven't much money, so we cannot buy expensive tickets.

**playwrights** - I know many good playwrights.

**actors** - S. Chokmorov is a famous actor in Kyrgyzstan.

**performance** - I liked the performance very much.

**Ex: V Ask «where» questions.**

- 1) There are many talented actors in the theatre.
- 2) Some theatre lovers came to the theatre.
- 3) We shall go to the Uzbek Drama theatre.
- 4) The performance was on the first floor.

**Ex: VI Read and translate.**

Osh is our town. It is very beautiful.

There are many places of interest in Osh.

They are the Sulaiman Mountain, Navoi and Toktogul parks, Kyrgyz and Uzbek drama theatres and others. We often go to the theatre. Because we are theatre lovers. Sometimes we go to the cinema together. We like our town. We are proud of it.

**Ex: VII Find the synonyms.**

boring	yet
funny	journey
small	sad
a lot	start
work	much
begin	interesting
trip	labour
still	little

### Lesson three

**Ex: I Look at the pictures and say what you see there.**



**Ex: II Write the following sentences in the interrogative and negative forms.**

1. You can take books from the library.
2. Many people were standing at the theatre.
3. My parents usually return home at 7 o'clock.
4. I am fond of reading.
5. He is a clever and tall boy.
6. My father is a teacher of History.
7. The building was new.
8. We see the theatre in the picture.

**Ex: III Read and translate.**

I am a theatre lover. I prefer drama to all other plays, but I like opera and musical comedy, too. I don't go to the theatre every day. When I decide to visit a theatre I usually book tickets beforehand.

The best seats in the theatre are in the dress circle and the upper circle. I like to sit in the dress circle, because we can see the stage very well from there and the tickets are not very expensive. I like to see both classic and modern plays by Uzbek and foreign playwrights.

Last Sunday we decided to go to the theatre to see «Hamlet». The actors played very well. We liked the performance very much. It was very interesting.

**Ex: IV Answer the questions.**

1. Do you like theatre?
2. What do you prefer?
3. You like opera and musical comedy, don't you?
4. When do you go to the theatre?
5. What do you do when you decide to visit a theatre?
6. Do you like to sit in the dress circle or upper circle?
7. What kind of plays do you like?
8. Did you go to the theatre to see «Hamlet»?
9. Did the actors play very well?
10. Was it interesting? Who is your favourite actor?

**Ex: V Agree or disagree with the following statements.**

- 1) There is a new theatre in your village.
- 2) You don't like theatre.
- 3) Your friend goes to the theatre every day.



- 4) When you decide to visit a theatre you usually book tickets beforehand.
- 5) The worst seats in the theatre are in the dress circle and upper circle.
- 6) You like classic and modern plays by foreign playwrights.

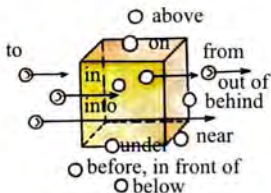
**Ex: VII Fill in the missing letters:**

per...mance, p...efer, a... or, tic...ets, se...ts, dr...ss cir...e, play...  
 ghts, d...r, u...er c...cle, s...ge, b...th, l...er, befor...and, ex...sive, th...  
 re, cl...ssic.

## UNIT TWENTY-FOUR

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### Lesson one Prepositions



**Ex: I Read and translate.**

- Is the bag in the desk?
- Yes, it is.
- The bag is in the desk.



- Is the bag on the table?
- No, it is not.
- Where is it?
- It is on the desk.



- Where are the children?
- They are near the table.
- Is the dog under the table?
- Yes, it is. The dog is under the table.



**Ex: II Fill in the prepositions.**

1. We go to school ... the afternoon.
2. I go to school ... foot.
3. Our lessons begin ... 10 o'clock.
4. ... lessons I go home.
5. I play football ... 5 o'clock.
6. There is a garden ... school.
7. There are beautiful flowers... garden.
8. I am fond ... flowers.
9. I am good ... Byology.
10. I like Byology most ... all.

**Ex: III Form sentences using the following words.**

1. get, at, day, every, I, 6, up, o'clock.
2. are, at, lesson. English, the, pupils.
3. many, the in, there, interesting, are, bookshelf, books.
4. under, children, are, tree, the.
5. one, Osh, the, Kyrgyzstan, in, is, beautiful, of, most, cities.
6. bus, go, we, by, school, to.

**Ex: IV Put up the prepositions**

1. They don't study (at, on) school (on, in) Sunday.
2. There is a lamp (upon, above) the room.
3. The children play (under, at) the tree.
4. My father comes (for, from) work at 7 o'clock.
5. Our English room is (on, in) the second floor.
6. Komil lives (at, in) the village.

**Ex: V Answer the questions.**

1. Is the chair near the blackboard?
2. Are the chairs between desks or tables?
3. Is the picture on the wall?
4. What do you see behind the teacher's chair?

**Ex: VI Read and learn the poem.**

**Stop! Look!**

Buses and cars in the room  
Run up and down, up and down!  
Stop! Look at the light  
First look to the left,  
And then to the right.

**Lesson two**

**Ex: I Read the words.**

black	bring	chalk
clock	ring	chess
cock	sing	check
block	song	children

**Ex: II Make up sentences using the prepositions.**



**Ex: III Read with the teacher and study the use of the new words.**

**cosmonautics** - On the 12 th of April, 1961 new time began in the field of cosmonautics.

**spaceman** - Solijon Sharipov is the first spaceman in Kyrgyzstan.

**spacewomen** - We have two spacewomen. They are V. Tereshkova and G. Savitskaya.

**to make flight** - Yuri Gagarin made the first flight in 1961.

**to fly** - He flew 108 minutes around the Earth.

**to make a report** - Our teacher made a report about cosmonauts.

**spaceship** - The first spaceship was «Vostok».

**Ex: IV Fill in the new words.**

1. Solijon Sharipov ... with American cosmonauts.
2. Our president... in the conference.
3. Valentina Tereshkova is the first ....
4. I want to be a ...
5. Yuri Gagarin was the first ...
6. Was «Vostok» the first ... ?

**Ex: V Read the dialogue.**

**Dilfuza:** Hello!

**Kobil:** Hello!

**Dilfuza:** What cosmonauts do you know?

**Kobil:** I know Yuri Gagarin.

**Dilfuza:** When did he fly into the space?

**Kobil:** He flew on the 12 th of April in 1961. And do you know any cosmonauts from Kyrgyzstan?

**Dilfuza:** Yes, I do. Solijon Sharipov is the first cosmonaut from Kyrgyzstan.

**Kobil:** With whom did he fly?

**Dilfuza:** He flew with American cosmonauts.

**Ex: VI Make up your own dialogue about cosmonauts.**

## Lesson three

**Ex: I Read.**

**on:** The book is on the table.

**at:** The teacher is at the blackboard.

**in front of:** There are many beautiful flowers in front of our house.

**across:** The children are going across the the street.

**near:** My house is near the forest.

**between:** There is a shelf between the door and the window.

**to:** I go to my grandmother's house after the lessons.

**in:** The actors are in the theatre.

**on:** We go to the market on Sundays.

**during:** I went to Bishkek during my spring holidays.

**Ex: II Form sentences using the following words.**

1. made, Yuri Gagarin, in, 12<sup>th</sup>, flight, the, 1961, first, the, of, on, April.

2. the, cosmonaut, Solijon Sharipov, Kyrgyzstan, first, is, from.

3. women, have, two, we, cosmonauts.

4. want, I, be, a spaceman, to.

**Ex: III Read the text. Try to retell it.**

**Cosmonauts' Day.**

The 12<sup>th</sup> of April is the Day of Cosmonauts. On the 12<sup>th</sup> of April, 1961 new time began in the field of cosmonautics. Everybody knows about the first flight of Yuri Gagarin on board of the spaceship «Vostok». He flew around the Earth for 108 minutes.

There are some other cosmonauts in the world. They are Herman Titov, Pavel Popovich, Andrian Nikolaev, Solijon Sharipov and others.

Solijon Sharipov is the first Kyrgyzstan's spaceman. He was born on the 24<sup>th</sup> of August in 1964 in Uzgen region in Kyrgyzstan. He finished school in 1981. He studied at the professional technical college. Then he continued his education in Kharkov. He flew around the Earth 8 days 19 hours 46 minutes 54 seconds in 1998 with American cosmonauts.

We have two women cosmonauts. They are Valentina Tereshkova and Galina Savitskaya.

On the 12<sup>th</sup> of April people celebrate the Day of Cosmonauts.

We celebrated the Day of Cosmonauts at our school this year. There were portraits of cosmonauts. Our teacher told us about cosmonauts. She made a report. The pupils learned the poems about cosmonauts. We sang and danced on that day. It was interesting to celebrate this holiday.

**Ex: IV Answer the questions.**

1. The 12<sup>th</sup> of April is the Day of Cosmonauts, isn't it?

2. When did the new time begin in the field of cosmonautics?

3. Who was the first cosmonaut in the world?
4. When did Yuri Gagarin made the first flight?
5. How many minutes did he fly around the Earth?
6. Who is the first spaceman in Kyrgyzstan?
7. When and with whom did Solijon Sharipov fly into space?
8. When did you celebrate the Cosmonauts' Day?
9. What did your teacher do?
10. Did you learn the poems about cosmonauts?
11. What did you do on that day?
12. Was it interesting?
13. What cosmonauts do you know?

**Ex: V Agree or disagree with the following statements.**

1. We celebrate the Cosmonauts' Day on the 12<sup>th</sup> of April.
2. Yuri Gagarin is the first spaceman.
3. He flew around the Earth for 100 minutes.
4. Solijon Sharipov flew with Russian cosmonauts.
5. We didn't learn the poems about cosmonauts.
6. I know many cosmonauts.

## UNIT TWENTY FIVE

---

### Lesson one

**Ex: I Listen and read.**

to come in - to come out  
 to go in - to go out  
 to run in - to run out.  
 go back, take back, bring back.

**Ex: II Read and memorize them.**

#### Time phrases

**on** - Sunday  
**on** - the 12<sup>th</sup> of May  
**in** - September  
**at** - 5 o'clock  
**for** - an hour

- for** - ages  
**for** - 15 years  
**for** - some time

**Ex: III Fill in the prepositions *for, of, on, in, at, with.***

- 1) Many thanks for your letter ... September.
- 2) I am glad ... your offer to meet me ... the train station.
- 3) Thank you ... the invitation to stay ... you.
- 4) My train leaves Bishkek ... 12 o'clock, ... Monday, the 26<sup>th</sup> ... September and arrives ... Moscow ... 4 o'clock.

**Ex: IV Pronounce the geographical names.**

England, London, Europe, Great Britain, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, British, Cardiff, Edinburgh.

**Ex: V Translate into English.**

чиroyли, иклим, орол, кўл, ётмоқ, юшюк, шимол, кануб, ғарб, дунё, дарё, денгиз порти, мустақил, сиёсат.

**Ex: VI Do you know that ...**

The animal that lives the longest life is the tortoise. It sometimes lives between 300 and 400 years.

The crocodiles can live 300 years, elephants and eagles for 100 years.

## Lesson two

**Ex: I Read and remember.**

### Classroom rules.

1. Always give your best effort to every task.
2. Cooperate with other people in the class.
3. Work quietly at your desk.
4. Raise your hand if you have something to say or need help.
5. Listen carefully.
6. Respect others. Be kind with your words and actions.

**Ex: II Translate into Uzbek.**

population, tribe, independent, development, achieve, success, agriculture, production, labour, for, dominate, forest, river, Island, climate, fog.

**Ex: III Read with the teacher and study the use of the new words.**

**island** - The larger island is Great Britain.

**consists** - It consists of England, Scotland and Wales.

**to be washed** - Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic ocean in the West.

**separate** - English Channel separates Great Britain from Europe.

**territory** - It's territory is 244 thousand square kilometres.

**forest** - The forests are not big.

**deep** - The Thames is not very long and not very deep.

**travel** - People can travel by water from one part of Great Britain to the other.

**Ex: IV Fill in the new words.**

1) If you look at the map of Great Britain you will see two ...

2) The ... of our country is 5 million people.

3) The Issyk-Kul lake is very ...

4) It's interesting to ... by train.

5) The English Channel ... Great Britain from the continent.

6) The ... are very big in Russia.

**Ex: V Make up sentences using the words from different columns.**

1) A country	there are	interesting history
2) many long rivers	have	Washington
3) The president	called the USA	for four years
4) The capital of the USA	is elected	was proclaimed in 1776 there.

**Ex: VI Learn the poem.**

The moon on the one hand  
The down on the other  
The moon is my sister  
And the down is my brother.

### Lesson three

**Ex: I Read.**

call, all, law, what, lay, plant, chain, rose, most, show, total, home, perform, centure, future, nature, born, know, form, short.



**Ex: II Read and compare.**

a) Mr. Green is a man.  
Pavel Sedov is a man.  
Mr. Smith is a man  
Shuhrat is a man.

b) John is a boy.  
Sasha is a boy.  
Aziz is a boy

c) Moscow is a city.  
Great Britain is a large island.  
The Thames is a river.  
Cardiff is the capital of Wales.

Mrs Green is a woman  
Tatyana Sedova is a woman.  
Mrs Smith is a woman.  
Feruzha Sodikovna is a woman.

Ann is a girl.  
Lida is a girl  
Aziza is a girl.

Osh is a town.  
Ireland is a small island.  
Issyk-Kul is a lake.  
Bishkek is the capital of  
Kyrgyzstan.

**Ex: III Read the text and try to retell it.**

**Great Britain.**

If you look at the map of Great Britain you will see two islands. The larger island is Great Britain. It consists of England, Scotland and Wales. The small island is Ireland. It consists of Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic.

England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland make up the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. But people usually call the country Great Britain or simply England.

Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic ocean in the west. The North Sea and the English Channel separate Great Britain from Europe. Great Britain is not large. Its territory is 244 thousand square kilometres. Its population is 58 million people. England is the main part of the country. Its capital is London. It is the capital of the United Kingdom too. Scotland is in the north of the island. Its capital is Edinburgh. Wales is in the west of Great Britain with the capital in Cardiff. Northern Ireland is situated in the north of Ireland. Its capital is Belfast. As for nature, there are mountains and forests, rivers and lakes in the UK. But the mountains are not high, the forests are not large, the rivers are not long. London is situated on the river Thames. The Thames is not very long and not very deep. There are many canals on the island. People can travel by water from one part of Great Britain to the other. The climate of Great Britain is not cold. People usually don't see snow. But in autumn and winter there is often grey fog. It often rains in all seasons.

**Ex: IV Answer the questions.**

- 1) What do you see on the map of Great Britain?
- 2) What is the larger island?
- 3) What is the smaller island?
- 4) How do the people call the country?
- 5) Great Britain is washed by Atlantic Ocean, isn't it?
- 6) What can you say about the territory?
- 7) What is the capital of the United Kingdom?
- 8) What is the capital of Scotland?
- 9) What is the capital of Northern Ireland?
- 10) What can you say about the nature?
- 11) Are there many rivers, mountains, lakes and forests?
- 12) What can you say about the climate of Great Britain?

**Ex. V Agree or disagree with following statements.**

- 1) You will see two islands on the map of Great Britain.
- 2) The larger island is Great Britain.
- 3) It consists of two parts.
- 4) Great Britain is a very large island.

## UNIT TWENTY-SIX

---

### Lesson one

**Ex: I Read and translate.**

weather, wet, grass, picnic, tasty, fun, pet, food, fruit, milk, to rain, to be fond of.

**Ex: II Form sentences using the following words.**

- 1) We, of, fond, are, picnics.
- 2) They, their, take, to, pets, picnics.
- 3) and, dogs, cats, fond, are, picnics, of.
- 4) friends, our are, pets.
- 5) children, some, food, take, cat, to, the, in air, open.
- 6) cannot, sit, they, grass, wet, the on.

**Ex: III Complete the sentences.**

- 1) Englishmen are fond of ... .
- 2) Children usually take their pets to ... .

- 3) Pets are happy to go to a ...
- 4) We are going to a ... .

**Ex: IV Read the text.**

### Be kind to nature

Hello, my name is Vohid. I'm from Aravan. I live in the village of Gulbahor not far from Osh. I'm 13 years old. My hobby is bee watching. I have a wide collection of trees around my house: oaks, birch trees, poplars, willows, lime-trees, fir-trees and apple trees. I want to protect trees and wild life. I'd like to ask you several questions:

- 1) How long does a butterfly live?
- 2) How long does a bee live?
- 3) How does nature speak with us?
- 4) Ecology is one of the global problems of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. What should you do?
- 5) What noble work do the people of the «Greenpeace» do?
- 6) What is older: nature or mankind?
- 7) How does nature bring us up?

**Ex: V Can you recognize different kinds of flowers? If you can, name the six varieties of them.**



snowdrop, violet, tulip, pansy, rose, forget-me-not.

**Ex: VI Read and remember.**

- 1) Don't get off the bus till it stops.  
Автобус тўхтамагунча ундан тушманг.
- 2) Don't speak with your mouth full.  
Оғзингизда овкат билан гапирманг.

## Lesson two

### Ex: I Read the dialogue.

- Hello, Shuhrat! How are you?
- Hello, Maruf, come in please.
- I'm glad to see you. I am OK, and how are you?
- Quite well, thank you?
- I'm glad to see you, too.
- Let's go to the cinema now.
- I'm sorry. I cant go to the cinema with you now.
- Why don't you go to the cinema with me?
- Because I am busy now. Let's go to the disco in the evening.
- Oh, no. I can't go to the evening disco.
- If you are busy today, let's go to the picnic tomorrow.
- OK, let's go to the picnic tomorrow.
- All right. Good bye!

### Ex: II Speak about the situations using the words in brackets:

1) You are looking out of the window.

Say what the weather is like. (wet, grass, to rain, to snow, tasty, picnic).

2) You are resting at the lake. Describe the weather. (fun, tasty, food, to stay, to be fond of).

### Ex: III Read with the teacher and study the use of the new words.

**to rain** - It rains in autumn.

**to snow** - It snows in winter.

**to stay** - Stay with us and have some tea.

**grass** - The sheep eat grass. It's green.

**picnic** - A picnic is a meal on the grass.

**tasty** - Children are fond of tasty things.

**fun** - It's fun to walk in the warm rain.

**wet** - Don't sit on the grass. It is wet.

**food** - Food is what we eat. Food is milk, bread, vegetables and fruit.

**pet** - Dogs and cats are pets. They are about the house.

### Ex: IV Fill in the new words.

1. Not go away. ... at home.
2. We cannot sit on the ...
3. It is a ... when you do things together.
4. It is not ... to stay in town all summer.

5. If we go to the country we take some ... to eat in the open air.
6. ... live in the house and in the yard.
7. Take an umbrella. It is ... in the street.
8. Look! It is ... How beautiful!

**Ex: V Learn the poem byheart.**

### A little bird

Once I saw a little bird,  
 Come hop, hop, hop:  
 So I cried, «Little bird»  
 Will you stop, stop, stop,  
 I was going to the window,  
 To say «How do you do».  
 But he shook his little tail,  
 And away he flew.

### Lesson three

**Ex: I Read and translate.**

pollution, air pollution, noise pollution, water pollution, cars and roads, influence, nature, protect, to connect, to develop, resource, greenplanet.

**Ex: II Choose antonyms to the following words:**

- |                |                 |                |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1) clean       | a) dirty;       | b) clear       |
| 2) peace       | a) war;         | b) struggle    |
| 3) victory     | a) defeat;      | b) fight       |
| 4) to preserve | a) to destruct; | b) to protect. |

**Ex: III Read the text. Try to retell it.**

### Picnic

We are fond of picnics. If we go to the country we take some food to eat in the open air. Usually we get into a car, take tasty things-fruit, milk, cakes and go far from the town. There on the grass we sit and eat the food. This is picnic. We are going to have a good time together. We are all happy. We'll have a lot of fun together. Our mother will not cook dinner, our father will not watch TV. They will have the time to talk with us. They will play games with us and sit in the sun. We go to the forests and get some interesting things there - minerals, flowers. If the weather is wet, we'll stay in the car and have a picnic in it. We

cannot sit on the wet grass. If a boy or a girl rides his bicycle to the country, mother will give him tasty things to eat. He will sit under a tree and eat them. But it is not a picnic. It is a picnic when you do things together.

Children usually take their pets to picnics. Cats and dogs are fond of picnics, too. They run, sit on the grass and eat tasty things, too. Pets are happy to go to a picnic.

**Ex: IV Answer the questions.**

- 1) What is a picnic?
- 2) Where do you eat the food?
- 3) What do you do if the weather is wet?
- 4) Is it fun to have a picnic alone?
- 5) Do the children take their pets to picnics?
- 6) Are they fond of picnics?

**Ex: V Agree or disagree with the following statements.**

- 1) We take some food to eat in the open air.
- 2) Mother will cook dinner.
- 3) Father will not watch TV.
- 4) They will not have the time to talk to their children.
- 5) Pets are our friends.

**Ex: VI Make up a dialogue about your picnic.**

## UNIT TWENTY SEVEN

---

### Lesson one

**Ex: I Read and remember.**

body	thing	where	one
some	something	somewhere	someone
any	anything	anywhere	anyone
everybody	everything	everywhere	everyone
every	nothing	nowhere	none
nobody			

**Ex: II Read and translate the sentences.**

1. He knows **something** about it.
2. **Somebody** is coming to the house.
3. There isn't **anybody** in the room.
4. There isn't **anything** new in the letter.
5. I have **nothing** to say.
6. **Nobody** is absent.
7. She lives **somewhere** near the school.
8. You can meet him **anywhere**.

**Ex: III Read and answer the questions.**

- 1) You saw somebody at the window. Why were you glad?
- 2) «I have something in my bag that I want to show you», said your classmate. What did he have in his bag?
- 3) Somebody has taken your pen. What can you do about it?

**Ex: IV Fill in *something, anything, nothing, somebody, anybody, nobody*.**

- 1) Have you ... to drink?
- 2) No, I have ...
- 3) He is reading ... very interesting in the newspaper.
- 4) All are present. ... is absent.
- 5) Has ... seen my little brother here?
- 6) He sent a letter to ... in Osh.
- 7) I do not know ... about how to grow vegetables in the kitchen garden.
- 8) There isn't ... at the bus stop.

**Ex: V Form sentences using the following words.**

- 1) news, a, good, is, this.
- 2) this, is, new, old, is, one, that, and, new, textbook.
- 3) will, you, read, these, all, at, articles, home.
- 4) some, is, there, the, on, table, book.

**Ex: VI Let's dream.**

- 1) If I lived in America ...
- 2) If I were free now ...
- 3) If it were Sunday today ...
- 4) If I were an artist ...

- 5) If I were the president ...
- 6) If I had five months vacation ...

**Ex: VII What do you know about America?**

- 1) What is the capital of the USA?
  - a) Washington D. C.
  - b) Wales.
  - c) London.
- 2) In which month is Thanksgiving Day celebrated?
  - a) December
  - b) February
  - c) November.
- 3) What is the capital of Georgia?
  - a) Atlanta
  - b) San Francisco
  - c) Los Angeles.
- 4) Who built the first car?
  - a) Benjamin Franklin.
  - b) Alexander Graham Bell
  - c) Henry Ford.

## **Lesson two**

**Ex: I Read and remember.**

1. We celebrate Women's day on the 8<sup>th</sup> of March.
2. Easter is celebrated on Sunday in April or in May.
3. We are going to celebrate the 1<sup>st</sup> of May.
4. The 9<sup>th</sup> of May is a Victory Day in the world.

**Ex: II Answer the questions.**

- 1) What holidays do you know?
- 2) What do you usually do when you have your holidays?
- 3) Do you always have demonstrations on holidays?
- 4) Do you take part in demonstrations?
- 5) How do you usually decorate your school on holidays?
- 6) What holiday do you like best?



**Ex: III Describe the picture and ask your friend questions on the picture.**



**Ex: IV Read with the teacher and study the use of the new words.**

**celebrate** - We celebrate the great holiday of all working people of the world.

**slogan** - They decorate their school with flags, balloons, banners, slogans and flowers.

**demonstration** - The working people will take part in demonstrations.

**in a day** - In two days, in three days, in a month, in some years.

**next** - Next day, next week, next month, next year. Next week we are going to go to the Zoo.

**soon** - Soon the school year is over.

**Ex: V Complete the sentences.**

- 1) Soon we celebrate the 1<sup>st</sup> of ...
- 2) All our cities, towns and villages will be very ...
- 3) This holiday is usually very ...
- 4) I like holidays very ...
- 5) The pupils will come to the ...
- 6) There will be many children in the ...
- 7) Victory Day is a great ...
- 8) On this day millions of people celebrate the Victory over the German fascists in ...

**Ex: VI Read the proverb. Learn it.**

Never do things by halves.  
Ҳеч қачон ишни чала қилманг.

**Ex: VII Learn the poem by heart.**

### **Good advice**

Work while you play, boys  
Play while you play.  
That is the way, boys  
To be happy and gay.

And that you do, girls  
Do with all your might.  
Things done but half, girls  
Are never done right.

### **Lesson three**

**Ex: I Read and memorize.**

#### **It's interesting to know.**

The Americans honor their mothers on the second Sunday in May. This day is called Mother's Day. They usually buy their Mom a nice greeting card and flowers. Their Dad usually makes a big dinner and they eat it together with their grandparents. It's their way of saying «Thanks for being such a great Mom!».

**Ex: II Complete the sentences.**

1. On the 5<sup>th</sup> of May ...
2. We celebrate our Mothers Day ... ..
3. Our granny will take part in the ...
4. It is a great ...

**Ex: III Read the text and try to retell it.**

#### **May Day**

We are going to celebrate one more holiday. It's the 1<sup>st</sup> of May. It's a great holiday in our country. It's holiday not only of our people, but of all working people of the world. On this day the working people go into the streets with banners, flags, balloons and flowers. They take part in demonstrations. If you want to know the history of

this holiday, the tradition to celebrate May Day goes back to 1889, when there was the 1<sup>st</sup> demonstration of Chicago workers. Chicago is a city in the USA, many workers live there. On the 1<sup>st</sup> of May, 1889 the workers of Chicago went to a demonstration to show that they wanted a better life and work. That demonstration was the beginning of celebrating May Day. From that day on people of the world celebrate it every year. Our country will soon celebrate, the great holiday of all working people of the world-the first of May. All our cities, towns and villages will be very beautiful on the 1<sup>st</sup> of May. People will decorate them with flags, banners, slogans, balloons and flowers. This holiday is usually very gay. All people and children go to the squares, where the demonstration will take place. Many children go to the parks. They will have a rest, walk and play games there. All people will be gay and happy. We like this holiday very much.

**Ex: IV. Answer the questions.**

- 1) What holiday are you going to celebrate?
- 2) Is it a holiday of all working people of the world?
- 3) When did people begin to celebrate May Day?
- 4) Where did the first demonstration on the 1<sup>st</sup> of May take place?
- 5) Why did the workers of Chicago go to the demonstration?
- 6) How often do we celebrate this holiday?
- 7) Where do the children go on that day?
- 8) Do you like this holiday?

**Ex: V Choose the correct sentences to describe the 1<sup>st</sup> of May in your town (village).**

- 1) The village will be beautiful.
- 2) The town will be nice.
- 3) All the people will go into the streets with flowers.
- 4) They will walk in the streets and squares.
- 5) They will sing and dance in the streets.
- 6) They will meet their friends in the streets.
- 7) There will be many people in the streets of the village.
- 8) The working people will take part in the demonstration.
- 9) They will have banners, flowers, slogans in their hands.
- 10) They will be gay and happy.

**Ex: VI Let's smile.**

**At the Physics lesson.**

**Teacher:** Who can tell me anything about heat?

**Pupil:** Heat makes things larger and cold makes things smaller.

**Teacher:** All right, give an example.

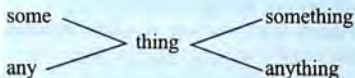
**Pupil:** In summer days are longer because it is hot, in winter they are shorter because it is cold.

**Ex: VII. Retell the text.**

## UNIT TWENTY-EIGHT

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### Lesson one



**Ex: I Read and translate**

There is something on the teacher's table.

He tells us something interesting about his life.

I don't know anything about his life.

My brother doesn't read anything.

**Ex: II Read and compare.**

- Can you tell me anything about the places of interest in Osh?

- Yes, I can tell you something but not very much.

**Ex: III Say and respond as in the model**

**Model:** - I don't know anything about London.

- Well, I can tell you something about it. It is one the most beautiful cities in the world.

Prompts:            1. Moscow            3. Your Russian teacher.  
                          2. Bishkek            4. Your school.

**Ex: IV Read and translate.**

**Lola:** Hello, did you watch TV yesterday?

**Kamola:** Hello, I didn't watch anything yesterday.

**Lola:** Oh, you hadn't time to watch TV. I saw something yesterday.

**Kamola:** What?

**Lola:** I saw a serial film, concert and news.

**Kamola:** Tell me please something about news.

**Lola:** O.K. There was a conference yesterday.

**Ex: V Fill in *anything, something*.**

1. There isn't ... on the table.
2. We go to the market to buy ...
3. She hasn't ... in her bag, but she has ... in her pocket.
4. My father reads ... from the newspaper every day.

**Ex: VI Describe May Day in your village (town).**

**Ex: VII Read and learn.**

Oh, sing me a song of our soldiers brave,  
Of the people who worked night and day,  
A song that we like still more and more,  
A song of the Great Patriotic War.

## Lesson two

**Ex: I Change the sentences into interrogative form.**

1. My friend knows something about the news.
2. They see something on the way home.
3. She wrote something about it yesterday evening.
4. Something has wrong with my bag.

**Ex: II Answer the questions**

1. Did your father bring anything for you yesterday?
2. Was there anything on the desk?
3. Could you see anything on the wall?
4. He told me everything about holiday, didn't he?

**Ex: III Read with the teacher and study the use of the new words.**

**victory** - We celebrate the Victory Day on the 9<sup>th</sup> of May.

**German** - I speak English, but I don't know German.

**a hero** - We gave to our hero many flowers.

**decorate** - The hero's jacket was decorated with a golden star.

**golden star** - The champions of the Olympic Games will take gold medals. The Heroes of the World War II were awarded with the golden star medal.

**to defend** - The young people must be ready to defend their countries.

**enemies** - There must not be enemies in our country.

**long live** - Long Live, Friendship and Peace!

**Ex: IV Fill in the new words.**

1. ... of the war lives in our street.
2. My grandfather took part in the Patriotic War and he has two ...
3. I don't like ...
4. The soldiers ... our country.
5. ... May Day!
6. We ... the table with flowers.
7. My friend knows the... language.
8. Our team won ...

**Ex: V Look at the picture and describe it, and put questions.**



**Ex: VI Translate into English.**

1. Сиз бу шоир хакида бирор нарса биласизми?
2. Менимча у ҳам бирор нарса биледи.

3. Сизнинг дўстингиз Ч. Айтматов хақида бирор нарса биладими?

4. Мен бу мажлис хақида ҳеч нарса билмайман.

### Lesson three

**Ex: I Read the words.**

cup	tube	fur	pure
cub	cube	turn	cure
but	tune	burn	during

**Ex: II Form sentences using the following words.**

1. hear, I, anything, don't.
2. of, anything, the, were, heroes, not, afraid.
3. tells, us, the, he, film, about, something.
4. plays, she, in, yard, the, something.
5. remember, anything, he, about, doesn't, childhood, his.

**Ex: III Read the text. Try to retell it.**

### Victory Day

Victory Day is a great holiday in Kyrgyzstan and in many countries. We celebrate Victory Day on the 9<sup>th</sup> of May. On this day millions of people celebrate the Victory over the German fascists in 1945. We have a meeting at our school. We invited one of the heroes of the war to our meeting. When the hero came we saw that his jacket was decorated with a golden star. We asked him to tell us about the Great Patriotic War and about his deeds. He told us about his life during the war. It was difficult for him. But he was a very brave and strong man. He wasn't afraid of the war. At last he said: «The young people must not forget the heroes, they must be ready to defend their countries from all enemies». After meeting we gave him flowers and presents. Then we said to him "Long live dear heroes!". We are proud of our heroes.

**Ex: IV Answer the questions.**

1. When do we celebrate the Victory Day?
2. Millions of people celebrate the Victory over the German fascists in 1945, don't they?
3. Where do you have a meeting?

4. Whom did you invite to your meeting?
5. What did you see on his jacket?
6. What did you ask him to tell?
7. Was it difficult or easy for him?
8. He wasn't afraid of the war, was he?
9. What did the hero say to young people?
10. Do you know any heroes?
11. Are you proud of them?

**Ex: V Agree or disagree with the following statements.**

1. We celebrate Victory Day on the 9<sup>th</sup> of May.
2. We invited the young people to our meeting.
3. It was easy and interesting for heroes during the war.
4. The heroes were not afraid.
5. We must be ready to defend our country from all enemies.
6. I don't like this holiday.

**Ex: VII Copy and translate the following sentences.**

There is somebody there. Someone is near your car. I have something in my pocket. Do you know any pictures of this painter. He knows nothing about it.

**Ex: VI Look at the picture and describe it.**



**Ex: VII Speak about the Victory Day at your school.**



## UNIT TWENTY-NINE

### Lesson one

#### Ex: I Read and translate.

Muhtor is in the garden. He sees a little bird. It is very small. It is a baby bird. Muhtor comes up to the bird and takes it into his hand. Then he takes the bird to his house. He looks after the bird, he gives it water and food. The bird lives in Muhtor's house for two weeks. It becomes bigger. Then he takes the bird to the garden.

#### Ex: II Answer the questions.

1. Does it often rain in Kyrgyzstan?
2. Did it rain yesterday?
3. Is the nature beautiful today?
4. Is it raining now?

#### Ex: III Write down the following sentences in the interrogative and negative forms.

1. The birds are singing in the yard.
2. The air is fresh in the morning.
3. It is raining in the street.
4. The wind was blowing.
5. We must take care of nature.
6. Wild animals live in the forest.

#### Ex: IV Make up sentences:

I	we sent	in the zoo
Children	they see	domestic animals
You	met my friend	to the forest
My mother	know many	her children
One day	took care of animals	in the street
At the zoo	takes care of	many different animals and birds

#### Ex: V Read the dialogue

**Hafiza:** Hello, Nazokat!

**Nazokat:** Hi. How do you do?

**Hafiza:** OK. And you?

**Nazokat:** Well, thanks. Where were you last holiday?

**Hafiza:** I was in Bishkek and visited many interesting places there.

**Nazokat:** Did you visit Bishkek circus?

**Hafiza:** Yes, I did.

**Nazokat:** Did you see animals play there?

**Hafiza:** Oh, yes. It was very interesting and funny.

**Ex: VI Choose the right word.**

- 1) There are many (long, longer) rivers in our country.
- 2) My elder brother (plant, planted) this apple - tree three years ago.
- 3) The nature is (fine, bad) in spring.
- 4) Take care of young trees. Don't (break, broke) them.
- 5) He (lookes, looked) after the lambs last year.
- 6) Pupils (weed, weeded) the flowers in the school garden.

**Ex: VII Situations.**

- 1) You planted some young trees in spring, say how you did it. Where did you plant?
- 2) Your friend takes care of lambs, kids, calves and others. Speak about them.

**Ex: VIII Learn the poem by heart.**

Oh people, people save nature  
Think about your future  
Everything around us  
Must be very clean and pure.

One of 7 behests of Manas: «Harmony with Nature»

## Lesson two

**Ex: I Read the dialogue.**

**Zebo:** Where are you going?

**Zuhra:** I am going to the market.

**Zebo:** Why, are you going there?

**Zuhra:** I'll buy apple trees.

**Zebo:** What do you do with them?

**Zuhra:** I'll plant them in our school garden.

**Zebo:** Oh, it is very pleasant. We'll eat apples next year.

**Zuhra:** Of course. Can you help me?

**Zebo:** O.K. Let's go to the market together.

**Ex: II** Look at the picture and describe it.



**Ex: III** Read with the teacher and study the use of the new words.

**forest** - There are many forests in Kyrgyzstan.

**take care of** - We must take care of our forests.

**to plant** - The pupils plant green trees and beautiful flowers.

**weed** - They weed the green trees.

**fruit-trees** - We have a garden with fruit-trees.

**health resorts** - There are many health resorts in our country.

**smell** - It is pleasant to smell fresh roses.

**spoil the trees** - It is impossible to spoil the trees.

**Ex: IV** Fill in new words.

1. My aunt lives in the village near the ...
2. We have a garden with ... in our village.
3. Every year in spring we ... the flowers and water and ... them.
4. All people in Kyrgyzstan must ... nature.
5. The air is fresh and clean in the mountains and in ...
6. It is pleasant to ... the blossom flowers.

**Ex: V Make up sentences using the table.**

It is	good	to	study well
	bad		destroy birds' nests
			make birds' house
			keep gardens clean
			take care of nature
			water the flowers
			smell the blossoming flowers

**Ex: VI Find the general meaning of the words.**

1. tourists, guests, children, people, grown-ups, students, workers.
2. shops, buildings, cinemas, museums, theatres, schools, hospitals.
3. bus, transport, train, the metro, car, trolley-bus.
4. century, hour, minute, time, year, month, week.

**Ex: VII Do you know that ...**

Christopher Columbus discovered America on October 12, 1492. At that time, many people in Europe thought that the world was flat and that if a ship sailed to the edge of the world, it would fall off!

But Columbus believed the world was round and made the journey to America.

### Lesson three

**Ex: I Look at the pictures and put questions.**



**Ex: II Read and translate.**

Nature, wonderful, forest, river, mountain, garden, park, yard, street, long, beautiful, wonderful, rain, snow, sunny, wet, weather, day, night, flower, tree, clean, dirty, blossom, take care of, useful, interesting, country, school, hospital, library, hotel, university, market, shop, land.

**Ex: III Read the text. Try to retell it.**

**Nature**

Kyrgyzstan is one of the greenest countries in the world. Many people live, study and work in our country. The nature of our country is very beautiful. There are many wonderful forests, green parks and gardens, long rivers, high mountains, lakes and health resorts in our country. They are useful for the life of people.

The air in the jaiлоos, mountains, health resorts is fresh and clean. In spring the nature awakens from long winter sleep. We clean the yards and gardens early in spring.

We plant different trees and flowers in our school yard. And we always water and weed them. All the trees and flowers are blossoming in spring. The nature is colourful and nice with them. It is pleasant to smell nature.

We like birds and animals. They are our friends. Our duty is to take care of birds and animals. It is a very important thing. We must take care of nature.

**Ex: IV Answer the questions about the text.**

1. Kyrgyzstan is one of the greenest countries in the world, isn't it?
2. What do many people do?
3. What are there in your country?
4. Are they useful for the life of people?
5. What do you do in spring?
6. What do you plant in your school yard?
7. Do you water and weed the flowers?
8. Why is the nature colourful and nice?
9. Is it pleasant to smell nature?
10. Are the birds and animals your friends or your enemies?
11. What is your duty?
12. Can you take care of nature?

**Ex: V Agree or disagree with the following statements.**

1. Our country is small.
2. The nature of our country is very beautiful.
3. We don't clean the yards and gardens early in spring.
4. We spoil the trees and flowers.
5. The nature is colourful and nice with blossoming flowers.
6. The birds and animals are our enemies.
7. Our duty is to take care of nature.
8. I like the wonderful nature.

**Ex: VI Complete the sentences.**

It is important	                                                                                                     	to	                                                                                                     	watch the sky
It is interesting				plant beautiful trees
It is possible				spoil birds' house
It is impossible				keep gardens, yards clean
It is difficult				be outdoor in the sunny day
It is easy				grow flowers

**Ex: VII Learn the proverb and find Uzbek equivalent.**

Reading good books is always useful

## REVIEW IV

**Ex: I Look at the picture and describe it.**



**Ex: II Fill in *somebody, anybody*.**

1. ... knocked at the door.
2. There were ... in the room.
3. I don't want to play with ..., because I am very tired.
4. Yesterday ... rang me up, but I didn't take the phone.

**Ex: III Answer the questions.**

1. What did you do on the first of May?
2. Did you take part in the demonstration on the 9<sup>th</sup> of May?
3. Were the streets beautiful on May Day?
4. Did you congratulate the heroes on their holidays?
5. Where were you on the 9<sup>th</sup> of May?
6. Do you have any heroes in your village?

**Ex: IV Fill in the prepositions.**

1. The black pen is ... the table, the red pen is ... my bag.
2. Please, go ... your place!
3. Look ... the blackboard!
4. There are many children .. the tree.
5. My house is ... the my school.
6. Please, close your books and put them ... the desks.
7. There are chairs ... the desks.
8. I am good ... Geography.
9. Little children are afraid ... animals.
10. We are interested ... seeing this film.

**Ex: V Read and translate.**

**Picnic**

Last Sunday the pupils of our class and our class leader went to the Suleiman mountain. We went there early in the morning, because it was very hot on Sunday. We took some food to eat in the open and fresh air. We had breakfast in the mountain. It was very interesting to have breakfast there. After breakfast we took a photo. Then we watched sightseeings of Osh from the mountain. We danced, sang, played interesting and different games.

In one word we enjoyed ourselves.

**Ex: VI Read and learn the poem.**

### **Books**

Books are full of boys and girls  
That I am going to know  
Books are full of things  
And people of long ago.  
Books are full of animals  
That I am going to pet

Books are full of weather too  
Both sunny days and wet.  
Books are full of things I like  
To have books brings to me.

## **ADDITIONAL READING**

**It's interesting to read ...**

### **A Rhyme**

Pussy - cat, pussy -cat,  
Can you catch  
that big, fat rat?  
If you catch  
that bad, fat rat,  
You will have some milk for that.

Lily has a cat. Her cat's name is Pussy. There are many mice in Lily's house. Pussy - cat cannot catch them. Pussy - cat is too fat and too lazy. Lily cannot sleep at night. But where is Jimmy's puppy Roombo? Roombo can catch mice. Roombo is strong and he is not lazy.

Jimmy and Roombo are in the forest. They are not at home. Poor Lily! She cannot sleep at all.

**It's interesting to read...**

### **Another Rhyme**

Little mouse, Little mouse,  
will you come out of your house?

«Thank you, Pussy!» says the mouse «I won't leave my little house». Sam is Lily's brother. He has a cat too. Cat's name is also Pussy. But his Pussy is not fat. It is very thin. Sam's Pussy is always hungry. It is not lazy, but it is very old. The little mouse is in its



house. The mouse is not hungry. It has some grain at home. But the cat is very hungry. The cat says: «Little mouse, give me some grain. I am hungry, open the window!» The little mouse says: «There is no grain at home». The cat says: «Where is your grain?» The mouse says: «It is in the field». The hungry cat says: «What? What? Open the window, I cannot hear you». The little mouse says: «No, pussy, I won't open the window».

### **It's interesting to read...**

#### **A pattern**

I like my Bunny  
Bears like honey.  
    Girls like cats.  
    Cat's like rats.  
Boys like dogs.  
Storks like frogs.  
    Mice like cheese  
    sparrows like peas  
Owls like mice  
I like rice.  
    Birds like grain.  
    Say it all again.

Jimmy likes pea-soup. He can eat two plates of pea-soup. Lily likes turkey and rice. She also likes rice porridge with apple jam. Children must eat soup, porridge and apples.

### **It's interesting - to read**

#### **They are good friends**

Mr. Dale has a son. His son's name is Jim. Jim has a friend. His friend's name is Sam. They live not far from London. Sam is a big boy. He can read and write. He goes to school. He does his lessons after school. Sam goes to the cinema on Sundays. He goes to the cinema with his friends. He is in the 6<sup>th</sup> form.

Jim is a little boy. He plays with Lily. Lily is Sam's sister. Jim and Lily play in the garden. They run with Roombo. Roombo is Jim's puppy. Sometimes the children play football. Lily has a small black ball. Jim can run very fast and he can jump high. Lily cannot run well and she cannot jump at all: her legs are too short, her feet

are too small. But she can kick the ball. When she kicks the ball, she smiles. She kicks it with her left foot. Jim and Lily are very good friends.

### **It is interesting to read...**

#### **The children go to the lake.**

##### **Part - I**

One day Jim says to Mr. Christine, Lily's father. «Mr. Christine, we want to go to the lake. The lake is full of fish we shall catch some fish and then we shall swim a little. May we take Lily with us? The water is warm now». - «And who will go with you?» Mr. Christine asks. - «Sam will go and Hugh will go too», Jim says.

- Who is Hugh? I don't know him, Mr. Christine says.

- «Hugh is my new friend. He lives not far from you. He is a good boy and he can swim very well», - Jim answers.

- «Can you swim too?» Mr. Christine asks. «Of course, I can. I swim well», Jim says. «If you and Hugh can swim well, you may take Lily with you. My Sam has very long legs and the lake is not deep», Mr. Christine says. He looks at Jim and smiles.

### **It 's interesting to read ...**

#### **The children go to the lake.**

##### **Part - II**

Jim goes to Lily. She is in her room. She hears Jim's voice, but she cannot leave her little kitten. The kitten is ill and it is in bed.

«May I come in, Lily? Jim asks. - «Yes, yes, come in! Lily answers in a weak voice».

«Oh, Jimmy. Look, my kitten is ill!» «Do you want to go to the lake with us, Lily? Jim asks. He does not look at kitten». «I don't know, I cant leave my poor kitten. I shall go and ask father», Lily says. «Your father says that you may go», Jim answers. «Oh, but I cant leave my kitten!» the girl says again. «Then we shall take it too we shall wash it in the lake. It will be very good for the kitten», Jim says and smiles. «No, I shall leave my poor kitten at home», Lily says. «You don't know how to wash kittens». «Of course, I do. I even know how to wash horses», the boy says. «I often wash them».

## **It's interesting to read ...**

### **The children go to to the lake.**

#### **Part - III**

And so the children go to the lake. The day is very hot and Lily is thirsty. «Sam, is the lake far from here?» Lily asks. «No it is not far now. What do you want? » Sam asks.

«I am hot, I want some water», his little sister says in a weak voice.

«We have no water. You'll drink from the lake. It's not far now», her brother says. «I don't want to drink the water from the lake. That water is raw. Father says raw water is not good. I don't want to go to the lake! I'm hot. I don't like lakes. There are frogs and snakes in the lake. I want to go home. Take me home? I'm hungry I am thirsty. Give me some water!» the little girl says shouting. « Don't cry! There is a good girl!» Jim says. «I don't like little girls. They are all cry-babies», Hugh says.

Hugh is very angry.

## **It's interesting to read...**

### **The children go to the lake.**

#### **Part - IV**

Lily does not want to go to the lake. «Oh, you don't want to go with us! Then go home alone, you silly girl!» Hugh says. «I want to go home! Go home yourself! I'll go to the woods. There are lots of wolves there. They will eat me up. Then my father will cry», and Lily begins to cry herself.

The boys do not know what to do. They are very angry, but they cannot leave Lily alone.

«What shall we do?» Hugh asks. «Come along!» Sam is angry too. And so the children go back home. When they come to their house, they see a little dog at the door.

«Whose dog is it?» Hugh asks.

«I don't know. It is not our dog». Sam says.

«Does this dog bite?» Lily asks.

«Yes, it does. Dogs do not like cry-babies they always bite them». Sam says.

«It will not bite me», Lily says.

«I'm not a cry-baby, little dog, don't bite me. I'm a good girl. Bite these bad boys!».

«Do you think the dog understands you?» Hugh asks.

«Of course». Lily says and tries to open the door.

At that minute the dog jumps up to bite Lily's leg.

«Help, help!» Lily cries. «Oh, Sam, Hugh's dog is very silly. It doesn't understand me. Help me!».

But her big brother Sam, and her little friend Jim, and Jim's new friend Hugh do not hear her. They try to run away from the dog. In a minute the boys are high up in a tree. Now Lily is very angry.

«You bad boys». She cries in an angry voice. «Shame on you», you leave me, a little girl, alone with that angry dog. Shame on you!» The dog looks at the girl. Now it doesn't try to bite her. It understands her.

### **It's interesting to read...**

#### **Lily and Jimmy Get into a scrape.**

The last week of October was a long chain of events. Owing to the hard autumn rains two of the bridges across the river were destroyed by the flood and people had to go up to London over the third bridge far down the river.

The last of all was Lilly's adventure when she and Jimmy got into a scrape. It was as follows: Uncle Melville, Mr. Dales' brother, sent a new series of detective stories from America to the Dales. As Jimmy could not read yet he gave them to Sam who was an excellent story-teller. Sam read the children a most thrilling story of an adventure in a very high building.

There were lots of pictures there showing all the principal deeds of the hero. But the most fascinating of all was the man's escape through the window from a famous detective. The picture represented an enormously high sky-scraper with the man creeping along a narrow cornice that ran between the two upper storey.

The children were quite fascinated. They decided to play at once. Jimmy and Lily quarreled a lot, for each one wanted to be a hero. As they could not settle the question themselves they appealed to Sam who generously agreed to be the detective and let both of the children to be the heroes.

Jimmy got out the window first and safely slid down the water spout to the ground. Lily followed him and crept very cautiously along the cornice running between the first and the second storey of the house.

# ENGLISH-UZBEK DICTIONARY

## Aa

**a** - ноаниқ артикль  
**above** - тепасида, юкорида  
**about** - ҳақида  
**activity** - фаолият  
**all** - ҳамма, барча  
**all right** - ҳўп, майли  
**all over the world** - бутун дунё  
бўйлаб  
**always** - ҳар доим  
**an** - ноаниқ артикль  
**and** - ва  
**another** - бошқа  
**anthem** - мадхия (гимн)  
**ancient** - қадимги  
**anniversary** - йиллиги, сана  
**any** - бир оз, ҳар қандай  
**anything** - бирор нарса  
**among** - орасида  
**are** - *to be* нинг кўплик шакли  
**around** - атрофида  
**ask** - сўрамоқ  
**as far as** - узокка, - гача, чунки  
**as usual** - одатда  
**at** - ... да  
**at school** - мактабда

## Bb

**back** - орқада  
**bacon** - дудланган чўчка гўшти  
**balloon** - шар, пуфак  
**be** - бўлмоқ  
**be born** - туғилмоқ  
**be ill** - касал бўлмоқ  
**be over** - тамом бўлмоқ  
**be good at** - ...дан яхши бўлмоқ  
**beat** - урмоқ  
**become** - бўлмоқ  
**because** - чунки  
**before** - олдин  
**bell** - кўнғирок  
**beautiful** - чиройли  
**bird** - куш  
**biscuit** - печенье  
**birthday** - туғилган кун  
**blackboard** - синф доскаси

**blow** - пуфламоқ  
**buy** - сотиб олмоқ  
**but** - лекин, аммо  
**building** - бино  
**border** - чегара, чегерадош бўлмоқ  
**boiled** - қайнатилган  
**box** - қоробка, қутича  
**bread** - нон  
**brave** - жасур  
**breakfast** - нонушта  
**bring** - олиб келмоқ  
**bright** - ёрқин, очик  
**break** - танаффус  
**by** - орқали, чамаси

## Cc

**cabbage** - қарам  
**cake** - кекс, торт  
**call** - чақирмоқ, кўнғирок  
қилмоқ  
**camp** - лагерь  
**can** - қила олмоқ  
**carry** - олиб бормоқ, ташимоқ  
**carrot** - сабзи  
**catch** - ушламоқ, қувламоқ  
**capital** - пойтахт  
**cheese** - пишлоқ  
**chess** - шахмат  
**children** - болалар  
**change** - ўзгартирмоқ,  
алмаштирмоқ  
**championship** - чемпионат  
**celebrate** - нишонламоқ  
**congratulate** - табрикламоқ  
**convenience** - шароитли, қулай  
**competition** - мусобақа  
**comb** - тароқ  
**comfortable** - қулай  
**come** - келмоқ  
**cock** - хўроз  
**cockroach** - суварак  
**coal** - кўмир  
**country** - мамлакат  
**cover** - қопламоқ

**cool** - салқин  
**cold** - совук  
**cow** - сугир  
**cotton** - пахта  
**collect** - йиғмоқ  
**clever** - ақлли  
**cloud** - булут  
**climate** - иклим  
**culture** - маданият  
**cultural** - маданиятли  
**custom** - урф-одат  
**cut** - кесмоқ, тўғрамоқ  
**city** - шаҳар

## Dd

**day** - кун  
**daddy** - дада  
**dancer** - раққоса  
**dance** - рақсга тушмоқ  
**dark** - қоронғи  
**daughter** - қизи (фарзанд)  
**decorate** - ясамоқ, безамоқ  
**decoration** - безак  
**dialogue** - диалог  
**different** - турли, ҳар хил  
**difference** - фарқ  
**difficult** - қийин  
**dinner** - тушлик, кечки овқат  
**drink** - ичмоқ  
**driver** - ҳайдовчи  
**dry** - қуруқ  
**dull** - зерикарли  
**during** - мобайнида  
**do** - қилмоқ, бажармоқ  
**doll** - кўғирчоқ  
**door** - эшик

## Ee

**East** - Шарқ  
**each** - ҳар бир  
**ear** - қулоқ  
**early** - эрта, барвақт  
**easy** - осон  
**eat** - емоқ  
**every** - ҳар бир  
**egg** - тухум  
**enjoy** - роҳатланмоқ  
**emblem** - эмблема, рамз  
**empty** - бўш

**exercise** - машқ  
**equal** - тенг  
**everywhere** - ҳар ерда  
**everything** - ҳар нарса  
**everybody** - ҳар бир, ҳамма

## Ff

**face** - юз, бет, чехра  
**famous** - машҳур, атоқли  
**fall** - йиқилмоқ  
**far** - узок  
**fast** - тез  
**far from** - узокдан, ... дан узок  
**fat** - семиз  
**favourite** - севимли  
**February** - февраль  
**feed** - бокмоқ  
**feet** - оёқлар  
**fog** - туман  
**food** - ем, овқат  
**foot** - оёқ  
**forest** - ўрмон  
**found** - асосламоқ  
**founder** - асосчи  
**fly** - учмоқ  
**flower** - гул  
**floor** - пол  
**find** - топмоқ  
**fir-tree** - арча  
**fruit** - мева  
**Friday** - жума  
**free** - бўш  
**friend** - дўст, дўгона  
**frosty** - совук

## Gg

**game** - ўйин  
**garden** - боғ  
**gather** - йиғмоқ  
**gay** - қувноқ  
**get** - олмақ  
**get up** - уйқудан турмоқ  
**get ready** - тайёр бўлмоқ  
**go** - бормоқ  
**God** - худо, таңгри  
**gold** - олтин  
**golden** - олтиндан  
**government** - ҳукумат

**great** - буюк  
**grow** - ўсмок, ўстирмок  
**ground** - ер  
**guest** - меҳмон  
**gymnastics** - гимнастика  
**gymnasium** - гимназия  
**glue** - елим

## Hh

**hand** - кўл  
**hang** - осмок  
**handsome** - чиройли (уғил бола учун)  
**handicraft** - меҳнат дарси, кўл хунари  
**hair** - соч  
**Halloween** - хелловин (байрам номи)  
**hard-working** - меҳнаткаш  
**harvest** - тушум, ҳосил  
**have** - эга бўлмоқ  
**he** - у (эркаклар учун)  
**head** - бош  
**healthy** - соғлом  
**health** - соғлиқ  
**heart** - юрак  
**hello** - салом  
**high** - баланд  
**holiday** - байрам, таотил  
**honest** - софдил  
**hotel** - меҳмонхона  
**hour** - соат, вақтнинг бир қисми  
**hundred** - юз  
**hungry** - оч, оч қолган

## Ii

**I** - мен  
**ice** - муз  
**ice-cream** - музқаймоқ  
**if** - агар  
**ill** - касал  
**important** - муҳим, аҳамиятли  
**in** - ...да, ичида  
**in front of** - олдида  
**indoor** - уйда, ичкарида  
**independence** - мустақиллик  
**industrial** - саноатлашган

**interesting** - қизиқарли

## Jj

**January** - январь  
**jam** - қиём, мураббо  
**join** - қўшмоқ, қутилмоқ  
**jolly** - қувноқ  
**jump** - сакрамоқ  
**June** - июнь  
**July** - июль

## Kk

**keep** - сакламоқ, ушламоқ  
**kind** - меҳрибон  
**kiss** - ўпмоқ  
**kite** - варрак  
**knowledge** - билим  
**know** - билмоқ  
**knife** - пичоқ

## Ll

**labour** - иш  
**lake** - кўл  
**land** - водий  
**language** - тил  
**large** - катта  
**laugh** - кулмоқ  
**lazy** - дангаса, ялқов  
**letter** - мактуб  
**learn** - ўқимоқ, ёдламоқ, ўрганмоқ  
**long** - узун  
**look like** - ўхшамоқ  
**look after** - ғамхурлик қилмоқ  
**look at** - ...га қаранг  
**lose** - йўқотмоқ, ютказмоқ  
**life** - ҳаёт  
**listen** - тингламоқ  
**lucky** - бахтли, омадли  
**lunch** - иккинчи нонушта, тушлик

## Mm

**man** - эркак киши, инсон  
**make** - ясамоқ  
**make up** - тузмоқ  
**meet** - учрашмоқ  
**meal** - овқат, таом

**meat** - гӯшт  
**milk** - сӯт  
**milk-maid** - сӯт соғувчи  
**mistake** - хато  
**middle** - ўртасида  
**money** - пул  
**month** - ой  
**Monday** - Душанба  
**mountain** - тоғ  
**monument** - хайкал, ёдгорлик  
**monster** - махлук  
**muslim** - мусулмон

### Nn

**nation** - миллат, халқ  
**national** - миллий  
**native land** - она ер, она Ватан  
**narrow** - тоғ  
**nature** - табиат  
**never** - ҳеч қачон  
**next** - келгуси  
**new** - янги  
**night** - тун, кечаси  
**nice** - гўзал, чиройли  
**neighbour** - қўшни  
**nut** - ёнғоқ  
**North** - шимол

### Oo

**oaks** - дуб (дарахт), эрман  
**often** - тез-тез  
**open** - очмоқ  
**other** - бошқа  
**outside** - ташқарида  
**outdoors** - очик ҳавода  
**own** - шахсий

### Pp

**paint** - расм солмоқ  
**part** - қисм  
**party** - кеча (ўтириш)  
**places of interest** - кизиқарли (куркам) жойлар  
**plant** - завод, ўтказмоқ (кўчат)  
**pleasant** - ёқимли  
**performance** - ижро, томоша  
**picture** - расм  
**pie** - сомса

**poor** - камбағал  
**population** - аҳоли  
**potato** - картошка  
**poultry** - уй паррандаси  
**prepare** - тайёрламоқ  
**present** - совға, тортик  
**pretty** - чиройли, гўзал  
**proud of** - фахрланмоқ  
**popular** - машхур  
**porridge** - бўтка, каша  
**prefer** - ёқтирмақ,  
афзал кўрмақ  
**promise** - ваъда бермоқ  
**publish** - нашр қилмоқ  
**pumpkin** - ошқовоқ

### Qq

**quarrel** - урушмоқ  
**quarter** - чорак  
**question** - савол  
**quite** - бутунлай, тамоман

### Rr

**rain** - ёмғир, ёмғир ёғмоқ  
**read** - ўқимоқ  
**recite** - ёддан айтмоқ  
**receive** - қабул қилмоқ  
**religious** - диний  
**respect** - ҳурмат, ҳурмат қилмоқ  
**rich** - бой  
**ring** - телефон қилмоқ  
кўнғироқ чалмоқ  
**river** - дарё  
**run** - югурмоқ

### Ss

**say** - айтмоқ, демоқ  
**Saturday** - шанба  
**season** - фасл  
**side** - томон  
**silk** - роад - ипак йўли  
**sing** - кўшиқ айтмоқ  
**sister** - **in** - **law** - келин ойи  
**she** - у (қизлар учун)  
**shine** - нур сочмоқ  
**short** - қисқа  
**school year** - ўқув йили  
**skate** - конькида учмоқ



**ski** - чанғида учмок  
**son** - ўғил (фарзанд)  
**subject** - фан  
**sunny** - қуёшли, офтобли  
**sugar** - шакар  
**South** - жануб  
**some** - бир оз, қандайдир  
**something** - нимадир, бирор нарса  
**somebody** - кимдир, биров  
**sometime** - баозан, гоҳида  
**story** - хикоя  
**strange** - кўркинчли, ажойиб  
**Sunday** - якшанба  
**supper** - кечки таом  
**spoil** - бузилган, айниган  
**sweep** - супурмок  
**swim** - сузмок

## Tt

**take** - олмок  
**take care of** - ғамхўрлик килмок  
**take part in** - иштирок этмок  
**take your seat** - жойингизга ўтиринг  
**Thanksgiving Day** - миннатдорлик куни  
**than** - ...дан кўра  
**tasty** - мазали  
**that's why** - шунинг учун  
**tea** - чай  
**territory** - худуд, майдон  
**thirsty** - чанкок  
**Thursday** - пайшанба  
**thin** - озгин  
**tidy** - йиғиштирмак, тоза  
**time** - вақт  
**together** - бирга, биргалашиб  
**Tuesday** - сешанба  
**town** - шаҳар  
**tooth-brush** - тиш тозалагич, чўтка  
**trouble** - хавотир  
**tradition** - анъана

## Uu

**under** - тагида

**understand** - тушунмок  
**ugly** - хунук  
**umbrella** - соябон  
**usually** - одатда

## Vv

**very** - жуда, ғоят  
**vegetable** - сабзавот  
**village** - кишлок  
**view** - фикр, қараш

## Ww

**wait for** - кутмок  
**walk** - пиёда юрмак  
**want** - хохламок  
**war** - уруш  
**watch** - соат  
**wealthy** - бадавлат  
**weather** - об-ҳаво  
**wish** - хоҳиш, истак  
**Wednesday** - чоршанба  
**week** - ҳафта  
**west** - ғарб  
**white** - оқ  
**wide** - кенг  
**win** - ютмок  
**winner** - ғолиб  
**write** - ёзмак  
**wrong** - ҳато, нотўғри  
**word** - сўз  
**working day** - иш куни  
**woman** - аёл  
**wrestle** - курашмок  
**wind** - шамол

## Yy

**year** - йил  
**yellow** - сарик  
**yesterday** - кеча  
**yet** - ҳануз, ҳалигача  
**young** - ёш, ўспирин

## Zz

**zebra** - зебра  
**zoo** - хайвонот боғи

# ЎЗБЕКЧА - ИНГЛИЗЧА ЛУҒАТ

## Аа

агар - if  
аммо - but  
алмаштирмақ - change  
ақли - clever  
аёл - woman  
айниган - spoil  
атрофида - around  
арча - fir-tree  
аҳоли - population

## Бб

барча - all  
бажармоқ - do  
баланд - high  
баъзан - sometime  
бадавлат - wealthy  
бахтли - lucky  
бир оз - any  
бирор нарса - anything  
бино - building  
билим - knowledge  
билмоқ - know  
бирга - together  
бошка - another, other  
боқмоқ - feed  
боғ - garden  
бормоқ - go  
бой - rich  
буюк - great  
бутун дунё бўйлаб - all over  
the world  
бўлмоқ - be (am, is, are, was, were)  
бўлмоқ - become

булут - cloud  
бўш - free, empty  
бўтка - porridge

## Вв

вақт - time  
вақтнинг бир қисми бир соат  
- hour  
ваъда бермоқ - promise  
варрак - kite

## Гг

гул - flower  
гўшт - meat  
гўзал - nice, pretty, wonderful  
гимнастика - gymnastic  
гимназия - gymnasium

## Дд

дада - father, daddy  
дарё - river  
демоқ - say  
диний - religious  
диалог - dialogue  
дунё - world  
дудланган чўчка гўшт - bacon  
дуб (эрман) дарахти - oak  
дўст - friend

## Ее

ем - food  
 емоқ - eat  
 елим - glue  
 ер - land

## Ёё

ёзмоқ - write  
 ёддан айтмоқ - recite  
 ёдгорлик - monument  
 ёнғоқ - nut  
 ёркин - bright  
 ёқимли - pleasant  
 ёмғир - rain  
 ёмғир ёғмоқ - rain

## Жж

жасур - brave  
 жойингизга ўтиринг - take your seat  
 жуда - very

## Зз

завод - plant  
 зебра - zebra  
 зерикарли - dull

## Ии

иқлим - climate  
 иккинчи нонушта - lunch  
 иш куни - working day  
 ичида - in  
 ичмоқ - drink  
 ижро - performance  
 июнь - June  
 июль - July

## Йй

йил - year  
 йиллиги - anniversary  
 йиғмоқ - collect, gather  
 йиқилмоқ - fall  
 йиғиштирмоқ - tidy

## Кк

касал - ill  
 касал бўлмоқ - be ill  
 карам - cabbage  
 катта - large  
 камбағал - poor  
 картошка - potato  
 кеча - party  
 кечаги кун - yesterday  
 келин оyi - sister-in-law  
 кесмоқ - cut  
 келмоқ - come  
 кенг - wide  
 кечки таом - supper  
 кимдир биров - somebody  
 коробка - box  
 конькида учмоқ - skate  
 кутмоқ - wait for  
 курашмоқ - wrestle  
 кулмоқ - laugh  
 кўмир - coal

## Лл

лекин - but  
 лагерь - camp

## Мм

мадхия - anthem  
 майли - all right

мамлакат - country  
маданият - culture  
маданиятли - cultural  
машхур - famous  
мактуб - letter  
махлуқ - monster  
меҳмон - guest  
меҳмонхона - hotel  
меҳнаткаш - hard - working  
меҳрибон - kind  
миллий - national  
миннатдорлик куни - Thanks-  
giving Day  
мусобақа - competition  
мустикаллик - independence  
муҳим - important

### Нн

нашр қилмоқ - publish  
ноаниқ артикль - а  
ноаниқ артикль - an  
нон - bread  
нотўғри - wrong  
нимадир - something  
нонушта - breakfast  
нишонламоқ - celebrate  
нур сочмоқ - shine

### Оо

об ҳаво - weather  
оқ - white  
олмоқ - take  
олиб бормоқ, ташимоқ - carry  
олиб келмоқ - bring  
олмоқ - get  
олдин - before  
олдида - in front of

одатда - usually  
осон - easy  
осмоқ - hang  
орқада - back  
орқали - by  
орасида - among  
ой - month, moon  
она ер, она Ватан - motherland  
омадли - lucky  
олтин - gold  
олтиндан - golden  
оёқ - foot  
оёқлар - feet  
очмоқ - open  
ошқовоқ - pumpkin  
оч қолмоқ, оч - hungry, to be  
hungry

### Пп

пайшанба - Thursday  
пахта - cotton  
пишлоқ - cheese  
пичоқ - knife  
печенье - biscuit  
пойтахт - capital  
пол - floor  
пул - money  
пуфламоқ - blow

### Рр

расм - picture  
раққоса - dancer  
рақсга тушмоқ - dance  
рамз, эмблема - emblem  
расм солмоқ - paint  
роҳатланмоқ - enjoy

## Сс

сабзи - carrot  
сабзавот - vegetable  
саноат - industry  
савол - question  
сақламок - keep  
сарик - yellow  
салкин - cool  
салом - hallo  
сешанба - Thursday  
семиз - fat  
совға - present  
сомса - pie  
соф дил - honest  
соғлиқ - health  
соғлом - healthy  
соч - hair  
совук - cold  
сотиб олмок - buy  
соат - watch, o'clock  
соябон - umbrella  
сут - milk  
сут соғувчи - milk-maid  
сузмок - swim  
сўрамок - ask  
сўз - word

## Тт

табрикламок - congratulate  
табиат - nature  
танаффус - break  
ташқарида - outside  
тайёрламок - prepare  
тенг - equal  
тез - fast  
тез - тез - often  
телефон килмок - ring, call

тушлик - dinner  
туман - fog  
тун, кечаси - night  
тузмок - make up  
тушунмок - understand  
тушум - harvest  
тингламок - listen  
тиш тозалагич - tooth-brush  
томон - side  
тор - narrow  
тоғ - mountain  
торт - cake  
тепасида - above

## Уу

узок - far  
узокка - as far as  
уруш - war  
урф-одат - custom  
урмок - beat  
учрашмок - meet  
учмок - fly  
уйда, ичкарида - indoor  
уйкудан турмок - get up

## Фф

фабрика - plant  
фарк - difference  
фаолият - activity  
фан - subject  
фахрланмок - be proud of  
фасл - season  
февраль - February  
фикр - point of view, idea

## Хх

хам - too  
хамма - all  
хар бир, - every, each  
хар бир, хамма - everybody  
хар нарса - everything  
хар ерда - everywhere  
хаёт - life  
хайкал - monument  
хафта - week  
хеч качон - never  
хурмат килмоқ - respect  
худуд - territory  
хохламоқ - want  
хохиш, истак - wish  
хайдовчи - driver

## Чч

чақирмоқ - call  
чангида учмоқ - ski  
чанқоқ - thirsty  
чиройли - beautiful, handsome  
чорак - quarter  
чоршанба - Wednesday  
чунки - because

## Шш

шахмат - chess  
шахар - city, town  
шарқ - East  
шимол - North  
шахсий - own  
шакар - sugar  
шамол - wind  
шар - balloon

шароитли, қулайлик - convenience

## Ээ

эмблема - emblem  
эрта, барвакт - early  
эркак киши - man  
эшик - door

## Юю

юрак - heart  
югурмоқ - gun  
юз, бет - face

## Яя

ясатмоқ - decorate  
ясамоқ - make  
якшанба - Sunday  
январь - January

## Ўў

ўспирин, ёш - young  
ўсмоқ, ўстирмоқ - grow  
ўпмоқ - kiss  
ўрганмоқ - learn  
ўртасида - middle  
ўкимоқ - read  
ўкув йили - school year  
ўйин - game

## Ққ

қадимги - ancient  
қайнатилган - boiled  
қабул қилмоқ - receive  
қила олмоқ - can  
қийин - difficult  
қизи - daughter

кишлоқ - village  
қизиқарли - interesting  
қизиқарли жойлар - places of  
interest  
куш - bird  
кувламоқ - catch  
кулай - comfortable  
курук - dry  
кулок - ear  
кувноқ - gay, jolly  
куёшли - sunny  
кўркинчли - strange  
кўшик - song  
кўл - hand  
кўшик айтмоқ - sing song  
кўнғирок - bell  
кўғирчок - doll

## ҒҒ

ғарб - west  
ғамхўрлик қилмоқ - take care of  
ғолиб - winner

## ХХ

хато - mistake  
хелловин - Halloween  
худо - God  
хунук - ugly  
хуш келибсиз - welcome

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## ENGLISH

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(өзбек тилинде)

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