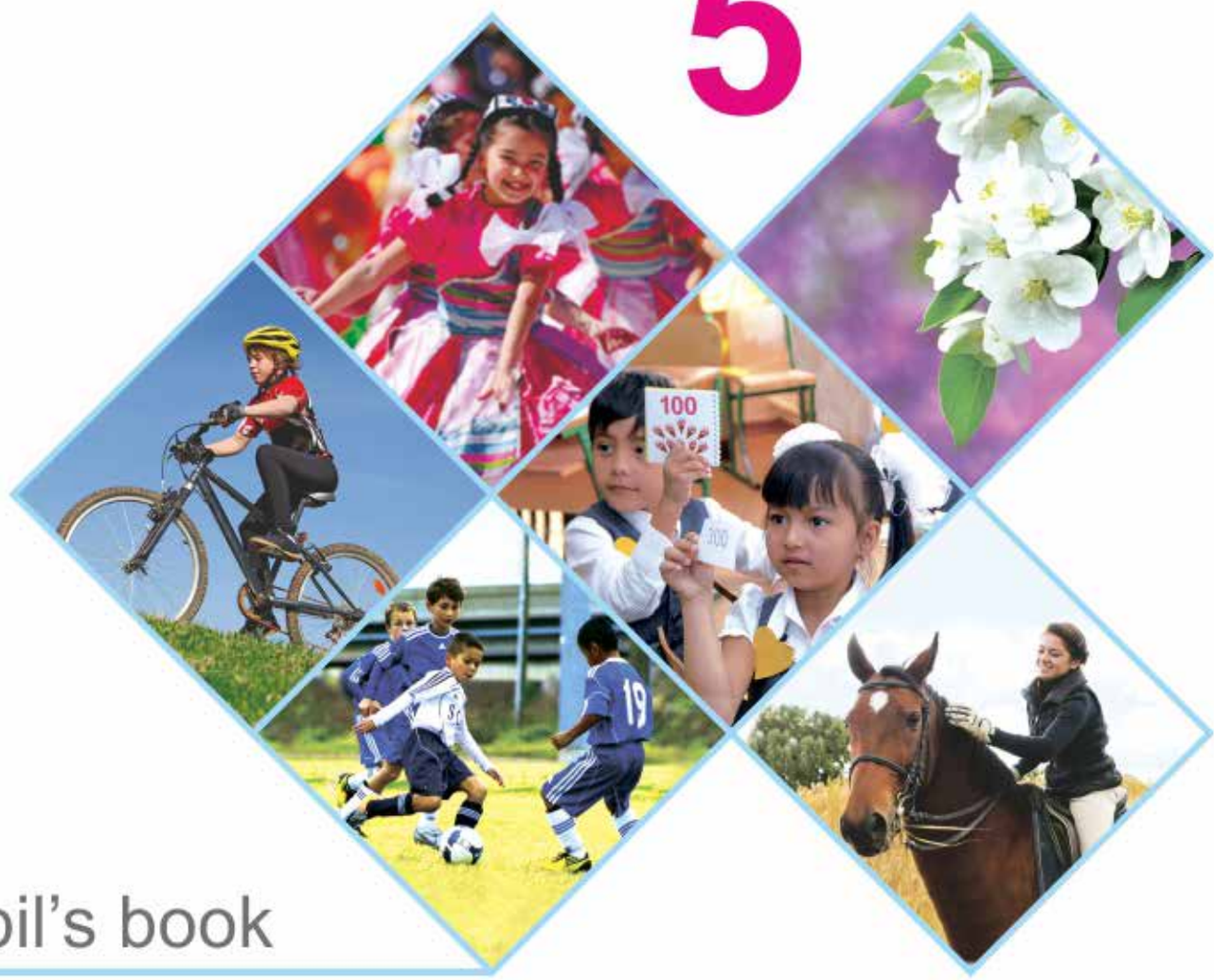
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New Fly High

ENGLISH

5



Pupil's book

Workbook

ИЗДАТЕЛЬСКО-ПОЛИГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ ТВОРЧЕСКИЙ ДОМ "O'QITUVCHI"
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A. Gotebiowska, Getting Students to Talk, Prentice Hall, 1990


– аудирование и понимание на слух, выполнение видеозаданий;


– выполнение заданий в игровой форме;


– задания для письма с рабочей тетради; ученики открывают рабочую тетрадь, переписывают и выполняют соответствующие задания;


– задания для письма из учебника; ученики переписывают и выполняют соответствующие задания в тетради;


– диалоги для практики говорения.

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Dear Pupil!

Welcome to **New Fly High**!

This **classbook** is full of interesting and fun activities and exercises which will help you learn and practise English. At the back of the book you can find a useful list of grammar points and vocabulary.

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Have fun!

The Authors

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Помни, что лучший способ выучить английский язык — это пользоваться им. Старайся пользоваться английским языком как можно чаще на уроках и дома с друзьями.

Мы надеемся, что ты получишь удовольствие, занимаясь по этим материалам, и твой уровень владения английским языком вскоре станет намного выше!

Учись с радостью!

Авторы

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LESSON 1 My favourite things

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2 **Play “My name’s Aziz”.**

3a **Look, read and write about Aziz.**

His name’s ...
His hobby’s ...
His favourite sport ...
His favourite subject ...
His favourite season ...
His favourite holiday ...
His favourite animal ...















3b **Work in pairs. Ask and answer.**

e.g. **A:** What’s his hobby?
B: Playing chess.

3c **Work in pairs. Play “Interview”.**

e.g. What’s your surname?

4 **Play “Two things about me.”**

I like ...
I’m good at ...
No, it’s false.
Yes, it’s true.
I can ...
My favourite ...

UNIT 1 All about me

LESSON 2 I have two sisters.

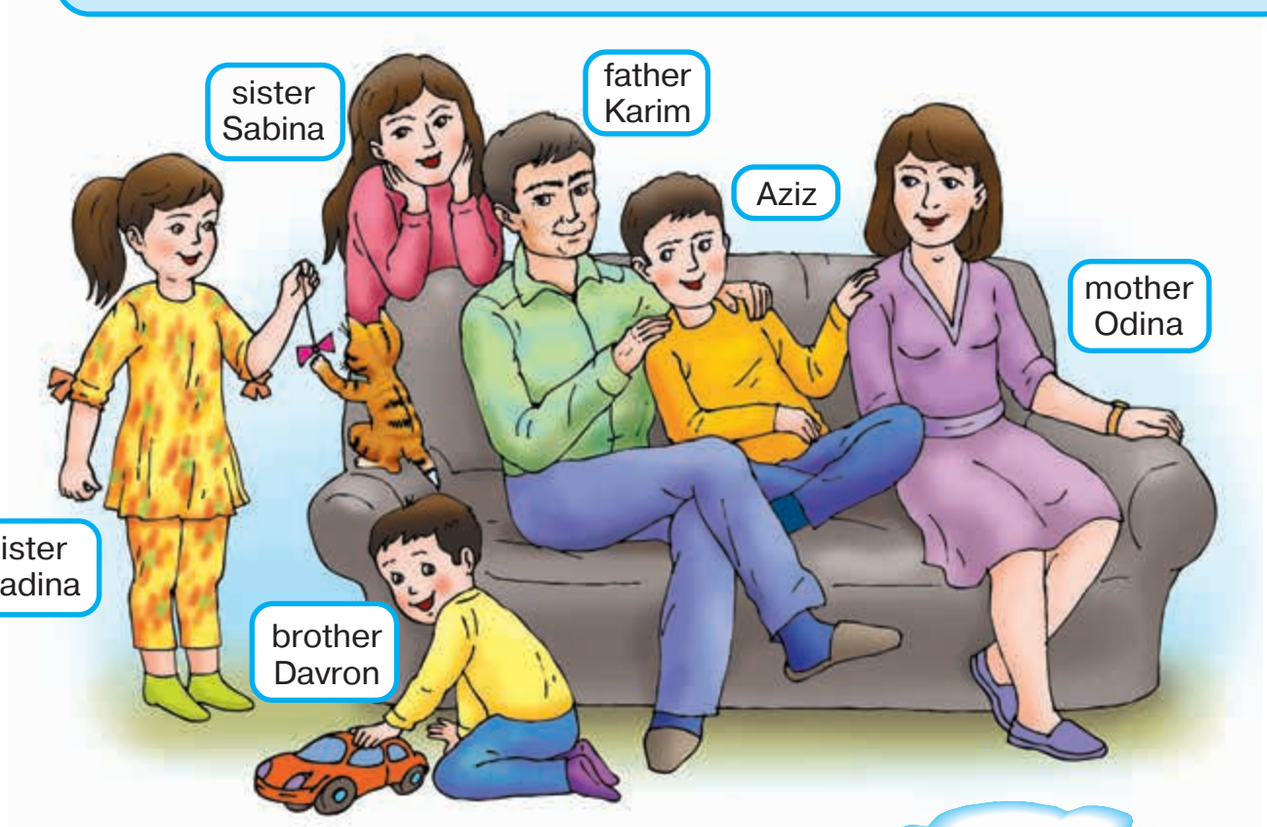
1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Play "I have a sister. Her name's Kamila."**

e.g. I have a sister. Her name's Kamila. I have a brother. His name's Kamol.

3a **Read and complete.**

Our family is big. My father's name is Karim. My mother's name is Odina. I have two sisters and one brother. My elder sister Sabina is a student at medical college. She wants to be a nurse. My brother Davron and sister Madina go to the kindergarten. They are twins. They cannot read and write. They can count. They are very good at counting. We have a cat Snowball. Snowball's favourite food is fish.



3b **Work in pairs. Point and say.**

son
daughter

e.g. **A:** (points)
B: It's Aziz's father. Aziz is Karim's son.

4 **Play "What's your friend's name?"**

e.g. **A:** What's your friend's name?
B: Samira. What's your friend's name?
C: ...

Remember:

My **friend's** name's Lucy. [z]
My **cat's** name's is Tiger. [s]

LESSON 3 Who is the youngest?

1 **Sing the song.**

2a **Look, read and continue.**





In this photo I'm 2 years old. I was small. I was happy. My favourite toys were a train and a teddy bear. I didn't go to school. I didn't do my homework. I didn't clean my room. I didn't ...

wash the dishes, sweep the floor, mop the floor, feed the animals, take the rubbish out

2b **Play "My favourite toy was a car".**

3 **Play "Who is the eldest in your family?"**

A: Who is the eldest in your family?
B: My grandad. He's 95 years old.

4 **Play "Who is the youngest in your family?"**

A: Who is the youngest in your family?
B: My brother. He's 5 years old.

5 **Read and match.**

My brother is	a doctor.
His name's	Nargiza.
My grandad is	the youngest in our family.
He was	a pupil.
My uncle worked	the kindergarten.
My aunt's name is	Botir.
My sister is	the eldest in our family.
She goes to	in the bank.

Remember:

Who is **the youngest** in your family?
My sister. / My sister is the youngest.
Who is **the eldest** in your family?

6 **Write about your family.**

e.g. *My granny is the eldest in our family. She is 88 years old. I am the youngest in our family. I am ...*

LESSON 4 Where are you from?

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Play "My uncle's from Termez".**

e.g. **A:** My uncle's from Termez.
B: My uncle's from Nukus.

3a **Look, read and match.**



Hello,
My name's Mary. I'm 11 years old. I live in London, the capital of England.
My hobbies are: playing the piano, listening to music and reading books.
My favourite sport is football.
My favourite subject is maths.
Please write to me,
mary.black@yahoo.co.uk
(a)

Hi,
My name's Harry. I'm 11. I'm from Germany.
My hobbies are: playing the guitar, watching TV, playing chess and computer games.
My favourite sports are: hockey and basketball.
My favourite subjects are music and PE.
Please write to me,
harry.brown11@hotmail.com
(b)

Hi,
My name's Sara. I'm 12. I live in a small village in France.
My hobbies are: riding a bike, listening to music, drawing and watching TV.
My favourite sports are: volleyball and football. My favourite subject is maths.
Please write to me,
sarawinter12@gmail.com
(c)

3b **Choose a letter. Read and write.**

e.g. His name is ... / Her name is ...

3c **Work in pairs. Listen and guess.**

e.g. **A:** My friend's hobbies are hockey and chess.
B: His name's Harry.

Remember:

subject – subject**s**
hobby – hobb**ies**

LESSON 5 What's your address?

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Look, read and complete.**

3 **Play "What's your address?"**

4 **Read and say True or False.**

Hi, my name's Aziz Abdullayev. I live in Istiqbol. I go to school number 12, Class 5B. My class teacher's name is Tahmina Rahimova. My address is 25 Navoi street. My telephone number is 67843 92. Music is my hobby. I'm good at singing. I want to play the guitar.

Hello Aziz,
Our family is not big. There are four in our family. I have a father, mother and a brother. My father's name is Thomas, my mother's name is Kate. They are teachers, they work at the university. My brother Daniel is 8 years old, he is in Grade 3. We have two cats: Tiger and Fluffy. We all like football. Our favourite team is Arsenal.
Our grandad and granny live in France. We go to France every summer. We love swimming and horse riding.
Please write to me,
Lucy



5 **Read the answers and write the questions.**

e.g. What's her name?

1) Lucy Whitfield
2) 12
3) England
4) 4 Clover Road
5) 283207
6) football

LESSON 6 Project

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Look at Aziz's English Portfolio.**



3 **Listen to Aziz's presentation.**



This is my English Portfolio. Part 1 is All about me. Part 2 is My family. Look, this is my photo. I was 10 years old, I was in Class 4. Now I'm in Class 5 and I'm 11 years old. My birthday is in August, August is my favourite month. My hobby is collecting cards. I have cards from Russia, Kazakhstan, Germany, France and England. They are beautiful. I have cards from Uzbekistan too. They are from Bukhara, Samarkand, Tashkent and Nukus.

LESSON 1 They live in a …

1 **Listen and repeat.**

a dresser, a chair, a table,
a fridge, a bed, a cooker, a mirror,
a blanket, a computer, a pillow,
a rug

2a **Look and write the words.**

2b **Play “Ball”.**

3a **Look and say.**

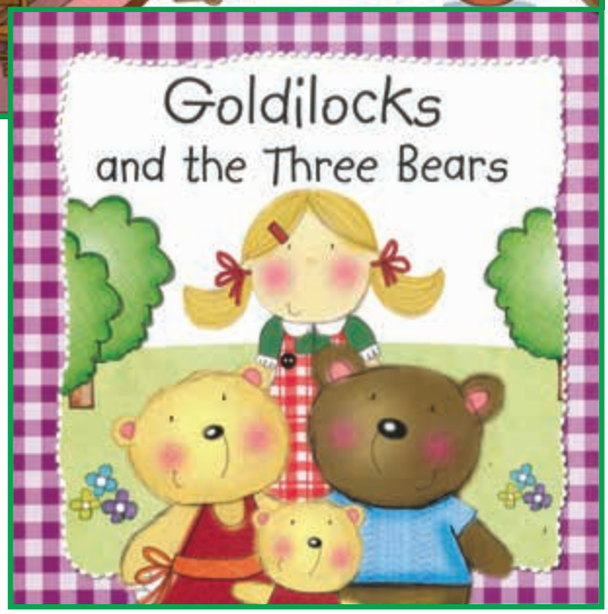


3b **Listen and show.**

3c **Listen and say.**

4 **Listen and repeat.**

go – went
come – came
sit – sat
eat – ate
sleep – slept



LESSON 2 What number is your house?

1 Sing the song.

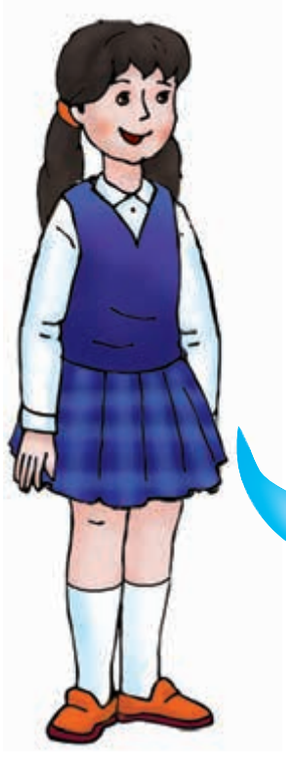
2 Play Bingo.

Bingo!!!

Bingo!!!

a chair	*a bedroom*	*a kitchen*
a fridge	*a dresser*	*a table*

3a Read and write the questions.





Our family lives in a house. We live in Navoiy street. Our house number is 27. We have a kitchen, a big living room, two bathrooms and four bedrooms. One bedroom is for my grandparents. They are my father's parents. We love them. My favourite room is our living room. We often play chess and read books there. Sometimes we watch TV there.

3b Work in pairs. Play "Ask and answer".

3c Report.

e.g. Sabina's house number is 35. They have 5 rooms. Sabina's favourite room is her bedroom. She plays games, reads books and does her homework there.

4 Play "What number is your house?"

LESSON 3 What's your job?

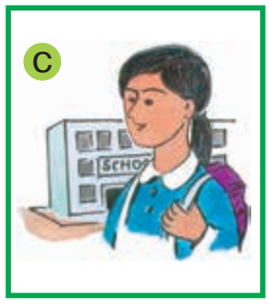
1 **Sing the song.**

2a **Match the pictures and words.**

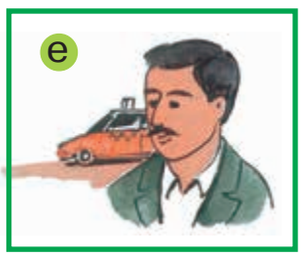
1 a teacher
2 a taxi driver
3 a doctor
4 an electronic engineer
5 a mechanic
6 a farmer
7 a pupil
8 a secretary
9 a businessman
(a businesswoman)













2b **Listen and repeat.**

2c **Look, listen and match.**

e.g. 1f





3a **Ask and answer.**

e.g. **A:** What's your father's job?
B: He's a taxi driver. What's your father's job?

3b **Ask and answer.**

e.g. **A:** What do your parents do?
B: They are teachers. What do your sisters do?



4 **Read and answer the questions.**

1) What's Mrs Whitfield's job?
2) Where does she work?
3) What's Mrs Simpson's job?
4) What's Mr Simpson's job?

Remember:

one businessman
two **businessmen**

one businesswoman
two **businesswomen**

Mrs Whitfield is from England. She is Lucy's and Daniel's mother. Mrs Whitfield is a French teacher. She works at the university. She loves her job. She has a father and mother. They live in France. Her father Mr Simpson, is a businessman. He has a shop in their village. Her mother Mrs Simpson, is an English teacher.

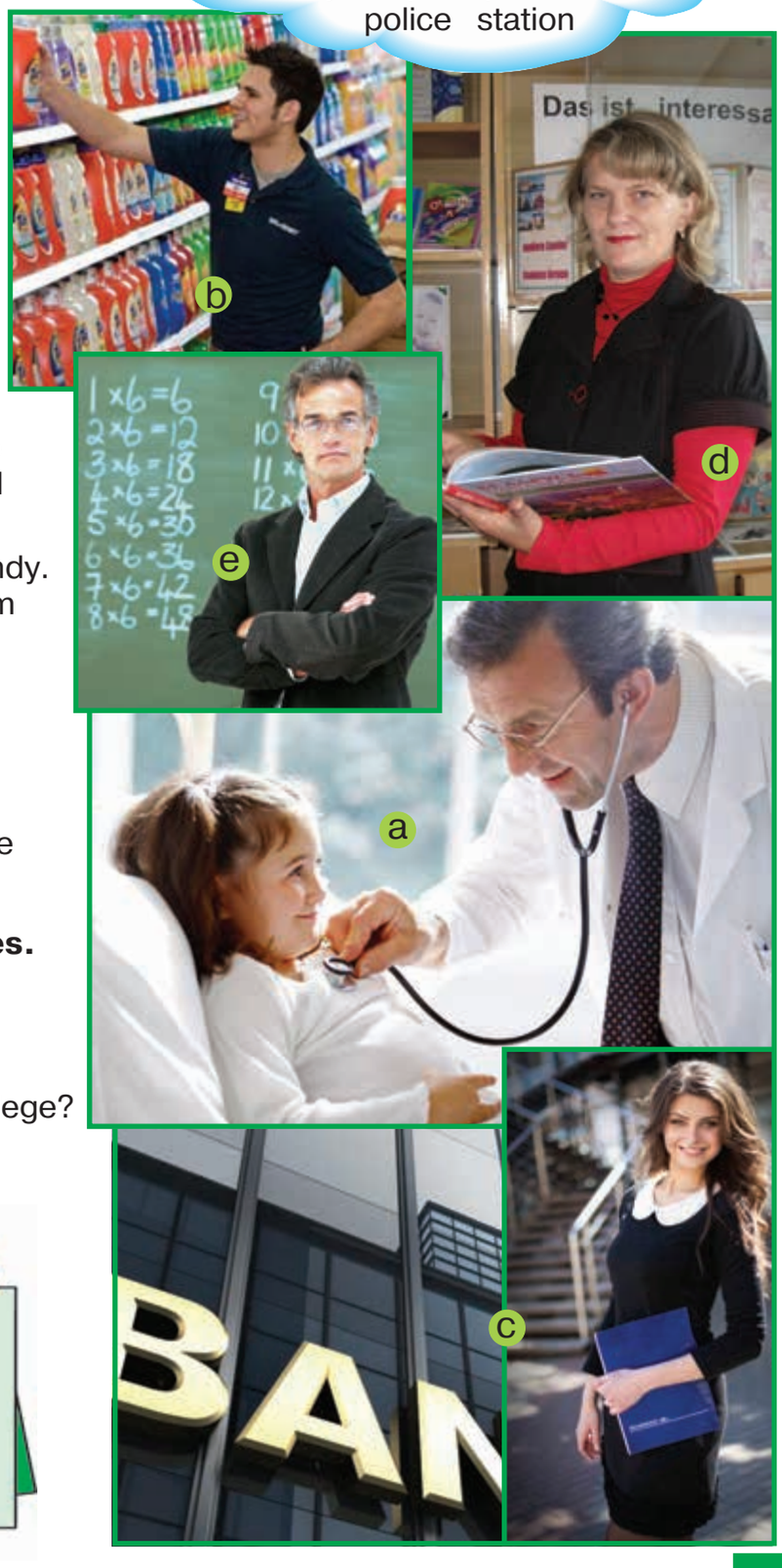
LESSON 4 Where do you work?

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Play "Where do you work?"**

college, school, hospital, farm, bank, museum, flower shop, book shop, toy shop, supermarket, police station

A: Where do you work?
B: At the hospital.
A: Are you a doctor?
B: No.
A: Are you a nurse?
B: Yes.



3a **Read and match.**

1) Hi, my name is Lisa. I work at the bank. I'm a secretary.
2) Hello, I'm Dave. I work at the school. I'm a maths teacher. I like my job.
3) Good morning. My name's Andy. I work at the supermarket. I'm a shop assistant. My job is interesting.
4) Hi, I'm David. I'm a doctor. I work at the hospital.
5) Hello, my name's Julia. I'm a German teacher. I work at the college. I like my pupils.

3b **Complete the sentences.**

4 **Play "Yes./No."**

e.g. A: Do you work at the college?
B: No. (No, I don't.)
A: Do you work ...?

Remember:

Teachers work **at the school**.
Farmers work **on the farm**.

LESSON 5 How do you go to … ?

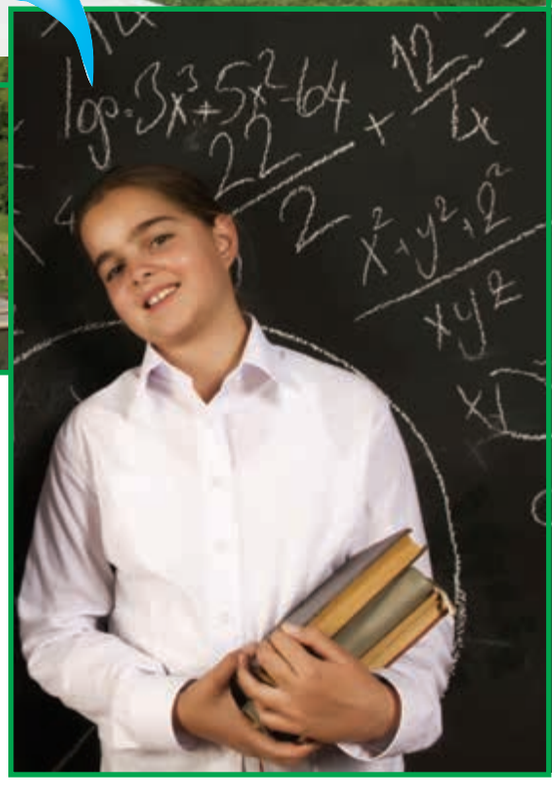
1 **Sing the song.**

2a **Read about Anji.**



Hi, my name's Anji. I live in a small village in the mountains. My school is far from the village. It's about 20 kilometres from my house. I go to school on foot. I like my school, my teachers and my friends. My favourite subject is maths. I want to be a maths teacher.





2b **Write T for true and F for false.**

1) Anji lives in the mountains.
2) There is a small school in her village.
3) Her school is far from her village.
4) She goes to school on foot.
5) She doesn't like maths.

3 **Work in groups. Play "How do you go to …?".**

e.g. **A:** How do you go to school?
B: By bus.
A: Is your house far from the school?
B: Yes, it's about 25 kilometres.

4 **Listen and complete. Answer the questions.**

1) What is Jessica's school number?
2) Does she live far from school?
3) How does she go to school?
4) Does she like rainy weather?
5) What are her favourite subjects?

Name: *e.g. Jessica*
School number: _____
She lives _____ from school.
How she goes to school: _____
_____
Hobby: _____
Favourite subjects: _____

LESSON 6 Project

1 **Sing the song.**

2a **Answer the questions and complete the table.**

1) What's your name?
2) How old are you?
3) Where do you live?
   What's your address?
4) What's your telephone number?
5) Do you live far from school?
6) How do you go to school?
7) What's your favourite subject?

name	age	address	telephone	go to school	favourite subject

2b **Work in groups of 4.**
Ask the questions and complete the table.

2c **Write about your friend.**

I can

I can talk about my family and my friends.
Я могу рассказать о своей семье и друзьях.

I can write a letter to a friend.
Я могу написать письмо другу.

I can talk about my English Language Portfolio.
Я могу рассказать о своем портфолио на английском языке.

I can say my school and home address.
Я могу сказать свой домашний и школьный адрес.

I can talk about jobs.
Я могу рассказать о профессиях.

I can say how I get to school.
Я могу рассказать, как я добираюсь до школы.

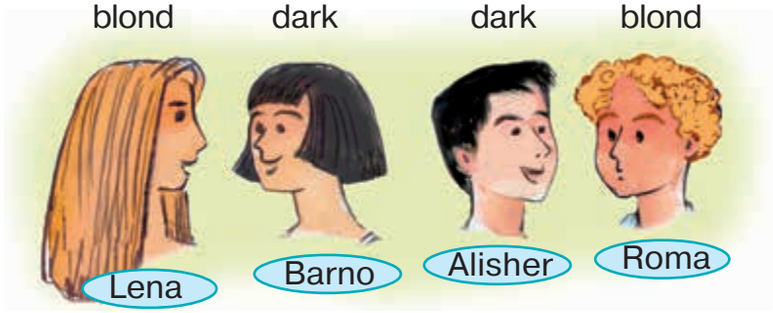


LESSON 1 His hair is short and curly.

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2a **Listen and repeat.**

long	short	straight	curly
blond	dark	dark	blond



square



Robot A

round



Robot B

2b **Complete the sentences.**

2c **Work in pairs. Listen and say.**

e.g. **A:** She has short, straight, dark hair.
B: Barno.

She He It	has	long short	straight curly	dark blond	hair

3 **Look at Zizi. Read and choose the words.**

e.g. Her head is square.

This is a robot-girl. Her name is Zizi. Her head is round/square. She has long/short hair. Her hair is curly/straight and blond/dark. She has a big/small nose and a big/small mouth. Her ear is big/small. Her eyes are round/square.



Zizi

round face
round faces
long hair
~~long hairs~~
My hair **is** long.
She – her
He – his
It – its

4 **Read and draw.**

This robot has a round head. Its mouth is big. It has four ears and two square eyes. Its nose is round. It has short, straight hair.

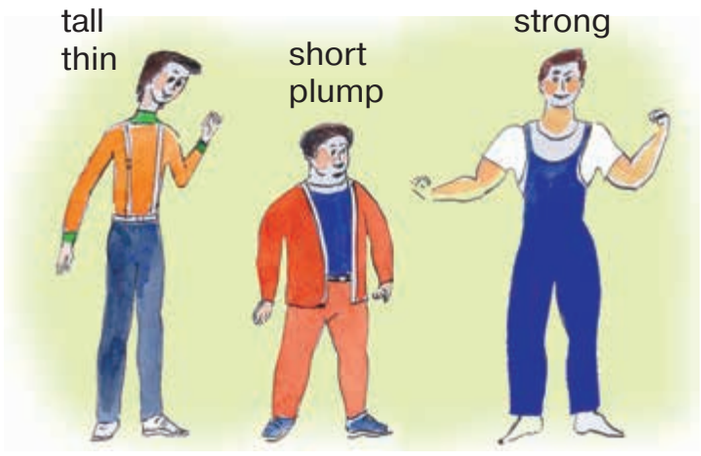
LESSON 2 He is tall and thin.

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Listen and repeat.**

3 **Write five sentences and play "Who Is My Friend?"**

e.g. She is not tall. She is thin. Her nose is small. Her eyes are brown. She has long, straight, black hair.



4 **Match the names and words.**

1 Lucy	a tall and strong
2 Daniel	b short
3 father	c tall
4 mother	d short and plump
5 grandmother	e tall and thin



5a **Read and write six differences.**

Lucy's family

This is Lucy and her family. They live in a village near Cambridge. Lucy is a tall girl. She has long, curly, black hair. Her grandmother is short and thin. Her hair is white. Mr Whitfield is tall and strong. His hair is short and curly. Mrs Whitfield is a nice woman. She is tall. She has blond hair. It is short and straight. Her eyes are blue. Lucy's brother Daniel is tall and thin. He has red hair. It is short and straight. His eyes are brown.

5b **Listen and check your answers.**

5c **Work in groups. Talk about Lucy's family.**

e.g. Lucy has long, straight hair. She is English. Her grandmother has short white hair.

Remember:

She has long hair.
She has long, curly hair.
She has long, curly, black hair.
Her hair is long and curly.

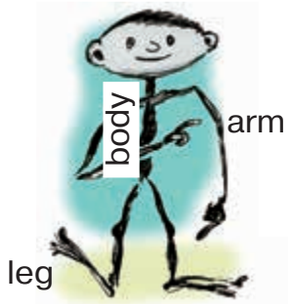
LESSON 3 My robot has ...

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Listen. Write T for True and F for False. e.g. *1 T***

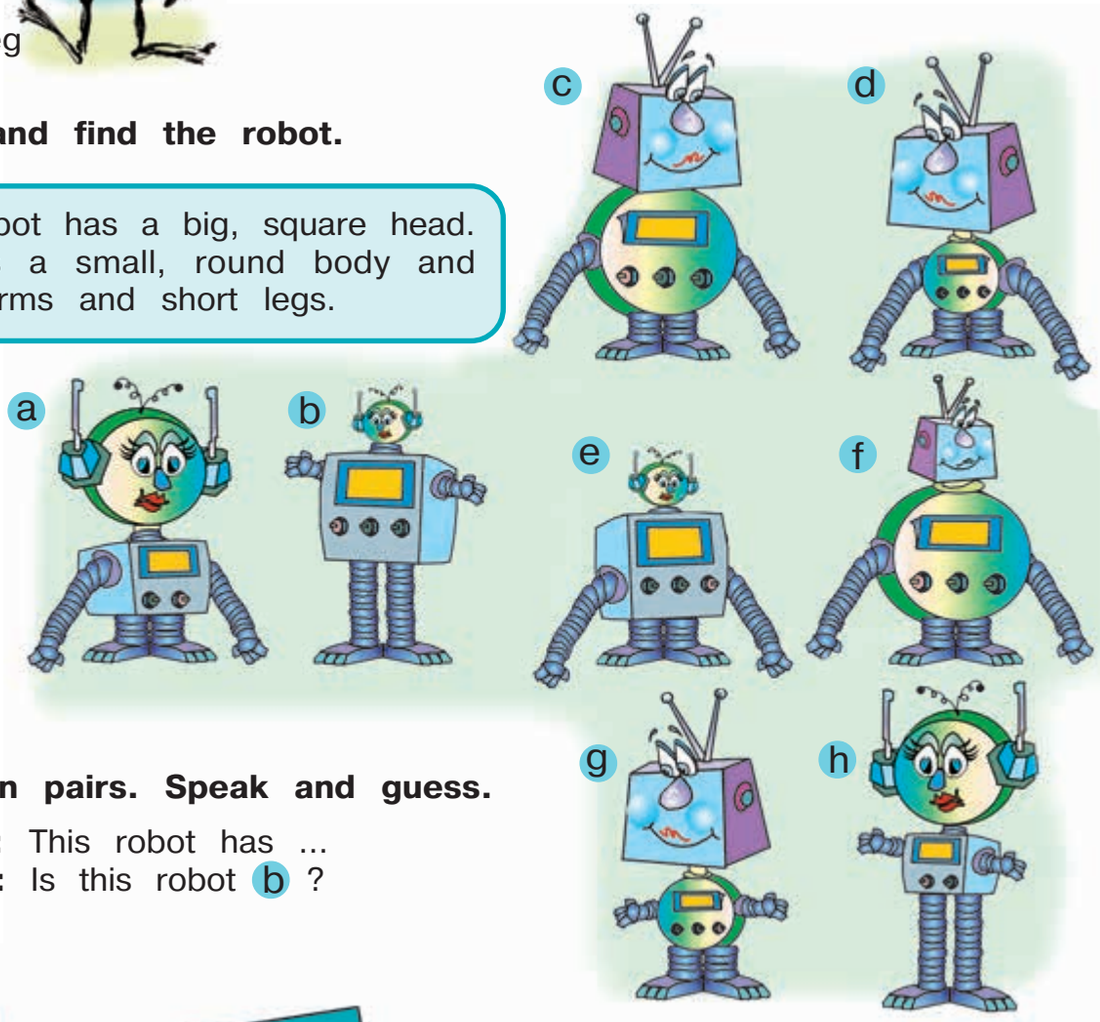
1) Aziz's father is tall.
2) His mother is tall.
3) Her eyes are blue.
4) Sabina is short.
5) She has long hair.
6) Madina has curly hair.
7) Davron is six years old.
8) His eyes are brown.

3 **Listen and repeat.**



4a **Read and find the robot.**

This robot has a big, square head. He has a small, round body and short arms and short legs.



4b **Work in pairs. Speak and guess.**

e.g. **A:** This robot has ...
B: Is this robot b ?

Remember:

This robot has

a	small / big	round / square	green / blue	head.

5a **Draw a robot and write about it.**

e.g. My robot has a big round head. My robot has four arms and three legs.

5b **Work in groups. Read about your robot to your group.**

LESSON 4 My family is ...

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Play "Funny Monsters".**

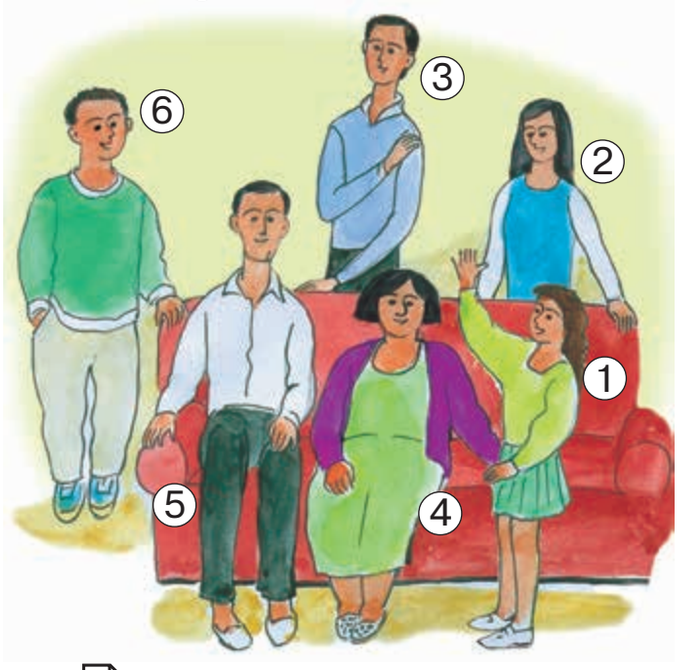
3 **Work in pairs. Write three sentences with your partner's words.**

curly, straight, short, dark,
blond, tall, long, strong, thin, plump,
nice, big, small, eyes, hair, mouth, legs,
head, arms, ears, nose, body



4a **Match the pictures and people.**

e.g. *1 Shahlo*



Shahlo's family

My name is Shahlo. There are six people in my family. I have a father, a mother, a sister and two brothers. My father is tall and thin. His hair is short and black. My mother is short. Her face is round. My sister's name is Nilufar. She has long, dark hair. Her eyes are brown. My brothers' names are Nodirbek and Mirumid. Nodirbek is very tall. He has long arms and legs. His hair is black. Mirumid is not tall. He is strong and plump. He has short, curly hair.

4b **Write questions for the answers.**

1 She has two brothers and a sister.
e.g. ***How many sisters and brothers does Shahlo have?***
2 Her sister's name is Nilufar.
3 Her brothers' names are Nodirbek and Mirumid.
4 Her father is tall and thin.
5 Her mother is short and plump.

5 **Write about your family or imaginary family.**
Напишите о своей семье или о воображаемой.

My name is ... . I have ... . My father ... . My mother ... .
My sister's name ... . My brother's name ... .

LESSON 5 He didn't stay at home.

1 **Sing the song.**





2a **Look and say what Ahror did.**

e.g. He played football.





2b **Read. Say the first form of the verbs.**

e.g. stayed – stay

Dear Ahror,
Yesterday I was very busy. I **stayed** at home and **helped** my mother. In the morning I **cleaned** the room, **swept** and **mopped** the floor. After lunch I **washed** the dishes and **took** the rubbish out. In the evening I **talked** to my friend on the phone.

Nodira





2c **Read about Nodira and write about Ahror.**

e.g. Yesterday Nodira stayed at home.
Ahror didn't stay at home.

3a **Write two true sentences and one false sentence about yesterday.**

3b **Work in pairs. Listen and find a false sentence.**

e.g. **A:** 1) I played football.
2) I did my homework.
3) I took the rubbish out.
B: You didn't take the rubbish out.
A: Yes, I did.
B: You didn't play football.
A: Yes, it's true.

3c **Make a report.**

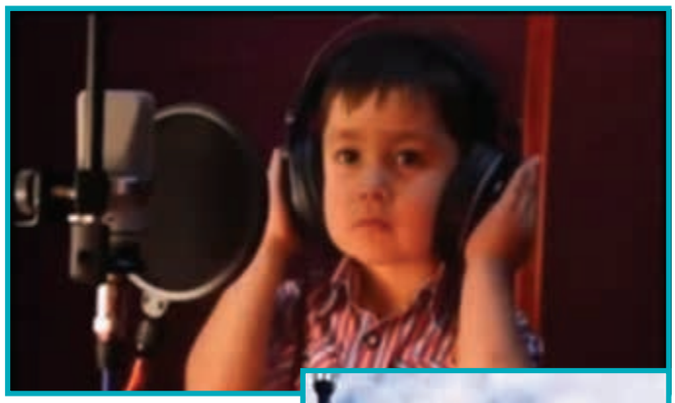
Remember:

A: You **didn't take** the rubbish out.
B: Yes, I did. (~~No, I did.~~)



LESSON 6 Project

1 **Sing the song.**



2 **Look, listen and repeat.**

3a **Look at the pictures. Answer the questions.**

1 Who is this boy?
2 How old is he?
3 What does the boy look like?
4 Why is he famous?
5 Do people in many countries love him?
6 What are his parents' jobs?



3b **Read the text. Check your answers.**

Jurabek Juraev is eight years old. He was born in Andijan. When he was four years old, he started singing. Many people love his songs. He is the most favourite Uzbek boy in the Internet. His parents do not sing. His mother is a doctor, his father is an engineer. Jurabek sings songs in 17 languages: Uzbek, Indian, English, Russian ... . He sings his favourite songs. He wants to be a famous singer.



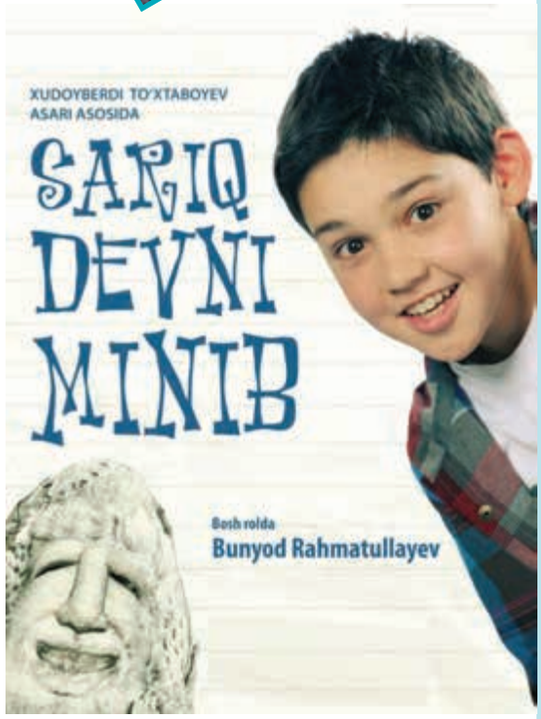
4a **Work in groups. Prepare a presentation about a celebrity. Use the questions.**

1 Where is s/he from?
2 What does s/he do?
3 What does s/he look like?
4 Why is s/he famous?
5 What is she wearing?

4b **Make the presentation on your celebrity.**







LESSON 1 Today is …

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2 **Look and write the days.**

3 **Listen and match.**









go — went
see — saw
buy — bought
eat — ate

4a **Read and answer the questions.**

1 Where did they go on Monday?
2 What did they see in the Art museum?

Whitfield family went to Uzbekistan in the summer. They had a wonderful week in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. Tashkent is the biggest city in the country. There are a lot of interesting places in Tashkent. Look at Lucy's diary.

Mon	*Art Museum*	*interesting pictures*
Tue	*Chorsu Market*	*fresh fruit and vegetables*
Weds	*Train Museum*	*old trains*
Thu	*Amir Temur Square*	*Amir Temur Museum*
Fri	*Tashkent Zoo*	*a lot of animals*
Sat	*Tashkent Land*	*delicious ice cream*

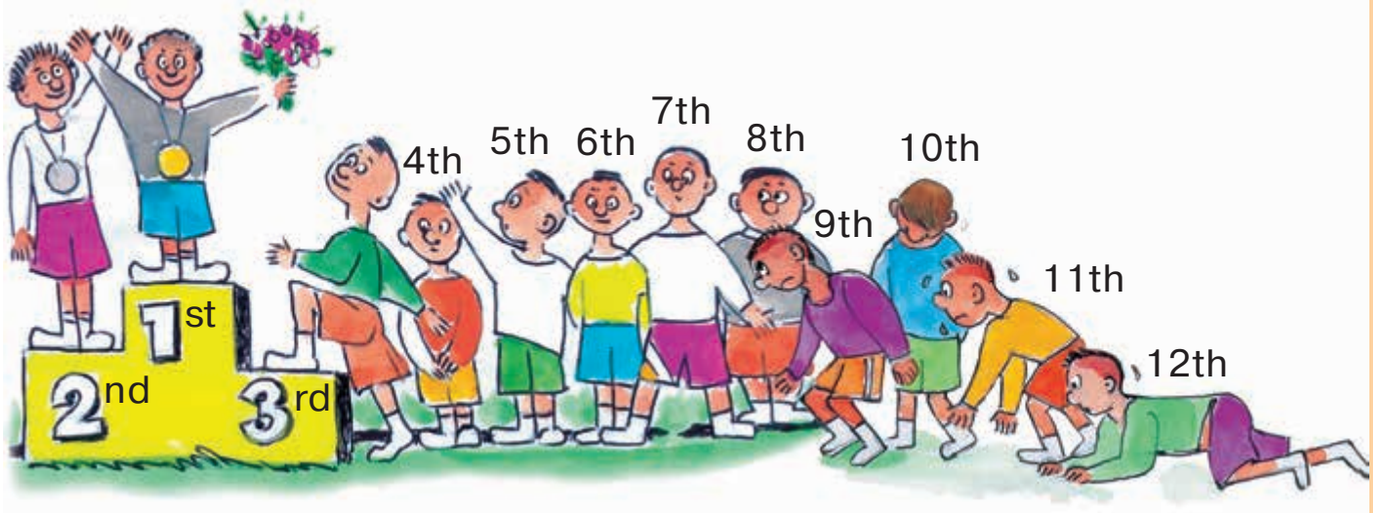
4b **Read and write the questions.**

e.g. 1 Where did they go on Tuesday?
2 What did they buy in Chorsu Market?

LESSON 2 The third day is Wednesday.

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Look, listen and repeat.**



3 **Chain Drill.**

e.g. A: First.
B: Second.

4a **Make sentences.**

e.g. Monday is **the** first day of **the** week.

Monday		the fifth	
Tuesday		the third	
Wednesday		the first	
Thursday	is	the seventh	day of the week.
Friday		the sixth	
Saturday		the fourth	
Sunday		the second	

4b **Chain Drill.**

e.g. A: Tuesday.
B: Tuesday's the second day of the week.

5 **Look, ask and answer.**

e.g. A: What day is the third?
B: It's Thursday.

M	T	W	Th	F	S	Su
	1	2	③	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	

Remember:

one - **the** first
two – the second
three – the third
four - the fourth
five – the **fifth**
six – the sixth
seven – the seventh
eight– the **eighth**
nine – the **ninth**
ten – the tenth
eleven – the eleventh
twelve –the **twelfth**

LESSON 3 We must do our homework.

1 **Sing the song.**

2a **Look, listen and repeat.** **MUST**



Pupils must go to school every day.



Pupils must work hard.



Pupils must clean the classroom.



Pupils mustn't play football in the classroom.



Pupils mustn't write in the Pupil's Books.



Pupils mustn't do homework in the lesson.

2b **Translate the sentences in 2a.**

3 **Make the sentences.**

We	must mustn't	play with matches. draw in our Pupil's Books. get ready for our lessons. write words in our books. learn the poem by heart. go to school on Sunday. learn English words.

Remember:

We **must do** our homework.
We **mustn't** write in our Pupil's Books.

must not = mustn't

4a **Look, read and complete.**



Daddy said:
Don't watch TV. You must play the piano.
Mum said:
Don't play computer games. You must clean the room.

4b **Look, read and complete.**

LESSON 4 On Thursday I …

1 **Sing the song.**

2a **Look, read and say.**

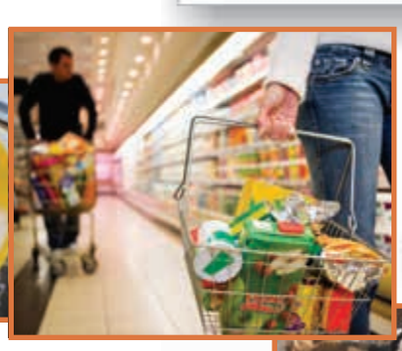
e.g. On Monday Aziz must wash the dishes.

2b **Work in pairs. Listen and say.**

e.g. **A:** Wednesday.
B: On Wednesday Aziz must go shopping.

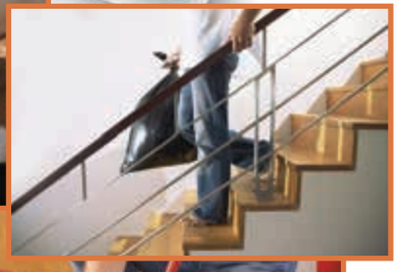
Monday	**Friday**
wash the dishes	*feed the animals*
Tuesday	**Saturday**
mop the floor	*take the rubbish out*
Wednesday	**Sunday**
go shopping	*clean the room*
Thursday	
take the rubbish out	











3a **Complete your diary.**

3b **Work in pairs. Play "Sorry, I must …".**

e.g. **A:** Let's go to the zoo on Monday.
B: Sorry, I can't. I must go shopping.
A: Let's go to the zoo on Wednesday.
B: OK.





Remember:
on Monday

LESSON 5 School subjects

1 **Sing the song.**

2a **Work in pairs. Point and say.**

e.g. **A:** Number 1.
B: It's English.







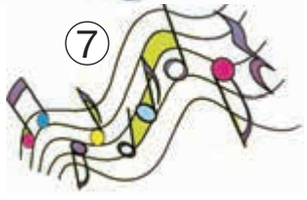




3a **Look and answer.**

e.g. **A:** What's the first lesson on Monday?
B: English. (It's English.)

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
1	English	Art	Mother tongue	Mathematics
2	Mother tongue	Mathematics	Mother tongue	Art
3	PE	Computers	PE	English
4	Mathematics	English	Music	Computers



3b **Work in pairs. Listen and guess the day.**

e.g. **A:** The second lesson is mother tongue. The third lesson is PE.
B: It's Wednesday.

	Friday	Saturday
1	Mother tongue	PE
2	Music	Mother
3	Mathematics	tongue
4	Mathematics	Computers

4a **Look, read and match the words.**

1 interesting	a скучный
2 fun	b трудный
3 difficult	c интересный
4 boring	d потому что
5 because	e забавный






4b **Work in pairs. Play "Do you like ...?"**

e.g. **A:** Do you like maths?
B: No. I don't like it because it's difficult. Do you like maths?
A: Yes. I like it because it's interesting.

LESSON 6 Project

1  **Sing the song.**

What's your favourite day of the week?
What's your favourite month?
What's your favourite subject?

2a **Work in groups of 5/6. Make a group graph.**

2b **Present your group graph. Look at the example.**

Favourite day

e.g. A: Our first favourite day is Sunday. Two girls and two boys like Sunday because we don't have lessons.

B: Our second favourite day is Saturday. One girl and one boy like Saturday because we have three lessons on Saturday.

Favourite month

e.g. C: Our first favourite month is August. Two girls and one boy have birthdays in August.

D: Our second favourite month is March. Two girls like it because we have two holidays in March.

Favourite subject

e.g. E: Our first favourite subject is English. Two girls and one boy like it because it's fun.

F: Our second favourite subject is PE. Two boys like it because they like sport.

I can

I can describe people. Я могу описать людей.

e.g. She has short, straight, dark hair.

I can write about my family. Я могу написать о своей семье.

I can write questions about families.
Я могу написать вопросы о семьях.

e.g. How many sisters and brothers do you have?

I can talk about school timetable.
Я могу рассказать о расписании уроков.

I can say why I like/don't like subjects.
Я могу сказать, почему мне нравятся / не нравятся предметы.

e.g. I like computers because it's interesting.
I don't like maths because it's difficult.

I can write a diary. Я могу составлять дневник.



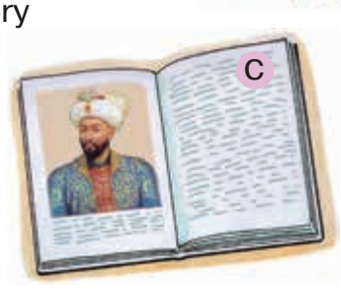
LESSON 1 I like ... . It's fun.

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2a **Match the words and pictures.**

1 handicrafts
2 botany
3 geography
4 literature
5 playground
6 timetable
7 history







2b **Listen and repeat.**



e

No	Monday	Tuesday
1	Maths	English
2	Literature	Art
3	Russian	History
4	Uzbek	PE
5	Geography	Botany

3 **Chain Drill.**

e.g. **A:** I like geography. What about you?
B: I like history. What about you?



4 **Copy and complete the table with 4 or 8.**

e.g. **A:** I **like** handicrafts because it's fun.
B: I **don't** like handicrafts because it's boring.

No		you	your friend
1	handicrafts	4	
2	literature		
3	art		
4	English		
5	history		
6	maths		
7	botany		
8	PE		

interesting, boring, difficult, fun



Remember:
I like ... .
I don't like ... .

5 **Report.**

e.g. We like ... and ... .
We don't like ... and ... .

6 **Play "My Favourite Subject".**

e.g. **A:** Is it botany?
B: Yes, it is. /No, it isn't.

LESSON 2 What time is it?

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Play "Snowball".**

4a **Look, listen and learn to tell the time.**



It is nine o'clock.



It is (a) quarter past nine.

3 **Find the words in the Wordlist.**

1 when
2 half past
3 quarter to
4 quarter past
5 time
6 o'clock
7 break
8 minute





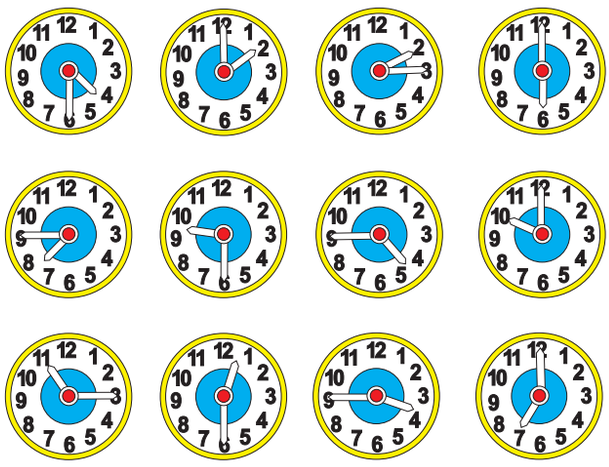
It is half past nine.



It is (a) quarter to ten.

4b **Look and say.**

e.g. It's half past four.



play football,
go to school, play tennis,
write a letter, have Coca Cola,
go to my granny, play Bingo,
meet my friend, listen to songs,
talk to my friend on the telephone

5 **Chain Drill.**

e.g. **A:** What time is it?
B: It's ... .

6 **Work in pairs. Draw and complete the clocks.**

7 **Play "My Favourite Time".**

Remember:

What time is it?
It's 12 o'clock.
(a) quarter past 12
half past 12
(a) quarter to 1

LESSON 3 Midday? Midnight?

1 **Sing the song.**

2a **Look and say.**

a.m.
midday
in the morning

p.m.
midnight
in the afternoon
in the evening

a.m. 08.00

p.m. 20.00

2b **Copy and write in the correct place.**

midnight in the evening
midday in the afternoon

07.45

15.30



a.m.
e.g. 07.45a.m.

p.m.

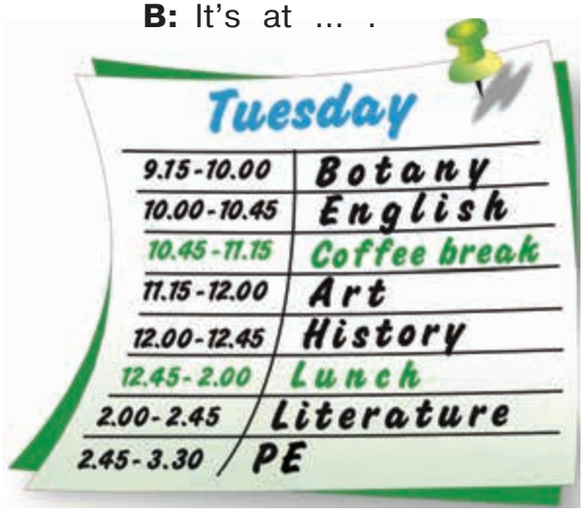
3a **Draw and complete the clocks.**

3b **Work in pairs. Draw, ask and complete.**

e.g. What time is it? It's ... .

4a **Look and answer.**

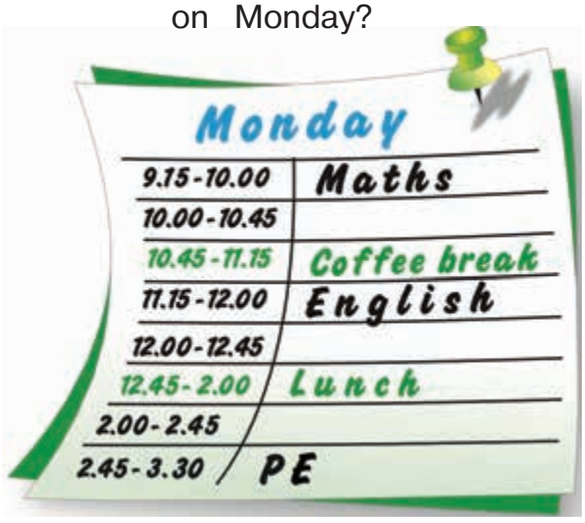
e.g. **A:** When is English?
B: It's at ... .



4b **Work in pairs. Ask and answer.**

Pupil A: Look at this timetable.
Pupil B: Look at page 35.

e.g. What's the second lesson on Monday?



Remember:

at { 12 o'clock / midday / midnight / six a.m. / half past seven
in the afternoon

5a **Write today's timetable.**

5b **Play "My Favourite School Time".**

e.g. My favourite time is ... .
We have ... .

PE, Uzbek, botany, geography, computers, history, Russian, art, literature, maths

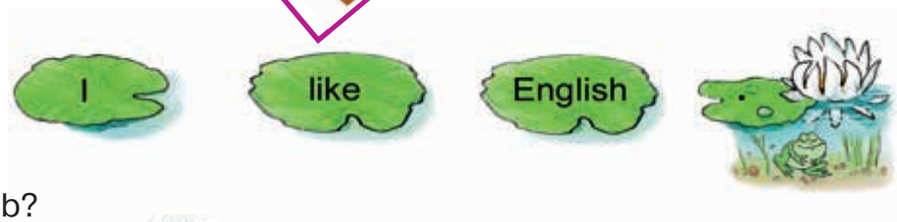
LESSON 4 Do you like it?

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Play "I think it's a chair!"**

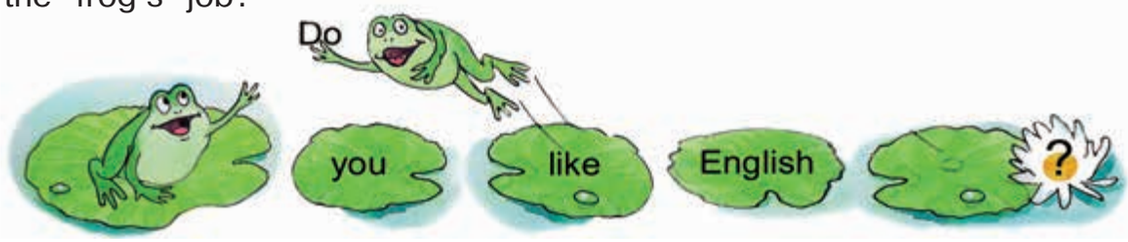


3a **Find the frog.**



3b **Look and answer.**

What is the frog's job?



4 **Chain Drill.**

e.g. **A:** Do you like ... ?
B: Yes./No. Do you like ...?

handicrafts, literature, art, English, history, maths, botany, PE, mother tongue

5a **Read.**

Lucy: Do you go to school?
Aziz: Yes, I do.
Lucy: Do you have maths?
Aziz: Yes, we do.
Lucy: Do you like it?
Aziz: No, I don't.
Lucy: Why?
Aziz: I think it's difficult. (It's difficult.)



5b **Work in pairs. Complete Aziz and Lucy's dialogue.**

do maths, do your homework, work hard, do crosswords, play football, like your teachers, like school, write in your Pupil's Book

5c **Role play.**

Remember:

Do you like ... ?
Yes, I do.
No, I don't.

LESSON 5 When does the school start?

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Play "True/False".**

3 **Read and answer the questions.**

1 When do children in Germany go to school?
2 When does the school start?
3 How many lessons do they usually have?
4 How many big breaks do they have?
5 What do they do in the afternoon?
6 Do they wear a uniform?



Children in Germany go to school every day from Monday to Friday. Children must come to school between 7:30-8.15am. There are usually five or six lessons. Lessons are 45 minutes. There is usually a five-ten minute break between lessons. There are two big breaks for 20 minutes. Sometimes children go and play in the playground. School lessons usually finish before lunch. In the afternoon, pupils can go home, or stay at school. They can go to clubs or do homework. Pupils don't wear a uniform.





4a **Listen and answer the questions.**

1 Do they wear a uniform?
2 When do children in England go to school?
3 How many lessons do they usually have?
4 How many big breaks do they have?
5 When does the school end?
6 What do they do in the evening?



4b **Work in pairs. Read and say True or False.**

1 English children have lessons on Saturday.
2 English children have lessons only in the morning.
3 They have a big lunch break.
4 They never wear uniforms.
5 School ends at a quarter past three.
6 They usually do their homework at home.

LESSON 6 Project

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Play "Time Race".**

3 **Work in groups. Play "Language Expert".**

long words	short words	regular verbs	irregular verbs	Yes/No	I like ...	Do you ...?
100	100	100	100	100	100	100
200	200	200	200	200	200	200
300	300	300	300	300	300	300
400	400	400	400	400	400	400

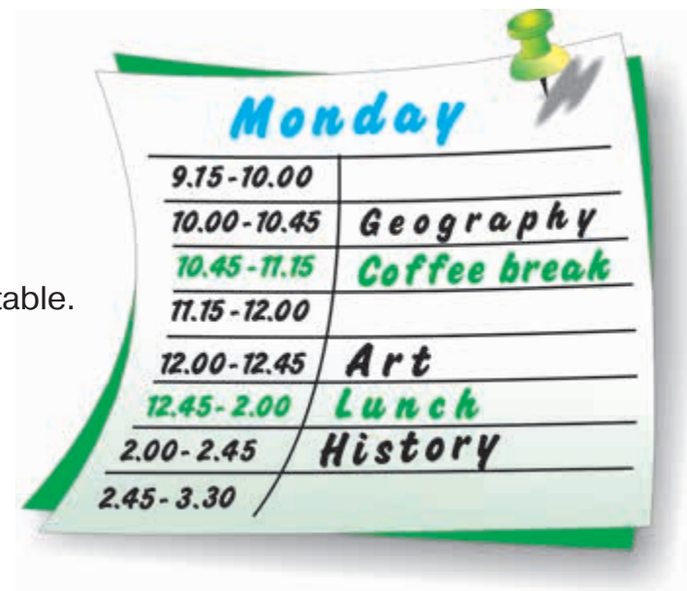




Unit 5 • Lesson 3

Activity 4b **Work in pairs. Ask and answer.**

Pupil B: Look at this timetable.
e.g. What's the first lesson on Monday?



LESSON 1 Classroom things

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2a **Match the classroom things and words.**

1) a map
2) a desk
3) a whiteboard
4) a computer
5) a marker
6) a portfolio
7) a shelf (shelves)



2b **Listen and repeat.**

3 **Write labels and put them on things in the classroom.**

Where is the cat?



4 **Picture dictation.**

e.g. **Group A:** There are 2 windows. There is a big table. There are 6 desks. There is a map on the wall.

5 **Read and match.**

1 This room is big. There's a whiteboard, a teacher's table, 20 desks, three big windows and four shelves on the wall. There are nice pictures on the walls. There are 21 computers in the room.

2 This room is not big. There's a whiteboard, a teacher's table, 10 desks, two windows and flowers. There are nice posters on the walls. Pupils like this room. They speak English, sing songs and play games.

3 This room is very big. There's a whiteboard, a teacher's table, 24 desks, three big windows and five shelves on the wall. There are maps, pictures and flags.

a) Geography Room
b) Computer Room
c) English Room

Remember:

on the wall
in the desk
at the door
under the chair

LESSON 2 Lucy's pen is blue.

1 **Listen and repeat.**

It's a rainbow!
It's a rainbow!
Red, orange
Yellow and green
Blue, indigo and violet.

2a **Watch, listen and match.**

red	оранжевый
orange	зеленый
yellow	красный
green	синий
blue	голубой
indigo	фиолетовый
violet	желтый



2b **Work in pairs. Listen and guess.**

e.g. **A:** It's green, orange, yellow and indigo.
B: A flower?
A: No, try again.
B: A parrot?
A: Yes!

A: They are blue, green, orange, red, pink and purple.
B: Flowers?
A: No, try again.
B: Copybooks.
A: Yes!





3 **Listen and match.**

e.g. Lucy's pen is blue.

Lucy's pen	yellow
Andy's pen	red
Sally's pen	green
Jenny's ruler	blue
Teddy's ruler	pink
Kate's ruler	white





4a **Work in pairs. Look and find five differences.**

e.g. The girl's desk is white. The boy's desk is green.







4b **Write five sentences.**

e.g. The girl's pencil case is pink.
The boy's pencil case is blue.

Remember:
Setora's pen is green.

LESSON 3 It's my book.

1 **Listen and sing.**

2a **Listen and repeat.**

I	**my**
he	**his**
she	**her**

we	**our**
you	**your**
they	**their**

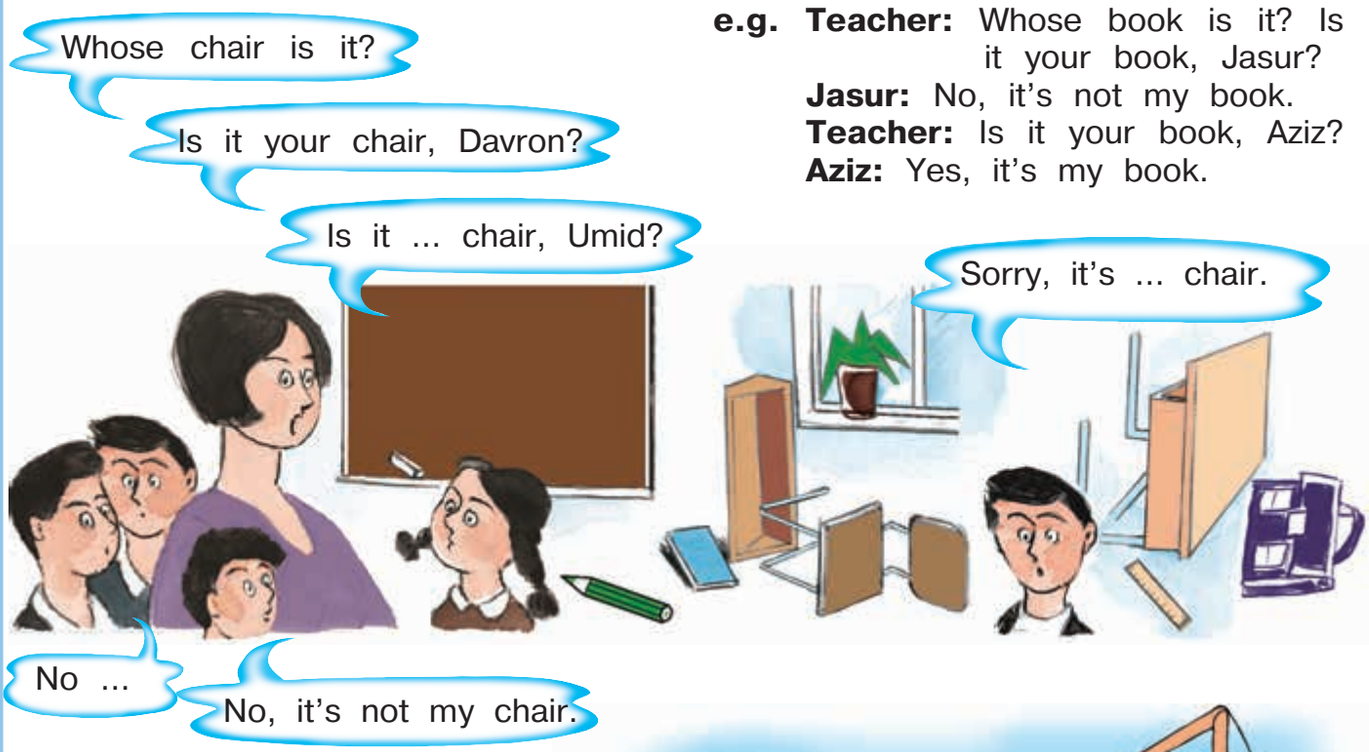
2b **Show and say.**

e.g. **A:** (shows his sharpener) I have a sharpener. **My** sharpener is black and orange.
B: **His** sharpener is black and orange. **My** sharpener is red.

3 **Look, listen and answer.**

e.g. **Teacher:** Whose book is it? Is it your book, Jasur?
Jasur: No, it's not my book.
Teacher: Is it your book, Aziz?
Aziz: Yes, it's my book.

4a **Look, read and complete.**



4b **Work in groups of 4. Role play.**

5 **Listen, look and find.**

e.g. Kamols' rucksack ....
Davron's rucksack ....
Aziz's rucksack ....



6 **Complete the sentences. Use: my, your, his, her.**

LESSON 4 This – that, these – those

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Play “I Spy”.**

3 **Work in groups. Point and say.**

e.g. this desk – that desk
these desks – those desks

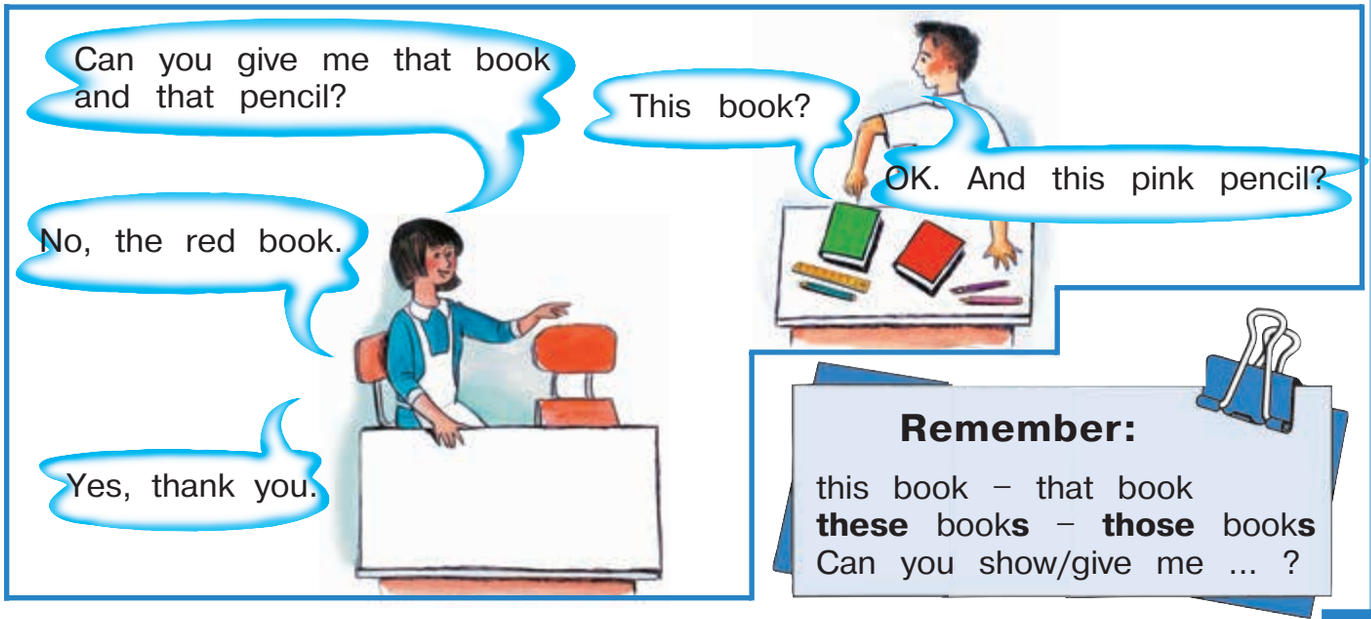
4 **Work in pairs. Play “Robot”.**

e.g. Touch this/that chair.
Touch these/those desks.

Teacher: I spy with my little eye something beginning with ‘d’.
Pupil 1: Is it a door?
Teacher: No.
Pupil 2: Is it a desk?
Teacher: Yes.

5 **Work in pairs. Make a dialogue.**





Remember:

this book – that book
these book**s** – **those** book**s**
Can you show/give me … ?

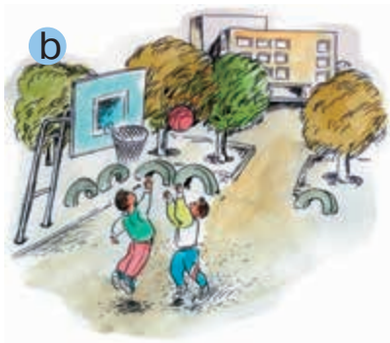
LESSON 5 Our school is old but nice.

1 **Listen and sing.**

2a **Match the pictures and words.**

1) a classroom
2) a playground
3) a gym
4) a canteen
5) a staff room
6) a library









2b **Listen and repeat.**

2c **Look and say.**

e.g. There's a canteen in the school. There are tables in the canteen.



3 **Work in pairs. Listen and guess.**

e.g. **A:** This room is big.
There are tables in it.
There are two flowers.
B: It's a canteen (A canteen).



4a **Read the letter. Answer the questions.**

1 Where's Iris from?
2 What's her favourite subject?

Dear Madina,
How are you? I am fine. My brother Ted is 4 years old. He goes to kindergarten. He likes his kindergarten and his teacher Mrs Green. I go to school. My school is in West Street in London. It's old but beautiful. There is a big library, a staff room, a gym, a canteen and a lot of classrooms. The first lesson is at 9.15. We have four lessons in the morning and two in the afternoon. At school we have English, French, maths, history and music. I like French very much. I like listening to French songs and I can sing French songs. I like reading, I have a lot of French books.
What about you? What's your favourite subject?
Please write to me.
Love,
Iris

Remember:

There **is a** canteen in the school.
There **are** maps on the wall.
It's old **but** beautiful.

4b **Complete the sentences.**

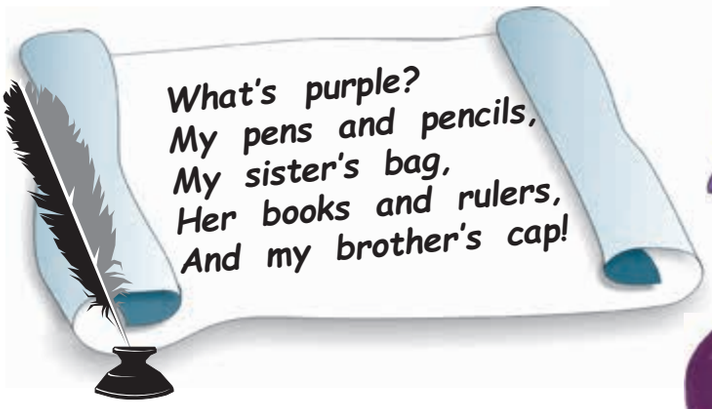
e.g. Her school is in London but our school is in Tashkent.

LESSON 6 Project

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Listen and complete the sentences.**

3 **Read and write your poem.**





4 **Find the one odd out.**

e.g. Pencils, copybooks, erasers are school things but botany is a subject.

pencil copybook eraser botany

teacher brother driver secretary

history maths literature pencil case

helicopter elephant bus minivan

tiger lion kitchen monkey

carrot apple peach apricot

I can

1) **I can use the words 'half past', 'quarter to/past' to tell the time.**
Я могу использовать слова "half past", "quarter to/past", чтобы сказать время.
e.g. It's half past 6.

2) **I can ask what time it is.** Я могу спросить о том, который час.

3) **I can talk about a school day of children in Great Britain and Germany.**
Я могу рассказать о школьном дне детей в Великобритании и Германии.

4) **I can describe a classroom.** Я могу описать классную комнату.



5) **I can say whose things are.**
Я могу сказать, чьи вещи.
e.g. It's my book.

6) **I can say what colour things are.**
Я могу сказать, какого цвета вещи
e.g. Lucy's pen is pink.

7) **I can use this/that and these/those in sentences.**
Я могу использовать "this/that" и "these/those" в предложениях.

LESSON 1 I usually wake up at ...

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2 **Play "Clock Line".**

3a **Look, listen and repeat.**



get dressed = put on clothes



do (brush/comb) my hair



wake up



get washed



leave home



get to school

3b **Chain Drill.**

e.g. **A:** I wake up at 7 o'clock. When do you wake up?
B: I wake up at 7.10. I get dressed at 7.30. When do you get dressed?

3c **Chain Drill.**

e.g. **A:** I always leave home at 7.45. And you?

always
usually often
sometimes
never

4 **Look and make sentences.**

Affirmative	Negative
I usually **get washed** at 7.10.	I **don't** usually **get washed** at 7.10.
You always **work** on Saturday.	...
We often **play** football.	...
They **go** home on foot.	...

Remember:

I **always** brush my teeth.
I **usually** do (brush) my hair.
I **sometimes** wake up at 6 o'clock.
I **often** have breakfast at 7 o'clock.
I **never** go to school at 5 o'clock.
I never ~~don't go to~~ school at ...

5 **Work in pairs. Make sentences with:** always, usually, often, sometimes, never

e.g. My friends always work hard.

go to school,
play football on Sunday,
do my homework, wake up at 6.00,
get up at 6.15, have geography on
Monday, like English lessons, go to
the park, fly a kite, play sew-saw
play tag, play hopscotch

LESSON 2 Aziz always wakes up at ...

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2 **Look, listen and repeat.**



come (get) home



air the room



have a break for lunch



leave school



eat biscuits



finish

3a **Listen, repeat and read.**

wakes	cleans	goes	finishes
gets	tells	does	washes
writes	comes	plays	watches
walks	reads	has	teaches
eats	leaves	airs	

3b **Say the words.**
has is writes listens speaks touches

3c **Listen and check your answers.**



clean the table



do homework

4a **Listen and say what Aziz does in the morning.**
Use: before, after, then.

e.g. Aziz always wakes up at 7 o'clock and gets up at 7.10 in the morning. Then he makes his bed. After this he ... Before breakfast he ...

4b **Listen. Read Aziz's words and the sentences you say about him.**

Aziz: I don't eat manti, palov, soup, salads, eggs and sausages. I don't drink tea or milk.

You: Aziz doesn't eat manti, palov, soup, salads, eggs and sausages. He doesn't drink tea and milk.

4c **Write the sentences about Aziz.**

Remember:

I/we/you/they **play** football.
S/he **plays** football.
I/we/you/they **don't play** football.
S/he **doesn't play** football.
have – ha**s**
watch – watch**es**

LESSON 3 The Whitfields visit Tashkent.

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Work in groups. Play "Snowball".**

e.g. **A:** I don't ride a horse.
B: A doesn't ride a horse. I don't ...

3a **Look, read and guess the new words.**



Mrs Whitfield works at the **university** and she has a lot of **students**.



Tashkent is a beautiful city. Lucy and Daniel have a lot of friends in Tashkent.



The Whitfields sometimes **visit historical places** in Uzbekistan. They **interest** the Whitfields very much.

The Registan in Samarkand is very beautiful.

Yes, it is. Bukhara and Khiva are beautiful, too.



3b **Listen and repeat.**

university, student, visit, historical places, interest

3c **Listen and answer.**

1 What historical places do the Whitfields visit?
2 Do the Whitfields like Uzbekistan?
3 What do Lucy, Daniel and their friends in Tashkent do very often?

4a **Work in pairs. Ask and write.**

Pupil A: **You are Aziz. Look at this table. Ask Lucy questions.**
Pupil B: **Look at page 47.**

4b **Tell the class about Aziz/Lucy.**

Aziz	Lucy
11 years old Istiqbol 25 Navoi Street, Istiqbol 6784392 6 people pupil	

LESSON 4 What do you do after school?

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Play "Ball".**

3a **Look, listen and repeat.**



do the washing



have (take) a shower



do the ironing



do the shopping = go shopping



go to bed = sleep = fall asleep

3b **Chain Drill.**

e.g. On Sundays I do the shopping.
What do you do on Sundays?

4 **Chain Drill.**

e.g. After school I do my homework.
What do you do after school?

5 **Read and give a title.**

He is strong and healthy. He gets up very early in the morning and he does 100 sit-ups. Then he has a cold shower. He gets dressed. After this he has a big breakfast: five cups of tea, bread, sausages, eggs, biscuits and a lot of fruit. Then he brushes his teeth. After this he goes to work.
He goes to work on foot. He never goes by bus. He works in a sports centre. At two o'clock he has a big lunch: a salad, a bowl of soup, bread, 2 somsas, 4 shashliks and 3 glasses of fruit juice. Then he works hard. He goes home at six o'clock.
He has dinner at eight o'clock. He goes to bed at ten o'clock. What is his job?



LESSON 5 Does he ...? Yes, he does.

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Read and find differences.**

3a **Read and say.**

3b **Complete the table.**

3c **Report.**



Do you like biscuits? — Yes, I do.

Does your friend like biscuits? — Yes, he does.

Do you like homework? — No, I don't.

Does your friend like homework? — No, he doesn't.



	You		Your friend	
Affirmative	**Interrogative**	**Answer**	**Interrogative**	**Answer**
I **get up** at seven o'clock.	**Do** you usually **get up** at 7 o'clock?	Yes, I **do**. No, I **don't**.	**Does** your friend **get up** at 7 o'clock?	Yes, he **does**. No, he **doesn't**.
I **get** washed at eight o'clock.				
I **play** football on Sundays.				

4 **Play "Does s/he...?"**



5 **Look, read and match.**

1 She is never late. She always gets to school on time and comes home from school at one o'clock. Usually she has her lunch at home.

2 He likes sport very much. He is a very good football player. He always plays football with his friends. But he is not good at maths at all.

3 He is a very good pupil. He is always on time for his lessons. There are a lot of books on his desk. His favourite subject is English. He does his homework in the evening and gets good marks.

4 She is always good at lessons. She always does her homework. At home she likes to help her mother. She cleans the table, washes dishes, sweeps and mops the floor, does the ironing...

Remember:

Do I/we/you/they **play** football?
Does s/he **play** football?

LESSON 6 Project

1 **Sing the song.**

2a **Write questions about Heggy.**



wake up



have breakfast

Yum, yum.



draw



go to bed

2b **Ask your teacher questions about Heggy.**

e.g. Does Heggy like biscuits?
Does Heggy have breakfast at 7 o'clock?

3a **Draw your robot.**

3b **Write sentences about what the robot does/doesn't do.**

e.g. She doesn't go to sleep.

1 have a rest
2 do the shopping
3 usually get up at
4 always get washed at
5 brush (my) hair every day
6 have breakfast
7 have two cups of tea
8 do the washing
9 often take a shower
10 always do (my) homework
11 do the ironing on Sundays
12 watch TV
13 sometimes have geography lessons
14 come home late
15 usually air the room
16 go to school on time
17 often eat biscuits

3c **Report.**

Unit 7 Lesson 3

Activity 3a Work in pairs. Ask and write.

Pupil B: You are Lucy. Look at this table. Ask Aziz questions.

Lucy	Aziz
12 years old Westley, near Cambridge 4 Clover Road, Westley 283207 4 people pupil	

LESSON 1 I like playing …

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2a **Look, listen and repeat.**

2b Look and say.

e.g. do sums – do**ing** sums
sew – sew**ing**



2c **Work in pairs. Ask and answer.**

e.g. Do you like playing chess?
Yes, I do./No, I don't.

2d **Report.**

e.g. I like doing sums. Umida likes doing sums.
I like sewing. Nargiza doesn't.

3a **Look and read.**

e.g. I like doing sums. Umida likes doing sums.
I like doing sums **and** Umida does too.

I like sewing. Nargiza doesn't.
I like sewing **but** Nargiza doesn't.

3b **Write 3 sentences with 'but'.**

4 **Listen. Tick the things the boys like.**

		Aziz	Ali	Vali
1	see-sawing			
2	playing draughts			
3	playing chess			
4	playing football			
5	running			
6	writing poems and drawing			
7	doing crosswords and puzzles			
8	cooking			

Remember:

play + ing = play**ing**
write + ing = wri**ting**
si**t** + ing = si**tting**

I like/don't like + (v + ing).
I like cooking **and** Umida does too.
I like football **but** Nargiza doesn't.

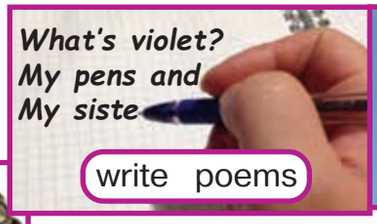
LESSON 2 Do you have a hobby?

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2 **Look, listen and repeat.**


ride a horse


collect coins



write poems


take photos


ride a bike/cycle


cook


draw


read stories/fairy tales

3 **Chain Drill.**

e.g. **A:** Do you have a hobby?
B: I like collecting coins. And you? Do you have a hobby?

4a **Play "My friend likes...". Write the names.**

4b **Report.**

e.g. Rustam likes writing poems.

5a **Listen and choose a title.**

1 Lucy's hobbies
2 Lucy's letter
3 Lucy and her brother

5b **Read and write Lucy's hobbies.**

Dear Aziz
I hope you and your family are well. Thank you for your letter. I like reading about your family. It's half-term and we have one week of holiday. It's great! I like half-term because I do all the things I like. For example, I go to the park. There is a playground and my brother Daniel likes playing football. I like playing computer games and collecting coins. I have a collection of coins from a lot of countries: America, India, France, Germany, Australia, Russia and Uzbekistan. What about you? What do you like doing? Do you have a hobby? Please write and tell me. There are two things I don't like. I don't like washing the dishes and cooking!
Love
Lucy

LESSON 3 Do you like singing?

1 **Listen and sing.**

2a **Match the pictures and words.**

1) roller-skate
2) ride a skateboard
3) do the long-jump
4) do the high-jump
5) jump/skip a rope
6) go fishing
7) fly a kite
8) skate
9) ski
10) sledge



2b **Listen and repeat.**

3 **Do, ask and answer.**

e.g. **A:** (mimes an activity)
B: Do you like skating?
A: Yes I do./No, I don't.

4a **Read and answer.**

1 Do you like sewing?
2 Do you like reading?
3 Do you like collecting coins?
4 Do you like doing puzzles?
5 Do you like playing chess?
6 Do you like playing draughts?
7 Do you like dancing?
8 Do you like watching TV?
9 Do you like listening to music?
10 Do you like cycling?
11 Do you like swimming?
12 Do you like cleaning the room?
13 Do you like doing the ironing?
14 Do you like doing the shopping?
15 Do you like doing the washing?
16 Do you like feeding the animals?
17 Do you like laying the table?
18 Do you like mopping/sweeping the floor?
19 Do you like taking the rubbish out?

4b **Write the scores and total them.**

	Yes, I do.	Sometimes.	No, I don't.
1	a = 3	b = 2	c = 1
2	a = 3	b = 2	c = 1
3	a = 3	b = 2	c = 1
4	a = 3	b = 2	c = 1
5	a = 3	b = 2	c = 1
6	a = 3	b = 2	c = 1
7	a = 3	b = 2	c = 1
8	a = 1	b = 2	c = 3
9	a = 3	b = 2	c = 1
10	a = 3	b = 3	c = 3
11	a = 1	b = 2	c = 3
12	a = 1	b = 2	c = 3
13	a = 3	b = 2	c = 1
14	a = 1	b = 2	c = 3
15	a = 3	b = 2	c = 1
16	a = 3	b = 3	c = 3
17	a = 1	b = 2	c = 3
18	a = 3	b = 2	c = 1
19	a = 3	b = 2	c = 1

4c **Read and answer. Are you quiet?**

32 + You are a quiet girl/boy.
26 + You are sometimes quiet and sometimes active.
19 — You are usually an active girl/boy.

LESSON 4 I like music.

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Listen, repeat and read.**

3 **Listen and repeat.**

What music do you like?
I like jazz, jazz, jazz.
What music do you like?
I like pop, pop, pop.

4 **Chain Drill.**

e.g. **A:** What music do you like?
B: I like pop but I don't like jazz.
What music do you like?

5a **Look, listen and repeat.**

A: What do you do in the evening?
B: I listen to the radio. I like music.
A: What music do you like, Bobur?
B: I like pop. What about you?
A: I like classical Uzbek music.
B: I do too.

5b **Work in pairs. Complete the dialogue.**

6a **Read. Say what Lucy's favourite music is.**

Dear Aziz
Thank you for your letter.
I like reading about your hobbies. I like listening to music. My favourite music is pop. I don't like jazz or rock. My favourite singer is Whitney Houston. I like her singing. She's fantastic! What's your favourite music? And who is your favourite singer?
Please write to me soon.
Love
Lucy

6b **Write about Lucy.**

7 **Chain Drill.**

e.g. **A:** I play the doira. What about you?
B: I don't play the doira. I play the piano. What about you?







jazz





Remember:

What music do you like?
I don't like pop **or** rock.
I play **the** guitar/**the** doira.
CD = compact disc

LESSON 5 What's on Channel 4?

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Match the pictures and words. Listen and repeat.**

1) nature programme
2) sports programme
3) music programme
4) comedy
5) cartoon
6) horror film
7) on Channel 4



3 **Chain Drill.**
e.g. **A:** What programmes do you like?
B: Nature programmes.

4 **Read and say what programmes Sarah and Scott like/don't like.**

Hello. I'm **Sarah**. I sometimes watch TV. I like watching nature and music programmes. They are interesting. I like cartoons too. They are fun. I don't like horror films. My favourite programme is Musical Parade.

Hi. I'm **Scott**. I often watch TV. I like watching TV. My favourite programme is football. I like horror films and cartoons too. I don't like nature programmes. They are boring.

5 **Work in pairs. Say what programmes your family like/don't like.**
e.g. My father likes ... but he doesn't like ... .

6a **Look and choose two programmes. Write them.**

	Time	Channel	Programme
I	**e.g.** 7 o'clock	2	Children's BBC Breakfast, Litle Polar Bear
My friend			

Remember:
I like nature programmes.
I like the Alladin.
I like to watch ... .

6b **Work in pairs. Ask and answer.**
e.g. **A:** What do you want to watch?
B: Children's BBC Breakfast on Channel 2 at 7 o'clock.

6c **Report.**
e.g. I want to watch ... at ... .
My partner wants to watch ... at ... .

BBC 1

6.00 AM **Breakfast News**
With John Nicolson and Julie Etchingham.
Timetable on Monday (S from 7am) *920802*

9.00 Kilroy
Weekday studio debate. (S) *12956*
Followed by **News** (S) and **Weather**

11.00 Real Rooms
Simon Biagi and a team of designers transform a cluttered dining room in Solihull near Birmingham. *1208*

11.30 Big Strong Boys
Anna Walker, Jake Robinson and

BBC 2

BBC Learning Zone
Continues from 12.30am. See p86.

7.00 AM **Children's BBC Breakfast** Ends 9.00
Little Polar Bear Animated antics. Repeated at 1pm (R) *7361192*

7.05 Playdays Poppy, Peggy and Why find an unusual farmyard. (R) *9855647*

7.25 Tom and Jerry Kids Cartoon cat-and-mouse capers. (R) *1902869*

9.00 School programmes
Repeats are not indicated.
9.00 Cats' Eyes (ages 5–7) *Living: Night Life* (S) *2505043* 9.15 Cats'

LESSON 6 Project

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Work in groups. Copy and write your group TV interview.**

Group A: Write about sport and famous sportsmen. (Unit 7)
Group B: Write about famous film stars, music and singers. (Unit 8)
Group C: Write about school. (Unit 6)

Name of Programme
Channel ... **Name of Programme ...** **Day of Programme ...** **Time of Programme ...** **'Hello. Today our programme is about ... (name of famous person) ...**

3 **Act out your group TV interview.**

Interview	**Famous man/woman**
e.g. Hello. Today our programme is about ... . What do you do? Do you like your job? When do you get up? What do you have for breakfast?	 I am a ... . Oh, yes, yes, yes. At ... .

I can



1) **I can describe my day.** Я могу описать свой день.
e.g. I wake up at 6.30. I get up at ... . I ... at ... .
2) **I can say how often I do things.**
Я могу сказать, как часто я совершаю разные действия.
e.g. I always leave home at 7.45.
3) **I can use the 3rd person singular.**
Я могу использовать третье лицо единственного числа.
e.g. Aziz always wakes up at 7 o'clock. He doesn't drink tea and milk.
4) **I can say the events in sequence.** Я могу рассказать о событиях в последовательности: Aziz gets up at 7.10. Then he ... . After this he ... . Before breakfast he ... .
5) **I can ask and say my likes/dislikes.**
Я могу спросить и сказать о том, что мне нравится/не нравится.
e.g. I like doing sums. Do you like skating? Yes, I do./No I don't.
6) **I can use "and" and "but".** Я могу использовать союзы "and" и "but".
e.g. I like cooking and Umida does too. I like football but Rano doesn't.
7) **I can say my and my friend's hobbies.**
Я могу сказать о любимых занятиях своих и своего друга.
e.g. Do you have a hobby? I like collecting coins. Rustam likes writing poems.
8) **I can talk about my favourite music and singer.**
Я могу рассказать о своей любимой музыке и певце.
e.g. My favourite music is pop. My favourite singer is ... . He/She ... .
9) **I can talk about my favourite TV channels and programmes.**
Я могу рассказать о моих любимых телеканалах и программах.
e.g. **A:** What programmes do you like? **B:** Nature programmes.

LESSON 1 Pets

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2a **Match the pictures and words.**

1 dove
2 quail
3 rabbit
4 canary
5 parrot
6 goldfish
7 tortoise
8 hedgehog
9 dog – puppy
10 cat – kitten












2b **Listen, repeat and point.**

2c **Work in pairs. Say and point.**

2d **Write the plural of the words in 2a.**

3a **Read and answer.**
How many pets does Lucy's family have?

Dear Sabina
Thank you for your letter. Today I want to write about our pets. Last year we had two cats: Fluffy and Tiger. But this year we have more pets. My mother has two cats and three kittens. My father likes rabbits and we have two. Their names are Flossie (white) and Blackie (black). My brother Daniel likes dogs and he has a dog Paws and two puppies. He has two hedgehogs and a tortoise too. I like fish and I have three goldfish. We like canaries and we have a canary.
Do you have pets? Please write to me about your pets.
Love
Lucy

Remember:

a fish – three fish
a canary – four canaries

3b **Work in pairs. Say what Lucy/her brother has/doesn't have.**
e.g. Lucy has three goldfish. She doesn't have a tortoise.

4 **Work in pairs. Say what pets you/your family have/don't have.**
e.g. We have a cat and a dog.
We don't have a parrot or a dove.

LESSON 2 Domestic animals

1 **Listen and repeat.**


a


b


e

2a **Match the pictures and words.**

1 goose – gosling
2 goat – kid
3 turkey – poult
4 donkey – foal
5 horse – foal
6 pig – piglet
7 duck – duckling
8 sheep – lamb
9 cow – calf
10 hen – rooster – chick


c


d


f


g


h

2b **Listen and repeat.**

3a **Read and find.**

It is a domestic animal. It lives in the yard. It has two legs. It has a long neck. It likes water. What animal is it?

It lives on the farm. It has four legs. It has long ears. It's grey. What animal is it?

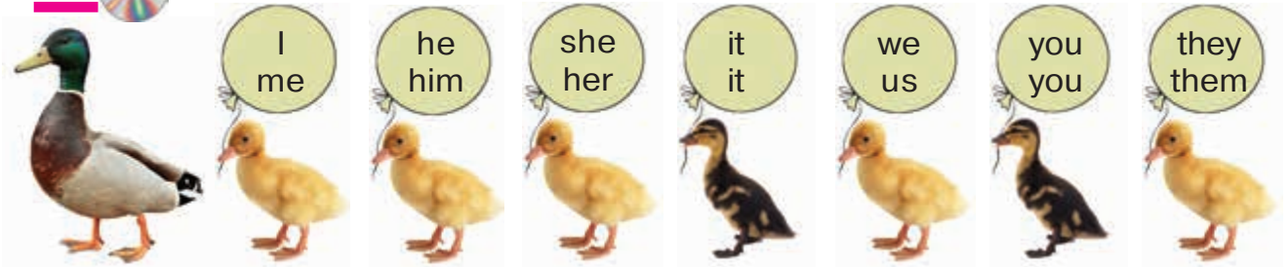

i


j

3b **Work in pairs. Say what animals you like/don't like. Use 'but'.**

e.g. I like ducks but I don't like geese.

4a **Listen and repeat.**



4b **Say what animals your family like/don't like.**

e.g. Mum likes cows but I don't like them.
I like sheep but my sister doesn't like them.

5 **Draw your animal(s) or the animals you like. Write about them.**

e.g. This is my kid. I like it and it likes me. These are my sister's chicks. I don't like them and they don't like me.

6 **Sing the song 'There is/are'.**

Remember:

a sheep – two sheep
a goose – two g**ee**se
a calf – two cal**v**es

LESSON 3 My dog can …

1 **Listen and sing.**

2a **Match the pictures and words.**

1 milk
2 meat
3 bone
4 grass
5 corn
6 bite
7 bark









2b **Listen, repeat and read aloud.**

3a **Listen and repeat.**

loud – loud**ly** soft – soft**ly** slow – slow**ly**
happ**y** – happ**i**ly nois**y** – nois**i**ly



3b **Chain Drill.**

A: My puppy barks loudly. And yours?
B: My puppy barks softly. And yours?

4a **Listen and number the animals.**

a sheep b hens c a dog d a horse e a cat f a pig g a donkey
h ducks i a cow j a goat k geese l a rooster m a turkey

4b **Look at the table. Listen and repeat the words for animal sounds.**

4c **Choose animals. Make sentences.**

e.g. Dogs bark loudly. They like eating meat and bones. They can bite.

Animal	Sound	How	Eat
dogs	bark	loudly	bone, meat
cats	meow	softly	milk, meat
sheep	baa	happily	grass
horses	neigh	noisily	grass
hens	cluck	slowly	corn
roosters	crow	noisily	corn
turkeys	gobble	loudly	corn

Animal	Sound	How	Eat
donkeys	bray	loudly	grass
cows	moo	noisily	grass
goats	bleat	happily	grass
geese	honk	noisily	corn, grass
ducks	quack	softly	corn, grass
pigs	oink	noisily	corn, grass, vegetables, fruit

5 **Think about a fantasy pet. What animal is it? What can it do?**

e.g.
My donkey can … .
sing English songs
draw pictures
watch TV
do Uzbek dances
write poems
speak to me and my parents
play chess with my cat
drive a car

Remember:
My dog can bark **loudly**.
happ**y** – happ**i**ly
My donkey **can sing**.
It **eats** grass.



LESSON 4 I look after my pets.

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Listen, repeat and match.**

1 feed a pet
2 be kind to a pet
3 keep a pet clean
4 take a pet for a walk
5 look after a pet

ⓐ+ⓑ+ⓒ+ⓓ= look after


a


b


c


d

3 **Chain Drill.**

e.g. **A:** I feed my dog. And you?
B: I keep my dog clean. And you?

4 **Answer the question.**

How many times a day/week do you do these things?

My pet

I clean my pets ... times a week.
I feed ... times a day.
I take my pet for a walk ... times a week.
I brush my pet ... times a week.

Myself

I clean my room ... times a week.
I watch TV ... times a day.
I go for a walk ... times a week.
I do my hair ... times a day.

5a **Listen to Alisher and Aziz. What does Alisher want?**

5b **Copy, listen and complete.**

Animal	Eats	How many times

5c **Complete the sentences.**

5d **Say the sentences in order.**



Remember:

look after
be kind to | a dog
feed

BUT

take
keep | a dog | **for a walk**
clean

How many **times a day** do you eat?
I eat three **times a day**.

LESSON 5 Happy pets

1 **Listen and sing.**

2a **Draw a pet and write.**

Animal: Colour:
Name: Look after:
Food:

2c **Work in pairs. Ask and answer.**

3 **Imagine you are a fantasy dog. Talk about your human.**

Представьте, что вы говорящие собаки. Поговорите о своих хозяевах-людях.

clean, wash, feed, play with, go for a walk with, talk to, give meat/bones/ milk/water, look after, be kind to, keep clean, brush, wash, take a photo, take a video, play draughts with, play chess with, read fairy tales/ stories to, cook meals for

My human cleans my house every day.

My human cleans my house every week.





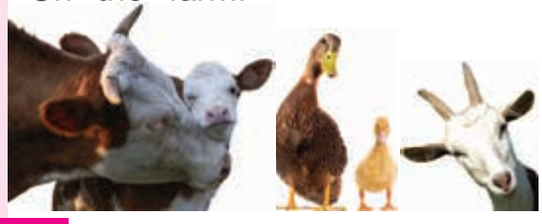
My human gives me water every day.

My human gives me water two times a day.

4 **Listen and sing the song 'On the farm'.**

The cow and her calf
Say moo-moo-moo.
The horse and her foal
Say neigh-neigh-neigh.
The sheep and her lamb
Say baa-baa-baa
On the farm.

The duck and her duckling
Say quack-quack-quack.
The goose and her gosling
Say honk-honk-honk.
The hen and her chicks
Say cluck-cluck-cluck.
On the farm.



2b **Write the questions.**

1 pet/What/do/want/you?
2 pet's/is/name/What/your?
3 your/What/pet/colour/is?
4 pet/you/look after/your/Do?
5 you/food/give/What/do/it?
6 clean/keep/you/pet/Do/your?



UNIT 9 Furry friends

LESSON 6 Project

1 **Listen and sing.**



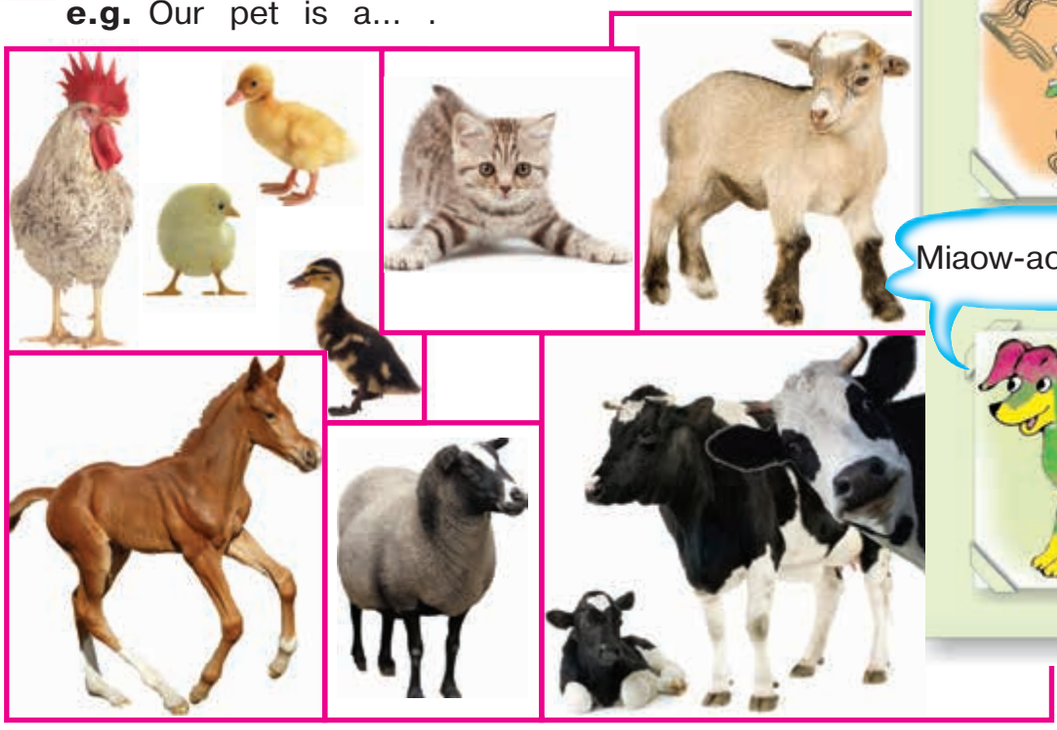
2 **Work in groups. Draw your fantasy pet. Write about it.**

e.g. Our pet is a... .
Its name is... .
It has a red body and four purple legs.
It has long green ears.
It can dance and sing.
It likes jazz and horror films.



3 **Report about your group's fantasy pet.**

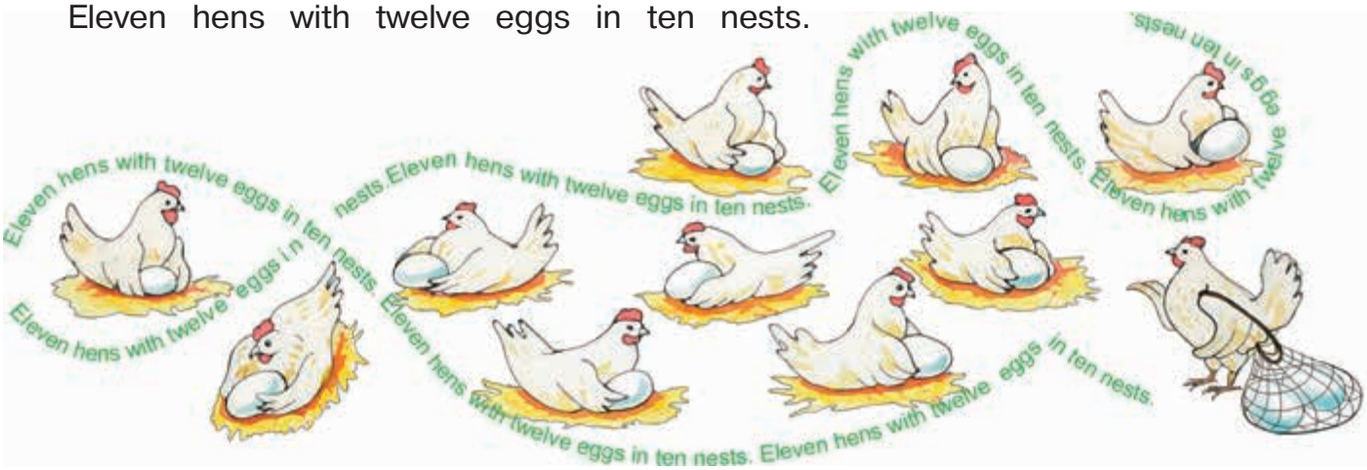
e.g. Our pet is a... .





4 **Say the tongue twister.**

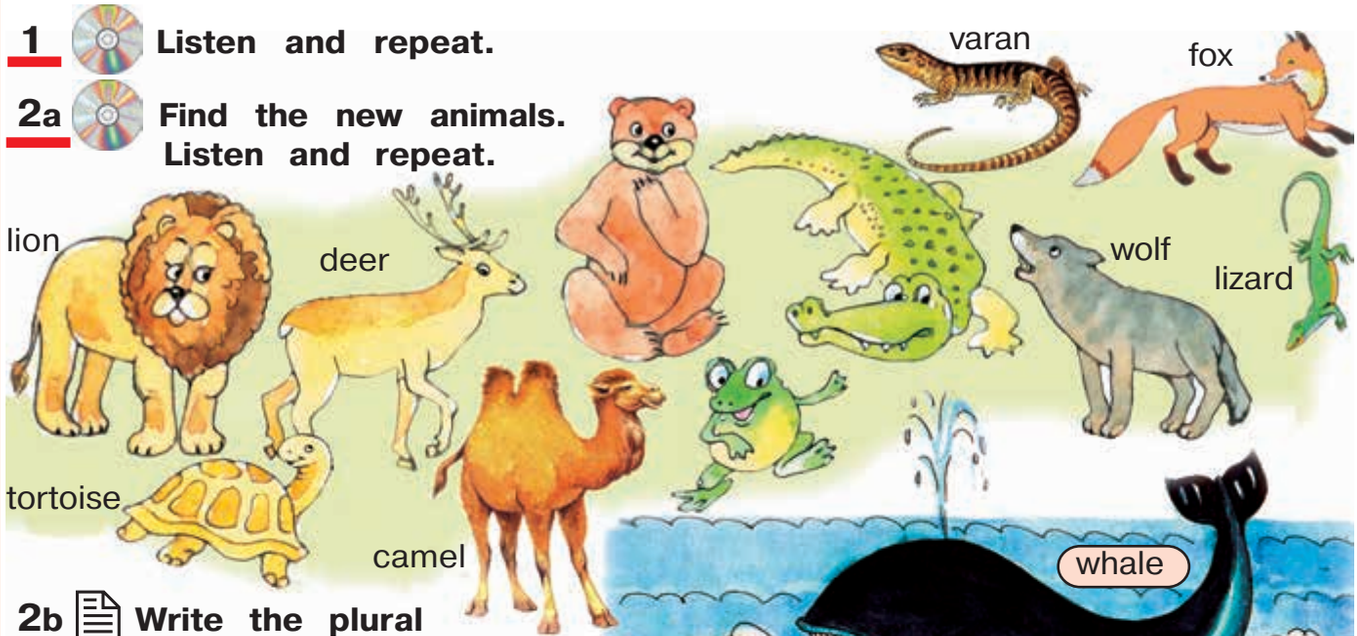
Eleven hens with twelve eggs in ten nests.



LESSON 1 Habitat is home.

1 **Listen and repeat.**

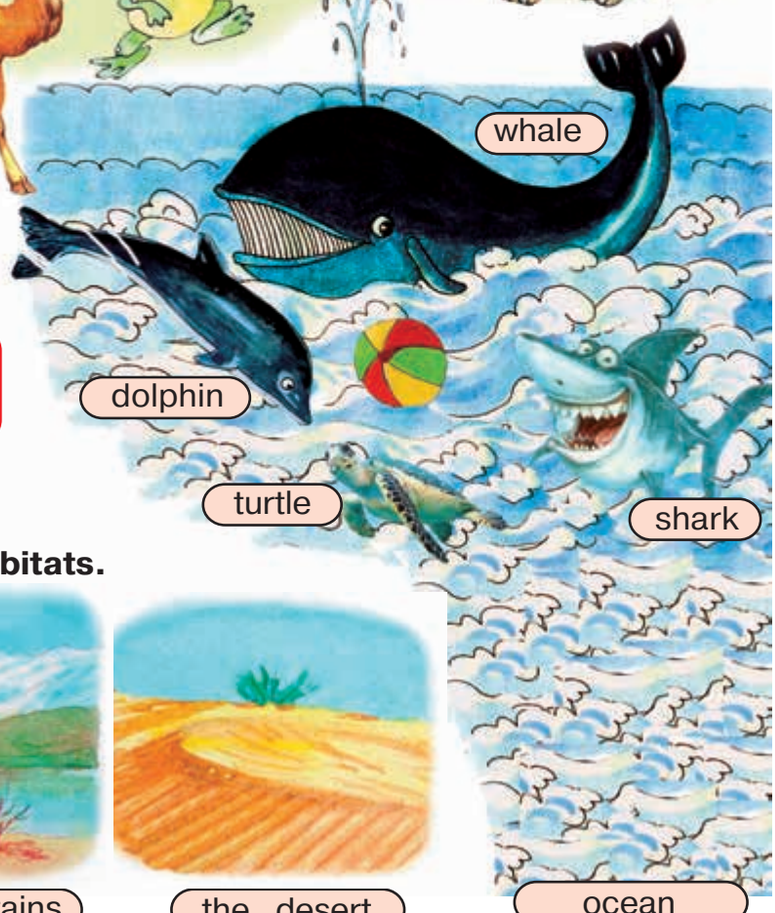
2a **Find the new animals. Listen and repeat.**



2b **Write the plural of the words in 2a.**

2c **Listen and repeat.**

camels, varans, lizards, deer, tortoises, foxes, wolves, turtles, dolphins, sharks, whales



3a **Answer the question.**

What is habitat?

3b **Match the animals and habitats.**



the forest | the mountains | the desert | ocean

3c **Work in pairs. Ask and answer.**

e.g. **A:** Where do wolves live?
B: They live in the mountains and forests. Where do crocodiles live?
A: They live in water. Where do ... ?

bear, hare, hyena, crocodile, giraffe, lion, hippo, zebra, fish, spider, bird

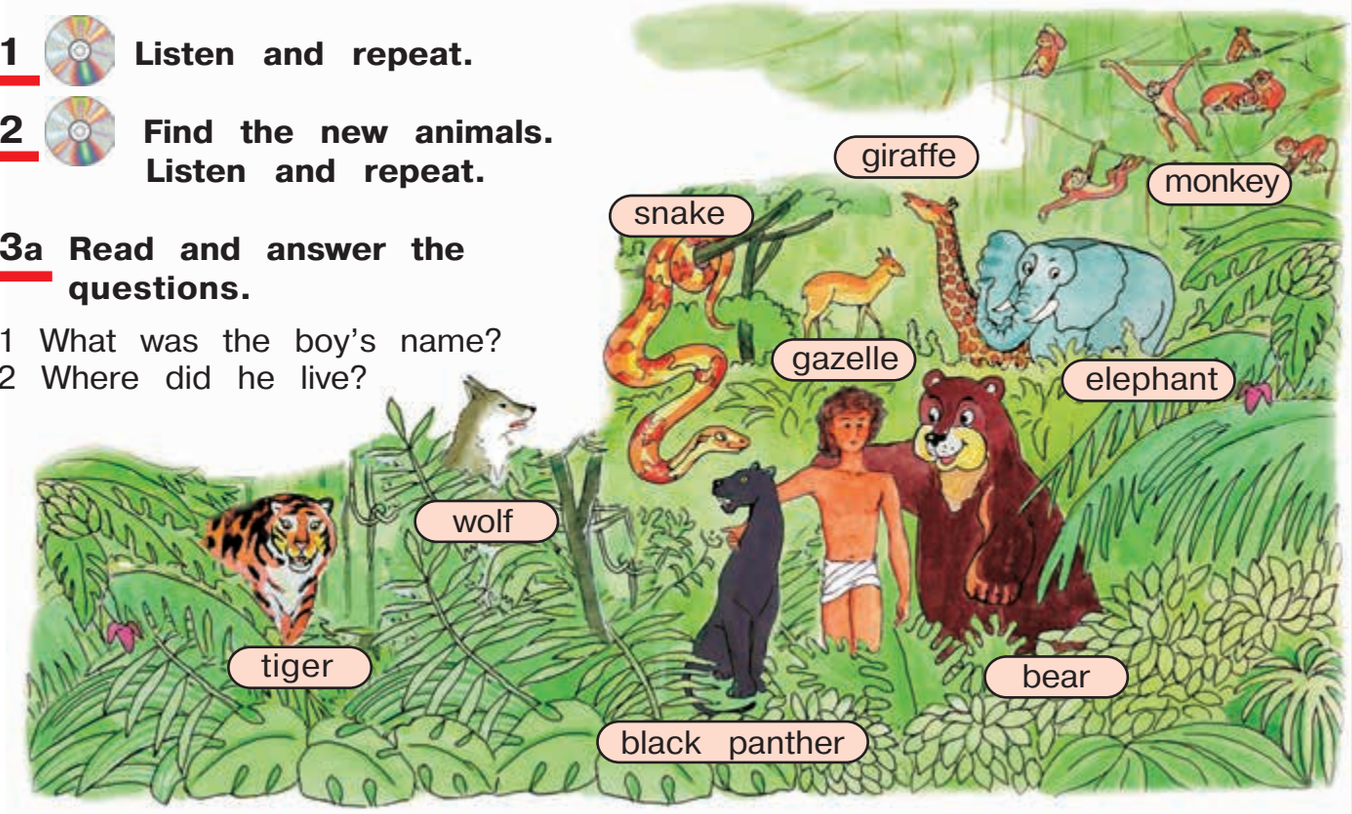
Remember:

a tortoise – a lot of tortoises
a fox – a lot of foxes
a deer – a lot of deer
a wol**f** – a lot of wol**ves**

LESSON 2 What can animals do?

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2 **Find the new animals. Listen and repeat.**



3a **Read and answer the questions.**

1 What was the boy's name?
2 Where did he live?

People live in cities and villages. Look at the boy in the picture. He lived in the jungle. His name was Mowgli. He did not live with his parents. In the jungle his father was a wolf. His mother Ruksha was a wolf too. Little wolves were his brothers. He liked playing with them. Mowgli had a lot of friends: the bear Balu, the black panther Bagira and the big snake Kaa. They were kind to Mowgli and looked after him. The tiger Sher Khan wanted to eat him up. There were a lot of monkeys in the jungle. They wanted to take Mowgli because he looked like a monkey. Mowgli was happy in the jungle because it was his home.

3b **Read and match the animals and their names.**

1 Ruksha	a black panther
2 Bagira	b tiger
3 Balu	c big snake
4 Kaa	d bear
5 Sher Khan	e wolf

3c **Write T for True or F for False.**

4 **Write what animals in the jungle can do.**

e.g. Bears can run, climb and swim.



LESSON 3 At the zoo

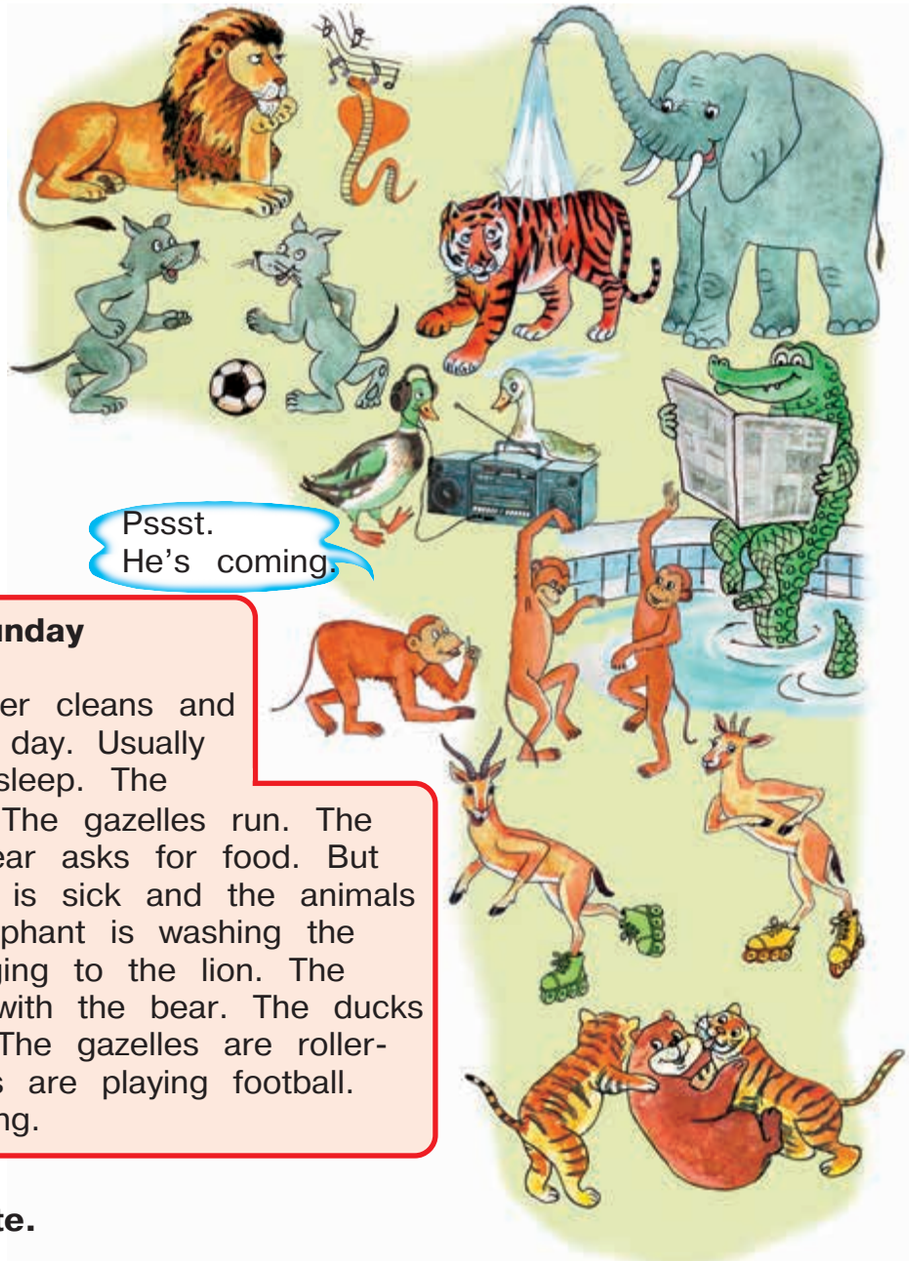
1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Look and name the animals at the zoo.**

3a **Look and read.**

The elephant eats bananas every day. Now it is washing the tiger. It isn't singing.

3b **Read and find the missing animal.**



A special Sunday

Usually the animal keeper cleans and feeds the animals every day. Usually the lion and crocodile sleep. The elephant eats bananas. The gazelles run. The ducks swim and the bear asks for food. But this Sunday the keeper is sick and the animals are having fun. The elephant is washing the tiger. The snake is singing to the lion. The little tigers are playing with the bear. The ducks are listening to music. The gazelles are roller-skating. The little wolves are playing football. The monkeys are dancing.

3c **Read and complete. Use is/are.**

e.g. The elephant is washing the tiger now.

3d **Work in pairs. Say about animals.**

e.g. **A:** The ducks.
B: The ducks are listening to music. The bear.

4 **Read and complete the story.**

The zoo director visits the animals every Sunday afternoon at four o'clock. He visits the animals this Sunday. The animals are not having fun. The elephant is not washing the tiger. The gazelles are not roller-skating. ...

Remember:

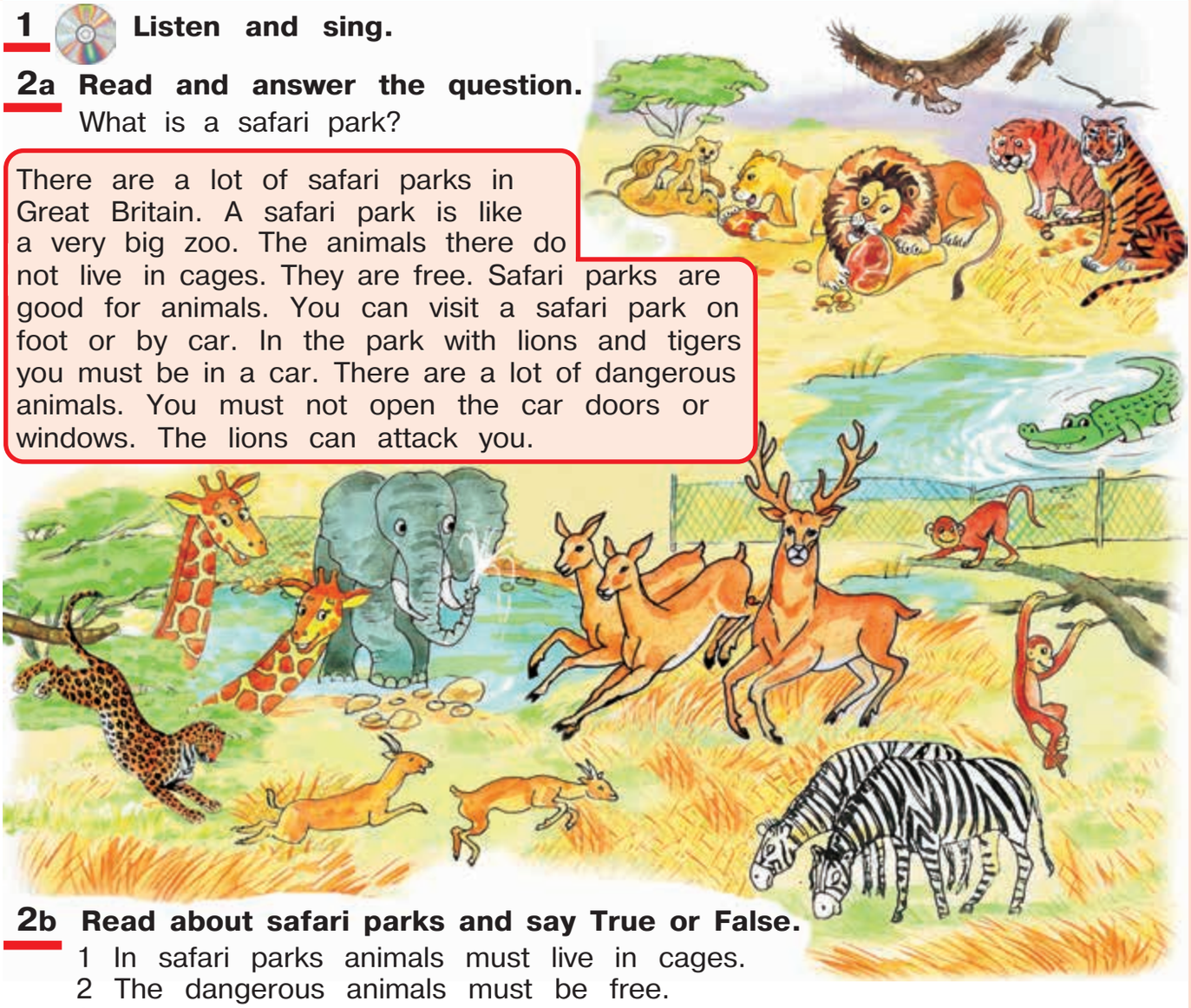
Usually the crocodile sleeps.
The crocodile **is reading** now.
The crocodile **is not sleeping** now.
The wolves **are playing** now.

LESSON 4 Dangerous animals

1 **Listen and sing.**

2a **Read and answer the question.**
What is a safari park?

There are a lot of safari parks in Great Britain. A safari park is like a very big zoo. The animals there do not live in cages. They are free. Safari parks are good for animals. You can visit a safari park on foot or by car. In the park with lions and tigers you must be in a car. There are a lot of dangerous animals. You must not open the car doors or windows. The lions can attack you.



2b **Read about safari parks and say True or False.**

1 In safari parks animals must live in cages.
2 The dangerous animals must be free.
3 You must go on foot in a safari park.
4 You must be in a car in a safari park.
5 You must not open the car doors and windows.

2c **Match the animals and activities.**

2d **Work in pairs. Find five differences.**
Pupil A: Look at the picture in 2a.
Pupil B: Look at the picture on page 115.

walk, get washed, eat, stand, sit, climb, sleep, fly, swim, run

e.g. **A:** Is the elephant getting washed now? **B:** No, it isn't.
A: Is it walking now? **B:** Yes, it is.

3a **Listen and repeat.**

spots, see, grassland, tree, leopard, dangerous, well

3b **Listen and complete.**

3c **Write about leopards.**

Remember:

Is the elephant **walking** now?
Yes, **it is**./No, **it isn't**.

LESSON 5 How long can animals live?

1 **Listen and sing.**

2a **Match the numbers.**

30	eighty
40	one hundred
50	thirty
80	forty
100	fifty

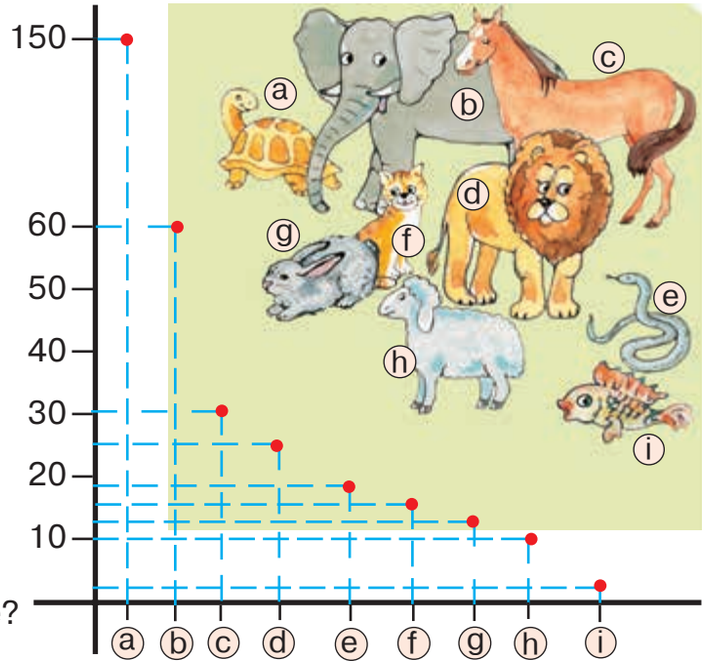
2b **Write the numbers.**

e.g. 150 one hundred and fifty

60, 70, 90, 100, 150

3 **Work in pairs. Find the answer in the graph.**

e.g. **A:** How long can snakes live?
B: They live about 20 years.
How long ... ?



4a **Read and answer.**

Was Jackie a clever monkey?



Jackie was a little monkey. He lived in the zoo. Children liked him and gave him sweets. The animal keeper said to Jackie's parents, "Don't give him sweets. It is not good for him." "Oh, Keeper", said his mother. "We don't give him sweets. But every day children come to him. They give our Jackie sweets." "I can help you", said the keeper. He wrote a sign on the cage: DON'T GIVE JACKIE SWEETS. When children came to Jackie's cage again, they saw a big sign on it. They didn't give him any sweets. But Jackie liked sweets. Look at the picture. What did Jackie do? Was Jackie a clever monkey?

Remember:

How long can snakes live?
About 20 years.

three	thirteen	thir**ty**
five	fifteen	fif**ty**
eight	eighteen	eigh**ty**
a hundred		

4b **Put the sentences in order.**

a Children didn't give him sweets.
b Jackie lived in the zoo.
c Every day children gave Jackie sweets.
d Jackie liked sweets.
e The keeper wrote a big sign.
f Jackie was a clever monkey.

LESSON 6 Project

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Work in groups. Ask and guess.**

e.g. Is it a domestic/wild animal? Where does it live? Is it big? What colour is it? Does it have/eat ... Can it...

3a **Work in groups. Choose a habitat. Prepare a presentation about it.**

1) What is your habitat like?
2) Which animals live there?
3) Write about one of the animals.
4) Draw this animal.



3b **Make the presentation on the habitat.**

I can

1) **I can name domestic and wild animals.** Я могу назвать домашних и диких животных. **e.g.** a sheep, a donkey, a turkey, a gazelle, a tortoise, a dolphin ...
2) **I can say the plural of animals.** Я могу сказать о животных во мн. числе. **e.g.** a sheep – a lot of sheep; a deer – a lot of deer; a goose – geese ...
3) **I can say sentences with "me/him/her/it/us/you/them".** Я могу сказать предложения, используя "me/him/her/it/us/you/them".
4) **I can say how I look after my pet.** Я могу сказать, как я ухаживаю за домашним питомцем. **e.g.** I clean my pet three times a week.
5) **I can name five habitats and say what animals live there.** Я могу назвать пять сред обитания и сказать какие животные живут там. **e.g.** the ocean, the forest, the mountains ... In the desert camels, varans, snakes, lizards and tortoises live.
6) **I can ask and say what the animals are doing now.** Я могу спросить и сказать, что животные делают в данный момент. **e.g.** The dolphins are swimming now. Is the fox eating?
7) **I can ask and say how long some animals can live.** Я могу спросить и сказать, как долго могут жить животные. **e.g.** How long can snakes live? The snakes can live about 20 years.
8) **I can say the events in the past.** Я могу рассказать о событиях в прошедшем времени. **e.g.** Jackie was a little monkey. He lived in the zoo.
9) **I can describe an animal.** Я могу описать животное.

LESSON 1 My favourite season

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2a **Look and answer the questions.**

1) How many seasons are there in Uzbekistan?
2) What are winter/spring/summer/autumn months?
3) Which is your favourite season?









2b **Read and match with the pictures.**

A
After hot days it is cool. The days are shorter. But I can eat a lot of fruit and vegetables. Every day my friends and I go for walks and play football. We go to school.

B
The days are so beautiful! There is snow on the trees and houses. It is cold. But I can ski and play snowballs. At home I play computer games and read books.

C
The sun shines a lot. The days are sunny and hot. It does not rain. I can eat ice cream and swim in the river. The water in the river is warm.

D
The days are longer and the nights are shorter. The days are nice and warm. There are a lot of beautiful flowers. Swallows and other birds are here. I can fly a kite, run, jump and play games in the yard.

2c **Listen and check.**

3a **Work in pairs. Look, copy and complete.**

3b **Work in groups. Make sentences and talk about the seasons.**

e.g. It's spring. It's warm. In spring the trees are green. We have clean yards. On the farms there are baby animals. I can play...

LESSON 2 Summer holidays are fun!

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2 **Listen and put the pictures in the correct order.**





3 **Work in pairs. Ask and write five differences.**

e.g. A blue sky – a grey sky

Pupil A: Look at this picture.
Pupil B: Look at page 71.
Is there a ...? Do you have a ...?
What colour is/are ...?
What is/are ... doing?



4 **Read and say True or False.**

Last summer my parents, my elder brother and I went to a small town near the Black sea. We got there by train. I like to go by train, look in the window and see beautiful nature. When we came to the town, it rained a lot. We went to the hotel by taxi. We got up at eight o'clock in the morning and went for breakfast. For breakfast we ate porridge. I did not like it. After breakfast we went to the sea. We wanted to swim and sunbathe but it was cloudy and cool. So we did not swim. In the evening we stayed in the hotel and watched TV.

1 They went to a big city near the Black Sea.
2 She likes to look in the window and see beautiful nature.
3 They went to the hotel by taxi.
4 They got up at seven o'clock.
5 After breakfast they went to the cinema.
6 In the evening they watched TV.

LESSON 3 Autumn

1 **Listen and sing.**

2a **Work in groups. Copy the table. Ask and complete.**

e.g. Dilnoza, do you read books (when it rains)? Yes, I do.
Do you do your homework (when it rains)? No, I don't.

name	read books	watch TV	play games	do homework
Dilnoza	4	4	8	8

2b **Report. e.g.** Dilnoza reads books and watches TV (when it rains).

3a **Answer the questions.**

1 How many seasons are there in Uzbekistan?
2 How many seasons are there in Africa?

3b **Listen and choose the right words.**

Thumbelina is a *girl/boy*. She had a *sister/mother*. They lived in a big *house/flat*. In Uzbekistan there are *two/four* seasons: winter, spring, summer and autumn. It was summer. It was *hot/cold*. In autumn swallows go to *Africa/England*. In Africa there are only *two/three* seasons: winter and summer. Thumbelina likes to live in a *flat/flower*.

4 **Work in two groups. Read, choose and write the sentences.**

1 I like autumn because it rains a lot and I like rainy weather. 2 I like winter because it is cold and I like fresh air. 3 It is cool. 4 It is snowy. 5 Yellow, red, and orange trees are fantastic! 6 There is snow on trees and houses. 7 I like autumn flowers. 8 I like skiing in the mountains. 9 These flowers are wonderful. 10 I like playing hockey. 11 It is time to go to school. 12 I feel very healthy and happy. 13 I have a lot of friends at school. 14 I like fresh air and beautiful nature.

Group A: Autumn.
e.g. 1 I like autumn because it rains a lot and I like rainy weather. ...
Group B: Winter.
e.g. 2 I like winter because it is cold and I like fresh air. ...

5 **Read and answer the questions.**

1 Why does Sabina write the letter to Lucy?
2 When is Teachers' Day in England?

15 September
Dear Lucy
I hope you are well. Please give my best wishes to your mother for Teachers' Day on 1 October. I hope she has a happy holiday.
Love
Sabina

1 October
Dear Sabina
I hope you and your family are well. My mother thanks you for your best wishes. It is interesting for us. We don't have Teachers' Day in England. My Mum likes this holiday. Now in our family we want to have Teachers' Day too!
Love
Lucy

LESSON 4 Winter days

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Look, listen and repeat.**

21 22 23	twenty	first second third
24 25 26 27 28 29 30	+	th

3 **Look at the calendar. Write in order.**

e.g. The eighth of March,



4a **Write the sentences.**

e.g. Bob's birthday is on the twenty-seventh of December.

4b **Work in pairs. Ask and guess your partner's birthday.**

e.g. **A:** My birthday is in June/September... .
B: Is it on the twenty-second?
A: Yes, it is. /No, it isn't.

5a **Read the text and answer the questions.**

1) Who teaches a polar bear to swim?
2) Why do polar bears put their noses in the snow?

Polar bears are very big. They are three metres long. They live in the Arctic. It is very cold there but polar bears swim in the Arctic Ocean. The mother polar bear teaches her baby to swim. The mother polar bear makes a house in the snow. The little bears are with the parents for a year. They like playing. Baby polar bears put their noses in the snow when they play Hide and Seek.



5b **Say True, False or Don't know.**

a Polar bears are good mothers.
b They like water.
c All children like playing with polar bears.
d Polar bears are brown.
e Polar bears are domestic animals.
f Father bears find fish for baby bears.

Remember:

21 twenty-**first**
22 twenty-**second**
23 twenty-**third**
24 – 30 } **th**

LESSON 5 Spring is coming.

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Play "Find Your Partner".**

3 **Work in pairs. Ask and answer.**
e.g. **A:** What's the cow's baby?
B: A calf. What's the duck's baby?

duckling, chick, puppy,
calf, kid, lamb, foal, kitten
Horse, Cat, Goat, Sheep, Hen,
Dog, Cow, Duck

4a **Read and put the verbs in the Past Simple.**

The Ugly Duckling

When spring came, there were a lot of baby animals on the farm. Mother Duck (1 have) five little eggs and one big egg. One day the five little eggs (2 open) and five little ducklings came out. The ducklings were very nice. Then the big egg opened and a big ugly duckling came out. He went to the farm yard. There were a lot of baby animals. A foal played with a little lamb and a kid. But they (3 not want) to play with the ugly duckling. "Go away! You are ugly," they said. The ugly duckling (4 see) little yellow chicks. They were funny. But they did not swim. The ugly duckling did not have friends.
Winter came. The ugly duckling went to a small house and (5 live) there. In spring the ugly duckling (6 go) to the river. In the water he saw a beautiful white bird. "Who is it?" he asked. The other beautiful white bird said, "It's you. You are a beautiful white bird". Now the ugly duckling had a friend and he (7 be) happy.

4b **Listen and check.**



4c **Read and write T for True and F for False.**

e.g. 1 F

1 Mother Duck had five big eggs and one little egg.
2 A foal, a lamb and a kid did not want to play with him.
3 Little chicks were funny.
4 In winter the ugly duckling lived in a small house.
5 In spring he went to the farm yard.
6 The ugly duckling was a beautiful white bird.



5 **Write in order.**

December October, March,
June, April, August, February, November,
July, May, September, May

LESSON 6 Project

1 **Listen and sing.**

2a **Read and write your answers.**

How active are you? Say what you like doing:

1 on a warm spring	2 on a rainy day	3 after lessons
a sitting in the yard	a going to the cinema	a reading books
b going for a walk	b having a rest at home	b visiting my friends
c playing tennis or football	c playing chess and draughts with my family	c playing games with my friends

2b **Find and write your score.**

scores		
1	2	3
a 0 b 1 c 2	a 1 b 0 c 2	a 0 b 2 c 1

2c **Read.**

How active are you?

results
5 – 6 Great! You are very active.
2 – 4 You are active.
0 – 1 You are not active.

3 **Work in groups. Copy and complete the table about Uzbekistan.**

	Uzbekistan			
	spring	summer	autumn	winter
months		*June* *July* *August*		
days				*cold*

4 **Listen and complete the table.**

	Australia			
	spring	summer	autumn	winter
months		*December* *January* *February*		
days			*cool*	

5 **Work in groups.**

Group A: Talk about seasons in Uzbekistan.

Group B: Talk about seasons in Australia.

Unit 11 Lesson 2

Activity 3 Work in pairs. Ask and write five differences.

Pupil B: Look at this picture.

Is there a ...?
Do you have a ...?
What colour is/are ...?
What is/are ... doing?



LESSON 1 What's the weather like?

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2 **Look at the pictures. Guess the new words.**

fine bad freezing





3a **Copy and write the words under the line.**

hot cold freezing
warm cool

45°	35°	25°	15°	-5°	-15°
e.g. *very hot*					



3b **Chain Drill.**

e.g. **A:** What do you do when it's freezing/hot/cool/warm/cold?
B: I put on my coat/stay at home/go for walks/go swimming/watch TV/play in the yard...

4 **Look, read and translate.**

ⓐ Why are you happy? ☺
Because the weather is nice.

ⓑ Why are you sad? ☹
Because the weather is bad.

5a **Listen and say what weather Akmal likes and why.**

5b **Work in pairs. Ask and answer.**

e.g. **A:** What weather do you like?
B: I like cool/cold/... weather.
A: Why do you like ... weather?
B: Because when it's ... I can ... .
What weather do you like?

5c **Report about your partner.**

e.g. B stays at home when it's cold. S/he reads books and watches TV because s/he doesn't like cold weather.

6 **Read and find the parts of a day.**

a In the morning
b In the afternoon
c In the evening

The weather is different in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening.
1 _____ the weather is nice again. Children go to the yard and play games. They climb, run, play hopscotch, play tag and play hide and seek. People come home from work.
2 _____ the weather is nice. A cool wind blows. The sun shines, the sky is bright. It is a good time to go for walks. Children go to kindergarten.
3 _____ it's very hot. There are no clouds in the sky. There is no wind. People stay under the trees. Many people stay at home.

Remember:

What do you do when it's cold?
I put on my coat (when it's cold).
(When it's cold) I put on my coat.

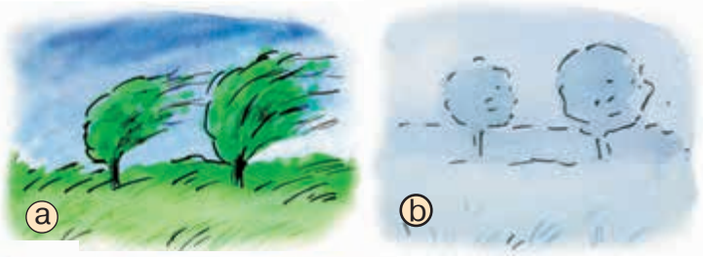
LESSON 2 Sunny days are lovely!

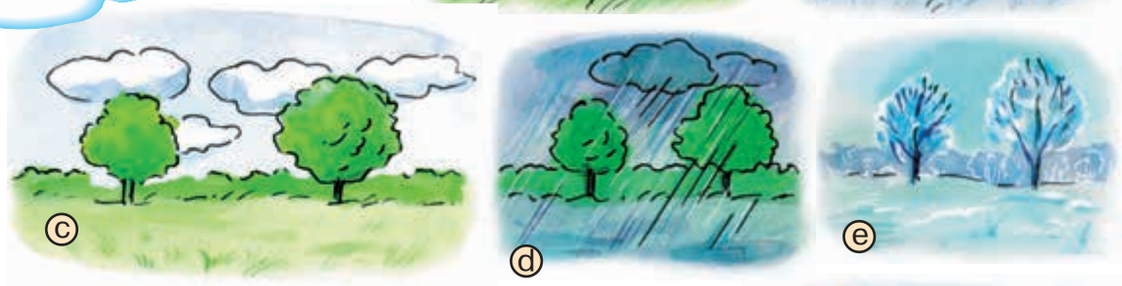
1 **Listen and repeat.**

2a **Match the words and pictures.**

ice – icy
fog – foggy

1 rain**y**
2 su**nny**
3 fo**ggy**
4 ic**y**
5 wind**y**
6 cloud**y**





2b **Look and say what kind of day it is.**

e.g. It's a rainy day.

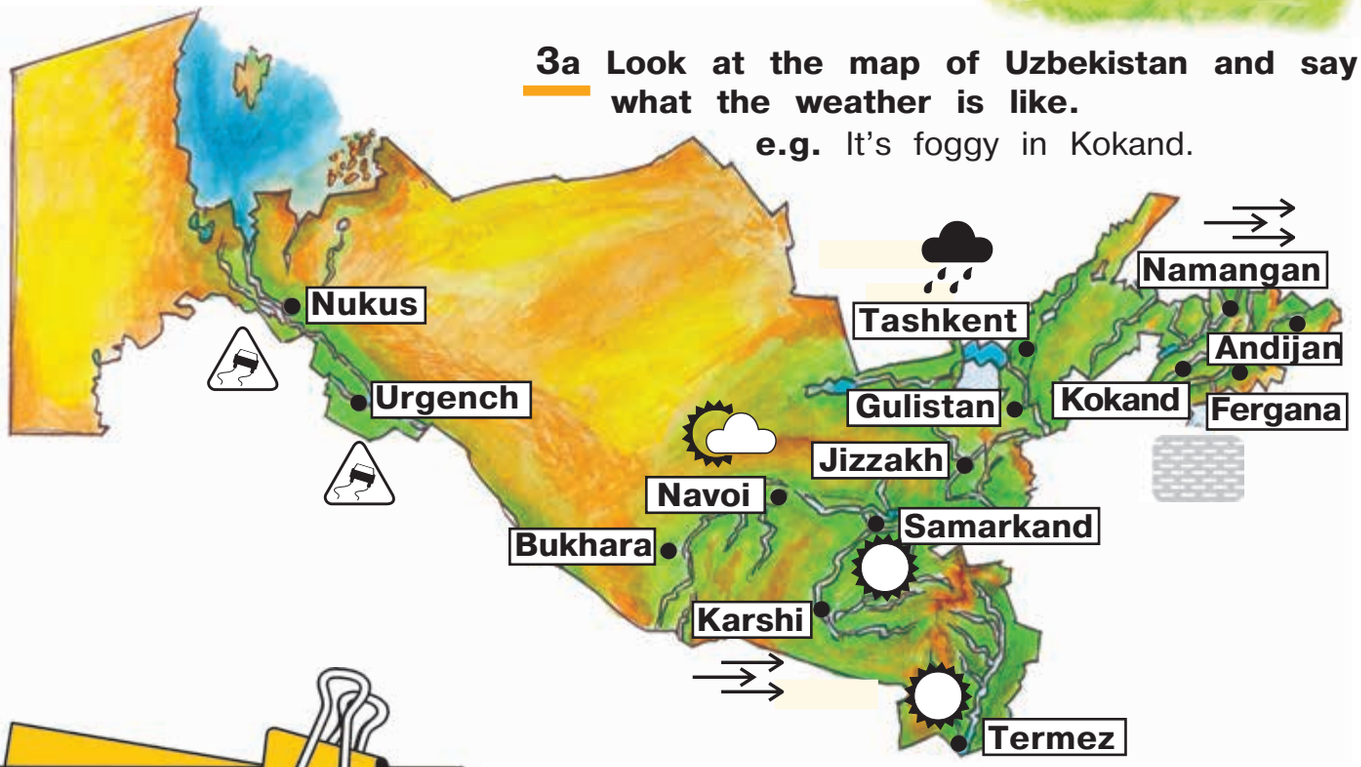
2c **Work in pairs. Ask and answer.**

A: (Points to a picture.) What kind of day is it?
B: It's a windy day. What kind of day is it?



3a **Look at the map of Uzbekistan and say what the weather is like.**

e.g. It's foggy in Kokand.



Remember:

It's a rain**y** day.
It's a fo**gg**y day.
It's an ic**y** day.

3b **Work in pairs. Ask and answer.**

e.g. **A:** What's the weather like in Kokand?
B: It's foggy in Kokand. What's the weather like in Nukus?

3c **Write the weather in your place.**

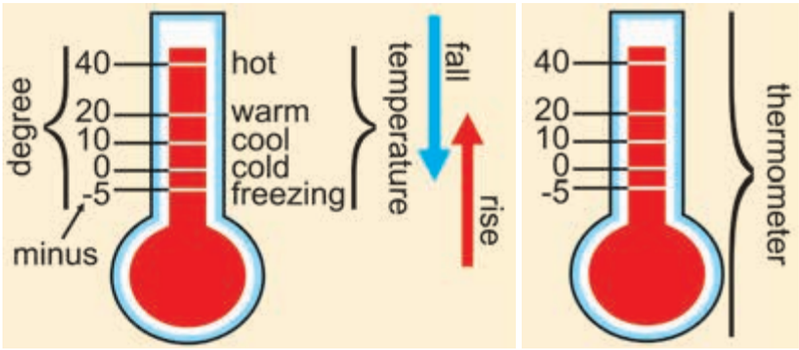
e.g. In Nukus it's cold and icy.

LESSON 3 What's the temperature?

1 **Listen and sing.**

2a **Look and guess the new words.**

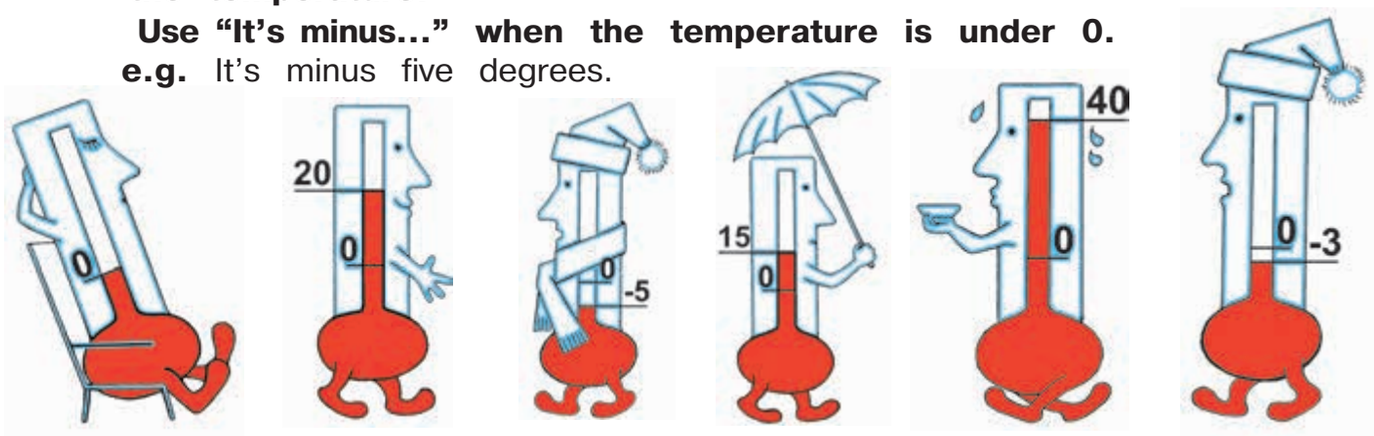
2b **Listen, repeat and read.**



3 **Look and write the temperature.**

Use "It's minus..." when the temperature is under 0.

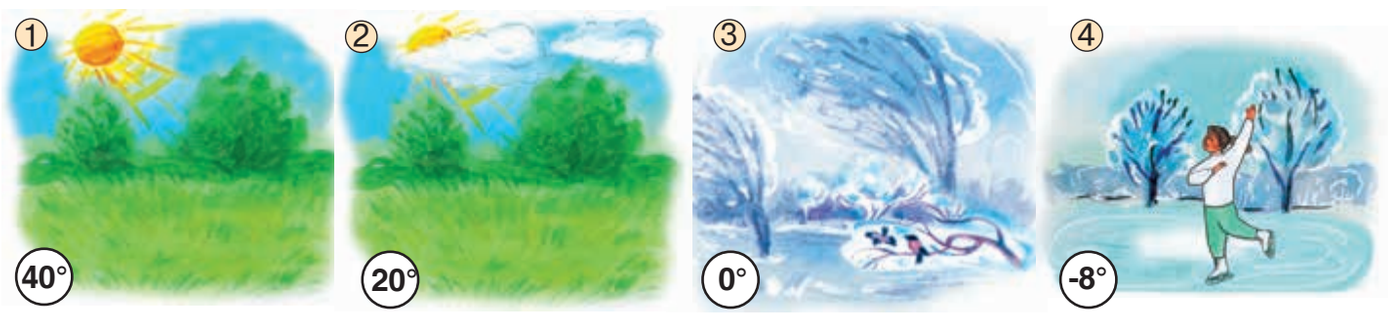
e.g. It's minus five degrees.



4 **Work in pairs. Speak about the temperature and the weather.**

e.g. **A:** Picture one.

B: It's sunny. It's hot. The temperature is 40 degrees. Picture five.





place	weather in spring	temperature		clothes
		on rainy days	on sunny days	
e.g. *London*				

The temperature **is five degrees.**
The temperature **is minus five (degrees).**
14° = fourteen **degrees**

5a **Listen, copy and complete the table.**

5b **Say what you know about British weather.**

LESSON 4 Seasons and weather

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Talk about the weather in Uzbekistan in winter.**

cold, cool, freezing, icy, snowy, foggy, cloudy, sunny, the temperature is/ falls/rises

3a **Read and find the word with*.**

Phew. This is not for me. It's dry and hot. The sun is shining. I don't like the sun because I melt*. Help me! I'm sick. I must have cold because I must have snow. I must have freezing weather because I must have fresh air. I must have snow and ice. Sun, sun, go away!











3b **Say the sentences about the snowman.**

e.g. ☺ I like winter because it's freezing.
☹ I don't like sun because I melt.

☺ winter ... freezing
☺ wind ... cold
☺ cold ... can have snow
☺ snow ... can play snowballs
☺ ice ... can sledge
☹ warm weather ... melt
☹ dry and hot weather ... melt
☹ warm days ... melt

4 **Work in groups. Say what season and what weather you like/don't like.**

e.g. I like summer because it's hot. I like hot weather because I can go swimming. / I don't like summer because it's hot. I don't like hot weather because I can't play football.

5 **Read about Tashkent. Answer the question.**
Which months are dry/cold/hot/rainy?

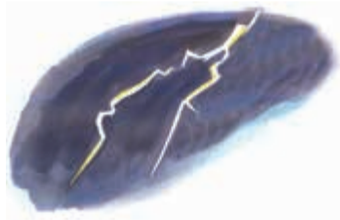
The weather in Tashkent is very dry. The summer is long, hot and dry. But in the mountains near Tashkent there is snow in summer. In July the temperature is about 37 degrees. There are about 200 sunny days. The spring is wet and very rainy in the mountains. In winter there is snow, but not a lot. In January the temperature is usually 1 to -2 degrees.

Remember:

I like + noun ... because ... .
I **like winter because** it's cold and I can have snow.

LESSON 5 Stormy weather

1 **Listen and sing.**




2a **Match the words. Write the meaning.**

1 hailstone	a чувствовать
2 hail	b яркий
3 bright	c (идет) град
4 duststorm	d метель, вьюга
5 feel	e пыльная буря
6 snowstorm	f градина
7 thunderstorm	g гроза

2b **Listen, repeat and read.**

2c **Chain Drill.**

e.g. I like/don't like hailstorm.
What about you?

3a **Read and say.**

I am happy. = I feel happy.
I feel sad/angry/hot/warm/cold.

3b **Chain Drill.**

I like/don't like hailstorm. I feel happy/sad.





3c **Listen and complete the sentences.**

1 The boy feels ... because he ... hailstorm.
2 The girl feels ... because she ... rain.

4 **Work in pairs. Look and speak about the people in the pictures.**

e.g. **A:** How does s/he feel? (How do they feel?)
B: S/he feels ... because s/he likes ... .
(They feel ... because they don't like ...)





Remember:

I feel happy (angry, sad).
I feel angry because ... .
I am happy/angry/sad.

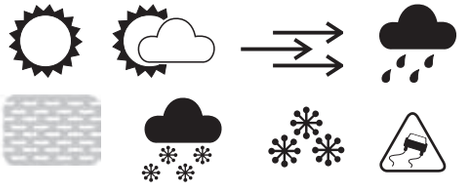
5 **Read and say the season.**

The sky is not so bright. There are usually dark clouds and it is very windy. The sun does not shine and there are often hail-storms. The days are short and dark.

LESSON 6 Project

1 **Listen and sing.**

2a **Work in groups. Copy and complete the maps of Uzbekistan and England, Scotland and Wales with symbols and temperatures.**







2b **Write the reports about Uzbekistan and England, Scotland and Wales and get ready for the TV programme.**

e.g. *Tuesday 7 June. In Fergana the weather is nice. It's warm and sunny. The temperature is 20°-24°.*

2c **Report.**

e.g. Today is Tuesday 7 June.
Here is the weather forecast.
In Bukhara it is...



I can

1) **I can talk about my favourite season.** Я могу рассказать о любимом сезоне. **e.g.** I like spring. The grass and trees are green. On the farms there are baby ... .
2) **I can talk about my summer holidays.** Я могу рассказать о своих летних каникулах. **e.g.** Last summer my parents and I went to the Black sea.
3) **I can talk about special days.** Я могу говорить о специальных днях. **e.g.** When is your birthday? My birthday is on the twenty-second of July.
4) **I can say the months of a year in order.** Я могу назвать месяцы года по порядке. **e.g.** January, February...
5) **I can ask and say what people do when it's hot/warm/cool/cold/freezing.** Я могу спросить и сказать, что делают люди, когда погода жаркая/теплая/прохладная/холодная/морозная. **e.g.** I put on my coat/stay at home/go for walks...
6) **I can tell what the weather is like in different parts of a day.** Я могу сказать, какая погода в разные части дня. **e.g.** In the morning the weather is nice. A cool wind blows.
7) **I can talk about the weather and temperature in Uzbekistan and England.** Я могу говорить о погоде и температуре в Узбекистане и Англии. **e.g.** What's the weather like in Kokand? It's sunny. It's hot. The temperature is 40°.
8) **I can ask and say how people feel about the weather.** Я могу спросить и сказать, как люди относятся к погоде. **e.g.** I feel angry because ... . How does s/he feel? S/he feels ... because s/he ... .
9) **I can say what people do when it's cold/hot ...** Я могу сказать, что делают люди, когда холодно/жарко ... . **e.g.** In summer it's always hot. People go swimming and play football.

LESSON 1 I like Navruz.

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2a **Read and match.**

1	New year begins	a	in July.
2	Independence Day is	b	on 21 March.
3	Children do not study	c	on 8 March.
4	Women's Day is	d	on 1 September.
5	Teachers' Day is	e	on 1 January.
6	Navruz is	f	on 1 October.

2b **Look and say the dates.**

e.g. 21 March = the twenty first of March





3a **Read and give a title. Answer the question.**

How do you say "Assalom Navro'z" in English?

21 March is the Navruz holiday. It is the Asian New Year. People in Central Asia celebrate this holiday. There is a lot of music, dancing and singing. People in our country like it very much. They do not work on this day. They visit their friends and family and say "Happy Navruz". They invite them to their homes. Often they take their children to the park. This is the first day of the spring holidays in schools. Children love Navruz.

3b **Answer the questions.**

e.g. Where do people celebrate Navruz?
People celebrate Navruz in Central Asia.

1 Is Navruz the Asian New Year?
2 When do people celebrate Navruz?
3 What do people do on this holiday?
4 Do people go to work at Navruz?
5 What do children do at Navruz?
6 Do people love Navruz?

4a **Read and add two sentences.**

I like Navruz because	it's a good holiday. the weather is nice. I like spring. there is a lot of music. we visit our friends. the spring holidays begin.

4b **Work in groups. Ask and answer.**

Why do you like Navruz?

e.g. I like Navruz because it's a good holiday.

Remember:

1 May- the first of May
In July
On 21 March
Happy Navruz!
Happy Birthday!

LESSON 2 Come and stay with us.

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2a **Read and give a title.**



At Navruz people cook palov, manti and shashlik. There are a lot of cakes, jam and sweets. And of course women cook sumalak. They must be good at cooking it. Children like sumalak. All the children in the Abdullaev family like eating sumalak very much. Their mother cooks it every year.











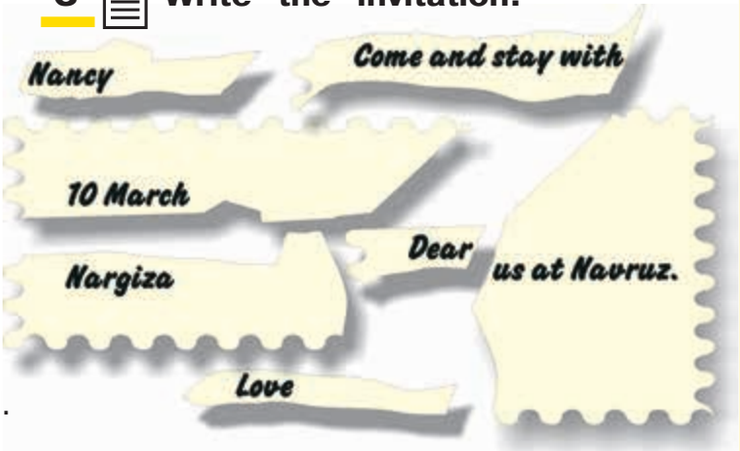


2b **Write questions to the answers.**

e.g. At Navruz people cook palov, manti and shashlik.
What do people cook at Navruz?

1 Women cook sumalak. What ... ?
2 Children like eating sumalak. What ... ?
3 The children in the Abdullaev family like sumalak. What ... ?
4 The mother cooks sumalak very well. What ... ?

3 **Write the invitation.**



Remember:

At Navruz
At New Year
On Sunday
At Hayt

4 **Write an invitation to your friend.**

5 **Answer your friend's invitation.**

6 **Play "Four Corners".**

Dear ...
Thank you for your invitation.
See you at Navruz.
Love
...

LESSON 3 Navruz in Bukhara

1 **Listen and sing.**

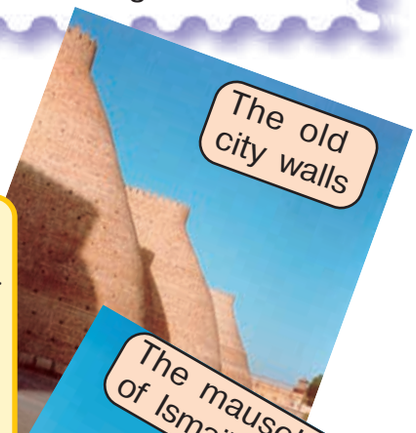
2a **Listen and answer.**
Who is staying in Bukhara?
What holiday is it?

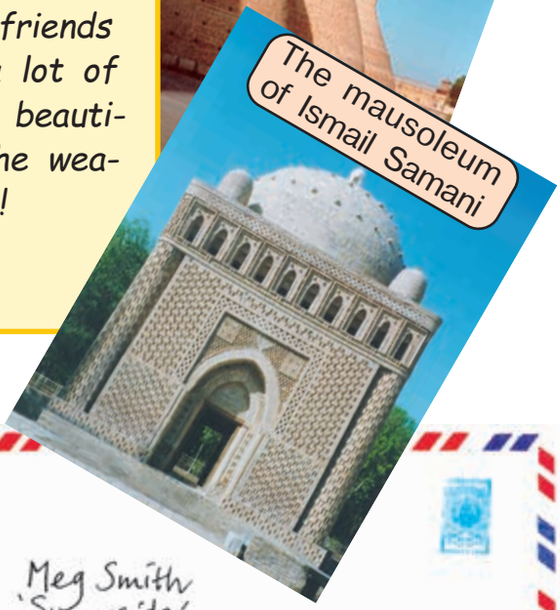
2b **Listen again. Put the sentences in order.**

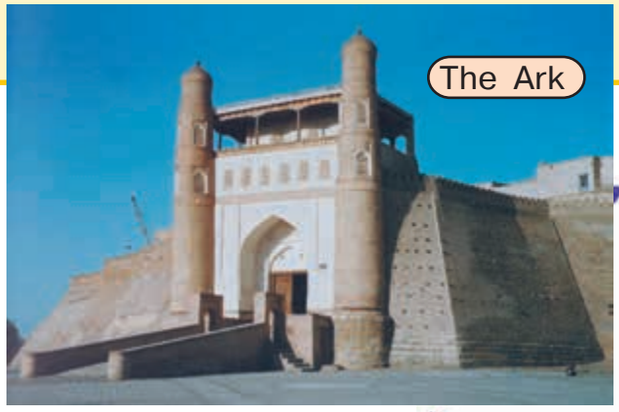
1 Vika can come at three o'clock.
2 Nancy likes sumalak.
3 They are happy.
4 Nargiza invites Vika to the park.
5 Nancy, a girl from Australia, is staying in Bukhara.
6 The girls are eating sumalak.

3a **Read and answer.**
Is Nancy happy in Bukhara?
Which words tell us this?

Dear Meg
I'm having a good time here in Bukhara. We are visiting people and eating a lot of food. My new friends are great! Bukhara is a beautiful town with a lot of interesting places. Look at my photos. They're beautiful! What's your favourite? I like the Ark. The weather is fine. Look at the sky! Blue, blue, blue!
Love
Nancy


The old city walls


The mausoleum of Ismail Samani


The Ark

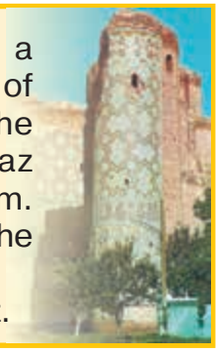
Meg Smith
'Sunnyside'
35 Silver Road
Wanneroo
WA 2314
Australia
BY AIR MALL

3b **Answer the questions.**
What is Nancy doing?
What is Bukhara like?
What is the weather like?
Which places does Nancy visit?

4 **Work in pairs. Read and answer.**
Do you want to visit Bukhara or Shakhrisabz? Why?

e.g. I want to visit Shakhrisabz because it's a beautiful town. I can see...

Visit Shakhrisabz. Shakhrisabz is a beautiful town. There are a lot of interesting places. There is the Ak-Saray Palace, Kok Gumbaz Mosque and the old Mausoleum. Look at the photo. In spring the weather is warm and nice.
Please visit beautiful Shakhrisabz.



LESSON 4 Fun in April

1 **Listen and sing.**





2a **What do you do on this day?**

2b **Read and do.**





Pinch punch
First of the month
And no returns!

3a **Listen and answer the questions.**

1 Do people always say true things on the first of April?
2 Do you think April Fool's Day is a good day?

3b **Listen again and put the sentences in order.**
e.g. 1b

a For example, Lucy's mother says to Lucy, "Look! There's a black cat in your schoolbag. Lucy looks in her schoolbag but there is no cat there.
b April Fool's Day is a funny day in England. It is on 1 April.
c Her mother laughs and says, "April Fool!".
d On 1 April people say things which are not true. When the things are funny, people laugh.
e But we can't do it after twelve o'clock.

4 **Read 1 April news. Is it true?**

This is the Channel 27 six o'clock news. Look at this new tree. It has sweets. People come and take them. Phone us if you want to eat them. Our telephone number is 222255555.



5a **Read Aziz's joke for 1 April.**



5b **Work in pairs. Write a joke for 1 April.**

5c **Tell the class your joke for 1 April.**

LESSON 5 May Day holiday

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Look and answer.**

1) Who do you see in the picture?
2) What colour are the girls' dresses?
3) What are the girls doing?
4) What season is it?
5) What country is it?



3a **Read and choose a title.**

1 My favourite season
2 May Day in England
3 Dancing

May Day is a holiday in England. On May Day young people take flowers to their homes. They sing spring songs and choose a May king and May queen. The May king and May queen have beautiful spring flowers on their heads. Children dance round a maypole with coloured ribbons. The ribbons make a bright picture on the maypole. But not a lot of people do it now.

3b **Look and match the sentences in 3a and the pictures.**


ⓐ


ⓑ


ⓒ

3c **Make pairs of words.**

1 grey	a queen
2 young	b a lot of
3 not a lot of	c bright
4 king	d old

4 **Put the words in order.**

e.g. 1 May Day is a holiday in England.

5 **Say True or False.**

British people cook sumalak on 21 March.

People take a maypole to their homes.

May Day is a holiday in India.

On May Day people have a lot of flowers.

At Navruz children dance round the maypole with ribbons.

People like singing on May Day.



Remember:

Who do you see in the picture?
What do you see in the picture?
On May Day/April's Fool Day
girl**'s** dresses
girl**s'** dresses

UNIT 13 Spring holidays

LESSON 6 Project

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Work in pairs. Make a new spring holiday. Copy and complete.**

When ...
Name ...
What people do ...
What children do ...
What people eat ...
Presents ...

3 **Draw and describe a present for your new spring holiday.**



tugun (dasturkhon)



perfume



flowers



cake



chocolate



present



4 **Work in groups of four. Ask and guess the present.**

e.g. Is it big/small?
Is it round/square?
What colour is it?
What can we do with it?

5 **Report to the class. Describe your new spring holiday and present.**

e.g. Our new spring holiday is on 30 April. Its name is ... .

I can

1) I can say about my favourite things/sport/subject/month/season/holiday.
e.g. My hobby's tennis.

2) I can say about my family.
e.g. My mother's name is...

3) I can say about who is the youngest/oldest in my family.
e.g. My grandad is the oldest in my family.

4) I can say about my favourite toys when I was a little girl/boy.
e.g. My favourite toys were a train and a teddy bear.

5) I can say about my house/flat.
e.g. Our family lives in a house/flat. We have a kitchen...

6) I can say about my parents' jobs and where they work.
e.g. My mother's a doctor. She works at the hospital.

7) I can say how people look like.
e.g. She is tall/short. She is thin/plump. She has long straight blond hair.

I can

8) I can say what people did in the past.
e.g. Yesterday I stayed at home. I helped my mother.

9) I can say what people must and mustn't do.
e.g. We must learn English words. We mustn't play with matches.

10) I can say about school timetable.

11) I can ask and say the time.
e.g. What time is it? It's...

12) I can talk about school rooms (geography room, computer room...)

13) I can say the rainbow colours.

14) I can ask and talk about my day and my friend's day.
e.g. I always get up at 7 o'clock. S/he gets up at...

15) I can ask and say about things I like doing.
e.g. I like playing ... Do you like playing chess? S/he doesn't like doing sums.

16) I can say about baby animals and how I look after them.
e.g. gosling, kid, poult, foal, lamb ... My puppy barks loudly/softly/noisly... I feed my pet.

17) I can talk about different habitats and the animals.
e.g. Sharks, whales, dolphins and turtles live in the ocean.

18) I can ask and say about how long the animals can live.
e.g. How long can snakes live? They live about 20 years.

19) I can say what people did on their summer holidays.
e.g. Last summer we went to a small town near the Black sea.

20) I can talk and write about my favourite season.
e.g. I like autumn because it rains a lot and I like rainy weather.

21) I can say a fairy tale.
e.g. The ugly duckling.

22) I can ask and say about the weather and temperature in different cities.
e.g. What kind of day is it? It's cold. The temperature is minus three degrees.

23) I can say how people celebrate holidays.
e.g. 21 March is the Navruz holiday.

24) I can write an invitation card.
e.g. Dear Nancy
Come and stay with us at Navruz.

25) I can sing a lot of songs.
e.g. "I have a grandad", "I like English", "Seasons" and others.

Unit 1 All about me

Progress Check 1

1 **Complete the sentences. Use the words:** are, like, is, have, am. *(5x2=10)*

Hello. I (1) ... Lucy. My father's name (2) ... Thomas. My parents (3) ... teachers. We (4) ... two cats. We all (5) ... football.

2 **Write questions to the answers.** *(5x2=10)*

1) My name is Akmal.	your/What's/name?
2) I am from Uzbekistan.	are/Where/from/you?
3) I am 11 years old.	you/are/How/old?
4) 10 Bobur Street, Istiqbol.	address/your/What's?
5) I am fine.	are/How/you?

3 **Complete the sentences about you.** *(5x2=10)*

1) My name's ... . 2) My favourite holiday is ... . 3) My hobbies are: ... . 4) My favourite sports are: ... . 5) My favourite subject is ... .

4 **Complete the sentences about your family**. *(5x2=10)*

e.g. There are four people in my family.

1) There are ... . 2) I have ... . 3) My father's name ... . 4) My mother is ... . 5) My elder brother ... . 6) My younger sister ... .

5 **Listen and choose the right words.** *(5x2=10)*

1) There are four/five people in Kate's family. 2) Kate's father is 55/45 years old. 3) They have three/two cats. 4) Kate's mother is younger/older than her father. 5) Tom is the oldest/youngest in the family. 6) Kate is 12/11 years old.

Total: 50 points

Unit 2 At home and at work

Progress Check 2

(5x2=10)

1 **Complete the sentences. Use the words:** sisters, lives, are, plays, is.

Aziz (1) ... in a house. There (2) ... six people in his family. He has a father, a mother, a brother and two (3) ... . His favourite room (4) ... living room. He (5) ... chess and reads books there.

2 **Look and match**. **e.g.** 1b *(5x2=10)*

1) A doctor works	a) at the college.
2) A secretary works	b) at the hospital.
3) A teacher works	c) at the police station.
4) A farmer works	d) at the supermarket.
5) A policeman works	e) on a farm.
6) A shop assistant works	f) at the office.

3 **Match the questions and answers. e.g.** 1d *(5x2=10)*

1) Where do you work? 2) What do you do? 3) Do you have a grandmother? 4) How old is your sister? 5) How many people are there in your family? 6) What's your address?

a) I'm a mechanic. b) 5 Amir Temur Street, Ferghana. c) There are four. d) I work at the office. e) She is eight. f) Yes, I do. I have a grandfather too.

4 **Write the sentences.** *(5x2=10)*

e.g. 1) is/English/she. She is English.
2) She/a sister/and/has/a brother.
3) do/What/you/do?
4) you/Where/work/do?
5) favourite/your/What's/subject?
6) goes/on/to/school/foot/He.

5 **Listen and write T for true and F for false.** *(5x2=10)*

1) Jessica has a sister. ***T***
2) Jessica works at the hospital.
3) Monica is a nurse.
4) She goes to work on foot.
5) Her work starts at 6 o'clock.
6) She goes to bed at 11 o'clock.

Total: 50 points

Unit 4 My school life

Progress Check 3

(5x2=10)

1 **Complete the sentences. Use the words:** sixth, third, first, second, fifth.

1) Wednesday is the *third* day of the week. 2) Friday is the ... day of the week. 3) Monday is the ... day of the week. 5) Tuesday is the ... day of the week. 4) Saturday is the ... day of the week. 6) Sunday is the ... day of the week.

2 **Read and choose**. **e.g.** 1 mustn't *(5x2=10)*

1) We must/mustn't play with matches. 2) We must/mustn't go to school on Sunday. 3) We must/mustn't get ready for our lessons. 4) We must/mustn't learn English words. 5) We must/mustn't work hard. 6) We must/mustn't play football in the classroom.

3 **Match**. **e.g.** 1f *(5x2=10)*

1) go 2) see 3) buy 4) swim 5) eat 6) have

a) swam b) bought c) ate d) saw e) had f) went

4 **Complete the sentences about you**. *(5x2=10)*

1) My head is ***big and round***. 2) My eyes are ... . 3) My nose ... . 4) My mouth ... . 5) My ears ... . 6) My hair ... .

5 **Listen and complete with:** dancing, swimming, playing chess *(5x2=10)*

Monday	**e.g.** *swimming*
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	

Total: 50 points

Unit 5 I like English. Do you?

Progress Check 4

1 **Complete the sentences about you**. *(5x2=10)*

1) I like *botany*. It's interesting.
2) My favourite lesson is ... .
3) I like ... . It's fun.
4) I don't like ... . It's boring.
5) I don't like ... . It's difficult.
6) I (don't) like ... . We sing songs there.

2 **Look and write**. *(5x2=10)*

e.g. 8.00 – It's eight o'clock.

1) 8.00 2) 10.30 3) 4.45 4) 8.15 5) 7.00 6) 12.15

3 **Complete the sentences**. *(5x2=10)*

1) I play football in/at the evening. 2) I go to school in/at 8 o'clock.
3) I have lunch at/in 2 o'clock. 4) We don't have lessons on/at Sunday.
5) I go to school at/in the morning.

4 **Write questions for the answers**. *(5x2=10)*

e.g. My sister has dark eyes. — What colour eyes does your sister have?

1) My sister has dark eyes. — have/What/eyes/colour/does/your sister?
2) Her hair is long and straight. — her/What's/like/hair?
3) He has brown eyes. — eyes/What colour/does/have/he?
4) Yes, it is. — Is/interesting/history?
5) Yes. We have lessons on Friday. — lessons/Do/have/you/Friday/on?
6) My brother's name is Davlat. — your/What's/name/brother's?

5 **Listen and match. e.g.** 1c *(5x2=10)*

1) What's your school like?
2) Is there a library there?
3) Do you like PE?
4) What's your favourite subject?
5) Do you like singing?
6) Who is your favourite singer?

a) I like music.
b) I like Shahzoda very much.
c) It's nice.
d) Yes, I'm good at singing.
e) Yes, there is.
f) No, it's boring.

Total: 50 points

Unit 7 My day

Progress Check 5

1 **Put the sentences in order**. **e.g.** 1e *(5x2=10)*

a) I come home and have lunch.
b) Then I do my homework.
c) I go to bed at 10 o'clock.
d) I have breakfast and go to school.
e) I get up at 7 o'clock.
f) I get washed in the bathroom.

2 **Write questions to the answers**. *(5x2=10)*

e.g. 1) He gets up at 7 o'clock. — When does he get up?

2) He gets washed in the bathroom. — in/the/What/does/do/bathroom/he?
3) Yes, he does. — he/have/Does/breakfast?
4) He comes home at 2 o'clock. — does/come/he/home/When?
5) In the evening he does his homework. — do/does/he/his/When/homework?
6) He goes to bed at 10 o'clock. — does/When/he/to/bed/go?

3 **Complete the sentences about you. Use the words:** always, never, often, usually, sometimes. *(5x2=10)*

e.g. 1) I never go to school by bus.

1) I go to school by bus.
2) I get up at 6 o'clock.
3) I work hard.
4) I go to the park on Sunday.
5) I play football.
6) I go home on foot.

4a  **Listen and underline.** *(5x2=10)*

Sam Libby lives in *Paris/London*. He teaches history at the university and he has a lot of students. He gets up at *6 o'clock/6.30* and has breakfast at *7 o'clock/7.30*. He starts work at *8 o'clock/9 o'clock*. He goes home at *4 o'clock/4.30*. He likes his job because it's very interesting but he doesn't work every day. On Tuesday and Thursday he *stays at home/goes to work*.

4b **Read and match. e.g.** 1d *(5x2=10)*

1) Where does Sam live?
2) What does he do?
3) When does he get up?
4) Is his job interesting?
5) When does he go home?
6) Does he work every day?

a) Yes, it is.
b) No, he doesn't.
c) At 4 o'clock
d) He lives in London.
e) At 6.30.
f) He is a history teacher.

Total: 50 points

Unit 8 Things I like

Progress Check 6

1 **Read and answer the questions**. *(5x2=10)*

My name is Henry. I like playing computer games. They are very interesting. My little sister doesn't like computer games. She likes collecting dolls. She has a lot of beautiful dolls. On Sunday I like playing football with my friends. My sister likes playing see-saw in the playground.

e.g. 1) What is the boy's name? The boy's name is Henry.

1) What is the boy's name? The/is/name/boy's/Henry.
2) What is the boy's hobby? hobby/His/playing/is/computer/games.
3) Does his sister like playing computer games? doesn't/No,/she.
4) What is her hobby? dolls/She/collecting/likes.
5) What does he like doing on Sunday? Sunday/On/he/playing/likes/football/his friends/with.
6) What does his sister like doing on Sunday? see-saw/She/likes/playing/in/playground/the.

2 **Complete the sentences with:** *and, but*. *(5x2=10)*

e.g. I like tea but my brother doesn't.

1) I like tea ... my brother doesn't.
2) I like pop music ... my friend does too.

3) Alisher likes cycling ... his sister doesn't.
4) I play the dutor ... my father does too.
5) I like nature programmes ... my mother does too.
6) Karim likes playing chess ... his cousin doesn't.

3 **Put the words in the correct boxes**. *(10x1=10)*

nature, saxophone, comedy, botany, sports, playing draughts, sewing, rubob, maths, doira, collecting coins, mother tongue

TV programmes	hobby	school subjects	musical instruments
sports	collecting coins		

4 **Write the sentences**. *(5x2=10)*

1) on time/He/his/always/for/lessons/is.
2) My/nature/favourite/programme/is.
3) I/music/like/programme/don't.
4) do/What music/like/you?
5) a hobby/have/Do/you?

5  **Listen and complete. Use:** cartoons, dancing, sports programmes, rubob, guitar, piano. *(5x2=10)*

	likes	musical instrument
Kate	**e.g.** cartoons	
Jack		
Dilbar		

Total: 50 points

Unit 9 Furry friends

Progress Check 7

1 **Match the words. e.g.** cow – calf *(10x1=10)*

1) cow
2) horse
3) sheep
4) goose
5) duck
6) turkey
a) poult
b) duckling
c) kid
d) calf
e) foal
f) chick
7) pig
8) goat
9) camel
10) donkey
11) hen
g) foal
h) calf
i) lamb
j) piglet
k) gosling

2 **Match**. *(5x2=10)*

e.g. Horses neigh.

horses
dogs hens
cats sheep

cluck baa
miaow neigh
bark

3 **Write the questions**. *(5x2=10)*

1) you/times a day/do/How many/eat?
2) you/Do/your pet/look after?
3) do/How many times/you/a week/watch TV?
4) do/times a week/you/clean/How many/your room?
5) times a week/How many/you/go/do/to school?

4 **Match. e.g.** 1f *(5x2=10)*

1) it
2) they
3) I
a) them
b) us
c) you
4) he
5) we
6) you
d) him
e) me
f) it

5 **Listen and count the animals on the farm.** *(10x1=10)*

cows	donkeys	horses	sheep	goats	hens	roosters	turkeys	geese	ducks
e.g. 3	**x**								

Total: 50 points

Unit 11 Seasons

Progress Check 8

1 **Complete the sentences. Use the words:** rains, warm, shines, beautiful, season, yellow. *(5x2=10)*

Spring is a nice (1) *season* in Uzbekistan. In spring it is (2) ... . In the parks and streets there are many (3) ... flowers. They are red, white and (4) ... . The sun (5) ... . The days are very nice. In March it often (6) ... .

2 **Write the questions**. *(5x2=10)*

1) seasons/How many/there/are?
2) What season/after/comes/spring?
3) the sky/the sun/in/Is there?
4) What/colour/in spring/the sky/is?
5) it/Is/cool/in/May?

3 **Choose the correct word**. *(5x1=5)*

April is a (1) ... month. It's the (2) ... month of the year. Friday is the (3) ... day of the week. December is the (4) ... month of the year. June, (5) ... and August are summer months.

1) a autumn b winter c spring d summer
2) a second b fifth c sixth d fourth
3) a fifth b first c second d third
4) a tenth b twelfth c second d first
5) a May b March c April d July

4 **Find the odd word**. *(5x1=5)*

1) red thin brown black
2) mother leg daughter family
3) cow tiger elephant crocodile
4) desert flat forest mountains
5) climb swim run clever

5 **Read the text. Write T for true or F for false**. *(5x2=10)*

Hello! My name's Tim. I'm a robot. I don't go to school but I like reading. I like reading books about animals. I have a friend. He's a boy. His name's Sardor. He's twelve. He goes to school. He gets up at 6.30. He likes English, maths and history. Sardor has a dog. His dog is big and white. Sardor likes playing with his dog but he doesn't like cleaning his room.

1) Tim likes playing with the dog.
2) Tim is a robot.
3) Sardor is twelve.
4) Sardor's dog is black.
5) Tim and Sardor are friends.

6  **Listen and choose the right words.** *(5x2=10)*

Last summer I with my little (1) *brother/sister* went to the village. Our (2) *grandparents/parents* live there. The village is near the (3) *ocean/river*. My sister (4) *likes/doesn't like* swimming. We went (5) *fishing/swimming*. The weather was (6) *bad/nice*.

Total: 50 points

Unit 12 The weather

Progress Check 9

1 **Match the sentences**. **e.g.** 1b *(5x1=5)*

1) On a rainy day 2) In winter it 3) Bears can 4) In July it is
5) Polar bears 6) Monkeys are

a) are big and white. b) I like watching TV. c) winter in Australia.
d) climb and run. e) is cold. f) wild animals.

2 **Write the questions**. *(5x2=10)*

1) like/the/What's/weather/today?
2) you/do/do/when/it's/hot/What?
3) like/you/Do/hailstorms?
4) winter/can/you/do/What/in?
5) do/What/you/like/doing/in spring?

3 **Write True or False**. *(5x1=5)*

1) In winter the days are long. 2) In Australia it is hot in January. 3) We go swimming when it is cold. 4) It is freezing when the temperature is under 0. 5) When it is hot people like swimming.

4 **Write what animals are doing now**. *(5x2=10)*

e.g. Monkeys climb. = They are climbing now.
The crocodile swims. = It is swimming now.

1) Birds fly. 2) Gazelles run. 3) The dog jumps. 4) The tiger eats.
5) Elephants walk.

5 **Choose the correct answer**. *(5x2=10)*

1) Which animal gives milk? a) hen; b) rooster; c) cow; d) turkey
2) What can canaries do? a) speak; b) read; c) dance; d) sing
3) What do rabbits like eating? a) carrots; b) bones; c) cats; d) fish
4) What animal works hard? a) monkey; b) cow; c) donkey; d) lion
5) What animal looks like a tiger? a) dog; b) cat; c) turkey; d) goose

6  **Listen and write T for True and F for False.** *(5x1=5)*

1) The weather in Tashkent is very dry. **e.g.** ***T***
2) The summer is long, cool and dry.
3) In the mountains near Tashkent there is snow in summer.
4) In July the temperature is about 37 degrees.
5) The spring is wet and very snowy in the mountains.
6) In January the temperature is usually 1 to plus 2 degrees.

Total: 50 points

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 My favourite things

Homework

Write 4 sentences about your friend. Use:
Íàïèøèòå 4 ïðåäëîæåíèÿ î äðóãå. Èñïîëüçóéòå:

She/He likes
She/He can
She's/He's good at
Her/His favourite

_____

_____

_____

_____

Lesson 2 I have two sisters.

Classwork

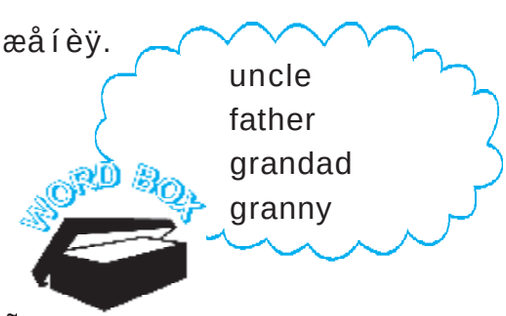
3a Read and complete.

1 There are _____ children in the family.
2 The eldest sister's _____ is Sabina.
3 Sabina wants to be a _____.
4 Davron and Madina cannot _____ and _____.
5 They can _____.
6 The cat's name is _____.
7 Snowball likes _____.

Homework

1 Complete the sentences. Çàêîí÷èòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ.

1 My father's sister is my aunt.
2 My father's brother is my _____
3 My mother's father is my _____
4 My mother's mother is my _____
5 My uncle's brother is my _____



2 Write three questions. Íàïèøèòå òðè âîïðîñà.
e.g. What's your uncle's name?

1 What's your _____
2 What's _____
3 What _____

Lesson 3 Who is the youngest?

Homework

1 Write the questions. Íàïèøèòå âîïðîñû.

the youngest/Who/in your family/is?
is/the eldest/in your family/Who?

Classwork and homework

2 Read the answers. Write the questions.
Ïðî÷èòàéòå îòâåòû. Íàïèøèòå âîïðîñû.

1 _____. My name is Tom.
2 _____. My dad's name is Harry.
3 _____. My mum's name is Barbara.
4 _____. My sister's name is Sara.
5 _____. My brother's name is Ron.

Lesson 4 Where are you from?

Homework

Choose a letter and write an answer. Âûáåðèòå ïèñüìî è íàïèøèòå îòâåò.

Hi _____,
My name's _____. I'm _____. I live _____.
My hobbies are: _____
My favourite sports are: _____.
My favourite subject is _____.
Please write to me,
_____

Lesson 5 What's your address?

Classwork

2 Look, read and complete.
Ïîñìîòðèòå, ïðî÷èòàéòå è çàïîëíèòå.

Istiqbol Musical School
Name _____
Surname _____
School number _____
Class teacher's name _____
Address:
Street _____
House number _____
Telephone number _____

Homework

Look at Activity 4.
Write about Lucy.
Ïîñìîòðèòå íà óïðàæíåíèå 4. Íàïèøèòå î Ëþñè.

Her name's _____
She's _____
She's _____
Her address is _____
Her telephone number _____
Her favourite _____

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 They live in a ...

Classwork

2a Look and write the words.

a kitchen	a bedroom	a living room

a dresser,
a chair, a table,
a fridge, a bed,
a cooker, a mirror,
a blanket, a computer,
a pillow,
a rug

Homework

Look at Activity 4. Complete the sentences.
Ïîñìîòðèòå íà óïðàæíåíèå 4. Çàêîí÷èòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ.

Every day	Yesterday
e.g. I go to school at 8.	e.g. I went to school at 7.30.
I _____ home at 2.	I _____ home at 3.
I _____ with Ozoda.	I _____ with Umida.
I _____ tomato salad.	I _____ cucumber salad.
I _____ in my bedroom.	I _____ in the living room.

Lesson 2 What number is your house?

Classwork

3a Read and write the questions.

1) house/What number/your/is? _____
2) have/How many rooms/do you? _____
3) is/What/favourite room/your? _____
4) do you do/What/in your favourite room? _____

Homework

Complete the sentences. Çàêîí÷èòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ.

1) e.g. We *cook* in the kitchen.
2) We _____ in the living room.
3) We _____ in the bedroom.
4) We _____ in the gym.
5) We _____ in the canteen.
6) We _____ in the library.

Classwork and homework

Lesson 3 What's your job?

Homework

Answer the questions. Îòâåòüòå íà âîïðîñû.

1) Where is Mrs Whitfield from? _____
2) What is her job? _____
3) Where does she work? _____
4) Where do her parents live? _____
5) What is her father's job? _____
6) What is her mother's job? _____

Lesson 4 Where do you work?

Classwork

3b Complete the sentences.

1) Lisa is a _____. She works at the _____.
2) Andy is _____. He works _____.
3) David _____. He _____.
4) Julia _____. She _____.

Homework

Write true sentences. Íàïèøèòå ïðàâèëüíûå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ.

1) Directors work at the shop. e.g. *No, directors work at the school.*
2) Teachers work at the hospital. _____
3) Nurses work at the bank. _____
4) Police officers work at the museum. _____
5) Doctors work at the police station. _____
6) Shop assistants work on the farm. _____
7) Farmers work at the college. _____

Lesson 5 How do you go to ... ?

Homework

Write answers to the questions. Íàïèøèòå îòâåòû íà âîïðîñû.

1) Do you live far from school? *Yes, it's about 15 kilometres from the school.*
2) How do you go home? _____

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 His hair is short and curly.

Classwork

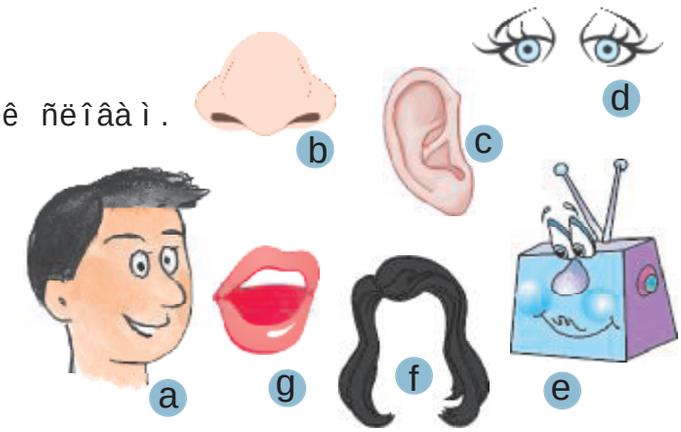
2b Complete the sentences.

e.g. 1) Roma has *curly and blond* hair.
2) Lena has _____ hair.
3) Barno has _____ hair.
4) Alisher has dark _____ hair.
5) Robot A has a _____ head.
6) Robot B has a _____ head.

Homework

1 Match the words and pictures.
Íàéäèòå ñîîòâåòñòâóþùèå êàðòèíêè ê ñëîâàì.

1 long 2 red 3 big 4 round
5 brown 6 square 7 blue



2 Write the words. Íàïèøèòå ñëîâà.

1) _____ = not short
2) _____ = not curly
3) _____ = not big
4) _____ = not square

Lesson 2 He is tall and thin.

Homework

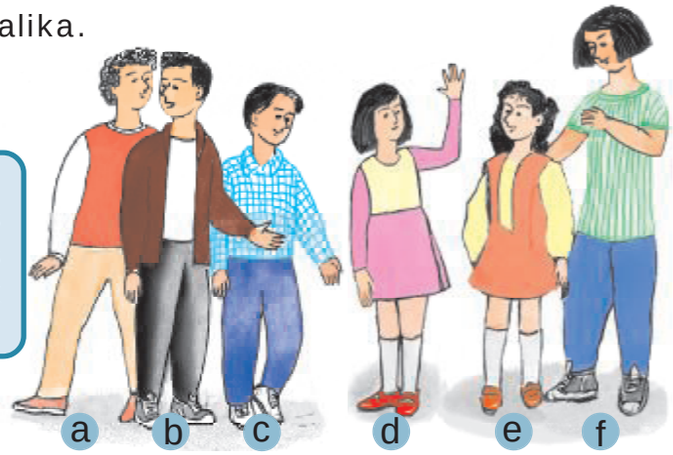
1 Complete the sentences with is/isn't, are/aren't.
Çàêîí÷èòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ, èñïîëüçóÿ ñëîâà "is/isn't" èëè "are/aren't".

1) His hair _____ dark. It's blond.
2) Her eyes _____ brown.
3) Her hair _____ long and curly.
4) My hair _____ blue.
5) My eyes _____ green.
6) His eyes _____ yellow.

2 Look, read and find Bobur and Malika.
Ïîñìîòðèòå, ïðî÷èòàéòå è íàéäèòå Áîáóðà è Ìàëèêó.

Bobur is a tall boy. He has short, straight, dark hair. His nose is small. His eyes are dark. Malika is 9 years old. She is short and thin. She has short, curly, dark hair. Her nose is small.

Bobur _____
Malika _____



Classwork and homework

Lesson 3 My robot has ...

Homework

1 Write the sentences. Íàïèøèòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ.

e.g. have/eyes/I/brown. *I have brown eyes.*

1) father/my/tall/is _____

2) sister/his/has/hair/long _____

3) eyes/my/are/brown _____

4) her/is/nose/small _____

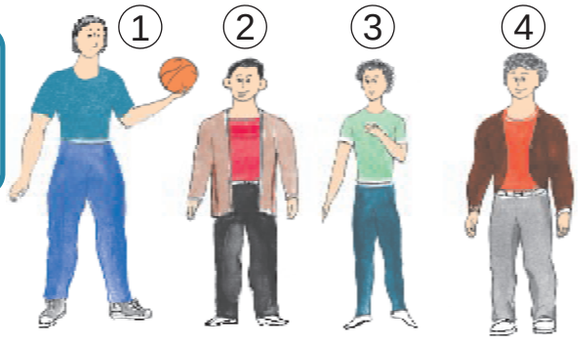
2 Write the words in the correct place. Add more words.
Íàïèøèòå ñëîâà â ïðàâèëüíîì ìåñòå. Äîáàâüòå åùå ñëîâà.

mother teacher red white leg green doctor son ear father driver hair

family	job	colour	body
e.g. mother			

3 Look, read and find Tom, Dick, Pete and Mark.

Tom, Dick, Pete and Mark are friends. Pete does not have long legs. Dick does not have big ears. Mark and Tom have curly hair. The thin boy is not Tom.



Lesson 4 My family is ...

Homework

Write about your family.
Íàïèøèòå î ñâîåé ñåìüå.

There are _____ _____ in my family. This is my _____. Her/his name is _____. I have _____ sisters/brothers. My sisters/brothers are _____ _____old. My sister's/sisters' name(s) is/are _____. My brother's/brothers' name(s) is/are _____. My _____ is tall/short. Her/his hair is _____. Her/his eyes are_____.

Lesson 5 He didn't stay at home.

Classwork

2c Read about Nodira and write about Ahror.

e.g. 1) Yesterday Nodira stayed at home. *Ahror didn't stay at home.*

2) Nodira helped her mother. _____

3) Nodira cleaned the room. _____

4) Nodira swept the floor. _____

Classwork and homework

5) Nodira washed the dishes. _____
6) Nodira mopped the floor. _____
7) Nodira took the rubbish out. _____
8) Nodira talked to her friend on the phone. _____

3a Write two true sentences and one false sentence about yesterday.

e.g. *I played with my little sister. I had six lessons. I went to the doctor yesterday.*

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Homework

1 Complete the sentences. Use the Past Simple form.
Çàêîí÷èòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ. Èñïîëüçóéòå ïðîñòóþ ïðîøåäøóþ ôîðìó ãëàãîëà.

Last Sunday I _____ (visit) my friend Laziza. We _____ (play) computer games. Then we _____ (listen) to music and _____ (dance). In the afternoon, we _____ (walk) to the park with her brother Alibek. And in the evening we _____ (watch) a funny film and _____ (laugh) a lot. It _____ (be) great.

2 Bring a photo of your favourite celebrity to your class.
Ïðèíåñèòå ôîòîãðàôèþ ñâîåé ëþáèìîé çíàìåíèòîñòè â êëàññ.

3a Find the words "pocket" and "surprise" in the Wordlist.
Íàéäèòå çíà÷åíèÿ ñëîâà "ðocket" è "surprise" â ñëîâàðå.

3b Read the text and write T for True and F for False.
Ïðî÷èòàéòå òåêñò è íàïèøèòå T äëÿ ïðàâèëüíûõ, F äëÿ ëîæíûõ ïðåäëîæåíèé.

Rufty Tufty is a black doll. He has a black face and curly black hair. His eyes are brown. His mouth is red. He has white teeth. Rufty Tufty does not like to get up early. One morning Mother says, "It's time to get up, Rufty Tufty." "I don't want to get up," says Rufty Tufty. "Do you want to get a surprise?" asks Mother. Rufty Tufty loves surprises. He opens his eyes and asks, "Can I play with it?" "No, you can't. It's a new red jacket." "It isn't a surprise. I don't like it," says Rufty Tufty. "But the jacket has five pockets," says Mother. "Oh, five pockets!" says Rufty Tufty and jumps out of bed. He is happy.

1) Rufty Tufty is a boy.
2) He has a black face and hair.
3) His eyes are blue.
4) He likes to get up early.
5) He loves surprises?
6) The jacket has four pockets.
7) He likes his new red jacket.

Lesson 6 Project

Homework

1 Complete the sentences in the Past Simple form.
Çàïîëíèòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ ñ ãëàãîëîì â ïðîøåäøåé ôîðìå.

e.g. 1) Nilufar and Dildora ***watched*** (watch) a film last night.
2) Alim _____ (clean) his teeth in the morning.
3) Guzal _____ (phone) her friend yesterday.
4) We played with a dog and _____ (laugh) a lot.
5) The children _____ (play) tennis yesterday.
6) Olim _____ (stay) at home last Saturday.



2 Find “hedgehog” in the Wordlist.
Íàéäèòå çíà÷åíèå ñëîâà “hedgehog” â ñëîâàðå.

3 Read and write answers.
Ïðî÷èòàéòå è íàïèøèòå îòâåòû íà âîïðîñû.

My name’s Heggy. I’m a hedgehog. There are ten in my family. We live in a small house. My grandparents are nice. I have three brothers. Their names are Hoggy, Higgy and Huggy. So there are four boys in my family. I have two sisters. My sisters are small and nice. My parents are big and strong. I am strong too. I have a long face, dark eyes, a long nose and a small mouth. I have big ears and short legs.

Is Heggy a hedgehog?
e.g. *Yes, he is.*
Are there nine hedgehogs in Heggy’s family?
No, there aren’t.

Does Heggy have grandparents? _____
Does Heggy have three brothers? _____
Is Heggy’s father strong? _____
Is Hoggy Heggy’s sister? _____
Does Heggy have a long nose? _____
Does Heggy have blue eyes? _____
How many girls are there in Heggy’s family? _____

4 Draw Heggy. Íàðèñóéòå Õåããè.

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 Today is ...

Classwork

2a Look and write the days.

e.g. Mon *Monday*
Tue _____
Weds _____
Thu _____
Fri _____
Sat _____
Sun _____

Homework

Read the answers. Write the questions.
Ïðî÷èòàéòå îòâåòû. Íàïèøèòå âîïðîñû.

e.g. *Where did they go* ? On Tuesday they went to Chorsu Market.
1 _____? On Friday they went to Tashkent Zoo.
2 _____? They bought fresh fruits and vegetables.
3 _____? They saw old trains.
4 _____? They ate ice cream.

Lesson 2 The third day is Wednesday.

Homework

Complete the sentences. Çàêîí÷èòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ.

1 What's the *first* month of the year? It's January.
2 What's the _____ month of the year? It's February.
3 What's the _____ month of the year? It's March.
4 What's the _____ month of the year? It's May.
5 What's the _____ month of the year? It's August.
6 What's the _____ month of the year? It's November.
7 What's the _____ month of the year? It's December.

Lesson 3 We must do our homework.

Classwork

4a Look, read and complete.

I cannot _____ and _____.
I must _____ and _____.

Classwork and homework

4b Look, read and complete.



Daddy said:
Don't _____.
You must _____.

Mum said:
Don't _____.
You must _____.

Homework

Look at Activity 3. Write 2 sentences with must and 2 with mustn't.
Ïîñìîòðèòå íà óïðàæíåíèå 3. Íàïèøèòå 2 ïðåäëîæåíèÿ ñ must è 2 ñ mustn't.

Lesson 4 On Thursday I ...

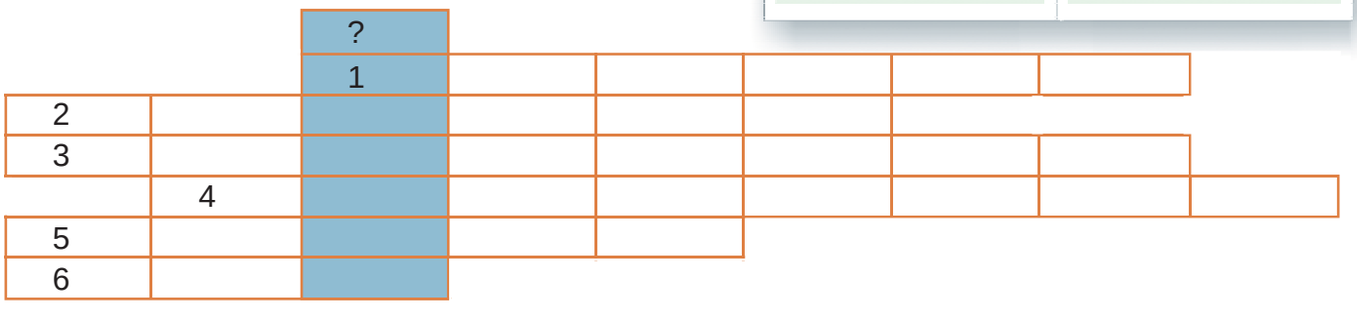
Classwork

3a Complete your diary.

Monday	Friday
Tuesday	Saturday
Wednesday	Sunday
Thursday	

Homework

Do the crossword. Ðåøèòå êðîññâîðä.



1 It's the eighth month of the year.
2 It's the seventh day of the week.
3 It's the fourth day of the week.
4 It's the sixth day of the week.
5 It's the fourth month of the year.
6 It's the fifth month of the year.
? It's the _____

Lesson 5 School subjects

Homework

Complete the sentences. Çàêîí÷èòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ.

1 I like _____ because it is _____.
2 I like _____ because it is _____.
3 I don't like _____ because it is _____.
4 I don't like _____ because it is _____.

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 I like ... . It's fun.

Homework

1 Choose a day and write your timetable.
Âûáåðèòå äåíü è íàïèøèòå ñâîå ðàñïèñàíèå óðîêîâ.

(Day) _____.
My first lesson is _____.
My second lesson is _____.
My third _____ _____ _____.
My fourth _____ _____ _____.
My _____ _____ _____ _____.

2 Copy and complete. Ïåðåïèøèòå è çàêîí÷èòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ.

My friend _____ is a _____. He goes to _____ five days a week. He learns a lot of _____. His favourite subjects are _____ and _____. He doesn't like _____.

3 Match. Íàéäèòå ïîäõîäÿùèé îòâåò ê âîïðîñó.

1 How many lessons do you have on Friday?
2 Is geography your favourite subject?
3 Is your first lesson English today?

a No, it's boring.
b No, it's maths.
c Six.

Lesson 2 What time is it?

Homework

1a Look and draw.
Ïîñìîòðèòå è íàðèñóéòå ÷àñû.

1 07.45 e.g. → 
2 10.00 
3 15.30 
4 12.15 

1b Look and write.
Ïîñìîòðèòå è íàïèøèòå âðåìÿ.

1  e.g. → 13.00
2  _____
3  _____
4  _____

1c Read, draw and write. Ïðî÷èòàéòå, íàðèñóéòå ÷àñû è íàïèøèòå âðåìÿ.

1 It's half past three. _____ 
2 It's two o'clock. _____ 
3 It's a quarter to seven. _____ 
4 It's a quarter past seven. _____ 

Classwork and homework

Lesson 3  Midday? Midnight?

Homework

Copy and complete the sentences. Ïåðåïèøèòå è çàêîí÷èòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ.

In the morning I _____
In the afternoon I _____
In the evening I _____
I go to school _____
What time is it? It's _____
My friend and I play football _____

Lesson 4 Do you like it?

Homework

1a Match. Íàéäèòå ïîäõîäÿùèé ïåðåâîä.

1 have lunch
2 have a break
3 have lessons
4 begin
5 end

a íà÷èíàòü
b îáåäàòü
c çàíèìàòüñÿ
d çàêàí÷èâàòü
e äåëàòü ïåðåðûâ

1b Check your answers in the Wordlist. Ïðîâåðüòå ñâîè îòâåòû â ñëîâàðå.

Lesson 5 When does the school start?

Homework

1 Answer the questions. Îòâåòüòå íà âîïðîñû

1 When do children in Uzbekistan go to school?
2 When does the school start?
3 How many lessons do you usually have?
4 How many big breaks do you have?
5 What do you do in the afternoon?
6 Do you wear a uniform?

2 Write 2 true and 2 false sentences about schools in Germany. Íàïèøèòå 2 ïðàâèëüíûõ è 2 ëîæíûõ ïðåäëîæåíèÿ î øêîëàõ â Ãåðìàíèè.

e.g. *In Germany children have lessons in the morning and in the afternoon.*

3 Write in order. Íàïèøèòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ ïî ïîðÿäêó.

e.g. *Fred likes school.*

a She likes music too.
b Fred has a sister Betsy.
c Fred likes school.
d Betsy likes literature and history.
e But he is not a pupil; he is four.
f She does not like maths.
g She is a pupil in the fifth class.

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 Classroom things

Homework

1 Complete the sentences. Write about your classroom.
Çàêîí÷èòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ. Íàïèøèòå î ñâîåé êëàññíîé êîìíàòå.

There is one _____ in the classroom.
There are two _____ in the classroom.
There are three _____ in the classroom.
There are four _____ in the classroom.
There are five _____ in the classroom.

2 Choose a classroom. Write four sentences about it. Do not write the name of the room. Âûáåðèòå êëàññíóþ êîìíàòó. Íàïèøèòå ÷åòûðå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ î íåé. Íå ïèøèòå íàçâàíèå êîìíàòû.

Lesson 2 Lucy's pen is blue.

Homework

Write the sentences. Use "his/her". Íàïèøèòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ, èñïîëüçóÿ "his/her".

1) The girl's ball is orange. e.g. *Her ball is orange.*
2) The boy's ball is white. _____
3) Kamola's bag is pink. _____
4) Jasur's pencil is brown. _____
5) Setora's eraser is red. _____
6) Bobur's eraser is black. _____

Lesson 3 It's my book.

Classwork

6 Complete the sentences. Use: my, your, his, her.

1) Where's _____ book, Aziz? Is this _____ book?
No, it's Ulugbek's book.
2) Madina has a green bag. _____ bag is nice.
3) My brother bought a new car. _____ car is black.
4) Where's my sister's bag? It's not _____ bag.
_____ bag is red and pink.

Homework

Complete the sentences. Use: your, my, his.
Íàïèøèòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ, èñïîëüçóÿ "your, my, his".

Classwork and homework

Aziz: Kamol, is it _____ rucksack?
Kamol: No. _____ rucksack is black and white.
Aziz: Where's _____ rucksack?
Kamol: Look ... is it _____ rucksack?
Aziz: No, it's Davron's rucksack. It's black and orange. _____ rucksack is brown.

Lesson 4 This – that, these – those

Homework

Answer the questions. Îòâåòüòå íà âîïðîñû.

e.g. Madina's hair is brown.

1 Whose hair is brown?
2 Whose hair is blond?
3 Whose hair is black?
4 Whose eyes are green?
5 Whose eyes are blue?
6 Whose eyes are black?
7 Whose eyes are grey?

	hair	eyes
Anna	blond	green
John	red	blue
Dilnoza	black	brown
Madina	brown	black
Timur	brown	grey

Lesson 5 Our school is old but nice.

Classwork

4b Complete the sentences.

e.g. Her school is in London but our school is in *Tashkent.*

1) Her school is in London but our school is in _____
2) Her first lesson is at 9.15 but our first lesson _____
3) She has four lessons in the morning and two in the afternoon but we have _____
4) She can sing French songs but we can _____
5) She has a lot of French books but we have _____

Homework

Write a letter to Iris.
Describe your school.
Íàïèøèòå ïèñüìî Èðèñ.
Îïèøèòå ñâîþ øêîëó.

Dear Iris,
.....
.....
.....
Please write to me.
Love,
.....

Lesson 6 Project

Classwork

2 Listen and complete the sentences.

e.g. Sally is in the *garden.* Sally is playing with her sister's _____
She doesn't go to _____ She cannot _____ but she can _____

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 I usually wake up at ...

Homework

1 Write the sentences in order. Íàïèøèòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ ïî ïîðÿäêó.

a) I put on clothes.
b) I get washed.
c) I have breakfast with my family.
d) I wake up at 7.10 and get up at 7.20.
e) I get to school at 7.45.
f) I usually brush my teeth.
g) I brush my hair.
h) I leave home.

2 Write what you do at these times. Íàïèøèòå, ÷òî âû äåëàåòå â ýòî âðåìÿ.

6.00 6.30 7.00 7.15 8.00 8.00 – 9.00

Lesson 2 Aziz often plays football.

Classwork

4c Write the sentences about Aziz.

I don't stay at school. _____
I don't play tag. _____
I don't play computer games. _____
I don't lay the table for dinner. _____

Homework

1 Complete the sentences for *s/he*. Çàêîí÷èòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ äëÿ "s/he".

e.g. I clean the table. → She *cleans* the table.

1 I teach English. She _____ English.
2 We come home at 2 o'clock. He _____ home at 1 o'clock.
3 We often watch TV. She often _____ TV.
4 You never play football. He never _____ football.
5 They always brush their teeth. He _____ his teeth.
6 I do my homework. She _____ her homework.
7 I get up at 7 o'clock. He _____ up at 7 o'clock.
8 We have a break for lunch. She _____ a break for lunch.
9 I eat biscuits for lunch. She _____ biscuits for lunch.
10 I finish my lunch at 12.30. He _____ his lunch at 12.30.
11 They leave school at 1.45. She _____ school at 1.45.

2 Write six sentences. Íàïèøèòå øåñòü ïðåäëîæåíèé.

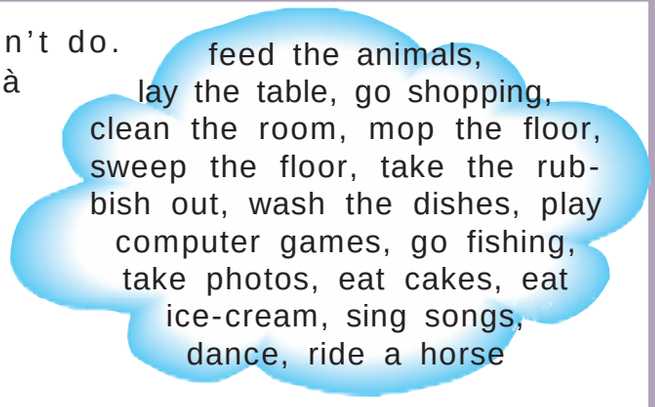
e.g. I always clean my room. My friend sometimes cleans his room.

	always		sometimes	
	I	my friend	I	my friend
clean my room	ü			ü
do my hair	ü		ü	
do homework		ü	ü	
play football/tennis			ü	ü

Classwork and homework

3 Write 3 things you and your family don't do.
Íàïèøèòå 3 âåùè, êîòîðûå âû è âàøà ñåìüÿ íå äåëàåòå.

e.g. *I don't lay the table. Salim doesn't go shopping.*



Lesson 3 The Whitfields visit Tashkent.

Homework

1 Write what your parents, brothers and sisters do/don't do.
Íàïèøèòå, ÷òî âàøè ðîäèòåëè, áðàòüÿ è ñåñòðû äåëàþò/íå äåëàþò.

2 Copy and complete the words.

1) s ___ ___ de ___ t
2) be ___ ___ tifu ___
3) h ___ s ___ ___ ri ___ a ___
4) uni ___ er ___ it ___

Lesson 4 What do you do after school?

Homework

1 What do you do after school? Write sentences.
×òî âû äåëàåòå ïîñëå øêîëû? Íàïèøèòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ.

2 Write about your favourite sportsman or film star.
Íàïèøèòå î ñâîåì ëþáèìîì ñïîðòñìåíå èëè êèíîçâåçäå.

Lesson 5 Does he ...? Yes, he does.

Homework

1 Read the texts in Activity 5. Write a similar text about a pupil in your class. Don't write his/her name. Ïðî÷èòàéòå òåêñòû â óïðàæíåíèè 5. Íàïèøèòå àíàëîãè÷íûé òåêñò îá ó÷åíèêå âàøåãî êëàññà. Íå ïèøèòå åãî/åå èìÿ.

2 Complete the sentences. Çàêîí÷èòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ.

1) *Does* she like maths?
2) *Do* you get up at 5 o'clock?
3) _____ she watch TV?
4) _____ you play hockey?
5) _____ he read German books?
6) _____ they go to school on time?
7) _____ this pen write?

Lesson 6 Project

Homework

Write sentences about Heggy. Íàïèøèòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ î Õåããè.

e.g. *Heggy wakes up at ... .*

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 I like playing ...

Homework

1 Write four sentences about what your family likes and doesn't like.
Íàïèøèòå 4 ïðåäëîæåíèÿ î òîì, ÷òî âàøà ñåìüÿ ëþáèò è íå ëþáèò.

e.g. *My father likes playing draughts but my mother doesn't.*

2 Write the -ing forms of these words. Íàïèøèòå "-ing" ôîðìó ýòèõ ñëîâ.

speak _____ open _____ play _____ stop _____ run _____ live _____ sit _____

Lesson 2 Do you have a hobby?

Classwork

4a Play "My friend likes...". Write the names.
e.g. A: Do you like playing chess? Rustam: Yes, I do.

- **n** playing chess e.g. *Rustam*
- **n** collecting cards
- **n** writing poems
- **n** collecting coins

- **n** doing puzzles
- **n** playing computer games
- **n** taking photos
- **n** playing draughts

Homework

1 Write Aziz's letter to Lucy about his hobbies.
Îò èìåíè Àçèçà íàïèøèòå ïèñüìî Ëþñè î åãî óâëå÷åíèÿõ.

2 Complete the sentences. Çàêîí÷èòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ, èñïîëüçóÿ ñëîâà â îáëàêå.

e.g My granny likes *sewing.*
I like _____ letters.
I don't like _____ early.
Does he like _____ English?
He likes _____ puzzles.

I don't like _____.
Ali likes _____ chess.
Aziz doesn't like _____ maths.
Does your brother like _____ tennis?
He doesn't like _____ his homework.

get up, sew, write, play, draw, speak, do

Lesson 3 Do you like singing?

Homework

1 Complete the questions with "do", "does" and the right words.
Çàïîëíèòå âîïðîñû ñ ïîìîùüþ "do", "does" è ñîîòâåòñòâóþùèìè ñëîâàìè.

e.g. *Does she like cycling? Do you like doing puzzles?*

1) _____ she _____ roller-skating?
2) _____ you _____ the long-jump?
3) _____ you _____ cards?
4) _____ she _____ a kite?
5) _____ you _____ fishing?
6) _____ she _____ a rope?
7) _____ you _____ the high-jump?
8) _____ she _____ a skateboard?

2 Write a quiz for your friend. Use Activities 4a, 4b and 4c as a model.
Íàïèøèòå âîïðîñíèê äëÿ ñâîåãî äðóãà. Èñïîëüçóéòå óïðàæíåíèÿ 4a, 4b è 4c èç óðîêà 3 â êà÷åñòâå ïðèìåðà.

Classwork and homework

Lesson 4 I like ♫ music.

Classwork

5b Work in pairs. Complete the dialogue.

A: What do you do in the evening?
B: I _____ .
A: What kind of music do you like?
B: I _____ . What about you?
A: I _____ .
B: I do too. / I don't.

listen to, watch TV, play, radio, CD, pop, jazz, rock, classical music, the guitar, the rubob, the doira, the piano, the dutor, the saxophone



6b Write about Lucy.

_____ likes _____ , but she doesn't like _____ .
_____ _____ _____ is Whitney Houston.
_____ likes _____ to music.

Homework

1 Complete the letter. Çàêîí÷èòå ïèñüìî.

Dear Lucy
Thank you for your letter. I like ___ ___ too. My favourite music is ___ . I like ____ too. I don't like ____ . My favourite singer is ____ . S/he is fantastic! Please write to me about your hobbies and favourite singers.
Love

____

2a Interview your family and complete the table. Ïîáåñåäóéòå ñî ñâîåé ñåìüåé è çàïîëíèòå òàáëèöó. e.g. What music do you like, Mum?

name	jazz	pop	Uzbek classical music	classical music	rock
e.g. *Mum*	û	ü	ü	û	û

2b Write sentences. Íàïèøèòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ.

e.g. *Mum likes pop and Uzbek classical music but she doesn't like jazz, rock or classical music.*

Lesson 5 What's on Channel 4?

Homework

1a Ask and write what programmes, channels your family like/don't like. Ñïðîñèòå è íàïèøèòå, êàêèå ïðîãðàììû, êàíàëû âàøåé ñåìüå íðàâÿòñÿ/íå íðàâÿòñÿ.

family	channel	programmes	likes	doesn't like
e.g. *Mum*	*Yoshlar*	*Music, Tahlilnoma, Comedy Films*	ü	

1b Write sentences. Íàïèøèòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ.

e.g. *Mum watches Music, Tahlilnoma and comedy films on Yoshlar channel.*

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 Pets

Homework

1 Write sentences with "have/has". Íàïèøèòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ ñ "have/has".

e.g. Murod *has two cats.*



Laziz _____ 



Asila and Komila _____

Sardor's father _____  and _____ 

Rasul _____  _____  and _____ 

2 Write the correct sentences. Íàïèøèòå ïðàâèëüíûå ïðåäëîæåíèy.

Do you has/have a pet?
I has/have a dog.

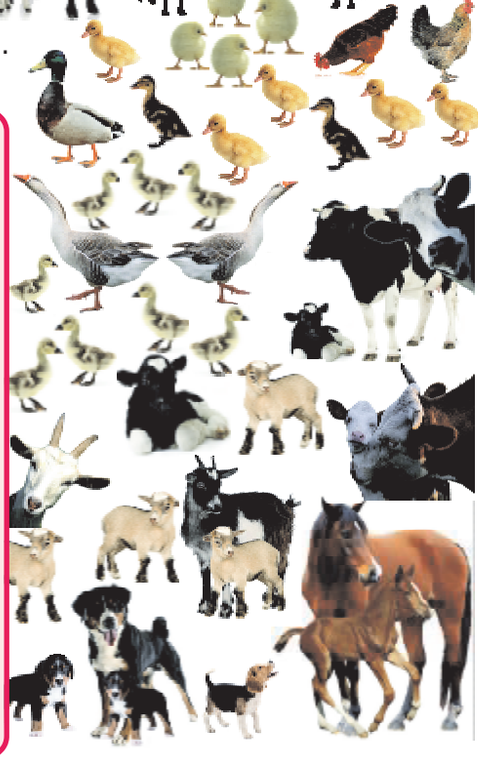
There are/is two rabbits on the farm.
There are/is a hedgehog in the yard.

Lesson 2 Domestic animals



Homework

1 Look at the pictures and complete the letter. Ïîñìîòðèòå íà êîòîãðàôèè è çàïîëíèòå ïèñüìî.



Dear Lucy
Thank you for your letter. I like it.
We like _____s. We have a big farm.
We have _____ animals on our farm. We have three _____ and three _____, two _____ and four _____, five _____ and two _____.
Madina and I have three _____ and four _____, a _____ and seven _____. Aziz and Davron have two _____ and eight _____, a _____ and three _____. The dog's name is Olapar.
My father has a _____ and a _____.
Please write to me soon.
Love
Sabina

2a Read, guess and write. Ïðî÷èòàéòå, óãàäàéòå è íàïèøèòå æèâîòíîå.

1 It lives on the farm. It has four legs. It is big. It has small ears. It is black and white and sometimes brown. It is a _____.
2 It lives in the house. It is yellow. It is small. It likes water. It is a _____.

2b Write about an animal for your partner to guess.
Ïî ïðèìåðó â óïð. 3à íàïèøèòå î æèâîòíîì äëy äðóãà, ÷òîáû äîãàäàòüñy.

Classwork and homework

Lesson 3 My dog can ...

Homework

1 How much do you know about animals? Write T for True or F for False. Ñêîëüêî âû çíàåòå î æèâîòíûõ? Íàïèøèòå T äëÿ ïðàâèëüíûõ èëè F äëÿ ëîæíûõ ïðåäëîæåíèé.

1 Kittens are young cats.
2 Rabbits can bite.
3 Dogs often meow.
4 Dogs and cats can be friends.
5 Dogs are old puppies.
6 Rabbits can sing.
7 Donkeys do not have ears.
8 Geese are always noisy.

2a Read the text. Ïðî÷èòàéòå òåêñò.

On a big farm there was a house. In this house lived a family: a father mouse, a mother mouse and a little mouse. The father said to the little mouse: “Son, you must be afraid of cats because they can eat you up. Let’s go to the yard and see the cat.” First they saw a green frog. The mouse asked: “Dad, is this the cat?” His father said: “No, it’s a frog, it’s small”. Then they met a cow. The son asked: “Is this the cat?” His father said: “No. The cat is not very big.” They went on and the son asked: “Is this the cat?” The father said: “No. It’s a sheep”. Now the mouse asked: “What colour’s the cat?” The father said: “It’s black and white.” “Are those cats?” asked his little son. “Those are ducks”, said his father, “and those are hens.” Suddenly, the father saw the cat and ran away. But the little son was not afraid of it. A dog saw the cat too and began to bark. The cat climbed the tree and the mouse said: “Now I know that the cat can eat me and it says: Woof-woof.”

2b Write the answers. Íàïèøèòå îòâåòû íà âîïðîñû.

1 What animals did the mouse see? *Êàêèõ æèâîòíûõ âèäåë ìûøîíîê?*
2 Why did the father mouse want to show the cat to his son?
Ïî÷åìó ïàïà ìûøè õîòåë ïîêàçàòü ñâîåìó ñûíó êîøêó?
3 Was the mouse right? Does the cat say “Woof-woof”?
Ïðàâ ëè ìûøîíîê? Ãîâîðèò ëè êîò “Ãàâ, ãàâ”?

Lesson 4 I look after my pets.

Classwork

for a walk,
look after, Sunday, bones,
pets, fish, corn, feed, cat,
dog

5c Complete the sentences with the words:

Alisher goes to his granny in Samarkand this _____. He asks his friend to _____ his _____. He has a dog, a cat, and hens. Aziz must _____ the dog two times a day and take him _____ every morning and evening. There is _____ in the fridge for the _____ and _____ for the _____. The hens eat _____.

Homework

1 Write the dialogue between Nodira and her mother.
Íàïèøèòå äèàëîã ìåæäó Íîäèðîé è åå ìàòåðüþ.

I like animals. / Can I have a pet? / OK. This birthday you can have a small dog. / A dog. / What pet do you want? / You must keep him clean and take him for a walk. / Don't forget.

Nodira: *I like animals. Can I have a pet?*
Mother: _____
Nodira: _____
Mother: _____

2 Write sentences. Íàïèøèòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ.

1 my/look/you/can/after/pets. _____
2 feed/two/you/them/must/times/a day. _____
3 milk/don't/and/forget/water. _____

Lesson 5 Happy pets

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

Homework

1 Find and write twenty-one animals. **è ê î**
Íàéäèòå è íàïèøèòå äâàäöàòü îäíî æèâîòíîå.

2 Complete the words. Äîïèøèòå ñëîâà.

1) h ___ r ___ ___
2) ___ ___ b ___ ___ t
3) s ___ ___ e ___
4) ___ ___ ___ ck
5) ___ o ___ ___ ey
6) t ___ ___ k ___ ___
7) ___ ___ ___ ___ l ___ ng
8) r ___ ___ s ___ ___ ___
9) ___ ___ tt ___ ___
10) ___ ___ dgeh ___ ___
11) t ___ rt ___ ___ ___ e
12) p ___ ___ let
13) ___ ___ ___ il
14) ___ ___ pp ___
15) ___ ou ___ ___
16) ___ oldfi ___ ___

3 Find and write the odd word. Íàéäèòå è íàïèøèòå ëèøíîå ñëîâî.

1 donkey goat sheep rooster
2 pig horse cow duck
3 goose rooster horse turkey
4 rabbit cow donkey fish

4 What pet animals are popular in Uzbekistan? Write them.
Êàêèå äîìàøíèå æèâîòíûå ïîïóëÿðíû â Óçáåêèñòàíå? Íàïèøèòå èõ.

Great Britain and the USA	Uzbekistan
cats	
dogs	
horses	
birds	

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 Habitat is home.

Homework

1 Find and write eight animals. **ê è** Íàéäèòå è íàïèøèòå âîñåìü æèâîòíûõ.

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

2 Choose an animal and write about it. Do not write the name. Âûáåðèòå æèâîòíîå è íàïèøèòå î íåì. Íå ïèøèòå åãî íàçâàíèå.

e.g. *They are green.They are big. They live in Australia. They live in water. They have four legs and a long tail. They eat fish. They like eating humans too!*

Lesson 2 What can animals do?

Classwork

3c Write T for True or F for False.

1 Wolves were Mowgli's family.
2 Sher Khan was his friend.
3 Balu was a black panther.
4 Mowgli looked like a wolf.
5 Bagira looked after Mowgli.
6 The snake wanted to eat Mowgli up.
7 Mowgli didn't like the tiger.
8 Mowgli liked to live in the jungle.

Homework

1 Complete the sentences. Çàêîí÷èòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ.

1 Monkeys can _____ but they can't _____.
2 Ducks can _____ but they can't _____.
3 Tigers ca _____ but they can't _____.
4 Gazelles can _____ but they can't _____.

2 Read and complete the sentences. Use these words: Ïðî÷èòàéòå è çàïîëíèòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ. Èñïîëüçóéòå ýòè ñëîâà:

habitat, Uzbekistan, flowers, winter, beautiful

The mountains in _____ are beautiful. There are a lot of _____ there. In the mountains there are a lot of small animals, snakes, birds and _____ butterflies too. It is very cold in the mountains in _____. Not many big animals live there. It is a _____ for wild goats and sheep, hyenas and bears.

Lesson 3 At the zoo

Classwork

3c Read, copy and complete. Use is/are.

e.g. The elephant *is* washing the tiger now.

The ducks _____ listening to music. The little tigers _____ playing with the bear. The snake _____ singing to the lion. The monkeys _____ dancing. The little wolves _____ playing football. The bear _____ playing with little tigers. The gazelles _____ roller-skating. The crocodile _____ reading.

Classwork and homework

Homework

1 Write sentences. Íàïèøèòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ.

1 are/the ducks/now/swimming. _____
2 are/jumping/now/the monkeys. _____
3 is/now/the lion/not/sleeping. _____
4 is/the bear/now/eating. _____

2 Write Big Cats. Íàïèøèòå áîëüøèõ êîøåê.

e.g. a lion

3 Complete the story in Activity 4. Çàâåðøèòå ðàññêàç â óïðàæíåíèè 4.

Lesson 4 Dangerous animals

Classwork

2c Match the animals and activities.

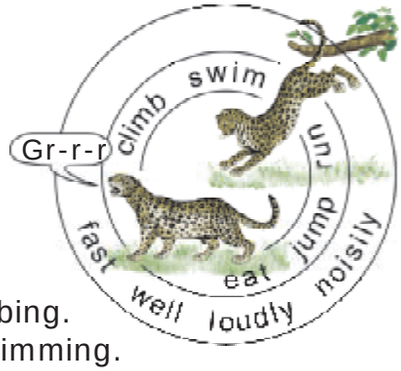
1) an elephant	a) climb
2) zebras	b) eat
3) deer	c) fly
4) a monkey	d) eat
5) a lion	e) get washed
6) birds	f) swim
7) a crocodile	g) run

3b Listen and complete.

Class of animals	Big/ Small	Eats	Habitat

3c Write about leopards.

e.g. *Leopards swim well.*



Homework

1 Write the questions to the answers. Íàïèøèòå âîïðîñû íà âîïðîñû.

e.g. The elephant is walking.
Is the elephant walking?

1) The zebras are eating.
2) Three deer are standing.
3) The monkey is climbing.
4) The crocodile is swimming.

2 Read and answer the questions. Ïðî÷èòàéòå òåêñò è îòâå÷àéòå íà âîïðîñû.

1) Which pets do people usually have?
2) Which dangerous animals do people sometimes keep?
3) Where do people keep them?
4) Do you want to have a wildlife pet?



People's dangerous pets

People like to have pets. A lot of people keep cats, dogs, goldfish and canaries. But some people want to keep dangerous animals in their homes and yards: monkeys, crocodiles, tigers, lions, bears, snakes, big lizards and other wildlife. We must not keep wildlife in our homes. It is dangerous. These animals can attack you. They must live in their habitat.

Classwork and homework

Lesson 5 How long can animals live?

Homework

1a Complete the sentences with verbs in Past Simple.
Ï îñòàâüòå â ïðåäëîæåíèÿ ãëàãîëû â ïðîøåäøåì âðåìåíè.

e.g. Jackie ***was*** (be) a little monkey.

Children _____ (give) him sweets. Jackie's mother _____ (say) to the zoo keeper, "We don't give him sweets". The zoo keeper _____ (write) a sign. The children _____ (see) the sign on the cage. Jackie _____ (be) a clever monkey.

1b Number the pictures. Ï îñòàâüòå êàðòèíêè ïî ïîðÿäêó.



2 Read and answer the questions. Ïðî÷èòàéòå òåêñò è îòâå÷àéòå íà âîïðîñû.

1 Where are the tugai forests?
2 Which animals live in the tugai?

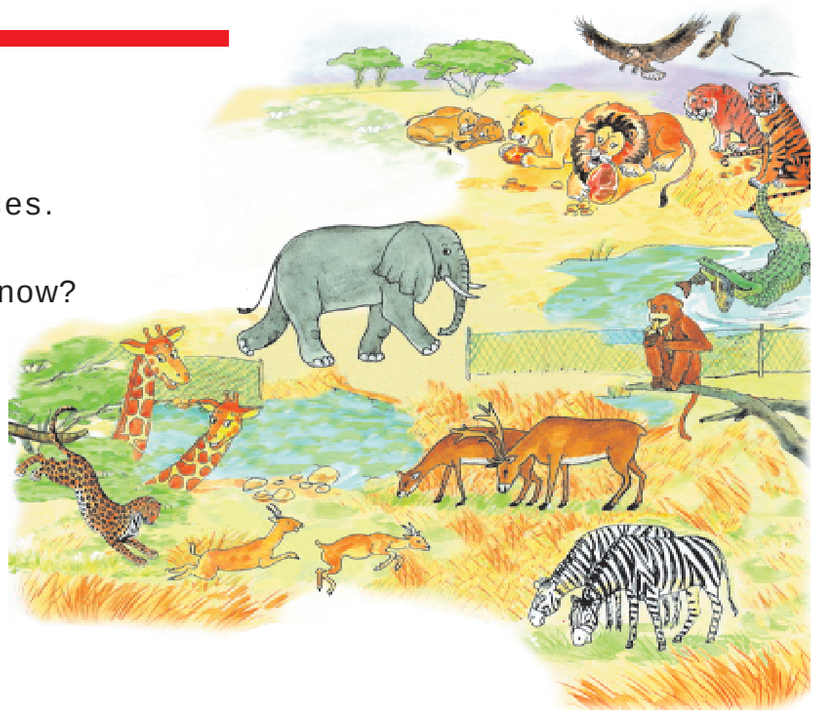
There are tugai forests near the Syr Darya, Amu Darya and Zarafshan rivers. There are deer in the tugai. When you are in the tugai you can't see the wild animals. They don't like people. They run fast. But you can sometimes see birds, wild ducks, frogs, hedgehogs and beautiful butterflies. Usually the snakes in the tugai are not poisonous, but there are a lot of mosquitoes!

Unit 10 Lesson 4

Activity 2d Work in pairs.
Find five differences.

Pupil B: Look at this picture.

e.g. B: Is the elephant walking now?
A: No, it isn't.
B: Is it getting washed now?
A: Yes, it is.

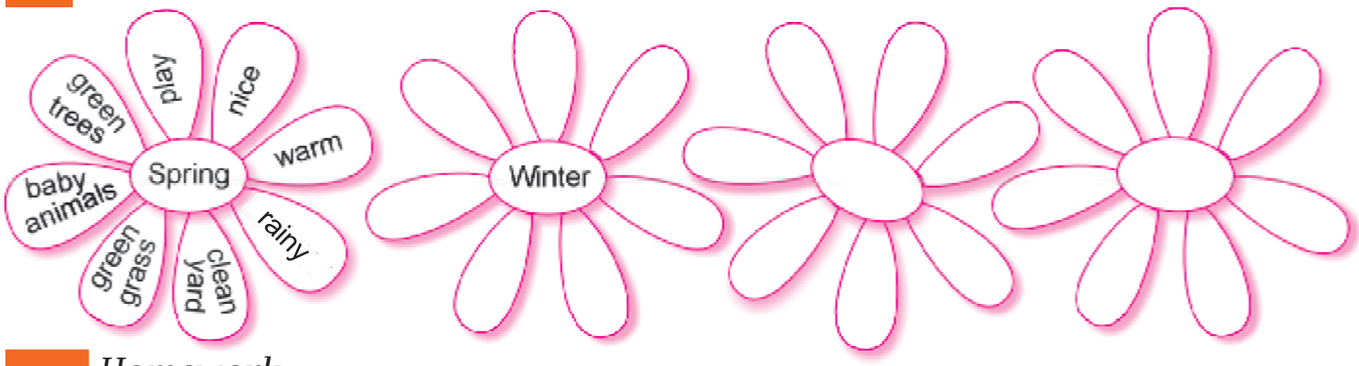


Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 My favourite season

Classwork

3a Work in pairs. Look, copy and complete.



Homework

1 Write about your mother's or your father's favourite season but don't write the season. Íàïèøèòå î ëþáèìîì ñåçîíå âàøåé ìàòåðè èëè îòöà, íî íå ïèøèòå ñåçîí.

2 Read and name the seasons. Ïðî÷èòàéòå è íàçîâèòå ñåçîíû.
e.g. It's autumn.

A

Hi Tom
I'm fine. There are a lot of interesting things here in Uzbekistan. Every day my friends and I go for walks. I eat a lot of fruit. It's great!
Harry

B

Dear Janet
My holiday is great! The days are nice. It's hot. We swim every day.
Love
Susan

C

Dear Kevin
I'm in a nice place now. I like it very much. I'm out on my skis all day!
Love
John

D

Dear Mum
I'm OK. It's very interesting here. The days are nice and warm. There are a lot of beautiful flowers. They are nice!
Love
Mike

Lesson 2 Summer holidays are fun!

Homework

1 Read and choose the correct words. Ïðî÷èòàéòå è âûáåðèòå ïðàâèëüíûå ñëîâà.

My *difficult/favourite* season is summer, because I was born in summer. It is warm and sometimes *cold/hot*. There are a lot of flowers, fruit and vegetables. In summer I can go to the sea or a river. I like *swimming/flying*. My hobby is playing chess. I like playing chess with my father. I have a bicycle. My friends and I often ride *horses/bicycles*. With my family and our dog we go to the forest. We like nature. We like *cooking/listening* to birds. Sometimes I and my

elder sister go to the village for a month. My grandmother and *grandfather/driver* live there. My sister and I help them in the garden. In summer I sometimes can see a *snow/rainbow*. Summer is a rainbow of colours!

2 Write a letter to your British friend about summer in Uzbekistan.
Íàïèøèòå ïèñüìî ñâîåìó áðèòàíñêîìó äðóãó î ëåòå â Óçáåêèñòàíå.

Lesson 3 Autumn

Homework

1 Complete the sentences. Use first, second, third.
Èñïîëüçóÿ “first, second, third”, çàïîëíèòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ.

June is the _____ month of summer. Monday is the _____ day of the week. October is the _____ month of autumn. August is the _____ month of summer. Tuesday is the _____ day of the week.

2 Read and write the verbs in Past Simple.
Ïðî÷èòàéòå è íàïèøèòå ãëàãîëû â ïðîøåäøåì âðåìåíè.

A big black dragon (live) in the mountains. There was a village near the mountains. One day the dragon attacked the people in the village. The people (give) a lot of food to the dragon. The dragon (eat) the food, but it attacked the village. The people (give) their cows, sheep, goats and horses to the dragon. The dragon (eat) the animals and attacked the village. The people (give) the most beautiful girl to the dragon. There was a young and strong boy. He (want) to help the girl. He (attack) the dragon and killed it. They (come) to the village. The people (be) happy.

Lesson 4 Winter days

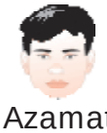
Classwork

4a Write the sentences.

e.g. *Bob's birthday is on the twenty-seventh of December.*


Lola

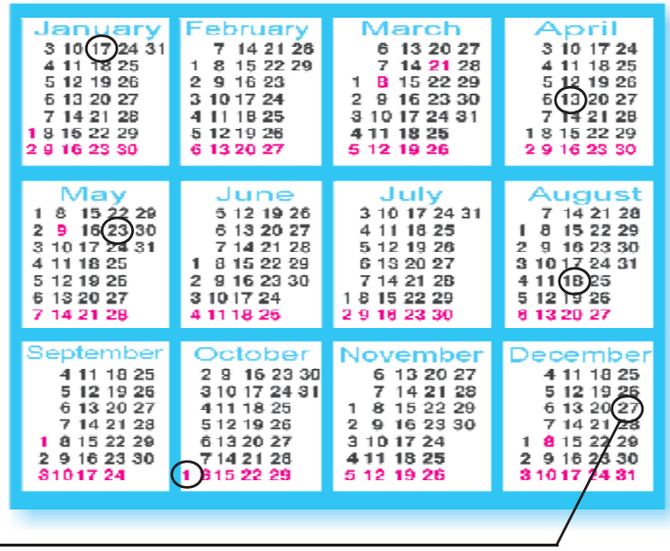

Shuhrat


Azamat


Nelly


Sally


Bob



Homework

1 Write.

The eighteenth of April. e.g. *18 April*
The eleventh of September. _____
The twenty-first of December. _____
The thirtieth of January. _____
The twelfth of November. _____
The twenty-eighth of June. _____
The third of July. _____
The twenty-fifth of April. _____

2 Write 5 sentences about your favourite season. Do not write the season.
Íàïèøèòå 5 ïðåäëîæåíèé î âàøåì ëþáèìîì ñåçîíå. Íå ïèøèòå íàçâàíèå.

Lesson 5 Spring is coming.

Homework

1 Choose the right word. Âûáåðèòå ïðàâèëüíîå ñëîâî.

1 In spring the days are *shorter/longer*. 2 In summer the days are the *hottest/coldest*. 3 In autumn the nights are *shorter/longer*. 4 In winter the days are the *hottest/coldest*. 5 February is the *longest/shortest* month of a year. 6 The *longest/shortest* days of a year is in June. 7 The *longest/shortest* days of a year are in December.

2 Write the questions. Íàïèøèòå âîïðîñû

1 it/is/hot/summer/in? e.g. *Is it hot in summer?*

2 season/is/your/what/favourite/? _____

3 the first/January/is/month? _____

4 like/you/swimming/do/? _____

Lesson 6 Project

Homework

1 Make the sentences correct. Write capital letters.
Íàïèñàâ çàãëàâíûå áóêâû, èñïðàâüòå îøèáêè â ïðåäëîæåíèÿõ.

e.g. 1 Laura Jackson is from England.

1 laura jackson is from england.
2 her friend komila hasanova is from uzbekistan.
3 the spring months are march, april and may.
4 we have english on monday, wednesday and saturday.
5 anvar's favourite subjects are english and maths.
6 my friends from australia want to visit tashkent, samarkand and khiva.

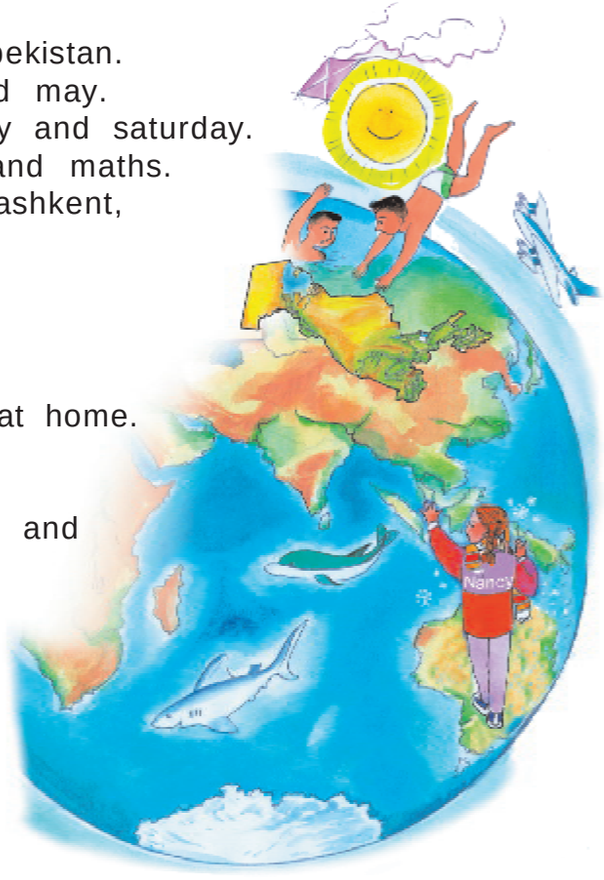
2 Put the sentences in order.
Ðàñïîëîæèòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ ïî ïîðÿäêó.

e.g. 1f Hello, Nancy.

a Oh, it's winter in Australia. It's cold. I'm at home.
b Hello Rustam. How is Tashkent?
c Thanks.
d Great! It's summer. We eat ice cream and swim. What about you?
e Come and visit us in Tashkent.
f Hello, Nancy.







Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 What's the weather like?

Homework

1 Watch today's programme or read the newspaper or listen to the radio. Find out the weather forecast for tomorrow. Ïîñìîòðèòå ñåãîäíÿøíþþ ïðîãíîçó ìó ëèê ïî÷èòàéòå ãàçåòó èëè ïîñëóøàéòå ðàäèî. Óçíàéòå ïðîãíîç ïîãîäû íà çàâòðà.

e.g. It's an icy day. It's snowy. It's cold.



2a Read the dialogue. Ïðî÷èòàéòå äèàëîã.

D: Hello Rustam.
R: Hi Dildora. How are you?
D: I'm fine. Today is the first day of spring.
R: What's your favourite weather?
D: I like warm weather. What about you?
R: I like cold weather.
D: What do you do when it is cold?
R: I go sledging.

2b Correct the false sentences. Èñïðàâüòå ëîæíûå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ.

e.g. It's the first day of winter.
It's the first day of spring.

Rustam likes hot weather. _____
Dildora likes cool weather. _____
Dildora goes sledging when it's cold. _____

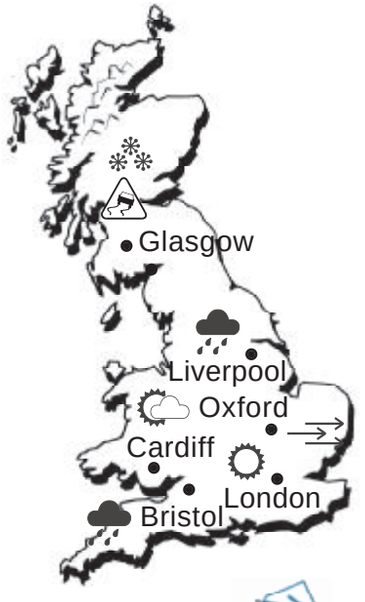
Lesson 2 Sunny days are lovely!

Homework

1 Find and write 13 weather words. Can you find more? Íàéäèòå è íàïèøèòå 13 ñëîâ î ïîãîäå. Âû ìîæåòå íàéòè åùå áîëüøå? **è ê ì î**

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

2 Look at the map of England, Scotland and Wales. Write the weather. Ïîñìîòðèòå íà êàðòó Àíãëèè, Øîòëàíäèè è Óýëüñà. Íàïèøèòå ïîãîäó.



e.g. *It's sunny in London.*

Lesson 3 What's the temperature?

Homework

Look at the example. Draw thermometers and write sentences. Ïîñìîòðèòå íà ïðèìåð. Íàðèñóéòå òåðìîìåòðû è íàïèøèòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ.



e.g. *The temperature is minus five.*

-5C° 40C° 20C° -10C° 0C° 9C° -12C°

Classwork and homework

Lesson 4 Seasons and weather

Homework

1a Read and write four sentences about Samarkand and Khorezm.
Ïðî÷èòàéòå è íàïèøèòå ÷åòûðå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ î Ñàìàðêàíäå è Õîðåçìå.

Samarkand

the weather	summer	dry, hot, 28° - 32° in July, 20° - 24° in the mountains
	spring	rainy
	winter	cold, often there is snow, -2° in January, -8° in the mountains
	autumn	warm and rainy, cool in October and November
sunny days	269	

Khorezm

the weather	summer	very hot, dry, about 37° in July
	spring	rainy in March and April
	winter	cold, freezing, there is no snow, -5° in January
	autumn	warm in September, rainy and cool in October and November
sunny days	200	

1b Write four sentences about your home town.
Íàïèøèòå ÷åòûðå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ î âàøåì ðîäíîì ãîðîäå.

Lesson 5 Stormy weather

Homework

fun, nice, boring, interesting

Look at the table and write about:
Ïîñìîòðèòå íà òàáëèöó è íàïèøèòå:

a) the season and weather î ñåçîíå è ïîãîäå;
b) what people do/don't do î òîì, ÷òî ëþäè äåëàþò/íå äåëàþò;
c) how people feel î òîì, êàê ëþäè ÷óâñòâóþò ñåáÿ.

season	weather	activities
summer	always hot	swim, play football
autumn	warm, often rains, wind, duststorm, sometimes hailstorm, thunderstorm, hail, cool and cold	eat a lot of fruit, don't swim
winter	cold, freezing, often cloudy, foggy, sometimes sunny and warm, snow, rain, never hot	play snowballs, walk in the morning, skate, ski, don't play football
spring	usually warm, often rains, wind, thunderstorm, sometimes hailstorm, hail and snow, warm	collect flowers, work on a farm, fly kites, feed animals with grass

e.g. *In summer it is always hot. People go swimming and play football. They feel happy because it is fun.*

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 I like Navruz.

Homework

1 Write what your family do at Navruz.
Íàïèøèòå, ÷òî äåëàåò âàøà ñåìüÿ â Íàâðóç.
e.g. At Navruz we go to the park.

weather
year
happy
week
holiday

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the cloud.
Äîïîëíèòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ ñëîâàìè èç îáëàêà.

1 Navruz is the Asian New _____ . 2 Is the _____ nice on this day? 3 My parents and I like this _____. 4 We are _____ at Navruz.

3 Make and write a card to your friend.
Ñäåëàéòå è íàïèøèòå êàðòî÷êó ñâîåìó äðóãó. e.g.

To Sabina
Happy Birthday!
Love
Lucy



Lesson 2 Come and stay with us.

Homework

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the cloud.
Äîïîëíèòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ ñëîâàìè èç îáëàêà.

palov, Navruz, like, mother, traditional, sweets









At _____ my father cooks special food. He is good at cooking _____. We eat a cake and _____ with tea. My _____ cooks sumalak. It is a _____ dish at Navruz. We _____ it very much.

2 Write a letter to your friend about Hayt.
Íàïèøèòå ïèñüìî ñâîåìó äðóãó î Õàéòå. e.g.

Dear ...
At Hayt we ...

Lesson 3 Navruz in Bukhara

Homework

1 Write about your home town. Íàïèøèòå î ñâîåì ðîäíîì ãîðîäå.

Visit beautiful ...
... is a beautiful town/city/village.
There are a lot of interesting things.
There is ...
...
...
...

Look at the photo/picture.
In ... the weather is ...
Please ... ...

2 Answer the questions. Íàïèøèòå îòâåòû íà âîïðîñû.

1 What does your city/town/village look like at Navruz?
2 What do you like doing at Navruz?
3 What does your mother cook well?

Classwork and homework

Lesson 4 Fun in April

Homework

Read about Fluffy and answer the questions. Ïðî÷èòàéòå î Ôëàôôè è îòâåòüòå íà âîïðîñû.

1 How does Fluffy feel? Why?
2 Is it a true story?



The weather is bad. It is cold and snowy. Fluffy, the polar bear is sad. She looks at her mother and says, "Mum, am I a polar bear?"
"Yes, of course you are, my dear. You are a beautiful polar bear."
"Are you sure, mum?"
"Of course I'm sure. You are snow-white (like a snow), you can swim in the cold water, you can walk on the ice. I'm sure you are a polar bear. Why do you ask?"
Fluffy says, "Because I'm freezing cold."

Lesson 5 May Day holiday

Classwork

4 Put the words in order.
e.g. 1 May Day is a holiday in England.

1 in/is/a holiday/May Day/England. _____
2 May Day/On/young/people/to/their homes/take flowers. _____
3 sing/spring/They/songs. _____
4 Children/round/dance/a maypole. _____
5 make/a/The ribbons/bright/picture. _____
6 a lot/Not/of people/it/do/now. _____

Homework

1 Find 10 words. Íàéäèòå 10 ñëîâ.

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

2 Make a poster "Celebrations in England and Uzbekistan." Draw and write. Ñäåëàéòå, íàðèñóéòå è íàïèøèòå ïëàêàò "Òîðæåñòâà â Àíãëèè è Óçáåêèñòàíå".

e.g. *New Year*

In England at 12 o'clock people say "Happy New Year!" They visit their family and friends.

Navruz, Hayt, April Fool's Day, May Day, Teachers' Day, Birthday, New Year

Грамматический справочник

1) Имя существительное (Noun)

Слова, обозначающие названия предметов и отвечающие на вопрос кто? *(who?)* или что? *(what?)* являются именами существительными. Существительные могут употреблятся с артиклями. В английском языке существительное имеет только два падежа: общий падеж *(student)* и притяжательный падеж *(student's)*.

Исчисляемые существительные, такие как *book, car, chair,* являются названиями предметов, поддающихся счету. Поэтому мы можем сказать *one car, two books, three chairs*. Они могут иметь форму единственного *(a cat, one book)* и множественного числа *(two chairs, a lot of books)*. После существительных в единственном числе используются глаголы единственного числа, а после существительных во множественном числе глаголы соответственно будут во множественном числе: *This* ***book is*** *boring*. *These* ***books are*** *interesting*.

Неисчисляемые существительные, такие как *rice, water,* являются названиями предметов, которые нельзя пересчитать по единицам. Мы можем сказать *rice*, но не можем сказать *one rice*. Поэтому неисчисляемые существительные имеют только форму единственного числа, и естественно, после них глаголы стоят в единственном числе.

Множественное число существительных

Форма множественного числа существительных образуется путем добавления окончания *-s* или *-es,* неопределенный артикль при этом опускается.

Единственное число	Множественное число
a banana – банан	*bananas* – бананы
a cat – кошка	*cats* – кошки
an orange – апельсин	*oranges* – апельсины

Окончание *-s (-es),* образующее множественное число существительных, произносится по-разному:

1.	после *k, p, t*	-s	[s]	cat – cats; cap – caps
2.	после *b, d, g, l, m, n, r, v, w*		[z]	pen – pens; dog – dogs
3.	после гласных			boy – boys
4.	после *-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -tch*	-es	[iz]	class – classes; box – boxes
5.	после *-se, -ce, -ze, -ge, -o*	-s		horse – horses; page – pages
6.	после *-f, -fe*	-es	[vz]	wolf – wolves; calf – calves shelf – shelves
7.	после ***согласный + y***	-ies	[iz]	canary – canaries; puppy – puppies; hobby – hobbies

В английском языке есть такие существительные, множественное число которых образуется путем изменения корня слова: *man – men, woman – women, goose – geese, child – children, foot – feet*. Еще есть такие существительные, у которых множественное и единственное числа одинаковы: *fish – fish, sheep – sheep, deer – deer, hair – hair*.

2) Артикль (Article)

Артикль, который свойствен английскому языку, используется перед существительными. В русском языке нет подобной части речи.

Существуют два вида артикля: 1) неопределенный – *a, an;* 2) определенный – *the*.

Перед словами, начинающимися с согласного звука (например, b, c, d, f, g, h) ставится ***a***: *a book, a coat, a house, a letter*. А перед словами, начинающимися с гласного звука (например, a, e, i, o, u) ставится ***an***: *an address, an egg, an old house*.

Запомните! *a/an* используется только с существительными в единственном числе. Они не используются с существительными во множественном числе, а также с неисчисляемыми существительными.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Неопределенный артикль</th><th>Определенный артикль</th></tr>
<tr><th>a [ə]</th><th>an [ən]</th><th>the [ðə]</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Неопределенный артикль используется в следующих случаях:
– с существительными в единственном числе: a cat, a zebra, an orange.
– когда о чем-либо говорится в первый раз: This is a book.
– с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе после have (has); there is: I have a brother. There is a ball.
– в общих утверждениях, когда мы называем какой-либо предмет, лицо, явление, понятие: He is a nice man.
– когда говорится о чей-либо профессии: My father is a teacher.</td><td>Определенный артикль используется в следующих случаях:
– перед порядковыми числительными: the first, the second, the third
– при повторном употреблении в речи названия чего-либо: The book is good.
– когда говорящий думает, что слушатель знает, о чем идет речь: Open the window please.
– перед превосходными степенями прилагательных: the fastest train
– с музыкальными инструментами: the guitar</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Отсутствие артикля</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">– Артикль не используется перед именами собственными: Uzbekistan, England, Zafar.
– Артикль не используется перед существительными во множественном числе, например: Cats and dogs are animals.</td></tr>
</table>

3) Притяжательный падеж существительных (Possessive case)

Притяжательный падеж существительных *(-'s* или *-')* указывает на принадлежность и соответствует в русском языке родительному падежу существительного. В форме притяжательного падежа могут употребляться существительные одушевленные и имена собственные: *John**'s** bike (велосипед Джон**а**); the dog**'s** tail (хвост собак**и**)*.

Притяжательный падеж существительного в единственном числе образуется за счет прибавления *-'s* к форме общего падежа. Притяжательный падеж существительных во множественном числе, оканчивающихся на *-s/-es*, образуется прибавлением одного апострофа. Сравните: the student**'s** books (книги студент**а**)
the student**s'** books (книги студент**ов**)

При отсутствии окончания *-s/-es* у существительных во множественном числе (например, *men, women, children, people*) притяжательный падеж образуется при помощи *-'s*, то есть, так же, как у существительных в единственном числе: *the children's park*.

4) Имя прилагательное (Adjective)

Имя прилагательное – часть речи, обозначающая признак, качества лица или предмета и отвечающая на вопросы *какой?, какая?, какие?* Такие слова как *bad, big, boring, good, interesting, new, old, small* являются именами прилагательными. Они используются перед существительными, а не после них: *a big* прилагательное *house* существительное.

В отличие от русского, в английском языке прилагательные не изменяются по родам, числам и падежам: *a **fast** car; **fast** cars*. При употреблении нескольких прилагательных перед существительным, союз *and* не используется между ними: *a **big bad** wolf* (но не *a big **and** bad wolf*). Также, порядок их использования будет следующим: **1)** количество; **2)** размер; **3)** форма; **4)** цвет; **5)** национальность; **6)** материал. Например: *My robot has three large round black eyes*.

Прилагательные могут использоваться после таких глаголов как *be, become, get, look, feel*. Например: *The water **is cold**. She **looks happy**. I **feel hot/happy/angry/sad***. При употреблении нескольких прилагательных после таких глаголов союз *and* используется между последними двумя прилагательными: *He was tall, dark **and** handsome*.

Некоторые прилагательные могут образоваться путем прибавления *"-y"* к существительным, например: *rain+y = rainy, cloud+y = cloudy, sun+ny = sunny, ice+y = icy*.

Степени сравнения прилагательных

В английском языке есть три степени сравнения прилагательных: *положительная, сравнительная, превосходная*.

Положительная форма прилагательного – это его начальная форма, без добавления вспомогательных частиц: *nice, green, old, young, tall, strong, beautiful, fast, slow, hungry, sad* и т.д.

Сравнительная степень прилагательного: *-er, more, than*

Сравнительная степень прилагательного используется для сравнения чего-либо с чем-либо. Сравнительная степень прилагательного образуется путем добавления к простой форме односложного или двусложного прилагательного частицы *"-er"* или употребления слова *"more"* (более) перед прилагательными, состоящими из двух или более слогов.

После прилагательного в сравнительной степени ставится союз *"than"* и сравнивается другой предмет. На русский язык данная степень прилагательных переводится как: *taller – выше, longer – длиннее, more beautiful – красивее, более красивый*.

-er добавляется к:	***more*** используется перед:
1. прилагательным с одним слогом, например: *tall – tall**er**, old – old**er**, long – long**er*** и т.д.;	двусложными или многосложными прилагательными, например: *interesting – more interesting* *beautiful – more beautiful* *boring – more boring* *difficult – more difficult*
2. прилагательным с двумя слогами, которые заканчиваются на ***-y***. Здесь ***-y*** заменяется на ***-i***: *happ**y** – happ**i**er, hungr**y** – hungr**i**er;*	
3. Если краткое прилагательное имеет *одну гласную + одну согласную,* последняя гласная удваивается: *h**ot** – ho**tt**er, b**ig** – bi**gg**er*. Но если оно имеет *одну гласную + w,* тогда *w* не удваивается: *lo**w** – lo**w**er*.	

Превосходная степень прилагательного

Превосходная степень употребляется для сравнения прилагательного с целой группой. Обычно превосходная степень прилагательного образуется путем добавления к простой форме односложного или двусложного прилагательного суффикса *"-est"* или употребления слова *"most"* (наиболее) перед прилагательными, состоящими из двух и более слогов

Перед прилагательным в превосходной степени нужно ставить определенный артикль.

На русский язык превосходная степень прилагательного переводится как: *the tallest – самый высокий; the longest – самый длинный* и т.д.

-est добавляется к:	***most*** используется перед:
1. прилагательным с одним слогом, например: *cold – the cold**est**, big – the bigg**est*** и т.д.;	двусложными или многосложными прилагательными, например: *interesting – the most interesting* *beautiful – the most beautiful* *boring – the most boring* *difficult – the most difficult*
2. прилагательным с двумя слогами, которые заканчиваются на ***-y***. Здесь ***-y*** заменяется на ***-i***: *eas**y** – the eas**i**est, earl**y** – the earl**i**est;*	
3. Если краткое прилагательное имеет *одну гласную + одну согласную,* последняя гласная удваивается: *h**ot**–the ho**tt**est, b**ig** –the bi**gg**est*. Но если оно имеет *одну гласную + w,* тогда *w* не удваивается: *lo**w** – the lo**w**est*.	

5) Повелительное наклонение

Повелительное наклонение передает приказ или просьбу. В повелительном наклонении глагол ставится в начале предложения без частицы "to". Отрицательная форма повелительного наклонения образуется с помощью отрицания "Don't", которое ставится на первое место *(см. в таблице)*.

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма
Go straight. *Идите прямо*.	Don't go straight. *Не ходите прямо*.
Turn right. *Поверните направо*.	Don't turn right. *Не поворачивайте налево*.
Turn left. *Поверните налево*.	Don't turn left. *Не поворачивайте налево*.
Stop. *Остановитесь*.	Don't stop. *Не останавливайтесь*.

6) Имя числительное (Number)

Слова, указывающие на количество или порядок предметов, называются числительными. Числительные делятся на количественные (Cardinal Numbers) и порядковые (Ordinal Numbers).

Количественные числительные

Количественные числительные указывают на количество лиц или предметов и отвечают на вопрос *сколько? (how many?)*, например: *one, two, three* и т.д.

Начиная с 20-ти между десятками и единицами ставится знак "-", например: *twenty-five, thirty-seven, forty-eight, fifty-four, sixty-six, seventy-nine*.

Количественные числительные от 1 до 100

1–10	11–20	21–100
1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two *и т.д.*
3 three	13 thirteen	30 thirty
4 four	14 fourteen	40 forty
5 five	15 fifteen	50 fifty
6 six	16 sixteen	60 sixty
7 seven	17 seventeen	70 seventy
8 eight	18 eighteen	80 eighty
9 nine	19 nineteen	90 ninety
10 ten	20 twenty	100 a / one hundred

Количественные числительные от 100 до 1000

В числительных более чем 100 перед единицами и десятками используется "and", а начиная с 120-ти между десятками и единицами ставится знак "-".

100	a / one hundred	183	a / one hundred and eighty-three
101	a / one hundred and one	415	four hundred and fifteen
102	a / one hundred and two	525	five hundred and twenty-five
111	a / one hundred and eleven	678	six hundred and seventy-eight
120	a / one hundred and twenty	750	seven hundred and fifty
127	a / one hundred and twenty-seven	1000	a / one thousand

Порядковые числительные

Порядковые числительные указывают на порядок предметов и отвечают на вопросы *который?, какой? (which?)*. Перед порядковым числительным используется определенный артикль *"the"*: *the tenth, the sixth, the third*.

Порядковые числительные образуются путем прибавления *"-th"* ко всем количественным числительным кроме 1, 2, 3. Порядковые числительные от *one, two, three* будут как: *one – the first; two – the second; three – the third*. При образовании порядковых числительных с помощью *"-th"*, некоторые изменения могут наблюдаться в письме следующих чисел: *fiv**e** – the fi**fth**; eigh**t** – the eigh**th**; nin**e** – the nin**th**; twel**ve** – the twel**fth***.

Порядковые числительные от 1 до 100

1–10	11–20	21–100
1st the first	11th the eleventh	21st the twenty-first
2nd the second	12th the twelfth	22nd the twenty-second *и т.д.*
3rd the third	13th the thirteenth	30th the thirtieth
4th the fourth	14th the fourteenth	40th the fortieth
5th the fifth	15th the fifteenth	50th the fiftieth
6th the sixth	16th the sixteenth	60th the sixtieth
7th the seventh	17th the seventeenth	70th the seventieth
8th the eighth	18th the eighteenth	80th the eightieth
9th the ninth	19th the nineteenth	90th the ninetieth
10th the tenth	20th the twentieth	100th the hundredth

7) Местоимение (Pronouns)

Местоимение – часть речи, которая указывает на лица, предметы, их признаки, количество, но не называет их. Местоимение обычно употребляется в предложении вместо имени существительного, иногда – вместо числительного.

Лица		Личные местоимения	Притяжательные местоимения	Объектный падеж личных местоимений
ед. ч.	I	*I* (я)	*my* (мой, моя, мое)	*me* (меня, мне)
	II	*you* (ты)	*your* (твой, твоя, твое)	*you* (тебя, тебе)
	III	*he* (он)	*his* (его)	*him* (его, ему)
		she (она)	*her* (ее)	*her* (ее, ей)
		it (он, она, оно)	*its* (ее, его)	*it* (его, ему; ее, ей)
мн. ч.	I	*we* (мы)	*our* (наш)	*us* (нас, нам)
	II	*you* (вы)	*your* (ваш)	*you* (вас, вам)
	III	*they* (они)	*their* (их)	*them* (их, им)

Указательные местоимения: this – these, that – those

This (эта, этот, это) употребляется для того, чтобы показать предмет, близкий к говорящему. *That* (та, тот, то) употребляется для того, чтобы показать предмет, удаленный от говорящего. Например: *This is a cat – Эта – кошка*. *That is a dog – Та – собака*.

These (эти) употребляется для того, чтобы показать предметы во множественном числе, физически близких к говорящему. *Those* (те) употребляется для того, чтобы показать предметы во множественном числе, удаленных от говорящего. Например: *these photos – (вот) эти фотографии; those pencils – (вот) те карандаши*

8) Предлог (Prepositions)

В английском языке существуют множество предлогов. Из-за того, что многие из них имеют более чем одно значение, они считаются сложными предлогами. Предлог в одном языке может иметь несколько переводов в другом языке.

Предлоги времени: *at, on, in, before, after*

Предлог *“at”*. Этот предлог используется, чтобы сказать время по часам. Например: *I get up at 6.30. I have breakfast at seven*.

Со словами *“night, midnight, midday, a.m., p.m.”* используется предлог *“at”*. Например: *I go to bed at night. We watch cartoons at five p.m*.

С праздниками также используется предлог *“at”*. Например: *We cook sumalak at Navruz. We have a lot of fun at New Year*.

Запомните! Используется вопрос *“What time...?”*, а не *“At what time...?”*, чтобы спросить “в котором часу ... ?”. Например: ***What time** is the film?*

Предлог ***“on”* (в)**. Этот предлог употребляется перед днями недели, датами, и такими выражениями как *Monday morning, Friday afternoon*. Например: *I was at home on Wednesday. I get up late on Sundays. My birthday in on 15 May. I go swimming on Monday mornings. We don’t work on Constitution Day*.

Предлог ***“in”* (в, в течение)** употребляется перед частями суток, как *morning, afternoon, evening → in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening*. Например: *I go to school in the morning*.

Кроме того, предлог *“in”* употребляется перед месяцами, годами и временами года: *My birthday is in April. I was born in 2008. Snow falls in winter*.

Запомните! Предлоги не употребляются перед выражениями с *“this, next, last, every”*. Например: *What are you doing this afternoon? Goodbye. See you next week. We played tennis last Saturday. I go to my friend’s house every week*.

Предлог ***“before”* (до, перед)** используется, чтобы сказать, что какое-л. действие происходит перед каким-л. временем, а предлог ***“after”* (после)** – после, например: *Before breakfast I get up and have a shower. After lunch I play basketball*.

Предлоги места: *in, on, at*

Предлог ***"in"*** **(в, на)** указывает на нахождение в пределах или внутри чего-л. Например: *'Where's Botir?' '**In the kitchen.**' There's nothing **in the fridge.***

Предлог ***"in"*** также указывает на нахождение в/на каком-л. месте: на улице, в районе, в городе, в области, в республике, в государстве, в стране. Например: *They live **in Navoi Street**. Farid is **in Bukhara.***

Предлог ***"on"*** **(на)** указывает на нахождение на чем-л. или на поверхности чего-л. Например: *There are six books **on** the table. She has photos **on the wall**.*

Предлог ***"on"*** также указывает на нахождение предмета направо или налево чего-л. Например: *The fridge is **on the right**. The cupboard is **on the left**.*

Предлог ***"at"*** **(у, около; на, в)** указывает на нахождение около какого-л. предмета или в каком-л. месте. Кроме того, этот предлог используется с местами встречи, остановками/станциями. Например: *The boy is **at the door**. Let's meet **at Aziz's house** this evening. Turn left **at the bus stop/corner**.*

Предлог ***"at"*** также используется со следующими словами: *at breakfast/lunch/dinner, at home, at a restaurant, at work, at the office, at the theatre/cinema, at a party, at (the) school/college/university, at the hospital, at the bank, at the supermarket.*

Другие предлоги места

under – под; *near* – около, рядом; *in front of* – перед; *opposite* – напротив; *behind* – позади; *next to* – рядом с ...; *between* – между; *from* – из, от, с

The book is **under** the chair. The cooker is **between** the window and table. The sports club is **opposite** the library. The library is **next to** the school. Malik is **in front of** Tohir. Tohir is **behind** Malik. We live in a village **near** the town. Take it **from** him.

Предлоги "by" и "on"

Предлог *"by"* употребляется в английском языке для передачи значения: *поехать куда-нибудь на каком-либо транспорте, совершить путешествие* (например: *by bus, by car, by minivan, by train, by bike, by motorbike, by plane*). Для выражения значения пойти куда-либо пешком используется предлог *"on"* (например: *on foot*).

Предлоги направления

Предлог ***"to"*** **(к, в, на)** указывает на направление: *I go **to** school on foot.*

Предлоги ***"from... to..."*** **(из... в...; от... до...)** могут быть предлогами направления и времени: *I walk **from** school **to** home. I have lunch **from** 1 o'clock **to** 1.30.*

Предлог ***"get to"*** означает: попадать, прибывать куда-л.; добираться до какого-л. места: *I **get to** school at 8 o'clock.*

Запомните! Между *"get"* и *"home"* не употребляется *"to"*: *I get home at 2 o'clock.*

9) Простое настоящее время (Present Simple Tense)

Простое настоящее время употребляется:

а) для выражения действий, общих для всех времен. Например: *My parents **live** near Samarkand* (Мои родители живут недалеко от Самарканда).

б) для выражения обычных, часто повторяющихся действий. Например: *We **play** football on Saturdays* (Мы играем в футбол по субботам). В этом случае часто используются следующие наречия времени: *always* (всегда), *never* (никогда), *often* (часто), *sometimes* (иногда), *usually* (обычно), *once a day* (один раз в день), *twice a week* (дважды в неделю), *everyday/month/year* (каждый день/месяц/год).

Образование утвердительных предложений в простом настоящем времени

Для всех лиц (I, you, we, they), кроме 3 лица единственного числа (he, she, it), утвердительные предложения образуются при помощи глаголов без частицы *"to"*. В 3 лице единственного числа глаголов простого настоящего времени к глаголу прибавляется окончание *"-s"* или *"-es"* *(смотрите таблицу на стр. 129)*.

Как прибавить окончание “-s” или “-es” к глаголам 3 лица ед. числа?

1) Окончание **-s** прибавляется ко многим глаголам: *work → works;*

2) К глаголам, оканчивающимся на **-s, -sh, -ch, -x,** прибавляется окончание **-es**: *wash → wash**es**; teach → teach**es**;*

3) К глаголам, которые имеют непроизносимую **-e** в окончании, добавляется **-s**: *writ**e** → writ**es**;*

4) К глаголам, оканчивающимся на **-o**, прибавляется окончание **-es**: *go → go**es**; do → do**es**;*

5) Исключительный случай: *have → has;*

6) Глаголы 3 лица единственного числа с окончанием **-y** образуются следующим образом: к глаголам, оканчивающимся на *гласную + y (-ay, -ey, -oy, -uy)*, прибавляется окончание **-s**: *say → say**s**; play → play**s**;*

7) В глаголах, оканчивающихся на *согласную + y (-dy, -ly, -py, -ry* и т.д.), буква **-y** меняется на **-i** и прибавляется окончание **-es**: *fl**y** → fl**i**es*.

Образование вопросительных предложений

Для образования вопросительного предложения используется вспомогательный глагол *“do”* или *“does”*. Вспомогательный глагол *“do”* используется со всеми лицами, кроме 3 лица единственного числа. Для 3 лица единственного числа используется вспомогательный глагол *“does”*, который ставится перед подлежащим. При образовании вопросительного предложения при помощи вспомогательного глагола *“does”* основной глагол теряет окончание *“-s”* или *“-es” (смотрите таблицу ниже)*.

Образование отрицательных предложений

Для образования отрицательного предложения используется *“do not (don’t)”* или *“does not (doesn’t)”*. Вспомогательный глагол *“do not (don’t)”* используется во всех лицах, кроме 3 лица единственного числа. Для 3 лица единственного числа используется *“does not (doesn’t)”*, который ставится после подлежащего. При образовании отрицательного предложения основной глагол теряет окончание *“-s”* или *“-es” (смотрите таблицу ниже)*.

Лица		Утв. пред.	Вопр. пред.	Отр. пред.
ед. ч.	I	I like	Do I like ... ?	I do not (don’t) like ... .
	II	You like	Do you like ... ?	You do not (don’t) like ... .
	III	He / She / It } likes	Does { he / she / it } like ... ?	He / She / It } does not (doesn’t) like ... .
мн. ч.	I / II / III	We / You / They } like	Do { we / you / they } like ... ?	We / You / They } do not (don’t) like ... .

10) Глагол *“to be” (быть)* в простом настоящем времени: *am/is/are*

Лица		Утв. пред.	Вопр. пред.	Отр. пред.
ед. ч.	I	I am (I’m)	Am I?	I am not (I’m not)
	II	You are (you’re)	Are you?	You are not (you’re not)
	III	He / She / It } is (he’s) (she’s) (it’s)	Is { he / she / it }?	He / She / It } is not (he’s not) (she’s not) (it’s not)
мн. ч.	I / II / III	We / You / They } are (we’re) (you’re) (they’re)	Are { we / you / they }?	We / You / They } are not (we’re not) (you’re not) (they’re not)

11) Настоящее длительное время (Present Continuous Tense)

Лица		Утв. пред.	Вопр. пред.	Отр. пред.
ед. ч.	I	I am (’m) working.	Am I working?	I am not (’m not) working.
	II	You are (’re) working.	Are you working?	You are not (’re not) working.
	III	He / She / It is (’s) working.	Is he / she / it working?	He / She / It is not (’s not) working.
мн. ч.	I / II / III	We / You / They are (’re) working.	Are we / you / they working?	We / You / They are not (’re not) working.

Образование. Для образования **утвердительного предложения**, выражающего настоящее длительное время, используется одна из форм настоящего времени глагола *“to be” (am, is, are)*, а также к глаголу прибавляется окончание *“-ing”*. *(см. сведения об образовании глаголов с окончанием “-ing” в разделе “Gerund”)*.

В устной речи используется сокращенная форма глаголов *“am”, “is”, “are”* → *’m, ’s, ’re*. Например: *I’m working. He’s (she’s/it’s) coming. We’re (you’re/they’re) talking*.

Для образования **вопросительного предложения**, одна из форм настоящего времени глагола *“to be” (am, is, are)* ставится перед подлежащим, а после подлежащего используется глагол с окончанием *“-ing” (смотрите таблицу выше)*.

При образовании **отрицательной формы**, после формы глагола *“to be”* используется отрицание *“not”*, затем глагол с окончанием *“-ing”*. В устной речи в таком предложении используется краткая форма отрицания *“am not”, “is not”, “are not”* → *’m not, ’s not, ’re not (смотрите таблицу выше)*.

Употребление. Настоящее длительное время используется для обозначения:

а) действия, которое продолжается в течение речи говорящего: *I am speaking now* (Я сейчас говорю). *He is writing a letter* (Он пишет письмо).

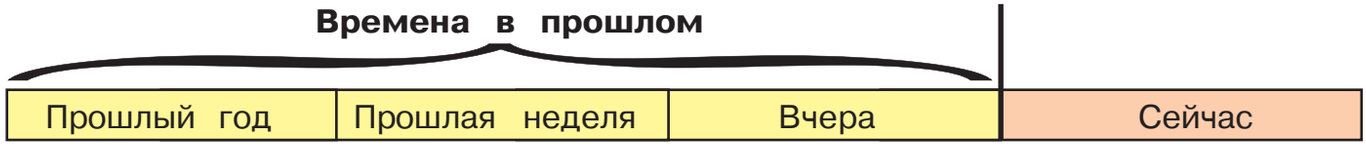
б) заранее запланированного действия, которое произойдет в будущем: *Next week we are going to Bukhara* (На следующей недели мы полетим в Бухару).

12) Простое прошедшее время (Past Simple Tense)

Употребление. Простое прошедшее время употребляется для выражения:

а) действия, происходившего в какой-то период времени в прошлом и не связанного с моментом речи, таким как: *yesterday (вчера), last week (на прошлой недели), last year (в прошлом году), in 2016 (в 2016 году)* и др. Например: *I **didn’t see** you **yesterday**. **What time did** you **come**?*

б) последовательно происходивших в рассказе действий, например: *He **went** into the cafe, **had** a cup of tea and ...*



Образование. Утвердительное предложение

Утвердительное предложение этого времени образуется использованием прошедшей формы глагола после подлежащего. В отличие от глагола простого настоящего времени, глагол простого прошедшего времени не спрягается в 3 лице единственного числа, а имеет одинаковую форму для всех лиц единственного и множественного числа *(см. таблицу на стр. 131)*.

Глаголы прошедшего времени бывают **правильными** и **неправильными**. Глаголы, которые образуют прошедшую форму с помощью окончания ***-ed***, являются правильными. Глаголы, которые не образуют прошедшую форму с помощью окончания ***-ed***, а другими путями (например, изменением корня) являются неправильными глаголами.

Как образуются правильные глаголы прошедшего времени?

1) Окончание ***-ed*** прибавляется ко многим глаголам: *work → work**ed**; help → help**ed**;*

2) К глаголам, имеющим немую ***-e*** в окончании, добавляется ***-d***: *hope → hop**ed**;*

3) Форма прошедшего времени глаголов с окончанием ***-y*** образуются следующим образом: а) к глаголам, оканчивающимся на *гласную + y (-ay, -ey, -oy, -uy)*, прибавляется окончание ***-ed***: *play → play**ed**; enjoy → enjoy**ed**;*

б) в глаголах, оканчивающихся на *согласную + y (-dy, -ly, -py, -ry* и т.д.), буква ***-y*** меняется на ***-i*** и прибавляется окончание ***-ed***: *try → tr**ied**; reply → repl**ied***.

Удвоение согласных при добавлении окончания “-ed”

1) если к глаголам **с одной гласной + одной согласной** добавляется окончание ***-ed***, согласные удваиваются: *plan → pla**nn**ed; stop → sto**pp**ed*;

2) согласные в глаголах, где **две гласные + одна согласная** или **одна гласная + две согласные**, при добавлении ***-ed*** не удваиваются: *wa**i**t → wa**i**t**e**d*; *wo**r**k → wo**r**k**e**d;*

3) если последний слог многосложных слов находятся под ударением и если этот слог состоит из **одной гласной + одной согласной**, при добавлении окончания ***-ed***, согласные удваиваются: *preFER → prefe**rr**ed*. Иначе не удваиваются: *WONder → wonde**r**ed*.

Как образуются неправильные глаголы прошедшего времени?

В английском языке не существуют конкретных правил для образования прошедшего времени неправильных глаголов. Поэтому, их можно усвоить только изучением наизусть: *be – was/were, buy – bought, come – came, do – did, eat – ate, get – got, give – gave, go – went, have – had, say – said, see – saw, sit – sat, sleep – slept, sweep – swept, take – took, write – wrote*.

Образование вопросительных предложений в простом прошедшем времени

Для всех лиц вопросительное предложение в простом прошедшем времени образуется вставлением вспомогательного глагола *“did”* перед подлежащим. При этом, основной глагол после подлежащего будет в инфинитивной форме без частицы *“to” (смотрите таблицу ниже)*.

Образование отрицательных предложений в простом прошедшем времени

Для всех лиц отрицательное предложение в простом прошедшем времени образуется вставлением вспомогательного глагола *did not (didn’t)* после подлежащего. При этом, основной глагол после *did not (didn’t)* будет в инфинитивной форме без частицы *“to” (смотрите таблицу ниже)*.

	Утв. пред.	Вопр. пред.	Отр. пред.
ед. ч.	I, You, He, She, It — cooked cakes. / saw the cow.	Did + I, You, He, She, It — cook cakes. / see the cow.	I, You, He, She, It — did not (didn’t) cook cakes. / did not (didn’t) see the cow.
мн. ч.	We, You, They — cooked cakes. / saw the cow.	Did + We, You, They — cook cakes. / see the cow.	We, You, They — did not (didn’t) cook cakes. / did not (didn’t) see the cow.

13) Выражение there is (there are)

В английском языке “there is” употребляется в единственном числе, когда говорят, что в каком-то определенном месте находится предмет. Во множественном числе употребляется “there are”. Например: *There is an orange in the box* – В ящике находится апельсин. *There are oranges in the box* – В ящике находятся апельсины.

Утв. пред.	Вопр. пред.	Отр. пред.
There is (there's) a book on the table.	Is there a book on the table?	There is not (isn't) a book on the table?
There are a lot of books on the table.	Are there a lot of books on the table?	There are not (aren't) a lot of books on the table?

14) Модальные глаголы: *can* и *must*

Модальные глаголы – специальная группа вспомогательных глаголов. Они используются перед другими основными глаголами и выражают не действие, а отношение к нему, например: *возможность, необходимость, способность* и т.п.

Модальный глагол *can* употребляется перед другими основными глаголами и:

а) выражает физическую или умственную способность, умение и имеет в русском языке такие значения как ***уметь***, ***мочь***, например: *I can jump* – Я могу прыгать. *Can you count?* – Ты умеешь / вы умеете считать?

б) выражает разрешение в вопросе: *Can I/we ...?* – Можно мне/нам ...? Например: ***Can I*** *use the phone, please?* – Можно мне использовать ваш/твой телефон, пожалуйста? *Mum,* ***can we*** *play here? – Мама,* можно нам здесь играть?

с) используется, чтобы попросить что-л. через вопрос: *Can I/we have...?* Например: ***Can I have*** *your pen, please?* – Дайте мне вашу ручку, пожалуйста.

Модальный глагол *must*: Этот модальный глагол тоже употребляется перед другими основными глаголами и имеет такие значения как ***долженствование, долг, необходимость, обязательство,*** например: *Pupils* ***must go*** *to school every day* – *Ученики* ***должны*** *каждый день* ***ходить*** *в школу.*

Вопросительная и отрицательная форма модальных глаголов *can* и *must* образуются не с помощью вспомогательного глагола *do, do not,* а путем вставления модального глагола перед подлежащим и отрицательного частицы *"not"* после модального глагола *(смотрите таблицу ниже).*

Утв. пред.	Вопр. пред.	Отр. пред.
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They } can / must } speak English.	Can / Must { I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They } speak English?	I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They } cannot (can't) / must not (mustn't) } speak English.

15) Gerund – Герундий

В английском языке глаголы, имеющие окончание **"-ing"**, называются герундий. Герундий – форма глагола, которая имеет свойства существительного. Например: *I like singing.* – Я люблю петь. *Singing is my hobby.* – Пение – мое хобби.

Как образуются формы глагола с окончанием "-ing"?

1) Большинство глаголов: ***v + -ing***. Например: *work → working; sleep → sleeping.*
2) Глаголы, оканчивающиеся на **"-e"**: ***(-e) + ing***. Например: *make → making.*

Удвоение согласных при добавлении окончания "-ing"

1) если к глаголам **с одной гласной + одной согласной** добавляется окончание **"-ing"**, согласные удваиваются: *plan → plan**n**ing; stop → sto**pp**ing*;

2) согласные в глаголах, где **две гласные + одна согласная** или **одна гласная + две согласные**, при добавлении окончания **"-ing"** не удваиваются: *wa**i**t → wa**i**ting*; *wo**r**k → wo**r**king*.

16) like/don't like/love + существительное *или* герундий

После глаголов *like, don't like* и *love* используются существительные, например: *I like cartoons. I don't like horror films. I love music programmes.*

Если после *глаголов like, don't like* и *love* используется глагол, тогда он будет в форме герундия, например: *He likes* ***playing*** *chess. He doesn't like* ***going*** *to the cinema. Do you like* ***dancing****? (См. тему 15 о герундия на стр. 132).*

17) Наречие (Adverb)

Наречие указывает на признак действия. Оно определяет глагол и показывает, *как* и *каким образом* действие происходит. Например:

I ***play*** *глагол tennis* ***well*** *наречие*. (Я хорошо играю в теннис.)

Многие наречия образуются прибавлением суффикса *"-ly"* к прилагательным, например:

Прилагательные: quick careful bad loud soft noisy slow happy

Наречия: quick**ly** careful**ly** bad**ly** loud**ly** soft**ly** noisi**ly** slow**ly** happi**ly**

Так как некоторые слова являются наречиями, им не прибавляется суффикс *"-ly"*. Например: *well (хорошо), fast (быстро), late (поздно), hard (сильно, упорно, усердно).*

18) Союзы (Conjunctions): *and, but, before, after, then, because, or*

Союзы – это служебные слова, которые устанавливают связь между словами, словосочетаниями и частями предложения. В список таких союзов можно включить *and, but, before, after, then, because, or* и так далее.

"And" **(и)** – соединительный союз. При использовании в предложении нескольких однородных членов, последние два соединяются союзом *"and"*. Например: *I have a mum* ***and*** *a dad. I like watching football, playing chess* ***and*** *listening to music.*

"But" **(но)** – противительный союз. Этот союз используется для выражения одного мнения, противоречащего другому мнению и употребляется между ними. Таким образом, он соединяет два предложения друг с другом. Например: *It's old* ***but*** *beautiful. Her school is in London* ***but*** *our school is in Tashkent.*

Союз ***"then"*** **(потом, затем)** используется для выражения логической последовательности действий при рассказе об определенном событии. Например: *Aziz's mother gets up early and she makes breakfast.* ***Then*** *she cleans the house.*

Союз ***"because"*** **(потому что, так как)** используется для выражения действия, служащего причиной иному действию. Например: *I don't like maths* ***because*** *it's difficult. Two girls and two boys like Sunday* ***because*** *we don't have lessons.*

Союз ***"or"*** **(или)** связывает два или несколько предложений или однородных членов предложения, и указывает на:

а) выбор одной из двух возможностей *или*: *You can go home* ***or*** *stay at school.*

б) неопределенность или неточность *или*: *There are usually five* ***or*** *six lessons.*

с) связывает два однородных члена предложения (в отрицательных предложениях или предложениях с отрицательным значением) ни ... ни; (и) без ... и без: *I don't drink tea* ***or*** *milk* – Я не пью ни чай, ни молоко. *I don't like jazz* ***or*** *rock.*

19) Порядок слов в английском языке

Порядок слов в английском и русском языках различен. В английском предложении сначала стоит подлежащее, потом сказуемое, затем дополнение и в конце обстоятельство. Если поменять местами слова в английском предложении, то значение этого предложения изменится или предложение станет бессмысленным. В русском языке от изменения порядка слов в предложении смысл высказывания не меняется. Это можно ясно увидеть на следующем примере:

English	**подлежащее**	**сказуемое**	**дополнение**	**обстоятельство**
	The children	are playing	football	now.
Russian	**нет строгого порядка слов**			
	Сейчас	дети	играют	в футбол.
	Дети	сейчас	играют	в футбол.
	Дети	играют	в футбол	сейчас.

20) Место обстоятельства времени в английских предложениях

Такие обстоятельства времени, как *every morning (day), on Fridays (Mondays ...)* могут находиться в начале или в конце предложения.

обстоятельство	подлежащее	сказуемое	дополнение	обстоятельство
Every day	I	watch	TV	(every day).
(On Sundays)	I	don't go	to school	(on Sundays).

Такие обстоятельства времени, как *always, usually, often, sometimes, never* обычно употребляются после подлежащего.

подлежащее	обстоятельство	сказуемое	другие
I	always	brush	my teeth.
We	never	swim	in winter.

English-Russian Wordlist

adj – adjective – прилагательное
adv – adverb – наречие
conj – conjunction – союз
det – determiner – определяющее слово
int – interjection – междометие
n – noun – существительное
num – number – число
pl – plural – множественное число
prep – preposition – предлог
pron – pronoun – местоимение
v – verb – глагол

a [ə] — *неопределенный артикль*
about *prep, adv* [ə'baʊt] — 1) о; 2) около
about your friend — о твоем друге
at about 8 o'clock — около восьми часов
act (out) *v* [ækt ('aʊt)] — играть, действовать
active *adj* ['æktɪv] — активный
activity *n* [æk'tɪvɪti] — 1) деятельность; 2) упражнение
address *n* [ə'dres] — адрес
after *prep* ['ɑ:ftə] — после
afternoon *n* [ˌɑ:ftə'nu:n] — послеобеденное время
Good afternoon. — Добрый день!
in the afternoon *adv* — днем
again *adv* [ə'gen, ə'geɪn] — снова, опять
age *n* [eɪdʒ] — возраст
air *n* [eə] — воздух
air the room *v+n* ['eə ðə 'ru:m] — проветривать комнату
album *n* ['ælbəm] — альбом
all *pron* [ɔ:l] — все
all the things — все вещи
aloud *adv* [ə'laʊd] — вслух
alphabet *n* ['ælfəbet] — алфавит
also *adv* ['ɔ:lsəʊ] — также, тоже
always *adv* ['ɔ:lwɪz, 'ɔ:lweɪz] — всегда
a.m. [ˌeɪ'em] — *время с 12 часов ночи до 12 часов дня*

America *n* [ə'merɪkə] — Америка
Amir Temur Square [ə'mɪə ˌtemu:r 'skweə] — сквер Амира Темура
an [ən, æn] — *неопределенный артикль*
and *conj* [ənd, ænd] — и
And you? — А вы?
angry *adj* ['æŋgri] — сердитый
animal *n* ['ænɪm(ə)l] — животное
answer *n, v* ['ɑ:nsə] — 1) ответ; 2) отвечать

ant *n* [ænt]	муравей
any more ['enimɔ:]	больше
apple *n* ['æp(ə)l]	яблоко
apple juice *n+n* ['æpl 'dʒu:s]	яблочный сок
apricot *n* ['eɪprɪkɒt]	абрикос
April *n* ['eɪpr(ə)l]	апрель
April Fool's Day ['eɪprl 'fʊlz deɪ]	день шуток 1 апреля
Aral Sea *n+n* ['ærəl 'si:]	Аральское море
Arctic *n* ['ɑ:ktɪk]	Арктика
Arctic Ocean *n+n* ['ɑ:ktɪk əʊʃ(ə)n]	Северный Ледовитый океан
are *v* [ɑ:]	быть (во мнж.числе)
Are you ...?	Вы ... ?
arm *n* [ɑ:m]	рука
art *n* [ɑ:t]	искусство (изобразительное)
Art Museum *n+n* ['ɑ:t mju:,zɪəm]	Музей Искусств
Asian *adj* ['eɪʃ(ə)n, 'eɪʒən]	Азиатский
ask *v* [ɑ:sk]	спрашивать, просить
at *prep* [ət, æt]	у, за, при
at all	вообще
ate *v* [eɪt]	*прошедшее время от "eat"*
attack *v* [ə'tæk]	атаковать, нападать
August *n* ['ɔ:gəst]	август
aunt *n* [ɑ:nt]	тетя
Australia *n* [ɒ'streɪlɪə]	Австралия
autumn *n* ['ɔ:təm]	осень
awful *adj* ['ɔ:f(ə)l]	ужасный
baa *v* [bɑ:]	блеять (об овце)
baby *n* ['beɪbi]	младенец, ребенок
bad *adj* [bæd]	плохой
bag *n* [bæg]	сумка
ball *n* [bɔ:l]	мяч
banana *n pl (-s)* [bə'nɑ:nə]	банан
bank *n* [bæŋk]	банк
bark *v* [bɑ:k]	лаять
basketball *n* ['bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l]	баскетбол
bath *n* [bɑ:θ]	ванна
bathroom *n* ['bɑ:θrʊm]	ванная комната
be *v* (am, is, are) *v* [bi:] [əm, ɪz, ə, ɑ:]	быть
be afraid of *v* [bɪ ə'freɪd əv]	бояться
be careful *v* [bɪ 'keəfʊl]	быть осторожным
be kind to *v* [bɪ 'kaɪnd tə]	быть добрым к (кому-то)
bean *n* [bi:n]	боб, фасоль
bear *n* [beə]	медведь
beautiful *adj* ['bju:tɪf(ə)l]	красивый
because *conj* [bɪ'kɒz, bɪ'kəz]	потому что
bed *n* [bed]	1) кровать; 2) постель
go to bed ['gəʊ tə 'bed]	ложиться спать
bedroom *n* ['bedrʊm]	спальная комната
bee *n* [bi:]	пчела
before *adv* [bɪ'fɔ:]	перед, до
begin *v* [bɪ'gɪn]	начинать, начинаться
behind *prep* [bɪ'haɪnd]	позади
best *adj* [best]	лучший
between *prep* [bɪ'twi:n]	между

big *adj* [bɪg] большой
bike *n* [baɪk] велосипед, мотоцикл
biker *n* ['baɪkə] велосипедист
biking *n* ['baɪkɪŋ] велоспорт
bird *n* [bɜ:d] птица
birdhouse *n* ['bɜ:dhaʊs] скворечник
birthday *n* ['bɜ:θdeɪ] день рождения
birthday cake *n+n* ['bɜ:θdi 'keɪk] торт на день рождения
birthday card *n+n* ['bɜ:θdi 'kɑ:d] открытка на день рождения
birthday party *n+n* ['bɜ:θdi 'pɑ:ti] праздник на день рождения
biscuit *n* ['bɪskɪt] (сухое) печенье
bite *v* [baɪt] кусать
black *adj* [blæk] черный
black panther *adj+n* ['blæk'pænθə] черная пантера
blackboard *n* ['blækbɔ:d] классная доска (черная)
blanket *n* ['blæŋkɪt] одеяло
blazer *n* ['bleɪzə] блейзер, пиджак
bleat *v* [bli:t] блеять (об овце)
blew [blu:] *прошедшее время от* "blow"
blond *adj* [blɒnd] белокурый
blouse *n* [blaʊz] блузка (женская кофта)
blow *v* [bləʊ] дуть (о ветре)
blue *adj* [blu:] голубой
boar *n* [bɔ:] кабан
board *n* [bɔ:d] классная доска
body *n pl (bodies)* ['bɒdi] тело, туловище
bone *n* [bəʊn] кость
book *n* [bʊk] книга
book shop *n+n* ['bʊkʃɒp] книжный магазин
boots *n* [bu:ts] ботинки, бутсы
boring *adj* ['bɔ:rɪŋ] скучный
botany *n* ['bɒtəni] ботаника
bought *v* [bɔ:t] *прошедшее время от "buy"*
bowl *n* [bəʊl] миска, тарелка
a bowl of ... [ə 'bəʊl əv ...] тарелка с ...
a bowl of salad [ə 'bəʊl əv 'sæləd] тарелка с салатом
box *n* [bɒks] коробка
boy *n pl (boys)* [bɔɪ] мальчик
branch *n* [brɑ:ntʃ] ветка
bray *v* [breɪ] кричать (об осле)
bread *n pl (-)* [bred] хлеб
break *n, v* [breɪk] 1) перемена; 2) ломать
breakfast *n* ['brekfəst] завтрак
have breakfast *v+n* завтракать
bright *adj* [braɪt] яркий, светлый
British *adj* ['brɪtɪʃ] британский; английский
brother *n* ['brʌðə] брат
brown *adj* [braʊn] коричневый
brush *n, v* [brʌʃ] 1) щетка; 2) чистить щеткой
brush teeth *n+v* ['brʌʃ ti:θ] чистить зубы
bull *n* [bʊl] бык
bus *n* [bʌs] автобус
go home by bus ехать домой на автобусе
businessman *n pl (-men)* ['bɪznɪsmən] бизнесмен
businesswoman *n (-women)* ['bɪznɪs,wʊmən] деловая женщина

busy *adj* ['bɪzi] — занятой, деятельный
but *conj* [bʌt] — но, а
butterfly *n pl (-ies)* ['bʌtəflaɪ] — бабочка
buy *v* [baɪ] — покупать
by *prep* [baɪ] — по, на
by metro [baɪ 'metrəʊ] — на метро
bye *int* [baɪ] — До свидания!

cabbage *n* ['kæbɪdʒ] — капуста
cage *n* [keɪdʒ] — клетка
cake *n* [keɪk] — торт, кекс; пирожное
calendar *n* ['kælɪndə] — календарь
calf *n pl (calves)* [kɑ:f] — детеныш (коровы, верблюда, оленя, слона)
call *v* [kɔ:l] — звать; звонить
came *v* [keɪm] — *прошедшее время от "come"*
camel *n* ['kæm(ə)l] — верблюд
camera *n* ['kæmərə] — фотоаппарат
can *v* [kæn, kən] — мочь, уметь
Can I have ...? — Можно мне ...?
Can I help you? [kən aɪ 'help ju:] — Чем могу помочь?
Canada *n* ['kænədə] — Канада
canary *n pl (-ies)* [kə'neəri] — канарейка
cannot *v* ['kænət] — *отрицательная форма от* "can"
canteen *n* [kæn'ti:n] — столовая
at the canteen [ət ðə kæn'ti:n] — в столовой
cap *n* [kæp] — кепка
capital *n* ['kæpɪtl] — столица
car *n* [kɑ:] — автомобиль
card *n* [kɑ:d] — открытка
careful *adj* ['keəf(ə)l] — осторожный
carrot *n* ['kærət] — морковь
cartoon *n* [kɑ:'tu:n] — мультфильм
cat *n* [kæt] — кошка
caterpillar *n* ['kætəˌpɪlə] — гусеница
CD (compact disk) [ˌsi:'di:] — CD (компакт диск)
celebrate *v* ['selɪbreɪt] — праздновать, отмечать
celebration *n* [ˌselɪ'breɪʃ(ə)n] — празднование; праздник
Central Asia *adj+n* [ˌsentrəl 'eɪʃə] — Средняя Азия
centre *n* ['sentə] — центр
chain *n* [tʃeɪn] — цепочка
chair *n* [tʃeə] — стул
chalk *n* [tʃɔ:k] — мел
champion *n* ['tʃæmpɪən] — чемпион
change *v* [tʃeɪndʒ] — менять, изменять
channel *n* ['tʃænl] — канал (телевизионный)
chant *n* [tʃɑ:nt] — чант (рифмовка)
check *v* [tʃek] — проверять
cherry *n pl (-ies)* ['tʃeri] — вишня
chess *n* [tʃes] — шахматы
chick *n* [tʃɪk] — цыпленок
chicken *n* ['tʃɪkɪn] — курица
child *n pl (children)* [tʃaɪld] — ребенок
children *n* ['tʃɪldrən] — дети
China *n* ['tʃaɪnə] — Китай
Chinese New Year *n* ['tʃaɪni:z ˌnju: 'jɪə] — Китайский Новый год

chocolate *n* [ˈtʃɒklɪt] шоколад
choose *v* [tʃu:z] выбирать
Chorsu Market [tʃɔ:ˈsu: ˌmɑ:kɪt] Чорсу базар
cinema *n* [ˈsɪnɪmə] кинотеатр
circle *n, v* [ˈsɜ:k(ə)l] 1) круг; 2) окружать
circus *n* [ˈsɜ:kəs] цирк
city *n pl (cities)* [ˈsɪti] крупный город
clap *v* [klæp] хлопать, аплодировать
class *n* [klɑ:s] класс; урок
classbook *n* [ˈklɑ:sbʊk] учебник
classical music *adj+n* [ˈklæsɪk(ə)l ˌmju:zɪk] классическая музыка
classmate *n* [ˈklɑ:smeɪt] одноклассник (ца)
classroom *n* [ˈklɑ:srʊm] классная комната
classroom things *n+n* [ˈklɑ:srʊm ˌθɪŋz] предметы классной комнаты
clean *adj, v* [kli:n] 1) чистый; 2) чистить
clean the room *v+n* [ˈkli:n ðə ˈru:m] убирать комнату
clean water *adj+n* [ˈkli:n ˈwɔ:tə] чистая вода
clear *adj, v* [klɪə] 1) ясный; 2) прозрачный, чистый; 3) чистить

clever *adj* [ˈklevə] умный
climb *v* [klaɪm] взбираться
clock *n* [klɒk] часы
cloud *n* [klaʊd] облако
cloudy *adj* [ˈklaʊdi] облачный
club *n* [klʌb] клуб, кружок
cluck *v* [klʌk] кудахтать (о курице)
coat *n* [kəʊt] пальто
coffee *n pl (-)* [ˈkɒfi] кофе
coin *n* [kɔɪn] монета
cold *adj, n* [kəʊld] 1) холодный; 2) простуда
I have a cold. [aɪ ˈhæv ə ˈkəʊld] Я простудился.
collect *v* [kəˈlekt] собирать
collection *n* [kəˈlekʃn] коллекция
college *n* [ˈkɒlɪdʒ] колледж
colour *n* [ˈkʌlə] цвет
colour pencils цветные карандаши
coloured *adj* [ˈkʌləd] цветной
comb *n, v* [kəʊm] 1) расческа; 2) расчесывать
come *v* [kʌm] приходить
come home *v+n* [ˌkʌm ˈhəʊm] приходить домой
comedy *n pl* (-ies) [ˈkɒmɪdi] комедия
complete *v* [kəmˈpli:t] завершать, заканчивать
computer *n* [kəmˈpju:tə] компьютер
computer game *n+n* [kəmˈpju:tə ˌgeɪm] компьютерная игра
Constitution Day *n* [ˌkɒnstɪˈtju:ʃn ˈdeɪ] День Конституции
cook *v* [kʊk] готовить (пищу); варить, жарить, печь
cooker *n* [ˈku:kə] кухонная плита; печь
cool *adj* [ku:l] прохладный
copy *v* [ˈkɒpi] переписать
copybook *n* [ˈkɒpibʊk] тетрадь
corn *n pl (–)* [kɔ:n] зерно, зерновые
corner *n* [ˈkɔ:nə] угол
correct *adj, v* [kəˈrekt] 1) правильный; 2) исправлять
count *v* [kaʊnt] считать
country *n pl (-ies)* [ˈkʌntri] страна

cousin *n* [ˈkʌzn] двоюродный брат, двоюродная сестра
cow *n* [kaʊ] корова
crayon *n* [ˈkreɪən] цветной карандаш, мел
crocodile *n* [ˈkrɒkədaɪl] крокодил
cross *n, v* [krɒs] 1) крестик; 2) перечеркнуть
crossword *n* [ˈkrɒswɜ:d] кроссворд
do crosswords [ˈdu: ˈkrɒswɜ:dz] решать кроссворд
crow *v* [krəʊ] кукарекать (о петухе)
crown *n* [kraʊn] корона
cucumber *n* [ˈkju:kʌmbə] огурец
cup *n* [kʌp] чашка
a cup of tea [ə ˈkʌp əv ˈti:] чашка чая
cupboard *n* [ˈkʌpbəd] шкаф; буфет
curly *adj* [ˈkɜ:li] вьющийся, кудрявый
curtain *n* [ˈkɜ:tən] занавеска
cycle *v* [ˈsaɪk(ə)l] ездить на велосипеде

dad *n* [dæd] отец; папа
dance *n, v* [dɑ:ns] 1) танец; 2) танцевать
dancer *n* [ˈdɑ:nsə] танцор, танцовщица
dangerous *adj* [ˈdeɪndʒrəs] опасный
dark *adj* [dɑ:k] темный
date *n* [deɪt] дата
day *n* [deɪ] день
dear *adj* [dɪə] дорогой
December *n* [dɪˈsembə] декабрь
decoration *n* [ˌdekəˈreɪʃn] украшение, убранство
deer *n pl (–)* [dɪə] олень
degree *n* [dɪˈgri:] градус
delicious *adj* [dɪˈlɪʃəs] вкусный
desert *n* [ˈdezət] пустыня
desk *n* [desk] парта, письменный стол
dialogue *n* [ˈdaɪəlɒg] диалог
diary *n pl (-ies)* [ˈdaɪəri] дневник
dictation *n* [dɪkˈteɪʃ(ə)n] диктант
did [dɪd] *прошедшее время от* “do”
difference *n* [ˈdɪf(ə)rəns] разница
different *adj* [ˈdɪf(ə)rənt] различный
difficult *adj* [ˈdɪfɪk(ə)lt] трудный
dinner *n* [ˈdɪnə] ужин
have dinner ужинать
director *n* [dɪˈrektə] директор
dish *n* [dɪʃ] 1) посуда; 2) еда, блюдо
do *v* [du:] 1) делать; 2) *вспомогательный глагол*
do homework [ˈdu: ˈhəʊmwɜ:k] делать домашнее задание
do morning exercises [ˈdu: ˈmɔ:nɪŋ ˈeksəsaɪzs] делать утреннюю зарядку
do sums *v* [ˈdu: ˈsʌmz] решать задачи *или* примеры
doctor *n* [ˈdɒktə] доктор, врач
dog *n* [dɒg] собака
doira *n* [dɔɪˈrɑ:] дойра (музыкальный инструмент)
doll *n* [dɒl] кукла
dolphin *n* [ˈdɒlfɪn] дельфин
domestic animal *adj+n* [dəˈmestɪk ˈænɪml] домашнее животное
donkey *n pl (-s)* [ˈdɒŋki] осел

Don't ...! ['dəʊnt ...] — *служит для образования отрицательной формы повелительного наклонения:* Не делай ... !

Don't play with my dog! — Не играй с моей собакой!
door *n* [dɔ:] — дверь
dove *n* [dʌv] — голубь
down *adv* [daʊn] — вниз
dragon *n* ['drægn] — дракон
dragon dance *n+n* ['drægn ˌdɑ:ns] — танец дракона
draughts *n* ['drɑ:fts] — шашки
draw *v* [drɔ:] — рисовать
dress *n* [dres] — платье
dresser *n* ['dresə] — комод (платяной шкаф)
drill *n* [drɪl] — упражнение
drink *v* [drɪŋk] — пить
drive *n* [draɪv] — ездить, водить (машину)
driver *n* ['draɪvə] — водитель
dry *adj* [draɪ] — сухой
duck *n* [dʌk] — утка
duckling *n* ['dʌklɪŋ] — утенок
duststorm *n* [ˌdʌst'stɔ:m] — пыльная буря
dutor *n* [dʊ'tɔ:r] — дутар (музыкальный инструмент)

each *adj* [i:tʃ] — каждый
eagle *n* ['i:g(ə)l] — орел
ear *n* [ɪə] — ухо
earache *n* ['ɪəreɪk] — ушная боль
early *adv* ['ɜ:li] — рано
Earth Day *n+n* ['ɜ:θ 'deɪ] — День Земли
eat (up) *v* [i:t (ʌp)] — есть; кушать; съесть
egg *n* [eg] — яйцо
eggplant *n* ['egplɑ:nt] — баклажан
eight *num* [eɪt] — восемь
eighteen *num* [ˌeɪ'ti:n] — восемнадцать
eighth *num* [eɪtθ] — восьмой
eight hundred *num* [eɪt 'hʌndrəd] — восемьсот
eighty *num* ['eɪti] — восемьдесят
eighty-one *num* [ˌeɪti 'wʌn] — восемьдесят один
elder *adj* ['eldə] — старший (по возрасту)
electronic engineer [ɪˌlek'trɒnɪk ˌendʒɪ'nɪə] — инженер по электронике
elephant *n* ['elɪfənt] — слон
eleven *num* [ɪ'lev(ə)n] — одиннадцать
eleventh *num* [ɪ'levənθ] — одиннадцатый
emperor *n* ['empərə] — император
end *v* [end] — заканчивать
engineer [ˌendʒɪ'nɪə] — инженер
England *n* ['eŋgl(ə)nd] — Англия
English *adj, n* ['ɪŋglɪʃ] — 1) англичанин; английский; 2) английский язык

eraser *n* [ɪ'reɪzə] — ластик, резинка
Europe *n* ['jʊərəp] — Европа
evening *n* ['i:vnɪŋ] — вечер
Good evening. — Добрый вечер!
in the evening *adv* — вечером
every *det* ['evri] — каждый

every day *adv* [ˈevrideɪ] каждый день
everybody *pron* [ˈevribɒdi] каждый; все
everything *pron* [ˈevriθɪŋ] все
everywhere *pron* [ˈevriweə] всюду; повсюду
Excuse me, who's this? Простите, это кто?
eye *n* [aɪ] глаз

face *n* [feɪs] лицо
fairy tale *adj+n* [ˈfeəri ˈteɪl] сказка
fall *v* [fɔ:l] 1) падать, понижаться; 2) идти (о снеге)
fall asleep *v+adj* [ˈfɔ:l əˈsli:p] засыпать
false *adj* [fɔ:ls] неправильный, неверный
family *n pl (-ies)* [ˈfæməli] семья
family tree *n+n* [ˌfæməli ˈtri:] генеологическое дерево
famous *adj* [ˈfeɪməs] знаменитый
fantastic *adj* [fænˈtæstɪk] великолепный
fantasy *n* [ˈfæntəsi] воображение
far *adv* [fɑ:] далеко
far from *adv* [ˈfɑ:frəm] далеко от ...
farm *n* [fɑ:m] ферма
farmer *n* [ˈfɑ:mə] фермер
fast *adv* [fɑ:st] быстро
father *n* [ˈfɑ:ðə] отец
Father's Day *n+n* [ˌfɑ:ðəz ˈdeɪ] День Отца
favourite *adj, n* [ˈfeɪv(ə)rɪt] 1) любимый; 2) любимая вещь
February *n* [ˈfebrʊəri] февраль
feed *v* [fi:d] кормить
feed the animals *v+n* [ˈfi:d ðɪ ˈænɪməlz] кормить животных
feel *v* [fi:l] чувствовать
feel happy *v+adj* [ˌfi:l ˈhæpi] быть счастливым
feel angry *v+adj* [ˌfi:l ˈæŋgri] сердиться
feel sad *v+adj* [ˌfi:l ˈsæd] быть печальным
feel bored *v+adj* [ˌfi:l ˈbɔ:d] скучать
fell [fel] *прошедшее время от* "fall"
fifteen *num* [ˌfɪfˈti:n] пятнадцать
fifth *num* [fɪfθ, fɪftθ] пятый
fifty *num* [ˈfɪfti] пятьдесят
fifty-one *num* [ˌfɪfti ˈwʌn] пятьдесят один
fight *v* [faɪt] сражаться; бороться
film star *n+n* [ˈfɪlmsta:] кинозвезда
find *v* [faɪnd] находить
fine *adj* [faɪn] хороший; прекрасный, превосходный
I'm fine (OK). Мне хорошо.
finish *n, v* [ˈfɪnɪʃ] 1) заканчивать(ся); 2) финиш; конец
fir tree *n+n* [ˈfɜ:tri:] ель
fire *n* [faɪə] огонь; костер
fireman *n* [ˈfaɪəmən] пожарник
fireworks *n* [ˈfaɪəwɜ:ks] фейерверк
first *num* [fɜ:st] первый
fish *n pl (–)* [fɪʃ] рыба
five *num* [faɪv] пять
five hundred *num* [faɪv ˈhʌndrəd] пятьсот
five hundred soums a kilo пьтьсот сум за килограмм
flag *n* [flæg] флаг
flat *n* [flæt] квартира

floor *n* [flɔ:] 1) этаж; 2) пол
flower *n* ['flaʊə] цветок
flower shop *n+n* ['flaʊəʃɒp] цветочный магазин
fly *v* [flaɪ] летать
fly a kite *v+n* ['flaɪ ə 'kaɪt] запускать воздушного змея
foal *n* [fəʊl] 1) жеребенок; 2) осленок
fog *n* [fɒg] туман
foggy *adj* ['fɒgi] туманный
food *n* [fu:d] корм; пища
foot *n* [fʊt] ступня, лапа (животного)
go on foot ходить пешком
football *n* ['fʊtbɔ:l] футбол
play football *v+n* играть в футбол
football player *n+n* ['fʊtbɔ:l ˌpleɪə] футболист
for *prep* [fə, fɔ:] для
for example = e.g. [fərɪg'zɑ:mp(ə)l] например
forecast *n* ['fɔ:kɑ:st] прогноз погоды
forest *n* ['fɒrɪst] лес
forget *v* [fə'get] забывать
forty *num* ['fɔ:ti] сорок
forty-one *num* [ˌfɔ:ti 'wʌn] сорок один
four *num* [fɔ:] четыре
four hundred *num* [ˌfɔ: 'hʌndrəd] четыреста
fourteen *num* [ˌfɔ:'ti:n] четырнадцать
fourth *num* [fɔ:θ] четвертый
fox *n* [fɒks] лиса
France *n* ['frɑ:ns] Франция
French *adj, n* [frentʃ] 1) французский, француз; 2) французский язык

free *adv* [fri:] свободный
freezing *adj* ['fri:zɪŋ] морозный
fresh *adj* [freʃ] 1) чистый, свежий; 2) свежий, только что полученный

fresh air *adj+n* [ˌfreʃ 'eə] свежий воздух
fresh fruit *adj+n* [ˌfreʃ 'fru:t] свежие фрукты
Friday *n* ['fraɪdi] пятница
fridge *n* [frɪdʒ] холодильник
friend *n* [frend] друг; подруга
friendly *adj* ['frendli] дружелюбный
frog *n* [frɒg] лягушка
from *prep* [frəm, frɒm] из, от, с
fruit *n* [fru:t] фрукты
fun *n, adj* [fʌn] 1) забава; веселье; 2) забавный
funny *adj* ['fʌni] забавный, смешной
furry *adj* ['fɜ:ri] меховой

game *n* [geɪm] игра
garden *n* ['gɑ:dn] сад
gave *v* [geɪv] *прошедшее время от* “give”
gazelle *n* [gə'zel] газель
gel *n* [dʒel] гель
geography *n* [dʒi'ɒgrəfi] география
German *adj, n* ['dʒɜ:mən] 1) немец; немецкий; 2) немецкий язык
Germany *n* ['dʒɜ:məni] Германия

get *v* [get]	получать
get dressed *v+adj* [ˌget 'drest]	одеваться
get marks *v+n* [ˌget 'mɑ:ks]	получать оценки
get ready *v+adj* [ˌget 'redi]	готовиться
get up ['getʌp]	встать
get washed *v+adj* [ˌget 'wɒʃt]	умываться
get home *v+n* [ˌget 'həʊm]	дойти/добраться до дома
get to school [ˌget tə 'sku:l]	дойти/добраться до школы
giraffe *n* [dʒɪ'rɑ:f]	жираф
girl *n* [gɜ:l]	девочка
give *v* [gɪv]	давать; отдавать
glass *n* [glɑ:s]	стакан
a glass of juice [ə 'glɑ:s əv 'dʒu:s]	стакан сока
go *v* [gəʊ]	ходить; ездить
go away [ˌgəʊ ə'weɪ]	уходить
go fishing *v+n* ['gəʊ 'fɪʃɪŋ]	рыбачить
go shopping *v+n* ['gəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ]	пойти за покупками
go straight ['gəʊ 'streɪt]	идти прямо
go to bed [ˌgəʊtə'bed]	ложиться спать
go to school	идти в школу
go to school by bus/on foot	ездить в школу на автобусе/идти в школу пешком
goat *n* [gəʊt]	коза
gobble *v* ['gɒbl]	кулдыкать (об индюке)
goldfish *n pl (–)* ['gəʊldˌfɪʃ]	золотая рыбка
Goldilocks ['gəʊldɪlɒks]	Златовласка
good *adj* [gʊd]	хороший
I'm good at ... [aɪm 'gʊd ət]	Я хорошо умею ...
Goodbye. [gʊd'baɪ]	До свидания.
Good morning! ['gʊd 'mɔ:nɪŋ]	Доброе утро!
goose *n pl (geese)* [gu:s gi:s]	гусь
gosling *n pl* ['gɒslɪŋ]	гусенок
got [gɒt]	*прошедшее время от* "get"
I got here by metro.	Я приехал на метро.
grandad *n* ['grændæd]	дедушка
grandfather *n* ['grændˌfɑ:ðə]	дедушка
grandmother *n* ['grændˌmʌðə]	бабушка
grandparents *n* ['grændˌpeərənts]	дедушка и бабушка
granny *n pl (-ies)* ['græni]	бабушка
grape *n* [greɪp]	виноград
graph *n* [græf, grɑ:f]	график
grass *n* [grɑ:s]	трава
grasshopper *n* ['grɑ:sˌhɒpə]	кузнечик
grassland *n* ['grɑ:slænd]	луг; пастбище
great *adj* [greɪt]	1) великий; 2) Здорово!
It's great!	Здорово!
Great Britain *n* ['greɪt'brɪtən]	Великобритания
green *adj* [gri:n]	зеленый
grey *adj* [greɪ]	серый
group *n* [gru:p]	группа
grow *v* [grəʊ]	расти; выращивать
guess *v* [ges]	догадаться
guitar *n* [gɪ'tɑ:]	гитара
gym *n* [dʒɪm]	спортзал

habitat *n* [ˈhæbɪtæt] родина; место обитания
had [hæd, həd] *прошедшее время от* “have”
hail *n, v* [heɪl] 1) град; 2) идет град
hailstone *n* [ˈheɪlstəʊn] градина
hailstorm *n* [ˈheɪlstɔ:m] буря с градом
hair *n pl (–)* [heə] волосы
do hair *v+n* причесываться
half *adj* [hɑ:f] половина
half-term *adj+n* [ˌhɑ:fˈtɜ:m] короткие каникулы (после семестра)
hand *n* [hænd] 1) рука; 2) сторона
handball *n* [ˈhændbɔ:l] гандбол
handicrafts *n* [ˈhændikrɑ:fts] труд (урок)
happily *adv* [ˈhæpɪli] счастливо
happy *adj* [ˈhæpi] счастливый
Happy birthday! *int* [ˈhæpi ˈbɜ:θdi] С Днем Рождения!
hard *adv* [hɑ:d] сильно; упорно
work hard *v+adv* [ˌwɜ:kˈhɑ:d] работать усердно
hare *n* [heə] заяц
hat *n* [hæt] шляпа
hate *v* [heɪt] ненавидеть
have *v* [həv, hæv] 1) иметь; 2) есть; пить
I have [aɪ ˈhæv] У меня есть ...
have a break *v+n* [həvə ˈbreɪk] делать перерыв
have a good time [həvə ˌgʊd ˈtaɪm] хорошо провести время
have breakfast *v+n* [həv ˈbrekfəst] завтракать
have dinner *v+n* [həv ˈdɪnə] ужинать
have fun *v+n* [həv ˈfʌn] веселиться
have lessons *v+n* сидеть на занятии; учиться; заниматься
have lunch *v+n* [həv ˈlʌntʃ] обедать
he *pron* [hi:] он
head *n* [hed] голова
headache *n* [ˈhedeɪk] головная боль
healthy *n* [ˈhelθi] здоровый
hear *v* [hɪə] слышать
hedgehog *n* [ˈhedʒhɒg] ежик
helicopter *n* [ˈhelɪkɒptə] вертолет
Hello. [həˈləʊ] Здравствуйте!
helmet *n* [ˈhelmɪt] шлем, каска
help *v* [help] помогать
hen *n* [hen] курица
her *adj, pron* [hə, hɜ:] 1) ее; 2) ей
Her name is ... Ее зовут ...
here *adv* [hɪə] здесь
Here you are. Вот, пожалуйста.
hero *n* [ˈhɪərəʊ] герой
Hi! [haɪ] Привет!
hide *v* [haɪd] прятать(ся)
hide and seek [ˈhaɪdənˌsi:k] игра в прятки
high *adv* [haɪ] высоко
high-jump *n+n* [ˈhaɪdʒʌmp] прыжок в высоту
do the high-jump *v+n* [ˈdu: ðə ˈhaɪdʒʌmp] прыгать в высоту
high temperature *adj+n* [ˈhaɪ ˈtemprətʃə] высокая температура
him *pron* [hɪm] ему, его
hippo *n* [ˈhɪpəʊ] бегемот
his *adj, pron* [hɪz] его

His name is ...	Его зовут ...
historical place *adj+n* [hɪ'stɒrɪkl ˌpleɪs]	историческое место
history *n* ['hɪst(ə)ri]	история
hobby *n* *pl* *(-ies)* ['hɒbi]	хобби
hockey *n* ['hɒki]	хоккей
play hockey *v+n*	играть в хоккей
holiday *n* ['hɒlɪdeɪ]	1) праздник; 2) каникулы
home *n* [həʊm]	дом (место проживания)
homework *n* ['həʊmwɜ:k]	домашнее задание
do homework *v+n*	делать домашнее задание
honk *v* [hɒŋk]	гоготать (о гусях)
hop *v* [hɒp]	подпрыгивать
hope *v* [həʊp]	надеяться
hopscotch *n* ['hɒpskɒtʃ]	классики (детская игра)
horror film *n+n* [ˌhɒrə'fɪlm]	фильм ужасов
horse *n* [hɔ:s]	лошадь
horse riding *n* ['hɔ:s 'raɪdɪŋ]	скачки
hospital *n* ['hɒspɪtl]	больница
at the hospital [ət ðə 'hɒspɪtl]	в больнице
hot *adj* [hɒt]	горячий
hot dog *adj+n* ['hɒtdɒg]	хот дог
hotel *n* [həʊ'tel]	гостиница
house *n* [haʊs]	дом
housewife *n* ['haʊswaɪf]	домохозяйка
how *adv* [haʊ]	как; каким образом
How are you?	Как поживаете?
How do you go home?	Как вы добираетесь до дому?
How did you get here today?	Как вы добрались сегодня?
How much is it/are they?	Сколько это стоит?
How long ...?	Сколько времени (как долго)?
How many ...?	Сколько?
How old are you?	Сколько тебе лет?
human *n* ['hju:mən]	человек
humming bird *n* ['hʌmɪŋbɜ:d]	колибри
hundred ['hʌndrəd]	сто
hungry *adj* ['hʌŋgri]	голодный
hyena *n* [haɪ'i:nə]	гиена
hygiene *n* ['haɪdʒi:n]	гигиена
I *pron* [aɪ]	я
ice [aɪs]	лед
ice cream *n+n* ['aɪskri:m]	мороженое
icy *adj* ['aɪsi]	ледяной
in *prep* [ɪn]	1) в; на (о месте); 2) в (о времени)
in front of *prep* [ɪn 'frʌntəv]	перед
in the morning *adv*	утром
Independence Day *n+n* [ˌɪndɪ'pendəns 'deɪ]	День Независимости
India *n* ['ɪndiə]	Индия
indigo *adj* ['ɪndɪgəʊ]	индиго (сине-фиолетовый)
information *n* *pl* *(–)* [ˌɪnfə'meɪʃ(ə)n]	информация
insect *n* ['ɪnsekt]	насекомое
interest *v* ['ɪntrɪst]	интересовать(ся)
interesting *adj* ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ]	интересный
interview *n*, *v* ['ɪntəvju:]	1) интервью; 2) брать интервью

invitation *n* [ˌɪnvɪˈteɪʃ(ə)n] приглашение
invite *v* [ɪnˈvaɪt] приглашать
iron *n* [ˈaɪən] утюг
do the ironing *v+n* [ˈduː ðə ˈaɪənɪŋ] гладить (белье)
is *v* [ɪz] быть (в 3 лице единственного числа)
it *pron* [ɪt] он, она, оно
It's time to ... Пора ... (что-то сделать).
It's two o'clock. [ɪts ˈtuː əˈklɒk] Два часа.
It's 2.05. [ɪts ˈtuː əʊ ˈfaɪv] Пять минут третьего.
It's two thirty. [ɪts ˈtuː ˈθɜːti] Половина третьего.
It's two thirty-five. [ɪts ˈtuː ˈθɜːti ˈfaɪv] Без двадцати пяти три.
its *det, adj* [ɪts] ее, его, свой

jacket *n* [ˈdʒækɪt] жакет, куртка
jam *n* [dʒæm] джем, варенье
January *n* [ˈdʒænjʊəri] январь
Japan *n* [dʒəˈpæn] Япония
jazz *n* [dʒæz] джаз (музика)
jeans *n* [dʒiːnz] джинсы
job *n* [jɒb] работа
joke *n* [dʒəʊk] шутка
July *n* [dʒʊˈlaɪ] июль
jump *v* [dʒʌmp] прыгать
jump a rope *v+n* [ˈdʒʌmp əˈrəʊp] прягать со скакалкой
jumper *n* [ˈdʒʌmpə] прыгун
jumping *n* [ˈdʒʌmpɪŋ] прыжки
June *n* [dʒuːn] июнь
jungle *n* [ˈdʒʌŋgl] джунгли

kangaroo *n* [ˌkæŋgəˈruː] кенгуру
Kazakhstan *n* [ˌkæzækˈstɑːn] Казахстан
keep *v* [kiːp] держать, хранить
keep clean [ˈkiːp ˌkliːn] содержать в чистоте
keeper *n* [ˈkiːpə] сторож
kid *n* [kɪd] 1) козленок; 2) ребенок
kill *v* [kɪl] убивать
kilo *n* [ˈkiːləʊ] кило
a kilo of tomatoes [ə ˈkiːləʊ əv təˈmɑːtəʊz] килограмм помидоров
kilometre *n* [kɪˈlɒmɪtə] километр (= 1000 метров)
kind *n, adj* [kaɪnd] 1) вид, сорт; 2) разновидность
kindergarten *n* [ˈkɪndəgɑːtn] детский сад
king *n* [kɪŋ] король
kitchen *n* [ˈkɪtʃɪn] кухня
kite *n* [kaɪt] бумажный змей
kitten *n* [ˈkɪtn] котенок
know *v* [nəʊ] знать
Korea *n* [kəˈrɪə] Корея

ladybird *n* [ˈleɪdɪbɜːd] божья коровка
lamb *n* [læm] ягненок
language *n* [ˈlæŋgwɪdʒ] язык
last *adj* [lɑːst] последний; прошлый
late *adv* [leɪt] поздно
be late опаздывать
laugh *v* [lɑːf] смеяться

lay the table *v+n* [ˈleɪ ðə ˈteɪbl]	накрывать на стол
lazy *adj* [ˈleɪzi]	ленивый
leaf *n pl (leaves)* [li:f]	лист; листва
learn *v* [lɜ:n]	учить
learn by heart [ˌlɜ:n baɪ ˈhɑ:t]	учить наизусть
leave home/school [ˌli:v ˈhəʊm / ˈsku:l]	уходить из дома/ школы
left *adv* [left]	левый; левая сторона
on the left *prep* [ɒn ðə ˈleft]	с левой стороны
leg *n* [leg]	нога
lemon *n* [ˈlemən]	лимон
leopard *n* [ˈlepəd]	леопард
lesson *n* [ˈles(ə)n]	урок
Let's ... [lets]	Давайте...
Let's go. [ˌletsˈgəʊ]	Давайте пойдем.
letter *n* [ˈletə]	1) буква; 2) письмо
library *n pl (-ies)* [ˈlaɪbrəri]	библиотека
light *adj* [laɪt]	1) светлый; 2) легкий
like *v* [laɪk]	любить; нравиться
I'd like ... [aɪd ˈlaɪk ...]	мне бы хотелось ...
I like doing ...	Я люблю заниматься ... .
line *n* [laɪn]	линия
lion *n* [ˈlaɪən]	лев
listen *v* [ˈlɪs(ə)n]	слушать
literature *n* [ˈlɪt(ə)rətʃə]	литература
little *adj* [ˈlɪtl]	маленький
live *v* [lɪv]	жить
living room *n+n* [ˈlɪvɪŋrʊm]	гостиная
lizard *n* [ˈlɪzəd]	ящерица
London *n* [ˈlʌndən]	Лондон
long *adj* [lɒŋ]	длинный
long-jump *n+n* [ˈlɒŋdʒʌmp]	прыжок в длину
do the long-jump [ˈdu: ðə ˈlɒŋdʒʌmp]	прыгать в длину
look *v* [lʊk]	1) смотреть; 2) выглядеть
The beans look good. [ðə ˈbi:nz ˈlʊk ˌgʊd]	Бобы хорошо выглядят.
look after [ˌlʊk ˈɑ:ftə]	заботиться о ком-то
look at [ˈlʊkət]	смотреть на ...
look like [ˈlʊklaɪk]	выглядеть
a lot of [əˈlɒtəv]	много
loud *adj* [laʊd]	громкий
loudly *adv* [ˈlaʊdli]	громко
love *n, v* [lʌv]	1) любовь; 2) любить
lovely *adj* [ˈlʌvli]	любимый
lunch *n* [lʌntʃ]	обед
have lunch *v+n*	обедать
make *v* [meɪk]	делать
make bed *v+n*	застилать кровать
man *n pl (men)* [mæn, men]	человек, мужчина
mandrill *n* [ˈmændrɪl]	мандрил (обезьяна)
many *det* [ˈmeni]	много
map *n* [mæp]	карта
March *n* [mɑ:tʃ]	март
mark *n, v* [mɑ:k]	1) оценка; 2) ставить оценку
marker *n* [ˈmɑ:kə]	маркер
market *n* [ˈmɑ:kɪt]	базар

match *n v* [mætʃ] 1) спичка; 2) подбирать под пару; сочетать
mathematics *n* [ˌmæθɪˈmætɪks] математика
maths *n* [mæθs] математика
maths teacher *n+n* [ˈmæθs ˈtiːtʃə] учитель математики
mausoleum *n* [ˌmɔːsəˈliːəm] мавзолей
May *n* [meɪ] май
May Day *n+n* [ˈmeɪ ˈdeɪ] Майский День (в Англии)
May king *n+n* [ˈmeɪ ˈkɪŋ] Майский король
May queen *n+n* [ˈmeɪ ˈkwiːn] Майская королева
maypole *n* [ˈmeɪpəʊl] Майский Столб
me *pron* [mi, miː] мне, меня
meaning *n* [ˈmiːnɪŋ] значение
meat *n* [miːt] мясо
mechanic *n* [mɪˈkænɪk] механик
meet *v* [miːt] встречать(ся)
melon *n* [ˈmelən] дыня
melt *v* [melt] таять
meow *v* [miˈaʊ] мяукать
met *v* [met] *прошедшее время от* “meet”
metre *n* [ˈmiːtə] метр
metro *n* [ˈmetrəʊ] метро
Mexico *n* [ˈmeksɪkəʊ] Мексика
midday *n* [ˌmɪdˈdeɪ] полдень
midnight *n* [ˈmɪdnaɪt] полночь
milk *n* [mɪlk] молоко
mime *v* [maɪm] изобразить, показать мимикой
minivan *n* [ˈmɪnɪvæn] маршрутное такси
minus *n* [ˈmaɪnəs] минус
minute *n* [ˈmɪnɪt] минута
mirror *n* [ˈmɪrə] зеркало
mobile phone *n+n* [ˈməʊbaɪlfəʊn] мобильный телефон
model car *n+n* [ˈmɒdl ˈkɑː] модель машины
Monday *n* [ˈmʌndi] понедельник
money *n* [ˈmʌni] деньги
monkey *n* [ˈmʌŋki] обезьяна
monster *n* [ˈmɒnstə] чудовище; монстр
month *n* [mʌnθ] месяц
moo *v* [muː] мычать (о корове)
mop the floor *v+n* [ˈmɒp ðə ˈflɔː] мыть полы шваброй
more *adv* [mɔː] 1) более *(служит для образования сравнит. ст. многосложных прилагательных);* 2) больше, более
more beautiful [ˈmɔː ˈbjuːtɪfl] красивее
more interesting [ˈmɔː ˈɪntrɪstɪŋ] интереснее
morning *n* [ˈmɔːnɪŋ] утро
Good morning. Доброе утро.
in the morning *adv* утром
mosque *n* [mɒsk] мечеть
mosquito *n pl (-es)* [məˈskiːtəʊ] комар; москит
most [məʊst] самый *(служит для образования превосх. ст. многосложных прилагательных)*
the most beautiful [ðə ˈməʊst ˈbjuːtɪfl] самый красивый
the most interesting [ðə ˈməʊst ˈɪntrɪstɪŋ] самый интересный
mother *n* [ˈmʌðə] мама, мать
mother tongue *n+n* [ˌmʌðə ˈtʌŋ] родной язык

motorbike *n* ['məʊtəbaɪk]	мотоцикл; мопед
mountain *n* ['maʊntɪn]	гора
mouse *n* *pl* *(mice)* [maʊs] [maɪs]	мышь
mouth *n* [maʊθ]	рот
Mr *n* ['mɪstə]	мистер, господин
Mrs *n* ['mɪsɪz]	миссиз, госпожа
much *det* [mʌtʃ]	много
mulberry *n* ['mʌlbəri]	тутовое дерево
mum *n* [mʌm]	мама
museum *n* [mju:'zɪəm]	музей
music *n* ['mju:zɪk]	музыка
musical parade *adj+n* ['mju:zɪk(ə)l pə'reɪd]	музыкальный парад
must *v* [məst, mʌst]	должен, должна
my *adj* [maɪ]	мой, моя, мое
My name is ...	Меня зовут ...
name *n* [neɪm]	имя
nature *n* ['neɪtʃə]	природа
Navruz *n* [nʌv'ru:z]	Навруз
near *adv* [nɪə]	около, рядом
neigh *v* [neɪ]	ржать (о лошади)
nest *n* [nest]	гнездо
never *adv* ['nevə]	никогда
new *adj* [nju:]	новый
New Year *adj+n* [ˌnju: 'jɪə]	Новый год
news *n* [nju:z]	новости
newspaper *n* ['nju:sˌpeɪpə]	газета
next to *prep* [ˈnekst tə]	рядом с ...
nice *adj* [naɪs]	1) хороший; 2) приятный, красивый
night *n* [naɪt]	ночь
at night *adv*	ночью
nine *num* [naɪn]	девять
nine hundred *num* [naɪn 'hʌndrəd]	девятьсот
nineteen *num* [ˌnaɪn'ti:n]	девятнадцать
ninety *num* ['naɪnti]	девяносто
ninety-one *num* [ˌnaɪnti 'wʌn]	девяносто один
ninth *num* [naɪnθ]	девятый
no *adv* [nəʊ]	нет
No, I don't.	Нет.
No, sorry.	Нет, извините.
noisily *adv* ['nɔɪzɪli]	шумно
noisy *adj* ['nɔɪzi]	шумный
nose *n* [nəʊz]	нос
notice *n* ['nəʊtɪs]	заметка
November *n* [nəʊ'vembə]	ноябрь
now *adj* [naʊ]	сейчас, теперь
number *n* ['nʌmbə]	номер, число
nurse *n* [nɜ:s]	медсестра
ocean *n* ['əʊʃən]	океан
o'clock *adv* [ə'klɒk]	часы (время)
October *n* [ɒk'təʊbə]	октябрь
of *prep* [əv, ɒv]	предлог (родительного падежа)
of course [ˌəv 'kɔ:s]	конечно
office *n* ['ɒfɪs]	офис

often *adv* ['ɒf(ə)n, 'ɒft(ə)n]	часто
oh [əʊ]	ноль
oink [ɔɪŋk]	хрюкать (о свинье)
old *adj* [əʊld]	1) старый; 2) пожилой
on *prep* [ɒn]	1) на (о месте); 2) в (о времени)
on foot *adv* [ɒn 'fʊt]	пешком
one *num* [wʌn]	один
onion *n* ['ʌnjən]	лук
only *adv* ['əʊnli]	только
open *v* ['əʊpən]	открывать
opposite *prep* ['ɒpəzɪt]	напротив
or *conj* [ɔ:]	или
orange *n, adj* ['ɒrɪndʒ]	1) апельсин; 2) оранжевый
orange juice *n+n* ['ɒrɪndʒ 'dʒu:s]	апельсиновый сок
order *n* ['ɔ:də]	порядок
ostrich *n* ['ɒstrɪtʃ]	страус
other *det* ['ʌðə]	другой, иной
our *adj* [aʊə]	наш
ox *n* [ɒks]	бык
page *n* [peɪdʒ]	страница
pair *n* [peə]	пара
palace *n* ['pælɪs]	дворец
parade *n* [pə'reɪd]	парад
parents *n* ['peərənts]	родители
park *n* [pɑ:k]	парк
parrot *n* ['pærət]	попугай
partner *n* ['pɑ:tnə]	партнер
party *n pl (-ies)* ['pɑ:ti]	вечеринка
past *prep* [pɑ:st]	прошлый
half past [hɑ:f 'pɑ:st]	половина ...го
It's half past nine.	Половина десятого.
quarter past ['kwɔ:tə 'pɑ:st]	четверть ...го
PE *n* ['pi: 'i:]	урок физкультуры
pea *n* [pi:]	горошина
peach *n* [pi:tʃ]	персик
peach juice *n+n* ['pi:tʃ 'dʒu:s]	персиковый сок
peacock *n* ['pi:kɒk]	павлин
pear *n* [peə]	груша
pear juice *n+n* ['peə 'dʒu:s]	грушевый сок
pen *n* [pen]	ручка
pencil *n* ['pens(ə)l]	карандаш
pencil case *n+n* ['penslkeɪs]	пенал
penguin *n* ['peŋgwɪn]	пингвин
people *n* ['pi:p(ə)l]	люди
pepper *n* ['pepə]	перец
perfume *n* ['pɜ:fju:m]	духи
person *n* ['pɜ:s(ə)n]	человек, личность
pet *n* [pet]	домашний питомец
phew *int* [fju:]	фу
phone *v* [fəʊn]	звонить по телефону
photo *n* ['fəʊtəʊ]	фотография
piano *n* [pi'ænəʊ]	пианино
pick *v* [pɪk]	собирать
picture *n* ['pɪktʃə]	картина, рисунок

pig *n* [pɪg]	свинья
piglet *n* ['pɪglɪt]	поросенок
pillow *n* ['pɪləʊ]	подушка
pilot *n* ['paɪlət]	летчик
pinch punch *v* [ˌpɪntʃ'pʌntʃ]	щипать
pink *adj* [pɪŋk]	розовый
place *n* [pleɪs]	место
plane *n* [pleɪn]	samolyot
plant *n, v* [plɑ:nt]	1) растение; 2) сажать
play *v, n* [pleɪ]	1) играть; 2) игра
play badminton *v+n* ['pleɪ 'bædmɪntən]	играть в бадминтон
play hopscotch/games *v+n* ['pleɪ 'hɒpskɒtʃ/geɪmz]	играть в классики/игры
play tag *v+n* ['pleɪ 'tæg]	играть в пятнашки/салки
play the guitar *v+n* ['pleɪ ðə gɪ'tɑ:]	играть на гитаре
play the piano *v+n* ['pleɪ ðə pɪ'ænəʊ]	играть на пианино
player *n* ['pleɪə]	игрок
playground *n* ['pleɪgraʊnd]	игровая площадка
please *int* [pli:z]	пожалуйста
plum *n* [plʌm]	слива
plump *adj* [plʌmp]	полный; пухлый
plural *adj* ['plʊərəl]	множественный
plus *prep* [plʌs]	плюс
p.m. [ˌpi:'em]	*время после 12 дня до 12 ночи*
pocket *n* ['pɒkɪt]	карман
poem *n* ['pəʊɪm]	стихотворение
point *v* [pɔɪnt]	указывать
poisonous *adj* ['pɔɪz(ə)nəs]	ядовитый
polar *adj* ['pəʊlə]	полярный
police officer *n+n* [pə'li:s ˌɒfɪsə]	полицейский
police station *n+n* [pə'li:s ˌsteɪʃn]	полицейский участок
at the police station [ət ðə pə'li:s ˌsteɪʃn]	в полицейском участке
pop *n* [pɒp]	поп (музыка)
popular *adj* ['pɒpjʊlə]	популярный
porridge *n* ['pɒrɪdʒ]	каша
portfolio *n* [pɔ:t'fəʊliəʊ]	портфель; папка
postcard *n* ['pəʊstkɑ:d]	почтовая открытка
poster *n* ['pəʊstə]	постер; плакат
poult *n* [pəʊlt]	птенец; цыпленок; индюшонок
pour *v* [pɔ:]	наливать; литься (о дожде)
present *n* ['prez(ə)nt]	подарок
programme *n* ['prəʊgræm]	программа
pumpkin *n* ['pʌmpkɪn]	тыква
Pumpkin Museum *n+n* ['pʌmpkɪn mju:ˌzɪəm]	Музей тыквы
pupil *n* ['pju:p(ə)l]	ученик
puppy *n pl (-ies)* ['pʌpi]	щенок
purple *adj* ['pɜ:p(ə)l]	фиолетовый; пурпурный
put *v* [pʊt]	класть
put in	класть в ...
put on	надевать
puzzle *n* ['pʌz(ə)l]	пазл; головоломка
do puzzles *v+n* ['du: 'pʌz(ə)l]	решать головоломки
quack *v* [kwæk]	крякать (об утке)
quail *n* [kweɪl]	перепелка
quarter *adj* ['kwɔ:tə]	четверть

It is a quarter past nine. Четверть десятого.
quarter to ... ['kwɔ:tə tə] Без четверти ... .
queen *n* [kwi:n] королева
question *n* ['kwestʃ(ə)n] вопрос
quiet *adj* ['kwaɪət] тихий
quiz *n* [kwɪz] викторина

rabbit *n* ['ræbɪt] кролик
radio *n pl (-s)* ['reɪdɪəʊ] радио
rain *n, v* [reɪn] 1) дождь; 2) идет дождь
rainbow *n* ['reɪnbəʊ] радуга
rainy *adj* ['reɪni] дождливый
rat *n* [ræt] крыса
read *v* [ri:d] читать
reading *n* ['ri:dɪŋ] чтение
red *adj* [red] красный
region *n* ['ri:dʒ(ə)n] область
remember *v* [rɪ'membə] помнить
repeat *v* [rɪ'pi:t] повторять
report *n, v* [rɪ'pɔ:t] 1) отчет; 2) делать доклад
rest *n* [rest] отдых
have a rest *v+n* отдыхать
return *v* [rɪ'tɜ:n] возвращаться
no returns без возврата
revision *n* [rɪ'vɪʒ(ə)n] повторение
ribbon *n* ['rɪbən] лента
rice *n* [raɪs] рис
rich *adj* [rɪtʃ] богатый
ride *v* [raɪd] ехать *(верхом, на машине/велосипеде)*
ride a bike *v+n* ['raɪd ə 'baɪk] ехать на велосипеде
ride a horse *v+n* ['raɪd ə 'hɔ:s] ехать на лошади
ride a skateboard *v+n* ['raɪd ə 'skeɪtbɔ:d] ездить на скейтборде
rider *n* ['raɪdə] всадник; велосипедист
right *adj* [raɪt] 1) правильныйi; 2) правый
on the right *prep* [ɒnðə'raɪt] справа
rise *v* [raɪz] подниматься
river *n* ['rɪvə] река
The River Thames [ðə 'ri:və 'temz] река Темза
road *n* [rəʊd] дорога
robot *n* ['rəʊbɒt] робот
rock *n* [rɒk] рок (музыка)
roller-skate *v* ['rəʊləskeɪt] кататься на роликах
room *n* [ru:m] комната
rooster *n* ['ru:stə] петух
rose *n* [rəʊz] роза
round *adj, adv* [raʊnd] 1) круглый; 2) вокруг
rubob *n* [rʊ'bɒb] рубоб (музыкальный инструмент)
rucksack *n* ['rʌksæk] рюкзак
rug *n* [rʌg] коврик
rule *n* [ru:l] правило
ruler *n* ['ru:lə] линейка
run *v* [rʌn] бегать
run away *v+adv* [ˌrʌnə'weɪ] убегать
runner *n* ['rʌnə] бегун

runny nose *adj+n* ['rʌni ˌnəʊz]	насморк
Russia *n* ['rʌʃə]	Россия
Russian *adj, n* ['rʌʃn]	1) русский; 2) русский язык
sad *adj* [sæd]	печальный
said [sed]	*прошедшее время от* “say”
safari *n* [sə'fɑ:ri]	сафари парк
salad *n* ['sæləd]	салат
sat *v* [sæt]	*прошедшее время от* “sit”
Saturday *n* ['sætədi]	суббота
sausage *n* ['sɒsɪdʒ]	сосиска, колбаса
saxophone *n* ['sæksəfəʊn]	саксофон
saw [sɔ:]	*прошедшее время от* “see”
say *v* [seɪ]	сказать, говорить
say goodbye *v+n* [ˌseɪ 'gʊdbaɪ]	попрощаться
school *n* [sku:l]	школа
at the school [ət ðə 'sku:l]	в школе
schoolbag *n* ['sku:lbæg]	портфель
schoolboy *n* ['sku:lbɔɪ]	школьник
schoolchildren *n* ['sku:ltʃɪldrən]	ученики
school things *n+n* ['sku:l 'θɪŋz]	школьные принадлежности
score *n* [skɔ:]	счет очков (в игре)
Scotland *n* ['skɒtlənd]	Шотландия
sea *n* [si:]	море
season *n* ['si:z(ə)n]	сезон, время года
second *num* ['sekənd]	второй
secretary *n pl (-ies)* ['sekrɪt(ə)ri]	секретарь
see *v* [si:]	видеть
see-saw *n* ['si:sɔ:]	качели
play see-saw *n+n*	кататься на качелях
sentence *n* ['sent(ə)ns]	предложение
September *n* [sep'tembə]	сентябрь
seven *num* ['sevn]	семь
seven hundred *num* [ˌsevn 'hʌndrəd]	семьсот
seventeen *num* [ˌsevn'ti:n]	семнадцать
seventh *num* ['sevnθ]	седьмой
seventy *num* ['sevnti]	семьдесят
seventy-one *num* [ˌsevnti 'wʌn]	семьдесят один
sew *v* [səʊ]	шить
shampoo *n* [ʃæm'pu:]	шампунь
shark *n* [ʃɑ:k]	акула
sharpener *n* ['ʃɑ:pnə]	точилка
she *pron* [ʃɪ, ʃi:]	она
sheep *n pl (–)* [ʃi:p]	овца
shelf *n pl (shelves)* [ʃelf]	полка
shine *v* [ʃaɪn]	светить
shirt *n* [ʃɜ:t]	рубашка
shop *n* [ʃɒp]	магазин
do the shopping *v+n* ['du: ðə 'ʃɒpɪŋ]	делать покупки
at the shop	в магазине
shop assistant *n* ['ʃɒp əˌsɪstənt]	продавец
short *adj* [ʃɔ:t]	короткий
shorts *n* [ʃɔ:ts]	шорты
shoulder *n* ['ʃəʊldə]	плечо

show *v* [ʃəʊ]	показывать
shower *n* ['ʃaʊə]	душ
have/take a shower *v+n*	принимать душ
sick *n* [sɪk]	больной
sign *n* [saɪn]	вывеска, знак
sing *v* [sɪŋ]	петь
singer *n* ['sɪŋə]	певец
sister *n* ['sɪstə]	сестра
sit *v* [sɪt]	сидеть
Sit down. ['sɪtdaʊn]	Садитесь.
sit-up *n* ['sɪtʌp]	сед (гимнастика)
six *num* [sɪks]	шесть
six hundred *num* [ˌsɪks 'hʌndrəd]	шестьсот
sixteen *num* [ˌsɪks'ti:n]	шестнадцать
sixth *num* [sɪksθ]	шестой
sixty *num* ['sɪksti]	шестьдесят
sixty-one *num* [ˌsɪksti 'wʌn]	шестьдесят один
skate *n, v* [skeɪt]	1) коньки; 2) кататься на коньках
skateboard *n* ['skeɪtbɔ:d]	скейтборд
ski *n, v* [ski:]	1) лыжи; 2) кататься на лыжах
skip *v* [skɪp]	прыгать; скакать
skirt *n* [skɜ:t]	юбка
sky *n* [skaɪ]	небо
sledge *n, v* [sledʒ]	1) санки; 2) кататься на санках
sleep *v* [sli:p]	спать
slept *v* [slept]	*прошедшее время от* “sleep”
slow *adj* [sləʊ]	медленный
slowly *adv* ['sləʊli]	медленно
small *adj* [smɔ:l]	маленький
snake *n* [sneɪk]	змея
snow *n* [snəʊ]	снег
snowball *n* ['snəʊbɔ:l]	снежок
snowman *n* ['snəʊmæn]	снеговик
snowstorm *n* ['snəʊstɔ:m]	снежная буря, буран, вьюга
snowy *adj* ['snəʊi]	снежный
so *conj, adv* [səʊ]	1) итак; 2) так, до такой степени, столь
soap *n* [səʊp]	мыло
soft *adj* [sɒft]	мягкий
softly *adv* ['sɒftli]	нежно
some *det, adj* [sʌm]	некоторые; одни
sometimes *pron* ['sʌmtaɪmz]	иногда
something *pron* ['sʌmθɪŋ]	что-то; что-нибудь
son *n* [sʌn]	сын
song *n* [sɒŋ]	песня
soon *adv* [su:n]	вскоре
sore eye *adj+n* [ˌsɔ:r 'aɪ]	боль в глазе
sore hand *adj+n* [ˌsɔ: 'hænd]	боль в руке
sore leg *adj+n* [ˌsɔ: 'leg]	боль в ноге
sore throat *adj+n* [ˌsɔ: 'θrəʊt]	боль в горле
sorry *v* ['sɒri]	сожалеть
Sorry, you have the wrong number.	Простите, вы набрали неверный номер.
sound *n* [saʊnd]	звук
soup *n* [su:p]	суп

sparrow *n* ['spærəʊ]	воробей
speak *v* [spi:k]	говорить
speak to *v+prep* ['spi:k tə]	разговаривать с …
special *adj* ['speʃ(ə)l]	специальный; особенный
spell *v* [spel]	писать/произносить по буквам
spend *v* [spend]	проводить
spider *n* ['spaɪdə]	паук
spider monkey *n+n* [ˌspaɪdə 'mʌŋki]	паукообразная обезьяна
spot *n* [spɒt]	пяно
sport *n* [spɔ:t]	спорт
sportsman *n pl (-men)* ['spɔ:tsmən]	спортсмен
sports centre *n+n* ['spɔ:ts 'sentə]	спортивный центр
sports uniform *n+n* ['spɔ:ts 'ju:nɪfɔ:m]	спортивная форма
spring *n* [sprɪŋ]	весна
spy *n, v* [spaɪ]	1) шпион; 2) шпионить
square *adj* [skweə]	квадратный
staff room *n+n* [ˌstɑ:f'ru:m]	учительская
stand *v* [stænd]	стоять
Stand up. ['stændʌp]	Встаньте.
start *n, v* [stɑ:t]	1) начало; старт 2) начинать
stay (at) *v* [steɪ]	оставаться
stay at school ['steɪ ət 'sku:l]	оставаться в школе
stay with *v+prep* ['steɪ wɪð]	оставаться с …
stone *n* ['stəʊn]	камень
stop *v* [stɒp]	останавливаться
story *n pl (-ies)* ['stɔ:ri]	рассказ
straight *adj* [streɪt]	прямой (о волосах)
strawberry *n* ['strɔ:bəri]	клубника
street *n* [stri:t]	улица
stripe *n* [straɪp]	полоса
strong *adj* [strɒŋ]	сильный
student *n* ['stju:d(ə)nt]	студент
study *v* ['stʌdi]	учиться
subject *n* ['sʌbdʒɪkt]	школьный предмет
sum *n* [sʌm]	сумма
do sums *v+n*	решать задачи *или* примеры
summer *n* ['sʌmə]	лето
sun *n* [sʌn]	солнце
sunbathe *v* ['sʌnbeɪð]	загорать на солнце
Sunday *n* ['sʌndi]	воскресенье
sunflower *n* ['sʌnˌflaʊə]	подсолнух
sunglasses *n* ['sʌnglɑ:sɪs]	солнцезащитные очки
sunny *adj* ['sʌni]	солнечный
supermarket *n* ['su:pəˌmɑ:kɪt]	супермаркет
sure *adj* [ʃəʊə, ʃɔ:]	уверенный
Are you sure?	Вы уверены?
surname *n* ['sɜ:neɪm]	фамилия
surprise *n* [sə'praɪz]	сюрприз
swallow *n* ['swɒləʊ]	ласточка
sweep the floor *v+n* ['swi:p ðə 'flɔ:]	подметать пол
sweet *adj, n* [swi:t]	1) сладкий; 2) конфета; сладость
swept *v* [swept]	*прошедшее время от* “sweep”
swim *v* [swɪm]	плавать
swimming *n* ['swɪmɪŋ]	плавание

table *n* ['teɪb(ə)l] 1) стол; 2) таблица
taekwondo *n* ['taɪkwɒndəʊ] таэквондо (боевое искусство)
tail *n* [teɪl] хвост
take *v* [teɪk] брать
take for a walk *v+n* брать на прогулку
take a photo *v+n* ['teɪk ə 'fəʊtəʊ] фотографировать
take the rubbish out ['teɪk ðə 'rʌbɪʃ 'aʊt] выносить мусор
talk *v, n* [tɔ:k] 1) разговаривать; 2) разговор
talk on the phone *v+n* говорить по телефону
tall *adj* [tɔ:l] высокий
tasty *adj* ['teɪsti] вкусный
taxi *n* ['tæksi] такси
taxi-driver *n* ['tæksi 'draɪvə] таксист
tea *n* [ti:] чай
teach *v* [ti:tʃ] учить
teacher *n* ['ti:tʃə] учитель
Teachers' Day *n+n* ['ti:tʃəz 'deɪ] День Учителя
team *n* [ti:m] команда
teddy bear *n* ['tedi 'beə] плюшевый медвежонок
teeth *n* [ti:θ] зубы
telephone *n* ['telɪfəʊn] телефон
tell *v* [tel] рассказывать; сообщать
temperature *n* ['temp(ə)rətʃə] температура
ten *num* [ten] десять
tennis *n* ['tenɪs] теннис
tenth *num* [tenθ] десятый
text *n* [tekst] текст
Thank you. ['θæŋkju:] Спасибо.
that *adj* [ðət, ðæt] 1) то, та, то, те; 2) это, эта, этот
the [ðə, ðɪ] *определенный артикль*
theatre *n* ['θɪətə] театр
their *adj* [ðə, ðeə] их
them *pron* [ðəm, ðem] им
then *conj* [ðen] затем
there *adv* [ðeə, ðə] там
there is/are [ðerɪz / ðerɑ:] там есть ...
thermometer *n* [θə'mɒmɪtə] термометр
these *pron* [ði:z] эти
they *pron* [ðeɪ] они
thin *adj* [θɪn] худой, тонкий
thing *n* [θɪŋ] вещь, предмет
think *v* [θɪŋk] думать
third *num* [θɜ:d] третий
thirteen *num* [ˌθɜ:'ti:n] тринадцать
thirty *num* ['θɜ:ti] тридцать
thirty-one *num* [ˌθɜ:ti 'wʌn] тридцать один
this *pron adj* [ðɪs] это, этот, эта
those *pron* [ðəʊz] те
three *num* [θri:] три
three hundred *num* [ˌθri: 'hʌndrəd] триста
thunderstorm *n* ['θʌndəstɔ:m] гроза
Thursday *n* ['θɜ:zdi] четверг
tick *v* [tɪk] отмечать галочкой
ticket *n* ['tɪkɪt] билет
tiger *n* ['taɪgə] тигр

tights *n* ['taɪts]	колготки
time *n* [taɪm]	1) время; 2) раз
on time	в срок, вовремя
timetable *n* ['taɪmˌteɪbl]	расписание
tired *adj* [taɪəd]	уставший
title *n* ['taɪtl]	название, заглавие
to *prep* [tu, tə, tu:]	1) к, в (предлог направления) 2) без ... (предлог времени)
go to school	ходить в школу
ten minutes to eleven	без десяти одиннадцать
today *adv* [tə'deɪ]	сегодня
toe *n* [təʊ]	палец ноги
toilet *n* ['tɔɪlət]	1) туалет; 2) унитаз
tomato *n* [tə'mɑ:təʊ]	помидор
tomato salad *n+n* [tə'mɑ:təʊ 'sæləd]	салат из помидоров
tomorrow *adv* [tə'mɒrəʊ]	завтра
tongue twister *n+n* [ˌtʌŋ'twɪstə]	скороговорка
too *adv* [tu:]	также, тоже
took *v* [tʊk]	*прошедшее время от* “take”
tooth *n pl (teeth)* [tu:θ]	зуб
toothache *n* ['tu:θeɪk]	зубная боль
toothbrush *n* ['tu:θbrʌʃ]	зубная щетка
toothpaste *n* ['tu:θpeɪst]	зубная паста
tortoise *n* ['tɔ:təs]	черепаха
total *n* ['təʊtl]	всего, итого
touch *v* [tʌtʃ]	дотрагиваться
tourist *n* ['tʊərɪst]	турист
Tower of London *n+n* ['taʊər əv 'lʌndən]	Лондонский Тауэр
town *n* [taʊn]	(небольшой) город
toy *n* [tɔɪ]	игрушка
toy shop *n+n* ['tɔɪʃɒp]	магазин игрушек
tractor *n* ['træktə]	трактор
tradition *n* [trə'dɪʃ(ə)n]	традиция
traditional *adj* [trə'dɪʃnl]	традиционный
Trafalgar Square *n+n* [trə'fælgə 'skweə]	Трафальгарская площадь
train *n* [treɪn]	поезд
trainers *n* ['treɪnəz]	кроссовки
translate *v* [træns'leɪt]	переводить
transport *n* ['trænspɔ:t]	транспорт
tree *n* [tri:]	дерево
trousers *n* ['traʊzəz]	брюки
true *adj* [tru:]	верный, правильный
try *v* [traɪ]	пытаться; стараться
T-shirt *n* ['ti: 'ʃɜ:t]	футболка
Tuesday *n* ['tju:zdi]	вторник
tugai *n* [tʊ'gaɪ]	тугаи
tulip *n* ['tju:lɪp]	тюльпан
tummy ache *n+n* [ˌtʌmi 'eɪk]	боли в области живота
turkey *n pl (-s)* ['tɜ:ki]	индюшка
turn *n, v* [tɜ:n]	1) поворот; 2) поворачивать
turn left *v+n* ['tɜ:n 'left]	повернуть налево
turn right *v+n* ['tɜ:n 'raɪt]	повернуть направо
turtle *n* ['tɜ:tl]	морская черепаха
twelfth *num* [twelfθ]	двенадцатый
twelve *num* [twelv]	двенадцать

twenty *num* ['twenti] — двадцать
twenty-one *num* ['twenti 'wʌn] — двадцать один
twin *n* [twɪn] — близнец
two *num* [tu:] — два
two hundred *num* [ˌtu: 'hʌndrəd] — двести

ugly *adj* ['ʌgli] — безобразный; уродливый
umbrella *n* [ʌm'brelə] — зонт
uncle *n* ['ʌŋkl] — дядя
under *prep* ['ʌndə] — под
understand *v* [ˌʌndə'stænd] — понимать
unhealthy *n* [ʌn'helθi] — нездоровый
uniform *n* ['ju:nɪfɔ:m] — форменная одежда, форма
unit *n* ['ju:nɪt] — раздел
university *n pl (-ies)* [ˌju:nɪ'vɜ:sɪti] — университет
up *adv* [ʌp] — вверх
Urgench *n* [ʊr'gentʃ] — Ургенч
us *pron* [əs, ʌs] — нас, нам
use *v* [ju:z] — использовать
usually *adv* ['ju:ʒʊəli] — обычно
Uzbek *adj, n* ['ʊzbek] — 1) узбекский; узбек; 2) узбекский язык
Uzbekistan *n* [ˌʊzbekɪ'sta:n] — Узбекистан

varan *n* ['værən] — варан
vase *n* [vɑ:z] — ваза
vegetable *n* ['vedʒtəbl] — овощ
very *adv* ['veri] — очень
village *n* ['vɪlɪdʒ] — деревня, кишлак
violet *adj* ['vaɪəlɪt] — фиолетовый, темно-лиловый
visit *v* ['vɪzɪt] — наносить визит, посещать
volleyball *n* ['vɒlibɔ:l] — волейбол

wake up *v* ['weɪkʌp] — просыпаться
Wales *n* [weɪlz] — Уэльс
walk *v* [wɔ:k] — гулять; идти, ходить пешком
wall *n* [wɔ:l] — стена
want *v* [wɒnt] — хотеть, желать
warm *adj* [wɔ:m] — теплый
was [wəz, wɒz] — был, была (*прошедшее время от* "be" *в единственном числе)*
was born [wəz 'bɔ:n] — родиться
wash *v* [wɒʃ] — мыть
do the washing *v+n* ['du: ðə 'wɒʃɪŋ] — стирать (белье)
wash the dishes *v+n* ['wɒʃ ðə 'dɪʃɪz] — мыть посуду
watch *v* [wɒtʃ] — 1) смотреть; 2) наблюдать
watch TV *v+n* ['wɒtʃ ˌti:'vi:] — смотреть телевизор
water *n pl (–)* ['wɔ:tə] — вода
watermelon *n* ['wɔ:təmelən] — арбуз
we *pron* [wi, wi:] — мы
wear *v* [weə] — носить одежду
weather *n* ['weðə] — погода
Wednesday *n* ['wenzdi] — среда
week *n* [wi:k] — неделя
well *adv* [wel] — хорошо

went [went] *прошедшее время от* “go”
were [wɜ:] были (*прошедшее время от “be” во множественном числе*)

wet *adj* [wet] влажный
whale *n* [weɪl] кит
what *pron, adv* [wɒt] 1) что; 2) какой
What about you? А вы?
when *adv* [wen] когда
When’s he/she at home? Когда он/а будет дома?
where *adv* [weə] где, куда
Where are you going? ['weərɑ: ju: 'gəʊɪŋ] Куда вы идете?
Where can I buy ...? ['weə kən aɪ 'baɪ] Где я могу купить ... ?
which *pron* [wɪtʃ] который
white *adj* [waɪt] белый
whiteboard *n* ['waɪtbɔ:d] белая классная доска
who *pron* [hu:] кто
whose *pron* [hu:z] чей
why *pron* [waɪ] почему
wild *adj* [waɪld] дикий
wildlife *n* ['waɪldlaɪf] дикая природа
willow *n* ['wɪləʊ] ива
wind *n* [wɪnd] ветер
window *n* ['wɪndəʊ] окно
windstorm *n* ['wɪndstɔ:m] буря, ураган
windy *adj* ['wɪndi] ветренный
winter *n* ['wɪntə] зима
wise *adj* [waɪz] мудрый
wish *n, v* [wɪʃ] 1) желание; 2) желать
with *prep* [wɪð, wɪθ] с
wolf *n pl (wolves)* [wʊlf] ['wʊlvz] волк
woman *n pl (women)* ['wʊmən] ['wɪmɪn] женщина
wonderful *adj* ['wʌndəf(ə)l] красивый, прекрасный
word *n* [wɜ:d] слово
wordlist *n* ['wɜ:dlɪst] список слов
work *n, v pl (–)* [wɜ:k] 1) работа; 2) работать
workbook *n* ['wɜ:kbʊk] рабочая тетрадь
world *n* [wɜ:ld] мир
write *v* [raɪt] писать
wrong *adj* [rɒŋ] неправильный

yard *n* [jɑ:d] двор
year *n* [jɜ:] год
years old [jɪəz 'əʊld] ... лет
yellow *adj* ['jeləʊ] желтый
yes *adv* [jes] да
yesterday *adv* ['jestədi] вчера
you *pron* [jə, jʊ, ju:] 1) ты, вы; 2) тебя, вас, вам
young *adj* [jʌŋ] молодой
your *adj* [jə, jɔ:] твой; ваш
yucky *adj* ['jʌki] отвратительный
yummy *adj* ['jʌmi] вкусный, аппетитный

zebra *n* ['zi:brə] зебра
zoo *n* [zu:] зоопарк

Сведения о состоянии учебника, выданного в аренду

№	Имя, фамилия ученика	Учебный год	Состояние учебника	Подпись классного руководителя	Состояние учебника при сдаче	Подпись классного руководителя
1						
2						
3						
4						

Таблица заполняется классным руководителем при передаче учебника в пользование и возвращении назад в конце учебного года. При заполнении таблицы используются следующие оценочные критерии:

Новый	Состояние учебника перед поступлением в аренду
Хорошо	Обложка целая, не оторвана от основной части книги. Все страницы имеются, целые, не порваны, не отклеены, на страницах нет записей и помарок.
Удовлетворительно	Обложка измята, исчерчена, края обтрепаны, отделены частично от основной части книги. Отреставрирована пользователем удовлетворительно. Некоторые страницы исчерчены, вырванные страницы подклеены.
Неудовлетворительно	Обложка исчерчена, разорвана полностью или частично оторвана от основной части книги, отреставрирована удовлетворительно. Страницы порваны, разукрашены, испачканы, некоторые отсутствуют. Восстановление невозможно.

81.2 Англ
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INGLIZ TILI DARSLIGI

Ta'lim rus tilida olib boriladigan umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarining 5- sinfi uchun darslik

Birinchi nashr

„O'qituvchi" nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi
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