New Fly High ENGLISH



ИЗДАТЕЛЬСКО-ПОЛИГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ ТВОРЧЕСКИЙ ДОМ "O'QITUVCHI" ТАШКЕНТ — 2017

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George Woolard, Lessons with Laughter LTP, 1996

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.

The **workbook** contains extra exercises and activities to help you practise your English in the classroom or at home.

With the help of the **progress checks** you can test the knowledge you got from the units.

There is also a **multemedia resource** which you can use with your teacher or at home to develop your listening skills.

Remember that the best way to learn English is by using it. Try to use English as much as you can during your lessons and at home with your friends.

We hope that you will enjoy using this course and that your own English will soon be flying high!

Have fun!

The Authors

Дорогой друг!

Добро пожаловать в учебник New Fly High!

В этом **учебнике** много интересных и забавных заданий и упражнений, которые помогут тебе в изучении английского языка. В конце книги ты найдешь полезный грамматический справочник и словарь.

Рабочая тетрадь включает в себя дополнительные задания и упражнения, которые помогут тебе в изучении английского языка в классе или дома.

В контрольных работах ты можешь проверить свои знания, полученные во время изучения разделов учебника.

Для развития навыков слушания имеется **мультимедийное приложение**, которым можно пользоваться вместе с учителем и самостоятельно дома.

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



My favourite ...

I can ...

LESSON 2 I have two sisters.

Sing the song.

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.

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.

e.g. A: (points)

B: It's Aziz's father. Aziz is Karim's son.

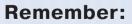


Play "What's your friend's name?"

e.g. A: What's your friend's name?

B: Samira. What's your friend's name?

C: ...



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

daughter



LESSON 3 Who is the youngest?



🎇 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



Play "My favourite toy was a car".

Play "Who is the eldest in your family?"

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



Play "Who is the youngest in your family?"

A: Who is the youngest in your family?

B: My brother. He's 5 years old.

Read and match.

My brother is His name's

My grandad is

He was

My uncle worked

My aunt's name is

My sister is She goes to a doctor.

Nargiza.

the youngest in our family. a pupil.

the kindergarten.

Botir.

the eldest in our family. 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?



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?



Sing the song.

2

Play "My uncle's from Termez".

3a

Look, read and match.

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







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



3b

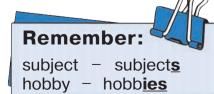
Choose a letter. Read and write.

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.



LESSON 5 What's your address?

Sing the song.

Play "What's your address?"

Read and say True or False.

Hi, my name's Aziz Abdullayev. I live in Istigbol. I go to school number 12, Class Look, read and complete. 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



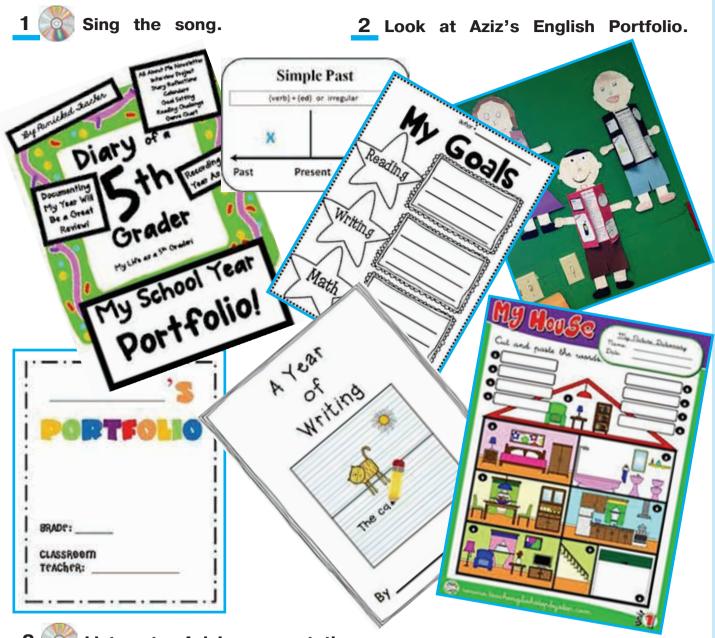
Read the answers and write the questions.

e.g. What's her name?

- 1) Lucy Whitfield
- 2) 12

- 3) England
- 4) 4 Clover Road
- 5) 283207
- 6) football

LESSON 6 Project



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

Listen and repeat. Look and write the words. Play "Ball". **2**b

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

Goldilocks

and the Three Bears



3b Listen and show.

3c Listen and say.



Listen and repeat.

go - went come - came sit - sat

eat - ate sleep - slept

LESSON 2 What number is your house?





E	3ingo!!	!)
			1
			1
	E	Bingo!!	Bingo!!!

	Bingo!!!	
a chair	a bedroom	a kitchen
a fridge	a dresser	a table

3a Pread 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.



Play "What number is your house?"

LESSON 3 What's your job?

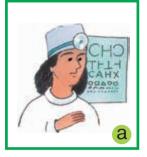


Sing the song.

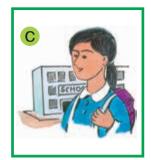


Match the pictures and words.

- 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)















Listen and repeat.



Look, listen and match. **e.g.** 1f



e.g. A: What's your father's job?

B: He's a taxi driver. What's your father's job?



e.g. A: What do your parents do?

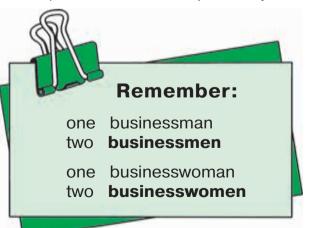
B: They are teachers. What do your sisters do?

- 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?









Mrs Whitfield is from England. She is Lucv'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.

UNIT 2 At home and at work

LESSON 4 Where do you work?



2

Play "Where do you work?"

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.



4

Play "Yes./No."

e.g. A: Do you work at the college?

B: No. (No, I don't.)

A: Do you work ...?

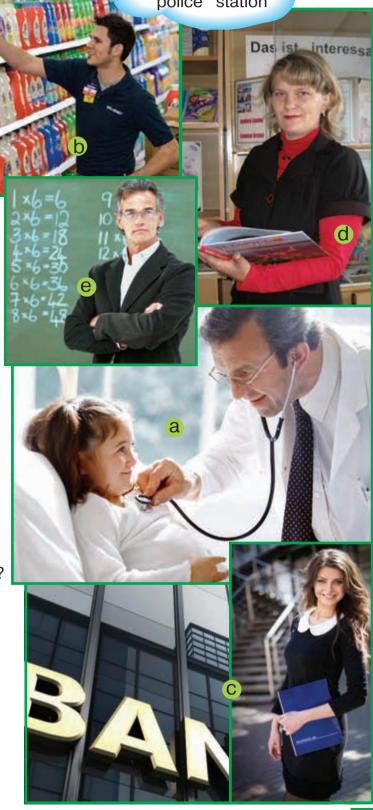


Remember:

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

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

Das ist inte



LESSON 5 How do you go to ... ?



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.



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?

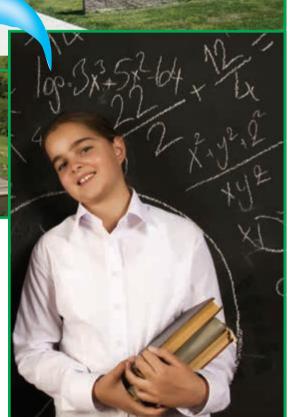
B: Yes. it's about 25 kilometres.



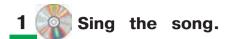
Listen and complete. Answer the questions.

- 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: <u>e.</u> School ni	_		
She lives How she		from	school.
			'• ——
Hobby: Favourite			



LESSON 6 Project



- 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?

- 4) What's your telephone number5) 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

- Work in groups of 4. Ask the questions and complete the table.
- 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.



At home and at work

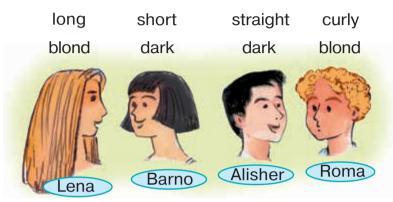
LESSON 1 His hair is short and curly.

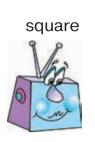


Listen and repeat.



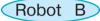
Listen and repeat.







Robot A



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 long straight 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





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.

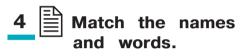
1 Sing the song.

2 Listen and repeat.

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.





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

Fead and write six differences.



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.



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.

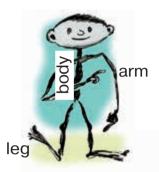


LESSON 3 My robot has ...



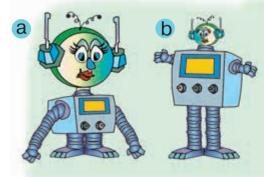
Sing the song.

3 Listen and repeat.



4a Read and find the robot.

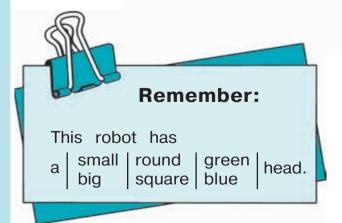
This robot has a big, square head. He has a small, round body and short arms and short legs.



4b Work in pairs. Speak and guess.

e.g. A: This robot has ...

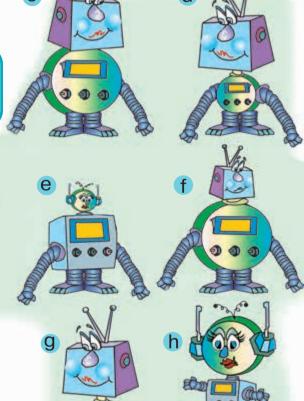
B: Is this robot **b**?





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

- 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.



Draw a robot and write about it.

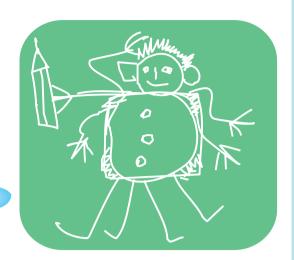
e.g. My robot has a big round head. My robot has four arms and three legs.

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

LESSON 4 My family is ...

- 1 Sing the song.
- 2 Nay "Funny Monsters".
- 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.



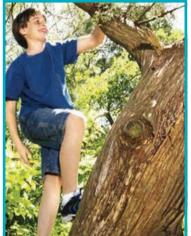
Sing the song.

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



B: Yes, I did. (No, Kdid.)

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.

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.

Sc Make a report.

JNIT 3 What do you look like?

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.

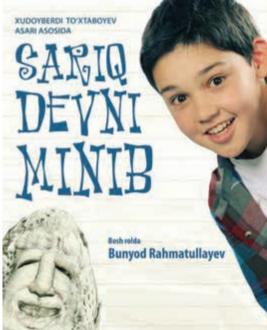
Jurabek Juraev is eight years old. He was born in Andijan. When he was four years old, he started singing. Many people love his songs. He is the most favourite Uzbek boy in the Internet. His parents do not sing. His mother is a doctor, his father is an engineer. Jurabek sings songs in 17 languages: Uzbek,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



Listen and repeat.

2

Look and write the days.

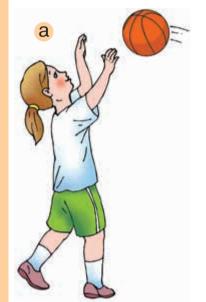




Listen and match.



Monday





TELEVISION OF



00000000000

Friday

Thursday

Sal

Saturda

4a Read and answer the questions.

1 Where did they go on Monday?

2 What did they see in the Art museum?

go — went

see — saw

buy — bought

eat — ate

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 Tue Weds Thu Fri Sat Art Museum Chorsu Market Train Museum Amir Temur Square Tashkent Zoo Tashkent Land

interesting pictures
fresh fruit and vegetables
old trains
Amir Temur Museum
a lot of animals
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?

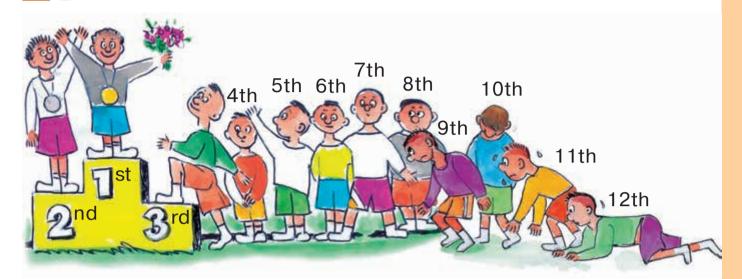
LESSON 2 The third day is Wednesday.

1 Sing the song.

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.

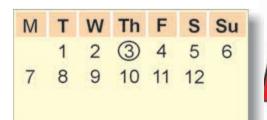
Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday	is	the fifth the third the first the seventh the sixth the fourth the second	
--	----	---	--

4b Chain Drill.

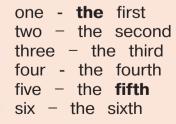
e.g. A: Tuesday. **B:** Tuesday's the second day of the week.

5 Look, ask and answer.

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







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.



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.



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:

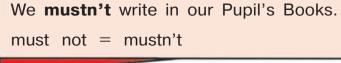


Daddy said:

Don't watch TV. You must play the piano.

Mum said:

Don't play computer games. You must clean the room.



We must do our homework.



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

wash the dishes

Tuesday

mop the floor

Wednesday

go shopping

Thursday

take the rubbish out

Friday

feed the animals

Saturday

take the rubbish out

Sunday

clean the room

Maxfiy !!!
Azizning
kundaligi



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.

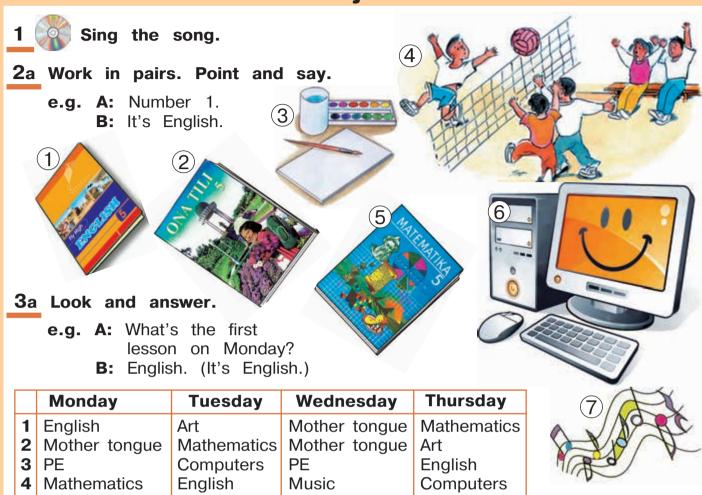
A: Let's go to the zoo on Wednesday.

B: OK.





LESSON 5 School subjects

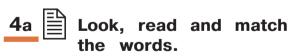


Work in pairs. Listen and guess the day.

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



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

o 💊

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



Sing the song.

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

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

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.



like It's fun. LESSON

Listen and repeat.

2b Listen and repeat.

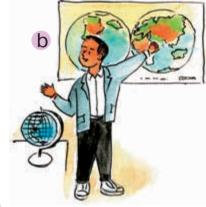
2a Match the words and pictures.



- 2 botany
- 3 geography
- 4 literature
- 5 playground
- 6 timetable

7 history





ŧ	- 1		
	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?

C

B: I like history. What about you?

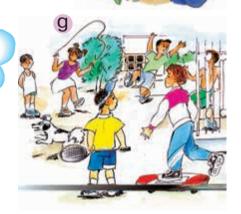


e.g. A: I like handicrafts because it's fun.

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





5 Report.

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



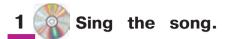
Play "My Favourite Subject".

e.g. A: Is it botany?

B: Yes, it is. /No, it isn't.

like English. Do you? 5

LESSON 2 What time is it?





Play "Snowball".



Look, listen and learn to tell the time.





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



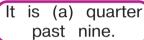
















It is half past nine.

It is (a) quarter to ten.

4b Look and say.

It is nine o'clock.)

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



e.g. A: What time is it?

B: It's

Work in pairs. Draw and complete the clocks.



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?



Sing the song.



Look and say.

a.m. midday in the morning p.m. midnight in the afternoon in the evening





3a Draw and complete the clocks.

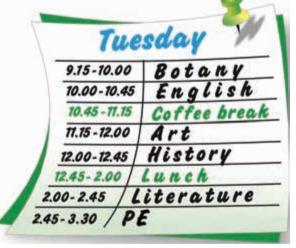
Work in pairs. Draw, ask and complete.

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

4a Look and answer.

e.g. A: When is English?

B: It's at



2b Copy and write in the correct place.

midnight in the evening midday in the afternoon

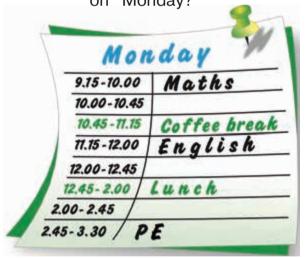


4b Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

Pupil A: Look at this timetable.

Pupil B: Look at page 35.

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





5a Write today's timetable.



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?



Sing the song.



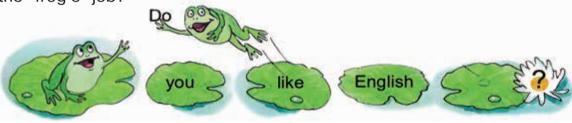
Play "I think it's a chair!"

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 ...?

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.

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



No, I don't.

33

like English. Do you?

5

3 - New Fly High 5

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?

I go to school Red Wood in London. ...

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

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?

9.15 - 10.00	
10.00 - 10.45	Geography
10.45 - 11.15	Coffee break
11.15 - 12.00	
12.00-12.45	Art
12.45-2.00	Lunch

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)





Listen and repeat.

Write labels and put them on things in the classroom.

Where is the cat?





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.

at

in

on

under

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



on the wallin the deskat the doorunder the chair

LESSON 2 Lucy's pen is blue.



Listen and repeat.

2a

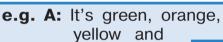


Watch, listen and match.

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

желтый

2b Work in pairs. Listen and guess.



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!



It's a rainbow!

It's a rainbow!

Yellow and green

Blue, indigo and violet.

Red, orange





Listen and match.

e.g. Lucy's pen is blue.

Lucy's pen Andy's pen Sally's pen Jenny's ruler Teddy's ruler Kate's ruler

yellow red green blue pink 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.



LESSON 3 It's my book.

1 Listen and sing.

2a Listen and repeat.



we you they their

4a Look, read and complete.

Whose chair is it?

Is it your chair, Davron?

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.



No ...

No, it's not my chair.

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 Nork 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'.

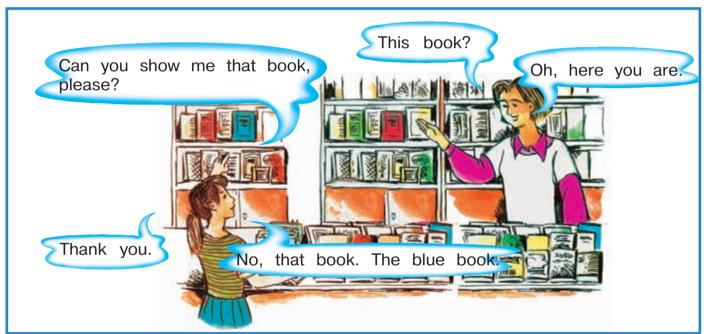
Pupil 1: Is it a door?

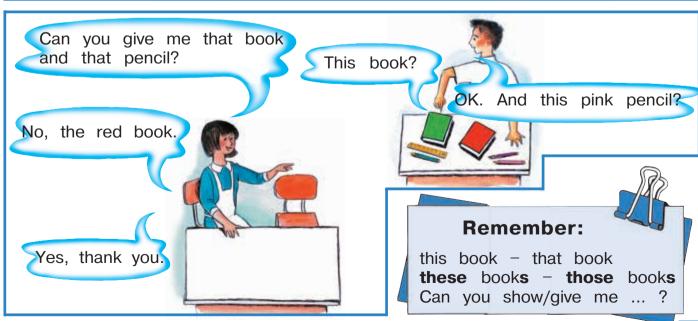
Teacher: No.

Pupil 2: Is it a desk?

Teacher: Yes.

5 Work in pairs. Make a dialogue.





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



Listen and repeat.

2c Look and say.

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



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?













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

4b / Complete the sentences.

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

Remember:

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



LESSON 6 Project

1 Listen and sing.

3 Read and write your poem.

What's purple?
My pens and pencils,
My sister's bag,
Her books and rulers,
And my brother's cap!



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

Listen and complete

the sentences.

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 usually wake up 1 I at

Listen and repeat.

Play "Clock Line".

3a

Look, listen and repeat.

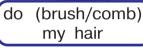


get dressed = put on clothes

3b Chain Drill.



my hair



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?

4 Look and make sentences.











always usually often sometimes never

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



Listen and repeat.



Look, listen and repeat.











leave school



air the room



Listen, repeat and read.

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





finish

eat biscuits



has is writes listens speaks touches



Listen and check your answers.





do homework

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 ...



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.

Write the sentences about Aziz.



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 - watches



LESSON 3 The Whitfields visit Tashkent.



Sing the song.

3a Look, read and guess

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 ...



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.

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?



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	

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

LESSON 4 What do you do after school?



Sing the song.



Play "Ball".

3a 🎇

Look, listen and repeat.



do the washing



have (take) a shower

go to bed = sleep

fall asleep



do the shopping = go shopping



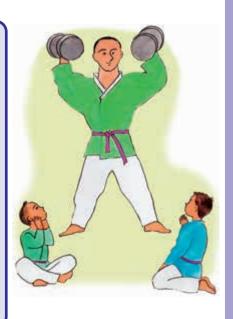
e.g. On Sundays I do the shopping. What do you do on Sundays?



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



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.

Sing the song.

Read and find differences.

3a Read and say.

Complete the table. Do you like biscuits?

Yes, I do.

Does your friend like Yes, he does. biscuits?

Do you like homework? No, I don't

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



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.				





- 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



Sing the song.

2a Write questions about Heggy.



wake up



Yum, yum.

have breakfast





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

- 6 have breakfast

- 9 often take a shower

- 10 always do (my) homework
- 11 do the ironing on Sundays
- 3 usually get up at
 4 always get washed at
 5 brush (my) hair every day
 12 watch TV
 13 sometimes have geography lessons
 14 come home late

 - 15 usually air the room
- 7 have two cups of tea

 8 do the washing

 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 ...



Listen and repeat.

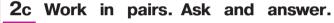


Look, listen and repeat.

2b Look and say.

e.g. do sums - doing sums sew - sewing





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.





do < crosswords puzzles

go to the circus

cinema

sew



		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			



play chess

play draughts

LESSON 2 Do you have a hobby?

What's violet? My pens and My siste

write poems

take photos



Listen and repeat.

Look, listen and repeat.





e.g. A: Do you have a hobby?

B: I like collecting coins. And you? Do you have a hobby?



Play "My friend likes...". Write the names.

4b Report.

e.g. Rustam likes writing poems.

Listen and choose a title.

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



draw

Read and write Lucy's hobbies.

read stories/fairy tales

cook

ride a bike/cycle

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

49 4 - New Fly High 5

NIT 8 Things I like

LESSON 3 Do you like singing?



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?

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.

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

LESSON 4 I like



Listen and sing.



Listen, repeat and read.



Listen and repeat.

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



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

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?



iazz

rock

music

music.

saxophone

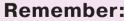


pop music

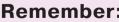








What music do you like? I don't like pop **or** rock. I play the guitar/the doira. CD = compact disc



LESSON 5 What's on Channel 4?





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

Look and choose two programmes. Write them

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

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 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 catand-mouse capers. (R)
- 9.00 School programmes

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



like nature programmes. 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

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?	I am a Oh, yes, yes, yes.
	When do you get up?	At
	What do you have for breakfast?	•••

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



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



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



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?

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.

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.

Sing the song 'There is/are'.



LESSON 3 My dog can ...



2a Match the pictures and words.

1 milk 5 corn 2 meat 6 bite

3 bone 7 bark

4 grass

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 bhens Ca dog da horse ea cat fa pig ga donkey

h ducks j a cow j a goat k geese l a rooster ma 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

Think about a fantasy pet. What animal is it?
What can it do? e.g.

Remember:

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

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



UNIT 9 Furry friends

LESSON 4 I look after my pets.

1

Listen and sing.



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

5a 🛭

5b

a+b+c+d=look after

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.

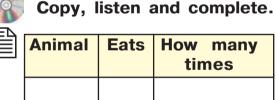
I do my hair ... times a day.

5c \uparrow Complete the sentences.

5d Say the sentences in order.







Listen to Alisher and Aziz.

What does Alisher want?



LESSON 5 Happy pets



Listen and sing.

2a

Draw a pet and write.

Animal: Colour: Name: Look after:

Food:

2c Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

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

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

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?

My human cleans my house every day.

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

4

Listen and sing the song 'On the farm'.

every day.

The cow and her calf Say moo-moo-moo.

The horse and her foal Say neigh-neigh-neigh.

The sheep and her lamb

The sheep and her lam Say baa-baa-baa

On the farm.

The duck and her duckling Say quack-quack.

The goose and her gosling

Say honk-honk-honk.

The hen and her chicks Say cluck-cluck-cluck.

On the farm.



My human cleans my house every week.

My human gives me water

My human gives me water two times a day.



LESSON 6 Project

1 Listen

Listen and sing.

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.

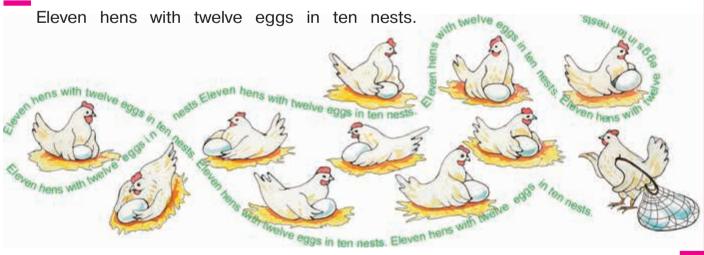
It can dance and sing.

It likes jazz and horror films.

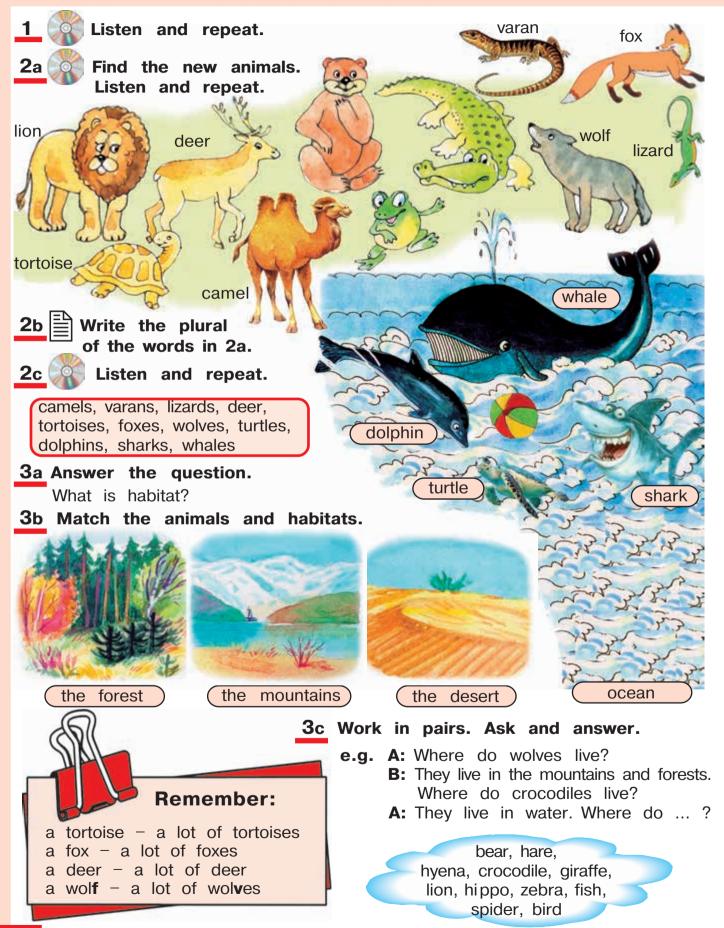
3 Report about your group's fantasy pet.



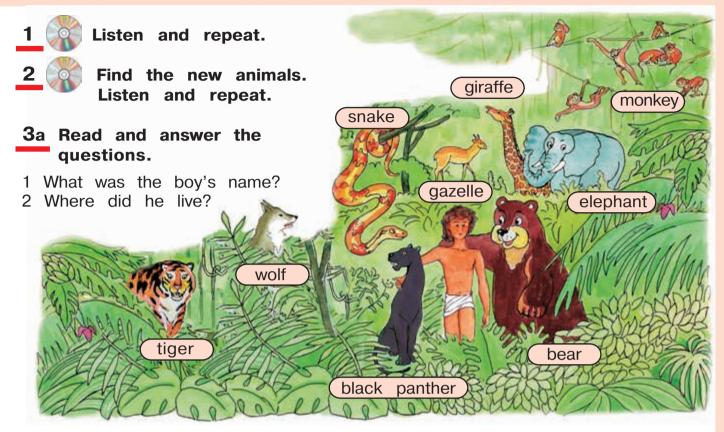
4 Say the tongue twister.



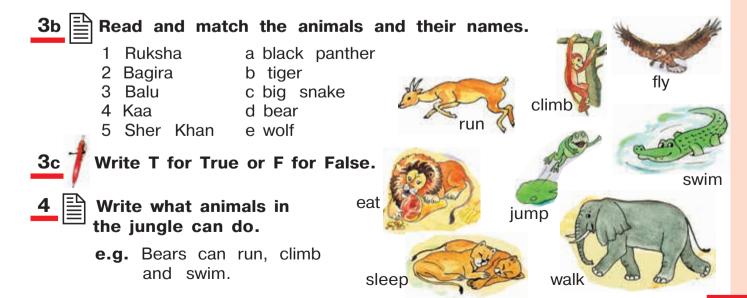
LESSON 1 Habitat is home.



LESSON 2 What can animals do?



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.



LESSON 3 At the zoo



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.

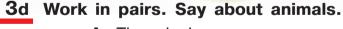


A special Sunday

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.



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.

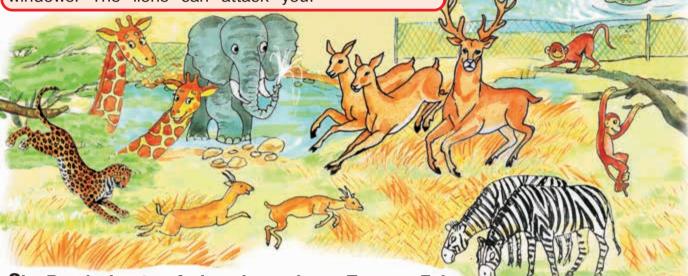
Dangerous animals LESSON 4

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 vou.



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.
- Match the animals and activities.
- **2**d Work in pairs. Find five differences.

Pupil A: Look at the picture in 2a. Pupil B: Look at the picture on page 115.

e.g. A: Is the elephant getting washed now? B: Yes, it is.

A: Is it walking now?

Listen and repeat.

Listen and complete.

Vrite about leopards.

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

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

B: No, it isn't.

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

40 one hundred

eighty

50 thirty 80 forty 100 fifty

2b

Write the numbers.

e.g. 150 one hundred and fifty 60, 70, 90, 100, 150

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?

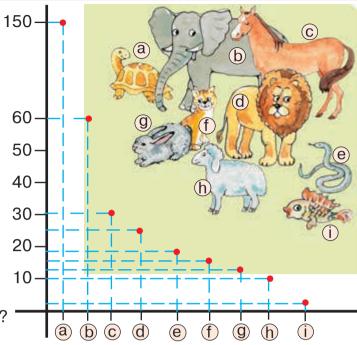




How long can snakes live? **About** 20 years.

three thirteen thirty five fifteen fifty eight eighteen eighty

a hundred



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?

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.



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.

 е.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.

65

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

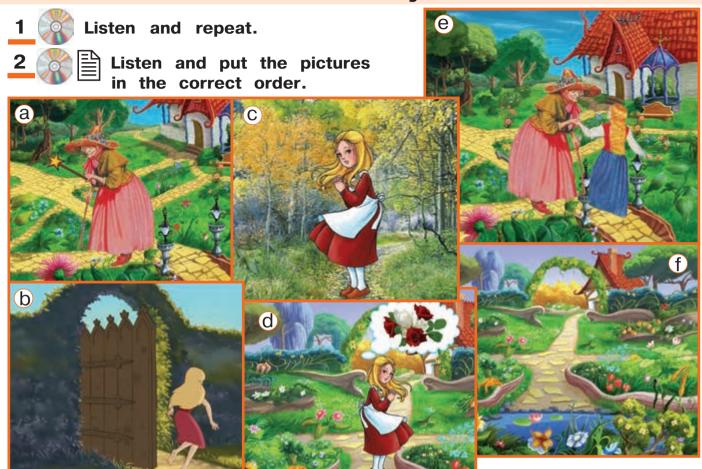
Work in pairs. Look, copy and complete.

√ 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...

3_b

LESSON 2 Summer holidays are fun!



Work in pairs. Ask and write five differences.

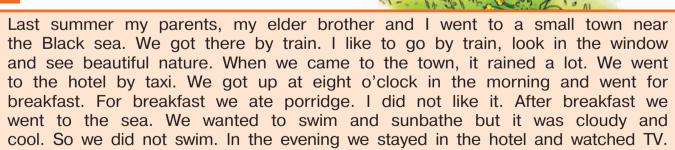
e.g. A blue sky - a grey sky

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.



- 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



Listen and sing.



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*.

<u>4</u>|≣

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 | 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

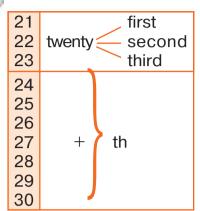
Dear Sabina

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

Listen and sing.

Look, listen and repeat.



Write the sentences.

e.g. Bob's birthday is on the twenty-seventh of December. Look at the calendar. Write in order.

e.g. The eighth of March,



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?

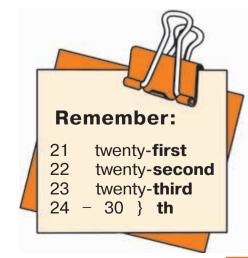
2) Why do polar bears put their noses in the snow?

5b Say True, False

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.

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.



LESSON 5 Spring is coming.



Listen and sing.



Play "Find Your Partner".

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

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

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.



Listen and check.



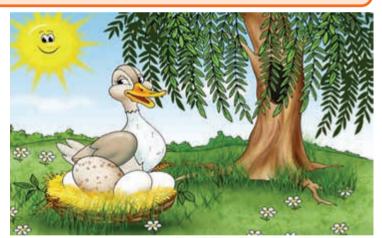
Read and write T for True and F for False.

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.



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





LESSON 6 Project



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



Find and write your score.

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

2c Read.

How active are you?

results									
5	_	6	Grea	t! Yo	ou a	re	very	active.	
2	_	4	You	are	activ	/e.	-		
0	_	1	You	are	not	ac	ctive.		

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



Listen and complete the table.

5	Work	in	groups.
---	------	----	---------

Group A: Talk about seasons in Uzbekistan.

Group B: Talk about seasons in Australia.

	Uzbekistan						
	spring	spring summer autumn winte					
months		June July August					
days				cold			

	Australia						
	spring	summer autumn winte					
months		December January February					
days			cool				

Unit 11 Lesson 2

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

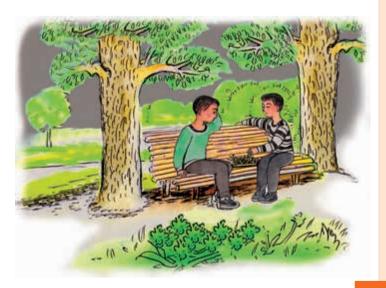
Pupil B: Look at this picture.

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.

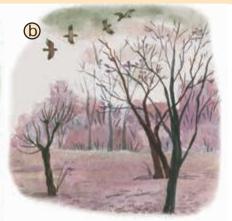
fine bad freezing



Copy and write the words under the line.

hot cold freezing warm cool

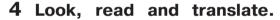




45°	35°	25°	15°	-5°	-15°
e.g. very hot					

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...



- (a) Why are you happy? (b) Because the weather is nice.
- (b) Why are you sad? ⊗
 Because the weather is bad.



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?

6 Read and find the parts of a day.

a In the morningb In the afternoonc In the evening



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.

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.

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.

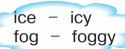
3 _____ it's very hot. There are no clouds in the sky. There is no wind. People stay under the trees. Many people stay at home.

LESSON 2 Sunny days are lovely!



Listen and repeat.

2a Match the words and pictures.





- 2 sunny
- 3 foggy
- 4 ic**y**
- 5 windy
- 6 cloudy







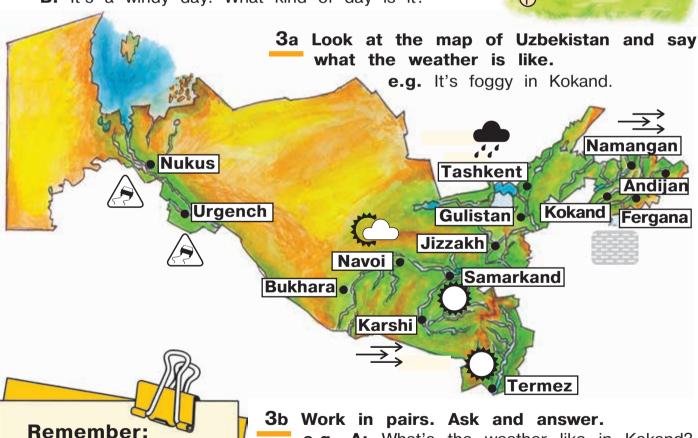
2b Look and say what kind of day it is. e.g. It's a rainy day.

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?





It's a rainy day. It's a foggy day. It's an icy day.

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?



Listen and sing.

2a Look and guess the new words.

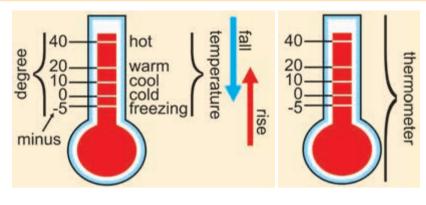


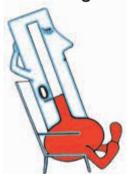
Listen, repeat and read.

Look and write the temperature.

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

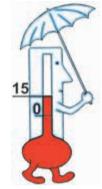
e.g. It's minus five degrees.

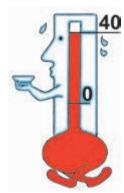


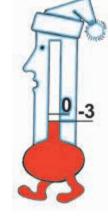








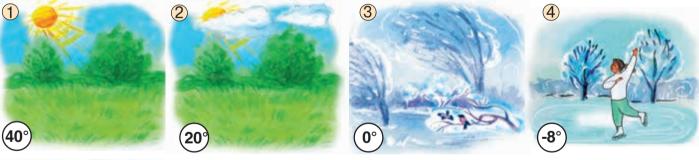




4 Work in pairs. Speak about the temperature and the weather.

e.g. A: Picture one.

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





place	weather		temperature		clothes			
place	in spring	on	rainy	days	on	sunny	days	Ciotiles
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.
- 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!

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









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
- 🖾 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.



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

LESSON 5 Stormy weather



Listen and sing.

2a Match the words. Write the meaning.

- 1 hailstone
- 2 hail
- 3 bright
- 4 duststorm
- 5 feel
- 6 snowstorm
- 7 thunderstorm
- а чувствовать
- b яркий
- с (идет) град
- d метель, вьюга
- е пыльная буря
- f градина
- д гроза



I am happy. = I feel happy.

I feel sad/angry/hot/warm/cold.

3a Read and say.

happy [©]

angry ⊕ sad ⊝

2b 🎇

🐧 Listen, repeat and read.

2c Chain Drill.

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

3b Chain Drill.

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

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 hailstorms. The days are short and dark.

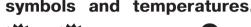
LESSON 6 Project



Listen and sing.

2a

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







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.
- 2b Look and say the dates.
- **e.g.** 21 March = the twenty first of March









- 1 New year begins
- 2 Independence Day is
- 3 Children do not study
- 4 Women's Day is
- 5 Teachers' Day is
- 6 Navruz is

- a in July.
- b on 21 March.
- c on 8 March.
- d on 1 September.
- e on 1 January.
- f on 1 October.



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.

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.

Work in groups. Ask and answer. Why do you like Navruz?

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

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 ... ?





At Navruz

At New Year

On Sunday

At Hayt

4

Write an invitation to your friend.

5

Answer your friend's invitation.



Play "Four Corners".

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

...

LESSON 3 Navruz in Bukhara



Listen and sing.



Listen and answer.

Who is staying in Bukhara? What holiday is it?





Listen again. Put the sentences in order.

3a Read and answer.

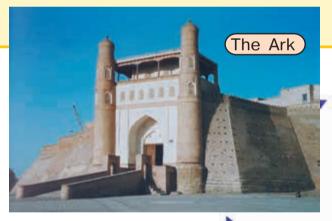
Is Nancy happy in Bukhara? Which words tell us this?

- 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.

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



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...



Sunnyside 35 Silver Rand Wanneroo WA 2314 Australia

Meg Smith

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.



The old

city walls

The mausoleum

of Ismail Samani

LESSON 4 Fun in April



2a What do you do on this day?

2b Read and do.



Pinch punch
First of the month
And no returns!

За 🎇

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.

April

- 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?

5a Read Aziz's joke for 1 April.

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.



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

5c Tell the class your joke for 1 April.



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LESSON 5 May Day holiday



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

The 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.



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 girls' dresses

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.



LESSON 6 Project



Listen and sing.

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



Draw and describe a present for your new spring holiday.





perfume



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



tugun (dasturkhon)



cake







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...
- 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 NancyCome 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.
 - 2) I am from Uzbekistan.
 - 3) I am 11 years old.
 - 4) 10 Bobur Street, Istigbol.
 - 5) I am fine.

your/What's/name?

are/Where/from/you?

you/are/How/old?

address/your/What's?

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

- 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) vou/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
- 4) She goes to work on foot.
- 2) Jessica works at the hospital.
- 5) Her work starts at 6 o'clock.

3) Monica is a nurse.

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.
- 4) I don't like It's boring.
- 2) My favourite lesson is
- 5) I don't like It's difficult.
- 3) I like It's fun.
- 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.
 - 1) My sister has dark eyes.
 - 2) Her hair is long and straight.
 - 3) He has brown eyes.
 - 4) Yes, it is.
 - 5) Yes. We have lessons on Friday.
 - 6) My brother's name is Davlat.

What colour eyes does your sister have? have/What/eves/colour/does/vour sister? her/What's/like/hair?

eves/What colour/does/have/he?

Is/interesting/history?

lessons/Do/have/you/Friday/on?

your/What's/name/brother's?

- 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.
 - 2) He gets washed in the bathroom.
 - 3) Yes, he does.
 - 4) He comes home at 2 o'clock.
 - 5) In the evening he does his homework.
 - 6) He goes to bed at 10 o'clock.

When does he get up? in/the/What/does/do/bathroom/he? he/have/Does/breakfast? does/come/he/home/When? do/does/he/his/When/homework? 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.
 4) I go to the park on Sunday.
 2) I get up at 6 o'clock.
 5) I play football.
 - 3) I work hard. 6) I go home on foot.

4a Mark 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?

- 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?
 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.
- a) Yes, it is.
- b) No, he doesn't.

Unit 8 Things I like

Progress Check 6

Total: 50 points

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?

- 1) What is the boy's name?
- 2) What is the boy's hobby?
- 3) Does his sister like playing computer games?
- 4) What is her hobby?
- 5) What does he like doing on Sunday?
- 6) What does his sister like doing on Sunday?

The boy's name is Henry.

The/is/name/boy's/Henry.

hobby/His/playing/is/computer/games. doesn't/No,/she.

dolls/She/collecting/likes.

Sunday/On/he/playing/likes/football/his friends/with.

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. 4) do/What music/like/you?
 - 2) My/nature/favourite/programme/is.
- 5) a hobby/have/Do/you?
- 3) I/music/like/programme/don't.
- Listen and complete. Use: cartoons, dancing, sports programmes, rubob, quitar, 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
- a) poult
- 7) pig
- g) foal

- 2) horse
- b) duckling
- 8) goat
- h) calf

- 3) sheep
- c) kid
- 9) camel
- i) lamb

- 4) goose
- d) calf
- 10) donkey
- i) piglet

- 5) duck
- e) foal f) chick
- 11) hen
- k) gosling

- 6) turkey **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
- a) them
- 4) he
- d) him

- 2) they
- b) us
- 5) we
- e) me

- 3) I
- c) you
- 6) you
- 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	Х								

Total: 50 points

Unit 11 Seasons

Progress Check 8

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?
- 4) What/colour/in spring/the sky/is?
- 2) What season/after/comes/spring?
- 5) it/ls/cool/in/May?
- 3) the sky/the sun/in/ls there?
- **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
- 4) desert flat forest mountains
- 2) mother leg daughter family
- 5) climb swim run clever
- 3) cow tiger elephant crocodile
- **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.
- 4) Sardor's dog is black.

2) Tim is a robot.

3) Sardor is twelve.

5) Tim and Sardor are friends.

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)

 - 3) like/you/Do/hailstorms?
- like/the/What's/weather/today?
 you/do/do/when/it's/hot/What?
 winter/can/you/do/What/in?
 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)

 - 2) What can canaries do?

 - 5) What animal looks like a tiger? a) dog; b) cat; c) turkey; d) goose
 - 1) Which animal gives milk?

 a) hen; b) rooster; c) cow; d) turkey

 a) What can caparies do?

 a) speak; h) read; c) dance; d) sing
 - a) speak; b) read; c) dance; d) sing
 - 2) What can canaries do?

 a) Speak, b) Todd, c) Called, c)

 3) What do rabbits like eating?

 a) carrots; b) bones; c) cats; d) fish

 a) What animal works hard?

 a) monkey; b) cow; c) donkey; d) lion

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

Lesson 1 My favourite things She/He likes Homework She/He can She's/He's good at Write 4 sentences about your friend. Use: Í àï èøèòå 4 ï ðåäëî æåí èÿ î äðóãå. Èñï î ëüçóéòå: Her/His favourite - CARAGARARA 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. Çàêî í ÷èòå ï ðåäëî æåí èÿ. uncle 1 My father's sister is my aunt. father 2 My father's brother is my _____ grandad 3 My mother's father is my _____ granny 4 My mother's mother is my _____ 5 My uncle's brother is my _____ 2 Write three questions. Í àï èøèòå òðè âî ï ðî ñà. 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. Í àï èøèòå âî ï ðî ñû. the youngest/Who/in your family/is?

is/the eldest/in your family/Who?

UNIT 1 All about me

Classwork and homework

2	Read the answers. Write the quest	
	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 ïèñüì î 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.

Homework

Look at Activity 4. Write about Lucy.

Tîñì îòđèòå íà óï đàæí åíèå 4. Íàïèøèòå î Ëþñè.

Istiqbol Musical School
Name
Surname
School number
Class teacher's name
Address:
Street
House number
Telephone number

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.

Ïîñì îòðèòå 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.	Ihome at 3.
Iwith Ozoda.	Iwith Umida.
Itomato salad.	Icucumber salad.
Iin my bedroom.	Iin 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. Çà
êî í ÷èòå ï ðåäëî æåí èÿ.

- 1) e.g. We <u>cook</u> 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.

JNIT 2 At home and at work

Classwork and homework

Lesson 3 What's your job?
Homework
Answer the questions. Î òâåòüòå íà âîïðîñû.
1) Where is Mrs Whitfield from?
2) What is her job?
3) Where does she work?

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)							

- 2) Andy is ______. He works _____
- 3) David ______. He ______.
- 4) Julia ______. She _____

Homework

Write true sentences. Í àï èøèòå ï ðàâèëüí ûå ï ðåäëî æåí èÿ.

- 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. Í àï èøèòå î òâåòû í à âî ï ðî ñû.

- 1) Do you live far from school? Yes, it's about 15 kilometres from the school.
- 2) How do you go home? _____

Lesson 1 His hair is short and curly.

Classwork

- 2b Complete the sentences.
 - e.g. 1) Roma has <u>curly and blond</u> 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. Í àéäèòå ñî î òâåòñòâóþùèå êàðòèí êè ê ñëî âàì . 🥿
 - 1 long 2 red 3 big 4 round
 - 5 brown 6 square 7 blue
- 2 Write the words. Í àï èøèòå ñëî âà.
 - 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. Çàêî í ÷èòå ï ðåäëî æåí èÿ, èñï î ëüçóÿ ñëî âà "is/isn't" èëè "are/aren't".
 - 1) His hair _____ dark. It's blond. 4) My hair ____ blue.
 - 2) Her eyes _____ brown.
 - 3) Her hair _____ long and curly. 6) His eyes _____ yellow.
- 5) My eyes _____ green.
- 2 Look, read and find Bobur and Malika. Ïîñìîòðèòå, ïðî÷èòàéòå è íàéäèòå

Áî áóðà è Ì àëèêó.

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 _____



Lesson 3 My robot has ...

Homework

- 1 Write the sentences. Í àï èøèòå ï ðåäëî æåí èÿ.
 - 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. Î àï èøèòå ñëî âà â ï ðàâèëüí î ì ì åñòå. Äî áàâüòå åùå ñëî âà.

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.

Tarozota i marao maraa.	
There are in m	y 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	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.

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6) 7)	Nodira washed the dishes
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 sentend	ces. Use the	Past Simple	form.	
	Çàêî í ÷èòå ï ðåäëî æåí èy	v. Èñï î ëüçóéòå	ïðîñòóþ ïðîg	gåäøóþ ôìðì	ó ãëàãî ëà.
	Last Sunday I	. , ,		'1 3	•
	games. Then we	(listen) to	music and	(dance)). In the
	afternoon, we	(walk) to the	park with her	brother Alibek	k. And in
	the evening we	_ (watch) a fu	nny film and _	(laugl	n) a lot. It
	(be) great.				

- Bring a photo of your favourite celebrity to your class. The delay of the delay of
- Find the words "pocket" and "surprise" in the Wordlist. Í àéäèòå çí à÷åí èÿ ñëî âà "ðocket" è "surprise" â ñëî âàðå.
- Read the text and write T for True and F for False.

 Tổi ÷èòàéòå òåêñò è íàïèøèòå T äëÿ ïðàâèëüíûō, F äëÿ ëîæíûō
 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.
- 3) His eyes are blue.
- 4) He likes to get up early.

- 5) He loves surprises?
- 2) He has a black face and hair.

 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.		
	Çàï î ëí èòå	ïðå	äëî æåí èÿ i	ñã	e e e a a î ë a î	ìâ	ïðî ñòî é	ï ðî øåäøèé	ôî ðì á	å

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.
- Find "hedgehog" in the Wordlist. [àéäèòå 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. Í àðèñóéòå Õåããè.

Lesson 1 Today is Classwork	
2a Look and write the days.	
e.g. Mon <u>Monday</u> Tue Weds Thu	Fri Sat Sun
<i>Homework</i>	
Read the answers. Write the questions Ï ðî ÷èòàéòå î òâåòû. Í àï èøèòå âî ï ðî ñû.	
3? They	bought fresh fruits and vegetables. saw old trains. ate ice cream.
Complete the sentences. Çàêî í ÷èòå ï ðåä	nëî æåí èÿ.
1 What's the	month of the year? It's January. month of the year? It's February. month of the year? It's March. month of the year? It's May. month of the year? It's August. month of the year? It's November.
Lesson 3 We must do our	homework.
Classwork	
4a Look, read and complete.	
I cannot and	

UNIT 4 My school life

4b Look, read and complete.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Daddy said:	
Don't	
You must	
Mum said:	
Don't	
You must	
<i>Homework</i>	
Look at Activity 3. Write 2 sentences w Îînîîòðèòå íà óïðàæí åíèå 3. Íàïèøèòå 2 ïó	
Lesson 4 On Thursday I	Monday Friday
Classwork	Tuesday Saturday
3a Complete your diary.	
Homowork	Wednesday Sunday
Homework Production of the Pro	
Do the crossword. Đảøèòå êðî ññâî ðä.	Thursday
?	
1	
2	
3 4	
5	
6	
1 It's the eighth month of the year. 4 2 It's the seventh day of the week. 5 3 It's the fourth day of the week. 6	It's the fourth month of the year.
Lesson 5 School subjects	
Homework	
Complete the sentences. Çàêî í ÷èòå ï ðåä	ëî æåí èÿ.
1 like because	e it is
2 I like because	
3 I don't like because	a it is

Lesson 1 like It's fun. **Homework**
1 Choose a day and write your timetable. Âûáåðèòå äåí ü è í àï èøèòå ñâî å ðàñï èñàí èå óðî êî â.
(Day) My first lesson is My second lesson is My third My fourth
2 Copy and complete. Ï åðåï èøèòå è çàêî í ÷èòå ï ðåäëî æåí èÿ.
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. Í àéäèòå 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 1
1aLook and draw.1bLook and write.Ïîñì îòđèòå è íàđèñóéòå ÷àñû.Ïîñì îòđèòå è íàïèøèòå âðåì ÿ.
1 07.45 $\underbrace{\text{e.g.}}_{8765}$ 3 15.30 $\underbrace{\overset{11}{0}}_{87654}$ 3 15.30 $\underbrace{\overset{11}{0}}_{87654}$ 1 $\underbrace{\overset{12}{0}}_{87654}$ 2 $\underbrace{\overset{11}{0}}_{87654}$ 2 $\underbrace{\overset{11}{0}$
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
1c Read, draw and write. Ïðî÷èòàéòå, íàðèñóéòå ÷àñû è íàïèøèòå âðåì ÿ.
1 It's half past three. 3 It's a quarter to seven.
2 It's two o'clock. 4 It's a quarter past seven. 9 3 4 It's a quarter past seven.



Homework

Copy an	d complete	the	sentences.	Ï åðåï èøèòå	è	çàêî í ÷èòå	ï ðåäëî æåí èÿ
In the m	norning I						_
In the at	fternoon I						
In the e	vening I						
I go to	school						
	e is it? It's _						
My friend	d and I play	footb	all				

Lesson 4 Do you like it?

Homework

1a Match. Í àéäèòå ïîäõîäÿùèé ïåðåâîä.

- 1 have lunch
- a í à÷èí àòü
- 2 have a break
- b î áåäàòü
- 3 have lessons
- C çàí èì àòüñÿ
- 4 begin 5 end
- d càêàí ÷èâàòü e äåëàòü ïåðåðûâ

Lesson 5 When does the school start?

Homework

- 1 Answer the questions. Î òâåòüòå 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. Í àï èøèòå 2 ï ðàâèëüí ûõ è 2 ëî æí ûõ ï ðåäëî æåí èÿ î øêî ëàõ â Ãåðì àí èè. e.g. In Germany children have lessons in the morning and in the afternoon.
- 3 Write in order. Í àï èøèòå ï ðåäëî æåí èÿ ïî ïî ðÿäêó.
 - 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.

1b Check your answers in the Wordlist.

Ï ðî âåðüòå ñâî è

î òâåòû â ñëî âàðå.

- e But he is not a pupil; hef She does not like maths.
 - 9 She is a pupil in the fifth class.

Lesson 1 Classroom things

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 ÷åòûðá
	ïðåäëîæåíèÿ î íåé. Íå ïèøèòå íàçâàíèå êîìíàòû.

Lesson 2 Lucy's pen is blue.

Homework

Write the sentences. Use "hi	s/her". Í àï èøèòå ï ðåäëî æåí èÿ, èñï î ëüçóÿ "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?	ls	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. Í àï èøèòå ï ðåäëî æåí èÿ, èñï î ëüçóÿ "your, my, his".

UNIT 6 In the classroom

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 – tha	t, these –	those					
Homework							
Answer the questions. Î òâåòü	òå íà âîïðîñû.						
e.g. Madina's hair is brown.		hair	eyes				
1 Whose hair is brown?2 Whose hair is blond?	Anna	blond	green				
3 Whose hair is black?	John	red	blue				
4 Whose eyes are green?	Dilnoza	black	brown				
5 Whose eyes are blue?6 Whose eyes are black?	Madina	brown	black				
7 Whose eyes are grey?	Timur	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 Frenc	h books but we	have					
<u>Homework</u>	Dear Tris,						
Write a letter to Iris. Describe your school. Í àï èøèòå ï èñüì î Èðèñ. Î ï èøèòå ñâî þ øêî ëó.	Please write to me.						
Lesson 6 Project	Love,						
Classwork							
2 Listen and complete the							
e.g. Sally is in the <i>garden</i> . Sally is playing with her sister's							

Lesson '	1	l usually	wake	up	at	

Homework

1	Write	the	sentences	in	order.	ĺ	àï èøèòå	Ï	ðåäëî æåí	èÿ	ΪÎ	ï î ðÿäêó
---	-------	-----	-----------	----	--------	---	----------	---	-----------	----	----	-----------

a) I put on clothes.

e) I get to school at 7.45.

b) I get washed.

- f) I usually brush my teeth.
- c) I have breakfast with my family.
- g) I brush my hair.
- d) I wake up at 7.10 and get up at 7.20. h) I leave home.
- 2 Write what you do at these times. Í àï èøèòå, ÷òî âû äåëàåòå â ýòî âðåì ÿ.

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. Çàêî í ÷èòå ï ðåäëî æåí èÿ äëÿ "s/he".
 - - 1 I teach English.
 - 2 We come home at 2 o'clock.
 - 3 We often watch TV.
 - 4 You never play football.
 - 5 They always brush their teeth.
 - 6 I do my homework.
 - 7 I get up at 7 o'clock.
 - 8 We have a break for lunch.
 - 9 I eat biscuits for lunch.
 - 10 I finish my lunch at 12.30.
 - 11 They leave school at 1.45.

- She _____ English.
- He _____ home at 1 o'clock.
- She often _____ TV.
- He never _____football.
- He _____ his teeth.
- She _____ her homework.
- He _____ up at 7 o'clock. She _____ a break for lunch.
- She _____ biscuits for lunch.
- He _____ his lunch at 12.30.

sometimes

She _____ school at 1.45.

2 Write six sentences.

ĺ àï èøèòå øåñòü ïðåäëîæåí èé

e.g. I always clean my room. My friend sometimes cleans his room.

ï ðåäëî æåí èé.	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		

always

UNIT 7 My day

Classwork and homework

- Write 3 things you and your family don't do. Í àï èøèòå 3 âåùè, êî òî ðûå âû è âàøà ñåì üÿ í å äåëàåòå.
- e.g. I don't lay the table. Salim doesn't go shopping.

Lesson 3 The Whitfields visit Tashkent.

lay the table, go shopping, clean the room, mop the floor, sweep the floor, take the rubbish out, wash the dishes, play computer games, go fishing, take photos, eat cakes, eat ice-cream, sing songs, dance, ride a horse

Homework

- 1 Write what your parents, brothers and sisters do/don't do. l àï èøèòå, ÷òî âàøè ðî äèòåëè, áðàòüÿ è ñåñòðû äåëàbò/í å äåëàbò.
- 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. xòî âû äåëàåòå ïîñëå øêîëû? Í àïèøèòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ.
- Write about your favourite sportsman or film star. [àï èøèòå î ñâî åì ëþáèì îì ñï î ðòñì åí å èëè êèí î çâåçäå.

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

Homework

- Read the texts in Activity 5. Write a similar text about a pupil in your class. Don't write his/her name. Ï ðî ÷èòàéòå òåêñòû â óï ðàæí åí èè 5. Í àï è- Øèòå àí àëî ãè÷í ûé òåêñò î á ó÷åí èêå âàØåãî êëàññà. Í å ï èØèòå åãî /åå èì ÿ.
- 2 Complete the sentences. Çàêî í ÷èòå ï ðåäëî æåí èÿ.
 - 1) <u>Does</u> she like maths?

- 5) _____ he read German books?
- 2) <u>Do</u> you get up at 5 o'clock?
- 6) _____ they go to school on time?

3) _____ she watch TV?

7) _____ this pen write?

4) _____ you play hockey?

Lesson 6 Project

Homework

Write sentences about Heggy. Í àï èøèòå ï ðåäëî æåí èÿ î Õåããè. e.g. *Heggy wakes up at ...* .

Lesson 1 I like playing Homework									
1 Write four sentences about what your family likes and doesn't like. Î àï èøèòå 4 ï ðåäëî æåí èÿ î òîì, ÷òî âàøà ñåì üÿ ëþáèò è íå ëþáèò. e.g. My father likes playing draughts but my mother doesn't.									
2 Write the -ing forms of these word	ds. Í àï èøèòå "-ing" ôî ðì ó ýòèõ ñëî â.								
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 chesse.g. Rustamn collecting cardsn playing computer gamesn writing poemsn taking photosn collecting coinsn playing draughts									
Homework									
1 Write Aziz's letter to Lucy abou Î ò èì åí è Àçèçà í àï èøèòå ï èñüì î									
2 Complete the sentences. Çàêî í ÷èòå	ïðåäëîæåíèÿ,èñïîëüçóÿñëîâàâîáëàêå.								

Does he like_____English? Does your brother like_____tennis?

He likes_____puzzles. He doesn't like_____his homework.

Lesson 3 Do you like singing?

Homework

e.g My granny likes sewing.

I like _____ letters.

I don't like _____ early.

1	Complete	the ques	stions with	"do",	" doe	es" and	the	right	words.	
	Çàï î ëí èòå	âî ï ðî ñû	ñïîìîùüþ	"do", "	does"	è ñîîòâa	åòñòâo	óþùèì	è ñëî âà	ìè.
	e.g. Does	she like d	cycling? Do y	ou like	doing	puzzles?				
	1)	she	roller-skat	ting?	5)	you	لـ	fis	hing?	
	2)	you	the long-	-jump?	6)	she	e	a	rope?	
	3)	you	cards?		7)	you	ــــــ اـ	th	e high-jı	mp?
	4)	she	a kite?		8)	she	<u> </u>	a	skateboa	ard?

I don't like_____.

Ali likes _____chess.

Aziz doesn't like____maths.

get up,

sew, write, play,

draw, speak,

do

Write a quiz for your friend. Use Activities 4a, 4b and 4c as a model. Í àï èøèòå âî ï ðî ñí èê äëÿ ñâî åãî äðóãà. Èñï î ëüçóéòå óï ðàæí åí èÿ 4a, 4b è 4c èç óðî êà 3 â êà÷åñòâå ï ðèì åðà.

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.

6b Write about Lucy.

_____ likes _____ , but she doesn't like _____ is Whitney Houston. _____ to music.

listen to, watch TV, play, radio, CD, pop, jazz, rock,

classical music, the guitar, the rubob, the doira,

the piano, the dutor,

the saxophone

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. Ï î áåñåäóéòå ñî ñâî åé ñåì üåé è çàï î ëí èòå òàáëèöó. e.g. What music do you like, Mum?

name	jazz	pop	Uzbek	classical	music	classical	music	rock
e.g. <i>Mum</i>	û	ü		ü		û		

- 2b Write sentences. Í àï èøèòå ï ðåäëî æåí èÿ.
 - 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. Ñï ðî ñèòå è í àï èøèòå, êàêèå ï ðî ãðàì ì û, êàí àëû âàøåé ñåì üå í ðàâÿòñÿ/í å í ðàâÿòñÿ.

family	channel	programmes	likes	doesn't like
e.g. <i>Mum</i>	Yoshlar	Music, Tahlilnoma, Comedy Films	ü	

1b Write sentences. Í àï èøèòå ï ðåäëî æåí èÿ.

e.g. Mum watches Music, Tahlilnoma and comedy films on Yoshlar channel.

Lesson 1 Pets

TT 1	
Homework	

<u>Homework</u>
1 Write sentences with "have/has" [jaï èøèòå ï ðåäëî æåí èÿ ñ "have/has"
e.g. Murod <u>has two cats.</u>
Laziz
Asila and Komila
Sardor's father and and
Rasul and
2 Write the correct sentences. Í àï èøèòå ï ðàâèëüí ûå ï ðåäëî æåí ey.
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. Î î nî î odeoa î a oî oî adaoe e çaï î ei eoa ï enui î.
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, 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 deg's name is Olanar
three The dog's name is Olapar. My father has a and a
Please write to me soon.
Love
Sabina
2a Read, quess 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.
- lî rðei aðó a órð. 3a íareøeða î æeaîòíîi aëÿ aðóāa, ÷òîáû aîāaaòüñÿ.

At home and at work

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. Nêî euêî âû çi à ảòa î æè âî òi û ō? Í ài è øèòa T ä ey i ðà a è e i û ō è e è F ä ey ëî æí ûő ï ðåäëî æåí èé.
 - 1 Kittens are young cats.
 - 2 Rabbits can bite.
 - 3 Dogs often meow.
 - 4 Dogs and cats can be friends. 8 Geese are always noisy.
- 5 Dogs are old puppies.
- 6 Rabbits can sing.
- 7 Donkeys do not have ears.
- 2a Read the text. Tõî ÷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. Í àï èøèòå î òâåòû í à âî ï ðî ñû.

- 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 ìûøü õîòåë ïîêàçàòü ñâîåìó ñûíó êîøêó?

3 Was the mouse right? Does the cat say "Woof-woof"?

Ï ðàâ ëè ì ûøîíîê? Ãî âî ðèò ëè êî ò "Ãàâ, ãàâ"?

Lesson	4		look	after	my	pets
--------	---	--	------	-------	----	------

Classwork

5c Complete the sentences with the words:

for a walk, look after, Sunday, bones, pets, fish, corn, feed, cat, dog

Alisher goes to his granny in Samarkand this	He asks his
friend tohis He has a dog, a cat,	and hens.
Aziz mustthe dog two times a day and take	him
every morning and evening. There isin the fridge for	or the
and for the The hens eat	

Homework

1 Write the dialogue between Nodira and her mother. Í àï èøèòå äèàëîãì åæäó Íîäèðîé è ååì àòåðüþ.

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:	<u></u>	like	anima	als.	Can	1	have	а	pet?		
Mother:											
Nodira:											
Mother:											
Write											

- - 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

Homework

- 1 Find and write twenty-one animals. èêî Í àéäèòå è í àï èøèòå äâàäöàòü î äíî æèâî òíîå.
- 2 Complete the words. Äîïèøèòå ñëîâà.
 - 1) h ___ r ___
 - 2) ___ b ___ t
 - 3) s ___ e ___ 8) r ___ s ___ s
 - 4) ___ ck
 - 5) ___ o ___ ey
 - 9) ___ tt ___ 10) ___ dgeh ___ _ 11) t ___ rt ___ e 6) t ___ k ___
- 12) p ___ let 13) ___ il

GOSLINGCDS

PCANARYHOP

CHICKMELVA FGOOSEBPER

SOGWPFKIDR

HRABBITCOO ECALFSGOAT EDUCKHENH

POULTURKEY

- 14) ___ pp ___ 15) ___ ou ___ __ 16) ___ oldfi ___ _
- 3 Find and write the odd word. Í àéäèòå è í àï èøèòå ëèøíî å ñëî âî.
 - (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 äîì àøíèå æèâîòíûå ïîïóëÿðíû â Óçáåêèñòàíå? Íàïèøèòå èõ.

Great Britain and the USA	Uzbekistan
cats	
dogs	
horses	
birds	

UNIT 10 Wildlife

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 Habitat is home.	J L I Z A R D M
<i>Homework</i>	D O L P H I N W W O L F O X H H
1 Find and write eight animals. êè	KFROGOGA
Í àéäèòå è í àï èøèòå âî ñåì ü æèâî òí ûõ.	NPQCAMEL
2 Choose an animal and write about it. Do not write the	TORTOISE
name. Âûáåðèòå æèâîòíîå è íàïèøèòå î íåì. Íå	
ïèøèòå åãî íàçâàíèå. e.g. They are green.They are big. They live in Australia.	Thoy live in water
They have four legs and a long tail. They eat fish. They lik	5
Lesson 2 What can animals do?	
Classwork	
3c Write T for True or F for False.	
1 Wolves were Mowgli's family. 5 Bagira looked a	after Mowgli.
2 Sher Khan was his friend. 6 The snake wante	ed to eat Mowgli up.
3 Balu was a black panther. 7 Mowgli didn't li 4 Mowgli looked like a wolf. 8 Mowgli liked to	
Homework	iive iii tiie jangie.
1 Complete the sentences. Çàêî í ÷èòå ï ðåäëî æåí èÿ.	
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 word I ðî ÷èòàéòå è çàï î ëí èòå ï ðåäëî æåí èÿ. Èñï î ëüçóéòå ýòè ñë	eî âà: habitat,
	uzbekistan,
The mountains in are beautiful.	flowers, winter, 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 comple	te. Use is/are.
e.g. The elephant <i>is</i> was	hing 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	
The gazelles roller-skating. The crocodile readi	

8 – New Fly High 5

Homework

- 1 Write sentences. Í àï èøèòå ï ðåäëî æåí èÿ.
 - 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. Í àï èøèòå áî ëüøèõ êî øåê. e.g. a lion
- 3 Complete the story in Activity 4. Çàâåðøèòå ðàññêàç â óï ðàæí åí èè 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

Gr-r-p

3c Write about leopards. e.g. **Leopards swim well.**

Homework

- 1 Write the questions to the answers. Íàïèøèòå îòâåòû íà âîïðîñû.
 - e.g. The elephant is walking. Is the elephant walking?

 - 1) The zebras are eating. 3) The monkey is climbing.

 - 2) Three deer are standing. 4) The crocodile is swimming.
- 2 Read and answer the questions. Ï ðî ÷èòàéòå òåêñò è î òâå÷àéòå í à âî ï ðî ñû.
 - 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?



sWim

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.

Lesson 5 How long can animals live?

Homework

- 1a Complete the sentences with verbs in Past Simple. Î î noaâuoa â ï daaeî æaî ey aeaaî eû â ï dî noî î ï dî øaaøaî adai af e.
 - e.g. Jackie <u>was</u> (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. Ïîñòàâüòå êàðòèíêè ïî ïîðÿäêó.











- 2 Read and answer the questions. Ï ðî ÷èòàéòå òåêñò è î òâå÷àéòå í à âî ï ðî ñû.
 - 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.

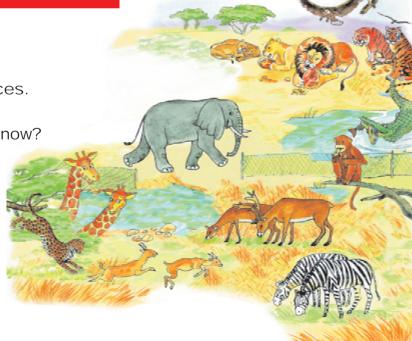
Pupil B: Look at this picture.

e.g. B: Is the elephant walking now?

A: No, it isn't.

B: Is it getting washed now?

A: Yes, it is.



Lesson 1 My favourite season

Classwork

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



Homework

- Write about your mother's or your father's favourite season but don't write the season. [aïèøèòå î ëþáèì îì ñåçî [å âàøåé ì àòåðè èëè îòöà, [î [å ïèøèòå ñåçî [.
- Read and name the seasons. Ï ðî ÷èòàéòå è í àçî âèòå ñåçî í û. e.g. It's autumn.

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

Dear Janet
My holiday is great! The
days are nice. It's hot.
We swim every day.
Love
Susan

Dear Kevin

John

I'm in a nice place now. I like it very much. I'm out on my skis all day!
Love

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. Ï ðî ÷èòàéòå è âûáåðèòå ï ðàâèëüí ûå ñëî âà.

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. là rè pèò à rè nuì î maî aì ó að eò aí mêî ì ó að ó aó î eaò a Ó caa eè nò aí a.

Lesson 3 Autumn

Homework

1	Complete the sentences. Use first, second, third.	
	Èñïîêüçóÿ "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.

Read and write the verbs in Past Simple. Ïðî÷èòàéòå è íàïèøèòå ãëàãîëû â ïðîñòîì ïðîøåäøåì

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)

3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26

13 20 27 14 21 28

12 19 26

7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23

5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30

2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28

3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26

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.





Shuhrat





Azamat

Nelly

Homework





1 Write.

Sally Bob

The	eighteenth of April. <u>e.g.</u> 18 April	
The	eleventh of September	
The	twenty-first of December	
The	thirtieth of January.	

The	twelfth of November.
The	twenty-eighth of June
	third of July.
	twenty-fifth of April.

2 Write 5 sentences about your favourite season. Do not write the season. Í àï èøèòå 5 ïðåäëî æåíèé î âàøåì ëþáèì îì ñåçîíå. Í å ïèøèòå íàçâàíèå.

3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28

13 20 27 14 21 28 15 22 29

9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31

3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29

6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25

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. Í àï èøèòå âî ï ðî ñû
 - 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.

 Í àï èñàâ çàãëàâí ûå áóêâû, èñï ðàâüòå î øèáêè â ï ðåäëî æåí èÿõ.
 - 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.

Đàñïîëîæèòå 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.







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. İîñi îòðèòå ñåãi äí ÿøí þþ ïðî ãðàììó èëè ïî÷èòàéòå ãàçåòó èëè ïî nãeóøàéòå ðàäèî. Óçí àéòå ïðî ãíîç ïîãîäû íà çàâòðà.
 - e.g. It's an icy day. It's snowy. It's cold.
- 2a Read the dialogue. Ï ðî ÷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. Èñi ðàâuòå ëî æí ûå i ðåäëî æåí èÿ.
 - 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? Í àéäèòå è í àï èøèòå 13 ñëî â î ïîãîäå. Âû ìîæåòå íàéòè åùå áî ëüøå? èêìî
- UDIURILKGP 2 Look at the map of England, WINDYLILGE Scotland and Wales. Write AMGYSUNNYS the weather. Tînî îòðèòå íà

êàðòó Àíãeèè, Øîòeàíäèè è Óýeuñà. Íàïèøèòå ïîãîäó.

e.g. It's sunny in London.

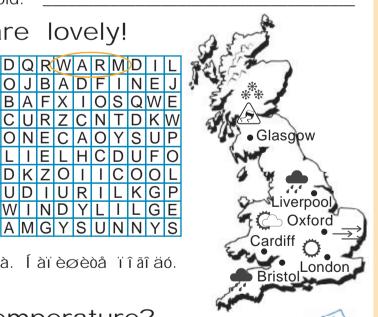
Lesson 3 What's the temperature?

Homework

Look at the example. Draw thermometers and write sentences. Ïîñîîòðèòåíàïðèìåð. Íàðèñóéòåòåðìîìåòðûèíàïèøèòåïðåäëîæåíèÿ.

-5C° 40C° 20C° -10C° 0C° 9C° -12C°

e.g. The temperature is minus five.



Lesson 4 Seasons and weather

Homework

1a Read and write four sentences about Samarkand and Khorezm. Ï ðî ÷èòàéòå è í àï èøèòå ÷åòûðå ï ðåäëî æåí èÿ î Ñàì àðêàí äå è Õî ðåçì å.

Samarkand

	summer	dry, hot, 28° - 32° in July, 20° - 24° in the mountains
	spring	rainy
weather	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

	summer	very hot, dry, about 37° in July
the	spring	rainy in March and April
weather	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. Í àï èøèòå ÷åòûðå ï ðåäëî æåí èÿ î âàøåì ðî äí îì ãî ðî äå.

Lesson 5 Stormy weather

Homework

Look at the table and write about: Îîñîîôðèòå íà òàáëèöó è íàïèøèòå:

fun, nice, boring, interesting

- a) the season and weather î naçîía è ïîaîäa;
- b) what people do/don't do î òîì, ÷òî ëbäè äåëàbò/íå äåëàbò;
- c) how people feel î òîì, êàê ëbäè ÷óâñòâóbò 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.

Lesson 1 I like Navruz.

Homework

- 1 Write what your family do at Navruz. làïèøèòå, ÷òî äåëàåò ãàøà ñåì üÿ â làâðóç. e.g. At Navruz we go to the park.
- 2 Complete the sentences with the words in the cloud. Äîïîëíèòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ ñëîâàìèèçîáëàêà.

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.

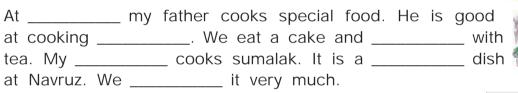
3 Make and write a card to your friend. Näåëàéòå è íàïèøèòå êàðòî÷êó ñâîåìó äðóãó. e.g.

Lesson 2 Come and stay with us.

Homework

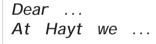
1 Complete the sentences with the words in the cloud. Äîïîëíèòå ïðåäëîæåíèÿ ñëîâàìè èç îáëàêà.

palov, Navruz, like, mother, traditional, sweets



2 Write a letter to your friend about Hayt. làïèøèòå ïèñüìî ñâîåìó äðóãó î Õàéèòå. e.g.

Dear ...



To Sabina

Love

Lucy

Happy Birthday!

weather

year

happy

week

holiday

Lesson 3 Navruz in Bukhara

Homework

1 Write about your home town. Í àï èøèòå î ñâî åì ðî äí îì ãî ðî äå.

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. Í àï èøèòå î òâåòû í à âî ï ðî ñû.
 - 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?

Lesson 4 Fun in April

Homework

Read about Fluffy and answer the questions. Ï ðî ÷èòàéòå î Ôëàôôè è î òâåòüòå í à âî ï ðî ñû.

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?"

"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."



Classwork

4	Put	the	WC	rds	in	Ο	rder.		
	e.a.	1 N	/lav	Day	is	а	holiday	in	England

1	in/is/a holiday/May Day/England	_
\sim	NACH Devices the control of the Abbasic beautiful for the second	

- 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. Í àéäèòå 10 ñëî â.
- 2 Make a poster "Celebrations in England and Uzbekistan." Draw and write. Ñäåëàéòå, í àðèñóéòå è í àï èøèòå ï ëàêàò "Òî ðæåñòâà â Àí ãëèè è Óçáåêèñòàí å".

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

R	1	В	В	Ο	Ν	Q
S	Р	R	l	Ν	G	U
I	Κ		Ν	G	W	Ε
Ν	Ο	G	I	R	L	Ε
G	L	Н	Ο	M	Ε	Ν
L	D	Τ	Р	Χ	Z	M
M	A	Υ	Р	Ο	L	Ε

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
<i>a banana</i> – банан	bananas – бананы
<i>a cat</i> – кошка	cats – кошки
an orange – апельсин	oranges – апельсины

Окончание -s (-es), образующее множественное число существительных, произносится по-разному:

1.	после k, p, t		[s]	cat - cats; cap - caps
2.	после <i>b, d, g, l, m, n, r, v, w</i>	- s	[z] -	pen – pens; dog – dogs
3.	после гласных			boy – boys
4.	после <i>-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -tch</i>	-es	[iz]	class - classes; box - boxes
5.	после -se, -ce, -ze, -ge, -о	-s	راکا	horse - horses; page - pages
6.	после <i>-f, -fe</i>	-es	[vz]	wolf – wolves; calf – calves shelf – shelves
7.	после <i>согласный</i> + <i>у</i>	-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.

Неопределен	ный артикль	Определенный артикль				
a [ə]	an [ən]	the [ðə]				
раз: This is a land before the control of the cont	ми в единственном bra, an orange. говорится в первый book. существительными в первобрать после have (has); orother. There is a ball. ниях, когда мы напредмет, лицо, явей в а nice man. чей-либо профессии: teacher.	названия чего-либо: The book is good. - когда говорящий думает, что слущатель знает, о чем идет речь: Open the window please. - перед превосходными степенями прилагательных: the fastest train - с музыкальными инструментами: the guitar				
	Отсутствие артикля					

Артикль не используется перед именами собственными: Uzbekistan, England, Артикль не используется перед существительными во множественном числе, наприand are мер: Cats dogs animals.

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 dog**'s** собственные: John's bike (велосипед Джон**а**); the tail (хвост

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 студента)

the students' books (книги студентов)

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: 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

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 "-у" 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 чемлибо. 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:	<i>more</i> используется перед:
1. прилагательным с одним слогом, например:	двусложными или многосложны-
tall – tall er , old – old er , long – long er и т.д.;	ми прилагательными, например:
2. прилагательным с двумя слогами, которые за-	interesting – more interesting
канчиваются на -у . Здесь -у заменяется на -i :	beautiful – more beautiful
happ y – happ i er, hungr y – hungr i er;	boring - more boring
3. Если краткое прилагательное имеет одну	difficult – more difficult
<i>гласную</i> + <i>одну согласную</i> , последняя глас-	
ная удваивается: h ot – hotter, b ig – bi gg er.	
Но если оно имеет <i>одну гласную</i> + w,	
тогда <i>w</i> 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.

- <i>est</i> 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:
2. прилагательным с двумя слогами, которые за- канчиваются на -y . Здесь -y заменяется на -i : eas y – the eas i est, earl y – the earl i est;	boring – the most boring
3. Если краткое прилагательное имеет <i>одну гласную</i> + <i>одну согласную</i> , последняя гласная удваивается: <i>hot</i> -the hottest, big -the biggest. Но если оно имеет <i>одну гласную</i> + w, тогда w не удваивается: low - the lowest.	

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).

	1-7
Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма
Go straight. Идите прямо.	Don't go straight. <i>Не ходите прямо</i> .
Turn right. <i>Повернитесь направо</i> .	Don't turn right. <i>Не поворачивайте налево</i> .
Turn left. Повернитесь налево.	Don't turn left. <i>Не поворачивайте налево</i> .
Stop. <i>Остановитесь</i> .	Don't stop. <i>Не останавливайтесь</i> .

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: five – the fifth; eight – the eight, nine – the ninth; twelve – the twelfth.

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
	I	/ (я)	ту (мой, моя, мое)	те (меня, мне)
÷	Ш	уои (ты)	your (твой, твоя, твое)	уои (тебя, тебе)
ند		<i>he</i> (он)	his (его)	<i>him</i> (его, ему)
ед.	Ш	she (она)	her (ee)	her (ee, ей)
		it (он, она, оно)	its (ee, его)	it (его, ему; ее, ей)
÷	I	<i>we</i> (мы)	our (наш)	us (нас, нам)
÷	Ш	уои (вы)	your (ваш)	уои (вас, вам)
Σ	Ш	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.*

Co 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 выраженями 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 \rightarrow 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 областе, 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 \rightarrow wash**es**; teach \rightarrow teach**es**;
- 3) К глаголам, которые имеют непроизносимую **-е** в окончании, добавляется **-s**: $write \rightarrow writes$;
- 4) К глаголам, оканчивающимся на **-o**, прибавляется окончание **-es**: $go \rightarrow goes$; $do \rightarrow does$:
 - 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**: $say \rightarrow says$; $play \rightarrow plays$;
- 7) В глаголах, оканчивающихся на *согласную* + y (-dy, -ly, -py, -ry и т.д.), буква -y меняется на -i и прибавляется окончание -es: $fly \rightarrow flies$.

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.
	1	I like	Do I like ?	I do not (don't) like
-	Ш	You like	Do you like ?	You do not (don't) like
ед.	III	He She Iikes	Does $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{he} \\ \text{she} \\ \text{it} \end{array}\right\}$ like ?	He She does not (doesn't) like
ΜH.	_ = =	We You They		We You do not (don't) like They

10) Глагол "to be" (быть) в простом настоящем времени: am/is/are

Лица		Утв. пред.	Вопр. пред.	Отр. пред.
	I	I am (I'm)	Am I?	I am not (I'm not)
-	Ш	You are (you're)	Are you?	You are not (you're not)
ن ا		He) (he's)	(he)	He) (he's not)
ед.	III	She is (she's)	Is she?	She is not (she's not)
		lt) (it's)	(it)	It) (it's not)
÷	I	We) (we're)	(we)	We) (we're not)
	II	You are (you're)	Are { you }?	You are not (you're not)
Σ	III	They) (they're)	(they)	They) (they're not)

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11) Настоящее длительное время (Present Continuous Tense)

Лица		Утв. пред.	Вопр. пред.	Отр. пред.
	1	I am ('m) working.	Am I working?	I am not ('m not) working.
+	Ш	You are ('re) working.	Are you working?	You are not ('re not) working.
ед.	III	He She is ('s) working.	Is { he she } working?	He She is not ('s not) working.
Α F	_ =	We You are ('re) working.	Are { we you they} working?	You You They

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" \rightarrow '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" \rightarrow '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 ...

В	ремена в прошло	DM	
Прошлый год	Прошлая неделя	Вчера	Сейчас

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 \rightarrow work**ed**; help \rightarrow help**ed**;
- 2) К глаголам, имеющим немую **-е** в окончании, добавляется **-d**: hope → hop**ed**;
- 3) Форма прошедшего времени глаголов с окончанием **-y** образуются следующим образом: a) к глаголам, оканчивающимся на *гласную* + *y* (-ay, -ey, -oy, -uy), прибавляется окончание **-ed**: $play \rightarrow play$ **ed**; $enjoy \rightarrow enjoy$ **ed**;
- б) в глаголах, оканчивающихся на *согласную* + y (-dy, -ly, -py, -ry и т.д.), буква -y меняется на -i и прибавляется окончание -ed: $try \rightarrow tried$; $reply \rightarrow replied$.

Удвоение согласных при добавлении окончания "-ed"

- 1) если к глаголам **с одной гласной + одной согласной** добавляется окончание **-ed**, согласные удваиваются: $plan \rightarrow planned$; $stop \rightarrow stopped$;
- 2) согласные в глаголах, где **две гласные** + **одна согласная** или **одна гласная** + **две согласные**, при добавлении **-ed** не удваиваются: wait → waited; work → worked;
- 3) если последный слог многосложных слов находятся под ударением и если этот слог состоит из **одной гласной** + **одной согласной**, при добавлении окончания -ed, согласные удваиваются: preFER → preferred. Иначе не удваиваются: WONder → wondered.

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).

	У	тв. пред.		Вопр	. пред.		Отр. пред.
мн. ч. ед. ч.	You He She It We You They	cooked cakes. saw the cow.	Did 〈	I You He She It We You They	cook cakes. see the cow.	You He She It 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?

c) 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.
You He She It We You They	can must speak English.	Can Must	You He She It We You They	speak English?	I You He She It We You They	cannot (can't) speak must not (mustn't) 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: $\mathbf{v} + -\mathbf{ing}$. Например: work \rightarrow working; sleep \rightarrow sleeping.
- 2) Глаголы, оканчивающиеся на "-e": (>e) + ing. Например: $make \rightarrow making$.

Удвоение согласных при добавлении окончания "-ing"

- 1) если к глаголам **c одной гласной + одной согласной** добавляется окончание **"-ing"**, согласные удваиваются: $plan \rightarrow planning$; $stop \rightarrow stopping$;
- 2) согласные в глаголах, где **две гласные** + **одна согласная** или **одна гласная** + **две согласные**, при добавлении окончания "-ing" не удваиваются: $wait \rightarrow waiting$; $work \rightarrow working$.

16) like/don't like/love + существительное или герундий

После глаголов like, don't like и love используются существительные, например: 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 образуюся прибавлением суффикса "-/у" к прилагательным, например: Прилагательные: quick careful bad loud soft noisy slow happy Hapeчия: quickly carefully badly loudly softly noisily slowly happily Так как некоторые слова являются наречиями, им не прибавляется суффикс "-/v".

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, последные 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:

- a) 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	
English	The children	are playing	football	now.	
	нет строгого порядка слов				
Russian	Сейчас	дети	играют	в футбол.	
itassiaii	Дети	сейчас	играют	в футбол.	
	Дети	играют	в футбол	сейчас.	

Vordlist

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		watch	TV	(every day).
(On Sundays)		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

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adj - adjective - прилагательное
                                                 num - number - число
  adv - adverb - наречие
                                                 pl - plural - множественное число
                                                 prep - preposition - предлог
  conj - conjunction - союз
                                                 pron – pronoun – местоимение
  det - determiner - определяющее слово
  int - interjection - междометие
                                                 v – verb – глагол
  n - noun - существительное
a [ə]
                                               неопределенный
                                                                 артикль
about prep, adv [ə'baut]
                                               1) o;
                                                     2) около
about your friend
                                               о твоем друге
at about 8 o'clock
                                               около восьми часов
act (out) v [ækt ('aut)]
                                               играть, действовать
active adj ['æktɪv]
                                               активный
activity n [æk'tɪvɪti]
                                               1) деятельность; 2) упражнение
address n [əˈdres]
                                               адрес
after prep ['a:ftə]
                                               после
afternoon n [a:ftəˈnu:n]
                                               послеобеденное время
Good afternoon.
                                               Добрый день!
in the afternoon adv
                                               днем
again adv [əˈgen, əˈgeɪn]
                                               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 [5:1]
                                               все
all the things
                                               все вещи
aloud adv [əˈlaʊd]
                                               вслух
alphabet n ['ælfəbet]
                                               алфавит
also adv ['ɔ:lsəu]
                                               также, тоже
always adv ['ɔ:lwɪz, 'ɔ:lweɪz]
                                               всегда
                                               время с 12 часов ночи до 12
a.m. [erem]
                                               часов дня
America n [əˈmerɪkə]
                                               Америка
Amir Temur Square [əˈmɪə ˌtemu:r ˈskweə]
                                               сквер Амира Темура
                                               неопределенный артикль
an [ən, æn]
and conj
          [ənd, ænd]
And you?
                                               А вы?
angry adj ['æŋgri]
                                               сердитый
animal n
         [ˈænɪm(ə)l]
                                               животное
answer n, V ['a:nsə]
                                               1) ответ; 2) отвечать
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ant n [ænt]	муравей
any more ['enimo:]	больше
apple n ['æp(e)l]	яблоко
apple juice n+n ['æpl 'dʒu:s]	яблочный сок
apricot <i>n</i> ['eɪprɪkɒt]	абрикос
April n ['eɪpr(ə)l]	апрель
April Fool's Day ['eɪprl 'fulz deɪ]	день шуток 1 апреля
Aral Sea <i>n</i> + <i>n</i> ['ærəl 'si:]	Аральское море
Arctic <i>n</i> ['a:ktɪk]	Арктика
Arctic Ocean $n+n$ ['a:ktɪk əuʃ(ə)n]	Северный Ледовитый океан
are v [a:]	быть (во мнж.числе)
Are you?	Вы ?
$\operatorname{arm} n [\mathfrak{a}:\mathfrak{m}]$	рука
art n [a:t]	искусство (изобразительное)
Art Museum <i>n</i> + <i>n</i> ['a:t mju:,zɪəm]	Музей Искусств
Asian adj ['eɪʃ(ə)n, 'eɪʒən]	Азиатский
ask v [a:sk]	спрашивать, просить
at prep [ət, æt]	у, за, при
at all	вообще
ate v [eɪt]	прошедшее время от "eat"
attack v [əˈtæk]	атаковать, нападать
August n [ˈɔ:gəst]	август
aunt <i>n</i> [a:nt]	тетя
Australia <i>n</i> [pˈstreɪlɪə]	Австралия
autumn <i>n</i> ['b:tem]	ОСЕНЬ
awful adj [ˈɔːf(ə)l]	ужасный
	ужаопый
baa v [ba:]	блеять (об овце)
baby <i>n</i> ['beɪbi]	младенец, ребенок
bad adj [bæd]	плохой
bag n [bæg]	сумка
ball n [bo:l]	МЯЧ
banana <i>n pl (-s)</i> [bəˈnɑ:nə]	банан
bank n [bæŋk]	банк
bark v [ba:k]	лаять
basketball <i>n</i> ['ba:skitbo:l]	баскетбол
bath n [ba: θ]	ванна
bathroom <i>n</i> ['ba:θrom]	ванная комната
be v (am, is, are) v [bi:] [əm, ız, ə, a:]	быть
be afraid of V [bi əfreid əv]	бояться
be careful V [bi 'keəful]	быть осторожным
be kind to V [bi kaind tə]	быть добрым к (кому-то)
bean <i>n</i> [bi:n]	
	боб, фасоль
bear n [beə]	Медведь
beautiful adj ['bju:tɪf(ə)l]	красивый
because <i>conj</i> [brkpz, brkəz]	потому что
bed n [bed]	1) кровать; 2) постель
go to bed ['gəʊ tə 'bed]	ложиться спать
bedroom n ['bedrom]	спальная комната
bee n [bi:]	пчела
before adv [bɪfɔ:]	перед, до
begin v [brˈgɪn]	начинать, начинаться
behind prep [brhamd]	позади
best adj [best]	лучший
between prep [bɪˈtwi:n]	между

big <i>adj</i> [bɪg]	большой
bike <i>n</i> [baɪk]	велосипед, мотоцикл
biker <i>n</i> [ˈbaɪkə]	велосипедист
biking <i>n</i> ['baɪkɪŋ]	велоспорт
bird <i>n</i> [ba:d]	птица
birdhouse n [bs:dhaus]	скворечник
birthday <i>n</i> [ˈbɜːθdeɪ]	день рождения
birthday cake <i>n</i> + <i>n</i> ['bɜ:θdi 'keɪk]	
birthday card $n+n$ [b3.6di keik]	торт на день рождения
	открытка на день рождения
birthday party n+n ['bɜ:θdi 'pɑ:ti]	праздник на день рождения
biscuit n [biskit]	(сухое) печенье
bite v [bart]	кусать
black adj [blæk]	черный
black panther adj+n ['blæk'pænθə]	черная пантера
blackboard n ['blækbo:d]	классная доска (черная)
blanket n [blænkit]	одеяло
blazer <i>n</i> [bleɪzə]	блейзер, пиджак
bleat v [bli:t]	блеять (об овце)
blew [blu:]	прошедшее время от "blow"
blond adj [blond]	белокурый
blouse n [blauz]	блузка (женская кофта)
blow <i>v</i> [blอบ]	дуть (о ветре)
blue adj [blu:]	голубой
boar <i>n</i> [bo:]	кабан
board n [bo:d]	классная доска
body <i>n pl (bodies)</i> [ˈbɒdi]	тело, туловище
bone n [bəun]	КОСТЬ
book <i>n</i> [buk]	книга
book shop n+n ['buk[pp]	книжный магазин
boots <i>n</i> [bu:ts]	ботинки, бутсы
boring adj [ˈbɔːrɪŋ]	скучный
botany <i>n</i> [botani]	ботаника
bought v [bo:t]	прошедшее время от "buy"
bowl n [beul]	миска, тарелка
a bowl of [ə ˈbəʊl əv]	тарелка с
a bowl of salad [ə 'bəul əv 'sæləd]	тарелка с салатом
box n [bbks]	коробка
boy n pl (boys) [bɔɪ]	мальчик
branch <i>n</i> [bra:ntʃ]	ветка
bray v [breɪ]	кричать (об осле)
bread <i>n pl</i> (-) [bred]	хлеб
break <i>n</i> , <i>v</i> [breɪk]	1) перемена; 2) ломать
breakfast <i>n</i> ['brekfəst]	завтрак
have breakfast <i>v</i> + <i>n</i>	завтракать
bright adj [braɪt]	яркий, светлый
British adj [britis]	британский; английский
brother <i>n</i> ['brʌðə]	брат
brown adj [braun]	коричневый
brush n , v [br Λ]	1) щетка; 2) чистить щеткой
brush teeth $n+v$ [braf ti: θ]	чистить зубы
bull n [bul]	бык
	автобус
bus <i>n</i> [bas] go home by bus	
	ехать домой на автобусе
businessman <i>n pl (-men)</i> [bɪznɪsmən]	бизнесмен
businesswoman <i>n (-women)</i> [bɪznɪsˌwʊmən]	деловая женщина

C

busy adi [ˈbɪzi] занятой, деятельный but *coni* [bʌt] но, а butterfly *n pl* (-ies) ['bʌtəflaɪ] бабочка buy *v* [baɪ] покупать by prep [bai] по, на by metro [bai 'metrau] на метро До свидания! bye int [bai] cabbage *n* ['kæbɪdʒ] капуста cage n [keid3] клетка cake *n* [keɪk] торт, кекс; пирожное calendar *n* [ˈkælɪndə] календарь calf *n pl* (calves) детеныш (коровы, верблюда, оленя, слона) [ka:f] call v [kɔ:1] звать; звонить прошедшее время от "соте" came *v* [kerm] camel n ['kæm(ə)l] верблюд camera *n* [ˈkæmərə] фотоаппарат can *v* [kæn, kən] мочь, уметь Can I have ...? Можно мне ...? Can I help you? [kən aı help ju:] Чем могу помочь? Canada *n* ['kænədə] Канада canary *n pl* (-ies) [kəˈneəri] канарейка cannot v [kænət] от "can" отрицательная форма 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* [ka:] автомобиль card n [ka:d] открытка careful adj ['keəf(ə)l] осторожный carrot *n* ['kærət] морковь cartoon *n* [kɑ:'tu:n] мультфильм cat n [kæt] кошка caterpillar *n* [ˈkætəˌpɪlə] гусеница CD (compact disk) [si:'di:] CD (компакт диск) celebrate *v* ['selibreit] праздновать, отмечать celebration n [selfbref(ə)n] празднование; праздник Central Asia adj+n [sentral 'eɪ[a] Средняя Азия centre *n* ['sentə] центр chain n [t[eɪn] цепочка chair *n* [t[eə] СТУЛ chalk n [t[5:k] мел champion *n* ['tʃæmpɪən] чемпион change v [t∫eɪndʒ] менять, изменять channel n ['t[æn1] канал (телевизионный) chant n [t[a:nt] чант (рифмовка) check v [t[ek] проверять cherry *n pl* (-ies) ['tʃeri] вишня chess n [t[es] шахматы chick n [tʃɪk] цыпленок chicken *n* ['tʃɪkɪn] курица child *n pl* (children) [t[aɪld] ребенок children *n* ['tʃɪldrən] дети China *n* ['t[aɪnə] Китай Chinese New Year *n* ['tfaɪni:z ˌnju: 'jɪə] Китайский Новый год

chocolato n [H[n]:]+]	ШОКОПОП
chocolate n [tʃoklɪt]	шоколад
choose v [tʃu:z]	выбирать
Chorsu Market [tʃɔ:ˈsu: ˌmɑ:kɪt]	Чорсу базар
cinema n [ˈsɪnɪmə]	кинотеатр
circle n , v ['s3:k(ə)l]	1) круг; 2) окружать
circus n [ˈsɜːkəs]	цирк
city n pl (cities) [ˈsɪti]	крупный город
clap v [klæp]	хлопать, аплодировать
class n [klɑːs]	класс; урок
classbook n ['kla:sbuk]	учебник
classical music <i>adj+n</i> ['klæsɪk(ə)l ,mju:zɪk]	классическая музыка
classmate n ['kla:smeit]	одноклассник (ца)
classroom <i>n</i> ['kla:srom]	классная комната
classroom things $n+n$ ['kla:srom θ ingz]	предметы классной комнаты
clean adj, v [kli:n]	1) чистый; 2) чистить
clean the room v+n ['kli:n ðə 'ru:m]	убирать комнату
clean water <i>adj+n</i> ['kli:n 'wɔ:tə]	чистая вода
clear <i>adj, v</i> [klɪə]	1) ясный; 2) прозрачный, чистый;
	3) чистить
clever <i>adj</i> [ˈklevə]	умный
climb v [klarm]	взбираться
clock n [klok]	часы
cloud n [klaud]	облако
cloudy <i>adj</i> [ˈklaʊdi]	облачный
club n [klab]	клуб, кружок
cluck v [klak]	кудахтать (о курице)
coat <i>n</i> [kəʊt]	пальто
coffee <i>n pl (-)</i> ['kɒfi]	кофе
coin n [kom]	•
	MOHETA
cold <i>adj</i> , <i>n</i> [kəʊld]	1) холодный; 2) простуда
l have a cold. [aɪ ˈhæv ə ˈkəʊld]	Я простудился.
collect v [kəˈlekt]	собирать
collection n [kəˈlek∫n]	коллекция
college n [kplid3]	колледж
colour <i>n</i> [ˈkʌlə]	цвет
colour pencils	цветные карандаши
coloured <i>adj</i> [ˈkʌləd]	цветной
comb <i>n</i> , <i>v</i> [kəʊm]	1) расческа; 2) расчесывать
come v [kʌm]	приходить
come home v+n [ˌkʌm ˈhəʊm]	приходить домой
comedy n pl (-ies) [kpmɪdi]	комедия
complete v [kəmˈpliːt]	завершать, заканчивать
computer <i>n</i> [kəmˈpju:tə]	компьютер
computer game $n+n$ [kəmˈpju:tə ˌgeɪm]	компьютерная игра
Constitution Day <i>n</i> [kɒnstɪˈtjuː[n ˈdeɪ]	День Конституции
cook v [kuk]	готовить (пищу); варить, жарить, печь
cooker n [ˈkuːkə]	кухонная плита; печь
cool <i>adj</i> [ku:l]	прохладный
COPY V [ˈkɒpi]	переписать
copybook <i>n</i> [ˈkɒpibʊk]	•
corn n pl $(-)$ [kb:n]	тетрадь зерно, зерновые
corner n [kə:nə]	угол
correct adj, v [kəˈrekt]	1) правильный; 2) исправлять
count v [kaunt]	СЧИТАТЬ
country n pl (-ies) [ˈkʌntri]	страна

cousin n ['kazn] двоюродный брат, двоюродная сестра cow *n* [kaʊ] корова crayon *n* ['kreɪən] цветной карандаш, мел crocodile *n* ['krɒkədaɪl] крокодил 1) крестик; 2) перечеркнуть cross n, v [krbs] crossword *n* ['krɒswɜ:d] кроссворд do crosswords ['du: 'kroswa:dz] решать кроссворд crow v [krəʊ] кукарекать (о петухе) crown *n* [kraun] корона cucumber *n* [ˈkju:kʌmbə] огурец cup n [k_Ap] чашка a cup of tea [ə 'kʌp əv 'ti:] чашка чая cupboard *n* [kʌpbəd] шкаф; буфет curly *adj* [ˈkɜ:li] вьющийся, кудрявый curtain *n* ['kɜ:tən] занавеска cycle v ['saɪk(ə)l] ездить на велосипеде dad n [dæd] отец: папа 1) танец; 2) танцевать dance n, v [da:ns] dancer *n* ['da:nsə] танцор, танцовщица dangerous adj ['deɪndʒrəs] опасный dark *adj* [da:k] темный date *n* [deɪt] дата day n [dei]день dear adj [dɪə] дорогой December *n* [dr/sembə] декабрь decoration *n* [dekəˈreɪ[n] украшение, убранство deer n pl (-) [dɪə] олень degree *n* [dɪˈgriː] градус delicious adj [dɪˈlɪʃəs] вкусный desert *n* ['dezət] пустыня desk *n* [desk] парта, письменный стол [palerab] n supplied диалог diary *n pl (-ies)* ['daɪəri] дневник dictation n [dik'ter[(ə)n] диктант "do" did [dɪd] прошедшее время от difference n ['dɪf(ə)rəns] разница different adi ['dɪf(ə)rənt] различный difficult adj ['dɪfɪk(ə)lt] трудный dinner *n* [ˈcnɪbˈ] ужин have dinner ужинать director *n* [dr'rektə] директор dish n [dif]1) посуда; 2) еда, блюдо 1) делать; 2) вспомогательный do *v* [du:] глагол do homework ['du: 'həumwɜ:k] делать домашнее задание do morning exercises ['du: 'mɔ:nɪŋ 'eksəsaɪzs] делать утреннюю зарядку do sums *v* ['du: 'sʌmz] решать задачи или примеры doctor *n* ['dɒktə] доктор, врач dog n [dog]собака doira *n* [dɔɪˈrɑ:] дойра (музыкальный инструмент) $doll \ n \quad [dol]$ кукла dolphin *n* ['dolfɪn] дельфин domestic animal adj+n [dəˈmestɪk ˈænɪml] домашнее животное donkey *n pl (-s)* ['doŋki] осел

E

	Don't! ['dəunt]	служит для образования отрицательной формы повелительного наклонения: Не
	5 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	делай!
	Don't play with my dog!	Не играй с моей собакой!
	door n [do:]	дверь
	dove n [d _A v]	голубь
	down adv [daun]	вниз
	dragon <i>n</i> [ˈdrægn]	дракон
	dragon dance $n+n$ ['dræqn ,da:ns]	танец дракона
	draughts <i>n</i> ['dra:fts]	шашки
	draw V [dro:]	рисовать
		•
	dress n [dres]	платье
	dresser n ['dresə]	комод (платяной шкаф)
	drill n [drɪl]	упражнение
	drink v [drɪŋk]	ПИТЬ
	drive <i>n</i> [draɪv]	ездить, водить (машину)
	driver n ['draɪvə]	водитель
	dry adj [dra1]	сухой
	duck n [d _A k]	утка
	duckling <i>n</i> [ˈdʌklɪŋ]	утенок
	duststorm <i>n</i> [dast/sto:m]	пыльная буря
	dutor n [duto:r]	дутар (музыкальный инструмент)
	each <i>adj</i> [i:tʃ]	каждый
	eagle n ['i:g(ə)l]	орел
	ear n [19]	yxo
	earache <i>n</i> ['rareɪk]	ушная боль
	early adv ['3:li]	рано
ĺ	Earth Day $n+n$ ['3:0 'der]	День Земли
		• •
	eat (up) v [i:t (\lambda p)]	есть; кушать; съесть
	egg n [eg]	яйцо
	eggplant n ['egpla:nt]	баклажан
	eight num [eɪt]	восемь
	eighteen num [erti:n]	восемнадцать
	eighth <i>num</i> [eɪtθ]	восьмой
	eight hundred num [eɪt ˈhʌndrəd]	восемьсот
	eighty num ['eɪti]	восемьдесят
	eighty-one num [etti wan]	восемьдесят один
	elder adj ['eldə]	старший (по возрасту)
	electronic engineer [ɪˌlekˈtrɒnɪk ˌendʒɪˈnɪə]	инженер по электронике
	elephant <i>n</i> ['elifənt]	СЛОН
	eleven num [rlev(ə)n]	одиннадцать
	eleventh num [rlevənθ]	одиннадцатый
	emperor n ['empərə]	император
	end v [end]	заканчивать
	engineer [ˌendʒɪˈnɪə]	инженер
	England n ['engl(ə)nd]	Англия
	English adj, n [ˈɪŋglɪʃ]	1) англичанин; английский;
		2) английский язык
	eraser <i>n</i> [ɪˈreɪzə]	ластик, резинка
	Europe <i>n</i> [ˈjʊərəp]	Европа
	evening <i>n</i> [i:vnin]	вечер
	Good evening.	Добрый вечер!
	<u> </u>	
	in the evening adv	вечером
	every <i>det</i> ['evri]	каждый

every day adv ['evride1] каждый день everybody pron ['evribodi] каждый; все everything *pron* ['evriθιη] все everywhere pron ['evriweə] всюду; повсюду Excuse me, who's this? Простите, это кто? eye n [aɪ] глаз face *n* [feis] лицо fairy tale *adj*+*n* ['feəri 'teɪl] сказка fall *v* [fo:1] 1) падать, понижаться; 2) идти (о снеге) fall asleep *v*+*adj* ['fɔ:l ə'sli:p] засыпать false adj [fo:ls] неправильный, неверный family *n pl* (-ies) [fæməli] семья family tree n+n [fæməli 'tri:] генеологическое дерево famous *adj* ['ferməs] знаменитый fantastic adj [fænˈtæstɪk] великолепный fantasy *n* ['fæntəsi] воображение far adv [fa:] далеко far from *adv* ['fɑ:frəm] далеко от ... farm n [fa:m] ферма farmer n ['fa:mə] фермер fast adv [fa:st] быстро father *n* [ˈfɑːðə] отец Father's Day n+n [fa:ðəz 'dei] День Отца 1) любимый; 2) любимая вещь favourite adj, n ['feɪv(ə)rɪt] February *n* ['februəri] февраль feed v [fi:d] кормить feed the animals v+n ['fi:d ði 'æniməlz] кормить животных feel v [fi:1] чувствовать feel happy v+adj [fi:1 hæpi] быть счастливым feel angry v+adj [fi:1 'æŋgri] сердиться feel sad *v*+*adj* [fi:1 'sæd] быть печальным feel bored v+adj [fi:1 bo:d] скучать прошедшее время от "fall" fell [fel] fifteen *num* [fɪfti:n] пятнадцать fifth num [fif θ , fift θ] пятый fifty *num* ['fɪfti] пятьдесят fifty-one *num* [fifti wʌn] пятьдесят один fight *v* [fait] сражаться; бороться film star n+n [filmsta:] кинозвезда find *v* [faind] находить fine adj [fam] хороший; прекрасный, превосходный I'm fine (OK). Мне хорошо. finish n, v [finif] 1) заканчивать(ся); 2) финиш; конец fir tree n+n ['f3:tri:] ель fire n [faiə] огонь; костер fireman *n* [farəmən] пожарник fireworks *n* ['faɪəwɜ:ks] фейерверк first *num* [f3:st] первый fish n pl (-)рыба [fɪʃ] five *num* [faɪv] пять five hundred num [faiv 'handred] пятьсот five hundred soums a kilo пьтьсот сум за килограмм flag n [flæg] флаг flat n [flæt] квартира

G

floor n [flo:]	1) этаж; 2) пол
flower n [ˈflaʊə]	цветок
flower shop n+n [ˈflaʊə[ɒp]	цветочный магазин
fly v [flar]	летать
fly a kite v+n [flar ə kart]	запускать воздушного змея
foal n [fəul]	1) жеребенок; 2) осленок
fog n [fbg]	туман
foggy <i>adj</i> [ˈfɒgi]	туманный
food <i>n</i> [fu:d]	тумалный корм; пища
	• /
foot n [fut]	ступня, лапа (животного)
go on foot	ходить пешком
football n [ˈfutbɔ:l]	футбол
play football v+n	играть в футбол
football player n+n [futbo:l pleia]	футболист
for <i>prep</i> [fə, fɔ:]	для
for example = e.g. $[farig'za:mp(a)l]$	например
forecast <i>n</i> [ˈfɔ:kɑ:st]	прогноз погоды
forest <i>n</i> ['fɒrɪst]	лес
forget v [fəˈget]	забывать
forty num [ˈfɔ:ti]	сорок
forty-one num [fo:ti 'wʌn]	сорок один
four num [fo:]	четыре
four hundred <i>num</i> [fo: 'hʌndrəd]	четыреста
fourteen <i>num</i> [,fɔ:'ti:n]	четырнадцать
fourth <i>num</i> [fɔ:θ]	четвертый
fox n [foks]	лиса
France n [fra:ns]	Франция
French <i>adj, n</i> [frentʃ]	1) французский, француз;
for all for 1	2) французский язык
free adv [fri:]	свободный
freezing adj [ˈfriːzɪŋ]	морозный
fresh <i>adj</i> [freʃ]	1) чистый, свежий;
	2) свежий, только что полученный
fresh air <i>adj</i> +n [ˌfreʃ ˈeə]	свежий воздух
fresh fruit <i>adj+n</i> [ˌfreʃ ˈfruːt]	свежие фрукты
Friday <i>n</i> [ˈfraɪdi]	пятница
fridge n [frid3]	холодильник
friend n [frend]	друг; подруга
friendly <i>adj</i> [ˈfrendli]	дружелюбный
frog <i>n</i> [frog]	лягушка
from <i>prep</i> [frəm, from]	ИЗ, ОТ, С
fruit <i>n</i> [fru:t]	фрукты
fun <i>n</i> , <i>adj</i> [fʌn]	1) забава; веселье; 2) забавный
funny <i>adj</i> [ˈfʌni]	забавный, смешной
furry adj [ˈfɜːri]	меховой
rurry adj [15.11]	MCAGBON
name n [germ]	игра
game n [germ]	игра
garden n [ˈgɑːdn]	сад
gave v [geɪv]	прошедшее время от "give"
gazelle n [gəˈzel]	газель
gel n [dʒel]	гель
geography n [dʒiˈɒgrəfi]	география
German adj, n [ˈdʒɜːmən]	1) немец; немецкий; 2) немецкий язык
Germany <i>n</i> ['dʒɜ:məni]	Германия

get v [get] получать get dressed *v*+*adj* [get 'drest] одеваться get marks v+n [get 'ma:ks] получать оценки get ready *v*+*adj* [get 'redi] готовиться get up ['getAp] встать get washed *v*+*adj* [,get 'wp[t] умываться get home v+n [get houm] дойти/добраться до дома дойти/добраться до школы get to school [get to 'sku:1] giraffe *n* [dʒɪˈrɑ:f] жираф girl *n* [gs:1] девочка давать; отдавать give v [giv] glass *n* [gla:s] стакан a glass of juice [ə ˈglaːs əv ˈdʒuːs] стакан сока **go** *V* [gəυ] ходить; ездить go away [gəu ə'wei] уходить go fishing *v*+*n* [ˈgəʊ ˈfɪʃɪŋ] рыбачить go shopping *ν*+*n* [ˈgəʊ ˈʃɒpɪŋ] пойти за покупками go straight ['gəu 'streɪt] идти прямо go to bed [goutobed] 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 [gəut] коза gobble v ['gobl] кулдыкать (об индюке) goldfish n pl (-) ['gəʊldfɪ[] золотая рыбка Златовласка Goldilocks ['gəuldılaks] good *adi* [gud] хороший I'm good at ... [arm 'god et] Я хорошо умею ... Goodbye. [gʊdˈbaɪ] До свидания. Good morning! ['god 'mɔ:nɪŋ] Доброе утро! goose *n pl* (*geese*) [gu:s gi:s] ГУСЬ gosling n pl ['goslin] гусенок got [gpt] прошедшее время от "get" I got here by metro. Я приехал на метро. grandad *n* ['grændæd] дедушка grandfather *n* ['grændˌfɑ:ðə] дедушка grandmother *n* [ˈgrændˌmʌðə] бабушка grandparents *n* ['grændpeərənts] дедушка и бабушка granny *n pl (-ies)* ['græni] бабушка grape *n* [greip] виноград graph *n* [græf, grɑ:f] график grass *n* [gra:s] трава grasshopper *n* ['gra:s,hppə] кузнечик луг; пастбище grassland *n* ['gra:slænd] великий;
 Здорово! great adj [greit] It's great! Здорово! Great Britain n Великобритания ['greɪt'brɪtən] 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* [gɪˈtɑ:] гитара

спортзал

gym n [dʒɪm]

habitat n ['hæbɪtæt]	родина; место обитания
had [hæd, həd]	прошедшее время от "have"
hail <i>n</i> , <i>v</i> [heɪl]	1) град; 2) идет град
hailstone <i>n</i> ['heɪlstəun]	градина
hailstorm <i>n</i> ['heɪlstɔ:m]	буря с градом
hair <i>n pl (-)</i> [heə]	волосы
do hair v+n	причесываться
half <i>adj</i> [hɑ:f]	половина
half-term adj+n [ha:fts:m]	короткие каникулы (после семестра)
hand <i>n</i> [hænd]	1) рука; 2) сторона
handball n [ˈhændbɔ:l]	гандбол
handicrafts <i>n</i> [ˈhændikrɑ:fts]	труд (урок)
happily adv [ˈhæpɪli]	счастливо
happy adj [hæpi]	счастливый
Happy birthday! <i>int</i> [ˈhæpi ˈbɜːθdi]	С Днем Рождения!
hard adv [ha:d]	сильно; упорно
work hard $v+adv$ [ws:k'ha:d]	работать усердно
hare <i>n</i> [heə]	заяц
hat <i>n</i> [hæt]	шляпа
hate v [heɪt]	ненавидеть
have V [hev, hæv]	1) иметь; 2) есть; пить
I have [ar 'hæv]	У меня есть
have [all liæv] have a break $v+n$ [həvə 'breik]	
have a good time [hava god 'taim]	делать перерыв хорошо провести время
have breakfast $v+n$ [have brekfast]	·
have dinner $v+n$ [hav diexiast]	завтракать
	ужинать
have fun <i>v+n</i> [həv ˈfʌn] have lessons <i>v+n</i>	веселиться
	сидеть на занятии; учиться; заниматься обедать
have lunch v+n [hav 'lant]	ОН
he pron [hi:]	
head n [hed]	голова
headache n [hederk]	головная боль
healthy <i>n</i> ['helθi]	здоровый
hear v [hiə]	СЛЫШАТЬ
hedgehog n [hedghog]	СЖИК
helicopter n ['helikoptə]	вертолет
Hello. [həˈləʊ]	Здравствуйте!
helmet n [helmɪt]	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 <i>n</i> [ˈhɪərəʊ]	герой
Hi! [haɪ]	Привет!
hide v [haɪd]	прятать(ся)
hide and seek ['haɪdənˌsi:k]	игра в прятки
high adv [haɪ]	высоко
high-jump $n+n$ [haɪdʒʌmp]	прыжок в высоту
do the high-jump v+n ['du: ðə 'haɪdʒʌmp]	прыгать в высоту
high temperature adj+n ['haɪ 'temprət∫ə]	высокая температура
him pron [him]	ему, его
hippo n ['hɪpəʊ]	бегемот
his adj, pron [hɪz]	его

His name is ... Его зовут ... historical place adi+n [hɪˈstɒrɪkl ˌpleɪs] историческое место история history n ['hist(ə)ri] hobby *n pl (-ies)* [hpbi] хобби hockey *n* ['hoki] 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+nделать домашнее задание гоготать (о гусях) honk *v* [honk] hop *v* [hop] подпрыгивать hope v [həup] надеяться hopscotch *n* [hopskot[] классики (детская игра) horror film *n*+*n* [hɒrəˈfɪlm] фильм ужасов horse *n* [hɔ:s] лошадь horse riding *n* [ho:s raidin] скачки hospital *n* ['hospitl] больница в больнице at the hospital [at do hospitl] hot adj [hot] горячий hot dog adj+n ['hotdog] хот дог hotel *n* [həʊˈtel] гостиница house *n* [haus] дом housewife *n* ['hauswaɪf] домохозяйка how adv [hau] 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 [haminba:d] колибри hundred [ˈhʌndrəd] СТО hungry *adj* [ˈhʌŋgri] голодный hyena *n* [harˈi:nə] гиена hygiene *n* ['haɪdʒi:n] гигиена I pron [ai] Я ice [ais] лед ice cream n+n ['aɪskri:m] мороженое icy adj ['assi] ледяной 1) в; на (о месте); in *prep* [m] 2) в (о времени) in front of prep [In 'frantay] перед in the morning adv утром Independence Day *n*+*n* [indipendens 'dei] День Независимости India *n* ['mdiə] Индия indigo *adj* [ˈɪndɪgəʊ] индиго (сине-фиолетовый) information n pl (-) [$\inf \exists \min (\exists n)$] информация insect *n* ['msekt] насекомое interest *v* ['mtrɪst] интересовать(ся) interesting adj ['mtrɪstɪŋ] интересный interview n, v ['mtəvju:] 1) интервью; 2) брать интервью

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invitation n [ˌɪnvɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n] invite v [ɪn'vaɪt] iron n [ˈaɪən] do the ironing v+n [ˈduː ðə ˈaɪənɪŋ] is v [ɪz] it pron [ɪt] It's time to It's two o'clock. [ɪts ˈtuː əˈklɒk] It's 2.05. [ɪts ˈtuː əʊ ˈfaɪv] It's two thirty. [ɪts ˈtuː ˈθɜːti] It's two thirty-five. [ɪts ˈtuː ˈθɜːti ˈfaɪv] its det, adj [ɪts]	приглашение приглашать утюг гладить (белье) быть (в 3 лице единственного числа) он, она, оно Пора (что-то сделать). Два часа. Пять минут третьего. Половина третьего. Без двадцати пяти три. ее, его, свой
jacket n ['dʒækɪt] jam n [dʒæm] January n ['dʒænjʊəri] Japan n [dʒə'pæn] jazz n [dʒæz] jeans n [dʒi:nz] job n [jɒb] joke n [dʒəʊk] July n [dʒʊ'laɪ] jump v [dʒʌmp] jump a rope v+n ['dʒʌmp ə'rəʊp] jumper n ['dʒʌmpə] jumping n ['dʒʌmpɪŋ] June n [dʒu:n] jungle n ['dʒʌŋgl]	жакет, куртка джем, варенье январь Япония джаз (музика) джинсы работа шутка июль прыгать прягать со скакалкой прыгун прыжки июнь джунгли
kangaroo n [ˌkæŋgəˈruː] Kazakhstan n [ˌkæzækˈstɑːn] keep v [kiːp] keep clean [ˈkiːp ˌkliːn] keeper n [ˈkiːpə] kid n [kɪd] kill v [kɪl] kilo n [ˈkiːləʊ] a kilo of tomatoes [ə ˈkiːləʊ əv təˈmɑːtəʊz] kilometre n [kɪˈlɒmɪtə] kind n, adj [kaɪnd] kindergarten n [ˈkɪndəgɑːtn] king n [kɪŋ] kitchen n [ˈkɪtʃɪn] kite n [kaɪt] kitten n [ˈkɪtn] know v [nəʊ] Korea n [kəˈrɪə]	кенгуру Казахстан держать, хранить содержать в чистоте сторож 1) козленок; 2) ребенок убивать кило килограмм помидоров километр (= 1000 метров) 1) вид, сорт; 2) разновидность детский сад король кухня бумажный змей котенок знать Корея
ladybird <i>n</i> ['leɪdɪbɜ:d] lamb <i>n</i> [læm] language <i>n</i> ['læŋgwɪdʒ] last <i>adj</i> [lɑ:st] late <i>adv</i> [leɪt] be late	божья коровка ягненок язык последний; прошлый поздно опаздывать смеяться

lay the table v+n ['lei do 'teibl] накрывать на стол lazy adj ['leɪzi] ленивый leaf *n pl* (leaves) [li:f] лист: листва learn v [ls:n] VЧИТЬ learn by heart [ls:n bar ha:t] учить наизусть leave home/school [li:v 'houm / 'sku:l] уходить из дома/ школы left adv [left] левый; левая сторона on the left prep [on do 'left] с левой стороны leg n [leg]нога lemon *n* ['lemən] лимон leopard *n* ['lepəd] леопард lesson n ['les(ə)n] урок Let's ... [lets] Давайте... Let's go. [ˌletsˈgəʊ] Давайте пойдем. letter *n* ['letə] 1) буква; 2) письмо library *n pl* (-ies) ['laɪbrəri] библиотека light adj [laɪt] 1) светлый; 2) легкий like *v* [laɪk] любить; нравиться I'd like ... [aid 'laik ...] мне бы хотелось ... I like doing ... Я люблю заниматься line n [lam] линия lion *n* ['laɪən] лев listen v ['lɪs(ə)n] слушать literature n ['lɪt(ə)rət[ə] литература little *adi* ['lɪtl] маленький live *v* [lɪv] жить living room n+n ['livinrom] гостиная lizard *n* ['lɪzəd] ящерица London n ['lʌndən] Лондон long *adj* [loŋ] длинный long-jump n+n [lond3 Λ mp] прыжок в длину do the long-jump ['du: ðə 'loŋdʒʌmp] прыгать в длину look v [luk] 1) смотреть; 2) выглядеть The beans look good. [ðə bi:nz luk gud] Бобы хорошо выглядят. look after [luk 'a:ftə] заботиться о ком-то look at ['lukət] смотреть на ... look like ['luklark] выглядеть a lot of [əˈlɒtəv] много loud adj [lavd] громкий loudly adv ['laudli] громко love n, v [lav] 1) любовь; 2) любить lovely adj ['lavli] любимый lunch n [lant] 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* ['mændrɪl] мандрил (обезьяна) many det [meni] много map n [mæp] карта March n [mɑ:tʃ] март 1) оценка; 2) ставить оценку mark n, v [ma:k] marker n ['mɑ:kə] маркер market *n* ['ma:kɪt] базар

match <i>n</i> v [mætʃ]	1) спичка; 2) подбирать под пару; сочетать
mathematics <i>n</i> [ˌmæθɪˈmætɪks]	математика
maths $n \text{ [mæ\thetas]}$	математика
maths teacher $n+n$ ['mæ θ s 'ti:t[θ]	учитель математики
mausoleum <i>n</i> [mɔ:səˈli:əm]	мавзолей
May <i>n</i> [meɪ]	май
May Day n+n ['meɪ 'deɪ]	Майский День (в Англии)
May king $n+n$ ['meɪ 'kɪŋ]	Майский король
May queen <i>n</i> + <i>n</i> ['meɪ 'kwi:n]	Майская королева
maypole <i>n</i> ['meɪpəʊl]	Майский Столб
me pron [mi, mi:]	мне, меня
meaning <i>n</i> [ˈmiːnɪŋ]	значение
meat <i>n</i> [mi:t]	МЯСО
mechanic <i>n</i> [mrˈkænɪk]	механик
meet v [mi:t]	встречать(ся)
melon <i>n</i> ['melən]	дыня
melt v [melt]	таять
meow ν [mi'aυ]	мяукать
met v [met]	прошедшее время от "meet"
metre <i>n</i> [ˈmiːtə]	метр
metro <i>n</i> ['metrəʊ]	метро
Mexico n ['meksikəu]	Мексика
midday <i>n</i> [ˌmɪdˈdeɪ]	полдень
midnight <i>n</i> ['mɪdnaɪt]	полночь
milk <i>n</i> [mɪlk]	молоко
mime v [maɪm]	изобразить, показать мимикой
minivan <i>n</i> [ˈmɪnɪvæn]	маршрутное такси
minus <i>n</i> [ˈmaɪnəs]	минус
minute <i>n</i> [ˈmɪnɪt]	минута
mirror <i>n</i> [ˈmɪrə]	зеркало
mobile phone n+n ['məubaılfəun]	мобильный телефон
model car n+n ['modl 'ka:]	модель машины
Monday <i>n</i> [ˈmʌndi]	понедельник
money <i>n</i> [ˈmʌni]	деньги
monkey <i>n</i> [ˈmʌŋki]	обезьяна
monster <i>n</i> ['monstə]	чудовище; монстр
month n [mλnθ]	месяц
moo <i>v</i> [mu:]	мычать (о корове)
mop the floor v+n [mpp ðə flə:]	мыть полы шваброй
more adv [mo:]	1) более (служит для образования сравнит.
	ст. многосложных прилагательных); 2) больше, более
more beautiful ['mɔ: 'bju:tɪfl]	красивее
more interesting ['mo: 'ɪntrɪstɪŋ]	интереснее
morning n [mɔ:nɪŋ]	утро
Good morning.	Доброе утро.
in the morning adv	утром
mosque <i>n</i> [mpsk]	мечеть
mosquito n pl (-es) [məˈski:təʊ]	комар; москит
most [məʊst]	самый (служит для образования превосх.
	ст. многосложных прилагательных)
the most beautiful [ðə ˈməʊst ˈbju:tɪfl]	самый красивый
the most interesting [ðə ˈməust ˈɪntrɪstɪŋ]	самый интересный
mother <i>n</i> [ˈmʌðə]	мама, мать
mother tongue n+n [ˌmʌðə ˈtʌŋ]	родной язык

M

N

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motorbike n ['məutəbaɪk]	мотоцикл; мопед
mountain <i>n</i> ['maontin]	гора
mouse <i>n pl</i> (<i>mice</i>) [maus] [maɪs]	МЫШЬ
mouth n [mav θ]	рот
Mr n [ˈmɪstə]	мистер, господин
Mrs <i>n</i> [ˈmɪsɪz]	
	миссиз, госпожа
much det [mʌtʃ]	МНОГО
mulberry n [ˈmʌlbəri]	тутовое дерево
mum <i>n</i> [mʌm]	мама
museum <i>n</i> [mju:ˈzɪəm]	музей
music <i>n</i> [ˈmju:zɪk]	музыка
musical parade <i>adj</i> + <i>n</i> ['mju:zɪk(ə)l pə'reɪd]	музыкальный парад
must v [məst, mʌst]	должен, должна
my <i>adj</i> [maɪ]	мой, моя, мое
My name is	Меня зовут
my name is in	menn debyt m
name <i>n</i> [neɪm]	РМИ
nature n [ˈneɪtʃə]	природа
Navruz <i>n</i> [nʌvˈruːz]	Навруз
near adv [nɪə]	около, рядом
neigh <i>v</i> [neɪ]	
9	ржать (о лошади)
nest n [nest]	гнездо
never adv ['nevə]	никогда
new <i>adj</i> [nju:]	новый
New Year <i>adj+n</i> [ˌnju: ˈjɪə]	Новый год
news <i>n</i> [nju:z]	НОВОСТИ
newspaper <i>n</i> ['nju:s,peɪpə]	газета
next to <i>prep</i> [inekst tə]	рядом с
nice <i>adj</i> [naɪs]	1) хороший; 2) приятный, красивый
night <i>n</i> [naɪt]	НОЧЬ
at night <i>adv</i>	НОЧЬЮ
nine num [naɪn]	девять
nine hundred num [nam handred]	девятьсот
nineteen num [naɪnˈtiːn]	девятнадцать
ninety num [ˈnaɪnti]	девяносто
ninety-one <i>num</i> [namti wʌn]	девяносто один
ninth <i>num</i> [naɪnθ]	
	ДЕВЯТЫЙ
no <i>adv</i> Inaul	девятый нет
no <i>adv</i> [nəʊ] No. I don't.	нет
No, I don't.	нет Нет.
No, I don't. No, sorry.	нет Нет. Нет, извините.
No, I don't. No, sorry. noisily <i>adv</i> [ˈnɔɪzɪli]	нет Нет. Нет, извините. шумно
No, I don't. No, sorry. noisily <i>adv</i> [ˈnɔɪzɪli] noisy <i>adj</i> [ˈnɔɪzi]	нет Нет. Нет, извините. шумно шумный
No, I don't. No, sorry. noisily adv ['nɔɪzɪli] noisy adj ['nɔɪzi] nose n [nəʊz]	нет Нет. Нет, извините. шумно шумный нос
No, I don't. No, sorry. noisily adv ['nɔɪzɪli] noisy adj ['nɔɪzi] nose n [nəʊz] notice n ['nəʊtɪs]	нет Нет. Нет, извините. шумно шумный нос заметка
No, I don't. No, sorry. noisily adv ['nɔɪzɪli] noisy adj ['nɔɪzi] nose n [nəʊz] notice n ['nəʊtɪs] November n [nəʊ'vembə]	нет Нет. Нет, извините. шумно шумный нос заметка ноябрь
No, I don't. No, sorry. noisily adv ['nɔɪzɪli] noisy adj ['nɔɪzi] nose n [nəʊz] notice n ['nəʊtɪs] November n [nəʊ'vembə] now adj [naʊ]	нет Нет. Нет, извините. шумно шумный нос заметка ноябрь сейчас, теперь
No, I don't. No, sorry. noisily adv ['nɔɪzɪli] noisy adj ['nɔɪzi] nose n [nəʊz] notice n ['nəʊtɪs] November n [nəʊ'vembə] now adj [naʊ] number n ['nʌmbə]	нет Нет. Нет, извините. шумно шумный нос заметка ноябрь
No, I don't. No, sorry. noisily adv ['nɔɪzɪli] noisy adj ['nɔɪzi] nose n [nəʊz] notice n ['nəʊtɪs] November n [nəʊ'vembə] now adj [naʊ]	нет Нет. Нет, извините. шумно шумный нос заметка ноябрь сейчас, теперь
No, I don't. No, sorry. noisily adv ['nɔɪzɪli] noisy adj ['nɔɪzi] nose n [nəʊz] notice n ['nəʊtɪs] November n [nəʊ'vembə] now adj [naʊ] number n ['nʌmbə] nurse n [nɜːs]	нет Нет. Нет, извините. шумно шумный нос заметка ноябрь сейчас, теперь номер, число медсестра
No, I don't. No, sorry. noisily adv ['nɔɪzɪli] noisy adj ['nɔɪzi] nose n [nəʊz] notice n ['nəʊtɪs] November n [nəʊ'vembə] now adj [naʊ] number n ['nʌmbə] nurse n [nɜːs]	нет Нет. Нет, извините. шумно шумный нос заметка ноябрь сейчас, теперь номер, число медсестра
No, I don't. No, sorry. noisily adv ['nɔɪzɪli] noisy adj ['nɔɪzi] nose n [nəʊz] notice n ['nəʊtɪs] November n [nəʊ'vembə] now adj [naʊ] number n ['nʌmbə] nurse n [nɜːs] ocean n ['əʊʃən] o'clock adv [əˈklɒk]	нет Нет. Нет, извините. шумно шумный нос заметка ноябрь сейчас, теперь номер, число медсестра океан часы (время)
No, I don't. No, sorry. noisily adv ['nɔɪzɪli] noisy adj ['nɔɪzi] nose n [nəʊz] notice n ['nəʊtɪs] November n [nəʊ'vembə] now adj [naʊ] number n ['nʌmbə] nurse n [nɜːs] ocean n ['əʊʃən] o'clock adv [əˈklɒk] October n [ɒk'təʊbə]	нет Нет. Нет, извините. шумно шумный нос заметка ноябрь сейчас, теперь номер, число медсестра океан часы (время) октябрь
No, I don't. No, sorry. noisily adv ['nɔɪzɪli] noisy adj ['nɔɪzi] nose n [nəʊz] notice n ['nəʊtɪs] November n [nəʊ'vembə] now adj [naʊ] number n ['nʌmbə] nurse n [nɜːs] ocean n ['əʊʃən] o'clock adv [əˈklɒk] October n [ɒk'təʊbə] of prep [əv, ɒv]	нет Нет. Нет, извините. шумно шумный нос заметка ноябрь сейчас, теперь номер, число медсестра океан часы (время) октябрь предлог (родительного падежа)
No, I don't. No, sorry. noisily adv ['nɔɪzɪli] nose n [nəʊz] notice n ['nəʊtɪs] November n [nəʊ'vembə] now adj [naʊ] number n ['nʌmbə] nurse n [nɜ:s] ocean n ['əʊʃən] o'clock adv [əˈklɒk] October n [ɒk'təʊbə] of prep [əv, ɒv] of course [ˌəv ˈkɔ:s]	нет Нет. Нет, извините. шумно шумный нос заметка ноябрь сейчас, теперь номер, число медсестра океан часы (время) октябрь предлог (родительного падежа) конечно
No, I don't. No, sorry. noisily adv ['nɔɪzɪli] noisy adj ['nɔɪzi] nose n [nəʊz] notice n ['nəʊtɪs] November n [nəʊ'vembə] now adj [naʊ] number n ['nʌmbə] nurse n [nɜːs] ocean n ['əʊʃən] o'clock adv [əˈklɒk] October n [ɒk'təʊbə] of prep [əv, ɒv]	нет Нет. Нет, извините. шумно шумный нос заметка ноябрь сейчас, теперь номер, число медсестра океан часы (время) октябрь предлог (родительного падежа)

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P

often adv ['pf(ə)n, 'pft(ə)n]	часто
oh [əʊ]	ноль
oink [əɪŋk]	хрюкать (о свинье)
old adj [əʊld]	1) старый; 2) пожилой
on <i>prep</i> [pn]	1) на (о месте); 2) в (о времени)
on foot adv [pn 'fot]	пешком
one num [wʌn]	один
onion <i>n</i> ['ʌnjən]	лук
only adv [ˈəʊnli]	ТОЛЬКО
open v [ˈəʊpən]	открывать
opposite <i>prep</i> ['ppəzɪt]	напротив
or conj [5:]	или
orange <i>n</i> , <i>adj</i> [ˈɒrɪndʒ]	1) апельсин; 2) оранжевый
orange juice n+n ['prind3 'd3u:s]	апельсиновый сок
order <i>n</i> ['b:da]	порядок
ostrich n [ˈostrɪtʃ]	страус
other det ['Aðə]	другой, иной
Our <i>adj</i> [aʊə]	другой, инои наш
• = =	бык
ox n [oks]	ОЫК
page <i>n</i> [peɪdʒ]	страница
pair <i>n</i> [pea]	пара
palace <i>n</i> [ˈpælɪs] parade <i>n</i> [pəˈreɪd]	дворец
	парад
parents n ['pearants]	родители
park n [pa:k]	парк
parrot n ['pærət]	попугай
partner n [ˈpɑ:tnə]	партнер
party <i>n pl (-ies)</i> [ˈpɑ:ti]	вечеринка
past prep [pa:st]	прошлый
half past [ha:f 'pa:st]	половинаго
It's half past nine.	Половина десятого.
quarter past ['kwo:tə 'pɑ:st]	четвертьго
PE <i>n</i> [ˈpi: ˈi:]	урок физкультуры
pea n [pi:]	горошина
peach n [pi:tf]	персик
peach juice n+n ['pi:tf 'd3u:s]	персиковый сок
peacock <i>n</i> ['pi:kɒk]	павлин
pear <i>n</i> [peə]	груша
pear juice n+n ['peə 'dʒu:s]	грушевый сок
pen <i>n</i> [pen]	ручка
pencil n ['pens(ə)l]	карандаш
pencil case <i>n</i> + <i>n</i> ['penslkers]	пенал
penguin <i>n</i> [ˈpeŋgwɪn]	пингвин
people n ['pi:p(ə)1]	люди
pepper n ['pepə]	перец
perfume <i>n</i> [ˈpɜːfjuːm]	духи
person n ['p3:s(ə)n]	человек, личность
pet n [pet]	домашний питомец
phew int [fju:]	фу
phone v [fau]	чу звонить по телефону
photo <i>n</i> [fautau]	фотография
piano <i>n</i> [piˈænəʊ]	пианино
-	собирать
pick v [pɪk]	•
picture <i>n</i> [ˈpɪktʃə]	картина, рисунок

P

Q

pig <i>n</i> [pig]	СВИНЬЯ
piglet n ['pɪglɪt]	поросенок
pillow <i>n</i> ['pɪləʊ]	подушка
pilot n ['paɪlət]	летчик
pinch punch v [pint['pʌntʃ]	щипать
pink <i>adj</i> [pɪŋk]	розовый
place <i>n</i> [pleis]	место
plane <i>n</i> [plem]	samolyot
plant <i>n</i> , <i>v</i> [pla:nt]	1) растение; 2) сажать
play v, n [ple1]	1) играть; 2) игра
play badminton v+n ['plei 'bædmintən]	играть в бадминтон
play hopscotch/games v+n [plei hopskot]/geimz]	играть в классики/игры
play tag $v+n$ ['plei 'tæg]	играть в пятнашки/салки
play the guitar $v+n$ [plei deg gita:]	играть на гитаре
play the piano $v+n$ [plet $\delta = \text{prize}$ $\theta = \text{prize}$	играть на пианино
	игрок игрок
player n ['pleia]	•
playground <i>n</i> ['pleɪgraund] please <i>int</i> [pliːz]	игровая площадка
	пожалуйста
plum n [plʌm]	СЛИВА
plump adj [plʌmp]	полный; пухлый
plural adj [ˈpluərəl]	множественный
plus prep [plas]	плюс
p.m. [pi:'em]	время после 12 дня до 12 ночи
pocket n ['pokit]	карман
poem n [ˈpəʊɪm]	стихотворение
point v [point]	указывать
poisonous <i>adj</i> [ˈpɔɪz(ə)nəs]	ядовитый
polar <i>adj</i> [ˈpəʊlə]	полярный
police officer n+n [pəˈliːs ˌɒfɪsə]	полицейский
police station $n+n$ [pəˈli:s ˌsteɪʃn]	полицейский участок
at the police station [ət ðə pəˈli:s ˌsteɪʃn]	в полицейском участке
pop n [pop]	поп (музыка)
popular <i>adj</i> [ˈpɒpjʊlə]	популярный
porridge <i>n</i> ['porid3]	каша
portfolio n [pɔ:tfəuliəu]	портфель; папка
postcard n ['pəustka:d]	почтовая открытка
poster n ['pəʊstə]	постер; плакат
poult n [pault]	птенец; цыпленок; индюшонок
pour v [po:]	наливать; литься (о дожде)
present <i>n</i> ['prez(ə)nt]	подарок
programme <i>n</i> [ˈprəʊgræm]	программа
pumpkin <i>n</i> [ˈpʌmpkɪn]	тыква
Pumpkin Museum <i>n</i> + <i>n</i> ['pʌmpkɪn mju:ˌzɪəm]	Музей тыквы
pupil <i>n</i> ['pju:p(ə)l]	ученик
puppy n pl (-ies) [ˈpʌpi]	щенок
purple adj ['p3:p(ə)l]	фиолетовый; пурпурный
put v [put]	класть
put in	класть в
put on	надевать
puzzle <i>n</i> ['pʌz(ə)l]	пазл; головоломка
do puzzles $v+n$ ['du: 'pxz(ə)l]	решать головоломки
quack v [kwæk]	крякать (об утке)
quail <i>n</i> [kweɪl]	перепелка
quarter adj [ˈkwɔ:tə]	четверть

R

	It is a quarter past nine.	Четверть десятого.
	quarter to ['kwo:tə tə]	Без четверти
	queen <i>n</i> [kwi:n]	королева
	question n ['kwest](φ)n]	вопрос
	quiet adj [ˈkwaɪət]	тихий
	quiz n [kwɪz]	викторина
		•
	rabbit <i>n</i> [ˈræbɪt]	кролик
	radio <i>n pl (-s)</i> ['reɪdɪəʊ]	радио
	rain <i>n</i> , <i>v</i> [reɪn]	1) дождь; 2) идет дождь
	rainbow n ['reɪnbəʊ]	радуга
	rainy adj [ˈreɪni]	дождливый
	rat <i>n</i> [ræt]	крыса
	read v [ri:d]	читать
	reading n [ri:din]	чтение
	red adj [red]	красный
	region n ['ri:d ₃ (ə)n]	область
	remember <i>v</i> [rɪˈmembə]	ПОМНИТЬ
	repeat v [ri'pi:t]	ПОВТОРЯТЬ
	report <i>n</i> , <i>v</i> [rrpo:t]	1) отчет; 2) делать доклад
	rest n [rest]	отдых
	have a rest $v+n$	
		отдыхать
	return <i>v</i> [rɪˈtɜːn] no returns	возвращаться
		без возврата
	revision n [rɪˈvɪʒ(ə)n]	повторение
	ribbon n ['rɪbən]	лента
	rice n [rais]	рис
Ī	rich adj [rɪtʃ]	богатый
	ride v [raɪd]	ехать (верхом, на машине/велосипеде)
	ride a bike $v+n$ [raid ə baik]	ехать на велосипеде
	ride a horse $v+n$ [raid ə hɔ:s]	ехать на лошади
	ride a skateboard v+n ['raɪd ə 'skeɪtbɔ:d]	ездить на скейтборде
	rider n [ˈraɪdə]	всадник; велосипедист
	right adj [raɪt]	1) правильныйі; 2) правый
	on the right prep [pnðəˈraɪt]	справа
	rise v [raɪz]	подниматься
	river n [ˈrɪvə]	река
	The River Thames [ðə ˈriːvə ˈtemz]	река Темза
	road n [rəud]	дорога
	robot n [raubot]	робот
	rock n [rok]	рок (музыка)
	roller-skate v ['rəuləskeit]	кататься на роликах
	room <i>n</i> [ru:m]	комната
	rooster <i>n</i> ['ru:stə]	петух
	rose <i>n</i> [rəʊz]	роза
	round adj, adv [raund]	1) круглый; 2) вокруг
	rubob <i>n</i> [rʊˈbɒb]	рубоб (музыкальный инструмент)
	rucksack n ['rʌksæk]	рюкзак
	rug <i>n</i> [rʌg]	коврик
	rule <i>n</i> [ru:1]	правило
	ruler <i>n</i> [ˈruːlə]	линейка
	run v [rʌn]	бегать
	run away v+adv [ˌrʌnəˈweɪ]	убегать
	runner n [ˈrʌnə]	бегун

runny nose *adj+n* ['rʌni ˌnəʊz] насморк Russia n [th/ə] Россия Russian adj, n ['r Λ [n] 1) русский; 2) русский язык sad adj [sæd] печальный or "sav" said [sed] прошедшее время safari *n* [səˈfɑ:ri] сафари парк salad n ['sæləd] салат от "sit" sat v [sæt] прошедшее время Saturday *n* ['sætədi] суббота сосиска, колбаса sausage *n* ['spsid3] saxophone *n* ['sæksəfəun] саксофон or "see" saw [so:] прошедшее время say v [sei] сказать, говорить say goodbye v+n [ser 'gudbar] попрощаться school *n* [sku:1] 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:1 ' θ ɪŋz] школьные принадлежности score *n* [skɔ:] счет очков (в игре) Scotland *n* ['skptlend] Шотландия sea *n* [si:] море season n ['si:z(ə)n] сезон, время года second *num* ['sekənd] второй секретарь secretary *n pl* (-ies) ['sekrit(ə)ri] see v [si:] видеть see-saw *n* ['si:so:] качели play see-saw n+n кататься на качелях sentence *n* ['sent(ə)ns] предложение September n [septembe] сентябрь seven *num* ['sevn] семь seven hundred *num* [sevn handred] семьсот seventeen *num* [sevn'ti:n] семнадцать seventh num ['sevn θ] седьмой seventy *num* ['sevnti] семьдесят seventy-one *num* [sevnti 'wʌn] семьдесят один sew v [səʊ] ШИТЬ shampoo *n* [[æmˈpu:] шампунь shark n [[a:k] акула sharpener *n* ['[a:pnə] точилка she *pron* [ʃɪ, ʃi:] она *(*−) [ʃi:p] sheep *n pl* овца shelf *n pl* (shelves) [[elf] полка shine *v* [[am] светить **shirt** *n* [[3:t] рубашка shop *n* [[pp] магазин do the shopping *ν*+*n* [ˈdu: ðə ˈʃɒpɪη] делать покупки at the shop в магазине shop assistant *n* ['fpp ə,sistənt] продавец short *adj* [[o:t] короткий shorts *n* [[5:ts] шорты shoulder *n* ['[əʊldə] плечо

show v [ʃəʊ]	показывать
shower <i>n</i> [ˈʃaʊə]	душ
have/take a shower v+n	принимать душ
sick n [sɪk]	больной
sign <i>n</i> [sam]	вывеска, знак
sing v [sɪŋ]	петь
singer n [ˈsɪŋə]	певец
sister n [ˈsɪstə]	сестра
sit v [sɪt]	сидеть
Sit down. ['sɪtdaun]	Садитесь.
sit-up n [ˈsɪtʌp]	сед (гимнастика)
six num [sɪks]	шесть
six hundred <i>num</i> [siks 'handred]	шестьсот
sixteen num [siksti:n]	шестнадцать
sixth <i>num</i> [sɪksθ]	шестой
sixty num [ˈsɪksti]	шестьдесят
sixty-one <i>num</i> [siksti 'wʌn]	шестьдесят один
skate n , v [skeit]	1) коньки; 2) кататься на коньках
skateboard <i>n</i> ['skeitbo:d]	скейтборд
ski n, v [ski:]	1) лыжи; 2) кататься на лыжах
skip v [skip]	прыгать; скакать
skirt n [sk3:t]	юбка
sky <i>n</i> [skaɪ]	небо
sledge <i>n</i> , <i>v</i> [sledʒ]	1) санки; 2) кататься на санках
sleep v [sli:p]	спать
slept <i>v</i> [slept]	прошедшее время от "sleep"
slow <i>adj</i> [sləʊ]	медленный
slowly adv [ˈsləʊli]	медленно
small adj [smo:1]	маленький
snake <i>n</i> [sneɪk]	змея
Sindice in [sincing] Sincing in World	снег
snowball <i>n</i> ['snəʊbɔ:1]	снежок
snowman <i>n</i> ['snəomæn]	СНЕГОВИК
snowstorm n ['sneusto:m]	снежная буря, буран, вьюга
snowy adj [ˈsnəʊi]	СНЕЖНЫЙ
so conj, adv [sau]	1) итак; 2) так, до такой степени, столь
SOAD <i>n</i> [seop]	мыло
soft adj [soft]	МЯГКИЙ
softly adv [softli]	НЕЖНО
some det, adj [sʌm]	некоторые; одни
sometimes <i>pron</i> ['sʌmtaɪmz]	иногда
something <i>pron</i> [ˈsʌmθɪŋ]	иногда что-то; что-нибудь
son n [san]	сын
song n [son]	Песня
soon adv [su:n]	
	вскоре
sore eye adj+n [so:r 'ai]	боль в глазе
sore hand adj+n [so: 'hænd]	боль в руке
sore leg adj+n [so: 'leg]	боль в ноге
sore throat <i>adj</i> + <i>n</i> [sɔ: 'θrəʊt]	боль в горле
Sorry V ['spri]	СОЖАЛЕТЬ
Sorry, you have the wrong number.	Простите, вы набрали неверный номер.
sound <i>n</i> [saund]	ЗВУК
soup <i>n</i> [su:p]	суп

воробей sparrow *n* ['spærəu] speak *v* [spi:k] говорить разговаривать с ... speak to *v*+*prep* ['spi:k tə] special *adi* ['spe[(ə)1] специальный; особенный spell v [spel] писать/произносить по буквам spend v [spend] проводить spider *n* ['spaidə] паук spider monkey n+n [spardə 'mʌŋki] паукообразная обезьяна spot *n* [spot] пяно sport *n* [spo:t] спорт sportsman *n pl (-men)* [remat:cqa'] спортсмен sports centre n+n ['spo:ts 'sentə] спортивный центр sports uniform n+n ['spo:ts 'ju:n:fo:m] спортивная форма spring n [sprin] весна spy *n*, *v* [spai] 1) шпион; 2) шпионить square *adj* [skweə] квадратный staff room *n*+*n* [sta:fru:m] учительская stand *v* [stænd] стоять Stand up. ['stændAp] Встаньте. start n, v [sta:t] 1) начало; старт 2) начинать stay (at) v [ster] оставаться stay at school ['ster ət 'sku:1] оставаться в школе stay with *v*+*prep* ['ster wrð] оставаться с ... stone *n* ['stəʊn] камень stop v [stop] останавливаться story *n pl* (-ies) ['sto:ri] рассказ straight adj [streɪt] прямой (о волосах) strawberry *n* ['strɔ:bəri] клубника street *n* [stri:t] улица stripe *n* [straɪp] полоса strong adj [stron] сильный student n ['stju:d(φ)nt] студент study v ['stʌdi] **УЧИТЬСЯ** subject *n* ['sʌbdʒɪkt] школьный предмет sum n [s_Am] сумма do sums v+n решать задачи или примеры summer *n* [ˈsʌmə] лето sun n [san]солнце sunbathe *v* ['sʌnbeɪð] загорать на солнце Sunday *n* ['sʌndi] воскресенье sunflower *n* [ˈsʌnˌflaʊə] подсолнух sunglasses *n* ['sʌngla:sɪs] солнцезащитные очки sunny *adj* ['sʌni] солнечный supermarket *n* ['su:pəˌmɑ:kɪt] супермаркет **sure** *adj* [[əʊə, [ɔ:] уверенный Are you sure? Вы уверены? surname *n* ['s3:neim] фамилия surprise *n* [səˈpraɪz] сюрприз swallow *n* ['swplou] 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* [swim] плавать swimming n ['swimin] плавание

table <i>n</i> ['teɪb(ə)l]	1) стол; 2) таблица				
taekwondo n [ˈtaɪkwɒndəʊ]	таэквондо (боевое искусство)				
tail n [teɪl]	XBOCT				
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 [to:k]	1) разговаривать; 2) разговор				
talk on the phone <i>v</i> + <i>n</i>	говорить по телефону				
tall adj [to:l]	высокий				
tasty adj [ˈteɪsti]	вкусный				
taxi n [ˈtæksi]	такси				
taxi-driver n ['tæksi 'draɪvə]	таксист				
tea n [ti:]	чай				
teach v [ti:tf]	учить				
teacher <i>n</i> ['ti:t[ə]	учитель				
Teachers' Day $n+n$ [ti:t[əz 'deɪ]	День Учителя				
team <i>n</i> [ti:m]	команда				
teddy bear <i>n</i> ['tedi 'beə]	плюшевый медвежонок				
teeth n [ti: θ]	зубы				
telephone <i>n</i> ['telifəun]	телефон				
tell v [tel]	рассказывать; сообщать				
temperature <i>n</i> ['temp(ə)rət[ə]	температура				
ten <i>num</i> [ten]	десять				
tennis <i>n</i> ['tenɪs]	теннис				
tenth <i>num</i> [tenθ]	десятый				
text <i>n</i> [tekst]	TEKCT				
Thank you. [ˈθæŋkju:]	Спасибо.				
that adj [ðet, ðæt]	1) то, та, то, те; 2) это, эта, этот				
the [ðə, ði]	определенный артикль				
theatre n [' θ 1ətə]	театр				
their adj [ðə, ðeə]	их				
them pron [ðəm, ðem]	ИМ				
then <i>conj</i> [ðen]	затем				
there adv [ŏeə, ŏə]	там				
there is/are [ðeriz / ðera:]	там есть				
thermometer n [θ ='mpmit=]					
these pron [ði:z]	термометр				
they pron [ðeɪ]	эти они				
thin adj [θ m]	они худой, тонкий				
thing n [θ m]	худой, тонкий вещь, предмет				
think V [θ ɪŋk]	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
third num [θ_3 :d]	думать				
thirteen <i>num</i> [θ3:ti:n]	третий				
thirty num [ˈθɜːti]	тринадцать				
thirty-one <i>num</i> [θ3:ti ˈwʌn]	тридцать				
	тридцать один				
this <i>pron adj</i> [ðɪs] those <i>pron</i> [ðəʊz]	это, этот, эта те				
three num [θ ri:]					
	три				
three hundred <i>num</i> [ˌθri: ˈhʌndrəd] thunderstorm <i>n</i> [ˈθʌndəstɔ:m]	триста				
	гроза				
Thursday <i>n</i> [θ3:zdi]	четверг				
tick V [tɪk]	отмечать галочкой билет				
ticket n [tukit]					
tiger n ['taɪgə]	тигр				

tights *n* ['taɪts] колготки time *n* [taɪm] 1) время; 2) раз on time в срок, вовремя timetable расписание *n* ['taɪmˌteɪbl] tired adi [tarəd] vставший title *n* ['taɪtl] название, заглавие 1) к, в (предлог направления) to prep [tu, tə, tu:] без ... (предлог времени) go to school ходить в школу ten minutes to eleven без десяти одиннадцать today adv [təˈdeɪ] сегодня toe n [təʊ] палец ноги toilet *n* ['tɔɪlət] 1) туалет; 2) унитаз tomato *n* [təˈmɑːtəʊ] помидор tomato salad n+n [təˈmɑ:təʊ ˈsæləd] салат из помидоров tomorrow adv [təˈmɒrəʊ] завтра tongue twister n+n [tan'twiste] скороговорка too adv [tu:] также, тоже took v [tuk] прошедшее время от "take" tooth *n pl* (teeth) [tu: θ] зуб toothache n ['tu: θ eɪk] зубная боль toothbrush n ['tu: θ br Λ [] зубная щетка toothpaste n ['tu: θ peist] зубная паста tortoise *n* ['tɔ:təs] черепаха всего, итого total *n* ['təʊtl] touch v [tʌtʃ] дотрагиваться tourist *n* ['tʊərɪst] турист Tower of London n+n ['tauər əv 'lʌndən] Лондонский Тауэр town *n* [taʊn] (небольшой) город toy n [toi] игрушка toy shop n+n ['toɪ[pp]] магазин игрушек tractor *n* ['træktə] трактор tradition n [trəˈdɪʃ(ə)n] традиция traditional adj [trəˈdɪ[nl] традиционный Trafalgar Square n+n[trəˈfælgə ˈskweə] Трафальгарская площадь train *n* [trem] 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* [tʊˈgaɪ] тугаи tulip *n* ['tju:lɪp] тюльпан tummy ache n+n [tami 'eɪk] боли в области живота turkey n pl (-s) [ts:ki] индюшка turn *n*, *v* [ts: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

W

twenty <i>num</i> ['twenti] twenty-one <i>num</i> ['twenti 'wʌn] twin <i>n</i> [twɪn] two <i>num</i> [tu:] two hundred <i>num</i> [ˌtu: 'hʌndrəd]	двадцать двадцать один близнец два двести
ugly adj ['Agli] umbrella n [Am'brelə] uncle n ['Aŋkl] under prep ['Andə] understand v [Andə'stænd] unhealthy n [An'helθi] uniform n ['ju:nɪfɔ:m] unit n ['ju:nɪt] university n pl (-ies) [Ju:nɪ'vɜ:sɪti] up adv [Ap] Urgench n [ʊr'gentʃ] us pron [əs, As] use v [ju:z]	безобразный; уродливый зонт дядя под понимать нездоровый форменная одежда, форма раздел университет вверх Ургенч нас, нам использовать
usually adv [ˈjuːʒʊəli] Uzbek adj, n [ˈʊzbek] Uzbekistan n [ˌʊzbekɪˈstaːn]	обычно 1) узбекский; узбек; 2) узбекский язык Узбекистан
varan n ['værən] vase n [vɑ:z] vegetable n ['vedʒtəbl] very adv ['veri] village n ['vɪlɪdʒ] violet adj ['vaɪəlɪt] visit v ['vɪzɪt] volleyball n ['vɒlibɔ:l]	варан ваза овощ очень деревня, кишлак фиолетовый, темно-лиловый наносить визит, посещать волейбол
wake up v ['weikap] Wales n [weilz] walk v [wo:k] wall n [wo:l] want v [wont] warm adj [wo:m] was [wəz, wbz]	просыпаться Уэльс гулять; идти, ходить пешком стена хотеть, желать теплый был, была (<i>прошедшее</i> время от "be"
was born [wəz 'bɔ:n] wash v [wɒʃ] do the washing $v+n$ ['du: ðə 'wɒʃɪŋ] wash the dishes $v+n$ ['wɒʃ ðə 'dɪʃɪz] watch v [wɒtʃ] watch $Vv+n$ ['wɒtʃ ˌti:'vi:] water n pl $(-)$ ['wɔ:tə] watermelon n ['wɔ:təmelən] we $pron$ [wi, wi:] wear v [weə]	в единственном числе) родиться мыть стирать (белье) мыть посуду 1) смотреть; 2) наблюдать смотреть телевизор вода арбуз мы носить одежду
weather <i>n</i> ['weðə] Wednesday <i>n</i> ['wenzdi] week <i>n</i> [wi:k] well <i>adv</i> [wel]	погода среда неделя хорошо

W

Z

went [went] were [w3:]	прошедшее время от "go" были (прошедшее время от "be" во множественном числе)
wet adj [wet]	<i>во множественном числе</i>) влажный
whale <i>n</i> [wei]	влажный КИТ
what pron, adv [wpt]	1) что; 2) какой
What about you?	1) 410, 2) какой А вы?
when adv [wen]	когда
When's he/she at home?	когда Когда он/а будет дома?
where adv [weə]	где, куда
Where are you going? ['weəra: ju: ˈgəʊɪŋ]	где, куда Куда вы идете?
Where can I buy? ['weə kən aı 'baı]	Где я могу купить ?
which pron [wit[]	где я могу купить : который
white <i>adj</i> [wait]	которыи белый
white adj [wait] whiteboard n ['waitbo:d]	белая классная доска
who pron [hu:]	KTO
whose pron [hu:z]	чей
why pron [wai]	почему
wild adj [warld]	дикий
wildlife n ['warldlarf]	дикая природа
willow n [ˈwɪləʊ]	ива
wind n [wind]	ветер
window n [windəu]	ОКНО
windstorm n [ˈwɪndstɔ:m]	буря, ураган
windy adj ['wɪndi]	ветренный
winter <i>n</i> ['wintə]	зима
wise adj [waɪz]	мудрый
wish n , v [wɪʃ]	1) желание; 2) желать
with <i>prep</i> [wið, wiθ]	С
wolf n pl (wolves) [wolf] ['wolvz]	волк
woman <i>n pl (women)</i> ['womən] ['wimin]	женщина
wonderful adj ['wʌndəf(ə)l]	красивый, прекрасный
word <i>n</i> [ws:d]	СЛОВО
wordlist <i>n</i> ['wɜ:dlɪst]	СПИСОК СЛОВ
work <i>n</i> , <i>v pl</i> (–) [wɜ:k]	1) работа; 2) работать
workbook n [ˈwɜ:kbuk]	рабочая тетрадь
world <i>n</i> [wɜ:ld]	мир
write <i>v</i> [raɪt]	писать
wrong <i>adj</i> [rɒŋ]	неправильный
yard <i>n</i> [jɑ:d]	двор
year <i>n</i> [j3:]	год
years old [jɪəz ˈəʊld]	лет
yellow <i>adj</i> [ˈjeləʊ]	желтый
yes adv [jes]	да
yesterday adv [ˈjestədi]	вчера
you <i>pron</i> [jə, jʊ, ju:]	1) ты, вы; 2) тебя, вас, вам
young <i>adj</i> [jʌŋ]	молодой
your adj [jə, jɔ:]	твой; ваш
yucky <i>adj</i> [ˈjʌki]	отвратительный
yummy <i>adj</i> [ˈjʌmi]	вкусный, аппетитный
	•
zebra <i>n</i> [ˈzi:brə]	зебра
zoo <i>n</i> [zu:]	зоопарк

Сведения о состоянии учебника, выданного в аренду

Nº	Имя, фамилия	Учебный	Состояние учебника	Подпись классного	Состояние учебника при	Подпись классного
	ученика	год	учеоника			
				руководителя	сдаче	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.
Удовлетво- рительно	Обложка измята, исчерчена, края обтрепаны, отделены частично от основной части книги. Отреставрирована пользователем удовлетворительно. Некоторые страницы исчерчены, вырванные страницы подклеены.
Неудовлет- ворительно	

81.2 Англ N 52 Жураев, Лутфулло.

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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

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