

New Fly High

ENGLISH

5



Pupil's book

Workbook

“O‘QITUVCHI” BASPA-POLIGRAFIYALIQ DÓRETIWSHILIK ÚYI
TASHKENT — 2017

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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 **multimedia 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

Áziz oqıwshılar!

New Fly High sabaqlığına xosh kelipsiz!

Bul **sabaqlıq** inglis tilin oqıp úyreniwıńizge járdem beretuǵın qızıq hám ájayıp shınıǵıwlar menen tapsırmalarǵa tolı. Sabaqlıqtıń aqırında grammatikaǵa tiyisli maǵlıwmatlar hám sózlik berilgen.

Shınıǵıw dápteri inglis tilin klasta yaki úyde oqıp úyreniwıńizge járdem beretuǵın qosımsha shınıǵıw hám tapsırmalardı óz ishine aladı.

Baqlaw jumıslarında bólimlerdi úyreniw barısında alǵan bilimlerińizdi sinap kóriwińiz múmkin.

Tırılap túsiniw uqıplılıǵın rawajlandırıw ushın **multimedia qosımshası** da bolıp, onnan siz muǵallimińiz járdeminde yaki úyde óz betińizshe paydalanıwińiz múmkin.

Inglis tilin úyrenip alıwdıń eń jaqsı usılı onı ámelde qollanıw ekenligin este saqlań. Sabaqta hám úyde doslarıńız benen inglis tilinde ilajı barınsha kóbirek sóylesiwge háreket etiń.

Biz bul oqıw materialları sizge quwanış alıp keledi hám kóp waqıt ótpey inglis tilinen alǵan bilimińiz jetilisedi degen úmittemiz.

Sizge áwmet tileymiz!

Avtorlar

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LESSON 1 My favourite things

1  Listen and repeat.

2  Play "My name's Aziz".

3a  Look, read and write about Aziz.

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



3b Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

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

3c  Work in pairs. Play "Interview".

e.g. What's your surname?

4  Play "Two things about me."

I like ...

I'm good at ...

Yes, it's true.

No, it's false.

I can ...

My favourite ...



LESSON 2 I have two sisters.

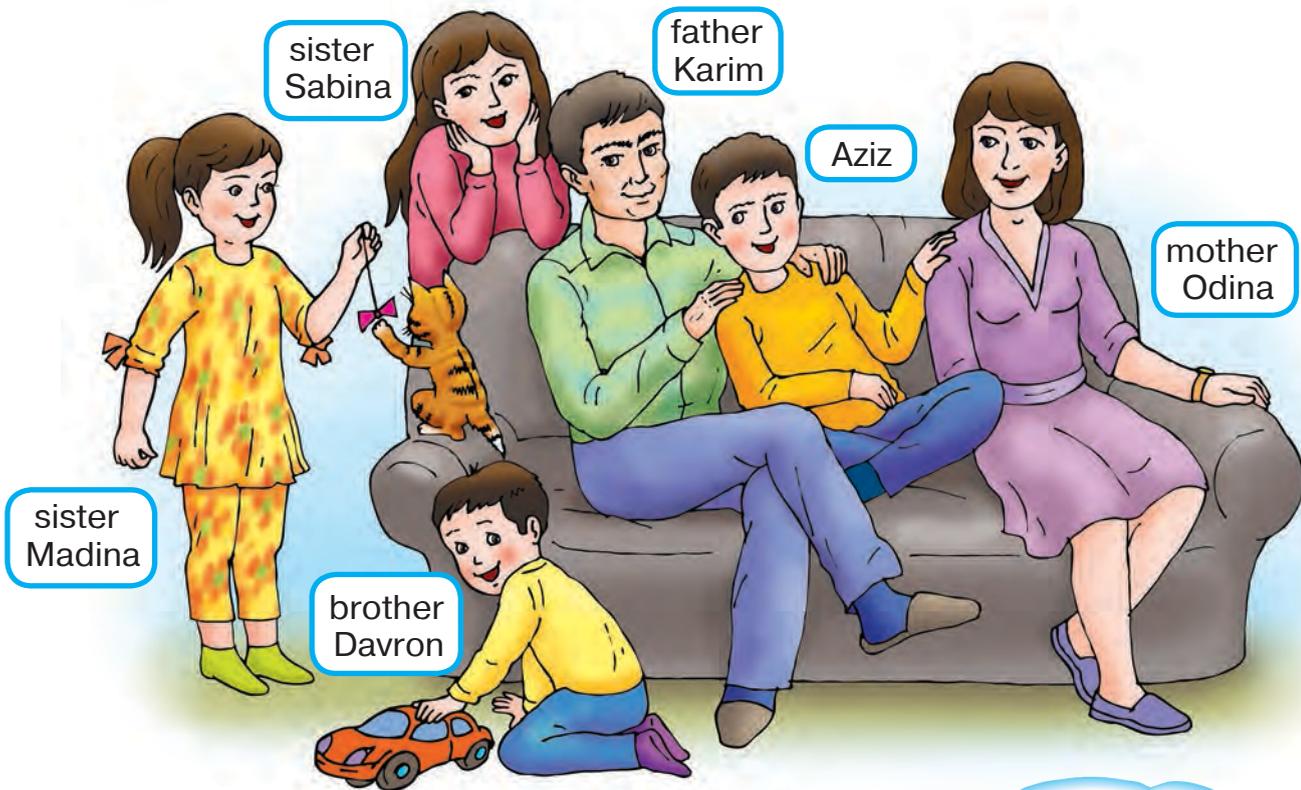
1  Sing the song.

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

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

3a  Read and complete.

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



3b Work in pairs. Point and say.

e.g. A: (points)

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

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

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

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

C: ...

son
daughter

Remember:

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

LESSON 3 Who is the youngest?

1  Sing the song.

2a Look, read and continue.



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

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

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

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

A: Who is the eldest in your family?

B: My grandad. He's 95 years old.

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

A: Who is the youngest in your family?

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

5  Read and match.

My brother is
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?

6  Write about your family.

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

LESSON 4 Where are you from?

1  Sing the song.

2  Play "My uncle's from Termez".

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

(c)

3b  Choose a letter. Read and write.
e.g. His name is ... / Her name is ...

3c Work in pairs. Listen and guess.

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

Remember:
subject – subjects
hobby – hobbies

LESSON 5 What's your address?

-  Sing the song.
-  Look, read and complete.
-  Play "What's your address?"
- Read and say True or False.

Hi, my name's Aziz Abdullayev. I live in Istiqbol. I go to school number 12, Class 5B. My class teacher's name is Tahmina Rahimova. My address is 25 Navoi street. My telephone number is 678 43 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

1  Sing the song.

2 Look at Aziz's English Portfolio.



3  Listen to Aziz's presentation.



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

LESSON 1 They live in a ...

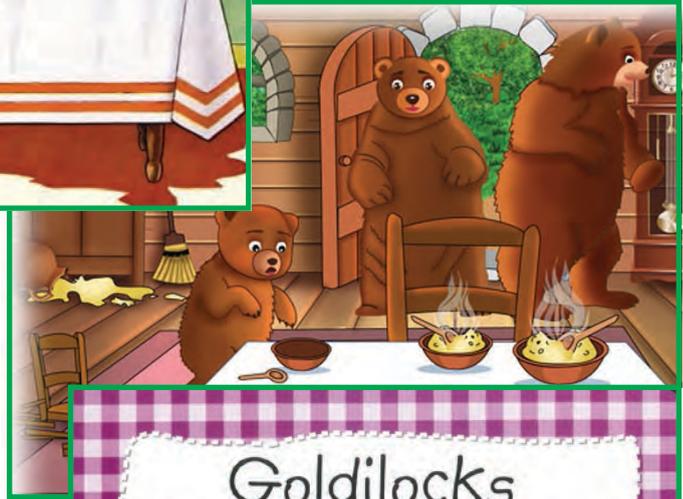
1  Listen and repeat.

2a  Look and write the words.

2b  Play "Ball".

3a Look and say.

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



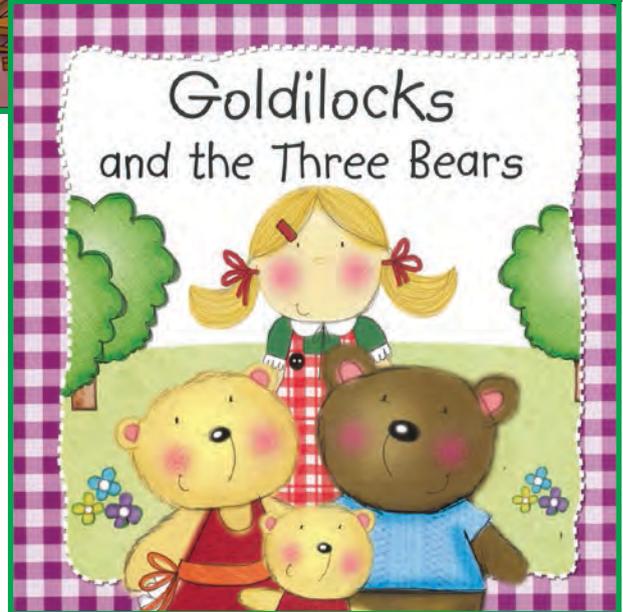
3b  Listen and show.

3c Listen and say.

4  Listen and repeat.

go - went
come - came
sit - sat

eat - ate
sleep - slept



UNIT 2 At home and at work

LESSON 2 What number is your house?

1  Sing the song.

2   Play Bingo.


Bingo!!!


Bingo!!!

<i>a chair</i>	<i>a bedroom</i>	<i>a kitchen</i>
<i>a fridge</i>	<i>a dresser</i>	<i>a table</i>

3a  Read and write the questions.



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

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

3c Report.

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

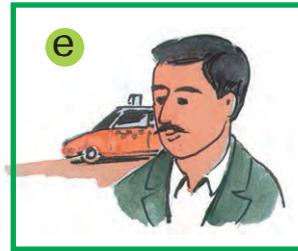
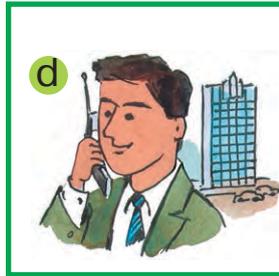
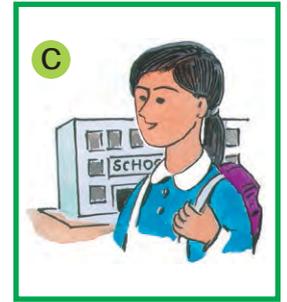
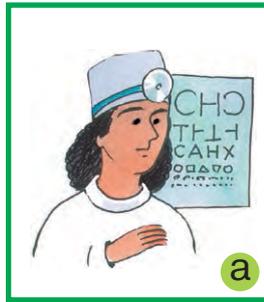
4  Play "What number is your house?"

LESSON 3 What's your job?

1  Sing the song.

2a  Match the pictures and words.

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



2b  Listen and repeat.

2c  Look, listen and match.
e.g. 1f

3a Ask and answer.

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

3b Ask and answer.

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

4 Read and answer the questions.

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



Remember:

- one businessman
two **businessmen**
- one businesswoman
two **businesswomen**

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

LESSON 4 Where do you work?

1  Sing the song.

2  Play "Where do you work?"

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

3a  Read and match.

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

3b  Complete the sentences.

4  Play "Yes./No."

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

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



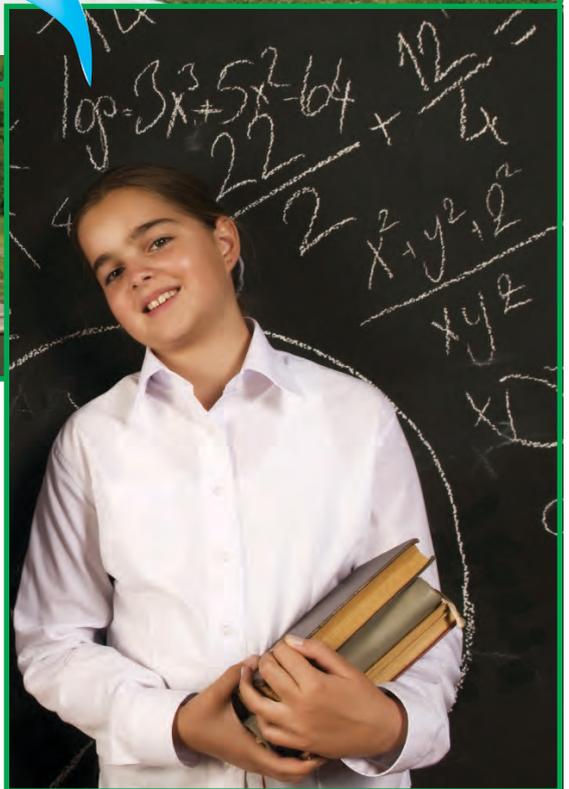
Remember:
 Teachers work **at the school.**
 Farmers work **on the farm.**

LESSON 5 How do you go to ... ?

1  Sing the song.

2a Read about Anji.

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



2b  Write T for true and F for false.

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

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

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

4   Listen and complete. Answer the questions.

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

Name: *e.g. Jessica* _____

School number: _____

She lives _____ from school.

How she goes to school: _____

Hobby: _____

Favourite subjects: _____

LESSON 6 Project

1  Sing the song.

2a  Answer the questions and complete the table.

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

name	age	address	telephone	go to school	favourite subject

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

2c  Write about your friend.

I can

I can talk about my family and my friends.

Men óz shańarađım hám doslarım haqqında aytıp bere alaman.

I can write a letter to a friend.

Men doslarıma xat jaza alaman.

I can talk about my English Language Portfolio.

Men óz inglis tili portfoliom haqqında aytıp bere alaman.

I can say my school and home address.

Men óz mektebim hám úy mánzilimdi ayta alaman.

I can talk about jobs.

Men kásipler haqqında aytıp bere alaman.

I can say how I get to school.

Men mektepke qalay baratuđınım haqqında ayta alaman.



LESSON 1 His hair is short and curly.

1  Listen and repeat.

2a  Listen and repeat.

long short straight curly
 blond dark dark blond

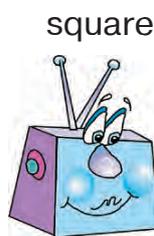


Lena

Barno

Alisher

Roma



Robot A



Robot B

2c Work in pairs. Listen and say.

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

She	has	long	straight	dark	hair
He		short	curly	blond	
It					

2b  Complete the sentences.

3 Look at Zizi. Read and choose the words.

e.g. Her head is square.

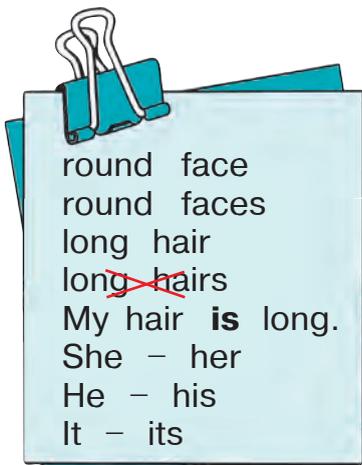
This is a robot-girl. Her name is Zizi. Her head is round/square. She has long/short hair. Her hair is curly/straight and blond/dark. She has a big/small nose and a big/small mouth. Her ear is big/small. Her eyes are round/square.



Zizi

4  Read and draw.

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



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

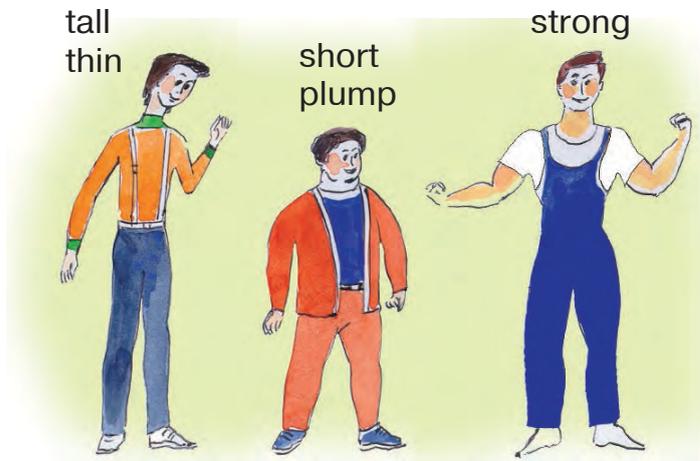
LESSON 2 He is tall and thin.

1  Sing the song.

2  Listen and repeat.

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

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



4  Match the names and words.

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



5a  Read and write six differences.

Lucy's family

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

5b  Listen and check your answers.

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

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

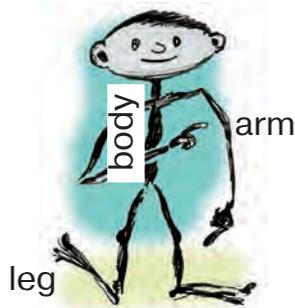
Remember:

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

LESSON 3 My robot has ...

1  Sing the song.

3 Listen and repeat.

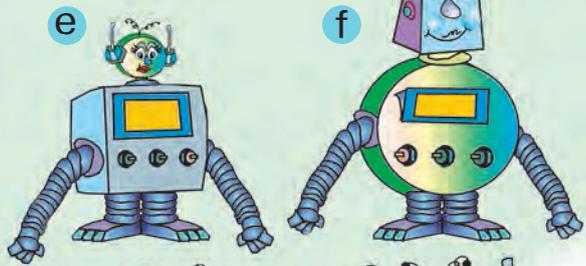
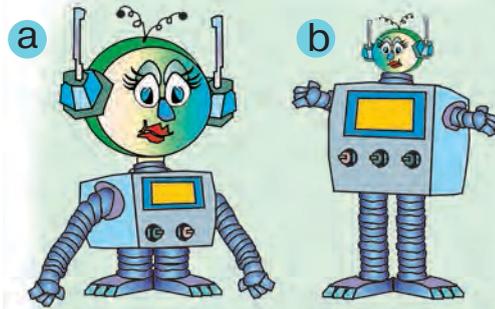
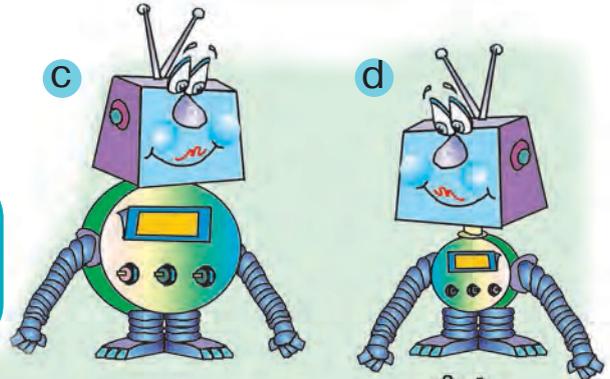


2   Listen. Write T for True and F for False. e.g. 1T

- 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.

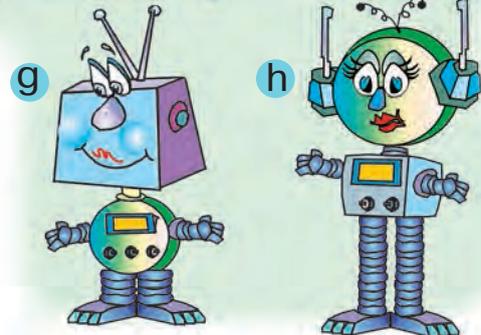
4a Read and find the robot.

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** ?



5a  Draw a robot and write about it.

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

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

Remember:

This robot has

a	small	round	green	head.
	big	square	blue	

UNIT 3 What do you look like?

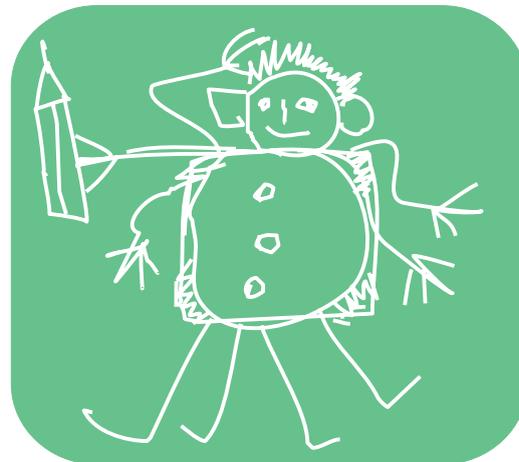
LESSON 4 My family is ...

1  Sing the song.

2  Play "Funny Monsters".

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

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



4a  Match the pictures and people.

e.g. 1 *Shahlo*



Shahlo's family

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

4b  Write questions for the answers.

1 She has two brothers and a sister.

e.g. **How many sisters and brothers does Shahlo have?**

2 Her sister's name is Nilufar.

3 Her brothers' names are Nodirbek and Mirumid.

4 Her father is tall and thin.

5 Her mother is short and plump.

5  Write about your family or imaginary family.

Shańarađınız yaki shańaraq haqqında oyrınızdan jazıń.

My name is I have My father My mother

My sister's name My brother's name

LESSON 5 He didn't stay at home.

1  Sing the song.

2a Look and say what Ahror did.

e.g. He played football.



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

e.g. stayed – stay

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

Nodira



UNIT 3 What do you look like?



2c  Read about Nodira and write about Ahror.

e.g. Yesterday Nodira stayed at home.

Ahror didn't stay at home.

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

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

e.g. **A:** 1) I played football.
 2) I did my homework.
 3) I took the rubbish out.

B: You didn't take the rubbish out.

A: Yes, I did.

B: You didn't play football.

A: Yes, it's true.

3c Make a report.

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



LESSON 6 Project

1  Sing the song.

2 Look, listen and repeat.

3a Look at the pictures.
Answer the questions.

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

3b Read the text. Check your answers.

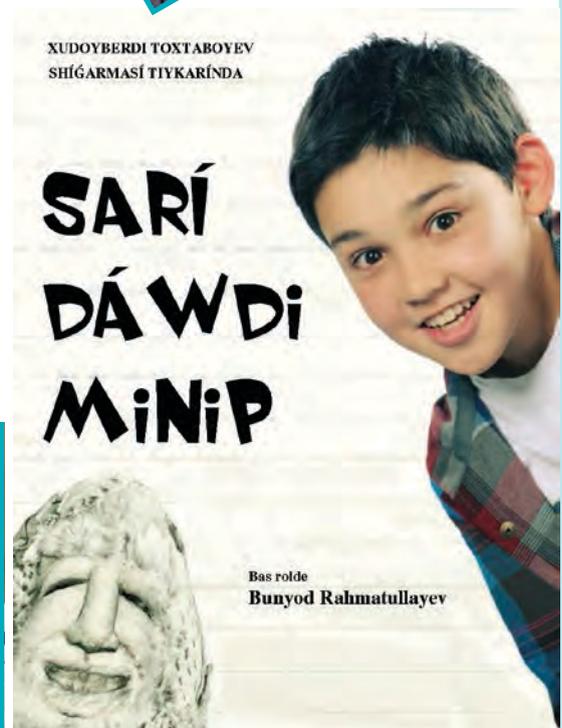
Jurabek Juraev is eight years old. He was born in Andijan. When he was four years old, he started singing. Many people love his songs. He is the most favourite Uzbek boy in the Internet. His parents do not sing. His mother is a doctor, his father is an engineer. Jurabek sings songs in 17 languages: Uzbek,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



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

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

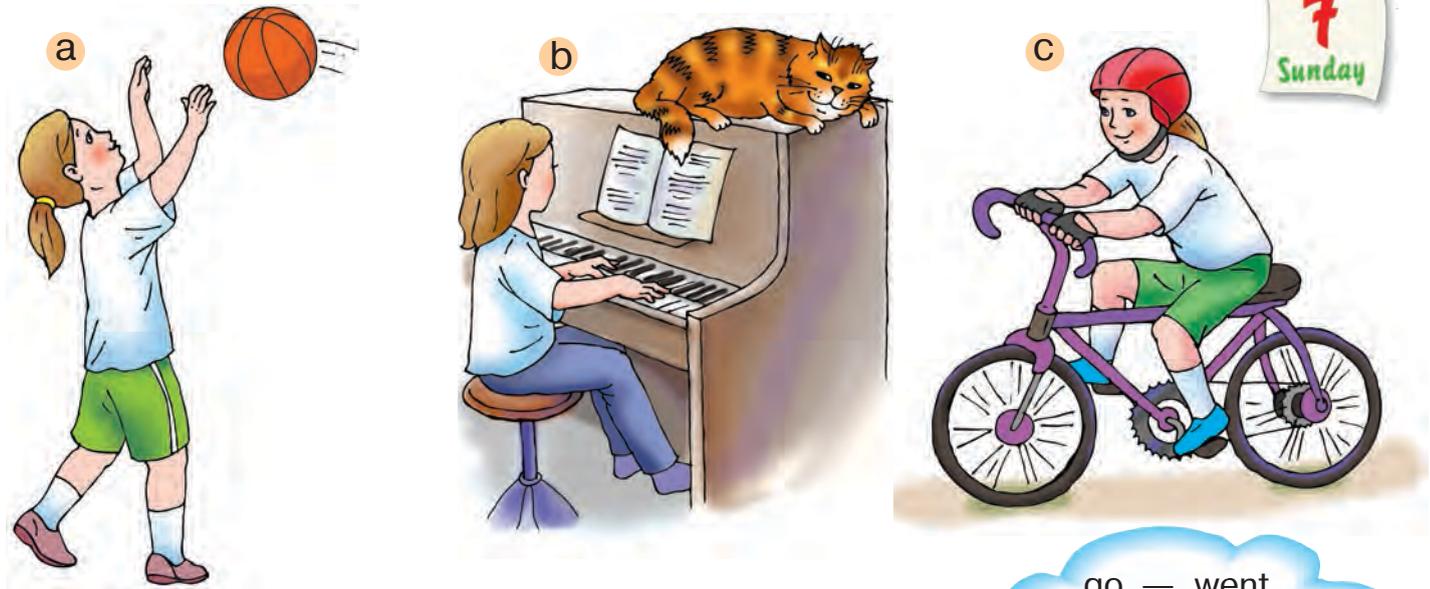
4b Make the presentation on your celebrity.



UNIT 3 What do you look like?

LESSON 1 Today is ...

- 1  Listen and repeat.
- 2  Look and write the days.
- 3   Listen and match.



4a Read and answer the questions.

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



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

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

4b Read and write the questions.

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

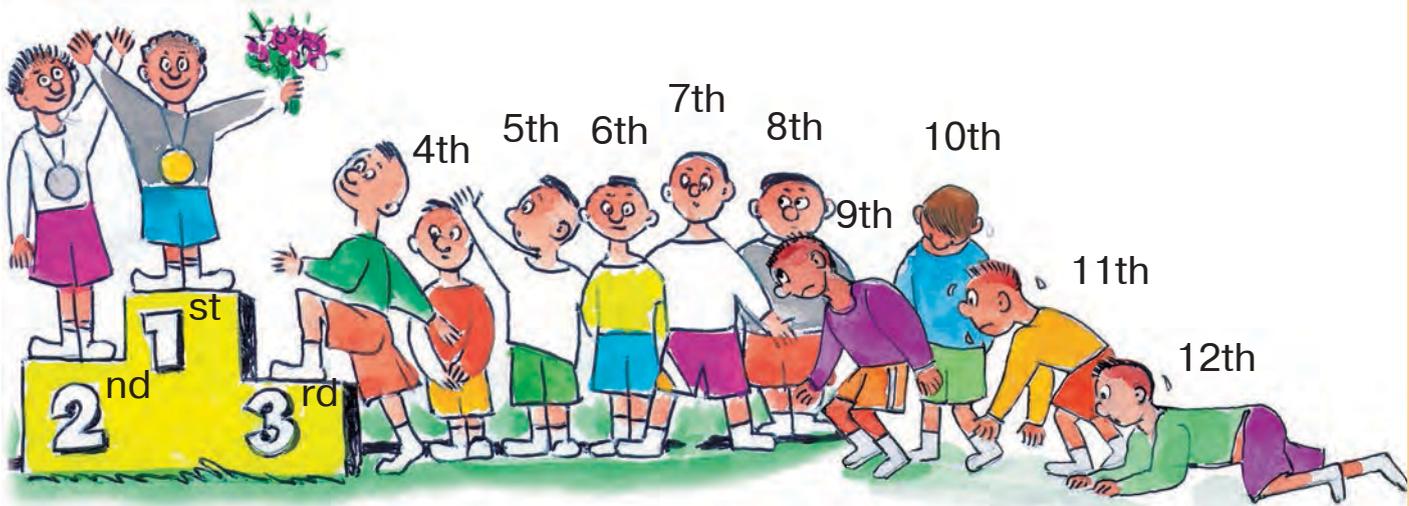
LESSON 2 The third day is Wednesday.

1  Sing the song.

2  Look, listen and repeat.

3 Chain Drill.

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



4a Make sentences.

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

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

4b Chain Drill.

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

5 Look, ask and answer.

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

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

Remember:

one - **the** first
two - the second
three - the third
four - the fourth
five - the **fifth**
six - the sixth

seven - the seventh
eight - the **eighth**
nine - the **ninth**
ten - the tenth
eleven - the eleventh
twelve - the **twelfth**

LESSON 3 We must do our homework.

1  Sing the song.

2a  Look, listen and repeat.

MUST



Pupils must go to school every day.



Pupils must work hard.



Pupils must clean the classroom.



Pupils mustn't play football in the classroom.



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



Pupils mustn't do homework in the lesson.

2b  Translate the sentences in 2a.

4a  Look, read and complete.

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.
--	----	-----------------	--



Daddy said:

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

Mum said:

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

4b  Look, read and complete.



Remember:

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

must not = mustn't

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



3a  Complete your diary.

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

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



LESSON 5 School subjects

1  Sing the song.

2a Work in pairs. Point and say.

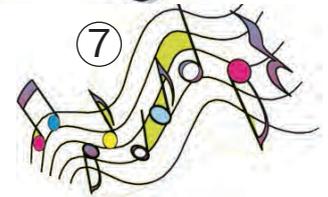
e.g. A: Number 1.
B: It's English.



3a Look and answer.

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

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



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

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

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

4a  Look, read and match the words.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1 interesting | a zerigerli |
| 2 fun | b qiyin |
| 3 difficult | c qiziq |
| 4 boring | d sebebi |
| 5 because | e quwanishli |



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

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

LESSON 6 Project

1  Sing the song.

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. Men adamlardı súwretley alaman.

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

I can write about my family. Men shańarađım haqqında jaza alaman.

I can write questions about families.

Men shańaraqlar haqqında sorawlar jaza alaman.

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

I can talk about school timetable.

Men sabaq kestesini haqqında sóylep bere alaman.

I can say why I like/don't like subjects.

Men ne ushın pánlerdi jaqsı kóriw/kórmeytuđınımdı ayta alaman.

e.g. I like computers because it's interesting.

I don't like maths because it's difficult.

I can write a diary. Men kúndelik jaza alaman.



LESSON 1 I like It's fun.

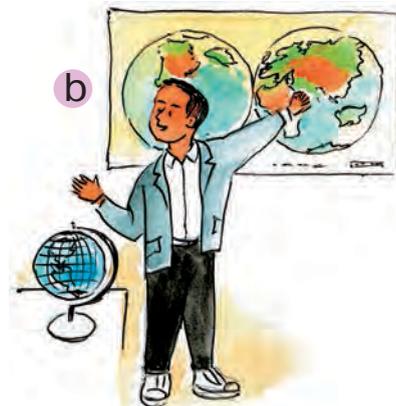
1  Listen and repeat.

2a  Match the words and pictures.

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



2b  Listen and repeat.



e

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

3 Chain Drill.

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

4  Copy and complete the table with ✓ or x .

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	✓	
2	literature		
3	art		
4	English		
5	history		
6	maths		
7	botany		
8	PE		



5 Report.

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

6  Play "My Favourite Subject".

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

Remember:

I like
 I don't like

LESSON 2 What time is it?

1  Sing the song.

2  Play "Snowball".

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

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

09.00

09.30

09.15

09.45



It is nine o'clock.

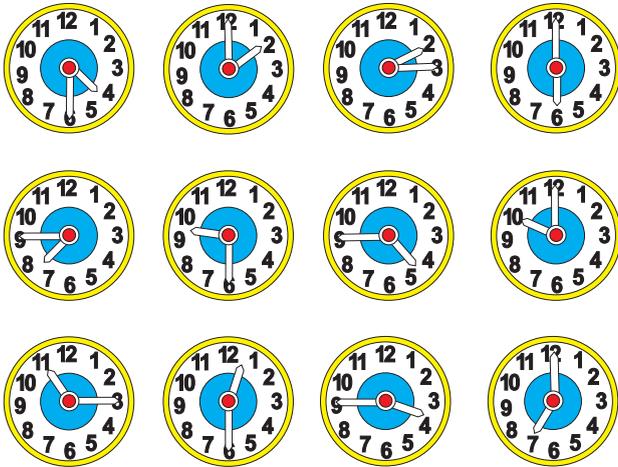
It is (a) quarter past nine.

It is half past nine.

It is (a) quarter to ten.

4b Look and say.

e.g. It's half past four.



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

5 Chain Drill.

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

6  Work in pairs. Draw and complete the clocks.

7  Play "My Favourite Time".

Remember:

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

LESSON 3 Midday? Midnight?

1  Sing the song.

2a  Look and say.

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

a.m.
08.00

p.m.
20.00

3a  Draw and complete the clocks.

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

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

4a Look and answer.

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

9.15-10.00	Botany
10.00-10.45	English
10.45-11.15	Coffee break
11.15-12.00	Art
12.00-12.45	History
12.45-2.00	Lunch
2.00-2.45	Literature
2.45-3.30	PE

2b  Copy and write in the correct place.

midnight in the evening
midday in the afternoon

07.45

15.30



a.m.

p.m.

e.g. 07.45a.m.

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?

9.15-10.00	Maths
10.00-10.45	
10.45-11.15	Coffee break
11.15-12.00	English
12.00-12.45	
12.45-2.00	Lunch
2.00-2.45	
2.45-3.30	PE

Remember:

at { 12 o'clock
midday
midnight
six a.m.
half past seven

in the afternoon

5a  Write today's timetable.

5b  Play "My Favourite School Time".

e.g. My favourite time is
We have

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

LESSON 4 Do you like it?

1  Sing the song.

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

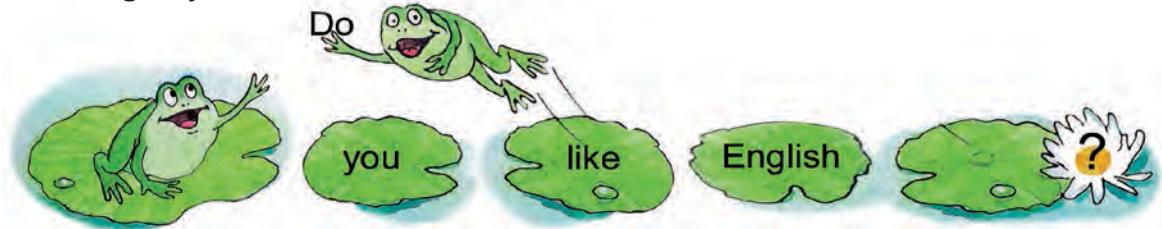


3a Find the frog.



3b Look and answer.

What is the frog's job?



4 Chain Drill.

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

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

5a Read.

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



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

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

Remember:

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

5c  Role play.

LESSON 5 When does the school start?

1  Sing the song.

2  Play "True/False".

3 Read and answer the questions.

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



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

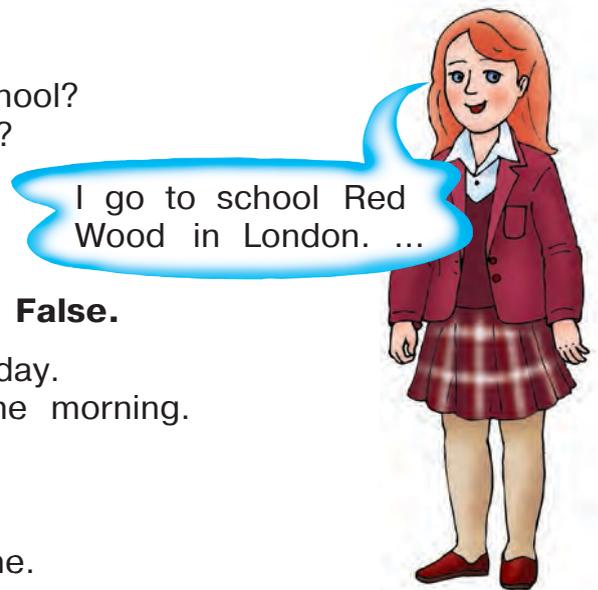


4a  Listen and answer the questions.

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

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

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



LESSON 6 Project

- 1  Sing the song.
- 2  Play "Time Race".
- 3  Work in groups. Play "Language Expert".

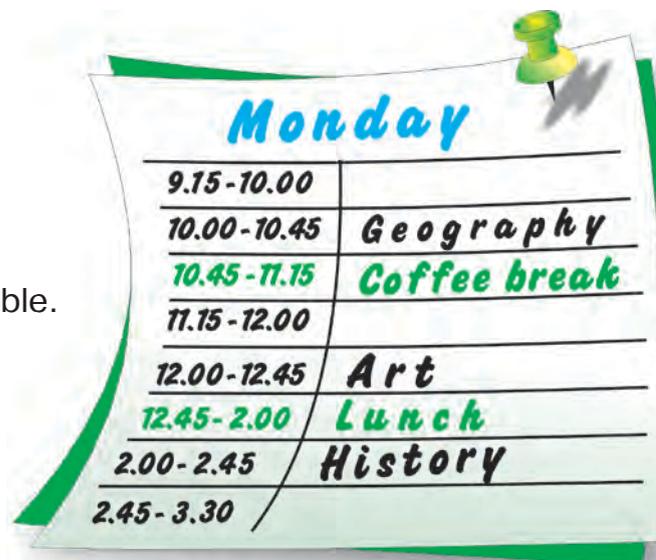
long words	short words	regular verbs	irregular verbs	Yes/No	I like ...	Do you ...?
100	100	100	100	100	100	100
200	200	200	200	200	200	200
300	300	300	300	300	300	300
400	400	400	400	400	400	400



Unit 5 • Lesson 3

Activity 4b Work in pairs.
Ask and answer.

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



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
2.00-2.45	History
2.45-3.30	

LESSON 1 Classroom things

1  Listen and repeat.

2a  Match the classroom things and words.

- 1) a map
2) a desk
3) a whiteboard
4) a computer

- 5) a marker
6) a portfolio
7) a shelf
(shelves)



2b  Listen and repeat.

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

Where is the cat?



at on
in under



4  Picture dictation. e.g.

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

5 Read and match.

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

2 This room is not big. There's a whiteboard, a teacher's table, 10 desks, two windows and flowers.

There are nice posters on the walls. Pupils like this room. They speak English, sing songs and play games.

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

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

Remember:

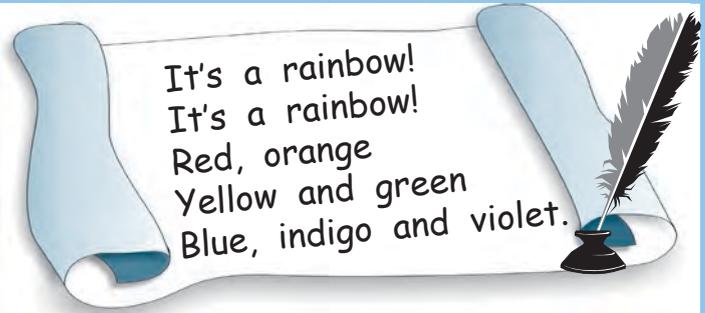
on the wall
in the desk
at the door
under the chair

LESSON 2 Lucy's pen is blue.

1  Listen and repeat.

2a   Watch, listen and match.

- | | |
|--------|----------------------------|
| red | qizgilt sarı, toqsh'l sarı |
| orange | jasıl |
| yellow | qızıl |
| green | kók, sapan kók |
| blue | toqshıl kók |
| indigo | sıya túr |
| violet | sarı |



2b Work in pairs. Listen and guess.

e.g. **A:** It's green, orange, yellow and indigo.

B: A flower?

A: No, try again.

B: A parrot?

A: Yes!

A: They are blue, green, orange, red, pink and purple.

B: Flowers?

A: No, try again.

B: Copybooks.

A: Yes!



3  Listen and match.

e.g. Lucy's pen is blue.

Lucy's pen

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.

Remember:

Setora's pen is green.

LESSON 3 It's my book.

1  Listen and sing.

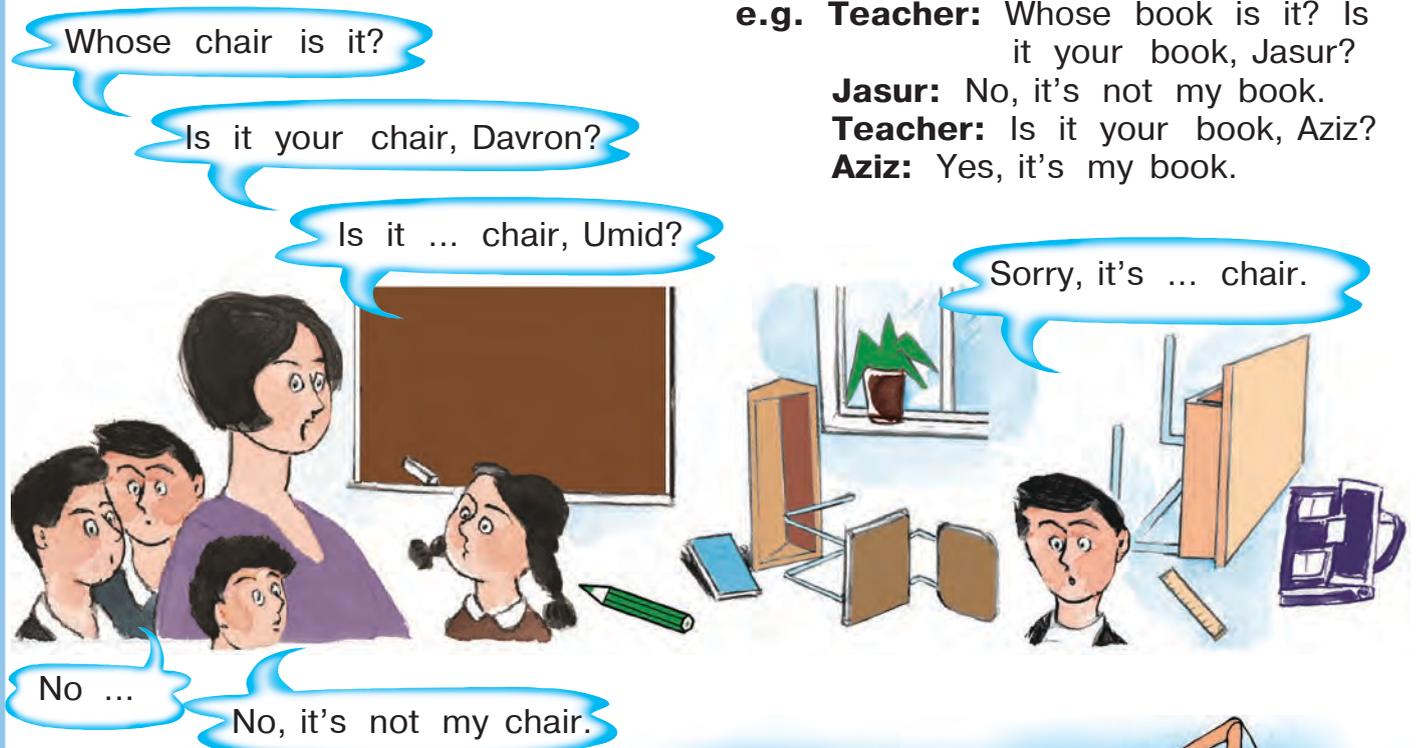
2a  Listen and repeat.

I	my	we	our
he	his	you	your
she	her	they	their

2b Show and say.

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

4a Look, read and complete.



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.

4b Work in groups of 4.
Role play.

5  Listen, look and find.

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

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



LESSON 4 This – that, these – those

1  Listen and sing.

2  Play “I Spy”.

3 Work in groups. Point and say.
e.g. this desk – that desk
these desks – those desks

4  Work in pairs. Play “Robot”.
e.g. Touch this/that chair.
Touch these/those desks.

Teacher: I spy with my little eye something beginning with ‘d’.

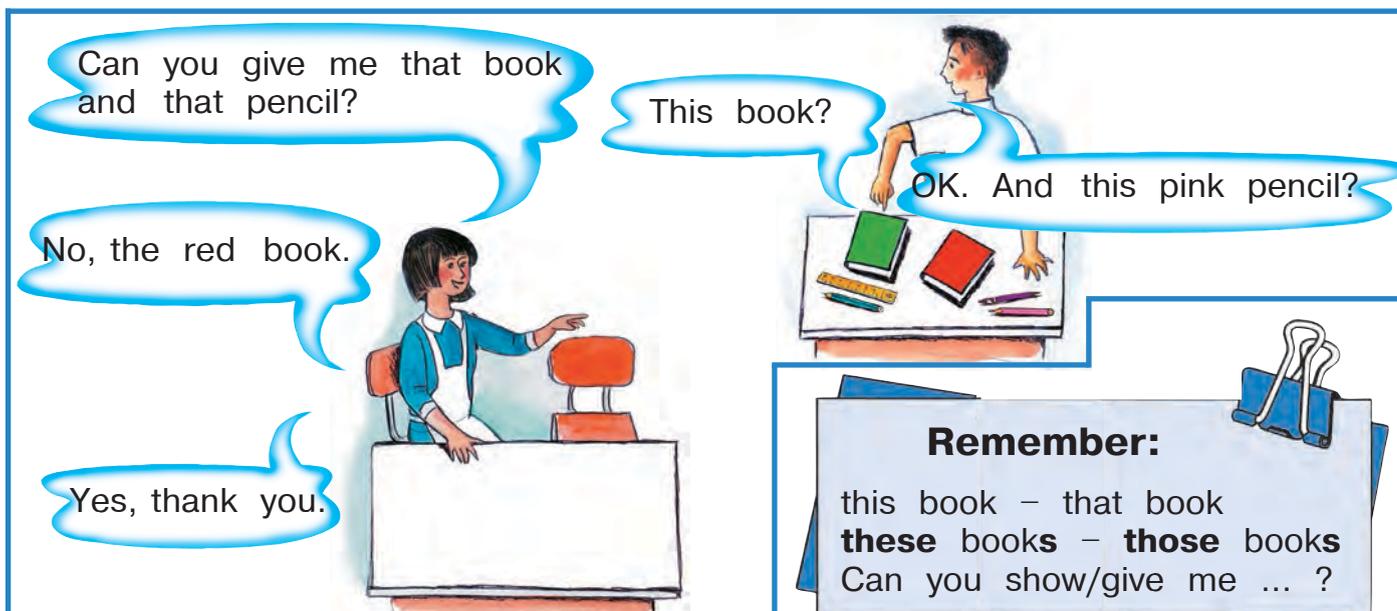
Pupil 1: Is it a door?

Teacher: No.

Pupil 2: Is it a desk?

Teacher: Yes.

5 Work in pairs. Make a dialogue.



Remember:

this book – that book
these books – **those** books
Can you show/give me ... ?

LESSON 5 Our school is old but nice.

1  Listen and sing.

2a  Match the pictures and words.

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

2b  Listen and repeat.

2c Look and say.

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

3 Work in pairs. Listen and guess.

e.g. A: This room is big.
There are tables in it.
There are two flowers.

B: It's a canteen (A canteen).

4a Read the letter.

Answer the questions.

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



Dear Madina,

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

What about you? What's your favourite subject?

Please write to me.

Love,

Remember:

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

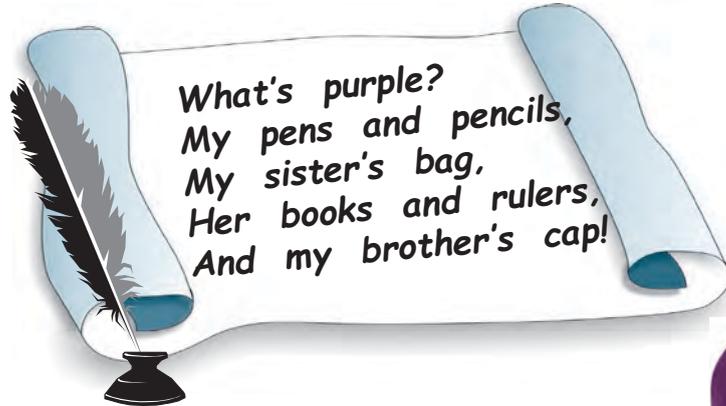
4b  Complete the sentences.

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

LESSON 6 Project

1  Listen and sing.

3  Read and write your poem.



2  Listen and complete the sentences.



4 Find the one odd out.

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

pencil copybook eraser botany

teacher brother driver secretary

history maths literature pencil case

helicopter elephant bus minivan

tiger lion kitchen monkey

carrot apple peach apricot

I can

- 1) **I can use the words 'half past', 'quarter to/past' to tell the time.**
Waqıttı aytw ushın "half past", "quarter to/past" sózlerinen paydalana alaman.
e.g. It's half past 6.
- 2) **I can ask what time it is.** Men saat neshe bolğanın soray alaman.
- 3) **I can talk about a school day of children in Great Britain and Germany.**
Ullı Britaniya hám Germaniyada balalardıń mektep kúni haqqında sóylep bere alaman.
- 4) **I can describe a classroom.** Men klass kórinisin súwretley alaman.
- 5) **I can say whose things are.**
Men zatlardıń kimdiki ekenin ayta alaman.
e.g. It's my book.
- 6) **I can say what colour things are.**
Men zatlardıń qanday reńde ekenligin ayta alaman.
e.g. Lucy's pen is pink.
- 7) **I can use this/that and these/those in sentences.**
Men "this/that" hám "these/those" sózlerin gápte qollana alaman.



LESSON 1 I usually wake up at ...

1  Listen and repeat.

2  Play "Clock Line".

3a  Look, listen and repeat.



get dressed =
put on clothes



do (brush/comb)
my hair



wake up



get washed



leave home



get to school

3b Chain Drill.

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

3c Chain Drill.

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

always
usually
often
sometimes
never

4 Look and make sentences.

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

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

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 ...

LESSON 2 Aziz always wakes up at ...

1  Listen and repeat.

2  Look, listen and repeat.



come (get) home air the room have a break for lunch leave school

eat biscuits finish

3a  Listen, repeat and read.

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

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

3c  Listen and check your answers.

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

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

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

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

4c  Write the sentences about Aziz.

Remember:

I/we/you/they **play** football.
S/he **plays** football.
I/we/you/they **don't play** football.
S/he **doesn't play** football.
have - has
watch - watches

LESSON 3 The Whitfields visit Tashkent.

1  Sing the song.

2  Work in groups. Play "Snowball".
e.g. **A:** I don't ride a horse.
B: A doesn't ride a horse.
I don't ...

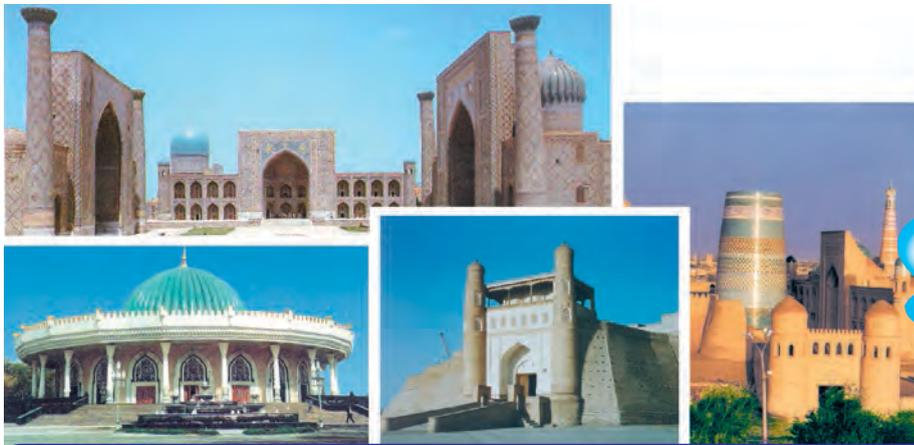
3a Look, read and guess the new words.



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



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



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

The Registan in Samarkand is very beautiful.

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



3b  Listen and repeat.

university, student, visit, historical places, interest

3c  Listen and answer.

1 What historical places do the Whitfields visit?

2 Do the Whitfields like Uzbekistan?

3 What do Lucy, Daniel and their friends in Tashkent do very often?

4a  Work in pairs. Ask and write.

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

Pupil B: Look at page 47.

4b Tell the class about Aziz/Lucy.

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

LESSON 4 What do you do after school?

1  Sing the song.

2  Play "Ball".

3a  Look, listen and repeat.



do the washing



have (take) a shower



do the ironing



do the shopping
= go shopping



go to bed = sleep =
fall asleep

3b Chain Drill.

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

4 Chain

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

5 Read and give a title.

He is strong and healthy. He gets up very early in the morning and he does 100 sit-ups. Then he has a cold shower. He gets dressed. After this he has a big breakfast: five cups of tea, bread, sausages, eggs, biscuits and a lot of fruit. Then he brushes his teeth. After this he goes to work.

He goes to work on foot. He never goes by bus. He works in a sports centre. At two o'clock he has a big lunch: a salad, a bowl of soup, bread, 2 som-sas, 4 shashliks and 3 glasses of fruit juice. Then he works hard. He goes home at six o'clock.

He has dinner at eight o'clock. He goes to bed at ten o'clock. What is his job?



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

1  Sing the song.

2 Read and find differences.

3a Read and say.

3b  Complete the table.

3c Report.



Do you like biscuits?

Yes, I do.

Does your friend like biscuits?

Yes, he does.

Do you like homework?

No, I don't.

Does your friend like homework?

No, he doesn't.



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

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



5 Look, read and match.

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

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

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

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

Remember:

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

LESSON 6 Project

1  Sing the song.

2a Write questions about Heggy.

Yum, yum.



wake up



have breakfast



draw



go to bed

2b Ask your teacher questions about Heggy.

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

3a  Draw your robot.

3b  Write sentences about what the robot does/doesn't do.
e.g. She doesn't go to sleep.

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

3c Report.

Unit 7 Lesson 3

Activity 3a Work in pairs.
Ask and write.

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

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

LESSON 1 I like playing ...

1  Listen and repeat.

2a  Look, listen and repeat.

2b Look and say.

e.g. do sums – **doing** sums
sew – **sewing**



play chess



go to the circus



play badminton



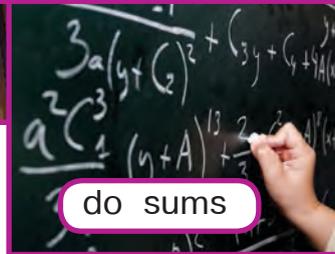
go to the theatre



play draughts



go to the cinema



do sums



sew

2c Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

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

2d Report.

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

3a Look and read.

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

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

3b  Write 3 sentences with 'but'.



Remember:
 play + ing = **playing**
 write + ing = **writing**
 sit + ing = **sitting**
 I like/don't like + (v + ing).
 I like cooking **and** Umida does too.
 I like football **but** Nargiza doesn't.

4  Listen. Tick the things the boys like.

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

LESSON 2 Do you have a hobby?

1  Listen and repeat.

2  Look, listen and repeat.



write poems



ride a bike/cycle



ride a horse



collect coins



take photos



draw



cook

3 Chain Drill.

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

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

4b Report.

e.g. Rustam likes writing poems.

5a  Listen and choose a title.

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



read stories/fairy tales

5b  Read and write Lucy's hobbies.

Dear Aziz

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

Love

Lucy

LESSON 3 Do you like singing?

1  Listen and sing.

2a  Match the pictures and words.

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



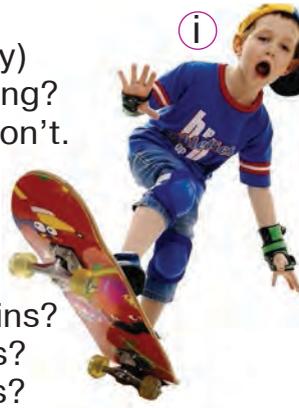
2b  Listen and repeat.

3 Do, ask and answer.

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

4a Read and answer.

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



4b  Write the scores and total them.

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

4c Read and answer. Are you quiet?

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

LESSON 4 I like music.

1  Listen and sing.

2  Listen, repeat and read.

3  Listen and repeat.

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

classical music



4 Chain Drill.

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

5a Look, listen and repeat.

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

saxophone



jazz

pop music



rock music



5b  Work in pairs. Complete the dialogue.

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

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



6b  Write about Lucy.

7 Chain Drill.

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

Remember:

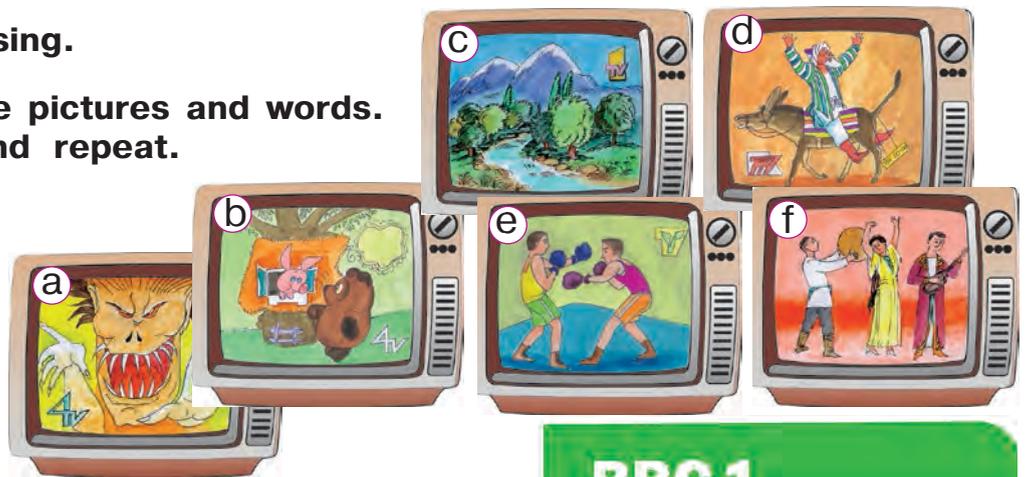
What music do you like?
I don't like pop **or** rock.
I play **the** guitar/**the** doira.

LESSON 5 What's on Channel 4?

1  Listen and sing.

2   Match the pictures and words. Listen and repeat.

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



3 Chain Drill.

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

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

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

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

5 Work in pairs. Say what programmes your family like/don't like.

e.g. My father likes ... but he doesn't like ...

6a  Look and choose two programmes. Write them.

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

Remember:

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

6b Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

e.g. **A:** What do you want to watch?
B: Children's BBC Breakfast on Channel 2 at 7 o'clock.

6c Report.

e.g. I want to watch ... at ...
My partner wants to watch ... at ...

BBC 1

6.00 AM Breakfast News

With John Nicolson and Julie Etchingham.

Timetable on Monday (S from 7am) 920802

9.00 Kilroy

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

11.00 Real Rooms

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

11.30 Big Strong Boys

Anna Walker, Jake Robinson and

BBC 2

BBC Learning Zone

Continues from 12.30am. See p86.

7.00 AM Children's BBC

Breakfast Ends 9.00

Little Polar Bear Animated antics.

Repeated at 1pm (R) 7361192

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

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

9.00 School programmes

Repeats are not indicated.

9.00 **Cats' Eyes** (ages 5-7) *Living: Night Life* (S) 2505043 9.15 **Cats'**

LESSON 6 Project

1  Listen and sing.

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

Group A: Write about sport and famous sportsmen. (Unit 7)

Group B: Write about famous film stars, music and singers. (Unit 8)

Group C: Write about school. (Unit 6)

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

3 Act out your group TV interview.

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

I can

- 1) I can describe my day.**1) Men hár kúnlik is rejemdi súwretley alaman.
e.g. I wake up at 6.30. I get up at I ... at
- 2) I can say how often I do things.**
2) Men bir jumıstı qanshelli tez-tez islep turatuǵınımdı ayta alaman.
e.g. I always leave home at 7.45.
- 3) I can use the 3rd person singular.**
3) Men 3-bet birlikti qollana alaman.
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.**4) Men waqıyalardı izbe-iz ayta alaman.
e.g. Aziz gets up at 7.10. Then he After this he Before breakfast he
- 5) I can ask and say my likes/dislikes.**
5) Men unatqan/unatpaǵan zatımdı ayta alaman.
e.g. I like doing sums. Do you like skating? Yes, I do./No I don't.
- 6) I can use "and" and "but".** Men "and" hám "but" dánekerlerin qollana alaman.
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.**
7) Men ózimniń hám dostimniń jaqsı kórgen jumısın ayta alaman.
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.**
8) Men jaqsı kórgen muzıkam hám qosıqshım haqqında sóylese alaman.
e.g. My favourite music is pop. My favourite singer is He/She
- 9) I can talk about my favourite TV channels and programmes.**
9) Men jaqsı kórgen televiziyalıq kanal hám baǵdarlamalar haqqında sóylese alaman.
e.g. **A:** What programmes do you like? **B:** Nature programmes.



LESSON 1 Pets

1  Listen and repeat.

2a  Match the pictures and words.

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



2b  Listen, repeat and point.

2c Work in pairs. Say and point.

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

3a Read and answer.

How many pets does Lucy's family have?

Dear Sabina

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

Do you have pets? Please write to me about your pets.

Love

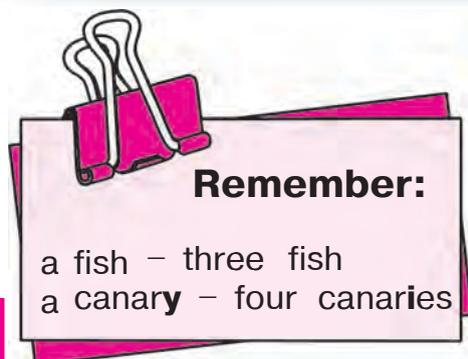
Lucy

3b Work in pairs. Say what Lucy/her brother has/doesn't have.

e.g. Lucy has three goldfish. She doesn't have a tortoise.

4 Work in pairs. Say what pets you/your family have/don't have.

e.g. We have a cat and a dog.
We don't have a parrot or a dove.



Remember:
a fish – three fish
a canary – four canaries

LESSON 2 Domestic animals

1  Listen and repeat.

2a  Match the pictures and words.

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

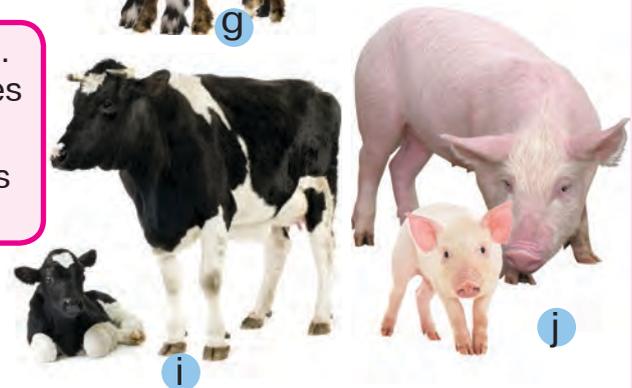


2b  Listen and repeat.

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?

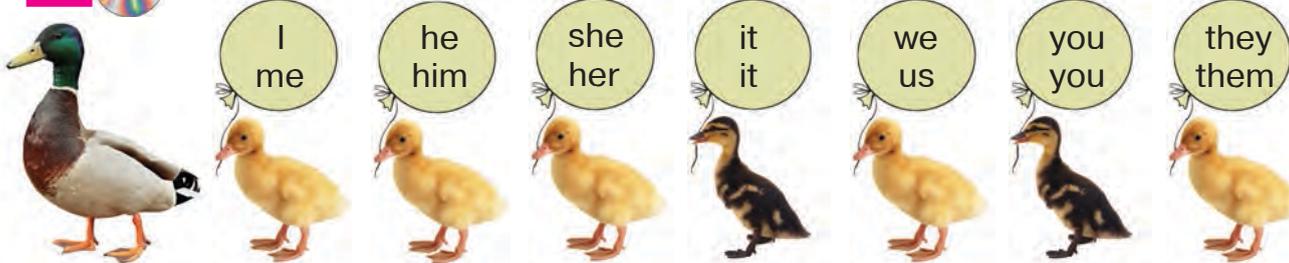
It lives on the farm. It has four legs. It has long ears. It's grey. What animal is it?



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.

4a  Listen and repeat.



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

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

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

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

6  Sing the song 'There is/are'.

Remember:

a sheep – two sheep
a goose – two geese
a calf – two calves

LESSON 3 My dog can ...

1  Listen and sing.

2a  Match the pictures and words.

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

2b  Listen, repeat and read aloud.

3a Listen and repeat.

loud - loudly soft - softly slow - slowly
happy - happily noisy - noisily

3b Chain Drill.

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

4a   Listen and number the animals.

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

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

4c Choose animals. Make sentences.

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

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

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

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

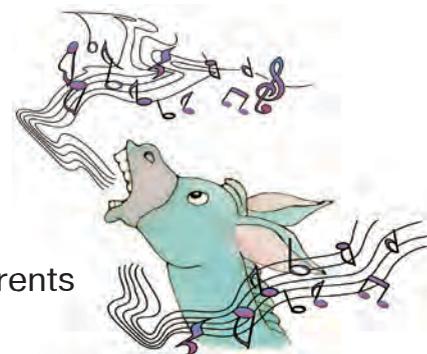
What can it do? e.g.

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



Remember:

My dog can bark **loudly**.
happy - happily
My donkey **can sing**.
It **eats** grass.



LESSON 4 I look after my pets.

1  Listen and sing.

2   Listen, repeat and match.

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

(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  Complete the sentences.

5d Say the sentences in order.

Everything is OK.

Love *Your*
animals are happy.

See you at school tomorrow.

Aziz

Dear Alisher



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

5b  Copy, listen and complete.

Animal	Eats	How many times

Remember:

look after | a dog
 be kind to |
 feed |
 BUT
 take | a dog | for a walk
 keep | | clean
 How many times a day do you eat
 I eat three times a day.

LESSON 5 Happy pets

1  Listen and sing.

2a  Draw a pet and write.

Animal: Colour:
Name: Look after:
Food:

2c Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

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

Óziñizdi sóylep biletuğın iyt dep qıyal etiñ.
Óz iyeleriñiz haqqında sáwbetlesiriñ.

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'.

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

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



2b  Write the questions.

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

My human cleans my house
every day.

My human cleans my house
every week.

My human gives me water
every day.

My human gives me water
two times a day.



LESSON 6 Project

1  Listen and sing.

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

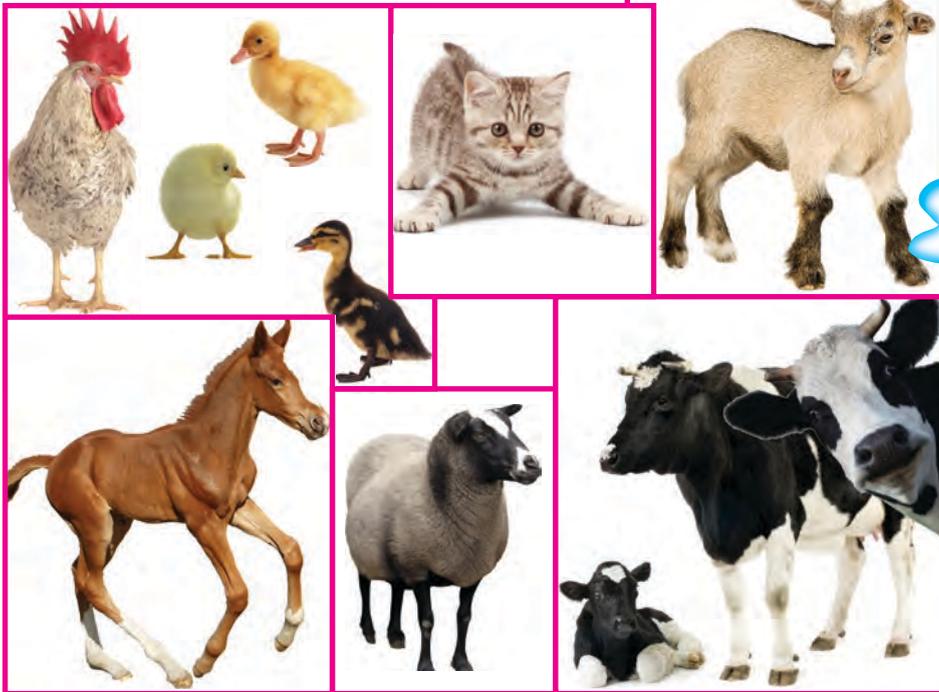
e.g. Our pet is a... .
Its name is... .
It has a red body and four purple legs.
It has long green ears.
It can dance and sing.
It likes jazz and horror films.

3 Report about your group's fantasy pet.

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

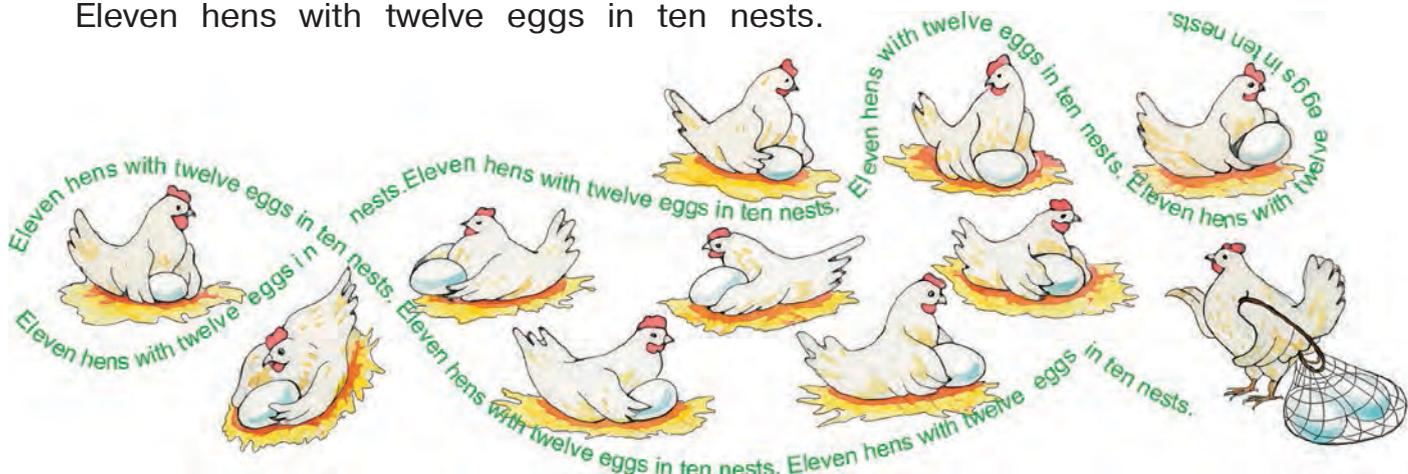


Miaow-aow-ow..



4 Say the tongue twister.

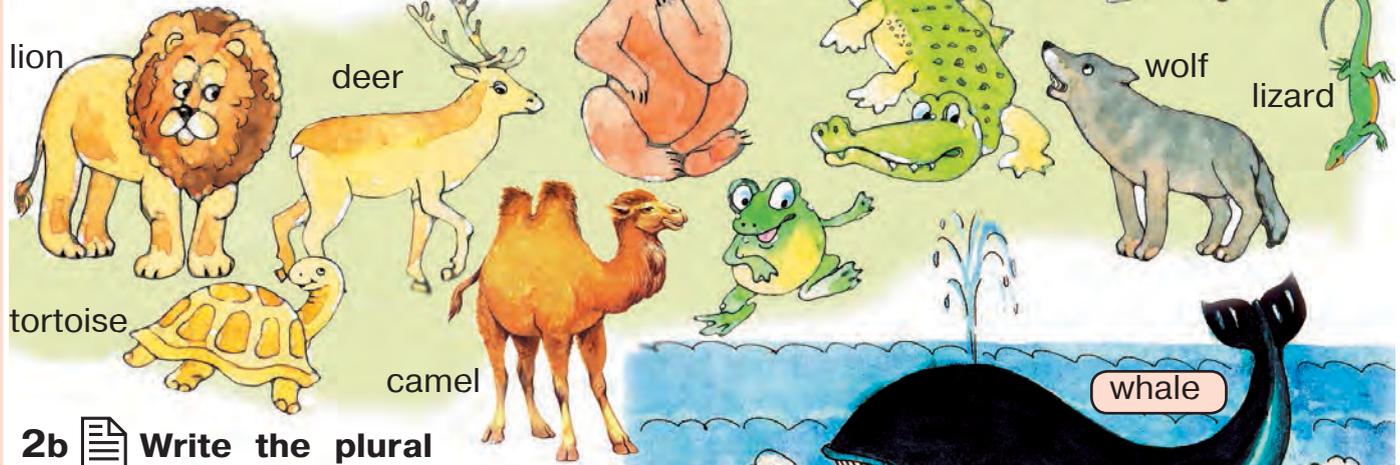
Eleven hens with twelve eggs in ten nests.



LESSON 1 Habitat is home.

1  Listen and repeat.

2a  Find the new animals.
Listen and repeat.



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

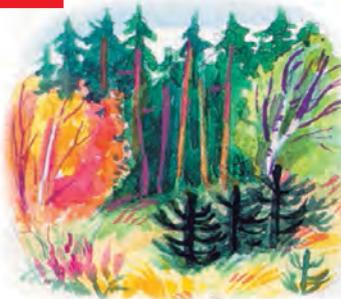
2c  Listen and repeat.

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

3a Answer the question.

What is habitat?

3b Match the animals and habitats.



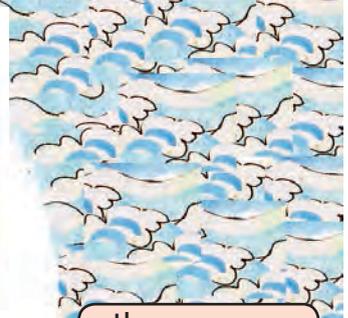
the forest



the mountains



the desert



the ocean

3c Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

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

Remember:

a tortoise – a lot of tortoises
a fox – a lot of foxes
a deer – a lot of deer
a wolf – a lot of wolves

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

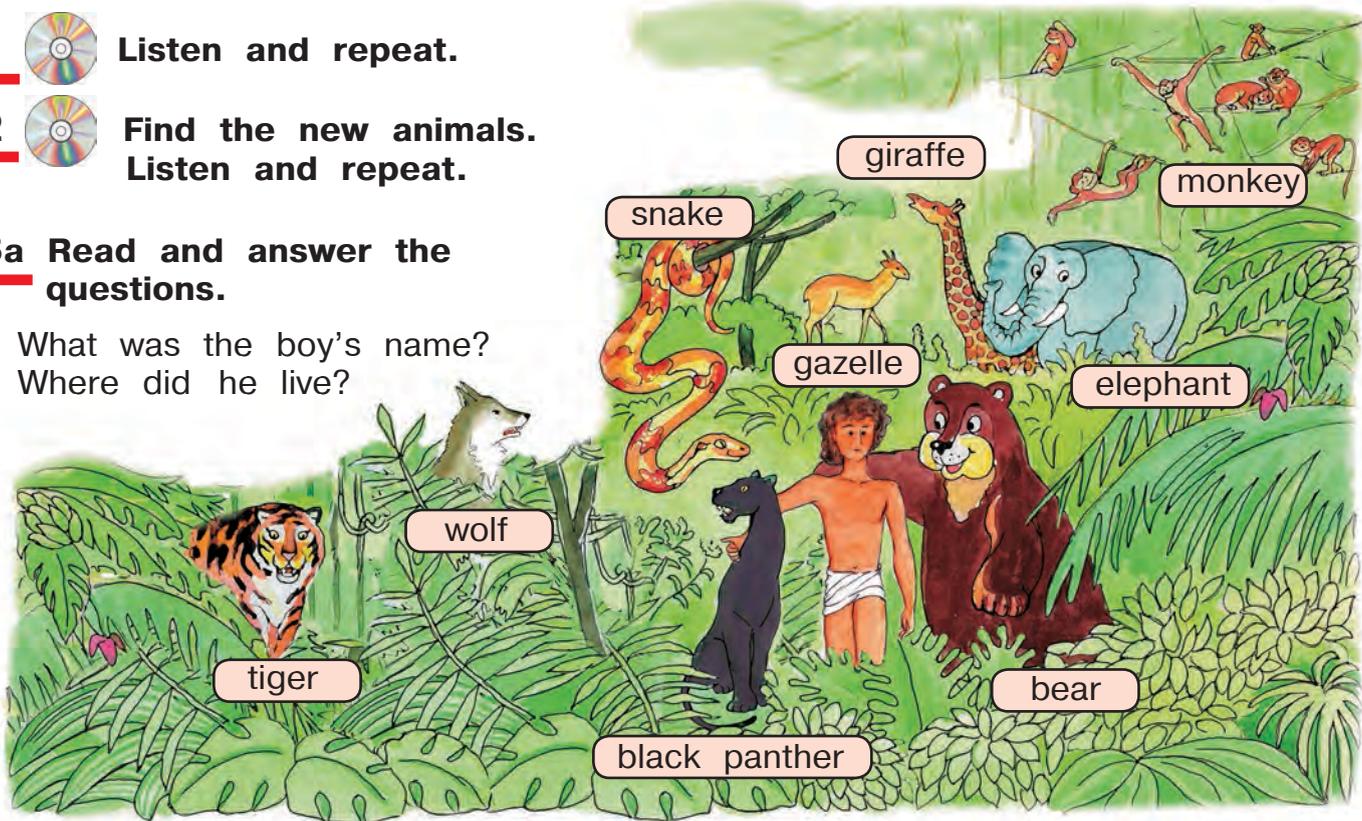
LESSON 2 What can animals do?

1  Listen and repeat.

2  Find the new animals.
Listen and repeat.

3a Read and answer the questions.

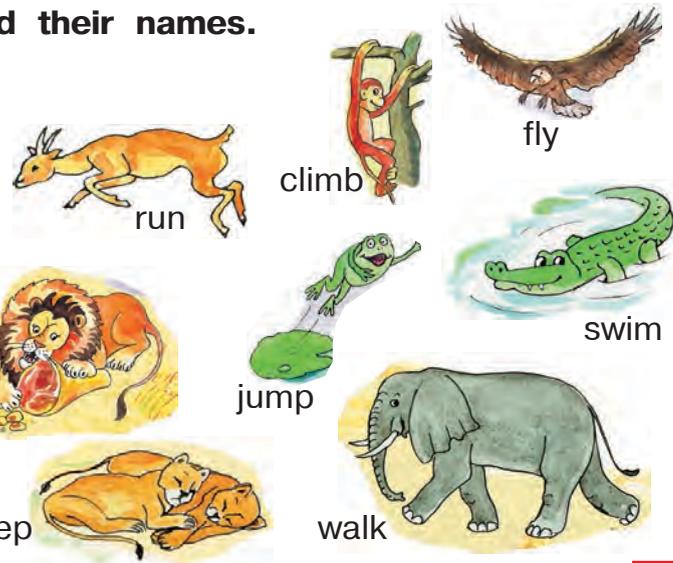
- 1 What was the boy's name?
- 2 Where did he live?



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

3b  Read and match the animals and their names.

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



3c  Write T for True or F for False.

4  Write what animals in the jungle can do.

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

LESSON 3 At the zoo

1  Listen and sing.

2 Look and name the animals at the zoo.

3a Look and read.

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

3b Read and find the missing animal.

Pssst.
He's coming.

A special Sunday

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

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

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

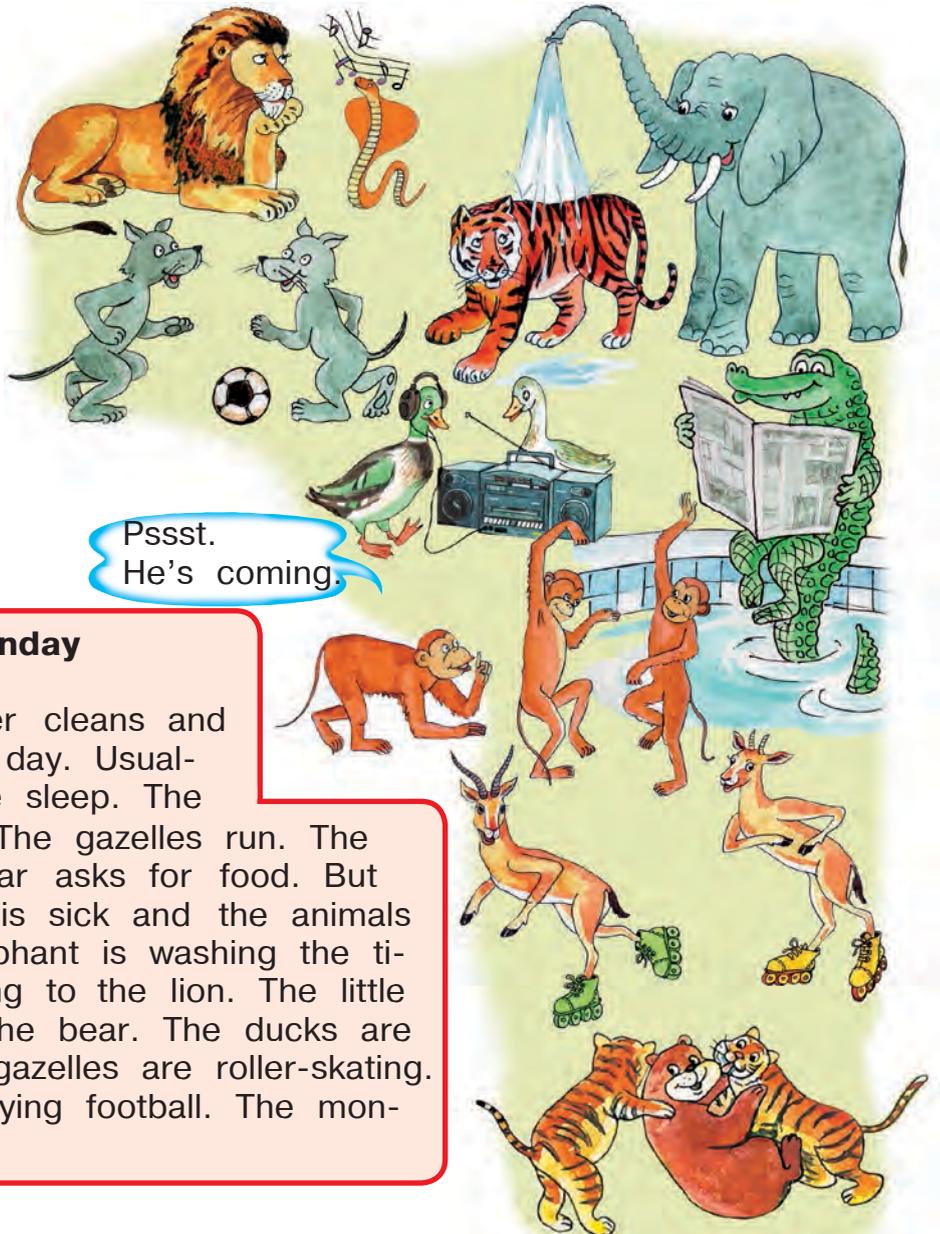
3d Work in pairs. Say about animals.

e.g. **A:** The ducks.

B: The ducks are listening to music. The bear.

4 Read and complete the story.

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



Remember:

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

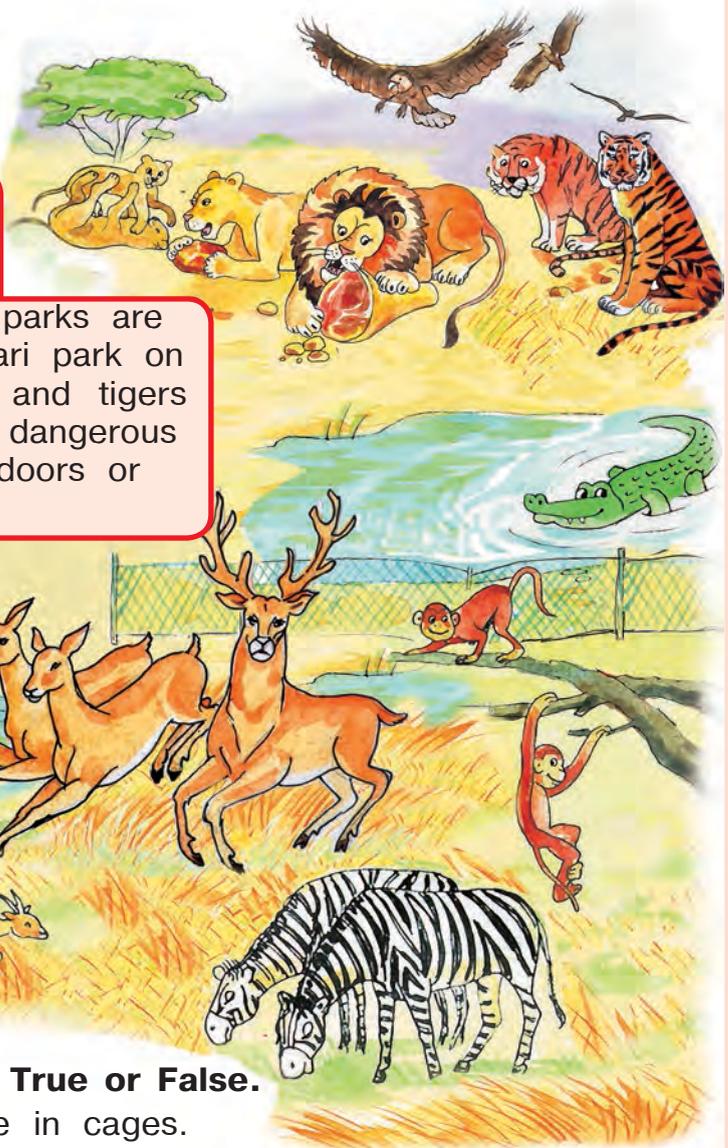
LESSON 4 Dangerous animals

1  Listen and sing.

2a Read and answer the question.

What is a safari park?

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



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

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

2c  Match the animals and activities.

2d  Work in pairs. Find five differences.

Pupil A: Look at the picture in 2a.

Pupil B: Look at the picture on page 115.

e.g. A: Is the elephant getting washed now?

A: Is it walking now? B: Yes, it is.

B: No, it isn't.

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

3a  Listen and repeat.

3b   Listen and complete.

3c  Write about leopards.

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

Remember:

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

LESSON 5 How long can animals live?

1  Listen and sing.

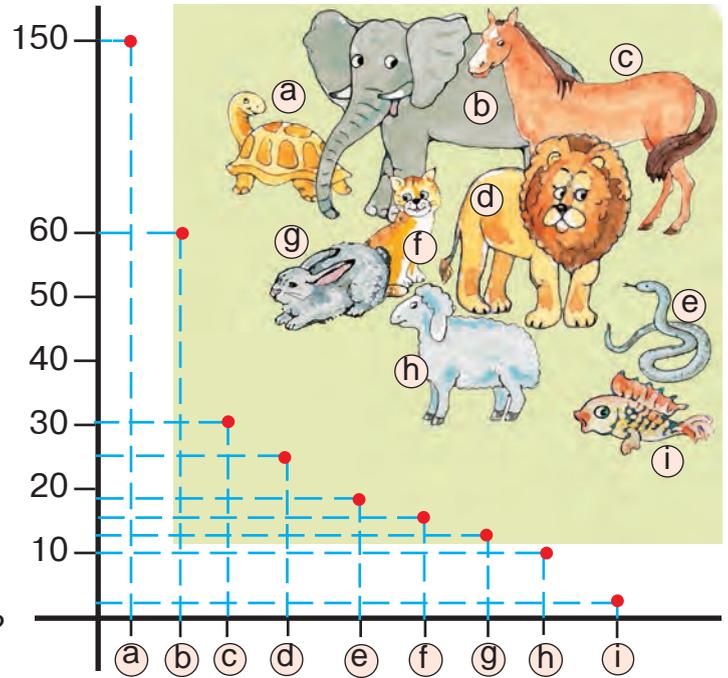
2a  Match the numbers.

30	eighty
40	one hundred
50	thirty
80	forty
100	fifty

2b  Write the numbers.
e.g. 150 one hundred and fifty
60, 70, 90, 100, 150

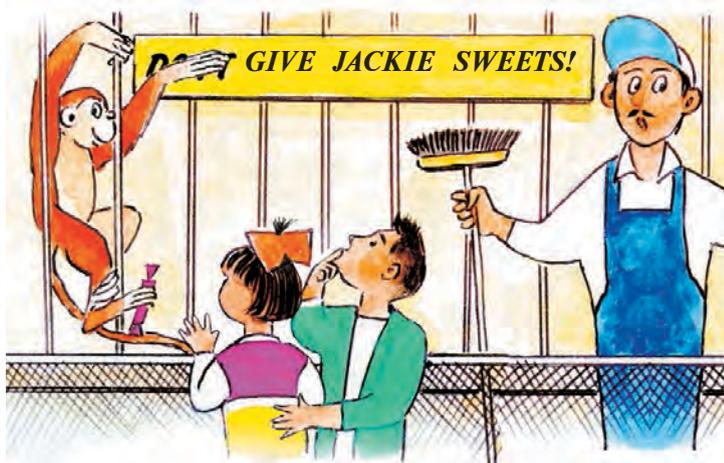
3 Work in pairs. Find the answer in the graph.

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



4a Read and answer.

Was Jackie a clever monkey?



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

Remember:

How long can snakes live?
About 20 years.
three thirteen thirty
five fifteen fifty
eight eighteen eighty
a hundred

4b  Put the sentences in order.

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

LESSON 6 Project

1  Listen and sing.

2 Work in groups. Ask and guess.

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

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

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



3b Make the presentation on the habitat.

I can

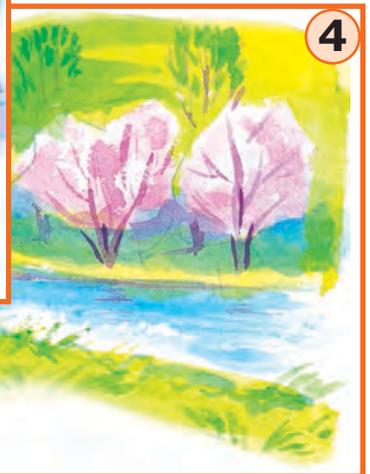
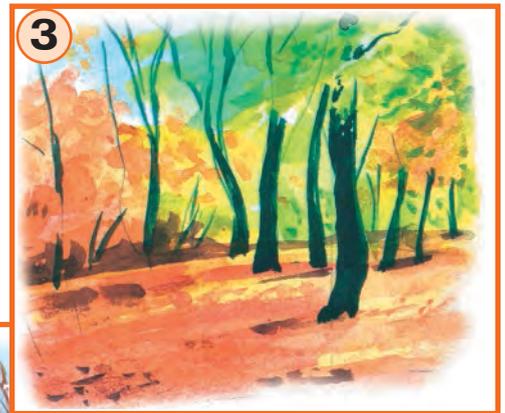
- 1) **I can name domestic and wild animals.** Men úy hám jabayı haywanlardı bile men.
e.g. a sheep, a donkey, a turkey, a gazelle, a tortoise, a dolphin ...
- 2) **I can say the plural of animals.** Men haywanlardı kóplik sanda ayta alaman.
e.g. a sheep – a lot of sheep; a deer – a lot of deer; a goose – geese ...
- 3) **I can say sentences with “me/him/her/it/us/you/them”.**
Men “me/him/her/it/us/you/them” almasıqları menen gápler ayta alaman.
- 4) **I can say how I look after my pet.** Úy haywanlarına qalay qaraytuǵınımdı ayta alaman.
e.g. I clean my pet three times a week.
- 5) **I can name five habitats and say what animals live there.**
Men bes jasaw ortalıǵın hám ol jerde qanday haywanlar jasaytuǵının ayta alaman.
e.g. the ocean, the forest, the mountains ...
In the desert camels, varans, snakes, lizards and tortoises live.
- 6) **I can ask and say what the animals are doing now.**
Men haywanlar házir ne islep atırǵanlıǵın sorap hám aytip bere alaman.
e.g. The dolphins are swimming now. Is the fox eating?
- 7) **I can ask and say how long some animals can live.**
Ayırım haywanlar qansha jasaytuǵının sorap hám aytip bere alaman.
e.g. How long can snakes live? The snakes can live about 20 years.
- 8) **I can say the events in the past.** Men waqıyalardı ótken máhálde ayta alaman.
e.g. Jackie was a little monkey. He lived in the zoo.
- 9) **I can describe an animal.** Men qanday da bir haywandı súwretley alaman.

LESSON 1 My favourite season

1  Listen and repeat.

2a Look and answer the questions.

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



2b  Read and match with the pictures.

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

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

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

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

2c  Listen and check.

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

3b  Work in groups. Make sentences and talk about the seasons.
e.g. It's spring. It's warm. In spring the trees are green. We have clean yards. On the farms there are baby animals. I can play...

LESSON 2 Summer holidays are fun!

1  Listen and repeat.

2   Listen and put the pictures in the correct order.



3  Work in pairs. Ask and write five differences.

e.g. A blue sky – a grey sky

Pupil A: Look at this picture.

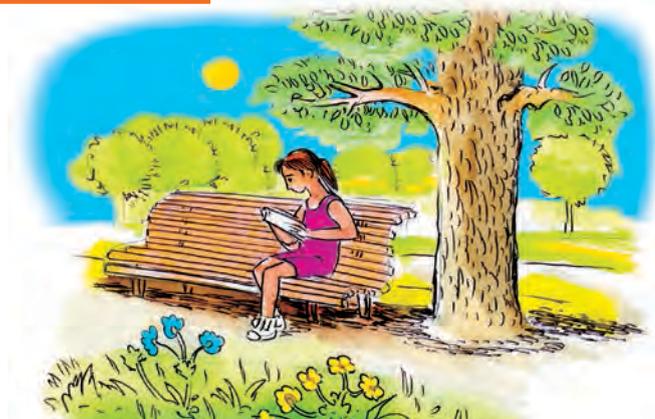
Pupil B: Look at page 71.

Is there a ...? Do you have a ...?

What colour is/are ...?

What is/are ... doing?

4 Read and say True or False.



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

- 1 They went to a big city near the Black Sea.
- 2 She likes to look in the window and see beautiful nature.
- 3 They went to the hotel by taxi.

- 4 They got up at seven o'clock.
- 5 After breakfast they went to the cinema.
- 6 In the evening they watched TV.

LESSON 3 Autumn

1  Listen and sing.

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

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

name	read books	watch TV	play games	do homework
Dilnoza	✓	✓	x	x

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

3a Answer the questions.

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

3b  Listen and choose the right words.

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

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

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

Group A: Autumn.

e.g. 1 I like autumn because it rains a lot and I like rainy weather. ...

Group B: Winter.

e.g. 2 I like winter because it is cold and I like fresh air. ...

5 Read and answer the questions.

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

15 September

Dear Lucy

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

Love

Sabina

1 October

Dear Sabina

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

Love

Lucy

LESSON 4 Winter days

1  Listen and sing.

2  Look, listen and repeat.

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

3  Look at the calendar. Write in order.

e.g. The eighth of March,



4a  Write the sentences.

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

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

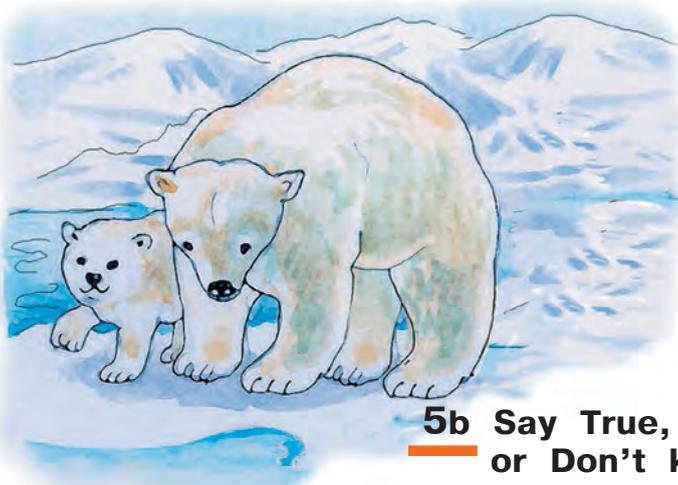
e.g. **A:** My birthday is in June/September... .

B: Is it on the twenty-second?

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

5a Read the text and answer the questions.

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



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

- Polar bears are good mothers.
- They like water.
- All children like playing with polar bears.
- Polar bears are brown.
- Polar bears are domestic animals.
- Father bears find fish for baby bears.

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.

Remember:

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

LESSON 5 Spring is coming.

1  Listen and sing.

2  Play "Find Your Partner".

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

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

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

The Ugly Duckling

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

4b  Listen and check.

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

e.g. 1 F

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

5  Write in order.

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



LESSON 6 Project

1  Listen and sing.

2a  Read and write your answers.

How active are you? Say what you like doing:

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

2b  Find and write your score.

scores		
1	2	3
a 0	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 Great! You are very active.
2 – 4 You are active.
0 – 1 You are not active.

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

	Uzbekistan			
	spring	summer	autumn	winter
months		June July August		
days				cold

4  Listen and complete the table.

	Australia			
	spring	summer	autumn	winter
months		December January February		
days			cool	

5 Work in groups.

Group A: Talk about seasons in Uzbekistan.

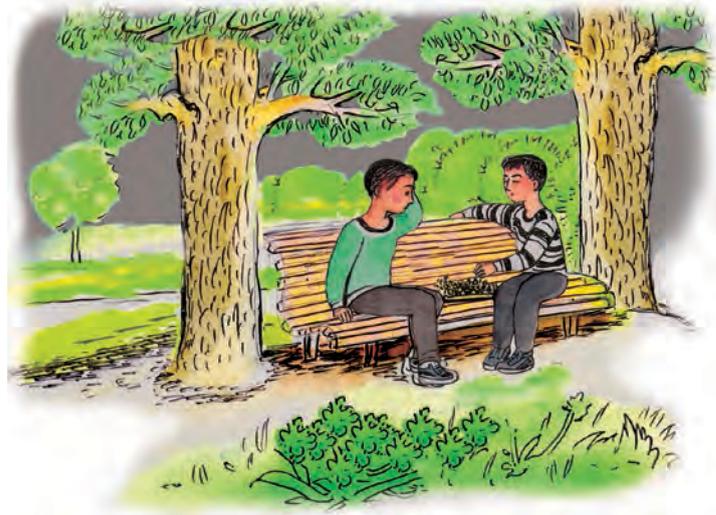
Group B: Talk about seasons in Australia.

Unit 11 Lesson 2

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

Pupil B: Look at this picture.

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



LESSON 1 What's the weather like?

1  Listen and repeat.

2 Look at the pictures.
Guess the new words.

fine bad freezing

3a  Copy and write the words under the line.

hot cold freezing
warm cool

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

3b Chain Drill.

e.g. **A:** What do you do when it's freezing/hot/cool/warm/cold?

B: I put on my coat/stay at home/go for walks/go swimming/watch TV/play in the yard...

4 Look, read and translate.

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

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

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

5b Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

e.g. **A:** What weather do you like?

B: I like cool/cold/... weather.

A: Why do you like ... weather?

B: Because when it's ... I can ...
What weather do you like?

5c Report about your partner.

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

6 Read and find the parts of a day.

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

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.



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.

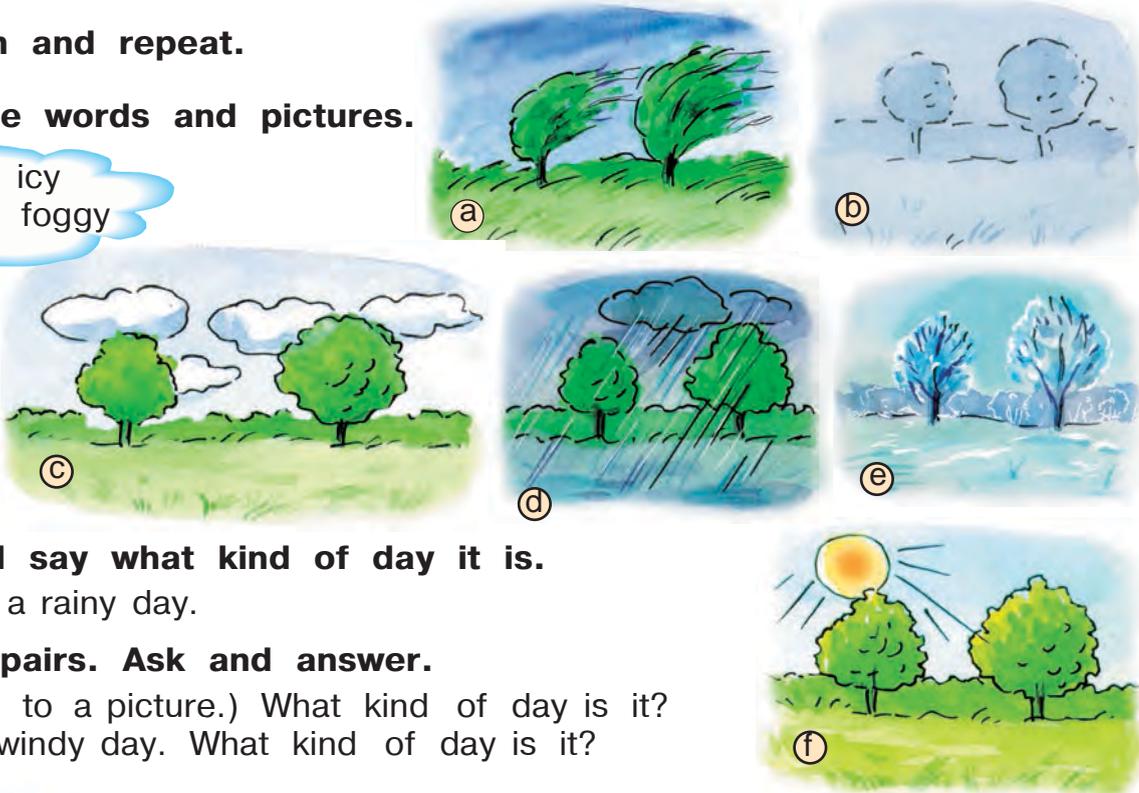
LESSON 2 Sunny days are lovely!

1  Listen and repeat.

2a Match the words and pictures.

ice - icy
fog - foggy

- 1 rainy
- 2 sunny
- 3 foggy
- 4 icy
- 5 windy
- 6 cloudy



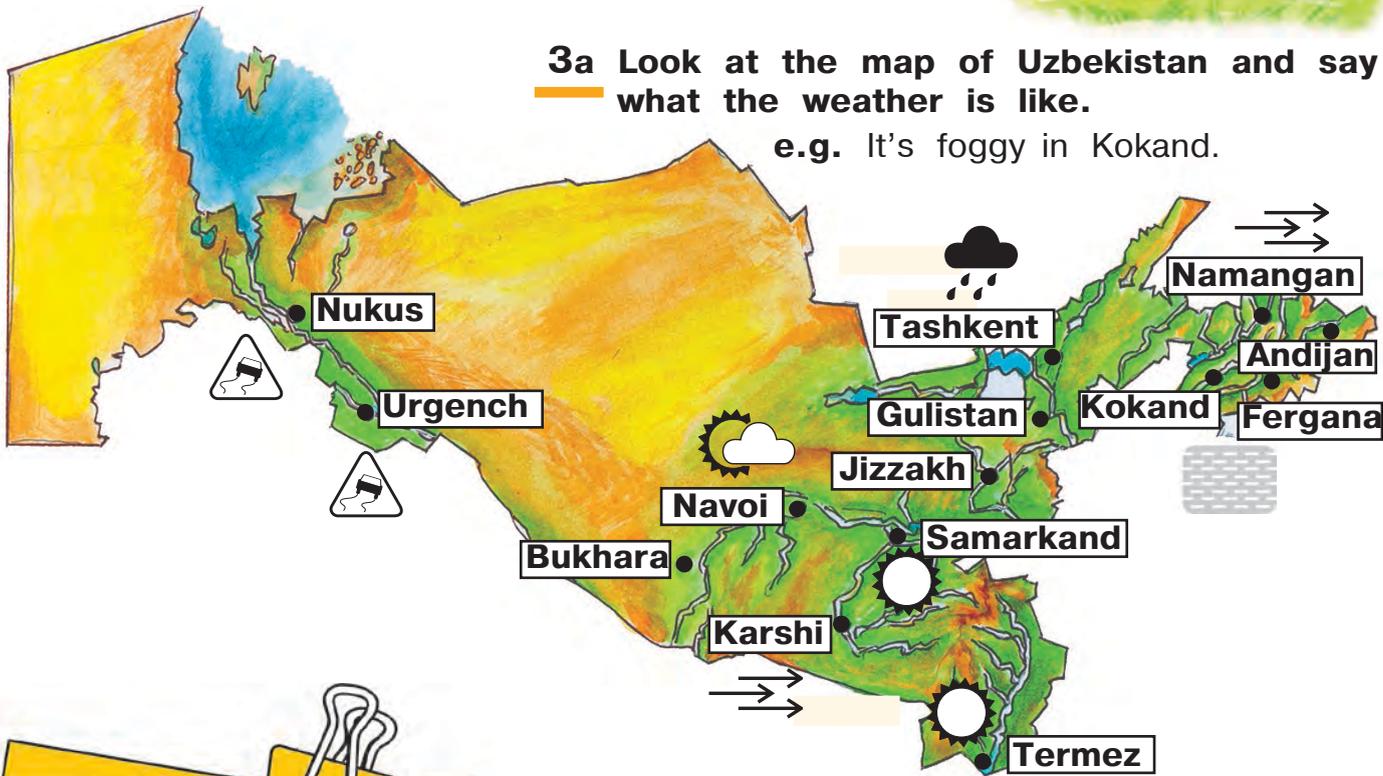
2b Look and say what kind of day it is.
e.g. It's a rainy day.

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?

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

e.g. It's foggy in Kokand.



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

3b Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

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

3c Write the weather in your place.

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

LESSON 3 What's the temperature?

1 Listen and sing.

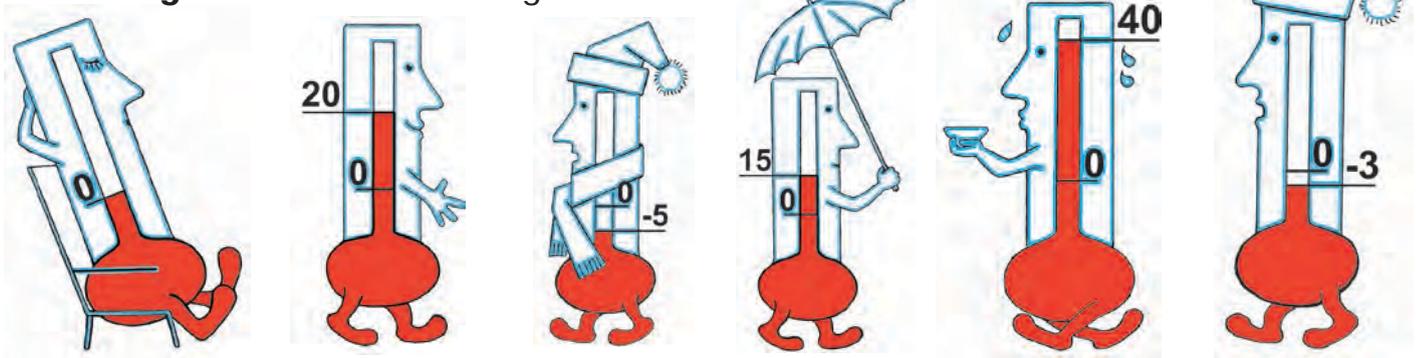
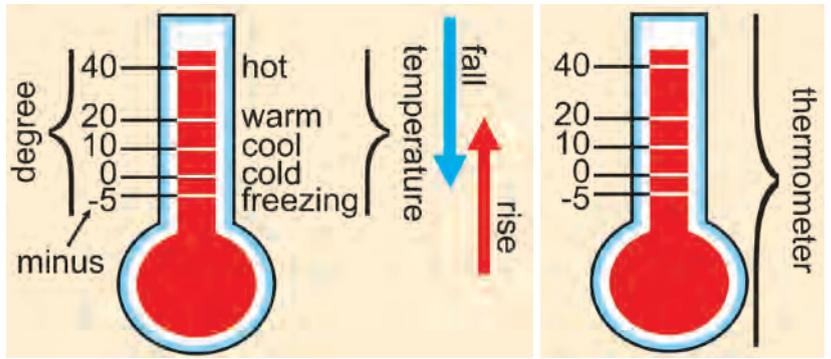
2a Look and guess the new words.

2b Listen, repeat and read.

3 Look and write the temperature.

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

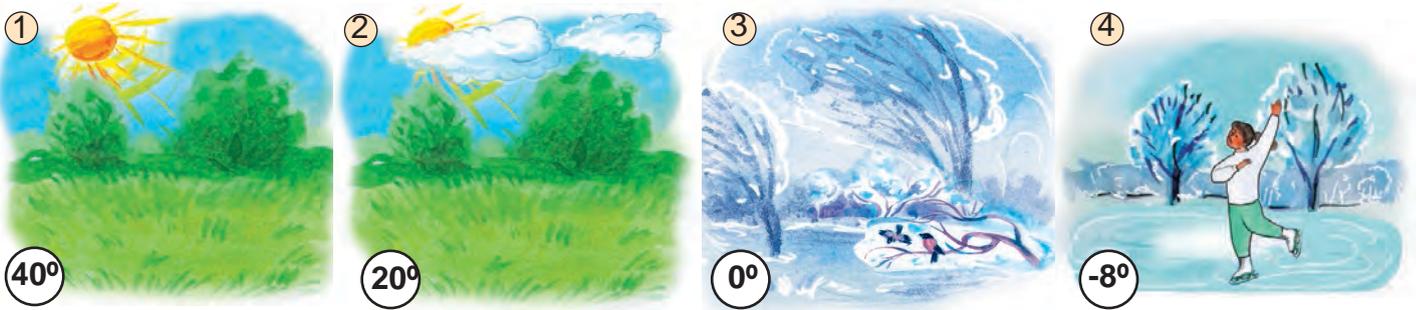
e.g. It's minus five degrees.



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

e.g. A: Picture one.

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



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

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

5a Listen, copy and complete the table.



5b Say what you know about British weather.

LESSON 4 Seasons and weather

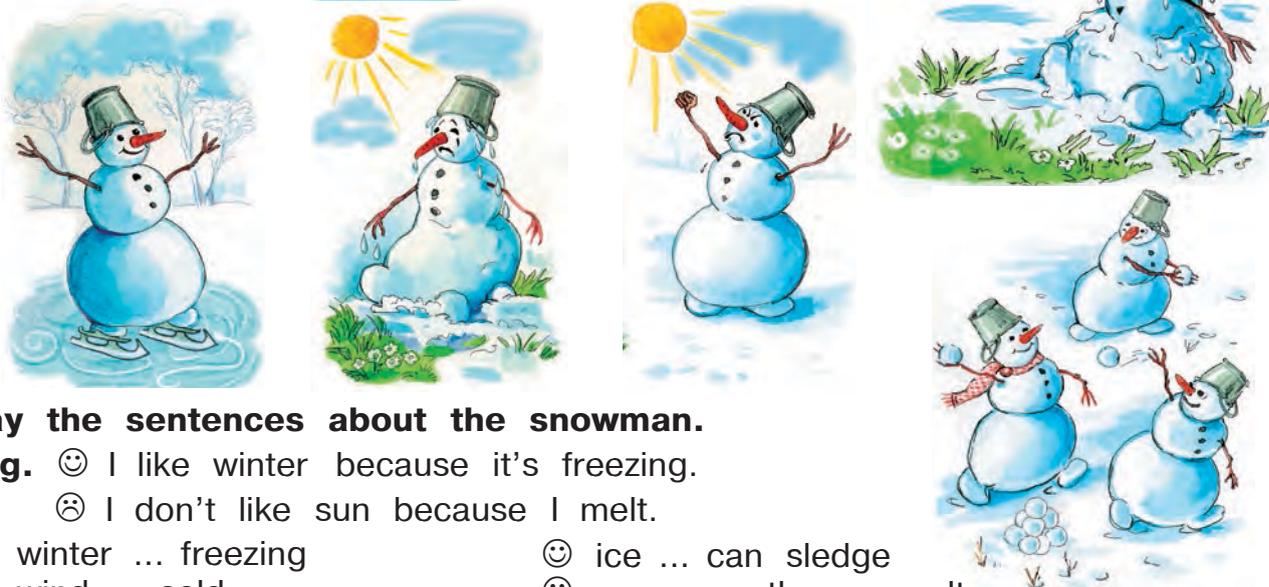
1  Listen and sing.

2 Talk about the weather in Uzbekistan in winter.

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

☺ ice ... can sledge

☺ wind ... cold

☹ warm weather ... melt

☺ cold ... can have snow

☹ dry and hot weather ... melt

☺ snow ... can play snowballs

☹ warm days ... melt

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

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

5 Read about Tashkent. Answer the question.

Which months are dry/cold/hot/rainy?

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

Remember:

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

LESSON 5 Stormy weather

1  Listen and sing.

2a Match the words. Write the meaning.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1 hailstone | a seziw |
| 2 hail | b jarqin, quyashli |
| 3 bright | c burshaq jawiw |
| 4 duststorm | d qarlı boran, ızgırıq |
| 5 feel | e shañ-tozañ |
| 6 snowstorm | f burshaq |
| 7 thunderstorm | g gúldirmama |



2b  Listen, repeat and read.

2c Chain Drill.

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

3a Read and say.

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

3b Chain Drill.

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

3c  Listen and complete the sentences.

- The boy feels ... because he ... hailstorm.
- 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.

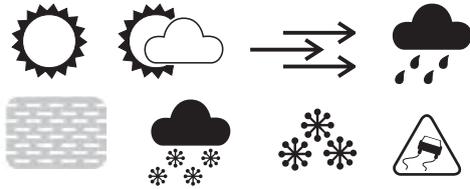
5 Read and say the season.

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

1  Listen and sing.

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

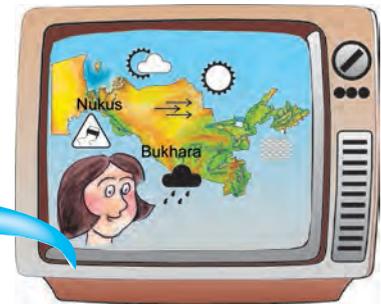


2b  Write the reports about Uzbekistan and England, Scotland and Wales and get ready for the TV programme.

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

2c Report.

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



I can

- 1) **I can talk about my favourite season.** Jaqsi kóretuđın máwsimim haqqında sóylese alaman.
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.** Jazđı dem alısım haqqında sóylese alaman.
e.g. Last summer my parents and I went to the Black sea.
- 3) **I can talk about special days.** Men arnawlı kúnler haqqında sóylese alaman.
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.** Aylardı tártibi menen ayta alaman.
e.g. January, February...
- 5) **I can ask and say what people do when it's hot/warm/cool/cold/freezing.** Íssi/jıllı/salqın/muzday hawada adamlar ne islewin soray hám ayta alaman.
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.** Kúnniń hár túrli paytlarında hawa rayı qanday bolatuđının ayta alaman.
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.** Men Ózbekistan hám Angliya hawa rayı hám temperaturası haqqında sóylese alaman.
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.** Adamlar hawa rayında ózlerin qalay seziwin soray hám ayta alaman.
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 ...** Suwıq/ıssı ... bolğanda adamlar ne isleytuđının ayta alaman.
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



Remember:

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

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



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

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

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

3b Answer the questions.

e.g. Where do people celebrate Navruz?

People celebrate Navruz in Central Asia.

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

4a Read and add two sentences.

I like Navruz
 because

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

4b Work in groups. Ask and answer.

Why do you like Navruz?

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

LESSON 2 Come and stay with us.

1  Listen and repeat.

2a Read and give a title.

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



2b  Write questions to the answers.

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

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

3  Write the invitation.



Remember:

- At Navruz
- At New Year
- On Sunday
- At Hayt

4  Write an invitation to your friend.

5  Answer your friend's invitation.

6  Play "Four Corners".

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

LESSON 3 Navruz in Bukhara

1  Listen and sing.

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

2b   Listen again. Put the sentences in order.

3a Read and answer.

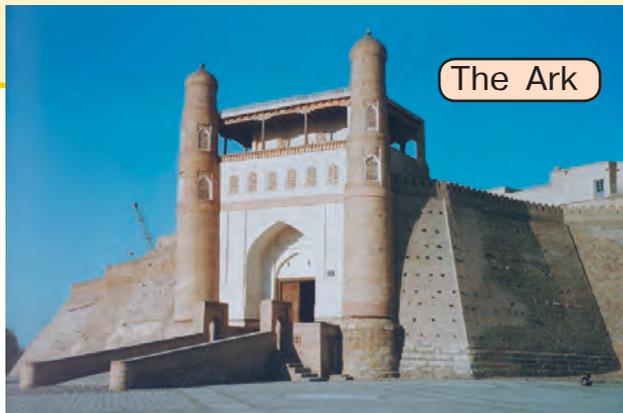
Is Nancy happy in Bukhara?
Which words tell us this?

Dear Meg

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

Love

Nancy



The Ark

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.

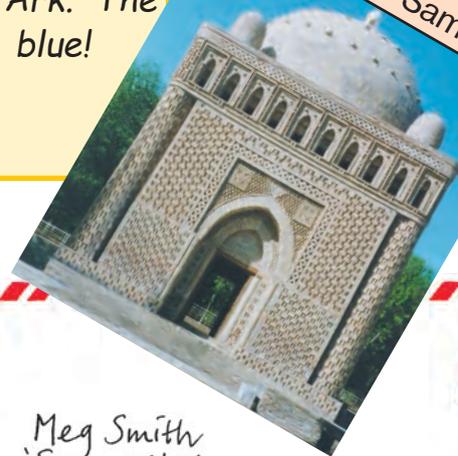
Do you want to visit Bukhara or Shakhrisabz? Why?

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

- 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.

The old city walls

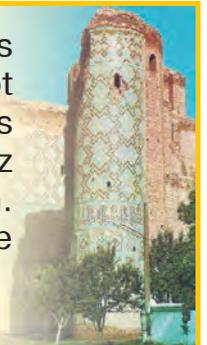
The mausoleum of Ismail Samani



Meg Smith
'Sunnyside'
35 Silver Road
Wanneroo
WA 2314
Australia

BY AIR MALL

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



LESSON 4 Fun in April

1  Listen and sing.

2a What do you do on this day?

2b Read and do.



Pinch punch
First of the month
And no returns!

3a  Listen and answer the questions.

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

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

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

4 Read 1 April news. Is it true?

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.



April Fool!

Ah! Ah!



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

5c Tell the class your joke for 1 April.

LESSON 5 May Day holiday

1  Listen and sing.

2 Look and answer.

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



3a Read and choose a title.

- 1 My favourite season
- 2 May Day in England
- 3 Dancing

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

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

3c  Make pairs of words.

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



4  Put the words in order.

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

5 Say True or False.

British people cook sumalak on 21 March.

People take a maypole to their homes.

May Day is a holiday in India. ???

On May Day people have a lot of flowers.

At Navruz children dance round the maypole with ribbons.

People like singing on May Day.



Remember:

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

LESSON 6 Project

1  Listen and sing.

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

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



tugun
(dasturkhon)



perfume



flowers

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



cake



chocolate



present



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

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

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

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

I can

- 1) I can say about my favourite things/sport/subject/month/season/holiday.**
e.g. My hobby's tennis.
- 2) I can say about my family.**
e.g. My mother's name is...
- 3) I can say about who is the youngest/oldest in my family.**
e.g. My grandad is the oldest in my family.
- 4) I can say about my favourite toys when I was a little girl/boy.**
e.g. My favourite toys were a train and a teddy bear.
- 5) I can say about my house/flat.**
e.g. Our family lives in a house/flat. We have a kitchen...
- 6) I can say about my parents' jobs and where they work.**
e.g. My mother's a doctor. She works at the hospital.
- 7) I can say how people look like.**
e.g. She is tall/short. She is thin/plump. She has long straight blond hair.

I can

- 8) **I can say what people did in the past.**
e.g. Yesterday I stayed at home. I helped my mother.
- 9) **I can say what people must and mustn't do.**
e.g. We must learn English words. We mustn't play with matches.
- 10) **I can say about school timetable.**
- 11) **I can ask and say the time.**
e.g. What time is it? It's...
- 12) **I can talk about school rooms (geography room, computer room...)**
- 13) **I can say the rainbow colours.**
- 14) **I can ask and talk about my day and my friend's day.**
e.g. I always get up at 7 o'clock. S/he gets up at...
- 15) **I can ask and say about things I like doing.**
e.g. I like playing ... Do you like playing chess? S/he doesn't like doing sums.
- 16) **I can say about baby animals and how I look after them.**
e.g. gosling, kid, poult, foal, lamb ... My puppy barks loudly/softly/noisily...
I feed my pet.
- 17) **I can talk about different habitats and the animals.**
e.g. Sharks, whales, dolphins and turtles live in the ocean.
- 18) **I can ask and say about how long the animals can live.**
e.g. How long can snakes live? They live about 20 years.
- 19) **I can say what people did on their summer holidays.**
e.g. Last summer we went to a small town near the Black sea.
- 20) **I can talk and write about my favourite season.**
e.g. I like autumn because it rains a lot and I like rainy weather.
- 21) **I can say a fairy tale.**
e.g. The ugly duckling.
- 22) **I can ask and say about the weather and temperature in different cities.**
e.g. What kind of day is it? It's cold. The temperature is minus three degrees.
- 23) **I can say how people celebrate holidays.**
e.g. 21 March is the Navruz holiday.
- 24) **I can write an invitation card.**
e.g. Dear Nancy
Come and stay with us at Navruz.
- 25) **I can sing a lot of songs.**
e.g. "I have a grandad", "I like English", "Seasons" and others.

Unit 1 All about me

Progress Check 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Total: 50 points

Unit 2 At home and at work

Progress Check 2

(5x2=10)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4 Write the sentences. (5x2=10)

- e.g.** 1) is/English/she. She is English. 4) you/Where/work/do?
 2) She/a sister/and/has/a brother. 5) favourite/your/What's/subject?
 3) do/What/you/do? 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.
- 2) My favourite lesson is ...
- 3) I like It's fun.
- 4) I don't like It's boring.
- 5) I don't like It's difficult.
- 6) I (don't) like We sing songs there.

2 Look and write. (5x2=10)

e.g. 8.00 – It's eight o'clock.

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

3 Complete the sentences. (5x2=10)

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

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

e.g. My sister has dark eyes.

- 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/eyes/colour/does/your sister?
her/What's/like/hair?
eyes/What colour/does/have/he?
Is/interesting/history?
lessons/Do/have/you/Friday/on?
your/What's/name/brother's?

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) What's your school like? | a) I like music. |
| 2) Is there a library there? | b) I like Shahzoda very much. |
| 3) Do you like PE? | c) It's nice. |
| 4) What's your favourite subject? | d) Yes, I'm good at singing. |
| 5) Do you like singing? | e) Yes, there is. |
| 6) Who is your favourite singer? | 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. | d) I have breakfast and go to school. |
| b) Then I do my homework. | e) I get up at 7 o'clock. |
| c) I go to bed at 10 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  **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? | a) Yes, it is. |
| 2) What does he do? | b) No, he doesn't. |
| 3) When does he get up? | c) At 4 o'clock |
| 4) Is his job interesting? | d) He lives in London. |
| 5) When does he go home? | e) At 6.30. |
| 6) Does he work every day? | f) He is a history teacher. |

Total: 50 points

Unit 8 Things I like

Progress Check 6

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

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

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

The boy's name is Henry.

1) What is the boy's name?

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

2) What is the boy's hobby?

hobby/His/playing/is/computer/games.

3) Does his sister like playing computer games?

doesn't/No,/she.

4) What is her hobby?

dolls/She/collecting/likes.

5) What does he like doing on Sunday?

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

6) What does his sister like the doing on Sunday?

see-saw/She/likes/playing/in/playground/

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

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

- I like tea ... my brother doesn't.
- I like pop music ... my friend does too.

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

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

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

TV programmes	hobby	school subjects	musical instruments
sports	collecting coins		

4 Write the sentences. (5x2=10)

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

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

	likes	musical instrument
Kate	e.g. cartoons	
Jack		
Dilbar		

Total: 50 points

Unit 9 Furry friends

Progress Check 7

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

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1) cow | 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 | j) piglet |
| 5) duck | e) foal | 11) hen | k) gosling |
| 6) turkey | f) chick | | |

2 Match. (5x2=10)

e.g. Horses neigh.



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	x								

Total: 50 points

Unit 11 Seasons

Progress Check 8

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

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

2 Write the questions. (5x2=10)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) seasons/How many/there/are? | 4) What/colour/in spring/the sky/is? |
| 2) What season/after/comes/spring? | 5) it/Is/cool/in/May? |
| 3) the sky/the sun/in/Is 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. | 5) Tim and Sardor are friends. |
| 3) Sardor is twelve. | |

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

Last summer I with my little (1) *brother/sister* went to the village. Our (2) *grandparents/parents* live there. The village is near the (3) *ocean/river*. My sister (4) *likes/doesn't like* swimming. We went (5) *fishing/swimming*. The weather was (6) *bad/nice*.

Total: 50 points

Unit 12 The weather

Progress Check 9

1 Match the sentences. e.g. 1b (5x1=5)

- 1) On a rainy day 2) In winter it 3) Bears can 4) In July it is
5) Polar bears 6) Monkeys are

a) are big and white. b) I like watching TV. c) winter in Australia. d) climb and run. e) is cold. f) wild animals.

2 Write the questions. (5x2=10)

- 1) like/the/What's/weather/today? 4) winter/can/you/do/What/in?
2) you/do/do/when/it's/hot/What? 5) do/What/you/like/doing/in spring?
3) like/you/Do/hailstorms?

3 Write True or False. (5x1=5)

1) In winter the days are long. 2) In Australia it is hot in January. 3) We go swimming when it is cold. 4) It is freezing when the temperature is under 0. 5) When it is hot people like swimming.

4 Write what animals are doing now. (5x2=10)

e.g. Monkeys climb. = They are climbing now.

The crocodile swims. = It is swimming now.

- 1) Birds fly. 2) Gazelles run. 3) The dog jumps. 4) The tiger eats.
5) Elephants walk.

5 Choose the correct answer. (5x2=10)

- 1) Which animal gives milk? a) hen; b) rooster; c) cow; d) turkey
2) What can canaries do? a) speak; b) read; c) dance; d) sing
3) What do rabbits like eating? a) carrots; b) bones; c) cats; d) fish
4) What animal works hard? a) monkey; b) cow; c) donkey; d) lion
5) What animal looks like a tiger? a) dog; b) cat; c) turkey; d) goose

6  **Listen and write T for True and F for False.** (5x1=5)

- 1) The weather in Tashkent is very dry. **e.g. T**
2) The summer is long, cool and dry.
3) In the mountains near Tashkent there is snow in summer.
4) In July the temperature is about 37 degrees.
5) The spring is wet and very snowy in the mountains.
6) In January the temperature is usually 1 to plus 2 degrees.

Total: 50 points

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 My favourite things

Homework

Write 4 sentences about your friend. Use:

Tómendegilerden paydalanıp, dostıñız haqqında 4 gáp jazıń:

She/He likes
She/He can
She's/He's good at
Her/His favourite

Lesson 2 I have two sisters.

Classwork

3a Read and complete.

- 1 There are _____ children in the family.
- 2 The eldest sister's _____ is Sabina.
- 3 Sabina wants to be a _____.
- 4 Davron and Madina cannot _____ and _____.
- 5 They can _____.
- 6 The cat's name is _____.
- 7 Snowball likes _____.

Homework

1 Complete the sentences. Gápkerdi toliqtırń.

- 1 My father's sister is my **aunt**. _____
- 2 My father's brother is my _____
- 3 My mother's father is my _____
- 4 My mother's mother is my _____
- 5 My uncle's brother is my _____



uncle
father
grandad
granny

2 Write three questions. Úsh soraw jazıń.

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. Sorawlardı jazıń.

the youngest/Who/in your family/is?
is/the eldest/in your family/Who?

Classwork and homework

2 Read the answers. Write the questions.

Juwaplardı oqıń. Sorawlar dúziń.

- 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. Bir xat tańlań hám juwap jazıń.

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.

Qarań, oqıń hám toltırıń.

Homework

Look at Activity 4.
Write about Lucy.

4-shınıǵıwǵa qarań
Lyusi haqqında jazıń

Istiqbol Musical School

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

Her name's _____
She's _____
She's _____
Her address is _____
Her telephone number _____
Her favourite _____

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 They live in a ...

Classwork

2a Look and write the words.

a kitchen	a bedroom	a living room
-----------	-----------	---------------

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

Homework

Look at Activity 4. Complete the sentences.

4-shinígıwğa qarań. Gápılerdi tolıqtırń.

Every day	Yesterday
e.g. I go to school at 8.	e.g. I went to school at 7.30.
I _____ home at 2.	I _____ home at 3.
I _____ with Ozoda.	I _____ with Umida.
I _____ tomato salad.	I _____ cucumber salad.
I _____ in my bedroom.	I _____ in the living room.

Lesson 2 What number is your house?

Classwork

3a Read and write the questions.

- 1) house/What number/your/is? _____
- 2) have/How many rooms/do you? _____
- 3) is/What/favourite room/your? _____
- 4) do you do/What/in your favourite room? _____

Homework

Complete the sentences. Gápılerdi tolıqtırń.

- 1) e.g. We cook _____ in the kitchen.
- 2) We _____ in the living room.
- 3) We _____ in the bedroom.
- 4) We _____ in the gym.
- 5) We _____ in the canteen.
- 6) We _____ in the library.

Classwork and homework

Lesson 3 What's your job?

Homework

Answer the questions. Sorawlarğa juwap beriń.

- 1) Where is Mrs Whitfield from? _____
- 2) What is her job? _____
- 3) Where does she work? _____
- 4) Where do her parents live? _____
- 5) What is her father's job? _____
- 6) What is her mother's job? _____

Lesson 4 Where do you work?

Classwork

3b Complete the sentences.

- 1) Lisa is a _____. She works at the _____.
- 2) Andy is _____. He works _____.
- 3) David _____. He _____.
- 4) Julia _____. She _____.

Homework

Write true sentences. Íras gápler jazıń.

- 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. Sorawlarğa juwaplar jazıń.

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

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 His hair is short and curly.

Classwork

2b Complete the sentences.

- e.g. 1) Romahas curly and blond hair.
 2) Lenahas _____ hair.
 3) Barno has _____ hair.
 4) Alisher has dark _____ hair.
 5) Robot A has a _____ head.
 6) Robot B has a _____ head.

Homework

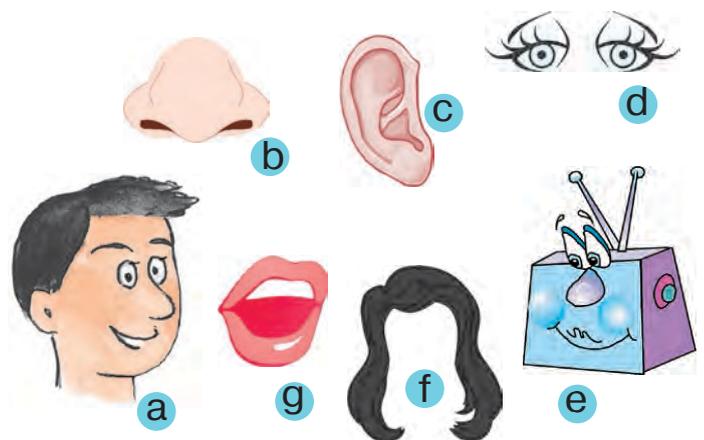
1 Match the words and pictures.

Sózlerge sáykes súwretlerdi tabıń.

- 1 long 2 red 3 big 4 round
 5 brown 6 square 7 blue

2 Write the words. Sózlerdi tabıń.

- 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.

Gáplerdi „is/isn't“ yaki „are/aren't“ menen toliqtırıń.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) His hair _____ dark. It's blond. | 4) My hair _____ blue. |
| 2) Her eyes _____ brown. | 5) My eyes _____ green. |
| 3) Her hair _____ long and curly. | 6) His eyes _____ yellow. |

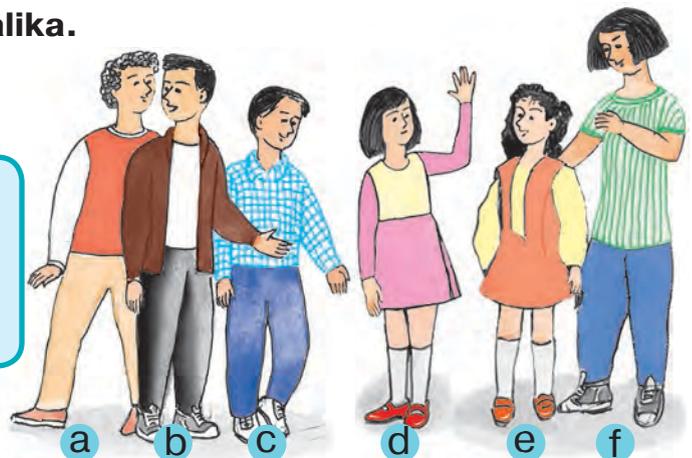
2 Look, read and find Bobur and Malika.

Qarań, oqıń hám Babur menen Malikanı tabıń

Bobur is a tall boy. He has short, straight, dark hair. His nose is small. His eyes are dark. Malika is 9 years old. She is short and thin. She has short, curly, dark hair. Her nose is small.

Bobur _____

Malika _____



Classwork and homework

Lesson 3 My robot has ...

Homework

1 Write the sentences. Gápler jazıń.

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.

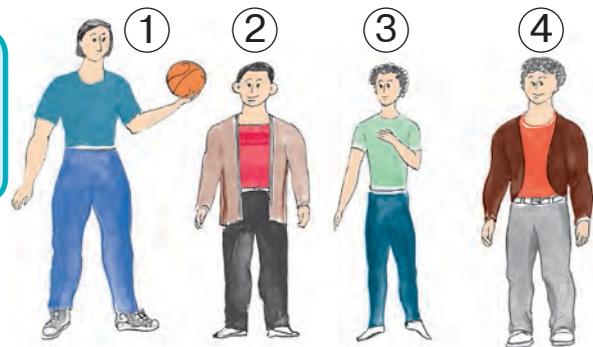
Sózlerdi óz ornına jazıń. Jáne sózler qosıń.

mother teacher red white leg green doctor son ear father
driver hair

family	job	colour	body
e.g. moth- er			

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.

Shańaraǵıńız haqqında jazıń.

There are _____ in my family. This is my _____. Her/his name is _____. I have _____ sisters/brothers. My sisters/brothers are _____ old. My sister's/sisters' name(s) is/are _____. My brother's/brothers' name(s) is/are _____. My _____ is tall/short. Her/his hair is _____. Her/his eyes are _____.

Lesson 5 He didn't stay at home.

Classwork

2c Read about Nodira and write about Ahror.

- e.g. 1) Yesterday Nodira stayed at home. *Ahror didn't stay at home.*
- 2) Nodira helped her mother. _____
 - 3) Nodira cleaned the room. _____
 - 4) Nodira swept the floor. _____

Classwork and homework

- 5) Nodira washed the dishes. _____
- 6) Nodira mopped the floor. _____
- 7) Nodira took the rubbish out. _____
- 8) Nodira talked to her friend on the phone. _____

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

e.g. I played with my little sister. I had six lessons. I went to the doctor yesterday.

Homework

1 Complete the sentences. Use the Past Simple form.

Gáplerdi toliqtırın. Keler máhaldi paydalanıń

Last Sunday I _____ (visit) my friend Laziza. We _____ (play) computer games. Then we _____ (listen) to music and _____ (dance). In the afternoon, we _____ (walk) to the park with her brother Alibek. And in the evening we _____ (watch) a funny film and _____ (laugh) a lot. It _____ (be) great.

2 Bring a photo of your favourite celebrity to your class.

Siz ushın súyikli, ataqlı adamnıń súwretin kelesi sabaqqa alıp keliń.

3a Find the words “pocket” and “surprise” in the Wordlist.

“Pocket” hám “surprise” sózleriniń mánisin sózlikten tabıń.

3b Read the text and write T for True and F for False.

Tekstti oqıń hám tuwrı gápler ushın «T», natuwrı gáplerdi F dep belgileń.

Ruffy 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. Ruffy Tufty does not like to get up early. One morning Mother says, “It’s time to get up, Ruffy Tufty.” “I don’t want to get up,” says Ruffy Tufty. “Do you want to get a surprise?” asks Mother. Ruffy 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 Ruffy Tufty. “But the jacket has five pockets,” says Mother. “Oh, five pockets!” says Ruffy Tufty and jumps out of bed. He is happy.

Classwork and homework

- 1) Ruffy Tufty is a boy.
- 2) He has a black face and hair.
- 3) His eyes are blue.
- 4) He likes to get up early.
- 5) He loves surprises?
- 6) The jacket has four pockets.
- 7) He likes his new red jacket.

Lesson 6 Project

Homework

1 Complete the sentences in the Past Simple form.

Ótken máháldegi sózlerdi paydalanıp, gáplerdi toliqtırń.

- e.g. 1) Nilufar and Dildora watched (watch) a film last night.
2) Alim _____ (clean) his teeth in the morning.
3) Guzal _____ (phone) her friend yesterday.
4) We played with a dog and _____ (laugh) a lot.
5) The children _____ (play) tennis yesterday.
6) Olim _____ (stay) at home last Saturday.

2 Find "hedgehog" in the Wordlist.

"Hedgehog" sóziniń mánisin sózlikten tabıń.

3 Read and write answers.

Oqıp hám sorawlarǵa juwap jazıń.



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. Hegginiń súwretin salıń.

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 Today is ...

Classwork

2a Look and write the days.

e.g. Mon Monday
 Tue _____
 Weds _____
 Thu _____

Fri _____
 Sat _____
 Sun _____

Homework

Read the answers. Write the questions.

Juwaplardi oqirñ. Olarğa sorawlar jazirñ.

- e.g. Where did they go _____ ? On Tuesday they went to Chorsu Market.
 1 _____ ? On Friday they went to Tashkent Zoo.
 2 _____ ? They bought fresh fruits and vegetables.
 3 _____ ? They saw old trains.
 4 _____ ? They ate ice cream.

Lesson 2 The third day is Wednesday.

Homework

Complete the sentences. Gápplerdi toliqtirirñ.

- What's the first _____ month of the year? It's January.
- What's the _____ month of the year? It's February.
- What's the _____ month of the year? It's March.
- What's the _____ month of the year? It's May.
- What's the _____ month of the year? It's August.
- What's the _____ month of the year? It's November.
- What's the _____ month of the year? It's December.

Lesson 3 We must do our homework.

Classwork

4a Look, read and complete.

I cannot _____ and _____.
 I must _____ and _____.

Classwork and homework

4b Look, read and complete.

Daddy said:

Don't _____.

You must _____.

Mum said:

Don't _____.

You must _____.



Homework

Look at Activity 3. Write 2 sentences with must and 2 with mustn't. 3-shiniǵwǵa qarań. «Must» penen, „mustn't“ penen de 2 gáp qurań.

Lesson 4 On Thursday I...

Classwork

3a Complete your diary.

Homework

Do the crossword. Krossvordti sheshiń.

Monday	Friday
Tuesday	Saturday
Wednesday	Sunday
Thursday	

		?						
		1						
2								
3								
	4							
5								
6								

- 1 It's the eighth month of the year.
- 2 It's the seventh day of the week.
- 3 It's the fourth day of the week.

- 4 It's the sixth day of the week.
- 5 It's the fourth month of the year.
- 6 It's the fifth month of the year.
- ? It's the _____

Lesson 5 School subjects

Homework

Complete the sentences. Gáplerdi toliqtırıń.

- 1 I like _____ because it is _____.
- 2 I like _____ because it is _____.
- 3 I don't like _____ because it is _____.
- 4 I don't like _____ because it is _____.

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 I like It's fun.

Homework

1 Choose a day and write your timetable.

Bir kúndi taňlap, óz sabaq kesterizdi jazıń.

(Day) _____
 My first lesson is _____
 My second lesson is _____
 My third _____
 My fourth _____
 My _____

2 Copy and complete. Gápkerdi kóshirip alıń hám tolıqtırń.

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. Sorawlarǵa sáykes juwaplardı tabıń.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1 How many lessons do you have on Friday? | a No, it's boring. |
| 2 Is geography your favourite subject? | b No, it's maths. |
| 3 Is your first lesson English today? | c Six. |

Lesson 2 What time is it?

Homework

1a Look and draw.

Qarań hám saatlardıń súwretin soǵırń.

1 e.g.  3 

2  4 

1b Look and write.

Qarań hám waqıtlardı jazırń.

1  e.g. 3 

2  4 

1c Read, draw and write. Oqırń, saatlardıń súwretin soǵırń hám jazırń.

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. 

Classwork and homework

Lesson 3



Midday? Midnight?

Homework

Copy and complete the sentences. Gáplerdi kóshirip alıń hám tolıqtırń.

In the morning I _____

In the afternoon I _____

In the evening I _____

I go to school _____

What time is it? It's _____

My friend and I play football _____

Lesson 4 Do you like it?

Homework

1a Match. Sózlerge sáykes juwaplardı tabırń.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1 have lunch | a baslaw |
| 2 have a break | b túsleniw |
| 3 have lessons | c sabaqtı bóliw, oqıw |
| 4 begin | d tawısıw, tamamlaw |
| 5 end | e tánepiske shıǵıw |

1b Check your answers in the Wordlist.

Juwabırızdı sózlikten tekseriń.

Lesson 5 When does the school start?

Homework

1 Answer the questions. Sorawlarǵa juwap beriń.

- 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.

Germaniya mektepleri haqqında 2 tuwrı hám 2 natuwrı gáp jazırń.

e.g. *In Germany children have lessons in the morning and in the afternoon.*

3 Write in order. Gáplerdi reti boyınsha jazırń.

e.g. *Fred likes school.*

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a She likes music too. | e But he is not a pupil; he is four. |
| b Fred has a sister Betsy. | f She does not like maths. |
| c Fred likes school. | g She is a pupil in the fifth class. |
| d Betsy likes literature and history. | |

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 Classroom things

Homework

1 Complete the sentences. Write about your classroom.

Gáplerdı toliqtırń, óz klasıńız haqqında jazırń

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. Bir klastı tańlap, ol haqqında 4 gáp jazırń.

Bólmeniń atın jazbań

Lesson 2 Lucy's pen is blue.

Homework

Write the sentences. Use "his/her". "His/her"den paydalanıp gáp qurań.

1) The girl's ball is orange. *e.g. Her ball is orange.* _____

2) The boy's ball is white. _____

3) Kamola's bag is pink. _____

4) Jasur's pencil is brown. _____

5) Setora's eraser is red. _____

6) Bobur's eraser is black. _____

Lesson 3 It's my book.

Classwork

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

1) Where's _____ book, Aziz? Is this _____ book?

No, it's Ulugbek's book.

2) Madina has a green bag. _____ bag is nice.

3) My brother bought a new car. _____ car is black.

4) Where's my sister's bag? It's not _____ bag.

_____ bag is red and pink.

Homework

Complete the sentences. Use: your, my, his.

"Your, my, his"den paydalanıp gáp qurań.

Classwork and homework

Aziz: Kamol, is it _____ rucksack?

Kamol: No. _____ rucksack is black and white.

Aziz: Where's _____ rucksack?

Kamol: Look ... is it _____ rucksack?

Aziz: No, it's Davron's rucksack. It's black and orange. _____ rucksack is brown.

Lesson 4 This – that, these – those

Homework

Answer the questions. Sorawlarğa juwap beriń.

e.g. Madina's hair is brown.

- 1 Whose hair is brown?
- 2 Whose hair is blond?
- 3 Whose hair is black?
- 4 Whose eyes are green?
- 5 Whose eyes are blue?
- 6 Whose eyes are black?
- 7 Whose eyes are grey?

	hair	eyes
Anna	blond	green
John	red	blue
Dilnoza	black	brown
Madina	brown	black
Timur	brown	grey

Lesson 5 Our school is old but nice.

Classwork

4b Complete the sentences.

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

- 1) Her school is in London but our school is in _____
- 2) Her first lesson is at 9.15 but our first lesson _____
- 3) She has four lessons in the morning and two in the afternoon but we have _____
- 4) She can sing French songs but we can _____
- 5) She has a lot of French books but we have _____

Homework

Write a letter to Iris.
Describe your school.
Svetağa xat jazıń.
Mektebińizdi súwretleń.

Dear Iris,

.....
.....

Please write to me.

Love,.....
.....

Lesson 6 Project

Classwork

2 Listen and complete the sentences.

e.g. Sally is in the garden. Sally is playing with her sister's _____
She doesn't go to _____ She cannot _____ but she can _____

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 I usually wake up at ...

Homework

1 Write the sentences in order. Gáplerdi tártip boyınsha jazıń.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 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. Bul waqıtlarda ne islew yaki islemew kerekligin jazıń.

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. "S/he" ushın gáplerdi tolıqtırń.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| e.g. I clean the table. _____ | She cleans the table. |
| 1 I teach English. | She _____ English. |
| 2 We come home at 2 o'clock. | He _____ home at 1 o'clock. |
| 3 We often watch TV. | She often _____ TV. |
| 4 You never play football. | He never _____ football. |
| 5 They always brush their teeth. | He _____ his teeth. |
| 6 I do my homework. | She _____ her homework. |
| 7 I get up at 7 o'clock. | He _____ up at 7 o'clock. |
| 8 We have a break for lunch. | She _____ a break for lunch. |
| 9 I eat biscuits for lunch. | She _____ biscuits for lunch. |
| 10 I finish my lunch at 12.30. | He _____ his lunch at 12.30. |
| 11 They leave school at 1.45. | She _____ school at 1.45. |

2 Write six sentences.

Altı gáp jazıń.

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

	always		sometimes	
	I	my friend	I	my friend
clean my room	✓			✓
do my hair	✓		✓	
do homework		✓	✓	
play football/tennis			✓	✓

Classwork and homework

3 Write 3 things you and your family don't do.

— Siz hám shańaraǵıńız qılmaytuǵın 3 zat jazıń
e.g. *I don't lay the table. Salim doesn't go shopping.*

feed the animals,
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

Lesson 3 The Whitfields visit Tashkent.

Homework

1 Write what your parents, brothers and sisters do/don't do.

— Ata-anańız, aǵa-ınińız, apa-sińlińız isleytuǵın/islemeytuǵın jumıslar haqqında jazıń.

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.

— Mektepten soń ne isleysiz? Gáppler jazıń.

2 Write about your favourite sportsman or film star.

— Súyikli sportshı yaki kino juldızları haqqında jazıń.

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

Homework

1 Read the texts in Activity 5. Write a similar text about a pupil in your class. Don't write his/her name.

— 5-shınıǵıwdaǵı tekstlerdi oqıń.
Klasıslarıńız haqqında soǵan uqsas tekst jazıń, lekin onıń atın jazbań

2 Complete the sentences. Gápplerdi tolıqtırıń.

- 1) Does she like maths?
- 2) Do you get up at 5 o'clock?
- 3) _____ she watch TV?
- 4) _____ you play hockey?
- 5) _____ he read German books?
- 6) _____ they go to school on time?
- 7) _____ this pen write?

Lesson 6 Project

Homework

Write sentences about Heggy. Heggi haqqında gáppler jazıń.
e.g. *Heggy wakes up at*

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 I like playing ...

Homework

1 Write four sentences about what your family likes and doesn't like.

Shaňaraq aǵzalarınız unatatuǵın hám unatpaytuǵın zatları haqqında 4 gáp qurañ e.g. *My father likes playing draughts but my mother doesn't.*

2 Write the -ing forms of these words. Sózlerdiñ “-ing”li sózin jazıñ.

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.

- playing chess e.g. *Rustam*
- collecting cards
- writing poems
- collecting coins

- doing puzzles
- playing computer games
- taking photos
- playing draughts

Homework

1 Write Aziz's letter to Lucy about his hobbies.

Ázizdiñ atınan onıñ súyikli shınıǵıwları haqqında Lyusige xat jazıñ.

2 Complete the sentences. Bulttaǵı sózlerden paydalanıp, gáplerdi tolıqtırñ.

e.g. My granny likes sewing.

I like _____ letters.

I don't like _____ early.

Does he like _____ English?

He likes _____ puzzles.

I don't like _____.

Ali likes _____ chess.

Aziz doesn't like _____ maths.

Does your brother like _____ tennis?

He doesn't like _____ his homework.

get up,
sew, write, play,
draw, speak,
do

Lesson 3 Do you like singing?

Homework

1 Complete the questions with “do”, “does” and the right words.

Sorawlardı “do”, “does” hám sáykes sózler menen tolıqtırñ.

e.g. *Does she like cycling? Do you like doing puzzles?*

1) _____ she _____ roller-skating?

2) _____ you _____ the long-jump?

3) _____ you _____ cards?

4) _____ she _____ a kite?

5) _____ you _____ fishing?

6) _____ she _____ a rope?

7) _____ you _____ the high-jump?

8) _____ she _____ a skateboard?

2 Write a quiz for your friend. Use Activities 4a, 4b and 4c as a model.

Dostınıñız ushın sorawnama dúziñ. 3-sabaqtaǵı 4a, 4b hám 4c shınıǵıwlarınan úlgi retinde paydalanıñ

Classwork and homework

Lesson 4 I like music.

Classwork

5b Work in pairs. Complete the dialogue.

A: What do you do in the evening?

B: I _____.

A: What kind of music do you like?

B: I _____. What about you?

A: I _____.

B: I do too. / I don't.

listen to,
watch TV, play, radio,
CD, pop, jazz, rock,
classical music, the guitar,
the rubob, the doira,
the piano, the dutor,
the saxophone



6b Write about Lucy.

_____ likes _____, but she doesn't like _____.

_____ is Whitney Houston.

_____ likes _____ to music.

Homework

1 Complete the letter. Xattı tamamlań .

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. Shańaraq aǵzalarńızdan sorap, kesteni toltırń. e.g. What music do you like, Mum?

name	jazz	pop	Uzbek classical music	classical music	rock
e.g. Mum	x	✓	✓	x	x

2b Write sentences. Gápler jazıń.

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.

Shańaraq aǵzalarńızdan qaysı baǵdarlama hám kanallardı unatatuǵınń sorap jazıń.

family	channel	programmes	likes	doesn't like
e.g. Mum	Yoshlar	Music, Tahlilnoma, Comedy Films	✓	

1b Write sentences. Gápler jazıń.

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

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 Pets

Homework

1 Write sentences with “have/has”. “Have/has”dan paydalanıp, gáp qurań.

e.g. Murod has two cats.



Laziz _____

Asila and Komila _____

Sardor’s father _____ and _____

Rasul _____ and _____



2 Write the correct sentences. Tuwri gáp qurań.

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.

Súwretlerge qarap, xatti toliqtirń.

Dear Lucy

Thank you for your letter. I like it.

We like _____s. We have a big farm.

We have _____ animals on our farm. We have three _____ and three _____, two _____ and four _____, five _____ and two _____.

Madina and I have three _____ and four _____, a _____ and seven _____.

Aziz and Davron have two _____ and eight _____, a _____ and three _____.

The dog’s name is Olapar.

My father has a _____ and a _____.

Please write to me soon.

Love

Sabina



2a Read, guess and write. Oqıp, haywandı tabırń hám onırń atın jazırń.

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.

Sherigińiz tabırı ushın 3a shınıǵwdaǵıday qanday da bir haywan haqqında jazırń.

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.

Haywanlardı qay dárejede bilesiz. Tuwrı gáppler ushın T, natuwrı gáppler ushın F dep belgileń

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Kittens are young cats. | 5 Dogs are old puppies. |
| 2 Rabbits can bite. | 6 Rabbits can sing. |
| 3 Dogs often meow. | 7 Donkeys do not have ears. |
| 4 Dogs and cats can be friends. | 8 Geese are always noisy. |

2a Read the text. Tekstti oqıń.

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. Sorawlarǵa juwap jazıń.

- 1 What animals did the mouse see? *Bala tıshqan qanday haywanlardı kórdi?*
- 2 Why did the father mouse want to show the cat to his son?
Ne ushın ata tıshqan balasına pıshıqtı kórsetpekshi boldı?
- 3 Was the mouse right? Does the cat say "Woof-woof"?
Bala tıshqan haq pa? Pıshıq "waw, waw" dedi me?

Lesson 4 I 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 to _____ his _____. He has a dog, a cat, and hens. Aziz must _____ the dog two times a day and take him _____ every morning and evening. There is _____ in the fridge for the _____ and _____ for the _____. The hens eat _____.

Classwork and homework

Homework

1 Write the dialogue between Nodira and her mother.

1. Nadira hám onıń anası ortasındaǵı dialogtı jazıń.

I like animals. / Can I have a pet? / OK. This birthday you can have a small dog. / A dog. / What pet do you want? / You must keep him clean and take him for a walk. / Don't forget.

Nodira: I like animals. Can I have a pet?

Mother: _____

Nodira: _____

Mother: _____

2 Write sentences. 2. Gápler jazıń.

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. →↘↙

Jigirma bir haywan tabırń hám jazıń.

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

2 Complete the words. Sózlerdi tolıqtırń.

1) h _ _ r _ _ _

2) _ _ _ b _ _ _ t

3) s _ _ _ e _ _

4) _ _ _ _ _ ck

5) _ _ o _ _ _ ey

6) t _ _ _ k _ _ _

7) _ _ _ _ _ l _ _ ng

8) r _ _ _ _ s _ _ _ _

9) _ _ _ tt _ _ _

10) _ _ _ dgeh _ _ _

11) t _ _ rt _ _ _ _ e

12) p _ _ _ let

13) _ _ _ _ il

14) _ _ _ pp _ _

15) _ _ ou _ _ _

16) _ _ oldfi _ _ _

3 Find and write the odd word. Logikalıq jaqtan sáykes kelmeǵen sózdi tawıp jazıń.

1 donkey goat sheep rooster

3 goose rooster horse turkey

2 pig horse cow duck

4 rabbit cow donkey fish

4 What pet animals are popular in Uzbekistan? Write them.

Ózbekistanda qaysı súykimli haywanlar belgili? Olardı jazıń.

Great Britain and the USA	Uzbekistan
cats	
dogs	
hors-	
es	

birds

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 Habitat is home.

Homework

1 Find and write eight animals. ↓→

— Segiz haywan atin tawırń hám olardı jazırń.

2 Choose an animal and write about it. Do not write the name. Qálegen haywandı tańlap, ol haqqında jazırń. Onıń atın jazbań

e.g. *They are green. They are big. They live in Australia. They live in water. They have four legs and a long tail. They eat fish. They like eating humans too!*

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

Lesson 2 What can animals do?

Classwork

3c Write T for True or F for False.

- 1 Wolves were Mowgli's family.
- 2 Sher Khan was his friend.
- 3 Balu was a black panther.
- 4 Mowgli looked like a wolf.
- 5 Bagira looked after Mowgli.
- 6 The snake wanted to eat Mowgli up.
- 7 Mowgli didn't like the tiger.
- 8 Mowgli liked to live in the jungle.

Homework

1 Complete the sentences. Gáplerdi tolıqtırń.

- 1 Monkeys can _____ but they can't _____.
- 2 Ducks can _____ but they can't _____.
- 3 Tigers ca _____ but they can't _____.
- 4 Gazelles can _____ but they can't _____.

2 Read and complete the sentences. Use these words:

— Gáplerdi oqırń hám toltırń. Bul sózlerden paydalanıń:

The mountains in _____ are beautiful.

There are a lot of _____ there. In the

mountains there are a lot of small animals, snakes, birds and _____ butterflies too. It is very cold in the mountains in _____.

Not many big animals live there. It is a _____ for wild goats and sheep, hyenas and bears.

habitat,
Uzbekistan, flowers,
winter, beautiful

Lesson 3 At the zoo

Classwork

3c Read, copy and complete. Use is/are.

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

The ducks _____ listening to music. The little tigers _____ playing with the bear. The snake _____ singing to the lion. The monkeys _____ dancing. The little wolves _____ playing football. The bear _____ playing with little tigers. The gazelles _____ roller-skating. The crocodile _____ reading.

Classwork and homework

Homework

1 Write sentences. Gáplerdi jazıń.

- 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. U'iken pıshıqlar atın jazıń.

e.g. a lion

3 Complete the story in Activity 4. 4-shınıgıwdağı gúrrindi jazıp tolıqtırıń.

Lesson 4 Dangerous animals

Classwork

2c Match the animals and activities.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1) an elephant | a) climb |
| 2) zebras | b) eat |
| 3) deer | c) fly |
| 4) a monkey | d) eat |
| 5) a lion | e) get washed |
| 6) birds | f) swim |
| 7) a crocodile | g) run |

3b Listen and complete.

Class of animals	Big/ Small	Eats	Habitat

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

Homework

1 Write the questions to the answers.

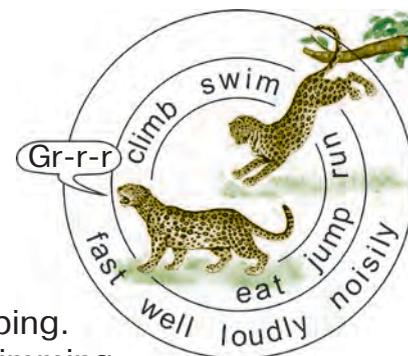
Juwaplarǵa sorawlar jazıń.

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. Tekstti oqıp, sorawlarǵa juwap berıń.

- 1) Which pets do people usually have?
- 2) Which dangerous animals do people sometimes keep?
- 3) Where do people keep them?
- 4) Do you want to have a wildlife pet?



People's dangerous pets

People like to have pets. A lot of people keep cats, dogs, goldfish and canaries. But some people want to keep dangerous animals in their homes and yards: monkeys, crocodiles, tigers, lions, bears, snakes, big lizards and other wildlife. We must not keep wildlife in our homes. It is dangerous. These animals can attack you. They must live in their habitat.

Classwork and homework

Lesson 5 How long can animals live?

Homework

1a Complete the sentences with verbs in Past Simple.

Qawsırma ishindegi feyillerdiń ótken máhál forması menen gáplerdi tolıqtırın.

e.g. Jackie was (be) a little monkey.

Children _____ (give) him sweets. Jackie's mother _____ (say) to the zoo keeper, "We don't give him sweets". The zoo keeper _____ (write) a sign. The children _____ (see) the sign on the cage. Jackie _____ (be) a clever monkey.

1b Number the pictures. Súwretlerdi nomerleń.



2 Read and answer the questions. Teksti oqıp, sorawlarǵa juwap berin.

- 1 Where are the tugai forests?
- 2 Which animals live in the tugai?

There are tugai forests near the Syr Darya, Amu Darya and Zarafshan rivers. There are deer in the tugai. When you are in the tugai you can't see the wild animals. They don't like people. They run fast. But you can sometimes see birds, wild ducks, frogs, hedgehogs and beautiful butterflies. Usually the snakes in the tugai are not poisonous, but there are a lot of mosquitoes!

Unit 10 Lesson 4

Activity 2d Work in pairs.

Find five differences.

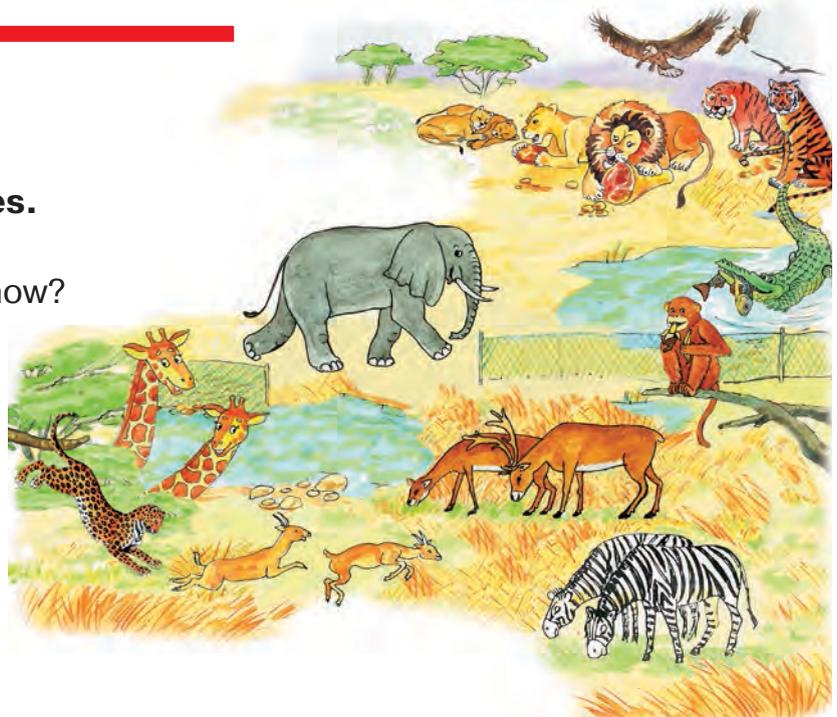
Pupil B: Look at this picture.

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

A: No, it isn't.

B: Is it getting washed now?

A: Yes, it is.

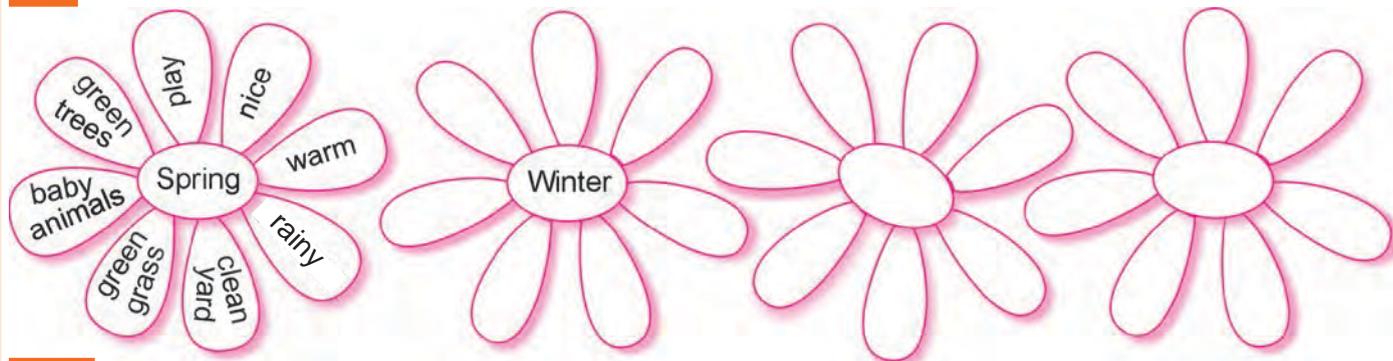


Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 My favourite season

Classwork

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



Homework

1 Write about your mother's or your father's favourite season but don't write the season. Áke yaki anańızdıń jaqsı kórgen máwsimi haqqında jazıń, biraq máwsim atın jazbań. e.g. It is hot. We can swim and sunbathe.

2 Read and name the seasons. Oqırń hám máwsimler atın jazıń.
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

A

Dear Janet

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

Love

Susan

B

Dear Kevin

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

Love

John

C

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

D

Lesson 2 Summer holidays are fun!

Homework

1 Read and choose the correct words. Oqırń hám sáykes sózlerdi tańlań.

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

Classwork and homework

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.

Britaniyalı dostiñizğa Ózbekistanniñ jaz máwsimi haqqında xat jazıń.

Lesson 3 Autumn

Homework

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

“First, second, third” sózlerinen paydalanıp gápkerdi tolıqtırń.

June is the _____ month of summer. Monday is the _____ day of the week. October is the _____ month of autumn. August is the _____ month of summer. Tuesday is the _____ day of the week.

2 Read and write the verbs in Past Simple.

Oqıń hám qawsırma ishindeki feyillerdi ótken máhálde jazıń.

A big black dragon (live) in the mountains. There was a village near the mountains. One day the dragon attacked the people in the village. The people (give) a lot of food to the dragon. The dragon (eat) the food, but it attacked the village. The people (give) their cows, sheep, goats and horses to the dragon. The dragon (eat) the animals and attacked the village. The people (give) the most beautiful girl to the dragon. There was a young and strong boy. He (want) to help the girl. He (attack) the dragon and killed it. They (come) to the village. The people (be) happy.

Lesson 4 Winter days

Classwork

4a Write the sentences.

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



Lola



Shuhrat



Azamat



Nelly



Sally



Bob

January 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30	February 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27	March 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26	April 3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30
May 1 8 15 22 29 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	June 5 12 19 26 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	July 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30	August 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27
September 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24	October 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 1 8 15 22 29	November 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 5 12 19 26	December 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31

Homework

1 Write.

The eighteenth of April. e.g. 18 April

The eleventh of September. _____

The twenty-first of December. _____

The thirtieth of January. _____

The twelfth of November. _____

The twenty-eighth of June. _____

The third of July. _____

The twenty-fifth of April. _____

2 Write 5 sentences about your favourite season. Do not write the season.

Jaqsı kórgen máwsiminiz haqqında 5 gáp jazıń. Máwsim atın jazbań.

Classwork and homework

Lesson 5 Spring is coming.

Homework

1 Choose the right word. Sáykes keliwshi sózdi tañlañ.

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. Sorawlardı jazıñ.

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.

Bas háriplerdi jazıp, gáplerdegi qátelerdi durıslañ.

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.

Gáplerdi durs tártipte jazıñ

e.g. 1f Hello, Nancy.

a Oh, it's winter in Australia. It's cold. I'm at home.

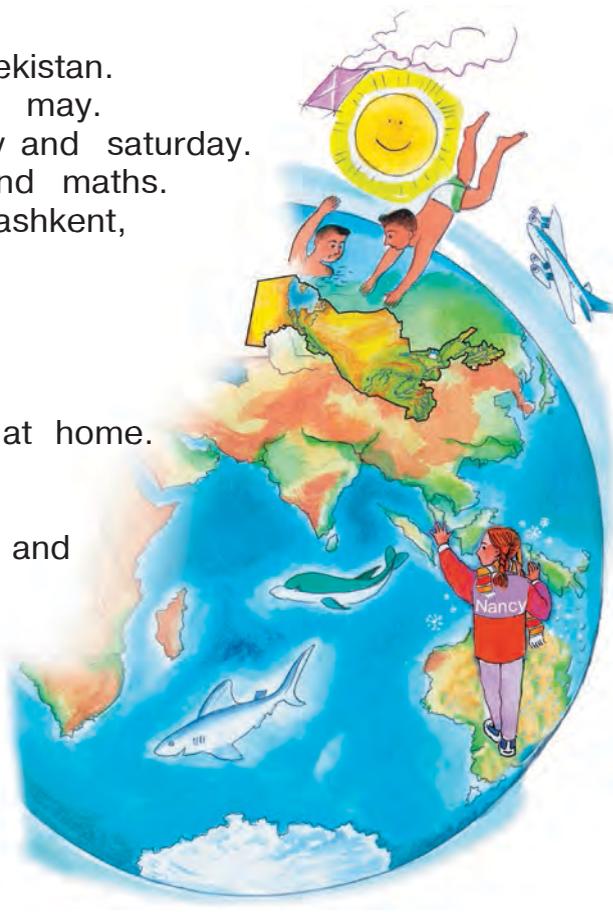
b Hello Rustam. How is Tashkent?

c Thanks.

d Great! It's summer. We eat ice cream and swim. What about you?

e Come and visit us in Tashkent.

f Hello, Nancy.



Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 What's the weather like?

Homework

- 1 Watch today's programme or read the newspaper or listen to the radio. Find out the weather forecast for tomorrow.** Búgingi televiziyalıq baǵdarlamalardı baqlań, gazeta oqıń yaqı radio tırlań. Erteńgi hawa-rayı maǵlıwmatların bilip alıń.
e.g. It's an icy day. It's snowy. It's cold.

2a Read the dialogue. Dialogtı oqıń.

- 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. Naduris gáplerdi durıslań.

- e.g. It's the first day of winter.

It's the first day of pring.

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?**

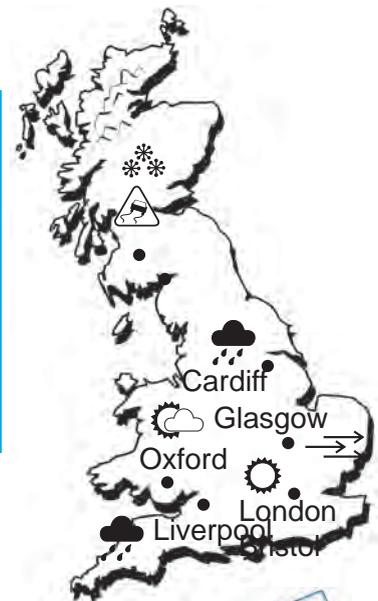
Hawa-rayına tán 13 sóz tawıń, olardı jazıń. Jáne de kóbirek sóz taba alasız ba? →↓↗↘

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

- 2 Look at the map of England, Scotland and Wales. Write the weather.** Angliya, Shotlandiya

hám Uels kartasına qarap, hawa-rayın jazıń.

e.g. *It's sunny in London.*



Lesson 3 What's the temperature?

Homework

- Look at the example. Draw thermometers and write sentences.**

Úlgige qarap, termometrler sızıń hám gápler jazıń.

-5C° 40C° 20C° -10C° 0C° 9C° -12C°

e.g. *The temperature is minus five.*



Classwork and homework

Lesson 4 Seasons and weather

Homework

1a Read and write four sentences about Samarkand and Khorezm.

Oqırñ. Samarqand hám Xorezm haqqında tórt gáp jazırñ.

Samarkand

the weather	summer	dry, hot, 28° - 32° in July, 20° - 24° in the mountains
	spring	rainy
	winter	cold, often there is snow, -2° in January, -8° in the mountains
	autumn	warm and rainy, cool in October and November
sunny days	269	

Khorezm

the weather	summer	very hot, dry, about 37° in July
	spring	rainy in March and April
	winter	cold, freezing, there is no snow, -5° in January
	autumn	warm in September, rainy and cool in October and November
sunny days	200	

1b Write four sentences about your home town.

Ana qalańız haqqında tórt gáp jazırñ.

Lesson 5 Stormy weather

Homework

Look at the table and write about:

Kestege qarań hám tómendegiler haqqında jazırñ:

- the season and weather** máwsim hám hawa-rayı
- what people do/don't do** adamlar ne isleydi/islemeydi
- how people feel** adamlar ózlerin qalay sezedi



fun, nice,
boring,
interesting

season	weather	activities
summer	always hot	swim, play football
autumn	warm, often rains, wind, duststorm, sometimes hailstorm, thunderstorm, hail, cool and cold	eat a lot of fruit, don't swim
winter	cold, freezing, often cloudy, foggy, sometimes sunny and warm, snow, rain, never hot	play snowballs, walk in the morning, skate, ski, don't play football
spring	usually warm, often rains, wind, thunderstorm, sometimes hailstorm, hail and snow, warm	collect flowers, work on a farm, fly kites, feed animals with grass

e.g. *In summer it is always hot. People go swimming and play football. They feel happy because it is fun.*

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 I like Navruz.

Homework

1 Write what your family do at Navruz.

Nawruzda shańaraq aǵzalarńız neler isleytuǵını haqqında jazıń e.g. At Navruz we go to the park.

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the cloud.

Gáplerdi bult ishindegi sózler menen toltırń.

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.

Dostıńız ushın otkritka isleń hám jazıń.

e.g.

To Sabina
Happy Birthday!
Love
Lucy



Lesson 2 Come and stay with us.

Homework

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the cloud.

Gáplerdi bult ishindegi sózler menen toltırń.

palov, Navruz, like, mother, traditional, sweets

At _____ my father cooks special food. He is good at cooking _____. We eat a cake and _____ with tea. My _____ cooks sumalak. It is a _____ dish at Navruz. We _____ it very much.



2 Write a letter to your friend about Hayt.

Dostıńızǵa Hayt bayramı haqqında xat jazıń.

e.g.

Dear ...
At Hayt we ...

Lesson 3 Navruz in Bukhara

Homework

1 Write about your home town. Tuwılıp ósken qalańız haqqında jazıń.

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. Sorawlarǵa juwap jazıń.

- 1 What does your city/town/village look like at Navruz?
- 2 What do you like doing at Navruz?
- 3 What does your mother cook well?



Classwork and homework

Lesson 4 Fun in April

Homework

Read about Fluffy and answer the questions. Flaffi haqqında oqıq; sorawlarğa juwap berıń.

- 1 How does Fluffy feel? Why?
- 2 Is it a true story?



The weather is bad. It is cold and snowy. Fluffy, the polar bear is sad. She looks at her mother and says, "Mum, am I a polar bear?"

"Yes, of course you are, my dear. You are a beautiful polar bear."

"Are you sure, mum?"

"Of course I'm sure. You are snow-white (like a snow), you can swim in the cold water, you can walk on the ice. I'm sure you are a polar bear. Why do you ask?"

Fluffy says, "Because I'm freezing cold."

Lesson 5 May Day holiday

Classwork

4 Put the words in order.

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

- 1 in/is/a holiday/May Day/England. _____
- 2 May Day/On/young/people/to/their homes/take flowers. _____
- 3 sing/spring/They/songs. _____
- 4 Children/round/dance/a maypole. _____
- 5 make/a/The ribbons/bright/picture. _____
- 6 a lot/Not/of people/it/do/now. _____

Homework

1 Find 10 words. 10 sóz tabıń.

2 Make a poster "Celebrations in England and Uzbekistan." Draw and write. Angliya hám Ózbekistan bayramları atlı plakat tayarlań, sızıń hám jazıń.

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

Grammatikalıq maǵlıwmatlar

1) Atlıq (Noun)

Predmettiń atın bildirip, *kim?* (*who?*) hám *ne?* (*what?*) sorawlarınıń birewine juwap beriwshi sóz shaqabı atlıq delinedi. Atlıq artikllar menen qollanıwı múmkin. Inglis tilinde atlıqlar ataw hám iyelik sepliklerge iye: student (ataw seplik) *student's* (iyelik seplik).

Atlıqlar sanalatuǵın hám sanalmaytuǵın atlıqlarǵa bólinedi. Sanalatuǵın atlıqlar *book, car, chair* sıyaqlı sózler bolıp, olar sanay alatuǵın zatlardıń atları. Usıǵan bola biz *one car, two books, three chairs* dep aytıwımız múmkin. Olar birlikte (*a cat, one book*) yaki kóplikte (*two chairs, a lot of books*) bolıwı múmkin. Birliktegi atlıqlardan keyin feyiller birlikte, kópliktegi atlıqlardan keyin bolsa feyiller kóplik túrinde qollanıladı: *This book is boring. These books are interesting.*

Sanalmaytuǵın atlıqlar *rice, water* sıyaqlı sózler bolıp, olar biz sanay almaytuǵın zatlar bolıp tabıladı. Biz *rice* dewimiz múmkin, biraq *one rice* dep ayta almaymız. Sonıń ushın sanalmaytuǵın atlıqlar tek birlik túrinde bolıp, olardan keyin feyiller birlik túrinde qollanıladı.

Atlıqlarda kóplik

Atlıqlardıń kóplik túri olardıń birlik túrine -s yaki -es qosımtasın qosıw jolı menen payda boladı hám atlıqlar aldında qollanılgan anıq emes artikl túsirilip qaldırıladı.

Birlik	Kóplik
<i>a banana</i> — banan	<i>bananas</i> — bananlar
<i>a cat</i> — pıshıq	<i>cats</i> — pıshıqlar
<i>an orange</i> — apelsin	<i>oranges</i> — apelsinler

Kóplik jalǵawı -s yaki -es qosımtası atlıqlarǵa tómenдеgi kestede keltirilgen qaǵıydalarǵa muwapıq qosıladı hám túrlishe aytiladı:

1.	<i>k, p, t</i> den keyin	-s	[s]	<i>cat — cats; cap — caps</i>
2.	<i>b, d, g, l, m, n, r, v, w</i> den keyin		[z]	<i>pen — pens; dog — dogs</i>
3.	únlilerden keyin	-es	[iz]	<i>boy — boys</i>
4.	<i>-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -tch</i> den keyin			<i>class — classes; box — boxes</i>
5.	<i>-se, -ce, -ze, -ge, -o</i> den keyin	-s		<i>horse — horses; page — pages</i>
6.	<i>-f, -fe</i> den keyin	-es	[vz]	<i>wolf — wolves; calf — calves</i> <i>shelf — shelves</i>
7.	undosh + y den keyin	-ies	[iz]	<i>canary — canaries; puppy — puppies; hobby — hobbies</i>

Inglis tilinde jáne sonday atlıqlar bar, olardıń kóplik túri sóz túbiriniń ózgeriwi menen jasaladı: *man-men, woman-women, child-children, goose-geese, foot-feet.*

Jáne sonday atlıqlar bar, olardıń birliǵi hám kópligi birdey: *fish-fish, sheep-sheep, deer-deer, hair-hair.*

2) Artikl (Article)

Artikl inglis tiline tán bolıp, olar atlıq sózlerdiń aldında qollanıladı. Qaraqalpaq tilinde bolsa bunday sóz dizbegi joq.

Artikldiń eki túri bar: 1) anıq emes artikl — *a, an*; 2) anıq artikl — *the*.

Dawıssız sesler (máselen, *b, c, d, f, g, h*) aldınan *a* anıq emes artikli qollanıladı: *a book, a coat, a house, a letter.* Dawıslı sesler (máselen, *a, e, i, o, u*) aldınan *an* anıq emes artikli qollanıladı: *an address, an egg, an idea, an old house.*

Yadda saqlan! *a/an* tek ǵana birliktegi sanalatuǵın atlıqlar aldında qollanıladı. Olar kópliktegi hám sanalmaytuǵın atlıqlardıń aldında qollanılmaydı.

Anıq emes artikl		Anıq artikl
a [ə]	an [ən]	the [ðə]
<p>Anıq emes artikl tómendegi jaǵdaylarda qollanıladı:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – birliktegi atlıqlar menen: <i>a cat, a zebra, an eye, an orange</i> – bir nárese haqqında birinshi márte aytılganda: <i>This is a book.</i> – <i>have (has); there is</i> den keyin keletuǵın birliktegi sanalatuǵın atlıqlar menen: <i>I have a brother. There is a ball.</i> – bir nárese/kimniń qanday nárese/kim ekenligi aytılganda: <i>He is a nice man.</i> – birewdiń kásibin aytqanda: <i>My father is a teacher.</i> 		<p>Anıq artikl tómendegi jaǵdaylarda qollanıladı:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – qatarlıq sanlardıń aldında: <i>the first, the second, the third</i> – birinshi márte aytılgan nárese gápte tákirar-lansa: <i>The book is good.</i> – sóylewshi gáp bolıp atırǵan nárseni tıńlawshı biledi dep oylaǵanda: <i>Open the window please.</i> – kelbetlikniń arttırıw dárejesi aldınan: <i>the fastest train</i> – saz-ásbapları menen: <i>the guitar</i>
Artikldiń qollanılmaytuǵın jaǵdayları		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Adam hám orın atları aldında artikl qollanılmaydı: <i>Uzbekistan, England, Zafar.</i> – Kópliktegi atlıqlardıń aldında artikl qollanılmaydı, m-n.: <i>Cats and dogs are animals.</i> 		

3) Atlıqlardıń iyelik sepligi (Possessive case)

Atlıqlardıń iyelik sepligi (-'s) kóbinese adam hám haywandı bildiriwshi atlıqlardıń keynine qosılıp, iyeliklikti, tiyislilikni bildiredi hám qaraqalpaq tilindegi “-nıń” qosımtasına tuwrı keledi: *John's bike (Jonning velosipedi); the dog's tail (itning dumı).*

Atlıqlardıń iyelik sepligi (-'s) birlik hám kópligi -s/-es menen jasalmaytuǵın atlıqlardıń kóplik túrine (másele, *men, women, children, people*) qosıladı: *the boy's house, Chris's birthday, the children's park.*

Kópligi -s/-es menen jasalatuǵın atlıqlardıń kópliginen keyin bolsa tek ǵana “ ’ ” apostrofi qosıladı: *my parents' bedroom, her friends' school.*

Salıstıramız: the student's books (studenttiń kitapları)
the students' books (studentlerdiń kitapları)

4) Kelbetlik (Adjective)

Bad, big, boring, good, interesting, new, old, small sıyaqlı sózler kelbetlik bolıp esaplanadı. Kelbetlikler adam yaki buyımlardıń belgisin, ózgesheligin bildirip, *qanday? qaysı?* degen sorawlarǵa juwap beredi. Olar atlıqlardan aldın qollanıladı: *a big^{kelbetlik} house^{atlıq}.*

Kelbetlikler atlıqlardıń birlik hám kóplik túrine qarap ózgermeydi: *a fast car; fast cars.* Atlıqlar aldında birneshe kelbetlik kelgende aralarına and dánekeri jumsalmaydı: *a big bad wolf* (biraq *a big and bad wolf* emas). Sonday-aq, olardıń qollanıw tártibi tómendegishe boladı: **1)** san; **2)** ólshem; **3)** forma; **4)** reń; **5)** millet; **6)** material.

Másele: *My robot has three large round black eyes.*

Kelbetlikler *be, become, get, look, feel* sıyaqlı feyillerden keyin de qollanıwı múmkin, m-n.: *The water is cold. She looks happy. I feel hot/happy/angry/sad.*

Bul feyillerden keyin birneshe kelbetlikler isletilse, bul kelbetliklerdiń aqırǵı ekewi ortasında *and* baylanıstırwshısı qollanıladı: *He was tall, dark and handsome.*

Ayırım kelbetlikler atlıqqa “-y” qosımtasın qosıw menen jasalıwshı hám múmkin, m-n.: *rain+y=rainy, cloud+y=cloudy, sun+ny=sunny, ice+y=icy.*

Kelbetlikniń dárejeleri

Inglis tilinde kelbetliklerdiń úsh dárejesi bar: *jay, salıstırw hám arttırw.*

Kelbetlikniń jay dárejesi olarǵa heshqanday qosımtasız dáslepki forması bolıp esaplanadı: *nice, green, old, young, tall, strong, beautiful, fast, slow, hungry, sad* hám t.b.

Kelbetlikniń salıstırw dárejesi: *-er, more, than*

Qanday da bir zatti, shaxstı hám t.b.dı basqa bir zat, shaxs hám t.b. menen salıstırw ushın kelbetlikniń salıstırw dárejesi qollanıladı. Bir yaki eki buwınlı kelbetlikniń jay dárejesine “-er” qosımtasın qosıw yaki eki hám onnan artıq buwınlı kel-

betlikler aldına “more” sózin qollanıw arqalı kelbetliktiń salıstırıw dárejesi jasaladı. Salıstırıw dárejesindegi kelbetliklerden keyin “than” dánekeri qollanıladı hám de basqa nárese hám basqalar salıstırıladı.

Salıstırıw dárejesi qaraqalpaq tilinde “-ıraq” dep awdarıladı misalı: *taller – bálentirek, longer – uzınraq, more beautiful – sulıwraq.*

-er tómenqilerge jalǵanadı:	more tómenqiler aldında qollanıladı:
1. bir buwınlı kelbetliklerge: m-n. <i>tall – taller, old – older, long – longer</i> hám t.b.;	eki buwınlı yaqı kóp buwınlı kelbetlikler aldında keledi, m-n.: <i>interesting – more interesting</i> <i>beautiful – more beautiful</i> <i>boring – more boring</i> <i>difficult – more difficult</i>
2. -y menen tamamlanatuǵın eki buwınlı kelbetliklerge: -y bul jerde -i ge ózgeredi, m-n.: <i>happy – happier, hungry – hungrier;</i>	
3. qısqa kelbetlikler bir dawıslı+bir dawıssız benen tamamlanǵan bolsa, aqırǵı dawıssız eki dawıssız seske aylanadı, m-n.: <i>hot – hotter, big – bigger.</i> Biraq, bir dawıslı+w menen tamamlanǵanda w eki márte jazılmaydı: m-n. <i>low – lower.</i>	

Kelbetliktiń arttırıw dárejesi

Bir zattı oǵan baylanıslı bolǵan pútin bir topar menen salıstırıw ushın kelbetliktiń arttırıw dárejesi qollanıladı. Ádette, bir yaqı eki buwınlı kelbetliktiń jay dárejesine “-est” qosımtasın qosıw yaqı eki hám onnan artıq buwınlı kelbetlikler aldına “most” sózin qollanıw arqalı arttırıw dárejeli kelbetlikler jasaladı. Arttırıw dárejeli kelbetlikler aldında anıq artıkl “the” qollanıladı.

Arttırıw dáreje qaraqalpaq tiline “eń” dep awdarmalanadı, máselen: *the tallest – eń bálent;* *the longest – eń uzın hám t.b.*

-est tómenqilerge jalǵanadı:	most tómenqiler aldında qollanıladı:
1. bir buwınlı kelbetliklerge: m-n. <i>cold – the coldest, big – the biggest</i> hám t.b.;	eki buwınlı yaqı kóp buwınlı kelbetlikler aldında, m-n.: <i>interesting – the most interesting</i> <i>beautiful – the most beautiful</i> <i>boring – the most boring</i> <i>difficult – the most difficult</i>
2. -y menen tamamlanatuǵın eki buwınlı kelbetliklerge. -y bul jerde -i ge ózgeredi, m-n.: <i>easy – the easiest, early – the earliest;</i>	
3. qısqa kelbetlikler bir dawıslı+bir dawıssız benen tamamlanǵan bolsa, aqırǵı dawıssız eki dawıssızǵa aylanadı m-n.: <i>hot – the hottest, big – the biggest.</i> Biraq bir dawıslı+w menen tamamlansa w eki márte jazılmaydı: m-n. <i>low – the lowest.</i>	

5) Buyırq gápler

Inglis tilinde feyildiń “to”sız formasın gáptiń basında qollanıw arqalı buyırq meyili—buyırq gápler jasaladı. Buyırq gáplerdiń bolımsız túrin jasaw ushın, tómenqidegi kestedegidey, “Don’t” bolımsız kómekshisi birinshi orınǵa qoyladı.

Bolımlı buyırq gáp	Bolımsız buyırq gáp
Go to his house. <i>Onıń úyine bar(ıń).</i> Touch it. <i>Oǵan tiy(ıń).</i> Go straight. <i>Tuwrıǵa júr(ıń).</i> Turn right. <i>Ońǵa burıl(ıń).</i> Turn left. <i>Shepke burıl(ıń).</i> Stop. <i>Toqtama(ıń).</i>	Don’t go to his house. <i>Onıń úyine barma(ń).</i> Don’t touch it. <i>Oǵan tiyme(ń).</i> Don’t go straight. <i>Tuwrıǵa júrme(ń).</i> Don’t turn right. <i>Ońǵa burılma(ń).</i> Don’t turn left. <i>Shepke burılma(ń).</i> Don’t stop. <i>Toqtama(ń).</i>

6) Sanlıq (Number)

Zatlardıń muǵdarın yaqı tártibin bildiretuǵın sózler sanlıqlar bolıp esaplanadı. Sanlıqlar sanaq san (Cardinal Numbers) hám qatarlıq sanlıqlarǵa (Ordinal Numbers) bólinedi.

Sanaq sanlar

Sanaq sanlar shaxs yaqı buyımlardıń sanın bildirip, *neshe? (how many?)* sorawına juwap beredi, m-n.: *one, two, three* hám t.b.

20 dan baslap onlıqlar hám birlikler arasına sızıqsha “ - ” qollanıladı, m-n.: *twenty-five, thirty-seven, forty-eight, fifty-four, sixty-six, seventy-nine*

1 den 100 shekem bolǵan sanaq sanlar

1–10	11–20	21–100
1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two <i>va h.k.</i>
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

100den 1000 shekem bolǵan sanaq sanlar

100 joqarı sanlıqlarda birlik hám onlıqlar aldına “and”, 120 dan baslap onlıqlar hám birlikler arasına sızıqsha “-” qollanıladı.

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

Qatarlıq sanlıqlar

Qatarlıq sanlar predmetlerdiń qatarın bildiredi hám *qaysı? neshinshi? (which?)* sorawına juwap beredi. Qatarlıq sanlar aldında anıq artıkl “*the*” qollanıladı: *the tenth, the sixth, the third.*

1, 2, 3 den basqa barlıq sanaq sanlarǵa “-th” qosımtası qosılıw arqalı qatarlıq sanlar jasaladı. *One, two, three* niń qatar sanları tómendegishe boladı: *one – the first; two – the second; three – the third.* “-th” penen qatar sanlar payda bolǵanda tómendegi sanlarda ózgerislerdi baqlaw múmkin: *five – the fifth; eight – the eighth; nine – the ninth; twelve – the twelfth.*

1 dan 100 shekem bolǵan qatar sanlar

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 <i>va h.k.</i>
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) Almasıq (Pronouns)

Atlıqtıń ornına qollanılatuǵın sózler almasıqlar dep ataladı.

Shaxslar	Betlik almasıqları	Iyelik sepligindegi almasıqlar	Tabıs, barıs sepligindegi almasıqlar	
Birlik	I	<i>I</i> (men)	<i>my</i> (meniń)	<i>me</i> (meni, maǵan)
	II	<i>you</i> (sen)	<i>your</i> (seniń)	<i>you</i> (seni, saǵan)
	III	<i>he</i> (ol)	<i>his</i> (oniń)	<i>him</i> (onı, oǵan)
		<i>she</i> (ol)	<i>her</i> (oniń)	<i>her</i> (onı, oǵan)
	<i>it</i> (ol)	<i>its</i> (oniń)	<i>it</i> (onı, oǵan)	
Kóplik	I	<i>we</i> (biz)	<i>our</i> (biziń)	<i>us</i> (bizlerdi, bizlerge)
	II	<i>you</i> (siz)	<i>your</i> (siziń)	<i>you</i> (sizlerdi sizlerge)
	III	<i>they</i> (olar)	<i>their</i> (olardıń)	<i>them</i> (olardı, olarǵa)

Siltew almasıqları: **this – these, that – those**

Jaqın turǵan zattı kórsetiwde “*this*” (bul), uzaqta turǵan zattı kórsetiwde bolsa “*that*” (áne ol, anaw) siltew almasıqlarınan paydalanıladı, m-n.:
This is a cat – Bul pıshıq. That is a dog – Anaw kúshik.

“*These*” siltew almasıǵı sóylewshiniń qasında turǵan kópliktegi zatlardı “*those*” siltew almasıǵı bolsa sóylewshiden uzaǵıraqta turǵan kópliktegi zatlardı kórsetip aytıw ushın qollanıladı. “*These*” qaraqalpaq tiline “(mine) bu ...lar” dep, “*those*” ese “(áne) o ...lar” dep awdarmalanadı, m-n.:

these photos – (mana) bul fotosúwretler; those pencils – (áne) bul qálemler

8) Predlog (Prepositions)

Inglis tilinde kóplegen perdoglar bolıp, olardıń kópshiligi birden artıq mánige iye bolǵanlıǵı sebepli quramalı predloglar bolıp esaplanadı. Bir tildegi predlog basqa bir tilde birqansha awdarmaǵa iye bolıwı múmkin.

Payt predlogları: **at, on, in, before, after**

“**at**” (...da) predlogi. Bul predlog saat waqıtların aytıwda qollanıladı, m-n.: *I get up at 6.30. I have breakfast at seven.*

“*Night, midnight, midday, a.m., p.m.*” sózleri menen “**at**” predlogı qollanıladı m-n.: *I go to bed at night. We watch cartoons at five p.m.*

Bayramlar menen hám “**at**” predlogı qollanıladı m-n.: *We cook sumalak at Navruz. We have a lot of fun at New Year.*

Yadta saqlań! Saat neshede, qaysı waqıtta ekenligin soraw ushın ádette, “*At what time...?*” dep emes, al “*What time...?*” dep soraladı, m-n.: **What time** is the film?

“**on**” (...da) predlogi. Bul predlog kúnler, sáneler hám *Monday morning, Friday afternoon* sıyaqlı sóz dizbekleri menen qollanıladı, m-n.: *I was at home on Wednesday. I get up late on Sundays. My birthday is on 15 May. I go swimming on Monday mornings. We don't work on Constitution Day.*

“**in**” (...da) predlogi. Bul predlog kún bólekleri *morning, afternoon, evening* menen qollanıladı: *in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening. I go to school in the morning.*

Sonday-aq, “**in**” predlogı ay, jil hám máwsimler menen de qollanıladı m-n.: *My birthday is in April. I was born in 2008. Snow falls in winter.*

Yadta saqlań! “*This, next, last, every*” lı sóz dizbekleri aldında predloglar qollanılmaydı, m-n.: *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.*

“**Before**” (...dan oldin) predlogı belgili bir is-hárekettiń bir waqıttan aldın, “**after**” (...dan keyin) predlogı bolsa keyin bolatuǵının aytıwda qollanıladı, m-n.: *Before breakfast I get up and have a shower. After lunch I play basketball.*

Orın predlogları: in, on, at

“in” (...(ishi)nde) predlogı. Bul predlog predmettiń bir zattiń ishinde ekenligin ańlatadı, m-n.: *‘Where’s Botir?’ ‘In the kitchen.’ There’s nothing in the fridge.*

Kóshe, rayon, qala, wálayat, respublika, mámleket ishinde ekenligin aytıw ushın “in” predlogı qollanıladı, m-n.: *They live in Navoi Street. Farid is in Bukhara.*

“on” (...(ústi)nde) predlogı. Bul predlog predmettiń bir zattiń ústinde ekenligin ańlatadı, m-n.: *There are six books on the table. She has photos on the wall.*

“on” predlogı bir zattiń oń yaki shep tárepte ekenligin aytıwda da qollanıladı, m-n.: *The fridge is on the right. The cupboard is on the left.*

“at” (...(janın)da) predlogı. Bul predlog zat bir zattiń aldında, qasında ekenligin aytıwda, sonday-aq, ushırasıw ornı, bándirgi menen de qollanıladı, m-n.: *The boy is at the door. Let’s meet at Aziz’s house this evening. Turn left at the bus stop/corner.*

“at” predlogı tómenдеgi sózler menen de qollanılıp turadı: *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.*

Basqa orın predlogları

<i>under</i> – ...nıń astında	<i>near</i> – ...nıń yadında
<i>in front of</i> – ...nıń aldında	<i>opposite</i> – ...nıń qarsı aldında
<i>behind</i> – ...nıń artında	<i>next to</i> – ...nıń janında
<i>between</i> – eki zat arasında	<i>from</i> – ...dan

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.

“By” hám “on” predlogları

Qandayda bir transport quralı arqalı bir jerge barıw, saparǵa shıǵıwdı aytıwda inglis tilinde ádette “by” predlogı qollanıladı, m-n.: *by bus, by car, by minivan, by train, by bike, by motorbike, by plane.* Bul predlog qaraqalpaq tiline “menen”, “arqalı” dep awdarmalanadı. Bir jerge piyada, jayaw barıwdı aytıw ushın “on” predlogı qollanıladı, m-n.: *on foot.*

Jónelis predlogları

“to” (...ga) predlogı jónelisti aytıw ushın qollanıladı: *I go to school on foot.*

“from... to...” (...dan ...ǵa shekem) predlogları jónelis hám waqıt predlogları bolıwı múmkin: *I walk from school to home. I have lunch from 1 o’clock to 1.30.*

Bir jerge jetip barıwdı aytıwda **“get to” (...ge jetip alıw) predlogı qollanıladı:** *I get to school at 8 o’clock.*

Yadta saqlañ! “get” hám “home” ortasında “to” qollanılmaydı: *I get home at 2 o’clock.*

9) Házirgi ápiwayı máhál (Present Simple Tense)

Házirgi ápiwayı máhál tómenдеgi jaǵdaylarda qollanıladı:

a) hámme waqıt ushın ulıwmalıq is-háreketti aytıw ushın, m-n.: *My parents live near Samarkand* (Ata-anam Samarqand qalasınıń janında jasaydı).

b) tákirar-tákirar, tez-tez bolıp turatuǵın is-háreketti aytıwda, m-n.: *We play football on Saturdays* (Bizler shembi kúnleri futbol oynaymız).

Bunda kóbinese tómenдеgi ráwishler qollanıladı: *always (bárqulla), never (heshqashan), often (tez-tez), sometimes (ba’zida), usually (ádette), once a day (bir künde bir márte), twice a week (háptede eki márte), every day/week/month/year (hár kúni/hápte/ay/jil)*

Házirgi máhálde xabar gáptiń jasalıwı

III bet birlik (he, she, it)den basqa barlıq betler (I, you, we, they)diń Házirgi ápiwayı máhál bolımlı gápi baslawishtan keyin feyildiń “to”siz formasın qollanıw arqalı jasaladı.

Ápiwayı házirgi máhál bolımlı gápiniń III bet birligi “to”sız feylge “-s” yaki “-es” qosımtaların jalǵaw arqalı jasaladı (*tómendegi kestege qarań*).

III bet birliktegi feyillerge qashan “-s” yaki “-es” qosımtaları jalǵanadı?

- 1) 1) Kópshilik feyillerge “-s” qosımtası jalǵanadı: *work* → *works*;
- 2) -s, -sh, -ch, -x menen tamamlanǵan feyillerge “-es” qosımtası qosıladı: *wash* → *washes*; *teach* → *teaches*;
- 3) Oqılmaytuǵın “-e” menen tamamlanatuǵın feyillerge “-s” qosımtası jalǵanadı: *write* → *writes*;
- 4) “-o” menen tamamlanıwshı feyillerge “-es” qosımtası jalǵanadı: *go* → *goes*; *do* → *does*;
- 5) Qaǵıydadan tısqarı bolǵan jaǵdayda: *have* → *has*;
- 6) “-y” menen tamamlanatuǵın feyillerdiń III bet birligi tómendegishe jasaladı: dawıslı+y (-ay, -ey, -oy, -uy) menen tamamlanatuǵın feyillerge “-s” qosımtası jalǵanadı: *say* → *says*; *play* → *plays*;
- 7) 7) Dawıssız+y (-dy, -ly, -py, -ry va h.k.) hám t.b) menen tamamlanıwshı feyildiń “-y” háribi “-ie” ge ózgeredi hám “-s” qosımtası jalǵanadı: *fly* → *flies*.

Ápiwayı házirgi máhálde soraw gáptiń jasalıwı

Ápiwayı házirgi máhálde soraw gápin jasaw ushın “do” yaki “does” kómekshi feyili qollanıladı. Bunda III bet birlikten basqa barlıq betler ushın “do”, III birlik ushın “does” kómekshi feyili baslawishtan aldın qoyıw jolı menen soraw forması jasaladı. III bet birlik soraw formasın jasaw ushın “does” kómekshi feyili baslawishtan aldına qoyılǵanda, tiykarǵı feyilge “-s” yaki “-es” qosımtası jalǵanbaydı (*tómendegi kestege qarań*).

Ápiwayı házirgi máhálde bolımsız gáptiń jasalıwı

Ápiwayı házirgi máhálde bolımsız gáptiń jasaw ushın “do not (don’t)” yaki “does not (doesn’t)”den paydalanıladı. Bunda III bet birlikten basqa hámme betler ushın “do not (don’t)”ni, III bet birlik ushın “does not (doesn’t)” baslawishtan keyin qoyıw arqalı bolımsız túri jasaladı. III bet birlik bolımsız túrin jasaw ushın “does not (doesn’t)” baslawishtan keyin qoyılǵanda, tiykarǵı feyilge “-s” yaki “-es” qosımtası jalǵanbaydı (*tómendegi kestege qarań*).

Betler	Bolımlı gáp	Soraw gáp	Bolımsız gáp	
Birlik	I	I like	Do I like ... ?	
	II	You like	Do you like ... ?	
	III	He } She } likes It }	Does { he } { she } like ... ? { it }	He } She } does not (doesn't) like It }
Kóplik	I	We } You } like They }	Do { we } { you } like ... ? { they }	We } You } do not (don't) like They }

10) “to be” (bolıw, bar bolıw) feyili ápiwayı házirgi máhálde: am/is/are

Betler	Bolımlı gáp	Soraw gáp	Bolımsız gáp	
Birlik	I	I am (I'm)	Am I?	
	II	You are (you're)	Are you?	
	III	He } (he's) She } is (she's) It } (it's)	Is { he } { she } ? { it }	He } (he's not) She } is not (she's not) It } (it's not)
Kóplik	I	We } (we're)	Are { we } { you } ? { they }	We } (we're not) You } are not (you're not) They } (they're not)

11) Házirgi dawamlı máhál (Present Continuous Tense)

Betler	Bolımlı gáp	Soraw gáp	Bolımsız gáp	
Birlik	I	I am ('m) working.	Am I working?	I am not ('m not) working.
	II	You are ('re) working.	Are you working?	You are not ('re not) working.
	III	He } She } is ('s) working. It }	Is { he } { she } working? { it }	He } She } is not ('s not) working. It }
Kóplik	I	We } II You } are ('re) working. III They }	Are { we } { you } working? { they }	We } You } are not ('re not) working. They }

Jasalıwı. Usı máháldeń **bolımlı gápın** jasawda baslawısttan keyin “to be” kómekshı feyiliniń házirgi máhál formaları (*am, is, are*)nan biri hám onnan keyin, feyildiń “-ing” qosımtası qosılǵan túri qollanıladı. (Feyilge “-ing” qosımtasın qosıw qaǵıydaları haqqında maǵlıwmattı Gerundiy temasınan tabıwıńızǵa boladı).

Bolımlı gáplerde “am”, “is”, “are” lardıń awızeki sóylewde qısqasha kórinisi ‘m, ‘s, ‘re formalarında boladı: *I’m working. He’s (she’s/it’s) coming. We’re (you’re/they’re) talking.*

Házirgi dawamlı máháldeń **soraw gápi** “to be” kómekshı feyiliniń házirgi máhál formaları (*am, is, are*) baslawısttıń aldına ótkerip, baslawısttan keyin bolsa feyildiń “-ing” qosımtası jalǵanǵan túrin qollanıw arqalı jasaladı (*joqarıdaǵı kestege qarań*).

Házirgi dawamlı máháldeń **bolımsız gápın** jasawda esa “to be” kómekshı feyili formalarınan keyin “not” bolımsızlıq júklemesi hám onnan keyin feyildiń “-ing”li qosımtası jalǵanadı. Bolımsız gáplerde ushırasatuǵın “am not”, “is not”, “are not” lardıń awızeki sóylewde qısqasha kórinisi i ‘m not, ‘s not, ‘re not túrinde keledi (*joqarıdaǵı kestege qarań*).

Qollanıwı. Házirgi dawamlı máhál tómendegi is-háreketlerdi bildiriw ushın qollanıladı:

a) Sóylewshiniń sóylep atırǵan waqında dawam etip atırǵan is-háreketler: *I am speaking now (Men házir sóylep atıрман). He is writing a letter (Ol xat jazıp atır).*

b) Keler máhálde orınlanıwı anıq hám aldınan rejelestirilgen is-háreketler: *Next week we are going to Bukhara (Kelesi hápte Buxaraǵa ketemiz).*

12) Ápiwayı ótken máhál (Past Simple Tense)

Qollanıwı. 1) Ápiwayı ótken máháldegi ótip ketken waqıtta júz bergen is-háreketti aytwda qollanıladı m-n.: *yesterday (keshe), last week (ótken hápte), last year (ótken jil), in 2016 (2016-jılı)* hám t.b.lar. Ápiwayı ótken máhálde tek ǵana ótken máhál haqqında aytladı: *I **didn’t see** you **yesterday**. **What time did** you **come**?*

2) Sonday-aq, házirgi máhál gúrrińlerde izli-izinen júz bergen is-háreketlerdi aytwda da qollanıladı: m-n.: *He **went** into the cafe, **had** a cup of tea and ...*

Ótken máhál waqıtları

Ótken jil	Ótken hápte	Keshe	Házir
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Ápiwayı ótken máhál bolımlı gápiniń jasalıwı

Ápiwayı ótken máhál bolımlı gápi baslawısttan keyin feyildiń ótken máhál túrin qollanıw arqalı jasaladı. Ápiwayı ótken máhál házirgi máhál feyilinen ayırmashılıǵı III bet birlikte ózgermeydi, al barlıq birlik hám kóplik betler ushın birdey formaǵa iye boladı (*keyingi bettegi kestege qarań*).

Ótken máhál feyilleri eki topaǵa bólinip úyreniledi: **tuwrı** hám **natuwrı** feyiller.

Ótken máhál forması **-ed** qosımtası jalǵanıp keletuǵın feyiller tuwrı feyiller bolıp esaplanadı.

Ótken máhál forması **-ed** qosımtası menen emes, al túbiriniń ózgeriwi yaki basqasha usıllar menen jasalatuǵın feyiller natuwrı feyiller bolıp esaplanadı.

Ótken máhál tuwrı feylleri qalay jasaladı?

- 1) kópshilik feyllerge **-ed** qosımtası qosıladı: *work* → *worked*; *help* → *helped*;
- 2) oqılmaytuǵın **-e** menen tamamlanatuǵın feyllerge **-d** qosıladı: *hope* → *hoped*;
- 3) **-y** menen tamamlanıwshı feyildiń ótken máhál forması tómendegishe jasaladı:
 - a) dawıslı+y (*-ay, -ey, -oy, -uy*) menen tamamlanatuǵın feyllerge **-ed** qosımtası jalǵanadı: *play* → *played*; *enjoy* → *enjoyed*;
 - b) dawıssız+y (*-dy, -ly, -py, -ry* hám t.b..) menen tamamlanıwshı feyllerge **-ed** qosılǵanda **-y** háribi **-i** ge ózgeredi: *try* → *tried*; *reply* → *replied*;

Feyllerge -ed qosımtası qosılǵanda dawıssızlardıń eki ret tákirarlanıwı

- 1) **bir dawıslı + bir dawıssızdan** ibarat bir buwınlı sózlerdiń aqırǵı dawıssızı **-ed** qosılǵanda eki ret tákirarlanadı: *plan* → *planned*; *stop* → *stopped*;
- 2) **eki dawıslı + bir dawıssız** yaki **bir dawıslı + eki dawıssızdan** ibarat bir buwınlı sózlerdiń aqırǵı dawıssız sesi **-ed** qosılǵanda eki ret tákirarlanbaydı: *wait* → *waited*; *want* → *wanted*;
- 3) Kóp buwınlı sózlerdiń aqırǵı buwınına pát túsken bolsa hám sol buwın **bir dawıslı + bir dawıssızdan** iborat bolsa, **-ed** qosılǵanda sóz aqırındaǵı dawıssız eki ret tákirarlanadı: *preFER* → *preferred*; *AMMO WONder* → *wondered*.

Ótken máhál natuwrı feylleri qalay jasaladı?

Natuwrı feyildiń ótken máhálın jasaw ushın anıq qaǵıydaları joq. Sol sebepli, bul natuwrı feyllerdiń ótken máhál formasın tek ǵana olardı birme-bir yadlap alıw arqalı ózlestirip alıwǵa boladı m-n.: *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.*

Ápiwayı ótken máhálde soraw gáptiń jasalıwı

Hámme betlerde *did* kómekshi feyilin baslawıstın aldın qoyıw arqalı ápiwayı ótken máhál soraw gápi jasaladı. Soraw gápti jasaw ushın *did* kómekshi feyili baslawıstın aldın qoyılǵanda, onnan keyin keletuǵın tiykarǵı feyil “to” infinitiv formada boladı. Sebebi, *did* kómekshi feyili ótken máhálde ańlatıp turǵan bir waqıtta jáne bir ótken máhálde ańlatıwshı basqa feyilge mútájlik sezilmeydi (*tómendegi kestege qarań*).

Ápiwayı ótken máhálde bolımsız gáptiń jasalıwı

Hámme betlerde *did not (didn't)* baslawıstın keyin qoyıw arqalı ápiwayı ótken máhál bolımsız túri jasaladı. Bolımsız formanı jasaw ushın *did not (didn't)* baslawıstın keyin qoyılǵanda, onnan keyin keletuǵın tiykarǵı feyil “to”sız infinitiv formada boladı. Sebebi *did not (didn't)* ótken máhálde ańlatıp turǵan bir waqıtta, jáne bir ótken máhálde ańlatıwshı basqa feyilge mútájlik sezilmeydi (*tómendegi kestege qarań*).

	Bolimlı gáp	Soraw gáp	Bolımsız gáp
Birlık	I You He She It	Did I You He She It	I You He She It
Kóplik	We You They	We You They	We You They
	cooked cakes. saw the cow.	cook cakes. see the cow.	did not (didn't) cook cakes. did not (didn't) see the cow.

13) There is (There are) dizbegi

Inglis tilinde “*there is*” bir jerde birliktegi bir zatlıń barlıǵın aytıwda, “*there are*” bolsa kópliktegi zatlardıń barlıǵın aytıwda qollanılatuǵın til qurılımaları m-n.: *There is an orange in the box – Qutı ishinde apelsin bar. There are oranges in the box – Qutı ishinde apelsinler bar.*

Bolimlı gáp	Soraw gáp	Bolımsız gáp
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) Modal feyiller: *can* va *must*

Modal feyiller kómekshi feyillerdiń arnawlı bir toparı bolap, olar basqa tiykarǵı feyillerden aldın qollanılıp, belgili bir mánilerdi, *máselen*, *ruqsat*, *fizikalıq qábiilet*, *múmkinlik*, *shártlilik* sıyaqlılardı bildirip keledi.

Can modal feyil:

Bul modal feyil tiykarǵı feyillerden aldın qollanılıp, a) fizikalıq qábilette ańlatadı hám qaraqalpaq tilinde ***qıla alıw, orınlay alıw*** degen mánilerdi bildiredi m-n.: *I can jump – Men sekire alaman. Can you count? – Sen/siz sanay alasańba/alasızba?*

b) tómendegishe soraw menen ruqsat sorawda qollanıladi: *Can I/we ...? – bir zat islesem/islesek bolama?* Misalı: ***Can I use the phone, please? – Iltimas, telefonıń(ız) dan paydalansam boladıma? Mum, can we play here? – apa, usı jerde oynasaq bolama?***

d) tómendegishe soraw menen zatları sorap alıwda qollanıladi: *Can I/we have...? – ...nı alsam/alsaq bolama?* Máselen: ***Can I have your pen, please? – Ruchkańızdı alsam bolama, iltimas?***

Must modal feyil:

Bul modal feyil tiykarǵı feyillerden aldın qollanılıp, is-hárekettiń ámelge asırılıwı ***shárt, zárúr, kerek*** degen mánilerdi bildiredi m-n.: *Pupils must go to school every day – Oqıwshılar hár kúni mektepke barıwı shárt/kerek.*

Can hám *must* modal feyillerdiń soraw hám bolımsız túri *do, do not* kómekshi feyili járdeminde emes, al bul modal feyillerdi baslawıstıń aldına ótkeriw, bolımsız túri bolsa bul modal feyillerden keyin *not* bolımsızlıq júklemesin qoyıw arqalı jasaladı (*tómendegi kestege qarań*).

Bolimlı gáp	Soraw gáp	Bolımsız gáp
I You He She It We You They	Can Must	You He She It We You They
} <i>can</i> } <i>must</i> } speak English.	} speak English?	} cannot (can't) } must not (mustn't) } speak English.

15) Gerundiy (atlıqlasqan feyiller) – Gerund

Ingils tilinde feyildiń “-ing” qosımtası menen tamamlanǵan túri gerundiy yaki atlıqlasqan feyil dep júrgiziledi. Gerundiy feyidiń atlıq mánige ótken forması. Qaraqalpaq tilinde háreket atı, yaǵnıy *islew, oqıw, qosıq aytıw, jazıw* sıyaqlılar inglis tilindegi gerundiyege tuwrı keledi: *working – islew, reading – oqıw, singing – qosıq aytıw, writing – jazıw.*

Feyillerdiń “-ing” li forması qalay jasaladı?

- 1) Kópshilik feyiller: ***v + -ing***. Máselen: *work* → *working*; *sleep* → *sleeping*.
- 2) “-e” menen tamalanatuǵın feyiller: ***(-e) + ing***. Máselen: *make* → *making*.

“-ing” qosılǵanda dawıssızlardıń eki ret tákirarlanıwı

1) **bir dawıslı + bir dawıssızdan** ibarat bir buwınlı sózlerdiń aqırǵı dawıssız sesine ***-ing*** qosılǵanda eki ret tákirarlanadı: *plan* → *planning*; *stop* → *stopping*;

2) **eki dawıslı + bir dawıssız** yaki **bir dawıslı + eki dawıssızdan** ibarat bir buwınlı sózlerdiń aqırǵı dawıssız ***-ing*** qosılǵanda eki ret tákirarlanbaydı: *wait* → *waiting*; *work* → *working*.

16) like/don't like/love + ot yamasa gerundiý

Like, don't like hám *love* feyillerinen keyin atlıq sóz shaqabı qollanıladı, m-n.: *I like cartoons. I don't like horror films. I love music programmes.*

Like, don't like hám *love* feyillerinen keyin feyil kelgen bolsa, ol gerundiý formasında boladı m-n.: *He likes playing chess. He doesn't like going to the cinema. Do you like dancing?* (Gerundiý haqqındaǵı maǵlıwmat alıw ushın aldırǵı bettegi 15-temaǵa qarań.)

17) Ráwısh (Adverb)

Páwıshler feyil haqqında maǵlıwmat beredi, yaǵnıy feyildiń *qanday, qay tárizde, qay dárejede, qay ráwısh*te ornlanǵanın bildiredi hám ol tiykarınan, feyilden keyin qollanıladı, m-n.: *I play tennis well.* (Men tennisti jaqsı oynayman.)

Kópshilik ráwıshler kelbetliklerge “-ly” qosımtası qosılıw arqalı jasaladı, m-n.:

Kelbetlik: quick careful bad loud soft noisy slow happy

Ráwısh: quickly carefully badly loudly softly noisily slowly happily

Ayırım sózlerdiń ózi tiykarǵı ráwısh bolǵanlıǵı sebepli olarǵa “-ly” qosılmaydı, m-n.: *well (jaqsı), fast (tez), late (kech), hard (qattı, tırısqaqlıq penen).*

18) Dáneker (Conjunctions): and, but, before, after, then, because, or.

Gápler hám gáp bóleklerin bir-biri menen baylanıstırw ushın qollanılatuǵın sózler dánekerler dep ataladı. Bunday dánekerlerge *and, but, before, after, then, because, or* sıyaqlılardı misal etip keltiriwimizge boladı.

“And” (hám) teń baylanıstırwshı dáneker bolıp esaplanadı. Gápte birneshe sóz dizbeklesip kelgende, bul dizbeklesip kelgen bóleklerdiń aqırǵı ekewi “and” penen baylanıstırıladı m-n.: *I have a mum and a dad. I like watching football, playing chess, riding my horse and listening to music.*

“But” (lekin, biraq) qarsılas dánekerler bolıp esaplanadı. Bul dáneker bildirilgen pikirge qarsılas mánini bildirip, jáne bir pikir bildiriw ushın olar arasında qollanılıp, eki gápti baylanıstıp keledi m-n.: *It's old but beautiful. Her school is in London but our school is in Tashkent.*

“Then” (keyin, soń, keyin ala) dánekerleri bir waqıyanı aytıp beriwde is-hárekettiń logikalıq izbe-izligin bildiriw ushın qollanıladı m-n.: *Aziz's mother gets up early and she makes breakfast. Then she cleans the house. She does the shopping and then works in the afternoon.*

“Because” (sebebi, óytkeni, nege deseń) dánekerleri bir is-háreketke sebep bolǵan basqa is-háreketti aytıwda qollanıladı m-n.: *I don't like maths because it's difficult. Two girls and two boys like Sunday because we don't have lessons.*

“Or” (yaki) dánekeri eki yaki birneshe gápti yaki gáptiń birgelikli aǵzalarnı bir-biri menen baylanıstadı hám tómenдеgi jaǵdaylarda qollanıladı:

a) eki imkanıyattıń birin tańlawda: *You can go home or stay at school.*

b) belgisizlikti bildiriwde: *There are usually five or six lessons.*

d) bolımsız yaki bolımsız mánili gáplerde birgelikli aǵzalardı baylanıstıradı hám “yan ... hám ya ...” degen mánini ańlatadı, m-n.: *I don't drink tea or milk – Men ya shay ya sút ishemen. I don't like jazz or rock. We don't have a parrot or a dove.*

19) Inglis tilinde gáp aǵzalari

Inglis hám qaraqalpaq tilindegi gáp aǵzalari bir-birinen parıq etedi. Inglis tilinde gápte aldın baslawısh, keyin bayanlawısh, soń tolıqlawısh hám anıqlawısh, pısıqlawısh keledi. Inglis tilindegi gáplerde gáp aǵzalarınıń ornın almasırılıp jiberilse yaki gáptiń mánisi ózgeredi yaki gáp mánissiz bolıp qaladı. Qaraqalpaq tilinde bolsa baslawısh, tolıqlawısh hám pısıqlawıshtıń ornın almasıp keliwi múmkin. Bayanlawısh gáp aqırında keledi. Eger baslawıshdan keyin bayanlawısh qoyılsa, gáp bólekleri bir-biri menen logikalıq jaqtan baylanıspay qaladı. Buni tómenдеgi misallarda anıq kóriwimizge boladı.

English	baslawısh	bayanlawısh	tolıqlawısh	pısıqlawısh
	The children	are playing	football	now.
Karakalpak	baslawısh, tolıqlawısh yamasa pısıqlawısh			kesim
	Balalar	házir	futbol	oynap atır
	Házir	balalar	futbol	
	Balalar	futboldı	házir	

20) Inglis tilinde waqit pısqılawıstıń gáptegi orın tártibi

Every morning (day), on Fridays (Mondays ...) sıyaqlı waqit pısqılawıshları gáptıń basında gáptıń keyninde keledi.

pısqılawısh	baslawısh	bayanlawısh	tolıqlawısh	pısqılawısh
Every day	I	watch	TV	(every day).
(On Sundays)	I	don't go	to school	(on Sundays).

Always, usually, often, sometimes, never sıyaqlı waqit pısqılawıshları ádette baslawıstıan keyin keledi.

baslawısh	pısqılawısh	bayanlawısh	basqalar
I	always	brush	my teeth.
We	never	swim	in winter.

English-Karakalpak Wordlist

adj – adjective – kelbetlik
adv – adverb – ráwısh
conj – conjunction – dáneker
det – determiner – anıqlawısh
int – interjection – úndew gáp
n – noun – atlıq

num – number – san
pl – plural – kóplik
prep – preposition – predlog
pron – pronoun – almasıq
v – verb – feyil

A

Wordlist

a [E]
 about *prep, adv* [E'baçt]
 about your friend
 at about 8 o'clock
 act (out) *v* [í kt ('açt)]
 active *adj* ['í ktlv]
 activity *n* [í k'tlvlti]
 address *n* [E'dres]
 after *prep* ['AftE]
 afternoon *n* [AftE'hutn]
 Good afternoon.
 in the afternoon *adv*
 again *adv* [E'gen, E'geln]
 age *n* [eldZ]
 air *n* [eE]
 air the room *v+n* ['eE DE 'rutm]
 album *n* ['í lbEm]
 all *pron* [0tl]
 all the things
 aloud *adv* [E'laçd]
 alphabet *n* ['í lfEbet]
 also *adv* ['0tlseç]
 always *adv* ['0tlwlz, '0tlwelz]
 a.m. [e'lem]

 America *n* [E'merIkE]
 Amir Temur Square [E'mIE 'emutr 'skweE]
 an [En, í n]
 and *conj* [End, í nd]
 And you?
 angry *adj* ['í Ngri]
 animal *n* ['í nlm0E0I]
 answer *n, v* ['AtnsE]

anıq emes artikl
 1) haqqında; 2)shama menen dostıńız haqqında
 shama menen saat segizlerde orınlaw
 belsendi
 1) Xızmet; 2) shınıw
 mánzil
 ...dan keyin/soń
 tús waqtı
 Assalawma áleykum./Qayırlı kún. (tús payıtında)
 tústen keyin
 jáne, ta@ı
 jas
 hawa
 bólmenni samallatiw
 albom
 hámme
 hámme zatlar
 dawıs shı@arıp
 álipbe
 hám
 hár dayım, bárqulla
 túngi saat 12 den kúndizgi 12 ge shekem bol@an waqt
 Amerik
 Amir Temur qıyabanı
 anıq emes artikl
 hám
 Siz she?
 ashıwshaq, ashıwı kelgen
 haywan
 1) juwap; 2) juwap beriw

ant *n* [ˈɪ nt]
 any more [ˈenim0t]
 apple *n* [ˈɪ p0E0l]
 apple juice *n+n* [ˈɪ pl ˈdZuts]
 apricot *n* [ˈelprlk•t]
 April *n* [ˈelpr0E0l]
 April Fool's Day [ˈelprl ˈfçlz del]
 Aral Sea *n+n* [ˈɪ rEl ˈsɪt]
 Arctic *n* [ˈAɪktlk]
 Arctic Ocean *n+n* [ˈAɪktlk EçS0E0n]
 are *v* [At]
 Are you ...?
 arm *n* [Atm]
 art *n* [Att]
 Art Museum *n+n* [ˈAtt mjuzɪEm]
 Asian *adj* [ˈeɪS0E0n, ˈeɪZEn]
 ask *v* [Aɪsk]
 at *prep* [Et, ɪ t]
 at all
 ate *v* [elt]

attack *v* [Eˈɪ k]
 August *n* [ˈ0tgEst]
 aunt *n* [Aɪnt]
 Australia *n* [•ˈstreɪlɪE]
 autumn *n* [ˈ0ttEm]
 awful *adj* [ˈ0tf0E0l]

baa *v* [bAt]
 baby *n* [ˈbelbi]
 bad *adj* [bɪ d]
 bag *n* [bɪ g]
 ball *n* [b0tɪ]
 banana *n pl* (-s) [bEˈhAɪnE]
 bank *n* [bɪ nk]
 bark *v* [bAɪk]
 basketball *n* [ˈbAɪskɪtb0tɪ]
 bath *n* [bAɪt]
 bathroom *n* [ˈbAɪtrɔm]
 be *v* (am, is, are) *v* [bit] [Em, Iz, E, At]
 be afraid of *v* [bl Eˈfreɪd Ev]
 be careful *v* [bl ˈkeEfçl]
 be kind to *v* [bl ˈkəlnd tE]
 bean *n* [bi:n]
 bear *n* [beE]
 beautiful *adj* [ˈbjutɪf0E0l]
 because *conj* [blˈk•z, blˈkEz]
 bed *n* [bed]
 go to bed [gEç tE ˈbed]
 bedroom *n* [ˈbedrɔm]
 bee *n* [bi:]
 before *adv* [blˈf0tɪ]
 begin *v* [blˈgɪn]
 behind *prep* [blˈhəlnd]
 best *adj* [best]

qumırsqa
 jáne
 alma
 alma sherbeti
 erik
 aprel
 1-aprel kúلكi kúni
 Aral teńizi
 Arktika
 Arqa muz okeanı
 bolıw (kóplik bet ushın)
 Siz...bisiz?
 qol
 súwretlew óneri
 Kórkem muzeyi
 Aziya®a tán
 soraw
 ...da
 ulıwma
 "eat" feyildiń ótken máhál forması:
 ye(-dım, -dıń, -dı, -dıq, -dıńız, -dı)
 hújim etiw, taslanıw
 avgust
 dayı apa, ájapa
 Avstraliya
 gúz
 jaman, patas

barmaq
 gódek, bópe
 jaman
 sumka, portfel
 top
 banan
 bank
 úriw
 basketbol
 vanna
 juwıńıw xanası (úydegi xana)
 bolıw
 ...dan qorqıw
 abaylı bolıw
 ...®a mehribanlıq kórsetiw
 lobiya
 ayıw
 sulıw
 sebebi
 1) krovat; 2) (jatıw ushın) orın
 uyqılaw®a jatıw
 jataqxana (úydegi bólme)
 pal hárresi
 ...dan aldın
 baslaw, baslanıw
 ...nıń arqasında
 eń jaqsı

A

B

Wordlist

between <i>prep</i> [bl'twi:n]	(eki zat) arasında
big <i>adj</i> [blg]	úlkén
bike <i>n</i> [ba:k]	velosiped, motocikl
biker <i>n</i> [ˈba:kɪ]	velosipedshi
biking <i>n</i> [ˈba:kɪŋ]	velosiped miniw
bird <i>n</i> [bɜːd]	qus
birdhouse <i>n</i> [ˈbɜːdhɑːs]	qus uyası
birthday <i>n</i> [ˈbɜːtɪdeɪ]	tuwıl®an kún
birthday cake <i>n+n</i> [ˈbɜːtɪdeɪ ˈkeɪk]	tuwıl®an kún tortı
birthday card <i>n+n</i> [ˈbɜːtɪdeɪ ˈkɑːd]	tuwıl®an kún qutlıqlaw otkritkası
birthday party <i>n+n</i> [ˈbɜːtɪdeɪ ˈpɑːtɪ]	tuwıl®an kún otırspa®ı
biscuit <i>n</i> [ˈbɪskɪt]	biskvit
bite <i>v</i> [baɪt]	qabıw, tislew
black <i>adj</i> [blæk]	qara
black panther <i>adj+n</i> [ˈblæk ˈpæntə]	qara qaplan
blackboard <i>n</i> [ˈblæk ˈbɔːd]	klass taxtası(qara)
blanket <i>n</i> [ˈblæŋkɪt]	jún adyal (kórpe)
blazer <i>n</i> [ˈbleɪzɪ]	jeńil kurtka
bleat <i>v</i> [bleɪt]	mańıraw (qoy-eshkiler haqqı nda)
blew [bluː]	<i>“blow” feyiliniń ótken máhál forması</i>
blond <i>adj</i> [blɒnd]	aqshıl-sarı shar®ısh
blouse <i>n</i> [blaʊz]	bluzka (jeńil gezlemeli kofta)
blow <i>v</i> [bləʊ]	esiw (samal haqqında)
blue <i>adj</i> [bluː]	kók, aspan kók
boar <i>n</i> [bɔː]	dońız, jabayı shoshqa
board <i>n</i> [bɔːd]	klass taxtası
body <i>n pl (bodies)</i> [ˈbɔːdi]	gewde, dene
bone <i>n</i> [bəʊn]	súyek
book <i>n</i> [bʊk]	kitap
book shop <i>n+n</i> [ˈbʊkʃɒp]	kitap dúkanı
boots <i>n</i> [buːts]	butısı (futbol batinkası)
boring <i>adj</i> [ˈbɔːrɪŋ]	zerigerli
botany <i>n</i> [ˈbɔːtəni]	botanika
bought <i>v</i> [bɔːt]	<i>“buy” feyiliniń ótken máhál forması:</i>
	satıp al(-dım, -dıń, -dı, -dıq, -dıńız, -dı)
bowl <i>n</i> [bəʊl]	kese
a bowl of ... [E ˈbəʊl Ev ...]	bir kese...
a bowl of salad [E ˈbəʊl Ev ˈsɪlɪd]	bir kese salat
box <i>n</i> [bɒks]	qutı
boy <i>n pl (boys)</i> [bɔɪ]	ul bala
branch <i>n</i> [bræntʃ]	shaqa, puta
bray <i>v</i> [breɪ]	ańqırw (eshék haqqında)
bread <i>n pl (-)</i> [bred]	nan
break <i>n, v</i> [breɪk]	1) tánepis; 2) sındırw
breakfast <i>n</i> [ˈbrekfɛst]	azan®ı awqat
have breakfast <i>v+n</i>	azań®ı awqattı jew
bright <i>adj</i> [braɪt]	jaqtı, quyashlı
British <i>adj</i> [ˈbrɪtɪʃ]	1) britaniyalı; 2) britaniya®a tán, Britaniya...
brother <i>n</i> [ˈbrʌðə]	a®a; ini
brown <i>adj</i> [braʊn]	qońır
brush <i>n, v</i> [brʊʃ]	1) shyotka; 2) shyotkalaw
brush teeth <i>n+v</i> [ˈbrʊʃ tiːθ]	tislerdi shyotka menen tazalaw
bull <i>n</i> [bʊl]	ógiz, bu®a
bus <i>n</i> [bʊs]	avtobus
go home by bus	úyge avtobus penen barıw

businessman <i>n pl (-men)</i> [ˈbɪznɪsmɛn]	(erkek) biznesmen, isbilermen
businesswoman <i>n (-women)</i> [ˈbɪznɪswʊmɛn]	(hayal) biznesmen, isbilermen
busy <i>adj</i> [ˈbɪzi]	jumıs penen bánt
but <i>conj</i> [bʊt]	biraq, lekin
butterfly <i>n pl (-ies)</i> [ˈbʊtɪflaɪ]	gúbelek
buy <i>v</i> [baɪ]	satıp alıw
by <i>prep</i> [baɪ]	menen, arqalı tárepinen
by metro [baɪ ˈmɛtrɛç]	metro menen
bye <i>int</i> [baɪ]	xosh bol
cabbage <i>n</i> [ˈkæbɪdʒ]	kapusta
cage <i>n</i> [keɪdʒ]	qápes
cake <i>n</i> [keɪk]	tort, pirojniy
calendar <i>n</i> [ˈkælɪndə]	kalendar
calf <i>n pl (calves)</i> [kælf]	buzaw
call <i>v</i> [kɔːl]	shaqırıw, telefon qılıw
came <i>v</i> [keɪm]	<i>“come” feyiliniń ótken máhál forması:</i>
	kel(-dim, -diń, -dı, -dıq, -dıńız, -dı)
	túye
camel <i>n</i> [ˈkæməl]	fotoapparat
camera <i>n</i> [ˈkæmərə]	isley alıw, qolınan keliw
can <i>v</i> [kæn, kən]	...nı alsam bolama?
Can I have ...?	Járdemim kerekpe?
Can I help you? [kən əl ˈhelp juː]	Kanada
Canada <i>n</i> [ˈkænədə]	kanareyka
canary <i>n pl (-ies)</i> [kəˈneəri]	isley almaw, qolınan kelmew
cannot <i>v</i> [ˈkænət]	asxana
canteen <i>n</i> [kænˈtiːn]	asxanada
at the canteen [ət ðe kænˈtiːn]	kepka, shapka
cap <i>n</i> [kæp]	paytaxt
capital <i>n</i> [ˈkæpɪtl]	avtomobil
car <i>n</i> [kɑː]	otkritka, qutlıqlaw xatı
card <i>n</i> [kɑːd]	saq
careful <i>adj</i> [ˈkeəfʊl]	geshir
carrot <i>n</i> [ˈkærət]	multfilm
cartoon <i>n</i> [kɑːtuːn]	pıshıq
cat <i>n</i> [kæt]	gúbelek qurtı
caterpillar <i>n</i> [ˈkætəpɪlə]	CD (kompakt disk)
CD (compact disk) [ˈsiːdiː]	bayramlaw, belgilew
celebrate <i>v</i> [ˈseləbreɪt]	bayram
celebration <i>n</i> [ˈseləbreɪʃən]	Orta Aziya
Central Asia <i>adj+n</i> [ˈsentrəl ˈeɪsə]	oray
centre <i>n</i> [ˈsentə]	shınjır
chain <i>n</i> [tʃeɪn]	stul
chair <i>n</i> [tʃeə]	por
chalk <i>n</i> [tʃɔːk]	shempion
champion <i>n</i> [ˈtʃæmpɪən]	ózgertiw
change <i>v</i> [tʃeɪndʒ]	kanal (televiziyalıq)
channel <i>n</i> [ˈtʃænl]	chant (qısqa qosıq)
chant <i>n</i> [tʃɑːnt]	tekseriw
check <i>v</i> [tʃek]	alsha
cherry <i>n pl (-ies)</i> [ˈtʃeri]	shaxmat
chess <i>n</i> [tʃes]	shóje
chick <i>n</i> [tʃɪk]	tawıq
chicken <i>n</i> [ˈtʃɪkɪn]	bala
child <i>n pl (children)</i> [tʃɪld]	

B

C

children *n* [ˈtʃɪldrɛn]
 China *n* [ˈtʃaɪnɛ]
 Chinese New Year *n* [ˈtʃaɪnɪtʃ ˈnjuː ˈjɪɛ]
 chocolate *n* [ˈtʃɒkəlɪt]
 choose *v* [tʃuːz]
 Chorsu Market [tʃɔːsʊ ˈmɑːkt]
 cinema *n* [ˈsɪnɪmɛ]
 circle *n, v* [ˈsɜːkl̩]
 circus *n* [ˈsɜːskɪs]
 city *n pl (cities)* [ˈsɪti]
 clap *v* [klæp]
 class *n* [klɑːs]
 classbook *n* [ˈklɑːsbʊk]
 classical music *adj+n* [ˈklɑːsɪkəl ˈmjuːzɪk]
 classmate *n* [ˈklɑːsmet]
 classroom *n* [ˈklɑːsrʊm]
 classroom things *n+n* [ˈklɑːsrʊm ˈθɪŋz]
 clean *adj, v* [kliːn]
 clean the room *v+n* [ˈkliːn DE ˈruːm]
 clean water *adj+n* [ˈkliːn ˈwɔːtɛ]
 clear *adj, v* [kɪə]
 clever *adj* [ˈklevɛ]
 climb *v* [klaɪm]
 clock *n* [klɒk]
 cloud *n* [klaʊd]
 cloudy *adj* [ˈklaʊdi]
 club *n* [klʌb]
 cluck *v* [klʌk]
 coat *n* [kəʊt]
 coffee *n pl (-)* [ˈkɒfi]
 coin *n* [kɔɪn]
 cold *adj, n* [kɒld]
 I have a cold. [aɪ ˈhæv E ˈkɒld]
 collect *v* [kəˈlekt]
 collection *n* [kəˈleɪʃn]
 college *n* [ˈkɒlɪdʒ]
 colour *n* [ˈkɒlə]
 colour pencils
 coloured *adj* [ˈkɒləd]
 comb *n, v* [kəʊm]
 come *v* [kʌm]
 come home *v+n* [kʌm ˈhəʊm]
 comedy *n pl (-ies)* [ˈkɒmɪdi]
 complete *v* [kəmˈpliːt]
 computer *n* [kəmˈpjʊtɛ]
 computer game *n+n* [kəmˈpjʊtɛ ˈɡeɪm]
 Constitution Day *n* [ˈkɒnstɪtʃʊʃn ˈdeɪ]
 cook *v* [kʊk]
 cooker *n* [ˈkʊkɛ]
 cool *adj* [kuːl]
 copy *v* [ˈkɒpi]
 copybook *n* [ˈkɒpibʊk]
 corn *n pl (-)* [kɔːn]
 corner *n* [ˈkɔːnɛ]
 correct *adj, v* [kəˈrekt]

balalar
 Qıtay
 qıtaysha jańa jil
 shokolad
 tańlaw
 Sharsu bazarı
 kinoteatr
 1) aylanba 2) aylandırıp sızıw
 cirk
 úlken qala
 shapalaq urıw
 klass; sabaq
 sabaqlıq
 klassikalıq qosıq
 klaslas
 klass bólmesi
 oqıw quralları
 1) taza; 2) tazalaw
 bólmenni tazalaw
 taza suw
 1) anıq; 2) taza; 3) tazalaw
 aqıllı, ziyrek
 tırmasıp shıǵıw
 saat
 bult
 bultlı
 klub, dógerek
 qaqalaw (tawıq haqqında)
 palto
 kofe
 tiyin
 1) suwıq; 2) ayazlaw
 ayazlap qaldım
 jıynaw, toplaw
 toplam, kollekciya
 kolledj
 reń
 reńli qálemler
 reńli
 1) taraq; 2) taraw
 keliw
 úyge keliw
 komediya
 tamamlaw, toliqtırıw
 kompyuter
 kompyuter oyını
 Konstitutciya kúni
 pisiriw, awqat tayarlaw
 plita, pesh, oshaq
 salqın
 kóshiriw
 dápter
 dán, álle
 múyesh
 1) durıs; 2) durıslaw

count *v* [kaçnt]
country *n pl (-ies)* [kˈntri]
cousin *n* [kˈzn]

cow *n* [kaç]
crayon *n* [krelEn]
crocodile *n* [kr•kEdall]
cross *n, v* [kr•s]
crossword *n* [kr•swˌtd]
do crosswords [dʊt kr•swˌtdz]
crow *v* [krEç]
crown *n* [kraçn]
cucumber *n* [kjuˌtkˈmbE]
cup *n* [kˈp]
a cup of tea [E kˈp Ev ˈtiː]
cupboard *n* [kˈpbEd]
curly *adj* [kˌtli]
curtain *n* [kˌttEn]
cycle *v* [ˈsalk0E0I]

dad *n* [dɪ d]
dance *n, v* [dAˌns]
dancer *n* [ˈdAˌnsE]
dangerous *adj* [ˈdeɪndzrEs]
dark *adj* [dAˌk]
date *n* [deɪt]
day *n* [deɪ]
dear *adj* [dɪə]
December *n* [dɪˈsembE]
decoration *n* [ˌdekEˈreɪsɪn]
deer *n pl (-)* [dɪə]
degree *n* [dɪˈɡriː]
delicious *adj* [dɪˈlɪʃɪəs]
desert *n* [ˈdezEt]
desk *n* [desk]
dialogue *n* [ˈdaɪəlɔːɡ]
diary *n pl (-ies)* [ˈdaɪəri]
dictation *n* [dɪkˈteɪʃən]
did [dɪd]
difference *n* [ˈdɪfəˈrɛns]
different *adj* [ˈdɪfəˈrɛnt]
difficult *adj* [ˈdɪfɪkəl]
dinner *n* [ˈdɪnə]
have dinner
director *n* [dɪˈrektə]
dish *n* [dɪʃ]
do *v* [dʊ]
do homework [dʊt ˈhɔːmwɜːk]
do morning exercises [dʊt ˈmɔːnɪŋ ˈeksɜːsɪzɪz]
do sums *v* [dʊt ˈsʌmz]
doctor *n* [ˈdɒktə]
dog *n* [dɒɡ]
doira *n* [dɔɪˈraɪ]
doll *n* [dɒl]
dolphin *n* [ˈdɒlfɪn]

sanaw
mámleket
dayı apa, dayı ajapa, dayı a@a, dayı aja@a

siyır
reñli por
krokadil
1) X belgisi 2) X (eks) qılıp sızıw
krossvord
krossvord sheshiw
qıshqırw (qoraz haqqında)
taj
qıyar
chashka, finjon
bir chashka shay
azıq-awqat/ıdıs-tabaq shkafı
buyra
perde
velosipedde ushıw

a@a, ata
1) ayaq-oyın 2) ayaq-oyın@a túsiw
ayaq-oyınshı
qáwıpli
1) qara, qaraltım; 2) qarañ@ı
sáne
kún
qádirli, áziz
dekabr
bezew
bu@a
dáreje
mazalı, shıyrın
shól, sahra
jazıw stolı, parta
dıalog
kúndelik dápter
diktant
“do” feyiliniń ótken máhál forması
ayırmashılıq
túrli, ózgeshe, basqasha, ayrıqsha
qıyın
keshki awqat
keshki awqattı jew
direktor
1) ıdıs-tabaq; 2) ta@a
1) islew, orınlaw; 2) járdemshı feyil
úy wazıypasın orınlaw
azañ@ı dene shınıqtırw shını@ıwların orınlaw
mısaldı islew
doktor, vrach, shıpaker
kúshik, iyt
dáp (saz-ásbabı)
quwırshaq
delfin

C

D

Wordlist

domestic animal *adj+n* [dE'mestIk 'f nImI]
 donkey *n pl (-s)* ['d•Nki]
 Don't ...! ['dEçnt ...]
 Don't play with my dog!
 door *n* [dOt]
 dove *n* [d˘v]
 down *adv* [daçn]
 dragon *n* ['drí gn]
 dragon dance *n+n* ['drí gn ʔAtns]
 draughts *n* ['drAftts]
 draw *v* [drOt]
 dress *n* [dres]
 dresser *n* ['dresE]
 drill *n* [drIl]
 drink *v* [drInk]
 drive *n* [dralv]
 driver *n* ['dralvE]
 dry *adj* [dral]
 duck *n* [d˘k]
 duckling *n* ['d˘kIlIn]
 duststorm *n* [ʔ˘st˘stOtım]
 dutor *n* [dç˘tOr]

each *adj* [ittS]
 eagle *n* ['i'gŊEŊI]
 ear *n* [IE]
 earache *n* ['IErelk]
 early *adv* ['˘tli]
 Earth Day *n+n* ['˘t 'del]
 eat (up) *v* [itt ɔ˘pŊ]
 egg *n* [eg]
 eggplant *n* ['egplAtnt]
 eight *num* [elt]
 eighteen *num* [ʔ˘tittn]
 eighth *num* [eltT]
 eight hundred *num* [elt 'h˘ndrEd]
 eighty *num* ['elti]
 eighty-one *num* [ʔ˘lti 'w˘n]
 elder *adj* ['eldE]
 electronic engineer [Iʔek˘tr•nlk ʔendZI˘hIE]
 elephant *n* ['elIfEnt]
 eleven *num* [I˘evŊEŊn]
 eleventh *num* [I˘evEnT]
 emperor *n* ['empErE]
 end *v* [end]
 engineer [ʔendZI˘hIE]
 England *n* ['eNgIŊEŊnd]
 English *adj, n* ['InglIIS]
 eraser *n* [I˘relzE]
 Europe *n* ['jçErEp]
 evening *n* ['itvnIn]
 Good evening.
 in the evening *adv*
 every *det* ['evri]
 every day *adv* ['evridel]

úy haywanı
 eshek
 bolimsız buyrıq gápın baslap beredi... isleme!
 iytim menen oynama!
 esik
 kepter
 tómenge
 aydarha
 aydarha oyını
 shashka
 sızıw, súwret salıw
 kóylek
 komod (kiyim-kenshek turatu˘n esikli shkaf)
 shınır˘ıw
 ishiw
 aydaw (mashina)
 shofyor
 qur˘aq
 úyrek
 úyrek balası
 shań-tozań, shańlı boran
 duwtar (saz-ásbabı)

hárbir
 búrkút
 qulaq
 qulaq awrıwı
 erte, azan menen
 Jer kúni
 jew; jep qoyıw
 máyek
 baklajan
 segiz
 on segiz
 segizinshi
 segiz júz
 seksen
 seksen bir
 tuń˘ish, úlken
 injener, elektronshi
 pil
 on bir
 on birinshi
 imperator, xan
 tamam(la)w, juwmaqlaw
 injener
 Angliya
 1) inglisshe; inglis: 2) inglis tili
 óshirgish
 Evropa
 keshqurın, tún
 Qayırlı tún
 keshqurın, tünde
 hárbir, hárbir...
 hárbir kúni

everybody <i>pron</i> [ˈevriɪb•di]	hámme
everything <i>pron</i> [ˈevriTIN]	hámme zat
everywhere <i>pron</i> [ˈevriweE]	Keshiresiz, siz kimsiz (bul kim)?
Excuse me, who's this?	kóz
eye <i>n</i> [al]	
face <i>n</i> [fels]	júz, bet
fairy tale <i>adj+n</i> [ˈfeEri ˈtɛll]	ertek
fall <i>v</i> [fɔtl]	1) túsiw, páseyiw; 2) jawıw(qar)
fall asleep <i>v+adj</i> [ˈfɔtl Eˈslitp]	uyqılap qalıw
false <i>adj</i> [fɔtlɪs]	jal@an, nadurıs
family <i>n pl (-ies)</i> [ˈfí mEli]	shańaraq
family tree <i>n+n</i> [ˈfí mEli ˈtrit]	shejire
famous <i>adj</i> [ˈfɛlmEs]	ataqlı
fantastic <i>adj</i> [fí nˈtí stlk]	ájayıp
fantasy <i>n</i> [ˈfí ntEsi]	elesletiw
far <i>adv</i> [fAt]	uzaq
far from <i>adv</i> [ˈfAtfrEm]	...dan uzaq
farm <i>n</i> [fAtm]	ferma
farmer <i>n</i> [ˈfAtmE]	fermer, diyqan
fast <i>adv</i> [fAtst]	tez
father <i>n</i> [ˈfAtDE]	ata
Father's Day <i>n+n</i> [ˈfAtDEz ˈdeɪ]	Atalar kúni
favourite <i>adj, n</i> [ˈfɛlvðEɔrit]	1) súykimli; 2) jaqsı kórgen zatı
February <i>n</i> [ˈfebrçEri]	fevral
feed <i>v</i> [fiɪd]	awqatlandırıw, ba@ıw
feed the animals <i>v+n</i> [ˈfiɪd DI ˈi nlmElz]	haywanlar@a jem beriw
feel <i>v</i> [fiɪl]	seziw
feel happy <i>v+adj</i> [ˈfiɪl ˈhí pi]	quwanıw
feel angry <i>v+adj</i> [ˈfiɪl ˈi Ngri]	ashıwlanıw
feel sad <i>v+adj</i> [ˈfiɪl ˈsı d]	qapa bolıw
feel bored <i>v+adj</i> [ˈfiɪl ˈbɔtd]	zerigiw
fell [fel]	“fall” feyiliniń ótken máhál forması
fifteen <i>num</i> [ˈfifˈti:n]	on bes
fifth <i>num</i> [fift, flft]	besinshi
fifty <i>num</i> [ˈfifti]	eliw
fifty-one <i>num</i> [ˈfifti ˈwɔn]	eliw bir
fight <i>v</i> [falt]	urısıw, gúresiw, jánjellesiw
film star <i>n+n</i> [ˈfílmstat]	kino juldızı
find <i>v</i> [faɪnd]	tabıw
fine <i>adj</i> [faɪn]	jaqsı
I'm fine (OK).	Men jaqsıman
finish <i>n, v</i> [ˈfínɪs]	1) tamamlaw, juwmaqlaw; 2) aqırı
fir tree <i>n+n</i> [ˈfɪˌtrɪt]	qaraqara@ay, arsha
fire <i>n</i> [faɪE]	ot
fireman <i>n</i> [ˈfaɪEmEn]	ot óshiriwshi
fireworks <i>n</i> [ˈfaɪEwˌtks]	salyut atıw
first <i>num</i> [fɪˌst]	birinshi
fish <i>n pl (-)</i> [fɪs]	balıq
five <i>num</i> [faɪv]	bes
five hundred <i>num</i> [faɪv ˈhɔndrEd]	bes júz
five hundred soums a kilo	bir kilosı 500 sóm
flag <i>n</i> [flæg]	bayraq
flat <i>n</i> [flæt]	kvartira
floor <i>n</i> [flɔr]	1) qabat; 2) pol

E

F

flower *n* [ˈflaʊə]

flower shop *n+n* [ˈflaʊəʃɒp]

fly *v* [flaɪ]

fly a kite *v+n* [ˈflaɪ E ˈkaɪt]

foal *n* [fɔːl]

fog *n* [fɒɡ]

foggy *adj* [ˈfɒɡi]

food *n* [fuːd]

foot *n* [fʊt]

go on foot

football *n* [ˈfʊtbɔːl]

play football *v+n*

football player *n+n* [ˈfʊtbɔːl ˈpleɪ]

for *prep* [fɔː, fɔːt]

for example = e.g. [fɔːɪgˈzɑːmpəl]

forecast *n* [ˈfɔːkɑːst]

forest *n* [ˈfɔːrɪst]

forget *v* [fɔːɡet]

forty *num* [ˈfɔːti]

forty-one *num* [ˈfɔːti ˈwʌn]

four *num* [fɔː]

four hundred *num* [ˈfɔː ˈhʌndrɪd]

fourteen *num* [ˈfɔːtiːn]

fourth *num* [fɔːθ]

fox *n* [fɒks]

France *n* [ˈfrɑːns]

French *adj, n* [frentʃ]

free *adv* [friː]

freezing *adj* [ˈfriːzɪŋ]

fresh *adj* [freʃ]

fresh air *adj+n* [ˈfreʃ ˈeɪ]

fresh fruit *adj+n* [ˈfreʃ ˈfruːt]

Friday *n* [ˈfraɪdi]

fridge *n* [ˈfrɪdʒ]

friend *n* [frend]

friendly *adj* [ˈfrendli]

frog *n* [frɒɡ]

from *prep* [frɪm, frɒm]

fruit *n* [fruːt]

fun *n, adj* [fʌn]

funny *adj* [ˈfʌni]

furry *adj* [ˈfʌri]

game *n* [ɡeɪm]

garden *n* [ˈɡɑːdn]

gave *v* [ɡeɪv]

gazelle *n* [ɡæzəl]

gel *n* [dʒel]

geography *n* [dʒiˈɡræfi]

German *adj, n* [ˈdʒɜːmən]

Germany *n* [ˈdʒɜːməni]

get *v* [ɡet]

get dressed *v+adj* [ˈɡet ˈdrest]

get marks *v+n* [ˈɡet ˈmɑːks]

get ready *v+adj* [ˈɡet ˈredi]

gúl

gúl dúkanı

ushıw

pátpelek ushırıw

1) tayınshaq, tay, attır balası; 2) gúrre, eshek balası

duman

dumanlı

azıq, awqat, jemis

ayaq

piyada barıw

futbol

futbol oynaw

futbol oyınshısı

ushın

máselen

hawa-rayı maˈlıwmatı

toˈay

umitiw

qırq

qırq bir

tórt

tórt júz

on tórt

tórtinshi

túlki

Franciya

1) francuzsha, francuz; 2) francuz tili

1) bos; 2) erkin

muzday, suwıq

1) taza; 2) jańa úzilgen

taza hawa

jańa úzilgen miyweler

juma

muzlatqısh

dos, jora

doslıq penen, qáwipsiz

qurbaqa

...dan

miywe

1) quwanış; 2) zawiqlanıw

qızıq, kúlkili

júnli

oyın

baˈ

"give" feyiliniń ótken máhál forması

gizol suwın

gel

geografiya

1) nemisşe, nemis; 2) nemis tili

Germaniya

aıw

kiyiniw

baha alıw

tayar bolıw

get up [ˈgetˌp]
 get washed *v+adj* [ˈget ˈw•st]
 get home *v+n* [ˈget ˈhɛɕm]
 get to school [ˈget tɛ ˈskutl]
 giraffe *n* [dʒɪˈrɑːf]
 girl *n* [gɜːl]
 give *v* [gɪv]
 glass *n* [glɑːs]
 a glass of juice [E ˈglɑːs Ev ˈdʒʊts]
 go *v* [gəʊ]
 go away [ˈgəʊ Eˈweɪ]
 go fishing *v+n* [ˈgəʊ ˈfɪʃɪŋ]
 go shopping *v+n* [ˈgəʊ ˈʃɒpɪŋ]
 go straight [ˈgəʊ ˈstreɪt]
 go to bed [ˈgəʊ tə ˈbed]
 go to school
 go to school by bus/on foot
 goat *n* [gəʊt]
 gobble *v* [ˈgɒbəl]
 goldfish *n pl* (–) [ˈgəʊldfɪʃ]
 Goldilocks [ˈgəʊldlɒks]
 good *adj* [gʊd]
 I'm good at ... [aɪm ˈgʊd Et]
 Goodbye. [gʊdˈbaɪ]
 Good morning! [ˈgʊd ˈmɔːnɪŋ]
 goose *n pl* (geese) [gəʊs gɪts]
 gosling *n pl* [ˈgɒslɪŋ]
 got [gɒt]

I got here by metro.

grandad *n* [ˈgrɑːndɑːd]
 grandfather *n* [ˈgrɑːndfɑːðə]
 grandmother *n* [ˈgrɑːndmʌːðə]
 grandparents *n* [ˈgrɑːndpeərənts]
 granny *n pl* (-ies) [ˈgrɑːni]
 grape *n* [greɪp]
 graph *n* [grɑːf, grɑːf]
 grass *n* [grɑːs]
 grasshopper *n* [ˈgrɑːshɒpə]
 grassland *n* [ˈgrɑːslænd]
 great *adj* [greɪt]
 It's great!
 Great Britain *n* [ˈɡreɪtˈbrɪtən]
 green *adj* [ɡriːn]
 grey *adj* [ɡreɪ]
 group *n* [ɡrʊp]
 grow *v* [ɡrəʊ]
 guess *v* [ɡes]
 guitar *n* [ɡɪˈtɑːr]
 gym *n* [dʒɪm]

habitat *n* [ˈhæbɪtæt]
 had [hæd, hɛd]
 hail *n, v* [heɪl]
 hailstone *n* [ˈheɪlstəʊn]

ornınan turıw
 juwınıw
 úyge ketıp qalıw
 mektepke jetıp alıw/barıw
 jıraf
 qız bala
 berıw
 stakan
 bir stakan sherbet
 júrıw, barıw
 ketıw(arılaw)
 balıq awlaw
 bazarlıq qılıw, satıp alıw
 tuwrıªa júrıw
 uyqılawªa jatıw
 mektepke barıw
 mektepke avtobusta/piyada barıw
 eshki
 ªawqıldaw (túye tawıq haqqında)
 atın balıq
 Altın shashlı qız (ertekte)
 jaqsı

Men...de jaqsıman

Xosh bol

Qayırılı tań!

ªaz

ªaz balası, palapan

“get” feyiliniń ótken máhál forması:
 jetip kel (-dim, -dıń, -dı, -dıq, -dıńız, -dı)
 Bul jerge metro menen jetip keldim.

ata

ata

apa, kempir apa

apa hám ata

kempir apa

júzim

grafik

ot, maysa

shegirtke

jaylaw

1) ullı; 2) Zor! (Jaqsı! Ájayıp!)

Zor!

Ullı Britaniya

jasıl

kúlreń

topar

ósiriw

oylap tabw

gitara

gimnastika (sport)zalı

watan, mákan, jasaw ornı

“have” feyiliniń ótken máhál forması

1) burshaq; 2) burshaq jaww

burshaq

G

H

Wordlist

hailstorm *n* [ˈhɛɪlstoʊm]
 hair *n pl* (-) [heɪ]
 do hair *v+n*
 half *adj* [hʌf]
 half-term *adj+n* [ˈhʌft̩, t̩m]
 hand *n* [hænd]
 handball *n* [ˈhændbɔːl]
 handicrafts *n* [ˈhændɪkrɑːftz]
 happily *adv* [ˈhɪplɪ]
 happy *adj* [ˈhɪpi]
 Happy birthday! *int* [ˈhɪpi ˈbɜːtɪdi]
 hard *adv* [hɑːd]
 work hard *v+adv* [wɜːkˈhɑːd]
 hare *n* [heɪ]
 hat *n* [hæt]
 hate *v* [heɪt]
 have *v* [hæv, hɪv]
 I have [aɪ ˈhɪv]
 have a break *v+n* [hæv ˈbreɪk]
 have a good time [hæv ɡʊd ˈtaɪm]
 have breakfast *v+n* [hæv ˈbreɪkfəst]
 have dinner *v+n* [hæv ˈdɪnə]
 have fun *v+n* [hæv ˈfʌn]
 have lessons *v+n*
 have lunch *v+n* [hæv ˈlʌntʃ]
 he *pron* [hiː]
 head *n* [hed]
 headache *n* [ˈhedɪk]
 healthy *n* [ˈhelθi]
 hear *v* [hɪə]
 hedgehog *n* [ˈhedʒhɔːg]
 helicopter *n* [ˈhelɪkɒptə]
 Hello. [həˈlɔː]
 helmet *n* [ˈhelɪt]
 help *v* [help]
 hen *n* [hen]
 her *adj, pron* [hɜː, hɜːr]
 Her name is ...
 here *adv* [hɪə]
 Here you are.
 hero *n* [ˈhɪərə]
 Hi! [haɪ]
 hide *v* [haɪd]
 hide and seek [ˈhaɪd ɪn ˈsiːk]
 high *adv* [haɪ]
 high-jump *n+n* [ˈhaɪdʒmp]
 do the high-jump *v+n* [ˈduː DE ˈhaɪdʒmp]
 high temperature *adj+n* [haɪ ˈtemprətʃə]
 him *pron* [hɪm]
 hippo *n* [ˈhɪpə]
 his *adj, pron* [hɪz]
 His name is ...
 historical place *adj+n* [hɪˈstɔːrɪkl ˈpleɪs]
 history *n* [ˈhɪstəri]
 hobby *n pl* (-ies) [ˈhɒbi]

burshaqlı boran
 shash
 shashtı taraw
 yarım
 yarım shereklik
 1) qol; 2) taman
 qol tobi
 texnologiya saba®ı
 quwanış penen
 quwanışlı, baxıtlı
 Tuwıl®an kúnińiz benen
 qattı tırısqaqlıq penen
 qattı islew
 qoyan
 shlyapa
 jaman kóriw
 1) iye bolıw; bar bolıw 2) jew, ishiw
 mende bar, men iyesimen
 tánepiske shı®ıw
 waqıttı jaqsı ótkeriw
 azañ®ı awqattı jew
 keshki awqattı jew
 quwanışlı ótkeriw
 saba®ı bolıw, oqıw
 túslik qılıw
 Ol (adamlar ushın)
 bas, gelle
 bas awırıwı
 salamat paydalı
 esitiw
 kirpitiken
 vertolyot
 Sálem.
 shlem, kaska
 járdem beriw
 tawıq
 (hayallar ushın) 1) onıń 2) o®an, onı
 Onıń atı...
 usı (bul) jerde
 Mine, márhámat.
 qaharman
 Sálem!
 jasırıw
 jasırınbaq oynı
 biyik
 biyiklikke sekiriw
 biyiklikke sekiriw
 joqarı temperatura
 onı, o®an (er adamlar ushın)
 gippopotam, begemot
 (er adamlar ushın) onıń
 Onıń atı...
 tariyxıy jer
 tariyx
 xobbi, jaqsı kóretu®ın jumıs

hockey *n* [ˈh•ki]
 play hockey *v+n*
 holiday *n* [ˈh•lɪdeɪ]
 home *n* [hɛçm]
 homework *n* [ˈhɛçmwɜːtk]
 do homework *v+n*
 honk *v* [h•Nk]
 hop *v* [h•p]
 hope *v* [hɛçp]
 hopscotch *n* [ˈh•psk•tʃ]
 horror film *n+n* [ˈh•rɪfɪlm]
 horse *n* [h0ts]
 horse riding *n* [ˈh0ts ˈraldɪn]
 hospital *n* [ˈh•spɪtl]
 at the hospital [Et DE ˈh•spɪtl]
 hot *adj* [h•t]
 hot dog *adj+n* [ˈh•td•g]
 hotel *n* [hɛçˈtel]
 house *n* [hɑːs]
 housewife *n* [ˈhɑːswɪf]
 how *adv* [hɑː]
 How are you?
 How do you go home?
 How did you get here today?
 How much is it/are they?
 How long ...?
 How many ...?
 How old are you?
 human *n* [ˈhjuːmən]
 humming bird *n* [ˈhʌmɪnbɜːd]
 hundred [ˈhʌndrɪd]
 hungry *adj* [ˈhʌŋgri]
 hyena *n* [haɪˈiːnə]
 hygiene *n* [ˈhaɪdʒiːn]

I *pron* [aɪ]
 ice [aɪs]
 ice cream *n+n* [ˈaɪskriːm]
 icy *adj* [ˈaɪsi]
 in *prep* [ɪn]
 in front of *prep* [ɪn ˈfrʌntɪv]
 in the morning *adv*
 Independence Day *n+n* [ˈɪndɪˈpendɛns ˈdeɪ]
 India *n* [ˈɪndiːə]
 indigo *adj* [ˈɪndɪgɪˈoː]
 information *n pl* (–) [ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən]
 insect *n* [ˈɪnsɛkt]
 interest *v* [ˈɪntrɪst]
 interesting *adj* [ˈɪntrɪstɪŋ]
 interview *n, v* [ˈɪntɪvjuː]
 invitation *n* [ˌɪnvɪˈteɪʃən]
 invite *v* [ɪnˈvaɪt]
 iron *n* [ˈaɪən]
 do the ironing *v+n* [ˈduː DE ˈaɪənɪŋ]

xokkey
 xokkey oynaw
 1) bayram; 2) dem alıs
 Úy (jasaw ornı)
 úyge tapsırma
 úyge tapsırmasın orınlaw
 @añqıldaw (@az haqqında)
 sekiriw
 úmit etiw
 sopolak, shertek
 qorqınıshlı film
 at
 at miniw
 emlew xana
 emlew xanada
 ıssı
 xot-dog
 miymanxana
 úy
 úy biykesi
 1) qanday; 2) qalay etip
 Qalaysız?
 Úyge qalay barasız?
 Búgin bul jerge qalay jetip keldiń(iz)?
 Onıń/olardıń bahası qansha?
 Qansha (waqıt)...?
 Neshe? Qansha?
 Jasińız neshede?
 adam; insan
 kolibri
 júz
 ash, ash bol@an, qarnı ash
 gigiena, jol-jol qasqır
 gigiena

men
 muz
 muzqaymaq
 muzlı
 1) ishinde (orın@a salıstırmalı)
 2) ..da (waqıtqa salıstırmalı)
 ...nıń aldında
 Azanda, azań@ waqıtta
 Gárezsizlik kúni
 Hindstan
 toy@ın kók
 ma@lıwmat, xabar
 shıbın-shirkey
 qızıqtırw
 qızıqlı, qızıq
 1) intervyu; 2) intervyu alıw
 mirátname
 mirát etiw
 utyug
 kiyim-kensheklerge utyug basıw

H

I

is *v* [lʒ]
 it *pron* [It]
 It's time to ...
 It's two o'clock. [Its ʔut Eʔkl•k]
 It's 2.05. [Its ʔut Eç ʔalv]
 It's two thirty. [Its ʔut ʔt,tti]
 It's two thirty-five. [Its ʔut ʔt,tti ʔalv]
 its *det, adj* [Its]

jacket *n* [ʔdʒI kIt]
 jam *n* [dʒI m]
 January *n* [ʔdʒI njçEri]
 Japan *n* [dʒEʔi n]
 jazz *n* [dʒI z]
 jeans *n* [dʒiɪnz]
 job *n* [j•b]
 joke *n* [dʒEçk]
 July *n* [dʒçʔal]
 jump *v* [dʒˀmp]
 jump a rope *v+n* [ʔdʒˀmp EʔEçp]
 jumper *n* [ʔdʒˀmpE]
 jumping *n* [ʔdʒˀmpIN]
 June *n* [dʒuɪn]
 jungle *n* [ʔdʒˀNgl]

kangaroo *n* [ʔŕi NgEʔrut]
 Kazakhstan *n* [ʔŕi zI kʔstAtn]
 keep *v* [kitp]
 keep clean [ʔkitp ŕliɪn]
 keeper *n* [ʔkitpE]
 kid *n* [kId]
 kill *v* [kil]
 kilo *n* [ʔkitIEç]
 a kilo of tomatoes [E ʔkitIEç Ev tEʔmAttEçz]
 kilometre *n* [klI•mltE]
 kind *n, adj* [kalnd]
 kindergarten *n* [ʔkIndEgAttɪn]
 king *n* [kIN]
 kitchen *n* [ʔkItʂIn]
 kite *n* [kalt]
 kitten *n* [ʔkItɪn]
 know *v* [nEç]
 Korea *n* [kEʔrIE]

ladybird *n* [ʔleɪdlb,td]
 lamb *n* [lI m]
 language *n* [ʔlI NgwldZ]
 last *adj* [lAst]
 late *adv* [leɪt]
 be late
 laugh *v* [lAʔf]
 lay the table *v+n* [ʔleɪ DE ʔelbl]
 lazy *adj* [ʔleɪzi]
 leaf *n pl (leaves)* [liɪf]
 learn *v* [l,ɪn]

bolıw (3-bet birlik ushın)
 (3-bet birlik ushın) 1) ol; 2) onı, o®an
 (bir zat islew) waqtı boldı.
 Saat eki boldı
 Saat besten eki minut ótti
 Saat eki yarım boldı
 Saat ekiden otız bes minut ótti
 onıñ

kurtka, kelte kamzol
 varenie
 yanvar
 Yaponiya
 jaz (muzıka)
 jınsı
 jumıs
 házil
 iyul
 sekiriw
 jip (skagalka) sekiriw
 sekiriwshi
 sekiriw
 iyun
 putalıq, qalıñ to®ay

kengru
 Qazaqstan
 saqlaw, asıraw
 taza tutıw
 qarawıl
 1) ilaq, eshki balası; 2) bala kishkentay
 ótiriw
 kilo
 bir kilo pomidor
 kilometr (=1000 metr)
 1) túr; 2) mehriban
 balalar baqshası
 patsha
 asxana (úydegi xana)
 párrek
 pıshıqtıñ balası
 biliw
 Koreya

xan qızı
 qozi
 til
 ótken
 kesh, kesh qalıw
 keshigiw, kesh qalıw
 kúliw
 dasturqan jayw
 jalqaw, erinshek, isjaqpas
 japıraq
 úyreniw

learn by heart [ʔ,tn bal ʰAtt]
 leave home/school [ʔitv ʰEçm \ ʰskutl]
 left *adv* [left]
 on the left *prep* [•n DE ʰleft]
 leg *n* [leg]
 lemon *n* [ʰemEn]
 leopard *n* [ʰepEd]
 lesson *n* [ʰes0E0n]
 Let's ... [lets]
 Let's go. [ʰetsʰgEç]
 letter *n* [ʰetE]
 library *n pl (-ies)* [ʰalbrEri]
 light *adj* [lalt]
 like *v* [lalk]
 I'd like ... [ald ʰalk ...]
 I like doing ...
 line *n* [lan]
 lion *n* [ʰalEn]
 listen *v* [ʰls0E0n]
 literature *n* [ʰit0E0rEtSE]
 little *adj* [ʰltl]
 live *v* [llv]
 living room *n+n* [ʰlvinrçm]
 lizard *n* [ʰlzEd]
 London *n* [ʰndEn]
 long *adj* [l•N]
 long-jump *n+n* [ʰ•NdZmp]
 do the long-jump [dut DE ʰ•NdZmp]
 look *v* [lçk]
 The beans look good. [DE ʰbitnz ʰçk ʰçd]
 look after [ʰçk ʰaftE]
 look at [ʰçkEt]
 look like [ʰçklalk]
 a lot of [Eʰ•tEv]
 loud *adj* [laçd]
 loudly *adv* [ʰlaçdli]
 love *n, v* [l•v]
 lovely *adj* [ʰvli]
 lunch *n* [lntS]
 have lunch *v+n*

 make *v* [melk]
 make bed *v+n*
 man *n pl (men)* [mĩ n, men]
 mandrill *n* [ʰmĩ ndrll]
 many *det* [ʰmeni]
 map *n* [mĩ p]
 March *n* [mAtS]
 mark *n, v* [mAtk]
 marker *n* [ʰmAtkE]
 market *n* [ʰmAtklt]
 match *n v* [mĩ tS]

 mathematics *n* [ʰmĩ Tl'mĩ tlks]
 maths *n* [mĩ Ts]

yadlaw
 úyden/mektepten shıw
 shep tárep, shep
 shep tárepte
 ayaq
 limon
 qaplan
 sabaq
 Keliń...
 júr (irń), kettik
 1) hárip; 2) xat
 kitapxana
 1) jaqtılıq; 2) jeńil
 jaqtırw, jaqsı kóriw
 ...qáleymen/tileymen
 Men ...islewdi jaqsı kóremen
 sızıq
 arıslan
 tıńlaw, esitiw
 ádebiyat
 kishkene
 jasaw
 miymanxana (úydegi)
 kesirtke
 London
 uzaq, uzın
 uzınlıqqa sekiriw
 uzınlıqqa sekiriw
 1) qaraw; 2) ...kórinedi
 Lobiyarıń kórinisi jaqsı.
 ®amxorlıq etiw
 bir zatqa qaraw
 uqsaw, kóriniw
 kóp
 bálent dawıslı
 bálent dawıs penen
 1) muhabbat; 2) súyiw, jaqsı kóriw
 súykimli
 túslik
 túslik qılıw

 jasaw, dúziw, islew
 orın (jay) salıw
 (er) adam
 mandril (maymıl túri)
 kóp
 karta
 mart
 1) baha; 2) bahalaw
 marker (sızıw ushın úlken flomaster)
 bazar
 1) shırpı;
 2) say keliw, say keletuının tańlaw
 matematika
 matematika

L

M

maths teacher *n+n* [ˈmɪ Ts ˈtɪtSE]
 mausoleum *n* [ˈmɔtsEˈlɪtEm]
 May *n* [mel]
 May Day *n+n* [ˈmel ˈdeɪ]
 May king *n+n* [ˈmel ˈkɪŋ]
 May queen *n+n* [ˈmel ˈkwɪn]
 maypole *n* [ˈmelpEçɪ]
 me *pron* [mi, mit]
 meaning *n* [ˈmiːnɪŋ]
 meat *n* [miːt]
 mechanic *n* [mɪˈkiːnɪk]
 meet *v* [miːt]
 melon *n* [ˈmelɒn]
 melt *v* [melt]
 meow *v* [miːəʊ]
 met *v* [met]
 metre *n* [ˈmiːtɜː]
 metro *n* [ˈmetrɔː]
 Mexico *n* [ˈmeksɪkɔː]
 midday *n* [ˈmɪdɪdeɪ]
 midnight *n* [ˈmɪdnɑːt]
 milk *n* [mɪlk]
 mime *v* [maɪm]
 minivan *n* [ˈmɪnɪvæn]
 minus *n* [ˈmaɪnɪs]
 minute *n* [ˈmɪnɪt]
 mirror *n* [ˈmɪrɜː]
 mobile phone *n+n* [ˈmɔːbɪl fəʊn]
 model car *n+n* [ˈmɔːdl ˈkɑː]
 Monday *n* [ˈmʌndeɪ]
 money *n* [ˈmʌni]
 monkey *n* [ˈmʌŋki]
 monster *n* [ˈmɒnstɜː]
 month *n* [mʌnθ]
 moo *v* [muː]
 mop the floor *v+n* [ˈmɔːp ðɪ ˈflɔː]
 more *adv* [mɔː]

more beautiful [ˈmɔː ˈbjʊtɪflɪ]
 more interesting [ˈmɔː ˈɪntrɪstɪŋ]
 morning *n* [ˈmɔːnɪŋ]
 Good morning.
 in the morning *adv*
 mosque *n* [ˈmɔːsk]
 mosquito *n pl* (-es) [mɒˈskɪtɔː]
 most [mɔːst]

the most beautiful [ðɪ ˈmɔːst ˈbjʊtɪflɪ]
 the most interesting [ðɪ ˈmɔːst ˈɪntrɪstɪŋ]
 mother *n* [ˈmʌðɜː]
 mother tongue *n+n* [ˈmʌðɜː ˈtʌŋ]
 motorbike *n* [ˈmɔːtɜːbaɪk]
 mountain *n* [ˈmaʊntɪn]
 mouse *n pl* (mice) [maʊs] [maɪs]
 mouth *n* [maʊθ]

matematika oqıtıwshısı
 maqbara
 may
 May kúni bayramı (Angliyada)
 May patshası
 May malikası
 may bayramı ústini
 meni, maʼan
 máni
 gósh
 mexanik
 ushırasıw
 qawın
 eriw
 miyawlaw
 “meet” feyiliniń ótken máhál forması
 metr
 metro
 meksika
 túŋgi waqıt, tún
 tún (yarım tún)
 sút
 im menen túsindiriw, pantomimo qılıw
 marshrutlı taksi
 minus
 minut
 ayna
 uyalı telefon
 mashina modeli
 dúyshembi
 pul
 maymıl
 maqluq
 ay
 móńirew (sıyır haqqında)
 poldı shvabra menen juwıw
 1) ...ıraq (kóp buwınlı kelbetliktiń salıstırw dárejesin jasawda qollanıladı); 2) kóbirek shıraylı
 qızıqlıraq
 azanda, tań
 qayrlı tań
 azanda, tańda
 meshit
 shıbın
 eń (kóp buwınlı kelbetliktiń arttırıw dárejesin jasawda qollanıladı)
 eń shıraylı
 eń qızıq
 ana
 ana tili
 moped
 taw
 tishqan
 ógiz

Mr *n* [ˈmɪstE]
 Mrs *n* [ˈmɪslz]
 much *det* [mʰts]
 mulberry *n* [ˈmʰlbEri]
 mum *n* [mʰm]
 museum *n* [mjutʰzIEm]
 music *n* [ˈmjutʰzIk]
 musical parade *adj+n* [ˈmjutʰzIkˈpEˈreɪd]
 must *v* [mEst, mʰst]
 my *adj* [mal]
 My name is ...

name *n* [nɛlm]
 nature *n* [ˈnɛltSE]
 Navruz *n* [nˈvʰrutʰz]
 near *adv* [nIE]
 neigh *v* [nel]
 nest *n* [nest]
 never *adv* [ˈnevE]
 new *adj* [njuːt]
 New Year *adj+n* [ˈnjuːt ˈjIE]
 news *n* [njuːz]
 newspaper *n* [ˈnjuːzˈpɛpɛ]
 next to *prep* [ˈnekst tE]
 nice *adj* [nals]
 night *n* [nalt]
 at night *adv*
 nine *num* [naln]
 nine hundred *num* [naln ˈhʰndrEd]
 nineteen *num* [ˈnaɪntiːn]
 ninety *num* [ˈnaɪnti]
 ninety-one *num* [ˈnaɪnti ˈwʰn]
 ninth *num* [nalnT]
 no *adv* [nEç]
 No, I don't.
 No, sorry.
 noisily *adv* [ˈnɔɪzɪli]
 noisy *adj* [ˈnɔɪzi]
 nose *n* [nEçz]
 notice *n* [ˈnɔʰts]
 November *n* [nEçˈvembE]
 now *adj* [naç]
 number *n* [ˈnʰmbE]
 nurse *n* [nʰts]

ocean *n* [ˈEçSEn]
 o'clock *adv* [Eˈkɪk]
 October *n* [ˈɔkˈtEçbE]
 of *prep* [Ev, v]
 of course [Ev ˈkɔʰts]
 office *n* [ˈɔfɪs]
 often *adv* [ˈɔftən, ˈftən]
 oh [Eç]
 oink [ɔɪnk]
 old *adj* [Eçld]

mirza
 xanım
 kóp
 tut
 apa
 muzey
 muzika
 muzikalıq parad
 kerek, lazım
 meniñ
 Meniñ atım ...

at, isim
 tábiyat
 Nawrız bayramı
 yanında
 kisnew
 uya, in
 heshqashan
 jaña
 jaña jil
 jañalıq
 gazeta
 ...nıñ qasında
 1) jaqsı; 2) shıraylı, jaımlı
 tın
 keshqurın, keshte
 toız
 toız júz
 on toız
 toqsan
 toqsan bir
 toızınshı
 joq
 Joq
 Keshiresiz, joq
 shawqım salıp
 shawqımlı
 burın
 esletpe, belgi
 noyabr
 házir, endi
 nomer
 hámshiyra

okean, teńiz
 saat (waqıt haqqında)
 oktyabr
 ...nıñ
 álbette
 basqarma
 tez-tez
 nol
 pırqıldaw (shoshqa haqqında)
 1) eski; 2) jası úlken, arı

on *prep* [•n]
 on foot *adv* [•n ʔçt]
 one *num* [wˉn]
 onion *n* [ˈnjEn]
 only *adv* [ˈEçnli]
 open *v* [ˈEçpEn]
 opposite *prep* [ˈ•pEzlt]
 or *conj* [Ot]
 orange *n, adj* [ˈ•rlndZ]
 orange juice *n+n* [ˈ•rlndZ ˈdzuts]
 order *n* [ˈOtɔdE]
 ostrich *n* [ˈ•strltS]
 other *det* [ˈDE]
 our *adj* [açE]
 ox *n* [•ks]

page *n* [peldZ]
 pair *n* [peE]
 palace *n* [ˈpĩ lls]
 parade *n* [pEˈreld]
 parents *n* [ˈpeErEnts]
 park *n* [pAtk]
 parrot *n* [ˈpĩ rEt]
 partner *n* [ˈpAttnE]
 party *n pl (-ies)* [ˈpAtti]
 past *prep* [pAtst]
 half past [hAtf ˈpAtst]
 It's half past nine.
 quarter past [ˈkwOtE ˈpAtst]
 PE *n* [ˈpiʔ ˈit]
 pea *n* [pit]
 peach *n* [pittS]
 peach juice *n+n* [ˈpittS ˈdzuts]
 peacock *n* [ˈpitk•k]
 pear *n* [peE]
 pear juice *n+n* [ˈpeE ˈdzuts]
 pen *n* [pen]
 pencil *n* [ˈpensðE0I]
 pencil case *n+n* [ˈpenslkels]
 penguin *n* [ˈpeNgwln]
 people *n* [ˈpitpðE0I]
 pepper *n* [ˈpepE]
 perfume *n* [ˈpˌtfjutm]
 person *n* [ˈpˌtsðE0n]
 pet *n* [pet]
 phew *int* [fjut]
 phone *v* [fEçn]
 photo *n* [ˈfEçtEç]
 piano *n* [piˈi nEç]
 pick *v* [plk]
 picture *n* [ˈplktSE]
 pig *n* [plg]
 piglet *n* [ˈplglIt]
 pillow *n* [ˈplIEç]

1) üstinde (orn®a salıstır®anda)
 2) ...da (waqıtqa salıstır®anda)
 piyada, jayaw
 bir
 pıyaz
 tek ®ana, barı-jo®ı
 ashıw
 qarsı aldında, tuwrısında
 yaki
 1) apelsin; 2) toy®ın sarı
 apelsin sherbeti
 tártip
 túyequs
 basqa
 biziñ
 bu®a, ógiz

bet
 jup
 saray
 parad
 ata-ana
 dem alıw ba®ı
 totı qus
 sherik, birge islew
 bázim
 ótken
 ...dan yarım saat ótken
 Saat to®ız yarım boldı
 ...dan sherek (15) minut ótken
 dene tárbiya (sabaq)
 noqat
 shabdál
 shabdál sherbeti
 tawıs
 almurt
 almurt sherbeti
 ruchka
 qálem
 qálem qutısı
 pingvin
 adamlar
 burısh, ashshı burısh
 duxi, átir
 shaxs
 úy haywanı (súykimli haywan)
 uf
 telefon etiw, qoñıraw etiw
 fotosúwret
 pianino
 teriw
 súwret
 shoshqa
 shoshqa balası
 kópshik

pilot *n* [ˈpaɪlət]
 pinch punch *v* [ˈpɪntʃˈpʌntʃ]
 pink *adj* [pɪŋk]
 place *n* [pleɪs]
 plane *n* [pleɪn]
 plant *n, v* [plɑːnt]
 play *v, n* [pleɪ]
 play badminton *v+n* [ˈpleɪ ˈbɑːdmɪntən]
 play hopscotch/games *v+n* [ˈpleɪ ˈhɒpskɒtʃˌɡeɪms]
 play tag *v+n* [ˈpleɪ ˈtæɡ]
 play the guitar *v+n* [ˈpleɪ ðə ɡɪˈtɑː]
 play the piano *v+n* [ˈpleɪ ðə piˈɑːnə]
 player *n* [ˈpleɪə]
 playground *n* [ˈpleɪɡraʊnd]
 please *int* [pliːz]
 plum *n* [plʌm]
 plump *adj* [plʌmp]
 plural *adj* [ˈplʌrəl]
 plus *prep* [plʌs]
 p.m. [ˈpiːem]

pocket *n* [ˈpɒkɪt]
 poem *n* [poʊm]
 point *v* [pɔɪnt]
 poisonous *adj* [ˈpɔɪzənəs]
 polar *adj* [ˈpɒlə]
 police officer *n+n* [pəˈliːs ɔːfɪsə]
 police station *n+n* [pəˈliːs ˈsteɪʃn]
 at the police station [Et DE pəˈliːs ˈsteɪʃn]
 pop *n* [pɒp]
 popular *adj* [ˈpɒpjələ]
 porridge *n* [ˈpɒrɪdʒ]
 portfolio *n* [pɔːtfoʊliˈoʊ]
 postcard *n* [ˈpɒstkɑːd]
 poster *n* [ˈpɒstə]
 poult *n* [pəʊlt]
 pour *v* [pɔː]
 present *n* [ˈpreznt]
 programme *n* [ˈprɒɡræm]
 pumpkin *n* [ˈpʌmpkɪn]
 Pumpkin Museum *n+n* [ˈpʌmpkɪn mjuːzɪəm]
 pupil *n* [ˈpjʊpəl]
 puppy *n pl (-ies)* [ˈpʌpi]
 purple *adj* [ˈpɜːpləl]
 put *v* [pʊt]
 put in
 put on
 puzzle *n* [ˈpʌzəl]
 do puzzles *v+n* [ˈduː ˈpʌzəlz]

quack *v* [kwɪk]
 quail *n* [kwel]
 quarter *adj* [ˈkwɔːtə]
 It is a quarter past nine.
 quarter to ... [ˈkwɔːtə tə]

ushiwshı
 shimshıw
 ashıq qızıl
 jay
 samolyot
 1) ósimlik; 2) egiw
 1) oynaw; 2) oyun
 badminton oynaw
 sapalaq/oyınlar oynaw
 quwıspaƣ oynaw
 gitara shertiw
 pianino shertiw
 oyınshı
 oyın maydanı
 iltimas
 qáreli
 semiz, tolıq
 kóplik
 qosıw, plyus
 kúndizgi saat 12 den túngi saat 12 ge
 shekem bolˆan waƣıt
 qalta
 arıslan
 kórsetiw
 záhárli
 polyuske tán, polyus...
 milicioner
 miliciya mákemesinde
 miliciya mákemesinde
 pop (muzıka)
 ataqlı
 kasha
 áhmıyetli hújjetler jıynaˆı (papkası)
 ashıq xat, otkritka
 poster, plakat
 túye tawıq shójesi
 quyıw, jawıw (jawın haqqında)
 sawˆa
 dástúr
 asqabaq
 Qabaqlar muzeyi
 oqıwshı
 kúshik
 toyˆın qızıl, qırmızı
 qoyıw
 (...nırın ishinde) qoyıw
 kiyiw
 jumbaƣ, basqatırma
 basqatırma sheshiw

ˆańqıldaw (úyrek haqqında)
 bódene
 sherek
 saat toˆızdan on bes minut ótti
 ...dan sherek minut ótti

P

Q

Wordlist

queen *n* [kwitn]
 question *n* [ˈkwɛstʃən]
 quiet *adj* [ˈkwaɪət]
 quiz *n* [kwɪz]

 rabbit *n* [ˈræbɪt]
 radio *n pl* (-s) [ˈreɪdɪo]
 rain *n, v* [reɪn]
 rainbow *n* [ˈreɪnbəʊ]
 rainy *adj* [ˈreɪni]
 rat *n* [ræt]
 read *v* [riːd]
 reading *n* [ˈriːdɪŋ]
 red *adj* [red]
 region *n* [ˈrɪdʒən]
 remember *v* [rɪˈmɛmbə]
 repeat *v* [rɪˈpiːt]
 report *n, v* [rɪˈpɔːt]
 rest *n* [rest]
 have a rest *v+n*
 return *v* [rɪˈtɜːn]
 no returns
 revision *n* [rɪˈvɪʒən]
 ribbon *n* [ˈrɪbən]
 rice *n* [raɪs]
 rich *adj* [rɪtʃ]
 ride *v* [raɪd]
 ride a bike *v+n* [ˈraɪd E ˈbaɪk]
 ride a horse *v+n* [ˈraɪd E ˈhɔːs]
 ride a skateboard *v+n* [ˈraɪd E ˈsketbɔːd]
 rider *n* [ˈraɪdɪ]
 right *adj* [raɪt]
 on the right *prep* [ɔːn ðe ˈraɪt]
 rise *v* [raɪz]
 river *n* [ˈrɪvɪ]
 The River Thames [ðe ˈrɪvɪ ˈθemz]
 road *n* [rəʊd]
 robot *n* [ˈrɒbɒt]
 rock *n* [rɒk]
 roller-skate *v* [ˈrɒləsket]
 room *n* [ruːm]
 rooster *n* [ˈruːstɪ]
 rose *n* [rəʊz]
 round *adj, adv* [raʊnd]
 rubob *n* [rʊbɒb]
 rucksack *n* [ˈrʊksɪk]
 rug *n* [rʌg]
 rule *n* [ruːl]
 ruler *n* [ˈruːlə]
 run *v* [rʌn]
 run away *v+adv* [ˈrʌn əweɪ]
 runner *n* [ˈrʌnɪ]
 runny nose *adj+n* [ˈrʌni ˈnoʊz]
 Russia *n* [ˈrʊʃɪ]
 Russian *adj, n* [ˈrʊʃən]

malika
 soraw
 tinish
 tapqirliq, viktorina

 úy qoyanı
 radio
 1) jawın; 2) jawın jawıw
 ayqulaq
 jawınlı
 tışqan
 oqıw
 oqıw
 qızıl
 wálayat
 yadda tutıw, eslew
 qaytarıw, tákirarlaw
 1) esabat; 2) xabar (esap) beriw
 dem
 dem alıw
 qaytıw
 qaytarmaw
 tákirarlaw, qaytalaw
 lenta
 gúrish
 bay
 miniw
 velosiped miniw
 at miniw
 skeytbord ushıw
 shabandoz, aydawshı
 1) tuwrı; 2) oń
 oń tárepte
 kóteriliw, kóteriw
 dárya
 Temza dáryası
 jol
 robot
 rok (muzıka)
 rolikte ushıw
 bólime
 qoraz
 roza gúl
 1) domalaq; 2) átirapında
 rubab (saz-ásbabı)
 ryukzak, sayaxat qaltası
 gilem(she)
 qa@ıyda
 siz@ısh
 juwirıw, shabıw
 qashıw
 shawıp, juwirıwshı
 tumaw
 Rossiya
 1) russha; rus 2) rus tili

sad *adj* [sɪ d]
said [sed]

safari *n* [sɛˈfʌtri]
salad *n* [ˈsɪ lɛd]
sat *v* [sɪ t]
Saturday *n* [ˈsɪ tɛdi]
sausage *n* [ˈs•sɪdʒ]
saxophone *n* [ˈsɪ ksɛfɛçn]
saw [sɔt]

say *v* [seɪ]
say goodbye *v+n* [ˈseɪ ˈgʊdbaɪ]
school *n* [skuːl]
at the school [Et DE ˈskuːl]
schoolbag *n* [ˈskuːlbɪg]
schoolboy *n* [ˈskuːlbɔɪ]
schoolchildren *n* [ˈskuːltʃɪldrɛn]
school things *n+n* [ˈskuːl ˈtɪŋz]
score *n* [skɔː]
Scotland *n* [ˈskɔːtlɛnd]
sea *n* [siː]
season *n* [ˈsiːzən]
second *num* [ˈsekənd]
secretary *n pl* (-ies) [ˈsekriːtəri]
see *v* [siː]
see-saw *n* [ˈsiːsɔː]
play see-saw *n+n*
sentence *n* [ˈsentəns]
September *n* [sepˈtɛmbɛ]
seven *num* [ˈsevən]
seven hundred *num* [ˈsevən ˈhʌndrɛd]
seventeen *num* [ˈsevntiːn]
seventh *num* [ˈsevntɪ]
seventy *num* [ˈsevntiː]
seventy-one *num* [ˈsevnti ˈwʌn]
sew *v* [sɛç]
shampoo *n* [ˈʃi mˈpuː]
shark *n* [ʃɑːk]
sharpener *n* [ˈʃɑːpnɛ]
she *pron* [ʃi, ʃiː]
sheep *n pl* (→) [ʃiːp]
shelf *n pl* (shelves) [ʃɛlf]
shine *v* [ʃaɪn]
shirt *n* [ʃɪːt]
shop *n* [ʃɔːp]
do the shopping *v+n* [ˈduː DE ˈʃɔːpɪŋ]
at the shop
shop assistant *n* [ˈʃɔːp ɛsˈtɪtɛnt]
short *adj* [ʃɔːt]
shorts *n* [ʃɔːts]
shoulder *n* [ˈʃɛʃldɛ]
show *v* [ʃɛç]
shower *n* [ˈʃaʊɛ]
have/take a shower *v+n*

qapa
“say” feyiliniń ótken máhál forması:
de(-dim, dıń, dıq, dıńız, -dı)
safari parkı
salat
“sit” feyiliniń ótken máhál forması
shembi
sosıska (kolbasa)
saksafon
“see” feyiliniń ótken máhál forması:
kór(-dim, dıń, dıq, dıńız, -dı)
aytıw, dew
xoshlasıw
mektep
mektepte
sumka
mektep oqıwshısı (ul bala)
oqıwshılar
oqıw quralları
ochko
Shotlandiya
teńiz
máwsim
ekinshi
sekretar
kóriw, kórisiw
innana
innanada ushıw
gáp
sentyabr
jeti
jeti júz
on jeti
jetinshi
jetpis
jetpis bir
tigiw
shampun
akula
qálemniń ushın shıarış
ol (hayallar ushın)
qoy
tekshe (taxtaydan islengen)
jarqıraw (quyash haqqında)
kóylek
dúkan
satıp alıw
dúkanda
satiwshı
kelte, qısqa
shortik, kelte shalbar
iyin
kórsetiw
dush
dushqa túsiw, dush qabil etiw

sick <i>n</i> [sɪk]	biytap
sign <i>n</i> [saɪn]	bildiriw, da [®] aza
sing <i>v</i> [sɪŋ]	qosıq aytıw
singer <i>n</i> [ˈsɪŋɪ]	qosıqshı
sister <i>n</i> [ˈsɪstɪ]	apa, siñil
sit <i>v</i> [sɪt]	otırıw
Sit down. [ˈsɪtdaʊn]	otırıñ
sit-up <i>n</i> [ˈsɪtʌp]	otırıp-turıw shını [®] ıwı
six <i>num</i> [sɪks]	altı
six hundred <i>num</i> [ˈsɪks ˈhʌndrɪd]	altı jüz
sixteen <i>num</i> [ˈsɪksˈtiːn]	on altı
sixth <i>num</i> [sɪksθ]	altınshı
sixty <i>num</i> [ˈsɪksˈtiː]	alpis
sixty-one <i>num</i> [ˈsɪksˈtiː ˈwʌn]	alpis bir
skate <i>n, v</i> [skeɪt]	1) konki; 2) konki ushıw
skateboard <i>n</i> [ˈskeɪtbɔːrd]	skeytbord (asfaltta ushıw ushın rolikli taxta)
ski <i>n, v</i> [skaɪ]	1) shañ [®] ı; 2) shañ [®] ıda ushıw
skip <i>v</i> [skɪp]	sekiriw
skirt <i>n</i> [skɜːt]	yubka
sky <i>n</i> [skaɪ]	aspan
sledge <i>n, v</i> [sledʒ]	1) shana; 2) shanada ushıw
sleep <i>v</i> [sliːp]	uyqılaw
slept <i>v</i> [slept]	“sleep” feyiliniñ ótken máhál forması
slow <i>adj</i> [sləʊ]	ásten
slowly <i>adv</i> [ˈsləʊli]	áste aqırın
small <i>adj</i> [smɔːl]	kishi, kishkene
snake <i>n</i> [sneɪk]	jılan
snow <i>n</i> [snəʊ]	qar
snowball <i>n</i> [ˈsnəʊbɔːl]	qar tobí
snowman <i>n</i> [ˈsnəʊmæn]	qar adam
snowstorm <i>n</i> [ˈsnəʊstɔːm]	qarboran, ız [®] ırıq
snowy <i>adj</i> [ˈsnəʊi]	qarlı
so <i>conj, adv</i> [səʊ]	1) solay etip, sonıñ ushın; 2) sonshellı
soap <i>n</i> [səʊp]	sabın
soft <i>adj</i> [sɔːft]	jumsaq
softly <i>adv</i> [ˈsɔːftli]	jiñishke dawıs penen
some <i>det, adj</i> [sʌm]	bazı, ayırım
sometimes <i>pron</i> [ˈsʌmtaɪmz]	bazıda
something <i>pron</i> [ˈsʌmtɪŋ]	bir nárise
son <i>n</i> [sʌn]	ul
song <i>n</i> [sɔːŋ]	qosıq
soon <i>adv</i> [suːn]	tezde
sore eye <i>adj+n</i> [ˈsɔːr ˈaɪ]	kóz awırırwı
sore hand <i>adj+n</i> [ˈsɔːr ˈhænd]	qol awırırwı
sore leg <i>adj+n</i> [ˈsɔːr ˈleg]	ayaq awırırwı
sore throat <i>adj+n</i> [ˈsɔːr ˈtraʊt]	tamaq awırırwı
sorry <i>v</i> [ˈsɔːri]	keshiriñ, keshiresiz
Sorry, you have the wrong number.	keshiresiz, natuwrı nomer terdiñiz.
sound <i>n</i> [saʊnd]	ses
soup <i>n</i> [suːp]	sorpa
sparrow <i>n</i> [ˈspɪrɪ]	shımshıq
speak <i>v</i> [spiːk]	sóylew
speak to <i>v+prep</i> [ˈspiːk tə]	...menen sóylesiw
special <i>adj</i> [ˈspeʃl]	arnawlı
spell <i>v</i> [spel]	háriplep aytıw hám jazıw

spend *v* [spend]
 spider *n* [ˈspaldE]
 spider monkey *n+n* [ˈspaldE ˈmˌnki]
 spot *n* [sp•t]
 sport *n* [sp0tt]
 sportsman *n pl (-men)* [ˈsp0ttsmEn]
 sports centre *n+n* [ˈsp0ttɪs ˈsentE]
 sports uniform *n+n* [ˈsp0ttɪs ˈjuːnɪf0ɪm]
 spring *n* [sprɪŋ]
 spy *n, v* [spal]
 square *adj* [skweE]
 staff room *n+n* [ˈstɑːfrʊm]
 stand *v* [stɑːnd]
 Stand up. [ˈstɑːnd ˌp]
 start *n, v* [stɑːt]
 stay (at) *v* [steɪ]
 stay at school [ˈsteɪ Et ˈskuːl]
 stay with *v+prep* [ˈsteɪ wɪð]
 stone *n* [ˈsteɪn]
 stop *v* [stɒp]
 story *n pl (-ies)* [ˈstɔːri]
 straight *adj* [streɪt]
 strawberry *n* [ˈstrɔːbɛri]
 street *n* [striːt]
 stripe *n* [straɪp]
 strong *adj* [strɒŋ]
 student *n* [ˈstjuːdnt]
 study *v* [ˈstʌdi]
 subject *n* [ˈsʌbdʒɪkt]
 sum *n* [sʌm]
 do sums *v+n*
 summer *n* [ˈsʌmɜː]
 sun *n* [sʌn]
 sunbathe *v* [ˈsʌnbet]
 Sunday *n* [ˈsʌndi]
 sunflower *n* [ˈsʌnflaʊɜː]
 sunglasses *n* [ˈsʌŋglɑːsɪz]
 sunny *adj* [ˈsʌni]
 supermarket *n* [ˈsuːpɜːmɑːkt]
 sure *adj* [ʃeɪə, sʊə]
 Are you sure?
 surname *n* [ˈs, ˌneɪm]
 surprise *n* [sɜːpraɪz]
 swallow *n* [ˈswɒlə]
 sweep the floor *v+n* [ˈswiːp DE ˈflɔː]
 sweet *adj, n* [swiːt]
 swept *v* [swept]
 swim *v* [swɪm]
 swimming *n* [ˈswɪmɪŋ]

table *n* [ˈteɪbəl]
 taekwondo *n* [ˈtækwɒndɜː]
 tail *n* [teɪl]
 take *v* [teɪk]
 take for a walk *v+n*

ótkeriw
 órmekshi
 órmekshi tárizli maymıl
 daq, qal, qasqa
 sport
 sportshı
 sport orayı
 sport forması
 báhár
 1) shpion; 2) izlew
 tórtmúyeshlik, kvadrat
 xızmetkerler (oqıtıwshılar) xanası
 turıw
 ornıńızdan turıw
 1) baslanıw, start; 2) baslaw
 qalıw (waqtınsha) turıw, jasaw
 mektepte qalıw
 1) ... menen qalıw; 2) ... menen jasaw
 tas
 toqtaw
 gúrriń
 1) tuwrı; 2) tegis (shash haqqında)
 qulpinay
 kóshe
 jol-jol sızıq, taram-taram jol
 kúshli
 student
 oqıw, úyreniw
 oqıw páni
 jıyındı
 másele sheshiw
 jaz
 quyash
 quyashqa qızdırlıw
 ekshembi
 ay®aba®ar
 quyashqa qarsı kózáynek, qara kózáynek
 quyashlı
 supermarket
 isenimli
 isenimiz kámilme?
 familiya
 kúilmegen saw®a, syurpriz
 qarlı®ash
 pol juwıw
 1) mazalı 2) mazalı zat
 “sweep” feyiliniń ótken máhál forması
 shomılıw, júziw
 shomılıw, júziw

1) stol 2) keste
 taekwondo (sport túri)
 quyırq
 alıw
 aylanıw®a alıp shı®ıw

S

T

take a photo <i>v+n</i> [ˈtɛk E ˈfɛçtɛç]	fotosúwretke alıw
take the rubbish out [ˈtɛk DE ˈrˌbɪʃ ˈɑːt]	shı̂ndını/sıprıqtı taslap keliw
talk <i>v, n</i> [tɔːk]	1) sáwbetlesiw 2) sáwbet
talk on the phone <i>v+n</i>	telefonda sóylesiw
tall <i>adj</i> [tɔːl]	uzın, boyı uzun, bálent
tasty <i>adj</i> [ˈtɛlsti]	mazalı, lázzetli
taxi <i>n</i> [ˈtɪksi]	taksi
taxi-driver <i>n</i> [ˈtɪksi ˈdraɪvɛ]	taksi aydawshısı
tea <i>n</i> [tiː]	shay
teach <i>v</i> [tiːtʃ]	oqıtıw
teacher <i>n</i> [ˈtiːtʃɛ]	oqıtıwshı
Teachers' Day <i>n+n</i> [ˈtiːtʃɛz ˈdeɪ]	Oqıtıwshılar kúni
team <i>n</i> [tiːm]	komanda, topar
teddy bear <i>n</i> [ˈtɛdi ˈbeɪ]	oyınshıq ayıw
teeth <i>n</i> [tiːθ]	tisler
telephone <i>n</i> [ˈtɛlɪfɔːn]	telefon
tell <i>v</i> [tɛl]	aytıw
temperature <i>n</i> [ˈtempərətʃɛ]	temperatura
ten <i>num</i> [ten]	on
tennis <i>n</i> [ˈtɛnɪs]	tennis
tenth <i>num</i> [tenθ]	onınshı
text <i>n</i> [tɛkst]	tekst
Thank you. [ˈθɪŋkjuː]	raxmet
that <i>adj</i> [ðæt, ðæt̩]	1) áne ol 2) sol
the [ðe, ði]	anıq artikl
theatre <i>n</i> [ˈtiːtɪɪ]	teatr
their <i>adj</i> [ðeɪ, ðeɪ]	olardıń
them <i>pron</i> [ðem, ðem]	olardı, olar@a
then <i>conj</i> [ðen]	keyin, soń
there <i>adv</i> [ðeə, ðe]	ol jerde
there is/are [ðerɪz \ ðerə]	(bir jerde) ...bar
thermometer <i>n</i> [ˈθɛmˌmɪtɛ]	termometr
these <i>pron</i> [ðiːz]	bular (janında@ı nárselerge salıstır@anda)
they <i>pron</i> [ði]	olar
thin <i>adj</i> [θɪn]	arıq, jińishke
thing <i>n</i> [θɪŋ]	zat, buyım
think <i>v</i> [θɪŋk]	oylaw
third <i>num</i> [θɜːd]	úshinshi
thirteen <i>num</i> [ˈθɜːtiːn]	on úsh
thirty <i>num</i> [ˈθɜːti]	otız
thirty-one <i>num</i> [ˈθɜːti ˈwʌn]	otız bir
this <i>pron adj</i> [ðɪz]	bul, usı
those <i>pron</i> [ðoːz]	analar (uzaqta@ı nárselerge salıstır@anda)
three <i>num</i> [θriː]	úsh
three hundred <i>num</i> [ˈθriː ˈhʌndrɪd]	úsh júz
thunderstorm <i>n</i> [ˈθʌndɜːstɔːm]	gúldirmama
Thursday <i>n</i> [ˈθɜːzdi]	piyshembi
tick <i>v</i> [tɪk]	belgi menen belgilew
ticket <i>n</i> [ˈtɪktɪt]	bilet
tiger <i>n</i> [ˈtɪgɪ]	jolbarıs
tights <i>n</i> [ˈtaɪts]	kolgotka
time <i>n</i> [taɪm]	1) waqıt; 2) márte
on time	óz waqıtında
timetable <i>n</i> [ˈtaɪmˌteɪbl]	sabaq kestesi
tired <i>adj</i> [taɪəd]	sharsha@an

title *n* [ˈtʰaltʰl]
 to *prep* [tu, tE, tuʃ]

 go to school
 ten minutes to eleven
 today *adv* [tEˈdɛl]
 toe *n* [tEç]
 toilet *n* [ˈtɔɪlɛt]
 tomato *n* [tEˈmʌttEç]
 tomato salad *n+n* [tEˈmʌttEç ˈsɪ lɛd]
 tomorrow *adv* [tEˈm•rEç]
 tongue twister *n+n* [ˈtʰŋˈtwɪstɛ]
 too *adv* [tuʃ]
 took *v* [tʰɔk]
 tooth *n pl (teeth)* [tuʃt]
 toothache *n* [ˈtuʃtɛɪk]
 toothbrush *n* [ˈtuʃtbrˈʃ]
 toothpaste *n* [ˈtuʃtpɛɪst]
 tortoise *n* [ˈtɔtɛs]
 total *n* [tEçtɪ]
 touch *v* [tˈtʃ]
 tourist *n* [ˈtʃɛɪst]
 Tower of London *n+n* [ˈtʰaʃɛr ɛv ˈlɔndɛn]
 town *n* [tʰaʃn]
 toy *n* [tɔɪ]
 toy shop *n+n* [ˈtɔɪʃɔp]
 tractor *n* [ˈtrʰɪ ktɛ]
 tradition *n* [trɛˈdɪsɪtʰɔn]
 traditional *adj* [trɛˈdɪsnɪ]
 Trafalgar Square *n+n* [trɛˈfɪ lgɛ ˈskwɛɪ]
 train *n* [trɛɪn]
 trainers *n* [ˈtrɛɪnɛz]
 translate *v* [trɪˈnsˈlɛɪt]
 transport *n* [ˈtrɪ nspɔtt]
 tree *n* [triː]
 trousers *n* [ˈtraʃzɛz]
 true *adj* [truː]
 try *v* [traɪ]
 T-shirt *n* [ˈtɪt ˈʃɪtt]
 Tuesday *n* [ˈtʃuɪzdi]
 tugai *n* [tʰɔˈgal]
 tulip *n* [ˈtʃuɪlɪp]
 tummy ache *n+n* [ˈtʰmɪ ˈɛlk]
 turkey *n pl (-s)* [ˈtʰtʰki]
 turn *n, v* [tʰɜːn]
 turn left *v+n* [tʰɜːn ˈlɛft]
 turn right *v+n* [tʰɜːn ˈraɪt]
 turtle *n* [ˈtʰɜːtlɪ]
 twelfth *num* [twɛlft]
 twelve *num* [twɛlv]
 twenty *num* [ˈtwɛntɪ]
 twenty-one *num* [ˈtwɛntɪ ˈwɔn]
 twin *n* [twɪn]
 two *num* [tuː]
 two hundred *num* [ˈtuː ˈhʌndrɛd]

tema
 1) ...ga (jónelis predlogı)
 2) ...kem (waqıt predlogı)
 mektepke barıw
 on birge on minut qaldı
 búgin
 ayaq barma®ı
 1) hájetxana; 2) unitaz
 pomidor
 pomidor salatı
 erteñ
 jañıltpash
 hám
 “take” feyiliniñ ótken máhál forması
 tis
 tis awrıwı
 tis shyotkası
 tis pastası
 tasbaqa
 jámi
 tiyiw, túrtiw
 turist
 London minarası
 (kishi) qala
 oyınshıq
 oyınshıq dúkanı
 traktor
 dástúr
 dástúrlık
 Trafalgar maydanı
 poezd
 krassovka
 awdarma islew
 transport
 terek
 shalbar
 tuwrı, haqıyqat
 urınıp kóriw, háreket etiw
 futbolka
 seyshembi
 Toqay
 Lala
 qarın awrıwı
 túyetawıq
 1) náwbet; 2) burılıw
 shepke burılıw
 oñ®a burılıw
 teñiz tasbaqası
 on ekinshi
 on eki
 jigirma
 jigirma bir
 egiz
 eki
 eki júz

T

ugly *adj* [ˈɡli]
 umbrella *n* [ˈmˌbreɪE]
 uncle *n* [ˈŋkɪ]
 under *prep* [ˈndE]
 understand *v* [ˈndEˈstɪnd]
 unhealthy *n* [ˈnˌhelTi]
 uniform *n* [ˈjuːnlɪfɔːtm]
 unit *n* [ˈjuːnɪt]
 university *n pl (-ies)* [ˈjuːnlɪˈvɜːtsɪti]
 up *adv* [ˈp]
 Urgench *n* [çʁɛntʃ]
 us *pron* [Es, ˈs]
 use *v* [juːz]
 usually *adv* [ˈjuːʒçeli]
 Uzbek *adj, n* [ˈtʃzbek]
 Uzbekistan *n* [ˈtʃzbekɪˈstɑːn]

varan *n* [vˈrɑːn]
 vase *n* [vɑːz]
 vegetable *n* [ˈvedʒɪtəbl̩]
 very *adv* [ˈveri]
 village *n* [ˈvɪlɪdʒ]
 violet *adj* [ˈvaɪələt]
 visit *v* [ˈvɪzɪt]
 volleyball *n* [ˈvɒlibɔːl]

wake up *v* [ˈweɪkʌp]
 Wales *n* [weɪlz]
 walk *v* [wɔːk]
 wall *n* [wɔːl]
 want *v* [wɒnt]
 warm *adj* [wɔːm]
 was [wɛz, wɒz]

was born [wɛz ˈbɔːn]
 wash *v* [wɒʃ]
 do the washing *v+n* [ˈduː DE ˈwɒʃɪŋ]
 wash the dishes *v+n* [ˈwɒʃ DE ˈdɪʃɪz]
 watch *v* [wɒtʃ]
 watch TV *v+n* [ˈwɒtʃ ˈtiːvɪ]
 water *n pl (-)* [ˈwɔːtə]
 watermelon *n* [ˈwɔːtəˈmelɪn]
 we *pron* [wi, wɪ]
 wear *v* [weə]
 weather *n* [ˈweðə]
 Wednesday *n* [ˈwenzdi]
 week *n* [wiːk]
 well *adv* [wel]
 went [went]
 were [wɜː]

wet *adj* [wet]
 whale *n* [weɪl]
 what *pron, adv* [wɒt]
 What about you?

sıqılsız, kórimsiz
 sayaban
 dayı apa, dayı a@a
 astında
 túsiniw
 salamat emes, ziyanlı
 forma
 bólim
 universitet, joqarı oqıw orni
 joqarı tárepke
 Úrgenish
 bizlerdi, bizlerge
 paydalanıw, isletiw
 ádette
 1) ózbek, ózbekshe; 2) ózbek tili
 Ózbekistan

eshkimer
 baza, gúze
 palız ónimleri
 júdá
 awıl
 sıya reń
 keliw
 voleybol

oyanıw
 Uels
 aylanıw, piyada júriw
 diywal
 qálew
 jıllı
 edi, bol@an (ótken máhál birlik bet ushın qollanıladı)
 tuwıl@an
 juwıw
 kir juwıw
 ıdıs-tabaqlardı juwıw
 1) kóriw; 2) baqlaw
 televizor kóriw
 suw
 @arbız
 biz
 kiyiw
 hawa-rayı
 sárshembi
 hápte
 jaqsı
 “go” feyiliniń ótken máhál forması ediń,
 edik, edi (ótken máhál kópliktegi bet ushın qollanıladı)
 iz@ar, hól
 kit
 1) ne; 2) qanday
 Siz(de) shi?

when *adv* [wen]
 When's he/she at home?
 where *adv* [weE]
 Where are you going? [ˈweErAt jut ˈgEçIN]
 Where can I buy ...? [ˈweE kEn al ˈbal]
 which *pron* [wItS]
 white *adj* [waIt]
 whiteboard *n* [ˈwaItbOtd]
 who *pron* [huː]
 whose *pron* [huːz]
 why *pron* [waɪ]
 wild *adj* [waɪld]
 wildlife *n* [ˈwaɪldlaɪf]
 willow *n* [ˈwɪlEç]
 wind *n* [waɪnd]
 window *n* [ˈwaɪndEç]
 windstorm *n* [ˈwaɪndstOtm]
 windy *adj* [ˈwaɪndi]
 winter *n* [ˈwaɪntE]
 wise *adj* [waɪz]
 wish *n, v* [wɪʃ]
 with *prep* [wɪð, wɪt]
 wolf *n pl (wolves)* [wɒlf] [ˈwɒlvz]
 woman *n pl (women)* [ˈwʊmEn] [ˈwɪmɪn]
 wonderful *adj* [ˈwʊndəfʊl]
 word *n* [wɜːd]
 wordlist *n* [ˈwɜːdlɪst]
 work *n, v pl (-)* [wɜːk]
 workbook *n* [ˈwɜːkbʊk]
 world *n* [wɜːld]
 write *v* [raɪt]
 wrong *adj* [rɔːŋ]

yard *n* [jɑːd]
 year *n* [jɪə]
 years old [jɪəz ˈEçld]
 yellow *adj* [ˈjelEç]
 yes *adv* [jes]
 yesterday *adv* [ˈjestEdi]
 you *pron* [ju, jɜː, juː]
 young *adj* [jʊŋ]
 your *adj* [jɜː, jɔː]
 yucky *adj* [ˈjʊki]
 yummy *adj* [ˈjʊmi]

zebra *n* [ˈziːbrE]
 zoo *n* [zuː]

qashan
 Ol qashan úyde boladı?
 qay jerde, qay jerge
 Qay jerge baratırsań/baratırsız?
 ...nı qay jerde satıp alsam boladı?
 qaysı
 aq
 Klass taxtası (aq reńli)
 kim
 kimniń
 ne ushın
 jabayı
 jabayı tábiyat; jabayı haywanlar
 tal
 samal
 tereze
 kúshli samal, boran
 samallı
 qıs
 dana, aqıllı
 1) tilek; 2) tilew
 menen
 qasqır
 hayal
 ájayıp
 sóz
 sózlik
 1) jumıs; 2) jumıs islew
 shınıw dápteri
 dúnya, jáhán
 jazıw
 naduris

háwli
 jil
 ...jasta
 sarı
 awa
 keshe
 1) sen, siz; 2) sizdi, sizge
 jas
 seniń, siziń
 jaımsız, dámsız
 ishteydi ashatuın

zebra
 haywanat baı

W

Y

Z

Ijarağa berilgen sabaqlıq jaǵdayn kórsetetuǵın keste

№	Oqıwshınıń atı hám familiyası	Oqıw jılı	Sabaqlıqtıń alıńandaǵı jaǵdayı	Klass basshısınıń qolı	Sabaqlıqtıń tapsırılǵandaǵı jaǵdayı	Klass basshısınıń qolı
1						
2						
3						
4						

Sabaqlıq ijarağa berilip, oqıw jılı aqırında qaytarıp alıńanda joqarıdaǵı keste klass basshısı tárepinen tómendegi bahalaw ólshemlerine tiykarlanıp toltırıldı:

Jańa	Sabaqlıqtıń birinshi ret paydalanıwǵa berilgendegi jaǵdayı.
Jaqsı	Muqabası pútin, sabaqlıqtıń tiykarǵı bóliminen ajıralmaǵan. Barlıq betleri bar. Jırılmaǵan, betleri almasırılmaǵan, betlerinde jazıw hám sızıqlar joq.
Qanaatlandırarlı	Muqaba jelingen, bir qansha sızılıp, shetleri qayrılǵan, sabaqlıqtıń tiykarǵı bóliminen alınıp qalıw jaǵdayı bar, paydalanıwshı tárepinen qanaatlanarlı qálpine keltirilgen. Alınǵan betleri qayta jelimlengen, ayırım betlerine sızılǵan.
Qanaatlanarsız	Muqabaǵa sızılǵan, jırılǵan, tiykarǵı bólimnen ajralǵan yamasa pútkilley joq. Betleri jırılǵan, betleri tolıq emes, sızıp, boyap taslanǵan. Sabaqlıqtı qayta tiklew múmkin emes.

Jo'rayev Lutfullo.

81.2 Ingl "New Fly High 5" English: ulıwma orta bilim beriw mektepleri ushın sabaqlıq N 52 / L. Jorayev (hám basqa.) — T.: "O'qituvchi" NMIU, 2017. — 160b.

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