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# ENGLISH

# 7



Айтматов алуанда 77

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫН  
МАМЛЕКЕТТИК ГЕРБИ



КЫР

КАСЫНЫН  
ТУСУ



## КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫН МАМЛЕКЕТТИК ГИМНИ

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Ак мөңгүлүү аска-тоолор, талаалар,  
Элибиздин жаны менен барабар.  
Сансыз кылым Ала-Тоосун мекендеп,  
Сактап келди биздин ата-бабалар.

*Кайырма:* Алгалай бер, кыргыз эл,  
Азаттыктын жолунда.  
Өркүндөй бер, өсө бер,  
Өз тагдырың колунда.

Байыртадан бүткөн мүнөз элиме,  
Досторуна даяр дилин берүүгө.  
Бул ынтымак эл бирдигин ширетип,  
Бейкуттукту берет кыргыз жерине.

*Кайырма.*

Аткарылып элдин үмүт-тилеги,  
Желбиреди эркиндиктин желеги.  
Бизге жеткен ата салтын, мурасын,  
Ыйык сактап урпактарга берели.

*Кайырма.*



А. Юсупова, Н. Мараш-Оглы,  
А. Шакирова, Ж. Набиев

# ENGLISH

## АНГЛИС ТИЛИ

Кыргыз жана орус тилдеринде окутулган  
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## I AND THE WORLD I LIVE IN

### § 1. Summer holidays

#### PHONETICS

1. Read and learn by heart.

[a:]

#### The telephone

Friends a hundred miles apart  
Sit and chatter heart to heart,  
Boys and girls from school afar  
Speak to mother, ask papa.

*By Alfred H. Miles*

**BRAINSTORM**



2. Speak about your summer holidays.

- Do you like summer?
- Where and how did you spend your summer holidays?

3. Pair-work. Choose a partner and make up a dialogue «How I spent my summer holidays».

4. Make up questions to the following sentences and ask your classmates.

- Summer is a wonderful season for everyone.
- People are fond of travelling in summer.

- They enjoy the beauty of nature.
- School children like to swim in summer.

## GRAMMAR

### The Article/Артикль

There are two articles in Modern English: the **indefinite** article **a, an** and the **definite** article **the**.

Аткарган милдети жана колдонулушу боюнча артикль экиге бөлүнөт: белгилүү **the**, белгисиз **a, an**.

В английском языке есть неопределенный артикль - **a, an** и определенный артикль **the**.

Indefinite/Белгисиз/ Неопределенный		Definite/Белгилүү/ Определенный	
a door	doors	the door	the doors
a mushroom	mushrooms	the mushroom	the mushrooms

In the plural form the indefinite article **a** is not used.

Көптүк санда белгисиз артикль **a** колдонулбайт.

Во множественном числе неопределенный артикль **a** не употребляется.

5. Fill in the gaps with articles **a, an, the**, where it is necessary.

... Mrs. Brown has ... new car. There is ... table, ... telephone, ... radio. ... Mrs. Brown is sitting at ... desk, she is speaking on ... telephone now and her son is at ... computer. ... Mrs. Brown and her son are busy at ... home today.

6. Fill in the gaps with **a, an, some**, where it is necessary.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| ... tea      | ... apple  |
| ... eagle    | ... cup    |
| ... car      | ... egg    |
| ... house    | ... union  |
| ... tomatoes | ... plates |
| ... salt     | ... pepper |
| ... eye      | ... horse  |
| ... aunt     | ... water  |
| ... blouse   | ... money  |
| ... farmers  | ... milk   |



7. Read and discuss the text.

## MY SUMMER HOLIDAYS

### New words

**in the open air** – таза абада; на свежем воздухе

**mushroom** – козу карын; гриб

**to be situated** – жайгашуу; быть расположенным

**magazines and newspapers** – журналдар жана гезиттер; журналы и газеты

**repair** – оңдоо; ремонтировать

I like summer holidays very much. It is warm and I have a lot of free time in the open air.

I usually spend June at the seaside.

The weather is fine, it is hot.

In July my parents return to their work and I go to a camp. The camp is situated not far from the place we live and it takes me two hours to get there.

There is a forest near our camp and we go there to pick up some berries and mushrooms.

In the morning we swim in the swimming-pool, play sport games and go for a walk.

In the afternoon we play games, make jokes, watch TV, read books. As my friend and I are fond of reading we look through magazines and newspapers.

In the evening we dance, play chess and do a lot of interesting things.

August comes and I go to the country to see my grandmother and grandfather. They have got a big old house and I come to see and help them.

There is much work to do. I water the plants, take care of pets and help my grandfather to repair the old house.

I have got a nice time in the country.

I enjoyed my summer holidays very much.

### 8. Answer the questions.

- What do you prefer to do during your summer holidays?
- You like to spend summer holidays in the country, don't you?
- Whom do you like to spend your summer holidays with?
- What do you usually pick up in the forest?
- Can you swim?
- What season do you like best of all?

9. Read and act out the joke.



«Thomas, what is the matter with your brother?» asked mother.

«He is crying,» replied Thomas, «because I'm eating my cake and won't give him any.»

«Is his own cake finished?» asked mother.

«Yes, and he cried while I was eating that, too.»

10. Make up sentences from the following words.

- Not far/ I/ from/ the school/ live.
- Olga's/ is/ farmer/ father/ a good.
- Now/ her/ is/ in/ playing/ daughter/the yard.
- When/ usually/ you/ get up/ do/?
- John/ interesting/ give/ you/ an/ book/ can/.

11. Sunshine comes from the sun, which is round. What else can you think of that is round? Practice saying «The sun is round and so is a ball.» Then think of other items to replace a ball.

Examples: Pupil 1: The sun is round and so is a ball.

Pupil 2: The sun is round and so is \_\_\_\_\_

Pupil 3: (continues)



12. Write an essay «My summer holidays».



Do the exercises: 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Tasks 1, 2.

## § 2. School life

### PHONETICS

1. Read and learn by heart.

[i:]

#### A cradle song

Sleep, sleep, beauty bright  
Dreaming over the toys of night.  
Sleep, sleep: in the sleep  
Little sorrows sit and weep.

By W. Blake

## 2. *Speak on the proverbs.*

Think today and speak tomorrow.

Бүгүн ойлоп, эртең сүйлө.

Сегодня подумай, а завтра скажи.

Think before you speak.

Айтылган сөз – атылган ок, экөө бирдей кайрылбайт.

Слово не воробей, вылетит – не поймаешь.

## GRAMMAR

### The Adjective/Сын атооч/Прилагательное

The Adjective is a word expressing a quality of a substance.

Сын атоочтор нерсенин сын-сапатын билдирет жана «кандай?» деген суроого жооп берет.

Имя прилагательное обозначает признак предмета, т. е. его качество или свойство, и отвечает на вопрос какой?

### 3. *Put questions to the underlined words.*

a. Our school is large and light.

b. There are many beautiful flowers and trees.

c. There is a big school library.

d. We study many interesting subjects at school.

e. We organize unusual concerts, parties when we celebrate our holidays.

f. I go to school and get good knowledge.

### 4. *Read and retell the text.*

## MY SCHOOL

### New words

light – жарык; светлый

workshop – устакана; мастерская

wood – жыгач; древесина

manual work – кол иши; ручная работа

ground floor – биринчи кабат; первый этаж

organize – уюштуруу; организовывать

celebrate – майрамдоо; праздновать

folk – элдик; народный

perform – аткаруу; исполнять

I want to tell you about my school. Our school is large and light. There is a schoolyard around it. There are many flowers



and trees at our schoolyard. You can see a sportsground behind the school.

Our school has three floors. There is a big workshop on the ground floor. There are all kinds of tools and machines there. The

boys of our school have a wood work room too. They learn to make things of wood in this room. There is a manual work room for girls. It is not on the ground floor, it is on the third floor.

There are computer classes, and pupils like such school subjects as computing.

If you enter the school and go to the left, you see a dining room. Here pupils and teachers have their breakfast and dinner.

There is a school library. It is on the ground floor too. There are many interesting new and old books in it. But our library has no reading-room.

There are many classrooms in my school. We study many subjects at school. They are Kyrgyz, Russian, English, Literature, Maths, History, Biology, Geography, Music and many others.

We organize concerts, parties when we celebrate our holidays. Pupils of our school sing songs, dance modern, folk dances and perform some plays there.


I like my school. I go there and get knowledge.

5. Listen to the passage and discuss.

## SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND

England has a very interesting system of education. There are some state schools in England. They are infant schools, junior schools and secondary schools. British boys and girls begin to go to school at the age of five. They study at junior schools for four years. Then they take their examinations and enter the secondary schools. They go to a secondary school from eleven till sixteen years old. They don't go to school on Saturdays and Sundays. There are different kind of schools in England such as grammar, modern, comprehensive, private and public schools.

6. Find new words from the text «Schools in England», translate and make up sentences with them.

7. Pair work. Complete and act out the dialogue. 

Bolot – Hi, Sasha!

Sasha – Hello!

2007

Bolot – What is the number of your school?

Sasha – I study at school number 5.

Bolot – Is your school big or small?

Sasha – My school is big and light.

Bolot – How many floors does your school have?

Sasha – It has three floors.

Bolot –


Sasha –

Do you like your school? How long does it take you to get to your school?

What kind of schools are there in England? Do English boys and girls go to school on Saturdays and Sundays? Can you compare our schools and English schools?

8. Make up negative forms of the sentences.

- a. She goes to the private school.
- b. I am playing football for our school team.
- c. We live near the mountains.
- d. My father works in the office from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m.
- e. He will spend weekends with his friends.

9. Read and act out the jokes. 

A

- Dad, do you think you can write in the dark?
- I think, I can, son.
- Then turn off the light and sign my report card, please.

B

- Tommy, your mother is a teacher and you cannot write a word.
- Your father is a dentist and your little brother has no teeth.



Do the exercises: 3, 5, 6, 7, 8. Task 3.

### § 3. Family life

#### PHONETICS

1. Read and learn by heart.

[ɔ]

## Balls

And there are many other balls  
We find at pleasure's source -  
The croquet ball, the hockey ball.  
The skittle ball, lacrosse,  
And smaller ball, the marble balls,  
And bearing balls, of course.

*By Alfred H. Miles*

## GRAMMAR

Degrees of comparison of adjectives/Сын атоочтун салыштырма даражалары/Степени сравнения прилагательных

Adjective Сын атооч Прилагательное	Comparative Салыштырма даража Сравнительная степень	Superlative Күчөтмө даража Превосходная степень
large	larger	the largest
big	bigger	the biggest
old	older	the oldest

2. Use the correct comparison forms of adjectives.

- My old house is large, but my new house is ...
- Linda's car was fast, but her new car is ...
- Mrs Black's hat is fancy, but her new hat is ...
- My uncle is energetic, but my cousin is ...
- Henry is thin, but his friend is ... in the group.
- Tom's dictation was good. But mine was ... in the class.

3. Use the correct comparison forms of adjectives.

- Steve is polite, he is ... boy I know.
- Bill's coat is warm, but my coat is ...
- Jeff's old records were noisy, but his new ones are ....
- Rita's cat was hungry, but now it is ...
- My stove is (good) ... than yours.
- The doctor's garden is (beautiful)... than yours.

4. Listen and retell the text.

## ABOUT MYSELF

My name is Ulan and my surname is Batyrov. I am from Kyrgyzstan. I live in Talas. I am 13. I am a pupil of school

Barpy. I like books and computer games. My hobby is collecting stamps. I also go in for football. I play it well and like watching football matches on TV.

I am tall. My hair is black. I have grey eyes. My nose is small and mouth is little.

I have many friends. We play football, basketball and tennis.

5. Translate these sentences into English.

- Мен Баткенде жашаймын.  
Я живу в Баткене.
- Мен китеп окуганды абдан жактырам.  
Я очень люблю читать книги.
- Менин чачым кара жана узун.  
У меня волосы черные и длинные.
- Мен дарыгер болгум келет.  
Я мечтаю стать врачом.
- Менин үй-бүлөм чоң жана ынтымактуу.  
Моя семья большая и дружная.

6. Tell about Rinat's day.



7. Write a topic about your working day.

8. Read and discuss the text using adjectives.

## MY FAMILY

### New words

be fond of – бир нерсеге кызыгуу; увлечься чем-то

straight – түз; прямой

skilled – тажрыйбалуу; квалифицированный

turned-up – кетирекей; курносый



Our family is not large. It consists of four members. They are my mother, my father, my sister and I. My mother's name is Saltanat Isanovna. She is 40. She is a skilled doctor. Saltanat Isanovna is a very nice woman. She is tall and thin. She has big brown eyes, a turned-up nose, her hair is fair and long.

My father's name is Damir Nuruevich. He is 42. He is a worker. Damir Nuruevich likes to work very much. He is tall. His hair is dark and short. He has a round face; his eyes are big and grey.

My sister's name is Venera. She is 15. She is a pupil. Venera is in the 10th form. She studies well and has many friends. My sister is fond of music, and she plays the piano.

My name is Cholpon. I am short and thin. My hair is fair and long. My eyes are blue. I like to dress in a modern style. I am 13. I am a pupil of the seventh form. English, History, Physics are my favourite subjects.

Music is my hobby. I am fond of dancing at the disco. I like to buy and read books too.

In the evening, all members of our family like to watch TV. Sometimes we go to the theatre or to the concert. When the weather is fine, we like to go for a walk.

I like my family very much.

*9. Answer the following questions.*

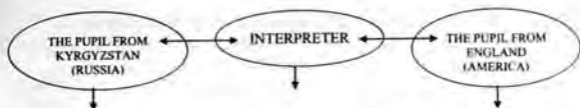
- a. Is your family large?
- b. What is your mother's name?
- c. How old is she?
- d. What is she?
- e. What is your father's name?
- f. How old is he?
- g. Do you have a sister or a brother?
- h. What are you?
- i. How old are you?
- j. What form are you in?
- k. What do the members of your family like to do in the evening?

*10. Play a game called «An Interpreter».*

Work in groups of three.

The first pupil is from Kyrgyzstan (Russia) and he does not know English. The second pupil is from England (United States) and he does not know the Kyrgyz (Russian) language. The third pupil is the interpreter who knows the English, Kyrgyz (Russian) languages.





Сиздин үй-бүдөнүз чоңбу?  
Ваша семья большая?

Is your family large? Our family is not large.

Наша семья не большая.

Бииздин үй-бүлөдө төртөөбүз.

Сиздин үй-бүлөдө канча адам бар?

How many members are there in your family?

Нас четверо в семье.

Сколько человек в вашей семье?

There are four members in our family.

11. a. Make up situations on the following proverb. «Few words, many deeds». b. Read the poem and explain its meaning.

### New words

**yearning** – күчтүү сагыныч; острая тоска

**eternal** – түгөнгүс; вечный

**necklace** – ожерелье

**brook** – арыкча; ручей

**throng** – топ, жыйын, калын эл; толпа

**zephyr** – желаргы, кичине жел; зефир, ветерок

**burden** – салмак, оордук; груз, тяжесть

**hoary** – ак буурул; седой, древний

**slope** – жантайма, энкейиш; склон

**enchanted** – эң укмуштуу, сонун, татынакай; очаровательный, обаятельный

**unfading** – соолугус, унутулгус; неувядаемый, неувядающий

**reverberate** – чагылуу; отражаться, отдаваться

## THE NINTH OF MAY


*by Aaly Tokombayev*

No, I feel no yearning for my Springtime,  
I can see so clearly down the years  
That the May I sing of is eternal;  
Days are like a necklace of sweet airs.

Brook and I, we sing to one another,  
Then the birds come in their joyful throng.  
From the mountains to the sea, the zephyr  
Bears the burden of our happy song.

Over hoary slopes, the enchanting music  
Of unfading Spring is heard all round.  
Echo takes it up, and then the valleys  
Down below reverberate with the sound.

*Translated by Alex Miller*

12. Read and act out the jokes. 

**A**

*Teacher:* Johnny, why are you late for school every morning?

*Johnny:* Every time I come to the corner, a sign says «School – Go Slow».

**B**

*Esen:* Don't bother me. I'm writing a letter to my girl-friend.

*Jyrgal:* But why are you writing so slowly?

*Esen:* She can't read very fast.

13. Write an essay «My family».



Do the exercises: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13. Tasks 4, 5.

#### § 4. Our duties

### PHONETICS

1. Read and learn by heart.

[ŋ]

#### The Washing-up Song

Sing a song of washing up,  
Water hot as hot.  
Cups and saucers, plates and spoons,  
Dishes such a lot!  
Work the dish mop round and round,  
Wash them clean as clean  
Polish with a dry white cloth,  
How busy we have been!

*By E. Gould*

2. Dictionary work. Find out the meaning and pronunciation of the following words.

- feel
- tidy
- sweep
- help

3. Listen to the text.

### OUR DUTIES IN THE HOUSE

Our family is not very big. We are only four. My Mum works as a teacher and very often she feels tired. So we usually help her about the house.

Everybody in the family has duties. My Dad goes shopping and cleans the carpets. I tidy my room, wash up and sweep the floor. Sometimes I make tea or coffee for breakfast.

My Mum cooks dinner and lays the table. As you see, we are a friendly family and we are ready to help each other.

4. Role-play. Act out «Our duties in the house».

5. Put the right prepositions and match the sentences with pictures.

- a. Go <sup>past</sup> the hotel.
- b. Go <sup>to</sup> the church.
- c. Go ... the hill.
- d. Go ... the bridge.
- e. Go ... the street.
- f. Go ... the stairs.



1-past, 2-under, 3-up, 4-down, 5-past, 6-into

6. Solve these riddles.

- a. On the cooker I'm puffing and puffing.  
Why are they torturing me for nothing?  
My lid is tinkling. Do make some tea!  
Switch off the cooker, and set me free.
- b. In our kitchen, all the year round,  
Lives old Jack Frost,  
all safe and sound.

7. Read and translate the text.

OUR SCHOOL DUTIES

Schoolchildren have many duties at school. They must study well and be ready for their lessons. Pupils should come in time. Boys and girls should listen to their teachers, answer questions, do exercises, read, translate and retell texts, recite poems, describe pictures.

Children (kids) must behave at school. Pupils should not miss lessons or be late. They should not talk or make a noise at the lessons. They should not run or fight at the corridors, shout and be rude.

A pupil on duty should come before lessons, open the windows, wet the dusters, clean the blackboard and get some chalk. If there is a mess in the classroom, they need to put all in their places. After the lessons they usually water the flowers, dust chairs, tables, desks, shelves, sweep or clean the floor.

8. Speak about your school duties.

9. Choose the correct item.

- 1 a. What are you cooking? It ... very nice!  
is smelling; smells; smelt
- 2 b. John ... very hard at the moment.  
worked; has worked; is working
- 3 c. ... I help you to carry those bags? Yes, please.  
shall; will; do
- 4 d. I ... a new bike last week.  
bought; have bought; will buy
- 5 e. They ... in England for twenty years.  
are living; live; have lived
- 6 f. I ... \*Scorpions\* in 1993.  
have seen; saw; am seeing
- 7 g. We always ... French onion soup on Fridays.  
are going to eat; eat; eats
- 8 h. Why have you got this new blouse? Because I ... to the party.  
will go; am going; go
- 9 i. The children ... happily in the garden yesterday.  
play; played; have played
- 10 j. She ... her ticket already.  
is buying; bought; has bought

10. Read the joke and explain it.

### A CLEVER MATHEMATICIAN

A little boy wanted to have an orange. How many are there on the «dish?» asked his mother. He counted them. «Just three», he said. «Very well,» was the answer. There is one for Father, one for me, and one for you. You can have one.


He ate it and wanted another. «How many are left?» asked the boy's mother.

«Just two,» he answered, «one for Father and one for me.»

«But where is mine?» asked the mother.

«I have eaten it,» answered the boy.

11. Write an essay «My home and school duties».

12. Group-work. Read and act the play. 

### CINDERELLA

(A fairy-tale)

#### Characters:

Cinderella

Stepmother

1st stepsister

2nd stepsister

Fairy godmother

Prince

Queen

1st herald

2nd herald

Ladies and gentlemen



#### SCENE I

*Cinderella is sewing. Her Stepsisters are sitting in the armchairs. The Stepmother comes in.*

*Stepmother:* There will be a ball in the King's palace.

*1st stepsister:* Cinderella, give me my white dress!

*Cinderella (giving her the white dress):* Here you are!

*2nd stepsister:* Bring me my hat and the mirror!

*Cinderella brings her the hat and the mirror!*

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Средняя школа № 5  
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*Stepmother: Give me my fan!*

*Cinderella gives her the fan.*

*1st stepsister: Tell us, Cinderella, do you want to go to the ball?*

*Cinderella: Oh, don't laugh at me. Nobody will let me in.*

*1st stepsister: Of course, not. You have no beautiful dresses.*

*2nd stepsister: You are too dirty to go there. (to her mother and sister.) Well, let's go.*

*They leave the room. Cinderella is crying. Fairy Godmother appears.*

*Fairy: Why are you crying, my child?*

*Cinderella: I cannot go to the ball; I have neither a beautiful dress, nor glass slippers.*

*Fairy: My dear, I'll help you and you will go to the ball. Here is a white dress and here are glass slippers for you. But remember: you must go home at twelve o'clock.*

*Cinderella: Thank you very, very much!*

## SCENE II

*At the King's ball. The Prince is dancing with noble ladies. The two Stepsisters are dancing, too. The Queen is talking to the old noble ladies.*

*Cinderella appears. She is in a white beautiful dress.*

*Queen: Who is that young girl? How beautiful she is!*

*Prince (approaching Cinderella): May I dance with you?*

*Cinderella: With great pleasure.*

*They begin dancing. Suddenly the clock strikes twelve.*

*Cinderella: Oh, it's twelve o'clock! I am sorry, but I must go. Good-bye!*

*Runs away and loses one of her glass slippers.*

## SCENE III

*Cinderella is making supper at home.*

*The two Stepsisters and Stepmother are talking.*

*1st stepsister:* You know, Cinderella, there was a beautiful lady at the King's ball.

*Stepmother:* She ran home and lost her glass slipper.

*2nd Stepsister:* The Prince wants to marry her. He is looking for her.

*Two Heralds enter the room.*

*1st Herald (to the 1st Stepsister):* Try on this glass slipper, please! *1st stepsister (trying it on):* It's too small for me. *2nd stepsister:* Let me try it on! ... Oh, it is so small! *1st Herald (to Cinderella):* Try on this glass slipper, please! *stepsister:* Oh, it is our Cinderella. She hasn't been to the ball.

*Cinderella:* But I want to try it on!

*Easily puts on the glass slipper.*

*Takes another one out of her packet and puts it on.*

*1st and 2nd Stepsisters:* Oh, Cinderella, we beg your pardon!

*Cinderella:* I pardon you. Good-bye.

*Cinderella leaves the room accompanied by the Heralds.*

1. Cinderella – Золушка
2. a stepmother – өгөй эне; мачеха
3. a stepsister – энелеш эже; сводная сестра
4. a godmother – баланы чокундуруп ат коюучу эне; крестная мать
5. a prince – падышазада; принц
6. a Herald – герольд
7. a ball – бал
8. the King's palace – падыша сарайы; королевский дворец
9. a mirror – күзгү; зеркало
10. a fan – желниигич; веер
11. to let in – киргизүү; впускать
12. of course – албетте; конечно
13. neither ... nor – жок ... дагы жок; ни ... ни
14. glass slippers – хрустальдык башмактары; хрустальные башмачки
15. pleasure – жыргал; удовольствие
16. to marry – үйлөнүү; жениться
17. we beg your pardon – бизди кечирип кой; прости нас



Do the exercises: 2, 5, 7, 9, 11. Task 6.

### A GOOD BOOK IS A GOOD FRIEND

#### § 1. Books in our life

##### PHONETICS

1. Read and learn by heart.

[u]

##### The listening woods

I looked at the shadowed mosses,  
I looked at the nests overhead,  
I looked at the small brook dreaming  
Alone in its sandy bed.

*By Ida W. Benham*



2. Speak about books.

- Do you like reading books?
- Is it possible to live without books for you?
- Who read books for you when you were a child?
- What kind of books do you like to read?
- Books are our friends, aren't they?



## GRAMMAR

### The pronoun/Ат атооч/Местоимение

The pronoun is a part of speech which points out objects and their qualities without naming them.

Ат атоочтор нерселерди атабай, бирок аларды билдирген сөздөр.

Местоимения, не имеют конкретного значения, но довольно часто заменяют собой существительные и прилагательные.

<i>I</i>	я	<i>we</i>	мы
<i>you</i>	вы, ты (ед. ч.)	<i>you</i>	вы (мн. ч.)
<i>he</i>	он	<i>they</i>	они
<i>she</i>	она		
<i>it</i>	он, она, оно		

### 3. Choose the correct pronoun.

- A: Excuse me, Mary. Are these socks (your/yours)?  
B: No, those are not (my/mine). (My/Mine) socks are red.  
A: I think that's (Jane/Jane's) new racket.  
B: No, that's not (her/hers).  
A: Is this Pat (Hill/Hill's) watch?  
B: No, it's not (her/hers).  
A: Betty and Jean, are these (your/ yours) bags?  
B: Yes, those are (our/ours).

### 4. Circle the correct pronoun.

- A: Good afternoon. Can I help you?  
B: Yes. How much is (this/these) watch?  
A: It's \$205.  
B: Oh. How much is (that/those) one?  
A: (It's/They're) \$150.  
B: Oh, well. Thanks, anyway.  
A: Excuse me. How much are (that/ those) shoes?  
B: (It's/They're) on sale for \$125.  
A: Well, I'll think about it. Thanks.  
A: Are (this/these) stereos on sale?  
B: Yes, (it/they) are.  
A: And how much is (this/these) Sony?  
B: (It's/They're) \$330.  
A: And how much are (that/these) portable stereos?

B: (It's/They're) only \$99 each.

A: Oh, really? Thanks!

5. Listen and discuss the text.

## BOOKS ARE OUR FRIENDS

### New words

**fairy-tale** – жомок; сказка

**fable** – тамсил; басня

**kid** – бала; ребенок

**prefer** – жакшы деп табуу; предпочитать

**adventure** – укмуштуу окуя; приключение

**witch** – желмогуз; ведьма, колдунья

**honest** – ак вьеттуу, чынчыл; честный

**modest** – токтоо; скромный

**humour** – тамаша; юмор

Children are fond of reading books. They read different books: stories, fairy-tales, poems, fables.

Little kids like big books with beautiful bright colours.

Schoolchildren prefer adventure books. It's fun to read stories about boys and girls, magic fairytales about kings, queens and witches, poems about animals and birds.

Books are our friends. They teach us to be honest, kind, helpful and modest. When we read books, we learn many new things.

My favourite book is «Alice in Wonderland» by an English writer Lewis Carrol. It is a story about a girl and her adventures in a magic country. This book is full of humour and funny episodes. I always enjoy it.

6. Retell the text «Books are our friends».



7. Pair-work. Complete and act out the dialogue.

*Peter:* Oh, what is the title of the book.

*Tolgonay:* It is called «The last leaf» by O'Henry.

*Peter:* What is the story about?

*Tolgonay:* It's about great friendship.

*Peter:* Who are the main characters?

*Tolgonay:* Sue, Johnsy and Behrman.

*Peter:* Have you finished reading it?

*Tolgonay:* Not yet.

*Peter:* And what do you think happens in the story?

*Tolgonay:* ...

*Peter:* ...

8. Read, learn and make a situation on the proverb.

«Choose a book as you choose a friend».

9. Read and speak on the topic.

### BOOKS IN OUR LIFE

Books, I think, we can't live without them.

I consider that books are with us during all our life. When I was a child, my parents read them to me. I was pleased to listen to the stories and tales. I learned many interesting things from books.

I like to read books about animals, nature, and children.

I like to get presents on my birthday, I am happy if it is a book. It doesn't matter what kind of book it is.

You can learn many things from books. I am sure that books play a very important role in my life.

In ancient times, books were written by hand. It was difficult to write a book with a pen. Then printing came into our life. Printing played an important role in the development of literature and culture.

Now there are many books in the shops, there are many books in our flats. But it is difficult to buy all the books which we want to read. That is why we get books in public libraries.

Sometimes it is difficult to solve some problems. I think that books can help us. Books should be our friends during all our life.

10. Write answers to the following questions.

- What do you think, can books be our friends? Prove it.
- You like to read books, don't you?
- Do you have many books at home?
- Where can you buy books?
- Can you buy all books which you want to read?
- What is your favourite book?

11. Read and act out the joke and make up your own ones.

- Your Kyrgyz/Russian exercises are always better than your English exercises.

- That is because my mother does not know English.

12. Make up 10 questions to the following sentence.

Sue and Johnsy were poor artists who lived in a little New York district west of Washington Square.

13. Complete the cluster.



Do the exercises: 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13. Tasks 7, 8.

## § 2. At the library

### PHONETICS

1. Read and learn by heart.

[A]

#### The brook

Grumbling, stumbling,  
Fumbling all the day,  
Fluttering, stuttering,  
Muttering away,  
Rustling, hustling,  
Bustling as it flows,  
That it how the brook talks,  
Bubbling as it goes.

*By A. Tennyson*

2. Think and answer the questions.

- Do you like to go to the libraries?
- Why do we need libraries?
- Do you have a library at school?
- Do you have any libraries in your city/town/village?

### GRAMMAR

The Present Indefinite Tense/Белгисиз Учур Чак/  
Настоящее Неопределенное Время

I read	Do I read?	I do not read
He reads	Does he read?	He does not read
She reads	Does she read?	She does not read
We read	Do we read?	We do not read
You read	Do you read?	You do not read
They read	Do they read?	They do not read

### 3. Insert *do* or *does*.

- do you swim well? Yes, I....
- do your brother drive the car? Yes, he ....
- What ... your teachers teach you?
- do Mr. Brown speak Russian? No, he ... not.
- Where ... you take books from?
- Alina ... not drive a car.
- Aman ... not like getting up early.
- How long ... it take you to get to school?
- ... she play chess well? No, she ... not.
- What languages ... Sergei speak?

### 4. Read and retell the text.

## AT THE LIBRARY

### New words

**librarian** – китепканачы; библиотекарь

**look through** – бир нерсени кароо; просматривать что-либо

**teaching aids** – окуу куралдары; учебные пособия

**foreign** – чет элдик; иностранный

Libraries are very important in the life of people.

You can go to the libraries if you want to take out a book and read it at home.

At the library you can find novels, poems, plays, books on history, geography and arts. Adventure books are very popular. There is a reading-room with many tables and chairs, where you can read books, newspapers and magazines.

There are many big libraries in our country.

You can find millions of books by the greatest writers and poets, well known all over the world.

Every school has a library. A school library is a collection of textbooks and books for reading.

Pupils go to the library to read books, to look through some new magazines and to prepare for a report. The librarian helps the pupils to find books, which they need. Many teachers go

to the school library too. They like to take books from their school library. Now our school library has a lot of textbooks and teaching aids. Sometimes the teachers prepare for the lessons at the school library.

There are many public libraries in Bishkek, Moscow, where you can take the books you need for your work and study. One can take some books for two or three weeks.

There are big libraries in England, too. One of the biggest libraries is The British Museum Library. I think it is difficult to live without libraries.

*5. Answer the questions in writing.*

- a. Do you have a library at home?
- b. What kind of books do you prefer to read?
- c. Do you have a library at school?
- d. Do you like to read newspapers and magazines?
- e. You visit your school library, don't you?
- f. What public libraries do you usually visit?
- g. Are there any libraries in England?
- h. What is the biggest library in London?

*6. Make questions to the sentences.*

- a. Sagyn works on a farm. Where ... ?
- b. Alice lives in New York. Does ... ?
- c. Alan goes out with friends in the evening. When ... ?
- d. Nurbek likes tea with lemon. What ... ?
- e. Mustafa goes to his office by underground. How ... ?
- f. Mary works at a bookshop. Where ... ?
- g. Mr. Anderson lives in the country. Who ... ?
- h. We have six lessons on Tuesday. When... ?

*7. Use the correct form of the verb.*

- a. We (to be) always ready for our lessons.
- b. My mother (to cook) very well.
- c. My granny (not to work).
- d. My father (not to be) at home now. He (to work) at his office.
- e. What you (to do) now? I (to learn) the poem.
- f. Tom usually (to get up) at seven o'clock.
- g. Where you (to live) now?
- h. You (to understand) your teacher?
- i. Where Ann (to be)? She (to sleep).
- j. Sometimes he (to watch) TV in the evening.

8. Complete the following sentences. Use *am, is, are*.

Example: **Michael is from America.**

Murat ... in at the library.

Jane and Arnold ... in the reading-room.

She ... watching TV at home.

I ... a schoolboy from Jany-Aryk village.

We ... pupils of Salieva school.

You ... from Kyrgyzstan.

9. *Pair-work. Read, translate and act out the joke.*

- I spent ten hours over my English book last night.

- Ten hours! I can't believe. How?

- Yes, I left it under my pillow when I went to sleep last night.

10. *Make the following sentences negative.*

Example: **She is at the library.**

**She is not at the library.**

a. I am from England.

b. My name is Jildyz.

c. We are in Naryn.

d. You are from France.

e. Your name is Rahat.

11. *Change the following sentences into Yes/No questions:*

Example: **She is at The British Museum Library.**

**Is she at The British Museum Library?**

a. It is a plane.

b. Lola is in the hospital.

c. His first name is Bolot.

d. Your surname is Akmatov.

e. You are from Osh.

12. *Pair-work. Talk together and decide.*

What is better - reading a book or watching TV?

13. *Discussion. How important is television to you? Answer these questions honestly.*

a. How many hours a week do you usually watch TV?

b. \*Television is a chewing-gum for our eyes.\* Do you sometimes watch TV because you have nothing better to do?



c. Do you watch television selectively? What do you think which is better – reading books or watching TV?

14. Group work.

What are the good points and bad points about television/books?

On  separate piece of paper draw columns and add to this list:

<i>Good points</i>		<i>Bad points</i>	<i>Good points</i>	<b>B</b>	<i>Bad points</i>
It keeps you informed about the rest of the world	<b>T</b> <b>V</b>	It stops people talking	It gives you much knowledge	<b>O</b> <b>O</b> <b>K</b> <b>S</b>	It takes time



Do the exercises: 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14. Task 9.

### § 3. The history of books

#### PHONETICS

1. Read and learn by heart.

[ei]

#### Spring rain

Rain, rain, rain, April rain,  
You are feeding seed and grain,  
You are raising plants and crops  
With your gaily sparkling drops.

*By O. Nash*

#### GRAMMAR

The Past Indefinite/Белгисиз Өткөн Чак/  
Прошедшее Неопределенное Время

I played (wrote)  
He played (wrote)  
She played (wrote)  
We played (wrote)  
You played (wrote)  
They played (wrote)

Did I play (write)?  
Did he play (write)?  
Did she play (write)?  
Did we play (write)?  
Did you play (write)?  
Did they play (write)?



I did not play (write)  
He did not play (write)  
She did not play (write)  
We did not play (write)  
You did not play (write)  
They did not play (write)

2. Make the sentences interrogative and negative.

- John woke up at a quarter to seven.
- She went to the library yesterday.
- He began work at nine sharp.
- He was in France last year.

3. Make the sentences interrogative and negative.

- He took his children to the Zoo.
- Mary was a good pupil.
- They saw a new film on Monday.
- They had breakfast before they went out.
- His wife cooked some scones for breakfast.
- The people of Pine Clearing were proud of their school.
- My mother bought some vegetables for supper.
- They had a lot of problems with their son.

4. Make questions to the sentences.

- He watered the plants in the garden on Monday.  
Who ... ? Where ... ? What ... ? When ... ?
- She got up at 10.00 a.m. on Sunday.  
Who ... ? What time ... ? When ... ? Did ... ?
- We were in the cinema last week.  
Who ... ? Where ... ? When ... ?

5. Work with KWL chart.

- List things you already know about the History of Books in the first column.
- List things you want to know about the History of Books in the second column.
- List things you have learnt about the History of Books in the third column.

HISTORY OF BOOKS		
<b>Know</b> What do I already know about the topic?	<b>Want to know</b> What do I want to know about the topic?	<b>Learnt</b> What have I learnt about the topic?

6. Read the text and summarize it.

## FROM THE HISTORY OF BOOKS

### New words

**papyrus** – папирус

**monk** – падыша; монарх

**the art of printing** – басма кылдаттыгы; искусство книгопечатания

**in great number** – көп санда; в большом количестве

**wisdom** – акылмандуулук, даанышмандуулук; мудрость

It is practically impossible today to imagine our life without books. You can find them in every house. But very seldom people think about a long way the book has come. At first men learned to draw pictures, then letters and alphabetic writing appeared. For a long time people used papyrus and skins of different animals to write on. Then the Chinese invented paper.

At that time there were not so many books as there are now. All the books were written by hand with pen and ink. Most of this writings were done by monks. Some of the books were very beautiful.

But it took much time to write a book. It took many years to make one copy of a book. This made books very expensive. Most people had no books at all and those who had twenty books were considered to be very rich.

At last men learned how to print. It happened in Germany in the middle of the fifteenth century. The man who invented the art of printing in Russia was Ivan Fedorov. He started his work in Moscow, men moved to other cities. In 1574 he printed the first Azbuka (ABC). This book helped people to learn the alphabet and taught them to read.

Now we find it hard to imagine the bookless world of the past. Books are printed in great numbers all over the world.

### 7. Match the sentences.

**A**

You can find  
For a long time people  
Most of this writings  
Most people  
Books were considered

**B**

to be very rich.  
them in every house.  
to imagine the bookless  
the first Azbuka (ABC).  
used papyrus and skins

Now we find it hard  
In 1574 he printed

were done by monks.  
had no books at all

8. Listen and say true or false.

- It is practically impossible today to imagine our life without books.
- At first men learned to draw pictures.
- In 1587 Ivan Fedorov printed the first Azbuka (ABC).
- It took one year to make one copy of a book.
- Books are printed in great numbers.
- Books are not printed all over the world.
- It is possible to live without books.


9. Rhyming words. Match the words in column A with their rhymes in column B.

A

wife  
well  
pine  
pie  
in  
eleven  
bed

B

chin  
eye  
head  
life  
seven  
smell  
vine

10. Read and act out the joke. 

**DON'T TROUBLE YOURSELF**

There were no vacant seats in the bus, and when a good-looking woman entered, an old man near the door tried to rise, but she at once forced him back into his seat.

«Thank you,» she said, «but please, don't do that. I can stand.» «But, madam, allow me to...» «Don't trouble yourself,» was the answer.

The man tried to rise again saying: «Madam, allow me to...» The woman again forced him back saying that she couldn't accept his seat.

«Madam,» he said, «you have already carried me three blocks beyond my destination. I don't care whether you take my seat or not, but I wish to leave the bus.»



11. Think and answer.

- a. What would you do in the place of an old man?  
b. What would you do if you were a young lady?



12. Give the synonyms of the words.

SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
to leave = departure, parting	≠ stay
lucky = happy	≠ unhappy
vacant seats =	≠
good-looking =	≠
trouble =	≠
carry =	≠
take care =	≠

13. Fill in the gaps in the dialogue.

A: Did you go to the library?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Why not?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Did Nick get the book from the library on Monday?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Couldn't he? Why not?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

14. Learn the poem by heart.

New words

since – андыктан; поскольку

need – жокчулук тартуу; нуждаться

fair – тыкан, жыйнактуу; аккуратный, справедливый

book-mark – чөп кат; закладка

remember – эсте тутуу, унутпоо, эсте сактоо; помнить

are meant – арналган, багышталган; предназначены

cut – кыркуу; резать

No, really never indeed! – Жок, чын эле эч качан!;

Нет, действительно никогда!

## BOOK LOOK

By Barbara Walker

Since books are friends,  
They need much care.  
When you're reading them,  
Be good to them and fair!

Use book-marks, children,  
To hold your place.  
And don't turn a book  
Upon its clear face.

Remember, children, then:  
Books are meant to read,  
Not cut or colour them –  
No, really never indeed!



Do the exercises: 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14. Task 10.

### § 4. At the bookshop

#### PHONETICS

1. Repeat after the teacher and learn by heart.

[ai]

#### The lion

Oh, weep for Mr. and Mrs. Bryan!  
He was eaten by a lion,  
Following which, the lion's lioness  
Up and swallowed Bryan's Bryanness.

By O. Nash

#### GRAMMAR

The Future Indefinite/Белгисиз Келээр Чак/  
Будущее Неопределенное Время

I shall (will) go.	Shall I go?	I shall not go.
He will go.	Will he go?	He will not go.
She will go.	Will she go?	She will not go.
We shall go.	Shall we go?	We shall not go.
You will go.	Will you go?	You will not go.
They will go.	Will they go?	They will not go.

It 2. Write what Bolot's plans are for next week. Then write about your plans.

Monday  
Tuesday

tidy the room  
repair a car

Wednesday	meet his friend
Thursday	fly to London
Friday	go sightseeing
Saturday	eat out with friends
Sunday	return back home

3. *Think and answer the questions.*

- Are you fond of reading?
- Where do you usually get books?
- Do you like to buy books?
- Where can you buy books?
- How often do you go to the bookshops?
- What can you buy in the bookshops?
- Is there a bookshop near your house?

4. Read and translate the text.

### VISITING THE BOOKSHOP

#### New words

**bookshop** – китеп дүкөнү; книжный магазин

**counter** – прилавка; прилавок

**pay for something** – бир нерсе үчүн акча төлөө; платить за что-либо

**cover** – мукаба; обложка

**Easter** – Пасха

There are many holidays in Kyrgyzstan. The 1<sup>st</sup> of September is a very popular holiday among pupils. It is the Day of Knowledge. Pupils usually prepare for this day.

Last year my friends Dima and Erbol rang me up on the 25<sup>th</sup> of August. They invited me to visit bookshops. We discussed what we had to buy and how we had to prepare for the 1st of September. Dima said that his mother had bought a new grey suit and a white shirt for him. Erbol told us how they had gone to the shop and bought new boots and a nice bag for school. I was glad that my friends had bought new things for school.


We decided to go to the bookshops to buy copy-books, pens and pencils. We agreed to meet at the bus stop at 11 o'clock in the morning. I was in a hurry and wasn't late. Dima was in time, too. But Erbol didn't come at 11 o'clock and we were waiting for him during 10 minutes.

When we met, we went to the nearest bookshop. It was situated in Masaliev street. There were many people in the shop. We looked at the counter and saw some nice pens and pencils.

There were many new and interesting books in the shop. We looked through some of them. I paid attention to one of them. It was an English book about English customs and traditions. My friends said that it would be interesting and useful to find out about Easter, April Fool's Day, Christmas Day and Boxing Day in England. We asked about the price of this book and bought it.

5. Choose the correct item.

- I ... (likes, like) to read books.
- Helen ... (does, do) her shopping.
- They ... (go, went) to the library yesterday.
- Bill ... (is writing, wrote) an exercise in his note-book now.
- My parents ... (am, are) watching TV.
- Kanat ... (buys, buy) a magazine in a bookshop.
- Books ... (are, is) our friends.
- Books ... (teach, write) us to be honest, kind, helpful and modest.

6. Listen, read and act. 

## SHORT CONVERSATIONS

### 1

«What are you reading?»

«Short stories. They were written by Mark Twain.» «Are you reading them in Kyrgyz/Russian?» «No, in English.»

### 2

«Is that an interesting book?» «Yes, it is «Brown Wolf» by Jack London.

«May I have it after you?»

«I'm sorry, Esen wants it after me. You may have it after him.»

### 3

«I am looking for a book for my eight year old sister and I can't find one.»

«I have an idea. In the library there are books of Kyrgyz/Russian stories for children.»

«That's a good idea! I will get one for her.»

7. *Read and say what you have learnt about famous writers.*

## WRITERS AND THE CHARACTERS OF THEIR BOOKS

A writer is a man or a woman (a person) who writes books. They are authors. There are many famous writers in Kyrgyzstan: Aitmatov, Omurkulov and Mavlyanov, etc. There are many famous writers in Russia: Chukovsky, Marshak, Pushkin, Tolstoi, etc. English writers are Defoe, Swift, Dickens, Kipling. American writers are Twain, London, Hemingway, etc.

The main and favourite heroes are Jamilya and Daniyar (Ch. Aitmatov), Tatiana and Evgeniy (A. S. Pushkin), Robinson Crusoe (Daniel Defoe), Tom Sawyer (Mark Twain), Oliver Twist (Charles Dickens), Mowgli (Rudyard Kipling), Mary Poppins (Pamela Travers).

They are kind, brave, quick, witty and honest.

All children like fairy-tales. Boys and girls read about Aladdin, the Sleeping Beauty, the Swan Princess, Cinderella and many others. Little children listen to their favourite tales before they go to bed.

8. *Complete the sentences.*

- A writer is ...
- There are many famous writers ...
- The main and favourite heroes are ...
- All children like ...
- Little children listen to ...

9. *Put 10 questions to these sentences.*

- The 1<sup>st</sup> of September is the Day of Knowledge.
- Little children listen to their favourite tales before they go to bed.

10. *Give three forms of the following verbs.*

leave, buy, enjoy, write, give, listen, cook, speak, go, think.


11. *Fill in up, down, on, off, away, round, back or out?*

- Put ... your hat. It's cold today.
- I don't feel well. I'm going to lie ... for a minute.
- I fell ... the stairs and broke my leg.
- The children stood ... when the teacher arrived.
- Don't throw ... that bottle. We can use it again.
- I would take ... my jacket if



I felt hot. g. I must remember to take the book ... to the library. h. I'm going to take the dog ... for a walk. i. I heard someone running behind me. I turned ... and saw a girl in a track suit.

12. Write an essay «My favourite writer».

13. Group work. Read and act the play. 

### TOM DOESN'T WANT TO GO TO SCHOOL

(After *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* by Mark Twain)

#### Characters:

Tom

Sid, his cousin

Aunt Polly



#### SCENE

*Tom and Sid are in their beds. It is morning and time to get up. Tom doesn't want to go to school. He wants to be ill. Then he could stay<sup>1</sup> at home.*

*Tom (sitting):* I don't want to go to school. What can I do to stay at home? Oh! My tooth is loose. That's wonderful! ... No, it won't do. Aunt Polly will pull it out.... Oh, what a wonderful idea came to me! (He lies back and begins to cry. But Sid is sleeping. Tom cries louder): Sid! Sid!

*Sid (opens his eyes):* What has happened, Tom?

*Tom doesn't answer. He continues crying. Sid sits up and looks at Tom.*

*Sid:* Tom! Say, Tom! Tom! What has happened to you?

*He gets up and comes up to Tom. Tom continues crying.*

*Tom:* Oh, Sid! I am dying. I am not angry with you,

*Sid:* Oh, Tom, you are not dying! Don't!

*Tom:* I am not angry with Aunt Polly. Tell her so. And, Sid, give my cat with one eye to the new girl at school and tell her...

*Sid takes his clothes and runs out of the room.*

*Sid (shouting): Oh, Aunt Polly, come! Tom is dying!*

*Aunt Polly: Dying!*

*Sid: Yes, come quickly!*

*Aunt Polly: Don't say so! (She runs in and comes quickly up to Tom's bed.) You, Tom! Tom, what has happened to you, my boy?*

*Tom: Oh, Auntie, look at my right hand! It is red and hot.*

*Aunt Polly (seeing that his hand is not red and hot): Oh, Tom, stop that nonsense and get up!*

*Tom: But, Auntie, it is so hot, that I've forgotten about my tooth.*

*Aunt Polly: Your tooth? And what has happened to your tooth?*

*Tom: It's loose.*

*Aunt Polly: Open your mouth. Well, you are right. Your tooth is loose. Sid, bring me some thread.*

*Tom: Oh, please, dear Auntie, don't pull it out. It's all right now.*

*Sid brings the thread. Aunt Polly ties one end of the thread to Tom's tooth and the other to the bed. Then she suddenly claps her hands before Tom's face. Tom falls back. You can see the tooth hanging on the thread.*

*Tom: Oh, Oh! (He covers his mouth with his hands.) Oh! My tooth was all right. But I didn't want to go to school.*

*Aunt Polly: Oh, Tom, so all this is because you don't want to go to school. You want to go fishing, Tom, Tom, I love you so dearly, and you ... Now get up quickly and get ready to go to school!*

**to stay** – калуу; остаться

**My tooth is loose** – менин тишим кыймылдап жатат; У меня шатается зуб.

**to pull out** – сууруп салуу; выдернуть

**What has happened?** – Эмне болду?; Что случилось?

**to be angry with** – ачуулануу; сердиться на

**nonsense** – болбогон нерсе, келесоолук; вздор, глупости

**thread** – жип; нитка



Do the exercises: 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Task 11.

### EAT TO LIVE, NOT LIVE TO EAT

#### § 1. Food and meals

#### PHONETICS

1. Repeat after the teacher and learn by heart.

[b]

#### Butterfly

Butterfly, butterfly,  
Where do you fly,  
So quick and so high  
In the blue, blue sky?

*By J. Keats*

**BRAINSTORM**



2. Speak about meals.

- How many meals do you have a day?
- What is your favourite food?
- When do you have it?
- Explain the proverb «Eat to live, not live to eat».

3. Look at the list of food and drink.

What do you like?

What don't you like?

I like juice, but I don't like coffee.

I really like grapes.

I don't like milk very much.

I don't like cabbage at all.

Do you like ... ?

**A**

milk  
apple-juice  
fruit  
tea  
rice  
water  
ice-cream  
bread  
chocolate  
cheese

**B**

oranges  
tomatoes  
apples  
bananas  
strawberries  
grapes  
eggs  
biscuits  
hamburgers  
sandwiches

**GRAMMAR**

**The Present Continuous/Узак Учур Чак/  
Настоящее Длительное Время**

I am speaking.	Am I speaking?	I am not speaking.
He is speaking.	Is he speaking?	He is not speaking.
She is speaking.	Is she speaking?	She is not speaking.
We are speaking.	Are we speaking?	We are not speaking.
You are speaking.	Are you speaking?	You are not speaking.
They are speaking.	Are they speaking?	They are not speaking.

4. Open the brackets and put the verbs into the correct tense forms (Present Simple or Present Continuous).

a. This machine (not/work). b. Hurry. The bus (come). I (not/want) to miss it. c. The river Nile (flow) into the Mediterranean.

d. The river (flow) very fast today – much faster than usual. e. (it/ever/snow) in China? f. We usually (grow) cucumbers and tomatoes in our garden, but this year we (not/grow) any. g. You can take my umbrella. I (not/need) it at the moment. h. I usually (enjoy) parties. But I (not/ enjoy) this one very much. i. George says he is eighty years old. But I (not/believe) him. j. Roger is in Paris at the moment. He (stay) at the Continental Hotel. He usually (stay) at this hotel when he is in Paris.

5. Read and retell the text.

## MEALS

### New words

**snack** – женил тамак; легкая закуска;

**to have a snack** – бир аз тамактанып алуу; перекусить на ходу

**cereal** – ботко, буламык; каша, хлопья, овсянка

We have four meals a day. They are breakfast, lunch, snack, dinner, and supper.

I have breakfast at home at eight o'clock. It is usually a sandwich and a cup of coffee or tea. I don't like cereals or eggs for breakfast.

For lunch I have soup, meat, chicken or fish with vegetables and drink tea or eat some fruit.

As a rule I have cookies and juice or a milkshake for a snack. I hate milk for a snack. I usually have lunch and snack at school.

I prefer pancakes or spaghetti with cheese for dinner. Sometimes I have yoghurt or an ice-cream for supper.



6. Find sentences with new words from the text «Meals» and translate them into Kyrgyz/Russian.

7. Listen and discuss the text.

## ENGLISH MEALS

A traditional English breakfast is very big: meal-sausages, bacon, eggs, tomatoes, and mushrooms. But nowadays many people just have cereal with milk, jam, or honey. Marmalade

and jam are not the same! Marmalade is made from oranges and jam is made from other fruit. Some people have coffee, often instant, coffee made with just hot water.

Schoolchildren can have a hot meal at school, but many just take a snack from home a sandwich, a drink, some fruit, and perhaps some crisps.

«Tea» means two things. It is a drink and meal! Some people have afternoon tea with sandwiches, cakes, and of course, a cup of tea. Cream teas are popular. You have scones (a kind of cake) with cream and jam.

The evening meal is the main meal of the day for many people. They usually have quite early, between 6:00 and 8:00 and often the whole family eats together.

On Sundays many families have a traditional lunch. They have roast meat, either beef, lamb, chicken, pork, with potatoes, vegetables.

The British like food from other countries, too, especially Italian, French, Chinese and Indian. People often get take-away meals-you buy the food at the restaurants and then during it home to eat. Eating in Britain is quite international.

8. Are the sentences true (v) or false (x)? Correct the false sentences.

- a. Many British people don't have big breakfast. T
- b. People often have cereal or toast for breakfast. ✓
- c. Marmalade and jam are the same! ✗
- d. Eating in Britain is quite international. ✓
- e. Schoolchildren can have a cold meal. ✓
- f. British people eat dinner late in the evening. ✓
- g. Sunday lunch is a special meal. ✓
- h. The British don't like food from other countries. ✗

9. Look at the word search below. There are fourteen words connected with meals. They go across → and down ↑. Find and write them here. The words begin with these letters.

A _____	H _____	R _____
B _____	J _____	S _____
C _____	M _____	T _____
E _____	O _____	<u>WATER</u>
F _____	P _____	

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

10. Make your own word search. Use words connected with food. Give it to your partner.

11. Work in pairs.

a. Act out the dialogue. 

Jane: It's high time to have a snack. Would you like to go to our cafe?

Peter: As for me I'd rather have a good substantial dinner. What about going to our canteen?

Jane: All right. Let it be our canteen.

b. Role-play the situation below.

You and your friend are in the park. It is lunchtime and you are trying to decide where to have lunch, what to choose for lunch and where.

12. Make up sentences with the following words and word-combinations.

tea with milk, boil the water, pot, a cup of coffee, add the butter, appetite, cut a slice of bread, eggs.



Do the exercises: 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12. Task 12.



## § 2. American meals

### PHONETICS

1. Repeat after the teacher and learn by heart.

[t]

#### Aunts

Children, aunts are not glamorous creatures,  
As very often their features  
Tend to be elderly caricatures of your own.

*By V. Graham*

### GRAMMAR

#### The Past Continuous/Узак Өткөн Чак/ Прошедшее Длительное Время

I was swimming.	Was I swimming?
He was swimming.	Was he swimming?
She was swimming.	Was she swimming?
We were swimming.	Were we swimming?
You were swimming.	Were you swimming?
They were swimming.	Were they swimming?

I was not swimming.  
He was not swimming.  
She was not swimming.  
We were not swimming.  
You were not swimming.  
They were not swimming.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into Past Simple or Past Continuous.

Last night I (have) a wonderful dream (1). This is what I (dream) (2). We (take) a trip to Hawaii (3). I (be) with my family and two of my friends (4). We (be) on a ship (5) and we (travel) to Honolulu (6). On the ship there (be) a disco (7). We (wait) on nice comfortable seats (8) and we (drink) cocktails (9). Lots of people (dance) (10) and the music (play) loudly (11).

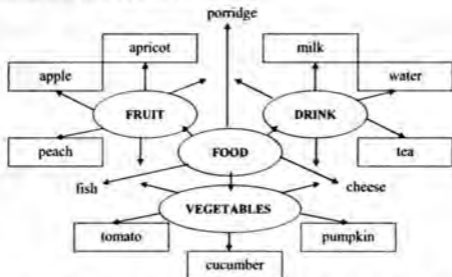
3. Match the sentences.

1. John was listening to the radio when
2. Peter was swimming while ...
3. He fell over when ...



4. The robbers stole a car and ...
5. Helen was writing a letter when ...
  - a. they drove away.
  - b. the batteries ran out.
  - c. his sister was sunbathing.
  - d. her pen broke.
  - e. he was crossing the street.

4. Complete the Mind Map.



5. Read and put the paragraphs in the right order. Arrange the jumbled text.

### AMERICAN MEALS ✓

A. The usual noon time meal consists of something light and quick to eat.

After work people often have dinner at about 5:00 p. m.

It is usually the largest meal of the day. It consists of milk, vegetables and some type of meat.

B. Usually Americans have for breakfast eggs, toast with jelly, a cup of tea or coffee. They also like pancakes.


They have lunch from 12:00 to 1:00 a. m.

C. Americans seldom have desert and if they do it is usually very light.

They seldom sit at the table and eat for very long; they eat and run. But many people have different tastes and enjoy different foods.

D. Often dinner is served with potatoes. Americans also enjoy carrots, peas, beets, tomatoes, green beans and many other types of vegetables.

The meat could be chicken, turkey, beef or pork. Many Americans enjoy a salad with their dinner.

6. *Role-play. In pairs, prepare a conversation according to these instructions.* 

**Pupil A phones Pupil B**

**B.** Answer the phone.

**A.** Say who you are. Ask how B is.

**B.** Reply

**A.** Ask what B is going to do in the evening. Invite her/him to go out for a meal.

**B.** You can't. Say why. Suggest some time next day.

**A.** Agree.

**A+B.** Arrange a time and a place to meet.

**A+B.** Say good-bye.

7. *Pair-work. Make the shopping list of food and drink. Prepare and act out a dialogue between the shop assistant and the customer.*

Shopping list

sugar

coffee

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. *Listen and sing.*

**New words**

peas - буурчак; горох

pudding - пудинг

pot - котелок; чара

### PEAS PUDDING HOT

Peas pudding hot,

Peas pudding cold,

Peas pudding in the pot

Nine days old.

Some like it hot.

Some like it cold,

Some like it in the pot

Nine days old.

Peas pudding hot,

Peas pudding cold,

Peas pudding in the pot

Nine days old.

9. *Use the words in the box to fill in the gaps in the sentences.*

a.

**kymyz, kuurdak, beshbarmak**

What are the most popular Kyrgyz meals?

One of them is a dish with meat, onion, oil and noodles.

It is called \_\_\_\_\_ and it is particularly good when you eat hot.

In Kyrgyzstan people also have \_\_\_\_\_.

The Kyrgyz national drink is \_\_\_\_\_. It is horse milk. It is very useful for health.

b. **mushroom soup, borsch, cold beetroot soup**

What is the most popular Russian soup?

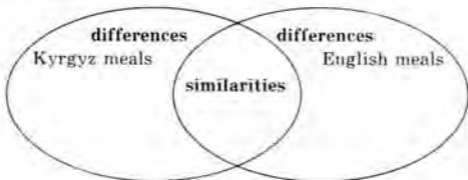
One of them is a soup with cabbage, beetroot, meat and potatoes.

It is called \_\_\_\_\_ and it is particularly good when you eat it on a cold day in winter. In Russia people also have \_\_\_\_\_.

In summer you use fresh mushrooms in cooking, in winter you use dried mushrooms. Cold soups are especially good for summer.

When you want to cook \_\_\_\_\_ you use beetroot, lemon juice, cucumbers, eggs, onions, parsley and sour cream.

10. *Group work. Compare and Contrast. Make a Venn diagram that shows the similarities and differences between Kyrgyz and Russian meals.*



11. *Pair-work. Speak on the proverb.*

«Appetite comes with eating».

12. *Choose the correct item.*

a. We have ... meals a day.  
six, four, seven

b. We have breakfast at home at ... o'clock.  
twelve, two, seven

- c. The national Americans meal is ... .  
beshbarmak, hamburger, borsch
- d. The national Kyrgyz dish is ... .  
pancakes, cereal, kuurdak
- e. Tea drinking is quite a tradition with ... .  
the Russian, the English, the Americans
- f. Tea with lemon is called ... in England.  
Uzbek tea, Italian tea, Russian tea.

13. Choose the right form and translate the sentences.

- a. It is much (warm, warmer, more warmer) here.
- b. She is not as old (that, as, than) I am.
- c. He drives very (more careful, very careful, very carefully).
- d. Yesterday was the (very hot, most hot, hottest) day in this month.



Do the exercises: 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13. Task 13.

### § 3. I'm a good cooker

#### PHONETICS

1. Repeat after the teacher and learn by heart.

[dʒ]

**Algy met a bear**

Algy met a bear,  
The bear was bulgy,  
The bulge was Algy.

*By Ed. Lear*

#### GRAMMAR

**The Present Perfect Tense/Учурга чейинки Бүткөн Чак  
Настоящее Совершенное Время**

I have worked.	Have I worked?	I have not worked.
He has worked.	Has he worked?	He has not worked.
She has worked.	Has she worked?	She has not worked.
We have worked.	Have we worked?	We have not worked.
You have worked.	Have you worked?	You have not worked.
They have worked.	Have they worked?	They have not worked.

2. Complete the sentences using time adverbs and expressions from the list:

ago  
for

just  
so far

yet  
already

a. They got married a month ... . b. He hasn't invited us ... .  
c. I have had this suit ... a year. d. He has ... left. e. She's typed  
three articles ... . f. She's ... baked an apple pie.

3. Make sentences using the given words.

1. (I/drink/3 cups of tea) for breakfast yesterday. 2. (He/  
be/ill/twice) this year. 3. (How many times /be /you /ill) last  
year? 4. (I/not/drink/any coffee) so far today. 5. (He/be/late/  
three times) this week. 6. (How many cups of milk/you /have)  
today? 7. (How many games/the team/win) last season? 8. (How  
many games/the team/win) so far this season?

4. Answer the questions.

a. What can you make yourself and what can't you make?  
(shorpo, baked or fried potatoes, pizza, boiled eggs)  
b. Can you lay the table?

5. Look at the picture and remember how to lay the table.

Pair-work. Ask your classmate to draw the table properly laid  
and name the things on the table.

1. soup spoon, 2. glass, 3. plate  
4. big knife for meat or fish  
5. big fork for meat or fish  
6. small plate for bread  
7. small knife for bread or cheese  
8. spoon and fork for dessert



6. A guessing game. Choose any food you like. Write its name  
on a sheet of paper. Your classmate must ask you questions and  
guess what it is.

7. Listen, read and act out the dialogues.

A: I'm thirsty.

B: Would you like some tea?

A: No, thanks.

B: Would you like some apple juice?

A: Oh, yes, please.

A: I'm hungry. Is there anything to eat?

B: Would you like a biscuit?

A: No, thank you. I'd like a sandwich.

B: Cheese? Ham?

A: Cheese and ham, please.

*Ulan:* Where shall we take our seats?

*Ruslan:* Let's sit near the window.

*Waiter:* Hello, here is the menu, please.

*Ruslan:* I'd like beefsteak and a glass of tomato juice. And you Ulan?

*Ulan:* Pizza and a cup of tea with lemon, please.

*Waiter:* Here you are, good appetite!

*Ulan and Ruslan:* Thank you. Good-bye!

*Waiter:* You are welcome! Good-bye!

8. Make up your own dialogues and give to your classmates to act them out.

9. Read and write down the pizza recipe. Create your own pizza and give it a name.

### PIZZA RECIPE

100g flour

25g butter

pinch of salt

2 tomatoes

50g cheese

50g sausage

1. Oil the pan.



2. Put the flour and salt into a bowl.



3. Cut the butter into small pieces



4. Add some milk and mix into dough and mix it with the flour.



5. Put the dough into the oiled pan.



6. Put the toppings on the dough.



7. Bakē for about 15 minutes in a hot oven.

8. Bon appetite! Enjoy your pizza!



10. *Acrostic poems. Make up your own acrostic poems.*

Acrostic poems are based on a word or name. The word may be the beginning of each line, or one of the letters in the word or phrase.

Singing birds	F	M	A
People in love	O	E	P
Rain, rain, rain	O	A	P
In the wet street	D	L	L
New fragrant flowers		S	E
Green leaves on trees			

11. *Change the singular nouns in brackets to plural and supply them correctly.*

- Have you ever seen any ... by Show? (play)
- You should hide the ... from ... (knife, child)
- Her ... are very gentle ... (son-in-law, person)
- The ... weren't very polite. (passer-by)
- The two ... were afraid of ... (woman, mouse)
- These ... had problems with their ... (gentleman, tooth)

12. *Find the right variant It is or There is.*

- ... always much snow in this country in winter.
- ... snowing hard.
- ... too much sugar in the tea. ... too sweet, much too sweet. I can't drink it.
- Don't buy this jacket. ... very dark and ... not becoming.
- Let's go out ... getting dark.

- f. ... a dark street, and in that dark street ... a dark gloomy house.  
 g. ... nothing you can do about it.  
 h. ... already late and ... nobody in the office to solve your problem.  
 i. ... sunny but ... strong wind.

13. Read and learn the poem.

### THIS IS JUST TO SAY

by William Carlos Williams

I have eaten	and which
the plums	you were probably
that were in	saving
the icebox	for breakfast

Forgive me  
 they were delicious  
 so sweet  
 and so cold



Do the exercises: 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. Task 14.

## § 4. I like shopping

### PHONETICS

1. Repeat after the teacher and learn by heart.

[m]

#### God made the bees

God made the bees,  
 And the bees make honey,  
 The miller's man does all the work,  
 But the miller makes the money.

By L. Bowen

### GRAMMAR

The Past Perfect Tense/Өткөн Учурга чейинки Бүткөн Чак  
 Прошедшее Совершенное Время

I had worked.	Had I worked?	I had not worked.
He had worked.	Had he worked?	He had not worked.



She had worked.	Had she worked?	She had not worked.
We had worked.	Had we worked?	We had not worked.
You had worked.	Had you worked?	You had not worked.
They had worked.	Had they worked?	They had not worked.

*2. Complete the sentences using Past Perfect.*

a. I couldn't answer the questions because ... . b. She was hungry because ... . c. My mother was worried because ... . d. They were late because ... . e. The boy was pleased because ... . f. He arrived at John's house because ... .


*3. Complete the sentences using Past Perfect.*

a. I went to bed because ... . b. My father caught cold because ... . c. We went shopping because ... . 4. They were tired because ... . 5. He was late for the lessons because ... . 6. They couldn't enter the house because ... .

*4. Play the game «Say It Quickly.»*

All players sit in a circle. The leader stands in the middle of it, and asks questions. The players have to answer them with words beginning with R or S. (You can choose any other letters of the alphabet.) But the players have to do it quickly, before the leader count to ten. For example, the leader may ask, «What is your favourite food?» The answer can be «sugar» or even «salt». And to the question «I saw a strange animal in your garden yesterday - what was it?» the answer can be «squirrel».

A player who is not able to answer a question quickly must pay a forfeit (штраф).

*5. Listen, read and act out.* 

### AT A FOOD SHOP

*Guzal:* Hello, I'm looking for strawberries. Do you have any?

*Shop assistant:* Yes, I have. How many would you like?

*Guzal:* I want two pounds (0.4 kg.), please.

*Shop assistant:* Here you are.

*Guzal:* Thank you.

*Diana:* Hi, Guzal! What are you buying?

*Guzal:* I'm buying some strawberries for tea.

*Shop assistant:* Do you need anything else?

*Guzal:* Yes, I'd like a loaf of bread, a dozen eggs, a bottle of milk, a jar of honey. How much is that?

*Shop assistant:* 35 dollars.

*Guzal:* Thanks a lot.

*Diana:* Nice to meet you!

*Shop assistant:* You are welcome! Good-bye!

6. Match, translate and write.

- |                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| a. a bottle of ... | 1. honey     |
| b. a pound of ...  | 2. bread     |
| c. a loaf of ...   | 3. lemonade  |
| d. a box of ...    | 4. chocolate |
| e. a bar of ...    | 5. cheese    |
| f. a jar of ..     | 6. grapes    |
| g. a bunch of ...  | 7. cereal    |
| h. a dozen of ...  | 8. eggs      |

7. Match the picture and the words. Find and translate new words.

ham  
glass  
fried egg  
fork  
knife  
spoon  
plate  
toast rack

honey  
vase  
scrambled egg  
salt  
cereal  
orange juice  
roll

napkin  
marmalade  
cup  
saucer  
toast  
cheese  
mushroom

tablemat  
pepper  
butter  
coffeepot  
bacon  
flower  
boiled egg



8. Fill in the gaps with proper words.

tree, cat, house, box

There is a mouse in the _____.	There are bees in the _____.
There is a _____ in the flat.	There are _____ in the flats.
There is a fox in the _____.	There are flags in the _____.
There is a bee in the _____.	There are foxes in the _____.
Is there a mouse in the _____?	Are there bees in the _____?
Is there a _____ in the flat?	Are there _____ in the flats?
Is there a fox in the _____?	Are there flags in the _____?
Is there a bee in the _____?	Are there foxes in the _____?
- Yes, there is.	- Yes, there are.

9. Fill in the gaps with «to be», «to have» and «do/does».

Nick is a boy.

Horses \_\_\_\_\_ white.

I \_\_\_\_\_ happy.

We \_\_\_\_\_ ten.

You \_\_\_\_\_ sad.

She \_\_\_\_\_ tall.

The cat \_\_\_\_\_ small.

Does Tom have a pig? - No, **he doesn't**.

Meg **has** green eyes.

You \_\_\_\_\_ a book.

Lions \_\_\_\_\_ big heads.

We \_\_\_\_\_ hands.

A cat \_\_\_\_\_ a tail.

Andy \_\_\_\_\_ balls.

I \_\_\_\_\_ brothers.

\_\_\_\_\_ I have a sister?

\_\_\_\_\_ Sue have a bag?

\_\_\_\_\_ birds have tails?

\_\_\_\_\_ we have books?

\_\_\_\_\_ you have a pet?

\_\_\_\_\_ a rabbit have ears?

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

10. The word *half* can be used with a number of other words. In these combinations, *half* simply means «partly» or «about 50%». Can you figure out what these phrases mean?

## I'M HALF CRAZY

to be                    half dressed?  
                              half eaten?  
                              half empty?  
                              half full?  
                              half asleep?

Do you know any other phrases with half?

11. Role-play. Look and say what you can and what you would like to buy here. Act out a dialogue.



12. Look at the picture and fill in the blanks with one of the following prepositions. More than one answer may be correct.


in front of      under      on top of      behind      opposite  
between      in      above      next to      on

- Cinema 1 is ... the restaurant and Cinema 2.
- The man and woman are walking ... the sidewalk.
- The lamp post is ... the magazine stand.
- The people in the restaurant are sitting ... each other.
- The restaurant is ... Cinema 1.
- The magazine stand is ... the lamp post.
- The ticket seller is ... the ticket booth.
- The man and woman are ... Cinema 2.



- i. The film titles are ... the sidewalk.
- j. The door to the restaurant is ... the restaurant sign.
- k. The lamp post is ... the corner.
- l. Two people are eating ... the restaurant.

13. Write an essay «Meals in Kyrgyzstan and England».

14. Group work. Read and act the play. 

### THREE BEARS

(A fairy-tale)

**Characters:**  
 Father bear  
 Mother bear  
 Baby bear  
 Little girl



#### SCENE I

*Three Bears are sitting at the table, drinking milk.*

*Mother bear: Take your cup, Father!*

*Father bear: Thank you!*

*Mother bear: Take your little cup, Baby,*

*Baby bear: Thank you, Mummy dear.... Mother, it is too hot!*

*Father bear: Then let us go for a walk.*

*The three Bears go out of the room.*

#### SCENE II

*A Little Girl comes in and looks round.*

*Little girl: Whose room can it be? (Looking at the table.) I am hungry. (Sits down at the table and tastes the milk.) Oh, this milk is too hot for me! ... Oh, this milk is too cold for me! ... This milk is just right for me.*

The noise of the three Bears' steps is heard. The Girl hides under the table.

### SCENE III

*The three Bears enter the room and take their places at the table.*

*Father bear:* My cup is not full!

*Mother bear:* And my cup is not full.

*Baby bear:* And my cup is empty. (They look round.) Oh, and who is this? A little girl!

*Father bear, mother bear and baby bear:* Let us eat her up!

*Little girl:* No, you won't! (Runs away.)

*The Bears try to catch her, but fall down.*

*Mother bear:* It is your fault, Father! You fell and I fell, too!

*Baby bear:* And I fell because you fell.

(All together, shaking their heads): And the Little Girl has run away. Oh! Oh! Oh!

1. a bear – аюу; медведь
2. a baby bear – мамалак; медвежонок
3. a cup – чыны; чашка
4. to be hungry – ачка калуу; быть голодным
5. just right – так эле; как раз
6. full – толтура; полная
7. empty – бош; пустая
8. fault – күнөө; вина
9. because – андыктан; потому что
10. to run (ran, run) away – качып кетүү; убежать, убежать



Do the exercises: 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13. Task 15.

## SPORTS, HEALTH AND HOBBY

### § 1. Sport life

#### PHONETICS

1. Repeat after the teacher and learn by heart.

[s-z]

#### City

In the morning the city  
Spreads its wing  
Making a song  
In stone that sings.

In the evening the city  
Goes to bed  
hanging lights  
About its head.

*By L. Hughes*

**BRAINSTORM**







Athletics is one of the most popular kinds of sports. It includes such kinds of sports as running, jumping and others. National sports in Great Britain are cricket, football, rugby, table tennis, motorcar and boat racing competitions.

Everybody may choose the sport he (or she) is interested in. There are summer and winter sports.

My favourite sport is swimming. I go to the swimming pool twice a week. I prefer to rest by the lake or the river and swim there.

My friend Asan goes in for boxing. He is a good boxer and he is a brave and courageous boy. His hobby helps him in his everyday life.

*Answer the questions*

- What kinds of sports in Kyrgyzstan, Russia, England and America do you know?
- Do children and grown-ups take care of their health?
- Do you go in for sports?
- What is your favourite sport?
- Do your friends go in for sports?
- Do you like winter or summer sports?
- Where do you prefer to rest?
- Our hobbies help us in our life, don't they?

4. Match the words with the pictures. Choose the correct word for each picture.



skateboard  
sports kit

tennis racket  
roller-blades

skates  
trainers/sneakers  
swimming costume

helmet  
hockey stick



5. Read the text and fill in the gaps. Choose the words from the box.

fans	net	doubles	score	rackets	exercise
court	outdoors	clubs	matches	tournaments	

Tennis is a game in which players use \_\_\_\_\_ to hit a ball over a net. The game is played on a flat surface called a

\_\_\_\_\_. Each player tries to \_\_\_\_\_ points by hitting the ball so that the opposing player cannot return it over the \_\_\_\_\_ and inside the court.

Tennis may be played indoors or \_\_\_\_\_. If two people play, the game is called singles. If four people play, it is called \_\_\_\_\_. In most \_\_\_\_\_, men play against men and women against women.

In mixed doubles, a man and a woman play on each side.

Millions of people throughout the world play tennis for \_\_\_\_\_ and recreation. They play it on courts in public parks and in private tennis \_\_\_\_\_. Players of almost any age can enjoy the sport.

Tennis is one of the world's most popular spectator sports as well as a favourite participant sport. Thousands of \_\_\_\_\_ attend many \_\_\_\_\_ held each year.

Millions more watch important matches on TV.

6. Group these activities into indoor and outdoor sports.



7. Which word is different?

Example: football, **milk**, ulak, tennis

- kitchen, bathroom, bedroom, garage
- green, big, blue, red
- fair, red, green, grey, dark
- water, meat, bread, fish
- cricket, rugby, sheep, rowing
- Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, March
- July, Christmas, June, January

- h. book, letter, TV, newspaper
- i. uncle, friend, sister, mother

8. Ask your neighbour about his or her favourite sports.

Example:

	Likes doing	Likes watching	Favourite TV sports programmes
<i>Often</i>	<i>Tennis</i>	<i>football</i>	<i>Sports Olympiad</i>
<i>Seldom</i>	<i>Boxing</i>	<i>Hockey</i>	<i>Sports news</i>
<i>Never</i>	<i>Climbing</i>	<i>Hiking</i>	<i>Sports lottery</i>

9. Complete and tell the joke from memory.

An optimist is someone who always looks at the good side of things. A pessimist is someone who looks at the bad side. For example, a pessimist looks at a half-eaten box of candy and says it is half-empty. In the same situation, what do you think an optimist says?

Here is another way to tell that same joke. Can you complete it?

Do you know the difference between an optimist and a pessimist?

A pessimist looks at a half-eaten box of candy and says it's

\_\_\_\_\_.

An \_\_\_\_\_ looks at the same box and says it's \_\_\_\_\_.

What other jokes can you tell in English?

10. Translate the sentences into English.

- a. Спорт биздин турмушубузда абдан маанилүү.  
Спорт очень важен в нашей жизни.
- b. Мектепте дене тарбия сабагы абдан керектүү предмет.  
Урок физкультуры необходимый предмет в школе.
- c. Балдар жана чондор өз ден соолугу үчүн кам көрүшү керек.  
Дети и взрослые должны заботиться о своем здоровье.
- d. Биздин өлкөдө спорттун көптөгөн түрлөрү бар: футбол, хоккей, гимнастика жана башкалар.  
В нашей стране есть разные виды спорта: футбол, хоккей, гимнастика и другие.
- e. Спорт жайкы жана кышкы болуп бөлүнөт.  
Спорт подразделяется на летние и зимние виды.

- f. Менин жакшы көргөн спортум сууда – сүзүү.  
Мой любимый спорт – плавание.
- g. Ар бир адам өзү кызыккан спорттун түрүн тандап болот.  
Каждый может выбрать спорт, которым он интересуется.



Do the exercises: 4, 5, 6, 8, 10. Task 16.

## § 2. Sports and games

### PHONETICS

1. Repeat after the teacher and learn by heart.

[h]

#### The corn-song

Heap high the farmer's wintry hoard  
Heap high the golden corn!  
No richer gift has autumn poured  
From out her lavish horn!

*By J. G. Whittier*

### GRAMMAR

The Passive Voice/Туюк Мамиле  
Страдательный Залог

#### The Present, Past and Future Indefinite Passive

I am invited.	I was invited.	I shall be invited.
He is invited.	He was invited.	He will be invited.
She is invited.	She was invited.	She will be invited.
We are invited.	We were invited.	We shall be invited.
You are invited.	You were invited.	You will be invited.
They are invited.	They were invited.	They will be invited.

#### The Present, Past and Future Perfect Passive

I have been invited.	I had been invited.
He has been invited.	He had been invited.
She has been invited.	She had been invited.
We have been invited.	We had been invited.
You have been invited.	You had been invited.
They have been invited.	They had been invited.

I shall have been invited.  
He will have been invited.  
She will have been invited.  
We shall have been invited.  
You will have been invited.  
They will have been invited.

### **The Present Continuous and the Past Continuous Passive**

I am being invited.	I was being invited.
He is being invited.	He was being invited.
She is being invited.	She was being invited.
We are being invited.	We were being invited.
You are being invited.	You were being invited.
They are being invited.	They were being invited.

#### *2. Change Active into Passive.*

a. The postman delivers letters. – The letters are delivered by the postman.

b. They built this church in 1815. – The church was built in 1815.

c. The policeman has arrested the thief. – The thief has been arrested by the policeman.

d. The Queen will open a new library. – A new library will be opened by the Queen.

e. He is writing a book. – ...

f. You may open the window. – ...

g. He must repair the car. – ...

h. Someone is helping her with the homework. – ...

#### *3. Ask questions to the underlined words using Passive.*

a. The boys damaged the television. b. Da Vinci painted the Mona Lisa. c. He invited 30 people to his party. d. They grow bananas in Africa.

#### *4. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Simple Passive or Past Simple Passive.*

a. There is a monkey which (call) Bubble. b. Two men (see) breaking into a house last night. c. The car (own) by Michael Jones. d. The police (call) and they arrived very quickly. e. The great collection (keep) in Dr. Crane's house. f. One man (catch) immediately.

5. Read the texts. What sport does each text describe?

- A. This sport requires strength, skill and speed. It includes running, jumping and throwing.
- B. This is a game played by two opposing teams of five players. It is usually played indoors. Points are scored by throwing a ball through a raised basket or net at the opponents' end of the playing court.
- C. A sport in which the opponents struggle hand to hand, trying to throw or force each other to the ground, without hitting each other.
- D. A game in which two players or two pairs of players use rackets to hit a ball back and forth over a net stretched across a court.

6. Work with a partner and write five questions using the words in brackets below.

Example: (try/skiing) Have you ever tried skiing?

- a. (watch/football match)      b. (play/tennis)  
c. (win/competition)          d. (run/10 km)  
e. (ride/a horse)

7. Read these short dialogues. Put the sentences in the correct order.

#### Dialogue 1

- a. Did you enjoy it?  
b. Oh, yes! Lots of times.  
c. Yes, it is really good.  
d. Have you ever ridden a bicycle?

#### Dialogue 2

- a. Yes  
b. How many times?  
c. Have you ever watched the Winter Olympic Games?

#### Dialogue 3

- a. No, I haven't.  
b. Because my friend from England is coming next week.  
c. Oh, that's a pity.  
d. Have you ever played soccer?  
e. Why?

8. Read the words and complete the chart. Add some more words if you can.

		Summer sports	Winter sports
roller-skating figure skating freestyle skiing boxing diving downhill skiing surfing swimming jogging weightlifting fishing hunting judo archery running	Olympic		
	Non-Olympic		

9. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense forms (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Past Simple).

a. My cousin's name (*be*) Pamela Simpson. – My cousin's name *is* Pamela Simpson.

b. She (*live*) in Philadelphia and (*work*) in a cafe in the centre of the city.

c. She (*work*) there for 3 years.

d. At the moment her best friend from England (*stay*) with her.

e. She (*enjoy*) her holiday very much.

f. They (*already/visit*) many museums together and they (*be*) to the theatre three times.

10. Match the phrases to the pictures.

### WHO IS THE BEST?

a. the strongest athlete

b. the best sportsman

c. the faster runner

d. the longest jump



*11. Read Aibek's diary and answer the questions?*

Today was really good, we had our sports day at school. I'm fantastic at sport. In the running I came first in two races. In the 100 metres I finished in 11 seconds – that's the best time in the country. But I am not only the fastest. I'm also good at jumping.

In the long jump I jumped over two metres. This is my longest jump. I can also jump very high. My highest just was 1,5 metres.

I am the best athlete at school.

- How many races did Aibek win?
- Why is 11 seconds so good for the 100 metres?
- Is Aibek only the fastest pupil at his school?
- How high can he jump?
- How many events/sports does he write about?

*12. Read the letter and say what interesting things it tells you about sports in England.*

### **A LETTER ABOUT SPORTS IN ENGLAND**

15, Downing Street,  
London, March 9th, 2005

*Dear Venera,*

*I greatly enjoyed your letter in which you wrote me about sports in your country. I'll try to tell you now about the games we play in England.*

*At first, I should tell you that football is played in England in winter, and not in summer. Football is the most popular game in England, because England is the home of football.*

*Cricket is one of the most favourite English games. It is played from May till September.*

*Rugby is a popular game in England and it is played with an oval ball.*

*Many people like to play table tennis. This game is played by men and women, too.*

*Englishmen pay much attention to swimming, rowing and walking.*

*The English are great lovers of sports.*

*So, I'll end my letter for today.*

*I wish you all the best and hope to receive another letter from you soon.*

**Yours truly friend,  
Jane Brown**



13. *Pair-work. Write a letter to your classmates about sport you go in for.*

14. *Role-play. Make an interview with a famous sports person. Write the questions.*



- Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
Damir: I was born on November 15th 1976  
Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
Damir: In Alai in Kyrgyzstan.  
Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
Pele: Oh! I was about three years old. We kicked an old ball around in the streets.  
Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
Damir: No, I started as a goalkeeper, but I wasn't very good.  
Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
Damir: I worked cleaning shoes.  
Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
Damir: I was 11 when I became famous.  
Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
Damir: At 16.  
Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
Damir: Winning the World Cup in Europe.

15. *Choose the correct preposition.*

1. Who is she looking **on** at ?  
**to**
2. This is a nice piece **of** cheese?  
**off**  
**in**
3. Our holidays are **at** June?  
**on**
4. They are listening **at** the news.  
**to**  
**by**
5. What's the matter **from** you?  
**with**



Do the exercises: 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15. Task 17.

### § 3. Health is above wealth

#### PHONETICS

1. Repeat after the teacher and learn by heart.

[w]

#### Clouds

White sheep, white sheep  
On a blue hill.  
When the wind stops  
You all stand still.  
You walk far away  
When the winds blow  
White sheep, white sheep.

*By R. L. Stevenson*

2. a. Think and speak on this proverb.

Sound mind in a sound body.

Дени соонун – жаны соо.

В здоровом теле – здоровый дух.

b. What do people do if ...

- they have a toothache?
- they have a cold?
- they have the flu?
- they can't get to sleep?
- they feel sick?

Choose answers from the box.

lie down	see a doctor	drink some water
get some fresh air	take some vitamin C	go to the dentist
take an aspirin	count to 100	go to bed

3. Read the text and say what you have learnt.

#### AT THE DOCTORS

##### New words

**health resort** – курорт

**to improve** – жакшыртуу; улучшать

**check blood pressure** – кан басымын өлчөө; измерить кровяное давление

to make prescriptions – рецепт жазуу; выписать рецепт  
 chance – шарт, мүмкүндүк; шанс  
 recover – айыгуу, сакаюу; выздороветь  
 complication – кошумча оору, оордошуу; осложнение

Health is the most important thing in our life. If a person is healthy and strong he can have an interesting life and do a lot of important things.

A network of health resorts help people to improve their health. Besides, sports help us to keep fit and avoid diseases.

But no matter how hard we try to avoid them, sometimes we can't do it. We often catch cold and infection and fall ill. Then we have to consult a doctor.

The doctor examines the patient, takes his temperature, puts him through the necessary tests, listens to his heart, sounds the lungs and takes his blood count. The doctor makes prescriptions. The patient should follow the doctor's prescriptions. In this case, there is more chance of recovering soon and getting over the illness without any complications.

Find the adjectives from the text and give their degrees of comparison.

4. Label the picture using the words in the box.

had	knee
eye	foot
face	hair
arm	nose
heart	teeth
brain	chin
ear	finger
hand	



5. Pair-work. Describe a part of your body. Your partner tries to guess what it is.

Example: You use me when you eat.

6. Read the text and fill the gaps using the words.

blood      feet      hair      hands      teeth  
 bones      head      muscles      skeleton      heart

The human body is an amazing thing. 60% of your body is water.

There are 26 different \_\_\_\_\_ in your foot and over 200 in your \_\_\_\_\_.

You have more than 600 \_\_\_\_\_ in your body. You use 17 muscles when you smile but more when you are angry.

In cold weather it is important to wear a hat because you lose 75% of your heat from the top of your \_\_\_\_\_.

It is also important to keep your \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ warm to help the \_\_\_\_\_ circulation.

Your \_\_\_\_\_ works hard - in most people it beats 100,000 times a day!

100,000 is a special number because that's the number of \_\_\_\_\_ most people have on their head.

Children have 20 \_\_\_\_\_ but adults have 12 more.

7. Read and act out the dialogue. 

*Doctor:* Good morning, Ulan. What is the matter with your?

*Ulan:* I have a cold.

*Doctor:* Sure? Let me see.

*Ulan:* Yes, please.

*Doctor:* Now I'll write you a prescription. Go to the chemist and take the medicine.

*Ulan:* Thank you very much. I'll try to follow your instructions. Bye-bye.

*Doctor:* You are welcome good-bye.

8. Put the words into the correct column and add more words to the columns.

chocolate    fresh fruit    alcohol    milk    eggs  
sweets    hamburgers    fish    sugar    vegetables

Healthy food/drink	Unhealthy food/drink

9. Do the quiz. Add up your score and check the results.

**HOW HEALTHY ARE YOU?**

Q1. How many hours do you sleep each night?

- a) six or fewer
- b) about eight
- c) more than ten

- Q2. What do you have for breakfast?  
 a) nothing  
 b) cereal  
 c) something when I have time
- Q3. Are you fit? Can you ...  
 a) only touch your toes?  
 b) run 10 km?  
 c) walk 1 km every day?
- Q4. What do you normally eat?  
 a) fruit, vegetables and fresh products  
 b) junk food  
 c) anything
- Q5. When do you worry?  
 a) never  
 b) when I have a test  
 c) all the time
- Q6. Do you do any of these?  
 a) drink coffee  
 b) eat sweets  
 c) play lots of computer games

*Now add up your score and check the results.*

**What did you score?**

**Check your results!**

- |          |      |      |                                    |
|----------|------|------|------------------------------------|
| Q1. a) 0 | b) 3 | c) 1 | 0-6: You should change your        |
| Q2. a) 1 | b) 3 | c) 0 | lifestyle, exercise more, and      |
| Q3. a) 0 | b) 1 | c) 3 | go on a diet.                      |
| Q4. a) 3 | b) 0 | c) 1 | 7-11: You need to change some ha-  |
| Q5. a) 3 | b) 1 | c) 0 | bits.                              |
| Q6. a) 0 | b) 1 | c) 1 | 12+: You are really quite healthy! |

*10. Fill in the blanks with the following modal verbs: can, could, may, might in the positive or negative form.*

a. ... you tell me the way to the post office? b. Where ... I buy toys? c. ... I have your pen, please? d. You ... take my book if you like. e. Where are you going tonight? - I don't know yet. I ... go to a restaurant. f. When will you see Ann again? - I'm not sure. I ... see her tonight. g. ... I have another cup of tea? h. ... I use your telephone? i. ... you pass me a slice of lemon, please? j. She ... play the piano, but she ... play the guitar. k.

Take your umbrella with you. It ... rain. I. I'm not sure, but Linda ... come to the party. She's not very well.

11. Complete this postcard, using the Past Tense of the verbs.

Dear Marlen,

Hi, there! My vacation ... (be) great! I ... (visit) my friends in New York. I (stay) at a nice hotel near a beautiful beach. We ... (rent) a car and ... (travel) around the island. I ... (try) to learn windsurfing, but it ... (be) difficult. I ... (enjoy) the food and really ... (like) the fresh fruit. I ... (talk) to a lot of local people there. I'm really glad I ... (study) English in high school. See you soon!

Love, Iren



Do the exercises: 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11. Task 18.

## § 4. Tastes differ

### PHONETICS

1. Repeat after the teacher and learn by heart.

[r]

#### Rain

The rain is raining all around,  
It falls on field and tree,  
It rains on the umbrellas here,  
And on the ships at sea.

By R. L. Stevenson

### GRAMMAR

#### The Modal Verbs/Көмөкчү Этиштер Модальные Глаголы

The modal verbs are: *can (could), may (might), must (had to), should, ought, shall, will, would, need, dare.*

Англис тилинде көмөкчү этиштерге *can (could), may (might), must (had to), should, ought, shall, will, would, need, dare* кирет.

К модальным глаголам относятся: *can (could), may (might), must (had to), should, ought, shall, will, would, need, dare.*

He **can** speak English.  
Can he speak French?  
He **can't** speak French.  
May I read this letter?  
You **may** read this letter.  
She **may not** read this letter.  
You **must** come to school tomorrow.  
Must I go there tomorrow?  
Yes, you **must**. No, you **needn't**.

2. Fill in the blanks with the following modal verbs: *can, could, may, might* in the positive or negative form.

1. ... you tell me the way to the post office? 2. Where ... I buy toys? 3. ... I have your pen, please? 4. You ... take my book if you like. 5. Where are you going tonight? — I don't know yet. I ... go to a restaurant. 6. When will you see Ann again? — I'm not sure. I ... see her tonight. 7. ... I have another cup of tea? 8. ... I use your telephone? 9. ... you pass me a slice of lemon, please? 10. She ... play the piano, but she ... play the guitar. 11. Take your umbrella with you. It ... rain. 12. I'm not sure, but Linda ... come to the party. She's not very well.

3. Fill in the blanks with the following forms of modal verbs and their equivalents: *must, mustn't, needn't, should, shouldn't, have to (has to), don't have to (doesn't have to), shall*.

1. You ... take a bus to get to the museum. It's far from here. 2. Pupils ... come to school in time. 3. Children ... play with matches. 4. You've been travelling all day, you ... be tired. 5. You ... open the window. It's very cold outdoors. 6. I ... learn this grammar rule. I don't know it. 7. You ... give up your seat to old people. 8. People ... cross the street when the light is red. 9. I don't go to school on Sundays. I ... get up early in the morning. 10. I ... clean the windows. They aren't dirty. 11. It's grown dark in the room. ... I switch on the light? 12. Let's listen to some music, ... we? 13. You ... read this book in English. It's very difficult for you. 14. She can't come to see me. She ... meet her friends at the railway station. 15. You ... buy any bread. We've got a lot of it. 16. He ... make tea in the morning. His mother makes it for him.

4. Think and answer the questions.

- a. What is a hobby?
- b. What kinds of hobby do you know?
- c. What is your hobby?
- d. Does your life become more interesting if you have a hobby?



5. Read the text and discuss it.

## HOBBIES

### New words

**character** – мүнөз; характер

**taste** – татым; вкус

**coins** – тенге; монеты

**stamp** – почта маркасы; почтовая марка

**postcards** – открыткалар; открытки

**exciting** – кызык; захватывающий, увлекательный

**differ** – айырмалануу; различаться, отличаться

What is hobby? It is what you can do and like to do in your free time. We choose a hobby according to our character and taste.

Very often our hobby helps us to choose our future profession because we learn a lot of new things.

There are many kinds of hobbies such as music, reading, drawing, painting and photography. Girls like cooking, knitting and sewing. Some children like to collect different things: coins, stamps, calendars, postcards and so on.

If you have chosen a hobby according to your taste and character, you are lucky, because your life becomes more interesting and exciting.

I also have a hobby. I collect coins. I have a great number of them. Coins tell me about historical events, people and different countries and cities.

I have many friends. They are very different and they have different kinds of hobbies.

One of my friends can repair an iron, a radio set or a tape-recorder. I think it's a very good hobby. Hobbies differ like tastes.

6. Translate the sentences into Kyrgyz/Russian.

- a. A hobby is what you can do and like to do in your free time.
- b. Our hobby helps us to choose our future profession.




- c. There are many kinds of hobbies.
- d. A hobby makes our life more interesting.
- e. Some children like to collect different things: coins, stamps, calendars, postcards and so on.
- f. Coins tell me about historical events, people and different countries and cities.
- g. Hobbies differ like tastes.

7. Complete the sentences.

### TOM'S HOBBY

Tom's hobby is playing \_\_\_\_\_. He is learning to play the game and usually plays with \_\_\_\_\_. It is difficult to play \_\_\_\_\_. Tom must know what his \_\_\_\_\_ is going to do. When Tom plays \_\_\_\_\_, he is learning to think. Sometimes Tom plays with his \_\_\_\_\_. They play \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_. John plays \_\_\_\_\_ very well and he says it helps him to play \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Read and act out the dialogue. 

Sue: Hello, what are you doing here?

Johnsy: You see, I'm going to buy stamps.

Sue: What will you do with them?

Johnsy: It is my hobby. Stamps tell me about history events, people and different countries.

Sue: Oh, that's so nice. As for me I like drawing pictures.

Johnsy: Really? I think it's interesting.

Sue: Would like you to come and see my collection of pictures?

Johnsy: Thanks, with great pleasure.

Sue: See you tomorrow evening. Bye

Johnsy: Nice to meet you, Good-bye.

9. Read and say what the underlined words mean.

- a. I have a fine collection of stamps.
- b. It is a tradition at our school to hold a meeting on the 1<sup>st</sup> of September and at the end of the school year.
- c. The members of an expedition to the Baikal described their work on TV and answered many questions.
- d. A delegation of English workers has come to Kyrgyzstan for the Independence Day celebration.

10. Speak on these jokes.

- a. The more we learn, the more we know.  
The more we know, the more we forget.

The more we forget, the less we know.  
The less we know, the less we forget.  
The less we forget, the more we know.  
So why study?

b. Alim: I spent ten hours over my English book last night.  
Jack: Ten hours!

Alim: Yes, I left it under my pillow when I went to sleep last night.

What were Alim's mistakes in choosing ways of learning English?

What is your own way of spending time over school-books?

*11. Fill in the blanks with the correct question word.*

Example:           ... did you find this? — In the park.  
                  **Where** did you find this? — In the park.

- a. ... is that? — That's my cousin.
- b. ... wanted to see me? — The teacher.
- c. ... does he get up? — At seven o'clock.
- d. ... did you do? — We played tennis.
- e. ... does he live? — In Bishkek.
- f. ... did you lose? — My new pen.
- g. ... are you late? — Because I missed a bus.
- h. ... did father buy? — A car.
- i. ... do you get to school? — By bus.
- j. ... did it happen? — In 2000.
- k. ... coat is it? — It's mine.
- l. ... did you go to bed so early? — Because I was tired.

*12. Arrange the following words and expressions in pairs of antonyms and synonyms.*

a. Antonyms


to fall, behind, to build, outside, dark, usual, always, to lose, fat, to be in time, swift, unusual, to rise, to destroy, inside, to be late, in front of, light, never, to find, thin, to send, to finish, to die, to receive, to begin, to live, slow, to be lucky, quietly, noisily, to be unlucky.

b. Synonyms

to defend, to start, to return, to walk, to begin, to cry, to die of hunger, to like, to collect, to protect, to come back, to

gather, to get up, correct, to come, to go on foot, before, to burst into tears, to starve, to be fond of, in front of, right, to arrive, to rise.

13. Write an essay «Sports, Health and Hobby».

14. Group work. Read and act the play. 

## WAS IT HIS GRANDMOTHER?

(After *Just an Old Woman* by V. Oseyeva)

### Characters:

Pete  
Nick — boys of 12  
Mike  
Old woman



### SCENE

*There is a bench in the middle of the stage. Three boys come up to the bench and sit down on it. They have a football and look tired.*

*Pete:* What a nice game it was!

*Nick:* I am very tired. I ran so quickly!

*Mike:* Let us meet in the evening.

*They see an Old Woman. She walks with difficulty. She has a walking-stick in one hand and a bag in the other.*

*Mike:* Look at this old woman. She is very funny. She can't walk at all!

*Nick:* She is very funny. (He and Mike begin to laugh.)

*Pete* (jumps from the bench and runs to the Old Woman):

Do you live far from here? Let me help you to carry your bag.

*Old woman:* Thank you very much! It is very kind of you.  
*Pete takes the bag and goes away with the Old Woman.*

*Nick:* (astonished): He knows her. She lives in his house.  
*Mike:* I think she is his grandmother.

*Pete comes back.*

*Nick:* Is that old woman your grandmother?

*Pete:* No, she isn't.

*Mike:* Does she live in your house?

*Pete:* No, she doesn't.

*Mike:* What is she? I am sure you know her well.

*Pete:* I don't know her, Mike.

*Nick:* What is she, then?

*Pete:* I don't know her at all. She is just an old woman.

1. **to look tired** – чарчаган көрүнүү; выглядеть усталым
2. **funny** – кызык; смешная
3. **at all** – такыр; совсем
4. **kind** – боорукер; добрый
5. **to be sure** – ишеничтүү болуу; быть уверенным
6. **just** – жөн эле; просто



Do the exercises: 2, 3, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13. Tasks 19, 20.

# SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

## PART II

### REFERENCE GRAMMAR

#### ALPHABET

Aa	[ei]
Bb	[bi:]
Cc	[si:]
Dd	[di:]
Ee	[i:]
Ff	[ef]
Gg	[dʒi:]
Hh	[eitʃ]
Ii	[ai]
Jj	[dʒei]
Kk	[kei]
Ll	[el]
Mm	[em]

Nn	[en]
Oo	[ou]
Pp	[pi:]
Qq	[kju:]
Rr	[a(r)]
Ss	[es]
Tt	[ti:]
Uu	[ju:]
Vv	[vi:]
Ww	[ˈdʌblju:]
Xx	[eks]
Yy	[wai]
Zz	[zed]

#### PHONETICS

##### I. Vowles and diphthongs

- a. [i:] sea, tea
- b. [i] sit, system
- c. [e] ten, met
- d. [æ] hat, sat
- e. [a:] arm, park
- f. [ɔ] not, want
- g. [ɔ:] fork, saw
- h. [u] book, put
- i. [u:] too
- j. [ʌ] cup
11. [ɜ:] girl, term, fur
12. [ɔ] ago, a book
13. [ei] name, spain, day
14. [ou] home, boat
15. [ai] five, fly
16. [au] now, how
17. [ɔi] boy, join
18. [iə] near, here
19. [eə] hair, there
20. [juə] pure, during

## II. Four main ways of reading vowels.

a [ei]	[ei] name	[æ] map	[ɑ:] park	[ɛə] care
o [ou]	[ou] note	[ɔ] not	[ɔ:] fork	[ɔ:] more
e [i]	[i] be	[e] bell	[ɜ:] term	[iə] here
i [ai]	[ai] fine	[i] sit	[ɜ:] first	[aia] fire
y [way]	[ai] my	[i] myth	[ɜ:] byrd	[aia] tyre
u [ju:]	[ju:] tune	[ʌ] cup	[ɜ:] turn	[juə] during

<p><b>A. Vowels</b></p> <p>ai [ei] – rain            ay [ei] – day            ew [ju:] – new            oi [oi] – point            oy [oi] – boy            ai+r [ɛə] – pair            ee+r [iə] – engineer            ea [i:] – sea            ee [i:] – meet            ou [au] – out            ow [au] – brown            ou+r [aʊ] – our            oo+r [o:] – door</p>	<p><b>B. Consonants</b></p> <p>th [ð] – this, these            θ – theme, thumb            ch[tʃ] – chess, chair            tch – match            wh [w] – what, why            [h] – who, whose            sh [ʃ] – she, ship            ng [ŋ] – long, sing            ck [k] – black            qu [kw] – quick            wr [r] – write, wrong</p>	<p><b>C. Vowels-Consonants</b></p> <p>al [ɔ:] – chalk, all            wa [wɔ] – want            war [wɔ:] – war, warm            wor [wɜ:] – work, word            igh [ai] – light, night</p>
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## III. Consonants

- |                          |                    |                |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. [p] – pen             | 9. [f] – fall      | 17. [h] – how  |
| 2. [b] – bad             | 10. [v] – voice    | 18. [m] – man  |
| 3. [t] – tea             | 11. [θ] – thin     | 19. [n] – no   |
| 4. [d] – did             | 12. [p] – this     | 20. [ŋ] – sing |
| 5. [k] – cat, Kate, back | 13. [s] – sell, so | 21. [l] – leg  |
| 6. [g] – get             | 14. [z] – zoo      | 22. [r] – red  |
| 7. [tʃ] – chin, match    | 15. [ʃ] – she      | 23. [j] – yes  |
| 8. [dʒ] – page           | 16. [ʒ] – vision   | 24. [w] – week |

## IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive (V <sub>1</sub> )	Past (V <sub>2</sub> )	Participle II		
be	was, were	been	болуу	быть
beat	beat	beat(en)	уруу	бить
become	became	become	болуу	сделать, становить (-ся)
begin	began	begun	баштоо	начинать (-ся)
bend	bent	bent	ийилүү	наклонять (-ся)
bite	bit	bitten	тиштөө	кусать
break	broke	broke	сындыруу	ломать (-ся)
bring	brought	brought	алып келүү	приносить
build	built	built	куруу	строить
burn	burnt/ burned	burnt/ burned	өртөнүү, өртөө	сжигать
buy	bought	bought	сатып алуу	покупать
catch	caught	caught	кармоо	ловить, хватать
choose	chose	chosen	тандоо	выбирать
come	came	come	келүү	приходить
cost	cost	cost	турат	стоять
cut	cut	cut	кесүү	резать
do	did	done	аткаруу	делать
draw	drew	drawn	сүрөт тартуу, жылдыруу	рисовать, тащить
drink	drank	drunk	ичүү	пить
drive	drove	driven	машина айдоо	везти
eat	ate	eaten	тамактануу	есть, ку- шать
fall	fell	fallen	жыгылуу	падать
feed	fed	fed	багуу	кормить

feel	felt	felt	сезүү	чувствовать
find	found	found	табуу	находить
fly	flew	flown	учуу	летать
forgive	forgave	forgiven	кечирүү	прощать
get	got	got(gotton)	алуу	получать
give	gave	given	берүү	давать
go	went	gone	баруу	идти
grow	grew	grown	өстүрүү	расти
hang	hung	hung	илүү	вешать, висеть
have	had	had	бар	иметь
hear	heard	heard	угуу	слушать
hide	hid	hidden	бекинүү, жашынуу	прятать (-ся)
hit	hit	hit	уруу	скрывать (-ся), поражать
hold	held	held	кармап ту- руу, кармоо	попадать, держать
hurt	hurt	hurt	орутуу, көнүл калтыруу	причинить боль
keep	kept	kept	сактоо	хранить
know	knew	known	билүү	знать
lay	laid	laid	коюу	класть, ложить
learn	learnt/ learned	learnt/ learned	үйрөнүү	учить
leave	left	left	калтырып кетүү, бүтүрүү	оставлять, покидать
let	let	let	уруксат берүү	позволять
lie	lay	lain	жатуу	лежать
lose	lost	lost	жоготуу	терять
make	made	made	жасоо, аткаруу	делать



mean	meant	meant	билдирет	значить
meet	met	met	жолугушуу	встретить
pay	paid	paid	төлөө	платить
put	put	put	коюу	класть
read	red	red	окуу	читать
ride	rode	rode	атка минүү	ездить верхом
ring	rang	rang	шынгыроо, конгуроо чалуу	звонить
rise	rose	rosen	көтөрүлүү	подниматься
run	ran	ran	чуркоо	бежать
say	said	said	айтуу	сказать
see	saw	saw	көрүү	видеть
sell	sold	sold	сатуу	продавать
send	sent	sent	жиберүү	посылать
shake	shook	shaken	титирөө, кол алышуу	трясти, встряхивать
shine	shone	shone	жаркыроо, күндүн ачык тийиши	сиять, светить
sing	sang	sang	ырдоо	петь
sink	sank	sank	чөгүү	тонуть
sit	sat	sat	отуруу	сидеть
sleep	slept	slept	уктоо	спать
smell	smelt	smelt	жыттануу, жыттоо	пахнуть, нюхать
sow	sowed	sown	себүү	сеять
speak	spoke	spoken	сүйлөө	говорить
speed	sped	sped	тездетүү, шашылуу	спешить
spell	spelt/ spelled	spelt/ spelled	тамгалап айтуу	произносить по буквам

spend	spent	spent	өткөрүү	проводить
spill	spilt	spilt	төгүп алуу, чачылуу	проливать, рассыпать
spin	span	spun	жип ийирүү	прясть
spoil	spoilt	spoiled	бузуу	портиться
spread	spread	spread	жайылтуу	распростра- нять
stand	stood	stood	туруу	стоять
steal	stole	stolen	урдоо	воровать
stick	stuck	stuck	жабыштыруу	втыкать, приклеи- вать
sting	stung	stung	чагуу	жалить
strike	stroke	stroken	бунт чыгаруу	бастовать
strike	struck	stricken	уруу	ударять
strive	strove	striven	унтулуу	стараться, бороться
swim	swam	swum	сүзүү	плавать
take	took	taken	алуу	брать
teach	taught	taught	окутуу	обучать, учить
tear	tore	torn	жыртуу	рвать (-ся)
tell	told	told	айтуу	сказать, говорить
think	thought	thought	ойлонуу	думать
throw	threw	thrown	ыргытуу	бросать
understand	understood	understood	түшүнүү	понимать
wake	woke	woken	ойготуу, ойгонуу	просыпаться
wear	wore	worn	кийүү	носить (одежду)
win	won	won	жеңүү	побеждать, победить
write	wrote	written	жазуу	писать

## THE ARTICLE

### АРТИКЛЬ

The article is a structural part of speech used with nouns. There are two articles in Modern English: the **indefinite** article *a, an* and the **definite** article *the*.

Артикль өзүнчө бир маанини түшүндүрбөгөн жардамчы сөз. Ошондуктан ал дайыма зат атоочтун алдында колдонулат.

Аткарган милдети жана колдонулушу боюнча артикль экиге бөлүнөт: белгилүү **the**, белгисиз **a, an**.

Артикль является формальным (служебным) словом, служащим в речи признаком существительного, его определяющим. В английском языке есть неопределенный артикль – *a, an* и определенный артикль *the*.

Indefinite Белгисиз Неопределенный		Definite Белгилүү Определенный	
a car	cars	the car	the cars
a star	stars	the star	the stars
an apple	apples	the apple	the apples
a glass	glasses	the glass	the glasses

In the plural form the indefinite article *a* is not used.

Көптүк санда белгисиз артикль *a* колдонулбайт.

Во множественном числе неопределенный артикль *a* не употребляется.

### The Adjective

#### Сын атооч

#### Прилагательное

The Adjective is a word expressing a quality of a substance.

Англис тилинде сын атоочтор кыргыз тилиндегидей эле санда, роддо, жондомодо өзгөрүлбөйт да, жалгыз гана жай, салыштырма жана күчөтмө сын болуп өзгөрүшөт.

Имя прилагательное – часть речи, которая обозначает признак предмета, т. е. его качество или свойство, и отвечает на вопрос какой? Имена прилагательные в английском языке не изменяются ни по родам, ни по числам, ни по падежам.

*Long, large, small, beautiful useless famous lucky.*

**Degrees of comparison of adjectives**  
**Сын атоочтун салыштырма даражалары**  
**Степени сравнения прилагательных**

Adjective Сын атооч Прилагательное	Comparative Салыштырма даража Сравнительная степень	Superlative Күчөтмө даража Превосходная степень
long	longer	the longest
large	larger	the largest
easy	easier	the easiest
big	bigger	the biggest
late	later	the latest
old	older	the oldest

– **er** салыштырма даражанын мүчөсү эки нерсени бир-биринен айырмаланышын көрсөтөт.

– **est** күчөтмө даражасынын мүчөсү бир нерсени салыштырган нерседен чоң айырмасы бар болгондугун билдирет.

– **er** окончание сравнительной степени, используется для указания разницы между сравниваемыми предметами.

– **est** окончание обозначает большое превосходство одного предмета над другим.

**The pronoun**  
**Ат атооч**  
**Местоимение**

The pronoun is a part of speech which points out objects and their qualities without naming them.

Ат атоочтор нерселерди атабай, бирок аларды билдирген сөздөр.

Местоимения, не имеют конкретного значения, но довольно часто заменяют собой существительные и прилагательные.

**Classification of pronouns**

Pronouns fall under the following groups:

Англис тилинде ат атооч өзүнүн маанисине карата 7 ге бөлүнөт:

Местоимения делятся на несколько подгрупп, каждая из которых имеет свои собственные грамматические характеристики:

1. personal pronouns (жактама ат атоочтор, личные местоимения): I, he, she, it, we, you, they.

2. possessive pronouns (таандык ат атоочтор, притяжательные местоимения): *my, his, her, its, our, your, their; mine, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs.*

3. reflexive pronouns (өздүк ат атоочтор, возвратные местоимения): *myself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourself (yourselves), themselves.*

4. reciprocal pronouns (мамиле ат атоочтор, взаимные местоимения): *each other, one another.*

5. demonstrative pronouns (шилтеме ат атоочтор, указательные местоимения): *this (these), that (those), such, (the) same.*

a. interrogative pronouns (сурама ат атоочтор, вопросительные местоимения): *who, whose, what, which.*

b. indefinite pronouns (күдүк ат атоочтор, неопределенные местоимения): *some, any, somebody, anybody, something, anything, someone, anyone, one.*

### The Present Indefinite Tense Белгисиз Учур Чак Настоящее Неопределенное Время

I. The Present Indefinite is formed from the infinitive without the particle *to*. In the third person singular the ending *-s* is added. After a sibilant represented in spelling by *s, ss, ch, sh, tch, x, z* and after the vowel *o*, *-es* is added: *he writes, he reads, he speaks; he passes, he pushes, he watches, he teaches; he goes, he does.*

Белгисиз Учур Чагтын жай түрү 3-жак жекелик санда *-s (-es)* мүчөсүн жалгоо менен калган жактары эч бир өзгөрүүсүз түзүлөт.

Настоящее неопределенное время образуется из первой формы глагола для всех лиц, кроме 3-го лица единственного числа. Для образования 3-го лица единственного числа к основе глагола прибавляется окончание *-s (-es)*:

Affirmative Жай сүйлөм Утвердительное	Interrogative Суроолуу сүйлөм Вопросительное	Negative Тангыч сүйлөм Отрицательное
I work	Do I work?	I do not work
He works	Does he work?	He does not work
She works	Does she work?	She does not work
We work	Do we work?	We do not work
You work	Do you work?	You do not work
They work	Do they work?	They do not work

II. The interrogative and the negative forms are formed by means of the Present Indefinite of the auxiliary verb *to do* and the infinitive of the notional verb without the particle *to*.

### The Past Indefinite

#### Белгисиз Өткөн Чак

#### Прошедшее Неопределенное Время

I. The Past Indefinite is formed by adding *-ed* or *-d* to the stem (regular verbs), or by changing the root vowel, or in some other ways (irregular verbs).

Белгисиз Өткөн Чагтын жай түрү туура этиштердин негизине *-ed* мүчөсүн жалгоо менен түзүлөт. Ал эми туура эмес этиштер ар түрдүү жолдор менен түзүлөт.

II. The interrogative and the negative forms are formed by means of the Past Indefinite of the auxiliary verb *to do* (*did*) and the infinitive of the notional verb without the particle *to*.

Affirmative Жай сүйлөм Утвердительное	Interrogative Суруолуу сүйлөм Вопросительное	Negative Тангыч сүйлөм Отрицательное
I worked (wrote)	Did I work (write)?	I did not work (write)
He worked (wrote)	Did he work (write)?	He did not work (write)
She worked (wrote)	Did she work (write)?	She did not work (write)
We worked (wrote)	Did we work (write)?	We did not work (write)
You worked (wrote)	Did you work (write)?	You did not work (write)
They worked (wrote)	Did they work (write)?	They did not work (write)

### The Future Indefinite

#### Белгисиз Келер Чак

#### Будущее Неопределенное Время

I. The Future Indefinite is formed by means of the auxiliary verbs *shall* and *will* and the infinitive without *to* of the notional verb. In grammar books they generally say that *shall* is used for the first person

singular and plural and *will* is used for the second and third person singular and plural. However, in Modern English. We can observe the tendency to use *will* for all persons in all the Future Tenses.

Белгисиз Келер Чактын жай түрү shall (1-жак жекелик жана көптүк сан үчүн) will (калган жактар үчүн) жардамчы этиштеринин жана негизги этиштин болүкчө - «to» - сөз инфинитивинин формасы менен түзүлөт.

Бирок азыркы заманда *will* ар бир жактарда колдонсо болот.

Будущее неопределенное время образуется из вспомогательных глаголов *shall* (для 1-го лица единственного и множественного числа) и *will* (для всех остальных лиц) + первая форма глагола.

II. In the interrogative form the auxiliary verb is placed before the subject.

In the negative form the negative particle *not* is placed after the auxiliary verb.

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
Жай сүйлөм	Суроолуу сүйлөм	Таңгыч сүйлөм
Утвердительное	Вопросительное	Отрицательное
I shall (will) work.	Shall I work?	I shall not work.
He will work.	Will he work?	He will not work.
She will work.	Will she work?	She will not work.
We shall work.	Shall we work?	We shall not work.
You will work.	Will you work?	You will not work.
They will work.	Will they work?	They will not work.

### The Present Continuous

Узак Учур Чак

Настоящее Дательное Время

I. The Present Continuous is formed by means of the Present Indefinite of the auxiliary verb *to be* and Participle I of the notional verb.

Узак Учур Чактын жай түрү *to be* жардамчы этишинин Жана атоочтуктун учур чактагы формасы менен түзүлөт.

II. In the interrogative form the auxiliary verb is placed before the subject.

In the negative form the negative particle *not* is placed after the auxiliary verb.



**Affirmative**  
Жай сүйлөм  
Утвердительное

**Interrogative**  
Суроолуу сүйлөм  
Вопросительное

**Negative**  
Тангыч сүйлөм  
Отрицательное

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

Am I reading?  
Is he reading?  
Is she reading?  
Are we reading?  
Are you reading?  
Are they reading?

I am not reading.  
He is not reading.  
She is not reading.  
We are not reading.  
You are not reading.  
They are not reading.

### The Past Continuous

Узак Өткөн Чак

Прошедшее Длительное Время

I. The Past Continuous is formed by means of the Past Indefinite of the auxiliary verb *to be* and Participle I of the notional verb.

Узак Өткөн Чактын жай түрү *to be* жардамчы этишинин өткөн чактагы формасы *was, were* жана атоочтуктун учур чактагы формасы менен түзүлөт.

Прошедшее длительное время образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *to be* в прошедшем времени + четвертая форма глагола.

In the interrogative form the auxiliary verb is placed before the subject.

In the negative form the negative particle *not* is placed after the auxiliary verb.

**Affirmative**  
Жай сүйлөм  
Утвердительное

**Interrogative**  
Суроолуу сүйлөм  
Вопросительное

**Negative**  
Тангыч сүйлөм  
Отрицательное

I was reading.  
He was reading.  
She was reading.  
We were reading.  
You were reading.  
They were reading.

Was I reading?  
Was he reading?  
Was she reading?  
Were we reading?  
Were you reading?  
Were they reading?

I was not reading.  
He was not reading.  
She was not reading.  
We were not reading.  
You were not reading.  
They were not reading.



**The Present Perfect Tense**  
**Учурга чейинки Бүткөн Чак**  
**Настоящее Совершенное Время**

I. The Present Perfect is formed by means of the Present Indefinite of the auxiliary verb *to have* and Participle II of the notional verb.

Учурга чейинки Бүткөн Чагын жардамчы этиш *to have* жана атоочтуктун өткөн чактагы формасы менен түзүлөт.

Настоящее Совершенное Время образуется из настоящего времени вспомогательного глагола *have* + 3-я форма спрягаемого глагола.

II. In the interrogative form the auxiliary verb is placed before the subject.

In the negative form the negative particle *not* is placed after the auxiliary verb.

<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Interrogative</b>	<b>Negative</b>
<b>Жай сүйлөм</b>	<b>Суроолуу сүйлөм</b>	<b>Тангыч сүйлөм</b>
<b>Утвердительное</b>	<b>Вопросительное</b>	<b>Отрицательное</b>
I have worked.	Have I worked?	I have not worked.
He has worked.	Has he worked?	He has not worked.
She has worked.	Has she worked?	She has not worked.
We have worked.	Have we worked?	We have not worked.
You have worked.	Have you worked?	You have not worked.
They have worked.	Have they worked?	They have not worked.

**The Past Perfect Tense**  
**Өткөн Учурга чейинки Бүткөн Чак**  
**Прошедшее Совершенное Время**

I. The Past Perfect is formed by means of the Past Indefinite of the auxiliary verb *to have* and Participle II of the notional verb.

Өткөн Учурга чейинки Бүткөн Чаг жардамчы этиш *to have* дин өткөн чактагы формасы *had* жана атоочтуктун өткөн чактагы формасы менен түзүлөт.

Прошедшее Совершенное Время образуется из прошедшего времени вспомогательного глагола *have* + 3-я форма спрягаемого глагола.

**II.** In the interrogative form the auxiliary verb is placed before the subject.

In the negative form the negative particle not is placed after the auxiliary verb.

<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Interrogative</b>	<b>Negative</b>
<b>Жай сүйлөм</b>	<b>Суруолуу сүйлөм</b>	<b>Тангыч сүйлөм</b>
<b>Утвердительное</b>	<b>Вопросительное</b>	<b>Отрицательное</b>
I had worked.	Had I worked?	I had not worked.
He had worked.	Had he worked?	He had not worked.
She had worked.	Had she worked?	She had not worked.
We had worked.	Had we worked?	We had not worked.
You had worked.	Had you worked?	You had not worked.
They had worked.	Had they worked?	They had not worked.

**The Passive Voice**  
**Туюк Мамиле**  
**Страдательный Залог**

The Passive Voice is formed by means of the auxiliary verb *to be* in the required form and Participle II of the notional verb.

Туюк мамиле кыймыл-аракеттин ээ тарабынан эмес, ошол ээ болуштурган затка же адамга багытталгандыгын көрсөтөт.

В английском языке каждый переходный глагол может иметь форму активного залога (The Active Voice – Жай Мамиле) и страдательного залога (The Passive Voice).

**II. (a)** The Present, Past and Future Indefinite Passive are formed by means of the Present, Past and Future Indefinite of the auxiliary verb *to be* and Participle II of the notional verb.

<b>Present Indefinite Passive</b>	<b>Past Indefinite Passive</b>	<b>Future Indefinite Passive</b>
I am invited.	I was invited.	I shall be invited.
He is invited.	He was invited.	He will be invited.
She is invited.	She was invited.	She will be invited.
We are invited.	We were invited.	We shall be invited.
You are invited.	You were invited.	You will be invited.
They are invited.	They were invited.	They will be invited.

(b) The Present, Past and Future Perfect Passive are formed by means of the Present, Past and Future Perfect of the auxiliary verb *to be* and Participle II of the notional verb.

**Present Perfect  
Passive**

I have been invited.  
He has been invited.  
She has been invited.  
We have been invited.  
You have been invited.  
They have been invited.

**Past Perfect  
Passive**

I had been invited.  
He had been invited.  
She had been invited.  
We had been invited.  
You had been invited.  
They had been invited.

**Future Perfect  
Passive**

I shall have been invited.  
He will have been invited.  
She will have been invited.  
We shall have been invited.  
You will have been invited.  
They will have been invited.

(c) The Present Continuous and the Past Continuous Passive are formed by means of the Present Continuous and the Past Continuous of the auxiliary verb *to be* and Participle II of the notional verb.

**Present Continuous  
Passive**

I am being invited.  
He is being invited.  
She is being invited.  
We are being invited.  
You are being invited.  
They are being invited.

**Past Continuous  
Passive**

I was being invited.  
He was being invited.  
She was being invited.  
We were being invited.  
You were being invited.  
They were being invited.

The Future Continuous, the Present Perfect Continuous, the Past Perfect Continuous and the Future Perfect Continuous are not found in the Passive Voice.

**The Modal Verbs**  
**Көмөкчү Этиштер**  
**Модальные Глаголы**

Modal verbs are used to show the speaker's attitude toward the action or state indicated by the infinitive, i. e. they show that the action indicated by the infinitive is considered as possible, impossible, probable, improbable, obligatory, necessary, advisable, doubtful or uncertain, etc. The modal verbs are: *can (could), may (might), must (had to), should, ought, shall, will, would, need, dare*. The modal expressions *to be + Infinitive* and *to have + Infinitive* also belong here.

Англис тилинде көмөкчү этиштерге *can (could), may (might), must (had to), should, ought, shall, will, would, need, dare* кирет. Көмөкчү этиштер бөлөк этиштерге мүнөздүү болгон бир топ формалары жоктугу менен өзгөчөлөнөт.

В английском языке существует группа так называемых модальных глаголов, которые также называются недостаточными. Недостаточными они называются потому, что имеют только некоторые личные формы и совсем не имеют неличных форм (инфинитива, причастий и герундия), а поэтому не имеют никаких сложных глагольных форм: *can (could), may (might), must (had to), should, ought, shall, will, would, need, dare*.

He **can** speak English.  
Can he speak French?  
He **can't** speak French.

May I read this letter?  
You **may** read this letter.  
She **may not** read this letter.

You **must** come to school tomorrow.  
Must I go there tomorrow?  
Yes, you **must**. No, you **needn't**.

## PART III

### APPENDIX

#### Twelve ways of winning people

1. Begin in a friendly way. Create a climate of mutual trust and respect.
2. Appeal to a common goal.
3. Show respect for the other man's opinion. Never tell a man that he is wrong.
4. If you are wrong, admit it quickly and emphatically.
5. The only way to get the best of an argument is to avoid it.
6. Let the other person do a great deal of talking.
7. Be sympathetic with the other person's ideas and desires.
8. Appeal to nobler motives of your opponent.
9. Show people that they can rely on you.
10. Save and value your and your colleagues' time.
11. Be rightful and generous in settling conflicts. Why not let the other person feel that the ideas are his or hers?
12. Throw down a challenge. Remember, «A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still».

### GAMES

#### CREATE A NEW SPORT

Choose an existing sport and:

- Change 3 rules. Tell us which rules you changed and WHY.
- Explain the new rules.
- Create a new name. Tell us why you chose this name.
- Draw at least one illustration of your new sport.
- (You may also draw uniforms or you may want to explain some of the old rules so that you can tell us why you changed them.)

**Get creative and do something special.**

#### CREATE A NEW HOLIDAY

There are many different holidays and each has a different tradition. Today you get to invent a holiday. There are many

questions that go into inventing a holiday so be sure to answer the ones below and any others that you think of.

- What is the date of your holiday? Why?
- Who will celebrate your holiday? (Pupils? Everyone?)
- What will your holiday honour or remind us of?
- What will the traditions be? (food, clothing, music, decorations)
- Why should people celebrate your holiday?

### MATCHING

#### SIMPLE FORM AND PAST TENSE

A.

write	go	shine	told	speak
had	knew	mean	said	went
tell	meant	hold	have	know
spoke	shone	wrote	held	say

B.

be	eat	break	was, were	catch
came	bought	do	found	bite
build	Sat	fell	built	gave
find	broke	caught	come	buy
drank	Fall	did	got	ate
bit	Sit	drink	give	get

#### PAST FORM AND PAST PARTICIPLE

A.

written	gone	shone	told	spoken
had	knew	meant	said	went
told	meant	hold	had	known
spoke	shone	wrote	held	said

**B.**

woke	shook	threw	worn	stood
seen	sang	swum	saw	ran
swam	stood	woken	taken	shaken
wore	Run	thrown	sung	took

**UMBRELLA****Grammar: Models and Present Simple**

1. Ask a pupil to draw a picture on the board of a person holding an umbrella. The umbrella looks like this.

2. Explain to the class that this «tulip-like» umbrella design is a new, experimental one.

3. Ask the pupils to work in small groups and brainstorm all the advantages and disadvantages of a new design. Ask them to use these sentence stems:

It/you can/can't...

It/you + present simple...

It/you will/won't...

It/you may/may not...

4. For example: «It is easy to control in a high wind», «You can see where you're going with this umbrella».

5. Give the pupils large sheets of paper and ask them to list the advantages and disadvantages in two columns.

6. Ask the pupils to move around the room and read each other's papers. Individually they mark each idea as «good», «bad» or «intriguing».

7. Ask the pupil how many advantages they came up with and how many disadvantages. Ask the pupils to divide up into three groups according to which statement applies to them:

I thought mainly of advantages.

I thought of some of both.

I thought mainly of disadvantages.

8. Ask the three groups to come up with five to ten adjectives to describe their group state of mind and put these up on the board.

9. Round off the exercise by telling the class that when de Bono asked different groups of people to do this kind of

exercise, it turned out that primary school children mostly saw advantages, business people had plenty of both while groups of teachers were the most negative.

## PICTURE THE PAST

### Grammar: Past Simple, Past Perfect, Future in the Past

1. Ask three pupils to come out and help you demonstrate the exercise. Draw a picture on the board of something interesting you have done. Do not speak about it. Pupil A then writes a past simple sentence about it. Pupil B write about what had already happened before the picture action and pupil C about something that was going to happen, using the appropriate grammar.

*I got up at eight a.m.*

*I've just got off the bus*

*I'm going to work today*



2. Put the pupils in fours. Each draws a picture of a real past action of theirs. They pass their picture silently to a neighbor in the foursome who adds a past tense sentence. Pass the picture again and each adds a past perfect sentence. They pass again and each adds a *was going to* sentence. All this is done in silence with you going round helping and correcting.



<b>Preference</b>	<b>Жакшы деп табуу</b>	<b>Предпочтение</b>
Which do you prefer, ... or ... ?	Сиз эмнени жакшы деп табасыз, ... же ... ?	Что Вы предпочитаете ... или ... ?
I prefer ...	Мен ... жакшы деп табам.	Я предпочитаю ...
What do you like better, ... or ... ?	Сиз эмнени көбүнчө жакшы көрөсүз, ... же ... ?	Что Вы любите больше, ... или ... ?
I like ... better.	Мен көбүнчө ... жакшы көрөм.	Мне нравится ... больше.
What would you prefer to do ... or ... ?	Сиз эмне кылганды жакшы деп табасыз ... же ... ?	Что Вы предпочитаете делать ... или ... ?
<b>Invitation</b>	<b>Чакыруу</b>	<b>Приглашение</b>
Let me invite you to ... .	Мен сизди ... чакырууга уруксат берсениз.	Разрешите мне пригласить Вас ... .
All right! O.K.!	Жакшы! Мейли!	Хорошо! Ладно!
Let's go to ... .	Келиниз ... баралык.	Давайте пойдём ...
With great pleasure!	Жаным менен!	С удовольствием!
Would you like to go to ... ?	... барышка кандай карайсыз?	Как Вы насчет того, чтобы пойти ... ?
That's a good idea!	Бул жакшы ой!	Это хорошая идея!
I am afraid, I can't.	Колумдан келбейт деп ойлоймун.	Боюсь, что я не смогу.
<b>Advice</b>	<b>Кеңеш</b>	<b>Совет</b>
I (don't) advice to ... .	Сизге кандай кеңеш бере алам.	Я (не) советую Вам ... .
I think you are right!	Сиз аксыз, мен ойлоймун.	Я думаю, что Вы правы.

I'd like to, but ... .	Мен каалайт элем, бирок ... .	Я бы хотел, но ... .
<b>Congratulations</b>	<b>Куттуктоолор</b>	<b>Поздравления</b>
I congratulate you on ... .	Мен сизди ... куттуктайм.	Я поздравляю Вас с ... .
Thanks. The same to you ...	Ыракмат. Сизди дагы.	Спасибо, вас тоже.
My congratulations.	Менин куттуктоолорум.	Мои поздравления.
Thank you. You are very kind.	Кичипейилдигиниз үчүн ыракмат	Вы очень добры.
Happy birthday to you!	Туулган күнүңүз менен!	С днем рождения!
Thank you for your congratulations.	Куттуктоолоруңуз үчүн ыракмат.	Спасибо за поздравления.
<b>Wishes</b>	<b>Тилектер</b>	<b>Пожелания</b>
I wish you ... .	Менин сизге тилегим.	Я желаю Вам.
good health, good luck	Жакшы ден соолук, оомат	Хорошего здоровья, удачи
To overcome difficulties	Кыйынчылыктарды жеңүү	Преодолеть трудности
Thank you for your wishes	Тилектериниз үчүн ыракмат.	Спасибо за Ваши поздравления.
Playing Host	Меймандарды күтүп алуу.	Встреча гостей.
Come in, please!	Келиңиз, кириңиз.	Входите, пожалуйста.
Make yourself at home.	Өзүңүздү үйүңүздөгүдөй сезиңиз.	Чувствуйте себя, как дома.
Have some (more) ..., please.	Дагы бир аз ... алыңыз.	Возьмите ещё (немного) ..., пожалуйста.

Would you like another cup of ...	Дагы бир пияла ... ичесизби.	Не хотите ли Вы ещё чашечку ... .
Oh, no more. Thank you.	Жок болду. Ырактат.	Нет. Спасибо.
<b>Disbelief</b>	<b>Ишенбестик</b>	<b>Недоверие</b>
Really?	Чынбы?	Правда?
I don't believe you.	Мен сизге ишенбейм.	Я не верю Вам.
You are joking.	Сиз тамашалап жатасызбы.	Вы шутите.
Do you think so?	Сиз ошондой деп ойлойсузбу?	Вы так думаете?
It seems to me.	Менимче.	Мне кажется.
I am not sure, but I think ... .	Мен ишенбейм, бирок ойлойм ... .	Я не уверен, но я думаю, что ...
If I am not mistaken ...	Эгерде адашпасам ...	Если я не ошибаюсь ...
If I remember rightly ...	Эгерде мен туура эстесем ... .	Если я правильно помню ... .
Maybe/Perhaps.	Балким, мүмкүн	Может быть/Возможно
<b>Ignorance</b>	<b>Маданиятсыздык</b>	<b>Невежество</b>
Sorry, I don't know/remember.	Кечиресиз, мен билбейм (эсимде жок).	Извините, я не знаю (не помню).
I am afraid I can't say.	Колумдан келбейт, мен айта албайм.	Боюсь, что я не могу сказать.
(I have) no idea.	Эч нерсе айта албайм.	У меня нет никаких идей.

## RIDDLES

### PICTURES

Ten tiny balls  
On each wire mount.  
They help little children  
Learn to count.

My face is black,  
As black as night.  
As black as night.  
On it, with chalk,  
All pupils write.  
All right!  
But it is a disgrace  
When they forget  
To wipe my face.



It is blue, and green,  
And yellow.  
It shows rivers (Deep,  
Not shallow), cities,  
Mountains, lakes,  
And seas - all are there  
For him who sees.

This is a house  
With the window in it  
Showing films  
Nearly every minute.



It is running  
Night and day,  
But it never  
Runs away.

Over fields,  
And woods,  
And rivers

Without a tongue,  
Without an ear,  
I can speak.  
And sing,  
And hear.

This voice carries  
(Sometimes quivers).  
It is carried  
By wires  
Day and night,  
It never tires.

**Who** are these twins  
That bridge a man's nose  
Ever, morning?  
Who of you knows?

**In** a ball of glass  
There lives this light.  
It sleeps in the day-time  
And works at night.

**My** leaves are white.  
They never grow.  
And everything  
You want to know  
Is stored in those  
Black marks you see  
On every leaf  
You find in me.

**Brother Thin**  
And brother Thick  
Fasten things,  
Both small and big.

**He** doesn't speak,  
Nor does he sing,  
Nor at the door-bell  
Give a ring.  
But still he lets  
His master know  
Who wants to see him,  
Friend or foe.

**My** sharp still teeth,  
In any wood,  
For cutting trees



Are very good.  
So if you want  
To fell a tree,  
You'll have to make  
Good use of me.

**Kiddies**, standing in a row,  
Tell us everything they know.

If you want  
To draw a straight line,  
Make use of me,  
For this business is mine.

**This** coloured chalk  
In a holder of wood  
For drawing and writing  
Is perfectly good.

**Webbed** red feet,  
A neck on hinges;  
With its bill  
It sometimes pinches.

**There** stood a house,  
All marble-white.  
One day  
There was a knock inside  
Broke down  
Those walls of marble,  
Our sprang  
A yellow marvel.

You may boil it,  
You may shell it,  
Dress with it a tasty salad,  
But if left under a cluck,  
It becomes a chick (or duck).



## PART IV

# READER

### To the Readers

*Dear boys and girls!*

*In this book there are interesting stories written by famous English, American, Kyrgyz and Russian writers. You can read funny stories about children, animals and the adventures of Tom Sawyer.*

*You can read about Robinson Crusoe. Daniel Defoe told the true story of a sailor who lived on an island for twenty eight years. He worked all the time and learned to make many useful things.*

*You can also read about heroism of cosmonauts and patriotism of four soldiers who could survive in difficult conditions.*

*We hope that you will like this book.*

## Task 1

Read the story by O. Henry about kindness and devotion of friends, who saved the life of a seriously diseased painter girl.

### THE LAST LEAF

(After O. Henry)



O. Henry (1862-1910) is a well-known American short-story writer. He had to earn his living from the age of fifteen and he educated himself with the help of friends,

O. Henry knew people very well, especially the ordinary people of New York. In his stories you can feel satirical criticism of the American way of life. Most of his short stories are full of warm sympathy for ordinary American people.

#### Part I

Sue and Johnsy were poor artists who lived in a little New York district west of Washington Square. They painted pictures which they hoped to sell. Their studio was on the third floor of an old brick house.

They became friends in May and decided to live together. In November Johnsy fell ill. She lay in bed near the window and looked at the side of the next brick house.

One morning, the doctor asked Sue to come out into the corridor. «Your friend is very ill, she has one chance in – let us say, ten,» he said, as he looked at his clinical thermometer. «And that chance is for her to want to live. Your little lady has decided that she's not going to get well. I promise to do all that I can, but you must help me. Let her think not of her illness, but of some other things.»

After the doctor had gone, Sue went into Johnsy's room. Johnsy lay with her face towards the window. Sue thought that she was sleeping. So she began a drawing to illustrate a magazine story.

As Sue was working she heard Johnsy counting. She went quickly to the bedside. Johnsy's eyes were open. She was looking out of the window and counting something.

«Twelve,» she said, and a little later «eleven», and then «ten», and «nine»; and then «eight» and «seven» almost together.



Sue looked out of the window. What was there to count? There was only a yard and the brick wall of the next house. An old, old ivy-vine was growing on the brick wall. There were only a few leaves on it.

«What is it, dear?» asked Sue.

«Six,» said Johnsy. «They're falling faster now. Three days ago there were almost a hundred. There goes another one, there are only five left now.»

«Five what, dear? Tell me.»

«Leaves. On the ivy-vine. When the last one falls, I must go too. I've known that for three days. Didn't the doctor tell you?» «Oh, I never heard of such nonsense,» said Sue. «The doctor told me this morning that your chances for getting well were ten to one! Try to take some soup now and let me draw my pictures.»

«No, I don't want any soup. There are only four now. I want to see the last one fall before it gets dark. Then I'll go, too.»

«Johnsy, dear,» said Sue, «will you promise me to keep your eyes shut, and not look out of the window until I finish working? I need the light.»

«Tell me as soon as you have finished,» said Johnsy, shutting her eyes, and lying white and still as a fallen statue, «because I want to see the last one fall.»

«Try to sleep,» said Sue. «I must call Behrman up to be my model.»

1. leaf – жалбырак; лист
2. ordinary – жөнөкөй; простой
3. to feel – сезүү; чувствовать
4. artist – сүрөтчү; художник
5. to paint – боёо, сүрөт тартуу; красить, рисовать
6. ivy-vine – чырмоок; плющ
7. nonsense – бекер сөз; вздор
8. still – козголбогон; неподвижный

1. Answer the following questions:

- a. What were Sue and Johnsy?
- b. When did they become friends?
- c. What happened to Johnsy?
- d. What did the doctor advise Sue to do?

2. Find out and read all about Johnsy's and Sue's character.

3. Copy out the sentences, where Sue expressed concern for her girl-friend.

## Task 2

Read the second part of O. Henry's story.

### The Last Leaf

#### Part II

Old Behrman was a painter who lived on the ground floor in the same house. He was over sixty. Behrman was a failure in art, but he still hoped to paint a masterpiece. He earned a little by serving as a model to those young painters who could not pay the price of a professional.

Sue found Behrman in his little room. She told him about Johnsy's illness.

«She thinks that she will die when the last leaf falls from the old ivy-vine on the wall of the next house.»

Johnsy was sleeping when they entered her room. They went to the window and looked at each other for a moment without speaking. When Johnsy opened her eyes the next morning, there was only one yellow and green ivy leaf. It was the last on the vine.

«It is the last one,» said Johnsy. «I thought it would fall during the night. I heard the wind. It will fall today, and I shall die at the same time.»

The day came to its end and even in the evening there was still one leaf on the ivy-vine. Then, with the coming of the night, the north wind began to blow again, the rain beat against the windows.

In the morning, the girls looked out of the window. The one ivy leaf was still on the vine.

Johnsy lay for a long time looking at it. And then she called Sue and said, «I've been a bad girl. Something has made that last leaf stay there to show that we must always hope for the best. You may bring me a little soup now, and some milk.»

An hour later, she said, «Sue, some day I hope to paint a beautiful picture.»

The doctor came in the afternoon. In the corridor he said to Sue, «She's much better now, she's getting well. Now I must see old Behrman. Pneumonia, too. He's an old man. There is no hope for him; but he goes to the hospital today. He'll be more comfortable there.»

The next day, the doctor said to Sue, «She's out of danger. You've won. Good food and care now - that's all.»

That afternoon Sue came to the bed where Johnsy lay.

«I have something to tell you, dear,» she said. «Mr. Behrman died of pneumonia today in the hospital. He was ill only two days. He was found helpless in his room in the morning. His shoes and clothing were wet and he was very cold. They also found a lamp and a ladder in the room, some brushes and some yellow and green paints. Now look out of the window, dear, at the last ivy leaf on the wall. Do you know why it never moved when the wind blew? Ah, dear, it's Behrman's masterpiece – he painted it there the night that the last leaf fell.»

1. **failure** – жолу болбогон киши; неудачник
2. **masterpiece** – шедевр
3. **pneumonia** – өпкөдөн сезгенүү, воспаление легких
4. **danger** – коркунуч; опасность
5. **clothing** – кийим; одежда

1. Answer the following questions:

- a. What was Behrman?
- b. What did Behrman do that helped to save Johnsy's life?
- c. What saved Johnsy's life?

2. Find and read Johnsy's words in the text, where she says that people should hope for better future. Discuss if she's optimist or pessimist.

3. Find the sentences showing her real friends.

### **Task 3**

*Read and act out the story.*

## **MR. TOMATA**

Once there was a boy. His name was Andy. But one day he said to his mother, «I am Mr. Tomata.»

«O. K.» said Mother. But by lunch time she called out the door «Andy, lunch is ready.»

Mr. Tomata didn't answer.

«Andy, lunch is ready!» Mother called out the door.

Mr. Tomata didn't answer.

Then Mother remembered. «Mr. Tomata, your lunch is ready!» she said.

«O. K.,» said Mr. Tomata. He was very hungry.

After lunch he saw his friend who was working in the garden.

«Hello, Andy,» said the boy. Mr. Tomata didn't answer, because he was not Andy.



That afternoon Mother went to a meeting. She came home too late to cook dinner. Daddy said, «Well, we'll go out to eat.» So they went to a restaurant.

The waitress – smiled at Mr. Tomata and asked, «What's your name?»

«Mr. Tomata,» said Mr. Tomata.

«Tell the lady your name,» said Mother.

«My name is Mr. Tomata» repeated Mr. Tomata.

Next morning Mother said, «Andy, we'll go to the kindergarten.»

«I'm not Andy. You know who I am,» said Mr. Tomata.

«All right,» said Mother. «But you must go to the kindergarten. Your play is over.»

«O. K.,» said Mr. Tomata.

«What is your name?» said Mother.

«Mr. Tomata,» said Mr. Tomata.

Mother said, «Mr. Tomata cannot go to the kindergarten.»

«Why?» said Mr. Tomata.

«Because kindergarten boys have names like Andy,» said Mother.

Andy wanted to go to the kindergarten, but he wanted to be Mr. Tomata. So he said to his Mother, «Mr. Tomata is going to walk to the corner.»

«O. K., to the corner,» said Mother.

They got to the corner. Mr. Tomata said, «Mr. Tomata is going to walk two more blocks.»

«O. K., two more blocks,» said Mother.

They walked two more blocks. Then Mr. Tomata decided to walk to the kindergarten door.

As they reached the kindergarten door, Andy said, «Mr. Tomata goes away.»

«Where?» said Mother.

«To the factory. In an airplane,» said Andy.

«Oh,» said Mother.

«Yes,» said Andy.

Andy had a fine time all morning. He sang songs, painted pictures and played games. Mother came to meet him at twelve o'clock. «Did you have a good time in the kindergarten this morning, Andy?» she said. He didn't answer.

«Mr. Tomata, did you have a good time in the kindergarten?» Mother said.

«I didn't go to the kindergarten,» said Mr. Tomata. «Don't you remember I went to the factory?»

«Well, I want to know if Andy had a good time!» Mother cried.

«I'll ask him,» said Mr. Tomata. He said something and listened for the answer. «He says yes,» he said to Mother,

«Where is Andy?» Mother said.

«In the kindergarten,» said Mr. Tomata. «He'll never come home any more.»

«Well, in that case, Mr. Tomata,» said Mother, «you'll eat the great big banana I have for Andy's lunch.»

Mr. Tomata said, «O.K.!» He ate Andy's big banana. Then they went home happily.

1. Mr. Tomata – Мистер Томата
2. O.K. – жакшы, мейли; хорошо, ладно
3. remember – эстөө, вспоминать
4. cook – тамак даярдоо; стряпать, готовить
5. restaurant – ресторан
6. waitress – официантка
7. kindergarten – балдар бакчасы; детский сад
8. is going to walk to the corner – бурчка чейин баруу; собирается прогуляться до угла
9. block – квартал
10. airplane – самолет
11. cry – кыйкырып жиберүү; восклицать
12. in that case – эгерде мындай болсо; в таком случае

#### Task 4

### Brown Wolf

(After Jack London)

Jack London (1876—1916), the American novelist and short-story writer, changed many professions before he became famous. When gold was found in Alaska, London joined the gold rush. While there he met people who became the prototypes of his heroes. Under the impression of the Russian revolution of 1905 Jack London wrote an article called «Revolution» and the novel «The Iron Heel» (1907). He was the founder of revolutionary literature in the USA.



## Part I

Once Walt Irvine and his wife Madge, who lived in a small cottage in the mountains, found a dog. He was thin and weak, but he did not let them touch him. He ate the food they gave him only after they had gone away. But when he was strong again, he disappeared.

A few months later, when Irvine was in a train between California and Oregon, he looked out of the window and saw his dog running along the road, two hundred miles away from home. He got off the train at the nearest station, bought a piece of meat, caught the dog and took him home again. So Wolf, as they called him, came a second time to the mountain cottage. There he was tied up for a week.

To win him became a problem, but Irvine liked problems. At the end of the week he tied a piece of thin bright metal round the dog's neck with the words: RETURN TO WALT IRVINE, GLEN ELLEN, and CALIFORNIA. Then the dog was let go, and he disappeared. A day later came a telegram. In twenty hours Wolf had run over a hundred miles to the north, and was still going when caught.

This time, he was sent back by express train. He was tied up for three days, and was let go on the fourth. And he disappeared again.

As soon as he was given his freedom he always ran north. He was always brought back weak and always ran away fresh and strong.

At last the dog decided to stay at the cottage, but Irvine and his wife had to wait a long time before they could touch him. When at last he let them do it, they said it was a great victory. The man and woman loved the dog very much; perhaps this was because it had been such a task to win his love.

1. wolf - бөрү; волк
2. novelist - романист
3. once - бир жолу; однажды
4. weak - күчсүз; слабый
5. to tie up - байлоо; привязывать
6. neck - моюн; шея
7. freedom - эркиндик; свобода

1. Answer the following questions:

- a. Was the dog that the Irvines found fresh and strong or was it weak?

- b. Where did Walt see his dog after he had disappeared the first time?  
c. Did the dog run to the south or to the north as soon as he received freedom?

### Task 5

Read the second part of J. London's story.

## Brown Wolf

### Part II

One summer day, a man came to the cottage. He said his name was Skiff Miller. He had come from the North to visit his sister.

As soon as the dog saw him, he ran to the man and licked his hands.

«Wolf, Wolf, what are you doing?» said Madge.

«His name isn't Wolf,» Skiff Miller said. «It's Brown. He was my dog. How long have you had him?»

«How do you know he's your dog?» Irvine asked.

«Because he is,» said Miller.

«The dog's mine. Look here,» and Skiff Miller turned to the dog «Brown! Right!» The dog turned to the right. Then Miller ordered the dog to do several other things that working dogs in the North are taught to do.

«He was my best dog,» Skiff Miller said proudly. «If he hadn't been my dog, he wouldn't have learned to do all those things.»

«But you are not going to take him away with you, are you?» Madge asked nervously. «Why not leave him here? He is happy. And what can you give him in that northland life?»

«Food, when I've got it, and that's most of the time,» came the answer.

«And the work?»

«Yes, a lot of work,» Miller said. «Work without end, and cold – that's what he'll get when he comes with me. But he likes it. He knows that life. And you don't know anything about it. You don't know what you're talking about. That's where the dog belongs, and that's where he'll be happiest.»

«I don't believe he's your dog. Perhaps you have seen him sometime. Any dog in Alaska can be ordered to do things,» Walt said.

«Maybe Mr. Miller is right,» his wife said. «I am afraid he is. Certainly Wolf answers to the name of «Brown». And he was

friendly towards Mr. Miller and licked his hands. You know that's something he never did with anybody before.\*

\*I suppose you're right, Madge,\* Walt said. \*Wolf isn't Wolf, but Brown, and\* I think he belongs to Mr. Miller.\*

\*Perhaps Mr. Miller will sell him,\* she said. \*We can buy him.\*

\*I'll tell you what I'll do,\* said Skiff Miller. \*The dog was a good worker. He's done a lot of work for me, and maybe he has got a right to choose. He must decide for himself. I'll say goodbye and go away. If he wants to stay, he can stay. If he wants to come with me, let him come. I won't call him to come and don't you call him to come back.\*

For some time Wolf watched Skiff Miller go, waiting for him to return. Then he ran after him and tried to stop him. Then the dog ran back to where Irvine and his wife sat and tried to make Irvine go to Miller. He wanted to be with his old master and the new one at the same time. At this moment Miller disappeared.

The dog lay down at Irvine's feet. Madge was happy, but a few minutes later the dog got up and ran away. He never turned his head. Quicker and quicker he ran along the road and in a few minutes was gone.

to lick - жалоо; лизать

1. Answer the following questions:

a. Who was the man who once came to the Irvines?

b. What did Skiff Miller say about Brown Wolf?

c. Which did Brown Wolf prefer — northland life or cottage life?

2. Prove that Brown Wolf had to feel inner struggle and explain its reason.

3. Write, why Irvine and Miller wanted to have Brown Wolf. Did they have the same goal?

### **Task 6**

*Read and retell the text.*

## **THE ANDY BIRD**

One day Andy thought he would be a bird. So he flew up in the tree in his yard and began to sing.



But he didn't fool the other birds. They could tell by his song that he was not a bird.

He didn't fool his cat by his song. His cat sat at the foot of the tree and could tell by Andy's looks that he was not a bird.

He didn't fool his dog by his song. His dog could tell by the Andy's smell that he was Andy.

Then Mother came out. And he fooled her! She thought Andy was a bird. She said, «How did the Andy bird get up in my tree?»

Andy was glad that Mother thought he was a bird. He said, «The Andy bird flew up.»

Mother said, «Please fly down.»

Andy said, «The Andy bird wants to sing some more.» The Andy bird sang some more. Mother brought a banana. She said, «This is bird food. Come down and get some bird food, Andy bird.»

Andy loved bananas, so he said, «O.K.» But he didn't know how to get down. He said, «The Andy bird wants to sing one more song.»

Mother said, «Well, one more song.» The Andy bird sang one more song.

Mother said, «Now come down.»

Andy looked down again. He didn't know how to get down. So he said, «The Andy bird wants to sing one more.»

«Come down!» said Mother.

Andy said, «Help me.»

Mother reached up. Andy reached down. But Mother was too small. She called to Mrs. Hastings, «Please help me get Andy down.»

Mrs. Hastings reached up. Andy reached down. Mrs. Hastings said, «I am too small. Call Mr. Grey across the street.» Mother called, «Mr. Grey, please help us get Andy down.»

Mr. Grey reached up. Andy reached down. Mr. Grey said, «I am too old. There is the milkman. Ask him.»

Mother said, «Mr. Milkman, please come and help us get Andy down.»

The milkman reached up. Andy reached down. The milkman said, «I am too old. Call the policeman.»

Mother said, «All right, I'll call the policeman.»

Andy began to think this was fun. He was glad he was up in the tree and he waited with great interest for the policeman.

The policemen came in the police car. They said, «You need a fireman with the ladder. Let's call the firemen.» They called the



firemen. Andy sat on the tree and looked down. He thought it was beautiful!

The firemen came. They put their tall ladder against the tree. Now they would get him down! Andy wanted everyone to know, before he went down, that he was a bird. So he called out, «I'm the

Andy bird!» And he began to sing as loud as he could.

A fireman got Andy. «O.K., bird!» said the fireman.

Mother said, «Oh, thank you, everyone!»

Then the firemen put their ladder on the lorry and drove off. The policemen got into their car and rode away. The people went away.

The milkman went back to the street. Mr. Grey went across the street. Mrs. Hastings went back to her own house. Mother went to the horse.

Andy felt so lonely after all this noise that he thought to himself, «Think I'll be an Andy bird again.» But Mother called out the window, «Andy! Come here!»

When Daddy heard the story that night, he said, «If Andy is going to be a bird we'd better build him a ladder.»

So Daddy made a ladder. Now Andy could go up and down too. After that Andy could be a bird and there was no need to call Mother, Mrs. Hastings, Mr. Grey, the milkman, the policeman and the firemen to get him down!

1. **One day Andy thought he would be a bird** – Бир күнү Энди өзүн канаттуу деп элестетти; Однажды Энди вообразил, что он птица
2. **tell** – айрымдоо; различать
3. **by Andy's looks** – Эндинин көрүнүшү; по внешнему виду Энди
4. **Mother reached up. Andy reached down** – Апа Эндинин артынан созулду; Мама потянулась за Энди. Энди наклонился
5. **get Andy down** – Эндини түшүрүү; снять Энди
6. **milkman** – сүт сатуучу; продавец молока
7. **a fireman** – өрт өчүрүүчү кызматчы; пожарник
8. **a ladder** – шаты; лестница
9. **Now they would get him down!** – Азыр алар аны түшүрүшөт! Сейчас они его снимут!
10. **wanted everyone to know** – баарынын билүүсүн каалады; хотел, чтобы все знали

## Task 7

Read the text about the American writer Mark Twain and an extract from his book «The Adventures of Tom Sawyer»

### Mark Twain (1835–1910)

Mark Twain was a famous American writer. His name was Samuel Clemens. «Mark Twain» was his pen-name. Samuel Clemens was born in a small town on the Missouri river in the USA. The boy had many friends at school and when he became a writer, he wrote about them in his stories. When Samuel was twelve, his father died and the boy began to work. He learned the profession of a printer. But Samuel wanted to be a sailor and when he was twenty, he found work on a ship. After some time he left the ship and went to live in California.



Here he began to write short stories under the pen-name of Mark Twain. He sent them to newspapers. The readers liked his stories. The many professions which he knew helped him to show life and people. In 1876 he published his best novel «The Adventures of Tom Sawyer», which boys and girls in many countries know and like very much.

### The Adventures of Tom Sawyer

#### Part I

(Tom Sawyer and his younger brother Sid went to live in the house of their Aunt Polly when their mother died. Aunt Polly was a kind woman and loved the boys very much.)

«Tom!» cried Aunt Polly.

No answer.

«Tom!»

No answer again.

«Where can that boy be? Tom!»

Aunt Polly thought for a few minutes and then said, «If I catch you, Tom, I'll...» She did not finish what she wanted to say. She looked under the bed. But... no Tom... only the cat ran out. Aunt Polly went to the open door, looked out into the garden and cried again, «Tom!»

Then she turned quickly, saw Tom and caught him by the arm.

«What? In the cupboard again?»

«No, Aunt Polly.»

«No? Look at your mouth. Look at your hands. What is that on them?»

«I don't know, Aunt.»

«But I know. It's jam. I've told you so many times: don't touch that jam in the cupboard. Give me that stick.»

The stick was in Aunt Polly's hand and ready to sail on Tom's back when she heard:

«Look behind you, Aunt!»

Aunt Polly turned quickly and looked down. Tom ran into the garden and jumped over the fence.

His aunt stood and looked at the fence for some time and then she laughed.

«What a boy!» she thought. «Why can't I learn? He has often done that. But I can't beat him. He is my sister's boy.»

The next morning Aunt Polly told Tom that he must not go to the river after school. He must come home. But Tom did not go to school that day. He had a good time on the river. At supper Aunt Polly told the boy, «It's Saturday tomorrow — a holiday. But no holiday for you, my boy. You will work.»

**pen-name** – псевдоним

**printer** – принтер; печатник

**to publish** – басып чагаруу; публиковать, издавать

**adventure** – укмуштуу окуя; приключение

**kind** – боорукер; добрый

**jam** – кыям; джем, варенье

**stick** – таяк; палка

**fence** – кашаа, дубал; забор

### **Task 8**

*Read the text and say what you have learnt.*

## **Part II**

Saturday. A beautiful warm morning.

«No school. But I must work. I must whitewash the fence,» thought Tom when he came out into the street with a bucket of whitewash and a brush. It was a very long and very high fence. «How terrible life is,» Tom said and began to work. He worked for some time, then sat down on a box and thought: «The boys will come soon. They will laugh at

me when they see that I am working.» He put his hands in his pockets and took out the things he had there – toys, little stones, pieces of glass.

«I have very little to pay the boys if I ask them to help me,» Tom said to himself. He thought a little, then took the brush and began to work again. Soon Ben Rogers came up. He had an apple in his hand. He stopped and looked at Tom. Tom did not stop working. Then Ben said, «Tom! What are you doing?» Tom did not answer but looked at the fence with attention.

«Hello, Tom!» said Ben. «Why are you working today?» Tom turned to Ben.

«Oh, it's you, Ben! I didn't see you.»

«I'm going to the river, don't you want to go too? But you must work, I see.»

«Work? You think this is work?»

«Why, isn't this work?»

«You may think so. But Tom Sawyer likes it.»

«You say you like it, Tom?»

«Why not? Does a boy whitewash a fence every day?» That showed the thing in a new light. Ben stopped eating his apple and looked at Tom. Then he said:

«Tom, let me whitewash a little.»

«Oh, no, Ben. Aunt Polly asked me to do it very well. The fence is on the street, you know. There isn't a boy in a thousand that can do it better than I can.»

«Oh, please, Tom, let me do it. I'll give you my apple. I can whitewash as well as you can. You'll see.»

Then Tom gave Ben the brush. Ben began to work and Tom sat down under a tree, ate the apple and thought how to make other boys work for him.

Soon some boys came up. When they saw how well Ben worked, they wanted to whitewash too. Billy Fisher gave Tom a knife. Johnny Miller gave Tom a dead cat. Tom had a good time while the other boys whitewashed the fence.

When the middle of the afternoon came, Tom was very rich and the work was over. He went into the house and thought that life was not so terrible.

**to whitewash** – актоо, агартуу; белиць, побелка

**bucket** – челек; ведро

**pocket** – чөнтөк; карман

**knife** – бычак; ножик

**dead** – өлүк; мертвый, дохлый

1. Answer the following questions.

- a. When and where did Mark Twain live?
- b. What professions did he know?
- c. When did he begin to write stories?
- d. What is his best novel?
- e. Have you read the novel in Russian?

2. Find the sentences in the first part of the text where there is a description of the following:

- a. Aunt Polly wanted to find Tom.
- b. Tom ran away from Aunt Polly.
- c. Aunt Polly did not want Tom to go to the river.
- d. Tom had a good time on the river.

3. Find the sentences in the whole text that prove the following:

- a. Aunt Polly was a kind woman.
- b. Tom was a clever boy.

### **Task 9**

*Read and retell the text.*

## **THE HOUSE WITH STAIRS**

Peter was a dog who lived in the house with Mr. and Mrs. Peterson and their little boy Pat. When Peter went out to walk in the park he rode down in the lift. When he went in again he rode up in the lift. Peter knew all about lifts. But he knew nothing about stairs.

One day the Petersons moved into another house. The house had no lift in it. But it had stairs.

Peter was very glad to see so many rooms and so many chairs. Then he saw the stairs.

«What's that?» said Peter.

«That are stairs,» Mr. Peterson said. «That is how you go upstairs.» Mr. Peterson went upstairs. «Come to me, Peter,» he said.

«No, thanks,» said Peter.

«The stairs are for going upstairs,» Mrs. Peterson said. She went upstairs. «Come to me, Peter,» she said.

«Oh, no!» said Peter.

«See how I go upstairs,» said Pat. He ran up. «It's fun, Peter.»

«No, no, no!» said Peter, and he hid behind the sofa.

«I'll carry him up and show him how to do it,» he heard Mr. Peterson's words.

Mr. Peterson got Peter out from behind the sofa. He picked him upstairs. «There!» said Mr. Peterson, «see how nice it is.»



Peter looked at the long stairs. His family was there and he was here. He said, «Please come to me!» and looked at Mr. Peterson.

«We are going into the kitchen,» he heard Mr. Peterson say. «He'll come down.»

But Peter couldn't go down. He could only look at the stairs.

Mrs. Peterson said, «He feels so bad! Bring him down.» Mr. Peterson brought Peter down again. «Oh, thank you!» said Peter and kissed his family.

That night Peter was thinking, «It's time for my dinner.» But Mrs. Peterson said, «I'll put your dinner on the fourth step. Go up and get it.»

Peter looked at his dinner on the fourth step. It smelled so good. He looked at Mrs. Peterson, but she did nothing. Poor Peter, he felt more hungry than he felt frightened. So he went up one step, and another and got his dinner. Then he cried because he was on the fourth step. Mr. Peterson brought him down.

Next night Peter was thinking, again, - «It's time for my good dinner.» But he saw Mrs. Peterson put his dinner on the eighth step! He was so hungry! So he went up, step by step and got his dinner. Then he cried because he was on the eighth step, and Mrs. Peterson brought him down.

The night after that Peter saw Mrs. Peterson put his dinner at the top of the stairs. It smelled so good that he went up and ate his dinner. And Mrs. Peterson brought him down.

Peter said to himself, «Those stairs aren't so bad. I can go upstairs.» And he went all the way upstairs. When he saw he must go down he sat at the top and cried.

Mrs. Peterson said, «No, Peter. I will not help you down any more. Here is your dinner on the eighth step. Maybe that will help you.» Peter looked down and sniffed his dinner. He was so hungry that he went down one step, another, another and got his dinner.

He said, «I got this dinner! And now I'll go all the way!» He went all the way downstairs! He was so glad, and he kissed his family.



Then Peter ran upstairs. Then he ran through the bedrooms, jumped on the beds, came downstairs and ran back up.

He heard Mr. Peterson say, «Oh! I wish we'd never taught that dog to go upstairs.»

He heard Mrs., Peterson said, «I told you so.»

But Peter thought a house with stairs was beautiful! And he ran upstairs to hide a bone under the bed.

stairs – баскыч; лестница

lift – лифт

hide (hid) – бекинуу; прятаться

got Peter out from behind the sofa – Питерди дивандын астынан чагарды; вытащил Питера из под дивана

frightened – коркуп кеткен; испуганный

at the top – үстүнө; на верх

I wish we'd never taught that dog to go upstairs – Биз бул итти тепкичтен өйдө чыгууга үйрөтпөгөнүбүз жакшы болмок; Лучше бы мы не учили эту собаку бегать вверх по лестнице

I told you so – Мен сага ошондой деген элем; Я тебе так и говорила

### Task 10

Read the text about an English writer Daniel Defoe and an extract from his novel «Robinson Crusoe»



**Daniel Defoe (1660-1731)** One of the first novels in the history of English literature was «Robinson Crusoe» by Daniel Defoe. Daniel Defoe was born in London in 1660. When Daniel was a schoolboy, he began to write stories. After he finished school the young man began to write articles for newspapers. Defoe went to other countries and met many people. That helped him to write his stories. In 1719 Defoe wrote the novel «Robinson Crusoe». He told the true story of a sailor who lived on an island for four years where there were no other people.

Robinson Crusoe in Defoe's novel lived on an island for twenty-eight years. He worked all the time and learned to make many useful things. People in England and in many other countries liked the novel.

novel – роман

taylor – моряк

was born – төрөлгөн; родился



**land** – арал; остров

**true** – нак өзү, анык, чын; подлинный, истинный

**useful** – пайдалуу; полезный

## Part I

Robinson Crusoe lived in the town of York in England. When he was a small boy, he wanted to go to sea. He had a friend whose father was captain of a ship. The captain took the two boys on his ship when it went to London.

After that Robinson went to sea many times. Now he was a sailor. He liked his work very much.

One day when his ship was at sea, there was a great storm. The ship broke and all the people were drowned. Robinson was in the water for a long time. He was not drowned. He could swim well. The sea carried him to the shore.

Robinson sat on the shore for a long time. Then he wanted to know where he was, so he began to walk on the shore. Soon he saw that he was on an island. It was not large. He walked in all parts of the island: he wanted to see if there were any people there or any sailors from his ship. But there were no people there and no sailors from the ship. It was evening already and Robinson wanted to sleep. He did not want to sleep in an open place, so he got into a tree and slept there.

**captain** – капитан

**ship** – кеме; корабль

**could** – кылчу, кыла алат эле; мог, умел

**broke** – кырсыкка учурады; разбился

**shore** – жээк; берег

**was drowned** – чөгүп кетти; утонул

## Part II

When Robinson Crusoe woke up, it was morning. The storm was over. The sea was low and Robinson saw their ship. It was not very far from the shore. One part of it was not in the water. Robinson swam to the ship and got on it. He saw many good things there which he could take to the island. Robinson found some tools and began to make a raft. When the raft was ready, Robinson put it on the water. Then he found two large boxes and put a lot of things into them. They were things which he wanted to have on the island. He put the boxes on the raft, jumped on it and went to the shore.



Robinson went to the ship every day and brought many other things to the island. He brought clothes, dishes, an English flag, lamps, kitchen things and, of course, things which he could eat. During one of his visits to the ship he found a dog and two cats. They were very happy to see a man. He took them to the island too. Now Robinson had three good friends with him. He was on the island for thirteen days already when another storm came. When it was over, Robinson could not see the ship. It was now under the water.

**raft** – сал; плот

**found** – тапты; нашел

**visit** – катышуу, баруу; посещение

**tool** – шайман; инструмент

1. Answer the following questions.

- What book was one of the first novels in the history of English literature?
- When and where was Daniel Defoe born?
- When did he begin to write stories?
- When did Defoe write the novel «Robinson Crusoe»?
- Did people in England and other countries like the novel?

2. Read the first part of the text and answer the questions.

- a. Where did Robinson Crusoe live when he was young?
- b. What was his profession?
- c. Did he like to be a sailor?
- d. Why did the ship break one day?
- e. Why was Robinson not drowned?
- f. How did he get to the shore?

3. Match the sentences from the second part of the text with the pictures.

- a. Robinson began to make a raft.
- b. Robinson swam to the ship and got on it.
- c. Robinson put the raft on the water.
- d. The sea was low and Robinson saw their ship.
- e. He found some tools on the ship.
- f. Robinson jumped on the raft and went to the shore.
- g. The raft was ready.
- h. Robinson put the boxes on the raft.

### **Task 11**

*Read the text and say what you have learnt.*

## **THE LUCKY DOG**

Phoebe was a French poodle. She lived with Mr., and Mrs. Martin, Mary, Ann and Grandmother. She had her own bed, her own ball, her dinner every day, and a lot of sweets from Grandmother when nobody else was looking.

Sometimes on Sunday the Martins took her for a walk in the country. Phoebe could run in the country. She could sniff beautiful smells.

Everybody said she was a lucky dog.

Phoebe said, «Yes, I think. I am lucky. Only I wish ...»

«Wish what, Phoebe?» said Grandmother.

«I wish I could have a nice dress,» said Phoebe the French poodle.

Grandmother was not surprised. «Well,» she said, «Mrs. Martin, Mary and Ann all have new dresses. Mary's is pink, Ann's is blue, Mrs. Martin has a yellow dress with pockets. Of course you must have a dress like the other girls, Phoebe,» said Grandmother.



So Phoebe told Mrs. Martin she would like a nice dress. Mrs. Martin said, «Speak to Mr. Martin.»

Phoebe told Mr. Martin she would like a nice dress. He said, «Speak to Mrs. Martin.»

Then Grandmother spoke to Mrs. Martin, «Phoebe must have a nice dress. She may be a dog, but she's a girl too, don't forget.» Mrs. Martin said all right.

«And bring me some more red wool for my knitting,» said Grandmother.

«What dress do you want?» Grandmother asked Phoebe. «A good one,» said Phoebe. «A pink or blue or yellow dress with pockets.»

They went to the shop. Phoebe put on a pink dress. She looked in the mirror. She liked this dress very much. «It does not fit,» said Mrs., Martin. Phoebe put on a blue dress and liked this dress too. «It is not becoming,» said Mrs. Martin.

Phoebe put on a yellow dress with pockets that looked beautiful. «It is not suitable for dogs,» said Mrs. Martin. Phoebe put on many dresses. She loved them all! But Mrs. Martin said, «These will not do. A dress must fit. It must be becoming. It must be suitable for dogs. And warm.»

They went to the Dog shop. Mrs. Martin found a good dark brown dress. «This will fit you, Phoebe,» she said. «It is not too becoming, but it is suitable for dogs. And it is very warm.» «I don't like it,» said Phoebe. So they went home without any dress. «Did you get a new dress for Phoebe?» said Grandmother. «No, they did not fit,» said Mrs. Martin. «They were not becoming. They were not suitable for dogs. Here is your red wool.»

Phoebe looked at Mrs. Martin every time she went by, but said nothing.

«Never mind, Phoebe,» said Grandmother.

On Sunday Phoebe heard Mr. Martin say to Mrs. Martin, «How about you and Mary and Ann and I and Phoebe, of course taking a good walk in the country on this fine day?»

Phoebe was happy to hear it. She forgot about her dress. Oh, now she wanted to run and sniff beautiful smells!

Then Grandmother called to Mary and Ann, «Come to see what I have knitted.»

«Is it for us?» cried Mary and Ann.

Grandmother called to Mrs. Martin, «Come to see what I have knitted.»

«Is it for me?» cried Mrs. Martin.

«It is not for any of you,» said Grandmother. «This is for Phoebe.» She showed Phoebe a red dress that she had knitted for her. There were pockets in the sides, and there was a big red bow!

Mary and Ann said, «It fits. It is very becoming to you, Phoebe.»

Mrs. Martin said, «It is suitable for dogs. And warm.»

Phoebe said, «It's fine.»

Then Phoebe and Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mary and Ann went for a walk in the country. All the girls, and Phoebe, were in their new dresses. But did Phoebe run? Did she sniff beautiful smells?

Oh, no! She was walking on the road with the other girls in her new dress. And the people said, «What a beautiful dress!» And Phoebe said to herself, «I am a lucky dog!»

**Phoebe was a French poodle** – Фиби француз пудели болчу; Фиби была французским пуделем

**she would like** – ал каалар эле; ей хотелось бы

**some more red wool for my knitting** – токуганга дагы кичине кызыл жүн; еще немного красной шерсти для моего вязания

**a good one** – жакшысы; хорошее

**mirror** – күзгү; зеркало

**it does not fit** – ал сага туура келбейт (чондугу); оно тебе не подходит (по размеру)

**it is not becoming** – ал сага жарашпайт; оно тебе не идет

**it is not suitable** – ал жарабайт; оно не годится

**These will not do** – Булардын баары болбойт.; Это все не пойдет.

**Never mind** – Эч нерсе эмес; Не стоит

**Come to see what I have knitted** – Келгиле, эмне токуганымды көргүлө; Идите, посмотрите, что я связала

### **Task 12**

*Read an extract I from the novel «David Copperfield» by Charles Dickens.*

### **Charles Dickens (1812—1870)**

He wrote about what he had learned in his childhood and youth. He wrote about social problems and showed everyday life and problems of different people. (The Adventures of Oliver

Twist, David Copperfield and so on) His books are full of love for people who are honest and kind.

### David Copperfield Runs Away



David lived with his mother and stepfather, Mr. Murdstone. When he was nine years old, his mother died, leaving David with his stepfather, who was very unkind to him. Mr. Murdstone sent David to London to work. The work was very hard. David had to wash dirty bottles from morning till night, and got almost nothing for his work. Nobody taught him anything, nobody took care of him. He began to think about running away.

I decided to run away to my aunt, Miss Betsy. I had never seen her but I had heard of her from my mother. She had often spoken about Miss Betsy calling her a strange but kind woman. I thought of it again and again and a hundred times again since the night when this idea had first come to me. I did not even know where Miss Betsy lived, I only remembered that it was somewhere near the town of Dover. But where else could I go?

So one evening after work, I went to my room to take my box. I had prepared all my things the day before. On my way home I looked for somebody to help me to carry the box to the coach, office, for I had saved enough money to go to Dover by coach. There was a long-legged young man with a little donkey-cart standing on the corner of the street.

«Do you want a job?» I asked him.

«What job?» said the long-legged young man.

«To move a box,» I answered.

«What box?» said the long-legged young man.

I told him it was mine, and asked him to carry it to the Dover coach office for sixpence. The young man agreed and shouted, «Done for sixpence!»

I took him upstairs to my room and we brought the box down, and put it on his cart.

I was afraid to lose my money, so I put it into my mouth. Suddenly the long-legged young man hit me under the chin and my money flew out of my mouth into his hand.

«You give me my money back, if you please,» said I, very much frightened.

But the young man jumped into the cart, sat upon my box and drove away. I burst into tears and ran after him as fast as I could. Now I lost him, now I saw him, now I lost him again. I fell down, got up again and ran on.

At last, tired and frightened, I left the young man with my box and money, and, crying, started out for Dover on foot.



1. Answer the following questions.

- a. Whom from had he heard of his aunt?
- b. What had his mother said of Miss Betsy?
- c. Had David ever seen his aunt?
- d. Did he know where she lived?
- e. Say all that David knew about his aunt.
- f. Why couldn't he go anywhere else?
- g. Why couldn't he write to her first?
- h. Why did David burst into tears?
- i. Do you feel sorry for David? Why?
- j. What do you think of the long-legged young man?
- k. Why couldn't David ask anybody to help him in his trouble or go to the police?

2. Make sentences by writing the beginning.

- a. ... as loudly as I could.
- b. ... as slowly as she could.
- c. ... as quietly as we could.
- d. ... as carefully as we could.
- e. ... as fast as they could.

3. Finish the following sentences.

- a. I didn't even know that ...
- b. He couldn't even understand why ...
- c. We were not even tired after ...
- d. The long-legged young man didn't even stop when ...
- e. They were not even surprised when ...
- f. David couldn't even see where ...
- g. I am not even sure that ...
- h. Mother was not even glad that ...
- i. He was not even sorry that ...
- j. I was not even frightened when ...



### Task 13

*Read and write sentences with new words from the text.*

#### THE SQUARE BLUE AND WHITE ANIMAL

One day Andy saw a squirrel. It ran through the yard. Andy wanted to tell Mother about the squirrel. But then he decided to fool her.

«Know what?» said Andy with a smile.

«What?» said Mother.

«I saw a big animal,» said Andy.

«You did?» said Mother.

She wasn't too surprised. «A great big animal!» said Andy.

«How big?» said Mother.

«This big,» said Andy. He held his hands out to show the size. Mother didn't look surprised, so he made the animal bigger, and bigger. «No, this big,» said Andy.

«What colour?» said Mother.

Andy didn't think the squirrel was a good colour, so he said, «Blue. Blue and white.»

«Oh,» said Mother. «What animal is blue and white?»

Andy sat down on the rocking-chair and rocked hard. He was playing with a lorry.

«Was he round?» said Mother. 'Nn-nn!' said Andy and shook his head. «Long?» said Mother.

«Nn-nn!» said Andy and burst into laughter. «Then he must have been square,» Mother said «Was he square?» Andy said, «Wait for a minute. I must stop the lorry. S-st! He was a little square.»

«Then,» Mother said, «maybe... How many legs did he have?» Andy sat down on the arm of the chair. He was playing with a horse. He said, «One.»

«Oh, I don't know...» said Mother. «Two,» said Andy. «Don't know,» said Mother.

«He had three legs,» Andy said. He tried to help Mother. «Oh, three,» Mother said. «Did he have a tail?» «Yes,» Andy said. «A long, long tail?»

«Yes,» said Andy. «But the tail wasn't very long» Andy stopped his horse. «It wasn't from here to the door.»

«It's not the animal I was thinking of,» Mother said. She shook her head. «What ears did he have?»



Andy said, «He had very long ears. Only they weren't as long as his tail.» He watched Mother's face. «They weren't very long ears,» he said.

«Whiskers! Did this strange animal have whiskers?» Mother said.

«Yes, he did,» Andy said. He stopped his horse. Now he was sure the animal had whiskers. «The whiskers didn't hang down,» he said. «They were sideways whiskers. Very, very nice red sideways whiskers.»

«What colour were his eyes?» Mother said.

Andy said, «Red. His eyes were red.»

«They were?» Mother cried. «Did the animal tell you his name, Andy?»

«Oh, yes,» Andy said.

«What was his name?» said Mother.

«It was...» Andy said the first thing he thought of. «Oh,» said Andy. «His name was Oh.»

«Oh,» said Mother. She looked at Andy. «Are you sure it wasn't Oh No?»

Mother's eyes were laughing. Did she know he was fooling her? «His name is Oh or Oh No,» he said.

«Well, there he is!» cried Mother.

Andy opened his eyes. He looked around. «Where?» he said.

«There,» said Mother.

Andy looked all around. He couldn't see any animal. He looked at Mother's face,

«Poor Oh No looks so hungry!» Mother said.

Andy looked around again. He couldn't see any animal. He said, «Tell him to go away.»

«Very well,» said Mother. She opened the door. «Good-bye, Oh No. Come to see us again.»



Andy looked out of the window. He was almost sure he could see a square blue and white animal, with a long tail, long ears, red sideways whiskers and three legs. Then he looked at his mother.

«Know what?» he said to Mother.

«What?» said Mother.

«I didn't really see any animal,» said Andy.

«You didn't!» said Mother. «Well, know what?»

«What?» said Andy.

«Neither did I» said Mother.

**a square** – төрт бурчтук; квадратный

**He hold his hands out to show his size** – Ал аны канчалык көлөмдөгү экендигин көрсөтүү үчүн колдорун эки жакка ажыратты; Он раздвинул руки в стороны, чтобы показать, какого он был размера  
**and rocked hard** – анан бар күчү менен тенселене баштады; и стал изо всех сил раскачиваться

**round** – тоголок; круглый

**he must have been square** – ал төрт бурчтук болсо керек; он, должно быть, квадратный.

**horse** – ат, жылкы; лошадь

**It is not the animal I was thinking of** – Бул мен ойлогон жаныбар эмес; Это не тот зверь, о котором я думала

**Whiskers** – Мурут; Усы (у животных)

**sure** – шексиз; уверенный

**The whiskers didn't hang down** – Муруту саландап турган жок эле.; Усы не свисали вниз.

**They were sideways whiskers** – Ал анын эки жагынан; Она у него по обеим сторонам (носа).

**Well, there he is!** – Жакшы, мындай болсо ал тиги жерде.; Хорошо, в таком случае он там!

**Neither did I** – Мен дагы; И я тоже.

### **Task 14**

*Read an extract II from the novel «David Copperfield» by Charles Dickens.*

#### **David Copperfield Finds His Aunt**

For a whole week David walked to the town of Dover. He had no money, so he sold his coat to buy bread. At night he slept in the fields. On the seventh day he reached Dover, tired and weak with hunger. His clothes were torn and dirty. All day long he walked about Dover. He asked everybody if they knew Miss Betsy Trotwood.

At last, after I had walked for a long time I saw some houses before me. I went into a little shop and asked if they knew where Miss Trotwood lived. A young woman who was buying something at that moment turned round quickly.

«My mistress?» she said. She asked me what I wanted with her mistress.

I answered that I wanted to speak to Miss Trotwood. Taking her little basket, the young woman walked out of the shop and told me to follow her. She said she would show me where Miss Trotwood lived.

I followed the young woman. I was so tired and hungry that my legs shook under me. Soon we came to a pretty little cottage with a small garden full of flowers in front of it.

The young woman said that it was Miss Trotwood's house. She hurried into the cottage and left me standing at the garden gate.

By this time my shoes, my shirt and trousers, and my hat were torn and terribly dirty. My face, neck and hands were dark brown. I was covered with dust from head to foot.

I stood still for some time, when a lady came out of the house. A handkerchief was tied over her cap, she had gardening gloves on her hands and was carrying a great knife.

I knew at once that the lady was Miss Betsy, because she looked exactly as my mother had described her.

«Go away,» said Miss Betsy, shaking her head, «go away, no boys here!»

Shaking from head to foot I watched her. She marched to a corner of her garden and bent down to dig up a flower. I went in quietly and stood behind her.

«If you please, Aunt,» I began.

«Eh,» cried Miss Betsy in great surprise.

«If you please, Aunt, I am your nephew.»

«Oh, Lord!» said my aunt. And she sat right down in the garden path.

I began to tell her that I was David Copperfield, that I had been very unhappy since my mother died, that nobody had taught me anything, that my stepfather had been very unkind to me and had sent me to work. I said that all this had made me run away to her because I hoped she would protect me. Here I burst into tears.



While I was talking, my aunt sat on the ground looking at me in great surprise till I began to cry. Then she got up in a great hurry and took me into her house, repeating «Oh, Lord!» every moment.

**She asked me what I wanted with her mistress** – Ал менден анын эсинен эмне керек экендигин сурады; Она спросила меня, что мне надо от ее хозяйки.

**No boys here!** – Балдарга бул жакка кирүүгө мүмкүн эмес; Мальчишкам сюда нельзя входить!

**Oh, Lord!** – О, Кудай!; Боже мой!

**She sat right down in the garden path** – Ал ошондой эле бак арасындагы жолго отуруп алды; Она так и села, прямо на садовую дорожку.

1. Answer the following questions.

- a. How many days did it take David to walk to Dover?
- b. Where did he sleep at night?
- c. What did he look like when he reached Dover?
- d. Where did he meet his aunt's servant?
- e. Do you think she was a kind woman?
- f. Why did his legs shake when he stood at the gate of his aunt's house?
- g. What was Miss Trotwood's house like?
- h. What were the first words the lady said to David?
- i. What did she do when David burst into tears?
- j. Do you think she believed his story? Why do you think so?
- k. Is it a sad story? Say what you think of it.

2. Make short sentences, using the phrases:

shook with fear; shouted with joy; was blue with cold; became red with anger; was weak with hunger.

3. Fill in each blank with a word or an expression from the new vocabulary of the text.

a. The train will come only at midnight. We have a lot of time, don't ... .

b. Every morning I take a clean ... and put it in my pocket.

c. Do you always wash your hands, face and ... in the morning?

d. Lucy's new dress is ... like mine, but hers is blue, and mine is red.

e. Look at your shoes! Why don't you clean them? They are covered with ... .

f. David was so frightened that he ... from head to foot when he saw his aunt.

g. It's so cold! Your hands are blue with cold. Why don't you put on your ... ?

4. Arrange the following words and expressions in pairs of antonyms:

for a long time, to sell, unhappy, to answer, weak, to ask, for a short time, to walk out, clean, happy, strong, dirty, to buy, to walk in.

### *Task 15*

*Read and put 10 questions to the text.*

### WHO IS COMING?

One morning Grandmother got up early in the morning, because someone was coming today and she had a lot to do. She called to Grandfather, «Jack, get out of the bed! You know who's coming today!»

After breakfast Grandmother said, «Now, Grandfather, please go to the shop. Get some ham, and some chops. Because you know who's coming today.»

«How about potatoes?» said Grandfather.

«Oh, we don't want that!» said Grandmother. «But we want a lot of bananas, and-apples, some nuts and some sweets.»

Grandfather went away. Grandmother took the butter, eggs and sugar. She mixed them together.

«I think I'll make a cake,» said Grandmother. She made a cake.

«I'll make some nice fresh rolls,» said Grandmother. Then she cooked a pudding.

The milkman came. He said, «One bottle as usual?» Grandmother said happily, «Six! Because you know who's coming!»

When Grandfather came home from the shop, the cake stood at the window, rolls were rising on the kitchen table and the pudding was ready.

«We must have a little ice-cream,» said Grandmother. «Please go back to the shop, Grandfather, and get some ice-cream.»

Then Grandmother tied a pink bow on Timothy the cat. She tied a blue bow on Brownie the dog. She gave the best blue suit and a red tie to Grandfather.

Then she put on her flowered dress.

«I think we are ready» said Grandmother.



She heard a car drive up. She hurried to the door. Grandfather in his best blue suit, Timothy in his pink bow and Brownie in his blue bow hurried to the door too. Grandmother opened it.

And here was Jefferson Jonas the third! He was four years old and he came to see his Grandmother and Grandfather!

roll – булочка

as usual – ар дайымкыдай; как обычно

bow – лента, бант

suit – костюм

### Task 16

*Read and say what you have learnt.*



**Zhunai Mavlyanov**, born in 1923 in the village of Kosh-Debe, Jany Jol District. Poet and prose-writer. He fought in the Great Patriotic War. Graduated from the Frunze Pedagogical Institute and the Higher Literary courses at the Gorky Literary Institute in Moscow. His first work appeared in print in the sixties. He is the author of several collections of poetry, including *Hearts; Flowers of Arkyt; Transparent Stream*, and collections of stories

and short novels, *Expectation; My Diary; Life*; and the novels *Clear Sky*, and *The Summit*.

### THE WAY BACK HOME

I had recently returned from the front and started teaching in the junior secondary school.

I had to ride five kilometres to and from my own village.

Most days as I rode to school I would see a man working on the road leading to our village. Nobody had given him the job and he was not being paid for it. It was all his own idea.

He was over sixty and quite grey, as though the moon had bathed his head with silver and it had remained that way. It made his face look even darker. His eyes always had a sparkle under their thick brows, as though he was not sixty.

He was always dressed the same: a grey waistcoat, shirt, an old working jacket. He had cloth-topped boots, much worn, and on his head a cap.

He was called Usenkul.

I had known him before the war in boyhood days. I was in the same school for four years with his sons Ernazar and Kulnazar. Usenkul was janitor and night watchman. I remember how we boys used to envy his sons, they lived right by the school while we had to walk five kilometres.

They were nice lads, Ernazar and Kulnazar; both of them resembled their father.

The old man still lived by the school, watched over it at night, and at dawn when dew was falling, swept the yard thoroughly and watered the flowers.

But in the mornings as I rode to school I would meet Usenkul on his donkey, going to mend the road to the district town.

«Assalam aleikum, Aksakal,» I would greet the old man loudly.

«Aleikum assalam,» he answered.

Returning from school one day I met Usenkul as usual, working. He wore his usual clothes, except that he had taken off his boots and was walking barefoot, evidently to save them, and his cap lay on the grass by the roadside. The sun was not hot and he had taken it off. It was a fine spring day.

Usenkul-ata raised his head when he saw me.

«Peace to you, Aksakal,» I greeted him.

He said softly, «Aleikum assalam, my son.» With a gesture he indicated that he wanted to talk to me.

This was unusual. In the ordinary way I would greet him first as the elder, and he would reply with a «good day» without pausing in his work, and that would be the end of it.

He smiled, looking at me closely.

«I do it so that your horse won't stumble and throw you, lad, and so that those who walk wouldn't stumble.»

«Are you in a hurry?» he asked without looking at me or stopping his work.

«No, lessons are over, I'm on my way home.» I felt that this was the answer Usenkul had expected.

«Well now, that's good,» he said.

«Yes, my son, people are probably right, before leaving this world one must do something good.»

«If you want to know the truth, my son, I'm not here just because I'm worrying about what they'll say about me after I've died; it's while you're alive you want the good words.»

Usenkul-ata paused; his face was sad. I waited for what would come next.

If only they'd come, boys, or else I may not be here.

«Do you think they'll come?»

Usenkul-ata again looked into my face. What could I say?

«All sorts of things happen in wartime, Father. They'll come, certainly they will,» I said with all the assurance.

Perhaps my voice betrayed me, perhaps my eyes could not lie; the old man turned away, rose, silently picked up his ketmen and moving his swollen legs with difficulty, went to the roadside to cut turf.

*Translated by Eve Manning*

**bathe** – малуу; окунять, заливать

**much worn** – это эскирген; сильно изношенный

**janitor** – короо пыпыруучу; дворник

**night watchman** – кароолчу; сторож

**lads** – жигиттер; парни

**resemble** – окшош; похожий

**envy** – суктануу; завидовать

**dawn** – таң; рассвет, заря

**thoroughly** – тыкан; тщательно

**dew** – шүүдүрүм; роса

**evidently** – балким, мүмкүн; очевидно

**barefoot** – жынайлак; босиком

**stumble** – кекечтенүү; спотыкаться

**assurance** – ишенимдүүлүк; уверенность

**betray** – чыккынчылык кылуу; предавать

**lie** – калп айтуу; лгать

**swollen legs** – шишиген буттар; опухшие ноги

**turf** – чым көң; торф

### *Task 17*

*Reading for discussion.*

**Mikhalko Sergei Vladimirovich** was born on March 12, 1913 in Moscow.

His school years were spent in Pyatigorsk, where he graduated from middle school in 1930.

Mikhalkov's first poem **Road** (Doroga) was published in the journal *Na Podeme* in 1928.

Between 1935 and 1937, Mikhalkov studied at the Gorky Institute of Literature.



Mikhalkov's first children's poem, *Three Citizens* (Tri Grazhdanina), appeared in the journal Pioneer in 1935. This was followed with more works for children - *The Happy Hiker* (Veselii Turist), *Stubborn Foma* (Upryamii Foma), *Me and My Friend* (My s Priyatelem), *Uncle Stepa* (Dyadya Stepa), etc - which eventually appeared in his first collection (1936).

*Read a documentary story about young patriots who fought for their Motherland during the Great Patriotic War.*

### THEY LOVED THEIR COUNTRY

Zhenya is fourteen years old now. He was fourteen when the Great Patriotic War began. He will always be fourteen. Zhenya lived in Sevastopol. He built models of boats and warships, read books about Magellan, Afanasy Nikitin and round-the-world voyages. He liked to stand on the seashore listening to the sea and looking into the distance, where very large ships seemed to be very little. Then the war came.



The city, the seashore, the wind and the air became so dear to him that he stopped thinking about himself. He thought about one thing only: the fascists must be driven away. The city, the sun and the sea could not be as beautiful as they had been if the fascists were still there. And so he had to fight and risk. Together with other boys, Zhenya went to get cartridges from a fascist depot for our partisans.

The boys got into the depot but were caught by the fascists. They were shot near the house where Zhenya and his friends had grown up.

Those Sevastopol boys were brave and they loved their city and their Motherland very much. Zhenya and his comrades were true patriots. And only because all our people, even young boys and girls, had a very strong feeling of patriotism our country was able to win the war.

**boat** - кеме; лодка

**warship** - аскер кемеси; военный корабль

**voyage** - денга саякаты; морское путешествие

**distance** - аралык; расстояние

**cartridge** - патрон; гильза

**depot** - сактагыч; склад, хранилище

were shot (shoot) – өлтүрүлгөн; были убиты

brave – кайраттуу; храбрый

war – согуш; война

Motherland – Ата-Мекен; Родина

### **Task 18**

*Read and discuss the text.*

## **49 DAYS ADRIFT IN THE OCEAN**

The boat danced madly over the waves. It looked as if nothing could stop it from going on the rocks. The crew worked desperately.

The day before, on January 17, 1960, a violent storm had broken out in the Kuriles. Soviet self-propelled barge No. 36 was swept out to the sea with four men on board: Junior Sergeant Ziganshin, Poplavsky, Kruchkovsky and Fedotov.

Boats and planes were sent in search of the missing barge. But because of the fog and snowstorm all attempts to find it failed. A tiny boat was not likely to be seen amid the huge waves.

«T-36! T-36! Answer!» The voice over the radio sounded again and again. They heard the call but could neither answer nor turn back. Something had gone wrong with the radio transmitter and they had run out of fuel.

Their clothes were coated with ice.

It was only on the fourth day that they had their first meal.

On very rare occasions, when the sea was calmer, they tried to fish with hooks made of nails. But try as they would, they never caught a fish. Once a shark came near the boat but they failed to catch it.

... February 23. They had almost run out of food and water. They made soup (one potato boiled in water) every other day. Their daily ration was five mouthfuls of water, then they cut it down to three, and then to two. They decided to celebrate Soviet Army Day and make «soup» with their last potato.

Gradually they grew so weak that they could no longer pump out the water; their sight was failing. The hunger and cold were almost unbearable. Yet there was no sign of despair. They faced danger with the strength of comradeship. There never was an angry word among them and it never occurred to any one to take more than his share of food or drink.

During their endless drift they had seen ships in the distance on three occasions. They signalled for help. Once it looked as if the people on the ship had seen them; the ship turned as though it were coming to them. But no! Bitter disappointment!

Still they did not give up their struggle.

On the forty-ninth day of the drift, lying in the cabin, too weak to move, they heard the roar of engines overhead. They looked up with unbelieving eyes: two planes were circling above them!

On March 6, a U. S. Navy pilot noticed a barge with four men on deck. The pilot reported it to the commander and helicopters were sent to pick up the men.

According to the commander's report the rescued soldiers were the Russians who had been adrift in the Pacific for forty-nine days.

«They expressed a strong desire to return to their homeland,» the commander added.

In San Francisco crowds of people, press and television correspondents welcomed the heroes enthusiastically.

«How did you hold out?» they kept asking. «You must be men of a special breed.»

«We are not men of a special breed,» Ziganshin said, «we are simply Soviet people and that is the main point.»

**madly** – алангазардык менен; безумно, бешено

**rock** – аска, зоб; скала

**desperately** – жанынын бардыгыпча; отчаянно

**crew** – экипаж

**violent** – ачуу келген; яростный

**barge** – адмирал кемеси; баржа, адмиральский катер

**search** – издөө; вести поиски

**occasion** – окуя; случай

**shark** – аюла

**occur** – болуу; случаться

**struggle** – күрөшүү; бороться

**adrift** – толкунда; на волнах

**enthusiastically** – кубанып, сүйүнүп; восторженно, восхищенно

### **Task 19**

*Read the text and say what you have learnt.*

## **EXPLORING SPACE**

What is the universe? The Earth, the Moon, the other planets, the Sun and all the stars together are called the universe. Some of the stars in the universe are so far away that you have to look for them with a telescope. Others are still farther away. You can't see them even with the help of the best telescopes. Scientists think that very, very far away there may be still more stars waiting to be discovered.



The Earth and all the other planets travel around the Sun. Some travel faster, some more slowly. Each one has its own path – its orbit. The Sun and its family of 9 planets are the solar system. Like everything in space, the solar system also moves all the time.

There are still very many mysteries about the universe, about our solar system, even about the Earth that the scientists cannot discover. These mysteries can be discovered only by exploring space. Scientists will make many wonderful discoveries when they fly into space and to other planets. Scientists began to explore space with the help of satellites. What is a satellite? A satellite is an object that travels through space and it always moves around and around something else that is bigger. The path a satellite follows is called an orbit. The Moon travels in an orbit around the Earth. It is a satellite of the Earth. The Earth moves in an orbit around the Sun. It is one of the Sun's satellites.

Men have learned to make new satellites. When an object is shot into space, it begins to orbit around the Sun, the Moon, or the Earth. Then we say that the scientists have «put a satellite into orbit».

The first man-made satellite was put into orbit by Soviet scientists. They shot it into space and it orbited around the Earth. The Russian word for satellite is «sputnik». Now people call any man-made satellite a sputnik. That was in 1957.

Since then many sputniks and rockets have been shot into space. The Soviet Union was the first to shoot a rocket to the Moon.

On April 12, 1961, a Soviet pilot, Yuri Gagarin took mankind's first step into space.

The dream of K.E. Tsiolkovsky and other early pioneers of space flight has come true.

The Soviet spaceship Vostok has become the symbol of human intelligence and courage – a scientific platform for man to reach out and touch the distant stars of the Universe.

**apparatus** – аппарат; прибор

**mystery** – сыр; тайна

**orbit** – орбита

**satellite** – спутник

**scientist** – окумуштуу; ученый

**solar** – күн; солнечная

**spaceship** – космос кемеси; космический корабль  
**universe** – жер жүзү, дуйно; вселенная  
**shoot into space** – космоско учуруу; запускать в космос

1. Answer the following questions.

- How many planets are there in the solar system?
  - How is it possible to explore space?
  - What do we call men who fly through space?
  - How many Soviet spacemen do you know?
  - Who was the first woman to go flying through space?
  - How do scientists get the information from sputniks and rockets?
  - Is the information important?
  - Were any animals sent into space on board rockets?
- What for?
- How many cosmonauts do you know?

2. Finish the following sentences.

Model: Some stars are so far away that **you have to look for them with a telescope.**

- The lesson is so difficult that ...
- The object looked so strange that ...
- I made so many mistakes that ...
- We all felt so tired that ...
- The mountain seemed so high that ...
- What he told me was so important that ...

3. Fill in each blank with a verb from a text.

- The first man-made satellite was ... into orbit on the 4th of October 1957.
- Each planet ... in an orbit around the Sun.
- Columbus (Колумб) ... America in 1492.
- The sputnik ... around the Earth more than a thousand times.
- Men must ... space to discover its mysteries.
- A rocket with a dog on board was ... into space.
- The train ... slowly up to the station and stopped.
- The famous explorer Przhevalsky ... in Central Asia.

### **Task 20**

**Read the text and say what you have learnt.**

## Salijan Shakirovich Sharipov



A Pilot Cosmonaut, Salijan Shaipov, was born on August 24, 1964 in Uzgen, Osh region, Kyrgyzstan. He is the first Uzbek astronaut. He is married to Nadezhda Mavlyanovna Sharipova and they have one daughter and one son. He enjoys football, likes to read books. His father, Mr. Salijan Sharipov.

He graduated from the Air Force Pilot School in 1987. In 1994, he graduated from Moscow State University with a degree in cartography.

After graduation from the Air Force Pilot School in 1987, he worked as a pilot-instructor and taught 8 cadets. He had spent over 950 hours flying time. He has experience flying on MIG-21, L-39 aircraft.

Selected by the Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center (GCTC) Sharipov became a cosmonaut-candidate in 1990. In 1992, he completed general space training and became a cosmonaut. As a member of the group he has completed a full course of training for OC MIR space flights as a crew commander.

**graduate** – жогорку окуу жайды бүтүрүү; оканчивать высшее учебное заведение

**cartography** – карта түзүү; картография, составление карт

**cadet** – курсант военного училища

**aircraft** – самолет

**select** – тандоо; выбирать

**candidate** – кандидат

**flight** – учуу, учуш; полет

1. Answer the questions.

- Where and when was Saliszan Shaipov born?
- Is he the first Uzbek astronaut?
- How many children does he have?
- Where did he gradute from?
- After graduation from the Air Force Pilot School in 1987, he worked as a pilot-instructor, didn't he?
- When did Sharipov become a cosmonaut-candidate?
- When did he become a cosmonaut?

2. Put 10 questions to this sentence.

In 1992, he completed general space training and became a cosmonaut.

UNITS	HOURS	LEXIS	GRAMMAR	ORAL SPEECH		READING	WRITING	READER
				speaking	listening			
<b>FIRST QUARTER</b>								
<b>UNIT 1 I AND THE WORLD I LIVE IN</b>								
1	7	Vocabulary	Reference Grammar	ex. 3, 5	ex. 3, 6	ex. 4	ex. 7, 8, 9, 10	Tasks 1, 2
2	6			ex. 1, 6	ex. 4, 8	ex. 2	ex. 3, 5, 7, 9, 10	Task 3
3	6			ex. 3, 6, 7, 8b, 9	ex. 1	ex. 3	ex. 2, 4, 8a, 10	Task 4
4	8			ex. 3, 7, 11	ex. 2, 3, 8	ex. 6, 9	ex. 1, 4, 10	Task 5
<b>SECOND QUARTER</b>								
<b>UNIT 2 A GOOD BOOK IS A GOOD FRIEND</b>								
1	8	Vocabulary	Reference Grammar	ex. 1, 3, 4, 9	ex. 2, 3	ex. 6	ex. 7, 8, 10	Tasks 6, 7
2	8			ex. 1, 8, 9	ex. 5, 7	ex. 2	ex. 3, 4, 6, 10	Task 8
3	8			ex. 3, 7		ex. 2, 8	ex. 1, 3, 8, 9	Task 9
4	8			ex. 1, 6, 11	ex. 1	ex. 2, 5	ex. 3, 6, 7, 8, 10	Task 10
<b>THIRD QUARTER</b>								
<b>UNIT 3 EAT TO LIVE, NOT LIVE TO EAT</b>								
1	4	Vocabulary	Reference Grammar	ex. 1, 2, 9a	ex. 5, 6, 9b	ex. 3	ex. 4, 7, 10	Tasks 11, 12
2	4			ex. 3, 8, 9	ex. 5	ex. 2	ex. 1, 5, 7, 9, 10	Task 13
3	4			ex. 1, 2, 3	ex. 4, 3	ex. 10	ex. 6, 7, 8, 9	Task 14
4	6			ex. 1, 8, 9, 11	ex. 2, 7	ex. 4	ex. 3, 5, 6, 10	Task 15
<b>FOURTH QUARTER</b>								
<b>UNIT 4 SPORTS, HEALTH AND HOBBY</b>								
1	4	Vocabulary	Reference Grammar	ex. 1a, 3, 9	ex. 6, 7	ex. 2	ex. 1b, 4, 8, 10	Tasks 16, 17
2	4			ex. 3, 6	ex. 10	ex. 1, 3, 7	ex. 2, 4, 8, 9	Task 18
3	6			ex. 1, 6	ex. 4	ex. 2	ex. 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10	Task 19
4	6			ex. 1, 5, 7, 11	ex. 6, 9	ex. 2	ex. 3, 4, 8, 10	Task 20
Checking of Speaking and Writing Skills								
Total hours								
105								



## VOCABULARY

<b>a</b> – adjective	– сын атооч; прилагательное
<b>adv</b> – adverb	– тактооч; наречие
<b>cj</b> – conjunction	– байламта; союз
<b>n</b> – noun – зат атооч;	– существительное
<b>num</b> – numeral	– сан атооч; числительное
<b>prep</b> – preposition	– предлог
<b>pron</b> – pronoun	– ат атооч; местоимение
<b>v</b> – verb	– этиш; глагол

### А

**able** *a* аткара ала турган; быть в состоянии, мочь  
**accept** *v* кабыл алуу; принимать  
**across** аркылуу; через  
**act** *n* 1. кыймыл, акт; действие, деяние; 2. *v* аткаруу; действовать  
**action** *n* кыймыл; действие  
**active** *a* активдүү, жигердүү; активный  
**add** *v* кошуу; добавлять, прибавлять  
**address** *n* дарек; адрес  
**adventure** *n* укмуштуу окуя; приключение  
**advice** *n* кенеш; совет  
**adrift** *adv* толкунда; на волнах  
**afraid** *v* коркуу; бояться  
**after** *prep. adv* кийин; после  
**afternoon** *n* түштөн кийин; полдень  
**again** *adv* кайрадан; снова, опять  
**against** *prep* каршы; против  
**ago** *adv* мурда; тому назад  
**agree** *v* макулдашуу; соглашаться  
**air** *n* аба; воздух  
**aircraft** *n* самолет  
**angry** *a* ачуулуу; сердитый  
**another** *a* башка; другой  
**anybody** *pron* кимдир бирөө; кто-нибудь  
**anything** *pron* бир нерсе; что-нибудь, что-то  
**apparatus** *n* аппарат; прибор  
**apricot** *n* өрүк; абрикос  
**archery** *n* жаа атуу; стрельба из лука

**arrive** *v* жетүү; прибывать  
**art** *n* көркөм өнөр; искусство  
**artist** *n* сүрөтчү; художник  
**ask** *v* суроо; спрашивать  
**assurance** *n* ишенимдүүлүк; уверенность  
**attend** *v* катышуу; посещать  
**aunt** *n* тайэже; тетья

### В

**back** *n* арткы, аркасы; спина, задняя сторона  
**bad** *a* жаман; плохой  
**bag** *n* баштык; сумка  
**ball** *n* топ, мяч  
**barefoot** *adv* жынайлак; босиком  
**barge** *n* адмирал кемеси; баржа, адмиральский катер  
**bat** *n* жарганат; летучая мышь  
**bathe** *v* малуу; окунать, заливаться  
**bath room** *n* жуунчуу бөлмө; ванная комната, ванна  
**bear** *n* аюу; медведь  
**beautiful** *a* кооз; красивый  
**beetroot** *n* кызылча; свекла  
**be fond of** *v* бир нерсеге кызыгуу; увлекаться чем-то  
**before** *adv. prep* алдында, чейин; перед  
**behave** *v* өзүн алып жүрүү; вести себя  
**behind** *adv/prep* артында; позади  
**believe** *v* ишенүү; верить  
**belong** *v* орду таандык, тиешелүү; лежать, принадлежать  
**belt** *n* кур; пояс  
**betray** *v* чыккынчылык кылуу; предавать



**biscuit** *n* токоч, печенье  
**block** *n* квартал  
**blood pressure** *n* кан басымы; кровяное давление  
**boat** *n* кеме; лодка  
**book-mark** *n* чөп кат; закладка  
**bookshop** *n* китеп дүкөнү; книжный магазин  
**boil** *v* кайнатуу; кипятить  
**bone** *n* сөөк; кость  
**both** *adv. prep* экөө тең; оба  
**bowling** *n* боулинг  
**boxing** *n* бокс  
**brain** *n* мээ; мозг  
**brave** *a* эр жүрөк; храбрый  
**breathe** *v* дем алуу; дышать  
**break** *v* сындыруу; ломать, разбивать  
**breakfast** *n* эртең мененки тамак; завтрак  
**bridge** *n* көпүрө; мост  
**brook** *n* арыкча; ручей  
**buffalo** *n* буйвол  
**bunch** *n* тангак, тизмек; связка, пучок  
**burden** *n* салмак, оордук; груз, тяжесть  
**burst** *v* жарылуу; лопаться, взрываться  
**busy** *a* бош эмес; занятой  
**butter** *n* май; масло  
**by** *prep* жанында, менен; при, около

## С

**cadet** *n* курсант  
**call** *v* чакыруу, атоо; звать, называть  
**camel** *n* төө; верблюд  
**candidate** *n* кандидат  
**captain** *n* капитан  
**care** *n* 1. камкордук; забота; 2. *v* кам көрүү, багуу; заботиться  
**carry** *v* алып ташуу; нести  
**cartography** *n* карта түзүү; картография, составление карт  
**cartridge** *n* патрон; гильза  
**catch cold** *v* суук тийгизип алуу; простудиться  
**celebrate** *v* майрамдоо; праздновать  
**celebration** *n* майрам; празднование  
**centre** *n* борбор, центр  
**cereal** *n* ботко, буламык; каша,

хлопья, овсянка  
**certainly** *adv* сөзсүз; конечно  
**chance** *n* мүмкүнчүлүк; возможность  
**change** *n* 1. алмашуу; сдача, изменение; 2. *v* алмаштыруу; обменивать(ся); менять(ся)  
**character** *n* мүнөзү; характер  
**check** *v* текшерүү; проверять  
**cheese** *n* сыр  
**childhood** *n* балалык; детство  
**chin** *n* ээк; подбородок  
**church** *n* чиркөө; церковь  
**Cinderella** *n* Золушка  
**cinema** *n* кинотеатр  
**clean** *adj. v* таза, тазалоо; чистый, вытирать  
**clear** *a* түшүнүктүү; ясный, понятный  
**clever** *a* акылдуу; умный  
**climate** *n* климат  
**clothing** *n* кийим; одежда  
**cock** *n* короз; петух  
**coat** *n* пальто  
**coin** *n* тыйын; монета  
**coffee** *n* кофе  
**coffeepot** *n* кофейница  
**cold** *a* суук тийүү, муздак, суук; простуда, холодный  
**collect** *v* чогултуу; собирать  
**colour** *n* түс; цвет  
**comfortable** *a* ылайыктуу; удобный  
**competition** *n* мелдеш; соревнования  
**complication** *n* кошумча оору, оордошуу; осложнение  
**condition** *n* шарт; условие  
**congratulation** *n* куттуктоо; поздравление  
**connect** *v* бириктирүү, туташтыруу; соединять  
**consider** *v* талкуулоо, карап чыгуу; считать, полагать  
**cook** *v* тамак даярдоо; готовить (еду)  
**cooker** *n* ашпозчу; повар  
**corner** *n* бурч; угол  
**correct** *v* оңдоо; исправлять  
**corridor** *n* коридор  
**cost** *v* турат; стоить  
**costume** *n* костюм  
**counter** *n* прилавка; прилавок

**country** *n* айыл, өлкө; сельская местность, страна  
**courageous** *adj* кайраттуу; смелый  
**court** *n* аянтча; корт, площадка  
**cover** *n* мукаба; обложка  
**crazy** *a* жинди, укмуштуу; безумный, сумасшедший  
**create** *v* түзүү, творить, создавать  
**crew** *n* экипаж  
**cross** *v* кесип өтүү; пересекать  
**cry** *n* ыйлоо; плакать  
**cuckoo** *n* күкүк; кукушка  
**cucumber** *n* бадыран; огурец  
**culture** *n* маданият; культура  
**cut** *v* кесүү; резать

## D

**daffodil** *n* нарцисс  
**dance** *n. v* бий, бийлоо; танец, тапцевать  
**danger** *n* коркунуч; опасность  
**dark** *a* карагы; темный  
**dead** *a* өлүк; мертвый  
**dawn** *n* тан; рассвет, заря  
**dear** *a* кымбат; дорогой  
**death** *n* өлүм; смерть  
**decide** *v* чечүү; решать  
**defence** *n* коргоо; защита  
**delegation** *n* делегация  
**desert** *n* чөл; пустыня  
**desperately** *adv* жанынын бардыгынча; отчаянно  
**destroy** *v* кыйроо бузуу; разрушать  
**departure** *n* кетим; отъезд  
**depot** *n* сактагыч; склад, хранилище  
**die** *v* өлүп калуу, кааа болуу; умирать  
**dew** *n* шүүдүрүм; роса  
**differ** *v* айырмалануу; различаться  
**different** *a* ар түрдүү, айрым; различный  
**difference** *n* айырма, айырмалуу; разница, различие  
**difficult** *a* оор; трудный  
**dictionary** *n* сөздүк; словарь  
**dining room** *n* ашкана; столовая  
**dinner** *n* түшкү тамак; обед  
**dirty** *a* булганыч, кир; грязный  
**dish** *n* идиш; тарелка, посуда, блюдо  
**distance** *n* аралык; расстояние

**district** *n* район  
**dive** *v* чүмкүү, нырять  
**divide** *v* бөлүү; делить (-ся)  
**down** *adv* ылдый; вниз  
**double** *adj* кош; двойной  
**dozen** *n* дюжина (он эки)  
**drawing** *n* сүрөт; рисование  
**dream** *n. v* максат; эңсөө, максат кылуу; мечта; мечтать  
**drink** *v. n* ичүү, ичимдик; пить, напиток  
**drive** *v* айдоо; водить  
**duck** *n* өрдөк; утка  
**dust** *v* арчуу, вытирать  
**duster** *n* чүпүрөк; тряпка  
**duty** *n* милдет; обязанность, долг

## E

**early** *adv* эрте; рано  
**Easter** *n* Пасха  
**easy** *a* женил; легкий  
**education** *n* билим; образование  
**egg** *n* жумуртка; яйцо  
**either** *adv* дагы, ошондой эле; также  
**either...or** *сj* же... же; или... или  
**elder** *a* улуу; старший  
**else** *adv* дагы; еще  
**empty** *a* бош, ээн; пустой  
**end** *n.v* аягы, бүтүү; конец, заканчивать  
**enchanting** *adj* эң укмуштуу, сонун, татынакай; очаровательный  
**enjoy** *v* ырахаттануу; получать удовольствие  
**enter** *v* кирүү; войти  
**enthusiastically** *adj* кубанып, сүйүнүп; восторженно, восхищенно  
**envy** *v* суктануу; завидовать  
**especially** *adv* айрыкча; особенно  
**eternal** *adj* түбөлүктүү; вечный  
**even** *adv* дагы; даже  
**ever** *adv* качандыр бир; когда-либо  
**every** *pron* ар бир; каждый  
**everything** *n* бардык нерсе, всё  
**evidently** *adj* балким, мүмкүн; очевидно  
**except** *prep* тышкары; кроме, исключая  
**excuse** *v* кечирим суроо; извиняться  
**expedition** *n* экспедиция  
**explain** *v* түшүндүрүү; объяснить  
**express** *v* айтып берүү; выражать

**essay** *n* эссе  
**eyes** *n* көздөр; глаза

## F

**fable** *n* тамсил; басня  
**failure** *n* жолу болбогон киши; неудачник  
**fair** *n* ярмарка  
**fairy-tale** *n* жомок; сказка  
**fall ill** *v* ооруп кадуу; заболеть  
**famous** *a* атактуу, знаменитый  
**fan** *n* желлингич; веер  
**fan** *n* күйөрман; болевщик  
**far** *adv* алыс; далеко  
**fast** *a* тез; скорый, быстрый  
**favourite** *a* сүйүктүү; любимый  
**feel** *v* сезүү; чувствовать  
**fence** *n* кашаа, дубал; забор  
**few** *adv* аз; мало  
**field** *n* талаа; поле  
**figure skating** *n* фигурное катание  
**find out** *v* билдүү; узнавать  
**fine** *a* кооз; прекрасный  
**finger** *n* бармак; палец  
**finish** *v* бүтүрүү; заканчивать  
**fire** *n* от; огонь  
**fireman** *n* өрт өчүрүүчү кызматчы; пожарник  
**fish** *n* балык; рыба  
**fishing** *n* балык кармоо; рыболовство  
**flag** *n* желек; флаг  
**flight** *n* учуу, учуш; полет  
**flour** *n* ун; мука  
**folk** *adj* элдик; народный  
**follow** *v* артынан түшүү; следовать  
**fond** *v* жактыруу; любить  
**food** *n* тамак; пища  
**fool** *n* жинди; дурак  
**foot** *n* бут; нога  
**force** *n* күч; сила  
**foreign** *a* чет өлкөлүк; иностранный  
**forest** *n* токой; лес  
**forward** *adv* алга; вперед  
**free** *a* бош, эркин; свободный  
**freedom** *n* эркиндик; свобода  
**fresh** *a* жаны; свежий  
**friend** *n* дос; друг  
**frightened** *adj* коркуу кеткен; испуганный  
**from** *prep* дан; от, из  
**front of** *adv* алдында; впереди  
**fruit** *n* жемиш; фрукт

**full** *a* толгон; полный  
**funny** *a* күлкүлүү; смешной

## G

**gather** *v* топтоо; собирать  
**genial** *n* горечавка  
**get off** *v* чыгуу; выходить  
**glad** *a* кубануу; довольный  
**glass** *n* терезе, айнек; стекло, стакан  
**glass slippers** *n* хрусталдык башмактар; хрустальные башмаки  
**godmother** *n* баланы чокундуруп ат коюучу эне; крестная мать  
**go in for sport** *v* спортко катышуу; заниматься спортом  
**goal** *n* дарбаза; ворота  
**graduate** *v* бүтүрүү; окончивать  
**grape** *n* жүзүм; виноград  
**grass** *n* чөп; трава  
**great** *a* белгилүү; великий  
**green** *a* жашыл; зеленый  
**grey** *a* боз; серый  
**ground** *n* жер; земля  
**ground floor** *n* биринчи кабат; первый этаж  
**group** *n* тайпа; группа  
**guess** *v* таап алуу; догадываться

## H

**hair** *n* чач; волосы  
**half** *n* жарым; половина  
**hamburger** *n* гамбургер  
**handball** *n* гандбол  
**hanger** *n* илгич; вешалка  
**happen** *v* болуу; случаться, происходить  
**happy** *a* бактылуу; счастливый  
**hard** *a* оор; трудный  
**hat** *n* баш кийим; шляпа  
**hate** *v* жек коюу; ненавидеть  
**health** *n* ден соолук; здоровье  
**hen** *n* тоок; курица  
**health resort** *n* курорт  
**hear** *v* угуу; слышать  
**heart** *n* жүрөк; сердце  
**helmet** *n* туулга; шлем  
**help** *n* жардам; помощь  
**herald** *n* герольд  
**hero** *n* баатыр; герой  
**heroism** *n* баатырдык, эрдик, каармандык; героизм

**hibiscus** *n* гибискус  
**hiccup** *n. v* ык, ыктытуу, ык этүү; ыкать, ыкота  
**high** *a* бийик; высокий  
**hill** *n* дөңсөө; холм, возвышенность  
**history** *n* тарых; история  
**hoary** *adj* ак, буурул; седой, древний  
**hobby** *n* жакшы көргөн нерсе; хобби  
**hockey** *n* хоккей  
**hockey-stick** *n* клюшка  
**honest** *a* чынчыл; честный  
**honey** *n* бал; мед  
**hour** *n* саат; час  
**hope** *n* үмүт; надежда  
**horse-racing** *n* ат чабыш; скачки  
**hospital** *n* оорукана; больница  
**hot** *a* ысык; горячий  
**hotel** *n* мейманкана; гостиница  
**house** *n* үй; дом  
**how long** *adv* убакыт канча; сколько времени  
**how many (much)** *adv* сколько; канча  
**humour** *n* тамаша; юмор  
**hurry** *v* шашылуу; торониться  
**hurt** *v* орутуу; причинять боль  
**hunting** *n* ан, уулоо; охота

## I

**ill** *a* оору; больной  
**improve** *v* жакшыртуу; улучшать  
**include** *v* кошуу; включать  
**indeed** *adv* ырасын айтканда; в самом деле, действительно  
**indoor sports** *n* имарат ичинде өткөрүлүүчү спорт; спорт внутри помещения  
**inside** *n. a. adv.* ички жак, ичкерки; внутренняя сторона, внутри, внутренний  
**institute** *n* институт  
**interest** *n* кызыкчылык; интерес  
**interpreter** *n* котормочу; переводчик  
**invite** *v* чакыруу; приглашать  
**iron** *n* темир; железо  
**island** *n* арал; остров  
**ivy-vine** *n* чырмаок; плющ

## J

**jam** *n* кыям, джем; варенье, джем  
**janitor** *n* короо шыпыруучу; дворник  
**jar** *n* кумура; кувшин  
**jasmine** *n* жасмин  
**jaw** *n* жаак; челюсть  
**job** *n* жумуш; работа  
**jogging** *n* чуркоо; джоггинг, пробежка  
**join** *v* бириктирүү; присоединяться  
**joke** *n* тамаша; шутка  
**judo** *n* дзюдо  
**jumping** *n* секирүү; прыжки в высоту  
**juice** *n* шире; сок  
**just** *adv* жөн эле; просто

## K

**keep** *v* кармоо, сактоо; держать, хранить  
**kettle** *n* чайник; чайник  
**kid** *n* наристе; малыш  
**kind** *n* кымбаттуу; добрый  
**kind** *n* түрү; сорт, вид  
**kitchen** *n* ашкана; кухня  
**knee** *n* тизе; колено  
**know** *v* билүү; анать  
**known** *a* белгилүү, атактуу; известный  
**knowledge** *n* билим; знание

## L

**label** *n. v* этикетка, жармаштыруу; ярлык, прикреплять, наклеивать  
**labour** *n* эмгек; труд  
**lads** *n* жигиттер  
**land** *n* арал; остров  
**language** *n* тил, кеп; язык, речь  
**large** *a* чоң; большой  
**last** *a* акыркы; последний  
**late** *a* кечиккен; поздний  
**learn** *v* окуу, үйрөнүү; учиться  
**leaf** *n* жалбырак; лист  
**leave** *v* таштап кетүү; покидать, оставлять, уезжать  
**left** *a* сол; левый  
**less** *a* аз; меньше  
**letter** *n* тамга, кат; буква, письмо  
**let in** *v* киргизүү; впускать  
**librarian** *n* китепканачы; библиотекарь

**library** *n* китепкана; библиотека  
**lick** *v* жалоо; лизать  
**lid** *n* капкак; крышка  
**lie** *v* калп айтуу; лгать  
**light** *n* жарык; свет  
**like** *v* жакшы көрүү; нравиться  
**like** *a* окшош; похожий  
**line** *n* сызык; линия  
**listen** *v* угуу; слушать  
**literature** *n* адабият; литература  
**little** *a* кичине; маленький  
**life** *n* турмуш, өмүр; жизнь  
**live** *v* жашоо; жить  
**lonely** *a* жалгыз; одинокий  
**long** *a* узун; длинный  
**look** *v* кароо; смотреть  
**look for** *v* издөө; искать  
**look through** *v* бир нерсени кароо;  
просматривать что-либо  
**lose** *v* жоготуу; терять  
**lot** *n* көп; много  
**loudly** *v* катуу; громко  
**love** *n* сүйүү; любовь  
**low** *a* төмөн; низкий  
**lucky** *n* бактылуу; счастливый, удач-  
ливый  
**lunch** *n* шашкедеги тамак; второй  
завтрак

## M

**madly** *adv* жинди; сумасшедший,  
безумный  
**main** *a* башкы; главный  
**manual work** *n* кол иши; ручная  
работа  
**magazine** *n* журнал  
**marble** *n* мрамор  
**marigold** *n* календула  
**marmalade** *n* мармелад  
**mark** *n/v* баа, баалоо; оценка, оце-  
нивать  
**marry** *v* үйлөнүү, турмушка чыгуу;  
жениться, выходить замуж  
**marvel** *n* укмуш, керемет; чудо, диво  
**master** *n* кожоюн, ээ; хозяин, мастер  
**masterpiece** *n* шедевр  
**match** *n* матч  
**meals** *n* тамак; еда  
**mean** *v* бедгилөө; означать  
**meat** *n* эт; мясо  
**medal** *n* медаль  
**medicine** *n* дары; лекарство

**meet** *v* жолугушуу; встречать  
**meeting** *n* жыйналыш; собрание  
**milk** *n* сүт; молоко  
**milkman** *n* сүт сатуучу; продавец  
молока  
**mind** *n* акыл, эс; ум, разум  
**mine** *pron* меники; мой  
**minute** *n* минута  
**mirror** *n* күзгү; зеркало  
**miss** *v* сагынуу; скучать  
**mistake** *n* ката, туура эмес; ошибка  
**modern** *a* азыркы типтеги заман-  
бап; современный  
**modest** *a* жөнөкөй; скромный  
**money** *n* акча; деньги  
**monk** *n* падыша; монарх  
**month** *n* ай; месяц  
**moon** *n* ай; луна  
**motherland** *n* ата мекен; родина  
**mountain** *n* тоо; гора  
**move** *v* көчүү, жылуу; двигаться  
**museum** *n* музей  
**muscle** *n* булчуң; мышца, мускул  
**mushroom** *n* козу карын; гриб  
**mystery** *n* сыр; тайна

## N

**napkin** *n* майлык; салфетка  
**necessary** *a* зарыл, керектүү; не-  
обходимый  
**neck** *n* моюң; шея  
**necklace** *n* ожерелье  
**necktie** *n* галстук  
**need** *v* керектөө; нуждаться  
**neighbour** *n* кошуна; сосед  
**never** *adv* эч качан; никогда  
**net** *n* тор; сеть  
**new** *a* жаны; новый  
**newspaper** *n* гезит; газета  
**next** *a* кийинки; следующий  
**night** *n* түн; ночь  
**nightingale** *n* булбул; соловей  
**neither ... nor** *adv* жок ... дагы жок;  
ни ... ни  
**nobody** *pron* эч ким, никто  
**noise** *n* ызы чуу; шум  
**nonsense** *n* бекер сөз; вздор  
**noodles** *n* кесме; лапша  
**north** *n* түндүк; север  
**not at all** *adv* эч нерсе эмес; не стоит  
благодарности  
**nothing** *n* эч нерсе; ничто

**novel** *n* роман  
**now** азыр; теперь  
**numeral** сан атооч; числительное

## О

**occasion** *n* окум; случай  
**occur** *v* болуу; случаться  
**of course** *a* албетте; конечно  
**often** *adv* бат бат; часто  
**oil** *n* май; нефть; масло  
**old** *a* эски; старый  
**Olympic** *a* олимпиадык; олимпийский  
**only** *a* бир гана; только  
**opinion** *n* ой; мнение  
**or** *сj* же; или  
**orbit** *n* орбита  
**orange** *n* апельсин  
**ordinary** *a* кадимкидей; обыкновенный  
**organize** *n* уюштуруу; организовывать  
**other** *a* башка; другой  
**outside** *adv* тышынды; снаружи  
**outdoor sports** *n* ачык абада  
откорүлүүчү спорт; спорт на открытом воздухе  
**outside** *adv* тышынды; снаружи  
**out-of-doors** ачык абада; на открытом воздухе  
**owl** *n* жапалак үкү; сова  
**own** *a* ээлоо; владеть, собственный

## Р

**page** *n* бет; страница  
**pain** *n* оору; боль  
**paint** *v* боёо, сүрөт тартуу; красить, рисовать  
**painting** *n* сүрөт; картина  
**palace** *n* имарат; дворец  
**paper** *n* кагаз; бумага  
**take part** *v* катышуу; принимать участие  
**ravrus** *n* папирус  
**party** *n* кече; вечер  
**participant** *n* катышуучу; участник  
**parting** *adv* ажырашуу; расставание, разлука  
**parrot** *n* тотукуш; попугай  
**pass** *v* берип жиберүү; передавать  
**past** *a* откон, кийин; прошлый, после

**patriotism** *n* патриотизм  
**pay** *v* төлөө; платить  
**peacock** *n* тоуз; павлин  
**peace** *n* тынчтык; мир  
**peach** *n* шабдаалы; персик  
**pen-name** *n* псевдоним  
**people** *n* адамдар, эл; народ  
**pepper** *n* мурч; чёрный перец  
**perhaps** *adv* болушу мүмкүн; возможно, может быть  
**perform** *v* аткаруу; исполнять  
**person** *n* адам, инсан; человек, персона  
**pet** *n* үй жаныбары; домашнее животное  
**physical** *a* физикалык; физический  
**pick** *v* терүү, чогултуу; собирать  
**pick up** *v* көтөрүү; поднимать  
**picture** *n* сүрөт; картина  
**pie** *n* пирог  
**piece** *n* бөлүк; кусок  
**pig** *n* чочко; свинья  
**pine** *n* кызыл карагай; сосна  
**pity** *n* боор ооруу; жалость  
**place** *n* орун; место  
**plant** *n* 1. завод 2. өсүмдүк; растение  
**plate** *n* тарелка  
**pleasure** *n* жыргал; удовольствие  
**pneumonia** *n* өпкөнүн сезгенүүсү, воспаление легких  
**pocket** *n* чөнтөк; карман  
**poem** *n* поэма, стихотворение  
**poet** *n* акын; поэт  
**poor** *a* кедей; бедный  
**popular** *a* белгилүү, тиштүү; популярный  
**porridge** *n* ботко; каша  
**possible** *a* болушу мүмкүн, возможный  
**postcard** *n* открытка  
**post office** *n* почта  
**pound** *n* фунт, фунт стерлингов (20 шиллингов)  
**prefer** *v* жактыруу; предпочитать  
**prepare** *v* даярдоо; готовить  
**prescription** *n* рецент  
**pretty** *a* татынакай; милый, хороший  
**price** *n* баа; цена  
**prince** *n* принц  
**print** *v* басуу; печатать

**private** *adj* жеке; частный  
**promise** *v* сөз берүү; обещать  
**protect** *v* коргоо; защищать, предохранять  
**prove** *v* далилдоо; доказать, доказывать  
**proud** *a. v* сыймыктуу, сыймыктануу; гордый, гордиться  
**publish** *v* басып чыгаруу; публиковать, издавать  
**puff** *v* бышылдоо; пыхтеть  
**pull** *v* тартуу; тянуть, тащить  
**pumpkin** *n* ашкабак; тыква  
**put on** кийүү; надеть  
**put down** *v* түшүрүү; опускать

### Q

**quality** *n* сапат; качество  
**quarter** *n* чейрек; четверть  
**question** *n* суроо; вопрос  
**quickly** *adv* тез; быстро  
**quiet** *a* тынч; тихий  
**quietly** *adv* тынч; тихо, спокойно  
**quit** *n* таштап кетүү; оставлять, покидать

### R

**rabbit** *n* коён; кролик  
**raft** *n* сал; плот  
**raise** *v* которулүү, которүү; поднимать(ся)  
**rat** *n* кедемиш; крыса  
**reach** *v* жетишүү; достигать  
**reader** *n* окурман; читатель  
**real** *a* чынмы; настоящий  
**reason** *n* себеп; причина  
**receive** *v* кабыл алуу; получать, принимать  
**recover** *v* айыгуу; выздоравливать, выздороветь  
**red** *a* кызыл; красный  
**remember** *v* эске тутуу, унутпоо, эсте сактоо; помнить  
**repair** *v* ондоо; ремонтировать  
**resemble** *adj* окшош; похожий  
**rice** *n* күрүч; рис  
**rich** *a* бай; богатый  
**riddle** *n* табышмак; загадка  
**right** *a* оң, укук; правый, право;  
*adv* туура; правильно  
**river** *n* дарыя; река  
**racket** *n* ракетка

**road** *n* жол; дорога  
**rock** *n* аска, зоо; скала  
**roll** *n* жумшак нан; булочка  
**roller-blades** *n* роликтер, ролики  
**round** *a* тегерек; круглый  
**row** *n* катар; ряд  
**rowing** *n* гребля

### S

**salt** *n* туз; соль  
**same** *a. pron* окшош, ошол эле; тот же самый, такой же  
**sandwich** *n* сэндвич  
**satellite** *n* спутник  
**sailing** *n* деңизде сүзүү; мореплавание  
**sausage** *n* колбаса, сосиска  
**save** *v* сактоо, үнөмдөө; спасать, экономить, сохранять  
**saucer** *n* кичинекей табакча; блюдце  
**scientist** *n* окумуштуу; ученый  
**score** *n* ушай, эсеп, балл; счет, очко  
**scooter** *n* скутер  
**sea** *n* деңиз; море  
**search** *v* издөө; вести поиски  
**seaside** *n* деңиз жээги; морской берег  
**season** *n* жыл мезгили; время года  
**seem** *v* сезилет; казаться  
**select** *v* тандоо; выбирать  
**sentence** *n* сүйлөм; предложение  
**separate** *v. a* бөлүү, бөлөк; разделять(ся), отдельный  
**several** *a* бир канча; несколько  
**shake** *v* силкүү, титирөө; трести  
**shark** *n* акула  
**sharpener** *n* курчуткуч; точилка  
**sheep** *n* кой, койлор; овца, овцы  
**shine** (*shone, shone*) *v* күн тийүү; светить  
**shore** *n* жээк; берег  
**short** *a* кыска; короткий  
**shout** *v* кыйкыруу; кричать  
**shutter cock** *n* валанчик  
**sick** *a* оору; больной  
**side** *n* жакы; сторона  
**sign** *n* белги; знак, подпись  
**sight** *n* түр; вид  
**silence** *n* жымжырттык; тишина, молчание  
**similarity** *adv* окшоштук; сходство



**simple** *a* жөнөкөй; простой  
**situated** *a* жайгашуу; расположен-  
ный  
**sieve** *n* элек; сито  
**size** *n* ченем; размер  
**skates** *n* конькилер; коньки  
**skateboard** *n* скейтборд (доска на  
роликах для катания на асфаль-  
те)  
**skiing** *v* лыжа тебүү; кататься на  
лыжах  
**skill** *n* устачылык; мастерство,  
умение  
**skilled** *adj* квалификациялуу; ква-  
лифицированный  
**slice** *n* кесим; ломтик  
**slope** *n* жантайма, энкейиш; склон  
**slowly** *adv* акырын; медленно  
**small** *a* кичине; маленький  
**smell** *n* жыт; запах  
**smile** *n/v* күлкү, күлүү; улыбка,  
улыбаться  
**snack** *n* женил тамак; закуска  
**snow** *n* кар; снег  
**snowball** *n* тоголок кар; снежок  
**snowman** *n* кар киши; снеговик  
**so** *adv* ушундай; так  
**sofa** *n* диван  
**solar** *adj* күнөстүү; солнечная  
**solve** *v* чечүү; решать  
**sometimes** *adv* кээ бирде; иногда  
**something** *pron.* анча-мынча, бирде-  
ме; что-то, кое-что, что-либо  
**soon** — жакында; скоро  
**soup** *n* сорпо; суп  
**south** *n* түштүк; юг  
**special** *a* атайын; специальный  
**spoil** *v* бузуу; портить  
**spoon** *n* кашык; ложка  
**squash** *n* кысылыш, тыгылыш;  
давка, толкучка  
**spring** *n* жаз; весна  
**square** *n* аянт; площадь, сквер  
**square** *n* төрт бурч; квадратный  
**stamp** *n* почта маркасы; почтовая  
марка  
**stairs** *n* шаты, тепкич; лестница,  
ступенька  
**starve** *v* ачка болуу; голодать  
**starling** *n* чыйырчык; скворец  
**state** *n* мамлекет; государство  
**stepmother** *n* оғой эне; мачеха

**stepsister** *n* эзелеш эже; сводная  
сестра  
**still** *adj* козголбогон; неподвижный  
**stop** *n* аялдама; остановка  
**straight** *adj* түз; прямой  
**strange** *a* коркунучтуу; странный  
**strawberry** *n* кулпунай; клубника  
**street** *n* көчө; улица  
**strength** *n* күч; сила  
**strike** *v* уруу; бить  
**strong** *a* күчтүү; сильный  
**struggle** *n* күрөш; борьба  
**stumble** *v* кекечтенүү; спотыкаться  
**subject** *n* сабак; предмет  
**such** *a* ушундай; такой  
**sugar** *n* кант; сахар  
**suddenly** *adv* кокусунан; внезапно  
**suggest** *v* сунуш кылуу; предлагать  
**summer** *n* жай; лето  
**sunflower** *n* күн карама; подсолнеч-  
ник  
**sunny** *a* күнөстүү; солнечный  
**supper** *n* кечки тамак; ужин  
**sure** *adv* ишеничтүү; уверенный,  
действительно  
**surfing** *n* серфинг  
**surprise** *n. v* таң калуу;  
удивлять(ся), удивление  
**survive** *v* тирүү калуу; выживать  
**swan** *n* куу; лебедь  
**swollen** *adj* шишиген; опухший  
**sweep** *v* шыпыруу; мести, подме-  
тать  
**sweetmeats** *n* шириндиктер; сладости  
**swift** *a* тез; быстрый, скорый  
**swim** *v* сүзүү; плавать  
**switch off** *v* өчүрүү; выключать

## Т

**take care of** *v* кам корүү; заботиться  
**tailor** *n* моряк  
**talk** *n. v* сүйлөшү; разговор, беседа;  
говорить; разговаривать  
**tall** *a* узун, бийик; высокий  
**taste** *n* даам; вкус  
**tea** *n* чай  
**teaching aids** *n* окуу куралдары;  
учебные пособия  
**temperature** *n* температура  
**tennis racket** *n* теннис ракеткасы;  
теннисная ракетка  
**terrible** *a* коркунучтуу; ужасный



**thank** *n. v* ыраазычылыы, ыраазычылык билдирүү; благодарить, благодарность  
**thick** *a* жоон, толук; толстый, полный  
**thin** *a* ичке; тонкий, худой  
**thing** *n* буюм, нерсе; вещь, предмет  
**thoroughly** *adv* тыкан; тщательно  
**tie** *n* галстук  
**tie up** *v* байлоо; привязывать  
**ticket** *n* билет  
**till** *prep* чейин; до  
**time** *n* убакыт; время  
**tired** *a* чарчаган; усталый  
**toast** *n*  
**today** *adv* бүгүн; сегодня  
**together** *adv* чогуу; вместе  
**tomato** *n* помидор  
**tomorrow** *adv* эртең; завтра  
**tonight** *adv* бүгүн кечинде; сегодня вечером  
**tool** *n* шайман; инструмент  
**tooth** *n* тиш; зуб  
**torture** *v* кыйноо; мучать  
**tournament** *n* турнир  
**town** *n* шаар; город  
**tradition** *n* үрп-адат; традиция  
**trainers/sneakers** *n* теннис бут кийими; теннисные туфли  
**trouble** *v* тынчыздануу; беспокоить  
**trousers** *n* шым; брюки  
**true** *a* ишеничтүү; правдивый, верный  
**trust** *v* ишенүү; доверять  
**truth** *n* чындык; правда  
**try** *v* аракеттенүү; стараться, пытаться  
**turn** *n/v* катар, бурудуу; очередь, поворачивать(ся)  
**turned-up** *adj* кетирекей; курносый  
**turf** *n* чым көң; торф  
**twice** *adv* эки жолу; дважды  
**tuilip** *n* жоогазын; тюльпан

## U

**unable** *a* жондомсүз; неспособный  
**uncomfortable** *a* жайсыз; неудобный  
**under** *adv* төмөн; ниже, вниз  
**underlined** *a* белгиленген; подчеркнутый  
**understand** *v* түшүнүү; понимать

**unfading** *adj* соолугус, унутулгус; неувядаемый, неувядающий  
**unite** *v* бириктирүү; объединять  
**university** *n* жогорку окуу жайы; университет  
**use** *v* колдонуу; употреблять, пользоваться  
**useful** *a* пайдалуу, керектүү; полезный  
**useless** *a* пайдасыз; бесполезный  
**usual** *a* кадимки; обыкновенный

## V

**vacant** *adj* бош; пустой, свободный  
**vacation** *n* каникул; каникулы  
**value** *n* баалуулук; ценность  
**vegetables** *n* жашылчалар; овощи, зелень  
**very** *adv* абдан; очень  
**victory** *n* жеңиш; победа  
**village** *n* айыл; деревня  
**violent** *adj* ачуусу келген; яростный  
**voice** *n* үн, добуш; голос  
**vote** *v* добуш берүү; голосовать; голосование  
**voyage** *n* деңиз саяматы; морское путешествие

## W

**walk** *n* сейиндоо, жөө басуу; прогулка  
**want** *v* каалоо; хотеть, желать  
**war** *n* согуш; война  
**warm** *a* ысык; теплый  
**wash** *v* жуууу; умываться  
**warship** *n* аскер кемеси; военный корабль  
**watch** *v* көрүү; смотреть, наблюдать  
**watchman** *n* кароолчу; сторож  
**water** *n* суу, сугаруу; вода, поливать  
**water lily** *n* суу лилиясы; водяная лилия  
**way** *n* жол; путь, дорога  
**weak** *a* алсыз; слабый  
**wealth** *n* байлык; богатство  
**weather** *n* аба ырайы; погода  
**week** *n* жума; неделя  
**weightlifting** *n* оор атлетика; тяжелая атлетика

**west** *n* батыш; запад  
**wet** *a* нымдуу; влажный  
**whole** *a* бардык; целый, весь  
**wicket** *n* дарбаза; калитка  
**wife** *n* аял, зайып; жена  
**wind** *n* шамал; ветер  
**winter** *n* кыш; зима  
**wisdom** *n* акылмандуулук, даанышмандуулук; мудрость  
**wish** *n* каалоо; желание, пожелание  
**witch** *n* желмогуз; ведьма, колдунья  
**with** *prep* менен; с  
**without** *prep* сыз (мүчө); без  
**woman** *n* аял; женщина  
**wonderful** *a* эң сонун; замечательный  
**wood** *n* токой, дарак, жыгач; лес, дерево  
**work** *n* иш; работа  
**workshop** *n* устакана; мастерская  
**worker** *n* жумушчу; рабочий  
**world** *n* дүйнө; мир

**worry** *v* тынчсыздануу; беспокоиться  
**wrestling** *n* күрөш; борьба  
**wrong** *n. a* ката; неправда; заблуждение; неправильный

## X

**x-ray** *n* рентген нурлары; рентген

## Y

**yard** *n* короо; двор  
**year** *n* жыл; год  
**yearning** *n* күчтүү сагыныч; сильная тоска  
**yellow** *a* сары; желтый  
**yesterday** *n* кечээ; вчера  
**yet** *adv* дагы; еще  
**young** *a* жаш; молодой

## Z

**zip** *n* сыдырма; застежка  
**zoo** *n* зоопарк

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О к у у б а с ы л м а с ы

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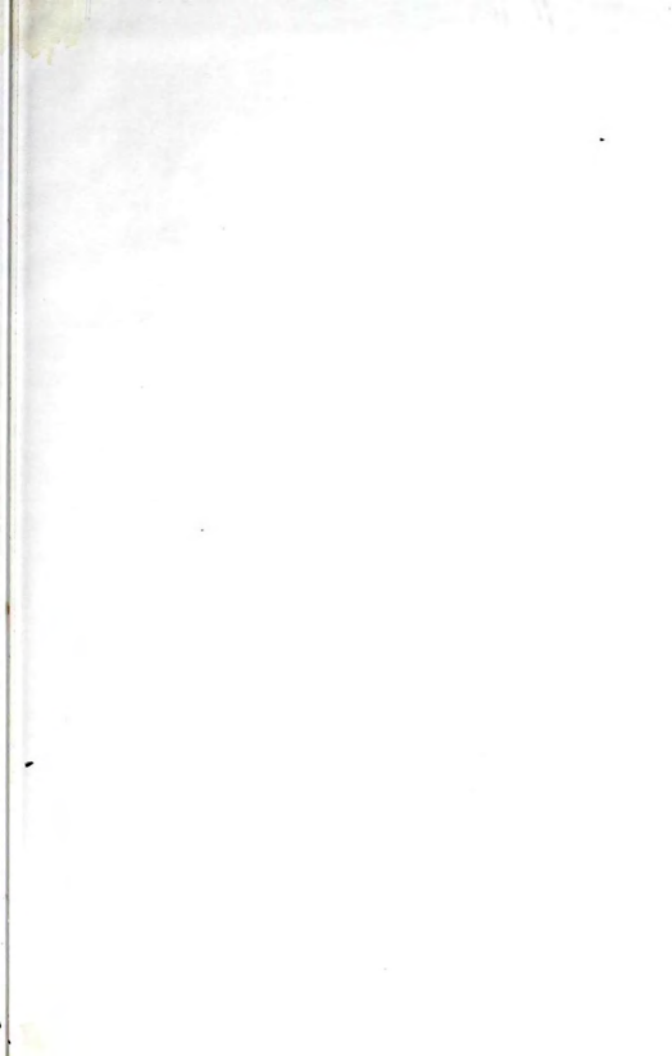
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