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# ENGLISH

9



**КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫН  
МАМЛЕКЕТТИК ГЕРБИ**



**КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫН  
МАМЛЕКЕТТИК ТУУСУ**



**КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫН  
МАМЛЕКЕТТИК ГИМНИ**

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Ак мөңгүлүү аска-тоолор, талаалар,  
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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. З. Юсупова, Н. Ш. Мараш-Оглы, А. Ф. Шакирова

# ENGLISH

## АНГЛИС ТИЛИ

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орто мектептердин 9-класстары  
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## ENVIRONMENT

## § 1. Our ecology

## PHONETICS

1. Pronounce after the teacher and learn.



Alim

Sound [i]



Little, milk, silk, this, English

2. Speak on the following topic.

What words do you know that relate to «environment»?



3. Listen to the text and discuss it.

## ENVIRONMENT IS IN DANGER!

## New words:

**environment** – айлана чөйрө; окружающая среда

**danger** – коркунуч; опасность

**species** – түрдүүлүктөр; разновидности

**insects** – чымын-чиркейлер; насекомые

**to disappear** – жок болуп кетүү; исчезать

**cause** – себеп; причина

**increase** – арттыруу, көбөйтүү; увеличивать

**extinction** – кырылуу, өлүп түгөнүү; вымирание

**to protect** – коргоо, сактоо; защищать

**survive** – жашоо, тирүү калуу; выживать

**endangered** – жоголуунун коркулучу астында тургандар; находящийся под угрозой исчезновения

Every year, more than 50,000 species – animals, plants, fish and insects are lost forever. Thousands of species are endangered and at risk of disappearing. Once they are gone, we cannot get them back.

The human is the greatest cause of endangerment or loss. Human activities increase the speed of extinction of animals, plants, fish and insects. As the human population and its need for more land and more resources increases, they may build houses on the habitat of animals and plants. They cut down trees that support different kind of life. Many animals are becoming endangered or extinct. The African elephant, the gorilla, dolphins, the giant panda and the green sea turtle are all examples of animals whose existence is in danger. Animals become endangered for many reasons. In areas where people cannot support themselves by farming they may be hunted for food (whales), the human may hunt them to protect their livestock (wolves), for sport (lions, tigers) or for the money that some part of animal will bring (elephants). Every year there are fewer elephants.

Moreover, human economic activities like the extraction of oil or coal, factory production or agriculture - all produce pollution that affects plants or animals. This pollution may change the temperature of the water in which animals, fish and plants live, killing them. The pollution may also poison animals or kill the plants they eat to survive.



4. Put questions to the following sentences.

- Every year many animals, plants, fish and insects are lost forever.
- We can not get back the lost animals.
- People cut down trees that support different kind of life.
- Many animals are becoming endangered.
- Every year there are fewer elephants.
- The pollution also poisons animals or kills the plants.
- Pollution is very dangerous for future life.
- We need to protect the Earth from pollution.

5. Show your solution.

- How can we save the flora and fauna?
- Make a poster to show what you can do to help the Earth.
- What questions do you have about taking care of the Earth?

6. Read the paragraph and answer the questions.

Rainforests cover six per cent of the Earth's surface. There are rainforests in many parts of the world but the biggest forests are in South America, Africa and South East Asia. There aren't any rainforests in Europe or North America. About 75% of all the types of animals that we know come from rainforests.

- What percentage of the world's surface has rainforests?
- Where are the biggest rainforests?
- Are there any rainforests in Europe?
- Where do most of the different types of animals come from?

7. Fill in the missing words.

Rainforests cover six per cent of the Earth's ...

There are rainforests in many parts of the ... but the biggest forests are in South America, ... and South East Asia.

There aren't any rainforests in Europe or North ...

About 75% of all the types of ... that we know come from rainforests.

8. Put the words in the right order.

- and of in thousands live the thousands animals rainforests
- are rainforests important for very the us
- ago disappeared long dinosaurs a time

9. Are these sentences true, false or is the information not in the text?

- Rainforests cover more than 10 per cent of the Earth's surface.
- There are large rainforests in Great Britain.
- There are thousands and thousands of different kinds of trees in a rainforest.
- The biggest forests are in South America, Africa and South-East Asia.



Do the exercises: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Reader «The Old Man and the Sea» – Chapters I, II.

## § 2. Life in the future

### PHONETICS

1. Pronounce after the teacher and learn.

Sound [i:]



Teacher



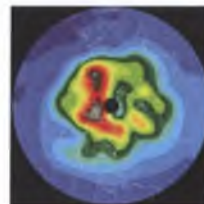
Peter, sheep, meal, deep, sleep

2. Read about some problems with the environment today.

### PLANET EARTH

A.

Around the Earth, there is a special form of oxygen called «ozone» (O<sub>3</sub>). Ozone stops ultraviolet radiation from the sun. CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons) from aerosol sprays and factories have made a hole in the ozone. This means that too much ultraviolet radiation now enters Earth. This is very dangerous.







Many rivers are now dead

**B.**

In big cities, cars and buses have polluted the air. Many people now have very bad health problems. Factories have also polluted the land and the water. As a result, many rivers and lakes are now dead.

3. Pair-work. Complete the chart below.

What has happened?	What is the result now?
The Earth's atmosphere is made up of a delicately balanced blanket of gases. By burning fossil fuels (oil, coal and gas) we are pumping billions of tons of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into our atmosphere.	Temperatures in the western Arctic are increasing at three to five times the global rate, causing glaciers to melt and sea levels to rise.

4. Make predictions.

**LIFE IN THE FUTURE**

OUR FUTURE →

- People will ...
- Our houses will be ...
- We will drink ...
- We will work in ...
- We will communicate by ...
- We will travel by ...
- We will eat ...
- We will live in ...

5. Read and discuss the passage.

Different events can change an ecosystem's balance. The pond is a habitat. The pond and its inhabitants make up an ecosystem. All the inhabitants of the pond make up the pond community. When people or natural disasters change an ecosystem, plants and animals can become endangered.



6. Answer the questions.

- a. What makes up an ecosystem?
- b. Why do we need to protect the Earth from pollution?
- c. What can the effect of pollution be?
- d. What is an ecosystem?
- e. Is it possible to change an ecosystem?
- f. Are people the only ones who disturb the balance of the environment?

7. Fill in the gaps in the passage about Lake Baikal using the words in the box.

oldest    tourists    deepest    lake    plants    taiga

Lake Baikal is the world's \_\_\_\_\_ lake at 1,620 metres. It is also world's \_\_\_\_\_ lake. The lake has 1,500 species of animals and \_\_\_\_\_, 75 per cent of these do not live anywhere else in the world. \_\_\_\_\_ surrounds the lake. 90 per cent of Eastern Siberia's population lives around the \_\_\_\_\_. 500, 000 \_\_\_\_\_ visit the lake each year.

8. Learn and sing the song.

**WHAT HAVE WE DONE?**

Blue sky – now it's black  
 Good rain – we've made it bad  
 Green hills – we build roads  
 Where they go, I don't know



*Chorus 1*

Where will I be? How will I breathe?  
What have we done?  
Where will I be? What will I eat?  
What have we done?

Clean air – I can't breathe now  
Tall trees – we cut them down  
Green hill – we build roads  
Where they go, I don't know

*Chorus 1 repeat*

*Chorus 2*

What can we do? (we must change)  
What can we do?  
What have we done?  
What can we do? (we must change)  
What can we do?  
What have we done?

Let's keep the planet green  
Make the air and water clean  
Our world must be saved  
We can change, it's not too late.

*Chorus 2 repeat*

9. Write about the part of Kyrgyzstan you live in. Describe physical environment, climate and agriculture.



Do the exercises: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.  
Reader «The Old Man and the Sea» – Chapters III, IV.

§ 3. Ways to save the earth

PHONETICS

1. Pronounce after the teacher and learn.

Sound [z]



Please



Rose, she's, cars, doctors, busy

2. Read and discuss about some environmental problems today.

THINK ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT

New words:

**result** – жыйынтык, натыйжа; результат

**plants** – өсүмдүктөр; растения

**carbon dioxide** – көмүр кычкыл газы; углекислый газ

**heat** – жылуулук; теплота

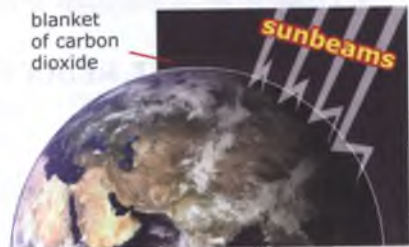
**escape** – чыгуу, кетүү; уходить, выходить, выбираться

**burning** – жанып жаткан, күйгөн; горящий, сгоревший

**oil, coal and wood** – нефть, көмүр, сөңгөк, жыгач (токой); нефть, уголь, древесина (лес)

All over the world, people have cut down millions and millions of trees. As a result, many types of animals and plants are now disappearing.

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the air has increased a lot. This has formed a «blanket» around the Earth. The heat





from the sun cannot escape and so the temperature is rising (the greenhouse effect). This means that the level of the sea is rising and the climate is changing. CO<sub>2</sub> comes from burning oil, coal and wood.



b. Look at the pictures. What can you see? What are the people doing? Why? Tell the class your ideas.

3. The people in Exercise № 1 want to save the Earth. Why? What problems are there now with the environment? Work in a small group and brainstorm your ideas.

Compare your ideas with the rest of the class.



4. Listen to these magazine articles «Think of the future!»

### SAVE IT, REDUCE IT AND RECYCLE IT!

#### New words:

**save** – куткаруу, куткарып калуу; спасать

**reduce** – кыскартуу, кемитүү, азайтуу; понижать, сокращать

- recycle** – кайрадан иштеп чыгаруу; повторно использовать
- change** – өзгөрүү, өзгөртүү; изменение
- doubled** – эки эсе көбөйгөн; удвоенный
- resources** – ресурстар; ресурсы
- rubbish** – шыпырынды, таштанды; мусор
- cardboard** – картон (калың катуу кагаз); картон
- biodegradable** – микроорганизмдер аркылуу бузулуучу (тескери таасир); разлагаемый микроорганизмами
- produce** – иштеп чыгаруу; производить
- consume** – каражаттоо, иштетүү, колдонуу; потреблять; расходовать
- renewable** – кайрадан башталуучу; возобновимый, возобновляемый
- available** – жетиштүү; доступный
- alternative** – тандалмалуу; альтернативный, взаимоисключающий

The Earth is 4,600 million years old. Modern man has lived on the Earth for only 35,000 years but, in that time, we have changed our planet in many ways. Many of the things we have done are good, but many, many more are not good for the Earth.

In the last 40 years, the population of the world has doubled. By the year 2200, it will probably be 10,000 million. This means that we must change the way we use energy and natural resources. We must also look after the environment.

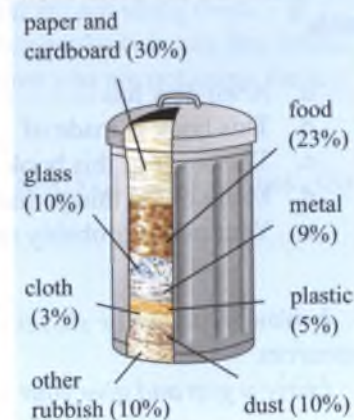
### Some things we must do

#### RECYCLE IT!

Every day we throw away millions of tones of rubbish. A lot of this is paper, cardboard, glass and metal that we can use again. We must find ways to recycle the things we use.

#### REDUCE IT!

A lot of the rubbish that we throw away is not biodegradable. Plastic, metals and chemicals will not disappear for hundreds of years. We also produce







a lot of unnecessary things, such as packaging. All of this pollutes the air, the land and the water. We must avoid using non-biodegradable material. We must also reduce the amount of unnecessary things that we produce and consume.

### SAVE IT!

Many natural resources are not renewable. Coal, gas, oil, metals and minerals, for example, will finish one day. Other resources take a long time to grow, such as trees, or are not always available, such as water. We must find ways to reduce the amount of resources and energy that we use. We also have to find alternative ways to make energy. We can use the sun, the wind, the sea and the heat of the earth.

5. *Group-work. Read the articles in Exercise 3. How many words from the articles can you put in these lists?*

Example: Natural resources

coal  
wind

Things that we make

paper  
packaging

a. *Can you complete each sentence with the name of something that we make?*

- A window has ..... in it.
- This book is made of .....
- The cover of this book is made of .....
- Many of the things that we buy have too much .....
- Your pen is probably made of .....

b. *Now write five or six sentences with the words from the list of natural resources.*

*Leave a gap and give your sentences to your classmate to complete.*

6. *Reading comprehension. Read the articles in Exercise 3 again. Are the following sentences true [T] or false [F]? Correct the sentences that are wrong. True or false?*

- The population of the Earth is now about 10,000 million.
- Paper and cardboard are the biggest part of the rubbish we throw away.
- Plastic is not biodegradable.
- People in the USA use less energy than people in Italy.
- Things that are biodegradable will not disappear for hundreds of years.

*Now write five more true or false sentences for another pupil to do.*

7. *Writing and speaking. Pair-work. Make an interview.*

Imagine that you are on a television programme called «Save the Earth!» Prepare some questions and answers. One of you can be an «expert» and the other can be an «interviewer». Look at your notes from Exercise № 2 and the articles in Exercise № 3 for ideas.

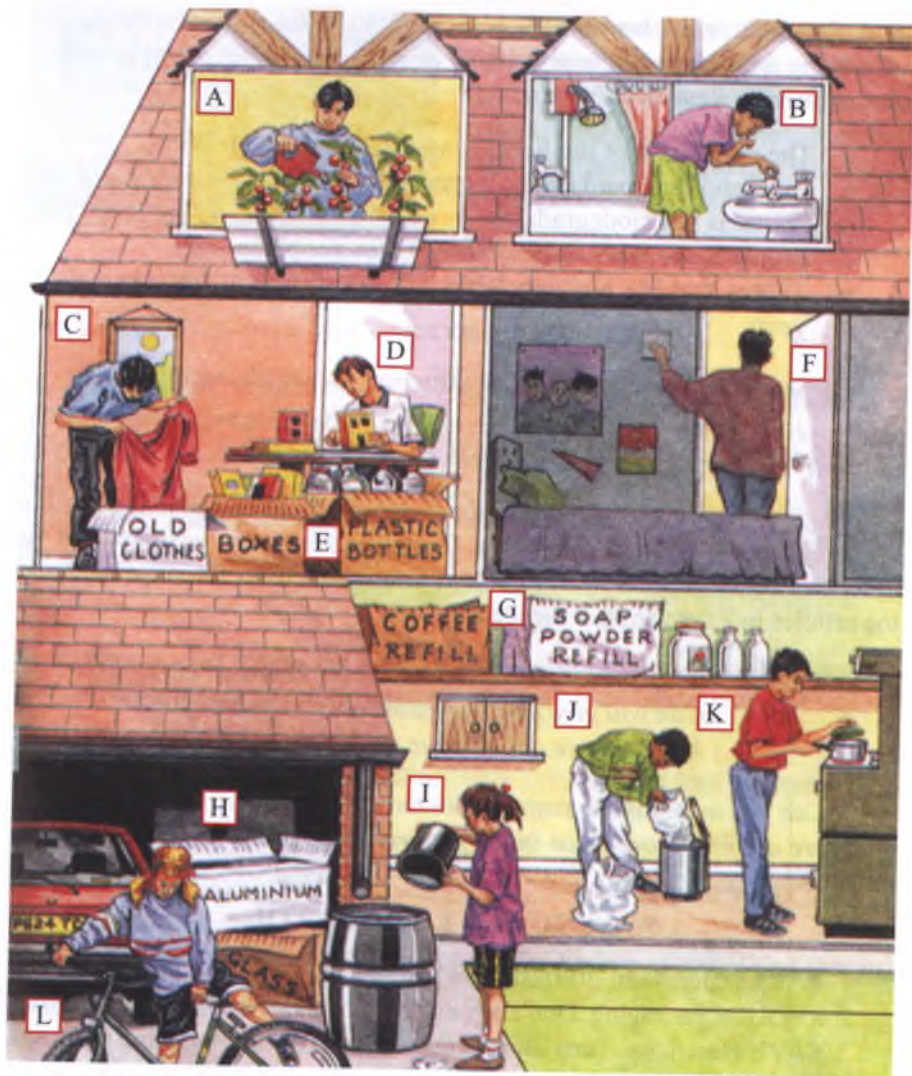
Example: *What problems are there with the environment?  
Can you give us some examples?  
What can we do with our rubbish?*

8. *Can you match these sentences to the correct part of the picture? There are four more ideas in the picture. Write one or two sentences for each one.*

### WAYS TO «SAVE THE EARTH»

- SAVE water. Turn off the taps when you are not using them. – B
- REDUCE packaging. Don't buy disposable bottles or boxes. Buy refills. –
- SAVE electricity. Turn off the lights when you are not using them. –
- RECYCLE plastic bags. –
- RECYCLE boxes and plastic bottles. –
- SAVE energy and natural materials. RECYCLE old clothes. Give them to a friend. –
- RECYCLE bottles and cans. –
- RECYCLE envelopes and boxes. –
- .
- .
- .
- .





9. Complete this sequence. Fact or fantasy?

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF WE DON'T CHANGE OUR LIVES NOW?

If people have to move, our cities will become bigger.

If the temperature rises, the ice at the Poles will melt.

If the sea level rises, a lot of land will disappear.

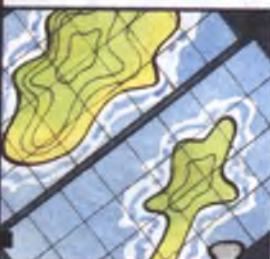
If a lot of land disappears, people will have to move.



If carbon dioxide in the air increases, the temperature will rise a lot.



If the melts, sea level will rise.



Do the exercises: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.  
Reader «The Old Man and the Sea» – Chapters V, VI.

## § 4. How can i help our planet

### PHONETICS

1. Pronounce after the teacher and learn.

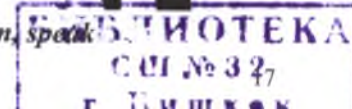
Sound [s]



Police



Yes, stop, sing, Sam, speak





2. Discussion. Describe the pictures.

- Where do people put their rubbish?
- Which are «good» places to put rubbish?
- Which are «bad» places to put rubbish?



3. Complete a spidergram with the class.

### WHAT DO PEOPLE THROW AWAY?



4. Start a «Rubbish Journal» and write down everything you throw away and where you put it.

### A RUBBISH JOURNAL

DAY	RUBBISH	WHERE I PUT IT
Wednesday	bus ticket drinks can chewing gum sweet paper	my pocket street litter bin playground on the bus
Thursday	no rubbish today!	

5. Group-work. Show your journal to the other pupils. Make two lists from your journals.

Things we can recycle  
drinks cans

Things we can't recycle  
chewing gum

How can you recycle some of the things that you throw away? Discuss your ideas with the class.

6. Pair or group-work.

a. Make a poster that gives people ideas about how they can help the environment.

*at home at school at work in the street in the countryside*

b. Discuss what you can write on your poster. You can collect or draw some pictures.

c. Put your posters on the blackboard. Make presentations of them. What do you think are the most urgent ways to help the Earth?





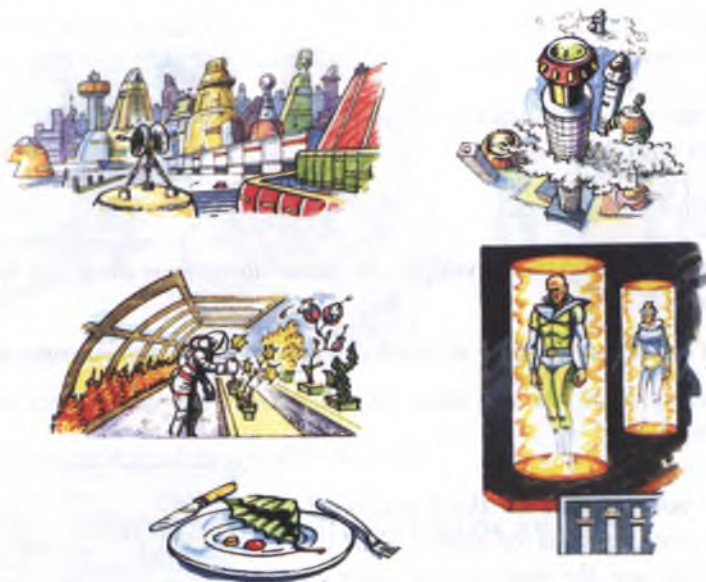
7. Discuss these questions with your class.

- Was it difficult or easy to keep a journal? Why?
- Was it difficult or easy to write a poster in your group? Why?
- How could you do it better next time?
- Would you like to make more posters or start a journal about something else?

8. Read these ideas. Do you agree with them? Match them to the correct pictures.

### OUR LIVES WILL PROBABLY BE VERY DIFFERENT IN 2100.

- Everybody will live in very tall buildings.
- We will travel in different ways.
- Our cities will be much bigger.
- We will eat very different food.
- Plants and crops will be very different.



(From Cambridge English, A. Littlejohn & D. Hicks, pp. 66-78)

9. Write an essay «What can I do to save our planet?»



Do the exercises: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.  
Reader «The Old Man and the Sea» – Chapters VII, VIII.

## UNIT II

### PEOPLE MAKE HISTORY

#### § 1. Learn the future from the past

##### PHONETICS

1. Pronounce after the teacher and learn.

Sound [ð]



Weather



That, brother, mother, their, together.

2. Speak on the following topic.



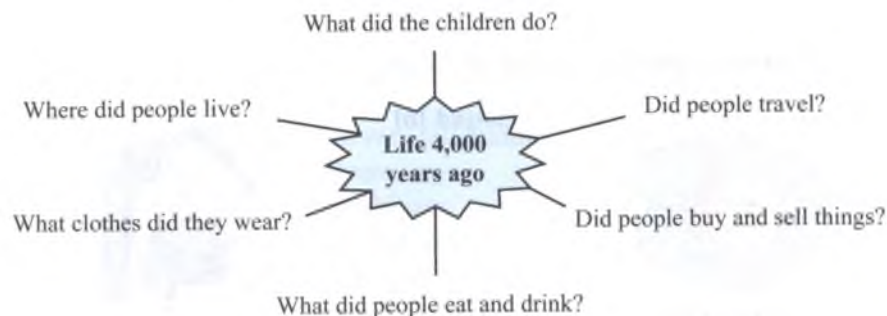
- What historical events do you know?
- What famous people are familiar to you?
- How can we learn future from the past?
- Why do we need to study history?





## Why do we have to study history?

- It has always been taught the past.
- The facts speak for themselves.
- Our past has a way catching up with us.
- A change will do us good.
- We either learn from history or repeat it.
- It takes us back in time.



4. Read the text and check your answers to the questions in Exercise 2.

## LIFE IN A VILLAGE 4,000 YEARS AGO

### New words:

- world** – дүйнө, аалам; мир  
**melt** – ээрүү; таять  
**cave** – үңкүр; пещера  
**cook** – тамак даярдоо; готовить  
**cheese** – сыр (быштак сыяктуу нерсе);  
**stranger** – чет жердик (элдик) адам; чужеземец, чужестранец  
**pot** – кумура, казан; котелок, горшок  
**crop** – түшүм; урожай

Thousands of years ago, there was ice across a lot of the world. When the ice melted and it became warmer, people's lives changed. They began to move from place to place. They didn't live in caves any more. They lived in long houses. They made their houses with small trees and grass.

In those days, the children didn't go to school. They went into the fields and helped with the animals. They had cows, pigs, sheep, goats and dogs, but they didn't have horses, cats or chickens. The women cooked meat and made cheese and butter from milk. They wore wool clothes and leather boots. They didn't have farm machines, but the cows worked with the farmers in the fields.

The people didn't stay in one place. Many people went from village to village. They saw how other people lived. When strangers came to the village they exchanged new ideas. Sometimes they bought things – pots, crops and metal – from each other.

5. Match these questions to the correct answers.

1. What clothes did people wear 4,000 years ago?
2. What did the women cook?
3. Where did they live?
4. Did the children go to school?
5. What did the children do?
6. What things did they buy?
  - a. The women cooked meat and made cheese and butter from milk.
  - b. They wore wool clothes and leather boots.
  - c. In those days, the children didn't go to school.
  - d. They lived in caves and later they moved to houses.
  - e. Sometimes they bought pots, crops and metal from each other.
  - f. They went into the fields and helped with the animals.

6. Pair-work. Look at the pictures from American history and match them with the descriptions.

## THE HISTORY OF THE USA

1886 Dr. Pemberton made one of the most famous drinks in the world «to help the brain».

1776 After a war with Britain, America became an independent country. Americans wrote the Declaration of Independence and designed a new flag – the Stars and Stripes.







**1963** Martin Luther King, the leader of the black Civil Rights movement in the USA, gave his famous speech, «I have a dream ...». He wanted black people and white people to be equal at school and at work in the USA.

**1969** The first people on the moon were three American astronauts: Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin and Ed Collins.

**1861-65** For four years there was a civil war in the USA between the northern and the southern states. The war was about the slaves who worked on the cotton and sugar farms. The south lost the war and the government stopped slavery.

**1620** These are the first people from England who arrived in America. They left England because of religious problems.

7. Read and retell the text.

## HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### New words:

- amazing** – укмуштуу, таң каларлык; изумительный, удивительный  
**event** – окуя; событие  
**scientist** – окумуштуу; ученый  
**appear** – пайда болуу; показываться; появляться  
**voyage** – деңиз саякаты; плавание, морское путешествие  
**discover** – табуу; обнаруживать, раскрывать  
**prove** – далилдөө; доказывать  
**independence** – көз каранды эмес; эгемендүүлүк; независимость, суверенитет  
**declare** – жарыялоо; объявлять

The history of the USA is not long but amazing and full of dramatic events. Scientists believe that the first people appeared on the American continent 25000 years ago.

For some time after its discovery America was called the «New World». Later, however, it was decided to name the «New World» after Amerigo Vespucci. He made three voyages to America and proved that the land discovered by Columbus was not India but the «New Continent».

In 1776 the Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson. Thirteen colonies declared themselves free and independent of England. July 4th is considered to be the birthday of the American nation. After the end of the War of Independence in 1783, sixteen states were formed and they chose George Washington as their first president. At present there are fifty stars on the American flag, symbolising fifty US states.

8. Discuss and answer the following questions.

- When did the first people appear on the American continent?
- Who discovered America?
- How was America called after its discovery?
- What did Amerigo Vespucci prove?
- In 1776 the Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson, wasn't it?
- How many states are there in America?

9. Make up interrogative and negative sentences.

- In the USA daily newspapers are published in 34 different languages.
- Columbus was an Italian sailor.
- The first English colonists came to America in the late 16th century.
- Since 1621 Thanksgiving Day has been a national holiday in the USA.
- Thanksgiving Day is observed on the fourth Thursday of November.
- In 1776 the Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson.



Do the exercises: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Reader «The Old Man and the Sea» – Chapters IX, X.



## § 2. The hand of friendship has no colour

### PHONETICS

1. Pronounce after the teacher and learn.

Sound [θ]



Theater



Tooth, think, three, thunder, mouth.

2. Express your ideas on the following sayings.

- The hand of friendship has no colour.
- «If you can imagine it, you can achieve it. If you can dream it, you can become it» – William Arthur Ward

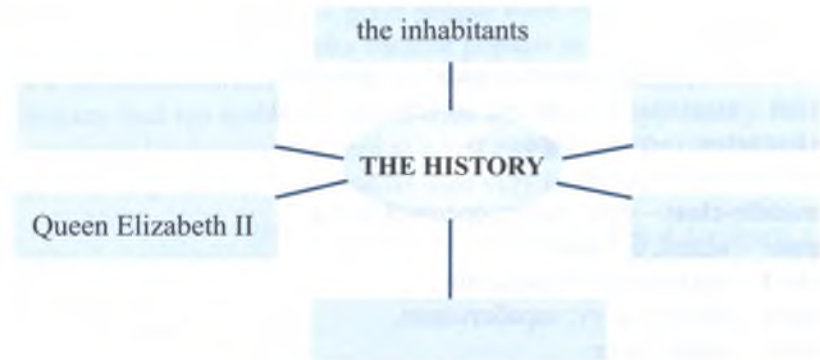
3. Jigsaw Activity. Group-work. Read and retell the text.

- The history of Great Britain dates back to the Stone Age, a period of culture when weapons and tools were made of stone. The inhabitants of the British Isles probably came from the Spanish peninsula. It's hard to anything about these people as not much was found by archaeologists.
- In the sixth century, England accepted Christianity and many monasteries and churches were built, places of learning and education. During the Middle Ages ten different kings ruled England with the help of the barons. Four kings were murdered and three came to the throne by violence. In the 16th century, a terrible plague, the Black Death, killed one-third of the population.
- The 18-19th centuries are known as the Georgian period, because the four kings who ruled the Britain were all named George. During this period Britain became the most important manufacturing country and the most powerful empire in the world. Gradually the British Empire started losing its colonies but remained a highly developed industrial country.

D. At present, it is a Parliamentary monarchy. Queen Elizabeth II is not just the sovereign of the United Kingdom; she is also the Head of the Commonwealth. Although her active role in politics is minimal, she is a symbol of an impartial head of the state.

4. Group-discussion.

- Draw pictures.
- Complete the cluster:



c. Write a cinquain

Example:

History  
Ancient, political  
Ruling, arriving, living  
Learn future from the past  
Olden times

5. Make up questions to the following sentences.

- During the Middle Ages ten different kings ruled England.  
Who ...
- In the sixth century England accepted Christianity.  
When ...
- The 18-19th centuries are known as the Georgian period.  
What ...



- d. At present, it is a Parliamentary monarchy.  
Is ...
- e. Queen Elizabeth II is the Head of the Commonwealth.  
Who ...
- f. The Anglo-Saxons established a number of kingdoms.  
Did ...

6. Listen to the text.

## CHARLES DICKENS

### New words:

- novelist** – роман-жазуучу, писатель-романист
- real** – чыныгы; настоящий, действительный
- character** – мүнөз; характер
- rich** – бай; богатый
- middle-class** – орто класс; средний класс
- poor** – кедей; бедный
- clerk** – кызматкер; служащий
- earn** – иштеп табуу; зарабатывать
- debt** – карыз; долг
- prison** – түрмө; тюрьма
- experience** – тажрыйба, ык; опыт
- description** – сүрөттөө; описание
- abroad** – чек аранын ары жагында; чет өлкөдө; за границей



Charles Dickens is one of the greatest English novelists. He wrote about the real world of Victorian England and many of his characters were not rich, middle-class ladies and gentlemen, but poor and hungry people.

His family lived in London. His father was a clerk in an office. It was a good job, but he always spent more money than he earned and he was often in debt. There were eight children in the family, so life was hard.

Charles went to school and his teachers thought he was very clever. However, suddenly, when he was only eleven, his father went to prison



for his debts and the family went, too. Only Charles did not go to prison. He went to work in a factory, where he washed bottles. He worked ten hours a day and earned six shillings a week. Every night, after work, he walked four miles back to his room. Charles hated it and never forgot the experience. He used it in many novels, especially David Copperfield and Oliver Twist.

When he was sixteen, he started work for a newspaper. He visited law courts and the Houses of Parliament. Soon he was one of the Morning Chronicle's best journalists. He also wrote short stories for magazines. These were funny descriptions of people that he met. Dicken's characters were full of colour and life – good people were very, very good and bad people were horrible. His books became popular in many countries and he spent a lot of time abroad, in America, Italy and Switzerland.

Dickens had ten children, but he didn't have a happy family life. He was successful in his work but not at home and his wife left him. He never stopped writing and traveling and he died very suddenly in 1870.

*(From Headway. Elementary by John & Liz Soars, p. 51)*

### 7. Answer the questions.

- a. How old was Dickens when he died?
- b. How many brothers and sisters did he have?
- c. Was he good at school?
- d. Why did he leave school when he was eleven?
- e. Who was in prison?
- f. What did Charles do in his first job?
- g. What was his next job?
- h. Was he happy at home?
- i. When did he stop writing?

### 8. Make up seven polite expressions.

GOOD YOU SORRY YOUR ME NIGHT  
EXCUSE A GOOD PLEASURE EVENING  
I AM PARDON IT'S THANK I BEG

Example: I am sorry. Excuse me.



9. Write about your past. Use these ideas to help you.

BORN	PARENTS	SCHOOL	FREE TIME	HOBBIES
When? Where?	Who? Work? Live?	Like? Not like?	Sports? Interests?	What? Why? How many?



Do the exercises: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.  
Reader «The Old Man and the Sea» – Chapters XI, XII.

### § 3. Manas's behests

#### PHONETICS

1. Pronounce after the teacher and learn.

Sound [f]



Sofa



Five, telephone, fancy, enough, fan.

2. Express your ideas on the following sayings.

If you want to be trusted – tell the truth.

3. Read and translate the text.

#### KYRGYZSTAN

New words:

**to be located** – жайгашуу; находиться

**to border** – чектеш болуу; граничить

**multinational** – көп улуттуу; многонациональный

**total** – жалпы; общий

**legislature** – закон чыгаруучу; законодательная

**select** – тандоо; выбирать

**serve** – кызмат кылуу, иштөө; служить

**appoint** – белгилөө, дайындоо; назначать

**currency** – валюта, акча; валюта, деньги

**to establish** – негиз салуу, уюштуруу; основывать, устанавливать

**to adopt** – кабыл алуу, алуу; принять

Kyrgyzstan is located in Central Asia. It is bordered on Kazakhstan in the North, China in the East, China and Tajikistan in the South and Uzbekistan in the West.

Kyrgyzstan is completely mountainous.

Kyrgyzstan is multinational republic with over 80 nationalities living and working there side by side. The population of the Republic is about 5 million people. The total population is changing now.

The two largest cities are Bishkek and Osh.

Under Kyrgyzstan's 1993 constitution the President and 75-member legislatures are elected to a five-year term. The President serves as the head of state and appoints the Prime-minister.

Since 1991 on August 31st people have been celebrating the Independence Day in Kyrgyzstan. In 1993 Kyrgyzstan became the first republic in Central Asia introducing its own currency – the Soms.

In January 1994 Kyrgyzstan joined a free-trade zone established by Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.

In 1992 Kyrgyzstan became a member of the United Nations Organization. The state language is Kyrgyz and the official language is Russian. The Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic was adopted on May 5, 1993. The Kyrgyz Republic is considered to be a sovereign, democratic republic.

4. Match the following sentences.

**A**

Kyrgyzstan is

The population of the

The two largest cities

The President serves

In January 1994 Kyrgyzstan

In 1992 Kyrgyzstan became

The state language

**B**

a member of the United Nations Organization.

as the head of state.

Republic is about 5 million people.

joined a free-trade zone.

located in Central Asia.

is Kyrgyz.

are Bishkek and Osh.



5. Group-work. Choose one of seven behests of Manas and create a story.

### MANAS'S BEHESTS:

Unity and Solidarity of the Nation

International Harmony, Friendship and Cooperation

National Honour and Patriotism

Through Hard Labour and Knowledge o Prosperity

Humanism, Generosity and Tolerance

Harmony with Nature

Strengthening and Defence of the Kyrgyz State

6. Listen and make predictions of the text.

### THE MANAS EPOS

#### New words:

- belong** – тиешелүү болуу, таандык болуу; принадлежать  
**evolution** – эволюция  
**improve** – жакшыртуу, түзөө; улучшать  
**treasure** – кымбат баалуу буюмдар; сокровище  
**unique** – уникалдуу, өзгөчө; уникальный, необыкновенный  
**represent** – көрсөтүү; представлять  
**struggle** – күрөш, уруш; битва, борьба, война  
**invader** – басып алуучу; захватчик  
**adviser** – кеңешчи; советник  
**possess** – ээ болуу; владеть, обладать  
**quality** – сапат; качество

Kyrgyz people belong to the oldest people of Central Asia. During its historical evolution, the Kyrgyz people couldn't preserve and improve its written language. Everything the people had learned created for many



centuries was preserved in an oral artistic form. The highest peak of all the treasures of this people is a great epos «Manas». Manas is a unique literary monument of the Kyrgyz people culture.

The epos represents in a poetic form a long history of a political struggle of the Kyrgyz people, its economy.

A central idea of the epos is patriotism, an appeal to uniting the people in the struggle against foreign invaders. A long struggle of the Kyrgyz people for their existence is reflected just in this heroic spirit, a patriotic idea of the epos.

The main hero of the epos is Manas.

Bakai and Kanykei occupy a special place among his close friends Bakai is a close relative of Manas on his father's side, the epos says about

Bakai: «He'll find the road in the darkness and the right solution at a difficult moment».

Kanykei is the wife, the nearest adviser of Manas. Kanykei possesses all the necessary qualities; she is a clever, kind woman. She is the only person in the epos, who is equal to Manas and sometimes even higher.



7. Answer the following questions.

- Did the Kyrgyz people have their own written language?
- What is the highest peak of all the treasures of this people?
- What does the epos represent in a poetic form?
- What is the central idea of the epos?
- Who is the main hero of the epos?
- What place do Bakai and Kanykei occupy in the epos?
- What does the epos say about Bakai?
- Who is Kanykei and what can you say about her.

8. Speak about Kanykei using the following word combinations.

to be a nearest adviser, to possess all the necessary qualities, to occupy a notable place, to be equal, to solve right solution, correctly, to listen Kanykei's opinion, image of an ideal woman.



9. Put the verbs in brackets into the right Tense.

- From the collection of Jusup Mamai, the famous collector of the epos, 110 thousand lines (to be translated) into Chinese.
- Since 1978 among 228 thousand lines of the epos (to be collected) and (to become) the basis for different editions.
- Since 1984 eight volumes of the epos (to have been published).
- The scientific research work concerning epos Manas (to involve) scientists representing five different nations.
- Their aim (to be) to spread the knowledge of Manas and (to revive) the manuscripts which (to have been lost) during the «cultural revolution».



Do the exercises: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Reader «The Old Man and the Sea» – Chapters XIII, XIV.

## § 4. History of russia

### PHONETICS

1. Pronounce after the teacher and learn.

Sound [v]



Samovar



Van, travel, have, Dave, brave.

2. Work with KWL chart.

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

## HISTORY OF RUSSIAN

KNOW	WANT TO KNOW	LEARNT
What do I already know about the topic?	What do I want to know about the topic?	What have I learnt about the topic?

### Reading and Speaking

3. Read and discuss the text.

## HISTORY OF RUSSIA

### New words:

- tribe** – уруу; племя
- migrated** – башка өлкөдөн көчүп келген; эмигрировавшие
- trader** – соодагер; торговец
- power** – күч, дарман; сила, мощность
- succeed** – чоң ийгиликке жетишүү; преуспевать, иметь успех
- borrow** – карызга алуу; занимать
- convenient** – ыңгайлуу, ылайыктуу; удобный, подходящий
- reign** – падышалык кылуу; царствование
- permanent** – туруктуу; постоянный, неизменный
- starvation** – ачкачылык, ачарчылык; голод, голодание

Russia has a very rich history.

Beginning in the 6th century A.D., tribes from Central Europe migrated to the northern forest region of Russia. By the year 862, Viking traders, known as the US, had established their rule in Novgorod. Later, in the tenth century, Kiev became the main centre of trade and political power in the region.

Under the Romanov Dynasty, Russia began to adopt European-style government and culture. Peter I, known as Peter the Great (1672-1725), succeeded in westernising Russia by borrowing many of his reforms from European models. In 1703 he founded the city of St. Petersburg, which also served as a convenient pathway to the West; in 1712 he moved the capital of Russia from Moscow to St. Petersburg.





The reign of Catherine the Great (1762-1796) was also characterised by a period of great cultural and territorial growth. By the end of the 18th century, Russia had become a European power.

Moreover, Russian aristocracy readily adopted European culture, customs and speech. French eventually became the official aristocratic language.

In 1812, Napoleon, hoping to make this change permanent, invaded Russia.

Between 1941-945, millions more Soviets died defending against Nazi invasions or of starvation during Nazi blockades. In all, World War II, or «The Great Patriotic War» as it is called in Russia, resulted in 25 million Soviet deaths. Memories of the war are still strong to this day.

The Constitution of Russia was adopted on December 12, 1993. Since 1991 June 12 is considered to be the Independence Day of Russia.

Nowadays, the capital of Russia is Moscow.

4. Fill in the third column with the information you have learned from the text.

5. Find the antonyms.

ugly	slow	small	beautiful
quick	high	free	little
ow	tall	big	busy

6. To know a country means to know its people. This is the portrait of a famous writer of Russia. Imagine that your foreign guests have asked you about him. Use the information below and tell your guests about this person.

**Alexander Pushkin** was born in 1799. He is the greatest poet and writer.

– born in Moscow in the family belonging to the «cream» of Moscow society;



- received his early education at home;
- at the age of eight composed his first poem;
- published his first poem «Ruslan and Lyudmila» in 1820 and became famous;
- created literary Russian language, wrote a lot of poems;
- died after a duel in 1837;
- buried in Svyatogorsk Monastery near his family estate Mikhailovskoye;
- the best-known work in «Eugene Onegin» (1823-1831).

7. Make up 8-10 questions about Alexander Pushkin and ask your classmates.

8. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the correct form.

- The Russians (to be) a reading nation.
- Moscow (to be) the capital of Russian Federation.
- The longest rivers (to be) the Volga and the Ob.
- Russia (to be) a parliamentary republic.
- The government (to consist of) three branches: legislative, executive and judicial.
- Russia (to border) on many countries such as Mongolia, China in the south-east, Finland and Norway in the north-west and so on.
- Peter I (to move) the capital of Russia from Moscow to St. Petersburg.
- Kiev (to become) the main centre of trade and political power.

9. a. Put up three questions to each sentence.

- Russia is one of the largest countries in the world.
- Russia is washed by 12 seas and 3 oceans.
- The current population of Russia is more than 140 million people.

b. Write an essay «What Russian historical event greatly impressed me!»



Do the exercises: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Reader «The Old Man and the Sea» – Chapters XV, XVI.

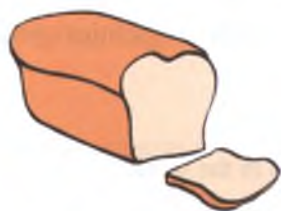


TRADITIONAL HOLIDAYS OF THE WORLD

§ 1. Customs and traditions

PHONETICS

1. Pronounce after the teacher and learn.



Bread

Sound [e]



Friend, desk, when, pen, Ben.

2. Speak on the following topic.



- Traditional holidays you know.
- Holiday you like best of all and why?

3. Read and translate the text.

CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS OF KYRGYZ PEOPLE

New words:

**customs and traditions** – үрп-адаттар; обычаи и традиции  
**from one generation to another** – муундан муунга; из поколения в поколение

**to be a symbol of purity and spirituality** – тазалыктын жана ички дүйнөнүн символу; символ чистоты и внутреннего мира  
**affectionately treated** – сылык мамиле жасоо; нежно обращенный  
**to be connected with** – байланышта болуу; быть связанным с  
**a venerable honoured man** – кадырман адам; многоуважаемый человек

As the proverb says: «Every country has its own customs», the Kyrgyz people have their own customs, traditions, rituals and popular games. The word «ak» in Kyrgyz means not only «white». It means pure and honest, innocent and guiltless, true and right. In older days milk was the charm of the evil eyes and it is still used nowadays when one swears he is as innocent as milk.

Ak Dzhol is one's best wishes of light and happy journey. Ak Bulak is a crystal-clear and cold mountainous streamlet. Ak Sakal is a venerable honored old man of folk wisdom, folk traditions and passing from one generation to another, from father to son. White colour is a symbol of purity and spirituality, lack of vanity, the colour of the father's ak kalpak and mother's elechek.

On the day of the child's birth the eldest man names the newborn, if the newborn is a boy the parents present him a knife and a kamchy. When the boy is three or five the parents celebrate his sunnat toi.

Many traditions are connected with Islam. The Islamic traditions are mainly on the calendar. Our new year begins on the twenty first of March when day and night are equal. This holiday is called «Nooruz». On this day people cook seven kinds of dishes, «Sumalak» and have such holidays as «Orozo ait», which is held after thirty days keeping Orozo and Kurman ait, which is held after 70 days of Orozo ait and on this holiday many people visit the graves of dead relatives.

4. Complete the sentences.

- Every country has its own ...
- The word «ak» means ...
- Ak Dzhol is one's best wishes of...
- When the man dies we ...
- On the twenty first of March we celebrate ...

5. Translate the following sentences.

- «Every country has its own customs»
- «Ak» means pure and honest, innocent and guiltless, true and right.
- Ak sakal is a venerable honored man of folk wisdom, folk traditions, passing from one generation to another, from father to son.



- d. Ak Dzhol is one's best wishes of light and happy journey.
- e. On the day the child's birth the eldest man names the newborn.
- f. People cook seven kinds of dishes and «Sumalak».
- g. Many Islamic traditions are seen mainly on the calendar.
- h. Ak Bulak is a crystal-clear and cold mountainous streamlet.

6. Answer the following questions.

- a. What are the Kyrgyz people's customs?
- b. Why do the Kyrgyz people often use the word «ak»?
- c. What customs are connected with birth, sunnat, wedding and funeral?
- d. When do we celebrate Nooruz?
- e. How many days do people keep Orozo?
- f. What kind of holiday is Orozo Ait?

7. Listen to the text and discuss.

### BRITISH TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS

#### New words:

**custom** – үрп-адат; обычай

**nation** – улут; нация

**to be proud** – сыймыктануу; гордиться

**Christmas** – Рождество

**Easter** – Пасха

Every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. As all the other countries, Great Britain also has its own nature, weather, history, customs and traditions. In Britain traditions play an important part in the life of the people than in the other countries.

Englishmen are proud of their traditions.

Holidays are rich in old traditions and are different in Scotland, Ireland, Wales and England. Christmas is a great English national holiday and in Scotland it is not kept at all.

January 1 – is the New Year's Day, On December 31 people unusually visit their friends. There is a lot of dancing and eating.

March – Mother's Day. On Mother's Day children help their mothers at home and give or send them cards and presents.

April – Easter. On this day children eat chocolate Easter eggs. Sometimes

parents hide them in the house or in the garden and the children look to them, June – Father's Day, On Father's Day children give or send their fathers and grandfathers cards or presents.

October 31 – Halloween, they say ghosts and witches come out on Halloween. Children make lanterns out of pumpkins. Some people have Halloween parties and dress as witches and ghosts,

December 25 – Christmas Day. In the weeks before Christmas people are busy. They make or buy Christmas cards and send them to their friends, grandparents, cousins and relatives. It is one of the most interesting and important holidays.

The traditional Christmas meals are roasted turkey and Christmas pudding.

8. Answer the following questions.

- a. What old tradition did the British people have?
- b. What kind of holiday is Christmas Day?
- c. How do the English people spend this holiday?
- d. What do the people do on December 31?
- e. What do the children do on Mother's day?
- f. What other holidays do the British people have?

9. Pair-work. Ask and answer questions.

#### A. Holidays and Celebrations in the United States

Legal Holidays	Celebration Date (and Calendar Date if different)	Purpose
	January 1	Celebration of the calendar new year
Martin Luther King, Jr. Day		Remembrance of the civil rights leader's birthday
Presidents Day	Third Monday in February (Feb. 12 - Lincoln) (Feb. 22 - Washington)	
	Last Monday in May (May 30)	Remembrance of past wars and a day to visit military and family graves
Independence Day		Birthday of the United States
Labor Day	First Monday in September	
	Second Monday in October (Oct. 12)	Remembrance of Christopher Columbus and his spirit of achievement



Veterans Day		Honouring Americans who fought in wars and a promise to work for peace
Thanksgiving Day	Fourth Thursday in November	
	December 25	Celebration of the birth of Jesus Christ (a religious and secular holiday)

### Other Celebrations

Valentine's Day		Day to show love for family and friends
Easter		Celebration of the reincarnation of Jesus Christ (a religious and secular holiday)
	April 22	Day to show concern for the environment and the earth
	Second Sunday in May	
Father's Day	Third Sunday in June	
Halloween	October 31	

### B. Holidays and Celebrations in the United States

Legal Holidays	Celebration Date (and Calendar Date if different)	Purpose
New Year's Day	January 1	Celebration of the calendar new year
Martin Luther King, Jr. Day	Third Monday in January (Jan. 15)	Remembrance of the civil rights leader's birthday
Presidents Day	Third Monday in February (Feb. 12 - Lincoln) (Feb. 22 - Washington)	Birthday celebration for two famous Presidents
Memorial Day	Last Monday in May (May 30)	Remembrance of past wars and a day to visit military and family graves
Independence Day	July 4	Birthday of the United States
Labor Day	First Monday in September	Celebration of the industrial spirit and the dignity of work
Columbus Day	Second Monday in October (Oct. 12)	Remembrance of Christopher Columbus and his spirit of achievement
Veterans Day	November 11	Honouring Americans who fought in wars and a promise to work for peace
Thanksgiving Day	Fourth Thursday in November	Day to gather family and friends together to feast and give thanks
Christmas Day	December 25	Celebration of the birth of Jesus Christ (this is both a religious and secular holiday)

### Other Celebrations

Valentine's Day	February 14	Day to show love for family and friends
Easter	A Sunday in March or April	Celebration of reincarnation of Jesus Christ (this is both a religious and secular holiday)
Arbor Day Earth Day	April 22	Day to show concern for the environment and the earth
Mother's Day	Second Sunday in May	To honour mothers and other special women
Father's Day	Third Sunday in June	To honour fathers and other special men
Halloween	October 31	The day before All Saints' Day; now a day of fun and games for children (this is both a religious and secular holiday)

(Information on Legal Holidays taken from *About the USA*, p. 9. Elaine Kim, USA, 1989)



Do the exercises: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.  
Reader «The Old Man and the Sea» – Chapters XVII, XVIII.

## § 2. Traditional holidays in kyrgyzstan

### PHONETICS

1. Pronounce after the teacher and learn.

Sound [ə]



Mother



Another, sister, can, letter.

2. Read and translate the text.

### NOORUZ

New words:

**noticeable** – көрүнүктүү, белгилүү; видный, заметный, приметный  
**celebration** – майрамдоо; празднование



**forgive** – кечирүү, кечирип коюу; прощать  
**helpful** – пайдалуу; полезный  
**mind** – акыл-эс; разум, умственные способности

There are noticeable numbers of celebrations in Kyrgyzstan, such as Nooruz, Orozo Ait and Kurman Ait are the most important Muslim holidays. They are celebrated almost by all the people of Central Asia.

Nooruz is the favourite holiday of the Muslim people. Nooruz lasts two weeks. The first day of Nooruz is on the 21st of March. This day is the first day of New Year for Muslim people. During Nooruz people usually stop fighting, forgive each other and open their hearts to kind, pure and good feelings.

This holiday of spring is a family holiday. All the people dress in their best clothes. Almost every family cooks «Nooruz Kodgi», a soup of meat and milk. Parents give gifts to their children, close friends and to each other. Rich people usually give money, clothes and food to poor people. In the evening (especially in the villages) it is a tradition to get a fire going and then to jump over it. Jumping over the fire is seen as helpful to the heart and mind. Nooruz is also a holiday of prayers. In the old days people usually prayed for good crops, good luck, health, peace and happiness. People at this holiday always tell the truth and try to help each other.

### 3. Read and complete the story.

Once there was a boy called Ali. His father was a fisherman and his family was very poor.

One day, when he was going home, he saw an old man lying on the side of the road. The old man was very sick. The boy was very kind and helped the old man go to the hospital.

The old man thanked the boy and asked his name and address.

The boy was ashamed to admit that his father was a poor fisherman, so he told the man: «My name is Mustafa and my father is a teacher».

The old man recovered from his illness and returned home.

Many years later, ... ..

### 4. Complete the story in three different ways.

- with a strange ending
- with a sad ending
- with a happy ending

### 5. Make up questions.

- His father was a fisherman.  
*Was his father a fisherman?*
- He saw an old man lying on the side of the road.
- The old man thanked the boy.
- He was ashamed to admit his father's profession.
- The old man recovered from his illness.
- He left all his money to Mustafa.

### 6. Read and act out the dialogue.



## AT THE PARTY

**Nick:** Then what did everyone do?

**Aigerim:** We went into the dining room and I saw that Alison had painted a big «Happy Birthday» poster and decorated the table. Mother had lit candles on the birthday cake. Then everybody sang «Happy Birthday» to me. After I blew out the candles on the cake, we started to eat it.

**Mr. Brown:** When I came home, there were teenagers everywhere! Some of them were eating cake, some were dancing and others were just talking. Natalie was opening her presents.

**Nick:** What presents did you get, Aigerim?

**Aigerim:** I got a lot of different things. I got a scarf, a skirt, two books and a new hat.

**Nick:** I'm sure the party was great fun!

### 7. Questions for conversation.

## TELL ABOUT YOURSELF

- When is your birthday?
- How old are you?
- Did you have a birthday party last year?
- What presents did you get?
- Whom did you invite to your birthday party?
- You usually celebrate your birthday at home, don't you?
- Have you ever had a surprise birthday party?



- h. When were you last at a birthday party? Did you enjoy it?
- i. What do you usually buy or make for your friends on their birthdays?
- j. Is it easy or difficult to choose a present for your best friend?

8. *Role-play.*



- a. Tell your American friend how you celebrate birth days in your country.
- b. Tell your classmates about your best birthday.

9. *Learn and speak on the proverb.*

Work before pleasure.  
 Аз ойноп, көп иште.  
 Сделай дело, гуляй смело.

Knowledge is power.  
 Билими күчтүү миңди жыгат, билеги күчтүү бирди жыгат.  
 Знание – сила.



Do the exercises: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.  
 Reader «The Old Man and the Sea» – Chapters XIX, XX.

§ 3. Russian holidays

PHONETICS

1. *Pronounce after the teacher and learn.*

Sound [au]



House



South, round, cow, now, how.

2. *Work with KWL chart.*

- a. List things you already know about Russian Holidays in the first column.
- b. List things you want to know about Russian Holidays in the second column.
- c. List things you have learnt about Russian Holidays.

RUSSIAN STATE HOLIDAYS		
KNOW What do I already know about the topic?	WANT TO KNOW What do I want to know about the topic?	LEARNT What have I learnt about the topic?

Reading and Speaking

3. *Pre-reading task. Work in pairs.*

- a. Write down Russian Holidays you know.
- b. Compare Kyrgyz, Russian, English and American Holidays.

4. *Look up the following words in your dictionary, write down the translation and make sentences with them.*

- solemnly (adj.)
- international (adj.)
- solidarity (n.)
- strength (n.)
- defeat (v.)
- independence (n.)

5. *Read and discuss the text.*

RUSSIAN STATE HOLIDAYS

In Russia the Red Calendar Days are the following: the New Year's Day on January 1st, the International Women's Day on March 8th, May Day Holidays on May 1st, Victory Day on May 9th, the Constitution Day on December 12th and the Great October Socialist Revolution on November 7th.



February 23rd is also an important date, it is the Russian Army Day. On June 1st we celebrate the International Children's Day. These are not Red Calendar Days but equally dear to every Russian citizen.

The International Women's Day is solemnly celebrated in Russia.

The first May Day demonstration took place on May 1st, 1886 in Chicago. Since 1889 it is considered to be the day of international solidarity of the working people. The strength of the working people lies in the unity and this leads to victory.

Now May 9th has become a national holiday. On this day in 1945 the fascist Germany was defeated.

The first Constitution was adopted in 1919, the next in 1924. It was followed by two others in 1936 and 1977. The last one was adopted on December 12, 1993.

Russian people celebrate the Independence Day on June 12.

#### 6. Match the names and the dates of the holidays.

- |                |                             |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| a. 1 January   | 1) Russian Independence Day |
| b. 7 January   | 2) Orthodox Christmas       |
| c. April       | 3) Constitution Day         |
| d. 23 February | 4) New Year's Day           |
| e. 8 March     | 5) Victory Day              |
| f. 1 May       | 6) Easter (Paskha)          |
| g. 9 May       | 7) Women's Day              |
| h. 12 June     | 8) Day of Spring and Labour |
| j. 12 December | 9) Country Defendant's Day  |

#### 7. True or False?

- Russian people celebrate the Victory Day on June 12.
- December 12th is the Constitution Day in Russia.
- Russian people celebrate the Independence Day on June 12.
- The first Constitution was adopted in 1929.
- On June 1st people celebrate the International Children's Day
- The first May Day demonstration took place on May 1st, 1886 in Washington.

8. Imagine that a group of teenagers has come to Moscow or your native city to celebrate the New Year's Holiday. You have met them at the airport and took them to the Red Square where the New Year Tree is placed. What will you tell them about the way of celebration of this holiday?

#### 9. Learn and sing this song.

### MOSCOW SUBURB NIGHTS

Music by Soloviov-Sedoy

Not a rustling leaf, not a bird in flight  
In the sleepy grove until dawn,  
How I love these nights, Moscow suburb nights,  
The caress of the waking sun. ] twice

The calm rilling stream seems to ebb and flow  
Like a silver web of moonlight,  
In my heart I hear singing come and go  
On this wonderful summer night. ] twice

Why this downcast look? Does the rising day  
Bring us near the hour when we part?  
It's as hard to keep as to give away  
All that presses upon my heart. ] twice

Dawn is nigh and pale grow the amber lights.  
Let me hope, my dear, that you too  
Will remember these Moscow suburb nights  
And our love that has been so true. ] twice

#### New words:

- a pedestal** – пьедестал  
**a printer** – принтер; печатник  
**suburb** – шаардын айланасындагы; пригородный  
**rustling** – шырылдаган; шуршащий  
**grove** – токойчо; роща  
**caress** – эркелетүү; ласка  
**rilling** – агуучу; струящийся  
**ebb and flow** – кыймылдап, кыймылдабайт; движется и не движется  
**web** – желе, жөргөмүш тору; паутинка  
**downcast** – кайгылуу, капалуу; печальный  
**press** – коркунуч туудуруу, тынчын алуу, басуу; тревожить, давить  
**near** – жакын; близкий



Do the exercises: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9.  
Reader «The Old Man and the Sea» – Chapters XXI, XXII.



## § 4. An unusaul gift

### PHONETICS

1. Pronounce after the teacher and learn.

Sound [u]



Book.



Foot, boots, pull, cook, wood.

2. Read and discuss the text.



A rich woman is thinking about her mother. It's her mother's birthday. She wants to send her mother a nice birthday present. The woman goes to a pet shop. She sees a beautiful bird. The bird can sing and it can speak seven languages. It costs fifty thousand dollars. The woman buys the bird and sends it to her mother. The next day the woman calls her mother on the telephone.

«Mama», asks the woman, «do you like the bird?»

«I'm eating it right now», her mother says. «It's delicious».

3. Fill in the gaps.

A rich woman is thinking about her \_\_\_\_\_. It's her mother's \_\_\_\_\_. She wants to send her mother a nice birthday \_\_\_\_\_. The woman goes to a

\_\_\_\_\_. She sees a beautiful \_\_\_\_\_. The bird can sing and it can \_\_\_\_\_ seven languages. It costs fifty thousand \_\_\_\_\_. The woman buys the bird and sends it \_\_\_\_\_ her mother. The \_\_\_\_\_ day the woman calls her mother on the \_\_\_\_\_.

Mama, asks the woman, \_\_\_\_\_ you like the bird?  
I'm eating it \_\_\_\_\_ now, her mother says. It's delicious.

4. Let's talk and act it.

- Whom is the rich woman thinking about?  
She is thinking about her mother.
- What does she want to send her mother?  
She wants to send her a nice birthday present.
- Where does the woman go?  
She goes to a pet shop.
- What does she see?  
She sees a beautiful bird.
- What can the bird do?  
It can sing and it can speak seven languages.
- How much does the bird cost?  
It costs fifty thousand dollars.

5. Dictation writing

- A rich woman sends her mother a bird.
- The bird can sing.
- The bird can speak seven languages.
- It costs fifty thousand dollars.
- The woman's mother doesn't know the bird is expensive.
- She eats it for dinner.





6. Write the story in our own words. Use the pictures and key words to help you.

- rich, woman, think, mother, want, send, birthday, resent
- go, pet shop, see, beautiful bird
- bird, sing, speak, languages  
cost, fifty thousand dollars.
- buy, bird
- send, bird, mother
- next day, call, telephone, ask, like, bird
- eat now, delicious



7. Write **there is** or **there are** in the blank.

- There are** many people at the ball game.
- \_\_\_\_\_ parents at the game.
- \_\_\_\_\_ a schoolboy on the street.
- \_\_\_\_\_ a cloud in the sky.
- \_\_\_\_\_ coffee in the cup.
- \_\_\_\_\_ ice cream salesmen near the park.

8. Change to questions or statements according to the information given.

- |                                |                                 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Are the girls friendly?     | Yes. The girls are friendly.    |
| 2. Is he sitting on the chair? | Yes. He's sitting on the chair. |
| 3. Are the lessons important?  | _____                           |
| 4. _____?                      | Yes. Ali is a nice boy.         |
| 5. Are you a pupil?            | _____                           |
| 6. _____?                      | Yes. The skirts are long.       |
| 7. Is the soup cold?           | _____                           |

9. Learn the poem.

### NEW YEAR

by O. Moisseenko

New words:

- window-pane** – терезе айнеги; оконное стекло  
**clear** – ачык; ясный  
**with all might** – бүт күчү менен; изо всей силы

December comes, so white and cold,  
 With snow it stops the rain,  
 It comes and draws trees young and old  
 On every window-pane.

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

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



Do the exercises: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.  
 Reader «The Old Man and the Sea» – Chapters XXIII, XXIV.



## LEARN TO READ NEWSPAPERS

## § 1. Types of newspapers

## PHONETICS

1. Pronounce after the teacher and learn.

Sound [n]



Knife



Nineteen, sun, man, under, night.

2. Speak on the following topic.



- What is mass media?
- What is newspaper?
- What Kyrgyz, Russian and foreign newspapers and magazines do you know?
- Do you like to read newspapers and journals?
- What information can we get from newspapers and magazines?
- We can get the news from TV, radio and Internet, can't we?

3. Read and translate the text.

## NEWSPAPER

New words:

**publication** – чыгаруу, басып чыгаруу; издание  
**public opinion** – коомдук ой-пикир; общественное мнение

**current events** – болуп жаткан окуялар; текущие события  
**handwritten** – кол жазма; написанные от руки  
**newsheet** – жаңылык баракчалары; листовка  
**to post** – асып коюу, тагуу; вывешивать  
**carved** – оймо, чийме; резная  
**advantage** – артыкчылык; преимущество  
**to cover** – баяндоо, каптоо; осветить, охватить  
**newscast** – жаңылыктар түрмөгү; обзор новостей  
**preceeding week** – өткөн жума; прошлая неделя

Newspaper is a publication that presents and comments on the news. Newspapers play an important role in shaping public opinion and informing people of current events.

The first newspapers were probably handwritten news-sheets posted in public places. The earliest daily news-sheet was «Acta Diurna» («Daily Events») which started in Rome in 59 B.C. The first printed newspaper was Chinese publication called «Dibao» («Ti-pao») started in A.D. 700's. It was printed from carved wooden blocks. The first regularly published newspaper in Europe was «Avisa Relation» or «Zeitung», started in Germany in 1609.

Newspapers have certain advantages over other mass media - magazines, TV and radio. Newspaper can cover more news and in much detail than TV or radio newscast can do. Magazines focus on major national and international events of the proceeding week. But newspaper focuses on local news as well and provides information and comments faster than magazine can do.

4. Answer the following questions.

- a. What is newspaper?
- b. Do newspapers play an important role in shaping public opinion?
- c. What are the names of the first newspapers?
- d. What are the advantages of newspapers over the other mass media?
- e. What do the newspapers and magazines focus on?

5. Listen and discuss the text.

## TYPES OF NEWSPAPERS

New words:

**daily** – күндөлүк басылма; ежедневное издание  
**weekly** – апталык, жумалык; еженедельник



**circulation** – нуска, тираж  
**issue** – чыгаруу; выпуск  
**weekday** – иш күндөрү; будний день  
**section** – бөлүм; раздел  
**guide to TV programme** – ТВ берүүлөрдүн программасы; программа передач  
**community** – коом; община  
**wedding** – той; свадьба

There are daily newspapers and weekly newspapers. Daily newspapers print world, national and local news. Many dailies are morning papers, others are afternoon papers. Sunday issues of the dailies are usually larger than the week-day ones. They may include special sections on such topics as entertainment, finance and travel or Sunday magazine, a guide to TV programmes, colored comics.

Weekly newspapers serve usually for smaller areas. They are printed in small communities where people know each other and are interested in activities of their friends and neighbours. Weeklies report of weddings, births, deaths and news of local business and politics. Most weeklies do not print world or national news.

Special Interest Newspapers print news concerning particular groups. There are a lot of newspapers publishing articles only about economy, business; labor unions; sports, health and medicine, etc.

6. Complete and act out the dialogue.



P<sub>1</sub>: – Hello! How are you?  
P<sub>2</sub>: – Thanks, I'm fine. And what about you?  
P<sub>1</sub>: – I'm OK. I have read a nice article in the newspaper.  
P<sub>2</sub>: – Where? What is it about?  
P<sub>1</sub>: – It is in weekly newspaper «Balalyk». And the headline of the article is «Culture Shock!». It's worth reading.  
P<sub>2</sub>: –  
P<sub>1</sub>: –

7. Read this passage.

**CULTURE SHOCK!**

**New words:**

**shock** – шок  
**belief** – ишеним, ишенүү; вера, доверие



**attitude** – мамиле; отношение  
**behaviour** – кылык-жорук, жүрүш-туруш; манеры, поведение  
**habit** – адат, өнөкөт; привычка, заведенный порядок  
**sense** – туюм, сезим; чувство; ощущение сознание  
**conscious** – сезимдүү, билген; сознающий, ощущающий  
**strict** – белгилүү, так, дал; определенный, точный  
**similarity** – окшоштук; подобие, похожесть, сходство  
**exciting** – толкундандыруучу, өзүнө тартып ала турган; волнующий, захватывающий  
**insecure** – коопсуз эмес, коркунучтуу; небезопасный, опасный  
**avoid** – четтөө, жасабоого аракет кылуу; избегать, сторониться, уклоняться  
**willing** – чын көңүлү менен, абдан каалап; охотно делающий что-л., добровольный  
**appreciate** – баалоо, түшүнүү; оценивать, понимать  
**sincerity** – ак ниеттик, ак ниеттүүлүк; искренность  
**acceptance** – кабыл алуу; получение, прием, принятие

Each society has its own beliefs, attitudes, customs, behaviours and social habits. These give people a sense of who they are, how they should behave and what they should or should not do. These «rules» reflect the «culture» of a country.

People become conscious of such rules when they meet people from different cultures. For example, in some cultures, being on time can mean turning up several hours late for an appointment, even for a business meeting; in others, 3 p.m. means 3 p.m. Also, the rules about when to eat vary from culture to culture. Many North Americans and Europeans are used to having three mealtimes a day and organize their timetable around them. In some countries, on the other hand, people often do not have strict rules like this – people eat when they want to and every family has its own timetable.

When people visit or live in a country for the first time, they are often surprised at the differences that exist between their own cultures and the culture in the other country. The most common way of comparing two cultures is in terms of their differences – not their similarities. For some people, travelling abroad is an exciting experience; for others though, cultural differences make them feel uncomfortable, frightened, or even insecure. This is known as «culture shock». Here are several things to do in order to avoid culture shock.



## Learning how to adapt to a new culture

1. Avoid quick judgements; try to understand people in another culture from their own point of view.
2. Become more aware of what is going on around you and why.
3. Don't think of your cultural habits as «right» and other people's as «wrong».
4. Be willing to try new things and to have new experiences.
5. Try to appreciate and understand other people's values.
6. Think about your own culture and how it influences your attitudes and actions.
7. Avoid having negative stereotypes about foreigners and their cultures.
8. Show respect, sincerity, interest, acceptance and concern for things that are important to other people.

Understanding and appreciating cultural differences can help people avoid misunderstandings, develop friendships more easily and feel more comfortable when travelling or living abroad.

8. Choose the two pieces of advice from the list above that you think are the most important for avoiding culture shock.
9. Write two differences between your own culture and another one.



Do the exercises: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.  
Reader «The Old Man and the Sea» – Chapters XXV, XXVI.

## § 2. The history of communication

### PHONETICS

1. Pronounce after the teacher and learn.

Sound [h]



Hat



Home, hot, behind, ahead, horse.

2. Some people have called the world we live in today a «global village». Why did they choose the word «village» but not «town» or «city»? Look at some possible explanations. Do you agree or disagree with them? Add your own arguments.

The modern world is more like a village, because distances between countries are less important now.

The world has become a bit like a village: people can easily see and hear about events going on.

The same products can be produced and bought all over the world.

3. Choose and do one of the projects.

According to one study, the ten most popular adjectives used in advertising are:

- a. new
- b. good/better/best
- c. free
- d. fresh
- e. delicious
- f. full
- g. sure
- h. clean
- i. wonderful
- j. special

What are the ten most popular adjectives used in Kyrgyz, Russian advertising? Try to find out. Translate the adjectives into English and present your results. Compare your results with your classmates.

4. Work in groups of three or four. Interview pupils in your class. Ask: «Which is your favourite juice/sportswear?» Present your results on a poster. Use a pie chart.



5. Make up an advertisement of a well-known product without naming it. Present it to the class and let your classmates name the product.



6. Read the text and find answers to the following questions.

- What is communication and why do we need it?
- What are the oldest and the newest means of communication?
- How can modern communication make the world smaller?
- How did people in prehistoric times communicate thoughts, feelings and life experience?
- What changed in the history of mankind with the invention of writing?
- When and where was printing invented?

## THE HISTORY OF COMMUNICATION

### New words:

**communication** – байланыш каражаты, коммуникация; средство общения, связи

**share** – таратуу, тең бөлүү; делить, распространять

**entertainment** – көңүл ачуу, эриккенди жазуу; развлечения

**earthquake** – жер титирөө; землетрясение

**gesture** – шилтөө, жаңдоо; жест; телодвижение

**prehistoric** – тарыхка чейинки; доисторический

**exchanged** – алмаштырылган; обмененный, вымененный

**message** – билдирүү, кат; сообщение, письмо, послание

**violent** – ачууланган, каардуу; яростный сильный, резкий

**invention** – ойлоп чыгарылган нерсе, ойлоп табылган нерсе; изобретение

Communication is sharing information or providing entertainment by speaking, writing, or other methods. People communicate in many ways; they use speech and body language. They also use telephones, fax machines, the internet and letters.

Books are one of the oldest methods of mass communication. Television and the internet are some of the newest. Newspapers and radio are other ways to send information to many people. Modern countries need mass communication so that news of election results, earthquakes or other important events can spread to people in minutes.

Today we rely on fast communication. People say that communication has made the world grow smaller. Satellite television makes worldwide TV broadcasting possible. But this was not always the case.

In prehistoric times people probably communicated by sounds and gestures before they developed actual words.

After language developed, people exchanged news by word of mouth. Runners carried spoken messages over long distances. People used drums, fires and smoke signals to communicate with other people.

Paintings and drawings were the first steps towards a written language. Prehistoric artists used pictures to tell a story, such as the history of a good hunting trip or a violent storm. Gradually people developed a system of small pictures that stood for most common objects and ideas.

The invention of writing meant that people could send messages over long distances without depending on a messenger's memory. Messengers carried letters on foot, on horseback or by ship. Some military leaders used homing pigeons to send messages.

The Romans invented the first newspaper. Scribes made copies of the paper and they were displayed in the streets.

Printing was invented in Europe in the 1400s. It quickly became the most important means of mass communication and the art of hand copying died out.

7. Learn more about modern achievements in communication. Match A and B.

## MODERN ACHIEVEMENTS IN COMMUNICATION

### A.

- 1840 With the electric telegraph ...
- 1866 The first underwater transatlantic cable...
- 1876 Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone
- 1895 Guglielmo Marconi invented the wireless telegraph.
- 1936 The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) transmitted the first pictures.
- 1970s Satellites made it possible to relay TV signals across oceans.
- 1980s Mobile telephones and facsimile, or fax machines were sold.



### B.

- Now it was possible to transmit the human voice over wires.
- ... news travelled with the speed of electricity.
- The age of TV had begun
- ... made it possible to send a message across the Atlantic in minutes.





- e. Satellites could also transmit radio, telephone and other communication.  
 f. Now businesses could work more efficiently.  
 g. We call it radio.

1. b  
 2. d  
 3. a  
 4. g  
 5. c  
 6. e  
 7. f

8. Give three forms of the following verbs.

phone, speak, drink, find, communicate, teach

9. Choose the correct variant.

1. – I don't know how to use this camera.  
 – It's easy. I (will/am going to) show you.
2. – What would you like to drink?  
 – I (will/am going to) have tea, please.
3. – Has George decided what to do?  
 – Oh, yes. He (will/is going to) have a holiday for a few weeks.
4. – Did you post a letter?  
 – Oh, I'm sorry, I forgot. I (will/am going to) do it now.
5. – What shall we have for dinner?  
 – I don't know. Maybe we (will/are going to) have some fried fish with potatoes.
6. – We need some bread for lunch.  
 – Oh, I (will/am going to) go to the shop and get some. Do you want anything else from the shop?  
 – No, thanks.



Do the exercises: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.  
 Reader «The Old Man and the Sea» – Chapters XXVII, XXVIII.

### § 3. Press in the usa and great britain

#### PHONETICS

1. Pronounce after the teacher and learn.



Singer

Sound [ŋ]



Hungry, ring, longer, talking, finger.

2. Read and discuss the texts.

### PRESS IN THE USA

New words:

- total of** – санда; в количестве
- copy** – экземпляр
- to distribute** – таратып берүү; раздавать
- local** – жергиликтүү, жердик; местный
- quality** – сапат; качество

In 1986, a total of 9,144 newspapers (daily, Sunday, weekly) appeared in the USA. There are about 1 700 daily and 7 500 weekly newspapers in the US. The circulation of some weeklies is no more than a few hundred of copies per issue and the circulation of some dailies is over a million of copies.

The major dailies in the US are «Christian Science Monitor», «New York Times», «USA Today», «Wall Street Journal», «Washington Post».

Newspapers are published in 34 different languages. The paper with the largest circulation, «The Wall Street Journal», is a very serious paper.

It is often said that there is no «national press» in the United States as there is in Great Britain, for example. There are no official or government-owned newspapers in the USA. Most daily newspapers are distributed locally, or regionally. People buy one of the big city newspapers in addition to small local ones.

There are also newspapers in the USA which are famous all over the world for their quality.

### PRESS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

New words:

- to be delivered at the door** – үйгө чейин жеткирилүү; доставляться к дверям дома
- thoroughly** – майда-чүйдөсүнө чейин, кылдат, толук; тщательно, подробно
- sensational news** – сенсациялуу жаңылык; сенсационная новость

More daily newspapers are sold in Britain than in most other countries of the world. Britain is one of the few countries where daily newspapers are delivered at the door, before breakfast. There are about 135 daily papers and Sunday papers. A lot of people buy morning paper, an evening paper and, a Sunday paper.



National newspapers have a circulation of 15.8 million copies on weekdays and 17.9 million copies on Sundays. National newspapers are papers which are sold in all parts of Britain.

The newspapers are divided into two main groups: quality papers and popular papers. Quality newspapers are: «The Times», «The Guardian», «The Daily Telegraph», «The Independent», «The Financial Times», «The Observer», «The Sunday Times» and «The Sunday Telegraph». They report national and international news very thoroughly. They also publish articles on many general subjects. The popular papers publish sensational news. The popular papers are «The News of the World», «The Sun», «The Daily Mirror» and others.

3. Answer the following questions.

- How many newspapers are there in the USA?
- What are the major dailies in the United States?
- How many languages are newspapers in the US published in?
- How are newspapers in the USA distributed?
- Newspapers in the USA are famous all over the world for their quality, aren't they?
- How are the newspapers in Britain delivered?
- How many daily and Sunday papers are there in Britain?
- What can you say about national newspapers in Britain?
- Are the newspapers in Britain divided into two groups?
- What newspapers in Britain do you know and what articles do they publish?

4. Put the words in the correct order.

- in the US, 7 500 weekly, about 1 700 daily and, there are, newspapers
- are published, newspapers, languages, in 34 different
- is a very paper, serious, «The Wall Street Journal»
- papers, about 135 daily, and Sunday papers, there are
- the newspapers, into two, are divided, main groups
- publish, papers, the popular, news, sensational

5. Write the degrees of comparison of the following words.

sad, happy, bad, old, many, much, remarkable, polite, good, little, easy, sensational

6. Here are the headlines from three newspaper articles. Use your dictionary to check any words you don't know.

MIRACLE ESCAPE

PILOTLESS JET CRASHES

CHANNEL CHAMPION

7. Read the articles. Which headline goes with which article?

Put the verbs below each article into the correct gap. Put them into the Past Simple.

A. Four-year-old Mark Harris from Bristol \_\_\_\_\_ 60 feet from a bridge into the River Avon. The river carried him towards a waterfall and \_\_\_\_\_ him onto some rocks. Fortunately, three older boys \_\_\_\_\_ Mark. They quickly pulled him out and \_\_\_\_\_ the police.

*fall ring see throw*

B. An American jet pilot \_\_\_\_\_ from Fort Worth, but the jet's engines \_\_\_\_\_ wrong. The pilot ejected, but the plane didn't crash. The engines \_\_\_\_\_ working again. The jet \_\_\_\_\_ for more than one hour over three states. Finally it crashed near Lincoln, Nebraska. It \_\_\_\_\_ some trees a field. Fortunately no one was hurt.

*begin fly hit take off go*

Twelve-year-old Thomas Gregory from London is the youngest person to swim the English Channel. He \_\_\_\_\_ the 31 miles in just 11 hours 55 minutes. He \_\_\_\_\_ hot tomato soup because he \_\_\_\_\_ so cold in the water. Often he \_\_\_\_\_ not see anything and that was the worst thing. He was very pleased when he finally arrived on the beach in France.

*can drink fee swim*



8. Listen and retell the article written by a pupil about her favourite sportsperson.



My favourite sport is tennis. I like playing tennis, watching tennis tournaments and reading about tennis players. I enjoyed reading the autobiography book by Monica Seles «From Fear to Victory». Monica Seles was the youngest number one woman tennis player in the world.

Then she was wounded with a knife by a crazy man and couldn't play for two years. Nevertheless she returned to tennis and became a champion again! I saw her playing at the Kremlin Cup '98 which she didn't win. But I was very happy when she reached the finals of the French Open '98. Monica Seles is my favourite tennis player.

9. Write your own article about your favourite sportsperson.  
The example of article work above and below will help you.

### MICHAEL JORDAN

#### Credits

Won Olympic gold medals, 1984, 1992  
Led Chicago Bulls to NBA title, 1991-1993  
NBA all-star, 1985, 1987-1993, 1996  
NBA scoring leader, 1987-1993, 1996

#### Facts

Country: USA  
Birthplace: Brooklyn, New York  
College: University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill  
Nickname: Air  
Favourite food: hamburgers  
Hobby: golf



*New shoes:* Jordan wears a new pair of shoes for every game. Then he autographs them, auctions them off and gives the money to Chicago area charities

*Movie star:* started in «Space Jam»



Do the exercises: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.  
Reader «The Old Man and the Sea» – Chapters XXIX, XXX.

## § 4 Newspapers of Russia and Kyrgyzstan

### PHONETICS

1. Pronounce after the teacher and learn.

Sound [ɔ:]



Ball



Talk, all, saw, chalk, coffee.

2. Read and discuss the texts.

### KYRGYZ AND RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS

#### New words:

**a reading nation** – окурман улут; читающая нация  
**to subscribe** – жазылуу; подписываться  
**express** – билдирүү, айтуу, көрсөтүү; выражать  
**according** – ылайык, карата; в соответствии с; соответственно  
**to contain** – бар болуу; кармоо; тутуу; содержать  
**home and international affairs** – ички жана эл аралык иштер; внутренние и международные дела  
**for teenagers** – жаш өспүрүмдөр үчүн; газета для подростков

The Kyrgyz and Russian are a reading nation. It is impossible to imagine our life without newspapers. Millions of newspaper appear every day. Many people subscribe to two or more newspapers; others buy newspapers in the shops.

There are national newspapers of Kyrgyzstan and Russia, such as the «Agym», the «Kyrgyz Tuusu», the «Slovo Kyrgyzstana» and the «Kut Bilim» «Izvestiya», the «Komsomolskaya Pravda», the «Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta», the «Nezavisimaya Gazeta».



Most national newspapers express a political opinion and people choose them according to their political beliefs.

Most newspapers contain news, detailed articles on home and international affairs, reviews of books, art and TV shows. Many of them also cover sports events.

There are also local newspapers in every city and town.

One can also find newspapers for teenagers and children, for sports fans and people of different professions and newspapers for women.

There is also a newspaper for people leaning the English language where one learn much about everyday life in Kyrgyzstan, United States of America, Russia, and Great Britain.

### 3. Answer the questions.

- What proves that the Kyrgyz and Russian are a reading nation?
- What national newspapers are there in Kyrgyzstan?
- What national newspapers are there in Russia?
- What do most newspapers contain?
- There are newspapers for teenagers and children, aren't there?
- What other newspapers do you know?
- Do you like to read articles about sport events?

### 4. Learn and speak on the proverb.

In sports and journeys men are known.

### 5. Listen to the text and answer the questions.

## OLYMPIC GAMES

### New words:

**competition** – мелдеш, жарыш; конкурс, состязание

**to include** – кошуу, киргизүү; включать

**committee** – комитет

Olympic Games are the greatest international sports games in the world. They have a long history.

The first Olympic Games took place in Greece in 776 B.C. They were held every four years and there was no war for five days and sports competitions took place. The Olympic Games included events in racing, boxing, jumping, horse racing and wrestling.

The Games were organized for more than 600 years. Then, for 1500 years nothing was heard of them.

In 1896 we again heard about Olympic Games. The International Olympic Committee was set up and began to work in 1896. There were competitions in many kinds of sports: jumping and running, boxing and swimming, athletics, football, basketball and others. They couldn't take place in a country, which was at war and during the two world wars there were no Olympic Games.

Winter Olympic Games first took place in 1924 and now they also take place every four years. At the Winter Olympic Games many countries take part in competitions in skiing, skating, ice hockey and others.

Summer and Winter Games are held separated now. Many people want the Olympic Games to be held in their cities but it depends on the decision of the International Olympic Committee.

- When did the Olympic Games begin?
- Where did they take place?
- What kind of sports did the Olympic Games include?
- Where and when did the first Winter Olympic Games take place?

### 6. Group-work. Imagine you have the chance to plan an Olympic Games in your country.

#### a. Discuss the following questions.

- Where will you hold them?
- What sport will you include?
- Will you change any of the Olympic traditions?

#### b. Design your own Olympic flag and clothes for your country's team. c. Write about the opening ceremony.

### 7. Match the pictures with the names of sports and games in which they are used.



1. a shuttlecock and a rackets



2. a stick and a puck



3. a chessboard and chessmen



4. basketball and ring



5. racket and a ball





6. a club and a ball



7. skates



8. boxing gloves



9. a yacht [jɔ:t]



10. a boat

- a. figure skating
- b. golf
- c. chess
- d. tennis
- e. badminton
- f. rowing
- g. boxing
- h. basketball
- i. ice hockey
- j. sailing

8. Read and act out the dialogues.



A.

- Bekbolot:** Are there many sportsmen in your class?  
**Misha:** Of course, there are. All the boys and girls of our class go in for sport.  
**Bekbolot:** What sports do your friends go in for?  
**Misha:** Some girls like tennis and they are good at it. Some boys are good at gymnastics.  
**Bekbolot:** Where do you have your trainings?  
**Misha:** We train in our school gymnasium.  
**Bekbolot:** Who is the best swimmer in your class?  
**Misha:** Venera is. Nobody in our class can cover the distance quicker than she.

B.

- Sagyn:** Hello, Nick! Where are you going?  
**Grisha:** I am going to the gymnasium. At 4 p.m. sharp I'll have a training.

- Sagyn:** And who is your coach?  
**Grisha:** Smirnov Boris Alexandrovich. Do you know him?  
**Sagyn:** Of course, I do. Last year he was the champion of our town. He is a very good sportsman.

9. Work in groups of four.

Think of a recent news story – something that happened in your town, your country or the world. Write down the story and give some wrong information. When you have finished, read out your story. The rest of the class will correct you!



Do the exercises: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.  
 Reader «The Old Man and the Sea» – Chapters XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII.



# SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

## PART II REFERENCE GRAMMAR

### 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	broken	сындыруу	ломать(ся)
bring	brought	brought	алып келүү	приносить
build	built	built	куруу	строить
burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned	өртгөнүү, өрттөө, күйгүзүү	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	стоит
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, кушать
fall	fell	fallen	жыгылуу	падать

feed	fed	fed	баруу	кормить
feel	felt	felt	сезүү	чувствовать
find	found	found	табуу	находить
fly	flew	flown	учуу	летать
forgive	forgave	forgiven	кечирүү	прощать
get	got	got (gotten)	алуу	получать
give	gave	given	берүү	давать
go	went	gone	баруу	идти
grow	grew	grown	өстүрүү	расти
have	had	had	бар	иметь
hear	heard	heard	угуу	слышать
hit	hit	hit	уруу, согуу	поражать, попадать
hold	held	held	кармап туруу, кармоо	держат
hurt	hurt	hurt	оорутуу, көңүл калтыруу	причинить боль
keep	kept	kept	сактоо	хранить
know	knew	known	билүү	знать
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned	үйрөнүү	учить
leave	left	left	калтырып кетүү, бүтүрүү	оставлять, покидать
let	let	let	уруксат берүү	позволять
lose	lost	lost	жогогуу	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	read	read	окуу	читать
ride	rode	ridden	атка минүү	ездить верхом
ring	rang	rung	шыңгыроо, конгуроо чалуу	звонить
run	ran	run	чуркоо	бежать



say	said	said	айтуу	сказать
see	saw	seen	көрүү	видеть
sell	sold	sold	сатуу	продавать
send	sent	sent	жиберүү	посылать
shine	shone	shone	жаркыроо, күндүн ачык тийиши	сиять, светить
sing	sang	sung	ырдоо	петь
sink	sank	sunk	чөгүү	тонуть
shake	shook	shaken	титироо, кол алышуу	трясти, встряхивать
sit	sat	sat	отуруу	сидеть
sleep	slept	slept	уктоо	спать
speak	spoke	spoken	сүйлөө	говорить
spell	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled	тамгалап айтуу	произносить по буквам
steal	stole	stolen	уурдоо	воровать
stick	stuck	stuck	жабыштыруу	втыкать, при- леивать (-ся)
swim	swam	swum	сүзүү	плавать
take	took	taken	алуу	брать
teach	taught	taught	окутуу	обучать, учить
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
speed	sped	sped	тездетүү, шашылуу	спешить
sow	sowed	sown	себүү	сеять

smell	smelt	smelt	жыттануу жыттоо	пахнуть, нюхать
spend	spent	spent	өткөрүү	проводить
spill	spilt	spilt	төгүп алуу, чачылуу	проливать, рассыпать
spin	span	spun	жип ийрүү	прясть
spoil	spoilt	spoiled	бузуу	портиться
spread	spread	spread	жайылтуу	распространять
stand	stood	stood	отуруп туруу	стоять
sting	stung	stung	чагуу	жалить
strike	stroke	stroken	бунт чыгаруу	бастовать
strike	struck	stricken	уруу	ударять
strive	strove	striven	умтулуу	стараться, бороться
hang	hung	hung	илүү	вешать, висеть
hide	hid	hidden	жашынуу	прятать(ся), скрывать (ся)
lay	laid	laid	коюу	класть, положить
lie	lay	lain	жатуу	лежать
rise	rose	risen	көтөрүлүү	подниматься
tear	tore	torn	жыртуу	рвать(ся)



## PHONETICS

### I. Vowels and diphthongs

- [i:] sea, tea
- [ɪ] sit, system
- [e] ten, met
- [æ] hat, sat
- [a:] arm, park
- [ɒ] not, want
- [ɔ:] fork, saw
- [ʊ] book, put
- [u:] too
- [ʌ] cup
- [ə:] girl, term, fur
- [ə] ago, a book
- [eɪ] name, Spain, day
- [oʊ] home, boat
- [aɪ] five, fly
- [aʊ] now, how
- [ɔɪ] boy, join
- [ɪə] near, here
- [eə] hair, there
- [juə] pure, during

### II. Four main ways of reading vowels.

a [eɪ]	[eɪ] name	[æ] map	[a:] park	[eə] care
o [oʊ]	[oʊ] note	[ɒ] not	[ɔ:] fork	[ɔ:] more
e [i:]	[i:] be	[e] bell	[ə:] term	[ɪə] here
i [aɪ]	[aɪ] fine	[ɪ] sit	[ə:] first	[aɪə] fire
y [waɪ]	[aɪ] my	[ɪ] myth	[ə:] byrd	[aɪə] tyre
u [ju:]	[ju:] tune	[ʌ] cup	[ə:] turn	[juə] during

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

### I. Consonants

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



## The Article – Артикль

The Indefinite Article (Белгисиз артикль, неопределенный артикль) – **a, an**

The Definite Article (Белгилүү артикль, определенный артикль) – **the**

The Indefinite Article		The Definite Article	
a pen	pens	the pen	the pens
a mirror	mirrors	the mirror	the mirrors
an actor	actors	the actor	the actors
an address	addresses	the address	the addresses

In English the Indefinite Article is not used in the plural form.

Англис тилинде көптүк санда белгисиз артикль **a** колдонулбайт.

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

## Number – Сан – Число

Singular – Жекелик сан - Ед. число		Plural – Көптүк сан - Мн. число	
a driver	айдоочу, водитель	drivers	айдоочулар, водители
a hero	баатыр, герой	heroes	герои
a continent	континент	continents	континенттер, континенты

Singular – Жекелик сан - Ед. число		Plural – Көптүк сан - Мн. число	
a class	класс	classes	класстар, классы
a wife	аялы, жена	wives	аялдары, жены
a wolf	карышкыр, волк	wolves	карышкыр, волки

Singular – Жекелик сан - Ед. число		Plural – Көптүк сан - Мн. число	
child	бут, нога	heroes	балдар, дети
foot	бут, нога	continents	буттар, ноги
goose	каз, гусь	geese	каздар, гуси
man	эркек, мужчина	men	эркектер, мужчины
ox	бука, бык	oxen	букалар, быки
tooth	тиш, зуб	teeth	тиштер, зубы
woman	аял, женщина	women	аялдар, женщины
mouse	чычкан, мышь	mice	чычкандар, мыши
sheep	кой, овца	sheep	койлор, овцы
swine	чочко, свинья	swine	чочколор, свиньи
deer	кийик, олень	deer	кийиктер, олени
fish	балык, рыба	fish	балыктар, рыбы
headquarters	штаб	headquarters	штабдар, штабы

## Personal pronouns – Жактама ат атоочтор – Личные местоимения

	Singular	
	Nominative Case	Objective Case
1st person	I – мен – я	me – мени, мага - мне
2nd person	you – сен – ты	you – сени, сага - тебе
3rd person	he, she, it – ал – он, она, оно	him, her, it – аны, ага – ему, ей
	Singular	Plural
1st person	we – биз - мы	us – бизди, бизге - нам
2nd person	you – силер, сиздер - вы	you – силерди, силерге - вам
3rd person	they – алар - они	them – аларды, аларга – им



**Possessive Pronouns – Таандык ат атоочтор –  
Притяжательные местоимения**

	Singular	
	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
1st person	my – меники – мой, моя, мое	mine – меники – мой, моя, мое
2nd person	your – сеники – твой, твоя, твоё	yours – сеники – твой, твоя, твоё
3rd person	his – аныкы – его her – аныкы – её its – аныкы – его, её	his – аныкы – его her – аныкы – её its – аныкы – его, её
	Singular	Plural
1st person	our – биздики – наш	ours – биздики – наш
2nd person	your – силердики – ваш	yours – силердики – ваш
3rd person	their – алардыкы – их	theirs – алардыкы – их

**Reflexive Pronouns – Өздүк ат атоочтор – Возвратные местоимения**

Person Жагы Лицо	Singular Жекелик сан Единственное число	Plural Көптүк сан Множественное число
1	myself – өзүм – (я) себя, сам (-а) yourself – өзүң – (ты) себя, сам (-а)	ourselves – өзүбүз – (мы) сами
2	himself – өзү – (он) себя, сам herself – өзү – (она) себя, сама	yourselves – өзүңөр – (вы) сами
3	itself – өзү – (оно) себя, само	themselves – өздөрү – (они) сами

**Verbs' tense forms – Этиштин чак формалары –  
Временные формы глаголов**

The Present Indefinite Tense – Белгисиз учур чак – Настоящее неопределенное время

The Past Indefinite Tense – Белгисиз өткөн чак – Прошедшее неопределенное время

The Future Indefinite Tense – Белгисиз келер чак – Будущее неопределенное время

The Present Continuous Tense – Узак учур чак – Настоящее продолженное время

The Past Continuous Tense – Узак өткөн чак – Прошедшее продолженное время

The Future Continuous Tense – Узак келер чак – Будущее продолженное время

The Present Perfect Tense – Учурга чейинки бүткөн чак – Настоящее совершенное время

The Past Perfect Tense – Өткөн учурга чейинки бүткөн чак – Прошедшее совершенное время

The Future Perfect Tense – Келер убакытка чейинки бүткөн чак – Будущее совершенное время

Future in the Past – Өткөн чактагы келер чак – Будущее в прошедшем

Future Perfect in the Past – Өткөн чактагы келер убакытка чейинки бүткөн чак – Будущее совершенное время в прошедшем

Active Voice – Жай мамиле – Активный залог

Passive Voice – Туюк мамиле – Страдательный залог

Infinitive Form	Active Voice		Passive Voice	
	Non Continuous	Continuous	Non Continuous	Continuous
Present Infinitive	to read	to be reading	to be read	to be being read
Perfect Infinitive	to have read	to have been reading	to have been read	to have been reading

**Participles – Атоочтуктар – Причастия**

Participle I – Учур чактагы атоочтук – Причастие I

Participle II – Өткөн чактагы атоочтук – Причастие II

Participles	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Participle I	reading	being read
Participle II	-	read
Perfect Participle	having read	having been read

**Tense Patterns (Active Voice)**

	Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
Present	I (you, we, they) + V <sub>1</sub> He (she, it) + V <sub>1</sub> +s (-es)	Do I (you, we, they) + V <sub>1</sub> Does he (she, it) + V <sub>1</sub>	I (you, we, they) do not + V <sub>1</sub> He (she, it) does not + V <sub>1</sub>
	He lives in Bishkek.	Does he live in Bishkek?	He does not live in Bishkek.



Past	I (he, she, it, we, you, they) + V <sub>1</sub> + ed	Did I (he, she, it, we, you, they) + 1 <sup>st</sup> form	I (he, she, it, we, you, they) did not + V <sub>1</sub>
	<b>He came at 5 o'clock.</b>	<b>Did he come at 5 o'clock?</b>	<b>He did not come at 5 o'clock.</b>
Future	I (we) shall + 1 <sup>st</sup> form He (she, it, you, they) will + V <sub>1</sub>	Shall I (we) + V <sub>1</sub> Will he (she, it, we, you, they) + V <sub>1</sub>	I (we) shall not + V <sub>1</sub> He (she, it, you, they) will not + V <sub>1</sub>
	<b>I shall write.</b>	<b>Shall I write?</b>	<b>I shall not write.</b>
Present Perfect	I (you, we, they) have + Participle II He (she, it) has + Participle II	Have I (you, we, they) + Participle II Has he (she, it) + Participle II	I (you, we, they) have not + Participle II He (she, it) has not + Participle II
	<b>Asan has read the book.</b>	<b>Has Asan read the book?</b>	<b>Asan has not read the book.</b>
Present continuous	I am (you, we, they – are) + Participle I He (she, it) is + Participle I	Am I (Are you, we, they) + Participle I Is he (she, it) + Participle I	I am not (you, we, they – are not) + Participle I He (she, it) is not + Participle I
	<b>She is singing a song.</b>	<b>Is she singing a song?</b>	<b>She is not singing a song.</b>
Past Perfect	I (he, she, it, we, you, they) had + Participle II	Had I (he, she, it, we, you, they) + Participle II	I (he, she, it, we, you, they) had not + Participle II
	<b>I had worked.</b>	<b>Had I worked?</b>	<b>I had not worked.</b>
Past continuous	I was (you, we, they – were) + Participle I He (she, it) was + Participle I	Was I (Were you, we, they) + Participle I Was he (she, it) + Participle I	I was not (you, we, they – were not) + Participle I He (she, it) was not + Participle I
	<b>They were sleeping.</b>	<b>Were they sleeping?</b>	<b>They were not sleeping.</b>
Future Perfect	I (we) shall have + Participle II He (she, it, you, they) will have + Participle II	Shall I (we) have + Participle II Will he (she, it, you, they) have + Participle II	I (we) shall have not + Participle II He (she, it, you, they) will not have + Participle II
	<b>You will have worked.</b>	<b>Will you have worked?</b>	<b>You will not have worked.</b>
Future in the Past	I (we) should + Infinitive he (she, it, we, you, they) would + Infinitive	Should I (we) + Infinitive Would he (she, it, we, you, they) + Infinitive	I (we) should not + Infinitive he (she, it, we, you, they) would not + Infinitive

	<b>They would go on an excursion.</b>	<b>Would they go on an excursion?</b>	<b>They would not go on an excursion.</b>
Future Perfect in the Past	I (we) should have + Participle II he (she, it, we, you, they) would have + Participle II	Should I (we) Have + Participle II Would he (she, it, we, you, they) have + Participle II	I (we) should not have + Participle II he (she, it, we, you, they) would not have + Participle II
	<b>He would have worked.</b>	<b>Would he have worked?</b>	<b>He would not have worked.</b>
Future Continuous Tense	I (we) shall be + Participle I He (she, it, we, you, they) will be + Participle I	Shall I (we) be + Participle I Will he (she, it, we, you, they) be + Participle I	I (we) shall not be + Participle I He (she, it, we, you, they) will not be + Participle I
	<b>You will be playing.</b>	<b>Will you be playing?</b>	<b>You will not be playing</b>

#### Cardinal numeral – Эсептик сан – Количественные числительные

1-12	13-19 (-teen)	20-90 (-ty)	100 - ...
1 one	13 thirteen	20 twenty	100 a (one) hundred
2 two	14 fourteen	22 twenty-two	101 a (one) hundred and one
3 three	15 fifteen	30 thirty	125 one hundred and twenty five
4 four	16 sixteen	40 forty	200 two hundred
5 five	17 seventeen	50 fifty	300 three hundred и т. д.
6 six	18 eighteen	60 sixty	1.000 a (one) thousand
7 seven	19 nineteen	70 seventy	1.005 one thousand and five
8 eight		80 eighty	1.235 one thousand two hundred and thirty-five
9 nine		90 ninety	2.000 two thousand
10 ten			5.345 five thousand three hundred and forty-five и т.д.
11 eleven			100.000 a (one) hundred thousand
12 twelve			1.000.000 a (one) million
			1.000.000.000 a (one) milliard – in England; a (one) billion – in the USA



### Ordinal Numeral – Иреттик сан – Порядковые числительные

1st - (the) <b>first</b>	11th - (the) <b>eleventh</b>	21st - (the) <b>twenty th</b>
2nd - (the) <b>second</b>	12th - (the) <b>twelfth</b>	30th - (the) <b>thirtieth</b>
3d - (the) <b>third</b>	13th - (the) <b>thirteenth</b>	40th - (the) <b>fortieth</b>
4th - (the) <b>fourth</b>	14th - (the) <b>fourteenth</b>	50th - (the) <b>fiftieth</b>
5th - (the) <b>fifth</b>	15th - (the) <b>fifteenth</b>	60th - (the) <b>sixtieth</b>
6th - (the) <b>sixth</b>	16th - (the) <b>sixteenth</b>	70th - (the) <b>seventieth</b>
7th - (the) <b>seventh</b>	17th - (the) <b>seventeenth</b>	80th - (the) <b>eightieth</b>
8th - (the) <b>eighth</b>	18th - (the) <b>eighteenth</b>	90th - (the) <b>ninetieth</b>
9th - (the) <b>ninth</b>	19th - (the) <b>nineteenth</b>	100th - (the) <b>hundredth...</b>
10th - (the) <b>tenth</b>	20th - (the) <b>twentieth</b>	

### Conjunctions – Байламталар – Союзы

and	or
nor	but
since	for
if	that
when	while
although	before
until	unless
after	
as soon as	as well as
so that	provided
both... and	not only...but
either... or	neither...nor

There are five chairs **and** a table in the room. – Бөлмөдө беш стул жана стол турат. – В комнате находятся пять стульев и стол.

He knows **neither** English **nor** French. – Ал англисче да французча да билбейт. – Он не знает **ни** английского, **ни** французского.

He was still asleep **when** the snow began to fall. – Кар жаай баштаганда ал али уктап жаткан. – Он все еще спал, **когда** пошел снег.

### Prepositions – Предлогдор – Предлоги

*of, for, off, in, at, on, by, to, with; befor, after, from, below, beneath, across, between, into, upon, onto, without, through out, within, about*

He went to the cinema. – Ал киного кетти. – Он пошел в кино.  
Asan works at a plant. – Асан заводдо иштейт. – Асан работает на заводе.

This is a story about a little boy. – Бул аңгеме бир кичине бала жөнүндө.  
Это рассказ о маленьком мальчике.

They spent the evening by the fire. – Алар кечти оттун жанында өткөрүштү. – Они провели вечер у костра.

### Interjections – Сырдык сөздөр – Междометия

oh	ah	aha
well	alas	hey
for shame	wow	auch

**For shame!** – Уят! – Стыд!

**Well done!** – Азамат! – Молодец!

**Well, perhaps you are right.** – Ии, сеники да туура болуш керек. – Ну, возможно ты прав.

**Oh! What a pleasure!** – Ой! Кандай сонун! – Ой! Какая прелесть!

### Shortened forms – Кыскартылган формалары – Сокращенные формы

is not = isn't	does not = doesn't	might not = mightn't
are not = aren't	shall not = shan't	must not = mustn't
have not = haven't	will not = won't	ought not = oughtn't
has not = hasn't	should not = shouldn't	need not = needn't
was not = wasn't	would not = wouldn't	dare not = daren't
were not = weren't	cannot = can't	used not = usedn't
had not = hadn't	could not = couldn't	
do not = don't	may not = mayn't	



**EVERYDAY WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS**  
**ПОВСЕДНЕВНЫЕ СЛОВА И ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ**

ADDRESSING PEOPLE	КАЙРЫЛУУ	ОБРАЩЕНИЕ
Comrade...	Жолдош...	Товарищ...
Mr....	Мырза...	Господин...
Mrs. ... (Miss...)	Айым...	Госпожа...
Sir	Мырза – Жигит.	Сэр
Ladies and gentlemen!	Ардактуу мырзалар жана айымдар	Уважаемые дамы и господа!
Comrades!	Ардактуу жолдоштор!	Уважаемые товарищи!
Dear friend!	Кымбаттуу досум!	Дорогой друг!
Honoured colleagues!	Урматтуу коллегалар!	Коллеги!
GREETINGS FAREWELLS	САЛАМДАШУУ КОШТОШУУ	ПРИВЕТСТВИЕ ПРОЩАНИЕ
Hello! How do you do!	Саламатсызбы, Амансызбы?	Здравствуйте!
Good morning	Кутмандуу таңыңыз менен!	Доброе утро!
Good afternoon	Кутмандуу күнүңүз менен!	Добрый день!
Good evening	Кутмандуу кечиниз менен!	Добрый вечер!
How are you?	Жашоонуз кандай?	Как вы поживаете?
Fine, thank you	Рахмат, жакшы	Спасибо, хорошо
And you?	Өзүңүз кандайсыз?	А вы?
I am fine too, thank you	Мен дагы, жакшы.	Тоже хорошо, спасибо
Not bad	Жаман эмес	Неплохо
So-so	Анча эмес	Так себе
Glad to meet you (Glad to see you)	Сизди көргөнүмө кубанычтамын	Рад вас видеть (снова)
Excuse me, I must be going	Кечиресиз, жөнөшүм керек эле	Извините, я должен идти
Good-bye!	Кайыр, кош!	До свидания!
Until we meet again!	Жолугууга чейин!	До скорой встречи!
Good luck!	Жакшы калыңыз!	Всего доброго!
Bon voyage!	Жолуңуз шыдыр болсун!	Счастливого пути!

Say hello to...	... салам айта барыңыз	Передайте привет...
Mr. (Mrs.) ...	Мырзага (айымга)	г-ну (г-же)...
Miss...	Кайрылуу (кыздарга)	мисс...
THANKS	АЛКЫШ	БЛАГОДАРНОСТЬ
Thank you	Ырахмат	Спасибо
You're welcome	Өтүнүч	Пожалуйста
Thank you very much	Ыраазылык сизге	Благодарю вас
Thanks so much	Сизге чоң рахмат	Огромное вам спасибо
I am very ... to you	Мен абдан ...	Я вам очень...
grateful	ыраазымын	благодарен (-на)
much obliged		признателен (-льна)
You are very kind	Сиз абдан боорукерсиз	Вы очень добры
Thank you for...	... ырахмат	Спасибо за...
the invitation	чакырганыңыз үчүн	приглашение
your help	жардам бергендигиңиз үчүн	помощь
congratulating me (the good wishes)	мени куттуктагандыгыңыз үчүн	поздравления
the advice	кенешиниз үчүн	совет
your attention	көңүл бурганыңыз үчүн	внимание
Thank you for...	... ырахмат	Благодарю за...
your hospitality	меймандостугуңуз үчүн	гостеприимство
the warm reception	жылуу кабыл алганыңызга	теплый (радушный) прием
the help	кызматыңызга	услугу
Don't mention it	Ыраазычылыктын кереги жок	Не стоит благодарности
REQUESTS	ӨТҮНҮЧ	ПРОСЬБА
May I?	Мүмкүнбү?	Можно?
May I come in?	Кирүүгө мүмкүнбү?	Разрешите войти?
Could you help me, please?	Мага жардам бере аласызбы?	Не могли бы вы мне помочь?
May I ask a favour of you?	Сизден бир өтүнүчүм бар эле.	Можно мне попросить вас об одном одолжении?
Please give me...	Сураныч, мага бере аласызбы ...	Пожалуйста, дайте мне...



Please wait for me	Суранам, мени күтүп туруңуз.	Прошу вас подождать меня
May I...?	... мүмкүнбү?	Разрешите...?
smoke	Тамеки тартууга	закурить
have a look	Көрүүгө, карап көрүү	посмотреть
sit here	Бул жерге отурууга	сесть здесь
Please show me on my way	Мени узатып коюңузчу	Проводите меня, пожалуйста
<b>INVITATIONS</b>	<b>ЧАКЫРУУ</b>	<b>ПРИГЛАШЕНИЕ</b>
I would like to invite you to...	Мен сизди ... чакырайын дедим эле.	Я хотел бы пригласить вас в...
the theatre	театрга	театр
a restaurant	ресторанга	ресторан
With pleasure	Ынтызарлык менен	С удовольствием
Thank you, but I will be busy then	Ыраазымын чакырганыңыз үчүн, бирок кийин мен бош болбойм.	Благодарю (за приглашение), но я буду занят (-а) в это время
Where (when) can we meet?	Биз каерде (качан) жолуксак болот?	Где (когда) мы встретимся?
Is that time convenient?	Ушул убакыт сизге туура келеби?	Это время вас устраивает?
Come in (sit down), please	Кириңиз (отуруңуз).	Входите (садитесь), пожалуйста
<b>AGREEMENT</b>	<b>МАКУЛДАШУУ</b>	<b>СОГЛАСИЕ</b>
<b>DISAGREEMENT</b>	<b>КЕЛИШПӨӨ</b>	<b>НЕСОГЛАСИЕ</b>
<b>REFUSAL</b>	<b>БАШ ТАРТУУ</b>	<b>ОТКАЗ</b>
Good. Fine	Жакшы болот. Жарайт	Хорошо. Ладно
Of course	Ооба, сөзсүз	Да, конечно
Yes, that's true	Ооба, дал ушундай	Да, это так
I agree (with you)	Мен макул, макулмун	Я согласен (-на) (с вами)
With pleasure	Ынтызарлык менен	С удовольствием
That suits me	Мени толук канаттандырат	Меня это устраивает
Good idea!	Сонун ой-пикир	Прекрасная мысль!
That is very convenient for me	Мага абдан ыңгайлуу	Мне это очень удобно
I think so	Ушундай деп ойлойм	Думаю, что так

You are right	Сиз туура айтасыз	Вы правы
Quite correct	Абдан туура	Совершенно верно
No, thank you	Жок, рахмат	Нет, спасибо
No, I cannot, I am sorry	Жок, кечиресиз, менде мүмкүнчүлүк жок	Нет, к сожалению, я не могу
I don't (entirely) agree with you (on that)	Жок (тилекке каршы) мен макул эмесмин	Я (в этом) с вами не (совсем) согласен (-на)
Nothing of the kind!	Эч андай эмес!	Ничего подобного!
On the contrary!	Тескерисин (эмес) че!	Наоборот!
I don't want to	Мен ... баш тартам	Я отказываюсь
	Мен ... каалабайм	
I do not agree	Мен макул эмесмин	Я не согласен (-на)
You are mistaken	Сиз жаңыласыз	Вы ошибаетесь
Excuse, me but I have things to do	Кечирип коюңуз, бирок менин иштерим бар эле	Извините, но у меня дела
<b>REGRETS</b>	<b>ӨКҮНҮҮ</b>	<b>СОЖАЛЕНИЕ</b>
<b>SYMPATHY</b>	<b>КӨҮЛ ЖУБАТУУ</b>	<b>СОЧУВСТВИЕ</b>
I am sorry	Мен өкүнөм	Я сожалею
I am very sorry about that	Мен бул жөнүндө абдан өкүнөм	Я очень сожалею об этом
Too bad	Өтө аянычтуу	Очень жаль
I am very much distressed	Мен өтө капамын	Я крайне огорчен (-на)
I am very sad to hear that	Мен терең кайгырам	Я глубоко опечален (-на)
I sympathize (with you)	Мен сизге көңүл айтам	Я вам сочувствую
I very much regret what happened	Болуп өткөн нерсеге мен абдан өкүнөм	Я очень сожалею о случившемся
<b>APOLOGIES</b>	<b>КЕЧИРИМ СУРОО</b>	<b>ИЗВИНЕНИЕ</b>
Excuse me, please	Кечириниз, суранам	Извините, пожалуйста
Pardon me, please	Кечиресиз	Простите
Please pardon the interruption	Мени кечирип коюңуз сөзүңүздү бөлгөндүгүм үчүн	Извините, что я вас прерываю
disturbance	Тынчыңызды алгандыгым үчүн	беспокою



Please pardon me for taking you away from your work	Кечирип коюңуз... Иштен алагды кылгандыгым үчүн	отрываю от дела
Sorry	... кечиресиз	Извините, что я
I'm late	сизди күттүргөнүм	опоздал (-а)
I kept you waiting	үчүн	заставил (-а) вас ждать
I caused you so much trouble	сизди убара кылганым үчүн	причинил (-а) вам столько хлопот
for breaking into your conversation	сүйлөшүүгө аралашкандыгым үчүн	вмешиваюсь в разговор
I didn't mean to offend you	Сизди таарынткым келген эмес	Я не хотел (-а) вас обидеть
I am not to blame	Мен күнөөлүү эмесмин	Я не виноват (-а)
That was my fault	Бул менин күнөөм	Это моя вина
Please don't be angry (offended)	Таарынбаңыз мага	Не сердитесь (обижайтесь)
I am afraid I won't be able to come	Мен келе албаймын го деп корком	Боюсь, что я не смогу прийти
<b>CONGRATULATIONS WELLWISHING</b>	<b>КУТТУКТОО КААЛОО</b>	<b>ПОЗДРАВЛЕНИЯ ПОЖЕЛАНИЯ</b>
I (we) congratulate you!	Куттуктайм (куттуктайбыз) сизди!	Поздравляю (поздравляем) вас!
Happy holiday!	Майрамыңыз менен!	С праздником!
	Сизди... куттуктайм	Поздравляю (вас) с...
Happy holiday!	майрамыңыз менен	праздником
Happy anniversary!	Торко тоюңуз менен	юбилеем
Happy birthday!	Туулган күнүңуз менен	днем рождения
Happy New Year!	Жаңы жылыңыз менен	Новым годом
Merry Christmas!	Бактылуу рождество	Счастливого рождества!
I wish you	Сизге... каалайм	Желаю (вам)
every success	зор ийгилик	успеха
good luck	жетишкендик	удачи
happiness	бакыт	счастья
good health	чың ден-соолук	здоровья
Thank you for	рахмат ...	Спасибо за
your congratulations	куттуктооңузга	поздравление

your present	Белегиңизге	подарок
your attention	Көңүл бөлгөнүңүзгө	внимание
I hope you have a good	Сизге көңүлдүү өткөрүүгө	Желаю вам хорошо провести
time vacation holiday	убакытты отпусканы майрамды каалайм	время отпуск праздник
Bon voyage!	Сапарыңыздар байсалдуу болсун!	Счастливого пути!
All the best!	Баардык жакшылыктарды каалайм!	Всего хорошего!
All the best!	Ийгиликтерди каалайм!	Всего наилучшего!
May all your dreams come true!	Ой-тилегиңиз орундалсын!	Пусть сбудутся все ваши мечты
Don't forget us!	Бизди унутпаңыздар!	Не забывайте нас!
Give everyone my kind regards!	Баарына тең менден астейдил салам айтыңыз!	Передайте всем мой сердечный привет!
To peace!	Тынчтык үчүн!	За мир!
To friendship!	Достук үчүн!	За дружбу!
To peace among nations!	Элдердин достугу үчүн!	За мир между народами!
To co-operation!	Кызматташтык үчүн!	За сотрудничество!



## TESTS

Give the right answer. Туура жооп бергиле. Дайте правильный ответ.

### 1. WHAT DO WE WEAR? БИЗ ЭМНЕЛЕРДИ КИЕБИЗ? ЧТО МЫ НОСИМ?



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. a glove – мээлей; перчатки                         | 15. a dress – көйнөк; платье                  |
| 2. a belt – кайыш; ремень                             | 16. a fur coat – мех тон; меховое пальто      |
| 3. boots – батынцкелер; ботинки                       | 17. an overcoat – ичик тон; шуба              |
| 4. an apron – алжакпкыч; фартук                       | 18. mittens – кол каптар; варежки             |
| 5. a hat – шляпа                                      | 19. trousers – шым; брюки                     |
| 6. a sock – (байпак) носок                            | 20. a cap – кепка                             |
| 7. a coat – тон; пальто                               | 21. a fur cap – мех шапка; меховая шапка      |
| 8. a shirt – көйнөк; рубашка                          | 22. a blouse – блузка                         |
| 9. shoes – туфли                                      | 23. slippers – тапкалар; тапочки              |
| 10. a skirt – юбка                                    | 24. a rain coat – жамгырга кийүүчү плащ; плащ |
| 11. a jumper – джемпер                                | 25. a jacket – жакет                          |
| 12. a scarf – шарф                                    |   |
| 13. galooshes – көлөч; галоши                         |   |
| 14. pioneer tie – пионер галстугу; пионерский галстук |   |

### 2. DO YOU KNOW THESE BARRIERS, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS? СИЛЕР КОЗУ-КАРЫН, ЖАШЫЛЧА ЖЕМИШТЕРДИ БИЛЕСИҢЕРБИ? ВЫ ЗНАЕТЕ ЭТИ ЯГОДЫ, ОВОЩИ И ФРУКТЫ?



- |                                      |                                   |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. a beetroot – кызылча; свекла      | 13. a plum – кара өрүк; слива     |
| 2. a turnip – шалгам; репа           | 14. a water melon – дарбыз; арбуз |
| 3. raspberries – малина              | 15. an apple – алма; яблоко       |
| 4. a lemon – лимон                   | 16. currants – карагат; смородина |
| 5. a melon – коон; дыня              | 17. gooseberries – крыжовник      |
| 6. a potato – картошка; картофель    | 18. an orange – апельсин          |
| 7. a peach – шабдалы; персик         | 19. an onion – пияз; лук          |
| 8. strawberries – кулпунай; клубника | 20. a pear – алмурут; груша       |
| 9. a carrot – сабиз; морковь         | 21. cherries – чие; вишня         |
| 10. peas – буурчак; горох            | 22. a cucumber – бадыран; огурец  |
| 11. grapes – жүзүм; виноград         | 23. an apricot – өрүк; абрикос    |
| 12. a cabbage – капуста              | 24. a radish – редис; редиска     |
|                                      | 25. a tomato – помидор            |



3. WHAT COLOR ARE THEY?  
 БУЛАР КАЙСЫ ТҮСТӨ?  
 КАКОГО ОНИ ЦВЕТА?



1. red – кызыл; красный
2. grey – боз, сур; серый
3. light-blue – ач көк; голубой
4. yellow – сары; желтый
5. pink – кызгылт; розовый
6. red – кызыл; красный
7. orange – ток сары; оранжевый
8. black – кара; черный
9. white – ак; белый
10. red – кызыл; красный
11. black – кара; черный
12. blue – көк; синий
13. violet, purple – сыя; фиолетовый
14. grey – боз; серый
15. black – кара; черный
16. red – кызыл; красный
17. green – жашыл; зеленый
18. brown – күрөн; коричневый
19. white – ак; белый
20. red – кызыл; красный
21. yellow – сары; желтый
22. blue – көк; синий
23. brown – күрөн; коричневый
24. pink – кызгылт; розовый
25. white – ак; белый

4. WHERE ARE THEY?  
 БУЛАР КАЙСЫ ЖЕРЛЕРДЕ?  
 ГДЕ ОНИ НАХОДЯТСЯ?



1. The table is in the middle of the room. Стол (үстөл) бөлмөнүн ортосунда. Стол – по середине комнаты.
2. The pillow is on the bed. Жаздык керебетте. Подушка – на кровати.
3. The bag is in the boy's hands. Сумка баланын колунда. Сумка – в руках у мальчика.
4. The children are in the garden. Балдар – бакта. Дети – в саду.
5. The hat is on the hat-stand. Шляпа – илгичте. Шляпа – на вешалке.
6. The hunter is behind a tree. Мергенчи теректин аркасында. Охотник – за деревом.
7. The plane is flying over the tops of the houses. Самолет үйлөрдүн үстүндө учуп жатышат. Самолет летит над домами.
8. The picture is on the wall. Сүрөт дубалда илинип турат. Картина висит на стене.



9. The slippers are under the bed. Тапочкалар керебеттин астында. Тапочки находятся под кроватью.
10. The girl is standing by the blackboard. Кыз досканын жанында турат. Девочка стоит у доски.
11. The boy is standing in front of the map. Бала картанын алдында турат. Мальчик стоит перед картой.
12. The apple is lying between two pears. Алма эки алмуруттун аралыгында турат. Яблоко находится между двумя грушами.
13. The bus is in the street. Автобус – көчөдө. Автобус – на улице.
14. The postman is at the door. Почтоочу – эшиктин алдында. Почтальон – у двери.
15. The book is on the shelf. Китеп – полкада. Книга – на полке.
16. The lamp is on the table. Лампа столдун үстүндө. Лампа – на столе.
17. The boy is standing at the window. Бала терезенин жанында турат. Мальчик стоит у окна.
18. The chair is by the window. Отургуч (үстөл) – терезенин жанында. Стул стоит у окна.
19. The girls are under a tree. Кыздар бактын астында. Девочки – под деревом.
20. The bird is sitting on the branch. Чымчык бутакта отурат. Птица сидит на ветке.
21. The girl is jumping over a rope. (Skipping); Кыз аркан үстүнөн секирип жатат. Девочка прыгает через веревку.
22. The pen is in the pencil-box. Ручка – калем салгычта. Ручка – в пенале.
23. The rose is in the vase. Роза вазанын ичинде. Роза – в вазе.
24. The dog is in the kennel. Ит – ит-үйүндө. Собачка – в будке.
25. The house is at the corner of the street. Үй көчөнүн бурчунда. Дом находится на углу улицы.

## 5. WHAT ARE THEY DOING? АЛАР ЭМНЕ КЫЛЫП ЖАТЫШАТ? ЧТО ОНИ ДЕЛАЮТ?

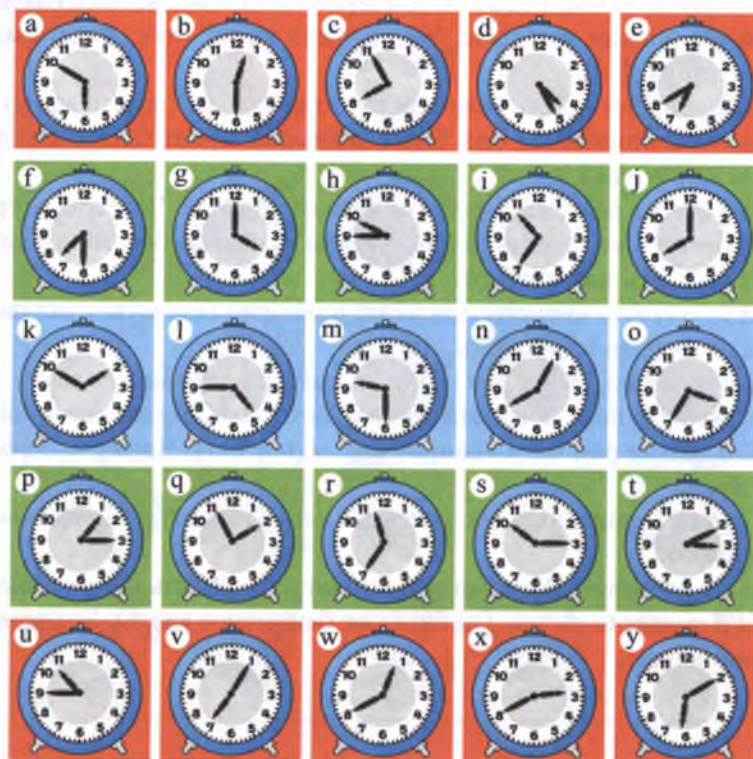


1. Mother is sewing a dress. Апам көйнөк тигип жатат. Мама шьёт платье.
2. Father is reading the newspaper. Атам газета окуп жатат. Папа читает газету.
3. Mike is eating his supper. Майк тамактанып жатат. Майк ужинает.
4. The girls are talking. Кыздар сүйлөшүп жатышат. Девочки разговаривают.
5. Nick is writing a letter. Ник кат жазып жатат. Ник пишет письмо.
6. Nick is eating an apple. Ник алма жеп жатат. Ник ест яблоко.
7. The two friends are sitting at the table. Эки дос столдун жанында отурушат. Два друга сидят за столом.
8. Nick is washing his face and hands. Ник жуунуп жатат. Ник умывается.
9. The cat is playing with a ball. Мышык топ менен ойноп жатат. Кошка играет с мячом.



10. The girl is sitting on the bench. Кыз отургучта отурат. Девочка сидит на скамейке.
11. The little girl is sweeping. Кичинекей кыз шыпырып жатат. Маленькая девочка подметает.
12. Bob is playing with his little brother. Боб кичинекей иниси менен ойноп жатат. Боб играет со своим маленьким братом.
13. Kate is drawing. Катя сүрөт тартып жатат. Катя рисует.
14. Nick is learning his lessons. Ник сабак даярдап жатат. Ник учит уроки.
15. The baby is sleeping. Бөбөк уктап жатат. Дитя спит.
16. Pete is getting up. Петя туруп жатат. Петя встает.
17. The girl is cutting out a dress. Кыз көйнөк бычып жатат. Девочка кроит платье.
18. Ann is learning her English lesson. Аня англис тили сабагын окуп жатат. Аня учит урок английского языка.
19. The children are going to school. Балдар мектепке кетип жатышат. Дети идут в школу.
20. Kate is putting on a shoe. Катя бут кийимин кийип жатат. Катя надевает туфель.
21. Kate is drinking milk. Катя сүт ичип жатат. Катя пьёт молоко.
22. The boy is walking along the street. Бала көчөдө сейилдеп жүрөт. Мальчик гуляет по улице.
23. The children are reading a book. Балдар китеп окуп жатышат. Дети читают книгу.
24. The boy is helping his mother. Бала апасына жардам берип жатат. Мальчик помогает маме.
25. The boy is standing by the blackboard. Бала досканын алдында турат. Мальчик стоит у доски.

## 6. WHAT TIME IS IT? СААТ КАНЧА БОЛДУ? СКОЛЬКО ВРЕМЕНИ?



1. It is twenty-five minutes past four. Төрттөн жыйырма беш мүнөт өттү. Двадцать пять минут пятого.
2. It is five minutes to eight. Сегизге беш мүнөт калды. Без пяти минут восемь.
3. It is eight o'clock. Саат сегиз. Восемь часов.
4. It is twenty-five minutes to eleven. Он бирге жыйырма беш мүнөт калды. Без двадцати пяти одиннадцать.
5. It is twenty to seven. Жетиге жыйырма мүнөт калды. Без двадцати минут семь.
6. It is half past nine. Тогуз жарым. Половина десятого.
7. It is half past seven. Жети жарым. Половина восьмого.
8. It is half past twelve. Он эки жарым. Половина первого.
9. It is ten to six. Алтыга он мүнөт калды. Без десяти минут шесть.
10. It is a quarter to ten. Онго он беш мүнөт калды. Без четверти десять.



11. It is five minutes past eight. Сегизден беш мүнөт өттү. Пять минут девятого.
12. It is four o'clock. Саат төрт. Четыре часа.
13. It is a quarter to five. Бешке он беш мүнөт калды. Без четверти пять.
14. It is ten minutes past three. Үчтөн тогуз мүнөт өттү. Девять минут четвертого.
15. It is ten minutes to two. Экиге он мүнөт калды. Без десяти минут два.
16. It is twenty minutes to one. Бирге жыйырма мүнөт калды. Без двадцати минут час.
17. It is a quarter past one. Бирден он беш мүнөт өттү. Четверть второго.
18. It is twenty-five minutes to four. Төрткө жыйырма беш мүнөт калды. Без двадцати пяти четиры.
19. It is twenty-five to twelve. Он экиге жыйырма беш мүнөт калды. Без двадцати пяти двенадцать.
20. It is two to two. Экиге эки мүнөт калды. Без двух минут два.
21. It is twenty to three. Үчкө жыйырма мүнөт калды. Без двадцати три.
22. It is a quarter past ten. Ондон он беш мүнөт өттү. Четверть одиннадцатого.
23. It is nine minutes past six. Алтыдан он мүнөт өттү. Девять минут седьмого.
24. It is six past seven. Жетиден алты мүнөт өттү. Шесть минут восьмого.
25. It is a quarter to eleven. Он бирге он беш мүнөт калды. Без четверти одиннадцать.

7. DO YOU KNOW THESE PLANTS?  
СЕН БУЛ ӨСҮМДҮКТӨРДҮ БИЛЕСИҢБИ?  
ТЫ ЗНАЕШЬ ЭТИ РАСТЕНИЯ?



- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. maize – жүгөрү; кукуруза                        | 14. a sunflower – күн карама; подсолнух        |
| 2. clover – чырмоо; клевер                         | 15. a daisy – маргаритка                       |
| 3. an apple-tree – алма; яблоня                    | 16. a water-lily – лилия                       |
| 4. bamboo – бамбук                                 | 17. a tea-plant – чай өсүмдүк; чайное растение |
| 5. a pine-tree – сосна                             | 18. lilac – сирень                             |
| 6. an oak – эмен; дуб                              | 19. a hazel-nut – фундук; лесной орех          |
| 7. a cotton-plant – пахта; хлопок                  | 20. brier-rose – шиповник                      |
| 8. a rose – роза                                   | 21. a reed – камыш                             |
| 9. an ear of wheat – буудайдын башы; колос пшеницы | 22. a wild-strawberry – земляника              |
| 10. a palm-tree – пальма                           | 23. flax – лён                                 |
| 11. a snowdrop – байчечекей; подснежник            | 24. a lily-of-the-valley – ландыш              |
| 12. a fir-tree – арча; ель                         | 25. a forget-me-not – незабудка                |
| 13. a birch – ак кайың; береза                     |  |

БИБЛИОТЕКА  
С/У № 3 2101  
г. Бишкек



8. WHAT IS ITS NAME?  
МУНУН АТЫ ЭМНЕ?  
КАК ЕГО/ЕЕ ЗОВУТ?



- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. a fox – түлкү; лиса              | 14. a bear – аюу; медведь                   |
| 2. a kangaroo – кенгуру             | 15. a swan – ак куу; лебедь                 |
| 3. a bat – жарганат; летучая мышь   | 16. a polar bear – ак аюу; полярный медведь |
| 4. a squirrel – тыйын чычкан; белка | 17. a butterfly – көпөлөк; бабочка          |
| 5. a cuckoo – күкүк; кукушка        | 18. a wolf – бөрү; волк                     |
| 6. a frog – бака; лягушка           | 19. a tiger – жолборс, тигр                 |
| 7. a rhinoceros – носорог           | 20. a lion – арстан; лев                    |
| 8. a hedgehog – кирпичечен; ежик    | 21. a zebra – зебра                         |
| 9. an ostrich – страус              | 22. an eagle – бүркүт; орел                 |
| 10. an owl – үкү; сова              | 23. a parrot – тогукуш; попугай             |
| 11. snakes – жыландар; змеи         | 24. a giraffe – жираф                       |
| 12. an elephant – пил; слон         | 25. a whale – кит                           |
| 13. a monkey – маймыл; обезьяна     |   |

9. DO YOU KNOW THEM?  
СЕН БУЛАРДЫ БИЛЕСИҢБИ?  
ТЫ ИХ ЗНАЕШЬ?



- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. a cat – мышык; кошка               | 15. a rabbit – коён; кролик                   |
| 2. a puppy – күчүк; щенок             | 16. a cow – уй; корова                        |
| 3. a mouse – чычкан; мышь             | 17. a kitten – мышыктын баласы; котенок       |
| 4. a calf – музоо, торпок; теленок    | 18. a hen – тоок; курица                      |
| 5. chickens – жөжөлөр; цыплята        | 19. a foal – тай, кулун; жеребёнок            |
| 6. a lamb – козу; ягненок             | 20. a sheep – кой; овца                       |
| 7. bees – аарылар; пчелы              | 21. a turkey – күрп; индюк                    |
| 8. a horse – ат; лошадь               | 22. a cock – короз; петух                     |
| 9. a dog – ит; собака                 | 23. a duck – өрдөк; утка                      |
| 10. a goat – эчки; коза               | 24. a pig – чочко; свинья                     |
| 11. a camel – төө; верблюду           | 25. reindeers – түндүк бугусу; северные олени |
| 12. a donkey – эшек; ослик            |   |
| 13. a dove – көгүчкөн, кептер; голубь |   |
| 14. a goose – каз; гусь               |   |



10. WHAT DO WE USE THEM FOR?  
 БИЗ БУЛАРДЫ ЭМНЕ УЧУН КОЛДОНОБУЗ?  
 ДЛЯ ЧЕГО МЫ ИХ ИСПОЛЬЗУЕМ?



- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. a hammer – балка; молоток                                       | 14. a coffee-pot – кофейница                               |
| 2. an axe – балта; топор   | 15. a cup – чыны, пияла; чашка                             |
| 3. a milk-jug – сүт куюучу кумура;<br>кувшин для молока            | 16. a saucer – кичинекей тарелка;<br>блюде                 |
| 4. a knife – бычак; нож  | 17. a saw – араа; пила                                     |
| 5. a fork – вилка  | 18. a tea-pot – чай демдөөчү<br>чайник; чайник для заварки |
| 6. a nail – мык; гвоздь  | 19. a sauce pan – кастрюля                                 |
| 7. a spoon – кашык; ложка  | 20. a mug – кружка   |
| 8. a glass – стакан  | 21. a plate – тарелка                                      |
| 9. scissors – кайчы; ножницы                                       | 22. a frying-pan – сковорода, табак;<br>сковородка         |
| 10. a spade – күрөк; лопата  | 23. a salt cellar – туз салгыч;<br>солонка                 |
| 11. a kettle – суу кайнатуу үчүн чай-<br>ник; чайник для кипячения | 24. pincers – кыпчыгыч; шипцы                              |
| 12. a rake – тырмооч; грабли                                       | 25. an iron – үтүг; утюг                                   |
| 13. a sugar-basin – шекер салгыч; са-<br>харница                   |  |

TEST KEYS

1

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|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1-«d» | 6-«m»  | 11-«n» | 16-«w» | 21-«x» |
| 2-«c» | 7-«f»  | 12-«g» | 17-«p» | 22-«s» |
| 3-«j» | 8-«b»  | 13-«l» | 18-«o» | 23-«y» |
| 4-«i» | 9-«a»  | 14-«t» | 19-«r» | 24-«v» |
| 5-«e» | 10-«h» | 15-«k» | 20-«q» | 25-«u» |

2

- |       |        |        |        |        |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1-«d» | 6-«m»  | 11-«n» | 16-«w» | 21-«x» |
| 2-«c» | 7-«f»  | 12-«g» | 17-«p» | 22-«s» |
| 3-«j» | 8-«b»  | 13-«l» | 18-«o» | 23-«y» |
| 4-«i» | 9-«a»  | 14-«t» | 19-«r» | 24-«v» |
| 5-«e» | 10-«h» | 15-«k» | 20-«q» | 25-«u» |

3

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|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1-«d» | 6-«m»  | 11-«n» | 16-«w» | 21-«x» |
| 2-«c» | 7-«f»  | 12-«g» | 17-«p» | 22-«s» |
| 3-«j» | 8-«b»  | 13-«l» | 18-«o» | 23-«y» |
| 4-«i» | 9-«a»  | 14-«t» | 19-«r» | 24-«v» |
| 5-«e» | 10-«h» | 15-«k» | 20-«q» | 25-«u» |

4

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|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1-«d» | 6-«m»  | 11-«n» | 16-«w» | 21-«x» |
| 2-«c» | 7-«f»  | 12-«g» | 17-«p» | 22-«s» |
| 3-«j» | 8-«l»  | 13-«b» | 18-«o» | 23-«y» |
| 4-«i» | 9-«t»  | 14-«a» | 19-«r» | 24-«v» |
| 5-«e» | 10-«h» | 15-«k» | 20-«q» | 25-«u» |

5

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|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1-«d» | 6-«m»  | 11-«n» | 16-«w» | 21-«x» |
| 2-«c» | 7-«f»  | 12-«g» | 17-«p» | 22-«s» |
| 3-«j» | 8-«b»  | 13-«l» | 18-«o» | 23-«y» |
| 4-«i» | 9-«a»  | 14-«t» | 19-«r» | 24-«v» |
| 5-«e» | 10-«h» | 15-«k» | 20-«q» | 25-«u» |



**6**

1-«d» 6-«m» 11-«n» 16-«w» 21-«x»  
 2-«c» 7-«f» 12-«g» 17-«p» 22-«s»  
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 5-«e» 10-«h» 15-«k» 20-«q» 25-«u»

**7**

1-«d» 6-«m» 11-«n» 16-«w» 21-«x»  
 2-«c» 7-«f» 12-«g» 17-«p» 22-«s»  
 3-«j» 8-«b» 13-«l» 18-«o» 23-«y»  
 4-«i» 9-«a» 14-«t» 19-«r» 24-«v»  
 5-«e» 10-«h» 15-«k» 20-«q» 25-«u»

**8**

1-«d» 6-«m» 11-«n» 16-«w» 21-«x»  
 2-«c» 7-«f» 12-«g» 17-«p» 22-«s»  
 3-«j» 8-«b» 13-«l» 18-«o» 23-«y»  
 4-«i» 9-«a» 14-«t» 19-«r» 24-«v»  
 5-«e» 10-«h» 15-«k» 20-«q» 25-«u»

**9**

1-«d» 6-«m» 11-«n» 16-«w» 21-«x»  
 2-«c» 7-«f» 12-«g» 17-«p» 22-«s»  
 3-«j» 8-«b» 13-«l» 18-«o» 23-«y»  
 4-«i» 9-«a» 14-«t» 19-«r» 24-«v»  
 5-«e» 10-«h» 15-«k» 20-«q» 25-«u»

**10**

1-«d» 6-«m» 11-«n» 16-«w» 21-«x»  
 2-«c» 7-«f» 12-«g» 17-«p» 22-«s»  
 3-«j» 8-«b» 13-«l» 18-«o» 23-«y»  
 4-«i» 9-«a» 14-«t» 19-«r» 24-«v»  
 5-«e» 10-«h» 15-«k» 20-«q» 25-«u»

(From Yusupova A. Z. «English for Beginners. Speak English», Osh-2003, pp. 65-76)

**PART IV****READER**



## Ernest Hemingway (1898–1961)



Ernest Hemingway was one of most famous and influential American writers of the 1900's. He received the Nobel Prize for literature in 1954. He won a Pulitzer Prize for his novel «*The Old Man and the Sea*» (1952).

Ernest Miller Hemingway was born in Chicago in 1898, the second of six children in Oak Park III. After graduating from high school, he worked briefly as a reporter for the Kansas City Star. At school he was successful in all activities. In 1918 – during World War I – he served as a Red Cross volunteer in Italy, as an ambulance driver and working at a canteen. After working for the Red Cross for six weeks, he was seriously wounded. Hemingway's wartime experiences help suggest why his writing emphasizes physical and psychological violence and the need for courage.

Returning to America in 1919 he began working for the Toronto Star Weekly and married in 1921. In this year Hemingway went to Paris, where he met a number of American authors. He became the principal spokesman for a group of disillusioned younger writers sometimes called the «lost generation». That year he came to Europe as a correspondent. He went to Spain during the Civil War and afterwards wrote one of his bestknown books, «*For Whom the Bell Tolls*» (1940). Other famous books include «*Fiesta*» («*The Sun Also Rises*») (1926), «*A farewell to Arms*» (1929), «*Death in the Afternoon*» (1932). Hemingway's first published work, three Stories and ten Poems, appeared in 1923. It was followed by *In Our Time* (1924), a collection of short stories partly based on his boyhood experiences in northern Michigan.

Hemingway early established himself as a master of a new style of writing. The major theme of Hemingway's work was the problem of a man's personal responsibility and true morality. He strongly opposed apathy and despair. He believed in that strength and firmness which allows a slender blade of glass to push through the pavement each spring.

In «*The Old Man and the Sea*» was written in 1952 he revived his theme of a strong man courageously accepting fate. The hero, an old fisherman, catches a giant marlin after a long and brutal struggle – only to have the fish eaten by sharks. It is Hemingway's last work.

Simplicity of style and brevity of description are typical features of Hemingway's stories. His last book gives us a series of vivid and dynamic pictures, shows the whole gamut of feelings and emotions that make the reader feel empathy with the fate of the old man and the boy. The story shows the writer's love for the people and his profound knowledge of their problems.

## The Old Man and the Sea

*I have tried to give the real picture of the old man, the boy, the fish and the sharks. And if I can manage to do it very perfectly and truthfully, they can be interpreted in different ways. It's rather difficult to create something truthful, than the truth itself.*

*Ernest Hemingway*

### Chapter I

He was an old man who fished alone in a boat in the Gulf Stream. He had gone out to sea for eighty-four days and did not catch a fish. In the first forty days a boy had been with him. But after forty days without a fish the boy's parents had told him that the old man was now definitely unlucky and ordered the boy to go to another boat. It made the boy sad to see the old man return each day with his boat empty and he always went down to the shore to help the old man to carry the coiled lines or the gaff and harpoon and the mast with the sail wrapped around it. The sail was patched with flour sacks and looked like the flag of defeat.

The old man had deep wrinkles in the back of his neck. The brown spots of not dangerous tropical cancer covered his cheeks almost to the neck. His hands had scars from the lines that he used when catching heavy fish.

Everything about him was old except his eyes and they were the same colour as the sea and were merry and undefeated.

#### Expressions and word combinations to be remembered:

**to be definitely unlucky** – даана жолу болбой калуу; быть определенно несчастным

**the sail looked like the flag of defeat** – багынган желеги бар кайыктай көрүндү; парусник выглядел как будто с побежденным флагом

**to be the same colour as** – бирдей түстө болуу; быть такого-же цвета

#### Exercises

1. Transcribe, pronounce and translate:

*Gulf Stream, catch, definitely, empty, shore, wrap, defeat, wrinkle, dangerous, heavy.*

2. Write out sentences with the expressions and word combinations to be remembered and the words given in exercise 1.



- Use these expressions and word combinations and the words given in exercise 1 in the sentences of your own.
- Retell the charter.

## Chapter II

«Santiago», the boy said to the old man when they were going up the road from the place where they had left the boat, «I can go with you again. We have earned some money».

The old man had taught the boy to fish and the boy loved him.

«No», the old man said. «You are with a lucky boat. Stay with it».

«But don't you remember how we went out to sea for eighty-seven days and did not catch a fish and then we caught big ones every day for three weeks».

«I remember», the old man said. «I know that you did not leave me because you doubted my luck».

«It was Father who made me leave your boat. I am a boy and I must obey him».

«I know», the old man said. «It is quite normal».

«He doesn't believe in your luck».

«No», the old man said. «But we do. Don't we?»

«Yes», the boy said. «May I offer you a glass of beer on the Terrace and then we'll take your gear home».

«Why not?» the old man said. «If a fisherman offers a fisherman ...»

They sat on the Terrace and many of the fishermen made fun of the old man and he was not angry.

The older fishermen looked at him and were sad. But they did not show it and they spoke politely about the current and the steady good weather and of what they had seen.

When the wind blew from the east a smell came from the shark factory; but today there was only a slight smell because the wind blew from the north and then dropped off and it was pleasant and sunny on the Terrace.

«Santiago», the boy said.

«Yes», the old man said. He was holding his glass and thinking of the things that happened many years ago.

«May I go out and catch sardines for you for tomorrow?»

«No. Go and play baseball. I can catch them myself».

«I should like to go and catch sardines for you. If I cannot fish with you, I should like to serve you in some way».

«You bought me a glass of beer», the old man said. «You are already a man».

«How old was I when you first took me in a boat?»

«Five and you were nearly killed when I took the fish into the boat when it was quite alive and it nearly tore the boat to pieces. Can you remember?»

«I can remember how the fish was beating and breaking with its tail the boat's bench. I can remember how you threw me into the bow and beat the fish and the sweet blood smell over me».

«Can you really remember that or did I just tell it to you?»

«I remember everything from the time when we first went together».

The old man looked at him with his sunburned, loving eyes.

«If you were my boy I should take you out to sea with me», he said. «But you are your father's and mother's son and you are in a lucky boat».

«May I get the sardines? I know where I can get four baits too».

«I have my baits left from today», said the old man, «I put them in salt in the box».

«Let me get four fresh ones».

«One», the old man said. His hope and his belief had never gone.

«Two», the boy said.

«Two», the old man agreed. «You didn't steal them?»

«I would», the boy said. «But I bought these».

«Thank you», the old man said. He was too simple, to wonder when he had attained humility. But he knew that he had attained it and he knew that it did not mean the loss of true pride.

«Tomorrow is going to be a good day if the current doesn't change», he said.

«Where are you going?» the boy asked.

«Far out from the shore and I shall be back when the wind shifts. I want to be out at sea before it is light».

I'll try to make my fisherman go far out from the shore too», the boy said.

«Then if you catch a really big fish, we shall be able to come to your aid».

«He does not like to go too far out».

«No», the boy said. «But I will see something that he will not be able to see and I'll make him come out to sea after dolphin».

«Are his eyes very bad?»

«He is almost blind».

«It is strange», the old man said. «He never went turtling. That is what kills the eyes».

«But you went turtling years off the Mosquito Coast and your eyes are good».

«I am a strange old man».

«But are you strong enough now for a really big fish?»

«I think so».

«Let us take your gear home», the boy said, «and then I shall take a net and go and catch some sardines».



### Expressions and word combinations to be remembered:

**to earn money** – иштеп акча табуу; зарабатывать деньги

**to doubt one's luck** – кимдир бирөөнүн ийгилигине шектенүү; сомневаться в чьей-то удаче

### Exercises

1. Transcribe, pronounce and translate:  
*earn, remember, obey, politely, current, slight, sunburned, belief, humility.*
2. Use the expressions and word combinations to be remembered and the words given in exercise 1 in the sentences of your own.
3. Explain the meaning of the word combinations «*to go turtle-ing*».
4. Retell the chapter.
5. Retell the conversation between the old man and the boy on their way from the place where they had left the boat in reported speech.

### Chapter III

They took the gear out of the boat. The old man carried the mast on his shoulder and the boy carried the wooden box with the brown lines, the gaff and the harpoon.

It was better to take the sail and the heavy lines home as the dew was bad for them and though the old man knew that no one would steal the gear from him, he thought that it was better not to leave such temptations as a gaff and a harpoon in a boat.

They walked along the road together to the old man's hut and went in through its open door.

The old man put the mast with its wrapped sail against the wall and the boy put the box and the other gear beside it.

There was a bed, a table and one chair in the room. On the brown walls made of palm leaves there had been a photograph of his wife but he had taken it down because it made him too lonely to see it and it was on the shelf in the corner under his clean shirt.

«What do you have to eat?» the boy asked.

«A pot of yellow rice with fish. Do you want some?»

«No. I will eat at home. Do you want me to make the fire?»

«No. I will eat later on. Or I may eat the rice cold».

«May I take the net?»

«Of course».

There was no net and the boy remembered when they had sold it. But they both repeated this fiction every day. There was no pot of yellow rice and fish and the boy knew this too.

«Eighty-five is a lucky number», the old man said. «How would you like to see me catch a fish that would weigh over a thousand pounds?»

«I'll get the net and go for sardines. Will you sit in the sun in the doorway?»

«Yes. I have yesterday's newspaper and I will read about the baseball».

The boy did not know whether yesterday's newspaper was a fiction too. But the old man brought the newspaper out from under the bed.

«A man gave this newspaper to me at the wine-shop», he explained.

«I'll catch sardines and I'll keep yours and mine together on ice and we can share them in the morning. Read the newspaper and when I come back tell me about the baseball. Keep warm, old man», the boy said. «Remember it is September».

«The month when the great fish come», the old man said. «Anyone can be a fisherman in May».

«I am going now for the sardines».

### Expressions and word combinations to be remembered:

**to leave such temptations as** – бир нерсеге алдап, азыктыруу; оставлять такую приманку как

**to make somebody lonely** – бирөөнүү жалгыз калтыруу; оставить кого-либо одиноким

### Exercises

1. Transcribe, pronounce and translate:  
*shoulder, wooden, though, through, wrapped, photograph, thousand.*
2. Use the expressions and word combinations to be remembered and the words given in exercise 1 in the sentences of your own.
3. Retell the chapter.
4. Write ten questions to cover the contents of the chapter.
5. Speak on the following points:  
*a) description of the old man's hut,*  
*b) the fiction the old man and the boy repeated every day.*
6. Translate in writing the passage beginning with «*They took the gear out of the boat*» up to «*... in the corner under his clean shirt*».

### Chapter IV

When the boy came back the old man was asleep in the chair and the sun was down.



The boy took the old blanket off the bed and spread it over the back of the chair and over the old man's shoulders. They were strange shoulders, still powerful although very old and the neck was still strong and the wrinkles were not seen so much when the old man was asleep and his head fallen forward. His shirt had been patched so many times that it was like the sail and the patches were faded to many different shades by the sun. The old man's head was very old and with his eyes closed there was no life in his face. The newspaper lay across his knees and the weight of his arm held it there in the evening breeze. He was barefooted.

The boy did not wake him and went away. When he came back the old man was still asleep.

«Wake up, old man», the boy said and put his hand on one of the old man's knees.

The old man opened his eyes and smiled.

«What have you brought?» he asked.

«Supper», said the boy. «We're going to have supper».

«I'm not very hungry».

«Come on and eat. You can't fish and not eat».

«I can», the old man said getting up and taking the newspaper. Then he began to take off the blanket.

«Don't take off the blanket», the boy said. «You will not fish without eating while I'm alive».

«Then live a long time and take care of yourself», the old man said. «What shall we eat?»

«Black beans and rice, bananas and some meat».

The boy had brought them in a metal container from the Terrace. The two sets of knives and forks and spoons were in his pocket.

«Who gave this to you?»

«The owner».

«I must thank him».

«I have thanked him already», the boy said. «You don't need to thank him».

«I'll give him the best meat of the big fish», the old man said. «Has he done this for us more than once?»

«I think so».

«I must give him something more than the best meat then. He is very kind to us».

«He has sent some beer».

«I like the beer in the cans best».

«I know. But this is in bottles. I shall take the bottles back».

«That's very kind of you», the old man said. «Shall we eat?»

«I've been asking you to», the boy told him gently. «I have not wished to open the container until you were ready».

«I'm ready now», the old man said. «I only needed time to wash».

«Where did you wash?» the boy thought. The village water pump was far away. «I must bring him water here», the boy thought, «and soap and a good towel. Why didn't I think of it before? I must get him another shirt and a jacket for the winter and some sort of shoes and another blanket».

«The meat is excellent», the old man said.

«Tell me about the baseball», the boy asked him.

«In the American League it is the Yankee who win», the old man said happily.

«They lost today», the boy told him.

«That means nothing. The great DiMaggio is himself again. I would like to take him fishing», the old man said.

«They say his father was a fisherman. Maybe he was as poor as we are».

«Shall we talk about Africa or about baseball?»

«Baseball, I think», the boy said. «Who is the greatest manager, Lunque or Mike Gonzalez?»

«I think they are equal».

«And the best fisherman is you».

«No. I know others who are better».

«Qué va», the boy said. «There are many good fishermen and some great ones. But there is only you».

«Thank you. You make me happy. I hope that no fish will be so great that I shall not be able to catch it».

«There is no such fish if you are still as strong as you say».

«I may not be as strong as I think», the old man said. «But I know many ways of catching fish and I have resolution».

«You ought to go to bed now, to be strong in the morning. I will take the container and the bottles back to the Terrace».

«Good night then. I will wake you in the morning».

«You are my alarm clock», the boy said.

«Age is my alarm clock», the old man said. «Why do old men wake so early? Do they want to have a longer day?»

«I don't know», the boy said. «All I know is that young boys sleep late and well».

«I can remember it», the old man said. «I'll wake you in time».

«Sleep well, old man».

The boy went out. They had eaten with no light on the table and the



old man went to bed in the dark. He made a pillow out of his trousers, putting the newspaper inside them. He slept under a blanket on the other old newspapers that covered the springs of the bed.

He was asleep in a short time and he dreamed of Africa when he was a boy and the long golden beaches and the white beaches, so white that they hurt the eyes and the high capes and the great brown mountains. He lived along that coast now every night and in his dreams he heard the noise of the waves and saw the native boats at sea. He smelled the smell of Africa which the land breeze brought in the morning.

Usually when he smelled the land breeze he woke up and dressed to go and wake the boy. But tonight the smell of the land breeze came very early and he went on dreaming that he might see the white peaks of the Islands rising from the sea and he dreamed of the different harbours of the Canary Islands.

He no longer dreamed of storms nor of great things that happened, nor of great fish, nor of fights, nor of his wife. He only dreamed of the far away countries now and of the lions on the beach. The lions played like young cats and he loved them as he loved the boy. He never dreamed about the boy.

#### Expressions and word combinations to be remembered:

**there was no life in his face** – анда өң-алат байкалбады; его лицо было без признаков жизни

**to make somebody happy** – бирөөнү бактылуу кылуу; сделать кого-либо счастливым (осчастливить)

**to be asleep in a short time** – тез арада уктап калуу; уснуть за короткое время

#### Exercises

1. Transcribe, pronounce and translate:  
*although, weight, barefooted, knee, hungry, banana, gently, towel, excellent, mountain, harbour*
2. Use the expressions and word combinations to be remembered and the words given in exercise 1 in the sentences of your own.
3. Translate into Kyrgyz/Russian beginning with «*He was asleep in a short time ...*» and to the end of the chapter.
4. Retell the chapter.
5. Write ten questions to cover the contents of the chapter.

#### Chapter V

The old man woke, looked out of the open door at the moon and put on his trousers. Then he went up the road to wake the boy. He felt cold. But he knew that he would be warmer and that soon he would be rowing.

The door of the house where the boy lived was open and the old man walked in quietly with his bare feet. The boy was asleep on a bed in the first room and the old man could see him well with the light that came in from the moon. He took hold of one of the boy's feet gently and held it until the boy woke and looked at him. The old man bent his head and the boy took his trousers from the chair that stood by the bed and, sitting on the bed, put them on.

The old man went out of the door and the boy came after him. He was sleepy and the old man put his arm across the boy's shoulders and said, «I am sorry».

«*Qué va*», the boy said. «It is what a man must do».

They walked down the road to the old man's hut. All along the road, in the dark, barefooted fishermen were moving, carrying the masts of their boats.

When they came to the old man's hut the boy took the basket with the coiled lines and harpoon and gaff, and the old man carried the mast with the sail wrapped around it.

«Do you want coffee?» the boy asked.

«We'll first put the gear into the boat and then have some coffee».

They had coffee at a place which served fishermen and opened very early.

«How did you sleep, old man?» the boy asked.

«Very well», the old man said. «I believe in success today».

«So do I», the boy said. «Now I must go and bring your sardines and mine and your fish baits. I'll be back soon. Have some more coffee. We have credit here».

He walked off, barefooted on the coral rocks, to the ice house where he had left the baits.

The old man drank his coffee slowly. It was all he would have all day. He never took lunch when he went out to sea. He had a bottle of water in the bow of the boat and that was all he needed for the day.

#### Expressions and word combinations to be remembered:

**to take hold of something** – бир нерсени кармап туруу; держать что-либо  
**to bend one's head** – башты ийүү; наклонить голову

#### Exercises

1. Transcribe, pronounce and translate:  
trousers, rowing, quietly, basket, believe, success
2. Translate the following sentences into Kyrgyz/Russian:
  1. *All along the road, in the dark, barefooted fishermen were moving, carrying the masts of their boats.*
  2. *He walked off, barefooted on the coral rocks, to the ice house where he had left the baits.*



3. Retell the chapter.
4. Comment on the absence of the article before the nouns *coffee, success, credit, lunch, sea* in this chapter.
5. Explain the meaning of the expressions «*all along the road*».
6. Write ten questions to cover the contents of the chapter.
7. Speak on the following points:
  - a) *the old man's attitude to the boy*
  - b) *the old man's life, the fishermen's life.*

### Chapter VI

The boy returned with the sardines and the two baits wrapped in a newspaper and they went along the path to the boat, feeling the sand under their feet. They lifted the boat and moved it to the water.

«Good luck, old man».

«Good luck», the old man said and began to row out of the harbour in the dark. There were other boats going out to sea and the old man heard the dip of the oars though he could not see them as the new moon was below the hills.

The boats went in different directions after they had left the harbour and each boat headed for that part of the sea where the fishermen hoped to find fish.

The old man knew that he would go far out and he left the smell of the land behind and rowed out into the clean early morning smell of the sea. He saw the phosphorescence of the weed in the water when he rowed over that part of the sea which the fishermen called the «great well» because there was a sudden depth of seven hundred fathoms. Here there were all sorts of fish.

In the dark the old man could feel that the morning was coming. He heard how flying fish came out of the water and then the sharp sound made by their hard wings when they flew away into the darkness. He was very fond of flying fish as they were his best friends on the sea. He was sorry for the birds, particularly the small delicate dark sea swallows that were always flying and looking and almost never finding, and he thought, «The birds have a harder life than we have except for the strong birds. Why have they made birds so delicate and fine as those sea swallows if the sea can be so cruel? The sea is kind and very beautiful. But it can be so cruel sometimes and the birds that fly hunting over it with their small sad voices are too delicate for the sea».

He always thought of the sea as *la mar* which is what people call it in Spanish when they love it. Sometimes the people who love the sea say bad things of it but they always speak of it as though it were a woman. Some of the younger fishermen, those who had motorboats, spoke of the sea as *el mar*. They spoke of the sea as of a rival or even an enemy. But the old man

always thought of the sea as of a woman and as of something that gave or withheld great favours and that if the sea did wild and cruel things it was because it could not help them. «The moon affects the sea as it affects a woman», he thought.

### Exercises

1. Transcribe, pronounce and translate:  
oar, row, phosphorescence, fathom, particularly, delicate, swallow, cruel, rival, withhold, favour
2. Use the words given in exercise 1 in the sentences of your own.
3. Retell the chapter.
4. Write ten questions to cover the contents of the chapter.
5. Speak on the old man's attitude towards flying fish, the birds, the sea.
6. Translate the passage.

### Chapter VII

It was not difficult for him to row as the surface of the sea was smooth. He let the current do a third of his work and when it became light he saw that he was already further out at sea than he had hoped to be at this hour.

«I tried to catch fish in the deep places for a week and I did not catch anything», he thought. «Today I'll try to fish where bonito and albacore are and maybe there will be a big fish among them».

«Before it was really light he had already put his hooks with baits out into the water and was drifting with the current.

One of the baits was down in the water at the depth of forty fathoms. The second was at seventy-five and the third and fourth were down in the blue water at one hundred and one hundred and twenty-five fathoms. The sardines were hooked through both eyes so that they made a half-garland on the steel hook. There was no part of the hook which would not be sweet-smelling and good-tasting for the great fish if it approached the hook.

The old man looked down into the water and watched the lines which went straight down into the dark of the water. He kept the lines straighter than other fishermen did, so that at any depth in the darkness of the water there would be a bit waiting for any fish that swam there.

The clouds over the land now rose like mountains and the coast was only a long green line with the grey-blue hills behind it. The water was a dark-blue now, so dark that it was almost purple. When he looked down into the water he saw the plankton in the dark water and the strange light the sun made now. His lines went straight down into the water and he was happy to see so much plankton because it meant fish. The strange light which the sun



made in the water, now when the sun was higher, meant good weather and so did the shape of the clouds over the land. Nothing was seen on the surface of the water except some yellow weed and purple bubbles of *agua mala* with its long deadly filaments behind it.

The old man looked down into the water and saw very small fish that were coloured like the filaments of the *agua mala* and swam between them and under the shade made by the drifting bubbles.

The *agua mala*'s poison did not affect these fish. But men suffered from the poison, and the poisonings from the *agua mala* came quickly and struck like a whip.

The purple bubbles were beautiful. But they were the falsest thing in the sea and the old man loved to see the big sea turtles eating them. When the turtles saw the bubbles, they approached them from the front, and then shut their eyes so that the poison could not get into them, and ate the bubbles.

The old man loved to see the turtles eat them and he loved to walk on the *agua malas* on the shore after a storm.

He loved green turtles for their speed and their great value and he had a friendly contempt for the yellow, big armour-plated stupid turtles, happily eating the *agua mala* with their eyes shut.

The old man was sorry for the turtles, even the great ones which were as long as the boat and weighed a ton. Most people are heartless about turtles because a turtle's heart will beat for many hours after the turtle has been killed and cut up. But the old man thought, «I have such a heart too and my feet and hands are like theirs». He ate the white eggs to give himself strength. He ate them in May so that he would be strong in September and October for the really big fish.

He also drank a cup of shark liver oil each day. It was very good against all colds and it was good for the eyes.

#### Expressions and word combinations to be remembered:

**to drift** – суу агымы менен жылуу; перемещаться по ветру, течению;

**to go straight down into the water** – сууга түз түшүү; спускаться прямо в воду

**to suffer from the poison** – уудан азап тартуу; страдать от яда

#### Exercises

1. Transcribe, pronounce and translate:

*surface, smooth, current, approach, plankton, except, coloured, poisoning.*

2. Use the expressions and word combinations to be remembered in the sentences of your own.

3. Retell the chapter using these expressions and word combinations.

4. Write ten questions to cover the contents of the chapter.

5. Answer the questions:

a) *What facts about the life of the sea have you learnt from the chapter?*

b) *Why did the old man compare himself with the sea turtles?*

#### Chapter VIII

The old man looked up and saw that a bird was circling nearby.

«It has found fish», he said aloud.

A small tuna rose in the air, turned and dropped head first into the water. The tuna shone silver in the sun and after it had dropped back into the water another and another tuna rose and now they were jumping in all directions and catching small fish.

«If they don't move too fast I shall catch up with them».

The bird was now dropping and catching the small fish that were forced to the surface in their panic.

«The bird is a great help», the old man said. Just then the stern line became taut under his foot, and he dropped his oars and felt the weight of a small tuna. He held the line firm and pulled out the fish with a blue back and gold sides.

The old man hit the fish on the head for kindness and threw it under the shade of the stern.

«Albacore», he said aloud. «It'll make beautiful bait. It'll weight ten pounds».

He did not remember when he had first begun to talk aloud when he was alone. He had sung when he was alone in the old days and he had sung at night sometimes when he was alone in the boat hunting for turtles. He had probably started to talk aloud, when he was alone, after the boy had left. But he did not remember. When he and the boy fished together they usually spoke only when it was necessary. They talked at night or when they were kept by storm or bad weather. They almost never spoke at sea and the old man respected this silence, but now he often said his thoughts aloud.

«If the others hear me talking aloud they will think that I am crazy», he said aloud. «But as I am not crazy, I do not care. And the rich have radios in their boats and they know the baseball news».

«It is not time to think of baseball now», he thought, «it is time to think of only one thing. That is what I was born for. Somewhere near that school there may be my big fish. I have caught only one albacore, which was separated from the school. But they are swimming far out at sea and fast. Everything that is seen on the surface today moves very fast and to the



north-east. Maybe it is always so at this time of the day? Or it may be some sign of weather that I don't know?»

### Exercises

1. Transcribe, pronounce and translate:  
*circle, direction, surface, weigh, probably, respect, silence, thought, separate.*
2. Use the words given in exercise 1 in the sentences of your own.
3. Retell the chapter.
4. Write some questions to cover the contents of the chapter.
5. Find the sentences with the Present and the Past Continuous.
6. Explain the use of the Past Perfect in the sentences of the passage, which begins with «*He did not remember ...*».

### Chapter IX

He could not see the green line of the shore now but only the tops of the blue hills that seemed white as if they were covered with snow. The clouds above them also looked like high snow mountains. The sea was very dark and the sun rays made prisms in the blue water. The sun was hot now and the old man felt it on the back of his neck, and felt the sweat run down his back as he rowed.

«I could just drift», he thought, «but today is the eighty-fifth day and I must fish well».

Just then, watching the lines, he saw that one of them lowered sharply.

«Yes», he said. «Yes», and shipped his oars.

He held the line gently between the fingers of his right hand. He felt no pull nor weight and he held the line lightly. Then the line lowered again. This time it was a careful pull, not strong nor heavy, and he knew exactly what it was. One hundred fathoms down in the water a marlin was eating the sardines that covered the end of the hook where it came out of the head of the small tuna.

The old man held the line delicately, and with his left hand gently separated it from the stick. Now the line could slip through his fingers so that the fish would not feel any tension.

«So far out at sea the fish must be big», he thought. «Eat the sardines, fish. Eat them. Please eat them. The sardines are fresh and you must be cold down there at the depth of six hundred feet in that cold water in the dark. Make another turn in the dark and come back and eat them».

He felt a light delicate pull and then a harder pull as if it were more difficult to tear one of the sardines off the hook. Then there was nothing.

«Come on!» the old man said aloud. «Make another turn. Just smell them. Aren't they lovely? Eat well now. Hard and cold and lovely. Don't be afraid, fish. Eat them».

He waited with the line on his finger, watching it and the other lines at the same time. Then he felt the same delicate pull again.

«He will take it», the old man said aloud. «God help the fish to take it». But the fish did not take it. It was gone and the old man felt nothing.

«The fish can't have gone», he said. «God knows he can't have gone. He is making a turn. Maybe he had been hooked before and remembers something of it».

Then he felt the pulling again and he was happy!

«It was only his turn», he said. «The fish will take it».

He was happy feeling the gentle pulling and then he felt something hard and unbelievably heavy. It was the weight of the fish and he let the line slip down. When it went down, slipping lightly through the old man's fingers, he still could feel the great weight.

«What a fish», he said. «He has the hook in his mouth now and he is going away with the hook».

«Then the fish will turn and swallow the hook», he thought. He did not say that because he knew that if you said a good thing it might not happen. He knew what a big fish this was and he thought of its going away in the darkness with the hook and a small tuna crosswise in its mouth.

### Expressions and word combinations to be remembered:

**to be afraid** – коркуу, бояться

**to go away** – кетүү; уйти прочь

**to say a good thing** – жагымдуу нерсе айтуу; говорить что-то приятное

### Exercises

1. Transcribe, pronounce and translate:  
*finger, weight, lightly, careful, heavy, exactly, delicately, separate, gentle, unbelievably, swallow, crosswise*
3. Retell the chapter using these equivalents.
4. Write some questions to cover the contents of the chapter.
5. Make up a list of the main events of the chapter.

### Chapter X

The old man felt that the fish stopped moving but its weight was still there. Then the weight increased and he gave more line.



«The fish has taken it», he said. «Now I'll let him eat well».

He let the line slip through his fingers and made fast the free end of two reserve coils to the two reserve coils of the next line. Now he was ready. He had three forty-fathom coils of line in reserve now besides the coil which he was using.

«Eat it a little more», he thought. «Eat it well. Eat it so that the point of the hook goes into your heart and kills you. Come up to the surface and let me put the harpoon into you. All right. Are you ready? Have you eaten enough?»

«Now!» he said aloud and tried hard to pull with both hands.

Nothing happened. The fish just moved away slowly and the old man could not raise it an inch. His line was strong and made for heavy fish and he held it across his back. The boat began to move slowly off toward the north-west.

The fish moved steadily and they travelled slowly on the calm water.

«I wish the boy was with me», the old man said aloud.

«The fish is towing me. I could make the line fast to the boat. But then the fish could tear it off. I must hold the fish as well as I can. It is well that he is not going down. What I will do if he decides to go down, I don't know. What I will do if he goes to the bottom and dies, I don't know. But I'll do something. There are many things I can do».

The boat was slowly moving to the north-west. «This will kill the fish», the old man thought. «He can't swim for ever».

But four hours later the fish was still swimming steadily out to sea, towing the boat, and the old man was still sitting with the line across his back.

«It was noon when I caught the fish», he said. «And I haven't yet seen him».

He had put his straw hat on his head before he caught the fish and it was cutting his forehead. The old man was thirsty too and he got down on his knees, moved as far into the bow as he could get and took the water bottle with one hand. He opened it and drank a little. Then he rested leaning against the bow. He tried not to think but only to endure.

### Expressions and word combinations to be remembered:

**to pull with both hands** – эки колдоп түртүү; толкаты обеими руками  
**to be thirsty** – суусоо; сильно хотеть пить

### Exercises

1. Transcribe, pronounce and translate:

*Increase, reserve, surface, heart, raise, north-west, bottom, steadily, straw, endure*

2. Use the expressions and word combinations to be remembered in the sentences of your own.
3. Translate the following sentences into Kyrgyz/Russian:
  - a) *He let the line slip through his fingers and made fast the free end of two reserve coils to the two reserve coils of the next line.*
  - b) *Come up to the surface and let me put the harpoon into you.*
4. Retell the chapter using expressions and word combinations to be remembered.
5. Write ten questions to cover the contents of the chapter.
6. Translate the last passage of chapter.

## Chapter XI

The old man looked behind him and saw that no land could be seen. «That makes no difference», he thought. «I can always come back heading for the Havana lights. There are two more hours before the sun sets and maybe the fish will come up to the surface before that. If he doesn't then maybe he will come up with the moon. If he does not do that maybe he will come up with the sunrise. There is no pain in my arms and I feel strong. It is the fish that has the hook in his mouth. But what a fish to pull like that! I should like to see him. I should like to see him only once to know what I have against me».

The fish did not change its course nor its direction all the night. It was cold after the sun had gone down and the old man's sweat dried on his back and his arms and his old legs, and he became cold. During the day he had taken the sack that covered the bait box and spread it in the sun to dry. After the sun had gone down he tied the sack around his neck so that it hung down over his back and he put it under the line that was across his shoulders.

«I can do nothing with the fish and the fish can do nothing with me», he thought.

They were moving more slowly now and the lights of Havana were not so strong. He knew that current was carrying them to the eastward.

«If the lights of Havana disappear it will mean that we are going more to the eastward», he thought. «If the fish had not changed his course I should have seen those lights for many more hours. I wonder how the baseball has finished today. It would be wonderful to have a radio in the boat». Then he thought, «Think only of what you are doing. You must do nothing stupid».

Then he said aloud, «I wish the boy was here to help me and to see it all».

«No one must be alone in their old age», he thought. «But it is unavoidable. I must not forget to eat the tuna before it spoils. I must be strong».

Then he began to pity the great fish that he had caught. «He is wonderful and strange and who knows how old he is», he thought.



«Never have I had such a strong fish nor one who acted so strangely. But perhaps he had been hooked many times before and he knows that this is how he must make his fight. He cannot know that I am an old man. But what a great fish he is and how much money he will bring if his meat is good. He took the bait like a male and he pulls like a male and his fight has no panic in it. I wonder if he has any plans or if he is just as desperate as I am».

«I wish the boy was here», he said aloud and sat closer to the bow and felt the strength of the great fish through the line he held across his shoulders.

«His choice had been to stay in the deep dark water. My choice was to go there alone to find him. Now we are joined together and have been joined together since noon. And there is no one to help either one or the other of us. Perhaps I ought not to be a fisherman», he thought, «but that was the thing that I was born for. I must not forget to eat the tuna after it gets light».

#### Expressions and word combinations to be remembered:

- to spread something in the sun to dry** – бир нерсени күнгө кургатуу;  
сушить что-либо на солнце  
**to do nothing stupid** – акылсыздык жасабоо; не делать ничего глупого

#### Exercises

1. Transcribe, pronounce and translate:  
*different, heading, mouth, course, current, eastward, disappear, unavoidable, strangely, perhaps, desperate, strength, choice, ought*
2. Use the expressions and word combinations and the words given in exercise 1 from the chapter in the sentences of your own.
3. Give the Kyrgyz/Russian equivalents and translation of the following word combinations and sentences:  
*The fish did not change its course nor its direction.*  
*It was cold after the sun had gone down. It would be wonderful.*  
*I wish the boy was here. Many times before.*  
*There is no one to help either one or the other of us.*
4. Retell the chapter. Expressions and word combinations to be remembered and the sentences given in exercise 3 must be used.
5. Write ten questions to cover the contents of the chapter.

### Chapter XII

The fish pulled him so that he fell down on his face and made a cut below his eye. The blood ran down his cheek a little way, but it dried before it reached his chin and he moved to the bow and leaned against it to have some

rest. He carefully put the line across a new part of his shoulders and then put his hand into the water to feel the speed of the boat.

«I wonder what the fish made that pull for», he thought. «Certainly his back cannot feel as badly as mine does. But the fish cannot pull this boat for ever, no matter how great he is».

«Fish», he said softly, aloud, «I'll stay with you until I am dead».

«He'll stay with me too, I suppose», the old man thought.

It was cold and he leaned against the wooden boards of the boat to be warm. The boat moved steadily and when the sun rose the line was on the old man's right shoulder.

«The fish is heading north», the old man said. «The current must have brought us far to the eastward», he thought. «I wish the fish would turn with the current. That would show that it was tiring».

#### Expressions and word combinations to be remembered:

- to fall down on one's face** – бети менен жыгылуу; упасть лицом вниз  
**to make a cut** – кыркуу, кесүү; резать, отрезать  
**to run down** – качуу; сбежать, убежать  
**to have some rest** – бир аз эс алуу; немного отдохнуть

#### Exercises

1. Transcribe, pronounce and translate:  
*blood, against, carefully, speed, certainly, aloud, suppose, wooden, steadily*
2. Translate the following sentences into Kyrgyz/Russian:  
*Certainly his back cannot feel as badly as mine does. The fish is heading north. That would show that it was tiring*
3. Use the expressions and word combinations to be remembered in the sentences of your own.
4. Write some questions to cover the contents of the chapter.
5. Retell the chapter in detail.

### Chapter XIII

When the sun rose the old man realized that the fish was not tiring. There was only one good sign. The direction of the line showed that the fish was swimming at a lesser depth. That did not necessarily mean that it would jump. But it might.

«God, let the fish jump», the old man said, «I have enough line to handle him».



«Maybe if I can increase the tension just a little it will hurt the fish and he will come to the surface», he thought. «Now that it is daylight let him jump and fill the sacs which pass along his backbone with air and then he will not go deep to die».

He tried to increase the tension, but the line had been taut to breaking point since he had hooked the fish, and he could increase it no more.

«I must not pull the line. Each pull widens the cut made by the hook and then when the fish really jumps he may pull the hook out of the cut».

«Fish», he said, «I love you and respect you very much. But I will kill you dead before this day ends».

«Let us hope so», he thought.

A small bird came toward the boat from the north. It was flying very low over the water. The old man could see that the bird was very tired.

The bird flew to the stern of the boat and rested there. Then it flew around the old man's head and rested on the line.

«How old are you?» the old man asked the bird. «Is this your first trip?»

The bird looked at him when he spoke. «You should not be so tired after a windless night», he said thinking of the hawks that came out to sea to meet the birds. But he said nothing of the hawks to the bird who could not understand him anyway and who would learn about the hawks soon enough.

«Take a good rest, small bird», he thought. «Then go your way and take your chance like any man or bird or fish».

«Stay at my house if you like, bird», he said, «I am sorry I cannot hoist the sail and take you to the land. But I am with a friend».

Just then the fish made a sudden movement that pulled the old man down on to the bow and would have pulled him overboard if he had not braced himself and given some line.

The bird flew up when the fish pulled the line. The old man felt the line carefully with his right hand and saw that the hand was bleeding.

«Something hurt you, fish», he said aloud and pulled back the line to see if he could turn the fish.

«You're feeling it now, fish», he said, «and so, God knows, am I».

He looked around for the bird because he wanted to talk to someone. But the bird was gone.

«You did not stay long», the man thought. «How did I let the fish cut me? I must be getting very stupid. Or perhaps I was looking at the small bird and thinking of it. Now I will think only of my work and then I must eat the tuna not to lose my strength».

«I wish the boy was here and that I had some salt», he said aloud.

#### Expressions and word combinations to be remembered:

**to increase the tension** – чымыркануу; увеличить напряжение

**to lose one's strength** – күчтү жоготуу; потерять силу

#### Exercises

1. Transcribe, pronounce and translate:  
*sign, depth, necessarily, enough, increase, surface, daylight, backbone, breaking, widen, respect, windless, hawk, chance, sudden, carefully, strength*
2. Retell the chapter using the expressions and word combinations to be remembered.
3. Write ten questions to cover the contents of the chapter.
4. Explain the meaning of the sentences «*Then go your way and take your chance like any man or bird or fish*».
5. Comment on and find the sentences with the Continuous Tenses.
6. Translate into Kyrgyz/Russian the passage you like best of all.

#### Chapter XIV

Shifting the weight of the line to his left shoulder and kneeling carefully he washed his hand in the sea and held it there for more than a minute watching the blood spread in the water.

The old man would have liked to keep his hand in the salt water longer but he was afraid of another sudden pull by the fish and he stood up and looked at his hand. There was only one cut. But it was in the working part of his hand. He knew he would need his hands before his fight with the fish was over and he did not like to have the cut before the fight started.

«Now», he said, when his hand had dried, «I must eat the small tuna».

He knelt down and found the tuna under the stern with the gaff and drew it toward him. Holding the line with his left shoulder again, he took the tuna off the gaff hook and put the gaff back in its place. He put one knee on the fish and cut long pieces of dark red meat. When he had cut six long pieces he put them on the wooden boards of the bow, and lifted the carcass of the tuna by the tail and threw it into the water.

«I don't think I can eat the whole piece», he said and cut it in two. He could feel the hard pull of the line and his left hand was cramped. He looked at it and said: «What kind of a hand is that? Well, eat the fish now and it will strengthen the hand. It is not the hand's fault that you have been many hours with the fish. But you can stay with him for ever. Eat the tuna now». He put a piece in his mouth and ate it slowly. It was not unpleasant.



«Eat it well», he thought. «It would not be bad to eat it with lemon or with salt».

«How do you feel, hand?» he asked the cramped hand which was almost as stiff as that of a dead man. «I'll eat some more for you».

He ate the other part of the piece which he had cut in two.

«Are you better, hand? Or is it too early to know?»

He took another whole piece and ate it.

«It is a tuna», he thought. «I was lucky to get him instead of dolphin. Dolphin is too sweet. This tuna is hardly sweet at all and all the strength is still in it».

«It is necessary to be practical», he thought. «I wish I had some salt. And I do not know whether the sun will spoil or dry what is left, so it is better to eat it all, although I am not hungry. The great fish is calm. I will eat the tuna and then I will be ready».

«Be patient, hand», he said, «I do this for you».

«I wish I could feed the fish», he thought. «He is my brother. But I must kill him and be strong to do it». Slowly and conscientiously he ate all the long pieces of the tuna.

«Now», he said, «you can let the line go, hand. I shall hold the fish with the right arm alone». He put his left foot on the heavy line that the left hand had held and leaned back shifting the weight of the fish on his back.

«God help my hand to get better», he said, «because I don't know what the fish is going to do».

«But the fish seems calm», he thought, «and following his plan. But what is his plan? And what is mine? I must see what the fish does. If he comes to the surface I can kill him. But he stays down for ever. Then I will stay down with him for ever».

He tried to open the cramped hand. But it did not open. «Maybe it will open when the sun rises», he thought. «Maybe it will open when the strong tuna is digested. I do not want to open it now by force».

He looked across the sea and saw how alone he was. But he could also see the rays of the sun in the deep dark water and the line ahead and the strange movement on the surface. The clouds were promising the trade wind. He looked ahead and saw some ducks over the water and he knew that no man was ever alone on the sea.

He thought of how some men feared being out of sight of land in a small boat and knew they were in the months of sudden bad weather. But now they were in hurricane months and, when there are no hurricanes, the weather of hurricane months is the best of all the year. If a hurricane is coming you always see the signs of it in the sky for days ahead, if you are at sea. «They

do not see it ashore because they do not know what to look for», he thought. «The shape of the clouds is different ashore too».

He looked at the sky and saw the white cumulus and high above thin feathers of the cirrus.

«Light breeze», he said. «Better weather for me than for you, fish».

He was slowly opening his left hand.

«I hate a cramp», he thought. «It is a treachery of one's own body. A cramp», he thought, «humiliates oneself especially when one is alone».

#### Expressions and word combinations to be remembered:

**to put something back in its place** – бир нерсени кайра ордуна коюу; положить что-либо обратно на место

**to throw something into the water** – бир нерсени сууга ыргытуу; бросить что-либо в воду

**to be lucky** – бактылуу болуу; быть счастливым

**to open by force** – күч менен ачуу; открыть силой

#### Exercises

1. Transcribe, pronounce and translate:  
*weight, kneeling, carefully, spread, piece, wooden, strengthen, fault, unpleasant, dead, dolphin, necessary, calm, heavy, promise, months, hurricane, ahead, breeze, treachery, humiliate, especially*
2. Use the expressions and word combinations to be remembered in the sentences of your own.
3. Retell the chapter using the expressions and word combinations to be remembered.
4. Write ten questions to cover the contents of the chapter.
5. Find the sentences with modal verbs. Translate them.

#### Chapter XV

With his right hand he felt the difference in the pull of the line. It went up slowly and steadily and then the surface of the sea rose ahead of the boat and the fish came out. It was coming out unendingly and water poured from its sides. It was bright in the sun and its head and back were dark purple and in the sun the wide stripes on its sides were a pale lavender. Its long sword was as sharp as a rapier. The fish rose its full length out of the water and then went back into the water, smoothly, like a swimmer.

«He is two feet longer than the boat», the old man said. The line was going out fast but steadily and it was clear that the fish was not frightened.



The old man was trying to keep the line with both hands. He knew that if he could not slow the speed of the fish it could take out all the line and break it.

«He is a great fish and I must convince him of my strength», he thought. «I must never let him learn his strength nor what he could do if he tried to go away. If I were him, I would go ahead with all my might until something broke. But, thank God, they are not as clever as we who kill them; although they are more noble and more able».

The old man had seen many great fish. And he had caught two very great fish in his life, but never alone. Now, alone, and out of sight of land, he was tied to the biggest fish that he had ever seen and bigger than he had ever heard of, and his left hand was cramped.

«Surely the left hand will help my right hand», he thought, «there are three things that are brothers: the fish and my two hands». The fish swam slower again.

«I wonder why he jumped», the old man thought. «He jumped, as if to show me how big he was. I know now, anyway», he thought, «I wish I could show the fish what sort of man I am. But then he would see my cramped hand. Let the fish think that I am stronger than I am and I will be stronger. I wish I was the fish», he thought, «and had everything he has and not only my will».

#### Expressions and word combinations to be remembered:

**with his right hand** – оң колу менен; правой рукой

**to be frightened** – коркуу; быть напуганным

**to go ahead with all one's might** – болгон күчү менен алдыга жылуу;  
двигаться вперед изо всех сил

**to show what sort of man one is** – кандай адам экендигимди көрсөткөнү;  
показать какой я человек

#### Exercises

1. Transcribe, pronounce and translate:  
*difference, steadily, surface, unendingly, pour, purple, lavender, smoothly, frightened, convince, strength, although, stronger.*
2. Use the expressions and word combinations to be remembered in the sentences of your own.
3. Retell the chapter using the expressions and word combinations to be remembered.
4. Write ten questions to cover the contents of the chapter.
5. Translate into Kyrgyz/Russian «The old man had seen many great fish».
6. Express disagreement with the following remarks:

*The fish was not very big.*

*The old man had caught many great fish alone.*

*The old man thought the fish was as clever as clever as he was.*

7. Find the sentences with the Past Continuous and the Past Perfect.

8. Comment on the use of articles before the word «fish».

#### Chapter XVI

He sat leaning against the wooden boards of the boat and took his suffering in silence and the fish swam steadily and the boat moved slowly through the dark water. At noon the old man's left hand was opened.

«Bad news for you, fish», he said and shifted the line on a new place over the sack that covered his shoulders.

«I am not religious», he said. «But I will say twenty prayers that I should catch this fish, and I promise to make a pilgrimage to the Virgin de Cobre if I catch him. That is a promise!»

He began to say his prayers mechanically. Sometimes he felt so tired that he could not remember the prayer. Ending one of the prayers he added, «Blessed Virgin, pray for the death of this fish, wonderful though it is».

Having said his prayers and feeling much better, but suffering exactly as much, as perhaps a little more, he leaned against the boards of the bow and began, mechanically, to work the fingers of his left hand.

The sun was hot now although the breeze was rising gently.

«I must put another bait on the hook of that little line», he said. «If the fish decides to stay another night I will need to eat again and the water is low in the bottle. I don't think I can catch anything except a dolphin here. But if I eat it fresh enough it won't be bad. I wish a flying fish would get into the boat tonight. But I have no light to attract them. A flying fish is excellent to eat raw and I would not have to cut it up. I must save all my strength now. I did not know the fish was so big».

«I'll kill him though», he said, «in all his greatness and his glory!»

«Although it is unjust», he thought, «but I will show him what a man can do and what a man can suffer!»

«I told the boy I was a strange old man», he said, «now I must prove it».

The thousand times that he had proved it meant nothing. Now he was proving it again. Each time was a new time and he never thought about the past.

«I wish the fish would sleep, then I could sleep and dream about the lions», he thought. «Don't think, old man», he said to himself, «rest a little and think of nothing. The fish is working. Work as little as you can».



### Expressions and word combinations to be remembered:

**to lean against something** – бир нерсеге таянуу, жөлөнүү; прислониться, опираться на что-либо

**feeling much better but suffering exactly as much** – өзүн жакшы сезип, бирок азап чегип; почувствовав лучше, но в тоже время страдая

### Exercises

1. Transcribe, pronounce and translate:  
*against, suffering, silence, through, cover, religious, prayer, promise, pilgrimage, mechanically, wonderful, exactly, perhaps, breeze, except, attract, excellent, glory, unjust*
2. Use the expressions and word combinations to be remembered and the words given in exercise 1 in the sentences of your own.
3. Retell the chapter.
4. Write ten questions to cover the contents of the chapter.
5. Translate into Kyrgyz/Russian the first five passages of the chapter.
6. Comment on the use of articles in the sentence «*Each time was a new time and he never thought about the past*».

### Chapter XVII

Once in the afternoon the line began to rise. But the fish only continued to swim at a little less depth. The sun was on the old man's left arm and shoulder and on his back. So he knew that the fish had turned east of north.

«I wonder how much the fish sees at that depth», the old man thought. «His eye is very large and a horse, with much less eye, can see in the dark. Once I could see quite well in the dark».

«If you're not tired, fish», he said aloud, «you must be very strange».

He felt very tired now and he knew the night would come soon and tried to think of other things.

«A man is not very great beside the great birds and beasts. I would rather be that beast swimming down there in the darkness of the sea».

An aeroplane passed overhead. The old man watched it until he could no longer see it.

«It must be very strange in an aeroplane», he thought. «I wonder what the sea looks like from the aeroplane. I would like to fly very slowly and see the fish from above. When I was in the turtle boats I could see much from the mast. The dolphins look greener from there and you can see their stripes and their purple spots and you can see all the school as they swim. Why is it that all the fast-moving fish of the dark depth have purple backs and usually purple stripes or spots? The dolphin looks green of course because it

is really golden. But when it is truly hungry and hunts for food there appear purple stripes on its sides as on a marlin. Can it be from anger, or the greater speed it makes?»

### Expressions and word combinations to be remembered:

**once in the afternoon** – бир күнү, күндүзү; однажды днем

**to swim at a little less depth** – тайыз жерде сүзүү; плавать на неглубоком месте

**to feel very tired** – өтө чарчап калуу; чувствовать себя сильно уставшим

**to see something from above** – жогору жактан бир нерсени көрүү; видеть что-то сверху

### Exercises

1. Transcribe, pronounce and translate:  
*continue, wonder, horse, bird, beast, aeroplane, overhead, turtle, fastmoving, golden, hungry, appear, anger*
2. Use the expressions and word combinations to be remembered in the sentences of your own.
3. Answer the questions: *What did the old man think? What did he feel? What did he think while watching the aeroplane? Why does the dolphin look green in the dark depth? Could the old man answer his own questions?*
4. Retell the chapter in detail.
5. Write a brief summary of the chapter.
6. Comment on the use of tenses in the sentence «*He felt very tired now and he knew the night would come soon and tried to think of other things*».
7. Comment on the use of the definite article before the noun «*dolphin*» in the sentence «*The dolphin looks green of course, because it is really golden*». Translate the sentence.

### Chapter XVIII

Just before it was dark, his small line was taken by a dolphin. He was it first when it jumped in the air, true gold in the last rays of the sun. The old man moved to the stern and holding the big line with his right hand and arm, he pulled the dolphin in with his left hand, stepping on the gained line each time with his bare left foot. When the fish was at the stern beating and struggling in despair, the old man leaned over the stern and lifted the gold fish with its purple spots over the stern. Its long flat body and its tail and its head beat against the bottom of the boat until the old man struck it across the shining golden head.



The old man took the fish off the hook, put another sardine on it and threw it out over the stern. Then he moved slowly back to the bow. He shifted the heavy line from his right hand to his left and washed his right hand in the water. Watching the movement of the water against his hand he saw that the speed was much slower.

«I'll tie the two oars together and put them across the stern and that will make the fish go slower in the night», he said. «The fish will have strength enough for the night, and so shall I».

«How do you feel, fish?» he asked aloud. «I feel well and my left hand is better and I have food for a night and a day. Pull the boat, fish. My hand is only cut a little and the cramp is gone from the other. My legs are all right».

It was dark now as it becomes dark quickly after the sun sets in September.

The first stars were out and the old man knew that soon all the stars would be out and he would have all his distant friends.

«The fish is my friend too», he said aloud. «I have never seen or heard of such a fish. But I must kill him. I am glad we do not have to try to kill the stars».

He was sorry for the great fish that had nothing to eat and his determination to kill it weakened in his pity for it. «How many people will he feed», he thought. «But are they worthy to eat him? No, of course not. There is no one worthy of eating him: look only at his behaviour and his great dignity».

«I do not understand these things», he thought, «but it is good that we do not have to try to kill the sun or the moon or the stars. It is enough to live on the sea and kill our true brothers».

### Exercises

1. Transcribe, pronounce and translate:  
*ray, gain, bare, struggle, despair, tail, bottom, across, oar, distant, determination, weaken, pity, worthy, behaviour, dignity*
2. Use the words given in exercise 1 in the sentences of your own.
3. Retell the chapter.
4. Express disagreement with the following remarks: *The old man didn't think high of the fish. The movements of the fish continued to be fast. The old man didn't have strength enough to speak to the fish.*
5. Write ten questions to cover the contents of the chapter.
6. Translate the last two passages of the chapter.
7. Comment on the use of the verb «to have» and the definite article in the sentence «I am glad we do not have to try to kill the stars ... it is good that we do not have to try to kill the sun or the moon or the stars».

### Chapter XIX

«But you have not slept yet, old man», he said aloud. «It is half a day and a night and now another day and you have not slept. You must find the way to sleep a little if the fish is quiet. If you do not sleep you may become unclear in the head».

«I'm clear enough in the head», he thought, «too clear. I am as clear as the stars that are my brothers. Still I must sleep. They sleep and the moon and the sun sleep and even the sea sleeps sometimes».

«Make yourself sleep», he thought, «make yourself sleep and think of what to do with the lines. Now go and prepare the dolphin. It is dangerous to use the oars as a drag if you must sleep».

«I could do without sleeping», he told himself, «but it would be too dangerous».

He moved back to the stern on his hands and knees. The stars were bright now and he saw the dolphin clearly. He put one of his feet on the dolphin and cut it quickly. There were two flying fish inside. He took them together with the piece of fish back to the bow.

In the bow he laid the piece of dolphin and the flying fish on the boards and after that shifted the line across his shoulders. Then he leaned over the side of the boat and washed the flying fish in the water.

«What an excellent fish dolphin is when it is cooked», he said, «and what a bad fish when it is raw. I will never go in a boat again without salt or lemon».

The sky was clouding over the east and one after another the stars were gone. The wind dropped.

«There will be bad weather in three or four days», he said. «But not tonight and not tomorrow. Sleep, old man, while the fish is quiet».

He held the line in his right hand and then leaned against the boards of the bow. Then he shifted the line a little lower on his shoulders and braced it with his left hand.

«My right hand can hold it as long as it is braced», he thought. «If the right hand opens in sleep then my left hand feeling the line go out into the sea will wake me. It will be good even if I sleep twenty minutes or half an hour». He lay down and fell asleep.

He dreamed that he was in the village on his bed and there was a north wind and he was very cold.

After that he began to dream of the long yellow beach and he saw the first of the lions come down onto it in the early dark and he waited to see if there would come more lions. He felt the evening breeze and was happy.

The moon had been up for a long time but he slept on and the fish pulled the boat steadily on into the canyon of clouds.



### Exercises

1. Transcribe, pronounce and translate:  
*quiet, unclear, prepare, dangerous, excellent, raw, steadily, canyon.*
2. Use the words given in exercise 1 in the sentences of your own.
3. Retell the chapter in detail.
4. Write ten questions to cover the contents of the chapter.
5. Translate the sentence beginning with «*He dreamed that he was in the village...*»
6. Explain the meaning of the words «*to sleep on*», «*to pull on*».

### Chapter XX

Suddenly his right hand struck his face and he woke up. The line was quickly going out through his right hand. His left hand did not feel anything and he tried to stop the line with his right hand, but it continued to race out to sea.

At last his left hand found the line and he leaned his back against the line and now it burned his back and his left hand. The fish jumped again and again, the line was still racing out and the old man was raising the tension of the line to breaking point. He had been pulled down tight on to the bow and his face was in the piece of dolphin and he could not move.

«This is what we waited for», he thought, «so now let us take it».

He could not see the fish's jumps but only heard the heavy splash when the fish fell. The speed of the racing line was cutting his hands but he had always known that this would happen.

«If the boy was here he would wet the coils of line with water», he thought. «Yes, if the boy was here. If the boy was here».

The line went out and out but its speed was slowing now. He lifted his head from the boards and out of the piece of fish. Then he was on his knees and then rose slowly to his feet.

«The fish has jumped several times and filled the sac along its back with air and he cannot go down deep to die there where I cannot bring him up from. He will start circling soon».

The old man held the line with his left hand and his shoulders now and took some water in his right hand to wash his face. And then he left his right hand in the salt water. Some time later he took his hand out and looked at it.

«It is not bad», he said, «and pain does not matter to a man».

Then he shifted the line so that he could put the left hand into the sea on the other side of the boat.

«Why was I not born with two good hands?» he thought.

«Now eat the flying fish», he told himself. He took it with his left hand and ate it to the tail.

«It will give me the strength that I need. Now I have done what I can», he thought. «Let the fish begin to circle and let the fight come».

### Expressions and word combinations to be remembered:

**at last** – аягында; наконец-то

**to rise slowly to one's feet** – акырындык менен бутуна туруу; медленно подняться на ноги

### Exercises

1. Transcribe, pronounce and translate:  
*suddenly, through, burn, tight, heavy, knee, circling, salt.*
2. Use the expressions and word combinations to be remembered and the words given in exercise 1 in the sentences of your own.
3. Retell the chapter.
4. Ask ten questions to cover the contents of the chapter.
5. Explain the meaning of the sentence «*Pain does not matter to a man*».

### Chapter XXI

The sun was rising for the third time since he had gone out to sea when the fish started to circle.

The fish kept on circling slowly and the old man was wet with sweat and tired two hours later. But the circles were much shorter now and from the direction of the line he could see that the fish was rising steadily to the surface while it swam.

For an hour the old man had been seeing black spots before his eyes and the salt sweat burned his eyes and the cut over his eye and on his forehead. He was not afraid of the black spots. They were normal at the tension with which he was pulling the line. Twice, though, he felt faint and that worried him.

«I cannot die now because of the fish», he said. «God help me to endure it. I'll say two hundred prayers. But I cannot say them now. I'll say them later».

Just then the fish began to hit the wire holding the hook, with its sword. And the old man began to give up line.

«I must not give him more pain than necessary», he thought, «mine does not matter. I can control mine. But the pain can drive the fish mad».

Suddenly the fish stopped beating at the wire and started circling slowly again. The old man was gaining line steadily now. But he felt faint again. He took some sea water with his left hand and put it on his head.

«I will rest now while he begins his circle and then I shall stand up and gain line again», he decided.



It would be so nice to rest and let the fish make one circle more without gaining line. But when the direction of the line showed that the fish had turned to come toward the boat, the old man rose to his feet and started to gain line.

«I'll rest when he starts a new circle», he said. «I feel much better. Then in two or three circles I will have him».

The sea had risen considerably. But there was a breeze necessary for the old man to get home.

«I'll just steer south and west», he said. «A man is never lost at sea, and besides that, our island is so long».

It was during the third circle that he saw the fish.

He saw it first as a dark shadow that took so long to pass under the boat that he could not believe its length.

«No», he said, «he can't be that big».

But it was that big and at the end of this circle it came to the surface only thirty yards away and the old man saw his tail out of water. The fish went back but swam just below the surface and the old man could see its large body with the purple stripes on it.

The old man was sweating now but from something else besides the sun. With each circle that the fish made, he was gaining line and he was sure that in two circles more he would have a chance to get the harpoon into it.

«But I must bring him close, close, close», he thought. «I must not aim in the head. I must get the harpoon in the heart».

«Be calm and strong, old man», he said.

On the next circle the fish's back was out of water but it was a little too far from the boat.

He had prepared his harpoon long before. Its coil of light rope was in a round basket and the end was made fast to the bitt in the bow.

The fish was coming to the boat now, its great tail moving. The old man pulled the line to bring the fish closer. For just a moment the fish turned a little on its side. Then it straightened itself and began another circle.

#### Expressions and word combinations to be remembered:

**to keep on doing something** – бир нерсени жасоону улантуу; продолжать делать что-либо

**to be wet with sweat** – терден сууланып кетүү; промокнуть от пота

**to be lost at sea** – деңизде жоголуу; потеряться в море

**a chance** – мүмкүнчүлүк, шарт; шанс

#### Exercises

1. Transcribe, pronounce and translate:

*sweat, forehead, though, worry, endure, sword, necessary, considerably, steer, island, believe, straighten*

2. Use the expressions and word combinations to be remembered and the words given in exercise 1 in the sentences of your own.

3. Retell the chapter in detail.

4. Make up a list of the main points of the chapter.

6. Speak on the following points:

*a) the behaviour of the fish,*

*b) the old man's feeling and behaviour.*

7. Find the sentences with the introductory «it» and translate them.

#### Chapter XXII

He felt faint again now, but he pulled the line with all his strength. «Maybe this time I may turn him over on his back», he thought. «Pull, hands. Hold up, legs. Help me, my hand. This time I'll turn him over».

But the fish turned a little on its side and then straightened itself and swam away.

«Fish», the old man said. «Fish, you have to die anyway. Do you have to kill me too?»

His mouth was dry but he could not reach for the bottle of water now. «I must pull the fish to the boat this time», he thought. «I am not good for many more circles».

On the next circle the fish again straightened itself and swam slowly away.

«You are killing me, fish», the old man said, «but you have a right to kill me. Never have I seen a greater, or more beautiful, or more noble thing than you, brother. Come on and kill me. I don't care who kills who».

«Now you are getting confused in the head», he thought. «You must keep your head clear. Keep your head clear and try to suffer like a man. Or a fish», he thought.

«Clear up, head», he said in a voice he could hardly hear. «Clear up!»

Two circles more and the fish did not turn over but swam off again keeping its great tail in the air.

#### Expressions and word combinations to be remembered:

**to keep one's head clear** – таза ойдо болуу; иметь ясную голову

**to suffer like a man** – адам катары азаптануу; страдать как человек

#### Exercises

1. Transcribe, pronounce and translate:

*faint, strength, mouth, reach, noble, care, confuse, suffer, hardly*



- Use the expressions and word combinations to be remembered and the words given in exercise 1 in the sentences of your own.
- Retell the chapter in detail.
- Ask questions on the chapter.
- Translate the chapter into Kyrgyz/Russian.
- Find the sentences with the verb «to have» in the modal meaning.
- Find the sentences with the verbs in the Present Continuous Tense.

### Chapter XXIII

He gathered all his pain and what was left of his strength and his long gone pride and he put it all against the fish's agony and then the fish turned over and swam quietly on its side. Then it started to pass by the boat, long, wide, silver with purple stripes and it seemed there would be no end of it in the water.

The old man dropped the line and put his foot on it and lifted the harpoon as high as he could and drove it down with all his strength into the fish's side. He felt the harpoon go in and he leaned on it and drove it further.

Then the fish came alive, with its death in it, and raised high out of the water showing all its great length and all its power and its beauty. It seemed to hang in the air above the old man in the boat. Then it fell into the water with a splash.

The old man felt faint and he could not see well. But he cleared the harpoon line and, when he could see, he saw that the fish was on its back and the sea was red with blood from its heart. The fish was silvery and still and floated with the waves.

«Keep my head clear. I am a tired old man. But I have killed this fish which is my brother and now I must prepare the rope and make the fish fast to the boat, for this boat can't hold it. I must prepare everything and tie the fish well and step the mast and set the sail for going home».

#### Expressions and word combinations to be remembered:

- to turn over** – бурулуу; переворачивать  
**with a splash** – чачыранды менен; с брызгами  
**to be red with blood** – кан менен булгануу; запачкаться кровью  
**to float with the waves** – толкундар менен сүзүү; плыть с волнами  
**to step the mast** – мачтага чыгуу; подняться на мачту  
**to set the sail** – кемени багыттоо; направить судно

#### Exercises

- Use the expressions and word combinations to be remembered in the sentences of your own.
- Ask questions on the chapter.

- Retell the chapter in detail.
- Make up a list of the main points of the chapter.
- Translate the chapter into Kyrgyz/Russian.

### Chapter XXIV

He started to pull the fish to the boat so that he could pass a line through its gills and out of its mouth and make its head fast to the bow. «I want to see him», he thought, «and to touch him».

He looked up at the sky and then at his fish. He looked at the sun carefully. «It is not much more than noon», he thought. «And the trade wind is rising».

«Come here, fish», he said. But the fish did not come. It was floating with the waves and the old man brought his boat to it.

When he came up to the fish he could not believe its size.

He passed the harpoon rope through the fish's gills and out of its mouth, turned the rope round its sword and made it fast to the bitt of the bow. The fish's colour had turned silver from its purple and silver, and the stripes were the same pale violet colour as its tail.

«He weighs fifteen hundred pounds. Maybe much more. If I sell two-thirds of that at thirty cents a pound, how much will it make? I need a pencil for that», said the old man, «my head is not clear enough».

He stepped the mast and drew the patched sail. The boat began to move. The old man did not need a compass to tell him where south-west was. He only needed to feel the trade wind and the drawing of the sail.

He could see the fish and he had only to look at his hands and to touch the stern with his back to know that this had really happened and was not a dream.

«All I must do is to keep the head clear. The hands have done their work and we sail well. The fish's mouth is shut and we sail like brothers». Then his head started to become a little unclear and he thought, «Is the fish bringing me home or am I bringing him? If I were towing him behind there would be no question. Nor if the fish were in the boat, with all dignity gone, there would be no question either». But they were sailing tied together side by side and the old man thought, «Let the fish bring me home. He meant me no harm».

#### Expressions and word combinations to be remembered:

- to look up at the sun** – күндү кароо; смотреть на солнце  
**to turn the rope round** – арканды айланта байлап; обвернуть аркан вокруг  
**to make the rope fast to** – арканды бекемдөө; закрепить аркан



**to be the same colour as** – бирдей түстө болуу; быть такого же цвета как  
**there would be no question** – көйгөй жок болмок; не было бы проблемы

### Exercises

1. Transcribe, pronounce and translate:  
*through, mouth, fast, touch, carefully, float, believe, purple, violet, weigh, patched, compass, bringing, dignity*
6. Use the expressions and word combinations to be remembered in the sentences of your own.
3. Retell the chapter using these expressions and word combinations.
4. Ask ten questions to cover the contents of the chapter.
5. Write a brief summary of the chapter.
6. Express disagreement with the following remarks: *a) The fish was not as big as the old man had thought. b) The old man needed a compass to tell him where south-west was. c) Now when they were sailing tied together side by side, the old man hated the fish.*

### Chapter XXV

They sailed well and the old man put his hands in the salt water and tried to keep his head clear. There were high clouds above them so that the old man knew the breeze would last all night. The old man looked at the fish constantly to make sure it was true. It was an hour before the first shark hit him.

The shark did not come by accident. It came up to the surface from the deep of the sea when the dark cloud of blood had gone down to the mile-deep sea. The shark had come up so fast and absolutely without fear that it broke the surface of the blue water and was in the sun. Then it went back into the sea and started swimming on the course that the boat and the fish had taken.

It was a very big Mako shark and it could swim as fast as the fastest fish in the sea and everything about it was beautiful except its mouth. Its back was blue and its belly was silver. Its mouth was tight shut now. Inside the closed double lip of its mouth there were eight rows of teeth. They were nearly as long as the fingers of the old man and were razor-sharp.

When the old man saw the shark coming he knew that this was a shark that had no fear at all and would do exactly what it wished. He prepared the harpoon and made its rope fast. The rope was short as he had cut away a piece of it when he was making fast the fish.

The old man's head was clear and good now and he was full of resolution but he had little hope. «It was too good to last», he thought. «I cannot keep the shark from hitting me but maybe I can kill him».

The shark closed astern and when it hit the fish just above the tail the old man saw its open mouth and its strange eyes and heard the clicking of the teeth. The shark's head was out of water and the old man got the harpoon down onto the shark's head at a spot where the line between its eyes crossed the line that ran straight back from its nose. There were no such lines in reality. There was only the heavy sharp blue head and the big eyes and the clicking teeth. But that was where the brain was and the old man hit it.

He hit it with his blood-meshed hands driving a harpoon with all his strength. He hit it without hope but with resolution.

The shark turned over and the old man saw its eyes were not alive. The old man knew that it was dead but the shark did not want to accept it. Its tail beat the sea till the water was white. The shark lay quietly for a little while on the surface. Then it went down very slowly.

«The shark took about forty pounds», the old man said aloud. «It took my harpoon too and all the rope», he thought, «and now my fish bleeds again and there will be other sharks».

### Expressions and word combinations to be remembered:

**from the deep of the sea** – деңиздин тереңинен; из глубины моря

**without fear** – коркпой; без страха

**would do exactly what it wished** – каалаганын сөзсүз жасамак; и сделает точно, что она пожелает

**to cut away a piece** – бир нерседен кичине бөлүк кесүү; отрезать кусочек

**to be full of resolution** – абдан кайраттуу болуу; быть полным решимости

**for a little while** – бир аздан кийин; немного погодя

### Exercises

1. Transcribe, pronounce and translate:  
*high, constantly, shark, accident, absolutely, fear, course, except, double, razor-sharp, exactly, resolution, reality, heavy, alive, accept*
2. Use the expressions and word combinations to be remembered in the sentences of your own.
3. Retell the chapter in detail.
4. Answer the questions: *How did the old man know that the breeze would last all night? When did the first shark hit the fish? Did the shark come by accident? What kind of shark was it? What did the old man think of the shark? Was the old man full of resolution? What spot on the shark's*



*head did the old man hit? Did the shark lie for a little while on the surface or did it go down at once?*

5. Speak on the following points: *a) The description of the shark. b) The old man hit the shark without hope but with resolution. What is your opinion about it?*
6. Find the sentences with «*there to be*» and translate them.

### Chapter XXVI

He did not want to look at the fish any more. When the fish had been hit it was as though he himself were hit.

«But I killed the shark that hit my fish», he thought, «And it was the biggest shark that I have ever seen».

«It was too good to last», he thought. «I wish it had been a dream now and that I had never caught the fish».

«But a man is not made for defeat», he said. «A man can be destroyed but not defeated».

«I am sorry that I killed the fish though», he thought. «Now the bad time is coming and I have no harpoon. That shark was cruel and able and strong and clever. But I was more clever than he was».

«Perhaps not», he thought. «Perhaps I was only better armed».

«Think about something cheerful, old man», he said. «Every minute now you are closer to home».

He knew quite well what could happen when he reached the middle of the current. But there was nothing to be done now.

«Yes, there is», he said aloud. «I can make my knife fast to one of the oars».

And so he did that.

«Now», he said, «I am still an old man. But I am not unarmed».

The breeze was fresh now and he sailed on well. He watched only the forward part of the fish and some of his hope returned.

«It is silly not to hope», he thought. «Besides I believe it is a sin. But I must not think about the sin. There are enough problems now without sin. And then I don't understand it. I don't understand what it is and I am not sure that I believe in it. Perhaps it was a sin to kill the fish. I suppose it was. But then everything is a sin. Don't think about the sin».

But he liked to think about all things and he thought much and he kept on thinking about sin.

«You did not kill the fish only to keep alive and to sell for food», he thought, «you killed him for pride and because you are a fisherman. You loved him when he was alive and you loved him after. If you love him, it is not a sin to kill him. Or is it more?»

«You think too much, old man», he said aloud.

«But you enjoyed killing the shark», he thought. «He lives on the live fish as you do. He was not like other sharks. He is beautiful and noble and knows no fear of anything».

«I killed him in self-defence», the old man said aloud. «And I killed him well».

«Besides», he thought, «everything kills everything else in some way. Fishing kills me exactly as it keeps me alive. The boy keeps me alive», he thought, «I must not deceive myself too much».

He leaned over the side of the boat and tore away a piece of the meat of the fish where the shark had cut it. It was a very good meat and would bring the highest price in the market. But its smell was spreading in the water and the old man knew that a very bad time was coming.

### Expressions and word combinations to be remembered:

**not to look at something any more** – мындан ары бир нерсени карабоо;

больше не смотреть на что-либо

**it is too good to last** – улантуу үчүн өтө жакшы; это слишком хорошо, чтобы продолжаться

**a man is not made for defeat** – адам жеңилүү үчүн төрөлгөн эмес; человек не рожден для поражения

**a man can be destroyed but not defeated** – адамды жок кылса болот, бирок ал жеңилбейт; человек может быть уничтожен, но не поражен

**to think about something cheerful** – көңүлдүү бир нерсе жөнүндө ой-лонуу; думать о чем-то радостном

**it is silly not to hope** – үмүт кылбоо бул келесоолук; это глупо не надеяться

**to deceive oneself too much** – көп алданып калуу; часто быть обманутым

### Exercises

1. Transcribe, pronounce and translate:  
*ever, defeat, destroy, cruel, perhaps, cheerful, quite, happen, current, unarmed, forward, enough, understand, suppose, enjoy, self-defence, exactly, deceive, spread*
2. Use the expressions and word combinations to be remembered in the sentences of your own.
3. Retell the chapter using these expressions and word combinations.
4. Ask questions to cover the contents of the chapter.
5. Speak on the following points: *a) A man can be destroyed but not defeated.*



*b) It is silly not to hope. c) The old man's thoughts about killing the fish and the shark.*

6. Express disagreement with the following remarks: *a) Every minute now the old man was closer to home and his thoughts were cheerful. b) The old man thought that it was a sin to kill the fish and he was afraid of sin.*

### Chapter XXVII

The breeze was steady. It had backed a little further into the north-east and he knew that it meant that the breeze would not fall off. The old man looked ahead of him but he could see no sails nor could he see the smoke of any ship. He could not even see a bird.

He had sailed for two hours, trying to rest and to be strong, when he saw the first of the two sharks.

They had smelled the fish and were excited and in the stupidity of their great hunger they were losing and finding the scent in their excitement. But they were closing all the time.

The old man made the sheet fast and jammed the tiller. Then he took up the oar with the knife fixed to it and watched the sharks come. They were hateful sharks, bad-smelling killers, when they were hungry they were ready to bite at an oar.

«Come on, sharks», the old man said.

They came. One shark went under the boat and the old man could feel the boat shake as the shark tore the fish. The other shark watched the old man with its narrow yellow eyes and then came fast with its mouth open to hit the fish where it had already been bitten by the Mako shark.

The old man could clearly see the line on the top of the shark's brown head and drove the knife, made fast to the oar, into the shark's brain, took the knife out, and drove it in again into the shark's yellow cat-like eyes. The shark let go of the fish, went down and dying ate up what it had taken.

The old man let go the sheet so that the boat would swing broadside and saw the shark that had been under the boat. The shark came up fast with its head out of water and the old man hit it in the centre of its head.

The sharks must have taken a quarter of the fish and of the best meat. «I wish it were a dream and that I had never looked at the fish. I'm sorry about it, fish». He did not want to look at the fish now.

«I shouldn't have gone out so far, fish», he said. «Neither for you nor for me. I'm sorry, fish».

«Now», he said to himself, «get your hand in order because it is not the end yet».

«I wish I had a stone for the knife», the old man said aloud. «I should have brought a stone».

«You should have brought many things», he thought, «but you did not bring them, old man. Don't think about what you have not got. Think of what you can do with what there is».

«It was a fish to keep a man all winter», he thought. «Don't think of that. Just rest and try to get your hands in order to defend what is left of the fish».

### Expressions and word combinations to be remembered:

**it meant that the breeze would not fall off** – бул демек деңиз шамалы начарлабайт; это значит, что морской ветер не будет ослабевать  
**he looked ahead of him** – ал жөнүндө ойлонуп жатты; он думал о нем  
**to be excited** – толкунданган болуу; быть взволнованным  
**with its mouth open** – ачык оозу менен; с открытым ртом  
**to get something in order** – бир нерсе кылуу үчүн нерсени колдонгону аракеттенүү; пытаться использовать что-либо, для того чтобы

### Exercises

1. Transcribe, pronounce and translate:  
*steady, further, smell, excited, stupidity, hunger, scent, excitement, hateful, hungry, narrow, brain, swing, quarter, neither, sorry*
2. Use the expressions and word combinations to be remembered in the sentences of your own.
3. Retell the chapter using these expressions and word combinations.
4. Ask questions to cover the contents of the chapter.
5. Write a brief summary of the chapter.
6. Express disagreement with the following remarks: *a) The old man had sailed for two hours, he had a good rest and was calm when he saw the first of the two sharks. b) The sharks got afraid and disappeared.*
7. Make up a list of the events of the chapter.
8. Translate the description of the sharks' attack.

### Chapter XXVIII

«What can I think of now?» he thought. «Nothing. I must think of nothing and wait for the next sharks».

The next shark came with its mouth so wide open that you could put your head in it. The old man let it hit the fish and then drove the knife down into its brain. But the shark jerked backwards and the knife broke.



The old man did not even watch the big shark going down slowly in the water.

«I have the gaff now», he said, «I have two oars and the tiller and the short club».

«Now they have beaten me», he thought. «But I will try to beat them as long as I have the oars and the short club and the tiller».

He put his hands in the salt water again. It was getting late in the afternoon and he saw nothing but the sea and the sky. He hoped he would soon see land.

«You're tired, old man», he said.

At the end of the day the sharks came again. They were heading straight for the boat swimming side by side.

He jammed the tiller and took the club with his right hand. He watched the sharks come.

The two sharks closed together. Then the shark that was nearest to the old man opened its mouth and hit the silver side of the fish. The old man raised the club high and then hit the shark's broad head. But the head was hard and the struck the shark once more across the end of the nose. The shark went down into the water.

The other shark was coming with its mouth open. The old man could see white pieces of the meat of the fish in the corners of its mouth. He hit only the head and the shark looked at him and tore away a piece of meat. The old man struck the shark again, but he did not strike hard enough.

He did not kill those sharks but he had hurt them both badly.

«If I could have held the club with two hands I could have killed the first shark. Even now», he thought.

He did not want to look at the fish. He knew that half of it had been destroyed. The sun had gone down while he had been in the fight with the sharks.

«It will be dark soon», he said, «then I shall probably see the lights of Havana. If I am too far to the eastward I will see the lights of one of the new beaches. I cannot be too far out now. There is only the boy to worry, of course. Many of the older fishermen will worry. Many others too», he thought. «I live in a good town».

He could not talk to the fish any more because the fish had been too destroyed. Then something came into his head.

«Half-fish», he said. «Fish that you were, I am sorry that I went too far out. I ruined us both. But we have killed many sharks, you and I. How many did you ever kill, old fish?»

He liked to think of the fish and what he could do to a shark if it were swimming there. «What will you do now if they come in the night? What can you do?»

«Fight them», he said. «I'll fight them until I die».

### Expressions and word combinations to be remembered:

**to think of nothing** – эч нерсе жөнүндө ойлонбоо; ни о чем не думать  
**they were heading straight for** – алар түз көздөп кетишчү; они направлялись прямо

**to tear away a piece of** – бир бөлүк үзүп алуу; оторвать кусок

### Exercises

1. Transcribe, pronounce and translate:  
*jerk, backwards, tired, again, straight, nearest, other, tear, enough, destroy, while, Havana, eastward, beach, worry, ruin, both*
2. Use the expressions and word combinations to be remembered and the words given in exercise 1 in the sentences of your own.
3. Retell the chapter.
4. Make up a list of the main events of the chapter.
5. Write ten questions to cover the contents of the chapter.
6. Speak on the following points: *a) What did the old man feel seeing that two new sharks were heading straight for the boat? b) What gave the old man strength to fight the sharks?*
7. Find the sentences with the modal verbs and translate them.

### Chapter XXIX

In the dark he felt that perhaps he was already dead. He put his two hands together and felt the palms. They were not dead and he could bring the pain, that was life, by simply opening and closing them. He leaned his back against the stern and knew he was not dead.

«I have to say all those prayers which I promised if I caught the fish», he thought. «But I am too tired to say them now. I shall better take the sack and put it over my shoulders».

He lay in the stern and looked for the lights of Havana. «I have half of the fish», he thought. «Maybe I'll have the luck to bring it home. I should have some luck».

No, he said. «You violated your luck when you went too far out into the sea». «Keep awake and steer», he said aloud. «You may have much luck yet». «I'd like to buy some luck if there's any place where they sell it», he said.



«What could I buy it with?» he asked himself. «Could I buy it with a lost harpoon and a broken knife and two bad hands?»

«You might», he said. «You tried to buy it with eighty – four hours at sea».

«Luck is a thing that comes in many forms and who can recognize it? I wish I could see the Havana lights», he thought. «I wish too many things. But now I only wish to see the lights». He tried to sit more comfortably and from his pain he knew that he was not dead.

The old man saw the lights at about ten o'clock at night. They were hardly seen at first. Then they were clearly seen across the sea which was rough now with the increasing breeze. He steered towards these lights.

«Soon it will be over», he thought. «The sharks will probably hit me again. But what can a man do against them in the dark without a weapon?»

He was stiff now and his wounds and all the parts of his body hurt with the cold of the night. «I hope I shall not have to fight again», he thought. «I hope so much I shall not have to fight again».

But when night came he fought and this time he knew the fight was useless.

#### Expressions and word combinations to be remembered:

**to look for** – издөө; искать

**to violate one's luck** – ийгиликти качыруу; упустить удачу

**to be hardly seen** – араң көрүнүп туруу; быть едва заметным

**to be clearly seen** – ачык-айкын көрүнүп туруу; быть отчетливо видимым

**across the sea** – деңиз аркылуу (аралап, ичинен); через море

**to be over** – түгөнүү, бүтүү; закончиться

#### Exercises

1. Transcribe, pronounce and translate:

*perhaps, dead, pain, simply, promise, caught, maybe, luck, violate, awake, recognize, comfortably, clearly, rough, increasing, probably, weapon, useless*

2. Use the expressions and word combinations to be remembered and the words given in exercise 1 in the sentences of your own.

3. Retell the chapter.

4. Answer the questions: *What did the old man do to know he was not dead? What were his thoughts? Did he violate his luck? In what way? What is luck? When did the old man see the Havana lights? What was the sea like? Did he fight at night? What kind of fight was it?*

5. Express disagreement with the following remarks: *a) The old man did not believe in luck. b) The old man did not even try to hope to bring the fish home. c) He was sure he would not have to fight at night.*

6. Translate into Kyrgyz/Russian the passage you like best of all.

7. Write out the sentences with the modal verbs and translate them.

#### Chapter XXX

The sharks came in a pack. He could only see the lines in the water that their fins made and their phosphorescence when they threw themselves on the fish. He clubbed desperately at what he could only feel and hear and he felt something seize the club and it was gone.

He jerked the tiller from the rudder and fought with it. But the sharks threw themselves on the fish again and again, tearing off the pieces of meat.

One shark hit the head itself and he knew that it was over. He hit the sharks' heads and heard the tiller break. He hit them with the broken tiller. Then the sharks let go the fish and swam away. There was nothing more for them to eat.

The old man could hardly breathe now and he felt a strange taste in his mouth.

He knew he was beaten now finally and he moved back to the stern. He found that the piece of the tiller would fit in the slot of the rudder well enough for him to steer.

He put the boat on its course. He had no thoughts nor any feelings of any kind. He was past everything now and he sailed the boat as well as he could.

In the night sharks hit the carcass of the fish. The old man paid no attention to them and did not pay any attention to anything except steering. He only noticed how lightly and how well the boat sailed now when there was no weight beside it.

«The boat is good», he thought. «It is not harmed in any way except for the tiller».

He could feel he was inside the current now and he could see the lights of the village along the shore. He knew where he was now and that it was not difficult to get home.

«The wind is our friend, anyway», he thought. Then he added, «Sometimes ... And the great sea with our friends and our enemies. And bed», he thought, «bed is my friend. Just bed. Bed will be a great thing».

«It is easy when you are beaten», he thought. «I never knew how easy it was. And what beat you?» he thought.

«Nothing», he said aloud. «I went too far».

#### Expressions and word combinations to be remembered:

**the sharks came in a pack** – акулалар торго жакындап сүзүп келишти; акулы приплыли к сетям



**to feel a strange taste in the mouth** – ооздо кызык даам сезүү; чувствовать странный вкус во рту

**to be beaten finally** – биротоло талкаланган болуу; быть окончательно разгромленным

**inside the current** – туура жолдо; в правильном направлении

### Exercises

1. Use the expressions and word combinations to be remembered in the sentences of your own.
2. Retell the chapter using these expressions and word combinations.
3. Answer the questions: *How did the sharks come? What did the old man do? Why did the sharks swim away? What did the old man feel? Was he beaten now finally? He had no thoughts nor any feelings of any kind, had he? Was it difficult for him to get home, to sail the boat well? Is it easy to be beaten?*
4. Find the sentences with «*there to be*» and translate them into Kyrgyz/Russian.

### Chapter XXXI

When he sailed into the little harbour the lights of the Terrace were out and he knew that everyone was in bed. The breeze was blowing strongly now. It was quiet in the harbour. There was no one to help him, so he pulled the boat up as far as he could and made her fast to a rock.

He unstepped the mast and wrapped the sail around it and tied it. He put the mast on his shoulder and went up the road. It was then that he knew the depth of his tiredness. He stopped for a moment and looked back and in the street light saw the great tail of the fish standing up behind the boat's stern. He saw the white naked line of its skeleton and the dark mass of the head.

He started to go up the road again and at the top of the hill he fell and lay for some time with the mast across his shoulder. He tried to get up. But it was too difficult and he sat there with the mast on his shoulder and looked at the road.

At last he stood up. He took the mast up and put it on his shoulder and went up the road. He had to sit down five times before he reached his hut.

#### Expressions and word combinations to be remembered:

**everyone was in bed** – баары уктап жаттышкан; все спали

**there was no one to help him** – ага жардам бергени эч ким жок эле; не было никого, кто бы мог помочь ему

**for a moment** – бир мүнөткө, көз ирмегенче; на минуту, на мгновение

**to go up the road** – жолду жогору карай баруу (жөнөө); идти вверх по дороге

### Exercises

1. Use the expressions and word combinations to be remembered in the sentences of your own.
2. Ask questions to cover the contents of the chapter.
3. Speak on the following points: **The depth of the old man's tiredness. The old man's way home.**
4. Retell the chapter in detail.

### Chapter XXXII

Inside the hut he leaned the mast against the wall. In the dark he found a water bottle and took a drink. Then he lay down on the bed. He put the blanket over his shoulders and then over his back and legs and he slept face down on the newspapers.

He was asleep when the boy looked in the door in the morning. The wind was so strong that the boats did not go out and the boy came to the old man's hut as he had come each morning. The boy saw that the old man was breathing and then he saw the old man's hands and he started to cry. He went out very quietly wishing to bring some coffee and all the way down the road he was crying.

Many fishermen were around the boat looking at what was made fast to it and one was in the water, measuring the skeleton.

The boy did not go down. He had been there before.

«How is he?» one of the fishermen shouted.

«Sleeping», the boy answered. He did not care that they saw him crying. «Let no one awake him».

«The fish was eighteen feet from nose to tail», the fisherman who was measuring the fish shouted.

«I believe it», the boy said.

He went into the Terrace and asked for a can of coffee.

«Hot and with plenty of milk and sugar in it».

«Anything more?»

«No. Afterwards I will see what he can eat».

«What a fish it was», the owner of the shop said. «There has never been such a fish. Those two fish you caught yesterday were fine too».

«Damn my fish», the boy said and he started to cry again.

«Tell the old man how sorry I am».

«Thanks», the boy said.

#### Expressions and word combinations to be remembered:

**inside the hut** – алачыктын ичинде; внутри хижины

**all the way down the road** – жол бою; всю дорогу



### Exercises

1. Use the expressions and word combinations to be remembered in the sentences of your own.
2. Ask questions to cover the contents of the chapter.
3. Speak on the following points: *a) The boy comes to the old man. b) The fishermen's attitude to the old man.*
4. Retell the chapter in detail.
6. Translate the chapter.
7. Find the sentences of the chapter with the verbs in the Continuous Tenses.

### Chapter XXXIII

The boy carried the hot can of coffee up to the old man's hut and sat by him. At last the old man woke.

«Don't sit up», the boy said. «Drink this». He poured some of the coffee in a glass.

The old man took it and drank it.

«They beat me, boy», he said. «They truly beat me».

«He did not beat you. Not the fish».

«No. Truly. It was afterwards».

«What do you want to do with the fish's sword?»

«You keep it if you want it».

«I want it», the boy said. «Now we must make our plans about the other things».

«Did they look for me?»

«Of course».

«The sea is very big and a boat is small and hard to see», the old man said. He noticed how pleasant it was to have someone to talk to instead of speaking only to himself and to the sea.

«I missed you», he said. «What did you catch?»

«One fish on the first day. One on the second and two on the third».

«Very good».

«Now we shall fish together again».

«No. I am not lucky. I am not lucky any more».

«I'll bring the luck with me».

«What will your family say?»

«I do not care. I caught two fish yesterday. But we will fish together now for I still have much to learn. How many days of strong wind shall we have?»

«Maybe three. Maybe more».

«I'll have everything in order», the boy said. «You get your hands well, old man».

«I know how to take care of them».

«Lie down, old man, and I will bring you your clean shirt. And something to eat».

«Bring some newspapers», the old man said.

«You must get well fast for there is much that I can learn and you can teach me everything. How much did you suffer?»

«Plenty», the old man said.

«I'll bring the food and the newspapers», the boy said. «Rest well, old man. I will bring medicine for your hands».

As the boy went out of the door and down the road he was crying again.

Later on the old man was sleeping. He was sleeping again on his face and the boy was sitting by him and watching him. The old man was dreaming about the lions.

### Expressions and word combinations to be remembered:

**to miss somebody** – кимдир бирөөнү сагынуу; скучать по кому-либо

**to be lucky** – ийгиликтүү (бактылуу) болуу; быть счастливым

**later on** – кечиреек; позже

### Exercises

1. Use the expressions and word combinations to be remembered in the sentences of your own.
2. Retell the chapter using these expressions and word combinations.
3. Reproduce the conversation between the old man and the boy.
4. Retell the conversation between the old man and the boy in reported speech.
5. Express disagreement with the following remarks: *a) The boy did not care for the old man. b) The old man was unlucky and the boy convinced him to stop fishing.*
6. Comment on the use of tenses in the last passage of the chapter. Translate it into Kyrgyz/Russian.

### Topics for discussion:

1. Is this book first-person narration or is the story narrated by the author? What is Hemingway's method of describing the events taking place in the story? Does he prefer the author's narration or does he characterize the situation through the dialogue?
2. What is the main subject of the story?
3. What do we get to know about the old man and about the fishermen's life from this book?
4. What is the author's attitude to the old man? What is your opinion of the old man's life? Do you sympathize with him?
5. What impression does the book produce upon you?
6. Give a summary of your comments on the story.



## COMMENTS

### Chapter I

1. **Gulf Stream** – Гольфстрим
2. **had gone out to sea** – дарыяга барып келген; ходил в море
3. **it made the boy sad to see ...** – балага ... карап туруу оор болду; мальчику было тяжело смотреть, как ...
4. **in the back of his neck** – желкеде, кежигеде; на затылке
5. **tropical cancer** – тропикалык рак; тропический рак
6. **everything about him** – анын бардык нерсеси; все у него

### Chapter II

1. **Santiago** [ˌsæntiˈɑːɡəʊ] – Сантьяго
2. **don't you remember** – эсинде жокпу; разве ты не помнишь
3. **But we do. Don't we?** – Бирок биз, сен экөөбүз ишенебиз чын бы? Но мы-то с тобой верим. Не так ли?
4. **made fun of ...** – мыскылдашкан, азилдешкен; подсмеивались над ...
5. **in some way** – кандай жол менен болсо да, эптеп; как-нибудь
6. **is going to be** – болот; будет
7. **to be out at sea** – дарыяга баруу; выйти в море
8. **dolphin** – дельфин
9. **He never went turtling** – Ал эч качан ташбакаларга тийген эмес; Он никогда не ходил за черепаками.
10. **off the Mosquito Coast** – Москит жээгинде; у Москитного берега

### Chapter III

1. **Do you want me to make the fire?** – Каалайсыңбы, от жагайын?; Хочешь, я разведу огонь?
2. **whether yesterday's newspaper was a fiction too** – Ал кечеги газета жөнүндөгүнү да ойлоп чыгарган жокпу; не выдумал ли он и про вчерашнюю газету
3. **from under** – астынан, алдынан; из-под
4. **keep warm** – үшүп калба; не простудись

### Chapter IV

1. **were faded** – күйүп кеткен; выгорели
2. **come on** – бол эми; ну же
3. **take care of yourself** – өзүңдү сакта; береги себя
4. **that's very kind of you** – сага рахмат; спасибо тебе
5. **some sort of ...** – кандайдыр бир; какие-нибудь ...
6. **they lost today** – алар бүгүн жеңилип калышты; они проиграли сегодня
7. **qué va** – сен эмне!; что ты!

8. **But there is only you.** – Бирок, бул жерде сен гана барсың; Но таких, как ты, нет.
9. **I may not be as strong** – Мен мынчалык күчтүү болбошум мүмкүн; может быть, я не так силен.
10. **sleep late** – узакка чейин укташат; спят долго
11. **he no longer dreamed of ...** – мындан ары анын түшүнө кирбей калды; ему теперь уже больше не снились ...

### Chapter V

1. **He felt cold.** – ал үшүдү; ему было холодно.
2. **he was sleepy** – анын уктагысы келди; он хотел спать
3. **put his arm across the boy's shoulders** – баланы ийининен кучактады; обнял мальчика за плечи
4. **so do I** – мен дагы; я тоже
5. **Have some more coffee** – дагы кофе ич; выпей еще кофе.
6. **ice house** – муздаткыч; холодильник

### Chapter VI

1. **good luck** – сага ийгиликтерди каалайм; желаю тебе удачи
2. **the new moon was below the hills** – жаңырган ай тоолор артына кирди; молодой месяц зашел за холмы
3. **«great well»** – «улуу кудук»; «великий колодец»
4. **except for** – мындан сырткары, чыгарганда; если не считать, за исключением
5. **la mar** – деңиз; море
6. **as though it were a woman** – бул, аял болгонсуп; как будто это была женщина

### Chapter VII

1. **bonito** – bonito (балык; рыба)
2. **were hooked through both eyes** – эки көзүнөн кайырмакка илинген; были нанизаны на крючок через оба глаза
3. **plankton** – планктон
4. **agua mala** – физалия
5. **loved to see the big sea turtles eating them** – ташбакалардын аларды жеп жатканын караганды жакшы көрчү; любил смотреть, как большие морские черепахи поедали их
6. **with their eyes shut** – жабык көздөрү менен; с закрытыми глазами

### Chapter VIII

1. **head first** – башы менен ылдый; вниз головой
2. **I shall catch up with** – мен кууп жетем; я догоню
3. **that were forced to the surface in their panic** – (туец) балыктарын коркунуч жогору карай көтөрдү; которых страх (перед тунцами) выгнал на поверхность
4. **just then** – ошол убакта; в этот миг



5. **for kindness** – боор ооруп; из жалости
6. **I do not care** – мага бары бир; мне все равно

### Chapter IX

1. **made prisms** – чагылган, сынган; преломлялись
2. **I could just drift** – агым менен барсам да болот эле; я мог бы пойти по течению
3. **this time** – бул жолу; на этот раз
4. **marlin** – марлин (балык; рыба)
5. **and you must be cold** – сен үшүсөң керек; а тебе, должно быть, так холодно
6. **make another turn** – дагы бир жолу айлан; повернись еще разок
7. **the fish can't have gone** – балык салбаса керек; рыба не могла уйти
8. **crosswise in its mouth** – тамагынан кептелип; застрявшем у нее поперек горла

### Chapter X

1. **he gave more line** – ал дагы бекем жипти түшүрдү; он еще отпустил бечеву
2. **made fast** – байлады; привязал
3. **so that ...** – ушундай; так, чтобы ...
4. **I wish the boy was with me** – мени менен бала жоктугу жаман болду да; жаль, что со мной нет мальчика
5. **for ever** – түбөлүк; вечно

### Chapter XI

1. **that makes no difference** – айырмачылыгы жок; все равно
2. **heading for the Havana lights** – Гавана жарыктарына карай; держа курс на огни Гаваны
3. **it is the fish that has the hook** – оозунда илмеги бар балык; это у рыбы крючок во рту
4. **what a fish to pull like that!** – бул кандай балык, ушунчалык тарта ала турган; что за рыба, если она так тянет!
5. **he became cold** – ал үшүй баштады; ему стало холодно
6. **for many more hours** – дагы бир нече саатка; еще много часов
7. **I wonder** – кызыктуу; интересно
8. **desperate** – үмүтсүз; отчаянный
9. **after it gets light** – таң эрте менен; на рассвете

### Chapter XII

1. **I wonder what the fish made that pull for** – менин кызыкканым, эмне үчүн балык ары көздөй жулунду; мне было интересно, для чего рыба рванулась
2. **no matter how great he is** – канчалык чоңдугуна карабай; как бы велика она ни была

3. **must have brought us** – бизди башка жерге жеткирген окшойт; наверно, отнесло нас
4. **I wish the fish would turn with the current.** – Биз каалагандай балык агым боюнча сүзсө го; Хотел бы я, чтобы рыба повернула по течению.

### Chapter XIII

1. **that it would jump** – сорок этип сүзүп чыгышын; что она вынырнет
2. **sacs** – көбүкчөлөр; пузыри
3. **the line had been taut to breaking point** – бекем жип акырына чейин тартылган болчу; бечева была натянута до предела
4. **who would learn about ...** – бул жөнүндө ким билет; кто будет знать о ...
5. **take a good rest ... and take your chance** – жакшы эс алып дагы бир жолу аракет жаса; отдохни хорошенько ... и рискни еще раз
6. **would have pulled him overboard** – бортко чейин тартат эле; стащила бы его за борт
7. **if he had not braced himself and given some line** – эгерде ал катуу туруп жипти коё бербегенде; если бы он не уперся и не отпустил бы бечеву
8. **felt the line** – бекем жипти кармап көрдү; пощупал бечеву
9. **and so, God knows, am I** – кудай көрүп турат, мен деле; и видит бог – я тоже
10. **he looked around for ...** – ал көздөрү менен издеди; он искал глазами ...
11. **I must be getting very stupid.** – Мен келесоо болуп жатат окшойм; Я, должно быть, становлюсь очень глупым.

### Chapter XIV

1. **the old man would have liked** – абышка каалар эле; старику хотелось бы
2. **in the working part of his hand** – анын колунда ишке керек болгон; на той части руки, которая нужна была ему для работы
3. **What kind of a hand is that?** – Бул эмне болгон кол? Что это за рука?
4. **which was almost as stiff as that of a dead man** – өлүк адамдыкындай каткан; которая окостенела, словно рука мертвеца
5. **let the line go** – бекем жипти коё берүү; отпустить бечеву
6. **to get better** – оңолуу, айыгуу; поправиться
7. **trade wind** – пассат (шамал; ветер)
8. **being out of sight of land** – ачык деңизде калуу; оставаться в открытом море
9. **for days ahead** – бир нече күн алдыга; за много дней вперед
10. **cumulus = cirrus = clouds** – булуттар; облака
11. **humiliates oneself especially when one is alone** – айрыкча сен өзүң жалгыз болгондо кордойт; особенно унижает тебя, когда ты один

### Chapter XV

1. **lavender** – лаванда түсү; цвет лаванды
2. **take out** – тандоо, ылгоо(жипти); выбрать (бечеву)
3. **if I were him** – эгерде мен анын ордунда болгондо; будь я на ее месте



## Chapter XVI

1. **took his suffering in silence** – азапты унчукпастан көтөргөн; безропотно переносил страдания
2. **that I should catch this fish** – бул балыкты кармоо үчүн; чтобы поймать эту рыбу
3. **Blessed Virgin, pray for the death of this fish** – ыйык жараткандан, балыктын өлүнүн тиледик калышын; пресвятая богородица, прошу тебя, пусть рыба умрет
4. **Began, mechanically, to work the fingers** – манжаларын кыймылдата жыла баштады; начал машинально двигать пальцами
5. **I wish the fish would sleep** – балыктын уктап калышын кааладым; хотел бы я, чтобы рыба заснула

## Chapter XVII

1. **beside the great birds** – сонун канаттууларга салыштырганда; по сравнению с замечательными птицами
2. **I would rather be ...** – мен ... болууну каалар элем; я бы предпочел быть ...
3. **I wonder what the sea looks like from ...** – кызык, көл кандай көрүнөт болду экен; интересно, какой вид имеет море с ...
4. **turtle boat** – ташбакаларды кармоо үчүн кеме; лодка для ловли черепах

## Chapter XVIII

1. **true gold** – чыныгы алтын; настоящее золото
2. **stepping on the gained line** – тандалган жипке кадам таштады; наступал на выбранную бечеву
3. **at the stern** – кеменин арткы бөлүгүндө; у кормы
4. **were out** – пайда болушу; появились
5. **he was sorry for ...** – анын боору ооруду ...; ему было жалко ...
6. **to live on the sea** – деңиз жардамы менен жашоо; кормиться за счет моря

## Chapter XIX

1. **find the way to sleep a little** – бир аз уктап алууну ойлоо; придумать, как бы немножко поспать
2. **you may become unclear in the head** – башыңды бир нерсе чаташтырат; в голове у тебя может все перепутаться
3. **I am clear enough in the head** – мага түшүнүктүү; голова у меня ясная
4. **make yourself sleep** – өзүңдү уктоого зордо; заставь себя поспать
5. **I could do without sleeping** – уктабасам да болоор эле; я мог бы обойтись без сна
6. **on his hands and knees** – төрт аяктап; на четвереньках
7. **The wind dropped.** – шамал токтоду; ветер стих.
8. **in the early dark** – күүгүмдө; в сумерках
9. **slept on** – уктап жатты; продолжал спать

## Chapter XX

1. **to race out to sea** – тез-тез бошоп деңизге кетүү; стремительно разматываться и уходить в море
2. **he had been pulled down tight on to ...** – аны ... тартты; его притянуло к ...
3. **where I cannot bring him up from** – аны ала албай турган жерде; откуда мне ее не достать
4. **will start circling** – айланта баштады; начнет делать круги

## Chapter XXI

1. **he felt faint** – ал алсыздыгын сезе баштады; он чувствовал дурноту (слабость)
2. **because of** – аны деп, ошондуктан; из-за
3. **Mine does not matter. = My pain does not matter.**
4. **the pain can drive the fish mad** – балыктын эси оодарылат; рыба может обезуметь от боли
5. **The sea had risen considerably.** – Деңиз тынчсыздана баштады; Море стало очень неспокойным.
6. **that took so long to pass under the boat** – кеменин астынан көпкө сүзүп өтүп; которая так долго проходила под лодкой
7. **that big** – абдан чоң; такая большая
8. **in two circles more** – эки айлануудан кийин; через два круга
9. **to get the harpoon into it** – ага гарпун саюу; всадить в нее гарпун
10. **I must bring him close** – Аны мен жакыныраак тартып алышым керек; я должен потащить ее ближе
11. **turned a little on its side** – акырын капталына кыйшайды; слегка завалилась на бок

## Chapter XXII

1. **this time** – бул жолу; на этот раз
2. **turn him over** – аны аңтаруу (оодаруу); перевернуть ее
3. **he could not reach for ...** – ал ... жете албай жатат эле; он не мог дотянуться до ...
4. **I don't care who kills who.** – Мага кимди ким өлтүрсө да баары бир; Мне все равно, кто кого убьет.
5. **you are getting confused in the head** – сенин башың айланып жатат; у тебя мутится в голове
6. **clear up, head** – мээ, тазалан; голова; прояснись

## Chapter XXIII

1. **to pass by** – жанынан сүзүп өтүү; проплыть мимо
2. **the fish came alive** – балык тирилди; рыба ожила

## Chapter XXIV

1. **it is not much more than noon** – түштөн кийин анча боло элек эле; не прошло больше чем полдень



2. **had turned silver** – күмүшкө айланды; превратился в серебряный
3. **purple and silver** – кызгылт-жалтырак; фиолетово-серебристый
4. **drew the ... sail** – тартты ... парусту; натянул ... парус
5. **with all dignity gone** – өзүнүн абийирин жоготуп; потеряв все свое достоинство
6. **side by side** – катар-катар, жанма-жан; рядом
7. **He meant me no harm.** – Ал мен жөнүндө жаман ойлогон жок; Она не замышляла против меня никакого зла.

### Chapter XXV

1. **to make sure** – көз жеткирүү үчүн; чтобы удостовериться
2. **it was an hour before ...** - ... чейин бир саат өттү; прошел час, прежде чем...
3. **by accident** – кокустан; случайно
4. **Make shark** – Мако түрүндөгү аюу; акула породы мако
5. **everything about it was beautiful** – анда баардыгы кооз болчу; все в ней было красиво
6. **was tight shut** – катуу кысылган болчу; был плотно сжат
7. **were razor-sharp** – бычактын мизиндей аябай курч; были остры, как лезвие бритвы
8. **I cannot keep the shark from hitting me** – мен акуланын мага тийишпешине койбойм; я не могу помешать акуле напасть на меня
9. **closed astern** – кеменин алды жагына сүзүп жакындады; подплыла к корме
10. **blood-meshed** – канаганча кесилген; исеченные до крови
11. **did not want to accept it** – муну менен келишүүнү каалабай жатат эле; не хотела с этим примириться
12. **my fish bleeds** – менин балыгым кансырап жатты; из моей рыбы течет кровь

### Chapter XXVI

1. **there was nothing to be done now** – эми эч нерсе кылуу кереги да жок; делать теперь уже было нечего
2. **he kept on thinking** – ал ойлонуп калды; он продолжал думать
3. **to keep alive** – өзүнүн жашоосун сактоо үчүн; чтобы поддержать свою жизнь
4. **for pride** – кекирейгендиктен, текебердүүлүктөн; из гордости
5. **you enjoyed killing the shark** – сен акуланы ыракат менен өлтүрдүң; ты с удовольствием убил акулу
6. **it lives on the live fish** – ал тирүү балык менен тамактанат; она кормится живой рыбой
7. **in some way** – кандай болсо да; так или иначе
8. **would bring the highest price in the market** – базарда ага кымбат баа беришмек; за него дали бы на рынке самую высокую цену

### Chapter XXVII

1. **in the stupidity of their great hunger** – ачкачылыктан келесоо болуп; одурев от сильного голода

2. **made the sheet fast** – шкотту бекемдеди; закрепил шкот
3. **jammed the tiller** – рул такалды; заклинил руль
4. **let go of the fish** – балыкты коё берди; выпустила рыбу
5. **let go the sheet** – парусту бир аз түшүрдү; припустил парус
6. **so that the boat would swing broadside** – кеменин капталы менен бурулушу үчүн; так чтобы лодка повернулась боком
7. **I shouldn't have gone out so far** – мен деңизге алыс кетпешим керек эле; мне не следовало уходить так далеко в море
8. **get your hand in order** – колунду оңдо; приведи руку в порядок
9. **a stone for the knife** – өгөө таш; точило
10. **I should have brought** – мен алып келишим керек эле; мне надо было захватить
11. **it was a fish to keep a man all winter** – кыш бою бизди бага турган балык болчу; это была рыба, которой можно было бы кормиться целую зиму

### Chapter XXVIII

1. **it was getting late in the afternoon** – кеч кире баштады; близился вечер
2. **if I could have held the club with two hands, I could have killed** – эгер мен таякты эки кол менен кармап ала турганымда, аны өлтүрүп коймокмун если бы я мог держать дубинку обеими руками, я сумел бы убить
3. **beach** – жээк; пляж, морской курорт
4. **I ruined** – мен жоготтум; я погубил

### Chapter XXIX

1. **he could bring the pain** – ал ооруну келтириши мүмкүн эле; он мог вызвать боль
2. **I should have some luck.** – Мен жеткирүүм керек.; Должно же мне повезти.
3. **keep awake** – уктаба; не спи
4. **if there's any place where they sell it** – эгерде аны бир жерде сатышса; если его где-нибудь продают
5. **to buy it with eighty-four hours** – аны 84 саатта сатып алуу; купить его за восемьдесят четыре часа

### Chapter XXX

1. **it was gone** – ал жоголуп кетти; она исчезла
2. **he was past everything now** – эми ага баары бир болчу; теперь ему было все равно
3. **paid no attention** – көңүл бурбастан; не обращал внимания

### Chapter XXXI

1. **were out** – өчүрүлгөн эле; были погашены
2. **he unstepped the mast** – ал мачтаны түшүрдү; он снял мачту



3. **it was then that he knew** – ал ошондо гана сезди; вот тогда-то он почувствовал

4. **in the street light** – көчөнүн жарыгында; при свете уличного освещения

### Chapter XXXII

1. **took a drink** – уурттам суу жутту; отпил глоток

### Chapter XXXIII

2. **they beat me** – алар мени жеңишти; они одолели меня

3. **I do not care** – мага баары бир; мне все равно

4. **you must get well fast** – сен тезирээк айыгышың керек; ты должен поскорее поправиться

## Syllabus. Teaching program

Units	Hours	Lexis	Grammar	Oral speech		Reading	Writing	Reader
				speaking	listening			
<b>First quarter</b>								
Unit 1		Environment						
§ 1	4		Reference	ex 1, 4, 8	ex 2	ex 5	ex 3, 6, 7	Ch. I, II
§ 2	4	Vocabulary	Grammar	ex 3, 5	ex 7	ex 1, 4	ex 2, 6, 8	Ch. III, IV
§ 3	4			ex 1b, 2, 8	ex 3	ex 1a, 5	ex 4, 6, 7	Ch. V, VI
§ 4	4			ex 1, 2, 5b, 6	ex 5c	ex 7	ex 3, 4, 5a, 8	Ch. VII, VIII
<b>Second quarter</b>								
Unit 2		People Make History						
§ 1	4		Reference	ex 1, 7	ex 2	ex 3, 5, 6	ex 4, 8	Ch. IX, X
§ 2	4	Vocabulary	Grammar	ex 1, 6, 7	ex 5	ex 2	ex 3, 4, 8	Ch. XI, XII
§ 3	4			ex 1, 6, 7	ex 5	ex 2	ex 3, 4, 8	Ch. XIII, XIV
§ 4	4			ex 4	ex 5	ex 2	ex 1, 3, 6, 7, 8	Ch. XV, XVI
<b>Third quarter</b>								
Unit 3		Traditional Holidays of the World						
§ 1	4		Reference	ex 1, 5, 7	ex 6, 8	ex 2	ex 3, 4	Ch. XVII, XVIII
§ 2	6	Vocabulary	Grammar	ex 2, 5, 7	ex 6, 8	ex 1	ex 3, 4	Ch. XIX, XX
§ 3	6			ex 2b, 7	ex 6, 8	ex 4	ex 1, 2a, 3, 5	Ch. XXI, XXII
§ 4	6			ex 3, 7	ex 8	ex 1	ex 2, 4, 5, 6	Ch. XXIII, XXIV
<b>Fourth quarter</b>								
Unit 4		Learn to Read Newspapers						
§ 1	4		Reference	ex 1, 3, 7	ex 4	ex 2, 6	ex 5, 8	Ch. XXV, XXVI
§ 2	4	Vocabulary	Grammar	ex 1, 3	ex 8	ex 5, 6	ex 2, 4, 7	Ch. XXVII, XXVIII
§ 3	4			ex 2, 5	ex 7	ex 1, 6	ex 3, 4, 8	Ch. XXIX, XXX
§ 4	4			ex 2, 3, 5a, 7	ex 4	ex 1, 6	ex 5b-c, 8	Ch. XXXI-XXXIII
Checking of Speaking and Writing Skills 6								
Total hours 76								



## VOCABULARY

<i>a. – adjective</i>	– сын атооч; прилагательное
<i>adv – adverb</i>	– тактооч; наречие
<i>cj – conjunction</i>	– байламта; союз
<i>n – noun</i>	– зат атооч; существительное
<i>num – numeral</i>	– сан атооч; числительное
<i>prp – preposition</i>	– предлог
<i>pron – pronoun</i>	– ат атооч; местоимение
<i>v – verb</i>	– этиш; глагол

### A

**ability** *n* жөндөмдүүлүк; способность, умение  
**abroad** *n* чет; заграница  
**accident** *n* кырсыктуу окуя; несчастный случай  
**according** *adv* байланыштуу; согласно, в соответствии  
**acid** *n* ачуу; кислый, кислота  
**achievement** *n* жетишкендик; достижение  
**admire** *v* кызыгуу; любоваться, восхищаться  
**advantage** *n* жетишкендик; преимущество  
**agriculture** *n* айыл чарбасы; сельское хозяйство  
**agricultural** *a* айыл чарбачылык; сельскохозяйственный  
**aid** *n* жардам; помощь  
**aim** *n* максат; цель  
**annually** *adv* ар жылы; ежегодно  
**announcement** *n* кулактандыруу, жарыя; объявление  
**appear** *v* пайда болуу; появляться

**argue** *v* тартышуу, талашуу; спорить  
**around** *adv* айланасында; вокруг  
**attack** *v* чабуул; нападать  
**approximately** *adv* жакындаштырылган; приблизительно  
**avoid** *v* жасабоого аракеттенүү; избегать

### B

**bandage** 1. *n* ороо; повязка  
 2. *v* бинтөө; перевязывать  
**banner** *n* желек; знамя, флаг  
**battle** *n* салгылашуу; битва  
**bear** *v* ташуу, чабуу, сабоо; приносить, перевозить  
**beat** *v* уруу; бить  
**below** *adv* ргер ылдый; ниже  
**benefit** *n* пайда; польза  
**beside** *prep* жанында, андан башка; около, кроме того  
**between** *prep* ортосунда; между  
**bite** *n* бөлүк; кусок

**bitter** *a* ачуу; горький  
**blow** *v* үйлөө; дуть  
**bored** *a* зериккен, тажаган; надоевший  
**breathe** *v* дем алуу; дышать  
**bright** *a* жарык; яркий  
**brush** *n* тарак; щетка  
**building** *n* имарат; здание  
**burn** *v* күйгүзүү, күйүү; жечь, гореть  
**bush** *n* бадал; куст  
**business** *n* иш; дело  
**buy** *v* сатып алуу; покупать

### C

**calm** *a* токтоо, тынч; спокойный, тихий  
**capital** *n* борбор; столица  
**care** *n* 1. камкордук; забота; 2. *v* кам көрүү, багуу; заботиться  
**carry out** *v* толтуруу; выполнять  
**castle** *n* чеп; замок  
**cattle farm** *n* мал чарбачылык фермасы; животноводческая ферма  
**central** *a* борбордук; центральный  
**certain** *a* аныктоочу; определенный, некоторый  
**cheer** *v* көңүлүн көтөрүү; поднимать настроение  
**chemical** *a* химиялык; химический  
**chief** *n* башкы, башчы; главный, руководитель  
**circumstance** *n* абал, шарт; обстоятельство  
**citizen** *n* атуул; гражданин

**citizenship** *n* атуулдук; гражданство  
**city** *n* чоң шаар; большой город  
**clarify** *v* ачыкка чыгуу, тактоо; уточнять, прояснять  
**climb** *v* зоого чыгуу; взбираться, лазить  
**close** *v a* жабуу; закрывать; жакын; близкий  
**coach** *n* карета; экипаж  
**coal** *n* көмүр; уголь  
**coast** *n* көлдүн жээги; морской берег  
**colour** *n* түс; цвет  
**commercial** *a* соодалык; торговый  
**common** *a* бүткүл, жалпы; общественный  
**communication** *n* баарлашуу, катташуу; сообщение, связь  
**concern** *n* камкордук; забота  
**consist of** *v* турат, состоять (из)  
**constitution** *n* конституция  
**contain** *v* камтыйт; содержать, вмещать  
**contribution** *n* салым; вклад  
**correctly** *adv* туура; правильно  
**cost** *v* турат; стоить  
**cotton** *n* пахта, хлопок  
**cough** *n. v* жөтөл, жөтөлүү; кашель, кашлять  
**council** *n* кеңеш; совет  
**count** *v* эсептөө; считать  
**of course** *adv* чынында, албетте; конечно  
**crossing** *n* кесилиш, перекресток  
**crowd** *n* топтолгон эл; толпа  
**cultural** *a* маданияттуу; культурный



**cure** *n v* даары дармек; дарылануу; лечение, лекарство;  
**curly** *a* тармал чачтуу; кудрявый, курчавый; вьющийся

## D

**diary** *n* күндөлүк; дневник  
**dark** *a* караңгы; темный  
**decision** *n* чечим; решение  
**deep** *a* терең; глубокий  
**defeat** *v* бузуу; разрушать  
**defence** *n* коргоо; защита  
**defend** *v* коргонуу; защищать  
**demand** *v* талап кылуу; требование, требовать  
**department** *n* бөлүм; отдел  
**depict** *v* сүрөт тартуу; рисовать, изображать  
**description** *n* сүрөттөлүшү; описание  
**descend** *v* түшүү; спускаться  
**desert** *n* чөл; пустыня  
**develop** *v* өнүктүрүү; развивать  
**development** *n* өнүгүү; развитие  
**devote** *v* арноо; посвящать  
**difficult** *a* оор; трудный  
**dig** *v* казуу; копать  
**direction** *n* багыт; направление  
**disable** *a* жөндөмсүз; нетрудоспособный  
**dissolve** *v* эрип кетүү; растворять  
**dissolution** *v* эрүү; растворение  
**discovery** *n* ачылыш; открытие  
**disease** *n* оору; болезнь  
**draw** *v* ташуу, түртүү; тащить, тянуть

**dress** *v* кийинүү; одеваться  
**driver** *n* айдоочу; водитель  
**dry** *v* кургатуу; сушить  
**during** *prep* мезгилинде; в течение

## E

**earn** *v* иштеп табуу; зарабатывать  
**east** *n* чыгыш; восток  
**eat** *v* тамактануу; кушать  
**economy** *n* экономика  
**education** *n* билим; образование  
**elect** *v* добуш берүү; выбирать  
**elections** *n* шайлоо, выборы  
**embody** *v* чагылдыруу; воплощать  
**embrace** *v* кучактоо; обнимать  
**employ** *v* жалдоо; нанимать  
**enemy** *n* душман; враг  
**encourage** *v* мактоо; одобрять, поощрять  
**enough** *adv* жетишээрлик; достаточно  
**ensure** *v* камсыздандыруу; обеспечивать, гарантировать  
**environment** *n* айлана чөйрө; окружающая среда  
**epic** *n* эпикалык ырлар; эпическая поэма  
**equal before the law** мыйзам алдында баары бирдей; все равны перед законом  
**establish** *v* түзүү; устанавливать  
**event** *n* окуя; событие  
**everywhere** *adv* бардык жерде, везде

**exactly** *adv* так; точно  
**exchange** *v* алмаштыруу; обмениваться  
**excite** *v* толкундануу; волноваться  
**excursion** *n* экскурсия  
**exhibition** *n* көрсөтмө; выставка  
**expect** *v* күтүү; ждать, ожидать  
**expensive** *a* кымбат; дорогой

## F

**factory** *n* фабрика  
**fail** *v* сынактан кулап калуу; провалиться (на экзамене)  
**fall asleep** *v* үргүлөп кетүү; засыпать  
**fame** *n* данктуу; известность  
**famous** *a* атактуу, знаменитый  
**feature** *n* түзүлүш; черта  
**fertilizer** *n* жер семирткич; удобрение  
**a few** *adv* бир канча; несколько  
**fight** *v n* күрөшүү, күрөш; бороться, бой  
**fill** *v* толтуруу; наполнять(ся)  
**fit** *a* ылайыктуу; подходящий  
**fix** *v* бышыктоо; укреплять  
**folk** *a* элдик; народный  
**fond** *v* жактыруу; любить  
**fool** *n* жинди; дурак  
**fortress** *n* чеп; крепость  
**forward** *adv* алга; вперед  
**front** *n* фронт; согуш  
**front of** *adv* алдында; впереди  
**fulfill** *v* аткаруу; выполнять  
**fun** *n* оюн-зоок, веселье  
**fume, smoke** *n* түтүн; дым

## G

**garbage** *n* таштанды; мусор  
**gate** *n* дарбаза; ворота  
**general** *a* жалпы; общий  
**gentle** *a* сылык; нежный  
**goal** *n* максат; цель  
**goods** *n* товар  
**government** *n* өкмөт; правительство  
**greeting** *n* саламдашуу; приветствие  
**ground** *n* жер; земля  
**grown up** *a* бойго жеткен, взрослый  
**gulf** *n* булуң; залив

## H

**half** *n* жарым; половина  
**hardly** *aran*; едва  
**harm** *n* зыян; вред  
**harvest** *n* түшүм; урожай  
**heal** *v* айыктыруу; излечивать  
**heavy** *a* оор; тяжелый  
**help** *n* жардам; помощь  
**hesitate** *v* ортодо калуу; колебаться  
**hike, hiking** *n* сейилге чыгуу; прогулка  
**history** *n* тарых; история  
**hit** *v* уруу, сабоо; ударять  
**hobby** *n* жакшы көргөн нерсе; хобби  
**hold up** *v* көтөрүү; поднимать  
**holiday** *n* майрам; праздник  
**honour** *n* атак; честь  
**horrible** *a* өтө коркунучтуу; ужасный



**horror** *n* коркунуч; ужас  
**hot** *a* ысык; горячий  
**however** *adv* бирок, ошончолук азыраак; однако, тем не менее  
**huge** *a* абдан чоң; огромный  
**human** *a* адамгерчилик; человеческий  
**hungry** *a* ачка; голодный

## I

**idea** *n* мазмуну; мысль  
**immediately** *adv* токтоосуз; немедленно  
**importance** *n* олуттуулук, маанилүүлүк; важность  
**impression** *n* таасир; впечатление  
**income** *n* киреше; доход  
**increase** *v* арттыруу, көбөйүү; увеличиваться  
**industrial** *a* өнөр жайлуу; промышленный  
**industry** *n* өнөр жай; промышленность  
**influence** *n* таасир; влияние  
**inhabitant** *n* жашоочу; житель  
**initial** *a* башкы; первоначальный  
**inspiration** *n* дем берүү; вдохновение  
**interval** *n* тыныгуу; перерыв  
**internal** *a* ички; внутренний  
**investigation** *n* изилдөө; исследование  
**issue** *n* чыгарылыш; выпуск

## J

**journey** *n* саякат; путешествие  
**joyful** *a* кубанычтуу; радостный

**judicial** *a* соттук; судебный  
**juridical** *a* юридикалык; юридический  
**justice** *n* адилеттүүлүк, акыйкаттык; справедливость

## K

**keen** *a* курч, өткүр; острый  
**kick** *v* түртүү, тебүү; толкать, пинать  
**kidney** *n* бөйрөк; почка  
**kindness** *n* жакшылык; доброта  
**kiss** *v* өбүү; целовать  
**knock** *v* тыкылдатуу; стучать  
**knife** *n* бычак; нож  
**knit** *v* токуу; вязать

## L

**lace** *n* боо; шнурок  
**lack** *adv* аздык, кемчилик; недостаток  
**ladder** *n* шаты, тепкич; лестница  
**lady** *n* мырзайым; госпожа  
**landscape** *n* пейзаж, ландшафт  
**luggage** *n* багаж  
**land** *n* жер; земля  
**large** *a* чоё; большой  
**last** *a* акыркы; последний  
**later** *adv* кийин; позже  
**law** *n* мыйзам; закон  
**lawyer** *n* актооч; адвокат  
**leader** *n* жол башчы, башчы; вождь, руководитель  
**leadership** *n* жетекчилик; руководство  
**least** *a* эң аз, абдан аз; наименьший  
**legend** *n* уламыш; легенда

**leisure** *n* бош убакыт; досуг  
**lend** *v* берип туруу; одолживать, давать в долг  
**level** *n* деңгээл; уровень  
**life** *n* турмуш; жизнь  
**light** *n* жарык; свет  
**lightning** *n* чагылган; молния  
**likeness** *adv* окшоштук; сходство  
**live** *v* жашоо; жить  
**liver** *n* боор; печень  
**list** *n* тизме; список  
**load** *n* жүк; груз  
**lock** *v* кулпу менен бекитүү; запира́ть на замок  
**loud** *adv* катуу; громкий, громко  
**lovely** *a* сүйүнүчтүү; сүйкүмдүү; прелестный, восхитительный

## M

**manage** *v* жетектөө; руководить  
**mankind** *n* адамзат; человечество  
**matter** *n* нерсе; вещество, материал  
**measure** *n* өлчөм; мера  
**member** *n* мүчө; член  
**mercy** *n* мээримдүүлүк; милосердие  
**middle** *n* ортосунда; середина  
**military** *a* аскердик; военный  
**mix** *v* аралаштыруу; смешивать  
**modern** *a* азыркы типтеги; современный  
**modest** *a* жөнөкөй; скромный  
**monument** *n* эстелик; памятник  
**more** *a* көбүрөөк; больше

**most** *a* абдан көп; большинство  
**music** *n* музыка

## N

**native** *a* жергиликтүү; местный  
**negative** *a* терс; отрицательный  
**neglect** *v* барк албоо; пренебрегать  
**neither** *a* эч кандай; никакой  
**neighbourhood** *n* айлана; окрестность  
**network** *n* тармак; сеть  
**nevertheless** *adv* ошого карабастан; тем не менее  
**news** *n* жаңылыктар; новости  
**noble** *a* асылзаттык; благородный  
**noodle** *n* кесме; лапша  
**noon** *n* түш; полдень  
**note** *n* кыскача кат; записка  
**notice** *n* байкоо; замечать, обращать внимание  
**novelty** *n* жаңылык; новинка  
**nuclear** *a* атомдук; ядерный

## O

**object** *n* предмет, объект  
**observe** *v* байкоо; наблюдать  
**occupation** *n* кесип; профессия  
**ocean** *n* океан  
**offer** *n* сунуш; предложение  
**opportunity** *n* мүмкүнчүлүк; возможность  
**opposite** *adv a* карама каршысында; напротив; противоположный  
**oppression** *n* эзүү; угнетение



**order** *n* буйрук; приказ  
**ore** *n* кен; руда  
**organize** *v* уюштуруу; органи-  
зовать  
**organization** *n* мекеме; органи-  
зация  
**origin** *n* келип чыгуусу; проис-  
хождение  
**output** *n* чыгаруу; выпуск  
**owner** *n* ээ, кожоюн; хозяин,  
владелец

## P

**packet** *n* пакет  
**pain** *n* оору; боль  
**pale** *a* бозомук; бледный  
**parade** *n* катар туруу; парад,  
построение  
**park** *n* парк  
**part** *n* бөлүк; часть  
**take part** *v* катышуу; прини-  
мать участие  
**particular** *a* өзгөчө; особый  
**pastime** *n* көңүл ачуу; приятное  
время препровождение  
**patience** *n* чыдам; терпение  
**patriotic** *a* патриоттук; патри-  
отический  
**peasant** *n* дыйкан; крестьянин  
**perfect** *a* эң сонун; совершен-  
ный  
**perhaps** *adv* болушу мүмкүн;  
возможно, может быть  
**pleasant** *a* жагымдуу; приятный  
**plot** *n* жердин бөлүгү; участок  
земли  
**point** *n* *v* 1. точка; 2. көрсөтүү;  
указывать

**policy** *n* саясат; политика  
**pollute** *v* булгоо; загрязнять  
**pollution** *n* булганч, загрязне-  
ние  
**population** *n* калк; население  
**port** *n* порт  
**portrait** *n* портрет  
**position** *n* абал; положение  
**possible** *a* болушу мүмкүн,  
возможный  
**possibility** *n* мүмкүнчүлүк;  
возможность  
**possess** *v* ээлөө; обладать (ка-  
ким-либо свойством)  
**power** *n* күч; энергия, сила  
**preserve** *v* сактоо; сохранять  
**pretend** *v* амалдануу; притво-  
ряться  
**prize** *n* сыйлык; приз, награда  
**proclaim** жарыя кылуу; про-  
возглашать  
**produce** *v* өндүрүп чыгаруу;  
производить  
**production** *n* өндүрүш; произ-  
водство  
**profession** *n* кесип; профессия  
**progress** *n* жетишкендик, өнү-  
гүү; прогресс  
**project** *n* проект  
**promote** *v* мүмкүндүк берүү;  
содействовать, повышать  
**propose** *v* алдын ала айтуу;  
предполагать  
**protest** *n* каршылык; протест

## Q

**quality** *n* сапат; качество  
**quarrel** *v* талашуу; ссориться

**queen** *n* ханыша; королева  
**questionnaire** *n* суроолор тиз-  
меги; анкета, вопросник

## R

**rate** *n* даража, баалоо; степень,  
оценивать  
**radio** *n* радио  
**rather** *adv* мыкты; лучше  
**realize** *v* түшүнүү; осознать,  
реализовывать  
**recent** *a* акыркы, жакынкы; по-  
следний, недавний  
**recite** *v* көркөм айтып берүү;  
декламировать  
**record** *n* рекорд  
**revive** *v* орнотуу; восстанавли-  
вать  
**rub** *v* укалоо, сүртүнүү; тереть-  
ся, натирать  
**rule** *n* эреже; правило  
**ruler** *n* сызгыч; линейка

## S

**safety** *n* коопсуздук; безопас-  
ность  
**sage** *a* акылман; мудрый  
**salmon** *n* лосось (балыктын  
түрү)  
**salute** *n* салют  
**satisfy** *v* канааттануу; удовлетво-  
ряться  
**science** *n* илим; наука  
**secret** *n* жашыруун сыр; секрет  
**sense** *n* сезим; чувство  
**serve** *v* кызмат өтөө; служить  
**settle** *v* чечимге келүү; решать,  
поселять(ся)

**settler** *n* келгин; поселенец  
**shock** *n* доо кетүү; удар  
**show** *n* *v* 1. оюн; спектакль 2.  
көрсөтүү; показывать  
**sightseeing** *n* кызыктуу жерле-  
рин көрүү; осмотр достопри-  
мечательностей  
**significant** *a* маанилүү; значи-  
тельный  
**silk** *n* жибек; шелк  
**silly** *a* акылсыз; глупый  
**simple** *a* жөнөкөй; простой  
**size** *n* ченем; размер  
**skating rink** *n* муз майдан; ка-  
ток  
**smart** *a* чечкиндүү, акылдуу;  
толковый, умный  
**society** *n* коом; общество  
**somehow** *adv* кандайдыр; тем  
или иным образом  
**soil** *n* жер, топурак; почва, земля  
**sort** *n* түр; сорт  
**soul** *n* жаны, душа  
**sound** *n* үн; звук  
**source** *n* булак; источник  
**spend** *v* өткөрүү, кетируу; тра-  
тить  
**spirit** *n* көңүл; дух  
**spiritual** *a* руханий; духовный  
**splendid** *a* эң сонун; прекрас-  
ный  
**star** *n* жылдыз; звезда  
**state** *n* мамлекет; государство  
**station** *n* станция  
**stay** *v* калуу; оставаться  
**stream** *n* буу; пар  
**stone** *n* таш; камень  
**storey** *n* кабат; этаж  
**story** *n* аңгеме; рассказ



**stranger** *n* бейтааныш; незнакомец, странник  
**success** *n* жетишкендик; успех  
**suddenly** *adv* кокусунан; внезапно  
**suffer** *v* жапа чегүү; страдать  
**sun** *n* күн; солнце  
**support** *n* колдоо; поддержка  
**sure** *adv* ишеничтүү; уверенный, действительно  
**surprise** *n/v* таң калуу; удивлять(ся), удивление

### T

**tear** *v* үзүү; рвать  
**telegram** *n* телеграмма  
**telephone** *n* телефон  
**testament** *n* мурас; завещание  
**tonight** *adv* бүгүн кечинде; сегодня вечером  
**top** *n* чоку; вершина  
**total** *a* баары; всего  
**touch** *v* тийүү; дотрагиваться, трогать  
**toward** *a* карай; по направлению  
**towel** *n* сүлгү; полотенце  
**tractor** *n* трактор  
**track** *n* 1. из; след 2. грузовик  
**trade** *n* соода; торговля  
**train** *n v* 1. поезд 2. машыгуу; тренироваться  
**translate** *v* которуу; переводить  
**transplant** *v* көчүрүп отургузуу; пересаживать  
**travel (syn. trip)** *v* саякат жасоо; путешествовать  
**treat** *v* дарылоо, кайрылуу; лечить, обращаться  
**tribe** *n* уруу; племя

### U

**ugly** *a* көрксүз; безобразный  
**unable** *a* жөндөмсүз; неспособный  
**uncomfortable** *a* жайсыз; неудобный  
**unemployed** *a* жумушсуз; безработный  
**unemployment** *n* жумушсуздук; безработица  
**unequal** *a* тең эмес, барабар эмес; неравный  
**unity** *n* бирдик; единство  
**unleash** *v* эркиндик берүү; дать волю  
**upper** *a* жогорку; верхний  
**usually** *adv* дайыма; обычно

### V

**valley** *n* өрөөн; долина  
**valuable** *a* баалуу; ценный  
**variety** *a* бирдей эместик; разнообразие  
**various** *a* ар түрдүү; различный, разнообразный  
**visitor** *n* мейман; посетитель  
**vital** *a* тиричилик, турмуш; жизненный

### W

**waste** *n* калдыктар; отходы  
**wavy** *a* тармал; волнистый  
**weapon** *n* курал; оружие  
**weight** *n* салмак; вес  
**western** *a* батыштык; западный  
**wheat** *n* буудай; пшеница

**while** *adv/n* ошол убакта; пока, в то время; промежуток времени  
**whisper** *n* шыбыроо; шептать  
**wide** *a* кенен; широкий  
**wild** *a* жапайы; дикий  
**wonder** *n* таң калуу; удивляться

### X

**x-ray** *n* рентген нурлары; рентген

### Y

**yell** *v* кыйкыруу; кричать, вопить  
**your, yours** *pron.* силердики, силердин, сеники, сенин; ваш, твой

### Z

**zinc** *n* ыроо; цинк  
**zone** *n* алкак; геогр. пояс  
**zoology** *n* зоология



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