Ministry of Education
Department of
Curriculum & textbooks
development

English for Afghan Elementary Schools Students

Grade 6 Dari

Year: 2010

کتاب های درسی متعلق به وزارت معارف بوده
خرید و فروش آن در بازار جداً ممنوع است. با
متخلفین برخورد قانونی صورت می‌گیرد.

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سال چاپ 1389هـ ش.

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

سرود ملی

دا وطن افغانستـــان دی
دا عزت د هـــر افغان دی

کور د سولې کور د تورې
هر بچي يې قهرمـــان دی

دا وطن د ټولو کـور دی
د بلوڅـــو د ازبکـــو

د پښتـــون او هزاره وو
د ترکمنـــو د تاجکـــو

ورسره عرب، گوجـــر دي
پامېـــريان، نورستانيـــان

براهوي دي، قزلباش دي
هم ايمـــاق، هم پشـه يان

دا هيـــواد به تل ځليږي
لکـــه لمـــر پر شنه آسمـان

په سينـــه کې د آسيـــا به
لکـــه زړه وي جـــاويدان

نوم د حق مودی رهبـــر
وايو الله اکبر وايو الله اکبر

بسم الله الرحمن الرحیم

پیام وزیر معارف

استادان، معلمان و شاگردان عزیز!

تعلیم و تربیه اساس انکشاف و توسعهٔ هر کشور را تشکیل می دهد، نصاب تعلیمی یکی از عناصر مهم تعلیم و تربیه می باشد که مطابق انکشافات علمی و نیازمندی های معاصر جامعه وضع می گردد، واضح است که انکشافات علمی و نیازمندی‌های جامعه همواره در حال تَطَوُّر می‌باشد؛ بناء لازم است نصاب تعلیمی نیز به صورت علمی و دقیق انکشاف نماید. البته نباید نصاب تعلیمی تابع تغیرات سیاسی، نظریات و تمایلات اشخاص گردد.

کتبی که امروز در دسترس شما قرار دارد بنابر همین مشخصات تهیه و ترتیب گردیده است، موضوعات علمی مفید در آن اضافه شده است، فعال نگه داشتن شاگردان در عملیهٔ تدریس جزء پلان تدریس گردیده است.

امیدوارم تدریس این کتاب با استفاده از روش های آموزش فعال مطابق رهنمود ها و پلان تعلیمی تعیین شده صورت گیرد، و اولیای شاگردان نیز در تعلیم و تربیهٔ با کیفیت دختران و پسران خود همکاری متداوم نمایند، تا اهداف و آروزهای نظام معارف بر آورده گردیده، نتایج و دست آوردهای خوبی برای شاگردان و کشور ما داشته باشد.

من باور دارم که استادان و معلمان گرانقدر ما در تطبیق مؤثر نصاب تعلیمی رسالت و مسؤولیت بزرگ دارند.

وزارت معارف همواره تلاش می نماید تا نصاب تعلیمی معارف مطابق اساسات دین مبین اسلام، حس وطن دوستی و معیار های علمی با در نظرداشت نیازمندی های مُبرم جامعهٔ ما انکشاف نماید.

در این عرصه از تمام شخصیت های علمی و دانشمندان تعلیم و تربیهٔ کشور و اولیای محترم شاگردان تمنا دارم، تا با ارائهٔ نظریات و پیشنهادات سالم و مفید خویش مؤلفان ما را در بهبود بیشتر تألیف کتب درسی یاری نمایند.

از همهٔ دانشمندانی که در تهیه و ترتیب این کتاب سهم گرفته اند، و از مؤسسات محترم ملی و بین المللی و سایر کشور های دوست که در تهیه و تدوین نصاب تعلیمی جدید و طبع و توزیع کتب درسی همکاری نموده اند صمیمانه اظهار امتنان و قدردانی می نمایم.

و من الله التوفیق

فاروق «وردک»

وزیر معارف جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان

Unit 1

Lesson one
Review

Objective: Students will be able to introduce themselves in English

هدف: شاگردان بتوانند خود را به یکدیگربه زبان انگلیسی معرفی نمایند.

A. Introducing yourself and others. معرفی خود و دیگران

Read the following text.

Hello,Habib! This is our teacher. Her name is …… Her home is in Charikar city. She lives now with her uncle. Her uncle's house is in Shahr - e - Naw.
She teaches us Dari and Pashto this year. We will also study English. It is an international language. It is important for us to study this language. We started studying English from the fourth grade. This is our 3rd year to study English.

B. Dialogue (محاوره)

Teacher: My name is ----------.
What is your name? Student: My name is----------.

T. I live in Kabul.
Where do you live? S. I also live in Kabul.

T. My home is in Kart-e-Char.
Where is your home? S. My home is in Shor Bazaar.

T. I am a teacher.
What do you do? S. I am a student.

T. I will teach you English this year.
What will you study? S. I / We will study English.

T. English is an international language.
What about Dari and Pashto? S.Dari and Pashto are national languages.

C. Exercise: تمرین

Practice the above dialogue with your partner.

محاوره بالا را همرا با همصنفی (پارتنر) خود تمرین کنید.

D. Exercise: تمرین

Fill in the blanks with the related words.

خالیگاههای ذیل را با کلمات مربوط پر کنید.

1. My----------is---------. What--------your----------?
2. I --------from---------. Where--------you---------?
3. I am-------teacher. What----- you ------? I am a ----------.
4. I live in the -------- of -------. Where do you ------- ?
5. I will-----you English. ----will-----study?I----study----
6. English is----- international----. What----Dari ------- Pashto?
7. Dari ------ Pashto are---------- languages.

E. Exercise: تمرین

One student stands in front of the class and introduces him/herself.

یک شاگرد در مقابل صنف ایستاده شده و خود را معرفی می کند.

I am Haroon. I am a student. I go to school in the morning and I work at home in the afternoon.

F. Answer the following questions. Follow the example. از مثال پیروی کرده به سوالات ذیل پاسخ دهید.

1. Where is the glass?
It is on the table.

2. Where is the pear?

3. Where is the cup?

4. Where is the apple?

5. Where is the computer?

6. Where is the book?

7. Where is the teacher?

8. Where is the pencil?

9. Where is the man?

10. Where is the pen?

G. Look at the above pictures, and answer the questions in your notebooks.

به تصاویر بالا دیده سوالات را بخوانید و جوابات را در کتابچه هایتان بنویسید.

H. Homework: وظیفهٔ خانگی:

Write the plural forms of the following words(nouns).

شکل جمع کلمات (اسم های) پایین را بنویسید.

1- Eraser	Erasers	16- Family	_____
2- Blackboard	_____	17- Man	_____
3- Book	_____	18- Woman	_____
4- Calendar	_____	19- Foot	_____
5- Chair	_____	20- Tooth	_____
6- Clock	_____	21- Wife	_____
7- Desk	_____	22- Wolf	_____
8- Notebook	_____	23- girl	_____
9- Paper	_____		
10- Partner	_____		
11- Pen	_____		
12- Pencil	_____		
13- Student	_____		
14- Teacher	_____		
15- Child	_____		

Unit 1

Lesson two
Review

Objective: Students will be able to say and write the name of the week days

هدف: شاگردان نام روزهای هفته را تلفظ کرده و نوشته بتوانند

A. Days of the week. روز های هفته.

There are seven days in a week.
The names of the weekdays are:

1. **Saturday.** 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____

B. Answer the following questions. سوالات ذیل را جواب دهید.

1. What is the first (1st) day of the week?
2. What is the second (2nd) day of the week?
3. What is the third (3rd) day of the week?
4. What is the fourth (4th) day of the week?
5. What day is today?
6. What day was yesterday?
7. What day is tomorrow?
8. What is the last day of the week?

C. Read the following ordinal and cardinal numbers. اعداد ترتیبی و اصلی ذیل را بخوانید.

One (1) first (1st)	Two (2) second (2nd)
Three (3) third (3rd)	Four (4) fourth (4th)
Five (5) fifth (5th)	Six (6) sixth (6th)
Seven (7) seventh (7th)	Eight (8) eighth (8th)
Nine (9) ninth (9th)	Ten (10) tenth (10th)
Eleven (11) eleventh (11th)	Twelve (12) twelveth (12th)

D. Learn this poem. این شعر را بیاموزید

One, two
Three, four
Five, six
Seven,eight
Nine, ten

Be true
Work more
Play no tricks
God is great
the best thing is pen

B. Write the above poem in your notebooks and memorize it.

E. Months of the year. ماههای سال

There are twelve months in a year.
The name of the months of the year are:

1- January 2-_____ 3- _____ 4-_____

5-_____ 6-_____ 7- _____ 8-_____

9-_____ 10-_____ 11-_____ 12-_____

Note: The four seasons of the year are: spring, summer, fall and winter

F. Answer these questions: به این سوالات پاسخ دهید

1. What is the first month of the year?
   The first month of the year is January.
2. What is the second month of the year?
   The second month of the year is_____.
3. What is the third month of the year?
   The third month of the year is _____.
4. What is the fourth month of the year?
   The fourth month of the year is _____.
5. What is the fifth month of the year?
   The fifth month of the year is _____.
6. What is the sixth month of the year?
   The sixth month of the year is _____.

7. What is the seventh month of the year?
The seventh month of the year is _____ .

8. What is the eighth month of the year?
The eighth month of the year is _____.

9. What is the ninth month of the year?
The ninth month of the year is _____ .

10. What is the tenth month of the year?
The tenth month of the year is _____.

11. What is the eleventh month of the year?
The eleventh month of the year is _____.

12. What is the twelvth month of the year?
The twelvth month of the year is _____.

13. What month is this?
It is _____.

14. What was the last month?
It was _____ .

15. What is the next month?
It is _____ .

G. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

خالیگاه های ذیل را با کلمات مناسب تکمیل کنید.

Example: My mother works in a hospital.
She is a nurse .

1. My father works in a hospital.
He is a _____ .

2. My brother teaches in a school.
He is a _____ .

3. My sister studies in a school.
She is a _____ .

4. My uncle works in a bank.
He is a _____ .

5. My friend works on a farm.
He is a _____ .

6. This man works in a factory.
   He is _____ .

7. That woman works in a bakery.
   She is a _____ .

8. These men work in a fire department.
   They are _____ .

9. Those women work in a tailoring shop.
   They are _____ .

10. Aref works in a garden.
    He is a _____ .

11. Aziza works in a kitchen.
    She is a _____ .

12. Haroon and Wais work in a police station.
    They are _____ .

H. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. (use pencil)

خالیگاه های ذیل را با صورت درست افعال داده شده تکمیل کنید. از پنسل استفاده نمایید.

Example: Latifa eats eggs every morning. (eat)

1. Karim _____ his homework every night.	(do)
2. They _____ their work in the morning.	(do)
3. He _____ in the afternoon.	(exercise)
4. We _____ in the evening.	(exercise)
5. You _____ at 5:20 AM.	(get up)
6. He _____ at 4:30 every morning.	(get up)
7. We go to _____ at 10:40 PM.	(sleep)
8. She _____ at 9:50 PM.	(sleep)
9. I _____ after school.	(relax)
10. Rahima _____ in the evening.	(relax)
11. We _____ after dinner.	(pray)
12. She _____ early in the morning.	(pray)
13. They _____ every day.	(work)
14. She _____ in the afternoon.	(study)
15. You _____ in the evening.	(study)
16. Najiba_____after dinner.	(work)

I. Cardinal and ordinal numbers.

اعداد اصلی و ترتیبی.

Write the following numbers as ordinals in your notebooks.

Example: 1. One first (1st)

2.two
3. three
4. four
5. five
6. six
7. seven
8. eight
9. nine
10. ten
11. eleven
12. twelve
13. thirteen
14. fourteen
100. one hundred
16. sixteen
17. seventeen
18. eighteen
19.nineteen
20. twenty
21. twenty one
32. thirty two
43. fourty three
53. fifty four
65. sixty five
76. seventy six
87. eighty seven
98. ninty eight
15. fifteen

J. Singular and plural nouns.

اسمهای مفرد و جمع

Read the following nouns with correct pronunciation and write their plurals in your notebooks.

Example: Address Addresses

1. Action
2. Bashir
3. Blackboard
4. Box
5. Calendar
6. Child
7. Classroom
8. Cloth
9. Cookie
10.Country
11. Dictionary
12. Letter
13. Mechanic

14. Direction
15. Electrician
16. Eraser
17. Foot
18. Fireman
19. Gardener
20. Grade
21. High school
22. Holiday
23. House
24. Item
25. Job
26. Kitchen
27. Language
28. Mouse
29. Notebook
30. Number
31. Office
32. Painter
33. Firewoman
34. Farmer
35. Garage
36. Question
37. Quarter
38. Answer
39. Restaurant
40. Person
41. Piece of
42. Principal
43. Tailor
44. Taxi
45. Truck
46. Uncle
47. Wife
48. Season
49. Province
50. City

K. Copy the English and Dari words and match them with a line

کلمات دری و انگلیسی را در کتابچه هایتان نوشته و توسط یک خط با هم ارتباط دهید.

Match the English words with their Dari meanings.

A.

1- Activity	فعالیت
2- Aloud	عصر و شام
3- Assignment	عقب
4- Before	اعداد اصلی
5- Behind	مختلف
6- Cardinal number	آواز بلند
7- Choose	مشکل
8- Different	وظیفه
9- Difficult	انتخاب کردن
10- Evening	پیش رو(مقابل،قبل)
11- Explain	اعداد ترتیبی، توصیفی
12- Find	روز رخصتی
13- Greeting	ادبیات
14- Holiday	تشریح، توضیح کردن
15- Information	ملاقات، احوال پرسی
16- Kind	مهربان، نوع
17- Literature	حفظ کردن
18- Memorize	ملیت
19- Nationality	یافتن
20- Ordinal number	معلومات

B.

1- Parents	خودشما
2- Plural	صفر
3- Review	زباله دانی
4- Singular	والدین
5- Together	لست لغات
6- Understand	جمع
7- Vocabulary	مفرد
8- Waste basket	یکجا
9- Yourself	تکرار
10- Zero	فهمیدن

E (D) 0609

Unit 2

Objective: Students will be able to change simple statement into question form.

هدف: شاگردان جملات ساده را به سوالیه تبدیل کرده بتوانند .

A. Greeting احوال پرسی

Teacher: Good morning / afternoon, students.
Students: Good morning / afternoon, teacher.
Teacher: What is today?
Student: It is ……
Teacher: Are you ready for your lesson?
Student: Yes, sir/mom we are.
Teacher: Do you have your homework with you ?
Student: Yes, sir we do.
Teacher: May I have your homework?
Student: Sure, you may have them.

B. Introducing yourself and others. معرفی خود و دیگران

Listen to your teacher, when he/she introduces him / herself.

Good morning/afternoon/evening boys/girls/students.

I am your teacher. My name is _____. I am from Kabul. My home is in Kart-e-Parwan. I live with my family members. There are six members in our family. I have a father and a mother. My father is a farmer and my mother is a housewife. I have two brothers and one sister. My brothers are students. They go to school every morning. My sister is a small girl. She does not go to school.

I will teach you English this year. You will study English. English is a good language. It is an international language. Dari and Pashto are also languages. They are our national languages. You study all these languages in school. Try to learn them.

C. Read the story about your teacher and answer the following questions. Write the answers in your notebooks.

قصه یی که راجع به معلم تان است، خوانده به سوالات ذیل پاسخ دهید و جوابات را در کتابچه هایتان بنویسید.

Example: What is the teacher's name? His/her name is.

1- Where is he/she from? _____
2- Where is his/her home? _____
3- Who lives with him/her? _____
4- How many members are there in his/her family?
_____
5- Does he/she have a mother and a father?
_____
6- What does his/her father and what does his/her mother do?
_____
7- How many brothers does he/she have?
_____
8- Does he have a sister? _____
9- What does his brothers do? _____
10- What does his sister do? _____
11- Is my sister a student? _____
12- What will I teach you? _____
13- What will you study? _____
14- Is English an international language?
_____
15- Are Dari and Pashto international languages?
_____
16- Do you study Dari, Pashto and English in school?
_____

D. Fill in the blanks with the proper words. (use pencils)

خالیگاه های ذیل را با کلمات مناسب تکمیل کنید. (از پنسل استفاده نمایید)

Hello------- friends, how------you? My--------is Aziz. My -------name ----- Karim. My-------is a -------. ------live-----Parwan-----. I------13 years------- this year. I am ------student-------grade 6. I am in Habibia-------- school. It------ a big-------. There are many -------- in our school. ------ are 35------- in our -------. We------- English 3 days in a -------. English is an -------- language. ------also------Dari-----Pashto in------class. Dari ------ -------are our--------- languages

E. Listen to your friends (A and B) while they are reading the following dialogue.

در حالیکه رفقای تان (شاگردA وشاگردB) محاوره پایین را میخوانند به آنها گوش بدهید.

Student A: Hello, how are you this morning/afternoon?
Student B: I am fine, thank you.
Student A: My name is Abed. What is your name?
Student B: My name is Aziz.
Student A: My father's name is Akram. What is your father's name?
Student B: My father's name is Hakeem.
Student A: I am from Paktia province. Where are you from?
Student B: We are from Baghlan.
Student A: I have a father and a mother. They are my parents. What do your father and mother do?
Student B: My father is a farmer and my mother is a housewife.
Student A: I have two brothers and one sister. How many brothers and sisters do you have?
Student B: I have one brother and two sisters.
Student A: My brothers and my sister are students. What do your brother and sisters do?
Student B: My brother is a teacher and my sisters are students.
Student A: Our home is in Khair Khana. Where is your home?
Student B: Our home is in Kartys sey.
Student A: I am 15 years old. How old are you?
Student B: I am 17 years old.
Student A: I am a student in sixth grade this year. What grade are you in this year?
Student B: I am a student in 7th grade this year.
Student A: I have some good friends at school. Do you have any good friends at school?
Student B: Yes, I also have some good friends in my school.
Student A: I want to become a teacher in the future. What do you want to become after your studies?
Student B: I want to become a doctor after my studies.

F.Student (A) makes a sentence and asks a question, student (B) answers his/her question. Follow the example.

شاگرد (الف) یک جمله ساخته و سوال می کند. شاگرد (ب) به سوال وی پاسخ میدهد. از مثال پیروی کنید.

Example:

Student A: Iam a student. What do you do?

Student B: I am a student.

G.Answer these questions and write the answers in your notebooks

به این سوالات پاسخ دهید و جواب آنها را در کتابچه هایتان بنویسید.

1. What is your name?
2. What is your father's name?
3. Are you a student?
4. What class are you in?
5. How old are you?
6. Where is your home?
7. What does your father do?
8. Do you have brothers and sisters?
9. What do your brothers and sisters do?
10. Who is your English teacher?

Unit 3

Objective: Students will be able to use adjectives properly in written and spoken sentences.

هدف: شاگردان صفات را در جملات محاوره و تحریر به شکل مناسب استعمال کرده بتوانند.

A. Greeting: احوال پرسی

Teacher: Good morning/afternoon my dear students.
Students: Good morning/afternoon our dear teacher.
Teacher: How are you this morning/afternoon/evening.
Student: Very well, sir how are you?
Teacher: Fine, thanks, and you?
Students:We are all right sir. We're ready for our lesson.

B. Listen and repeat these words after your teacher.

به کلمات ذیل گوش داده و بعد از معلم خودآنها را تکرار کنید.

Intelligent, Good, Happy, Sad, Sick, Well, Feel, Difficult, Hard, Absent, Present, Reply, Fine, Lazy, Never, Matter, Healthy.

C. Your teacher reads Habib's story, listen to him/her and repeat.

معلم شما قصه حبیب را میخواند به وی گوش داده و بعد از او تکرار کنید.

Habib

Habib is a good boy in our class. He is an intelligent student. He is happy every day. He is never sad. He sits in front of our class. He can answer difficult questions. English is easy for him. He works very hard every day.

Habib was not in class yesterday. He was absent. Our teacher told him today, "Habib, you were not present yesterday. What was the matter with you?" Habib replied, "I was a little sick, sir/madam. I did not feel well".

Our teacher asked him again, "How do you feel today? Are you fine?" "Yes, sir, I am quite fine, I am healthy today." Habib said.

Our teacher said, " That is very good ".

D. Read the above story and answer the following questions:

قصه بالا را خوانده و به سوالات ذیل جواب دهید.

1- What does Habib do? _____
2- Is Habib an intelligent student? _____
3- Is he a sad boy? _____
4- Where does he sit? _____
6- Can Habib answer difficult questions? _____
7- Was Habib present yesterday? _____
8- What was the matter with Habib yesterday? _____
9- How does Habib feel today? _____
10- Does Habib feel fine? _____
11- How is English for Habib? _____
12-Does our teacher like lazy students? _____
13. What did our teacher tell him? _____

E. You read the story of Habib. Now read the following sentences. Write (T) in front of true sentences and (F) in front of false ones. (use pencil)

شما قصه حبیب را خواندید، حالا جملات ذیل را خوانده و در مقابل جمله درست حرف T و در مقابل جمله غلط حرف F را بنویسید. (از پنسل استفاده نمایید)

Example: T Habib is a boy. F Habib is a lazy student.

1. _____ Habib is a student in our class.
2. _____ Habib is an intelligent teacher.
3. _____ He is always sad.
4. _____ Habib was absent yesterday.
5. _____ Habib did not reply.
6. _____ He was not well today.
7. _____ Habib did not feel well today.
8. _____ Our teacher asked a question from Habib.
9. _____ Habib was a little sick yesterday.
10. _____ Our teacher likes lazy students.
11. _____ Habib can answer difficult questions.

F. Read the following adjectives. صفات ذیل را بخوانید.

Good --- Bad
Happy --- Sad
Well --- Sick
Intelligent --- Lazy
Difficult --- Easy
Present --- Absent

G. Read Habib's story again and write its adjectives in your notebooks.

قصه حبیب را دو باره خوانده و صفات آن را در کتابچه ها یتان بنویسید.

Example: Habib is an intelligent student.

H. Read the following sentences and circle their correct adjectives. (use pencil)

جملات پایین را خوانده و صفات مناسب را در آنها انتخاب نموده دایره بگیرید.

(از پنسل استفاده نمایید)

1. Habib is an (intelligent, little, sick) student.
2. He is a (difficult, good, hard) boy in our class.
3. I asked him a (present, absent, difficult) question.
4. He is a (easy, absent, happy) boy in his class.
5. Habib was not in class yesterday. He was(difficult, small, sick).
6. I have a (small, hard, well) brother.
7. Our teacher does not like (good, eazy, lazy) students.
8. Ali was a little sick yesterday, he is quite(sick, small, well)today.

I. Fill in the blanks of the following sentences. (use pencil)

خالیگاه جملات ذیل را تکمیل نمایید. (از پنسل استفاده نمایید)

Example: This boy is present in class every day.

1- Kabeer is an_____ student, he can answer _____ questions.
2- Our teacher did not come to class, he was_____ .

3- You are _____ today, but you were_____yesterday.
4- I am quite _____ this morning.
5- A lazy student cannot answer _____questions.
6- My _____ brother goes to school, he is _____ everyday.
7- This is a _____ boy, he is not _____.
8- That is a _____ book, you can read it.
9- His question was not_____ , it was very difficult.
10- Haroon is not an_____ student, he is _____.

J. Write the answers of part (D) in your notebooks.

جوابات بخش (D) را در کتابچه هایتان بنویسید.

K. Introduce one of your friends to your classmates and write the introduction in your notebooks.

یکی از رفقای خود را به همصنفیان دیگر خود معرفی نموده و معرفی خود را در کتابچه هایتان بنویسید.

Unit 4

Objective: Students will be able to use Adjetives in questions .

هدف: شاگردان قادر به استعمال نمودن صفات در جملات سوالیه خواهند بود.

A. Greeting:

احوال پرسی:

Practice reading the following dialogue with your partner.

محاورۀ ذیل را با هم ردیف تان تمرین نمایید.

Haroon: Hi Habib, welcome to our house.
Would you like to have a cup of tea?
Habib: Yes, thank you.
Haroon: What kind of tea do you want to drink?
Habib: I like to drink green tea with some sugar, or black tea with a piece of candy.
Haroon: Would you like to eat some cookies and cake with your tea?
Habib: I would like a piece of cake without any cookies.
Haroon: That is good, How about some fruit?
Habib: No, thank you.

B. Read the following sentences and underline the nouns with your partner.

جملات ذیل را بخوانید و زیر اسمهای آن با هم ردیف تان(پارتنر) خط بکشید.

Example: This is my pen and that is my notebook.
This is your ball and that is his hat.

1- This is my book and that is my magazine.
2- This is our kitchen and that is our dining room.
3- This is your desk and that is your table.
4- This is their house and that is their garden.
5- This is his shirt and that is his sweater.

6- This is her skirt and that is her blouse.
7- This is its head and that is its tail.

B-

1- These are my socks and those are my stockings.
2- These are our shoes and those are our sandals.
3- These are your brothers and those are your sisters.
4- These are their cups and those are their saucers.
5- These are his aunts and those are his uncles.
6- These are her apples and those are her peaches.
7- These are its legs and those are its hands.

C. Read these sentences with your partner.

این جملات را با هم ردیف تان بخوانید.

1. The color of these eggs is white, but the color of that one is red.
2. This coat is gray, but that coat is brown.
3. My pen is black, but my pencil is yellow.
4- Our shoes are brown, but their shoes are white.
5- Your brothers are students, but your sisters are small children.
6- Their cups are blue, but their saucers are tan.
7- His aunt is a nurse, but his uncle is a doctor.
8- Her apples are green, but her peaches are pink.
9- Its legs are purple, but its handles are gray.
10- This flower is red, but that flower is yellow.

D. Read the following questions and answers and identify their difference with your partner.

سوالات و جوابات ذیل را بخوانید و فرق آنرا با هم ردیف تان در میان بگذارید.

1- Is this a book or a magazine?	It is a magazine.
2- Is this a kitchen or a dining room?	It is a dining room.
3- Is that your desk or your table?	This is my table.
4- Is that their house or their garden?	This is their garden.
5- Is this his shirt or his sweater?	It is his sweater.
6- Is this her skirt or her blouse?	That is her blouse.
7- Do you like to drink green tea or black tea?	I like to drink green tea.
8- Do you like to wear black shoes or red shoes?	I like to wear red shoes.

E. Fill in the blanks with and or or. (use pencil)

خالیگاه های ذیل را با and یا or تکمیل نمایید. از پنسل استفاده نمایید.

Example: Is this a skirt or a sweater?
This is a skirt and that is a sweater.

1. Is this boy Habib_____ his brother?
2. This is Sharifa _____that is her sister.
3. Is this your brother_____ your friend?
4. These are my uncles _____ those are my aunts.
5. Are those men teachers _____ students?
6. Is that his desk _____ his table?
7. That is his desk _____this is his table.
8. These are apples_____ those are oranges.
9. Are these women nurses _____ doctors?
10. Is this the dog's leg _____ its tail?

F. Complete the sentences with but or or. (use pencil)

جملات ذیل را با or یا but تکمیل نمایید. (از پنسل استفاده نمایید)

Example:This is a book but that is a magazine.
Is your mother a doctor or a nurse?

1- Do you like green tea _____ black tea?
2- Does your father need an English book_____ a magazine?
3- These boys play football _____ those boys play volleyball.
4- Are your sisters here at school _____ they are at home?
5- My small brother has a new watch _____ I don't.
6- He is an English teacher _____ I am a history teacher.
7- Do those students play volleyball _____ basketball?
8- This bus goes to Khair Khana_____ that bus does not.
9- He writes a letter every day_____I do not.(don't)
10- Do they go home _____ play outside?

G. Complete the following sentences with your partner.(use pencil)

جملات ذیل را با هم ردیف تان تکمیل نمایید. از پنسل استفاده نمایید.

Example:
That boy is tall but I am short.

1. This is my book_____that is my magazine.
2. These are my socks _____ those are my stockings.
3. Is Habib a teacher _____ a doctor?

4. This is our kitchen _____ that is our living room.
5. Do you like this picture _____ that one?
6. We are studying English _____ Pashto. .
7. Does the child drink milk _____ water?
8. Our teacher comes to school everyday _____ he is at home today.
9. You like this picture _____ I like that one.
10. Are those men teachers _____ not?

H. Read these sentences outloud after your teacher. این جملات را بعد از معلم خود به آواز بلند بخوانید

1- Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.

- Abed is a good student. Adel is not a good student.
  Abed is a good student, but Adel is not.

- Tariq is an engineer. His father is not an engineer.
  Tariq is an engineer, but his father is not.

- These rings are made of silver. Those rings are made of gold.
  These rings are made of silver, but those rings are not.

- Hamid is an intelligent boy. His brother is not an intelligent boy.
  Hamid is an intelligent boy, but his brother is not.

- This is an English book. That is not an English book.
  his is an English book, but that is not.

- My father is a teacher. I am not a teacher.
  My father is a teacher, but I am not.

- Those boys are my friends. These boys are not my friends.
  Those boys are my friends, but these boys are not.

- This man is from Afghanistan. That woman is not from Afghanistan.
  This man is from Afghanistan, but that woman is not.

- I am not at home now. My father is at home.
  I am not at home now, but my father is.

- The books are on the table. The notebooks are not on the table.
  The books are on the table, but the notebooks are not.

2- Read the following sentences and fill in the blanks with proper words.

1. I _____a student, but _____brother is a teacher.
2. The pen _____ red, but the pencil _____not.
3. This _____my book, _____ that is not.
4. You _____ here in class today, but Habib is _____.
5. Hamid is_____intelligent student, but_____ brother is _____.
6. A car _____ small, but a truck _____ not.
7. We _____in class now, but the teachers are _____.
8. This man is from Afghanistan, _____his wife is _____.
9. These _____English books, but _____ are not.
10. We _____ present this morning, _____ they are not.

I. Homework. کار خانگی

Write the sentences of part (H) in your notebooks.

Unit 5

Objective: Students will be able to show proper use of conjunctions.

هدف: شاگردان صورت مناسب استعمال حروف ربط را در جملات (تحریری و محاوروی) نشان دهند

A. Dialogue: محاوره:

Teacher: Hello my students. How are you today?
Students: We're fine, thank you.
Teacher: Are you ready for your lesson?
Students: Sure, we are.
Teacher: I will teach a new lesson today.
Students: What will that lesson be about?
Teacher: It will be about affirmative and negative forms of sentences.
Students: That is very good, we're ready to study them.

B. Read these sentences. این جملات را بخوانید.

I eat apples every morning.
I don't eat oranges every morning.
He drinks tea every morning.
He doesn't drink milk every morning.
She plays with a doll every morning.
She doesn't play with a ball every morning.

Long forms	*Short forms*
Do not	Don't
Does not	Doesn't

C. Read these pairs of sentences. این جملات جوره یی را بخوانید.

Habib has Dari and Pashto classes every day.
He doesn't have English classes every day.

Halima goes to school every morning.
She doesn't go to school every afternoon.

The radio program starts at eight o'clock.
It doesn't start at six o'clock.

I read the holy Qur'an every morning.
I don't watch T.V every morning.

Abed and I come home at 3:00 in the afternoon.
We don't come home at one o'clock in the afternoon.

You play volleyball every Friday.
You don't play football every Saturday.

They speak Pashto at home.
They don't speak English at home.

Look at the above chart and make sentences.
Example: I teach Uzbeki.

D. Change these sentences to negative forms. Use the proper pronouns instead of the underlined words.

جملات ذیل را به شکل منفی تبدیل نموده و به جای کلماتی که زیر آنها خط کشیده شده است از ضمایر مناسب استفاده کنید.

Example: The boy helps his father on the farm every day.
He helps him on the farm every day.

a. Aziz plays volleyball with his friends.
b. The woman cooks good food every evening.
c. The dog runs after the small boy.
d. I read a story book every night.
e. I and my brother play football every afternoon.
f. Haroon and Wais study their lessons every day.
g. These students play basketball in their school yard.
h. You write your homework at school every day.
i. Our English teacher teaches us a short lesson every day.
j. We listen to English news every night.

E. Read the following questions and answers.

سوالات و جوابات ذیل را بخوانید.

1- Does Nafisa want an umbrella?
No, she doesn't want an umbrella.
She wants a raincoat.

2- Does Hafiz have two brothers?
No, he doesn't have two brothers.
He has one brother.

3- Does the cat play with a doll?
No, it doesn't play with a doll.
It plays with a ball.

4- Do I buy a motorcycle today?
No, you don't buy a motorcycle today.
You buy a bicycle today.

5- Do Akbar and I eat our lunch together?
No, you don't eat your lunch with Akbar.
You eat your lunch alone.

E (D) 0609

6- Do you drive your car to school?
No, I don't drive my car to school.
I ride my bicycle to school.

7- Do they have a store in Maimana?
No, they don't have a store in Maimana.
They have a shop in Jalalabad.

F. Read these new words. کلمات جدید را بخوانید.

Pretty, Clean, Important, Wash, Clothes, Water, Rose, Floor, Sweet, Help, Sweep

G. Read the following story. قصهٔ پایین را بخوانید.

Karima is a good girl. She goes to school every morning. She works at home in the afternoon. She helps her mother and brother with the house work. Her brother cleans the house. She washes the clothes. She waters the flowers and roses in the yard. her sister sweeps the floor.

Her mother tells her that boys and girls should work at home. Karima also helps her small sister with her lessons. Her sister is a student in the 3rd class. She goes with Karima to school every day.

H. Answer these questions. به سوالات ذیل جواب دهید.

1. Who is a clever girl?
2. Does Karima go to school in the afternoon?
3. Does she help her small sister and brother?
4. Who works at home every afternoon?
5. Does Karima sweep the floor?
6. Does she wash the clothes?
7. What class is Karima's sister in?
8. Who waters the roses and flowers?
9. Does Karima have a small brother?
10. Does Karima have a sister?

G. Change the following sentences to questions .

جملات ذیل را به سوالیه تبدیل نمایید.

Example:

The gardener has pretty roses in his garden.
Does the gardener have pretty roses in his garden?
Yes, he does.

1- This shopkeeper helps the poor people every day.

2- Habib and his friends do their homeworks every night.

3- Abed and I finish a new lesson every week.

4- I come to school at eight o,clock every morning.

5- You finish your homework every night.

6- Her brohter washes his clothes every week.

7- These students usyally answer difficult questions.

8- The driver drives a new truck every year.

9- We listen to the radio every night.

10- It is usually very cold in Salang in the winter.

Read the following questions and write their answers in your notebook.

1. What does the shopkeeper do every day?
2. What do Habib and his friends do every night?
3. Do Abed and I finish a new lesson every week?
4. Who comes to school at 8:00 o'clock every morning?
5. Do you finish your homework every night?

6. What does her brother wash every week?

7. Do these students answer the difficult questions?

8. What does he/she drive every day?

9. When do we listen to the radio?

10. Is it usually cold in the winter in Bamyan**?**

H. Use the correct form of verbs in the blank spaces. صورت درست افعال را در خالیگاه ها استعمال نمائید.

Example:

(like) I ____ bananas.
I like bananas.

(do) That woman _____ work at home.
That woman doesn't work at home.

1- (have) Tooryalay_____two sisters.
2- (have) AbasQul does_____ a pencil.
3- (work) That boy_____every morning.
4- (need) That girl_____help.
5- (cook) I_____ meat every night.
6- (cook) Zahra _____ vegetables every day.
7- (comb) Spogmay_____her hair at her office.
8- (drink) We_____ water in the morning.
9- (eat) I_____fruit every night.
10-(listen) She _____ to the news carefully.
11-(wash) Hosain_____his hands before lunch.
12-(eat) They_____with a spoon and a fork.
13-(draw) Amin _____ nice pictures in class.
14-(read) He _____ those books at night.
15-(pray) We _____ five times a day.
16-(go) Hamid _____ to the park every Friday.

Unit 6

Objective: Students will be able to use subject pronoun and possessive adjectives properly.

هدف: شاگردان ضمایر فاعلی و صفات ملکی را درست استعمال کرده بتوانند.

A. Dialogue: محاوره:

Farida: Good morning / afternoon Fatema, how are you?
Fatema: Very well thanks.
Farida: What are you reading?
Fatema: I am reading a book.
Farida: Whose book is it?
Fatema: It is my cousin's book.
Farida: What kind of stories does it have?
Fatema: It has some funny stories. I want to read all the stories in it.
Farida: Very good, keep yourself busy.
Fatema: Ok, thank you.

B. Read the following questions and answers:

سوالات و جوابات ذیل را بخوانید.

Questions	*Answers*
1- Who is that man?	He is Habib.
2- Who is the boy next to him?	He is Karim.
3- Who is the man in front of the class?	He is a teacher.
4- Who is the girl next to Hamida?	She is Habiba.
5- Who is the boy wearing the red coat?	He is Farooq.
6- Who is the man driving the bus?	He is Jalil.
7- Who is the woman in the white dress?	She is Aysha.
8- Who is the girl behind you?	She is Hamida.
9- Who was the boy talking with you last night?	He was my classmate.
10- Who was the man riding the bicycle?	He was Rahim.
11- Who was playing with you?	They were my friends
12- Who are in the class now?	They are our teachers.

C. Read these questions and answers.

سوالات و جوابات پائین را بخوانید.

Questions	Answers
1. Whose book is this?	It is my book.
2. Whose pen is that?	It is her pen.
3. Whose brother is this?	He is his brother.
4. Whose erasers are these?	They are our erasers.
5. Whose glasses are those?	They are my glasses.
6. Whose coat is that?	It is her coat.
7. Whose mother is this?	She is his mother.
8. Whose house is that?	It is our house.
9. Whose car is this?	It is their car.
10.Whose dogs are those?	They are your dogs.

D. Read these sentences.

این جملات را بخوانید.

1- Who is that boy in the red coat?	He is Nader
2- Whose book is that?	It is his book.
3- Who is that girl in front of the man?	She is Maryam.
4- Whose glasses are these?	They are her glasses.
5- Who is that man in back of the room?	He is Anwar.
6- Whose hat is this?	It is his hat.
7- Who is that young boy?	He is a student.
8- Whose car is that?	It is his car.
9- Who are those boys?	They are my brothers.
10-Whose house is that?	It is Habib's house

E. Use who or whose in the following sentences. (use pencil)

کلمات who و whose را در جملات ذیل استعمال نمائید. از پنسل استفاده نمایید.

1. _____ book is on the table?
2. _____ is that young boy?
3. _____ are those clever girls?
4. _____ sisters are they?
5. _____ name is Amin?
6. _____ is behind you?
7. _____ dog is brown?

8._____ are those nice men?
9._____ room is small?
10._____ eraser is on the desk?
11._____ car runs very fast?
12._____ was absent yesterday?
13._____ is a very good student in class?
14._____ can swim nicely?
15._____ brother is the school principal?

F. Pronunciation. تلفظ

Read the following pronouns.

Subject pronouns	Possessive adjectives
I	My
We	Our
You	Your
They	Their
He	His
She	Her
It	Its

G. Read the following sentences. جملات ذیل را بخوانید.

1. I am a student.	My name is Hamid.
2. We are teachers.	Our home is in Paghman.
3. You are a doctor.	Your car is small.
4. You are farmers.	Your cows are fat.
5. They are very happy.	Their teacher is nice.
6. He is a nice man.	His house is in Gardez.
7. Latifa is a nurse.	Her brother is a doctor.
8. It is a tall tree.	Its leaves are green.
9. Najib is a good boy.	Every one loves him.
10.Khatoon is a police.	Her students are happy.

H. Underline subject pronouns and possessive adjectives with pencil.

زیرضمایر فاعلی و صفات ملکی باپنسل خط بکشید.

Example:

He has an old car. It is his car.

1- Roqia has a sewing machine.	It is her machine.
2- Nafisa has a new radio.	That is her radio.
3- Zalmay bought a book.	This is his book.
4- You wrote this letter yesterday.	It is your letter.
5- We have a nice house.	This is your house.
6- I teach English.	This is my dictionary.
7- She is from Ghazni.	Her name is Hamida.
8- I have a new car.	Its color is blue.
9- We have a garden.	Our garden is in Urozgan.
10-Her glass is full of tea.	She wants to drink her tea.

I. Use the correct possessive adjective (my,our, your, their, his, her, its) in blank spaces.

در خالیگاه های ذیل صفات ملکی مناسب (my, our, your, their, his, her, its) را به کار برید.

Example:

He has a black umbrella. It is his umbrella.

1. Monir has a new bicycle.	It is _____ bicycle.
2. Latif has a white house.	That is _____ house.
3. Hamid wears an old jacket.	It is _____ jacket.
4. I am eating an apple.	It is _____ apple.
5. Haroon has a new watch.	This is _____ watch.
6. We have an old truck.	This is _____ truck.
7. This rose is pretty.	_____ color is yellow.
8. They are in _____garden.	_____ garden is large.
9. This is a new machine.	_____ handle is black.
10.That is _____ cap.	_____ father bought it yesterday.

J. Fill in the blanks with subject pronoun or possessive adjective.

خالیگاه های ذیل را با ضمایر فاعلی یا صفات ملکی تکمیل نمائید.

Example:

Asad is a carpenter.
He is a carpenter.

1. _____ sister is a carpenter.
2. _____ are from Afghanistan.
3. _____ house is in Farah
4. The doctor drives _____ car every day.
5. _____ are playing volleyball.
6. Nafisa writes_____ homework every night.
7. I like this flower,_____ color is pretty.
8. _____is a new purse.
9. _____ sweeter is very pretty.
10. That girl is washing_____clothes.

K. Homework: وظیفهٔ خانگی

Use the following words in proper sentences, write your sentences in your notebooks.

(eating, drinking, nice, happy, tall, short, small, pretty, new, old)

Example:
He is eating a piece of cake now.

Unit 7

Objective: Students will be able to properly use verbs do, does and have, has in sentences.

هدف: شاگردان افعال کمکی (کردن) و (داشتن) را در جملات استعمال کرده بتوانند.

A. Dialogue: محاوره

Teacher: Good morning class, how are you today?
Students: We're fine, thank you.
Teacher: What will you study?
Students: We will study a new lesson.
Teacher: What will your lesson be about?
Students: It will be about the present forms of Action verbs.
Teacher: That's good, you should know the use of verbs with different subjects.
Students: Yes, we will.

Look at the sentences and see how the verbs are used with different subjects.

I play vollyball every day.
We play vollyball every day
You play vollyball every day.
They play vollyball every day.
He plays vollyball every day.
She plays vollyball every day.
It plays with a ball every day.

B. Read the following sentences after your teacher.

جملات ذیل را بعد از معلم خود بخوانید.

1. Najib goes to school every morning.
2. He comes late to class everyday.

3. The boy practices soccer every afternoon.
4. He practices tennis every Friday.
5. Haroon plays chess with his brother two nights a week.
6. He goes to bed early at night.
7. Nafisa writes poems every week.
8. She writes new poems every week.
9. The cat runs fast after a mouse.
10. It catches the mouse and plays with it.

C. Read the following story. قصهٔ ذیل را بخوانید.

That is Haroon. He is a smart boy. He laughs funny and makes others laugh. He is an intelligent boy. He studies his lessons every day. He reads newspapers. He answers Maywand's questions in class. He likes to speak English.

Laila goes to school every morning and works at home in the afternoon. She helps his father and his mother at home. Laila has two younger brothers and one sister. They are students. Laila helps them with their lessons. They like her.

D. Read the above story again and answer these questions:
قصهٔ بالارا دوباره خوانده به این سوالات جواب دهید:

1. Is Maywand a smart boy?
2. Who laughs and makes others laugh?
3. Does Maywand study his lessons?
4. Who likes to speak English?
5. Who works at home every night?
6. Who helps his mother and father?
7. Who is an intelligent boy?
8. Are Zainab's brothers and sister students?
9. Does Maywand read newspapers?
10. Do Maywand's brothers and sister like him?

E. Read the following sentences: جملات ذیل را بخوانید:

1. Those boys play football every afternoon.
2. They practice volleyball with their friends every day.

3. Those girls play with dolls twice a week.
4. They help their mother at home every day.
5. I and my brother go to school by bus.
6. We leave home early in the morning.
7. You drink a cup of coffee every night.
8. Your brother and you work at the same office.
9. You are both clerks and you work together.
10. Haroon and Omid come to Kabul once a year.
11. Habib and Sadeqa are husband and wife.
12. They work in a store every day.
13. The dog runs after the cat.
14. The cat also runs very fast.
15. The cats run away when they see a dog.

نوت: پسوند (S) با فعلی که فاعل آن (He, She, It) باشد استعمال می شود.

F. Read the following sentences after your teacher.

جملات ذیل را بعد از معلم خود بخوانید.

1. I teach English every morning.
2. He teaches English every morning.
3. We wash clothes once a week.
4. She washes clothes twice a week.
5. You kiss your little son every morning.
6. She kisses her little daughter every morning.
7. I fix my watch when it breaks.
8. She cleans her watch three times a month.
9. They go to school in the afternoon.
10. She goes to school in the morning.

G. Use the correct form of the given verbs in blanks.

در خالیگاهها صورت درست افعال داده شده را استعمال نمایید.

1. (come) I Will _____ home late tonight.
2. (run) Palwasha _____ fast, when she is late.
3. (work) They_____in a factory.
4. (listen) Habib_____to the radio in the evening.
5. (walk) She_____to her office every morning.
6. (play) He is a good player , he_____very well.
7. (do) They_____their homework at night.
8. (do) She_____her house work in the afternoon.
9. (like) You _____dogs very much.
10. (love) Haroon_____his little son.
11. (kiss) She_____ her daughter when she sees her.
12. (talk) He_____in class every day.
13. (teach) He is a teacher, he_____ Pashto and Dari.
14. (buy) I_____ a car today.
15. (buy) My friend _____ a new car this month.

نوت: هرگاه فاعل جمله حال مفرد باشد فعل(have) به صورت (has) میآید.

مثلاً: He has a new car

H. Read these sentences.

این جملات را بخوانید.

1. Aziz has a new car. He has a new car.
2. Halima has a new house. She has a new house.

3. The dog has a long tail.	It has a long tail.
4. I have an interesting book.	He has an interesting book.
5. I and my brother have many story books.	We have many story books
6. It is a pretty flower.	It has a nice color.
7. Aziza and her sister have many good friends.	They have many good friends.
8. Karima has a yellow coat.	She has a yellow coat.
9. The book has a green cover.	It has a green cover.
10.The boys have a good teacher.	They have a good teacher.

I. Read the above sentences and answer the following questions.

جملات بالا را خوانده به سوالات ذیل پاسخ دهید:

Follow the example:

1. Does Asad have a new car? Yes, he does.
2. Does Halima have a new house?
3. Does the dog have a long tail?
4. Do I have an interesting book?
5. Do I and my brother have many story books?
6. Do you have a pretty flower?
7. Do Aziza and her sister have many good friends?
8. Does Karima have a yellow coat?
9. Does the book have a green cover?
10. Do the boys have a good teacher?

J. Arrange the following words to make meaningful sentences and write them in your notebooks.

کلمات ذیل را برای ساختن جملات پرمعنی ترتیب نمایید و در کتابچه هایتان بنویسید

Example:

car, new, a, has, Ali

Ali has a new car.

1- teacher, have, we, good, a

2- I, every day, play, volleyball.

3- play, soccor, afternoon, every, they.
4- with, the, cat, ball, a, plays.
5- night, do, every, my, I, homework.
6- lives, this, Haroon, Kabul, in, year.
7- boys, are,. both, students, our, in, school, girls.
8- every, milk, morning, he, a, drinks,cup, of.
9- in, morning, she, home, the, is, at.
10-comes, house, our, to, he, week, once, a.

K. One student should write the above given words on the blackboard, others should arrange them to meaningful sentence.

یکی از شاگردان کلمات داده شده فوق را بالای تخته بنویسد، شاگردان دیگر آنرا به یک جمله با مفهوم ترتیب دهند .

Unit 8

Objective: Students will be able to use do , does ,is and was in questions

هدف: شاگردان با افعال کردن و بودن سوالیه ساخته بتوانند

A. Conversation محاوره

Haroon: Hello Wais, how are you this morning?
Wais: I am fine, thank you.
Haroon: Who is this boy with you?
Wais: He is one of my friends.
Haroon: Is he a student?
Wais: Yes, he is.He goes to school every day.
His school is near his house.
He walks to his school every morning.
Haroon: What does he do in the afternoon?
Wais: He works in a shop. The shop is far from his house.
He rides his bicycle to his shop.
Haroon: It was nice to meet your friend.
Good bye.

B. Reading خواندن

Read the following story. قصه پایین را بخوانید.

I am Najib son of (S/O) Habib. I live in a village near the city. I go to school in the morning. I always walk from my house to my school. I study many subjects in school. I like my teacher and I like my classmates.

I work in an auto workshop in the afternoon. It is far from our house. I usually ride my bicycle to the workshop. I am happy to work in the workshop. I learn to fix some cars and I learn to drive cars. It is a good workshop.

I often help my parents with their work in the evening. I do my homework late at night. I don't have time to study during the day. I am busy from morning to night.

C. Read the above story again and answer the following questions. قصه بالا را دو باره خوانده به سوالات ذیل پاسخ دهید.

1. Who is Najib?
2. Who is his father?
3. Where does Najib live?
4. Does Najib go to school in the afternoon?
5. Does he study many subjects in school?
6. Whom does he like?
7. What does Najib do in the afternoon?
8. Is Najib's workshop near his house?
9. What does Najib learn in the workshop?
10. Who helps his parents with their work?
11. When does Najib help his parents?
12. Who is busy from morning to night?
13. Who does his homework late at night?
14. Is Najib a lazy boy?
15. Does Najib have time to study his school subjects during the day?

D. Talking سخن گفتن

1. *Tell Najib's story in your own language.*
2. *Talk about your own daily work in English to your partner.*

E. Writing نوشتن

1. *Try to write at least 10 simple English sentences about your daily activities.*
2. *Read your sentences in the class with your partner.*
3. *Your classmates should correct your mistakes.*

F. Assignment: Write a story about your family in your notebooks.

کارخانه گی: در بارهٔ فامیل خویش یک قصه در کتابچه هایتان بنویسید.

E (D) 0609

G. Read the following story and answer the questions.

قصه زیرین را بخوانید و به سوالات جواب دهید.

Nafisa is a nice girl. She is a student in a high school. She is in the (6th) grade this year. She lives with her parents in Tereen Kot. She goes to school in the morning and helps her mother in the afternoon. She washes the dishes in the kitchen. Her brother cleans the floor. He uses some washing powder for cleaning the floor.

Nafisa does her homework at night. She studies a lot. She is very intelligent. She is the top student in her class. She is doing her homework now. The teachers like Nafisa and she respects her teachers.

Answer the following questions.

1. What school is Nafisa in?
2. What class is she in this year?
3. Does she go to school in the afternoon?
4. Where does she live?
5. What time does she help her mother?
6. Where is she washing the dishes now?
7. What does her mother do?
8. What does she wash the floor with?
9. When does Nafisa study her subjects?
10. Who is the top student in the class?
11. What is Nafisa writing now?

H. With your partner translate the above story into your own language.

با هم ردیف خود (جوره دو نفری) قصهٔ فوق را به لسان خود ترجمه نمایید.

I. Homework: Write a short story about your own daily activities in English.

یک قصهٔ کوتاه راجع به فعالیت های روزانه خود به لسان انگلیسی بنویسید.

Unit 9

Lesson one

Objective: **Students will be able to write sentences using <u>was and were</u>.**

هدف: شاگردان جملات زمان گذشته ساده را با استعمال فعل بودن، ساخته و نوشته کرده بتوانند.

Past form of (to be) verb: <u>Was</u>, <u>Were</u> in statements and questions.

A. Your teacher will read the following story (about Haroon and his brother).With your partner try to translate it into your mother tongue.

معلم شما قصهٔ پائین (دربارهٔ هارون و برادرش) را برایتان خواهد خواند. با هم ردیف تان (جوره دو نفری) کوشش کنید که آنرا به لسان خود ترجمه نمائید.

Haroon and his brother were very good men in our village. Both brothers were intelligent and kind. Haroon was a farmer and his brother was a gardener. They were always busy on their farm and in their garden. They were never lazy. Both brothers got up early in the morning. They prayed their prayers and read (recited) قرائت کردن the Holy Qur'an in the mosque. They always left their homes after their breakfast.

Haroon's farm was far from his house. He usually grows some crops غله جات like wheat, beans and corn. His brother usually planted fruit trees and grew pretty flowers.

B. Answer the following questions. به سوالات ذیل پاسخ دهید:

1- Who were good men in our/your village?
2- What were Haroon and his brother?
3- Were they both lazy?

4- When do they get up in the morning?
5- Where did they recite the Holy Qur'an?
6- When did they leave home in the morning?
7- What does Haroon grow on his farm?
8- What does his brother plant?
9- Where was Haroon's farm?
10.Who were busy on their farm and in their garden?

C. Read the following sentences and pay attention to the underlined verbs.

جملات ذیل بخوانید و به افعالی که زیرشان خط کشیده شده توجه نمایید.

1. I <u>was</u> at school yesterday morning.
2. You <u>were</u> at home when I called you.
3. Nafisa <u>was</u> late for school, because there was no bus.
4. Latifa <u>was</u> in her office when the principal came.
5. They <u>were</u> always busy when I saw them.
6. Haroon <u>was</u> absent. He was not in the class yesterday.
7. We <u>went</u> to Paghman and we were there till evening.
8. I <u>was</u> late, because the bus was late.
9. The glass <u>was</u> full of tea. I drank all of it.
10. The caps <u>were</u> on the table. Now they are on the floor.

D. Read these questions and short answers after your teacher.

سوالات و جوابات کوتاه را بعد از معلم خود بخوانید.

1. Was the test easy?	Yes, it was.
2. Were the books difficult?	No, they weren't.
3. Was he at school yesterday?	No, he was not.
4. Were you at home on Friday?	Yes, I was.
5. Was Najib with you this morning?	No, he was not.
6. Were your friends in Istalef last night?	Yes, they were.
7. Was Haroon happy yesterday?	Yes, he was.
8. Were you in your office when he came?	No, I was not.
9. Was Habib a lazy student last year?	No, he was not.

E. Read these sentences. Notice the use of negative verbs

جملات ذیل را بخوانید و استعمال حالت منفی افعال را به خاطر بسپارید(متوجه شوید).

1. I was not there yesterday.
2. He was not at home last night.
3. Nafisa was not in class this morning.
4. You were not at the office this morning.
5. They were not quiet in class.
6. It was not on the table.
7. Habib and Hamid weren't sick yesterday.
8.Nafisa and Latifa weren't there.
9.Haroon was not late.
10.Wais was not early.
11.Rahim and Naser were not at the park on Friday.
12.Hamidullah was not at home.
13.Anwar was not in his office.

F. Change the following sentences to negative statements.

جملات ذیل را به شکل منفی آن تبدیل نمائید.

Example:

He was at school yesterday.
He was not at school yesterday.

1. Haroon was sick in the morning.
2. Hamid was unhappy.
3. I was absent yesterday.
4. We were sick last night.
5. She was at the library this afternoon.
6. You were at the hospital on Friday.
7. He was late for school.
8. They were absent on Monday.
9. It was dirty and I washed it.
10.I was happy when I saw her.

G. Write a question for each sentence in your notebooks. Follow the example.

برای هر جملهٔ بیانیه یک سوال در کتابچه هایتان بنویسید. از مثال پیروی کنید.

Example:

Was he at school yesterday?
Yes, he was at school yesterday.

1. _____?
   No, the books weren't difficult.
2. _____?
   Yes, he was at home last night.
3. _____?
   Yes, it was. It was crowded.
4. _____?
   Yes, our teacher was present last week.
5. _____?
   No, they weren't late yesterday.
6. _____?
   No, they weren't on the desk.
7. _____?
   Yes, Haroon was sleepy last night.
8. _____?
   No, the kitchen was not clean yesterday.
9. _____?
   Yes, the book was on the table.
10. _____?
    No, they weren't in Kabul last year.

H. Homework: وظیفهٔ خانگی:

Write your questions and answers on a piece of paper and give it to your teacher. Your teacher will check your sentences,

Example:

Was he at school yesterday?	Question
Yes, he was at school yesterday.	Long (complete) answer

Unit 9

Lesson two

Objective: Students will be able to correctly use object pronouns in writing and conversation.

هدف: شاگردان ضمایر مفعولی را در محاوره و جملات تحریری به صورت درست استعمال کرده بتوانند.

A. Read the following sentences outloud as the teacher calls on you.

جملات ذیل را زمانیکه معلم بشما میگوید بخوانید:

1. He sees me at school every day.
2. Our teacher teaches us a new lesson this morning.
3. Habib gives you another book to read.
4. Nafisa asks me about her homework every day.
5. Will you meet him there every morning?
6. I will see her at the cinema tonight.
7. You often see her at school.
8. I will give them your address to visit you.
9. I will write the words on the board for you to read.
10. She puts the pen on the desk for you to take.
11. The pen is on the desk; I can give it to him.
12. Don't drop your cup down. It will break.
13. I am so sorry to hear the sad news about them.
14. Don't tell them anything about the sad news.

B. Write the above sentences in your notebooks and underline the object pronouns (me, us, you, them, him, her, it.) in them.

جملات بالا را در کتابچه هایتان بنویسید و زیر ضمایر مفعولی آن (me, us, you, them, him, her) خط بگیرید.

C. Read the following paragraphs. فقر های مقاله ذیل را بخوانید

We are students in the 6th grade this year. We study many subjects in this class. One of the subjects we study is English. We like it very much. It is an international language. It is an important language for us to study. We have a kind teacher who teaches us English. He teaches us how to listen and speak. He also teaches us how to read and write English. We try to learn some new words and use them in sentences.

I like my English teacher. He teaches me many new things in English. I use his new words in sentences. He tells me to help the other students in English. I help my sister at home. I ask her to listen and repeat my sentences.

D. Fill in the blanks with the correct object pronouns.

خانه های خالی را با ضمایر مفعولی مناسب تکمیل نمائید.

1. I need your book, give it to _____ please.
2. I will see _____ with your brother in the park today.
3. I am with my family. He will see all of _____ near the river.
4. This is your book, I will give _____ to _____ tomorrow.
5. Rahim and Naser were here; I told _____ about you.
6. Nafisa and Farida laughed a lot, when I told_____ a funny story.
7. Latifa gave _____ her picture. I gave _____ a good gift.
8. Wais wrote _____ a letter. He asked me to send _____ some money.
9. The boys were here last night. All of _____ went to school in the morning.
10. Don't drop _____ . It will break.
11. I gave _____ my pen yesterday. Where did you put it?
12. Hamida buys a toy for his sister. She gives _____ to _____ to go to school.
13. The glass was dropped on the floor. I washed _____and put _____ on the desk.
14. Give _____ a bottle of ink. He may need it.
15. She needs a bottle of ink. Give _____ one please.

E. Homework: Use each object pronoun in two different sentences and write your sentences in your notebooks

کارخانه گی : هر کدام از ضمایر مفعولی را در دو جملهٔ مختلف استعمال نموده و جملات را در کتابچه هایتان بنویسید.

Example:

(him) I will give him a book to read.
I'll tell him a story.

1. (me) _____
_____

2. (us) _____
_____

3. (you) _____
_____

4. (him) _____
_____

5. (her) _____
_____

6. (them) _____
_____

7. (it) _____
_____

Unit 9

Lesson three

Objective: Students will be able to correctly use object pronouns in writing and conversation.

هدف: شاگردان ضمایر مفعولی را در محاوره و جملات تحریری بدرستی استعمال کرده بتوانند.

A. The usege of at, on and in as time expressions.

استعمال on، at و in منحیث اصطلاحات وقت

a- Read the following story(about Najiba)in groups of two. Try to learn the new words and sentences in it.

قصهٔ پائین (راجع به نجیبه) را در گروپ دو نفری بخوانیدو کوشش کنید تا لغات و جملات جدید آنرا بیاموزید.

Najiba is a student at Malalai High School this year. She did not come to class on Sunday. She was sick. Her parents were at home in the afternoon. They took Najiba to a doctor at 4:00. There were many patients (مریضان) who also wanted to see the doctor. The doctor was very busy at that time. He saw many patients. Najiba's turn was at 6:00. The doctor checked (معاینه) her at quarter past 6:00. He wrote a prescription (نسخه) for her. Her parents took the prescription to a pharmacy (دواخانه). They bought the medicine (ادویه) and came home in the evening. Najiba took the medicine at night. She got well (خوب). She came to school on Monday.

b- Read the following sentences and identify the difference in the use of in,at and on.

جملات ذیل را بخوانید و فرق میان استعمال in,at,on را دریابید:

1. They finished reading their book at half past ten.
2. She arrived in Kabul in April.
3. We ate lunch at half past twelve yesterday.
4. I listened to the radio at ten o'clock last night.
5. They came to my house in the year 2004.
6. She arrived at the hospital on Saturday.
7. I visited them on May 10th at two o'clock.
8. The teacher came to our class on Tuesday.
9. They bought some medicine on Sunday at noon.
10. He took the prescription to a pharmacy on June 7th at midnight.

Look at the time expressions in the following chart

به اصطلاحات زمان در جدول ذیل دقت نمایید.

	ON (day, date)	*AT (time)*	*IN (time)*
They came	*on Saturday* *on June 10th* *on Monday*	*at half past one.* *at two o'clock.* *at noon.*	*in the morning.* *in the afternoon* *in the evening.*

1. He arrived at one o'clock.
   half past two.
   midnight.
   sunset.

2. She was late on Tuesday.
   April 3rd.
   June 4th.
   October 2nd.

2. The plane left Kabul on January 4th at eight o'clock.
   July 9th — half past three.
   Wednesday — seven o'clock.
   April 9th — quarter past four.
   Thursday — eleven o'clock.

3. Her parents were at home in the morning.
   afternoon
   evening
   April

B. Use on, in and at in the blank spaces. Follow the example. (Use pencil)

حروف اضافی داده شده را در خالیگاهها استعمال نموده از مثال پیروی کنید. (از پنسل استفاده نمایید

Example:

Azizi leaves Kabul on November 20th.

1. I finished the story book _____ Saturday.
2. Haroon arrived _____ Sunday _____ eight o'clock.
3. My friend listened to the radio _____ nine o'clock.
4. Habib called me _____ March 2nd _____ one o'clock.
5. They are going to have a test _____ November.
6. The Indian doctor arrives _____ December this year.
7. We are going to leave Kabul _____ noon.
8. Nafisa came home last night _____ midnight.
9. They are going to come back _____ April.
10. I went home late _____ Tuesday.

C. Read Najiba's story once again and use it's new words in sentences, write your sentences in your notebooks.

قصهٔ نجیبه را یک بار دیگر خوانده و لغات جدید آنرا در جملات مناسب استعمال نمائید. جملات خود را در کتابچه های خود بنویسید.

1. hospital, 2. pharmacy, 3. doctor, 4. nurse, 5. prescription, 6. medicine, 7. patient, 8. sick, 9. parents, 10. well

Example:

Najiba took the medicine and became well.

Unit 10

Objective: Students will be able to make sentences with present continuous tense.

هدف: شاگردان افعال زمان حال جاری را در جملات تحریری و در محاوره استعمال کرده بتوانند.

Haroon is calling

me
us
you
him
his
her
it

A. Look at the pictures, read the words and try to learn their correct pronounciation.

به تصاویر دیده و کلمات را بخوانید و کوشش نمایید که شکل درست تلفظ آنها را یاد بگیرید.

Point at

Walk

Catch

Kick

Listen to

Wear

Help

Talk to

Call

Draw

B. Read these sentences: این جملات را بخوانید:

1. Hamid is pointing at the map.
   Is Hamid pointing at the map?
   Yes, he is.
   No, he is not.

2. Habib is kicking the ball.
   Is Habib kicking the ball?
   Yes, he is.
   No, he is not.

3. The teacher is calling the student.
   Is the teacher calling the student?
   Yes, she is.
   No, she is not.

4. They are listening to the radio.
   Are they listening to the radio?
   Yes, they are.
   No, they are not.

5. He is helping his father.
   Is he helping his father?
   Yes, he is.
   No, he is not.

6. He is wearing his new coat.
   Is he wearing his new coat?
   Yes, he is.
   No, he is not.

7. Najib and you are talking to the teacher.
   Are you talking to the teacher?
   Yes, we are.
   No, we are not.

8. I am calling her on a mobile phone.
   Am I calling her on a mobile phone?
   Yes, you are.
   No, you are not.

9. The cat is walking in the yard.
Is the cat walking in the yard?
Yes, it is.
No, it is not.

10. Wais is drawing pictures.
Is he drawing pictures?
Yes, he is.
No, he is not.

C. Read these sentences in pairs. این جملات را بقسم جوره یی بخوانید:

1. Is Aziz helping the girl?
Yes, he is.
He is helping her.

2. Is Habib writing the sentences?
Yes, he is.
He is writing them.

3. Is Najib catching the ball?
No, he is not.
He is not catching it.
He is kicking it.

4. Is she helping the students?
No, she is not. She is not helping them.
She is pointing at them.

5. Is Ajmal talking to that girl?
No, he is not.
He is not talking to her.
He is listening to her.

6. Are you going to school now?
Yes, I am.
I am going to school now.

7. Are the students listening to the teacher?

Yes, they are.
They are listening to her.

8. Is that girl wearing a pink skirt?

Yes, she is.
She is wearing a pink skirt.

9. Are Nafisa and Latifa playing ball?

No, they are not.
They are playing with their dolls.

10.Am I drawing a picture?

No, you aren't.
You aren't drawing a picture.
You are writing a letter.

D. Look at the following chart and make sentences in present continuous tense.

به جدول (چارت) ذیل دیده و جملات در زمان حال جاری بسازید.

I	am	ing	now.
We You They	are	ing	now.
He She It	is	ing	now.

E. Read the following story:

قصهٔ پائین را بخوانید.

Haroon and Feraidoon play volleyball every afternoon. They are playing volleyball with their friends now. Two of the boys wear white jackets every day. They are wearing white jackets today. Haroon is calling his other friends for help.

They are fixing the volleyball net. His friends are listening to him and helping him now.

Wais is pointing to Feraidoon. He says, "Look at Feraidoon. He is kicking the ball. He is running and throwing the ball to his friend".

Some of the boys talk loudly. They are calling at Feraidoon and Haroon. They say. "Hey boys, this is a volleyball game; it is not a football game. You are kicking the ball".

Answer these questions in pairs:

1. What are Haroon and Feraidoon doing?
2. What are they wearing?
3. Who is pointing at Feraidoon?
4. Are the boys playing volleyball or football?
5. Who are listening and helping Haroon?
6. Who is catching the ball and running away?
7. Are they calling Haroon and Feraidoon?
8. What are the boys saying?
9. 10.Do you like volleyball or football?

F. Change the following sentences to Present Continuous form. جملات ذیل را به شکل حال جاری تبدیل نمائید:

Example:

I work every day.
I am working now.

1. I listen to the radio every night.
2. We play ball every day.
3. Do you walk to school every morning?
4. Does she go there in the afternoon?
5. We write letters every day.

6. They read books every night.
7. I study my books at night.
8. It rains every day this week.
9. She smiles every morning.
10. Why do you laugh?

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G. Change the underlined words to object pronoun (me, us, him, her, them, you,it)

کلماتی را که زیر آنها خط کشیده شده است به ضمایر مفعولی تبدیل کنید.

Example:

I want those pencils.

I want them.

1. She is writing a letter.
2. He is talking to Nafisa.
3. They are buying apples.
4. We are eating bananas now.
5. They are talking to you and me.
6. She is washing the dishes for you.
7. Students are studying their books now.
8. You are covering the book for me.
9. Nafisa is carrying the cups.
10. Latifa and Fahima are washing clothes.
11. Habib is buying pears for you and Ali.
12. Wais is helping Qais.
13. I am eating fruit.

14. She is pointing to Omid.

15. Those boys are practicing a new game.

H. Answer these questions, follow the example.

به سوالات ذیل پاسخ داده از مثال پیروی کنید.

Example:

Is he wearing his red coat now?
No, he is not.
He is wearing his black coat now.

1. Is Haroon talking to his friend today?
   No, he is not.

   _____

2. Are your brothers buying the new car today?
   No, they aren't.

   _____

3. Is Najib driving his motorcycle now?
   No, he is not.

   _____

4. Are the boys playing basketball now?
   No, they aren't.

   _____

5. Am I wearing a jacket today?
   No, you aren't.

   _____

6. Is Habib flying a kite now?
   No, he isn't.

   _____

7. Are those women washing clothes?
   No, they aren't.

   _____

8. Am I riding a horse now?
   No, you aren't.

   _____

9. Is Nafisa showing the pictures now?
   No, she is not.

   _____

10. Are Haroon and Wais running now?
    No, they aren't.

    _____

I. Homework. وظیفه خانگی.

Write the complete answers to the above questions in your notebooks.

جوابات مکمل سوالات بالا را در کتابجه هایتان بنویسید.

Unit 11

Objective: Students will be able to talk and write about Afghanistan.

هدف: شاگردان در مورد افغانستان صحبت کرده و چند سطر نوشته بتوانند.

A. Conversation: محاوره:

Fayza: Hello Fahima, how are you?

Fahima: Not bad, thank you.

Fayza: What is that book you are reading?

Fahima: It is my social studies book.

Fayza: Are you interested in social studies?

Fahima: Yes, I am. It has interesting information about many things.

Fayza: Please inform me about one of those things.

Fahima: It gives information about our country and our people.

Fayza: You're right. I am also interested in this subject.

Fahima: That is very good. Let's study this subject together.

Fayza: Very good. I am ready.

B. Read these words after your teacher.

این کلمات را بعد از معلم خود بخوانید.

Almighty God, located, land locked, south, east, north, west, capital, city, province, village, Neighbour, people, Islam, Islamic, Muslim, religion, believe, follower, prophet, pure, part, divided, beautiful, each, holy Qur'an, Zakat, Uzbekistan, game, Kabul.

C. Listen to your teacher as he/ she reads this story, then read with yourself silently

زمانیکه معلم صاحب این قصه را میخواند به وی گوش دهید بعدا قصه را خاموشانه بخوانید.

Afghanistan

And the Afghan people

Afghanistan is a beautiful country. It is located at the heart of Asia. That is why it is called," The heart of Asia". It is a land locked (محاط به خشکه) country. It has many high mountains and many long rivers.

Kabul is the capital of Afghanistan. This country is divided into 34 provinces. There are cities and many villages in each province.

The neighbouring countries of Afghanistan are: Pakistan, Iran, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan Turkmanistan and China. Pakistan is located in south and east of Afghanistan. Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmanistan are located in the north of Afghanistan. Iran is located to the west and China is located to the Northe east. Afghanistan wants friendly relations with its neighbouring countries.

People who live in Afghanistan are Afghans.

We are Afghans. Afghans are brave people. Our country is an Islamaic country. We believe in Almighty God (جل جلاله). Our religion is Islam.We are followers of Mohammad (peace be upon him) (صل الله علیه و سلم). Mohammad (pbh) is our prophet and Quran -e- Śharif is our holy book.

We read (recite) the Holy Qur'an and pray five times a day. We pay Zakat to poor and needy people. We fast in the holy month of Ramadan. Our rich people go to Holy Mecca (مکه شریف) for pilgrimage (حج کردن).

D. Read the above story and translate it (orally) in your own language.

قصهٔ بالا را خوانده و آنرا (بصورت شفاهی) به لسان خود ترجمه نمائید.

E. Read the above story again and answer the following questions. From your partner

قصهٔ بالا را دو باره خوانده و به سوالات ذیل پاسخ دهید:

1. Is Afghanistan a beautiful country?
2. Where is it located?
3. What do many people call this country?
4. Why is Aghanistan called a landlock country?
5. Does Afghanistan have mountains or rivers?
6. What is the capital of Afghanistan?
7. How many provinces does Afghanistan have?
8. How many cities and villages are in Afghanistan?
9. Name the nighboring countries of Afghanistan.
10. Does Afghanistan have friendly relations with its Neighbouring countries?
11. What are the people of Afghanistan called?
12. Who are the Afghans?
13. Why are the Afghans called brave people?
14. What is the name of our religion?
15. Who are followers of Mohammad (pbh)?
16. What is the name of our prophet?
17. What holy book do Muslims read (recite)?
18. How many times a day do Muslims pray?
19. Who is fasting?

F. Use the following words in sentences: (work in pairs)

کلمات ذیل را در جملات استعمال نمائید. (باهم ردیف تان کارنمایید)

beautiful, brave, capital, city, province, village, Neighbours, people, religion, Islam, Muslim, believe, followers, prophet, country, map

G. Look at the diagrame and read the (4) directions:

به نقشه (دیاگرام) دیده و سمت های چهارگانه را بخوانید.

Stand in front of your class and show the 4 direction.

H. Homework: کار خانگی

Draw a map of Afghanistan in your notebooks and color it.

نقشهٔ افغانستان را در کتابچه هایتان رسم نموده و رنگ امیزی کنید.

Unit 12

Lesson One

Objective: Students will be able to properly use going to, to refer to an action in the future.

هدف: شاگردان جملات زمان آینده را با افعال کمکی، ساخته در محاوره کار گرفته بتوانند.

A. Dialogue: محاوره:

Fatah and Najib are good friends. They usually walk together. They are walking in the school field now. They are having a conversation (محاوره) as follows:

Najib: Tomorrow is Friday and we are going to have a picnic.
Fatah: Very good, where are you going to have your picnic?
Najib: We are going to the river.
Fatah: Are you going to the river with your family members?
Najib: No, I am going with my twelve friends. Can you go with us?
Fatah: No, thank you. I'll be busy tomorrow. We are going to have guests at noon tomorrow.
Najib: Is that so? I wish you a happy time.
Fatah: Thank you. the same to you. I am in a hurry. Good bye Najib.
Najib: Good bye Fatah. See you soon.

B. Read these sentences in pairs and translate them to your own language:

این جملات را بقسم جوره یی بخوانید و به زبان مادریتان ترجمه نمایید.

1. The teacher is going to class.
   He is going to teach a new lesson.

2. I am reading a very good book now.
   I am going to learn a new song for my little brother.

3. Habib is looking at the newspapers now.
   He is going to read the newspaper.

4. Nafisa is counting her money now.
   She is going to buy a purse next week.

5. Abdullah is asking for more money now.
   He is going to buy a house next month.

6. Hamid is making a kite now.
   He is going to fly this kite tomorrow afternoon.

7. My friend and I are working for a math course.
   We are going to start an English course next month.

8. The teacher is teaching his class a new lesson now.
   He is going to stop his lesson soon.

9. I am writing a long story now.
   I am going to finish it in two weeks.

10. Najib is dialing a number now.
    He is going to call on his brother in Paris.

11. Anwar and Zaher are riding their bicycles now.
    They're going to arrive in the city in half an hour.

12. I am drinking a glass of water now.
    I am going to drink a cup of tea after dinner.

13. Naghma is singing a Pashto song now.
    She is going to sing a new Dari song tomorrow.

14. Wais is walking to the blackboard.
    He is going to draw a picture.

15. Abdul Ahad is listening to the radio.
    He is going to hear a new program tonight.

C. Read these sentences and change them to questions:

این جملا ت را بخوانیدو به سوالیه تبدیل نمایید.

1. She is going to buy a new dress tomorrow.
2. I am going to watch a new film on T.V.tonight.
3. You are going to buy a new watch next week.
4. The pilot is going to fly a new plane tomorrow.
5. They are going to play tennis tomorrow.
6. He is going to draw a map on the blackboard.
7. We are going to buy apples and grapes.
8. I am going to wear my new suit tonight.
9. Nasir is going to learn French next year.
10. We are going to start a new class tomorrow.

D. Read these sentences and identify subjects and the verbs:

این جملات را بخوانید ، فاعل و فعل آنرا مشخص نمایید:

1. Is Habib going to draw a big picture?	Yes, he is.
2. Are you going to talk in class tomorrow?	Yes, I am
3. Am I going to arrive on time today?	No, you are not.
4. Is Nafisa going to work on Friday?	No, she is not.
5. Is Taher going to drink milk for breakfast?	Yes, he is.
6. Are your brothers going to start a new class?	No, they are not.
7. Am I going to practice football tomorrow?	Yes, you are.
8. Are you going to travel to Europe next week?	No, we are not.
9. Is Nafisa going to cook rice tonight?	Yes, she is.
10. Are they going to invite us on Monday?	No, they are not.

E. Answer the following questions and write the answer in your notebooks:

به سوالات ذیل پاسخ دهید و جوابات را در کتابچه هایتان بنویسید:

Example:

Are you going to write a story tomorrow? Yes, I am.

1. Is Nafisa going to wash the dishes? _____
2. Are you going to watch the film tonight? _____
3. Am I going to call my friend in London tomorrow? _____
4. Is Aziz going to buy a car tomorrow? _____

5. Is Haroon going to sell his watch? _____
6. Are those boys going to study together? _____
7. Are they going to pass the exam? _____
8. Am I going to travel soon? _____
9. Is Latifa going to do her homework tonight? _____
10. Is Najib going to listen to the news on the radio? _____

F. Change the following sentences to questions. Work in pairs.

جملات ذیل را به سوالیه تبدیل نمائید به قسم جوره یی کار نمایید.

Example:

She is going to draw a picture.

Is she going to draw a picture?

1. Haroon is going to get a new watch.
2. Latifa is going to buy an umbrella.
3. Wais and Mahmood are going to talk to them.
4. We are going to wear our new suits tonight.
5. I am going to walk to the city this morning.
6. Nafisa is going to play the flute tonight.
7. Hamid is going to study this book again.
8. I am going to teach some other classes this year.
9. You are going to eat meat tonight.
10. It is going to be ready in a week.

G. Complete the following answers.

جوابات ذیل را تکمیل کنید:

Example:

Is she going to study French next week? Yes, **she is.**

1. Are you going to play volleyball tomorrow? No, _____
2. Is Haroon going to fly a kite next week? Yes, _____
3. Am I going to tell you a story tonight? No, _____
4. Is Aziz going to travel to Pakistan? Yes, _____
5. Are they going to sell their house? No, _____
6. Are we going to finish building this house in a week? Yes, _____

7. Is Suhail going to talk in English today? Yes, _____

8. Am I going to be a doctor next year? No, _____

9. Is it going to snow tonight? Yes, _____

10.Are Najib and his father going to leave Kabul next month?

Yes, _____

H. Homewok: وظیفهٔ خانگی:

In your notebooks, write the questions and answers of part G.

در کتابچه های تان سوالات و جوابات بخش G را بنویسید.

Unit 12

Lesson Two

Grammar Review

Objective: Students will be able to identify the differences between various forms of statements and questions.

هدف: شاگردان فرق بین اشکال مختلف جملات بیانیه و سوالیه را تشخیص بتوانند.

A. Conversation: محاوره:

Role play in groups of two: در گروپ دو نفری محاوره نمایید.

Fatah: Hello Sohail, how are you this morning/ afternoon?
Sohail: I am all right, thank you.
Fatah: How does your uncle feel today?
Sohail: He feels better today.
Fatah: Does he go to his office?
Sohail: Yes, he does, but he doesn't work.
Fatah: How does he go to his office?
Sohail: He walks, because his office is not far from his home.

B. Describe the difference between Negative and Affarmative statements below.

فرق بین جملات منفی و مثبت را بیان نمایید.

Simple present

Affirmative statement:	He asks a question.
Negative statement:	He does not ask a question.
Question:	Does he ask a question?
Affirmative answer:	Yes, he does.
Negative answer:	No, he doesn't.

C. In groups of two translate the above sentences in your own language.

در گروپ دو نفری جملات بالا را به لسان خود ترجمه نمائید.

D. Read these verbs and try to find their meaning.

این افعال را بخوانید و کوشش کنید که معنی آنرا پیدا نمایید.

ask, carry, climb, correct, jump, pray, rain, spell, talk, wait, walk, work.

E. Read these sentences and explain why they are called simple present tense.

این جملات را بخوانید و تشریح نمایید که چرا آنها را زمان حال ساده میگویند.

1. I climb a tree every day. I do not climb a mountain every day.

Do I climb a tree every day? Yes,you do.

Do I climb a mountain every day? No you don't.

2. We carry the chairs every day. We do not carry the tables every day.

Do we carry the chairs every day? Yes, you do.

Do we carry the tables every day? No you don't.

3. You correct your homework. You do not correct your mistakes.

Do you correct your homework? Yes, I do.

Do you correct your mistakes? No, I don't.

4. They jump rope every day. They don't jump from a table every day.

Do they jump rope every day? Yes, they do.

Do they jump from a table every day? No, they don't.

5. We pray five times a day. We don't pray six times a day.

Do we pray five times a day? Yes, you do.

Do we pray six times a day? No, you don't.

6. She spells the new words every day. She doesn't spell the old words every day.

Does she spell the new words every day? Yes, she does.

Does she spell the old words every day? No, she doesn't.

7. It rains in Kabul in the spring. It doesn't rain in Kabul in the summer.

Does it rain in Kabul in this spring? Yes, it does.

Does it rain in Kabul in the summer? No, it doesn't

8. I talk with you in English. I don't talk with you in Chinese.

Do I talk with you in English? Yes, you do.

Do I talk with you in Chinese? No, you don't.

9. They walk to school every day. They don't walk to class every day.

Do they walk to school every day? Yes, they do.

Do they walk in class every day? No, they don't.

10.You wait for the bus every day.You don't wait for the taxi every day.

Do you wait for the bus every day? Yes, I do.

Do you wait for the taxi every day? No, I don't.

F. Home work Use the words of part (D) in simple sentences and write the sentences in your notebooks.

کارخانگی:

کلمات بخش D را در جملات ساده استعمال نموده و آنها را در کتابچه هایتان بنویسید.

Unit 13

Lesson One

Objective: Students will be able to properly use going to, to refer to an action in the future.

هدف: شاگردان جملات زمان آینده را با افعال کمکی، ساخته در محاوره کار گرفته بتوانند.

A. Conversation: محاوره:

Haroon: Hi, Hamid what is our teacher doing?
Hamid: Our teacher is asking us questions.
Haroon: Who is answering his/her questions now?
Hamid: See, everyone wants to answer her.
Haroon: Very good you are a friendly student.
Hamid: Thank you.

B. Look at the sentences below and identify the differences between affarmative and negative statements.

به جملات داخل چوکات دیده و فرق میان جملات مثبت و منفی را بیان نمایید.

Present continous

Affirmative statement:	He is asking a question now.
Negative statement:	He is not asking a question now.
Question:	Is he asking a question now?
Affirmative answer:	Yes, he is.
Negative answer?	No, he is not.

C. With your partner translate the above sentences in your own language. جملات داخل چوکات را با هم ردیف تان به لسان خود ترجمه نمائید.

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D. Read these regular verbs, learn how they are used.

این افعال با قاعده را بخوانید و طریق استعمال آنها را بیاموزید.

ask – asking,
talk – talking
carry – carrying

wait – waiting
climb – climbing

correct – correcting
work – working

pray – praying
rain – raining
spell - spelling

E. Read these sentences, they are in Present continuous form.

جملات پائین را که به شکل حال جاری میباشـند بخوانیـد.

1. I am climbing a tree now. I am not climbing a mountain now.

Am I climbing a tree now? Affirmative answer: Yes, you are.
Am I climbing a mountain now? Negative answer: No you are not.

2. We are carrying the chairs now. We are not carrying the tables now.

Are we carrying the chairs now? Yes, we are.
Are we carrying the tables now? No, we aren't.

3. You are correcting your homework. You are not correcting your mistakes.

Are you correcting your homework? Yes, I am.
Are you correcting your mistakes? No, I am not.

4. They are jumping rope now. They aren't jumping from a table now.

Are they jumping rope now? Yes, they are.
Are they jumping from a table now? No, they aren't.

5. We are praying five times a day. We aren't praying six times a day.

Are we praying five times a day? Yes, we are.
Are we praying six times a day? No, we aren't.

6. She is spelling the new words now. She is not spelling the old words now.

Is she spelling the new words now? Yes, she is.
Is she spelling the old words now? No, she is not.

7. It is raining in Kabul now. It is not snowing in Kabul now.
Is it raining in Kabul now? Yes, it is.
Is it snowing in Kabul now? No, it is not.

8. I am talking with you in English. I am not talking with you in Pashto.

Am I talking with you in English? Yes, you are.
Am I talking with you in Pashto? No, you are not.

9. They are walking to school now. They are not walking to class now.

Are they walking to school now? Yes, they are.
Are they walking to class now? No, they are not.

10.You are waiting for the bus now. You are not waiting for the taxi now.

Are you waiting for the bus now? Yes, I am.
Are you waiting for the taxi now? No, I am not.

F. Homework: Use the words of part D in simple continuous form and write the sentences in your notebooks.

کارخانگی:کلمات بخش D را در جملات حال جاری استعمال نموده و آن را در کتابچه هایتان بنویسید.

Unit 13

Lesson two

Objective: Students will be able to properly use present continuous in conversation.

هدف: شاگردان جملات حال جاری را در محاوره کار گرفته بتوانند.

A. Conversation: محاوره:

Haroon: Hello Hamid, did you answer all the questions yesterday?
Hamid: Yes, I answered them all in my notebook.
Haroon: How were the questions? Were they easy?
Hamid? No, they were not, They were difficult.
Haroon: Who helped you with the answers?
Hamid: My father did.
Haroon: That's excellent.

B. Read the sentences in this frame and note the use of ed at the end of the verb.

جملات داخل چوکات را خوانده و استعمال **ed** را در اخیر فعل ببینید.

Simple past

Affirmative statement:	He asked a question yesterday.
Negative statement:	He did not ask a question yesterday.
Question:	Did he ask a question yesterday?
Affirmative answer:	Yes, he did.
Negative answer?	No, he didn't.

C. With your partner translate the sentences in the above frame into your own language.

جملات داخل چوکات بالا را با هم ردیف تان به لسان خود ترجمه نمائید.

D. Read these regular verbs, try to use them in sentences with your partner.

این افعال با قاعده را بخوانید و کوشش نمایید که آنها را با هم ردیف تان در جمله استعمال نمایید.

ask – asked	*correct – corrected*	*rain – rained*	*waite – waited*
carry – carried	*jump – jumped*	*spell – spelled*	*walk – walked*
climb – climbed	*pray – prayed*	*talk – talked*	*work - worked*

E. Read these sentences and identify the difference between statements and questions.

جملات ذیل را بخوانید و فرق میان جملات بیانیه ،منفی و سوالیه را تشخیص نمایید.

1. I climbed a tree yesterday.	I did not climb a mountain yesterday.
Did I climb a tree yesterday?	Affirmative answer: Yes, you did.
Did I climb a mountain yesterday?	Negative answer: No,you didn't.
2. We carried the chairs yesterday.	We did not carry the tables yesterday.
Did we carry the chairs yesterday?	Yes, you did.
Did we carry the tables yesterday?	No, you didn't.
3. You corrected your homework.	You did not correct your mistakes.
Did you correct your homework?	Yes, I did.
Did you correct your mistakes?	No, I didn't.
4. They jumped rope yesterday.	They didn't jump from a table yesterday.
Did they jump rope yesterday?	Yes, they did.
Did they jump from a table yesterday?	No, they didn't.
5. We prayed five times a day.	We didn't pray six times a day.
Did we pray five times a day?	Yes, you did.
Did we pray six times a day?	No, you didn't.

6. She spelled the new words yesterday. She didn't spell the old words yesterday.
Did she spell the new words yesterday? Yes, she did.
Did she spell the old words yesterday? No, she didn't.

7. It rained in Kabul yesterday. It didn't snow in Kabul last night.
Did it rain in Kabul yesterday? Yes, it did.
Did it snow in Kabul last night? No, it didn't

8. I talked with you in English. I didn't talk with you in Pashto.
Did I talk with you in English? Yes, you did.
Did I talk with you in Pashto? No, you didn't.

9. They walked to school yesterday. They didn't walk to class yesterday.
Did they walk to school yesterday? Yes, they did.
Did they walk to class yesterday? No, they didn't.

10.You waited for the bus yesterday. You didn't wait for the taxi yesterday.
Did you wait for the bus yesterday? Yes, I did.
Did you wait for the taxi yesterday? No, I didn't.

F. Homework: Use the past form of part D verbs in sentences and write them in your notebooks.

کارخانگی: حالت گذشتهٔ افعال بخش (D) را درجملات استعمال نموده و در کتابچه هایتان بنویسید.

Unit 13

Lesson three

Simple Future Tense

Objective: Students will be able to write a short story using affirmative and negative forms of simple future tense.

هدف: شاگردان یک قصهٔ کوتاه به انگلیسی نوشته و اشکال مثبت و منفی فعل زمان حال و آیندهٔ ساده را استعمال نموده بتوانند.

A. Conversation: محاوره:

Teacher: Hello my students. How are you today?
Students: We are fine, thank you.
Teacher: What did you do yesterday?
Students: We studied lesson one of unit 13 yesterday.
Teacher: What are you doing now?
Students: We are studying lesson two of unit 13 now.
Teacher: What are you going to study tomorrow?
Students: We are going to study the 3rd lesson of this unit tomorrow.
Teacher: That is good, Let us start our lesson.

B. Read the sentences in the frame and note the use of is + going to.

جملا ت بین چوکات را بخوانید و استعمال is + going to را در آنها مشاهده نمایید.

Future Tense

Affirmative statement:	He is going to ask a question tomorrow.
Negative statement:	He is not going to ask a question tomorrow.
Question:	Is he going to ask a qtestion tomorrow?
Affirmative answer:	Yes, he is.
Question:	Is he going to answer a question tomorrow?
Negative answer:	No, he is not.

C. In pairs, identify the difference between sentences in present continuous and simple future tenses.

در جوره ها دونفری فرق میان جملات زمان حال استمراری و زمان آیندهٔ ساده را تفکیک نمایید.

D. Read these sentences. Rewrite them with new verbs and objects.

این جملات را بخوانید و آنها را دوباره با فعل و مفعول جدید استعمال نمایید:

Example: I am going to dance in the party.
I am going to eat food in the party.

1. I am going to climb a tree tomorrow.
   I am not going to climb a mountain tomorrow.
   Am I going to climb a tree tomorrow? Yes, you are.
   Am I going to climb a mountain tomorrow?. No, you are not

2. We are going to carry the chairs tomorrow.
   We are not going to carry the tables tomorrow.
   Are we going to carry the chairs tomorrow? Yes, we are.
   Are we going to carry the tables tomorrow? No, we are not.

3. You are going to correct your homework tomorrow.
You are not going to correct your mistakes tomorrow.
Are you going to correct your homework tomorrow? Yes, I am.
Are you going to correct your mistakes tomorrow? No, I am not.

4. They are going to jump rope tomorrow.
They are not going to jump from a table tomorrow.
Are they going to jump rope tomorrow? Yes, they are.
Are they going to jump from a table tomorrow? No, they are not.

5. We are going to pray five times a day.
We are not going to pray six times a day.
Are we going to pray five times a day? Yes, you are.
Are we going to pray six times a day? No, you are not.

6. She is going to spell the new words tomorrow.
She is not going to spell the old words tomorrow.
Is she going to spell the new words tomorrow? Yes, she is.
Is she going to spell the old words tomorrow? No, she is not.

7. It is going to rain in Kabul tomorrow.
It is not going to snow in Kabul tomorrow.
Is it going to rain in Kabul tomorrow? Yes, it is.
Is it going to snow in Kabul tomorrow? No, it is not.

8. I am going to talk with you in English.
I am not going to talk with you in Pashto.
Am I going to talk with you in English? Yes, you are.
Am I going to talk with you in Pashto? No, you are not.

8. They are going to walk to school tomorrow.
They are going go walk to school tomorrow.
They are not going to walk to class tomorrow.
Are they going to walk to school tomorrow? Yes, they are.
Are they going to walk to class tomorrow? No, they are not.

10. You are going to wait for the bus tomorrow.
You are not going to wait for the taxi tomorrow.
Are you going to wait for the bus tomorrow? Yes, I am.
Are you going to wait for the taxi tomorrow? No, I am not.

E. Change the following sentences with your partners.

جملات ذیل را همراه به هم ردیف تان تبدیل نمائید.

The teacher corrects our English mistakes every day.
Change it :

1- to continuous (ing) tense
2- to simple past (ed) tense
3- to future (going to) tense

Example:

1. The teacher is correcting our English mistakes.
2. The teacher corrected our English mistakes yesterday.
3. The teacher is going to correct our English mistakes tomorrow.

1. She cooks meat every nihght.
2. Abdul spoke English.
3. They are going to go to school.

F. Homework:

وظیفهٔ خانگی:

Change the above sentences to questions. Write the questions in your notebooks and give them short affirmative and negative answers.

Unit 14

Objective: Students will be able to use color as an adjective in writing and conversation.

هدف: شاگردان رنگ ها را به حیث صفت در جملات تحریری و محاوروی استعمال کرده بتوانند.

A. Look at the pictures. Listen to your teacher, and repeat the words after him/her.

به تصاویر دیده و به معلم خود گوش دهید. کلمات را بعد از وی تکرار کنید.

red

pink

brown

orange

yellow

green

purple

black

white

gray

tan

blue

B. Dialogue: محاوره:

Nafisa: Hello Shabnam, what are you looking at?
Sharifa: I am looking at the roses and flowers. They're in different colors.
Nafisa: Really they're pretty.
Sharifa: Look at these red, pink, yellow and white roses.
Nafisa: Oh! Yes, some of them have orange color and they seem pretty.
Sharifa: I also like those pretty flowers with their brown, blue, gray, purple and tan colors.
Nafisa: You're right, they look beautiful among their green leaves.

C. Read these sentences: این جملات را بخوانید:

1. I like that flower, its color is pink.
2. I like a red rose better than a pink rose.
3. That yellow flower is very pretty.
4. I don't like this table, its color is brown.
5. The leaves lose their green color in the fall. They change from green to red, yellow or brown.
6. The sky is blue tonight. It is not cloudy.
7. Latifa has a purple scarf. It seems pretty.
8. I have a black dog. It barks a lot.
9. There is a white and purple kite in the sky.
10. Habib likes orange color flowers.

D. Read the following story and answer the related questions. قصهٔ پائین را خوانده و به سوالات مربوط به آن جواب دهید.

Our Neighbour's Family

There is a famiy of six members near our house. The family members are the father, the mother, two sons and two daughters. The father is a doctor and the mother is a nurse. Both work in the same hospital. Their children are students in different classes of the school.

The father of the family took the family members to the bazaar before the Eid days. Each of the family members selected clothes of different colors for themselves:

The father bought a grey suit and a pair of brown shoes.
The mother bought a purple dress and a pair of black shoes.
The elder son selected a piece of blue cloth for his clothes.
The younger son selected a piece of tan cloth for his clothes.
The elder daughter selected a red blouse and an orange skirt.
The younger daughter selected a pink blouse and a yellow skirt.
They gave the pieces of cloth to a tailor to make clothes for them.
Their clothes were made and they wore them on Eid days.

E. In groups of two translate the above story in your own language.
در گروپ دو نفری قصهٔ بالا را به لسان خود ترجمه نمائید.

F. Read the above story again and answer the following questions. قصهٔ بالا را دوباره خوانده و به سوالات ذیل پاسخ دهید:

1- What is this story about?
2- Is the story about a family of six members?
3- Does the family live near your house?
4- Who are the family members?
5- Who are the parents of the family?
6- Who are the children of the family?
7- What do the parents of the family do?
8- Are the family's children students in the same class?
9- What did the father buy?

10-What did the mother buy?
11-What color cloth did the boys select?
12-What color clothes did the elder daughter select?
13-What color blouse and skirt did the younger daughter select.
14-Who made the clothes for the family members?
15-Was the above story interesting for you?

G. Talk to your partner orally about your own family members.

با هم ردیف تان در بارهٔ اعضای فامیل خود به صورت شفاهی صحبت نمائید.

H. Answer the following questions:

به سوالات ذیل پاسخ دهید.

Example:

What color is your pen? It is blue.

1. What is the color of the apple on your table?
2. What is the color of an orange?
3. What is the color of the walls of your classroom?
4. What is the color of the rose in the yard?
5. What is the color of the black board?
6. What is the color of our flag?
7. What is the color of grass?
8. What is the color of our teacher's desk?
9. What is the color of your shoes?
10. What is the color of your room walls?
11. What is the color of the sky on a sunny day?
12. What is the color of an egg?

I. One student points to a real object and asks a question about its color, his partner answers him/her.

یک شاگرد به یک شی واقعی اشاره نموده و در بارهٔ رنگ آن سوال می کند، رفیق (پارتنر) وی به سوال جواب می گوید.

Example:

What is the color of the board?
It's black.

What is the color of my/your/his/her/their shoes?
They are …….

J. Match the following questions with their related answers:

سوالهای ذیل را به جوابات مربوط به آنها ارتباط دهید.

1. What is the color of the sky on a cloudy day?	A. It is a green apple.
2. What is the color of that apple?	B. It is a yellow flower.
3. What is the color of that board?	C. My coat is tan.
4. What is the color of your coat?	D.They have a purple house.
5. What is the color of that flower?	E. We have a brown horse.
6. What is the color of her eyes?	F. It's a black board.
7. What color of rose does she have?	G. They are orange blouses.
8. What color coat do you have?	H. Her eyes are blue.
9. What color horse do you have?	I. She has a pink rose.
10.What color house do they have?	J. The sky is gray.
11.What color blouses are they?	K. It's black, red and green.
12.What is the color of our flag?	L. I have a white shirt.

K. Write the answers of part E questions in your notebooks.

جوابات سوالات بخش E را در کتابچه هایتان بنویسید.

L. Homework:

وظیفهٔ خانگی:

Make new questions by changing nouns and verbs in part (I) and write them in your notebooks.

Glossary
Grade 6 Dari

No	English Word	Meaning in Dari	Meaning in Pashto
1	A		
2	Adjective	صفت	صفت
3	Affirmative	مثبت	مثبت
4	All	تماماً (همه)	ټول
5	A lot of	بسیار	ډېر
6	Almighty God	خداوند بزرگ	لوي خدای –الله تعالی
7	Alright	خوب، بسیار خوب	ښه، ډېر ښه
8	Always	همیشه	تل
9	Another	یکدیگر	بل
10	Anything	کدام چیزی، کدام کار	کوم شی، کوم کار
11	Appropriate	مناسب	وړ
12	Arrange	ترتیب دادن	ترتیبول
13	As/ as follows	مانند، طور ذیل	په شان، په لاندې ډول
14	Asia	بر اعظم آسیا	د آسیا براعظم (وچه)
15	Attend/ed	حضور داشتن	حضور لرل
16	Away	دور، بعید	لرې
	B		
17	Back of	عقب	وروسته
18	Bad	خراب، بد	بد، ناوړه
19	Bark	غفیدن سگ	غپل (د سپي)
20	Basketball	باسکتبال	باسکتبال
21	Beautiful	مقبول، قشنگ	ښایسته، ښکلی
22	Because	زیرا که، بخاطریکه	ځکه چې، د دې لپاره چې
23	Become	شدن	کیدل
24	Believe	عقیده داشتن	عقیده لرل
25	Better	بهتر	بهتر
26	Bicycle	بایسکل	بایسکل
27	Blouse	پیراهن، جامه کشاده	کمیس، بلوز
28	Blue	آبی	اوبیز
29	Bottle of ink	بوتل رنگ	د رنګبوتل
30	Borrow	امانت، قرض گرفتن	امانت، په پور اخیستل
31	Brave	شجاع، دلاور	زړور
32	Break	شکستاندن	ماتول
33	Breakfast	ناشتای صبح	سبا ناري
34	Brown	نصواری	نصواري
35	Bus	بس، سرویس	بس، سرویس
36	Busy	مشغول، مصروف	بوخت
37	Buy/ bought	خریدن، خرید	اخیستل،
	C		
38	Candy	شرینی	خوږه
39	Cap	کلاه (کلاه پیکدار)	خولۍ، (پیک لرونکې خولۍ
40	Captain	کفتان	کفتان
41	Care/ fully	توجه، مواظبت	پاملرنه
42	Carrying	انتقال دادن	لیږدول
43	Catch	گرفتن	نیول
44	Chair	چوکی	څوکۍ
45	Check	چک (ملاحظه)کردن	چک، کتل
46	Chess	شطرنج	شطرنج

47	Circle	دایره	دایره
48	City	شهر	ښار
49	Coat	کرتی	کرتۍ
50	Coffee	قهوه	قهوه
51	Clerk	کاتب	کاتب، لیکونکی
52	Climb	بالا شدن	پورته کیدل
53	Cold	سرد	سوړ
54	College	پوهنځي	پوهنځی
55	Color	رنگ	رنګ
56	Column	ستون، قطار	ستون، کتار
57	Come/ Came	آمدن/آمد	راتلل/ راغی
58	Complete	تکمیل، مکمل	بشپړ
59	Continuous form	صورت دوامدار، صورت استمراری	استمراري بڼه
60	Conversation	محاوره	خبرې
61	Correct	درست، صحیح، اصلاح کردن	سم
62	Correction	اصلاحات	اصلاحات، سمول
63	Course	کورس	کورس
64	Cousin	پسر کاکا، پسر ماما	د تره ځوي، د ماما ځوي
65	Crops	غله جات	غلې دانې
66	Crowded	ازدحام	ګنه ګونه
67	Cup	پیاله	پیاله
	D		
68	Daily	روزانه	هره ورځ، ورځنۍ
69	Dear	عزیز (دوست داشتنی)	ګران
70	Department	شعبه (دیپارتمنت)	څانګه ، دیپارتمنت
71	Divide	تقسیم کردن	ویشل
72	Dialing	دایل کردن	دایلول
73	Dining room	اطاق طعام خوری	د ډوډۍ خوړلوخونه
74	Dirty	کثیف	چټل
75	Doll	گدی (بازیچه)	نانځکه
76	Dress	لباس زنانه	د ښځو جامې
77	Drop	قطره، انداختن	څاڅکي اچول
	E		
78	Early	وقت	وخت
79	East	شرق (طرف شرق)	ختیځ د ختیځ لورته
80	Easy	آسان	اسان
81	Engineer	انجنیر	انجینر
82	Enough	کافی (قدر کفایت)	پوره، کافي
83	Europe	اروپا	اروپا
84	Evaluation	ارزیابی	ارزونه
85	Example	مثال	بیلګه
86	Expression	اصطلاح	اصطلاح
87	Extra	اضافه	زیات
	F		
88	Fall	خزان (افتادن)	منی (غورځیدل)
89	False	دروغ، غلط	دروغ، غلط
90	Fast	تیز، سریع، چالاک	تیره، چالاکه
91	Fat	چاق، فربه	چاغ، سوږب
92	Feel	احساس کردن، حس کردن	احساسول
93	Film	فلم	فلم
94	Fix	جور کردن، ترمیم کردن	جوړول

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95	Flag	بیرق	بیرغ
96	Floor	سطح خانه، اتاق	کچه، کور، خونه
97	Flower	گل	گل
98	Flute	توله	شپیلۍ
99	Fly/ ing	پریدن، پرنده، مگس، پشه	الوتل، الوتونکی، مچ، میاشی
100	Follower	پیرو	پلوي
101	Food	غذا	خواړه
102	Football	فتبال	فتبال
103	Fork	پنجه، (پنجه طعام خوری)	پنجه، د ډوډۍ خوړلوپنجه
104	Frame	چوکات	چوکاټ
105	From	از	له
106	Front	پیشرو	مخکې
107	Full	پر	ډک
108	Funny	خنده آور	خندوونکی
109	Future	آینده	راتلونکی
	G		
110	Game	بازی	لوبې
111	Gift	تحفه	سوغات
112	Gold	طلا	سره زر
113	Gray	خاکستری	خرایره یې، خاکستري
114	Green	سبز، رنگ سبز	شین رنگ
115	Guest	مهمان	میلمه
	H		
116	Hair	موی	وینښته
117	Handle	دسته	لاسنی
118	Happy	خوشحال	خوشاله
119	Hat	شپو (کلاه)	خولۍ
120	Healthy	صحتمند	روغ
121	Heart	قلب	زړه
122	Hello - Hi	سلام	سلام
123	History	تاریخ	تاریخ، پیښ لیک
124	Holy Quran	قرآن مجید	قران مجید
125	Home	خانه	کور
126	Horse	اسپ	آس
127	Hospital	شفاخانه	روغتون
128	How much	چقدر	څومره
129	How many	چند دانه	څوداني
130	House wife	خانم خانه	د کور ښځه
131	Hurry	شتاب، عجله	توندی، بیړه
	I		
132	Important	مهم	مهم، ضروري
133	Inform	آگاه ساختن	خبرول
134	Intelligent	ذکی، لایق	زیرکه، وړ
135	Interested	دلچسپ، علاقمند	په زړه پورې
136	Interesting	قابل توجه، دلچسپ	د پاملرنې وړ
137	Invite	دعوت کردن	میلمه کول، بلل
138	Islam	اسلام، دین اسلام	اسلام، د اسلام دین
139	Islamic	اسلامی	اسلامي
	J		
140	Jacket	جاکت	جاکت
141	Jump	خیز زدن	ټوپ وهل
142	Jumping rope	ریسمان بازی	د لوبو رسۍ

	K		
143	Keep	نگاه کردن	ساتل
144	Kick	لگد زدن	لغته وهل
145	Kiss	بوسه، بوسیدن	ښکلول
	L		
146	Land	زمین، خشکه	ځمکه، وچه
147	Land locked	محاط به خشکه	په وچه پورې تړلی
148	Large	بزرگ	غټ، اوږد
149	Late	ناوقت	ناوخته
150	Laughing	خندیدن	خندل
151	Lazy	تنبل	لټ
152	Leave\left v	ترک گفتن	پریښودل
153	Leaves\n.	برگها	پاڼې
154	Legs	پا (از بیخ ران تا پنجه)	پښه (له ورانه څخه تر پښه پورې، لینگی
155	Library	کتابخانه	کتابتون
156	Living room	اطاق صالون	د صالون خونه
157	Located	موقعیت داشته	موقعیت درلود
158	London	شهر لندن (پایتخت بریتانیا)	د لندن ښار، د بریتانیه پلزمینه
159	Long	طویل	اوږد
160	Loudly	به صدای لند	په جگ غږ
161	Lunch	طعام چاشت	گران
	M		
162	Magazine	مجله	مجله
163	Mail/ed	نامه پستی	د پستې لیک
164	Math	ریاضی	ریاضي
165	Matter	موضوع، مطلب، واقعه	موضوع، مطلب
166	Market	مارکیت	مارکیت
167	Many	بسیار	ډیر
168	Meaning	معنی	معنا
169	Meaningful	با معنی، پر معنی	له معنا نه ډک
170	Meat	گوشت	غوښه
171	Medicine	دوا، ادویه	درمل
172	Milk	شیر	شیدې
173	Mistakes	غلطی، اشتباه	تېروتنه
174	Money	پول	پیسې
175	Mosque	مسجد	جومات
176	Motorcycle	موتر سایکل	موترسایکل
177	Mountain	کوه	غر
178	Muslim	مسلمان	مسلمان
	N		
179	Near	نزدیک	نژدی
180	Needy (Poor)	محتاج، غریب	اړ
181	Negative	منفی	منفي
182	Neighbor	همسایه	گاونډی
183	Never	هیچگاه	هیڅکله
184	News	خبر	خبر
185	Newspaper	اخبار	ورځپانه
186	Nicely	خوب، به خوبی	ښه، په ښه والي
187	Noisy	غالمغالی	شور
188	North	شمال، سمت شمال	شمال، د شمال لوری
	O		
190	Object pronoun	مفعول (ضمیر مفعولی)	مفعول (مفعولي ضمیر)

191	Often	معمولا، بارها	معمولا، څوځو واره
192	Ok (all right)	بلی، بسیار خوب	هو، د یربښه
193	Once	یکبار	یوځل
194	Orally	شفاهی	شفاهي
195	Others	دیگر	بل
196	Outside	خارج، بیرون	بهر
	P		
197	Pairs	جوره ها	جوړی
198	Paragraph	فقره	فقره
199	Parenthesis	قوسین	قوسونه
200	Paris	شهر پاریس	دپاریس ښار
201	Park	پارک	پارک
202	Partly	قسماً	یوه برخه
203	Pass/ by	گذشتن	تیریدل
204	Patient	مریض	ناروغه
205	Peace	صلح، امنیت	سوله، امنیت
206	Peace be upon him	صل الله علیه و صلم	صل الله علیه و صلم
207	Pharmacy	دواخانه	درملتون
208	Picnic	میله	میله
209	Pilgrimage	به زیارت رفتن	زیارت ته تلل
210	Pilot	پیلوت	پیلوټ
211	Pink	رنگ گلابی	گلابي رنگ
212	Place of birth	محل تولد	د زیږیدو ځای
213	Plane (airplane)	طیاره، هوا پیما	الوتکه
214	Plants	نباتات	بوټي
215	Player	بازی کن	لوبه کونکی
216	Poem	شعر	شعر
217	Poor (needy)	غریب، محتاج	بې وزله
218	Program	پروگرام	پروگرام
219	Prayer	نماز گذار	لمونځ کوونکی
220	Prescription	نسخه	نسخه
221	Pretty	مقبول، قشنگ	ښکلی
222	Prophet	حضرت، پیغمبر	پیغمبر
223	Provide	تهیه کردن	برابرول
224	Province	ولایت	ولایت
225	Pure	خالص	نگه
226	Purple	رنگ بنفش (گلابی)	گلابي رنگ
227	Purse	دستکول	د پیسو کځوړه
228	Put	گذاشتن	ایښودل
	Q		
229	Quiet	آرام، خاموش	ارام، غلی، چوپ
230	Quite	کاملا	پوره
	R		
231	Rain	باران	باران، وریښت
232	Rain coat	کرتی بارانی	بارانی کورتی
233	Rain/ing	بار، باریدن	باران، وریښت
234	Rather	تایک اندازه	تریوې اندازی
235	Ready	آماده	تیار
136	Recite	قرائت کردن	لوستل، قرایت
237	Red	سرخ	سور
238	Relate	مربوط	اړوند
239	Relation	ارتباط، مناسبات	اړیکی

240	Relax	آرام، راحت شدن، استراحت	ارام، دمه
241	Religion	دین، مذهب	دین، مذهب
242	Rent	کرایه	کرایه
243	Revision	تکرار، تجدید نظر	بیا، نوې نظر، نوي کتنه
244	Rice	برنج	وریجې
245	Rich people	مردم متمول	شتمن
246	Ring	حلقه انگشتر	د ګوتې کړۍ
247	River	دریا	سیند
248	Rope playing	ریسمان بازی	د رسۍ لوبه
	S		
249	Sad	غمگین	غمجن
250	Sandals	چپلی	څپلۍ
251	Season	فصل	څپرکۍ
252	Select	انتخاب کردن	خوښول
253	Sell	فروختن	خرڅول
254	Send	فرستادن	لیږول
255	Sewing machine	ماشین دوخت	دګنډلو ماشین
256	Ship	کشتی	بیړۍ
257	Shirt	پیراهن	کمیس
258	Shoes	بوتها	بوټان
259	Short	کوتاه	لنډ
260	Silver	نقره	سپین زر
261	Sing	خواندن نغمه یا بیت	دسندرې ویل
262	Sit	نشستن	کیناستل
263	Skirt	بالاتنه	پورته
264	Small	کوچک	وړوکی
265	Snowing	برف، برف باریدن	واوره، واوره وریدل
266	Social studies	اجتماعیات، علوم اجتماعی	ټولنیز علوم
267	Soccer	فوتبال	فوتبال
268	Socks	جوراب مردانه	د ناریونو جرابی
269	Some	بعضی	ځینې
270	Son of (S/O)	پسر کسی	د ------ ځوی
271	So sorry	بسیار متاسف، بسیار ببخشید	ډېر افسوس، ډیروښښ
272	Song	نغمه، بیت خواندن	سندرې لوستل
273	South	سمت جنوب	د جنوب طرف
274	Spoon	قاشق	کاچوغه
275	Spring	بهار (چشمه، فنر)	پسرلی
276	Stamp	تکت پستی	د پستې ټکټ
277	Start	شروع کردن	پیلول
278	Statement	بیانیه	وینا
279	Station	ایستگاه	تم خای
280	Stocking	جوراب زنانه	د ښځو جورابې
281	Subject	موضوع، مضمون، فاعل	موضوع، مضمون، فاعل
282	Subject pronoun	ضمیر فاعلی	فاعلي ضمیر
283	Sugar	بوره	بوره
284	Suit	دریشی مردانه (لباس مردانه)	د نارینه دریشي
285	Summer	تابستان	اوړی
286	Sure	متقین بودن، یقیناً	ډاډمن
287	Sweep	روفتن ، جارو کردن	جاروکول
288	Sweater	زیر پیراهنی	زیرپیراهن، بنیان

289	Sweet	شیرین	خوږ
290	Swim	آبازی	لامبو
	T		
291	Tail	دم	دم
292	Taking part	سهم گرفتن	ونډه اخیستل
293	Tall	بلند	لوړ
294	Tan	رنگ نخودی	نخودی رنگ
295	Tea	چای	چای
296	Tennis	تینیس	تینس
297	Thief	دزد	غل
298	Till	هنوز، تاکه	تر هغه چې
299	To lock	قفل کردن	کولپول
300	Toy	بازیچه	دلوبو شي
301	Travel	سفر کردن، مسافرت کردن	سفر کول
302	Trip	سفر کوچک یا تفریحی	سفر
303	True	حقیقت، راست	رښتیا حقیقت
304	Try to	کوشیدن	زیار ایستل
305	Twice	دو مرتبه	دوه خله
306	T.V.	تلویزیون	تلویزیون
307	U		
308	Under	پائین	لاندې
309	Underline	به زیر خط کشیدن	لدې کرښه ایستل
310	Unhappy	خفه، ناخوش	ناخوښه
311	Us	ما را	موږته
312	Usually	معمولا	د معمول له مخې
	V		
313	Village	قریه	کلی
314	Visit	ملاقات، دیدن	لیدنه
315	Volleyball	والیبال	والیبال
	W		
316	Wait	انتظار کشیدن	سترګې په لار
317	Was	بود	وو
318	Watch	ساعت بند دستی	د لاس ساعت بند
319	Water	آب	اوبه
320	Wearing	پوشیدن	اغوستل
321	Weather	آب و هوا	اوبه او هوا
322	Week	هفته	اوونۍ
323	Welcome	خوش آمدید، قابل تشکر نیست	ښه راغلاست
324	Well	خوب	ښه
325	Wheat	گندم	غنم
326	Were	بودند	اوسیدل
327	White	سفید	پیسې
328	Whom	کی را	څوک
329	Whose	از کی	له چانه
330	Why	چرا	ولې
331	Will	خواهد	لکه څه
332	Win	بردن	وړل
333	Winter	فصل زمستان	ژمی
334	Wish	خواهش	هیله
335	Without	بدون	پرته
	X		
	Y		
336	Yard	حویلی، صحن حویلی، باغچه	کور، د کور باغچه
337	Yellow	زرد	ژیړ
338	Young	جوان	ځوان
	Z		
339	Zakat	زکات	زکات