

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASIOLITYA'LIM

TOSHKENT VILOYATI CHIRCHIQ DAVLAT
PEDAGOGIKA INSTITUTI

ENGLISH IN TOPICS

(Oliy o'quv yurtlarining mutaxassisligi chet tili bo'lmagan fakultetlarining I – kurs
talabalari uchun ingliz tili fanidan mustaqil ishlar uchun uslubiy qo'llanma)

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TSHXTXQTMOI "Til va adabiyot"

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Mazkur uslubiy qo'llanmaoliy o'quv yurtining mutaxassisligi chet tili bo'lmagan fakultetlarining I – kurs talabalari ingliz tili fanidan mustaqil ishlar uchunmo'ljallangan

10.09.18.

14.09.18

Kirish.

Milliy istiqlol mafkuramizning bosh maqsadi ozod, obod, erkin, farovon hayotimizni barpo etishdir. Bunday hayotning asosiy yaratuvchisi inson – uning bilimi, dunyoqarashi, faol faoliyatini tashkil etadi. Yangi davriy avlodlar tarbiyasiga yangicha yondashish ijtimoiy zaruriyat ekanligini ko'rsatmoqda.

Bugungi kunda respublikamizda demokratik fuqorolik jamiyati barpo etishda, shaxs, jamiyat, oila, vatan oldidagi burchi, mas'uliyatini chuqur his qilgan holda erkin, mustaqil fikrlovchi inson tarbiyasi, demokratik munosabatlarni shakllantirish maorif tizimining asosiy strategik yo'nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ushbu vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ta'lim tarbiya jarayonini yangicha loyihalashtirish, yangi pedagogik texnologik asosida tashkil etish, erkin shaxs tafakkurini shakllantirishning asosiy omilidir.

Shu bilan bir qatorda chet tillarni mukammal o'rganishga ham alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Ma'lumki 2012yil 10 dekabrda O'zbekiston respublikasining birinchi prezidenti tomonidan 18/75 sonli qarori qabul qilingan. Bu qaror chet tillarni o'rganish tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora tadbirlari haqida bo'lib, unda asosan chet tillarni mukammalroq o'rganishga va o'rganuvchilarning bilim saviyasini oshirishga qaratilgan. Ushbu uslubiy qo'llanma mutaxassisligi chet tili bo'lmagan fakultet talabalarining (I) kurs uchun mo'ljallangan bo'lib ishchi dastur asosida tuzilgan. Uslubiy qo'llanma o'qituvchilarning ish tajribasidan, yangi pedexnologiyani joriy etgan holda ta'lim samaradorligini oshirishning eng yaxshi usullarini o'z ichiga olgan adabiyotlardan umumli foydalanib yozilgan.

Uslubiy qo'llanma o'z ichiga ona Vatanimiz O'zbekistonning va tili o'rganilayotgan mamlakatlarning ramzlari, ta'lim tizimi, urf odatlari, an'analari, mashur kishilari, shaxarlari haqidagi ma'lumotlarni o'z ichiga olgan.

The Theme: Introduction. Alphabet. The Article.

Инглиз тилини ўрганишни ўз олдига мақсад қилиб қўйган азиз талабалар, инглиз тилини илк бор ўрганишга киришгандар инглиз тилини энг аввало инглиз алфавитидан бошлайдилар

The English Alphabet

A	[eɪ]	N	[en]
B	[bi:]	O	[ou]
C	[si:]	P	[pi:]
D	[di:]	Q	[qu:]
E	[i:]	R	[a:]
F	[ef]	S	[es]
G	[dʒi:]	T	[ti:]
H	[ei]	U	[ju:]
I	[ai]	V	[vi:]
J	[dʒei]	W	[dʌbju:]
K	[kei]	X	[eks]
L	[el]	Y	[wai]
M	[em]	Z	[zed]

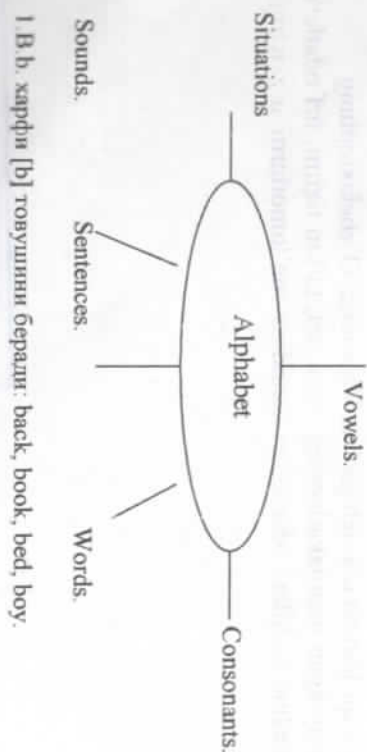
Alphabet.

Инглиз тилида ҳаммаси бўлиб 26 харф бор. Шулардан 6 таси унли (a, o, e, i, u), қолган 20 таси эса ундош харфлардир.

26 та харф 44 та товушни ифодалайди. Инглиз тилида унли харфлар 2 хил бўлади.

- Юмшоқ унлилар e, i, u.
- Каттик унлилар, a, o, u.

I. Speak about English alphabet.



C. c. харфи юмшоқ унли (e, i, u) лардан олдин келса [s] товушини беради.

[s] ceiling cylinder [k] cat cut

2. C харфи I билан бошланган суффикслардан олдин [f] деб ўқилади.

Масалан: Physician Special.

3. D. d. харфи [d] товушини беради. Масалан: doot, day.

4. Ff харфи [f] товушини беради. Масалан: father, foot ball.

5. Gg. харфи унли e, i, u лардан олдин [dz] қолган ҳолларда [g] товушини беради.

Gg
g → good, game, go.

II. Agree or disagree

- There are 26 letters in English alphabet.
- There are 15 vowels in English alphabet.
- Are there 44 sounds in English?
- Are there 6 consonants?
- There are 29 letters in English alphabet.

III. Унли харф бирикмаларининг ўқилиши

Ea [i:] – mean, sea
Ee [i:] – meet, see
oo+k [u] – book, look
oo [u:] – moon, spoon
ow [au] – brown, cow

Инглиз тилида от олдида артикль детан ёрдамчи сўз қўлланилади. Икки хил артикль бор: ноаник артикль a, an, аник артикль the.

Ноаник артикль.

Ноаник артикль ундош билан бошланган сўз олдида an шаклида ишлатилади. Масалан: a table, an institute, an apple.

Ноаник артикль бирор предмет номн аталганда, шу предмет оти олдида ишлатилади, унинг шу турдаги предметлардан бири эканлигини англатади. Масалан: This is a book. By (қандайдир) китоб. This is a note book. This is an apple ва ҳоказо.

Аник артикль.

Аник артикль the ундош товуш билан бошланган сўз олдида [ðə], унли харф билан бошланганда эса, [ði] деб таълаффуз этилади, масалан: the Institute, the book.

Аник артикль қуйидаги ҳолларда ишлатилади. Гап сўзловчида ҳам, тингловчида ҳам маълум бўлган предмет хақида борса. The pen is the table-ручка столнинг устида (аник ручка, аник стол устида). Аник артикль бирлик ва кўпликдан от олдида ҳам қўлланилади.

Эслатма: атоқли от олдида ҳеч қандай артикль ишлатилмайди. This is Tashkent.

IV. Exercises using the articles.

Translate into English.

Бу ручка. Ручка стол устида.

Бу сумка. Сумка партининг устида.

Бу харита. Харита деворда.

V. Fill in necessary articles.

1. This is pen and that is pencil.

2. Pen is on table, and pencil is -in bag.
Pete, take pen and pencil.

VI. Translate the sentences into Uzbek.

I am a student. They are teachers.

She is an engineer. Your brother is a doctor.

VII. The reading rules of vowels.

Инглиз тили харфлари 4 та тур бўғинда ўқилади.

1. The first type of reading rule.

Аа same, game, sale, lane, labour.

Оо owe, no, go, open, telephone.

Уи unit, tube, uniforms, tune.

Ее be, he, negotiate, engineer, elastic.

Ии nice, site, time, nine.

2. The second type of reading rule.

Аа map, tap, tag-bolt, raffle, raft.

Оо not, hot, got, doll, office.

Уи put, cut, function, shut down.

Ее ten, effect, mechanism, end.

Ии bit, simple, in, import.

Уу тут, myth

3. The third type of reading rule.

Аа cat, rat, fat, apt, scat.

Оо form, mortal, porter.

Уи turn, hurt, nurse, furniture.

Ее her, German, determine, indent.

Ии bird, girl, first, sir.

Уу but

VIII. Homework.

1. To learn the English Alphabet

2. To learn the reading of rules of the English vowels.

3. Put the articles where necessary.

1. This is...chalk 2. This is...white bread 3. This...table is black 4. The box is on...shelf 5. It is...easy book 6. It is...Text Two 7. Where is...flat Ten? 8. What kind of...plate is that?

The Theme: Nouns, Pronouns.

The Noun (От)

От сўз туркуми ким? нима? каер? сўрокларига жавоб бўлади ва куйидаги хусусиятларга эга.

1. Предметни ёки шахсни англатади.

a deskпарта а боу бола

a rulerчизич а teacher ўқитувчи

a trainпоезд children болалар

2. Айтиш ёки предлоглар билан кетили

the weatherоб-хаво on the tableстола

an eggтухум at schoolмактабда

a steamerпароход in the bagсумкада

3. Отда иккига келишик мавжуд

1) Умумий келишик (the Common Case) pupilўқувчи

1) Эгаллик келишиги (the Possessive Case) pupil'sўқувчининг

4. От куйидаги турларга ажратилади.

a) содда отлар: bookкитоб, villageкишлок

b) жсама отлар: workerишчи, friendshipдўстлик

c) кўшма отлар: armchairкресло, blackboardдоска

5. От куйидаги вазифаларда кетили.

a) эга: The train leaves at six o'clock.

Поезд соат олтида жўнаб кетили

b) кесим: He is a teacher.

У ўқитувчи.

c) тўлдирувчи: I shall speak to the manager.

Мен бошқарувчи билан гаплашаман.

d) аниқловчи: My sister's coat is green.

Синглимининг палтоси яшил.

e) хол: I was at school yesterday.

Мен кеча мактабда эдим.

6. Отлар атоқли ва турдош гуруҳларга ажратилади.

Атоқли: Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Navoi

Турдош: streetкўча, компютер computer

Plural forms of the noun.

Предмет мавносини ифодаловчи мустақил сўз туркуми-от дейилади. Отнинг кўплик формаси биринкликни отта-с,-ес кўшимчаларини кўшиш орқали ясалди. a pen-pens, a box-boxes.

-s кўшимчаси жарангли ундолар *ва* ундли товушлардан кейин [s] деб ўқийлади, *марс* - *es* кўшимчаси -s, sh, -sh, -o, -x ҳарфлари билан ўқийлади: *dishes*.

I. Give the Plural form of the Noun. a dog, a cat, a table, a pen, a pencil, a chair, a school, a teacher, a student.

II. Read and learn.

Wishes mash

dishes places.

III. Make up the plural form of the Noun. a country, a wolf, a tomato, a brush, a baby, a watch, a map, a desk, a dish, a pen, a dog.

postman, a shelf, a handkerchief.

IV. Put into the Singular.

English and French books. 3. Roses are beautiful

1. These are rhinoceroses. 2. We have those are little children. 6. Foxes are animals. 7. Watches

flowers. 4. Houses have roofs. 5. Jackboots. 9. Those boys are good friends. 10. Balls are

are small clocks. 8. Rooms have round.

Personal Pronouns (Кىشىلىق олмошлари)

Бирлик. Бир кىشىлик.

I. I - мен

II. You - сен

III. He

She

It

Кўлик.

I. We - биз

II. You - сиз

III. They - улар

Possessive *eg* тилида ҳам эгалик олмошлари *мажбур*. Инглиз

ўзбек тилида бўлгани каби, *мол*нинг муровфиг келувчи эгалик олмош бўлиб, у

тилида ҳар бир кишилик *ол*нинг англатгани ва *Whose?* сўроғига *жавоб* бўлади.

таълуқчилиқ, эгалик *маъно*да, аниқлаб, донмо ундан олдин келади. Эгалик олмош

Эгалик олмошлари гади *ол*нинг **Кўлик**

олдидан артикли ишлатилмайди.

Бирлик

Оддий шакли

I. My - менинг

II. Your - сенинг

III. His - унинг

Her - унинг

Its - унинг

Абсолют шакли

I. Mine - меники

II. Yours - сизники

III. His - уники

Her - уники

Its - уники

Эгалик олмошларининг оддий шаклидан кейин ҳар донмо ол

Абсолют шаклидан кейин *esa*, ол ишлатилмайди.

E.g. This is my book. Бу менинг китобим.

This book is mine. Бу китоб меники.

Ўзлик олмошлари.

Ўзлик олмошлари тегилгиликки ифодадаб *whose?* - кимники сўроғига *жавоб* бўлади. Ўзлик олмошлари гади аниқловчи вазифасини бажариб, ол билан бирикмада ишлатилади.

Self - *selves*) кўшимчалли олмошлар ўзлик олмошларидир.

Бирлик.

Myself - ўзим

Yourselves - ўзингиз

Himself - ўзи (эркаклар учун)

Herself - ўзи (айёллар учун)

Itself - ўзи (жонсиз нарсалар учун)

Кўлик

Ourself - ўзимиз

Yourselves - ўзингиз

Themselves - уларнинг ўзлари

Кўрсатиш олмошлари. (Demonstrative Pronouns)

This кўрсатиш олмоши сўзловчига яқин турган предметни кўрсатиш учун ишлатилади ва ўзбек тилига *бу* деб таржима қилинади.

This is a pen. Бу ручка.

This is a desk. Бу парта.

That кўрсатиш олмоши сўзловчига узоқ турган предметни кўрсатиш учун ишлатилади ва ўзбек тилига *у ёки ўша* деб таржима қилинади.

That is a pencil. У қалам.

That is a table. У стол.

This кўрсатиш олмошининг кўлиги These, That кўрсатиш олмошининг кўлиги

Those дид.

These are pencils. Булар қаламлар.

Those are books. Улар ручкалар.

V. Put the correct pronouns.

... am a student. ... name is Didota.

... are students.

... father is a doctor.

... sister has a family. ... family is large.

Katim is an engineer. ... plant is in Navoi Street.

Kamol and Dilbar are teachers. ... students are good.

VI. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek.

1. He is a teacher. 2. We are students. 3. My brother is a worker. 4. I study at the Pedagogical Institute. 5. They are doctors. 6. I have a friend. 7. His family is large.

VII. Put the correct Pronouns.

1. We are students. This is ... room. 2. I am at home now. ... room is clean and fine. 3. Dilbar is my friend. ... brother is a doctor. 4. Take ... books, please.

Kamol is a good pupil. ... school is in Navoi street

VIII. Use the personal pronouns given in brackets in the Objective Case.

Do you know ... (he)? 2. Who is there? - It's ... (I). 3. They invite ... (we) to their party. 4. And do you invite ... (they)? 5. Ask ... (She) to come, too.

The theme: To be in the Present Indefinite Tense.

To be" феълнинг хозирги номиник замонда тусланиши.

To be феъл бўлмок, бор бўлмок ёки бирор жойда бўлмок маъноларини билдиради To be феълнинг маъноси ўзбек тилидаги от кесми қўшимчасига туғри келади. Бу қўшимча қўпича тушунтириб қолдирилади.

Масалан: The bag is on the table. Сумма столнинг устида (дир).

To be феълнинг номиник хозирги замонда уч шакли бор.

I шахс бирлик учун ам.

3 шахс бирлик учун is қолган ҳамма шахслар учун бирлик ва қўплик аге

шаклга эга.

Бирлик

I I am

II. You are

III. He is

She is

It is

Кўплик.

I. We are

II. You are

III. They are

I am a student

You are a student

She is a student

It is a pen

We are students

You are students

They are students

To be феълнинг хозирги замон сўрок шакли to be феълнинг тегишли шаклини эгдан олдинга қўйиш орқали ясалади.

Бирлик

I Am I?

II. Are You?

III. Is he?

Is she?

Is it?

Кўплик

I. Are we?

II. Are you?

III. Are they?

Am I a student?

Are you a student?

Is he a student?

Is she a student?

Is it a pen?

Are we students?

Are you students?

Are they students?

To be феълнинг хозирги замондаги бўлиши шакли to be феълнинг тегишли шаклидан кейин под инкор юктамасини қўйиш орқали ясалади.

Бирлик

I I am not

II. You are not

III. He is not

She is not

It is not

Кўплик

I. We are not

II. You are not

III. They are not

I am not a student

You are not a student

He is not a student

She is not a student

It is not a pen.

We are not students

You are not students

They are not students.

I. Put the necessary form of the verb "to be".

1. We .. in the classroom. 2. I ... a student. 3. She ... a teacher. 4. My sisters ... teachers. 5. ... you a student? 6. They ... at the lesson. 7. Your school ... far from our house.

II. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek.

1. My brother is a student.
2. My sister is a student too.
3. They study at the Institute.
4. I am a teacher.
5. I am at the lesson.
6. The students are in the park.

III. Read and translate the following sentences.

1. I am a student. 2. You are a teacher. 3. She is an engineer. 4. Your brother is a doctor. 5. We are young doctors. 6. They are friends. 7. His father is an architect.
1. What are you?
I am a student.
2. What is she?
She is an engineer.
3. What are they?
They are workers.
4. What is your father?
He is a teacher.

IV. Put the correct form of the verb To be.

1. I ... a student. 2. He ... a young architect. 3. Her brother ... a good engineer.
4. His sister ... a young teacher. 5. They ... old workers. 6. We ... good students. 7. Her father ... an artist.

V. Answer the following questions.

1. What are you? 2. What is your mother? 3. What is your father? 4. What are your brothers? 5. What is his sister?

VI. Complete the following sentences.

1. My friend is not in the class. She ... 2. My mother is not old. She ... 3. Our friend is not a pupil. He ... 4. The workers are not at home. They ... 5. Tom is not absent. He ... 6. How are you? Thank you, I ... 7. How is your father? Thank you, he ...

VII. Complete the sentences using (Reflexive Pronouns).

Example: I taught myself to play the guitar. I have never had lessons.

1. Sue's children are too young to look after-----
2. An Elephant hurt ----- when it tried to get out of the zoo yesterday.
3. I couldn't borrow my mother's car last night because she was using it-----
4. I don't need any help. I can take care of-----
5. Mr. Woods fell over and hurt ----- when he was running for a bus.
6. Would you all like to help----- to sandwiches and cakes?
7. Sarah and I didn't really enjoy ----- at the disco last night.

(Eng. Matters Digby Beaumont P. 192)

VIII. Homework.

Complete the table.

Personal Pronoun	Subject	Object	Possessive Adjective Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun
I	-	Me	My	Myself
He	-	-	-	-
-	Her	-	-	-
It	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	Ours	-
-	You	-	-	-
They	-	-	-	-

The Theme: Family.

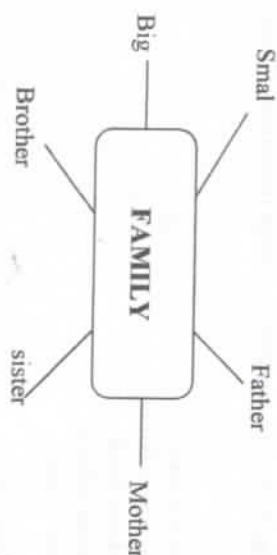
I. Read the poem about family.

Our large family
Has a nice flat
We live there happily
With a kitten and a cat

My sisters and a brother
All go to school
We help one another
It is good rule

We help our mother
When she washes or cooks
Together with father
We like to read books

II. Copy and complete the word web.



III. Read the text and pay attention to the forms of the verb «to be» and personal pronouns.

Our family is not very large. I have a grandmother, a mother, a father, a brother and a sister. We all live together. My grandmother is 76 years old. She is retired. My father is a man of 45. He is tall and handsome man with short black hair and brown eyes. He works at a plant as an engineer. He likes his work and spends most of his time at the plant. My mother is a woman of 40. She is a doctor. She works at hospital. My mother always has a lot of work to do about the house and at work. She is very beautiful. My brother is a student. He is a handsome fellow of 20. He studies at the Oriental Languages. My sister is a girl of 16. She studies at school. She is in form 11. She is pretty. She has black hair and brown eyes. Her hobby is English. She is going to enter the University of «World Languages». I'm Dildora Karimova. I study at the Pedagogical Institute. There are many faculties at the Institute. I'm at the foreign languages faculty. My favourite subject is English. Our family is very friendly. In the evenings we spend time together. I always help my parents about the house.

IV. Learn the following words.

Vocabulary.

Large	катта
Retire	нафакага чиқмоқ
Handsome	чирайли, келишган
Spend	сарфламоқ
Most	жула
Beautiful	чирайли
Fellow-	ўсмир
Oriental Languages	Шарқий тиллар
Pretty	чирайли

Enter кирмок (ўқишга)
 World Languages Жаҳон тиллари
 Favorite севинми
 Subject машғулот, фан
 Friendly дўстона

To have феълнинг хозирги ноаник замонда туславиши.

To have феъл бор бўлмак, эга бўлмак маъноларини билдиради.

To have феъл хозирги ноаник замонда 2 шаклда эга.

III шахс бирлик учун has, қолган ҳамма шахслар учун бирлик ва кўпликда have шаклига эга:

Бирлик

I. I have I have a book.
 II. You have You have a book.
 III. He has He has a book.
 She has She has a book.
 It has It has a nest.

Кўплик

I. We have We have book.
 II. You have You have book.
 III. He has They have book.
 She has

It has

To have феълнинг хозирги ноаник замон сўрок шакли феълнинг тегилиши шаклини эгадан олдинга кўйиш орқали ясалди.

Бирлик

1. Have I? Have I a book?
 2. Have You? Have you a book?
 3. Has he? Has he a book?
 4. Has she? Has she a book?

To have феълнинг хозирги ноаник замон бўлишсиз шакли to have феълнинг тегилиши шаклидан кейин pot инкор юктамасини кўйиш орқали ясалди.

Бирлик

I have not a book.
 You have not a book.
 He has not a book.
 She has not a book.

Кўплик

We have not a book.
 You have not a book.
 They have not a book.

V. Read and guess who are they.

Pay attention to the possessive pronouns.
 My father and my mother are my parents.
 Tom's father and mother are his parents.

Kitty's father and mother are her parents.
 My father is my mother's husband.
 His father is his mother's husband.
 Her father is her father's husband.
 My mother is my father's wife.
 His mother is his father's wife.
 Her mother is her father's wife.
 Mr. Green and Mrs. Green have got a son.
 They've got one child Mr. Brown and Mrs. Brown have got two sons and one daughter.
 They've got three children My mother's sister is my aunt. Your father's brother is your uncle. Your aunt's children are your cousins. The child of your brother or sister is your nephew or niece. Girls are nieces and the boys are nephews.

VI. Choose the correct words (from the text).

1. Our family is not very ...
 a. Large
 b. Not large
 c. Big
2. My ... is 76 years old.
 a. brother
 b. mother
 c. grandmother
3. My ... is a man of 45.
 a. father
 b. mother
 c. grandmother
4. My sister ... at school.
 a. works
 b. studies
 c. reads
5. I always help my ... about the house.
 a. friend
 b. teacher
 c. parents

VII. Answer the questions.

How many people are there in Didora's family?
 Has she a grandmother? How old is she?
 What is her father? Where does he work?
 What is her mother? How old is she?
 Where does she work?
 Her brother is a student, isn't he?

VIII. Read the Dialogue.

Rano: Banno, have you parents?

Banno: Yes, Rano. I have.

R: Have you a sister?

- B: No, I have not. I have not a sister.
 R: Have you a brother?
 B: Yes, I have. I have three brothers.
 R: Tell me about them, please.
 B: My brothers' names are Shuhrat, Dilshod and Kamol. Shuhrat is a doctor. Dilshod is a teacher. Kamol is a student.
 R: Thanks a lot.
 B: Not at all.
 IX. Dramatize the given dialogue.
 X. Retell about your family

The theme: My Friend's Family

For example.
 We also use "Have" for a number of actions.

Have	breakfast/lunch/dinner/a meal/a drink/a cup of coffee/a cigarette etc.
Have	a swim/walk/a rest/a holiday/a party/a good time etc.
Have	a bath/a shower/a wash
Have	a look (at something)
Have	a baby (=give birth to a baby)
Have	a chat (with someone)

We often use **Have got / Has got** rather than **have, has** alone.

For example. We have got a new car----- or We have a new car.

In Questions and negative sentences you must use **do, does** did.
 I don't usually have a big breakfast (not I usually haven't).

What time does Ann have lunch? (not has Ann lunch).

Did you have a swim this morning? (not had you a swim)

I. Choose the correct form of the verb "to have".

My father ... four brothers.

We ... many teachers.

My sister ... a large room in this flat.

Our classroom ... six windows.

They ... many English books.

I ... a new bag.

II. Match the word. Choose the word on the left that goes with the definition on the right.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| A. a father-in-law | - | the husband of your sister |
| b. mother-in-law | - | the father of your husband |
| c. sister-in-law | - | the wife of your son |
| d. brother-in-law | - | the mother of your husband/wife |

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|------------------------------|
| e. son-in-law | - | the husband of your daughter |
| f. daughter-in-law | - | the wife of your brother |
| B. a. father | - | the son of your parents |
| b. mother | - | the husband of my mother |
| c. sister | - | the wife of my father |
| d. brother | - | the daughter of my parents |

III. Read the text and try to understand. What do you think the article is about?

I have a friend. His name is Farhod. He is thirty two years old. He is an engineer at a big plant. He has a lot of work to do at the plant. He is a busy man and he has not much free time.

Farhod is married. He has a family. He has a wife and a daughter. He has no son. He has a mother but he has no father. His father is dead. His mother is old. She is sixty five years old. She is a pensioner.

Farhod has a wife. Her name is Kamola. She is a nice young woman of twenty-seven. His daughter's name is Ramo. She is a nice little girl. She is only eight and she is a schoolgirl.

She is very fond of sports too and she has a lot of time for it. She is also fond of reading books. She has very many good books.

All members of his family are good friends. Kamola is free today. She is at home. Farhod is not at home. He is at the plant. He has a lot of work to do today. He is busy with his new project. Ramo is at home now. She has a lot of lessons to do today. She is busy with her English.

IV. Translate the sentences.

- I'm fond of sports.
- My daughter is fond of reading.
- My son is fond of playing with his cats and dogs.
- We are fond of our work.
- Our children are fond of speaking English.
- These engineers are busy with their new project.
- Your son is busy with his English.
- What are you fond of?

V. Answer the following questions.

- How old is Farhod?
- Has he much work to do at the plant?
- Is Farhod married?
- What is his wife?
- Who is your friend?
- What is your friend?
- Have you a cat or dog at home?

VI. Homework:

- write down about your family.
- Make up a dialogue.

The Theme: The Present Indefinite Tense.

Ўндош харф бирикмаларининг ўқилиши

ch [tʃ] – chess, child
 tch [tʃ] – watch, match
 ck [k] – duck, lock
 ng [ŋ] – thing, ping-pong
 ng [ŋ] – English, congress
 sh [ʃ] – she, mash
 th [θ] – theme, thick, cloth
 th [ð] – bathe, the
 wh [w] – why, when
 wh + o [h] – who, whose

Present Indefinite Tense (Ноаник хозирги замон)

Донишмандларнинг турадиган иш-ҳаракатини англатган замон ноаник хозирги замон дейилади. Инглиз тилида хозирги замоннинг дарах шакли ҳамма шаклларда то – юқламасиз келган феъл, факатгина III шахсда эса феъл ўзига **-s**, ёки **-es** қўшимчасини қўйиб орқали ясалди.

Е.г. I work at a plant. Катим works at the Institute.

Учинчи шахсдаги бирликлари феъл агарда у s, ss, sh, x, ch, tch, e, o, y га тутаса – es қўшимчасини олади. – es қўшимчаси қўйилганда ўндошдан кейин келган у харфи i харфи билан алмаштирилади.

Study – studies

-s (-es) қўшимчаси ўзидан олдин келатган товуш характерига кўра турлича ўқилади.

Жарангсиз ўндошдан кейин (s)

-s

Жарангли ўндош ва ўндошлардан кейин (Z)

-es s, ss, sh, x, ch, z дан кейин (iz)

O, u дан кейин (z)

to speak - speaks
 to hope - hopes
 to play - plays
 to read - reads
 to dress - dresses
 to mix - mixes
 to do - does
 to try - tries
 to fly - flies

Ноаник хозирги замон феъл донишмандларнинг бўлишига шакли асосий феълдан олдинга do not (don't) ёки does not (doesn't) ёрдан қўйиб орқали ясалди. Е.г. I don't work at a plant. Катим doesn't work at a plant. We use do / does to make questions and negative sentences.

Хозирги ноаник замондаги гапларнинг бўлишига шакли асосий феълдан олдинга do not (don't) ёки does not (doesn't) ёрдан қўйиб орқали ясалди. Е.г. I don't work at a plant. Катим doesn't work at a plant. We use do / does to make questions and negative sentences.

Do I / we / you / they work?	I / We / we / you / they don't work.
Does he / she / it work?	He / S he / it doesn't work.

We use the present simple when we say how often we do things. I get up at 8 o'clock every morning (not am getting). How often do you go to the dentist? Ann doesn't often drink tea. In summer Tom usually plays tennis twice a week.

I. In this exercises you have to put the verb into the correct form.

Examples: Water ... *boil* s... (boil) at 100 degrees centigrade.

George... *doesn't go*... (not go) to the cinema very often.

1. The swimming bath... (open) at 9.00 and... (close) at 18.30 every day.

2. What time... (the banks / close) in Britain?

3. I have a car but I... (not / use) it very often.

4. How many cigarettes... (you smoke every day)?

5. What... (you / do)? I'm electrical engineer.

6. Where... (Your father / come) from? He... (come) from Scotland.

7. If you need money, why... (you / not / get) a job?

8. I... (play) the piano, but I... (not / play) very well.

9. I don't understand the word "deceive". What... (deceive / mean)?

(English Gr. In Use. Unit 2. Ex. 2/1. p. 5.)

II. Complete the sentences with time expressions from the list:

- | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|--------|---------|-------|-----|
| at the moment | every day | always | tonight | never | now |
|---------------|-----------|--------|---------|-------|-----|
- She ... eats meat. She is a vegetarian.
 - Mother is baking a cake ...
 - They're going to a party ...
 - She goes to the swimming pool on Saturdays.
 - He cycles to his friend ...

6. He is playing the drums...

III. Read the text and write down the sentences in the third person singular.

Ann Samuel.

Ann Samuel is a nurse. She is a thin, short girl. Ann is young. She is only twenty. She works in a hospital. She likes her work.

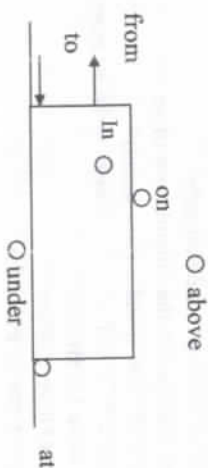
Ann is not a lazy girl. She is always busy. She is busy on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. She is busy on Thursday and Friday, too. Ann works hard on week - days, but she is not busy every day. She does not work on Saturday and Sunday. She is free on these days. Ann's father, mother and brother live and work on a state farm. It is not far from the hospital. Ann likes to spend the week - end at home. She has some friends there. There is a good club on the state farm. Old and young people like to go there when they are free.

The theme: House. There is, there are constructions. Prepositions

Prepositions. (Предлоглар)

Предлоглар ёрдамчи сўзлар бўлиб, олган олдин қўлланади ва ўзбек тилидаги келишك кўшимчалари ва қўмакчилар сингари гап бўлакларини бир бирига боғлайди.

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE



In, on, at предлоглари шахс ёки предметнинг ўрнини ифодаглайди:

In - да (ичида).
On - да (устиди).
At - да (ёнида).

The book is in the bag. Китоб сумканинг ичида.
The book is on the table. Китоб столнинг устида.
The student is at the table. Студент столнинг ёнида.

I. Put the correct preposition

Monday ... weekend ... six o'clock
midnight ... September ... first of March
half past two ... winter ... afternoon
Sunday ... the morning ... Friday morning

II. Choose the correct preposition

1. Go ... the church, 4. Go ... the stairs.
2. Go ... the bridge, 5. Go ... the street.
3. Go ... the hill, 6. Go ... the hotel.



III. Put the correct preposition

Christmas ... the evening
... 6.15 ... autumn
... night ... 1996
Tuesday ... midday

IV. Choose the correct preposition

1. Go ... the hotel, 4. Go ... the street.
2. Go ... the station, 5. Go ... the bridge.
3. Go ... the corner, 6. Go ... the park.



There is/are нбораси

There is/are нбораси бирор предмет ёки предметлар гуруҳининг муайян жойида бор ёки йўқлигини кураётган учун ишлатилади. Биринкида саналган ва саналмайдиган отларни ифодалаш учун *there is*, кўпلىкда саналган отларни ифодалаш учун *there are* нбораси қўлланилади.

E.g. There is a book on the table. Стол устида битта китоб бор.
There are 10 students in the classroom. Синфхонада 10 та студентлар бор.

Houses and Flats. British homes.

I. Warning up.

1. You are at the entrance to a typical houses in your town. What could you see if you entered a flat in this houses?
2. When do you move all the smaller furniture from one room to another?

II. Pre-activity.



Rug, cupboard, mirror, picture, light switch, key, telephone, stool lamp, hall, door, wall, table, stairs

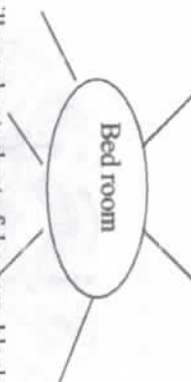


Kitchen; window; living room; cellar; bed room; attic; balcony; study; roof; bathroom; downstairs; upstairs



Shelf; TV; candle; carpet; armchair; curtain; chair; sofa; stereo; fireplace

4.



Bed; pillow; sheet; chest of drawers; blanket; brush; comb; clock

1. Use there is/ there are to describe the room.
1. You have got a new flat. This is the furniture and other things to put in your living room (bed room, study etc). Where are you going to put it all (pictures).
2. Helping words: on the left, on the right, in the middle, in the corner, near at, on, between, opposite, next to, to the left (of), to the right (of).

2. a)?
 - b)?
 - c)?
 - d)?
 - e)?
 - f) Where is the chair?
 - g) Where is the carpet?
- It's on the wall.
They are on the table.
It's next to the door.
It's on the table.
It's under the bed.

III. What is a home?

A home is any dwelling, from a royal palace or castle to the most humble cottage plus the people living it as a family unit.

There are various types of dwellings in England they are: a house, a flat, a bungalow, and a cottage.

1. A house is a two or more storied building.
2. A flat is a unit on one floor, as a rule lived in by one family, forming part of a large block of flats.
3. A bungalow is a building of one story only with or without a verandah.
4. A cottage is a villager's small dwelling or a small country residence.

IV. Reading the text "British Homes"

The majority of the British population lives in small houses built close together. A typical house of this kind is built with two floors. The front door which faces the street, opens into a hall. All in all there are six or seven rooms in the house.

On the ground floor there's a dining room, a sitting room, a kitchen and a hall. In the hall you can see a stand for hats, coats and umbrellas. A staircase leads from the hall to the bathroom and a lavatory. On top of the roof there are three chimneys.

In front of the house they have a small garden, in which they grow flowers: roses, tulips and so on. At the back of the house there is a much larger garden with a lawn and some fruit trees. There is also a vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbages, cauliflowers, onions and tomatoes. At the side of the house there is a garage, where they can keep their car. The garden is enclosed by a fence, with a gate in it.

V. 1) Answer: True or false

There is a bathroom on the ground floor.

A staircase leads from the hall to the bathroom and a lavatory.

All in all there are 4 rooms in the house.

On top of the roof there is one chimney.

The majority of the British population lives in big houses.

There is a garden inside the house.

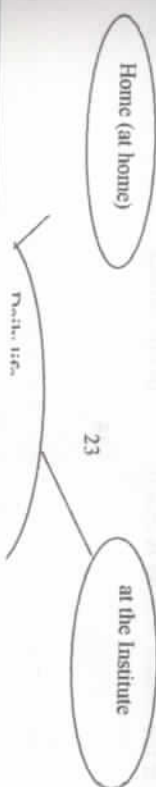
- 2) ask a partner:
- a) When do people like to say "East or West, home is best".
- b) What can make a home comfortable?
- c) Tell your partner whether you like everything about your flat (house). What would you like to improve or change?

VI. Discuss: Some jobs about the house that a boy or girl from six to twelve years old can do.

VII. Home task: Write a composition about your house (flat).

The Theme: Home and home life. General Questions.

1.



1. Say what people usually do in the kitchen, study, dining-room, living room, sitting room, bedroom and bathroom.

2. Name:

- a piece of furniture to have meals at;
- 2 pieces of furniture to lie on;
- 4 pieces of furniture to sit on;
- a piece of furniture to sit and work;
- things you may put on the wall;
- a thing you may put on the floor;
- things you may hang on the window;
- a piece of furniture to keep food in (especially in hot weather);
- a piece of furniture to keep books in;
- a piece of furniture to cook meals on;
- a piece of furniture to wash up in;
- a piece of furniture to keep clothes in.

II. Guess what these words mean:

Electricity

Gas

Cold and hot running water

A washing machine

A machine for washing clothes and other things

A vacuum cleaner

A machine we use to clean carpets, furniture and floors

Modern conveniences

Central heating

To turn on (off)

To be on (off)

2.) Make the sentences complete using ON or OFF.

1. It was dark in the room. Turn the light ...
2. It is cold in the room. The central heating is not ...
3. It's very hot here, turn the electric fire ...
4. In Summer the central heating is usually in our houses.

5. My little brother can't turn the light. He is very small.
6. Early in the morning when it is not dark out we turn the light
7. Mike is doing his lessons. Turn the TV please.

III. Make up sentences using substitution patterns.

What is there in the room?

There is a fine chair and a lovely sofa in the room.

wardrobe

carpet

Use prepositions:

It is in the middle of the room.

Against a wall

Between the windows

Under the table

Above the sofa

What is the floor covered with?

The floor covered with parquet [pa:kit]

a large carpet

rugs

linoleum

What is there on the bed?

There is a sheet on it.

a blanket

a pillow

a towel

a counterpane

IV. Grammar drills: Бўлишсиз гапга айлантиринг.

a) There are some chairs in our room.

Are there any chairs in our room?

No, there aren't any. There are not any chairs there. There are no chairs there.

1. Are there any flowers on the windows sills?

2. Are there any pictures on the walls?

3. Are there any old houses in N street?

4. Are there any conveniences in that old street?

b) Таслик сўрок гапларга айлантиринг.

There are two beds in the room.

Are there two or three beds in the room?

1. There are four rooms in our flat.

2. There is a TV set in the dining room.

3. There are magazines on the table.

4. There is a round table in the middle of the room.

5. There is much furniture in my room.

6. I have an old desk.

7. There are some pictures by modern artists in my room.
8. The ceiling is low in our flat.
9. There is hot water in our block of flats.

V. Work in pairs. Pete is a boaster and many things he says are not true. Can you correct him?

- 1) I have one hundred houses
- 2) I go to the institute by car
- 3) There are twenty five rooms in my house.
- 4) There are seven bathrooms in my bedroom.
- 5) I have ten windows in my bedroom.
- 6) My living room is so large that I can keep my car.

Умумий сўрок гап. (General questions).

Ха ёки йук деган киска жавобни талаб қиладиган сўрок гапларга умумий сўрок гап дейилади.

Умумий сўрок гаплар хар доним ёрдамчи ёки модал феъл билан бошланади.

Умумий сўрок гапларда кўтарилигувчи оханг ишлатилади.

Do you study to the Institute?

-Yes, I do Is Karima at the Institute?

-No, she is not.

Умумий сўрок гаплар сўз тартиби.

Ёрдамчи феъл + эга + асосий феъл + аниқловчи + ўқилувчи + хол.

Do you read English texts every day?

-Yes, I do.

No, I do not.

VI. Make up questions to the following sentences.

1. My friend studies at the Institute.
2. I read an English book.
3. We cook palov today.
4. He is a student.
5. I must go to the cinema today.
6. We are ready for the lesson.
7. I am an architect.

The theme: Doctor Sandford's House.

Doctor Sandford's House.

Doctor Sandford's house is not large, but it is comfortable and well-planned. It is a small two-storied cottage.

In front of the house there is a green lawn and a lot of flowers.

Behind it there is a little orchard with a few fruit trees in it. On the ground floor there is a kitchen, a pantry, a dining-room and Dr. Sandford's study. There are also several rooms upstairs on the first floor: the Sandfords' bedrooms, Grandmother's room, which

is also Benny's nursery, Betty's room and the bathroom. The furniture is modern and new. But Doctor Sandford says he must pay a lot of money for the house and the furniture. He must pay the money for many years before he can call the house his own.

Vocabulary notes

Comfortable	кулай
Well-planned	яхши режалаштирилган
Two-storied	икки қаватли
Cottage	коттедж
In front of	олдида
Lawn	ўтлоқ (майсазор)
Orchard	мевадари боғ
The ground floor	биринчи қават
Kitchen	ошхона
Pantry	омборхона
Dining-room	овқатланидиган хона
Cosy	шинам
Sitting-room	меҳмонхона
Study	хона
Several	бир қанча
Upstairs	юқори
Bedroom	ётоқхона
Nursery	болалар хонаси
Bathroom	ванна
Furniture	жихоз
Modern	замонавий

II. Answer the following questions.

1. Is Doctor Sandford's house large? 2. What is there in front of the house and behind it?
3. What rooms are there in the house? 4. What kind of furniture is there in the house?
5. Is it Doctor Sandford's own house? 6. Is your flat large or small? 7. How many rooms are there in your flat? 8. What do you call a room people sleep in? 9. Is your flat comfortable and cosy? 10. Are there any fruit trees in your garden?

III. Fill in the missing words.

1. There is no ... in my flat. 2. There are many fruit trees in our ... 3. There is a green ... in front of his Institute. 4. Where is your father? - He is working in the ... 5. My sister's room is very ... 6. Is this your ... book?
7. The furniture in my brother's room is quite ... 8. The floor is covered with a beautiful thick ...

IV. Change the following sentences into interrogative and negative.

1. There are some fruit trees in front of my house. 2. There is a study in our flat. 3. It is difficult text. 4. I have a room of my own. 5. We can go out for a walk now. 6. You may open the window. 7. The students must learn this dialogue by heart. 8. Mr.

Sandford must pay much money for his house. 9. You must switch off the cassette-recorder.

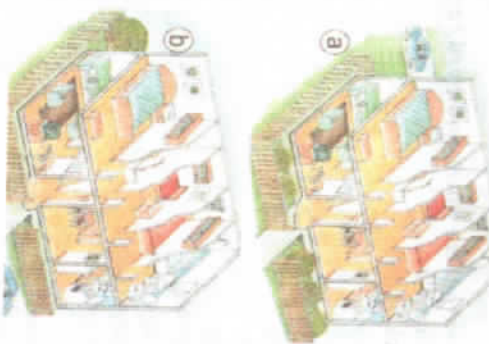
The Theme: My sister's flat.

Welcome to my home



4 Read Lucy's letter. Guess the words with "i".

Dear Anwar
Thanks for your letter. You ask me to describe my house. It is a two-storey house. Upstairs there are three bedrooms, a bathroom and a toilet. My bedroom is next to my parents' room. Look, that's mine! Downstairs there is a living room, a dining room and a kitchen.
There is a small garden in front of the house and a small road behind the house.
Please write to me about your house. Write soon.
Love
Lucy



III. Read and translate the text

MY SISTER'S FLAT

My sister left her Institute two years ago and went to work in Bukhara. She's an engineer and works at a factory. She got a very comfortable flat last month in a new block of flats. It's on the third floor. I got a letter from my sister on the fifth of March with several pictures of city and her flat.

This is a picture of my sister's flat. Look at it. There's a study and a bedroom in it, but there isn't a sitting-room or a dining-room. She has a living-room and she uses it as a sitting room and a dining-room. There's also a kitchen and a bath-room in her flat, but you can't see them in this picture. This is her living-room. The walls in this room are yellow. The ceiling's white and the floor's brown. You can see a square table in the middle of the room. There's a vase of flowers on it. There's an arm-chair and a standard-lamp in the corner. There's also a piano in the room. My sister plays the piano very well. She loves music. To the right of the piano you can see a door. It's open. "Can you see a writing-table?" "Yes, I can." "Are there any books on it?"

"Yes, there are some." "What else is there on the writing-table?" "There's a telephone and a radio set on it." "Is the television set on the table too?" "No, I can't see it." "Is there a sofa in this room?" "No, there isn't a sofa, but there's a book case in the corner." "Which room's this?" "It's the study." To the left of the piano you can also see a door. It's open, too. "Are there many things in that room?" "No, there aren't." "Which room's that?" "It's the bedroom." "Is my sister's flat comfortable?" "How many rooms are there in her flat?"

IV. Learn these words and word combinations.

Comfortable	at the corner
a block of flats	a piano
a house	to play the piano
a floor	music
March	to (on) the right
several	open
a pict	closed
a study	a writing-table
a bedroom	else
a sitting-room	a telephone
a dining-room	to speak on the telephone
a living-room	a radio set
to use	to listen to the radio
a kitchen	to hear smth. on the radio
a bathroom	a television set
can	to see smth. on TV
to be able to square	to watch TV
round	a sofa
in the middle of	a bookcase, a flower
left an arm-chair	to (on) the left
a corner	a thing in the corner

V. Answer the questions

1. What is there on the table?
2. How many books are there on the table?
3. What kind of books are there on the table?
4. Are there many chairs in this room?
5. How many chairs are there in this room?
6. Can I speak to you before or after classes?
7. When can we go to the cinema?
8. Can we go to the cinema today?
9. What can you see in this room?
10. How many foreign languages can you speak now?

VI. Put 10 questions to the text.

VII. Imagine you have got a new flat. Describe it, using the words from exercise IV.

VIII. Say what you usually do in the dining-room (living room, kitchen, in the bedroom)

The Theme: To be, to have in the Past Indefinite Tense.

To be фелън новник уттан замонда was (бирликда), were (кўplikда) шаклига эга. Сўрок гап ясашда то бе нинг тегилли шахс шакли эгалан олдин кўйилади. Инкор гап ясашда то бе фелъдан кейин пот инкор юктамаси кўйилади. He was not here yesterday - У кеча бу ерда эмасди. Were you at the cinema yesterday? - Сиз кеча кинотеатрда бўлдингизми? No, we were not - йук.

We were not at the cinema yesterday. - Биз кеча кинотеатрда бўлмадик. Was she in Tashkent last month? - У ўтган йил Тошкентда бўлганми? Yes, she was. - ха.

Affirmative

I He was in Tashkent She last year

Interrogative

Was I

Negative

I He was not in Tashkent She last year

We

You were in Tashkent They last year

Were we

you in Tashkent they last year?

We

You were not in Tashkent They last year

To have фелън Past Indefinite Tense да барча шахслар учун битта кўриништа эга бўлади - had.

I had some white papers two days ago. - Икки кун илгари менда бир канча ок коғозлар бор эди.

She had red pencils last lesson. - Ўтган дарсада унда қизил қаламлар бор эди. Сўрок гапда had эгалан олдин кўйилади.

Had I any white papers two days ago? - Икки кун илгари менда бир канча ок коғозлар бормиди?

Had you any answer to the question? - Сизда саволга жавоб бормиди?

Инкор гапда had дан сунг pot(not) инкор юктамаси келади.

He had no new dress. - Унинг Янги кўйлагги йук эди

I

I

I

He

he

He

She had two lessons

Had she

She

We yesterday.

we two lessons

We had no two

You

you yesterday?

You lessons yesterday

They

they

They

1. Put the verb "to be" in the Past Indefinite Tense.

1. My watch..... correct
2. They..... teachers.
3. I..... at the institute.

- 4 We..... good students.
- 5 My father..... a teacher.
- 6 Our Institute..... in Tashkent.

II. Give the verb "to have" interrogative and negative forms.

- 1 She had an English book.
- 2 The clock had two hands.
- 3 He had a father and a mother.
- 4 They had an English lesson today.
- 5 We had many books at home.
- 6 My mother had many good students.

III. Put the verb "to be" or "to have" in the Past Indefinite Tense where necessary.

- 1 He..... a good student.
- 2 My sister..... an English lesson today.
- 3 They..... not an interesting book.
- 4 They..... at the cinema yesterday.
- 5..... the students a good intonation?
- 6 It..... time to go to the Institute.

The Theme: Numerals. Many, much, few, little Pronouns.

Original numerals

Инглиз тилида ҳам сонлар ўзбек тилидаги каби санок ва тартиб сонларга бўлинади.

Cardinal numerals. (санок сонлар)

- 1 - one-бир
- 2 - two-икки
- 3 - three-уч
- 4 - four-тўрт
- 5 - five-беш
- 6 - six-олти ва хакоздалар.

Ordinal numerals. (тартиб сонлар)

- the first- биринчи.
the second- иккинчи.
the third- учинчи.
the fourth- тўртинчи.
the fifth- бешинчи.
the sixth- олтинчи. And so on.

Йигирмадан ўттизгача санок ва тартиб сонлар кўйилдигача ўқилди.

- 21 - twenty one.
- 22 - twenty two.
- 23 - twenty three.
- 24 - twenty four.
- 25 - twenty five.
- 26 - twenty six.
- 27 - twenty seven.
- 28 - twenty eight.
- 29 - twenty nine.
- 27th - the twenty seventh.
- 28th - the twenty eighth.
- 29th - the twenty ninth.

Йигирма, ўттиз, қирк, эллик, олтимиш, етмиш, саксон, тўқсон сонлари- "ty" кўшимчаси ёрдамида ҳосил қилинади. Шу сонларнинг тартибни ҳақида таъриқланган эса, уларга тартибни ифодаловчи - "th" - кўшимчаси қўйилди. Бу ўзбек тилида «-нчи» кўшимчасига мос келади.

30 - thirty	-	30 th - the thirtieth.
40 - forty	-	40 th - the fortieth.
50 - fifty	-	50 th - the fiftieth.
60 - sixty	-	60 th - the sixtieth.
70 - seventy	-	70 th - the seventieth.
80 - eighty	-	80 th - the eightieth.
90 - ninety	-	90 th - the ninetieth.
100 - a hundred	-	100 th - the hundredth.
1000 - a thousand	-	1000 th - the thousandth.

Ўзингиз 30 дан 100 гача бўлган санок ва тартиб сонларни аввал оғзаки кейин ёзма машқ қилинг.

Эслаб қолинг.

100 дан ва 1000 дан ортиқ сонларни айтганимизда «юз» (hundred) сўзидан кейин "and" боғловчиси ишлатилди. Масалан: 125 - one hundred and twenty fifth. 125th - one hundred and twenty fifth. Худди шу каби саналаверади. Ўзингиз 100 дан 1000 гача бўлган санок ва тартиб сонларни аввал оғзаки кейин ёзма машқ қилинг.

I. Сонларни сўзлар билан ёзинг.

15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 125, 200, 1000.

II. Spell these words.

First, third, second, twenty five, thousand, hundred, numerals.

III. Write them in English.

Ўттиз беш, қирқинчи, олтимишнинг, юзинчи, бир минг эллитинчи, тўқсонинчи, олтимиш саккизинчи, эллик бешинчи.

IV. Translate into Uzbek

1. I am 45. We have 15 goats.
2. They are 25 students in our group.
3. In 2024 group student.
4. I live in Navoi Street №65.
5. My mother is 72 years old.

V. Learn the Rhyme by heart.

One, two, three, four
Mary at the cottage door
Five, six, seven, eight
Eating cherries of a plate.

Many, much, few, little.

Few – a few many каби кўпلىقلىرى саналدىغان отлар билан ишлатىلدى ва how many? – нечта? Саволига жавоб бўлди.
Little – a little, much бирلىкلىги саналмайдиган отлар олдида ишлатилди ва how much? – канча саволига жавоб бу
Many / much – ноаник олмошлари кўп маъносига қўлланилди.
Many кўп маъносига саналدىغان отлар олдида ишлатилди.
Much кўп маъносига саналмайдиган отлар билан ишлатилди much қўлландида от ва феъл бирлик сонда ишлатилди.
Much of what you say is true. Айтганларингизнинг кўпи тўғри.
Many students came to the meeting. Мажлиста кўп талабалар келишди.
Few – кам саналدىغان отлар билан, **little – озгина** саналмайдиган отлар билан келди.
He has few friends. Унинг дўстлари кам
There is a little bread on the plate. Тарелкада бир оз нон бор.
Few, little олмошлари ноаник артикли билан бирга ишлатилса
a few – бир неча,
a little – бир оз (озгина) маъносини ифодалайди.
I have many English books. Менда кўп инглизча китоблар бор.
He has few friends. Унинг дўстлари оз (кам).
We have a few friends here. Бу ерда бизнинг бир неча дўстларимиз бор

VI. Complete these sentences with little / a little / few / a few

- Examples: Hurry! We've got ... little ... time.
I last saw Tom ... a few ... days ago.
1. We didn't have any money but Tom had
2. He doesn't speak much English. Only words
3. Nora's father died years ago.
4. Would you like some more cake? Yes, please, but only

5. This town isn't very well-known and there isn't much to see, so tourists come here.
6. I don't think Jill would be a good teacher. She's got patience with children.
7. This is not the first time the car has broken down. It has happened times before.

(Eng. Gr. In Use P. 173 Ex. 86.3)

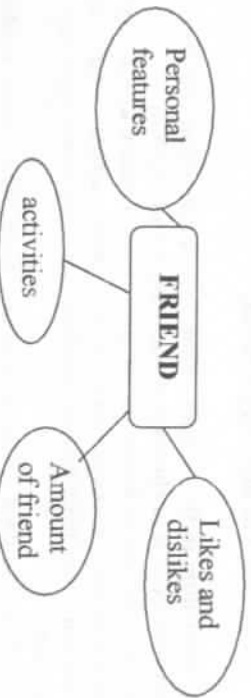
The Theme: My Friend.

1. Make up groups according to the seasons of the year. (Each group will receive one of the proverbs, read it in choral and translate it and explain)
1. If you want to be a friend, never borrow never lend. (Если хочешь иметь друга или быть им – никогда не занимай денег и не давай займай. Агар дуст орттирмоқчи бўлсанг ёки ўзинг дуст тутинмоқчи бўлсанг – ҳеч кимга қарз берма ва ҳеч кимдан қарз олма.)
2. A friend in need is a friend in deed. (Друг познаётся в беде. Дўст бошга қулфат тушганда билинади.)
3. A good friend as the sun in winter. (Хороший друг, как солнце зимой. Яхши дўст кийлиги куёшга ўхшайди.)
4. A friend is easier lost than found. (Друга легче потерять чем найти. Дўстни топишдан кўра йўқотиш осонроқ.)
- II. Let's repeat expressions ... and share with our opinion on friend and friendship.
If you agree, say: I agree that ...
I am sure that ...
That's right.
Exactly.
Certainly.
If you disagree, say:
I don't agree that ...
I don't think that ...
I wouldn't that ...
That's silly because ...
- III. Try to translate the following sentences on the blackboard.
1. Friendship is a thing that helps you to live.
2. A good friend is a person who tries to understand.
3. My friend is a person who was helpful to me when I was in trouble.
4. My friend is a person who is always in good mood.
5. Friendship is a thing that teaches you how to get along with other people.
6. Friends are people who are always good to you.
7. Good friend are people who spend a lot of time together, and share their secret and experiences.
8. True friends are people who are generous and keep promises.

9. IV. a) Work in pairs asking "ss" questions.

1. How many friends have you got?
2. What do you do together?
3. Who is the leader in your friendship?
4. What are your friends special interests?
5. Is it good to have only one friend?

V. Make up a mind map according to the answers of your partner.



b) What should/shouldn't you do to get along with your friends.

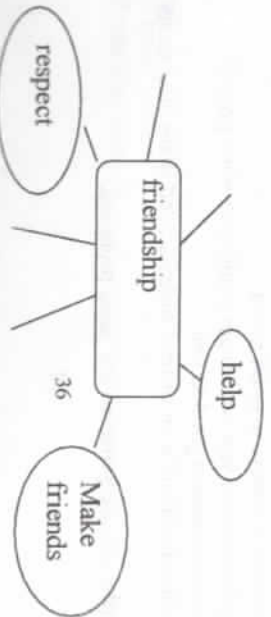
Use the table for your answer!

Good friends (try to)	Understand	each other
	to be nice to help	
	agree with	
	Have arguments with	
	fight with	

c) Do you know your friends strong and weak points?

Choose what is right about your best friend.
 He/she has/ doesn't have a sense of humour.
 He/she can/cannot make you feel lonely.
 He/she knows/doesn't know a lot of riddles.
 He/she is / isn't always in a good mood.
 He/she is / isn't good at writing compositions and poems.
 he/she enjoys/doesn't enjoy taking part in various competitions.

d) Look at the title what does it mean? What do you think the text is about? Make a list everything you know about friendship.



e) These are proverbs about friends and friendship. Which of these proverbs are about you and your friends? Match the two parts of each proverb. Which of them do you agree with? Why?

Friends are
 A friend to everybody is
 No man is useless
 A good friend
 A friend in need

A friend to nobody
 The thieves of time
 While he has a friend
 Is a friend in deed
 As the sun in winter

Introducing with the new words and expressions to make friends with.

To respect [rispekt] -хурмат килмок

To trust [trast] -нишонмок

A proverb [proverb] -мақол

To keep [ki:p] -сакламок

Difficult [difikt] -кийин

Possible [posibl] -эҳтимол, мумкин.

To be busy with [bizi wið] -банд бўлмок

Be fond of [fond of] -кизикмок

To be married [br: mærid] -уйланган (турмушга чиқкан) бўлмок

To have a lot of work [hav e lot ov we:k] -ниш кўп бўлмок

Make friends [meik frendz] -дўстлар ортирмок

Sense of humour [sens ov hu:me] -хазил мутойиба хиссиға эта бўлмок

VI. Read the following text which will help you to discuss what real friendship is.

(Jigsaw reading) "If you have to have a friend ..."

Let us suppose, that everybody here in this group has a good friend. Friendship

between two people grows when they do something useful together and when they

have the same interest. Their friendship is still better if they understand each other

well.

Do you remember the English proverb "A friend in need is a friend indeed?" We

agreed that you cannot live without friends, that real friends are always ready to help

you.

The Theme: The Past Indefinite Tense.

The Past Indefinite Tense фезълнинг ўтган замон шакли иш харакати ўтган замонда содир бўлганлигини ифодалайди ва одатда yesterday, the day before yesterday, last day/ summer / week / year/ month каби сўзлар билан келади.

Инглиз тилида фезълар икки хил бўлади. Ўтғри фезълар ва нотўғри фезълар.

1. Ўтғри фезъларни ўтган замонга айлантириш учун асосий фезлга -ed қўшимчасининг қўшилиши билан ясалади.
2. Нотўғри фезъларни ўтган замонга айлантириш учун фезъларнинг 2 - шакли олинди.

Regular verbs

To play - played
To live - lived
To wash - washed

Irregular verbs

to be - was / were
to have - had
to write - wrote

To hope - hoped

to know - knew

1. Insert the necessary form of to be and to have in the Past Indefinite Tense.
My watch ... ten minutes fast.

He ... ready to begin his report.

They ... not present at the lecture.

We ... at home last night.

There ... a lot of yellow and red leaves on the ground in the park.

We ... no meeting last week.

They ... dinner at home.

We ... a long talk with dean yesterday.

Who ... a meeting of the radio circle the day before yesterday?

It ... impossible for him to finish the work in time.

Who ... fond of soccer game?

II. Make up sentences using the table.

I	went	books from the library	yesterday
She	had	a meeting	last week
He	began	one's work in time	last year
We	spent	home by bus	a week ago
You	came	the holidays in the country	some days ago
They	took	to the cinema	
	left	for England	

III. Make up negative form of the sentences in the Past Indefinite Tense and add necessary part of sentences.

I	Did not	go, see, read, speak, send, make, leave, do, come, like, get, spend, find, get up	тўдирувчи ёки хол
she, he			
we			
they			
you			

IV. Spell the Past Tense of these verbs.

1. add ...
2. caty ...
3. dance ...
4. enjoy ...
5. like ...
6. listen ...
7. marry ...
8. phone ...
9. stay ...
10. try ...
11. visit ...
12. work ...

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

Dear Karen,

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

Love,

Ken

The Theme: Close Friends.

1. Work in pairs: ask each other questions, and then tell some words about your friend.

1. Have you got friends?
2. Who is your friend?
3. When did you make friends?
4. How old is he?
5. Where was he born?
6. Where does he live now?
7. What does he look like?
8. Does he study or work?
9. What are the main features of his character?
10. Can you rely on your friend in everything?
11. Do you often spend time together?
12. What is your friend's hobby?
13. Do you like to speak to your friend over the phone?

II. Jigsaw reading "Close friends"

My husband and I are very lucky. We have many close friends in this city and they are all interesting people. Our friend Greta is an actress. We see her when she isn't making a movie in Hollywood, when we get together with her, she always tells us about her life in Hollywood as a movie star. Greta is a very close friend. We like her very much.

Our friend Dan is a scientist. We see him when he isn't busy in his laboratory. When we get together with him he always tells us about his new experiments. Dan is a very close friend. We like him very much. Our friends Bob and Card are famous newspaper reporters. We see them when they are not traveling around the world. When we get together with them, they always tell us about their conversations with presidents and prime ministers.

Bob and Card are very close friends. We like them very much. Unfortunately we don't see Greta, Dan, Bob and Card very often. In fact we rarely see them, because they are usually busy. But we think about them all the time.

III. Answer the questions

Why do the Browns think they are lucky?

What does Greta do?

What does she tell her friends about when they get together?

Dan is also a very close friend, isn't he? What is his job?

What do Bob and Card do?

IV. Imagine, you are Mr. Brown. Tell about your friends. Give additional material about them.

V. Have you got many friends? Who is your best friend? Do you often write to your friends?

VI. Write a letter to your friend. A letter of thanks after visiting his house.

Use given words and expressions.

Thank you for a really fantastic/very enjoyable, most pleasurable meal. I think everyone else who was there had a good time. The food was really nice/lovely/out of this world, and what charming/fantastic/great place you have. I hope you'll come and see us/visit us in the near future/look us up. Keep in touch/write so/hope to hear from you soon. Best wish

VII. Homework: To make up a dialogue using this text.

Theme: Friends. Special questions

Make up groups according to the seasons of the year. (Each group will receive one of the proverbs, read it in chorus and translate it and explain)

1. If you want to be a friend, never borrow never lend. (Если хочешь иметь друга или быть им – никогда не занимай денег и не давай займы. Агар дўст ортинирмоқчи бўлсанг ёки ўзинг дўст тутирмоқчи бўлсанг – ҳеч қимга қарз берма ва ҳеч қимдан қарз олма.)
2. A friend in need is a friend in deed. (Друг познаётся в беде. Дўст бошга қуфлат тушганда билинади.)
3. A good friend as the sun in winter. (Хороший друг, как солнце зимой. Яхши дўст қишдаги қуёшга ўхшайди.)
4. A friend is easier lost than found. (Друга легче потерять чем найти. Дўстни топишдан кўра йўқотиш осонроқ.)

II. Let's repeat expressions ... and share with our opinion on friend and friendship. If you agree, say, I agree that ...

I am sure that ...
That's right.
Exactly.
Certainly.
If you disagree, say:
I don't agree that ...
I don't think that ...
I wouldn't that ...
That's silly because ...

III. Read the following sentences.

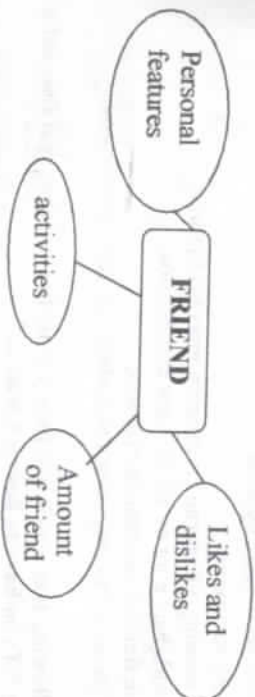
(Sentences on the blackboard)

1. Friendship is a thing that helps you to live.
2. A good friend is a person who tries to understand.
3. My friend is a person who was helpful to me when I was in trouble.
4. My friend is a person who is always in good mood.
5. Friendship is a thing that teaches you how to get along with other people.
6. Friends are people who are always good to you.
7. Good friend are people who spend a lot of time together, and share their secrets and experiences.
8. True friends are people who are generous and keep promises.

IV. a) Work in pairs asking "ss" questions.

1. How many friends have you got?
2. What do you do together?
3. Who is the leader in your friendship?
4. What are your friends special interests?
5. Is it good to have only one friend?

V. Make up a mind map according to the answers of your partner.



VI. What should/shouldn't you do to get along with your friends. Use the table for your answer!

Good friends (try to)	Understand	each other
	to be nice to help	
	agree with	
	Have arguments with	
	fight with	

VII. Do you know your friends strong and weak points?

Choose what is right about your best friend.

He/she has/ doesn't have a sense of humour.

He/she can/cannot make you feel lonely.

He/she knows/doesn't know a lot of riddles.

He/she is / isn't always in a good mood.

He/she is / isn't good at writing compositions and poems.

He/she enjoys/doesn't enjoy taking part in various competitions.

These are proverbs about friends and friendship. Which of these proverbs are about you and your friends? Match the two parts of each proverb. Which of them do you agree with? Why?

Friends are	A friend to nobody
A friend to everybody is	The thieves of time
No man is useless	While he has a friend
A good friend	Is a friend in deed
A friend in need	As the sun in winter

Introducing with the new words and expressions to make friends with.

To respect [rispekt] -хурмат қилмоқ

To trust [trʌst] -ишонмоқ

A proverb [proverb] -мақол

To keep [ki:p] -сакламоқ

Difficult [diffɪkl] -қийин

Possible [posibl] -эҳтимол, мумкин

To be busy with [bizi wið] -банд бўлмоқ

Be fond of [fɒnd ɒf] -қизикмоқ

To be married [bi: mærid] -уйланган (турмушта чиккан) бўлмоқ

To have a lot of work [hæv e lot ɒv we:k] -ниш кўп бўлмоқ

Make friends [meɪk frendz] -дўстлар ортирмоқ

Sense of humour [sens ɒv hju:mə] -хазил мутойиба хиссига эга бўлмоқ

IX. Read the following text which will help you to discuss what real friendship is. (jigsaw reading) "If you have to have a friend ..."

Let us suppose, that everybody here in this group has a good friend. Friendship between two people grows when they do something useful together and when they have the same interest. Their friendship is still better if they understand each other well.

Do you remember the English proverb "A friend in need is a friend indeed?" We agreed that you cannot live without friends, that real friends are always ready to help you.

Махсус сўрок гап (Special Questions).

Бу сўрок бутун гап ёки унинг бирор бўлагига берилади. Махсус сўрок гап қуйидагилар билан бошланади.

Who	- ким?	What books do you read?	- I read English books
What	- нима?	Where do you live?	- I live in Tashkent.
Whose	- кимнинг?		
Which	- қайси?		
Where	- қаерда?		
When	- қачон?		
Why	- нима учун?		
How many	- қанча? (саналган предметлар учун)		
How much	- қанча? (саналмайдиган предметлар учун)		
Whom	- кимга?		

Махсус сўрок гаплар сўз тартибн.

I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Сўрок сўз	Ёрдамчи ёки моддан фезл	Эга	Кесим	Туллиривчи	Хол
Where	Do	You	live?		in
When	Does	academic year	begin		Uzbekistan?
What	Can	You	say	about seasons	in Uzbekistan?

X. Make up special questions.

Where live?

have lunch?

When go for the weekend?

When get up?

have dinner?

What study English?

What drink for breakfast?

watch on TV?

like?

Who like reading?

live in London?

Why speak English best?

Why you like your job?

you stay at home?

go to school?

XI. Answer the questions.

1. Which of your friend's has his English in the morning? 2. Which of you has lessons every morning? 3. Who does a lot of exercises in class (after classes)?
4. Who speaks English in class? 5. How often do you get newspapers and magazines? 6. When do you go to the Institute? 7. When does your father go to work? 8. Whose friend lives in the centre of Tashkent?

XII. Put the Soecial questions to these sentences.

1. My friend learns English. 2. This Engineer works at our office. 3. His wife goes to the office in the morning. 4. Her friend does English exercises at home.
5. His name is Nick. 6. Our teacher speaks French. 7. Ann is in her room. 8. My sons read these books every day.

Theme: Degrees of Comparison.

Предметлагги бир хил бегтнини микдорига кўра нисбатлаб ёки иш харакатлагги ҳолатни ўзаро бир биридан фарқлаш ҳолисаси сифат ва равиш даражалари дейилади, инглиз тилида ҳам сифат ўзбек тилидагидек кўйилмагидек 3 даражага эга.

1. оддий даража – positive degree
2. кийсий даража – comparative degree
3. орттирма даража – superlative degree

Бир бўғинли сифатларни кийсий даражаси олдий даражадаги сифатта -er кўшимчасини кўйиш орқали ясалади. Бу кўшимча ўзбек тилидаги -роқ кўшимчасига тўғри келади.

E.g. short - shorter - киска - кискароқ

Late - later - кеч - кечроқ

Бир бўғинли сифатларни орттирма даражаси олдий даражадаги сифатта -est кўшимчасини кўйиш орқали ясалади. Бу кўшимчалар ўзбек тилида сифат олдида келадиган энг, жуда сўзига мос келади.

E.g. short - shorter - the shortest - киска - кискароқ - энг киска

late - later - the latest - кеч - кечроқ - энг кеч

Кўп бўғинли сифатларнинг кийсий даражаси олдий даражадаги сифат олдинга more сўзини кўйиш орқали ясалади.

E.g. important - more important - муҳим - муҳимроқ

Interesting - more interesting - кизикарли - кизикарлироқ

Кўп бўғинли сифатларнинг орттирма даражаси олдий даражадаги сифат олдинга the most сўзини кўйиш орқали ясалади.

E.g. important - more important - the most interesting - more interesting - the most interesting

муҳим - муҳимроқ - энг муҳим

кизикарли - кизикарлироқ - энг кизикарли

Биринчи сифатларнинг кийсий ва орттирма даражалари бошқа негиздан ясалади.

E.g. good - better - the best яхши - яхшироқ - энг яхши

Bad - worse - the worst - ёмон - ёмонроқ - энг ёмон

Many (much) - more - the most - кўп - кўпроқ - энг кўп

Тенг предметларни чопштиришда сифатнинг олдий даражаси as ... as иборасидан фойдаланилади. Ўзбек тилида худди шундай деб берилади:

E.g. Karim is as clever as his brother.

I. Translate the following sentences using degrees of Comparison

1. This room is large. 2. That room is larger. 3. Our room is the largest. 4. This library is big. 5. This city is bigger. 6. The days are shorter. 7. The days are longer. 8. This season is good. 9. This girl is more beautiful. 10. This building is the most beautiful. 11. This room is bad. 12. This student is better.

II. Agree or disagree.

1. It is warm in winter. 2. The December days are the longest in a year. 3. It often snows in July. 4. There is much snow on the ground in May. 5. First Spring flowers begin to appear at the end of April. 6. Trees look beautiful in early Autumn. 7. Trees become green in Autumn. 8. It is getting dark now. 9. It is raining now. 10. The weather is fine today.

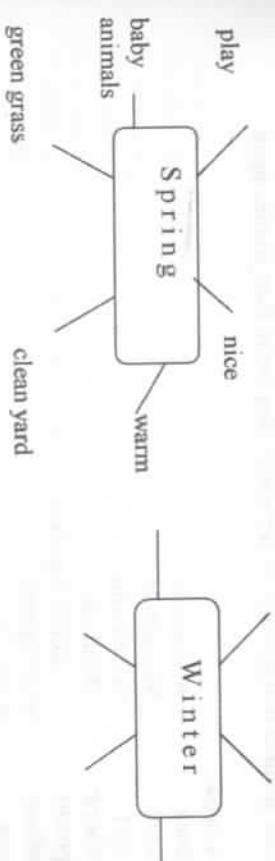
III. Put the adjectives in brackets in the required degree of comparison.

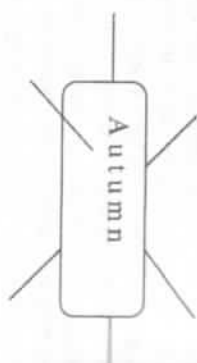
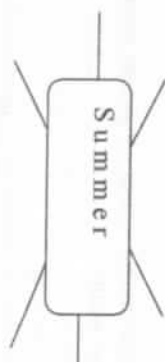
1. Asia is (large) than Australia. 2. The Volga is (short) than the Mississippi. 3. Mary is a (good) student than Lucy. 4. There are (few) mistakes in my dictation than in yours. 5. This garden is the (beautiful) in our town. 6. The Arctic Ocean is (cold) than the Indian Ocean. 7. Chinese is (difficult) than English. 8. Spanish is (easy) than German. 9. Let's go to the (far) corner of the park. 10. That is the (quiet) place here.

The Theme: Seasons and Weather.

I. Look, copy and complete.

Can you write seven words and phrases?



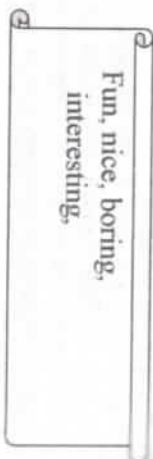


II. Read the poem:

Spring is green
Summer is bright
Autumn is yellow
Winter is white

III. Look at the table and write about:

- The season and the weather.
- What people do/don't do.
- How people feel.



IV. Read the Text and translate it.

Seasons

There are four seasons in a year. They are spring, summer, autumn and winter. Every season consists of three months. March, April and May are the months of spring. It is very nice in spring. The sky is often blue. The sun begins to shine more brightly, the days become longer and the spring flowers appear everywhere. Nature is very beautiful in spring. Everyone enjoys the beginning of spring. It is warm in spring and sometimes it rains but the rain is warm and pleasant. Summer comes after spring. June, July and August are the months of summer. Summer is as nice as spring. The sun shines brightly. It is warm and sometimes it is hot. Summer is the hottest season of the year. That's why it is not enjoyable to stay in the city in summer, and most people go to the country. The days are long and the nights are short. The longest day of the year is June, 21. Children don't go to school in summer. They have summer holidays. The pupils usually relax during their summer holidays and in September they begin their studies again.

V. New words.

Season-фасл	A year-йил
Spring-баҳор	Summer-ёз
Autumn-кўз	Winter-киш
Consist-иборат	Month-ой
Nice-марокин	Beautiful-чиройли
Nature-табиат	Bright-ёркин
Warm-иллик	Hot-иссиқ
Enjoy-ёқтирмақ	Pleasant-ёқимли

Ағзин-аина

Holiday-таътил

VI. Translate into Uzbek.

- There are four seasons in a year.
- Spring is very beautiful season of the year.
- Every season consists of three months.
- Summer comes after spring.
- Summer is very hot season.
- The days are long and the nights are short in summer.

VII. True or false.

- Every season consists of 4 months.
- Spring is very pleasant season.
- It is not warm in spring.
- Summer comes after winter.
- Summer is the hottest season of the year.
- The pupils go to school in summer.

VIII. Answer the questions.

- How many seasons are there in a year?
- What are the names of the seasons?
- What colour is in the sky /grass, trees/ in spring?
- Is it warm in spring?
- When does spring come?
- Does summer come every year?
- When do we have holidays?
- Are the days long or short in summer?
- Are the days cold or hot in summer?

IX. Home task:

- to read the text;
- to learn new words;
- to write some questions to the text;
- to retell the text

I. Yes or no.

- Are there four seasons in a year?
- Is spring very beautiful season?
- Do you like summer?
- Is spring white?
- Are March, April and May summer months?
- Are the days long in summer?

II. Learn the poem.

Rain, rain, go away,
Come again another day,
Little Betsy wants to play.

III. Copy and complete the sentences using *first, second, third*.

1. June is the ... month of summer.
2. Monday is the ... day of the week.
3. March is the ... month of spring.
4. Tuesday is the ... of the week.
5. March is the ... of the year.
6. February is the ... month of the year.

IV. Read the Text and put the title.

September, the first autumn month is usually very pleasant. It is not cold, yet outdoors, and the trees with their red, yellow leaves look very beautiful. It is warm in September. But in October cold winds begin to blow, leaves fall to the ground, it gets colder and sometimes it begins raining. The days get shorter and nights get longer. There are a lot of fruits. And vegetables in autumn in Uzbekistan. On the first day of autumn we celebrate the Independence of our republic.

Winter begins in December and ends in March. It is the coldest season of the year. In Uzbekistan winter is very nice with its sunny frosty days. It often snows. Sometimes much snow on the ground. It gets dark early in the evening. The days are short and nights are long. The shortest day of the year is December, 21. Winter is a good time for sports. In winter many people go skating and skiing. Children can play hockey. At the end of winter the sun begins to shine as brightly as in spring, but it is not yet as warm as spring. After winter comes spring. In spring nature awakens from its long winter dream.

New words

cold-совук	outdoor-ташқари
leaves-барглар	red-кизил
yellow-сарик	fall-туғилмок
ground-ер	snow-кор
awaken-уйғонмок	dream-уйғу (орзу, туш)

V. Answer the questions.

1. What colour are the leaves in autumn?
2. Is it warm or cold in autumn?
3. Which season do you like?
4. When do we pick fruits?
5. What colour is the snow?
6. Is the snow cold or warm?
7. Do you like winter?
8. When does winter come?

VI. Translate into English.

1. Сентябрь, кузнинг 1-чи ойи.
2. Октябрда совук шамол эсади ва барглар ерга тукилади.
3. Кунин декабрдан бошланади ва мартга тугайди.
4. Йилнинг энг кискка кунин 21 - декабр.
5. Кушдан кейин бахор келади.
6. Ўхорда табиат узок кишки уйғудан уйғонади.

VII. Tell us please your mother's or father's favourite season, but don't tell the season. The rest of the students find it.

E.g. It is not. We can swim and sunbathe. It is very hottest season of the year.

VIII. Home task.

1. to learn new words;
2. to read and retell the text;
3. to write down about your friend's favourite season.

Theme: My favourite Season.

I. Read and name the seasons.

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

Hi Tom.
I'm fine. There is a lot of interesting here in Uzbekistan. Every day my friends and I go for walks. I eat a lot of fruits here. It is great.
Harry.

Dear Kelvin.
I'm in a nice place now. I like it very much. Everywhere is white.
Love John.

Dear Mum!
I'm OK. It's very interesting here. The days are nice and warm. There are a lot of beautiful flowers. They are nice.
Love Mike.

II. Yes or no.

1. Is it cold in Uzbekistan?
2. Is autumn the coldest season?
3. Is autumn the time of picking cotton in Uzbekistan?
4. Does she go to the Institute on the first of September?

III. Read the dialogue and complete.

Teacher: Comrades, I want to ask you some questions about seasons, days and months. The first question is: How many days are there in a year?

Student: There are 365 or 366 days in a year.

T: How many months are there in a year?

S: There are 12 months in a year.

T: What are the names of seasons?

S: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

T: How many months are there in a season?

S: ...

T: How many seasons are there in a year?

S: ...

T: What are the names of seasons?

S: ...

T: What season is it now?

S: ...

Do you like autumn?

S: ...

IV. Read the text and translate it into Uzbek.

My favourite Season.

Summer is my favourite season. Summer is the hottest season of the year. It begins in June and ends in August. In summer it gets light early in the morning and it gets dark late in the evening. In summer we have the longest days and the shortest nights. It often rains but the rain is warm and does not last long. Most people leave their holidays in summer and spend a lot of time in the open air. It is not pleasant to stay in town in summer, and most people leave town for the country. We can swim and breathe, we can play tennis and football. We enjoy our holidays if the weather is fine.

V. Home task:

To learn the dialogue.

To learn poems, which we have learnt last lessons.

To write down a composition about seasons.

The Theme: My Working Day

I. Speak about what you do at different time of the day.

At 6:30, at 7 o'clock, at 7:30, at 8 o'clock, at 12:20, at 2:20, at 4 o'clock, at 11 o'clock.

II. Answer the questions.

1. How many days are there in a week?

2. What is the first day of the week?

3. What is the 7th day of the week?

4. What are the other days of the week between Sunday and Saturday?

5. Is Sunday a week-day off?

6. How many days are there in a month?

7. How many days are there in a year?

8. How many months are there in a year?

9. What month is it now?

10. What is the day today?

III. What do you do?

1. on the 1st of September

2. on the 31st of December

3. on the 21st of March

4. on the 14th of February

5. on the 14th of January

6. on the 1st of October

7. on the first days of January

8. on the at the end of June

IV. Match the words.

To get up, to do morning exercises, to watch, to dress, to make hair, to have breakfast, to leave house for the Institute, to have 3 or 4 lectures, classes begin, classes are over, break, to have dinner, to do homework, to help about the house, to have supper, to go to bed.

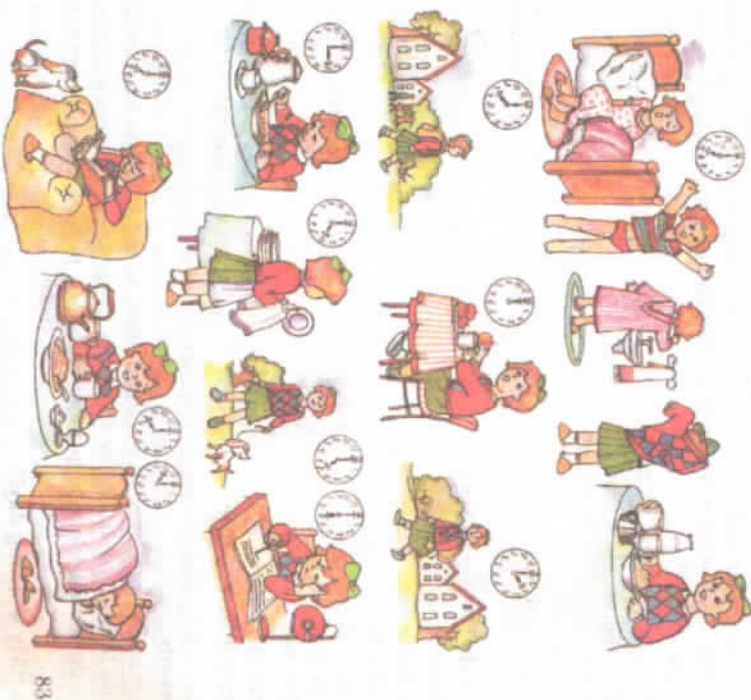
V. Read the text "My working day"

My working day begins early. I always get up at 7 o'clock. First of all I do my morning exercises. I usually open the window and switch on the tape-recorder. Then I go to the bathroom, clean my teeth, wash myself and dress. At half past 7 I'm ready for breakfast. While having breakfast I like to listen the latest news on TV and look through the newspapers. At a quarter to eight I leave home for the Institute. It takes me 10 minutes to get there. I am never late. I always come in time. Between classes we have short breaks. At twenty minutes past twelve we have a long break for lunch. I go to the dining room of our Institute.

As a rule we have three or four lectures a day. Classes are over at twenty minutes past two. After classes I go home. Sometimes I go to the library or reading room if I need any book for my classes or report. I like to walk after a busy day at the Institute. When I come home I have dinner and a short rest, then I prepare my homework. Usually it takes me 2 or 3 hours.

In the evening I have supper with my family and watch TV. Sometimes if I have time I go for a walk with my friends or to disco club. Sometimes I listen to music and read books. I usually go to bed at 11 o'clock.

VI. Look at the pictures and say:
- what Kitty usually does in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening:



VII. How much time does it take to do the next, "it takes ...".
To do morning exercises, to watch TV, to get to the Institute, to get home, to prepare dinner, to have breakfast, to do homework, to wash, to dress.

VIII. What do you do ...

1. in the morning
2. in the afternoon
3. after classes
4. in the evening

IX. Complete the sentences.

- It takes: ...**
To clean the teeth
To prepare lunch
To learn new words
To read this article

To do this translation
To walk home

X. Work in pairs.

What do you do before classes.

1. I get up at 7 o'clock.

2. I wash, clean my teeth and dress.

3. I prepare breakfast.

4. I have breakfast at 7:20.

What do you do after?

1. I go home at half past two. At home I have dinner.

I help my mother.

I prepare supper.

I do my homework.

I have supper at 8 o'clock.

XI. Complete the dialogue.

1. A: Must we stay after classes?

B: ...

2. A: That's good so we are free and can go home.

B: ...

3. A: What book do you want to take?

B: ...

4. A: Can you give me this book?

B: ...

5. A: See you tomorrow?

B: ...

The Theme: Modal Verbs.

Modal verbs.

Modal fe'llarga can (could), may (might), must, ought, need kabiylar kiradi. Ular alohida qo'llanmaydi, ehtimollik, zarurlik ma'no-larini anglatadi. Bu fe'llarning infinitive, gerundiy, sifat-dosh shakli yo'q.

Modal fe'llar (can, may, must)

Can	May	Must
Иш-харакатни бажара олиншини, кўлидан келишини билдиради. I can ski and skate. Мен чанги ва конкида уча оламан.	Иш-харакатни бажаришга рухсат берилганини ёки рухсат сўраганда ишлатилади. You may go home. Сиз уйга боришингиз мумкин. May I	Иш-харакатни бажариш кераклигини ёки лозимлигини билдиради. You must go to the doctor. Сиз врачга боришингиз керак.

Our team can play football well. Бизнинг командада футболни яхши ўйнай олади.	rewrite the text? Текстни қўчириб олсам майлими?	You must do this exercise. Сиз бу машқни бажаришингиз керак.
Can you play hockey? Сиз хоккей ўйнай olasизми?	May I take this pen? Ручкани олсам майлими?	Must he visit his parents? У ота-онасини кўриб келиши керакми?
I can not play tennis. Мен теннис ўйнай олайман.	I may not leave the room. Менинг хонадан чиқишимга рухсат йўқ.	We must not miss our lessons. Биз дарслардан колмаслигиниз керак.

1. Rewrite each sentence using *can* or *can't*. Do not change the meaning.

- I'm not able to come to your party.
I can't come to your party.
- Is it possible for you to play basketball tonight?
- Do you know how to use a computer?
- It isn't possible for you to borrow my bike.
- It's impossible for us to answer this question.
- It's not possible for me to help you.
- I don't know how to play this game.
- Is it possible for you to help me?

II. In this exercise you have to use *can* or *be able to*. Sometimes it is possible to use *either*; sometimes only *be able to* is possible.

Examples: George has traveled a lot. He can (or is able to) speak four languages. I haven't been able to sleep very well recently.

- Tom..... drive but he hasn't got a car.
- I can't understand Martin. I've never..... understand him.
- I used to..... stand on my head but I can't do it now.
- Ask Ann about your problem. She should..... help you.

III. Complete the sentences.

Example: I can dance, but... *I can dance, but I can't sing. I can dance, but my brother can't dance.*

- I can sing English songs, but...
- The driver can drive a bus, but...
- Mark can cook dinner, but...
- Mary can walk fast, but...

5. Ann can prepare food for the table, but...

IV. Read the situation and write what you would say. Use the words given in brackets.

Example: You've got a pound note but you need some change. You ask somebody to help you. (can you...?)
(Can you change a pound?)

- You want to borrow your friend's camera. What do you say to him / her? (Could I...?)
- You have a car and you want to give somebody a lift. What do you say? (Can I...)

- You have to go to the airport but you don't know how to get there. You ask a passer-by. (Could you...?)
- You are telephoning the owner of a flat which was advertised in a newspaper. You are interested in the flat and you want to come and see it today. (Do you think I...)
- You are at an interview. You want to smoke a cigarette. What do you ask first? (May I...)

V. Complete these sentences with *Must* or *have to* (in its correct form). Sometimes it is possible to use *either*; sometimes only *have to* is possible.

Examples: Well, it's 10 o'clock. I..... must (or have to) go now.

Ann was feeling ill last night. She *had to* leave the party early.

- You really..... work harder if you want to pass that examination.
- Many children in Britain..... wear uniform when they go to school.
- Last night Don suddenly became ill. We..... call the doctor.
- Ann has..... wear glasses since she was eight years old.
- I'm afraid I can't come tomorrow. I..... work late.
- I'm sorry I couldn't come yesterday. I..... work late.
- Tom may..... go away next week.
- We couldn't repair the car ourselves. We..... take it to a garage.
- When you come to London again, you come and see us.
-

VI. Put *can*, *may*, *must* where necessary.

- Nick..... speak English very well. 2..... you speak English? 3..... I open the window? 4. She..... repeat the modal verbs. 5. We..... visit Olim this Sunday. 6..... you tell me the time? 7..... I come in? 8..... I take your pen? - Yes, you... 9. You..... not talk at the lesson. 10. I..... understand this text. 11. You..... return home in time. 12. My friend..... speak three foreign languages

VII. Translate the sentences.

- Before and after classes you can see a lot of students in the reading rooms because they prepare their lessons there. 2. Can you name the day of the week? You may do this work tomorrow. 4. I am sorry, I cannot help you now. 5. May I ask you a question? - I am afraid not. I am hurrying to the lecture. 6. Must I translate the text? - No, you needn't. 7. Students must be attentive in class. 8. You must not be late for classes. 9. She must hurry or she may be late for the lecture. 10. You may choose one of the books.

VIII. Answer the questions.

1. Can you name the days of the week?
2. May I take books from the library?
3. Must we air the classroom now?
4. Can you do this work?
5. Must they work at their project today?
6. May I go home?

IX. Read the situation and write what you would say. Use the words given in brackets.

Example: You've got a pound note but you need some change. You ask somebody to help you. (can you ...?)

Can you change a pound?

1. You want to borrow your friend's camera. What do you say to him / her? (Could I ...?)

2. You have a car and you want to give somebody a lift. What do you say? (Can I ...?)

3. You have to go to the airport but you don't know how to get there. You ask a passer-by. (Could you ...?)

4. You are telephoning the owner of a flat which was advertised in a newspaper. You are interested in the flat and you want to come and see it today. (Do you think I ...?)

5. You are at an interview. You want to smoke a cigarette. What do you ask first? (May I ...?)

Complete these sentences with Must or have to (in its correct form). Sometimes it is possible to use either; sometimes only have to is possible.

Examples: Well, it's 10 o'clock. I *must (or have to)* go now.

Ann was feeling ill last night. She *had to* leave the party early.

1. You really work harder if you want to pass that examination.
2. Many children in Britain wear uniform when they go to school.
3. Last night Don suddenly became ill. We call the doctor.
4. Ann has wear glasses since she was eight years old.
5. I'm afraid I can't come tomorrow. I work late.
6. I'm sorry I couldn't come yesterday. I work late.
7. Tom may go away next week.

The Theme: Olim's working day.

I. Warm-up.

Work in pairs: Ask each other questions, and tell some words about your working day.

1. When do you get up?
2. What do you do in the morning?
3. When does your lesson begin?
4. What do you do at home in the evening?

II. Make up your own sentences using spider-map.



III. Read the proverbs and learn them.

A good beginning makes a good ending.

An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

The right thing in the right place.

Newer put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

IV. Read the text and translate it.

Olim's working day

You know Olim lives with his family in Danilova. He is a pupil of the 10th form. He is a member of the "Kamolot" Olim is very busy on week-days. Every morning he goes to school. The school is not so far from Danilova. It is on the nearest state farm. The boy goes there in a bus. The bus takes boys and girls and carries them to school. Here is Olim's working day. The alarm-clock rings at 7 o'clock and Olim gets up. He does his morning exercises at the open window, washes and dresses. Olim's mother gets up an hour before Olim. She prepares breakfast for the family. After breakfast Olim leaves home. The bus is waiting for the children near the shop. Olim goes to school with his friends. He stays at school till 2 or 3 o'clock. Then he comes home. His mother waits for him. They have dinner. After dinner he rests a little or helps his mother or father. Then he does his homework in different subjects: in English, history, mathematics, physics and others. Sometimes Olim stays at school a little longer. There is a good library there. Olim likes to work in the library. He often does his homework there. In the evening Olim likes to stay at home. He watches TV, listens to the radio or reads a book. He sometimes goes for a walk with his friends. On Saturday and Sunday Olim often goes to the club.

Write down the sentences using: all of us, till, make, notes, watch, important, library, prepares, different, for a walk, rest

1. We learn a lot of subjects at school.
2. Mother breakfast and dinner for all of us.
3. Sometimes we stay at school 5 o'clock.
4. I don't like to when I listen to a test
5. Pete's family has a good at home
6. He has books in subjects in his library.
7. help collective farmers in summer.
8. We often in the evening.
9. They don't TV every day.
10. On Sundays we

Write down the sentences as for example.

V. For example: Olim is listening to the radio-Olim is not listening to the radio. He is watching TV. He likes to watch TV when he is free.

1. The teacher is speaking French.
2. We are having a geography lesson.
3. Mike is waiting for his sister.
4. The boys are going from the library.
5. The alarm-clock is ringing.
6. They are eating some fruit.
7. It is raining.
8. It is snowing.
9. We are learning German.
10. We are singing a Russian song.

The Theme: Participle I.

Participle I

Инглиз тилида феълнинг 4 та шакли мавжуд:

1. феълнинг ноиник шакли
2. ўтган замон шакли
3. сифатдош I
4. сифатдош II

Сифатдош I феълнинг ноиник шакли олдидаги то юклагмасининг олинб ташлаб, унга - ing қўшимчасини қўшиш орқали ясалади.

E.g. to read - reading
to do - doing
to be - being
a) -ing қўшимчаси қўшилганда сўз охиридаги **е** туширилиб қолдирилади:
E.g. to write - writing

to smile - smiling

6) Қисқа унлидан кейин келган ундош иккиланган:

to sit - sitting

to stop - stopping

в) сўз охиридаги **и**е харфи **у** га айланади.

Сифатдош I гада қуйидаги вазифаларни бажарди:

1. to be қўмақчи феъл билан бирга келган кесимнинг таркибий қисми: The crying child during the operation was his son.

2. Хол: We spend July at the seaside lying in the sun.

3. Аннжовчи: Сифатдош I аннжовчи вазифасида аннжовчи сўз билан ёнма-ён келиди: I noticed a little child writing something on the table.

I. Make up sentences using Participle I

1. In the picture you can see (to sit) a boy
2. In the picture you can see (to speak) a man.
3. In the picture she can see (to look) a girl.
4. In the picture I can see (to teach) a woman.
5. In the picture we can see (to read) a man.
6. In the picture I can see (to think) a boy.
7. In the picture my mother saw (to smile) a boy.
8. In the picture we saw (to get up) a student.
9. In the picture my sister saw (to write) a man
10. In the picture we saw (to think) a woman.

II. Complete the sentences using the words in the box as - ing clauses.

1. He fell off a ladder..... drive to work
2. He burnt himself get out of his car
3. He ran out of petrol do the washing up
4. He lost his keys..... change a light bulb.
5. He broke a cup..... cook his dinner.

III. Join the sentences using an -ing clause, as in the example.

1. I was sitting in the park. I was writing a letter.
1. I was sitting in the park writing a letter.
1. The woman was driving a long. She was listening to her car radio.
2. He arrived at the examination hall. I was feeling very nervous.
3. He came into the room. He was carrying a suitcase.
4. They were walking down the street. The were holding hands.

IV. Translate into English.

1. Партата ўтирган бола менинг укам.
2. Доскага ёзаётган аёл менинг ўқитувчим.
3. Бог да ишлаётган одам менинг эрим.
4. Хонада йнглаётган бола менинг ўғлим.

5. Синфда ёзаётган киз унинг синглиси.
6. Телевизор кўраётган аёл бизнинг онамиз.
7. Латов пишираётган аёл менинг келиним.
8. У овқат пишираётганда кўлини лўйдириб олди.

V. Write down antonyms.

To be ill, to stand, to ask, to leave, to open, new, early, to be over, to go to bed, much, far, difficult, know, tidy.

VI. Write down synonyms.

Various, many, to be over, to give, to clean, to walk, between, to leap, to see, some.

The Theme: Present Continuous Tense.

The Present Continuous Tense (Хозирги замон давом феълли)

To be (am, is, are) + Participle I

Хозирги замон давом феълли то бе кўмакчи феъллининг новник замондаги шакли (am, is, are) ва маъно англатувчи феъллининг сифатдош I шакли орқали ясалади. Хозирги давомли замон асосан хозирги дақиқада давом этиб турган иш-ҳаракатни билдиради.

Бирлик

- I. I am reading a book.
- II. You are reading a book.
- III. He (She) is reading a book.

Кўлик

- I. We are reading a book.
- II. You are reading a book.
- III. They are reading a book.

Хозирги давомли замондаги гапларнинг сўроқ шакли то бе кўмакчи феъллининг тегишли шакли (am, is, are) ни эгидан олдинга кўйиш орқали ясалади.

Бирлик

- I. Am I reading a book?
- II. Are you reading a book?
- III. Is he (she) reading a book?

Кўлик

- I. Are we reading a book?
 - II. Are you reading a book?
 - III. Are they reading a book?
- Хозирги давомли замондаги гапларнинг бўлишсиз шакли то бе кўмакчи феъллининг тегишли шакли (am, is, are) дан кейин (not) инкор юклаганни кўйиш орқали ясалади.

Бирлик

- I. I am not reading a book.
- II. You are not reading a book.
- III. He (She) is not reading a book.

Кўлик

- I. We are not reading a book.
- II. You are not reading a book.
- III. They are not reading a book.

Агар иш-ҳаракат олдиндан режалаштирилган бўлса, келаси замондаги иш-ҳаракат ҳам инглиз тилида the Present Continuous Tense орқали ифодалангани мумкин.
E.g. We are going to Tashkent tomorrow.

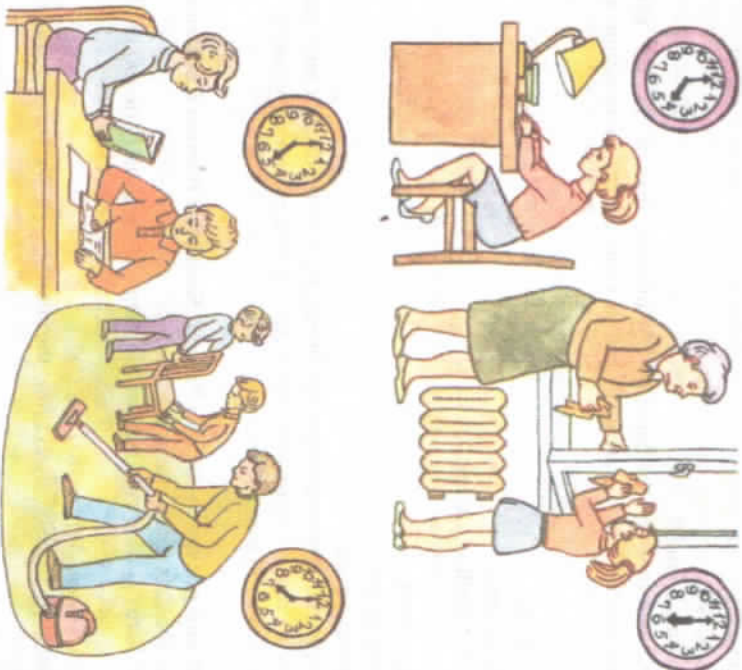
I. Open the brackets and put the verbs into Present Simple or Present Continuous.

- John: Good morning, (be) Mr Green there (1)?
Jack: No, he (not/be) here (2). He (work) at this moment (3). He usually (work) until 4 p.m. (4).
John: What about Mrs. Green? Where (be) she (5)?
Jack: She (do) the shopping (6). She always (do) the shopping on Wednesday afternoons (7).
John: Where (be) the children (8)?
Jack: They (play) football (9). They always (play) football after school (10).
John: How you (know) all this (11)? Who are you
Jack: I (be) the burglar (12)!

II. Put the verb into the correct form. (Present continuous).

- Example: Please don't make so much noise. I **am studying** (study).
Let's go out now. **It isn't raining** (not / rain) any more.
I please be quite I..... (try) to concentrate.
2. Look! It..... (snow)
3. Why..... (you / look) at me like that? Have I said something wrong?
4. You..... (make) a lot of noise. Can you be a bit quieter?
5. Excuse me, I..... (look) for a phone box. Is there one near here?

III. Look at the pictures and say: what they usually do at this time; what they are doing now.



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

1. This machine (not/work).
2. Hurry. The bus (come). I (not/want) to miss it.
3. The river Nile, (flow) into the Mediterranean.
4. The river (flow) very fast today — much faster than usual.
5. ...it ever (snow) in China?
6. We usually (grow) cucumbers and tomatoes in our garden, but this year we (not/grow) any.
7. You can take my umbrella, I (not/need) it at the moment.
8. I usually (enjoy) parties. But I (not/enjoy) this one very much.
9. George says he is eighty years old. But I (not/believe) him.
10. Roger is in Paris at the moment. He (stay) at the Continental Hotel. He usually (stay) at this hotel when he is in Paris.

V. Present Simple or Present Continuous

1. Tom usually (play) football but today he (play) tennis.
2. What language they (speak) in Holland? What language he (speak) now?

1. The professor (speak) five foreign languages. Right now, he (speak) Dutch.
4. My friend always (tell) me truth, but I see that she (tell) a lie now.
5. I usually (drive) to my work. Be careful! You (drive) too fast.
6. She, as a rule, (wear) smart hats. But today she (wear) a funny-looking one.
7. I (do) a lot of work every day. Don't worry! I (know) what I (do).
8. Every Sunday he (watch) birds in the forest. Be quiet, the photographer (watch) that bird. He (want) to take a picture.
9. You (eat) fruit every day? What's the name of the fruit you (eat) with such pleasure?
10. You (remember) where he (work)?
11. She (not understand) what the teacher (explain).
12. She (say) now she (love) him very much.
13. I (not recognize) the man who (give) a talk.
14. You usually (drink) coffee at this time? What is that you (drink) now?
15. I (feel) Nick (want) to know where you (live) now.

The Theme: The Past Simple Tense.

The Past Indefinite Tense феъланинг ўтган замон шакли иш харакатини ўтган замонда содир бўлганлигини ифодалайди ва олдатди yesterday, the day before yesterday, last day/ summer / week / year/ month каби сўзлар билан келади.

1. Инглиз тилида феъллар икки хил бўлади. Тўғри феъллар ва нотўғри феъллар.
3. Тўғри феълларни ўтган замонга айлантириш учун асосий феълга -ed қўшимчасининг қўшилиши билан ясалади.
4. Нотўғри феълларни ўтган замонга айлантириш учун феълларнинг 2 - шакли олинади.

Regular verbs	Irregular verbs
To play - played	to be - was / were
To live - lived	to have - had
To wash - washed	to write - wrote
To hope - hoped	to know - knew.

1. Insert the necessary form of to be and to have in the Past Indefinite Tense.

1. My watch ... ten minutes fast.
2. He ... ready to begin his report.
3. They ... not present at the lecture.
4. We ... at home last night.
5. There ... a lot of yellow and red leaves on the ground in the park.
6. We ... no meeting last week.
7. They ... dinner at home.
8. We ... a long talk with dean yesterday.

9. Who ... a meeting of the radio circle the day before yesterday?
10. It ... impossible for him to finish the work in time.
11. Who ... fond of soccer game?

II. Make up sentences using the table.

I	Went	books from the library	yesterday
She	had	a meeting	last week
He	began	one's work in time	last year
We	spent	home by bus	a week ago
You	came	the holidays in the country	some days ago
They	took	to the cinema	
	Left	for England	

III. Match the sentences.

1. While he was sailing on the lake...
 2. He fell in the water while...
 3. Uncle Tom was cooking when...
 4. The robber stole my wallet and...
 5. Dan fell down when...
- a) the tent caught fire.
 - b) ran away.
 - c) he was riding a horse.
 - d) the boat sank.
 - e) he was watching penguins at the Zoo.

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

Dear Peter,

I'm writing to tell you what *(happen)* to me last week (1) while I *(visit)* my aunt who lives by the sea (2). One afternoon I *(take)* her dog for a walk (3) when I *(notice)* a girl (4) who *(climb)* a tree (5). As he *(hang)* there (6), the branch suddenly *(break)* (7) and the girl *(fall down)* (8). I *(run)* up to her (9) but I *(not know)* what to do (10). A man who *(pass)* by (11) *(help)* me to save the girl (12). Her parents *(thank)* us by giving us large bunches of flowers (13). The story *(be)* in the local newspaper (14).

With love,
Lucy

V. Make up negative form of the sentences in the Past Indefinite Tense and add necessary part of sentences.

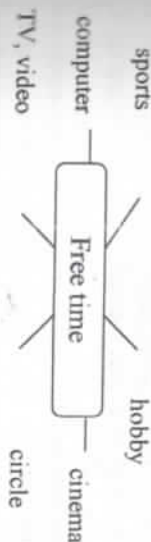
I	go, see, read,	тыildirувчи ёки
she, he	send, make, leave,	хол
we	do, come, like, get,	
they	spend, find, get up	
you		

The Theme: My day off.

Answer the questions.

1. In what way do you like to spend your days off?
2. Where did you spend last weekend?
3. Do you like to visit art exhibitions?
4. Do you spend in town or do you leave for the country?
5. Do you sometimes take part in sports competitions?
6. What is your favourite kind of sports?

II. Fill the spider-map.



III. Read and make up the text from sheets of paper jigsaw.

Text "My day off"

Most people of our country work 5 days and have 2 days off but students and pupils have only one day off. It is Sunday. I like this day very much. You needn't hurry anywhere and you may go wherever you like after your week's work.

On this day I wake up later than usual. But sometimes I don't get up till 9 or 10 o'clock. I read morning newspaper or listen to music. As soon as I get up, air the room, make my bed. Then I have breakfast, two or more hours for getting ready with my homework and I am free. I meet my friends and we discuss our plans together. We may go to cinema or theatre, to museum or park.

In fine weather we also like to go to the country we find a nice somewhere in the forest or on the bank of the river. We sunbathe, play different games and swim.

In winter my friends and I go to the skating-ring. Skating is my favorite kind of sport, but I like to ski too. When the weather is bad my friends come to my place. We listen to music or go to the cinema.

In winter my friends and I go to the skating-ring. Skating is my favourite to ski too. When the weather is bad my friends come to my place. We listen to music or go to the cinema.

We like films about the life of the youth abroad. On the way home we usually discuss the films we've seen. In the evening all members of our family get together. We have our supper, make plans for tomorrow, watch TV or read books. Reading is my hobby. Sometimes we receive guests at our place or go for a walk. I enjoy my day off very much.

IV. Give the other title to the text.

V. Find true or false sentences using the text.

- In the evening all the members of our family get together.
- Swimming is my favourite kind, but I like to play football.
- Students and pupils have three days off.
- On the week days I wake up later than usual.
- After making my bed I have breakfast.
- I don't like Sunday.
- We like films about the life of the youth abroad.

VI. Finish the next situation.

Once two students decided to spend time on the lake in winter. They wanted to skate there. Their names were John and Jim. They began to skate but suddenly

VII. To divide students into two groups and to give the task: write advantages and disadvantages of

First term

Country rest

town rest second term

The Theme: Jane's Day Off.

I. Read the text

"Jane's day Off"

On Sunday Jane doesn't go to school and she gets up at 8. She does her morning exercises, cleans her teeth, washes her face and dresses. Then she has breakfast with her mother,

father and two little brothers. After breakfast Jane helps her mother to wash the dishes, sweeps the floor and after that she goes to the yard with her brothers. There they play ball. At half past eleven she goes to see her friend. Her friend's name is Ann. At 12 o'clock they go to the museum. They like museum very much. At two they return home. At a quarter past two Jane has dinner. After dinner she reads an interesting book. Then she goes for a walk. She has supper at seven o'clock in the evening. After supper she watches TV. Then she goes to her room and prepares to school. At ten o'clock she says "Good night" and goes to bed.

II. Make up your questions to the text.

III. Agree or disagree.

- We have our breakfast at 8 in the morning.
- Their lessons begin at a quarter to nine.
- He has 5 lessons every day.
- You have dinner at 11 o'clock.
- I have lunch at ten o'clock.
- She has two dogs in her flat.
- They have many books in the library.

IV. Make up sentences using these words.

Dish, sweep, goes for a walk, prepare, return, library.

V. Choose the correct form of the verb

- It is 12 o'clock. The family *(has/ is having)* tea.
- In the morning my mother *(cooks/ is cooking)* breakfast for us.
- I *(drive/ am having)* a car and I usually *(drive/ am driving)* to work.
- Dick *(leaves/ is leaving)* home at half past eight in the morning. He *(goes/ is going)* to his office by bus.
- In the evening we *(watch/ are watching)* TV.
- Look at Mike. He *(does/ is doing)* his lessons.
- The weather is fine. The sun *(shines/ is shining)* and it *(doesn't rain/ isn't raining)*.
- It often *(rains/ is raining)* in autumn.
- Kitty *(likes/ is liking)* ice-cream.
- My friend *(lives/ is living)* in London.

VI. Choose the correct form of the verb

- Do... you sleep well? Yes, I do.
- Does... your sister wash the plates? Yes, she does.
- What does... your teacher read to you?
- Does... Mr. Snowdon speak Russian? No, he does... not.
- Where do... you take books from?
- Pamela does... not drive a car.
- David... does... not like getting up early.

8. How long does... it take you to get to school?
- 9... does... she play tennis well? No, she does... not
10. What languages does... John speak?

The Theme: How I Spend the Weekend.

I. Read the text How I spend the weekend and translate it into Uzbek.

People spend their days off in different ways. Some of them prefer to stay in town and to visit art exhibition, a museum or a sports event. In the evening as a rule they visit a theatre or go to see their friends. Other people prefer to spend in the country. Sometimes I take part in sports events, which usually take place during the weekends. Two weeks ago I took part in the skiing competition of our Institute. Last Sunday I went to see my sister. Last week I got a letter from my sister inviting me to spend the weekend at her place in the country. I accepted her invitation with pleasure. My sister and her husband live in the country, not far from town. They have a nice little house with a garden around it. There is a forest near their house.

My sister met me at the station. On the way home we asked each other a lot of questions about our life and studies when we came home we and then and then went for a walk as the weather was fine. It was pleasant to walk in the country in the evening. Everything around was white with snow - the ground, the trees and the houses. The air was so fresh and the moon was shining brightly and the sky. When we came back home we spent the rest of the evening taking, listening to music and watching TV. We had very good time and went to sleep. On Sunday we got up later than usual. After breakfast we started on a skiing trip. It was snowing when we left the house. There was a lot of snow on the ground. We went skiing in the forest for some hours enjoying the fresh air and the beautiful scenery around us. When we came back home we were hungry and a little tired. After dinner we had a rest. I came back to town by the seven o'clock. After supper I read a letter, listened to the radio till 10 o'clock and went to bed at 11 o'clock as usual.

II. Match the meanings words and expressions.

- Day off-
Go to bed-
To enjoying-
To have a good time-
To sleep-
To visit-
To learn-
Get up-
To study-
To wake up-

III. Find true or false sentences about the text.

- 1 People spend their day off in different ways.
- 2 I didn't accept my sister's invitation, I had not time.
- 3 My sister met me at the station.
- 4 My sister, her husband and I went to the theatre in the evening.
- 5 We started on a skiing trip on Sunday.
- 6 The weather was bad, the sky was cloudy during our skiing trip.
- 7 I came back to town by the 7 o'clock train.
- 8 I went to bed at 11 o'clock as usual.

IV. Complete the sentences.

- 1 As soon as it got dark ...
- 2 As soon as I came home ...
- 3 As soon as the lecture was over ...
- 4 As soon as it began to rain ...

Examples: As soon as the classes were over I went to the station.

V. Choose the correct form of the verb (to do, to have, to be)

- 1 My sister ... very clever.
- 2 What... she do in the evening?
- 3 She ... a teacher in a primary school.
- 4 Where ... he live?
- 5 Tom... a lovely house in the country.
- 6 ... she married?
- 7 Mary ... two children.
- 8 My friend... ten years old.
- 9 David ... a lot of friends.
- 10 Sally ... not like cooking.

VI. Make up the correct question

- 1 Do, breakfast, does, what, she, before
- 2 For, does, have, breakfast, she, what
- 3 To, how, she, go, does, work
- 4 She, does, what, evening, do, the, in
- 5 Does, what, up, get, she, time

The Theme: The Equivalents of Modal Verbs.

Модал феллар (can, may, must)		
Can	May	Must
Иш-харакатни бажара	Иш-харакатни бажаришга	Иш-харакатни бажариш

олишини, кўлидан келишини билдирди. I can ski and skate. Мен чанги ва конкида уча оламан.	руҳсат берилганини ёки руҳсат сўраганда ишлатилди. You may go home. Сиз уйга боришингиз мумкин. May I rewrite the text? Текстни қўчириб олсам майлими?	керакитини ёки лозимлигини билдирди. You must go to the doctor. Сиз врачга боришингиз керак. You must do this exercise. Сиз бу машқни бажаришингиз керак.
Can you play hockey? Сиз хоккей ўйнай olasизми?	May I take this pen? Ручкани олсам майлими?	Must he visit his parents? У ота-онасини кўриб келиши керакми?
I can not play tennis. Мен теннис ўйнай олмаيمان.	I may not leave the room. Менинг хонадан чикшишга руҳсат йўқ.	We must not miss our lessons. Биз дарслардан қолмаслигимиз керак.

1. Модал феълларнинг эквиваленти қуйидагича бўлади.

Модал феъллар	Модал феълларнинг эквивалентлари
Can (could) I can speak English. He could translate the text himself.	(to be able to) He is able to read in French You were able to get there yourself.
May (might) May I come in? He might leave the room.	To be allowed to You will be allowed to come in.
Must (had) We must speak English at the lesson. He had to work hard.	To be to, to have to We have to translate this article. We were to meet at 5 o'clock.

A). **Mustn't** do means that it is necessary that you don't do something.
For example: The baby is asleep. You mustn't shout.

B). **Needn't** do means that it is not necessary to do something.
For example: You have got plenty of time. You needn't hurry.

II. Fill in the blanks with modal verbs.

a) can/can't/could/couldn't

1. Leonardo da Vinci was a student in Florence. He ... draw, design buildings and write music.
2. You ... see the Mona Lisa in the Louvre in Paris.
3. I lost my keys yesterday and I ... get into my flat.
4. I ... go out because I have a lot of homework.
5. She ... speak English when she was ten.

b) must/mustn't/have to

1. I ... water the plants.
2. I'm very tired, I ... go to bed.

3. You are a small boy, you ... go to bed early.
4. Dad is working, you ... be quiet.
5. You ... come in unless you wipe your feet.
6. Oh, you ... worry, Mum. My feet are clean.
7. You ... park your car here. There is a sign.
8. I ... do my homework every day.
9. He ... do the shopping yesterday.

e) must/mustn't/needn't

1. You ... fight.
2. She ... wash the dishes.
3. You ... tell anyone. It's a secret.
4. Your shoes are dirty. You ... clean them.
5. You ... let the dog sleep in your bed.
6. You ... feed the cat. It isn't hungry.
7. They ... go out today. They ... stay in bed.
8. We ... buy any eggs. We have a lot.
9. You ... feed the animals at the Zoo.
10. You ... eat it if you don't like it.
11. She ... be late for work.
12. You ... tidy your room.

The Theme: Our Institute

1. Answer the questions

1. Do you study at the faculty of mathematics?
2. Is it a large faculty?
3. How many students study at your faculty?
4. Can you describe the study rooms and laboratories of your faculty?
5. What subjects do you study there?
6. What is your favourite subject?
7. What will you be after graduating from the Institute?
8. Do you like your Institute? Why?
9. How many faculties are there in your Institute?
10. Are there many students of different nationalities in your Institute?
11. Have you good conditions for your study?
12. Have you a sport hall and sports ground in your Institute?
13. Is your Institute large or small?
14. How many students study in your group?
15. What subjects do you like best?

16. Have you many English books?

II. Choose the words which connecting to the Institute I study.

Faculty, study, auditorium, stadium, grapes, apples, teacher, maps, desks, pen, dog, cat, dean, group, tomatoes, potatoes, students, box, institute, term, examinations, chalk, hen, blackboard, rabbit, dish, break, corridor, door, bell group mate.

III. Words and expressions.

Workshop - устахона

Bring-up - тарбияламок

Condition - шарт-шаронт

Correspondence - сиртки

Curriculum - дастур

Department - бўлим

do one's best - кўлидан келгача ҳаракат қилмоқ

Educator - тарбиячи

Experience - тажриба

Faculty - факультет

Graduate - тамомиламок

Graduate - битирувчи

Include - қамрамоқ, ўз ичига олмақ

Laboratory - лаборатория

Nationality - миллат

Necessary - зарур(ий)

Pedagogical - педагогик

Practical - амалий

Rising generation - ўсаятган авлод

Secondary school - ўрта мактаб

Sport hall - спорт зали

State - давлат

Study room - ўқув хонаси

Subject - предмет, фан

Teach - ўқитмоқ

IV. Make up sentences using these new vocabulary.

V. Read and translate the text

Our Institute

I study at the Tashkent Region Chirchiq State Pedagogical Institute. It is one of the largest educational institutions in our republic. It has morning and correspondence departments. Thousands of students of different nationalities study there. There are many faculties at the Institute. They train future specialists - teachers and educators of the rising generation. They have modern study rooms, laboratories and workshops.

There is a big library at the Institute. It has thousands of books. We can find a large sport hall and sports grounds at the Institute too. Students may go in for various kinds of sports there.

Many experienced teachers work at the Institute. They do their best to teach and bring up the future specialists. The curriculum of the Institute includes numerous subjects which are necessary for the modern teachers.

The students have a practical work at secondary schools too.

The graduates of the Institute teach children at schools of Uzbekistan.

VI. Read the proverbs and answer the questions.

«Better late than never»

1. Do you know it is meaning?

2. Do you think that it is true?

3. Can you give an Uzbek equivalents?

4. Can you translate this proverb?

«Wear the old coat and buy the new book».

5. Is it a good advice

VII. Listen and say it's meaning.

History of Cambridge.

The history of the University begins so far as I know in 1809 when several hundred Cambridge. After having worked 60 miles from Oxford. These students were all churchmen and had been studying in Oxford at that city's well known schools. The students' life was very different from what it is now. Students were of all ages and come from anywhere and every where. Students do not play very active part in University life Cambridge by the way but, they work harder than men and one seldom sees them outside of the classroom.

VIII. Make up sentences using these phrases.

At the Institute, named after, go in for, work at school, to be a teacher, study at.

IX. Read the Dialogue and learn it by heart.

Two students are having a conversation.

(Nick and Mansur).

N Mansur, tell me about your Institute please.

M Which pleasure. Now I am a first year students of the Tashkent state Pedagogical Institute.

N What department do you study at?

M I study at the morning department.

N What faculty are you at?

10

M I am at the faculty of Mathematics.

N: Have you good conditions for your studies?

M: Of course, we have modern study-rooms and laboratories, a big library and a large sport hall.

N: Do you like your future specialty?

M: Yes I do. I shall be a teacher and educator of children. This is one of the best specialties.

N: Will you work at school after graduating from the Institute?

M: Certainly I shall.

N: Thank you. I was glad to meet you, but now I must be off, so long.

M: So long.

X. Read the dialogue and try to understand it's meaning and make up your own dialogue.

XI. Answer the questions.

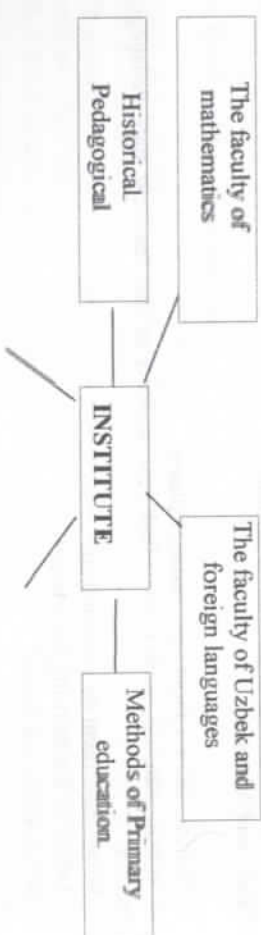
1. What department does Mansur study at?
2. Is he at the English faculty?
3. And what about Nick?
4. Is Nick a worker?
5. Has Mansur good conditions for his studies?

XII. Agree or disagree.

1. Nick is a teacher.
2. Mansur is a doctor.
3. Two true friends.
4. Nick is from Tashkent, isn't he?
5. Mansur is from England.
6. Nick likes his office.
7. Mansur is an English boy.

XIII. Homework.

Look at this scheme and make up situations.



Leader of Institute.

Geography and natural sciences.

Dean

teachers

students

groups

courses

The Theme: The Future Indefinite Tense.

The Future Indefinite Tense.

Shall va Will feʼllarlari tʻugʻis feʼllarlar emas chunki ularning fakat 2 ta shakli bor.
 koinoti zamon shakli- Shall, Will va ʻuttan zamon shakli- should, would.

Бу феʼллардан кейин асосий феʼллар То юклагмасиз ишлатилди. Масалан: I shall be busy on Monday

He will come soon.

I Shall биринчи шахс бирлик ва кўпликда келаси замонадаги иш харакатни ифодалиди. Масалан: I shall be free tonight. We shall not have an English lesson tomorrow.

I shall be free tonight. We shall not have an English lesson tomorrow.

2 Shall I шахсда сўроқ гапларда формойиш буйруқ, кўрсатма олиш максалида ишлатилди. Масалан: Shall I close a window.

1 Shall 2-3 шахс бирлик ва кўпликда ишлатилиб, модал маънога эга бўлади ва ишлатилиб, буйруқни пўтисани, ороҳлантиришни билдиради. Масалан: You shall not have any cause for complaint. Сизда шикоят қилишга ҳеч қандай асос йўқ.

1. Fill in will or going to.

1. (1) spend my holidays in Crete because there is a lot to see. I... (2) travel there by ferry because I enjoy boat trips. I am not going on my owl, my best friend... (3) come with me and I think my cousin... (4) come too if I ask her. We... (5) stay in Napia for two weeks, then we... (6) go somewhere else. I hope we... (7) find a hotel easily but if there's any problem, we... (8) stay at a campsite. We... (9) swim every day so I... (10) take a lot of sunbun oil with me. I think we... (11) need it. I'm looking forward to this holiday. I'm sure it... (12) be the best holiday ever.

75

II. Choose the correct variant

1. — I've got a terrible headache.
— Wait there and I (*will/am going to*) get an aspirin for you.
2. — Why are you filling that bucket with water?
— I (*will/am going to*) wash the car.
3. — I've decided to re-paint the room.
— What colour (*will you/are you going to*) paint it?
4. — Look! There's smoke coming out of the house. It's on fire.
— Oh, I (*will/am going to*) call the fire brigade immediately.
5. — The ceiling in this house doesn't look very safe, does it?
— No. It looks as if it (*will/is going to*) fall down.
6. — Are you going shopping?
— Yes. I (*will/am going to*) buy something for dinner.

III. Fill in shall, will, to be going to.

1. — What do you want for lunch?
— I think I... have chicken and some salad.
2. — John has come back from England.
— I know. I... see him tonight.
3. — I haven't got any moneys
— I... lend you some if you want me to.
4. — Ben and I... married in April.
— My congratulations!
5. — ... we meet on Sunday?
— Sorry, but I... visit my aunt. She is ill.
6. — Is David coming to the party?
— Yes, but he... probably be late.
7. — Laura is in the hospital.
— Really? I... send her some flowers.
8. — Have you decided where to go on the holidays?
— Yes, I... travel round Europe.
9. — The plants need watering.
— I know. I... water them later.

The Theme: British Universities. Revision of all Grammar.

I. Read and try to understand the text.

The British Universities.

When people speak about higher education in Britain they are generally speaking of university education. The two oldest Universities are Oxford and Cambridge. These date from the Middle Ages. The education at classic British Universities is centered more on general culture than on professional training or specialization. With the rapid advance of industrialization more technicians and scientists were needed. Therefore, science classes

were set up in industrial centres and they developed into either technical colleges or the "Modern Universities", such as the University of London.

In Oxford and Cambridge there are a number of separate colleges, each with their own regulations and courses of study. As for the new universities they are divided into various faculties. In each faculty there may be a number of departments teaching separate subjects, though often these departments may have the status of faculties because of their high reputation. The colleges in the University of London are essentially teaching institutions, giving instructions by means of lectures which are attended by day students. The students work under the direction of a tutor who carries on his own research work and directs a group of 10 – 15 students.

II. Learn by heart the following new words.

1. centered
2. rapid
3. advance
4. were needed
5. were set up
6. separate
7. regulation
8. the status
9. high reputation
10. essentially

III. Answer the following questions.

1. What the British Universities do you know?
2. Have you ever heard about Oxford?
3. Have you ever heard about Cambridge?
4. Where is the Cambridge University situated?
5. How do the students work?
6. Who carries on their research work?

IV. Put the verb into the correct form: will / won't or the present simple

(I do)

- Example: When I see (see) Tom tomorrow, I'll invite (invite) him to our party.
 1. Before you ----- (leave), don't forget to shut the windows.
 2. I ----- (phone) you as soon as I ----- (arrive) in London.
 3. Please don't touch anything before the police ----- (come).
 4. Everyone ----- (be) very surprised if he ----- (pass) the examination.
 5. When you ----- (see) Brian again, you -----
 (not / recognize) him.
 6. We ----- (not / start) dinner until Jack ----- (arrive).
 7. ----- (you / be) lonely without me while I -----
 (be) away.

V. Put the verb into the correct form. (Present continuous).

Example: Please don't make so much noise. I **am studying** (study).
Let's go out now. It **isn't raining** (not / rain) any more.

1. Please be quiet! I (try) to concentrate.
2. Look! It (snow)
3. Why (you / look) at me like that? Have I said something wrong?
4. You (make) a lot of noise. Can you be a bit quieter?
5. Excuse me, I (look) for a phone box. Is there one near here?

VI. Put the appropriate form of the adjective

1. My old house is large, but my new house is ...
2. Linda's car was fast, but her new car is ...
3. Mrs. Black's hat is fancy, but her new hat is ...
4. My uncle is energetic, but my cousin is ...
5. Henry is thin, but his friend is ... in the group.
6. Tom's dictation was good. But mine was ... in the class.
7. My suitcase is heavy, but my brother's suitcase is ...
8. Mrs. Wilson is very intelligent. She is ... person I know.
9. Mr. Smith is (*talented*) ... than Mr. Jackson.
10. Mr. Brown is as (*talkative*) ... as Mrs. Brown.
11. Fred's dog was fat, but Dick's dog was ...
12. Bill's clothes are expensive, but my clothes are ...
13. Ed's car is good, but Jeff's car is ...
14. Mr. Green is (*old*) ... than his wife.

VII. Put the appropriate form of the verb to have and pronoun

1. I ... got a handkerchief. This is ... handkerchief.
2. He ... got a calculator. It's ... calculator.
3. She ... got a mask. It's ... mask.
4. They ... got a motorcycle. It's ... motor.
5. We ... got hats. They are ... hats.
6. You ... got a scarf. It's ... scarf.
7. Mother ... got an apron. This is ... apron.
8. Ted ... got socks. These are ... socks.
9. The boys ... got pencils. These are ... pencils.
10. Mary and I ... got many toys. They are ... toys.

The Theme: Oxford University.

Read the text and say what you've learnt about the text.

Oxford University

Oxford University is the oldest one in England, situated 100 km. of London in the city of Oxford. The University's origins can be traced to the early 12th century. It was modeled on the University of Paris, with the initial faculties of theology, law, medicine

and liberal arts. Oxford is a collegiate University. It consists of 27 colleges for men and 5 colleges for women. Colleges are self-governing institutions consisting of a head and fellows. Each has its own hall, chapel, library, and endowments.

The university has 16 faculties including medieval and modern European languages and literature, agricultural science, social studies and others.

The usual course for a bachelor's degree is 3 years, but in classics and chemistry it is four. Final honour examination is required for a master's degree, which is taken on the payment of the necessary fees seven years after matriculation.

Oxford houses the Bodleian Library and Ashmolean Museum. The Oxford University Press, established in 1478, is one of the largest and most prestigious university publishers in the world.

Oxford has been associated with many of the greatest names in British history.

II. Learn the new words.

Origin
To trace
Initial
Theology
Law
Faculty of Law
Collegiate
Self governing
A chapel
Endowments
Medieval
To require
Fees
Matriculation
To establish

III. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the oldest university in England?
2. Where is it situated?
3. What colleges does it consist of?
4. How long does the usual course of studies last?
5. What can you say about Oxford University?

IV. Choose the correct answer.

1. This is ... teacher.
a) we b) our c) ours
2. Claire is from ... Paris.
a) - b) the c) a
3. There are ... pencils.
a) of Ann's b) Ann's c) Ann's
4. The children ... in the garden.
a) is b) are c) am
5. Those shoes are ... brother's.
a) mine b) my c) me
6. There's ... man at the door.
a) the b) some c) a

7. Cook at ...! She is a singer. a) hers b) she c) her
8. I can see two ... a) baby b) babys c) babies
9. This is the ... bag. a) lady's b) ladies's c) lady's'
10. Paul is ... brother. a) their b) their's c) them
11. These are stars in ... sky. a) a b) an c) the

V. Put the appropriate form of the adjective

1. My old house is large, but my new house is...
2. Linda's car was fast, but her new car is...
3. Mrs. Black's hat is fancy, but her new hat is...
4. My uncle is energetic, but my cousin is...
5. Henry is thin, but his friend is... in the group.
6. Tom's dictation was good. But mine was... in the class.
7. My suitcase is heavy, but my brother's suitcase is...
8. Mrs. Wilson is very intelligent. She is... person I know.
9. Mr. Smith is as *(talented)* ... than Mr. Jackson.
10. Mr. Brown is as *(talkative)* ... as Mrs. Brown.
11. Fred's dog was fat, but Dick's dog was...
12. Bill's clothes are expensive, but my clothes are...
13. Ed's car is good, but Jeff's car is...
14. Mr. Green is *(old)* ... than his wife

The Theme: Sports and games.

I. Give the students the cards with a parts of sentence about sports. Divide into groups.

Sport is	a part of	my life
I am	a football	fan
I	shout for	Spartak
On Sunday	I skate	in the skating ring

II. Answer the questions.

1. Do you like sports?
2. What winter sports do you like?
3. What summer sports do you like?
4. What summer sports do you know?

5. What kind of sports do you like best?
 6. Do you watch sport competitions on TV-set?
- Match the pictures and definitions: a) skating,

- a. basketball
- b. swimming
- c. volleyball
- d. skiing
- e. running
- f. jumping

III. Read the text.

Sports and games

We are sure you are all interested in sports. Many of you certainly play such games as volleyball or football or tennis. People, who play a game are players. Players form teams and play matches other teams their opponents. Two players playing with each other are partners. Each team can lose or win. In a football match players try to score as many goals as they can. Most matches take place in large stadiums. Athletics is the most popular sport. People call it "the queen of all sports". It composes such kinds of sports as: running for different distances, jumping (long and high jumps) and others.

From time to time international championship and races (horse-races, motor-races) take place. Representatives of various countries can win a gold, silver or bronze medal. Such great championships in sport are organized every four year and we call them Olympic games.

(Only the best may take part in them.

Everybody may choose the sport he (or she) is fond of or interested in.

IV. Read the text. "Sports and games" and find in it:

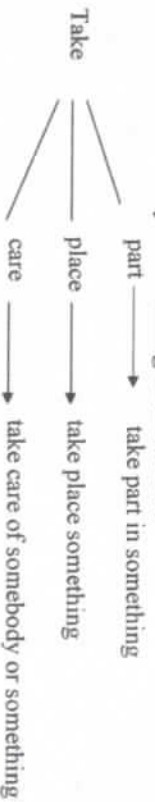
1. names of games;
2. names of sports;
3. names of players;
4. what are partners;
5. what are opponents;
6. where matches usually take place;
7. what people call, the queen of all sports;
8. what take place from time to time;
9. what representatives of various countries can win;
10. what Olympic games are;
11. who may take part in Olympic games;
12. what everybody may choose.

V. Complete the following sentences.

- For example: ... is a kind of summer sport. — Boating is a kind of summer sport.
1. ... is a kind of winter sport.
 2. ... is kind of sport for men.

3. ... is a kind of summer sport.
4. ... is a kind of sport which is pleasant forever one.
5. Athletics composes such kind of sports as ...
6. Winter sports comprises such kind sports as ...

VI. Read and study the meaning of the words.



VII. Use take part in, take place, take care in the sentences.

1. Who will ... in this trip?
2. Where did the football match ... ?
3. Who ... of the child?
4. The Olympic games ... in Canada.
5. He does not want to ... in this game.
6. Two of our boys ... in the championships last year.
7. The horse-races will ... in most can next month.
8. The woman is old and she can't ... of herself.
9. Do you know the football match will?

VIII. Listen to the sentences and complete them.

1. We didn't go in for skating yesterday because ...
2. They had to stop their tennis tournament because ...
3. As sport is an essential part in his life ...
4. In summer I go swimming and rowing when ...
5. Let me know if ...
6. We had to stop the football game because ...
7. They missed everything as ...
8. Every Sunday we can see a lot of people at the railway station because ...
9. Of all out-door games I prefer basket-ball, but ...
10. I like sport because ...

IX. Work in groups. Write and tell situations:

1. It was cold yesterday and you were skiing for a long time and were frozen when you came to the skiing base. What did you tell the people at the skiing base about yourself and what did you ask them?
2. You want to join a sport club but your mother is against it as she is afraid it will take a lot of time and you won't manage your lessons and the sports club. Try to persuade her that sport is necessary for you and you'll do your best to do all your lessons properly and in time.

3. You like boxing and your mother wants you to give it up and go in for tennis. You argue with her.

X. Complete the story.

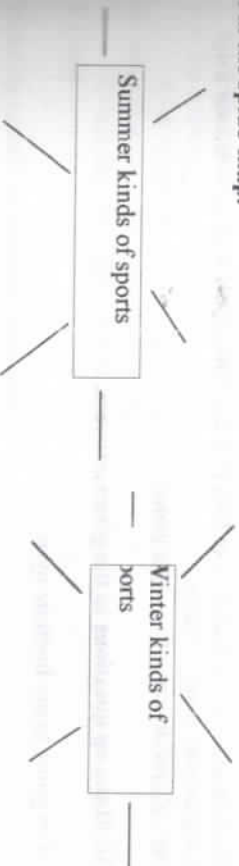
It was Sunday. Nick got up early. The weather was fine. Nick ate his breakfast hurriedly to go to play in the yard. When he came out he saw nobody in the yard. He stood lonely for some time. Then he left the yard and ...

The Theme: Olympic Games.

I. Guess the riddle.

What goes around the house on two wheels and makes only one track?

II. Fill the spider-map.



III. Give the word corresponding to the following definition.

frozen water, the person who acts as judge in football, the place people skate on, the sports ground on which tennis is played, the person who dances on the ice.

IV. Read and translate the text.

The Olympic games

In 1453 B.C. the games were held in Olympia beginning with approximately 776 B.C. the games were organized every fourth year. The four-year cycles were called the Olympiads and adopted in reckoning events. These sports consisted of running, wrestling and jumping. Like in our times the sportsmen had to have at least ten months, training and judges were selected to determine who should receive the prizes. The ancient gold medal winners used to get wreaths of palms leaves. The year 1896 was chosen for the revival of this ancient festival since then, except in 1916, 1940 and 1944 the Olympic games have been held every leap-year women's events started in 1912. Officially contests are only for individuals, but the customs has arisen of comparing national teams for a "world championship", using unofficial scoring system.

V. Answer the questions.

1. When were the games held in Olympia?

2. What were the favourite games of that time?
3. What did winners use to get?
4. When did women's events start?
5. When were the last Olympic games?
6. Where were the last Olympic games?

VI. Read and correct the wrong sentences.

Football is popular in almost all the countries in the world. Sport fans come to the stadium to learn their favourite poems. If you want to play hockey you must have a puck and stick. People who play chess are called chessmen. Track-and-field events are included into Olympic games. The referee acts as a goal-keeper in football. There is no difference between tennis and table-tennis. Women are fond of playing hockey. Tennis is a game in which two or four players strike a ball with rackets over a net. Draughts is an outdoor game. Every player dreams of losing a game.

VII. Make up questions to the given answers.

- P: N: I'm going to my Institute gym.
 P: N: I'll have my training there.
 P: N: I have my training every other day.
 P: N: Ivanov is my coach.
 P: N: Of course I do.
 P: N: Last year he was a champion. He is a good sportsman.

VIII. Match the words and definitions.

Competitor	to become a famous
team	a form of football
fan	a mistake
to establish	a form of football played by two teams
soccer	on that takes part in any competitions
rugger	supporter, admirer
fault	a number of persons playing together and forming one side in certain
games	

IX. Homework: Find a picture about sports and describe it.

The Theme: Sports in Great Britain.

I. Read and translate the text.

Sports in Great Britain.

Sport is an important part of the Englishman's life. But the greatest popularity have football in winter and golf in summer. One can also mention rugby, a form of the English football. In rugby the players use their hands for carrying the ball. This game is played by teams of 15 men with an oval ball. Other sports such as tennis, cricket, boxing are also very popular in England. Young people go in for traditional athletics – swimming, rowing, running, jumping. But people who are fond of motoring, hunting or fishing continue with their sports even in middle age. Most people in England don't go in for much winter sports. Skiing in England isn't so popular as it is in other countries. But in Scotland where there are good conditions for winter sports skiing attracts thousands of fans.

Probably the most popular sport in England is simply walking. People would go out into the country at the weekend, whole families, and spend their time walking.

A lot of ice-skating is done when younger people skate at various ice-rinks. In all big cities there is at least one skating rink.

Britain has the reputation of a sporting nation, that's why most of sport terms are English.

II. Make up questions to these sentences.

1. Every year various competitions can take place at our Institute?
1. I can go in for sports.
1. He can study at the Institute.
2. We can have a fine coach es/ warmest regards/ all the best.
3. I can go in for sports in all seasons.
4. The students can take part in different competitions.
5. I have many friends in my group.

III. Laugh it off

1. always worry when you ride your bicycle so fast.
2. You need not worry, it has brakes.
3. May be it has but you haven't.

IV. Read the text and entitle it.

In 1800 a Russian peasant Artamonov made an iron bicycle and travelled on it from Nizhni Novgorod to Moscow. The first bicycle race was held in 1868 in Paris. But the sport became popular only several decades later because bicycles were expensive and only rich people could afford them. By the end of the 19 century many factories produced thousands of bicycles which became cheap, so many people could practice cycling and take part in various competitions.

In 1977 Pikus was the first in the world Cycling Race.
V. Make up questions to the text.

VI. Write down these numbers with words
 1800
 1868
 19
 1977

VII. Choose the appropriate form of the verb
 Madonna (1) ... (be) a famous singer. She (2) ... (act) in several films as well. She (3) ... (write) a book some time ago which (4) ... (become) very popular. She (5) ... (travel) all over the world giving concerts. She (6) ... (have) many hit songs already and she (7) ... (make) more records in the future. She (8) ... (act) in more films too. She (9) ... (become) famous in the 1980s and she (10) ... (be) a millionaire now.

VIII. a or the
 1. The students are going to write ... test ... test consists of five tasks.
 2. My son got ... bad mark at school yesterday, but ... mark did not upset him.
 3. We have ... new student in the class ... student comes from Peru.
 4. They gave ... party last night. Everybody enjoyed ... party.
 5. I found ... kitten in the street and brought it home, but my mother is against ... kitten.
 6. He met ... girl at the disco ... girl was a wonderful dancer.
 7. My Uncle built ... new house ... house is small but quite comfortable.
 8. I saw ... beautiful dress in the shop, but ... dress was too expensive for me to buy it.
 9. There is ... new dictionary on sale now ... dictionary gives 200,000 words.
 10. You asked me ... question but I think you should know ... answer yourself.

The Theme: The Priders of Uzbekistan.

I. Look through the texts and choose one of them and translate it.
 (English in Topics. "QALDIRG' OCH NASHRIYOTI" - Toshkent - 2006.

Mirjalol Kosimov.
 He is the World and European Junior Football champion, Honoured Sportsman of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Nowadays he is an assistant coach to "mash'al" football club which is on the premier league of the Uzbek National Championship. He played a vital role in Mash'al becoming runner-ups during 2005 National Championship for the first time through the club's history.

Ruslan Chagayev.

He is an Uzbek boxer who won the Asian and World Championships in the heavyweight (81-91) category.
 He was awarded the order "Uzbekiston belgisi", the title "honoured Sportsman of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and nicknamed as White Tyson.

Muhammadkodir Abdullaev.
 He is the World and Asian Boxing champion, the winner of the Olympic and Asian Games. He was awarded the "El yurti hurmati" and "Shuhrat" medals. He was also awarded the titles "Honoured Sportsman of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and "The pride of Uzbekistan". In the years of 1990 and 2000 he was recognized as the best sportsman of the year.

Iroda Tulaganova.
 She is the Winner of Women's Wimbledon Tournament and US open Championship, bronze medal winner of the World Women's Games. She was awarded the "Shuhrat" medal and the title "Honoured Athlete of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

Artur Grigoryan.
 He is the winner of "Good Will Games", bronze medal winner of the "World Championship, professional World Boxing champion who defended his championship title 15 times. Honoured Sportsman of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Oksana Chusovitina.
 She is an Uzbek Gymnast, Olympic Champion of Artistic Gymnastics. She was decorated with order "Do'stlik" and the title "Honoured Athlete of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

II. Retell the text which you have chosen.

III. Answer the questions.
 1. Have you heard about Iroda Tulaganova?
 2. What do you know about Mirjalol Kasimov?
 3. What Uzbek gymnast do you know?
 4. Who was awarded the order "Uzbekiston belgisi"?
 5. What is Ruslan Chagayev's nickname?

IV. In its exercise you have to read a sentence about the present and then write a sentence about the past.
Example: Tom usually gets up at 7.30. Yesterday he got up at 7.30.
 1. Tom usually wakes up early. Yesterday morning.....
 2. Tom usually walks to work. Yesterday.....
 3. Tom is usually late for work. Yesterday.....

4. Tom usually has a sandwich for lunch. Yesterday
5. Tom usually goes out in the evening. Yesterday evening
6. Tom usually sleeps very well. Last night

Eng. GR. In Use. UNIT 11 (11.1), 11.2, 11.3.) P. 23.

V. This time you have to put one of these verbs in each sentence:

Hurt teach spend sell throw fall catch buy cost

Example: I was hungry, so I **bought** something to eat in the shop.

1. Tom's father him how to drive when he was 17.
2. Don down the stairs this morning and his leg.
3. We needed some money so we our car.
4. Ann a lot of money yesterday. She a dress which \$ 50.
5. Jim the ball to Sue who it.

Eng. GR. In Use. UNIT 11 (11.2) P. 23.

VI. In this exercise you have to write questions. A friend has just come back from holiday and you are asking him about it.

Examples: where / go? Where did you go?

food / good? Was the food good?

1. how long / stay there?
2. stay in a hotel?
3. go alone?
4. how / travel?
5. the weather / fine?
6. what / do in the evenings?
7. meet any interesting people?

Eng. GR. In Use. UNIT 11 (11.3) P.

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