

English **For the 1st courses**

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ANNOTATSIYA.

Mutaxassisligi Ingliz tili bo'lmagan fakul'tetlarning birinchi bosqich talabalari uchun o'quv qo'llanma. Qo'llanmada yangi pedagogik texnologiyalari asosida fonetik, grammatik va leksik mavzular berilgan. Har bir mavzuga mos mashq va topshiriqlar berilgan.

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Types of reading of vowels.

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“ to be”, “to have” in the Present Indefinite Tense.

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LESSON 1

Types of reading of vowels.

- I. **Text: My family.**
- II. Kirish qismi: - 5 bet.
- III. So'z boshi: - 6 bet.
- IV. Qo'llanma dasturi: -7 bet.
- V. She'rlar (alfavit bo'yicha): -8-11 betlar.
- VI. Ecolash (Hazillar): - 12-bet.
- VII. Fasllar haqida she'rlar: - 14-15-16 betlar.
- VIII. Qo'shiq: - 17 bet.
- IX. Rollarga bo'lib o'qiladigan she'rlar: - 18 bet.
- X. A family alphabet: - 19-21 betlar.
- XI. Adabiyotlar ro'22 bet.

English

For the 1st courses

LESSON 1

Phonetics: The English Alphabet.

Grammar: 1. Articles

2 The plural forms of the nouns

3. Demonstrative pronouns “this”, “that”.

The English Alphabet

A [ei]

B [bi:]

C[si:]

D [di:]

E [I:]

F [ef]

G [dʒi:]

H[eit]

I [ai]

J [dʒei]

K [kei]

L [el]

M [em]

N [en]

O [ou]

P [pi:]

Q [qju:]

R [a:]

S [es]

T [ti:]

U [ju:]

V [vi:]

W [dʌblju:]

X [eks]

Y [wai]

Z[zed]

Инглиз тилини урганишни уз олдига мақсад килиб куйган азиз талабалар, инглиз тилини илк бор урганишга киришганлар инглиз тилини энг аввало инглиз алфавитидан бошлайдилар.

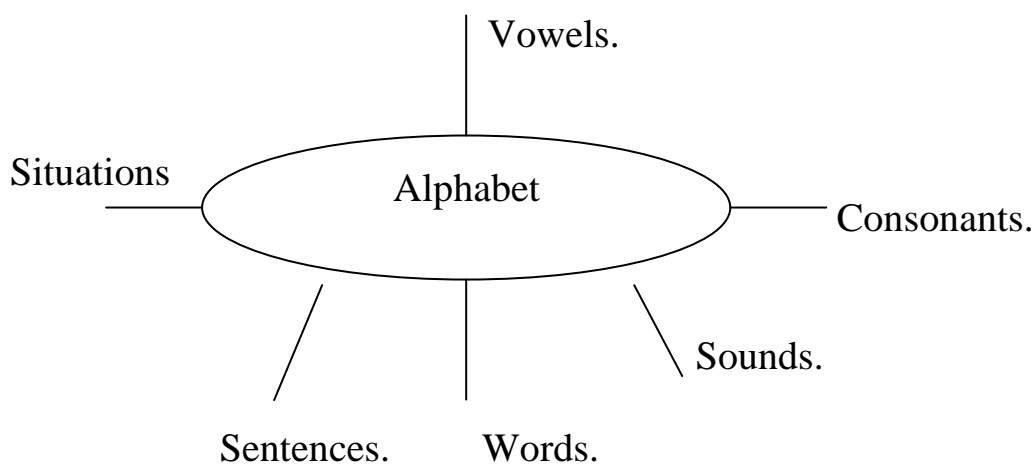
Alphabet.

Инглиз тилида ҳаммаси булиб 26 харф бор. Шулардан 6 таси унли (a,o,i,e,i,y), унли колган 20 таси эса ундош харфлардир.

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

- a). Юмшок унлилар e,i,y.
- b). Каттик унлилар. a,o,u.

I. Speak about English alphabet.



1. В.в. харфи [b] товушини беради:
back, book, bed, boy.
2. С.с. харфи юмшок унли (e,i,y.) лардан олдин келса[s] товушини беради.

[s] ceiling cylinder [k] cat cut

С харфи I билан бошланадиган суффикслардан олдин [j] деб укилади.

Масалан:

Physician Special.

3. D.d. харфи [d] товушини беради.

Масалан: door, day.

4. Ff харфи [f] товушини беради.

Масалан: father, foot ball.

5. Gg. харфи унли e,i,y лардан олдин [dz] колган холларда [g] товушини беради.

Gg. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dz \rightarrow \text{gymnastics, geography.} \\ g \rightarrow \text{good, game, go.} \end{array} \right.$

IV. Agree or disagree

1. There are 26 letters in English alphabet.
2. There are 15 vowels in English alphabet.
3. Are there 44 sounds in English?
4. Are there 6 consonants?

5. There are 29 letters in English alphabet.

V. Translate into English.

1. Мен студентман.
2. Менинг дадам доктор.
3. У уқитувчи бизнинг институтимизда ишлайди.
4. Менда олма бор.
5. Менда китоблар бор.
6. Китоб партанинг устида.
7. Дафтар китобнинг ичида.
8. Ручка сумканинг ичида.

Инглиз тилида от олдида артикль деган ёрдамчи суз кулланилади. Икки хил артикль бор: ноаник артикль a, an, аник артикль «the».

Ноаник артикль.

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

Ноаник артикль бирор предмет номи аталганда, шу предмет оти олдида ишлатилади, унинг шу турдаги предметлардан бири эканлигини англатади. Масалан: This is a book. Бу (кандайдир) китоб. This is a note book, This is an apple ва хоказо.

Аник артикль.

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

Аник артикль куйидаги холларда ишлатилади. Гап сузловчига хам, тингловчига хам маълум булган предмет хакида борса. The pen is the table-ручка столнинг устида (аник ручка, аник стол устида). Аник артикль бирлик ва купликдан от олдида хам кулланилади.

Эслатма: атокли от олдида хеч кандай артикль ишлатилмайди. This is Tashkent.

I. Exercises using the articles.

Translate into English.

- Бу ручка. Ручка стол устида.
Бу сумка. Сумка партанинг устида.
Бу харита. Харита деворда осиглик.

II. 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 andpencil.

III. Translate the sentences in to English.

1. Инглиз алфавитида 26 та харф бор.
2. 6 та унли бор.
3. 44 та товушлар бор.
4. Менда сумка бор.
5. Бу дафтар стол устида.
6. Бу сумка. У парта устида.

Types of reading of vowels.

Предмет маъносини ифодаловчи мустакил суз туркуми- от дейилади.

Отнинг куплик формаси бирликдаги отга-s,- es кушимчаларини кушиш оркали ясалади. a pen- pens, a box- boxes.

-s кушимчаси жарангли ундош ва унли товушлардан кейин [s]деб укилади.
maps – es кушимчаси –s, sh, -sh,-o,-x харфлари билан укилади: dishes.

I. Куйидаги отларни куплик формада ёзинг: map, dog, cat, table, pen, pencil, chair, school, teacher, student.

II. Read and learn.

Wishes	mash
dishes	places.

III. Куйидаги отларни купликга айлантинг.
a map, a desk, a dish, a pen, a bog.

The reading rules of vowels.

Инглиз тили харфлари 4 та тур бугинда укилади.

I. The first type of reading rule.

Aa same, name, sale, lane, labour.

Oo owe, no, go, open, telephone.

Uu unit, tube, numerals, tune.

Ee be, he, negotiate, engineer, elastic.

Ii nice, site, time, nine.

Yy my, dynamic, type- writer

II. The second type of reading rule.

Aa map, ran, rag-bolt, raffle, raft.

Oo not, hot, got, doll, office.

Uu nut, cut, function, shut down.

Ee ten, effect, mechanism, end.

Ii bit, simple, in, import.

Yy gym, myth

III. The third type of reading rule.

Aa car, part, farm, arm, scar.

Oo form, mortal, porter.

Uu turn, hurt, nurse, furniture.

Ee her, German, determine, interment.

Ii bird, girl, first, sir.

Yy Byrd

LESSON 2

Phonetics: унли харф бирикмаларининг
ўқилиши

Grammar: Personal Pronouns

Positive Pronouns.

“to be”, “to have” in the Present

Indefinite Tense.

Text: My family.

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

Personal Pronouns (Кишилиқ олмошлари)

Бирлик. Бош келишиқ.

Объект келишиги.

I. I- мен

me – менга - мени

II. You – сен

him

III. He

her } унга уни

She } - у

it }

It

Куплик.

I.	We – биз	Us – бизга, бизни.
II.	You – сиз	you – сизга, сизни
III.	They – улар	them- уларга, уларни

Possessive Pronouns (Эгалик олмошлари)

Узбек тилида булгани каби, инглиз тилида ҳам эгалик олмошлари мавжуд. Инглиз тилида ҳар бир кишилик олмошига мувофиқ келувчи эгалик олмоши бўлиб, у тааллуқлик, эгалик маъноларини англатади ва **Whose?** суроғига жавоб бўлади. Эгалик олмошлари гапда отни аниқлаб, доимо ундан олдин келади. Эгалик олмоши олдидан артикл ишлатилмайди. Эгалик олмошлари шахслар буйича куйидагича:

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
- Hers – уники
- Its - уникиКуплик.

- I. Our - бизнинг
- II. Your - сизнинг
- III. Their - уларнинг
- I. Ours - бизники
- II. Yours - сизники
- III. Theirs - уларники

Эгалик олмошларининг оддий шаклларидан кейин ҳар доим от ишлатилатилади. Абсолют шаклидан кейин эса, от ишлатилмайди.

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

This book is mine. Бу китоб меники.

Ўзлик олмошлари.

Self(- selves) кушимчали олмошлар узлик олмошларидир.

Бирлик.

Myself – узим

Yourself – узинг
Himself – узи (эркаклар учун)
Herself – узи (аёллар учун)
Itself – узи (жонсиз нарсалар учун)

Куплик.

ourselves - узимиз
yourselves – узингиз
themselves – уларнинг ўзлари

I. Supply the correct pronouns.

1. ... am a student. ... name is Dildora.
2. ... are students.
3. ... father is a doctor.
4. ... sister has a family. ... family is large.
5. Karim is an engineer. ... plant is in Navoi Street.
6. Kamol and Dilbar are teachers. ... students are good.

II. 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.

A. MY FAMILY

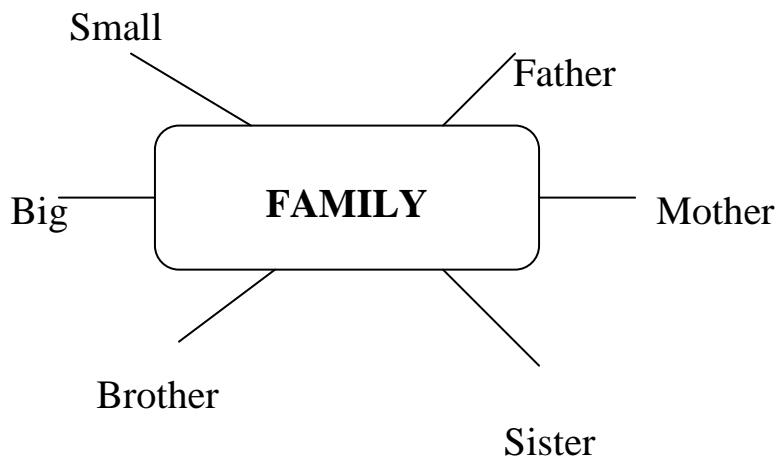
I. Read the poem about family.

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 grandfather, 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 чикмок

Handsome-чиройли, келишган

Spend-сарфламок
Most-жуда
Beautiful-чиройли
Fellow-усмир
Oriental Languages-Шаркий тиллар
Pretty-чиройли
Enter-кирмок (укишга)
World Languages-Жахон тиллари
Favourite-севимли
Subject-машгулот, фан
Friendly-дўстона

To be’ феълининг хозирги ноаник замонда тусланиши.

To be феъли булмок, бор булмок ёки бирор жойда булмок маъноларини билдиради.

To be феълининг маъноси узбек тилидаги от кесим кушимчасига тугри келади. Бу кушимча купинча тушириб колдирилади.

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

To be феълининг ноаник хозирги замонда уч шакли бор.

1 шахс бирлик учун am,

3 шахс бирлик учун is колган хамма шахслар учун бирлик ва куплик are шаклга эга:

Бирлик

I. I. am	I <u>am</u> a student
II. You <u>are</u>	You <u>are</u> a student
III. He <u>is</u>	She <u>is</u> a student
She <u>is</u>	It <u>is</u> a pen
It <u>is</u>	

Куплик. We are students

I. We are You are students

II. You are They are students

III. They are

To be феълининг хозирги замон сурок шакли to be феълининг тегишли шаклини эгадан олдинга куйиш оркали ясалади.

Бирлик

I. Am I ?.	Am I a student?
II. Are You?	Are you a student?
III. Is he?	Is he a student?
Is she?	Is she a student?
Is it?	Is it a pen?

Куплик

I. Are we? Are we students?

- II. Are you? Are you students?
 III. Are they? Are they students?

To be феълининг hozirgi zamondaги булишсиз шакли to be феълининг тегишли шаклидан кейин not инкор юкламасини куйиш оркали ясалади.

Бирлик

- I. I am not I am not a student
 II. You are not You are not a student
 III. He is not He is not a student
 She is not She is not a student
 It is not It is not a pen.

Куплик

- I. We are not. We are not students
 II. You are not. You are not students
 III. They are not 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.

My brother is a student. My sister is a student too. They study at the Institute. I am a teacher. I am at the lesson. The students are in the park.

To have феълининг hozirgi noanik zamonda тусланиши.

To have феъли бор булмок, эга булмок маъноларини билдиради.

To have феъли hozirgi noanik zamonda 2 шакла эга.

III шахс бирлик учун **has**, колган хамма шахслар учун бирлик ва купликда **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.

Куплик

- 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 сурок шакли феълнинг тегишли шаклини эгадан олдинга куйиш оркали ясалади.

Бирлик

- | | | |
|------|-----------|------------------|
| I. | Have I? | Have I a book? |
| II. | Have You? | Have you a book? |
| III. | Has he? | Has she a book? |
| IV. | Has she? | Has he a book? |
| | Has it? | Has it a book? |

To have феълнинг хозирги ноаник замон булишсиз шакли to have феълнинг тегишли шаклидан кейин not инкор юкламасини куйиш оркали ясалади.

Бирлик

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

Куплик

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).

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.

- 1) How many people are there in Dildora's family.
- 2) Has she a grandmother? How old is she?
- 3) What is her father? Where does he work?
- 4) What is her mother? How old is she?
- 5) Where does she work?
- 6) Her brother is a student, isn't he?

VIII. Dialogue.

Rano: Barno, have you parents?

Barno: 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.

B. MY FAMILY

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

- A.** a. father-in-law – the husband is your sister
b. mother-in-law – the father of your husband
d. sister-in-law – the wife of your son
e. brother-in-law – the mother of your husband/wife
f. son-in-law – the husband of your daughter
g. daughter-in-law – the wife of your brother

- B.** a. father – the son of your parents
b. mother – the husband of my mother
d. sister – the wife of my father
e. brother - the daughter of my parents

II. 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 years two 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 also has a mother but 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 Rano. 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. Rano is at home now. She has a lot of lessons to do today. She is busy with her English.

III. Choose the correct form of the verb “to have” .

1. My father ... four brothers.
2. We ... many teachers.
3. My sister ... a large room in this flat.
4. Our classroom ... six windows.
5. They ... many English books.
6. I ... a new bag.

IV. Translate the sentences.

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

V. Answer the following questions.

1. How old is Farhod?
2. Has he much work to do at the plant?
3. Is Farhod married?
4. What is his wife?
5. Who is your friend?
6. What is your friend?
7. Have you a cat or dog at home?

VIII. Homework: a) write down about your family.
b) make up a dialogue .

LESSON 3

Phonetics: ундош харфлар бирикмаларининг ўқилиши.

Grammar: 1. The Present Indefinite Tense.

3. There is, there are.

Text: 1. Friends. Who do you make friends with.
2. Close friends.

Ундош харф бирикмаларининг ўқилиши

ch [tʃ] – chess, child

tch [tʃ] – watch, match

ck [k] – duck, lock

ng [ŋ] – thing, ringing

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)

Доимо такрорланиб турадиган иш-харакатни англатган замон ноаник хозирги замон дейилади. Инглиз тилида хозирги замоннинг дарак шакли хамма шаклларда to юкламасисиз келган феъл, факатгина III шахсда эса феъл узагига -s, ёки -es кушимчасини кушиш оркали ясалади.

E.g. I work at a plant. Karim works at the Institute.

Хозирги ноаник замондаги гапларнинг сурок шакли to do ёрдамчи феълининг керакли шаклини эгадан олдин куйиш ооркали ясалади. To do ёрдамчи феъли III шахс бирликда does колган шахсларда эса do шаклига эга булади.

E.g. Do you work at a plant? – Yes, I do. (No, I don't)

Эслатма:

To be ва модал феъллар бу коидадан мустасно.

Хозирги ноаник замондаги гапларнинг булишсиз шакли асосий феълдан олдинга do not (don't) ёки does not (doesn't) ёрдамчи феълини куйиш оркали ясалади.

E.g. I don't work at a plant. Karim doesn't work at a plant.

There is/are ибораси

There is/are ибораси бирор предмет ёки предметлар гурухининг муайян жойида бор ёки йуклигини курсатиш учун ишлатилади. Бирликда саналадиган ва саналмайдиган отларни ифодалаш учун there is, купликда саналадиган отларни ифодалаш учун there are ибораси кулланилади.

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.

Friends. Who do you make friends with.

I. Make up groups according to the seasons of the year. (Each group will receive one of the proverbs, read it in chors 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 дуст орттирмокчи булсанг ёки узинг дуст тутинмокчи булсанг – хеч кимга карз берма ва хеч кимдан карз олма.)
2. A friend in need is a friend in deed. (Друг познаётся в беде. Дўст бошга кулфат тушганда билинади.)
3. A good friend as the sun in winter. (Хороший друг, как солнце зимой. Яхши дўст кишдаги куёшга ўхшайди.)

4. A friend is easier lost, than found. (Друга легче потерять чем найти. Дўстни топишдан кўра йўкотиш осонрок.)

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 ...

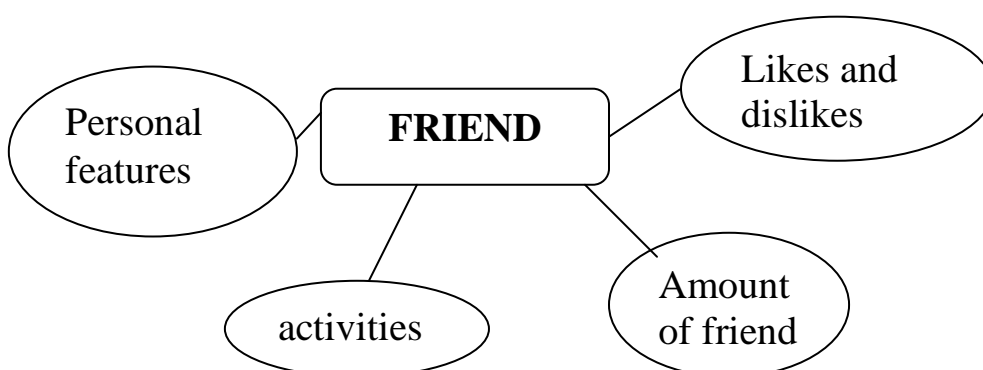
(Sentences on the blackboard)

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.

III. 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?

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.

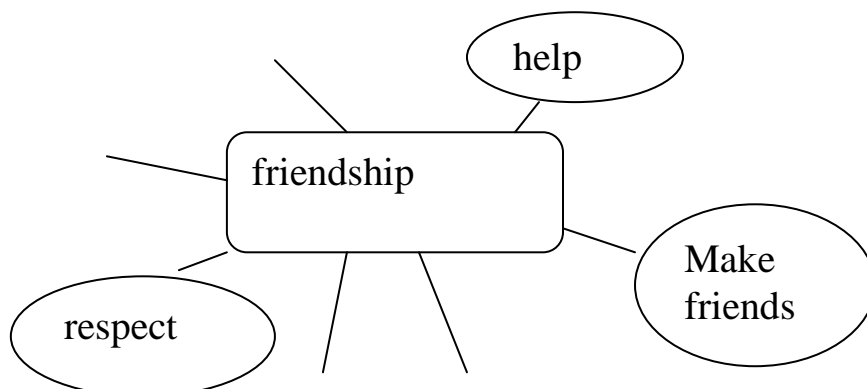
He/she knows/doesn't know a lot of riddles.

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 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

f) introducing with the new words and expressions to make friends with.

To respect [rispekt] -хурмат килмок
 To trust[trʌst] -ишонмок
 A proverb [proveb] -макол
 To keep [ki:p] -сакламок
 Difficult[difiklt] -кийин
 Possible[posibl] -эхтимол, мумкин
 To be busy with[bizi wið] -банд булмок
 Be fond of [fond of] -кизикмок
 To be married[bi: mærid] -уйланган (турмушга чиккан) булмок
 To have a lot of work[hæv e lot ov we:k] -иши кўп булмок
 Make friends[meik frendz] -дўстлар орттирмок
 Sense of humour [sens ov hju:me] -хазил мутойиба хиссига эга бўлмок

**II. Read the following text which will help you to discuss what real friendship is.
 (Jigsaw reading) “If you have to have a friend ...”**

1. 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.
2. 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.

Close friends.

I. 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.

Answer the questions

1. Why do the Browns think they are lucky?
2. What does Greta do?
3. What does she tell her friends about when they get together?
4. Dan is also a very close friend, isn't he? What is his job?
5. What do Bob and Card do?
6. Is their life interesting?
7. The Browns don't often see their friends, do they?

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

III. Have you get many friends? Who is your best friend? Do you often write to your friends?

III. 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 5th the near future/ look us up. Keep in touch/ write so/ hope to hear from you soon. Best wishes/ warmest regards/ all the best.

Homework: To make up a dialogue using this text.

LESSON 4

Phonetics: ўқилмайдиған ундош харфлар. Grammar: 1. General questions.
--

2 Special questions.
 3. Prepositions.
 Text: 1. Houses and flats. British homes.
 2 Home and home life.

Ўқилмайдиган ундош харфлар

Харф бирикмаларида ажратиб кўрсатилган харфлар ўқилмайди	Ўқилиши	Мисоллар
wh	[w]	What [wot]
Wh	[h]	Who [hu:]
gn	[n]	Sign [sain]
Igh	[ai]	Light [lait]
kn	[n]	Know [nou]
Wr	[r]	Write [rait]
alk	[o:k]	Talk [to:k]

Умумий сурок гап. (General questions).

Ха ёки йук деган киска жавобни талаб киладиган сурок гапларга **умумий сурок гаплар** гап дейилади.

Умумий сурок гаплар хар доим ёрдамчи ёки модал феъл билан бошланади.

Умумий сурок гапларда кутарилувчи оханг ишлатилади.

Do you study to the Institute?

- Yes I do Is Karima at the Institute?
- No, she is not.

Умумий сурок гапда суз тартиби.

Ёрдамчи феъл + эгадан + асосий феъл + аникловчи + тулдирувчи + хол.

Do you read English texts every day?

- Yes, I do.
- No, I do not.

Махсус сурок гап. (Special questions).

Сурок суз билан бошланадиган хамда гапнинг хар бир булагига алохида-алохида берилган сурок гапларга махсус сурок гап дейилади. Махсус сурок гапларга асосан тулик жавоб беради.

- Where do you study?
- I study at the college?

Лекин гапнинг эгасига ва унинг аникловчисига берилган саволга киска жавоб берилади.

- Who studies at the college?
- My friend does.

Махсус сурок гапда суз тартиби сурок суз + кумакчи феъл + эга + кесим + аникловчи + тулдирувчи + хол.

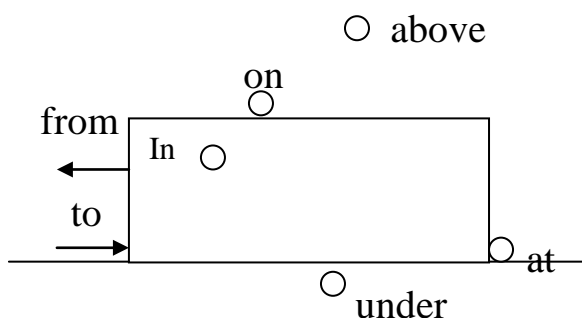
What can you say about seasons in Uzbekistan?

Prepositions.

Предлоглар.

Предлоглар ёрдамчи сузлар булиб, отдан олдин кулланади ва узбек тилидаги келишик кушимчалари ва кумакчилар сингари гап булакларини бир бирига боғлайди.

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE



In, on, at предлоглари шахс ёки предметнинг урнини ифодалайди:

In – да (ичида).

On – да – (устида).

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.

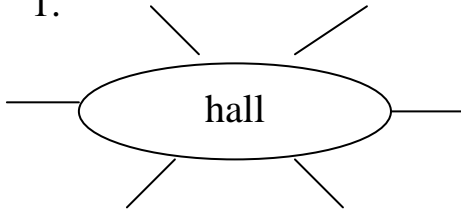
Houses and flats. British homes.

I. Warming 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?

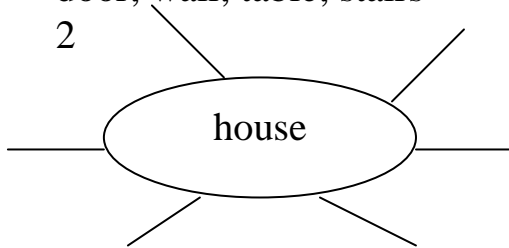
II. Pre-activity.

1.



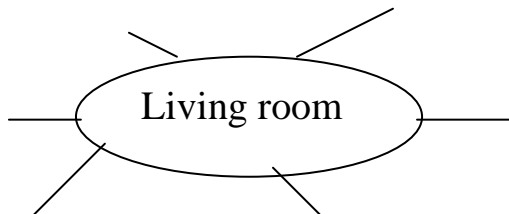
Rug; cupboard; mirror; picture; light switch; key; telephone; stool lamp; hall; door; wall; table; stairs

2



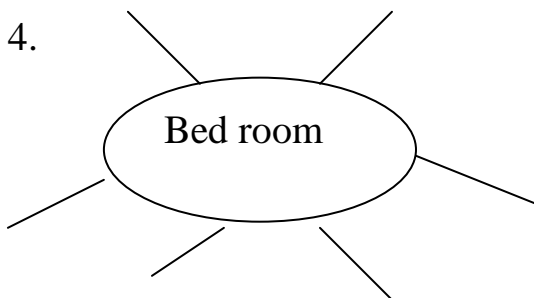
Kitchen; window; living room; cellar; bed room; attic; balcony; study; roof; bathroom; downstairs; upstairs

3.



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). 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.

VI. 1) Answer: True or false

1. There is a bathroom on the ground floor.

2. A staircase leads from the hall to the bathroom and a lavatory.
3. All in all there are 4 rooms in the house.
4. On top of the roof there is one chimney.
5. The majority of the British population lives in big houses.
6. There is a garden inside the house.

2) ask a partner:

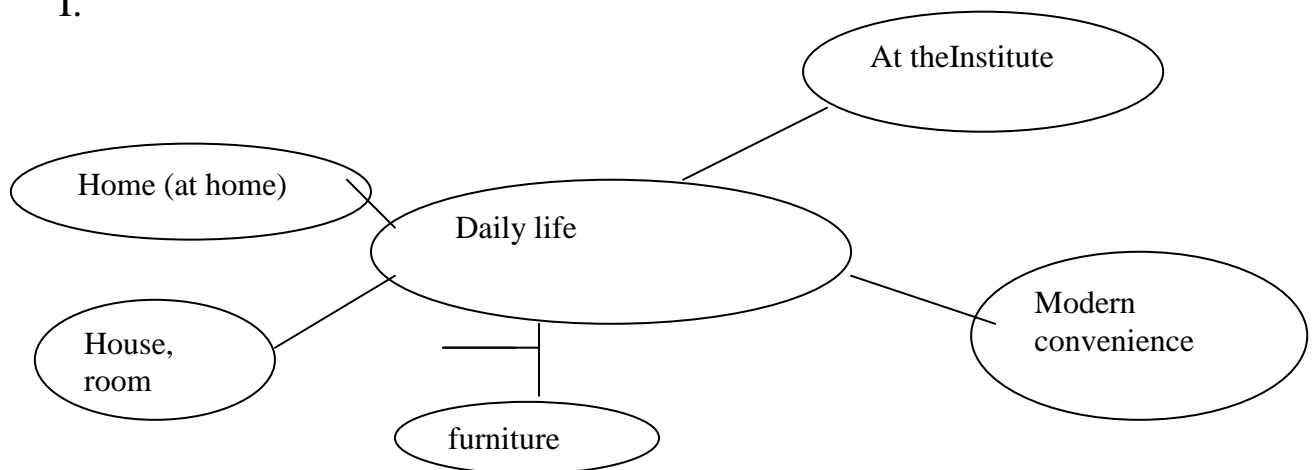
- a) When do people like to say “East or West, home is best”.
- b) What can make a home comfortable?
- c) Tell your partner whether you like everything about your flat (house).
What would you like to improve or change?

VII. 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).

Home and home life

I.



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 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

arm-chair

carpet

floor-lamp

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

V. Grammar drills: Бўлишсиз гапга айлантинг.

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) Тасдик сўрок гапларга айлантинг.

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.

IV. 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.

VI. Home task: to learn lexics on the theme “Home and home life”.

LESSON 5

Phonetics: унли ва ундош товушларнинг йигма жадвали.

Grammar: Numerals.

Degrees of adjectives.

Text: Seasons

Dialogue.

Унли ва ундош товушларнинг йигма жадвали

[i:] – [i]	[e] – [æ]	[ʌ] – [ɑ:]
seat – sit	leg – lag	duck – dark
feat – fit	set – sat	cut – cart
lead – lid	bed – bad	luck – lark
seek – sick	pen – pan	come – car
sheep – ship	men – man	done – darn

Ordinal numerals

Инглиз тилида ҳам сонлар узбек тилидаги каби санок ва тартиб сонларга булинади.

Cardinal numerals. (санок сонлар)

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

Ordinal numerals. (тартиб сонлар)

- 1- the first- биринчи.
- 2- the second- иккинчи.
- 3- the third-учинчи.
- 4- the fourth-тўртинчи.
- 5- the fifth-бешинчи.
- 6- the sixth-олтинчи.

And so on.

Йигирмадан уттизгача санок ва тартиб сонлар куйидагича ўкилади:

- 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, уттиз, кирк, эллик, олтмиш, етмиш, саксон, туксон сонлари- “ty” кушимчаси ёрдамида хосил килинади. Шу сонларнинг тартиби хақида гапирилганда эса, уларга тартибни ифодаловчи – “th” - кушимчаси кушилади. Бу узбек тилида –«нчи» кушимчасига мос келади.

30 –thirty – 30th – the thirtieth.

40 – forty – 40th - the fortieth.

50 – fifty – 50th - fiftieth.

60 – sixty – 60th – the sixtieth.

70 – seventy – 70th – the seventieth.

80 – eighty – 80th – the eightieth.

90 – ninety – 90th – the ninetieth.

100 – a hundred 100th – the hundredth.

1000 – a thousand – 1000th – the thousandth.

Узингиз 30 дан 100 гача булган санок ва тартиб сонларни аввал огзаки кейин ёзма машк килинг.

Эслаб колинг.

100 дан ва 1000 дан ортик сонларни айтганимизда «юз» (hundred) сузидан кейин “and” боғловчиси ишлатилади. Масалан: 125- one hundred and twenty fifth. 125th – one hundred and twenty fifth. Худди шу каби саналаверади. Узингиз 100 дан 1000 гача булган санок ва тартиб сонларни аввал огзаки кейин ёзма машк килинг.

I. Сонларни сузлар 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.

Уттиз беш, киркинчи, олтмишинчи, юзинчи, бир минг эллигинчи, туксонинчи, олтмиш 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 202d group student.

4. I live in Navoi Street N65.
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.

Degrees of adjectives

Предметдаги бир хил белгини микдорига кўра нисбатлаб ёки иш харакатдаги холатни ўзаро бир биридан фарклаш ходисаси сифат ва равиш даражалари дейилади, инглиз тилида ҳам сифат ўзбек тилидагидек куйидагидек 3 даражага эга.

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

Бир бўгинли сифатларни киёсий даражаси оддий даражадаги сифатга **-er** кушимчасини кушиш оркали ясалади. Бу кушимча ўзбек тилидаги **-рок** кушимчасига тўғри келади.

E.g. short - shorter - киска - кискарок

Late – later - кеч – кечрок

Бир бўгинли сифатларни орттирма даражаси оддий даражадаги сифатга **-est** кушимчасини кушиш оркали ясалади. Бу кўшимчалар ўзбек тилида сифат олдида келадиган **энг, жуда** сўзига мос келади.

E.g. short - shorter - the shortest - киска – кискарок –энг киска

late – later –the latest - кеч – кечрок –энг кеч

Кўп бугинли сифатларнинг киёсий даражаси оддий даражадаги сифат олдида **more** сўзини кушиши оркали ясалади.

E.g. important – more important –мухим –мухимрок

Interesting – more interesting – кизикарли – кизикарлирок

Кўп бўгинли сифатларнинг орттирма даражаси оддий даражадаги сифат олдида **the most** сўзини кушиш оркали ясалади.

E.g. important – more important – the most

мухим – мухимрок – энг мухим

interesting – more interesting – the most interesting

кизикарли – кизикарлирок – энг кизикарли
Баъзи бир сифатларнинг киёсий ва орттирма даражалари бошка негизидан ясалади.

E.g. good – better – the best яхши – яхширок – энг яхши

Bad –worse –the worst – ёмон – ёмонрок – энг ёмон

Many (much) – more – the most – кўп – кўпрок – энг кўп

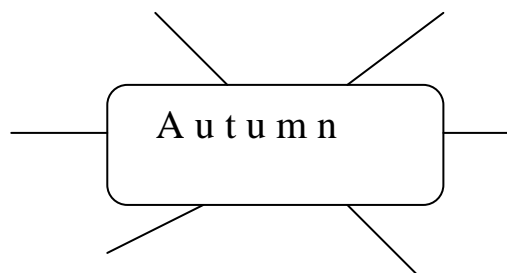
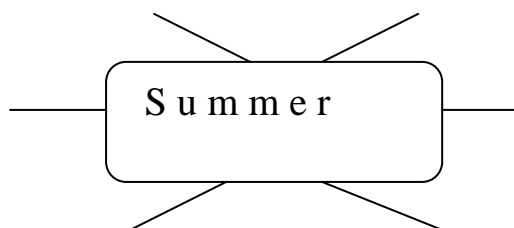
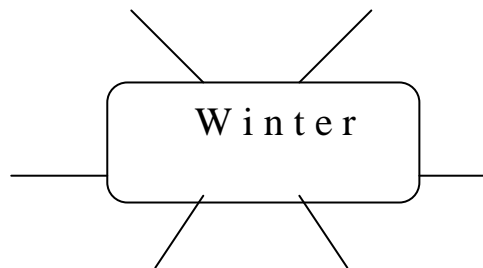
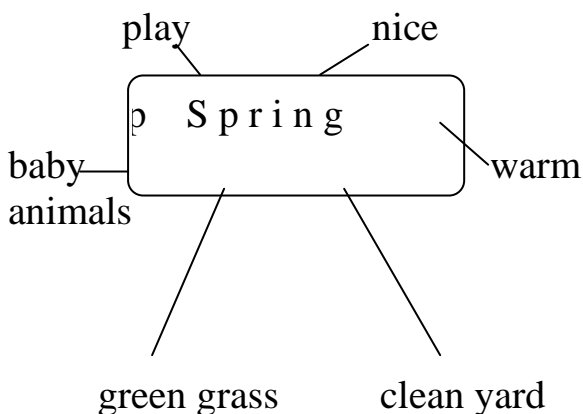
Тенг предметларни чогиштиришда сифатнинг оддий даражаси **as ... as** иборасидан фойдаланилади. Ўзбек тилида **худди шундай** деб берилади:

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

A. SEASONS

I. Look, copy and complete.

Can you write seven words and phrases?



II. Read the poem:

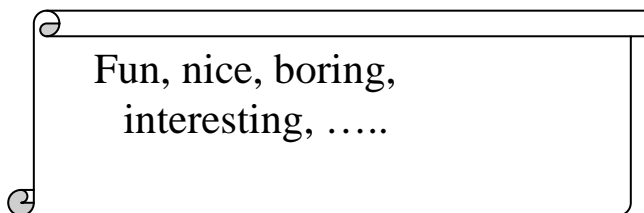
Spring is green

Summer is bright

Autumn is yellow
Winter is white

III. Look at the table and write about:

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



IV. Text.

Seasons

There are 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-бахор	Summer-ёз
Autumn-куз	Winter-киш
Consist-иборат	Month-ой
Nice-марокли	Beautiful-чиройли
Nature-табиат	Bright-ёркин
Warm-илик	Hot-иссик
Enjoy-ёктирмок	Pleasant-ёкимли
Again-яна	Holiday-таътил

VI. Translate into Uzbek.

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

VII. True or false.

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

VIII. Answer the questions.

1. How many seasons are there in a year?
2. What are the names of the seasons?
3. What colour is in the sky /grass, trees/ in spring?
4. Is it warm in spring?
5. When does spring come?
6. Does summer come every year?
7. When do we have holidays?
8. Are the days long or short in summer?
9. Are the days cold or hot in summer?

IX. Home task:

- a) to read the text;
- b) to learn new words;
- c) to write some questions to the text;
- d) to retell the text.

B. Seasons

I. Yes or no.

1. Are there four seasons in a year?
2. Is spring very beautiful season?
3. Do you like summer?
4. Is spring white?
5. Are March, April and May summer months?
6. 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. Text.

Seasons

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

1. cold-совук
2. outdoor-ташкпри
3. leaves-барглар
4. red- кизил
5. yellow-сарик
6. fall- тўкилмок
7. ground-ер
8. snow-кор
9. awaken-уйгонмок
10. dream-уйку (орзу)

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. Киш декабрдан бошланади ва мартда тугайди.
4. Йилнинг энг киска куни 21- декабрь.
5. Кишдан кейин бахор келади.
6. Бахорда табиат узок кишки уйкудан уйгонади.

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.

IX. Home task: 1. to learn new words;

2. to read and retell the text;

3. to write down about your friend's favourite season.

C. SEASONS

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: ...

VII. Home task: to learn the dialogue;
to learn poems, which we have learnt last lessons;
to write down a composition about seasons.

LESSON 6

Grammar: Modal verbs.

Adverbs: much, very much (date, time).

Text: My working day.

Модал феъллар (can, may, must)

Can	May	Must
Иш-харакатни бажара олишини, кўлидан келишини билдиради.	Иш-харакатни бажаришга рухсат берилганини ёки	Иш-харакатни бажариш кераклигини ёки лозимлигини

I can ski and skate. Мен чанги ва конкида уча оламан. Our team can play football well. Бизнинг команда футболни яхши ўйнай олади.	рухсат сўраганда ишлатилади. You may go home. Сиз уйга боришингиз мумкин. May I rewrite the text? Текстни кўчириб олсам майлими?	билдиради. You must go to the doctor. Сиз врачга боришингиз керак. You must do this exercise. Сиз бу машкни бажаришингиз керак.
Can you play hockey? Сиз хоккей ўйнай оласизми?	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 олмайман.	I may not leave the room. Менинг хонадан чикишимга рухсат йўқ.	We must not miss our lessons. Биз дарслардан колмаслигимиз керак.

Put can, may, must where necessary.

1.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.

I. Answer the questions.

1. What time is it now?
2. What time is by this clock?
3. What is the time by your watch?
4. Is your watch correct?
5. What is the difference between “watch” and “clock”?

II. 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.

III. 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?

IV. 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

V. 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.

VI. 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.

V. 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.

VI. What do you do ...

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

VII. 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

VIII. Insert the next words: early, attend, break, to have breakfast, dress, morning exercises.

IX. 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 ?

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.

X. 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: ...

XI. 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, known, tidy.

XII. Write down synonyms.

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

XIII. Use “very” and “very much”

1. likes to read. 2. She is fond of walking. 3. You speak so fast. 4. She walks
slowly. 5. The engineers are busy today. 6. I like this poem by Byron. 7. He likes
to recite poems. 8. He works much at his French. 9. The day is fine, isn't it? 10.
The child is young to learn a foreign language. 11. It is a long street. 12. This
sentence is difficult. 13. She learns new words easily.

XIV. Make up the dialogue, using words by theme “My working day”.

LESSON 7

Grammar: The Past Indefinite Tense.

Text: How I spend my weekend.

The Past Indefinite Tense

Regular verbs

To work – worked

To hope – hoped

To wash – washed

To play – played

To enter – entered

To live – lived

Irregular verbs

To be – was, were

To have – had

To take –took

To write – wrote

To know – knew

To leave – left

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

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

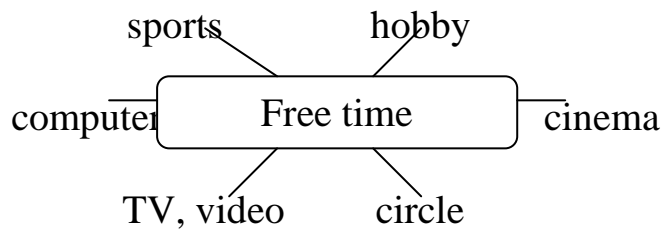
I she, he we they you	did not	go, see, read, speak, send, make, leave, do, come, like, get, spend, find, get up	тўлдирувчи ёки хол
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A. My day off

I. 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 the text and give the other title to it.

How I spend the weekend

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 had tea 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.

IV. 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-

V. 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.

VI. 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.

VII. 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 llife of the youth abroad. On the way home we usually discuss the films were 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.

VIII. Give the other title to the text.

IX. Find true or false sentences using the text.

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

X. 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

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

First term

second term

Country rest

town rest

B. My day off

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,

- b) basketball
- c) swimming
- d) volleyball
- e) skiing
- f) running
- g) 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 volley ball 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 march 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:

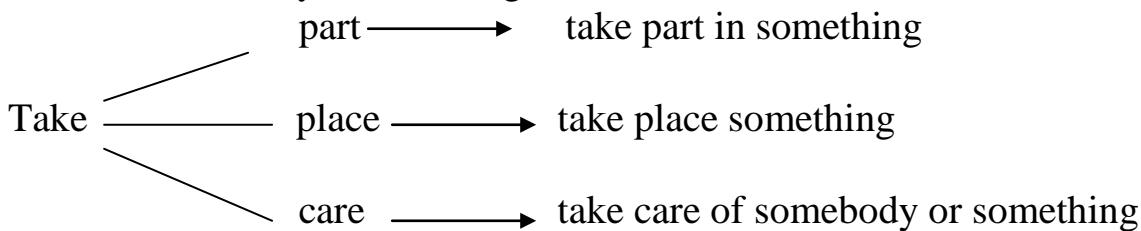
1. names of games;
2. names of sports;
3. names of players;
4. what are partners;
5. what are opponents;
6. where matches usually take place;
7. what people call, the queen of all sports;
8. what take place from time to time;
9. what representatives of various countries can win;
10. what Olympic games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



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

1. Who will ... in this trip?
2. Where did the football mach ... ?
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?

VII. 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 can 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 ...

VIII. 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.

IX. Complete the story.

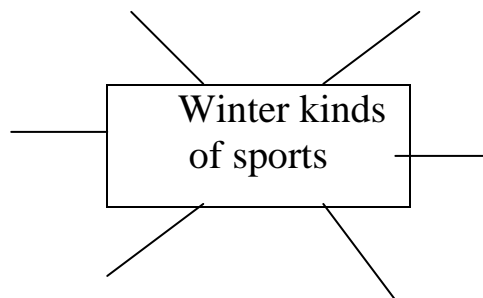
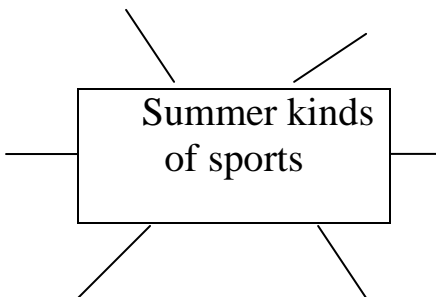
It was Sunday. Nick got up early. The weather was fine. Nick ate his breakfast hurriedly to go to play in the yard. When he came out he saw nobody in the yard. He stood lonely for some time. Then he left the yard and

Text "Olympic games"

I. Guess the riddle.

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

II. Fill the spide-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.

V. Read and translate the text.

The Olympic games

In 1453 B.C. the games were held in Olympia beginning with approximately 776 BC 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.

VII. 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?

VIII. Read and correct the wrong sentences.

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

IX. 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.

X. 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

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

LESSON 8

Grammar: Participle I.

The Present Continuous Tense.

Much, many, few, little.

Text: Our Institute.

Participle I

Инглиз тилида феълнинг 4 та шакли мавжуд:

1. феълнинг ноаник шакли

2. ўтган замон шакли

3. сифатдош II

4. сифатдош I

Сифатдош I феълнинг ноаник шакли олдидаги **to** юкламасини олиб ташлаб, унга **-ing** кўшимчасини кўшиш оркали ясалади.

E.g. to read – reading

to do – doing

to be – being

a) **-ing** кўшимчаси кўшилганда сўз охиридаги **e** туширилиб колдирилади:

E.g. to write – writing
to smile – smiling

б) Киска унлидан кейин келган ундош иккиланади:
to sit – sitting
to stop – stopping

в) сўз охиридаги ie харфи y га айланади.

Сифатдош I гапда куйидаги вазифаларни бажаради:

1. to be кўмакчи феъли билан бирга келган кесимнинг таркибий кисми:
The crying child during the operation was his son.
2. Хол: We spend July at the seaside lying in the sun.
3. Аникловчи: Сифатдош I аникловчи вазифасида аникловчи сўз билан ёнма-ён келади: I noticed a little child writing something on the table.

The Present Continuous Tense (Хозирги замон давом феъли)

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

Хозирги замон давом феъли to be кўмакчи феълининг ноаник замондаги шакли (am, is, are) ва маъно англатувчи феълнинг сифатдош I шакли оркали ясалади. Хозирги давомли замон асосан хозирги дакикада давом этиб турган иш-харакатни билдиради.

Бирлик

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

Кўплик

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

Хозирги давомли замондаги гапларнинг сўрок шакли to be кўмакчи феълининг тегишли шакли (am, is ,are) ни эгадан олдинга кўйиш оркали ясалади.

Бирлик

- I. Am I reading a book?
- II. Are you reading a book?

III. Is he (she) reading a book?

Кўплик

- I. Are we reading a book?
- II. Are you reading a book?
- III. Are they reading a book?

Хозирги давоимли замондаги гапларнинг бўлишсиз шакли to be кўмакчи феълининг тегишли шакли (am, is, are) дан кейин (not) инкор юкламасини кўйиш оркали ясалади.

Бирлик

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

Кўплик

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

Агар иш-харакат олдиндан режалаштирилган бўлса, келаси замондаги иш-харакат ҳам инглиз тилида the Present Continuous Tense оркали ифодаланиши мумкин.

E.g. We are going to Tashkent tomorrow.

Many, much, few, little.

Many/much – ноаник олмошлари куп маъносида куллади.

Many куп маъносида саналадиган отлар олдидан ишлатилади.

Much куп маъносида саналмайдиган отлар билан ишлатилади much кулланганда от ва феъл бирлик сонда ишлатилади.

Few/little – ноаник олмошлари оз, кам маъносида кулланади. Бу олмошлар ноаник артикл балан бирга ишлатилса a few – бир неча, a little – ир оз (озгина) маъносини ифодалайди.

Few – a few many каби купликдаги саналадиган отлар билан ишлатилади ва how many? – нечта? Саволига жавоб булади.

Little – a little, much бирликдаги саналмайдиган отлар олдидан ишлатилади ва how much? – канча саволига жавоб булади.

I have many English books.

Менда куп инлизча китоблар.

He has few friends.

Унинг дустлари оз. (кам).

We have a few friends here.

Бу ерда бизнинг бир неча дўстларимиз бор.

There is much milk in the bottle.

Шишада кўп сут бор.

There is a little bread on the plate.

Тарелкада бир оз нон бор.

I. Answer the questions

1. Do you study at the faculty of mathematics?
2. Is it a large faculty?
3. How many succulents 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 favorite 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 you study?
12. Have you a sport hall and sports ground in your Institute?

II. Make up questions to these sentences.

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

III. Write these sentences in to English.

1. Бизнинг Институтимиз Ангрэн шаҳрида.
2. Бунда кўп тажрибали ўқитувчилар ишлайди.
3. Талабалар кўп кулайликларга эга.
4. Институтда кўп факультетлар бор.
5. Институмизда Махмуд Кошкарӣ номи билан аталган.
6. Талабалар ўрта мактабларда амалиёт киладилар.
7. Институтни битирганлар Ўзбекистондаги мактабларда ўқитадилар.
8. Менга институтимиз жуда ёқди.

IV. Answer the questions.

1. Is your Institute large or small?
2. How many students study in your group?

3. What subjects do you like best?
4. Have you many English books?

V. 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.

Words and expressions.

Workshop- устахона
Bring-up - тарбияламок
Condition - шарт-шароит
Correspondence - сиртки
Curriculum - программа
Department - булим
do one's best- кулидан келганча харакат килмок
Educator- тарбиячи
Experience-тажриба
Faculty-факультет
Graduate-тамомламок
Graduate-битирувчи
Include-камрамок, уз ичига олмок
Laboratory-лобаратория
Nationality-миллат
Necessary-зарур(ий).
Pedagogical-педагогик
Practical-амалий
Rising generation-ўсаётган авлод
Secondary school-ўрта мактаб
Sport hall-спорт зали
State-давлат
Study room-кабинет
Subject- предмет, фан
Teach-ўқитмок

Make up sentences using these new vocabulary.

Text. Learn

Our Institute.

I study at the Tashkent Region State Pedagogical Institute named after M. Koshkariy. It is one of the largest educational intuitions in our republic. It has

morning and correspondence departments. Thousands of students of different nationalities study these.

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 its meaning?
2. Do you think that it is true?
3. Can you give an Uzbek equivalent?
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 its meaning.

History of Cambridge.

The history of the University begins so far as I know in 1809 when several hundred students came to 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 everywhere. Students do not play a very active part in University life in 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 .

«Dialogue».

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.

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

Answer the questions.

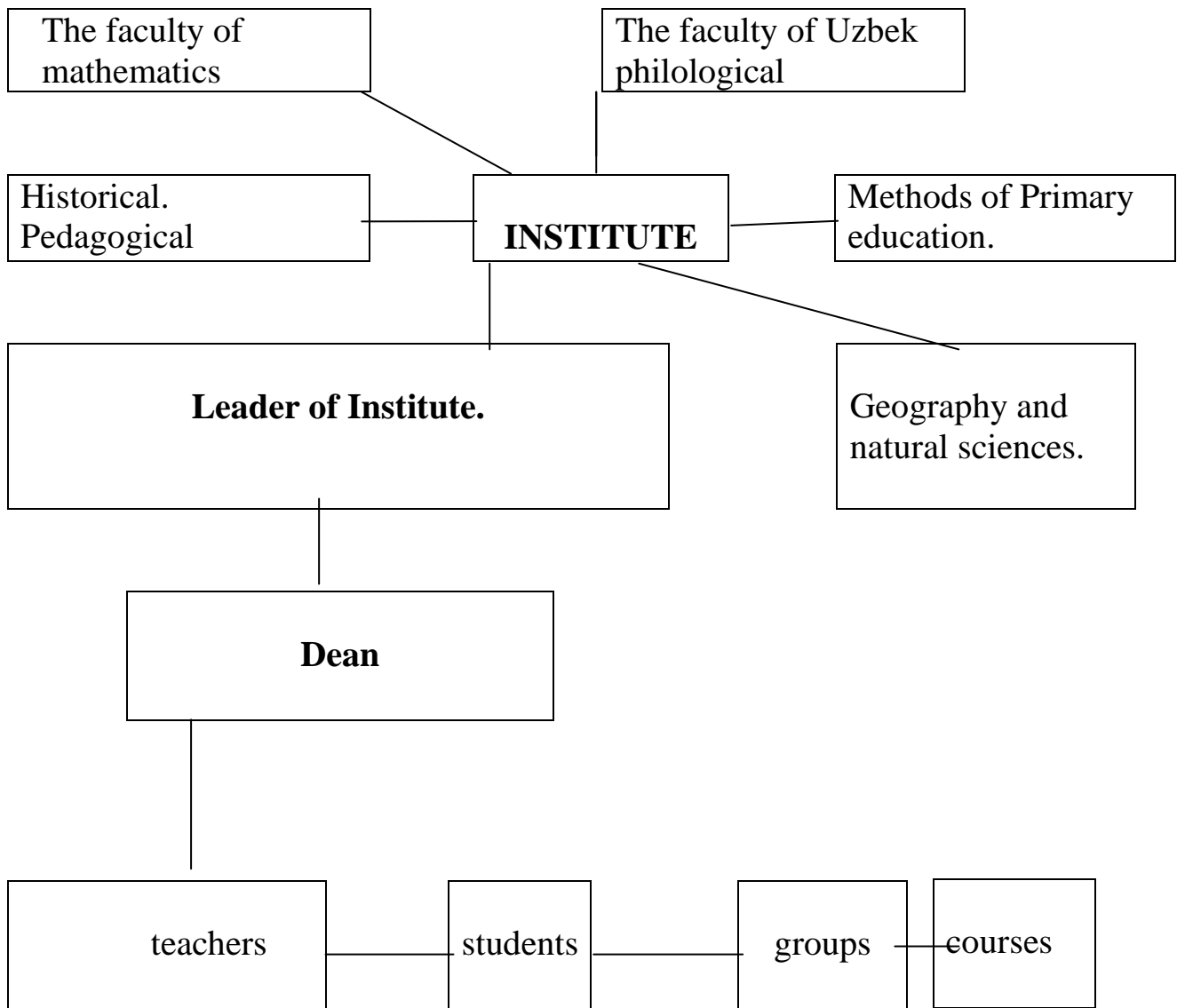
1. What department does Mansur study at?
2. Is he at the English faculty?
3. And what about Nick?
4. Is Nick a worker?
5. Has Mansur good conditions for his studies?

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.

Homework.

Look at this scheme and make up situations.



LESSON 9

Grammar: Gerund. The Future Indefinite Tense.

Text: Traveling. Trip.

I. Answer the questions.

1. What names of communications do you know?
2. What kind of transport do you prefer?
3. Where does one buy a ticket?
4. What kind of trips do you prefer?
5. What transport would you take if you were short of time?
6. Where can you wait for a trip?

II. Read the text and guess the meaning the next words.

Traveling, journey, voyage, airport, air-liner, luggage, advantages, carriages, sleeping-cars, dining-car, time-table, ticket, booking-office, passenger.

Text

Modern life is impossible without traveling. To understand how true this is, you only have to go a railway station, a port or an airport. There you will see hundreds of people hurrying to catch a train, a ship or a plane, all wanting to go somewhere and to get there as quickly as possible.

Of course the fastest way of traveling is by plane. With a modern air-liner you can now travel in one day to places which it took a month or more to get to a hundred years ago. All you have to do to ring up the air-line booking office and they will send your ticket to home. The seats on the plane are comfortable, and you can sit and read, look out of the window, or sleep until you arrive at your airport. You can have breakfast in Moscow, dinner in London, Paris or Berlin, or supper in New York on the same day. Traveling by train is slower than by plane, but it also has its advantages. You can see the country you are traveling through, and not only the clouds as when you are flying. Modern trains have very comfortable seats in all passenger carriages, and there are sleeping cars and dining-cars which may even be the longest enjoyable.

Some people prefer to travel by ship when possible. There are large liners, holiday ship and river boats on board which you can visit different countries. Ships are not so fast as trains or planes, but a sea voyage or a river trip is a very pleasant way of spending a holiday. Many people like to travel by car. The advantages of this way spending a holiday are that you can make your own timetable you don't have to buy a ticket.

Besides, you can travel three or four hundred miles or only fifty or one hundred miles a day, just as you like. That is why traveling by car is popular for pleasure trips, while people usually take a train or plane when they are traveling on business.

III. Give the title to the text.

IV. Using the text find the advantages and disadvantages of kinds of traveling.

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Train		
Airplane		
Ship		
Car		

V. Answer the questions.

1. Why do people travel?
2. Which is the fastest way of traveling?
3. How do we book a trip by air?

4. What do passengers do on board on ship?
5. Which way of traveling do you prefer? Why?

VI. What would you say in such situations.

Work with the cards.

1. Your family is going the interesting trip. Your brother went to buy tickets. He was absent a long time. At last he is coming ...
2. You have a voyage by ship. You are going to your cabin and see; your cabin is very comfortable. What can you say to your friend?
3. You are sitting at the window by train. You see lake and the hill with tree on it. Your father asks what do you see at the window?
4. You are in the market in summer during traveling. Describe what can you see in the market.

VII. Insert the necessary words.

1. To fly to Sophia you must buy a ticket at the ... (cash-desk, booking office)
2. Pay for the food you have bought at the ... (cash-desk, booking office)
3. "I can't carry the bag, it is too ... ", said the girl.(heavy, difficult)
4. The component of the first class sleeper was very... (comfortable, convenient)
5. For me physics is not so ... as chemistry. (heave, difficult)
6. Which is more ... for you, to take a fast train to Rostov or to fly there? (comfortable, convenient)

I. Find words belong to one group of words

Planning a family holiday

voyage	sea	shore	Ship
trip	platform	railway	carriage
air	pilot	To fly	stewardess

II. Make up a plan of trip.

1. Where are you going to rest? (country, place)
2. Kinds of communication
3. to book tickets
4. luggage
5. time of trip

III. Read the text.

Planning a family holiday

Ivanov's family have not decided where they are going to spend their four week's holiday. So this evening they are holding a kind of family meeting to agree on this most important event.

"You know, Dad", says Boris, "you promised to take us to the seaside, and I have already told all my school friends what a good time I am going to have at the Black sea, swimming and sun-bathing".

"Yes", Lena agrees, "I think we all enjoy holidays at the seaside, and a trip by ship is just wonderful". "I agree that it's a very good idea", Father says" but I am afraid it is too late to book a sea trip now what about going to Moscow for a holiday? We can spend our holidays wonderfully there, seeing exhibitions, museums parks and theatres. Don't you agree?"

"As for me, I certainly agree to that", says mother, "but how shall we get there? Shall we go by plane or by train?" "Let 's go by plane", Boris says. "It's convenient, comfortable, by for the fastest way. These train journeys are so long". "There again", says Lena, "It's too late to book seats on the plane, but perhaps we can get tickets for the train. Such a pleasant trip too. A fast train with sleeping carriages, a dining-car, nice meals and all the beautiful country-side we see on the way!"

"Well, that's decided, says father. 'So you, children, help mother to pack the things and I'll see if I can get tickets for tomorrow.'

"Fine!" agrees mother. 'I'm sure we shall have a splendid holiday.

IV. Answer the questions.

1. What does Ivanov's family going to do?
2. Where does Boris want to trip? (Lena?)
3. What Father suggested to family?
4. What kind of communication did family choose?
5. Why Boris wanted to travel by train?
6. Why Lena wanted to travel by train?

V. Insert the necessary prepositions.

1. I don't agree ... you, I am afraid you are wrong.
2. Do you agree ... our plans to do ... an excursion ... the country.
3. Which do you like better, traveling ... boat or ... plane?
4. It is only two days journey ... Moscow ... Baku.
5. They went to the airport to see their grandmother ...
6. We are planning ... a short trip.

VI. Write new words using the suffixs. (-er, -by, -y, ship)

Work in the teams: (who is faster?)

To sleep- to sleep- to travel-

Leader- happy- wonderful-

Soap- wind-

VII. Insert the verbs in the necessary form.

1. Why ... you ... your lessons yesterday? (to miss)
2. ... you ... the things? (to pack) It is time to go the station.
3. If we hurry up, we ... the train. (to catch)
4. I'm going ... my friends who are leaving for Vladivostok. (to see off)
5. Yesterday I ... to go niking. (to promise)
6. ... you ... to prepare a report about our Cosmonauts? (to agree)

VIII. Describe a journey you have made using the words:

To invite, to plan, enjoyable, to book, to pack, passenger, meal, beauty, different, pleasure.

IX. Jigsaw. Make up story from parts.

Where is my ticket?

An old scientist, whom everybody in England knows very well, is traveling by train. When the ticket-inspector comes to the scientist and asks him for his pocket, the old man begins to look for it in his pockets, in his bag and suitcase, but cannot find it. "There is no hurry", says the ticket-inspector, who knows the scientist very well. "I can come again at the next station". But at the next station it is just the same. The old scientist cannot find his ticket.

"That's all right", says the ticket-inspector. "That's all right."

"Oh, but I must find the ticket", says the man. "I want to know where I am going."

X. Read the text "Where is my ticket?" and guess the meaning the next words.

ticket-inspector

pockets

XI. Fill he blanks (work in the teams).

a)

A: I think the trip by plane is the best traveling.

B: ... I prefer to trip by train.

A: ...

B: Well, it is a pleasant trip, because ...

b)

P: Can you tell me what time the next train goes?

Clerk: ...

P: Can you give me two tickets for the day after tomorrow?

C: ...

P: How much have I to pay?

C: ...

P: Thank you.

XII. Home task: find a picture about traveling and describe it.

