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TERMIZ MUHANDISLIK- TEXNOLOGIYA INSTITUTI
O‘ZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI KAFEDRASI**

MUSTAFAYEVA SOJIDA ULASHEVNA

**ENGLISH FOR ENGINEERING
TECHNOLOGY STUDENTS**

**(60812300- Irrigatsiya tizimlarida gidroenergitika obe’klari, 60812700- Suv xo’jaligi
va melioratsiya yonalishlari birinchi kurs talabalari uchun xorijiy (ingliz) tili
fanidan o’quv qo’llanma)**



**Termiz
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Ushbu o'quv qo'llanma ingliz tili fanidan fan dasturi asosida tuzilgan bo'lib hozirgi zamonaviy o'qitish texnologiyalari asosida yoritilgan, bir qator maxsus mavzular, grammatika bo'yicha materiallar va mavzu materiallarini ishlab chiqish va mustahkamlash uchun mashqlar, boshqotirma savollar, mustaqil o'qish va tinglash uchun matnlar berilgan. Lug'atlar, so'rovnomalar, shungdek, talabalarning ingliz tilida og'zaki, yozma, tinglab tushunish va gapirish salohiyatlarini rivojlantirish bo'yicha topshiriqlar mutaxassislik bo'yicha matnlar va to'plamlarga xos bo'lgan materiallar ilova qilindi. Qo'llanmaning muhim elementi matnlar uchun vazifalardir. Aqliy hujum, Bahs -Munozara, BBB, Insert, Klaster, debat, hamkorlikda izlanish va argumentlangan esse yozish kabi innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanildi.

Kitob ona tilida ta'lim oladigan talabalar uchun mo'ljallangan.

This textbook is provided with a modern technological and technological methods which are based on the work program of the subject "Foreign language" (English language) for the development and consolidation of a series of special topics, grammatical and subject materials for exercises, independent reading texts and listening, speaking. Dictionaries, questionnaires, as well as assignments for the development of students' oral, written, listening and communication abilities in English, texts and collections specific to the specialty were attached. An important element of the manual is tasks for texts. Innovative technologies such as Brainstorming, Debate, BBB, Insert, Cluster, Debate, Collaborative Research and Argumentative Essay Writing were used.

The book is intended for students studying in their mother tongue.

Учебное пособие усовершенствовано современной пед,- технологической методикой, основанной на рабочей программе предмета «Иностранного языка» (английского языка) для освоения и закрепления ряда специальных тем, грамматических материалов и тематических материалов для упражнений, самостоятельного чтения. и прослушивание текстов. Были включены словари, анкеты, а также задания для развития устной, письменной и разговорной речи, а так же аудирования студентов на английском языке, тексты и сборники, характерные для специальности. Важным элементом пособия являются задания к текстам. Были использованы инновационные технологии, такие как мозговой штурм, дебаты, ЗХУ, вставка, кластер, дебаты, совместные исследования и аргументированное написание эссе.

"English for Engineering Technology Students" ("Muhandislik - texnologiya talabalari uchun Ingliz tili").

O'quv qo'llanma: Oliy ta'lim muassasalarning Muhandislik -texnologiya instituti talabalari va mustaqil o'rganuvchilari uchun

S.U. Mustafayeva 2023. 217-bet

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KIRISH

Bugungi kunda xorijiy tillar ayniqsa ingliz tilini o'rganishga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev raisligida 2021- yil 6 -may kun xorijiy tillarini o'qitish tizimini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari yuzasidan videoselektor yig'ilishi o'tkazildi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2021- yil 19- mayda № 312 sonli "Xorijiy tillarni o'rganishni ommalashtirishni samarali tashkil etish chora tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori tasdiqlandi.

Ushbu qarorning ijrosi yuzasidan qishloq xo'jaligi sohasi irrigatsiya tizimlarida, suv xo'jaligi va melioratsiya yonalishlari birinchi kurs talabalari uchun xorijiy tillarni egallash darajasini oshirish maqsadida mazkur o'quv qo'llanma ishlab chiqildi. Ushbu qo'llanma 60 ta darsni qamrab olgan bo'lib, unda zamonaviy til ko'nikmalarini: o'qish, esse yozish, eshitish va gapirish kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan, asosiy ko'zda tutilgan maqsad birinchi kurs talabalarning o'z mutaxassislik sohasiga tegishli bo'lgan qishloq xo'jaligi, irrigatsiya yo'nalishiga oid termin-so'zlar ustida ishlashni takomillashtirishga qaratilgan. Mazkur qo'llanma mutaxassisligi Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim muassasalari nofilolog bo'lgan talabalar uchun mo'ljallangan. "English for Engineering Technology Students" qo'llanmasi og'zaki nutqni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan. Ushbu qo'llanma o'z ichiga soddalikdan murakkablikka qarab yo'naltirilgan grammatik takrorlash kursi, og'zaki muloqotga kirishish (ma'ruza qilish, taqdimot o'tkazish, baxs-munozara va debatlarida ishtirok etish kabilar) bo'yicha yo'riqnomalar, talaffuz me'yorlari qoidalari, yo'nalishiga mos keluvchi leksik birliklar, hamda qishloq xo'jaligiga doir atamalarning ingliz tilidagi izohli lug'atini qamrab olgan alohida bo'limlar ishlab chiqilgan. Bu o'z o'rnida talabalarning o'z mutaxassisliklari doirasida ingliz tilini yanada chuqurroq o'rganishlari uchun xizmat qiladi va ilmiy, nazariy kasbga oid sohalarda faoliyat olib borish uchun ingliz tilida og'zaki nutq kompetentsiyasini shakllantirishiga yordam beradi. Shu bilan birga ushbu qo'llanmada mustahkamlash uchun mashqlar, dialoglar, eslatmalarni ham o'z ichiga olgan.

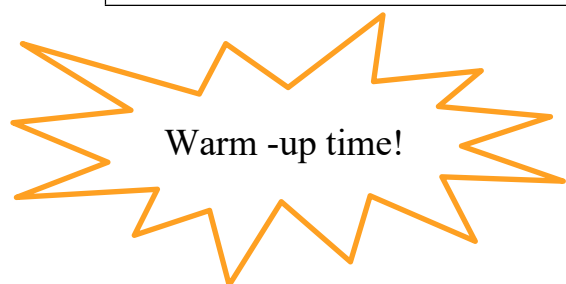
CONTENTS

Preface		3
CONTENTS		4-6
1	Lesson 1. Introduction to English.	7 -11
2	Lesson 2. Meeting and Greeting.	12-16
3	Lesson 3. The English Language.	17-21
4	Lesson 4. The role of foreign languages in my life.	22-25
5	Lesson 5. Travelling.	26-29
6	Lesson 6. My flat.	30-33
7	Lesson 7. My future profession.	34-36
8	Lesson 8. My Daily Routine.	37-39
9	Lesson 9. Seasons.	40-43
10	Lesson 10. My favourite season.	44-45
11	Lesson 11. The University I would like.	46-48
12	Lesson 12. Project management.	49-52
13	Lesson 13. Demands of natural productions.	53-56
14	Lesson 14. Environmental Protection.	57-60
15	Lesson 15. Natural disasters.	61-63
16	Lesson 16. Fauna and Flora	64-66
17	Lesson 17. Water	67-70
18	Lesson 18. Water Reclamation Process.	71-74
19	Lesson 19. Water Treatment.	75-78
20	Lesson 20. Irrigation system.	79-81
21	Lesson 21. Irrigation types.	82-84
22	Lesson 22. Hydropower plant.	85-88

23	Lesson 23. The types of hydropower facilities.	89-93
24	Lesson 24. Terms of Water management and reclamation.	94-97
25	Lesson 25. Water reservations future.	98-101
26	Lesson 26. Use of hydraulic facilities and pumping stations.	102-106
27	Lesson 27. Environmental problems /World around us.	107-111
28	Lesson 28. Youth problems.	112-114
29	Lesson 29. Food.	115-116
30	Lesson 30. Shapes /Numbers.	117-120
31	Lesson 31. My dream city.	121-123
32	Lesson 32. My friends.	124-125
33	Lesson 33. My friend's flat.	126-129
34	Lesson 34. My plans.	130-132
35	Lesson 35. Household duties.	133-137
36	Lesson 36. Travelling around the world.	138-139
37	Lesson 37. Global problems.	140-142
38	Lesson 38. Water resources.	143-144
39	Lesson 39. Foot Pedal Irrigation.	145-148
40	Lesson 40. What is Aquaculture?	149-151
41	Lesson 41. Different categories of water as for habitats of Aquaculture.	152-155
42	Lesson 42. Future water resources.	156-157
43	Lesson 43. Municipal Water Supply and Water Discharge.	158-160
44	Lesson 44. Agrobiodiversity.	161-163
45	Lesson 45. Components of agrobiodiversity.	164-166
46	Lesson 46. Agriculture and Tourism.	167-168
47	Lesson 47. The impact of FL in Our Life.	169-171
48	Lesson 48. The organization that I would like.	172-173

49	Lesson 49. Nature.	174-176
50	Lesson 50. Seasons and months.	177-178
51	Lesson 51. Seasons and weather.	179-180
52	Lesson 52. My favorite weather.....	181-183
53	Lesson 53. Environmental pollution.	184-186
54	Lesson 54. Ecological problems.	187-190
55	Lesson 55. Tourism.	191-193
56	Lesson 56. Mass Media	194-196
57	Lesson 57. Magazines.	197-198
58	Lesson 58. TV and radio.	199-201
59	Lesson 59. Visit the cinema.	202-203
60	Lesson 60. Theatres.	204-206
	Glossary	207-214

Lesson 1. Introduction to English. **Vocabulary:** Target language words. **Listening:** About myself. **Reading:** Water conversation. **Grammar:** English alphabets and phonetics. **Writing:** About myself.



Can you speak English? Do you know it?

Vocabulary

<i>persistent-o'jar/qaysar</i>	<i>genuine-sofdil</i>	<i>patient-sabrli</i>
<i>considerate-hurmatli</i>	<i>independent-mustaqil</i>	<i>resourceful-idrokli</i>
<i>courageous-dovyurak/mard</i>	<i>witty-dono/aqli</i>	<i>chill-sovuq</i>
<i>fearless-qo'rqqalik</i>	<i>open-mindedmulohazali</i>	<i>joyful-xushchaqchaq</i>
<i>practical-tajribali</i>	<i>energetic-g'ayratli</i>	<i>easygoing-kirishuvchan</i>

To describe someone himself or herself, they should say these stages:

- An introduction giving a brief information about who he / she is, where he / she is from
- Main part which includes their basic information about where they study / studied, where they live or description about their hometown, city/ village, their physical appearance, behaviors and others
- Conclusion telling about their goals / ambitions / plans



1. I'm.....
2. I live.....
3. I'm from....
4. I finished....
5. I study.....
6. I have got....
7. My appearance is...
8. My behavior is....
9. My goals are...

Listen and read the sentences.

About me

I can introduce myself.

My Name is Mina.

I am a girl.

I am five years old.

I study in Grade LKG.

The name of my school is little star.

I live in Kathmandu.



My name is Sohan.

I am a boy.

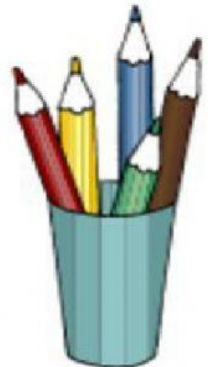
I am five years old.

I study in Grade LKG.

I study in Buddha Academy.

I live in a village.

The name of my village is Tikapur.



Exercise.1 Reading: *Read the text then retell it.*

About myself

I am Anvar. It is my name. My surname is Murodov. I am native. I am Uzbek. I am from Kukhand. I am 19 years old. I am a student. I study at University. I went to school when I was 6. This year I finished the school and entered the university. I like books and computer games. My hobby is sport. I have got many friends. We play different games after school.

I am tall. My hair is black. My eyes black too. My nose is small. My mouth is little. So I am a good-looking boy. I have got a family: mother, father, a brother, a

sister and me. My mother is a teacher. She works at the school. My father is an engineer. He works for a big company. I want to be an interpreter in future.

Exercise.2 Answer these questions.

Questions:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. What is your name? | 11.What do you like? |
| 2. What is surname? | 12.What is hobby? |
| 3. Where are you from? | 13.What are you look like? |
| 4. What is your nationality? | 14.Have you got a friend? |
| 5. Where do you live? | 15.How many people are you? |
| 6. What are you? | 16.Are your parents old? |
| 7. Where do you live? | 17.Have you got a friend? |
| 8. When did you go to school? | 18.What can you say about your |
| 9. When did you finish the school? | friends? |
| 10.What subject did you study? | |

Exercise.3 Reading: Read and translate the text.

Water conversation.

Water is the most basic and important component of our lives. When we become thirsty, we drink water; we wash clothes, bathe and cook with water. Even though we are heavily dependent on water for many purposes, most of us do not face any hardship in obtaining it. However, it is not the issue with everyone. Certain sections of society face water scarcity, and they cannot meet their basic needs without water. This calls for an understanding of the significance of water and the ways to conserve it, which is discussed in this water conservation essay in English. We need water to survive in this world. But this does not mean that we are conserving water for our needs alone. We must also be considerate of future generations by remembering that they have equal rights to resources in this world as we have. So, let us see the advantages and methods of conserving water in this essay.

Importance of Water Conservation

Although we claim that the majority of the Earth is covered in water, our selfish and careless use of it has led to the draining of water resources. The water conservation essay focuses on the importance of conserving water. Whether it be for domestic, industrial or agricultural purposes, we continue to depend on water for several tasks. Sometimes, we are not aware of how massively we use water and are negligent of the harm we do to water bodies. Moreover, **water pollution** is another contributing factor to water scarcity. Thus, this thoughtless use and pollution of water must be avoided, as it is our responsibility to take care of what is left and preserve them for future use.

Methods of Water Conservation

We say that we must conserve water, but you might be wondering how. In this importance of water conservation essay, we will see different methods and practices to conserve water. Every small effort should first begin from home, and if we try to conserve water through these measures, it will have a huge impact on the world as such. By closing the tap while brushing our teeth and teaching our children about this practice, we can save gallons of water every month. We must also look for leaks in pipes and taps and fix them regularly to prevent water wastage. Also, avoiding showers while taking a bath can save water.

In addition to these steps, remember to run machines and appliances, especially washing machines and dishwashers, on full load to conserve water. Apart from this, we can also look for other methods of conservation in this water conservation essay in English. Rainwater harvesting is the most popular method of conservation, where water is collected and filtered to use for agricultural purposes. We can also reuse and recycle water by pouring it into plants after washing the vegetables. More than anything, we must ensure not to pollute water by any means.

Water scarcity is a rising concern for us, and hence, we must pay attention to water-conserving methods. When we come together to fight for this cause, we will be able to create a significant change in conserving water. Check out our kids learning section to discover more amazing content for your children.

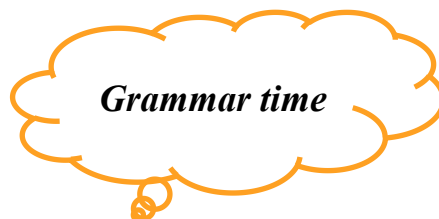
Frequently asked questions

What is the basic reason for water scarcity?

Human beings are the main cause for water scarcity. Even though we get water in abundance, we exploit water resources for our selfish needs. Due to the dumping of waste from houses, industries and factories into the water, it gets polluted and causes water scarcity.

How can we save water?

As responsible beings, we must be aware of the issue of water scarcity and teach our children to preserve water by fixing the leaks in pipes and taps, turning off the tap while not in use and taking shorter showers.



Grammar: English alphabets and phonetics.

Five of the letters in the English Alphabet are vowels: **A, E, I, O, U**.

The remaining 21 letters are consonants: **B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, X, Z**, and usually **W** and **Y**.

Written English includes the digraphs: *ch ci ck gh ng ph qu rh sc sh th ti wh wr zh*.

Exercise.4 Comprehension Questions:

1. Do you know how many letters are there in English ?
2. And how many vowels are there in English alphabet?
3. So how many consonants are there in ABC?

Necessary words







Consonants, vowels, letters, sounds, IV –types of syllables of vowels, monophthongs, diphthongs

A a	B b	C c	D d	E e	F f	G g	H h	I i
a	bee	cee	dee	e	ef	gee	(h)aitch	i
[eɪ]	[bi:]	[si:]	[di:]	[i:]	[ɛf]	[dʒi:]	[(h)entʃ]	[aɪ]
J j	K k	L l	M m	N n	O o	P p	Q q	R r
jay	kay	el	em	en	o	pee	cue	ar
[dʒeɪ]	[keɪ]	[ɛl]	[ɛm]	[ɛn]	[oʊ]	[pi:]	[kju:]	[ɑ:/ɑr]
S s	T t	U u	V v	W w	X x	Y y	Z z	
ess	tee	u	vee	double-u	ex	wy(e)	zed/zee	
[ɛs]	[ti:]	[ju:]	[vi:]	[ˈdʌbəlju:]	[ɛks]	[waɪ]	[zɛd/zi:]	



Exercise.5 *Listening Activity.*

a 1.37 Listen and repeat the words and sounds.

						
train	tree	egg	bike	phone	boot	car
A H J K	B C D E G P T V	F L M N S X Z	I Y	O	Q U W	R

b 1.38 Listen and repeat the letters.

c 1.39 Listen. Can you hear the difference?

1 M N	3 G J	5 Y I	7 B V
2 K Q	4 E I	6 U W	8 E A

d 1.40 Listen. Circle the letter you hear.

Lesson 2. Meeting and Greeting. **Speaking:** Hello, goodbye. **Grammar:** To be. **Reading:** My School.

Warm -up time!

Describe the picture

Vocabulary

“Good morning / afternoon” - Xayrli kun

“Let's begin” - Keling boshlaymiz

“I'd like to welcome everyone” - Xush kelibsizlar

“Since everyone is here, let's get started” - Keling boshlaymiz, hamma shu yerda

“I'd like to thank everyone for coming today” - Hammaga rahmat kelganlariz uchun.

Exercise.1 Read the text and translate into your own language.

How we greet with someone in English

We say “Hello!” to each other when we greet, “Good morning!”, “Good afternoon!”, “Good evening!”. When meeting a friend, in an informal situation, people can drop the word “Good” and say “Morning!”, “Afternoon!”, “Evening!”. The most common form of greeting in English is “Hello!” or “Hi!” It is also widely

used in informal situations. After that, people usually ask, “How are you?” A polite response is “I’m fine, thank you, and you?” When you meet someone for the first time the usual formal greeting is “How do you do?” and a handshake. “How do you do?” is not a question and the correct response is to repeat “How do you do?” However, it sounds a bit formal way.

When introducing yourself to someone you say, “Hello, my name’s Maria.” In response to this you will hear “Nice to meet you.” or “Pleased to meet you.”

When making introductions you can say, “Maria, this is Mike. Mike, this is Maria.” Or you can say, “Maria, I’d like you to meet my friend Mike.”

In a more formal situation you can say, “Professor, I’d like to introduce my friend Mike.” or “Mike, I’d like to introduce you to Professor Lewis.”

A man is introduced to a woman, unless he is much older and senior in position. Young men are introduced to older men, and young women to older women. So, we say such ways in English greetings.

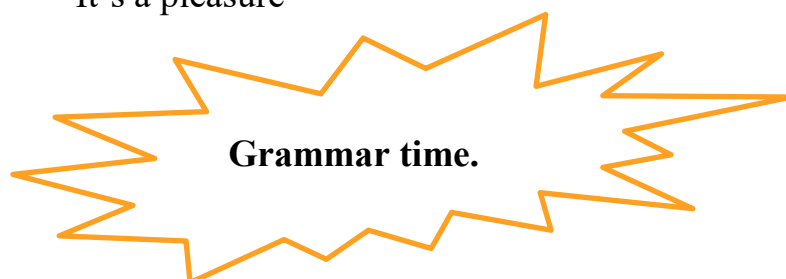
Exercise. 2 Speaking: Make up a dialogue using “Hello, goodbye”.

Formal Way of Greetings:

- Hello
- Good morning
- Good afternoon
- Good evening
- It’s nice to meet you
- It’s a pleasure to meet you

Informal Way of Greetings:

- Hi
- Hey
- What’s up
- Nice to meet you
- Pleased to meet you
- It’s a pleasure



“To Be” - “bo‘lmoq”

✓ “To be” yordamchi fe’li hozirgi noaniq zamonda 3 xil tuslanadi. I shaxs uchun “am”, II shaxs birlik uchun “is” va qolgan barcha shaxslar uchun “are” qo’llaniladi.

Positive	Negative	Question
I am	I am not	Am I....?
You are	You are not	are you...?
He/she is	He/she is not	Is he/ she.....?
We/they are	We/ they are not	Are they/ we...?

Examples: I am an engineer - Men muhandisman.

You are tall - Sizning bo'yingiz baland.

He is very clever - U juda aqlli.

She is 29 - U 29 yoshda.

It is big - U katta.

We are doctors - Bizlar shifokorlarmiz.

They are students - Ular talabalar.

- ✓ Quyida “to be” fe'lini qo'llash mumkin bo'lgan holatlar keltirilgan.2) “To be” fe'lining qo'llanilishi:

am/is/are + kasblar: My father is a taxi-driver.

am/is/are + sifatlar: She is very beautiful.

am/is/are + sonlar: Anvar is 29 years old.

- ✓ Yuqorida to be fe'li yordamida bo'lishli gaplarni tuzishni o'rgandingiz. Shunday ekan quyidagi gaplarni tarjima qilishga harakat qiling.

- ✓ Positive Sentences - Bo'lishli gaplar

I am a doctor. You are a bad student. He is a dentist. She is happy. It is cold today. We are at home. They are in the UK. You are good doctors. The cats are in the garden. Tom is ill today. The house is small. The nurse is an old woman.

- ✓ Bo'lishli gaplardan tashqari inkor gaplar ham mavjud. Ularni yasash juda oson. “am/is/are” dan so'ng “not”so'zini yozsangiz kifoya.

- ✓ Demak: am not/ is not/ are not. Quyidagi gaplarni tarjima qilib ko'ring. Negative Sentences - Inkor gaplar

She isn't my friend - U mening do'stim emas. They aren't here. I am not a fat girl. It isn't old. You aren't happy. He isn't at work. We aren't ready. It isn't big. My mother isn't old. The notebooks aren't on the desk. The man is not short. So'roq gaplarni yasashda am/is/are ni gapning boshiga chiqarasiz. Berilgan gaplarni tarjima qiling.

Questions - So'roq gaplar: Am I number 3? - Men 3 - raqammanmi? Is she your sister? Is it my bicycle? Are they at school? Is he a fat man? Aren't you doctors? Are we short? Isn't he ready? Is your father at home? Are Ted and Sam happy? Is your friend here?

Yuqoridagi gap qurilmalari asosida mustaqil ravishda ko'proq gaplar tuzishga harakat qiling. Tuzishda qiynalsangiz, saytning izohlar bo'limida yozing.

Exercise.3 Complete this postcard by using “am, is, are, am not , isn’t, aren’t”:

Hello!

My nameis..... Jack, and thisis... Sue.

She my sister. Sue twelve years old and I sixteen.

We adults. We students. We Canadians. We Americans.

We from Chicago. Chicago in the United States.

Best regards,
Jack

Exercise.4 Change the sentences into questions:

Example: *I am an engineer.**Am I an engineer?*.....

1. You are ill.....
2. Linda is a pretty girl.....
3. Belinda is a singer.....
4. Nick is an actor.....
5. We are good friends.....
6. He is an officer.....
7. It is an eraser.....
8. You and Eddie are partners.....
9. Rosie is angry.....
10. Jack and I aren’t good swimmers.....

Exercise.5 Change the sentences into questions:

Example: *I am an engineer.**Am I an engineer?*.....

1. You are ill.
2. Linda is a pretty girl.
3. Belinda is a singer.....
4. Nick is an actor.....
5. We are good friends.....
6. He is an officer.....
7. It is an eraser.....
8. You and Eddie are partners.....
9. Rosie is angry.....
10. Jack and I aren’t good swimmers.....

Exercise.6 Fill the gaps with necessary.

1. I a girl.

2. My father at work.
3. Trixi and Susi my cats.
4. The hamster in the cage.
5. I a painter.
6. My green pencil on the floor.
7. Emma and Betty good friends.
8. you from Scotland?
9. His sister seven years old.
10. We children.

Exercise.7 Now your turn to make some sentences with *am, is are*

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Lesson 3. The English Language. **Listening:** English is world language. **Reading:** English is world language . **Grammar:** Indefinite and definite articles. **Speaking:** What is your favourite country?



Do you like to learn English? Why?



Exercise.1 Listening: fill the gaps with the necessary words.

really, the, nice, , French, native, keep,

Man: So how many languages can you speak?

Woman: I guess four, five if you count my language.

Man: Wow! That's amazing! How do you it all in your head?

Woman: Well, it's not like I speak them perfectly. My is really rusty. It just depends how much you practice.

Man: I wish I could speak as many languages as

Woman: Are you studying anything at the moment?

Man: I'm trying to study Italian, but I don't feel like I'm getting anywhere.

Woman: I used to study Italian. It's a language.

Man: I find it really difficult, actually – much more difficult than French.

Woman: Really? I would say it's other way round.

Man: To be honest, I'm not a natural when it comes to language learning.

Woman: People like to say that, but it all comes down to hard work.

Man: Maybe. I guess I should go do some homework!

Woman: Alright, study hard!!

Exercise.2 Reading: Read the text and say the definitions of the bold words.

We learn foreign languages

Learning languages is very important today. Foreign languages are **socially** demanded especially nowadays when the **progress** in science, **technology**, **irrigation fields** has led to an **explosion of knowledge** and has contributed to an **overflow** of information. The whole knowledge of **mankind** is known to double every seven years. Foreign languages are needed as the main and the most efficient means of information **exchange** of the people of the planet.

Today English is the language of the world. Over than 300 million people speak it as a **mother tongue**. The **native speakers** of English live in Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America.

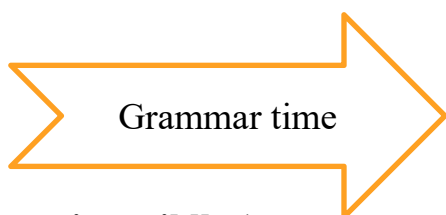
English is the major **international** language of **communication** in such areas as science, technology, business, and mass entertainment/ mass media.

Exercise. 3 Answer the questions.

Comprehension Questions:

1. What is the importance of English?

2. Today is English is the language of the world. What do you think it is right?
3. What do you know about English speaking countries?
4. What countries speak english as their second language?
5. To what aspects effect English ?



va aniq artikllar)

Indefinite and definite articles. (Noaniq

Bir predmet orqali shu guruhga oid barcha predmetlar nazarda tutilsa, shu predmet oldidan the artikli qo'llaniladi.

The African elephant is taller than the Indian elephant.

The pine grows in Russia.

1. Dunyoda yagona bo'lgan predmetlar oldidan the artikli qo'llaniladi.

The sun, the moon, the earth, the cosmos, the sky, the world.

2. Ma'lum bir holatda yagona bo'lgan predmetlar oldidan the artikli qo'llaniladi.

When I came in the director was speaking to the pupils.

(Agar shu so'zlar qo'shma kesimning ot qismi bo'lib kelsa artikl qo'llanilmaydi).

My brother is director of school.

3. Okean, dengiz, daryo, tog' tizimlari kabi geografik nomlari oldidan the artikli qo'llaniladi.

The Pacific ocean, the Thames, the Oral see, The Black sea, the Pamiris, the Sahara, the English chanel.

4. Agar orol nomlari ko'plik sonda tursa the artikli qo'llaniladi:

The Canaries, the Bahams, the west Indias.

(Agar orol nomi birlik sonda qo'llanilsa, artikl qo'llanmaydi Grete).

5. Flot, kema nomlari oldidan the artikli qo'llaniladi. The Titanic, The Queen Mary.

6. Bino nomlari oldidan the artikli qo'llaniladi.

The white house, the country hall.

7. Har turli tashkilot, mahkama, klub agentlik, naShriyot, mehmonxona nomlari oldidan the artikli ishlatiladi.

The Police station, the post office, the coca-cola company, the women club, the insurance ogention, the Intercontinental, the Savoi, the Arcanchi.

8. Angliya va Amerika gazetalari oldidan the qo'llaniladi.

The times, the new-time.

9. Dunyodagi ba'zi davlat nomlari oldidan the qo'llaniladi.

The USA, the UK, the Netherland, the Argentine, the Ukrain, the Philipins, the Creams.

10. Dunyodagi faqat bitta Shahar oldidan the qo'llaniladi.

The Hague.

11. Odatda odam ism-familiyasi oldidan the ishlatilmaydi, ammo bir familiyadan ikkita odamni bir-biridan farqlanganda the qo'llaniladi.

She is married the Mr. Smith who is an economist, not the Mr. Smith who is a doctor.

12. Agar odam familiyasi butun oilani bildirib kema the artikli qo'llaniladi.

The Petrovs, the Smirnow, the Browns.

13. Sifatlarning orttirma darajalari oldidan the artikli qo'llaniladi. The best, the most.

14. Agar otlarni: following, last, next, very, same, only so'zlari aniqlab kelsa, ular oldidan the artikli qo'llaniladi.

That's is the very person we need. I shall return the same day.

15. Odatda til nomlaridan oldin artikl qo'llanilmaydi, ammo language so'zi qo'llanilsa the artikli qo'llaniladi.

The Uzbek language, the English language.

16. Sifatlarni oldidan the artikli qo'llanilib, ularni otlashtirib yuboradi.

a poor man-the poor (kambag'allar) a rich man-the rich (boylar)

the black-negirlar the blind-ko'rlar

17. Qit'a nomlari oldidan artikl qo'llanilmaydi, ammo qit'a nomi of predlogi bilan aniqlansa the qo'llaniladi.

South America-the South of America

18. to school-maktabga o'qish uchun bormoq

to the school-maktabga birovni ko'rish uchun bormoq

to hospital-davolanish uchun bormoq

to the hospital-birovni ko'rish uchun bormoq

to church-sig'inish uchun bormoq

to the church-cherkovga ish bilan bormoq

19. Agar ot-so'z o'zi tegishli bo'lgan so'zlardan ajratib ko'rsatuvchi aniqlovchisi bo'lsa, uning oldidan the artikli qo'llaniladi.

The doctor of the room was open.

Show the telegram which was received yesterday.

20. Aniq biror-bir predmet ko'rsatilib, gapirilib turilsa the artikli qo'llaniladi.

Where is the key?

Please open the door.

21. Aniq artikl shuningdek ko'plik sonidagi otlardan oldin qo'llanilmaydi, qachonki ular dunyodagi barcha predmetlarni ifodalasa yoki ma'lum bir holatdagi barcha predmetlarni ifodalasa.

Lake Baikal's the deepest of all the lakes in the world.

The students of our school learn foreign languages.

He teaches English to students of our Institute.

22. Agar biror-bir ot-so‘z aniqlovchi ergash gaplar bilan aniqlanib kelsa, ularning oldida the qo‘llaniladi.

That’s the man who came here yesterday.

23. The artikli ot-so‘zlar individuallashgan aniqlovchilar bilan aniqlangan otlardan oldin qo‘llaniladi.

The man brought to the police station.

The key to my room has been lost.

24. Odatda fan nomlari oldidan artikl qo‘yilmaydi. Ammo o‘sha fan nomi biror-bir davrga yoki predmetga ta’aluqli bo‘lsa the artikli bilan qo‘llaniladi.

We learn history at school. The history of Temur and his grandchildren’s life.

We are learning the history of Temurlang now.

I like music. I like the music by Shopen. (In the morning he goes to school).

Exercise.4 Speaking: Answer the questions.

- 1) What is your best loved country?
- 2) Why do you want to travel that country?
- 3) Tell us your lovely site of the homeland that is your dream?
- 4) What aspects of that country do you like?
- 5) Which continent is your favourite country situated?

Exercise.5 Some of the blank spaces below need articles, others do not. Fill in the articles where needed.

1. He went to Samarkhand last month.
2. When you go to Tashkent, be sure to see Tashkent City.
3. He works in building on corner of Tenth Ave. and 62nd St.
4. Tokyo is largest city in World.
5. traffic on Jones Avenue is heavy.
6. Miami is center of tobacco industry.
7. Rio Grande River forms boundary between U.S. and Mexico.
8. rivers of eastern part of United States flow toward East Coast.
9. largest river in America is Mississippi.
10. New York subway trains are very comfortable.
11. climate of southern Florida is very nice all year.
12. capital of France is Paris, but capital of England is London.
13. Tenth Street has some very nice shops.

14. Some of Tenth Street shops are very inexpensive, too.
15. President will be on TV tonight.

Exercise.6 Some of the blank spaces below need articles, others do not. Fill in the articles where needed.

1. Cigarettes are the one of most dangerous products of south countries.
2. fresh air is needed by all people.
3. cotton which comes from Alabama is better than cotton which comes from Oklahoma.
4. air in this room is fresh.
5. important products which we get from India are tea, cotton, and rice.
6. telephone seldom rings in our home.
7. silver is conductor of electricity.
8. I get on train at same place every day.
9. rain and sun are needed for raising of..... vegetables.
10. Mary is waving to us from across street.
11. sun is shining but part of sky is still covered with clouds.
12. women use much make-up.
13. Sometimes everyone must take medicine.
14. coffee will keep you awake all night.
15. medicine which doctor prescribed helped me.
16. tea seems to keep some people awake.
17. He likes to study French.
18. coffee is very strong.
19. In that course, we study history of all important countries of Asia.
20. coffee which comes from Brazil is best.
21. It's biggest company which is situated in my country.

Lesson 4. The role of foreign languages in life. **Speaking:** I like foreign languages.
Writing: My favorite language. **Grammar:** Verb forms.



Warm- up time.

Tell us why do you learn English?

Vocabulary

foreign - chet tili

alien -chet el fuqarosi

external -tashqi

exterior - tashqi

to learn -o'rganmoq

to speak-gapirmoq

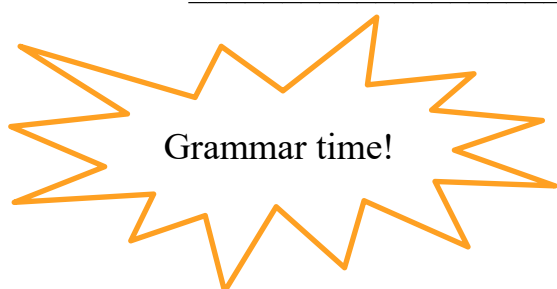
Exercise.1 Speaking: Discuss about “ I like foreign languages”.

be interested in, English, benefits, useful, love, foreign, the language, travel, tourism, go abroad, have a fun, amazing, success, to achieve, advantages



Currently I'm improving my
reading by reading(..... crime
mysteries) in e-book form. It's easy and
fun. I can already read a lot unassisted, but
when I'm stuck or uncertain, I highlight a
word and its definition pops up, or
highlight a phrase or sentence and
translate it using Bing, which is built into
the Kindle app on my phone, or Google
Translate. These automatic translation
tools use context well and have improved
over time to the point where they are very
useful to aid reading in a foreign language.
The more you read, the more you improve

Exercise.2 Writing: Write an essay about ‘My favorite language’.



Verb forms.

Infinitive	Simple Present tense	Simple Past tense	Past Participle
to beat	beat	beat	beaten
to begin	begin	began	begun
to bind	bind	bound	bound
to bite	bite	bit	bitten
to blow	blow	blew	blown
to break	break	broke	broken
to bring	bring	brought	brought
to build	build	built	built
to buy	buy	bought	bought
to catch	catch	caught	caught
to choose	choose	chose	chosen
to do	do	did	done
to drink	drink	drank	drunk
to drive	drive	drove	driven
to eat	eat	ate	eaten
to fall	fall	fell	fallen
to feel	feel	felt	felt

Regular verbs.

1	Added	Qo'shmoq	17	Opened	Ochmoq
2	Answered	Javob bermoq	18	Ordered	Buyurmoq
3	Brushed	Cho'tkalamoq	19	Played	O'ynamoq
4	Created	Ixtiro qilmoq	20	Plead	Tortmoq
5	Ckeaned	Tozalamoq	21	Pushed	Itarmoq
6	Closed	Yopmoq	22	Skated	Konki uchmoq
7	Collected	To'plamoq	23	Started	Boshlamoq
8	Cooked	Pishirmoq	24	Stopped	To'htatmoq
9	Died	O'lmoq	25	Swetched	Yoqmoq
10	Danced	Raqs tushmoq	26	Thanked	Rahmat aytmoq
11	Enjoyed	Rohatlanmoq	27	Visited	Tashrif buyurmoq
12	Finished	Tugatmoq	28	Waited	Kutmoq
13	Happened	Sodir bo'lmoq	29	Wanted	Xohlamoq
14	Liked	Yoqtirmoq	30	Washed	Yuvmoq
15	Lived	Yashamoq	31	Watched	Tomosha qilmoq
16	Needed	Muxtoj bo'lmoq	32	Worked	Ishlamoq

Exercise.3 Put the correct verbs.

1. Beat	.....	beaten
2. Buy	bought	.....
3.	flew	flown
4. Hear	heard	.....
5.	kept	kept
6. Leave	.....	left
7.	lay	lain
8.	made	made
9. Send	.....	sent
10. Show	showed	.....
11. Stand	stood	.....

Exercise.4 Write the correct forms.

walk		Speak	
buy		Run	
begin		Throw	
tell		Go	
work		Play	

start		Finish	
blow		Understand	
watch		See	
say		Build	
lie		Rise	

Exercise.5 Put the correct forms of the irregular verbs.

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
Buy	.	.
.	swam	.
.	.	won
.	left	.
.	cost	.
Shake	.	.
.	was, were	.
.	found	.
.	had	.
Fall	.	.

Lesson 5. Travelling. Listening: Travelling. **Reading:** Types of travelling. **Speaking:** My routine. **Grammar:** Future simple

Warm up time!

*Do you like
Why?*



travelling? Where?

Exercise.1 Reading: Read the text and retell it.

Travelling

It is impossible without traveling all over the world today. Thousands of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure or other purposes. They can travel by air, by road by sea or by car and by others.

Travelling by airplane is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too. Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has advantages. You can see more interesting places of the country when you are travelling through it. Modern trains have very comfortable seats. There are also sleeping cars and dining cars which make even the longest journey enjoyable and pleasant. Travelling by sea is popular mostly for pleasure trips. On board large ships and small river boats people can visit foreign countries and different places of interest within their own country. On board large ships there are facilities to help you enjoy your trip and spend your time with fun. There are tennis and badminton courts, swimming pools, cinemas and dance halls. It's a pleasant way to spend a holiday. As for me, I prefer travelling by car. I think it is one of the most convenient means. You needn't book any tickets in advance. You can stop wherever you wish and spend as much time as you like.

Exercise.2 Comprehension Questions

1. How can you travel?
2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each type of transport?
3. Describe ships you take for pleasure.
4. How are these different from river boats you take for pleasure?

Exercise.3 Discussion Questions

1. What types of transport are there in your community?
2. What types of transport have you taken? Where did you go?
3. How do you usually travel in town? Between towns?
4. Why do you choose that kind of transport?
5. How do people travel when they go abroad? Why?
6. Why is modern life impossible without travel?

➤ Grammar: Future simple

Future simple tense va uning qo'llanish holatlari

▪ **Future simple tense** - oddiy kelasi zamon kelajakda sodir bo'ladigan ish-harakatlar uchun qo'llaniladi. Kelajak zamonni bildiruvchi payt ravishlari gapda

qatnashadi. Gapda egadan keyin **will** yordamchi fe'li va asosiy fe'l **infinitiv** shaklida qo'llaniladi.

▪ **Positive form:**

-I **will work**.

-He/she/it **will work**.

-We/you/they **will work**.

▪ **Negative form:**

-I **will not work**.

-He/she/it **will not work**.

-We/you/they **will not work**.

▪ **Question form:**

-**Will I work?**

-**Will he/she/it work?**

-**Will we/you/they work?**

▪ **Qo'llanish holatlari:**

Oddiy kelasi zamon kelajakda **sodir bo'ladigan**, ya'ni sodir bo'lishi kutilayotgan harakatlar uchun qo'llaniladi. Christmas **will be** on a Saturday this year. (*Bu yil Rojdestvo shanba kuniga to'g'ri keladi.*) It **will rain** tomorrow. (*Ertaga yomg'ir yog'adi.*) We **will be** in Japan next year. I think they **won't buy** our car. It's very expensive. **Will you be** at home tonight? Kelajak zamonni bildiruvchi payt ravishlari quyidagilardan iborat. **next week, next month, next Friday, next year, tomorrow, soon, in 2021, in the future**

Zamonaviy ingliz tilida **I** va **we** shaxslari uchun oddiy kelajakda **shall** yordamchi fe'li o'rniga **will** yordamchi fe'lini qo'llash ommalashgan.

-We **shall be** in Japan next year. (eskirgan)

-We **will be** in Japan next year. (hozirda ommabop)

- **Bilib qo'ygan yaxshi**

“**shall**” yordamchi fe'li yuridik matnlar va shartnomalarda (rasmiy hujjatlarda) uchinchi shaxslarning huquq va majburiyatlarini ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. Bu vaziyatlarda shall modal fe'l sifatida ishlatilib barcha shaxslar bir xil qo'llaniladi.

-The hirer **shall be** responsible for the maintenance of the vehicle. (*Ulovning umumiy holati uchun ijaraga oluvchi javobgar hisoblanadi*)

-The buyer **shall pay** remaining amount of the money not later than five days after the goods are delivered. (*Sotib oluvchi mahsulot yetkazib berilganidan keyin besh kundan kechiktirmasdan qolgan pul summasini to'laydi.*)

-Umumiy mazmundagi matnlarda esa bunday vaziyatlarda **will/should/must** modal fe'llari ishlatiladi.



Exercise. 4

Listening: Listen to the dialogue between the customer and agent. Choose a, b, c or d.

Travelling



The flight

1. Adam is on holiday in South Africa. In Johannesburg, he decides to change his travel plans so he speaks to Helen, a travel agent. Listen to their conversation. What does Adam ask to change?

- a. the airline
- b. the travel date
- c. the destination
- d. the type of ticket

A change of plan

1. Listen to Adam talking to Tom, a Tourist Information Officer in Cape Town. Look at the photos and match them to the statements below.

- a. Adam went to this place today. _____
- b. Adam cancels a trip to this place. _____
- c. Adam decides to go to this place. _____

Exercise.5 Use the correct form of the future tense: (Kelasi oddiy zamon shaklining to‘g‘ri shaklidan foydalaning).

- 1. A: Wow!! You’ve got a ticket for the party on Friday.
- 2. B: Yes. I (see) it on that day.
- 3. A: Tea or coffee?
- 4. B: I (have) coffee, please.
- 5. There isn’t any cloud in the sky.
- 6. It (be) a lovely day.
- 7. We (win) the match.
- 8. We’re playing really well.
- 9. The festival (last) for ten days.

10. I (have) a meal with a few friends.
There (be) about ten of us.
11. Phil (come) round us tomorrow.
We (be) at the airport at 9:30.
12. Why don't you come with us. I'm sure you
(enjoy) the show.
13. That (not / cost) more than \$50.
14. The museum (open) at 9:00 everyday but tomorrow
it (not / be) opened at 9:00.
15. I (pay) it back to you as soon as I get my
salary.
16. My father(bring) a present for me next week.
17. Her little brother(teach) English after graduating the University.
18. Next day Lola.....(have) a party of her birthday.
19. This building.....(be reconstructed) next year.
20. Don't pay. I.....pay myself.

Lesson 6. My flat. Listening: My favourite home. **Reading:** My flat. **Grammar:**
Prepositions.



- ❖ How many rooms have you got in your house/flat?
- ❖ Do you live in big house or small?
- ❖ Which ones do you prefer more a house or a flat?

Vocabulary

armchair - kreslo
avenue-shoh ko'cha
bath- vanna
bedroom-yo'toxona
bathroom-vannaxona
capital-poytaxt

carpet-gilam
comfortable-qulay
cooker-gaz plitasi
cosy-shinam
dining-room-oshxona
flat-kvartira

floor-pol
furniture-jihoz
house-uy
kitchen-oshxona
light- chiroq
to live-yashamoq
living-room-mehmonxona
room-xona
meal-ovqat
modern-zamonaviy
nine-storeyedto'qqiz qavat

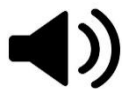
refrigerator-xolodelnik
sink-rakovina
sitting-room- mehmonxona
sofa-divan
street-ko'cha
tap-jo'mrak
TVset- televizor
wall-devor
to wash-yuvinmoq
window-deraza

Exercise.1 Reading: Read the text and retell it.

My flat.

My name is Sobir. I live in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. I live in Olmazar street in a large nine-storeyed house. Our flat is on the ninth floor. Our flat is not large but it's cosy. There are two rooms in our flat. There is a living – room and a bedroom in our flat. There is a kitchen, a bathroom, and a toilet there, too. Our living - room is light, shiny and comfortable. There is only one window in it but it's very large. There is modern furniture in our living room. There is a wall -unit, a TV set, a sofa, two armchairs and a table in the room. There is a large carpet on the floor. But there is no carpet on the wall. There are some pictures on the walls. I like to watch TV in the living room and to play or talk with my friends in the evening there. Although the kitchen is small, it's nice and very qualified. There is a cooker, a refrigerator, a table and four chairs. We have meals in the kitchen and my mother cooks tasty things there. Our bathroom is clean and nice. We wash hands and face, clean the teeth in the bathroom. There is a bath and a sink with hot and cold-water taps there. I like to be at home, to play, to read books. There is a number of books in our flat. I help my parents about the house and our house is always clean and lovely. I think there is no place like home.

Exercise.2 Listening:



Listen and fill the gaps.

My favorite home.

(bathrooms, garden, bedroom, away, want, cozy, film, night, dream, world, be.)

My house is quite large. It has three bedrooms, two, a kitchen, two living rooms, a dining room, a special games room and a big front and back My favorite rooms are my I love it because it is the only room in my house where I can lock myself from the rest of the world. After a long day, all I to do is go up to my bedroom and either listen to some mellow music, or lie down, unwind and watch a bit of T.V or maybe even a relaxing My bedroom is a very special and different room. Through the day it's a relaxing sanctuary but through the where all my wildest and fantasies can be let loose into the tender Monsters need to be killed and damsels need to saved.



Grammar: Prepositions.

in, at for places

in a room

in a park

in the city center

in a shop

in a town

in the water

in a box

in France

in the sea

in a garden

in Rome

in my coffee

also: in bed, in hospital / in prison, in a street, in the sky, in the world,
in a newspaper/ in a magazine / in a book, in a photograph/ in a picture, in a
car(but on a bus/on a train/ on a plane), in the middle(of...)

at.....

at the door, at the traffic lights, at the bus-stop, at the top(of the page)- at the
bottom

also: at home/ at work/at school, at university, at the station/ at the airport, at
the end(of the street), at the hairdresser('s)/ at the doctor('s), at the dentist('s), at
Jane's(house), at my sister's (house), at a concert/ at a conference , at a party, at a
football match.

Often **in** or **at** is possible for a building(hotels, restaurants)

- We stayed **at** a nice hotel. Or We stayed **in** a nice hotel.

Exercise.3 Write in or at

1. Where is Tine? She's work.
2. Why didn't the bus -driver stop..... the bus -stop?
3. Go straight on the roundabout and turn right the church.
4. There was a big table the middle of the room.
5. What is the longest river.....the world?
6. Were there many people the concert on Friday?
7. My brother is studying mathematics London University.
8. Where does your sister live?Brussels.
9. Did you read about the accident.....the newspaper?
10. Will you behome tomorrow afternoon?
11. Munch is a large city the south of Germany.
12. Do you work? No, I'm still school.
13. George is coming by train. I'm going to meet him the station.
14. Charlie ishospital. He's going to have an operation tomorrow.
15. There was a list of names on the notice-board. My name was The bottom of the list.
16. I usually do my shopping.....the city centre.

Exercise.4 Put the necessary prepositions in the gaps.

- 1) The clock isthe wall.
- 2) The ball is.....that table.
- 3) The cat isthe armchair.
- 4) The table is.....the armchair
- 5) The carpet isthe floor.
- 6) The lamp is.....the table.
- 7) The flowers arethe vase.
- 8) The table is.....the chair and the armchair.

Exercise.5 Please fill in the blanks with the appropriate prepositions;

1. He lives _____ Ahmedabad.
2. They prefer to stay _____ a farmhouse.
3. The rat ran _____ the hole.
4. They go to university _____ walk.
5. It is advisable to stay inside _____ the hurricanes.
6. The kids fought _____ themselves

7. Everyone cheered _____ Reema _____ her success.
8. The instructor insisted _____ completing the drawing before leaving the class.
9. They are not familiar _____ this subject.
10. He is very angry _____ us.
11. Who was he talking _____?
12. Eskimo reside _____ the igloo.
13. I purchased this cycle _____ two thousand rupees.
14. The supervisor is dissatisfied _____ his performance.
15. You have to walk _____ the door to exit this hall.

Exercise.6 Interview your partner.

- a) Is there a sofa in your living room?
- b) Is there a telephone ?
- c) Is there an armchair?
- d) Are any pictures in your room?
- e) Are any flowres?

Lesson.7 My future profession. **Speaking:** My favourite career....

Warm up time.

What do you want to be in the future?

Vocabulary

enter - kirmoq

chemistry - kimyo

mathematics -matematika

engineer - muhandis

a builder - quruvchi

an economist -iqtisodchi

a translator -tarjimon

a painter -rassom

an artist -artist
an agronomist -agronom

problems -muammolar

Exercise.1 Read the text and retell it.



My future profession and career.

Sometimes it is really difficult to give answer the question about future profession. Every boy and girl stepping into the independent life after finishing school and choose their future profession. There are lots of professions: an engineer-mechanic, a builder, an economist, a translator, a painter, an artist, an agronomist, an engineer-technologist and so on.

A builder builds high buildings, offices for us, an economist works on the economical problems of every office, town, city, an agronomist works on the fields and this profession deals with the agricultural products and etc. In short, every profession is interesting in its way. This year I've finished the 9th form of the secondary school and entered the Academic Lyceum. After the Academic Lyceum I'm going to continue my studies.

I'm going to be an engineer, I like this profession very much. We have 3 or 4 lessons a day. We have chemistry, mathematics, English and other subjects, i hope to be an engineer. Also, I want to work on my loved field as a second career such as being an ITprogramist or a manager.

Exercise.2 Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

a painter, mathematics, an economist, enter, an artist, an engineer, a translator, chemistry, an agronomist, a builder, problems.

Exercise.3 Answer the following questions.

1. What question is sometimes difficult to give answer?
2. When do every boy and girl choose their future profession?
3. What kind of professions are there?
4. What is a builder, an economist and an agronomist engaged with?
5. What do you want to be?
6. What do you like best of all?
7. What subjects do you have at college?

Exercise.4 Reading; Read the text and translate into your own language.

My future job options.

A number of roads are open for teenagers in our republic. Everybody can develop the knowledge got at school. But it is not easy thing to choose a future profession. Some people follow the advice of their parents, others cannot decide even after leaving school. As for me I made my choice long ago. My favourite language is English. I wanted to learn English very well. In 2014 I passed the exams excellent marks and began to study at the academic lyceum of oriental languages. At the college we learn English, Arabic, Turkish languages. We have English 3 hours in a week. So that we can learn the English language, literature and English speaking countries perfectly. After having its independence Uzbekistan is establishing links with many countries. So, Uzbekistan needs many specialists with knowledge of English language. After finishing the college I decided to enter the University of World Economy and diplomacy. I want to be a useful specialist for the further development of our country. The knowledge of the English language can give a person broad possibilities in becoming an important person in all branches of national economy, science, internal and external foreign corporations. I am fond of and proud of my future professional, one of the most creative ones.

Exercise.5 Circle the **True** and **False**.

a) All can develop the knowledge got at school so it is easy thing to choose a future profession.

A) False

B) True

b) My favourite language is English. I wanted to learn English very well. In 2001 I passed the exams excellent marks and began to study at the vocational college.

A) False

B) True

c) We have English 6 hours in a week that's why we can learn the English language, literature and English speaking countries perfectly.

A) False

B) True

d) After having its independence Uzbekistan is establishing links with many countries Uzbekistan does not need many specialists with knowledge of English language.

A) False

B) True

e) Knowing the English language can give a person broad possibilities in becoming an important person in all branches of national economy, science, internal and external foreign corporations.

A) False

B) True

Lesson 8. My Daily Routines. Grammar: Present Perfect Tense (ever/ never).
Vocabulary: Make/ do. **Writing:** something you love doing. **Listening:** How he used his hidden talent

Warm-up
time.

Do you help your mother with household duties?



Vocabulary: Make/ do.

make the bed – joyini to'g'irlamoq
take the rubbish out – chiqindini to'kmoq
do the shopping – xaridlik qilmoq
do the ironing – dazmollamoq
do the washing -up -kirlarni yuvmoq
do the washing – idishlarni yuvmoq
mop the floor- polni yuvmoq

make dinner – kechki ovqatni tayyorlamoq
do the vacuuming – pelisos qilmoq
clean the house – uyni tozalamoq
put the washing machine on – kir yuvish mashinasini yoqmoq
tidy your room -xonani tartibga keltirmoq

Exercise.1 Reading: *Read the text and translate the bold words!*

My daily household duties.

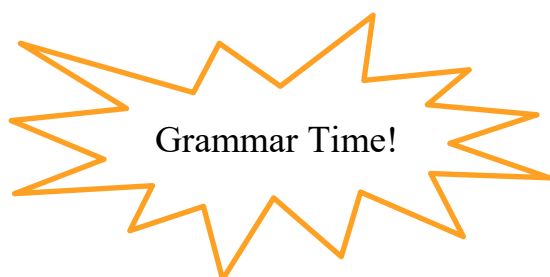
This year is my last being at school, and I work hard to pass my final exams successfully. As I am very busy, I **can't help** my parents much **in keeping the house**. But still I have some **household duties**. Every day I **do my room and my bed, wash up dishes, dust the furniture** and usually go to the baker's after I have dinner. I buy some brown and white bread, biscuits and cakes there. The shop is not far from our house and it doesn't take me long **to do everyday shopping**. Once a week I **help** my mother **to do all other work** about the house. We **wash our linen, iron and mend it, clean the flat**. We **beat the dust out of the carpets, vacuum the floors and polish** them. It's not difficult **to keep the flat tidy** if you do your rooms regularly. This is my usual round of duties. But sometimes I have some other things to do. When my mother is ill or away from home, I **do the cooking** and the **washing up**, the buying of food and the planning of meals. I am not a good cook, but my vegetable soup is always tasty. I can also boil an egg or fry some meat. I also lay the table and **clear away the dishes**. If I'm too busy or can't do these things, all the duties are organized among other members of our family. Sometimes I have to visit everyday services: hairdresser's, shoemaker's, tailor's, dry-cleaner's, photographer's. At the hairdresser's I **have my hair cut and waved**. At the shoemaker's I **have my shoes and boots repaired**, at the photographer's I **have my photos taken**. Service is generally good, but in some cases it leaves much to be desired.

My brother has his own duties at home. He helps **to fix and repair some things**. For example, he **repairs electrical appliances** when they **are out of order**. He has already repaired our mother's electric iron, my desk lamp and his own shaver.

Last year I was at my grandparents. They are elderly people and need care and attention. During my stay there, I **swept the floors and washed** them, **fed** the chickens, **collected the eggs and weeded the vegetable-beds**. I don't know how to milk the cow but I helped to feed the other animals: lambs, sheep and pigs. I enjoyed this work very much.

Exercise.2 Continue the rest of the sentences...

1. Each day I do my room and make my bed, wash up dishes, dust the furniture and.....
2. and polish them. It's not difficult to keep the flat tidy if you do your rooms regularly.
3. I can also boil an egg or.....
4. I have to visit everyday services:.....
5. During my stay there, I swept the floors and.....



Present Perfect Tense (ever/ never).

Biz present perfect zamonini (have been/have played/have done etc.) o'tgan zamonda (vaqtda) tugagan ammo natijasi hozirgi vaqtda namayon (aniq) bo'lgan ish-harakatlar uchun ishlatamiz.

Examples: - Have you been to France?

- I've been to Canada but I haven't to the United kingdom.
- She's an interesting person. She has done many different jobs and have visited many countries.
- I've seen that woman but where I can't remember when.
- How many times has Brazil won the World Cup?
- Have you read this book? Yes, I've read it twice.

Biz present perfectni "ever" va "never" ravishlari bilan ishlatamiz ammo "ever" so'roq gaplarda ishlatamiz, "never"ni bo'lishsiz gaplarda:

- Has Ann ever been to Australia? No, never.
- Have you ever played golf? Yes, once. (one time)
- My mother has never travelled by air.
- I've never ridden a horse.



Exercise.3 Fill the gaps with **never** or **ever**

1. Have you..... eaten lobster?
2. I have..... been to France?

3. I think I have really known you.
4. That's the smallest car I have driven.
5. If you.....have questions, please don't hesitate to contact me personally.
6. She's probably the most fascinating woman I have.... met.
7. If you have.... Felt or known real love, you know it's well worth the wait.
8. Have your children had Turkish Delight or chocolate-covered pistachios?
9. You have no rights to say what the greatest movie is if you have.....seen
"Citizen Kane."
- 10.....have I suggested that a test should replace a teacher!

Exercise.4 Writing: Write about something you love doing.(What do you like doing generally?)



Exercise.5 Listening: Listen to the people talking about their skills in their jobs and try to find this particular job.

How he used his hidden talent

pilot, nurse, tour guide, dentist, teacher, shop assistant

- 1.Speaker a works as a _____
2. Speaker b works a _____
3. Speaker c works a _____
4. Speaker d works a _____
5. Speaker e works a _____

Lesson 9. Seasons. Listening: Seasons. **Reading:** Changing natural seasons.



Warm-up Time!

Which season do you like best? Why?

Vocabulary: words of seasons.

a leap year – kabisa yili

a nature – tabiat

a grass – o't

alot of – ko'pchilik

to bathe – cho'milmoq

to swim – suzmoq (cho'milmoq)

to lie – yotmoq

wind – shamol

to blow – esmoq

harvest – hosil

grain – don

ripe – pishgan

skiing – chang'ida uchmoq

skating – konkida uchish

Exercise.1 Read the text and translate into language.

“SEASONS OF YEAR”

There are four seasons in a year. They are: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each of the seasons lasts three months. Spring months are March, April and May. Summer months are June, July and August. Autumn months are September, October and November. Winter months are December, January, February. So, a year has three hundred and sixty-five days but a leap year has 366 days. Thirty or thirty-one days make a month. Seven days make a week. The days of the week: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday. There are 24 hours in a day, 60 minutes in an hour and 60 seconds in a minute. Every season is beautiful in its own way. Spring is a fine season of the year. In spring the days get longer and the nights shorter. In spring nature awakens from her long winter sleep. The sky is blue and the sun shines brightly. The days become warmer. Trees turn green, young, fresh leaves appear; grass becomes green too. In March we celebrate the International Women's Day. When summer comes the weather gets warm and sometimes it's very hot. Summer is the hottest season of the year.

Most people have their holidays in summer. Many of them go to the country or to some place near the sea and river. It is much better to go for long walks in the country. To bathe, to swim, to lie in the sun and play volleyball, football and other games. After summer comes autumn. In autumn the days get shorter and the nights get longer. In early autumn it is not so cold as in winter, the trees with their red and yellow leaves look very beautiful. In late autumn cold wind begins to blow, it gets colder and sometimes it begins raining.

But autumn is a season of rich harvests of cotton, grain, of ripe fruit and fresh vegetables. In autumn, on the 7th of October. Winter is very good time for winter sports-skiing, skating and hockey. In winter, on the 8th of December we celebrate the Constitution day. On the 31th of December we celebrate the new year. On the 14th of January we celebrate the Army day.



Exercise.2

Listening: Fill the gaps.

Seasons.

I'm _____ many people ever stop to think how wonderful four seasons are. I think people who live in cities _____ the seasons. _____ spend half their lives indoors or underground. I live in the country and I love watching the seasons _____. Every day is different in the countryside. I love watching the crops grow in the fields. I watch them _____ up from the ground in the spring and _____ in the summer sun. Just before autumn arrives, the farmer harvests _____. Winter comes. Seasons means it's like living in a new _____ months. Everything changes. One wonderful thing about seasons is the seasonal _____. There's always something tasty that's just _____.

Exercise.3 Reading: Paraphrase the text.

Seasons

There are four seasons in a year. They are spring, summer, autumn and winter. Every season consists of three month. March, April and May are spring month. It is very nice in spring. The sky is often blue. The sun begins to shine more brightly, days become longer and the spring flowers appear everywhere. Nature is very beautiful in spring. It is warm and pleasant. Summer comes after spring. June, July, and August are summer month. Summer is nice as spring. The sun shines brightly. It is warm and sometimes 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 their summer holidays. The people usually relax during their studies again. September, the first autumn month, is usually very pleasant. It is not cold yet outdoors, and the trees with their red and yellow leaves look very beautiful. It is warm in September. But in October cold wind began to blow, leaves fall to the ground it gets colder and sometimes it begins raining. The rain is cold and not pleasant at all. The days get shorter and the nights get longer. There are a lot of fruits and vegetables in autumn we celebrate the independence of our republic. Winter begins in December and ends in March. It is the coldest seasons of the year. In Uzbekistan winter is very nice with it is sunny frosty days. It often snows. Sometimes much snow on the ground. It gets dark in the evening. The days are short and the 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. People look forward to it. In spring nature awakens from a long winter dream.

Exercise.4 Circle the True or False

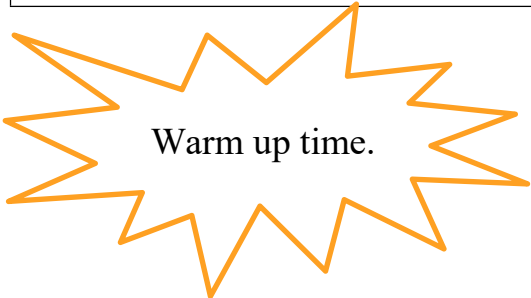
1. There are five seasons in a year.
2. In spring the sky is often dark and the sun begins to shine more dull, days become longer and the spring flowers disappear everywhere.
3. Summer is the shortest season of the year. That's why it is not enjoyable to stay in the city in summer, and most people go to the country.
4. September, the first autumn month, is usually very pleasant. It is already cold yet outdoors, and the trees with their red and yellow leaves look very beautiful. It is warm in September and in October isn't cold yet, the wind began to blow, leaves fall to the ground it gets colder and sometimes it begins raining.
5. In Uzbekistan winter is very nice with it is sunny frosty days.
6. In winter many people want to stay at home and not wishing to ski instead children can play hockey.

7. At the end of winter, the sun begins to shine as brightly as in spring, but it is yet as warm as spring.
8. After winter comes spring. People look forward to it. In spring nature awakens from a long winter dream.

Exercise.5 Discuss with your partner below questions.

- a) What's your favorite season? ...
- b) What is the best season to visit your country?
- c) Which season did you enjoy most when you were a child? ...
- d) Does summer feel hotter than it used to? ...
- e) Which color do you mainly associate with each season? ...
- f) What's your favorite summer sport?

<p>Lesson 10. My favorite season. Speaking: Four seasons. Writing: I love, Grammar: Types of adjective.</p>



Warm up time.

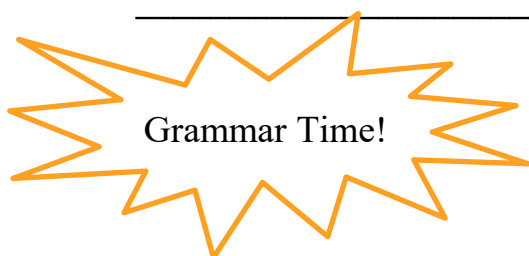
Tell me about your preferred season?

Exercise.1 Speaking: Answer the questions about ‘Four seasons’.

1. Which months are best for you?
2. What do you like in the winter?
3. Which months are winter?
4. Which months are winter?
5. Which months are winter?
6. Which months are winter?
7. How do you spend your summer time?
8. Which season do you swim?

9. Which months are shorter and colder?
10. In which month is the longest day?

Exercise.2 Writing: Write an essay about “ I love”



Types of adjective.

Sifat strukturasiga ko'ra sodda, yasama va qo'shma bo'lishi mumkin. Tub morfemalardan iborat bo'lgan sifatlar sodda sifatlar deb ataladi. Sodda sifatlar o'zak va so'z yasovchi suffikslarga bo'linadi.

Derivative adjective

Yasama sifatlar tub sifatlariga so'z yasovchi affikslar qo'shilishidan tashkil topadi.

Compound adjective

qo'shma sifatlar shunday sifatlariki ular ikki va undan ortiq o'zakdan yasaladi.

For ex: snow-white, sea-born

Qualitative and relative adjectives

Sifat anglatadigan ma'nosiga va grammatik xususiyatiga ko'ra asliy va nisbiy (qualitative and relative) sifatlariga bo'linadi.

Qualitative adjectives

Asliy sifatlar predmetning rangi, kattaligi, hajmi va shu kabi belgilarini ifodalaydi.

This house is big-Bu uy katta

His pen is blue-Uning ruchkasi ko'k

Relative adjective

Nisbiy sifatlar premetlarning turli belgilarni narsa, joy va ish-harakatiga bo'lgan munosabati orqali ifodalaydi.

It is very late-Bu juda kech.

Exercise.3 Translate the sentences into Uzbek language and discuss the bold words.

Examples: Adjectives in a sentence:

- I like **modern** houses.
- The boy is **tall** and **skinny**.
- Jane is **smarter** than her brother.

Examples: Attributive and predicative adjectives:

- The **proud** soldier is home.
- The soldier is **proud**.
- The **dedicated** employee starts early.
- The employee is **dedicated**.

Examples: Adjective word order:

- A **valuable lunar** stone.
- A **beautiful, small, Dutch** windmill.

Exercise.4 Translate these sentences into English.(Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling).

- a) Mening akam uning akasiga nisbatan uzunroq.
- b) Salimaning sochi kaltaroq Lolanikiga qaraganda.
- c) Toir yaxshiroq Umidga nisbatan.
- d) Qudratning yozuvi sinfdoshlarinikiga nisbatan yaxshiroq.
- e) Malika chiroyli qiz sinfdagi.

Exercise.5 Translate these adjectives into Uzbek language. (Quyidagi sifatlarni O'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling).

enormous, doglike, silly, yellow, fun, fast, hilarious, richness, skinny, predicative, dedicated, cosy, honorable, charming, dear

Lesson 11. The University I would like. **Speaking:** I love my institute. **Writing:** The meeting. **Grammar:** Degrees of adjective. **Reading:** My day off.



Tell us your favorite university!

Exercise.1 Speaking: Answer the question about “I love my institute”.

1. How do you enjoy your university life?
2. What is the best thing about university?
3. What is special about a university?
4. What does university teach you about life?

Exercise.2 Writing: Write about the essay “ The meeting”.

Exercise.3 Reading: Read the text and tell it.

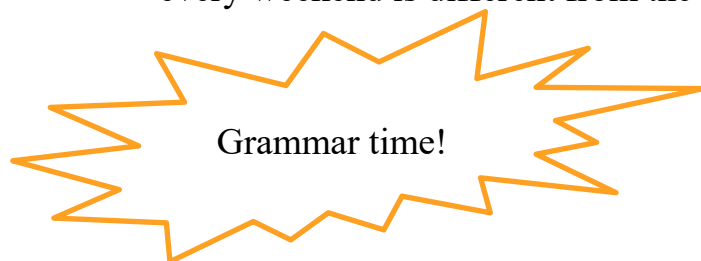
My day off.

Last day was Sunday so, it's my last day off was not long ago and I remember it clearly. I always try to do my best to make my holidays really exciting, because we have only few days in a week for relaxation and rest. Yesterday my friends and I agreed to meet at my home. Firstly, we watched a very interesting TV show “What? Where? When? “. Then we went took a videocassette and watched an outstanding movie “The Independence Day”. This is a story about strangers from the other planets that were trying to conquer the whole Earth and about the struggle against them. The film is full of visual effects and computer graphics that takes your breath and makes you admire the modern technologies at the cinema. I wish our studios and directors made such movies. “The Independence Day” can be added to the genius pieces of modern art – that is my opinion. Having watched the film, we decided that it was a time to go outside. The first place we went to was the sports ground. Though it was rather cold, we wore warm clothes and had fun. Almost all day long we played football and basketball.

For me, I like weekends and holidays, as the majority of other people. And I like telling about my holiday histories. It's boring to listen about the ordinary working day, what do you think? Every working day looks like another, but every weekend is different from the other. While the weekend we spend our time with a big opportunity of enjoying the life and having rest.

Exercise.4 Fill the gaps with the necessary words.

1. Yesterday my friends and I agreed to meet at my place then firstly we watched a very TV show “What? Where? When? “. Then we went took a videocassette and watched anmovie “The Independence Day”.
2. I our studios and directors made such movies. “The Independence Day” can be added to the genius pieces of – that is my opinion.
3. Almost all day long we played and As for me, I like weekends and holidays, as the majority of other people. And I like telling about my holidays.
4. And I like telling about my holidays. It’s to listen about the ordinary working day, how do you think? Every looks like another, but every weekend is different from the other.



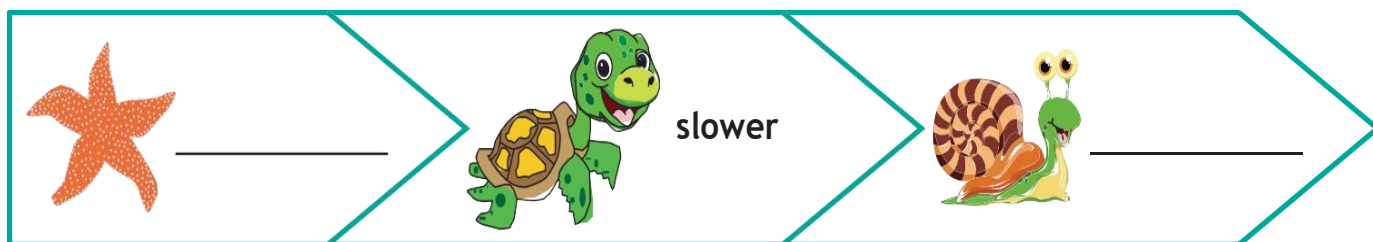
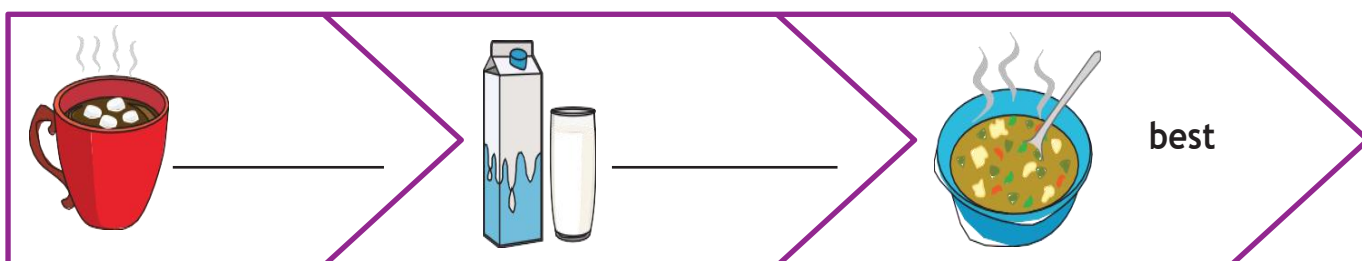
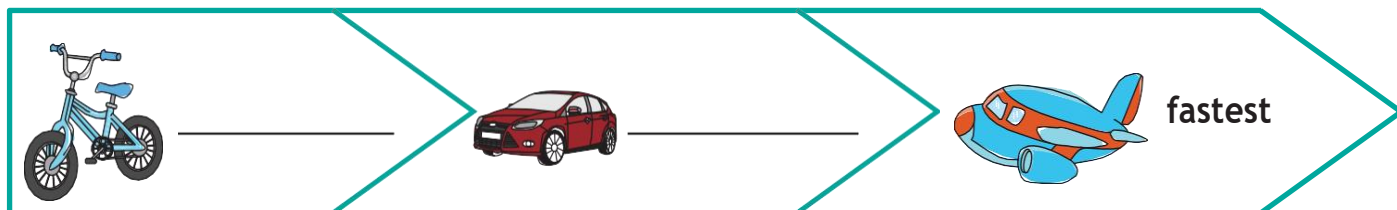
Degrees of adjective

Exercise.5 Complete the sentences below with the correct form of adjectives in parentheses.

- 1- If you want to be much _____ , you should exercise every day. (healthy)
- 2- In order to become _____ than others, some people start criminal activities. (wealthy)
- 3- My new car is _____ than my old one. (pretty)
- 4- Everyone struggles to have an even _____ life in the future. (happy)
- 5- My brother is _____ than me. (lucky)
- 6- She is a little _____ than her older sister. (ugly)
- 7- Today the day is _____ than yesterday. (hot)
- 8- My brother Tom is _____ than your brother. (older)
- 9- Uncle Jim feel _____ than yesterday’s day. (comfortable)

Exercise.6 Complete each set by writing the appropriate degrees of comparison.





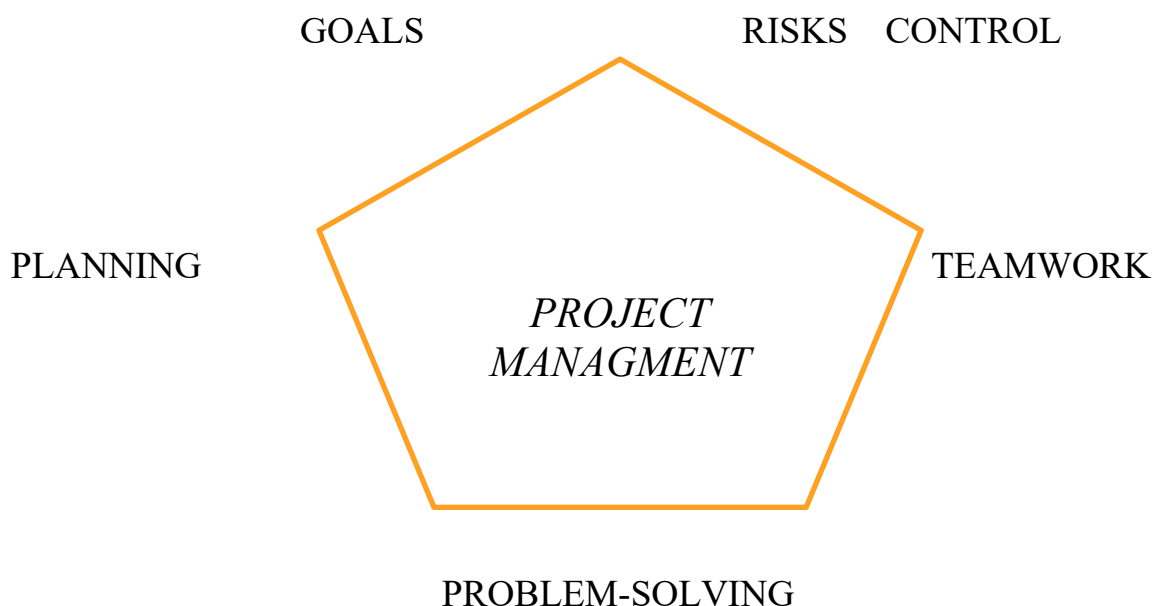
Lesson 12. Project management. **Listening:** Planning and cost. **Reading:** Different phases of a project.

Warm -up time.

What do you know about project management?

Project management is an essential skill that can help students in a wide range of situations and develops useful skills. Project management is also a

transferable skill, so it can help a student look more desirable when they apply for a job.



Vocabulary: Phrasal verbs.

design - loyhalashtirmoq	teamwork - hamkorlikda ish
evaluate - baholamoq	deadline - topshirish muddati
develop - rivojlantirmoq	goal - maqsad
analyse - tahlil qilmoq	risk - tavakal / xavf
control - nazorat	problem -solving - muammolarni hal etish
milestone - muhim bosqich	planning - rejalashtirish
budget - byudjet	

Exercise 1. Fill the gaps. (Gaplarni to'ldiring. Quyidagi fe'llar + **in/out/up** va boshqalardan foydalaning).

got, got, looked, looked, rode, sent, turned, went

*Example: I went to the window and **looked out**.*

1. The door was open, so we.....
2. He heard a plane so he.....
3. She got on her bike and
4. I said hello and he
5. The bus stopped, and she.....
6. There was a free seat, and she.....

7. The car stopped and two men.....



Exercise.2 **Listening:** Planning and cost.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

PLAN FOR SHARING ACCOMODATION

Example:

Answer:

The discussion topic

lease for next year

The total rent:

Peter \$110 and Jim \$ (1.) _____

Car parking:

in the (2.) _____

A place to buy things:
there

(3.) _____ because Jim woks

The fees they should share:

(4.) _____ fees

Appliances needed:
microwave

- The landlord will provide the

kitchen.

The (5.) _____ is needed in the

-Peter will bring some dining room and
living room furniture.

-Jim will buy a (6.) _____ at the

store.

Location of the telephone:

in the (7.) _____

Move -in date:

(8.) _____

Watching the game together:

(9.) _____

What Jim needs to do before the move-in: take (10.) _____ in the
morning

Exercise.3 Reading: Read the text about different phases of a project.

The Project Management Lifecycle: 4 Steps

1. Initiating

In the initiation phase, you'll define the project. You'll sort out the project goals, scope, and resources of the project, and what roles are needed on the team.

Clarifying what stakeholders expect out of the project, and what exactly the project is aiming to achieve (and why) will give the project and team clear direction. This is a crucial phase to the project's success. Without clarity around what needs to be

achieved and why, the project runs the risk of not accomplishing the end goals and meeting the expectations of stakeholders.

2. Planning

In the planning phase, you'll determine the steps to actually achieve the project goals—the “how” of completing a project. You'll establish budgets, timelines, and milestones, and source materials and necessary documents. This step also involves calculating and predicting risk, putting change processes into place, and outlining communication protocols. If the initiation phase is assembling your troops, the planning phase is deciding what to do with them.

1. Execute and complete tasks

Executing a project means putting your plan into action and keeping the team on track. Generally, this means tracking and measuring progress, managing quality, mitigating risk, managing the budget, and using data to inform your decisions.

4. Close projects

In the closing phase of the project management lifecycle, you'll conclude project activities, turn the finished product or service over to its new owners, and assess the things that went well and didn't go so well. It'll also be a time to celebrate your hard work.

Exercise.4 Answer the questions.

1. Tell about yourself.....
2. Can you tell us your last project you worked on?
3. Tell us about a time something went wrong in a project you were managing?

Exercise.5 Discuss the picture.



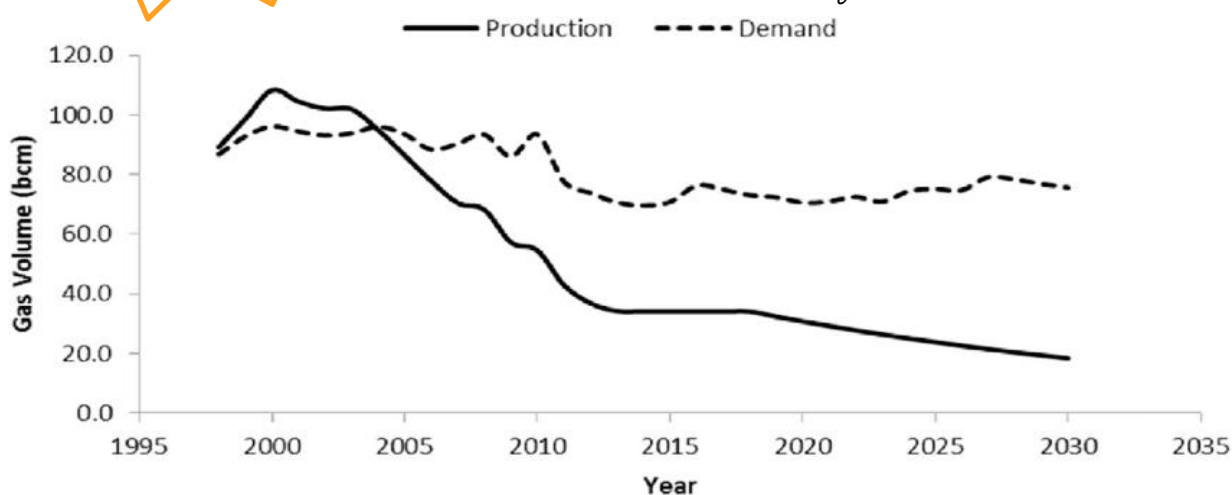
Exercise.5 answer these questions from your own mind about phases of project?

1. What was your most successful project and when?
2. Will you do all your plans according to plans?
3. What parts of project are very important and why?

Lesson 13. Demands of natural productions. **Speaking:** Talking about your future productions. **Writing:** Informal letters. **Reading:** Demands of natural productions.

Warm-up time.

Describe this diagram.



(UK natural gas production and demand.)

Vocabulary

scarcity - tanqislik

interdependence - o'zaro bog'kiklik

supply - ta'minot

demand - talab

command economy -

consumption - buyruq iqtisodiyoti

natural resource - tabiiy resursar

human resource - inson omili

capital resource - kapital resursi

production - mahsulot

distribution - taqsimlash

specialization - mutaxassislik

Exercise.1 Reading: Read the text and fill the gaps below.

Demands of natural productions.

In this essay I will be talking about the 4 factors of production and the production possibility frontier and why some economies operate within the production possibility frontier and factors that cause the Production Possibility Frontier to shift outwards making the economy more efficient. The four factors of production are land, labour, capital and enterprise. Land is the natural resources available for production. Some nations are lucky enough to have the resources within their country and don't have to import resources, for example oil or copper. Land: Nothing is free, except the air we breathe. The rest are scarce, because there are not enough natural resources in the world to satisfy the demands of consumers and producers. That is the economic problem, people's wants are never-ending but the resources are insufficient to fulfil their demands. Air is classified as a free good since consumption by one person does not reduce the air available for others - a free good does not have an opportunity cost. Labour:

The human input into the production process. "In the UK, of about 59 million inhabitants only approximately 35 million are of working age (16-64 years for men and 16-59 for women), and of those about 28 million have paid jobs."- (Tutor2u, N.D) Owners of businesses prefer their workers to be motivated, meaning that they have the desire to work effectively and in reward wither benefit from extra pay or fringe benefits. The more produced by the labour force, the higher the Gross Domestic Product. Capital: "Capital has several meanings - including the finance raised to operate a business.

But normally the term capital means investment in goods that can produce other goods in the future." – (Tutor2u, N.D) Capital refers t... ... middle of paperficient. In conclusion, as a country works towards shifting the production possibility frontier outwards, the economy benefits by the fact that more jobs are being created as more products are being supplied. With the improvement of technology countries can exploit their resources more efficiently which causes more production, with more production come more sales and with more sales or exports there might eventually be an increase in economic growth.

However, with more production come more external costs like pollution. Identifying and estimating a monetary value for air pollution can be very difficult to do but is important for economists concerned with the impact of economic activity on our environment. Besides the externalities, shifting the production possibility frontier outwards will create more jobs in the economy and that is a very good thing indeed.

1. Land is the natural resources production. Some nations are lucky enough to have the resources within their country and don't have to import resources, for example or Land:
2. The rest are scarce, because there are not enough natural resources in the world to satisfy the demands of and That is the economic problem, people's wants are never-ending but the are insufficient to fulfil their demands.

3. The human input into the production process. "In the UK, of about million inhabitants only approximately 35 million are of (16-64 years for men and 16-59 for women), and of those about million have paid jobs."- (Tutor2u, N.D) Owners of businesses prefer their workers to be, meaning that they have the desire to work effectively and in reward wither benefit from or fringe benefits.
4. With the improvement of technology countries can their resources more efficiently which causes more production, with more production come more sales and with more sales or exports there might eventually be an increase in
5. Identifying and estimating a monetary value for air pollution can be very difficult to do but is important for concerned with the impact of economic activity on our

Exercise2 .Speaking: Talking about your future productions.

Sample example:

1 . *Stating plans for the future*

Example: "I am going to expand in the regional market by increasing tie ups with local large distributors".

2. *Projections for the next quarter*

Be realistic while projecting or else you can be pulled up for failure.

Example: "The sales can increase by 30% in the next quarter to around 300 TV's per location."

"The revenue generated can be around Rs. Rs.30 crore for the next quarter".

3. *What you expect to achieve (in your near future)?*

Many a times, the audience may ask about short term goals, for example, target to be achieved in the next 1 year, quarter etc. You should reply in the following format.

Example: "In the next quarter, my target is to increase the workforce to about 30 field sales worker to give a boost to our promotion campaign"

"My short term target is to clock 60 TV sales in a month."

4. *What are your goals for the coming year?*

The statements related to goals in next year tend to be on the vague side without any specifics.

Example: "Next year, I expect sales force to be doubled."

"I will focus more on customer service next year."

5. *Aspirations*

This is where you talk about your heart's desires related to your career or work.

The sentences usually start with 'I wish' or 'I want';

Example: "I wish to handle the sales department overall."

"I want to be promoted to the post of manager in this department."

Exercise.3 Writing: Write informal letters.

Sample example:

Dear Maya,

Thank you very much for your last letter. It was a great to hear from you after so many months. You seem to be having a nice time in France.

Thanks also for the photographs. I absolutely loved that snap of yours standing in front of the Eiffel Tower. France looks stunning. Someday, I would definitely like to go there.

There's not so much happening. I'm busy here with my work and kids.

By the way, are you coming home anytime soon? If you are, let me know the dates and we can arrange to meet up.

Hope to see you soon!

Jonny.



Now it's your
turn to write the
letter!

Exercise.4 Now it is your turn to write a letter to your friend.

Exercise.5 Matching the meaning.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| a) demand | 1) the quantity or amount needed or available |
| b) supply | 2) something claimed as due or owed |
| c) economy | 3) an economic system combining private and state enterprise |
| d) mixed economy | |
| e) consumption | 4) the arrangement or mode of operation of something |

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| f) production | 5) use of something |
| g) scarcity | 6) merchandise or possessions. |
| h) goods | 7) the action of making or manufacturing..... |
| | 8) the state of being in short supply; shortage. |

Lesson 14. Environmental protection. **Listening:** Protecting our environment.
Reading: Oil pollution. **Grammar:** Prepositions.

Warm-up time!

Do we have to protect our environment? Why?



What suggestions will you offer to save our nature?



Vocabulary

environment pollution – atrof-muhit
ifloslanishi
uncrowded — gavjum emas
rural — qishloqqa xos
pollution-causing — ifloslanishga
sabachi
crowded — gavjum
pollutants — musrlar
invention — kashfiyot
soil — tuproq
existence-mavjudlik
goods — tovarlar
fertilizer — o'g'it

pesticide — zararkunandalar
to grow — o'smoq
crops — don-dunlar
to ruin — vayronalar
immediately- darhol
to reduce — kamaytirmoq
gradually — sekin-asta
to pass a law — qonun qabul qilish
enterprise — korxona
to take measures — choralar ko'rmoq
to persuade — ko'ndirmoq
activity — faol

Exercise.1 Reading: Say the definitions of the bold words.

Environmental protection.

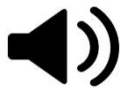
People have always **polluted** their **surroundings**. But until now **pollution** was not such a serious problem. People lived in uncrowded **rural areas** and did not have pollution — causing **machines**. With the development of **crowded industrial cities** which put huge amounts of pollutants into small **areas**, the problem has become more important. Automobiles and other new **inventions** make pollution steadily worse. Since the late 1960's people have become alarmed with the danger of pollution. **Air, water, and soil** are necessary for existence of all living things. But polluted air can cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other **marine life**. On polluted soil, food can not be grown. In addition **environmental pollution** spoils the natural beauty of our planet. Pollution is as complicated as serious problem. Automobiles are polluting the air but they provide **transportation** for the people. Factories pollute the air and the water but they provide jobs for people and produce necessary goods. **Fertilizers and pesticides** are important for growing **crops** but they can ruin soil. Thus, people would have to stop using many useful things if they wanted to end pollution immediately. Most people do not want that of course. But pollution can be reduced gradually. Scientists and engineers can find the ways to reduce pollution from automobiles and factories. Government can pass the laws that would make enterprises take measures for reducing of pollution. Individuals and groups of people can work together to persuade **enterprises** to stop polluting activities.

Exercise.2 Answer the questions.

Questions:

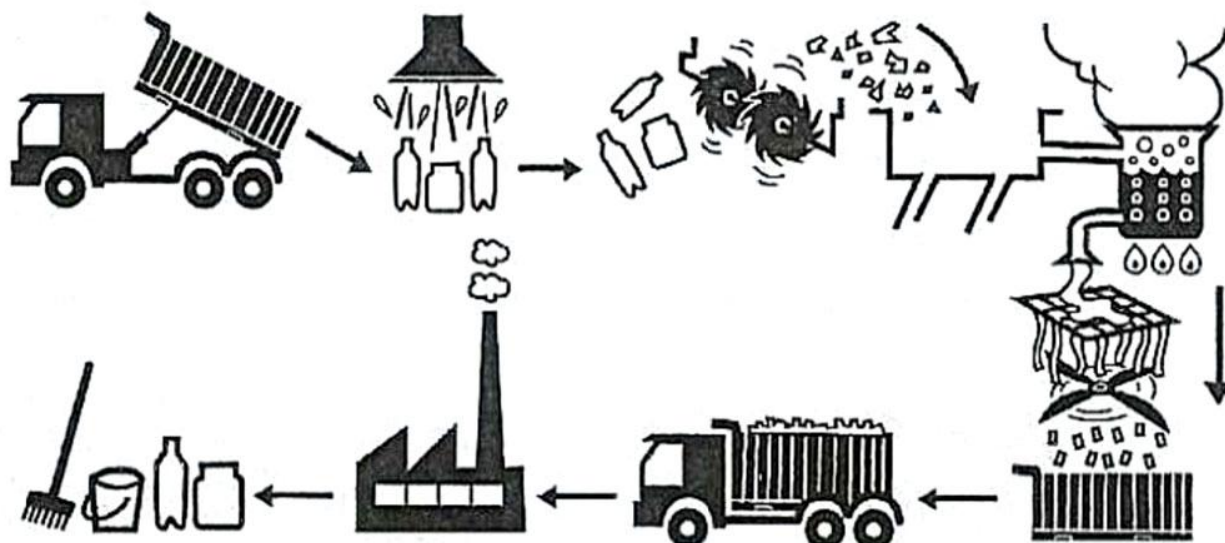
1. Why wasn't pollution such as a serious problem earlier?
2. When have people become alarmed with the danger of pollution?

3. What can environmental pollution cause?
4. Why is pollution a complicated problem?
5. Can pollution be stopped immediately?
6. What can government and individuals do to reduce pollution?



Exercise.3 Listening: Listen to a description of how plastic bottles are recycled. Complete the sentences with these past participles.

melted used chopped dried cut up
 washed separated sold taken
 collected put cooled heated



- 1) Plastic bottles are collected from homes.
- 2) They are transported to a recycling centre.
- 3) The bottles are washed.
- 4) The clean bottles are chopped into small pieces.
- 5) The pieces are melted into a large tank of water, where they are separated into different kinds of plastic.
- 6) The pieces of plastic are cut up and used into a liquid.
- 7) The liquid is extruded into long strings.
- 8) The string are cooled and then they are cut up into small pellets.
- 9) The pellets are transported to factories.
- 10) They are used to make new products.

Exercise.4 Reading: Read the passage above. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

1. People lived in uncrowded rural areas and did not have pollution — causing machines.
 A) T B) F

2. Since the late 1960's people have become alarmed with the danger of pollution.
A) T B) F
3. Air, water, and soil are necessary for existence of all living things.
A) T B) F
4. Fertilizers and pesticides are important for growing crops but they can ruin soil.
A) T B) F
5. Government can pass the laws that would make enterprises take measures for reducing of pollution.
A) T B) F



Exercise 5. Put in the correct prepositions AT / ON / IN:

1. Columbus discovered America 1492.
2. You can see the stars night, if the sky is clear.
3. Tom isn't here the moment. He'll be back five minutes.
4. The course begins 7 January and ends 10 March.
5. Tom's grandmother died 1977 the age of 79.
6. The price of electricity is going up October.
7. Ann works hard during the week, so she likes to relax weekends.
8. I can't be at home the morning. Can you phone me the afternoon instead?
9. Jack's brother is an engineer but he's out of work the moment.
- 10..... Sunday afternoons I usually go for a walk in the country.
- 11.Tom doesn't see his parents very often these days- usually only Christmas and sometimes the summer for a few days.
- 12.The telephone and the doorbell rang the same time.

Lesson 15. Natural disasters. **Speaking:** What kind of changes affect to the nature?
Writing: “Consequences of the natural disasters”. **Grammar:** Doing exercises

Warm up time.

Describe the picture?



Vocabulary

tsunami – sunami

natural disasters – tabiiy ofatlar

volcano – vulqon

avalanche – qor ko'chishi

earthquake - zilzila

magma - magma /muzlab qolgan qoya twister – tarnado

mind storm – shamol bo'roni

blizzard – bo'ron

drought – qurg'oqchilik

wildfire – o'rmon yong'inlari

tremor - titroq

dust storm – chang bo'roni

Exercise 1. Reading: Read the text and circle the right answer.

Earthquakes are natural disasters that human can not control. Sometimes earthquakes can be dangerous and people need to know more about where earthquakes come from and how to protect themselves from and any other natural disasters. Earthquakes are shaking, rolling or sudden shock of the surface of the earth. They are Earth's natural means of releasing pressure. More than a million occur in the world each year. Earthquakes can be felt over large areas although they usually last less than a minute. However, earthquakes can not be predicted beforehand although scientists are working on it.

There are about 20 plates along the surface of the earth that move continuously and slowly past each other. When the plates squeeze or stretch, huge rocks from at their edges and the rocks shift with great force causing an earthquake. As the plates move, they put forces on themselves and each other. When the force's large enough, the crust is forced to break.....

Shaking and ground breaking are the main effects created by earthquakes, principally resulting more or less severe damage to buildings and other structures.

The severity of effect depends on the complex combination of the earthquake magnitude. Ground break is a major risk for large engineering structures such as dams, bridges and nuclear power stations and requires careful mapping of existing faults to identify any likely to break the ground surface within the life of the structure.

1. The above reading is mainly about

- a) the destruction caused by the earthquakes b) protecting people from earthquakes
- c) describing a violent earthquake d) why and where earthquakes occur

2. Earthquakes are considered natural disaster because.....

- a) they are man-made b) man has no control over them
- c) man control them d) they are always expected

Exercise.2 Discuss the questions. (debat -muhokama savollarga javob bering.)

1. What was the last natural disaster you saw on TV?
2. Have you ever prepared for a natural disaster?
3. Are there often natural disasters in your country?
4. Do you think natural disasters are happening more frequently in the world today?
5. What kind of natural disasters do you know?

Exercise.3 Speaking: What kind of changes affect to the nature?

E.g. The changes of the nature can be caused by some other factors such as **geo - logic changes, plant and animal succession, also weather changes.**

What do you think you know other factors to cause the nature to change fast?

Exercise.4 Writing: write the essay about “ Consequences of the natural disasters ”.

personal injury /illness	Effects of the natural disasters	loss of financial resources
?		?
destruction of property		loss of life / health

Exercise.5 Look at the picture write the names of them.(rasmga qarab tabiiy ofat nomlarini yozing).



NATURAL DISASTERS

Write the words under the correct pictures -

Tornado - Flood - High winds - Drought - Forest fire - Hailstorm
Tsunami - Sandstorm - Earthquake - Avalanche - Asteroids - Snowstorm
Volcanic eruption - Thunderstorm - Hurricane - Sinkhole



ESL VAULT

<https://eslvault.com>

Lesson 16. Flora and fauna. **Listening:** Pronunciation of animals. **Reading:** Flora and fauna. **Grammar:** be going to.....

Warm up time.

What is difference between flora and fauna?



Vocabulary

animal - hayvon

creature - jonzot

plant - o'simlik

greenery - o'simliklar/ yashillik

herbivore - o'txo'r

herbivorous - o'txo'r

wild - yovvoyi

domestic - mahalliy

Exercise. 1 Listening: Listen to the recording and answer the questions.

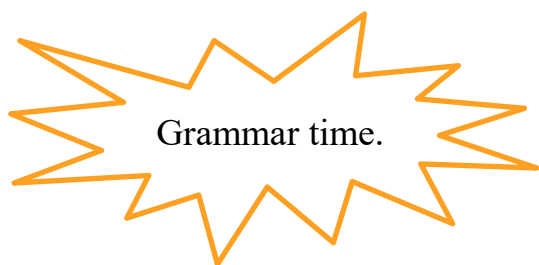
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| ▪ bird | feed |
| ▪ cat | give water |
| ▪ dog | groom |
| ▪ fish | let out (let in) |
| ▪ hamster | take care of |
| ▪ horse | pet |
| ▪ rabbit | train |
| ▪ rat | walk |
| ▪ snake | |
| ▪ bring in | |
| ▪ change the cage | |

Exercise.2 Reading: Read the passage below and answer the questions below.

Animals are a diverse and fascinating part of our world. They come in all shapes, sizes, and colors, have unique behaviors, and live in a variety of environments.

One interesting fact about animals is that they often fill an important role in the food chain. As primary, secondary, or tertiary consumers, animals find food from other sources, such as plants or other animals. Humans have been studying animal behavior for centuries. We use this knowledge to understand their habits and habitats better as well as to help protect them when necessary. While many species of animals face extinction due to human activities like hunting, habitat destruction or pollution, there are efforts being made to protect these species and even restore their populations. Some animals have amazing adaptations that help them survive in their environment. For example, the arctic fox has a thick coat of fur to keep it warm in cold climates, while the koala has highly developed fingerprints used for climbing trees. Other animals, like the chameleon, have color-changing abilities to blend into their surroundings and hide from predators. Animals also play an important role in our world by providing vital resources such as food, medicine, clothing, tools, and fertilizers. They can also help us maintain healthy ecosystems by controlling pests or spreading pollens and seeds needed for vegetation growth. Animals are an essential part of our world. While some species may be in danger or even extinct due to human activities, there is still much that can be done to help them survive and thrive. By understanding the important roles they play in their environment and by respecting their habitats, we can ensure that these amazing creatures remain with us for years to come.

- What resources do animals provide for humans?
- What abilities does a chameleon have?
- What human activities have led to some animals facing extinction?
- How do animals help us to maintain a healthy ecosystem?
- What adaptation does the arctic fox have to stay warm in cold climates?



be going to

going to ingliz tiliga -moqchiman deb tarjima qilinadi. *-going to* di asosan avvaldan rejalashtirilgan ish-harakatlariga ishlatamiz. *going to* ni o'tgan zamonda qaror qilgan bo'lamiz, uni amalga oshirish hozirgi va kelasi zamonga ta'luqli bo'ladi. Gap tuzayotganda *s+am/is/are+going to* shaklida yasaladi. Inkor

shaklida **-not** yuklamasini foydalanamiz.

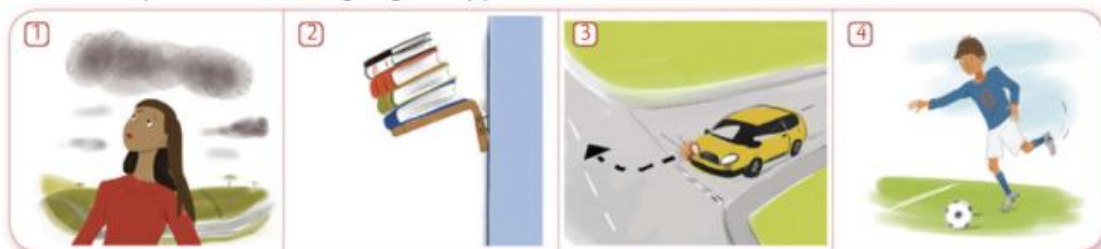
Exercise.3 Complete the sentences. Use **going to** + these verbs. (- going to - iborasi va fe'llardan birini tanlang).

do / eat / give / lie down / stay / walk / ~~wash~~ / watch / wear

1. My hands are dirty. I'm **going to** wash them.
2. Whatyou.....to the party tonight?
3. It's a nice day. I don't want to take the bus. I.....with som friends.
4. Steve is going to london next week. He.....with some friends.
5. I'm hungry. I.....this sandwich.
6. It's Sarah's birthday next week. We.....her a present.
7. Sue says she's feeling very tired. Shefor an hour.
8. Your favourite programme is on TV tonight.youit?
9. What.....Rachelwhen she leaves school?

Exercise.4 Rasmga qarang va nima sodir bo'lmoqchiligini yozing.

26.3 Look at the pictures. What is going to happen?

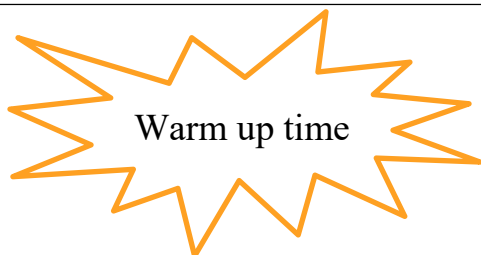


- 1 It's going to rain.
- 2 The shelf
- 3 The car
- 4 He

Exercise.5 Make up sentences about be going to.... / Gaplar tuzing ushbu birikma bilan va quydagi fe'llardan foydalaning.

to buy / to speak / to travel / to come / to visit / to do / to watch/ to play /to learn

Lesson 17. Water. Listening: Water. **Reading:** The Subjects We Do at School.
Grammar: Numbers



Vocabulary

aquifer- suv qatlami	natural resource-tabiiy resurslar
aqueduct-osma quvur	atoms- atomlar
precipitation- yog'ingarchilik	
atmosphere-atmosfera	recharge-qaytazaryadlash
brackish- sho'r	reservoir-suv ombori
condensation- zichlashish	surface water-yer usti suvlari
conservation- saqlash	wastewater-chiqindi suvlar
delta- delta	transpiration -transpiratsiya
drought- qurg'oqchilik	water cycle- suv aylanishi
evaporation- bug'lanish	water molecules- suv molekulalari
glacier-muzlik	
impermeable-suv o'tkazmaydigan	
infiltration-suqulib kirish	

Exercise.1 Read the text and retell it.

Water

Few people think about how important water is. We do when we're really thirsty. I remember hiking for hours in really baking sun without anything to drink. I was dreaming about drinking cool water. And when I came to a small river, the water was delicious. And cool. But that was years ago. I think the water in that river is polluted today and dangerous to drink. That's sad. When I was a kid, water was fun. You could splash around in it and drink it in the countryside. Not today though. Water is becoming more and more precious. In fact, there will soon be wars over water. We really need to start thinking more about water and how we can conserve it. Some countries use crazy amounts of water.



Exercise.2 **Listening:** Listen the text and fill the gaps using the above text. (Matnni to'ldiring arur so'zlar bilan yuqoridagi matndan foydalanib).

Few people about how important water is. We do when we're really thirsty. I remember hiking for hours in really baking without anything to drink. I was dreaming about drinking water. And when I came to a small river, the water was And cool. But that was years ago. I think the water in that river is polluted today dangerous to drink.

That's sad. When I was a kid, was fun. You could splash around in it and drink in the countryside. Not today though. Waterbecoming more and more precious. In fact, there will be wars over water. We really need thinking more about water and how can conserve it. Some countries crazy amounts of water.

Exercise.3 Find the definitions of the following words.

humankind, man-made, water conservation,
water scarcity, effluent, diminish

Exercise.4 Listen and say the numbers.

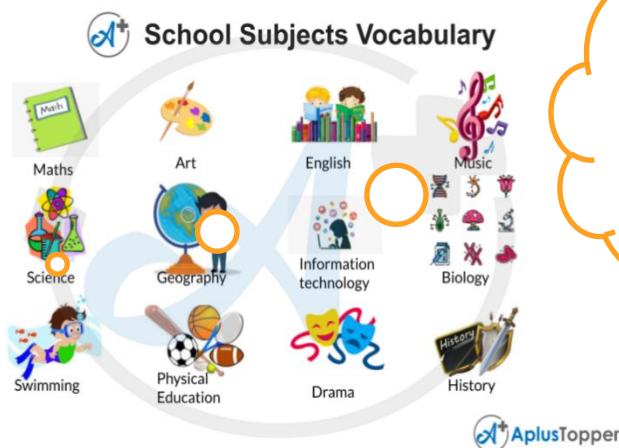
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Exercise.5 Write numbers' name.

21	
22	

24	
25	
26	
27	
28	
29	
30	
31	

Exercise.6 Reading: The Subjects We Do at School.



Subjects which I
like most at
school..

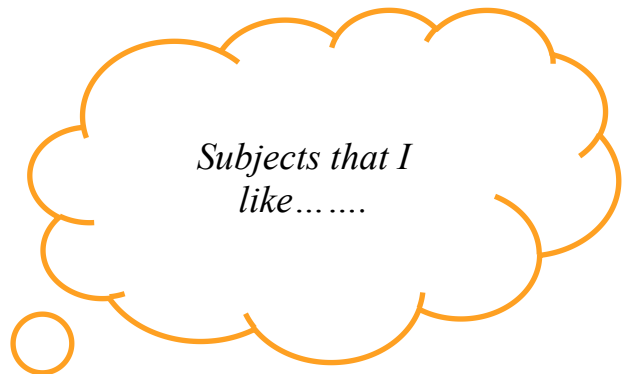
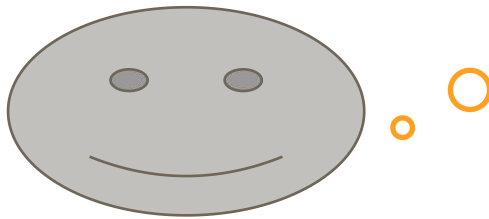
Learn the names of school subjects In English with this extensive list of school subjects. Below, you will find a list of school subjects in English with pictures and example sentences. Learning the names of school subjects is very important for English learners. Not only will they be able to talk about their favourite subjects and classes they they like and don't like, but they will also be able to use vocabulary during interviews with employers or universities when they talk about what classes they have studied and what classes they want to study in the future. Here is a list of school subjects in English. These school subjects are ones that students typically study at elementary, middle, and high school.

English

Math

Art
Science
History
music
geography
P.E (Physical Education)
drama
biology
chemistry
physics
I.T (Information Technology)
foreign languages
social studies
technology
philosophy
graphic design

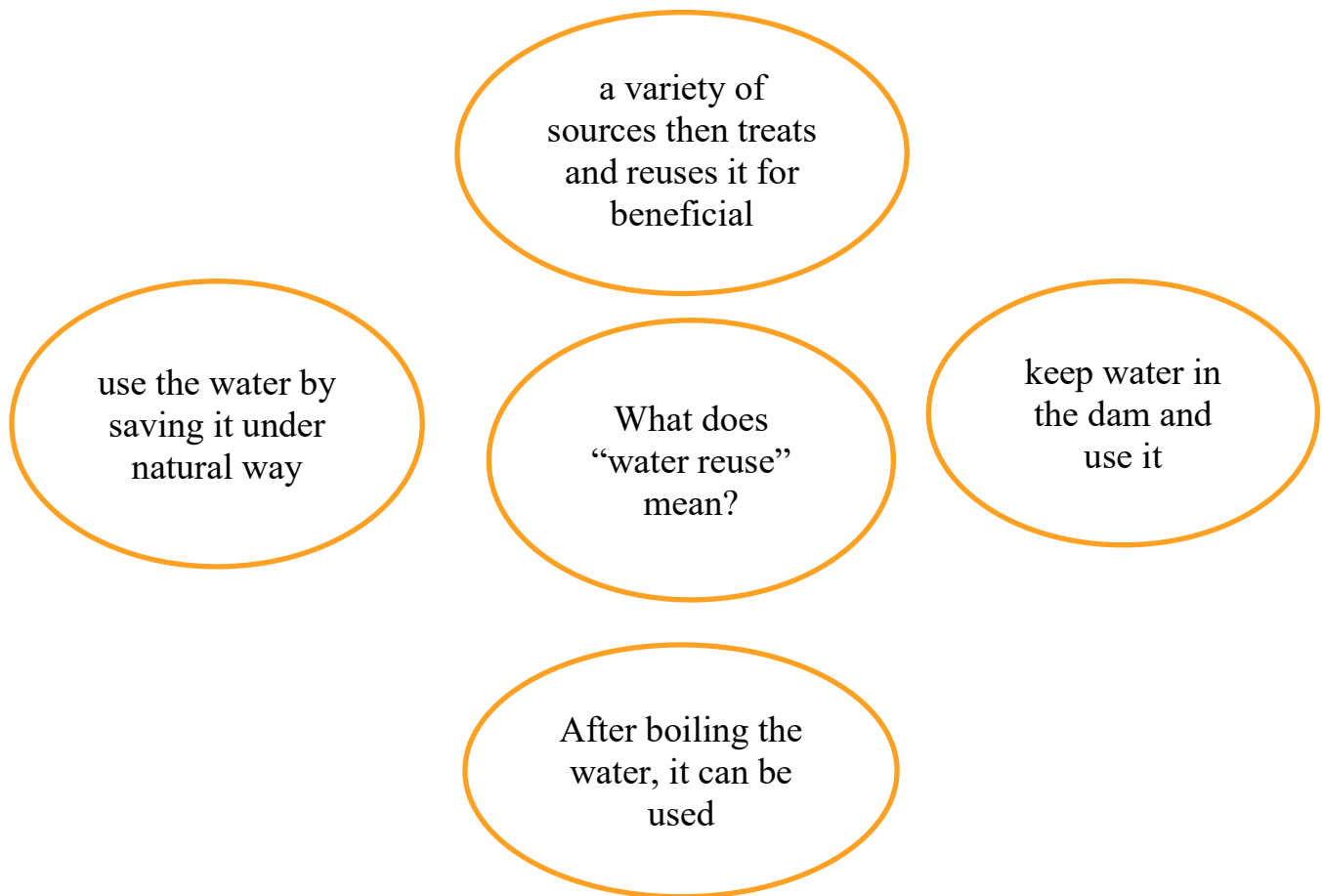
literature
algebra
geometry



Lesson 18. Water Reclamation Process. **Reading:** How to reuse water. **Grammar:** Future continuous



Tell about Water Reclamation Process?



Vocabulary

groundwater replenishment -yer osti suvlarini to'ldirish

reusability -qayta foydalanish imkoniyati

land irrigation - yerni sug'orish

portable water supply -ko'tarib yurishga qulay suv ta'minoti

industrial facilities - -sanoat qulayliklari

environmental restoration -atof muhitni tiklash

Exercise. 1 Reading: *Read the text and find new words.*

How to reuse water at home.

Finding ways to **reuse** water around the house becomes a whole lot easier once you realize just how much you're using every day. According to the U.S. Geological Survey, the **average** American uses 80 to 100 **gallons** of water per day between **toilets**, **showers** and **faucets**. Why worry about using so much water? If you're in a **drought-**

prone region, every drop of water saved goes a long way towards keeping the **taps** running. But even if you're in a **water-rich** part of the country, reusing water helps reduce your **impact** and, not to mention, your monthly water **bill**.

Exercise.2 Answer the questions.

Questions.

1. How much water do you use every day?
2. Which family members use the water more at home?
3. What do you do to conserve the water every day?
4. Have you ever tried to save the water in your life?
5. What do you think does your country save the water more or less?

Exercise.3 Practise this type of activity.



Place a Bucket in the Shower

The easiest way to start reusing water at home is to collect some of the water you use in the shower. A plain old bucket will do, just place it under the stream while you're waiting for the water to warm up and then move it in front of you once you hop in. You can then use the water to flush the toilet or water the garden.



Grammar: The future continuous tense. (Kelasi davomli zamon)

Kelasi davomli zamon kelasi zamonda aniq vaqtda davom etadigan ish harakatini ifodalash uchun qo'llaniladi.

U quyidagicha yasaladi:

Positive form

S + shall be \ will be + V ing

I shall be waiting for you at 5 tomorrow.

So'roq shakli shall yoki **will** ni egadan oldinga o'tkazish orqali yasaladi.

Shall / will + S + be + V ing?

Masalan: *Will you be waiting for me at 5 tomorrow?*

Bo'lishsiz shakli shall yoki willdan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yih orqali yasaladi.

S + shall /will + not + be + V ing

Masalan: *We shall not be listening to a lecture at this time tomorrow.*


Exercise .4 Make questions with **will + S + be +ing?**

1. You would like to borrow your friend's bike tomorrow.
(you / use / your bicycle tomorrow?)
.....
2. You want your father to repair your bicycle this afternoon.
(you / repair / my bicycle/ this afternoon?)
.....
3. You want to take your friend's English book tomorrow evening.
(you / read / your English book tomorrow evening?)
.....
4. Your husband/ wife is going shopping. You want him/her to buy some salt for your soup at the market.
(you / bring / some salt when you go the market?)
.....

Exercise.5 Put suitable words: will be or shall be in the gaps.

1. My mom cooking the meal tomorrow.
2. Her sister leaving for Moscow next week.
3. Terresa making speech on the subject next lesson at this time.
4. I lying on the beach next summer this time.
5. We travelling around the world the following year.
6. Jerry doing his homework tomorrow at this moment.
7. Weread and write these texts, exercise after some pauze.
8. Mr Roy explain this matter after some lectures.
9. I.....teach my students with new methods.
10. Her brotherget married next month.
- 11.We travelling around the world the following year.
- 12.Jerry doing his homework tomorrow at this moment.
- 13.Weread and write these texts, exercise after some pauze.
- 14.Mr Roy explain this matter after some lectures.
- 15.I.....teach my students with new methods.
16. Her brotherget married next month.

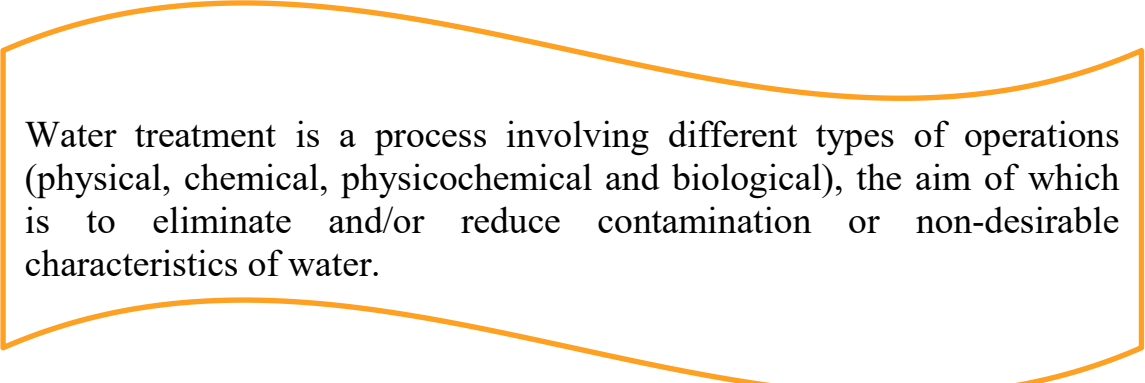
Lesson.19 Water treatment. **Speaking:** About my family. **Writing:** My autobiography. **Grammar:** Prepositions.



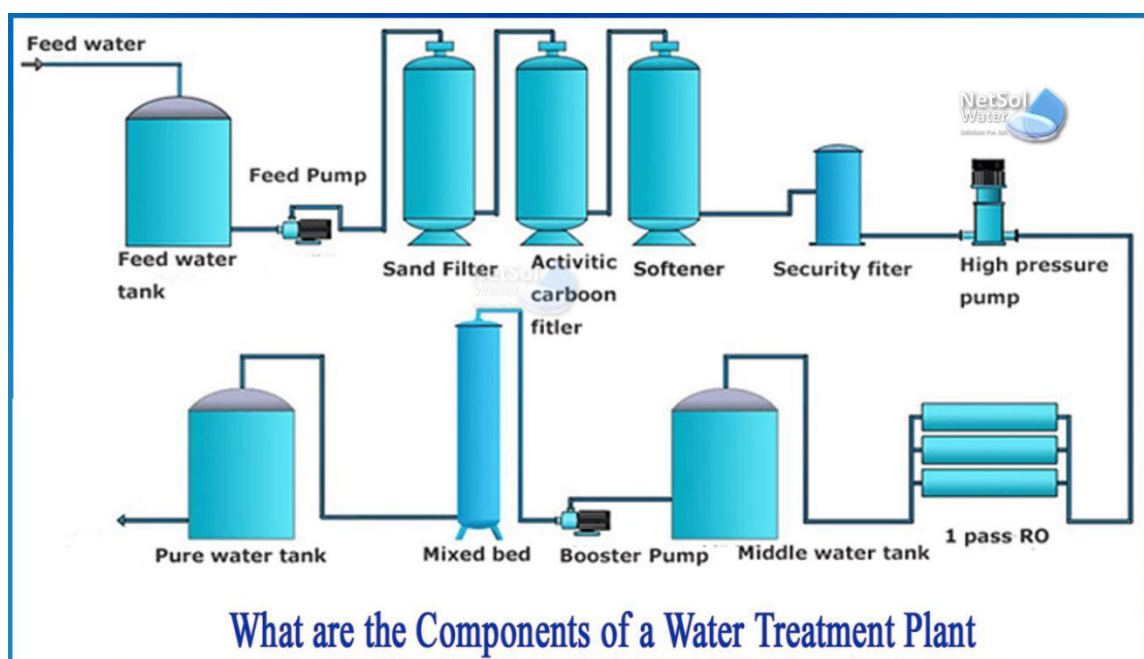
Warm up time.

- ✓ What is water treatment ?
- ✓ What do you know about wastewater treatment?
- ✓ What is meant by water treatment?

Exercise.1 Can you describe this diagram!



Water treatment is a process involving different types of operations (physical, chemical, physicochemical and biological), the aim of which is to eliminate and/or reduce contamination or non-desirable characteristics of water.



Exercise.2 Speaking: Speak about your family.

	age	color of eyes	hobby	work/study place
Father				
Mother				
Sister				
Brother				

Let me introduce myself. My name is Anna. I have a family. I have a mother, a father, two brothers, and a little sister. Also I have got one aunt and two uncles. We have five nieces, three nephews, and three cousins in Bukhara. We have a big house. My father works as an engineer in the factory. He has a car. He is fifty years old. My mother is a teacher and she works at a vocational school. She is 47 years old. My older brother is 23 years old. He studies at university. My second brother is 20 years old. He studies at the Institute of Technology. I'm 16 years old. I study at a vocational school in Bukhara. My younger sister is 13 years old. She's in 6th grade.

Exercise.3 Writing: Fill the gaps with the necessary words.

My autobiography.

My name is..... I am years old. My birthday is.....
I have brother(s) andsister(s). I havepet. Some
things that I like to do are When I grow up I will plan to
do..... Because I like My favourite colour is..... My favourite
subject(s) is(are)..... My favourite animal(s) is(are).....
Things I do like to do are.....



Prepositions.

O'zbek tilida predloglar yo'q. Ular anglatgan ma'nolar kelishik, egalik qo'shimchalari va ko'makchi so'zlar orqali beriladi.

1. "on" – da (ustida)

The pen is on the table. Ruchka stol ustida.

"on" – ga (ustiga)

Put your book on the table, Kitobingizni stol ustiga qo'ying.

Quyidagi hollarda "on" predlogi ishlatiladi:

a) sanalar orqali paytni ifodalaganda faqat "on" predlogi ishlatiladi. Masalan: on the first of September. Birinchi sentyabrda.

b) Hafta kunlari bilan ham "on" predlogi ishlatiladi. Masalan:

on Monday – dushanba

on Tuesday – seshanba.

Ba'zan "on" predlogi "haqida", "oid" degan ma'noni ham anglatadi. Masalan:

We have some books on history. (Bizda bir qancha tarixga oid kitoblar bor).

2. in – da (ichida)

in the room – xonada

The books are in the bag.

In – ga (ichiga).

They go in the office. Ular ofisga kirishdi.

a) Oylar, yillar va fasllar orqali paytni ifodalashda ham in – predlogi ishlatiladi.

Masalan:

in March, in October, in 1995, in 1996

b) Endi bo'ladigan ish harakatni ifodalashda ham "in" predlogi ishlatiladi va "keyin" ichida deb tarjima qilinadi. Masalan:

He will come in live minutes. U besh minut ichida kelib qoladi.

The meeting will be over in an hour. Majlis bir soatdan keyin tugaydi.

c) Quyidagi so'z birikmalarda ishlatiladi.

In the morning in a minute

In the afternoon in an hour

In the evening

3. "at" – da yonida

The teacher is at the table.

"at" – ustida

I must work at my English

At – ga

Look at the picture.

a) Soat orqali vaqtni ifodalashda.

At two o'clock at nine o'clock.

b) Quyidagi turg'un birikmalarda ishlatiladi.

At down – tong otganda

At sunset – quyosh botganda

At night – tunda

At sunrise – quyosh chiqqanda

At noon – tush paytida

4. under – ostida, tagida

under the table under the tree

under your book under your papers

5. "to" – ga yo'nalishni ifodalaydi va o'zbek tiliga –ga, -ka, -qa deb tarjima qilinadi. Masalan:

to Andijon to the park to London

to me to the garden to my friend

Soat yordamida vaqtni ifodalaganda to predlogi "kam" deb tarjima qilinadi:

It is five minutes to nine.

It is twenty minutes to ten.

Exercise.4 Fill in the spaces in the invitation with "in"," on" or "at":

I'm going to a party! I hope you will come!

It starts at 17:00 afternoon..... second Saturday..... August. We get it at Tom's house on Wilton Avenue. There is a big garden, we will celebrate there.

Did you know that my birthday is on the eighth day? But as you can see, the party will be eleventh of May. Why ? Parties are better the weekends!

Exercise.5 Do the tests. Choose the correct answer:

1. My lesson starts at ____ five o'clock. a) on b) on c) c
2. My grandfather always buys a _____ newspaper in the morning.
a) on b) on c) c
3. In winter we wear warm clothes. a) on b) on c) c
4. We receive gifts _____ Christmas. a) on b) on c) c
5. I usually visit my grandparents _____ on Sunday afternoon.
a) on b) on c) c
6. John's birthday is August 16 _____. a) on b) on c) c
7. The movie ends at _____ 9:30 am. a) on b) on c) c
8. The supermarket is closed on _____ Sunday. a) on b) on c) c

Exercise 6. Fill in prepositions of time “**at / in/ on**” as in the example:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <u>on</u> Saturday | 11. ....half past three |
| 2. ....July | 12. ....Fiday |
| 3. ....1984 | 13. ....September 28the |
| 4. ....March 25 th Easter | 14. 1991 |
| 5. ....Friday o'clock | 16. ....winter |
| 6. ....summer | 17. ....noon |
| 7. ....this evening | 18. ....night |
| 8. ....the morning | 19. ....the spring |
| 9. ....o'clock | 20. ....Thursday morning |
| 10. ....Christmas | |

Lesson 20. Irrigation system. **Speaking:** About myself. **Writing:** A short essay about myself. **Grammar:** Present simple

Irrigation system is.....?

irrigation means.....

Vocabulary

irrigate - sug'ormoq	feed - oziqlantirmoq	chemical -kimyoviy
irrigation - sug'orish	soil - tuproq	land -yer
plant - ekmoq	fertilizer - o'g'it	spray - purkamoq

Exercise.1. Read the text and translate into your language.

Irrigation vs. Rain-Fed Agriculture

Farmers and ranchers use water to grow crops in two main ways:

-rain-fed agriculture;

-Irrigation;

Rain-fed agriculture is the natural inflow of water into the soil through direct rainfall. Dependence on rainfall is less likely to result in food contamination but may lead to water shortages as rainfall decreases. On the other hand, the artificial use of water increases the risk of infection.



Irrigation is the artificial incorporation of water into the soil using various systems of pipes, pumps, and sprayers. Irrigation is typically used in areas that experience infrequent rainfall or are expected to experience dry season or drought conditions. There are many types of irrigation systems that provide an even supply of water to the entire field. Irrigation water can come from groundwater, from springs or wells, from surface water, from rivers, lakes or reservoirs, or even from other sources such as treated wastewater or desalinated water. Therefore, it is essential that farmers protect their agricultural water sources to minimize the risk of contamination. As with any groundwater abstraction, irrigation water users must be careful not to withdraw groundwater from the aquifer faster than it can be recharged.

Types of irrigation systems

There are many types of irrigation systems depending on how the water is distributed in the field. Common types of irrigation systems include:

Surface irrigation

The water is distributed over the land by gravity, no mechanical pumping is required.

Local Irrigation

Water is distributed under low pressure through a network of pipes and fed to each plant.

Drip irrigation

A type of local irrigation in which water droplets are released at or near the roots of plants. This type of irrigation minimizes evaporation and runoff.

Sprinkler irrigation

Water distribution is by high-pressure sprinklers or guns from a central location in the field, or by sprinklers on movable platforms.

Central pivot irrigation

The water is distributed by a sprinkler system that moves in a circle on wheels. This system is common on the plains of the United States.

Lateral movement irrigation

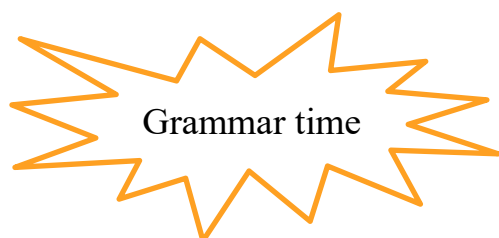
The water is distributed through a series of pipes, each with a set of wheels and sprinklers that are rotated by hand or by a specially designed mechanism. The sprinklers travel a certain distance across the field and then the water hose must be reconnected for the next distance. This system is usually cheaper but more labor intensive than others.

Under-watering

Water is distributed across the country through a system of levees, pumping stations, canals, gates and ditches. This type of irrigation is most effective in areas with high water levels.

Manual watering

Water distribution on the land is done by hand and watering cans. The system requires a lot of work.



Present simple (Hozirgi oddiy zamon).

Bu zamon o'z nomi bilan oddiy chunki bu davomiy yoki tugallangan emas. Biz doim Simple zamonini ko'rganingda demak bu continuous yoki perfect emasligini tushunib olishimiz kerak.

Positive form:

- I work.
- He/she/it works.
- We/you/they work.

Negative form:

- I **do not** work.

-He/she/it does **not** work.

-We/you/they **do not** work.

Question form:

- Do** I work?
- Does** he/she/it work?
- Do** we/you/they work?

Eslatma: Hozirgi oddiy zamon fe'lining **tuslanishi shaxslarga qarab o'zgaradi. III shaxs** birlikda (**he, she, it**) asosiy fe'lga darak gaplarda -s harfi qo'shiladi. Agar fe'l **-o, -ch, -sh, -ss, -s, -x** harflari bilan tugasa, fe'lga **-es harflari** qo'shilishi lozim. Agar -y harfi bilan tugasa **-y** harfi **-i** harfiga o'zgaradi va keyin **-es** qo'shiladi.

-He works, she goes, it washes, he studies -I work, they go, we wash, you study

▪ So'roq va inkor gaplarda **III shaxs birlikda does** yordamchi fe'li qo'llanilganligi tufayli **asosiy fe'lga** hech qanday **harf** qo'shilmaydi.

-He **doesn't work**, she **doesn't go**, it **doesn't wash**.

-**Does** he work? **Does** she go? **Does** it wash?

Exercise.2 Make up questions in the bold words.

1..... ? Ann **often** takes baths often.

2..... ? Mike **always** eats cornflakes for breakfast every morning.

3..... ? The teacher **usually** writes some examples on the board.

4..... ? Tom is watching a movie **now**.

5..... ? My parents **never** smoke.

6..... ? Peter and Rob **always** go to school by bus.

7..... ? Sam is doing his homework in his room **at the moment**.

8-..... I read two books
every month.

9..... ? I can't understand
Hans because I **never** speak German.

10.....? No, Sally is not writing **now.**

Exercise. 3 Now ask questions about the chart:

Example: *How often does Tom buy fast food?*
Does Tom play tennis?

He usually buys fast food.
No, he doesn't play tennis.

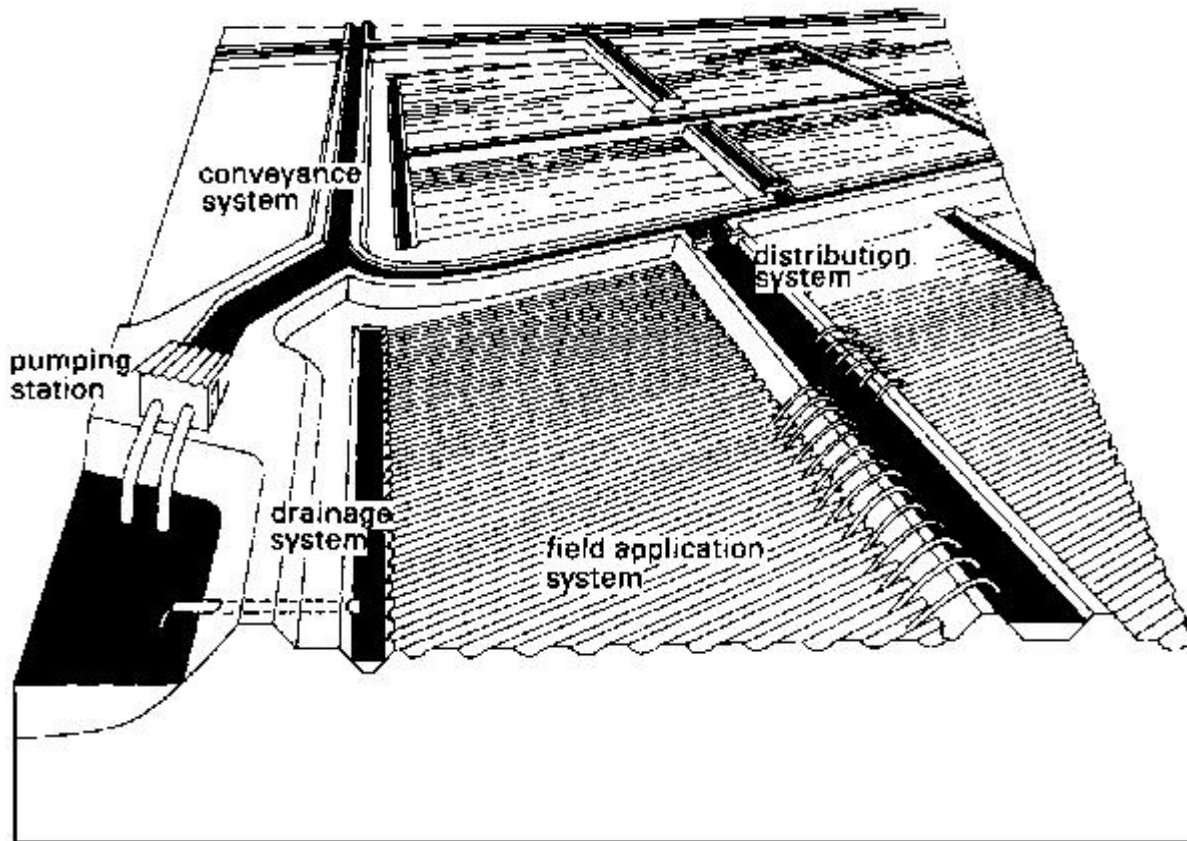
1.
2.
3.
money.
4.
music.
5.
games.
6.
fizzy drinks.
7.
8.

He always watches TV.
He sometimes plays guitar.
No, he doesn't save
Yes, he usually listens to
He often plays computer
Yes, he always drinks
He usually eats chocolates.
I always go to the gym.

Lesson 21. Irrigation system. **Listening:** Irrigation system. (Gardening).
Reading: Irrigation system. **Grammar:** Past simple

Warm -up time!

Describe the picture and translate new words.



Exercise.1 Reading: Read the text and translate it into your own language.

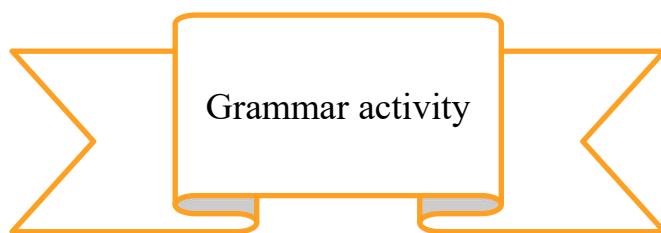
Irrigation system.

The (main) intake structure, or (main) pumping station, directs water from the source of supply, such as a reservoir or a river, into the irrigation system. The conveyance system assures the transport of water from the main intake structure or main pumping station up to the field ditches. The distribution system assures the transport of water through field ditches to the irrigated fields. The field application system assures the transport of water within the fields. The drainage system removes the excess water (caused by rainfall and/or irrigation) from the fields. The (main) intake structure, or (main) pumping station, directs water from the source of supply, such as a reservoir or a river, into the irrigation system. The conveyance system assures the transport of water from the main intake structure or main pumping station up to the field ditches.

The distribution system assures the transport of water through field ditches to the irrigated fields. The field application system assures the transport of water within the fields. The drainage system removes the excess water (caused by rainfall and/or irrigation) from the fields.

Exercise.2 Find the definitions of the following words.

Intake, pumping station, reservoir, ditch, drainage system, conveyance system, pumping station, distribution system, rainfall



Exercise.2 Listen and repeat.

Gardening

Everybody should take up gardening as a hobby. We can all get back to nature. Thousands of years ago we all did a bit of gardening. This is the most relaxing hobby I can think of. It's also very satisfying. I get very excited about gardening. I love planting seeds and then letting nature take over. It's amazing how quickly things grow. Before you know it, your seeds are beautiful flowers. You also learn a lot about flowers, vegetables, shrubs and trees. Of course, gardening is also very practical. If you grow vegetables, you can eat what you grow. Vegetables picked fresh from your garden really do taste better than the ones in the shops. Gardening is good for you. It makes you feel part of the Earth.

Grammar: PAST INDEFINITE TENSE (O'tgan oddiy zamon)

1. Ravishlar:	<i>yesterday</i>	<i>the other day</i>
	<i>the day before</i>	<i>(kechagina)</i>
	<i>yesterday</i>	<i>just now</i>
		<i>(yendigina)</i>
	<i>last</i>	<i>when</i>
		<i>in 1998</i>
		<i>on monday</i>
	<i>ago</i>	<i>in May</i>

I saw him the other day

I showed him the letter just now

2. Bosh gap va ergash gap fe'l kesimi o'tgan zamonda bir paytda bo'lsa.

I saw him when I was at the station.

He left the school when he was 17.

He learned English when he studied at the University.

3. Past Ind. Gap mazmuniga qarab qo'llaniladi.

I bought this book in Tashkent.

He graduated from Oxford University.

4. O'tgan zamonda ketma-ket sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatning hammasi Past Ind. da bo'ladi.

He came in, took off tie, washed his hands and began to have dinner.

The dog stood up, wagged its tail and barked.

5. O'tgan zamonda takror-takror sodir bo'lgan ish-harakati

a) fe'l kesim: I often went to my aunt's last year. b) used to Ind.

I used to live in Tashkent. (yashar yedim)

Exercise.3 Chilli's friend Della was on holiday in Jamaica. Read her letter to Chilli and complete it with the correct verbs.

* invited * stopped * talked * stayed * travelled
* enjoyed * didn't sleep * didn't get * watched * was
* listened

Dear Jolly,

I had a great time in Swiss. The weather was warm, the sea blue and beautiful. I by plane from London to Kingston. I really the flight. It took eight hours but Igenerally because I very excited. During the flight music, film and to the girl in the seat next to me. I with my aunt and uncle in Kingston. She me on a trip to Montego Bay. We at the orchid farm. It was wonderful. On my last night there I slept until in the morning!

See you later!

Love, Ann


Exercise.4 Change the tense into Past Simple.

1. I always go to the gym. 2. They speak about English texts at the lesson. 3. My little brother go to school. 4. He studies maths very well. 5. She plays the piano a lot.

Exercise.5 Say these verbs three forms and translate into Uzbek language.

hear, speak, tell, build, drink, throw, write, go, do, blow, break, buy

Lesson 22. Hydropower plant. **Speaking:** About my family.



Warm -up time.

hydropower plant means.....

Vocabulary

hydropower facilities - gidro energetika imkoniyatlari

diversion - aylanib o'tish

impoundment -suv havzasi

hydropower plants - gidroenergetika zavodlar

pumped storage nasosli saqlash

Dams - dambalar

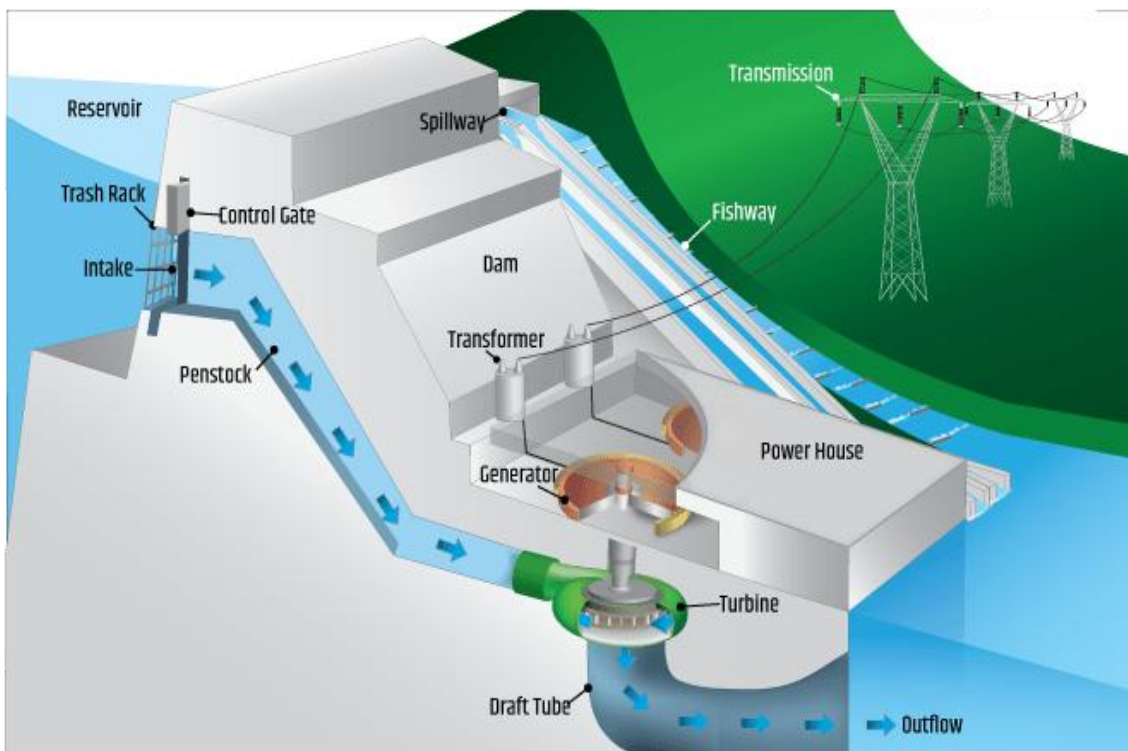
Exercise.1 Read the text and find new words.

HYDROPOWER PLANT

There are three types of hydroelectric power plants: storage, diversion and pumped storage. Some hydroelectric power plants use dams, others do not. While not all hydroelectric dams were built, they have proven useful in pumping tons of renewable energy into the grid. There are over 90,000 dams in the United States, with fewer than 2,300 producing electricity as of 2020. The remaining dams are used for recreational purposes, livestock/agriculture ponds, flood control, water supply and irrigation. Hydroelectric power plants range in size from small systems suitable for a single home or village to large projects that generate electricity for utility companies. Learn more about the size of hydroelectric power plants.

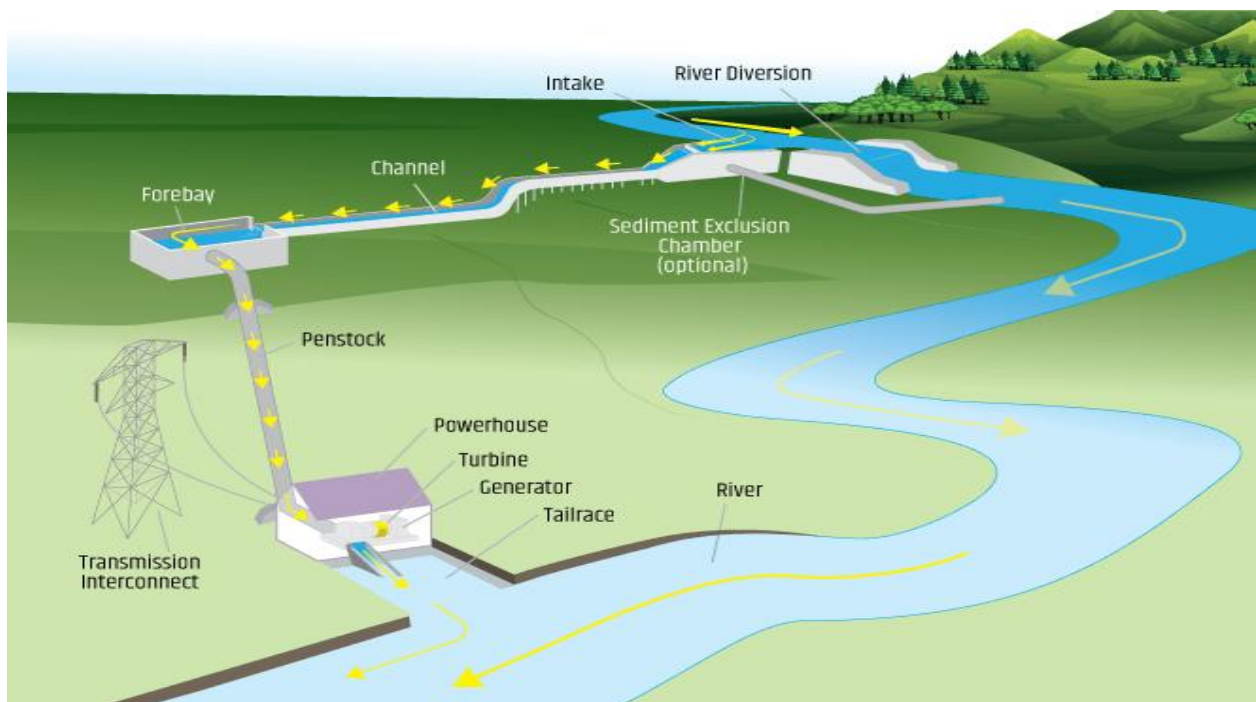
IMPOUNDMENT

The most common type of hydroelectric power plant is the dam. A dam, usually a large hydroelectric plant, uses a dam to store river water in a reservoir. The water released from the reservoir passes through the turbine and turns it, which in turn activates the generator to produce electricity. Water may be released to meet changing energy or other needs such as: B. Flood control, recreation, fish passage and other environmental and water quality needs.



Diversion

A diversion, sometimes called a "canal," diverts a portion of a flow through a canal and/or culvert to utilize the canal's natural gradient for power generation. The pipe is a closed pipeline that directs the flow of water to the turbines, while the flow of water is regulated by valves, valves and turbines. Diversion may not require a dam.



PUMP ACCUMULATOR

Another type of hydroelectric power called pumped storage power (PSH) works like a giant battery. The PSH system can store electricity generated from other energy sources such as solar, wind and nuclear for later use. These objects store energy by pumping water from a lower reservoir to a higher reservoir. When the electricity demand is low, the PSH system stores energy by pumping water from the lower reservoir to the upper reservoir. During periods of high electricity demand, the water is diverted back into the lower reservoir and spins a turbine that generates electricity.

DIMENSIONS OF HYDRO POWER PLANTS

Hydroelectric power plants range in size from large power plants that supply electricity to many consumers, to small and even “micro” power plants operated by individuals for their own energy needs or to sell electricity to utility companies.

Large hydropower

Although definitions vary, the Department of Energy defines large hydroelectric plants as those with a capacity of more than 30 megawatts (MW).

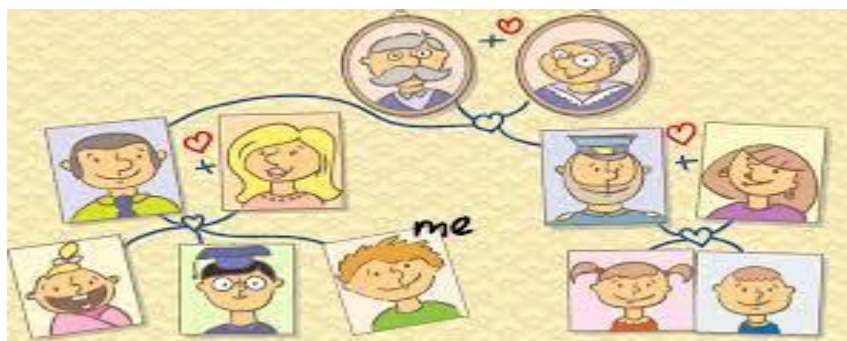
Small hydropower

Although definitions vary, the Department of Energy defines small hydro as projects generating between 100 kilowatts and 10 MW.

Micro hydropower

Micro HPP has a capacity of up to 100 kilowatts. A small or micro hydro plant can produce enough electricity for a single home, farm, ranch, or village.

Exercise. 2 Speaking: *Tell about your family members.*



Exercise.3 Fill the tables with relations of family words.

f.....			g.....		
	u.....			n.....	
		g.....			
s.....					n.....
			a.....		

Exercise. 4 Answer these questions.

1. What does your father do?
2. What does your mother do?
3. Does your sister or brother work or study?
4. How many people in your family?
5. Who is closer to you in your family?

Exercise.5 Write the sentences as an example.

E. **g.** I have an extended family. We live with our grandparents together in a home. I love my family because we all love each other and help each one. More often we go hiking all together.

Lesson 23. The types of hydropower facilities. **Speaking:** My daily schedule.
Writing: My day. **Grammar:** Present and past continuous tenses.

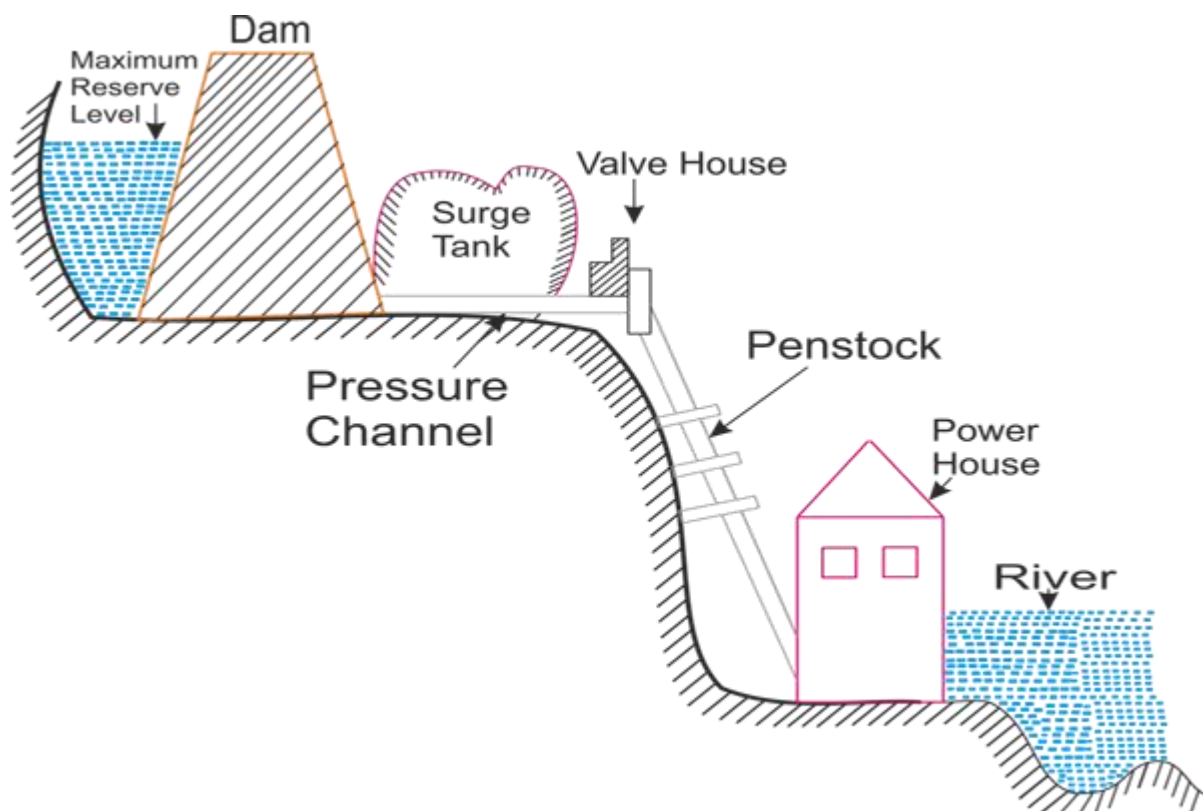
Warm up time.

Tell about the types of hydropower facilities?

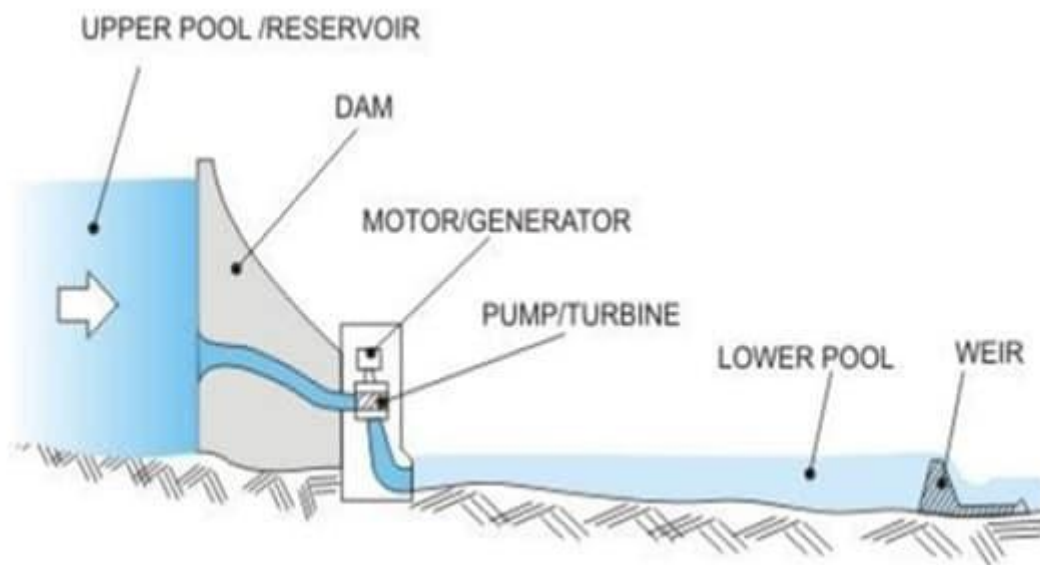
Exercise. 1 Read the text. What is the meaning of this text?

The types of hydropower facilities.

There is a number of types of hydroelectric power plants such as storage, diversion, pumped storage and others. Some hydroelectric power plants use dams, others do not. While not all hydroelectric dams were built, they have proven useful in pumping tons of renewable energy into the grid. There are over 90,000 dams in the United States, with fewer than 2,300 producing electricity as of 2020. The remaining dams are used for recreational purposes, livestock/agriculture ponds, flood control, water supply and irrigation. Hydroelectric power plants range in size from small systems suitable for a single home or village to large projects that generate electricity for utility companies. Learn more about the size of hydroelectric power plants.



The most common type of hydroelectric power station is the reservoir. A reservoir, usually a large hydroelectric power plant, uses a dam to store river water in a reservoir. The water released from the reservoir flows through and rotates the turbine, which in turn activates the generator to produce electricity. Water can be released to meet changing energy or other needs such as flood control, recreation, fish passage, and other environmental and water quality needs.



Sometimes referred to as a "riverbed" system, it diverts a portion of the river through a canal and/or culvert to take advantage of the riverbed's natural elevation gradient to generate electricity. The conduit is a closed pipeline that directs the flow of water to the turbines, while the flow of water is regulated by gates, valves and turbines. Diversion may not require a dam.



Present and past continuous tenses (Hozirgi va o'tgan davomli zamon)

Simple Past vs. Past Continuous

Simple Past

We use the **simple past** to talk about:

Completed actions, **habits** and **facts** in the past.

- I **went** to the cinema **yesterday**.
- I **always visited** my grandparents in my summer holidays **when I was little**.
- I **lived** near Liverpool for a couple of years.



Past Continuous

The **past continuous** is used to express:

Interrupted actions, **specific time** as an **interruption** and **parallel** actions.

- I **was watching** TV **when** the phone rang.
- **Last night at 7pm**, I **was having** dinner.
While she **was doing** her homework her brother **was playing** football.



PRESENT CONTINUOUS OR PAST CONTINUOUS?

PRESENT CONTINUOUS	PAST CONTINUOUS
We use present continuous to talk about actions happening NOW/AT THE MOMENT/TODAY.	We use past continuous to talk about progressive actions in the PAST that were interrupted by another action in the past.

ACTIVITY: CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

1. Yesterday Hanna was cleaning/ is cleaning the windows when she saw a cat.
2. Listen! Mathew was singing/ is singing at the moment.
3. Last month my friends and I were going/ are going to the cinema when we crashed our car.
4. She was dancing/ is dancing when it started to rain two days ago.
5. Now I was reading/ am reading a book, I can help you later.
6. Don't interrupt him, he was studying/ is studying now.
7. When the fire started we were watching/are watching TV.
8. My mom was cooking/ is cooking my favourite dish today!! Great!
9. Yesterday he was riding his bike/is riding his bike, today he was skateboarding/ is skateboarding.

Exercise.2 Circle the correct answer:

1. Look! Thomas brings/takes his little sister to class.
2. My older sister often listens to / often listens to pop music.
3. Now we write/write an exercise.
4. Mmmm! Mom bakes / bakes a cake.
5. Our teacher gives us a test every month/ every season.
6. Listen! Dad reads/ is reading Ricky's story.
7. Mr Michael usually grows/ are growing roses in his garden.
8. They are building/built a new house on top of a hill.
9. Maria drinks/drink milk every morning.
10. Look! Nick is runing/runs down the hill.

Exercise.3 Change the tense into past continuous

1. Look! Thomas is bringing / his little sister to class.
2. My older sister often listens to / pop music.
3. We write /exercise.
4. Mmmm! Mom bakes / a cake.
5. Our teacher gives / us a test every month.
6. Listen! Dad reads / a story for Ricky.
7. Mr. Michael usually grows / roses in his garden.
8. Build /a new house on a hill.
9. Mary drinks every morning /milk.
10. Look! Nick is running / down the slope.


Exercise.4 Write the names of the words based on kinds of irrigation system. What are they?

1. p..... s.....
2. i.....
3. d.....
4. d.....
5. e.....

Exercise.5 Answer the questions.

1. What are the 4 types of hydroelectric power?
2. What are three main types of hydro turbines?
3. What are the two types of hydro?
4. What are the different types of head in hydro and power plant?
5. Why are there many types of hydropower facilities in HS?
6. There are different types of hydro power plants based on types of facilities for generation of hydropower. Is it true?
7. Has the evolution of the bulb turbines or pump turbines helped in greater economy in the development of low-head river and tidal power projects?
8. There are three types hydropower plant: run-of-river, reservoir or storage. How does it work ?

Lesson 24. Terms of Water management and reclamation. **Listening:** Seasons & weather. **Reading:** One day in Texas. **Grammar:** Interrogative (Special) pronouns. **Writing:** My weekday



Warm-up time.

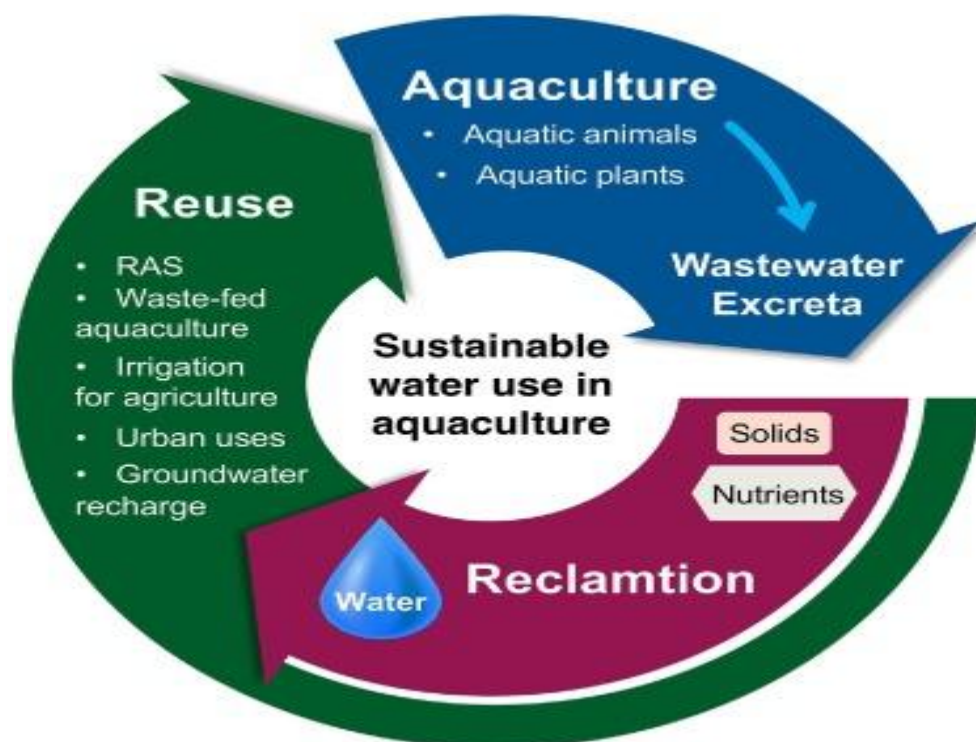
Tell us some words belonged Water management and reclamation!

Terms of Water management and reclamation.

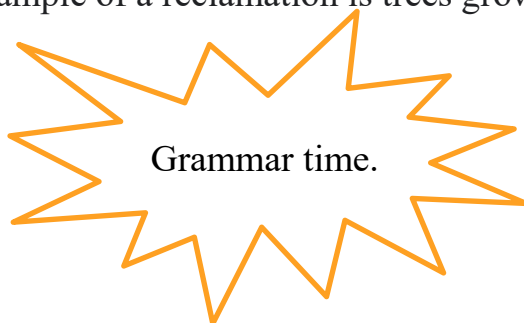
- **augmentation** is the process of adding reclaimed water into an existing raw water supply (such as a reservoir, lake, river, wetland, and/or groundwater basin).
- **beneficial reuse** is the use of reclaimed water for purposes that contribute to the water needs of the economy and/or environment of a community.
- **groundwater Recharge** occurs naturally as part of the water cycle and/or is enhanced by using constructed facilities to add water into a groundwater basin.
- **irrigation** is the physical application of water to land to assist in the production of crops or landscape.
- **potable water** is drinking water that meets or exceeds state and federal drinking water standards.
- **retrofit** is the process of constructing and separating potable and recycled water pipelines that allows reclaimed water to be used for nondrinking purposes. This also includes the process of preparing customer use sites for recycled water use.
- **raw water** is surface or groundwater that has not gone through an approved water treatment process.
- **reclaimed water** is used water that has been treated to be fit-for-purpose for reusing or recycling.
- **reused water** is water used more than once and has been treated to a level that allows for its reuse for a beneficial purpose.
- **sewage** is the used water of household and commercial businesses that contains human waste. Distinguished from industrial wastewater. Sewage can be used interchangeably with wastewater.
- **wastewater** is the used water of a community or industry that contains dissolved and suspended matter. There are different types of wastewater: domestic, commercial, and industrial.
- **domestic wastewater/sewage** is used water from washing our food, dishes, clothes and bodies, and for toilet flushing. The used water that goes down the drain or is flushed down the toilet is called sewage. Because a considerable amount of water is

used to carry away only a quite small quantity of waste, domestic sewage is mostly water. It is referred to as “wastewater” in most places.

-Industrial Wastewater and Commercial Wastewater/Sewage is the liquid waste generated by industries, small businesses and commercial enterprises and can be discharged to a sewer upon approval of a regulating authority. Some industrial wastewater may require pretreatment before it can be discharged into the sewer system, while other industrial and commercial wastewaters are explicitly excluded. Controlling the release of harmful chemicals into the wastewater collection system is known as Source Control.



Reclamation is **the process of getting something useful from waste, or getting something back that was previously thought of as waste**. An example of a reclamation is how landfill employees sift through garbage to find usable items. An example of a reclamation is trees growing on land that was heavily logged.



Maxsus so'roq gaplar (**Special Questions**) gapning biror bo'lagi-ga berilgan bo'lib, **who, what, whose, how, when, where** va boshqa so'roq so'zlar bilan boshlanadi:

Who brought you this book?	Bu kitobni sizga kim olib keldi?
What did you see there?	U yerda siz nimani ko'rdingiz?
How did he write the dictation?	U diktantni qanday yozdi?
When did he come?	U qachon keldi?
Where did you see him ?	Uni qayerda ko'rdingiz?

Exercise.1 Writing: Write about the essay about “My weekday”.

e.g. I always begin my day from getting up and doing all things that everybody does in the morning: doing exercise, washing, having breakfast. Also, I got used to gather my learning tools such as pencils, exercise-books, text-books in the morning. Then I usually go to the university. Luckily, father takes a car every morning and he often picks me up and drives me to a university building.

And soon the lectures and lessons begin... We have from 2 to 3 lectures every time, depending on day. I like studying in the university more than in the school because in university it is mostly allowed to miss some lectures (of course, later you should take a summary from your mate and copy it). So, a student is much more free, than pupil is.

After the lessons I usually return home where I have dinner and start thinking about my ways of spending the rest of the day. More often I go to my friend's places. During the early autumn and summer I often go to the sports ground or on the beach. I also like visiting different sports events, for example, soccer matches of “Real Madrid” in Spain championship. So, the world is full of enjoyable things to do.

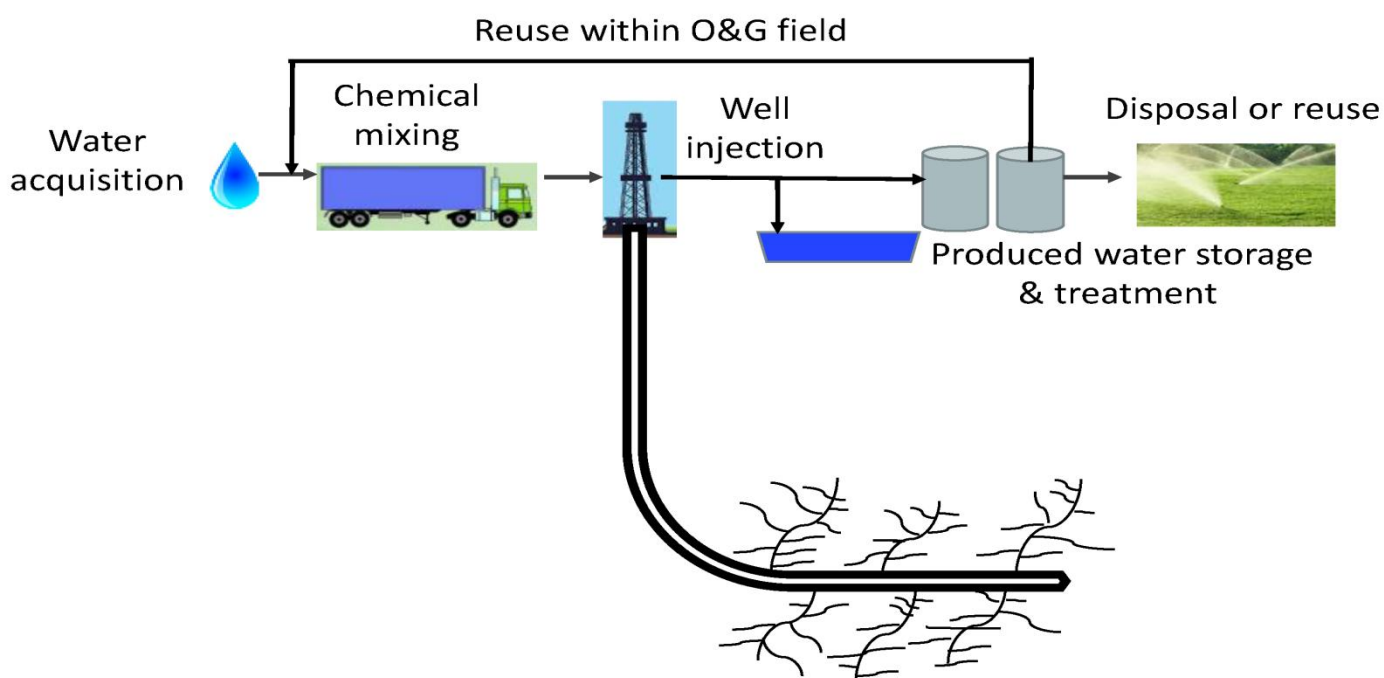
On returning home I usually start doing my homework (perhaps, it is the most dull part of the day). Having finished it, I open a book and read it or watch TV. At last, I go to the bed. Of course, I would like to tell you more about myself and my working day, but, unfortunately, my time is rather limited and I have got much homework to do. Generally, now you know about my working day enough.

Exercise.2 *Now it's your turn to write about your working day.*

Exercise.3 Matching the meaning.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| a) aquatic life | 1) the amount of a component in a given area or volume |
| b) designated use | 2) the surface water bodies are expected to remain as suitable for beneficial uses |
| c) concentration | 3) taking place in or on water life |

Exercise.4 Describe the diagram.



Exercise.5 Say the definitions of these words.

aquatic				
	assesment			
		biochemical oxygen	biodiversity	
				climate

Lesson 25. Water reservations future. **Speaking:** Talking about the future **Writing:** writing an informal letter. **Grammar:** Adverb.

Warm up time!

Describe the picture?

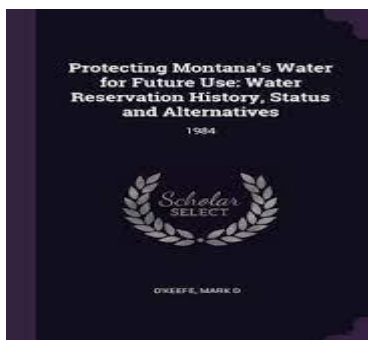


Water Infrastructure Act

Improving access to clean water on native reservations is imperative. This act, Senate Bill 421, will work directly in the Columbia River Basin to target Native American reservations in that area. It directs the Environmental Protection Agency to fix the water systems that serve the basin. The bill will expand the Indian Reservation Drinking Water Program and work to alleviate the problems that come with a lack of access to clean water.

If passed, this bill will help many residents of native reservations. Currently, the program only helps the Missouri River Basin and the upper Rio Grande Basin, but this bill will work to change that. Access to clean water is a fundamental need for all humans. Passing this bill will help the country take a step forward in ensuring this need is met for all people.

– Alessandra Heitmann



- ✓ What is your opinion about this thesis? Do you agree or disagree?
- ✓ Give your opinions about future water reservations? *What actions will save our drinkable water in the future? Give your own ideas!*



Farmers who participate in the market can insulate themselves from volatile changes in water prices by securing another source of income. But the water futures market has inherent risks. It certainly opens up the ways for further commodification and privatization of water. Water has joined gold, oil and other commodities that are traded on Wall Street, as worries about the uncertainty of its availability in the future rises. The US's water trade market, the first of its kind, was launched on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange with \$1.1 billion in contracts tied to California water prices. Like gold and oil, water is a commodity—and it happens to be rather scarce nowadays. So, as with any other scarcity, the water shortage creates investment opportunities.

Exercise1 . Speaking: Talking about the future

- We have a lesson next Monday. The train arrives at 7.45 in the morning. ...
- I'm playing football tomorrow. ...
- It will be a nice day tomorrow. ...
- I hope you will come to my party. ...
- I'll see you tomorrow. ...
- Tim will be at the meeting. ...
- I'm going to drive to work today. ...
- Be careful!

Exercise.2 Writing: Writing an informal letter.

There are several types of letters, so one of them is informal letter.

Informal letter includes following steps:

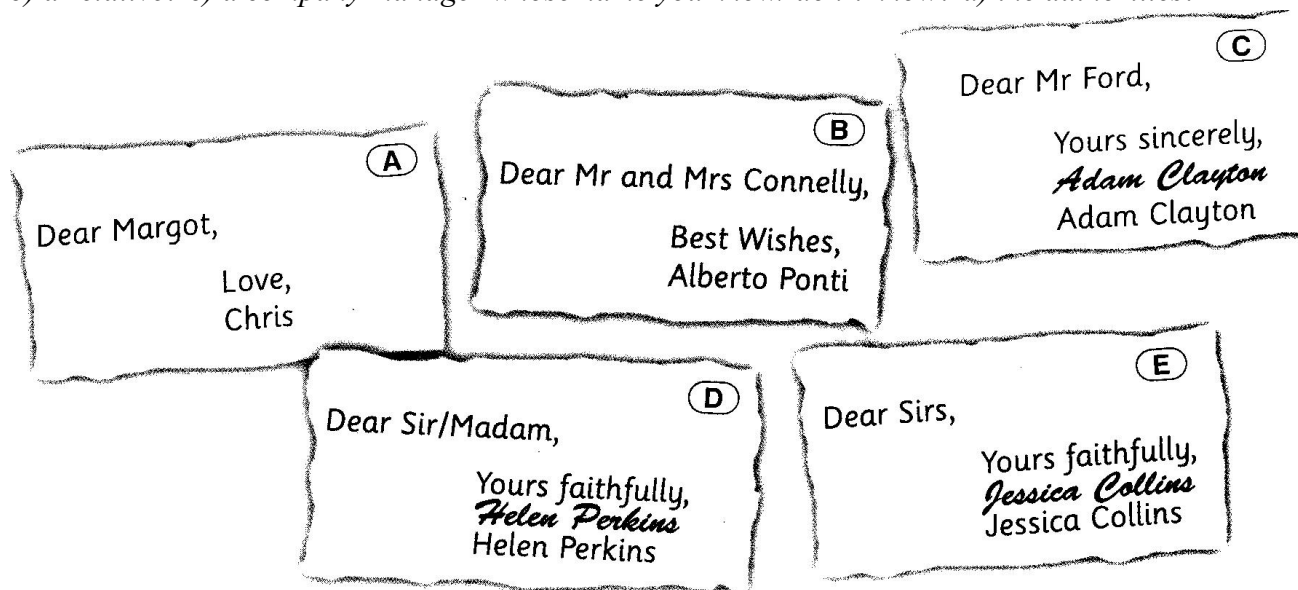
- Informal greeting s and endings:
- Informal language and style e.g: idioms, (it was a blessing in disguise

that I didn't apply for the job as that company is now in deep financial trouble.), phrasal verbs I'll look you up next time. I'll be in Brussel.), colloquial English and omission of pronouns. (Hope to see you soon!)

- abbreviated forms

Exercise.3

Look at the different layouts. Which are used to write a formal, semi-formal or informal letter? Which one would you use to write a letter to a) someone you know but are not on intimate terms with? b) a relative? c) a company manager whose name you know/ don't know? d) the authorities?



- Sample example:

Birthday party invitation letter.

Dear John,

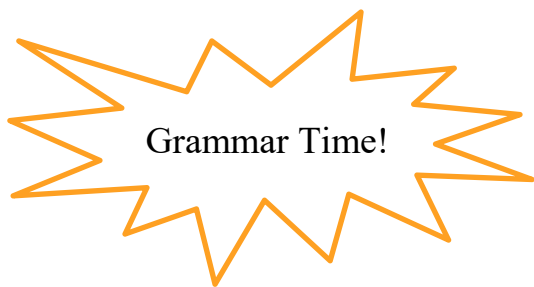
What's up? Are your family members OK? How is the weather there? Hope you're doing well. I'm also fine here.

I'm writing this letter to invite you to my birthday party which will be held on the 3rd of October, in 2022. The party will be conducted in my Lavalan's farmhouse. It'll begin at 6.p.m in the evening. Complete address of the venue is..... If you have any confusion regarding the address you can directly call me on my mobile phone.

It's been long time since we have been met each other. It'll be a good moment to see both of us. I'll be really happy if you come to this party. Waiting to meet you soon.

Take care,
with love,
Janna.

Exercise.4 Now it's your turn to write informal letter.



Adverb.

Ingliz tili gramatikasida ravish strukturasi va ma'nosiga ko'ra bir necha gruppalar bo'linadi: Strukturasi ko'ra ravishlar:

soda (simple)- *near, back, now,*

yasama (derivative)- *highly, strongly, kindly,*

qo'shma (compound) - *sometimes, somewhat,*

murakkab (composite) - *by now, at present, at once* ravishlarga bo'linadi.

Ravish yasovchi suffiks **-ly-** bo'lib, u asosan sifat negiziga qo'shiladi.

Masalan, *fontly-erkalab, largely-keng, absolutely-mutlaqo.*

Hozirgi ingliz tilida *-ward-, -wise-, -long-* suffikslari vositasida yasalgan ravishlar ham mavjud. Masalan, *seaward-dengiz tomon, shoreward-qirg'oq tomon, anywise-har qalay, edgewise-yoni bilan, headlong-boshi bilan, sidelong-yoniga.*

Exercise.5 what the underlined word is: adjective or adverb.

1. Fast runners win races. adjective
2. Math is hard.
3. She prints well.
4. She was rude to her boss.
5. You did well on the test.
6. Clowns are very funny.
7. She is a beautiful girl.
8. He runs fast.
9. Ann is very sad.
10. She plays the piano beautifully.
11. Father is very busy in his office.
12. The doctor arrived immediately.

13. You feel comfortable right now.
14. This car is very fast.
15. he speaks very friendly.
16. Honestly, my brother never likes her.
17. The bus runs slowly.
18. The express train goes quickly.
19. The population is growing dramatically fast.
20. Firstly, they should do regular morning exercise.

Lesson 26. Use of hydraulic facilities and pumping stations. **Grammar:** Passive Voice **Speaking:** My plans. **Writing:** My future ambitions. **Reading:** Use of hydraulic facilities and pumping stations.



How do you describe this picture?



Vocabulary

1	do	qilmoq	9	favourite	Sevimli
2	eat	yemoq	10	wash	Yuvmoq
3	lie down	yotmoq	11	hour	Soat

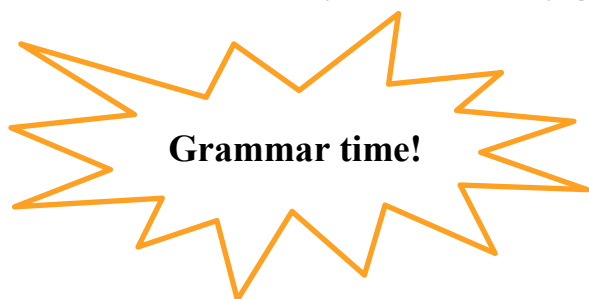
4	stay	turmoq	12	shelf	jovon
5	walk	yurmoq	13	feel	his qilmoq
6	wear	kiymoq	14	say	aytmoq
7	dirty	kir	15	hand	qo'l
8	present	sovg'a	16	very	juda

Exercise.1 Reading: Read the text and write the definitions of the bold words.

What is the use of pumping station?

Key elements of every pump station include: **wet well, pumps, piping with associated valves and strainers, motors, power supply system, equipment control and alarm system, odor control system and ventilation system.** Pump station equipment and systems are often installed in an enclosed structure.

A pump station, otherwise known as a pumping station or a sewage pumping station, is a storage and collection chamber that **lifts and distributes wastewater or sewage when it cannot naturally be carried by gravity.**



Passive voice (Majhul nisbat)

Felning majhullik nisbatida ish harakat kim tomonidan bajarilishi aniq ko'rsatilmaydi. Ingliz tilida majhul nisbat formulasi quyidagicha yasaladi:

Subject (ega) + am, is, are + Verb III (fe'l) / S + am, is, are + V (III) / Am, is are + S + V (III) ?

e.g: This room is cleaned every day. Bu xona har kuni tozalanadi. Butter is made from milk. Sariyog sutdan tayyorlanadi. Glass is made from sand. Shisha qumdan tayyorlanadi. How often are these appartments cleaned? I am never invited to parties. Meni bazmlarga taklif qilishmaydi. Stamps are sold in a post office. Markalar pochta bo'limida sotiladi. Football is played in most countries. Futbol ko'pchilik

mamlakatlarda oynaladi. This machine is often used. Bu mashinadan ko'p foydalanishadi..

Exercise.2 Open the brackets and put the right voice. (Qavslarni ochib to'g'ri zamonga qoyib chiqing gaplarni).

- 1.The teacher graded the exams. (Active Voice)
2. The chef cooked a delicious meal. (Active Voice)
- 3.The doctor treated the patient. (Active Voice)
- 4.The postman delivers the mail. (Active Voice)
- 5.A new product was launched by the company. (Passive Voice)
- 6.The cat was chased by the dog. (Passive Voice)
- 7.A beautiful landscape was painted by the artist. (Passive Voice)
8. A concert was performed by the singer. (Passive Voice)
- 9.The construction workers built the skyscraper. (Active Voice)
- 10.The gardener planted the flowers. (Active Voice)

Exercise.3 Make these sentences into Passive voice or not. (Quydaqi gaplarni majhul nisbatga o'zgartring yoki qoldiring).

1. Tom takes his son to school by car every day.
2. This woman always cleans the rooms.
3. When are you leaving to Moscow?
4. Who taught you the active and passive sentences?
5. She had cleaned the kitchen.
6. We will have eaten dinner by the time you get there.
7. People speak English in the USA.
8. Would you rather learn English or French?
9. You must not come late to class.
- 10.She has to pass the test.

Excise.4 Speaking: Discuss your own plans.

My plans



Questions:

1. Tell us your future plans?
2. Have you already planned your ambitions?
3. Do you try to manage all plans as you planned?

Exercise5 Writing: Write about an essay “My future ambitions”.

Example:


Since childhood, I dreamed of becoming a doctor who would serve the whole nation and humanity. At first, I was surprised to see the doctors' white coats. But I also love their kindness. I wanted to offer free services to the poor. Second, I have seen many patients die due to lack of money and facilities. I wanted to work for her. People see doctors as the embodiment of God and that feeling has given me great respect for the profession. I never wanted to be a greedy doctor. Today's situation has changed a lot, many doctors have changed their goals from serving humanity to making money. However, there are doctors who can be role models for others. Ever since I was a kid, I've dreamed of becoming a doctor and my ambition hasn't changed, it hasn't changed.

Summary

Ambition gives us the right perspective on our life and thinking. That is why we should have some goal or other in our life and work harder to achieve it

Exercise.6 Now write about your future goals.

Lesson 27. Environmental protection / World around us. **Reading:** Environmental protection / World around us. **Writing:** An email. **Grammar:** Prepositions.



Warm-up time.

How do you protect your environment?



Exercise.1 **Listening:** Listen and fill the gaps.

Harry: Hey there!

Olivia: Hi, Harry, come and have a seat!

Harry: OK – I'll just get a coffee. Hang on ... Where's Tony?

Magda: He's off sick.

Olivia: And you'll notice that there's a new chef in here!

Harry: Carlos! What's he doing working here?

Magda: He's taken over while Tony's away.

Harry: Well, good on him – he's always wanted his own restaurant! I guess this café will have to do for now.

Olivia: Yeah. It's good experience for him!

Harry: Carlos! Hey, Carlos! Could I have a coffee, mate?

Harry: Carlos? Hello!? ... Well, I hope he's a good chef, because he's a terrible waiter!

Olivia: Oh, go on. Give him a break!

Magda: Yeah – it's really busy in here right now. Be patient!

Harry: Busy? Yeah – tell me about it! Everywhere is today – I couldn't find anywhere to park my car. I had to leave it miles away.

Olivia: Park your car? I thought you took your bike everywhere!

Harry: Well, I used to, but sometimes it's just easier to drive, isn't it?

Magda: Lazy!

Harry: I'm not lazy! I do lots of sport – play football every week.

Olivia: Do you drive to the football pitch?

Harry: Erm, yeah ... Usually ...

Olivia: You should use your bike more often. It's better for you, and for the environment!

Johnny: Hello, all! Hey, is that Carlos behind the counter?

All: Yes, it is.

Johnny: What's he doing there?

Olivia: Long story!

Johnny: Blimey ... Have you seen the traffic out there?

Olivia: Not you as well?!

Johnny: Me what?

Olivia: Driving!

Johnny: Of course I drive. How else would I get around?

Magda: I always use public transport. It's very good here in London, even if it's quite expensive.

Olivia: Not as expensive as a car.

Harry: That's true.

Olivia: You should all cycle more!

Johnny: I'm not cycling. It's tiring, and dangerous!

Harry: And the weather here is terrible – cycling in the rain isn't any fun!

Magda: That's true. That's why I get the tube or the bus.

Olivia: Well, I think you should all think about your health and the future of the planet!

Harry: Yeah, yeah, yeah ... whatever ...

Olivia: It's important! Cars make so much pollution!

Magda: Yeah – Olivia's right!

Johnny: Scientists are finding ways to stop pollution – that's their job.

Olivia: Maybe, but we should all help to help the planet!

Harry: I don't know about the planet. I just think right now we should try to help Carlos!

- | | | |
|---|---------|----------|
| 1. Tony isn't at work because he's ill. | a) True | b) False |
| 2. Harry has cycled in to the café. | a) True | b) False |
| 3. Harry plays football every day. | a) True | b) False |
| 4. Johnny drives everywhere. | a) True | b) False |
| 5. Magda thinks the public transport in London is good. | a) True | b) False |
| 6. John thinks cycling is safe in London. | a) True | b) False |
| 7. Olivia is concerned about the planet. | a) True | b) False |
| 8. Carol isn't very busy. | a) True | b) False |

Exercise.2 Writing: Write an email as an example.

I hope all is well in your big city. Everything here is passing by so quickly, and the summer months are almost gone. It's only been a little while since you left, but it everything already feels different. Even though it's supper sad that you don't live just a bus ride away anymore, I really do hope that your new life is going well.

Tell them what you
want to say

Now It's your turn to write!

Grammar: Prepositions. **from.....to, until, since, for**

-We lived in Canada **from 1977 to 1985.**

- I work **from Monday to Friday.**

You can also say from.....until....

-We lived in Canada **from 1977 until 1985.**

Until + the end of a period:

until Saturday, until 1998, until 11.20, until I return

- They're going away tomorrow morning. They'll be away until Sunday.
- I went to bed early yesterday but I wasn't tired. I read a book until 3a.m
- Wait here until I come back / return.

You can also say:

-Wait here till I come back.

Compare:

-How long until Monday (or) do you leave?

- When will you come back? On Monday.

Since the beginning of time (past to present)

since Monday, since 1958, since 2:00 p.m., since I arrived

We use **since** after the present perfect (have been, have done).

- John is in the hospital. He has been in the hospital since Sunday. (from Sunday to now)
- Mr. and Mrs. Kelly have been married since 1958.
- It has been raining since I got up.

Compare:

- We lived in Canada from 1977 to 1985.
- We lived in Canada until 1985.
- We have been living in England since 1985.

Use **for** (not **since**) + a period of time (three days / ten years etc....)

- John has been in hospital for three days.

We use **for** + a period of time:

for four days, for eleven years, for fifteen minutes,, for a long time

- John stayed with us for four days.
- I'm going away for a few days.
- They've been married for twenty years.

Exercise.3 Put in until /since /for

1. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly married.....1958.
2. I was tired this morning. I stayed in bed.....10 hours.
3. We waited half an hour but they didn't come.
4. How long have you been here?Half past eight.
5. How long were you at the party last night? Midnight.
6. John and I are good friends. We know each otherten years.
7. I'm tired. I'll lie down..... a few minutes.
8. Don't open the train door..... it stops.
9. I lived in this house..... I was seven years old.
10. Jack left. He won't be here..... next Wednesday.
11. Next week I'm going to Paris.....four days.
12. Usually I finish work at 5:30 am, but sometimes I work6 am.
13. How long have you known Ann?we were at school together.
14. Where have you been? I've been waiting for you20 minutes.

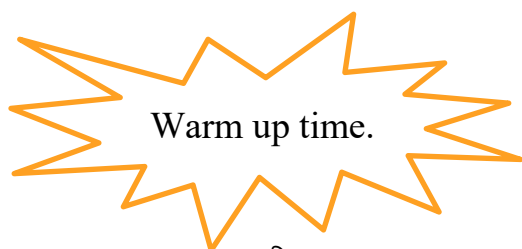
Exercise.4 Fill in the blanks using correct prepositions:

1. I looked on the bookshelf and saw a book of interesting stories..... top shelf.
2. We usually have a picnic sunny days.
3. I usually listenpop music because I'm interestedit
4. Mary was bornMarch 20, 1982.
5.Last summer we had to work every day.
6. I want to visit my relatives Christmas.
7. I last saw him..... last March.
8. Section 5 - first floor preparatory school.
9. Smoking is not allowed the bus .
10. Ahmet's grandmother died 1990 . He is 81 years old.
11. There were many people a concert?
12. He speaks French well. He studied for one year..... Paris.

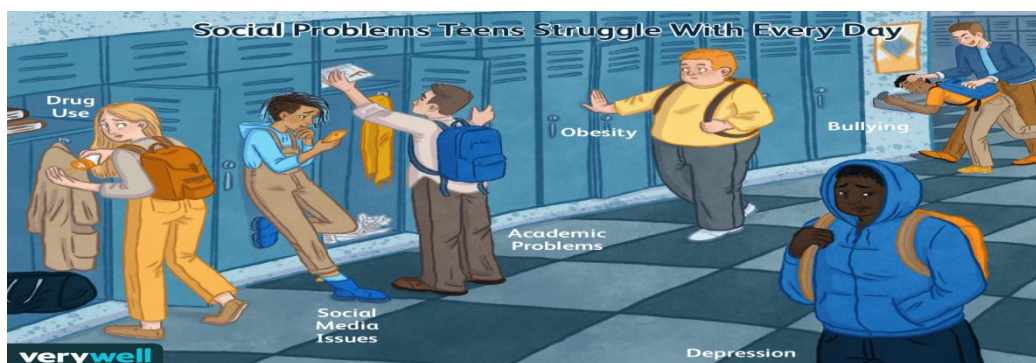
Exercise.5 Fill in the blanks using correct prepositions.

1. Jeck..... lives at 810 Istiklal Street.
2. The course starts June 8th and ends October.
3. Peter 2 B class.
4. Peter goes to school Monday Friday.
5. The students have not taken any lessons..... at weekends.
6. Sheila stood up..... Every morning at 6:30 a.m.
7. Mike and his family go for a walk in the evening.

Lesson 28. Youth problems. **Listening:** Youth problems. **Grammar:** To do exercises.



What is the big problem today for young teenagers?



Vocabulary

urgent - shoshilinch	violence - shafqatsizlik
important - muhim	cruelty - zolim
difficult to solve - hal qilish qiyin	drug addiction - giyohvandlik
family problems - oilaviy muammolar	poverty - kambag'allik
drinking problems - alkagol ichimliklar	loneliness - yo'lg'izlik
discrimination - diskriminatsiya	
parents' expectations are too high - ota onalarning umidi katta	

Exercise.1 Reading: Read the text and retell it

Nowadays one of the big problems it is teenagers' problem. Before alcohol, fights, murders and other kinds of violence were more problems of adults rather than young people.

Did something go wrong? Some experts explain that changes in our society, in our lives, are forcing young people to choose their own path in life. On the one hand, our society recognizes that 15-17-year olds are old enough to take responsibility for what they do and gives them many freedoms and rights. On the other hand, most adults believe that teenagers are too young to be taken seriously. This misunderstanding has led to many problems. In fact, many teenagers say that their parents let them do whatever they want and don't care about their problems. Many teenagers get upset or depressed when they can't solve their problems. As a result, they believe that the only way out is to stop living and commit suicide.

Undoubtedly, a teenager's problems will increase. And young people need to feel that they are in good hands.

Exercise.2 Circle the right answer.

1. Several years ago, alcohol, fights, murders and other kinds of violence were more problems of adults as well as young people.

- a) True b) False

2. Some specialists explain that the changes of our society, of our life force young people to choose their own lifestyle.

- a) True b) False

3. On the other hand, some adults think that teenagers are too young to be taken seriously.

- a) True b) False

4. This misunderstanding has produced many problems. Actually, a lot of teenagers say that their parents let them do anything they want and are quite indifferent to their problems.

- a) True b) False

5. As a result, it makes them believe that there is only one way out-to stop living and commit suicide.

- a) True b) False

Exercise.3 Listening: Fill the gaps with necessary words.

Youth problems.

for, real, use, time, own, life, and, to do, be, has,40, behavior,

Today's teenagers are growing up more slowly. Researchers looked at the of 8 million teens in seven countries over the last years. Today's teens are not as responsible as teenagers from the 70s, 80s and 90s. A professor said their development slowed down. She said today's 18-year-olds are like 15-year-olds used to She said teenagers are taking fewer risks than they did before. Today's teenagers take longer things their parents did. They are older when they date, work drive. The professor said they have a, "slow strategy". More teenagers live with their parents instead of renting their room. One reason

for this is teenagers spend a long online. They social media, look at videos or play games rather than live in the "..... world". Another reason is parents do too much their children.


Exercise.4 Use the personal pronouns in the following sentences.

..... say there was a big earthquake in the Pacific Ocean. 2. If.... seeing a giraffe once a year... remains a spectacle; when... to see... every day... becomes part of the landscape. 3. "Now Mary is married," said Mrs. Scott. "...was in the Times. 4. The "Friedrich Weber" was a freighter sailing from Hamburg to Colombo. ... also carried the passengers. 5. There was a lot of noise all around now, and amongst Could hear a plane flying unusually now. 6. Pat soon made ... clear that ... did not want to stay there long. 7. I got my hat and beat ... 8. He is dreadfully ugly ... must not start when ... see ... , or Will put ... off ... doesn't like ... to feel sorry for ... 9. We were climbing a steep hill and the car throbbed as if ... were going to expire. 10. ... was cold to sit on the terrace, pretending that ... was really summer evening. 11. "Our aim is to keep Italy out of the war until ... is strong enough to come in our side," said the colonel.

Exercise.5 Use the possessive pronouns.

1. The man next door has been busy cutting the grass in (he) garden. 2. He put (he) hand in (she). 3. "This foolish wife of (I) thinks I'm a great artist," said he. 4. Very well, mother, I'll have (I) hair cut this afternoon. 5. then he stopped and pointed and said : "those are peas." I said, "We've got some peas, too." " I expect (you) are bigger than (our)," he said politely. 6. Edwin said," Dear Mary, we all left with you. (you) distress was (we)." 7. We can do (we) shopping before lunch. 8. There's a ghastly article of (he) about it in this evening's paper. 9. She folded the letter and replaced it in (it) envelope. 10. the children had had (they) tea. Kate was late for (she) as usual, Mary and Paul were having (they). 11. this demand of (they) is quite ridiculous. 12. She makes all (she) clothes herself. 13. This book is (I). There is (I) name on it.

Lesson.29 Food. **Reading:** Food **Writing:** Different foods all over the world. **Grammar:** To do exercises



Warm up time.

What is your favourite food?

Vocabulary

appetizer -ishtahani ochuvchi	delicious -ajoyib ovqat
aroma (noun) -ajoyib hid	dessert -desert
bake – pechkada pishirish	dish - taom
bland -ta’msiz	fast food – tez pishar ovqat
course – ovqat turi	ingredientstarkibiy qismlar
cuisine -pishirish	menu menyu
cutlery (also silverware) – vilka qoshiq	tasteless ta’msiz
dairy product – sut mahsulotlari	tasty -mazali

Exercise.1 Read the text and translate into Uzbek language.

MY MEALS

Of course, I prefer to eat at home. On weekends, I like to get up late and have a good breakfast of scrambled eggs, pancakes, or something like that. But I don't have much time on weekday mornings. So I just have a cup of strong tea or coffee and a few sandwiches. Since I spend a lot of time at university (usually five to six hours), I need a midday snack to stay fit. So I have to go to the faculty canteen for lunch. Our university canteen leaves a lot to be desired. In our dining room it has become a tradition to serve chops and liquid puree with a glass of cocoa or compote every day. But I like to have dinner at home. My mother is an excellent cook and her dishes are always tasty and varied. In the beginning, usually a salad, tomato-cucumber salad or mixed salad (I really like it). The first dish is soup - vermicelli, mushroom or cabbage soup, for a change there can be an ear. As a main course, we offer meat, chicken or fish dishes, such as steak, or fried fish with spaghetti or potatoes (boiled or fried). We also have a lot of vegetables - green peas, carrots, tomatoes, cucumbers. I prefer meat to fish, but sometimes my mom makes me eat fish. She says it's good for my brain. For dessert, there is fruit, fruit juice, or just a cup of tea with a piece of cake.

On Sundays we sometimes go to a café. I like everything there: cheeseburgers, hamburgers, apple pies and smoothies. But unfortunately we can't afford to go there often because it's quite expensive for a family and also they say fast food is not very healthy.

Exercise.2 Answer the questions.

Questions:

1. How many meals a day do you usually have?
2. What do you usually have for breakfast?
3. Where do you have lunch (dinner)?
4. How many courses does your lunch (dinner) usually consist of?
5. What is your favorite dish?
6. What vegetables do you like?
7. What do you usually have for dessert?
8. How often do you eat out?
9. Have you ever eaten at McDonald's?
10. Some people say that eating at a restaurant is a waste of money. Do you agree?
11. Can you cook?
12. Do you agree that the best cooks in the world are men?

Exercise.3 Make a role play. Use the dialogues.

Nick: What shall we have? A full course perhaps? I'm awfully hungry.

Ann: So am I. And I'm thirsty, too.

Nick: Then let's have a glass of mineral water first or some orange juice.

Ann: I prefer orange juice with ice.

Nick: Waiter! Iced orange juice and glass of mineral water, please. Now let's see the menu. What do you suggest?

Ann: A **salad would do**, I think. I don't want any soup.

Nick: Neither do I. I'd rather order the fried fish.

Ann: I want neither fish nor meat. I keep to a diet, you know. I prefer a simpler meal. They have stuffed pepper. What's for dessert? Apples, pears, ice-cream? What do you say to ice-cream?

Nick: Well, I don't mind.

Ann: (after dinner) Well, How did you find the dinner?

Nick: Oh, it's delicious. The fried fish tasted good. I'm not a big eater, you know, but everything was very nice.

Exercise.4 Fill the blanks with the suitable words:

again, away, says, for, ready, interesting, meet, pleased, glad, fine.

1. We are ... for the English lesson. 2. I am very ... to see you. 3. That was the most ... problem. 4. We never ... at the bus stop. 5. The weather was ... last Sunday. 6. He wants to go there ... 7. You can't talk to Mr. Green, because he is 8. The


mechanic was ... with Mike's work. 9. The students were on holidays ... a month. 10. Pete ... that he was in London last summer.

Exercise.5 Arrange the nouns and adjectives in suitable pairs:

Nouns: tea, coffee, wine, bread, fruit, fish, meat, egg, cigarettes, lunch

Adjectives: white, strong, sweet, fresh, dry, weak, red. Black, mild, light

Lesson.30 Shapes / Numbers. **Grammar:** Mathematical terms /words / symbols. **Listening:** Numbers



Warm up time.

What are your favourite shapes?

Vocabulary

circle – aylana / doira

oval - ovalsimon

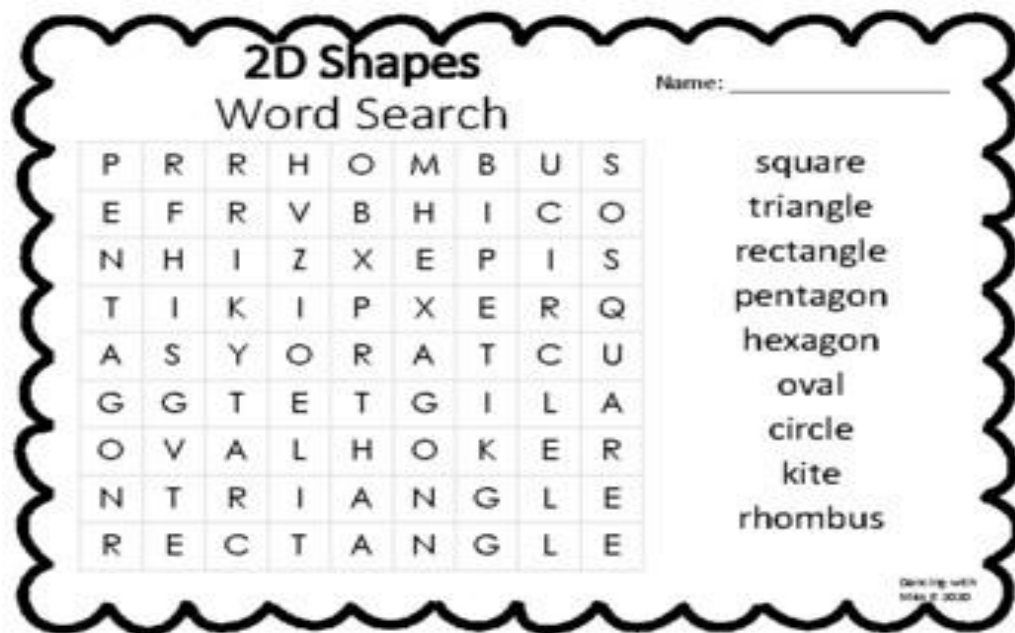
rectangle – to'rtburchak

square - kvadrat

triangle - uchburchak

pentagon - beshburchak

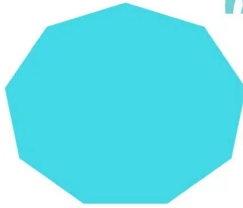
Exercise.1 Do the vocabulary crossword.



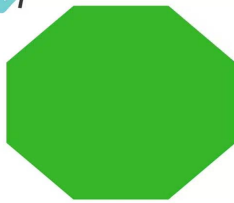
Exercise.2 Pronounce these shapes correctly.



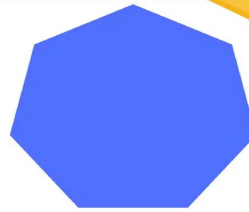
Shapes



Nonagon



Octagon



Heptagon



Hexagon



Triangle



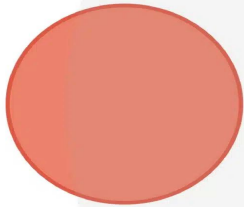
Scalene triangle



Right triangle



Parallelogram



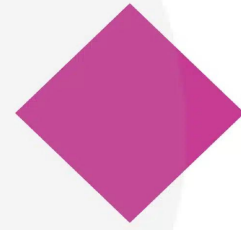
Circle



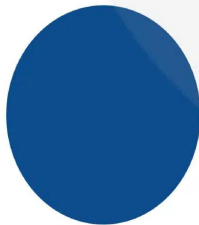
Pentagon



Square



Rhombus



Oval



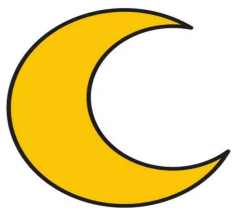
Heart



Cross



Arrow



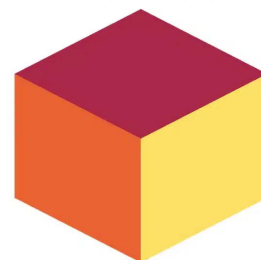
Crescent



Star



Cylinder



Cube

Numbers

How do we say mathematical terms in English?

= is / equals / comes to

+ add / plus / and

- minus / subtract / less

* times / multiplied by

: divided by / over

7/8 seven eighths

$1/2 = 5$ one half equals point five

$10 + 5 = 15$ ten plus five comes to

Fifteen

$10 - 5 = 5$ ten less five is five

$10 * 5 = 50$ ten times five equals fifty

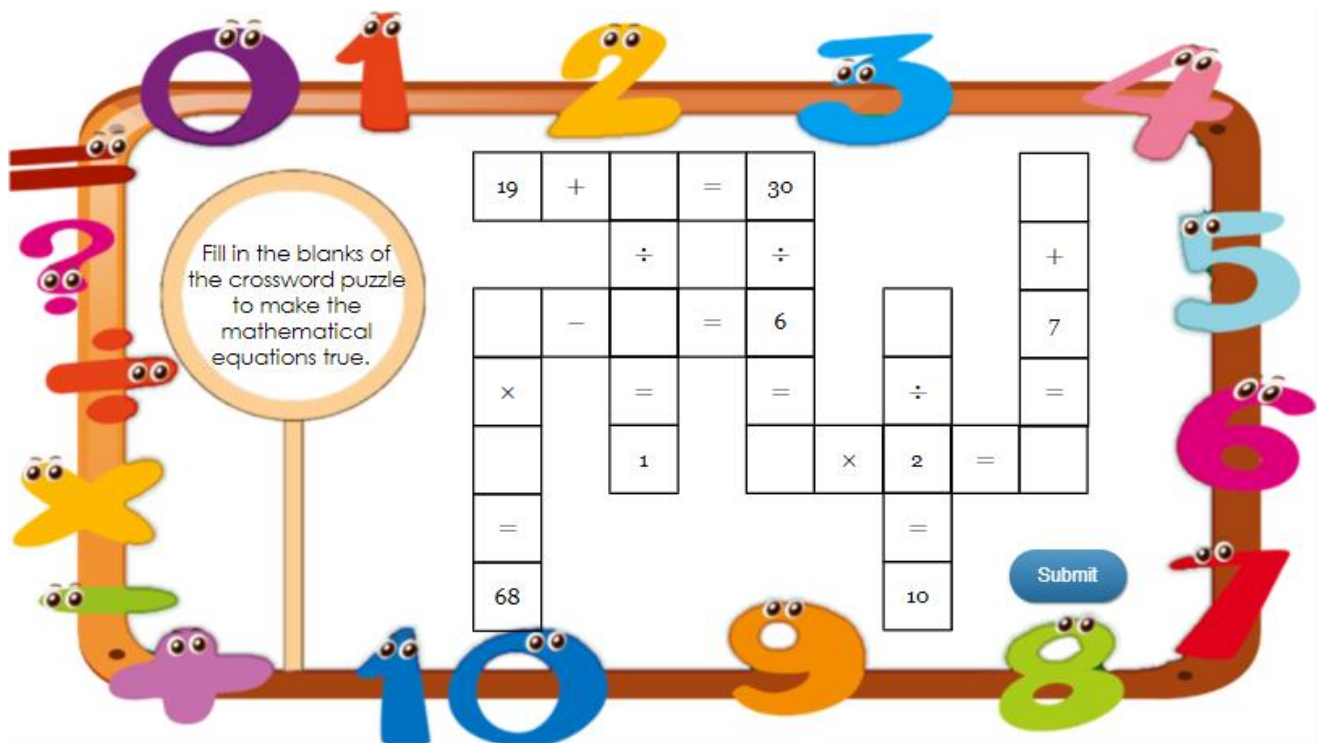
$10 : 5 = 2$ ten divided by five is two

$1/8$ The cable measured one eighth of a meter

1200 one thousand two hundred
or twelve hundred

The repair costs twelve hundred dollars.

Exercise.3 Do the following crossword.



Exercise.4 Pronounce these symbols of maths.



Mathematics Symbols



$+$	plus
$-$	minus
\times	multiplied by
\div	divided by
\pm	plus or minus
$>$	is greater than
$<$	is less than

$=$	is equal to
\neq	is not equal to
\sim	is similar to
\cong	is congruent to
∞	infinity
\geq	is greater than or equals
\leq	is less than or equals

\Leftrightarrow	is equivalent to
\Rightarrow	implies
θ	theta
\emptyset	empty set
Δ	triangle or delta
\forall	for all
π	pi; 3.14159

\int	integral
\cap	intersection of two sets
\cup	union of two sets

$!$	factorial
\therefore	therefore
$\sqrt{\quad}$	Square root of

\perp	perpendicular
\exists	exists
$\%$	percent

\overleftrightarrow{AB}	line AB	\angle	right angle
\overline{AB}	segment AB	\angle	angle
\overrightarrow{AB}	ray AB	Σ	sum of

$\{ \}$	braces (grouping)
$[]$	brackets
$()$	parentheses (grouping)

Exercise.5 Write the numbers in words.

- 1) 340.....
- 2) 123.....
- 3) 456.....
- 4) 1256.....
- 5) 1,566478.....
- 6) 2800.....

Lesson 31. My dream city. Vocabulary: Target language words. **Reading:** Water conversation.

Warm -up time.

What is your dream house?

Exercise.1 Describe the picture.



This city should not be too big, but it should include everything you need: shops, libraries, cinemas, coffee shops, gyms and other.



Vocabulary

vast — обширный – cho'zmoq
to stretch — тянуться - yoymoq
to remain — оставаться - qolmoq
landmark — памятник – diqqatga sazovar joy, obe'kt
rally — событие – siyosiy maqsaddagi miting

Exercise.2 Read the text and translate it.

My dream city.

Beijing is the capital of the People's Republic of China. It covers a huge area. Part of its border is formed by the Great Wall of China, a huge wall that stretches along the mountains. It is an old seat of government and a modern industrial and commercial city. Beijing has a population of around 10 million and continues to grow despite being only the second largest city in China. In 1421, Beijing became the imperial capital of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), and it was during this period that the extensive city walls were built. As in many ancient Chinese cities, walls and streets were built along the cardinal points. Since then, Beijing has been the capital of China. With a modern international airport, it's no surprise that Beijing has become a popular tourist destination. The wide straight streets of Beijing are packed with people, bicycles and buses. Very few people own a car. Industry includes textile, metallurgy, and machine building. It is also a city of great cultural significance. There are over fifty institutions of higher learning, including Peking University. It has a famous opera, ballet and several outstanding museums - the Museum of Chinese History and the Gugong Museum. Among the many historical and cultural attractions in Beijing is the square, one of the largest public squares in the world. It is used for political rallies and military parades.

Exercise.3 Answer the questions.

Questions:

1. What is the capital of People's Republic of China?
2. What is the population of Peking?
3. Peking is the second largest city in China, isn't it?
4. Has Peking become a popular tourist destination?
5. How many institutes are there in this city?

Exercise.4 Reading: Read the text and find new words.

Water conservation.

Few people think about how important water is. We do when we're really thirsty. I remember **hiking** for hours in really **baking sun** without anything to drink. I was dreaming about drinking **cool water**. And when I came to a small river, the water was **delicious**. And cool. But that was years ago. I think the water in that river is polluted today and **dangerous** to drink. That's sad. When I was a kid, water was fun. You could **splash** around in it and drink it in the countryside. Not today though. Drinking water is becoming more and more **precious**. In fact, there will soon be wars over water. We really need to start thinking more about water and how we can **conserve** it. Some countries use **crazy amounts of** water.

Exercise.5 Listening: Listen and fill the gaps.

Few people _____ important water is. We do when we're really thirsty. I remember hiking for hours in _____ without anything to drink. I was dreaming about drinking cool water. And when I came to a small river, the water was delicious. And cool. But that _____. I think the water in that river is _____ dangerous to drink. That's sad. When I was a kid, water was fun. You could _____ it and drink it in the countryside. Not today though. Water is becoming more _____. In fact, there will soon be wars over water. We really need to start thinking more about water and how we _____. Some countries use _____ water.

Exercise.6 Say these differences of these houses.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. Barn | 8. Colonial |
| 2. Apartment | 9. Condominium |
| 3. Bungalow | 10. Container house |
| 4. Cabin | |
| 5. Camper van | |
| 6. Castle | |
| 7. Chalet | |

Lesson 32. My friends. **Speaking:** About my family. **Writing:** About my study.



Tell me your best friends names?



Vocabulary

to support - yordam bermoq

to do best - qo'idan kelganini qilmoq

clever - aqlli

kind - mehribon

close knit - juda yaqin

to unwind from -dan dam olmoq

chilling out - dam olmoq

to catch up with - ..ga yetib olmoq

to chat up - suhbat qurmoq

to drop in on someone - kirib o'tmoq

to ask someone - kimdandir so'ramoq

Exercise.1 Speaking: Speak about “About my family”.

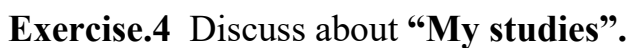


Exercise.2 Answer these questions.

Speaking questions

1. Is your family extended or nuclear family?

- ### Exercise.3 Do crossword about “Family”



- 125

Exercise.5 Speak about your studies as an example.

E.g. I study at Institute of Engineering Technology. I have a lot of subjects and they are very interesting. Also there are many professor-teachers who are very knowledgeable giving major information and materials about their fields. What 'smore, I have a favourite subject, it is English which is very fun lesson for me.

Lesson 33. My friend's flat. **Speaking:** My friend's favourite apartment.

Grammar: Past simple in Passive Voice. **Writing:** About my friend.

Reading: My flat (2).

Warm-up time.

What is your favourite house?



Vocabulary

appreciate- minnatdor
bo'lmoq
aspiration n. kuchli
hohish

assurance n,- ishonch
attitude n.-minosabat
close a.-yaqin
coincide u.-mos kelmoq

confidence n. -ishonish
despair n. -umidsizlik
doubt u. -shuhba
fellowship n. -ergashish

frustration n. -
umisizlanish
gift n.-sovg'a
glow v. -qiziqmoq
goal n.-maqsad
grateful a.minnatdor
grief n.-qayg'u

have much in common
let smb. down loneliness
-tushkunlikka tushib
qolishga yo'l qo'yb
bermoq
mutual a.o'zaro
priceless a.-bebaho
quarrel u.-janjallashmoq

rely v.-ishonmoq
setback n. -
muvaffaqiyatsizlik
share v.-baham ko'rmoq
spark n.-sabab bo'lmoq/
uchqunlamoq
trust v.-ishonmoq

Exercise.1 Speaking: Read the text and tell the definitions of the bold words.



My friend's flat.

Lucky people who have friends. I am also happy that I have many friends. Some of them are very close to each other, others less so. But they all make my life interesting and fun. I value friendship. This is something special. It makes happiness shine brighter and sadness less painful because we have friends to share it with. It is our best friend who gives us a spark of security when we doubt our ability to fulfill our desire or achieve our hidden purpose. We believe that our uncle's friend will be grateful. Friendship is a bridge between loneliness and community, despair and hope, despair and hope, failure and success. Therefore, a true friend is an invaluable blessing. They are rich and have true friends says Wisdom and I agree. I think Natasha is my best friend. We have a lot in common: the dry attitude to life of the same interests. Our opinions often agree, sometimes they differ. But we never fight, we understand each other. I like him. Look, she's a tall blonde with blue eyes. She's attractive, not beautiful. He has a great sense of humor and often makes me laugh. He lives far away from my house. But we meet every day at school. "We are the same age. We spend a lot of time together discussing books, films, and plays, solving our problems and planning for the future. We can talk about everything. I appreciate my friend's advice. I know the best way to get a guy is to be one so my girlfriend can count on me, I won't let that happen.

Exercise.2 Writing: Write the essay about “ **About my friend** ”.

Now it is your turn!

Exercise.3 Reading: Paraphrase the text saving the meaning.

My flat

Our dwelling house is four- stored building of modern construction. We are on the ground floor. Our flat consists of a living room, two bed-rooms, a kitchen, a bath-room, a lavatory and a corridor. Entering a corridor, we can see a mirror and a little table. Near the corner there is a hallstand with a small bench by it. The living room is rather lovely. Near the wall stands a comfortable sofa. There are two armchairs on either side of the sofa. In the center of the room is a table with four chairs. There is a TV on a small table in the corner of the room. The floor of the room is covered with a thick carpet. The bed-room is not so large. This room consists of a double-bed, a wardrobe, dressing table with a mirror and two bed-side tables. The is tastefully arranged. There is a carpet on the floor. In the children's bed room we also see two beds, a chest of drawers, some bookshelves. There is a rag on the floor. The kitchen is the most spick-and-spat-looking place. There is gas-cooker, sink and a plate-rack for clean plates. On the opposite of the window there is a cupboard. In the corner we see a refrigerator. In the bath-room we can see a bath, a bath-tab with a shower, a washing-basin and a hook with a towel.

Exercise.4 Circle the right answer.

True or false?

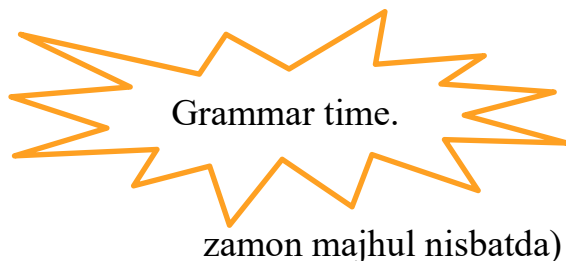
- a) Our flat consists of seven rooms. a) true b) false
- b) Near the living-room there is a hallstand with a small bench by it. a) true b) false
- c) The floor of the room is covered with a thick carpet. a) true b) false
- d) In the children's bed room we also see one bed, a chest of drawers, a bookshelf. a) true b) false
- e) On the opposite of the window there is a cupboard. a) true b) false

Exercise.5 Match the two parts of these sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Our flat consists of | a) we can see a bath, a bath-tab with a shower, a washing-basin, and a hook with a towel. |
| 2. we can see | b) a living room, two bed-rooms, a kitchen, a bath-room, a lavatory and a corridor. |
| 3. On both sides of the sofa | c) the most spick-and-spat-looking place. |

4. The kitchen is
5. In the bath-room

- d) a mirror and a little table.
- e) sofa there are two armchairs.



Past simple in Passive Voice (O'tgan oddiy

zamon majhul nisbatda)

Ingliz tilida majhul nisbatning o'tgan zamonda shakli mavjud: O'tgan oddiy zamonning majhul nisbatdagi shakli. O'tgan noaniq zamonda majhullik nisbati quyidagi model asosida yasaladi. S + to be + p III

e.g:

This room was cleaned yesterday.

Bu xona kecha tozalandi.

This house was built 100 years ago.

Bu uy 100 oldin qurilgan.

These houses were built 100 years ago.

Bu uylar 100 oldin qurilgan.

When was the telephone invented?

Telefon qachon ixtiro qilingan ?

I was invited to the party last week.

Meni kecha bazmga taklif etishdi.

Six people were injured in the accident yesterday.

Olty kishi kecha avariya dan jarohatlandi.

Exercise.6 Translate into Uzbek language. (Tarjima qiling).

- 1.This room was painted last month.
- 2.These houses were built about 50 years ago.
- 3.Ann's bicycle was stolen last week.
- 4.Three people were injured in the accident yesterday.
- 5.When was this church built?
- 6.When was television invented?
- 7.How was the window broken?
- 8.Was anybody injured in the accident ?

The vet was sent for. The cows, horses and sheep were fed in time. The cat was left at home. The dog was seen near the hen house. Chickens were fried for dinner. The poor rabbit was killed. The goat was milked an hour ago. The turkey was brought and put on the table. The house was built last year. The letter was received by them

yesterday. A lot of books were printed last year. These words were taken from the book

The letter was written with a pen.

Lesson. 34 My plans. **Reading:** My plans. **Writing:** My future plans.

Warm up time.

Describe the picture.



I have a number of future plans that would make my life successful. I'm a student of Engineering Technology Institute. My main aim is to enter the Masters Degree of Foreign University. I believe that it won't be difficult for me to find a good job after my education at the university. My aim is not only to be a doctor or engineer but also a good and helpful individual in society.

Vocabulary

to graduate from (the university) –	
Universitetni tugatmoq	successful – omadli/muvaffaqiyat
would like – hohlamoq	to communicate -aloqa qilmoq
independent – mustaqil	customs and traditions – urf odatlar
a career karera	to release -erkinlikka chiqarmoq
to be fond of -qiziqmoq biror narsaga	

Exercise.1 Reading: Read the text and retell it.

My future plans

My name is Pete. I am a student. I study in Donetsk. I am 19 years old. I am a student of the third year of study. I have a lot of plans for future. And my first dream is to graduate from the university and start working as an economist. My future profession is my own choice. I study with pleasure. I would like to earn my own money and become more independent. Nowadays everyone dreams about a successful career. I also want to become a very good economist. I like to communicate with people, so I will be happy to organize and lead a project in the sphere of economics. I am also fond of foreign languages, English and German. I plan to visit Germany and the USA in order to practice my language skills and learn something new about the customs and traditions of these countries. I want to see the famous Statue of Liberty and other places of historical interest with my own eyes. When I succeed in my career, I plan to create a family and have children. My parents have three children. I think we are a united and friendly family. Each evening we gather together in our kitchen and talk over our plans for the next day. I also would like to have such family traditions that will unite my family. If I realize all my plans, I will become happy. And then, perhaps, I will plan something new for future.

Exercise.2 Discuss the questions.

- 1) What are your plans for the future?
- 2) Who do you want to be in the future?
- 3) Would you like to study abroad? Why?
- 4) Is it important for you to learn English? Why?

5) What does it take to be successful?

Exercise.3 Speak about your own plans for daily.

E.g. I'm going to say to you about my daily plans. I do morning exercises and have breakfast. Then I go to Institute, after it I go to the gym for being health. At 6 p.m I do my homework and I read my favourite books. Sometimes I watch TV my lovely films. At 22.00 o'clock I go to sleep.

Exercise.4 Fill the gaps with your own plans daily according to schedule.

Today	To do activities
6.00	
7.00	
8.30	
13.00	
16.00	
17.00	
18.00	
20.00	
22.00	

Exercise.5 Write your own week plans according to week days.

Monday:
Tuesday:
Wednesday:
Thursday:
Friday:
Saturday:
Sunday:

Lesson 35. Household Duties (2). **Reading:** My Household Duties (2).
Grammar: Past and future perfect tense. **Listening:** Interview. Writing an essay.

Warm -up time.

Say these household chores from the picture

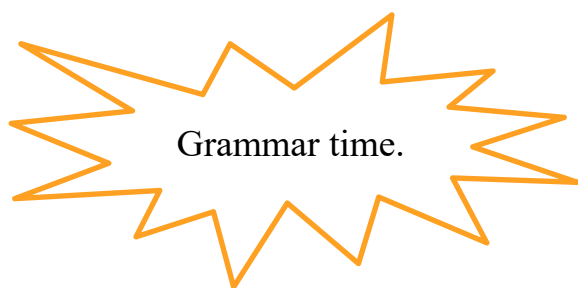
HOUSEHOLD CHORES



Exercise.1 Reading: Put FALSE or TRUE

My Household Duties (2).

1. This is my first year at school, and I work hard to pass my final exams successfully.
a) True b) false
2. Every day I do my room and my bed, wash up dishes, dust the furniture and usually go to the baker's after I have dinner.
a) True b) False
3. The shop is very far from our house and it does take me long time to do every day all shopping.
a) True b) False
4. When my mother is tired or not wants to do anything at home, I do the cooking and the washing up, the buying of food and the planning of meals. I am not a good cook, but my vegetable soup is always tasty. I can also boil an egg or fry some meat.
a) True b) False
5. I have my hair cut and waved. At the shoemaker's I have my shoes and boots repaired, at the photographer's I have my photos taken. Service is generally good, but in some cases it leaves much to be desired.
a) True b) False



Past and future perfect tense.

Bu zamon ish harakatning ma'lum bir paytgacha bajarilib bo'lganligini bildiradi.

Yasalishi: Subject+had+Verb (participle II)

I had written the teach.

I had finished my work by 5 o'clock.

Bu zamon yana Past simple zamonda turgan ergash gap yordamida yasalishi mumkin.

Masalan. I had finished my work when my father come.

(Dadam kelganda men hamma ishimni tugatgan edim)

Bu zamonning so'roq shaklini yasash uchun had feli egadan oldinga o'tkaziladi.

Masalan. Had you finished my work by 5 o'clock.

(Siz ishingizni soat 5 gacha tugatgan edingizmi)

Inkor shaklini yasash uchun had fe'lidan so'ng not inkor yuklamasi qo'yiladi.

I had not finished my work 5 o'clock.

(Men ishimni soat 5 gacha tugata olmadim)

Buzamonda quyidagi ravishlar ishlatilishi mumkin:

by 5 o'clock-soat 5 gacha

by the time-o'sha vaqtgacha

by Monday – dushanbagacha

by the end of the year –yilning oxirigacha

yet –holi

just -endigina

before –oldin

never –hech qachon

hardly (scarcely) –zahoti.

no sooner -danoq

Masalan. He had heard the rumour when it began to rain.

(U xonaga kirgan zahoti yomg'ir boshladi)

Exercise.2 Open the brackets and change the verbs. (*Qavslar ichidagi fellarni zamonga moslab qo'ying*).

1. My best friend Kevin, Was no longer there. He (have go) a way.

2. The local cinema was no longer open. It (have close) down.

3. Ms Johnson was no longer alive (have do) .

4. I didn't recognize Ms Johnson. She (have change) a lot.

5. Bill no longer had his car. He (have sold) it.



Exercise.3

Listening: *Listen and complete the conversation.*

Job Interview.



A Is your name Jeff?

J Yes, it is.

A _____ from England, Jeff?

J No, I'm not from England. I'm from Houston, Texas.

A _____ a police officer?

J Yes, I am.

A _____ 23?

J No, _____. I'm 25.

A _____ married?

J Yes, _____.

Exercise.4 Writing: Write about a job interview dialogue.

A:...Good morning

B:.....

A:...Why do you want to work on this job?

B:.....

A: Tell us some information about your interests?

B:.....

A: How ways will you contribute to get success?

Exercise.5 Change the verb into the correct form.

1. By this time tomorrow, I (finish) the project.
2. By 8 o'clock, the kids (fall) asleep.
3. By tomorrow morning, he (sleep) wonderfully.

4. By next year, she (receive) her promotion.
5. Robin (sell) his car by next Sunday.
6. Morgan (clean) the entire house by lunch.
7. We (dance) a few dances before midnight.
8. At this time tomorrow morning, they (begin) working.
9. At this time next week, we (catch) the thief.
10. By 2013, I (live) in Madrid for 5 years.
11. In 2020, they (work) here for 20 years.
12. By September, Julie (teach) us for over a year.
13. By October, I (study) English for 3 months.
14. On Monday, she (wait) for 2 weeks.
15. Before Saturday, you (do) all of your homework.

Lesson 36. Travelling around the world. **Reading:** Travelling.

Warm -up time.

Do you like traveling?



Vocabulary

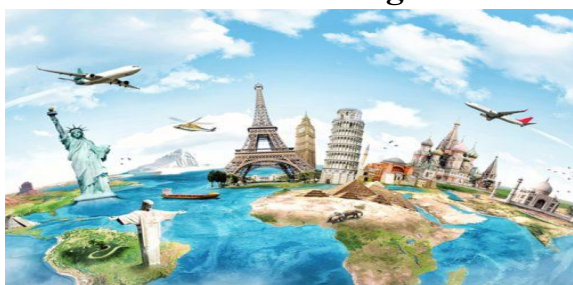
for pleasure - zavq uchun
 travel by air - sayohat qilmoq samaliyotda
 by road – yo'l orqali borish
 by sea – dengiz orqali borish
 for pleasure - zavq uchun
 travel by air - sayohat qilmoq samaliyotda

convenient - qulay
 journey - sayyohat
 fast - tez
 comfortable - qulay
 convenient - qulay
 journey - sayyohat

by road – yo'l orqali borish
by sea – dengiz orqali borish
by car- mashinada borish
by train – poyezda borish
sightseeing – diqqatga sazovor joylar
by train – poyezda borish
sightseeing – diqqatga sazovor joylar

fast - tez
comfortable - qulay
ship - kema
interesting - qiziqarli
interesting - qiziqarli

Exercise.1 Reading: Read the text and translate into your own language.



Travelling around the world.

Modern life is impossible without travel. Thousands of people travel every day for business or pleasure. You can travel by plane, land, sea or car. Arriving by plane is the fastest and most convenient way, but also the most expensive. Traveling by train is slower than traveling by plane, but it has its advantages. Traveling around the country, you can see more interesting places in the country. Modern trains have very comfortable seats. There are also sleeping cars and dining cars that make even the longest journey a pleasure. Travel by sea is popular mainly for pleasure trips. On board large ships and small river boats, people can visit foreign countries and various places of interest in their own country. There are amenities aboard large ships to help you enjoy your journey. There are tennis and badminton courts, swimming pools, cinemas and dance halls. This is a good way to spend your holidays.

As for me, I prefer to travel by car. I think it's very convenient. You do not need to book tickets in advance. You can stay where you want and spend as much time as you want.

Exercise.2 Answer the questions.

Comprehension Questions

1. How can you travel?
2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each type of transport?

3. Describe ships you take for pleasure. How are these different from river boats you take for pleasure?

Exercise.3 Discussion Questions

1. What types of transport are there in your community?
2. What types of transport have you taken? Where did you go?
3. How do you usually travel in town? Between towns? Why do you choose that kind of transport?
4. How do people travel when they go abroad? Why?
5. Why is modern life impossible without travel?

Exercise.4 Translate these phrases of verbs into Uzbek language.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) to book tickets..... | f) stopover..... |
| b) berth..... | g) reduction..... |
| c) couchette..... | h) complimentary..... |
| d) compartment..... | i) supplementary..... |
| e) fare..... | j) to travel light..... |

Exercise.5 Matching the words.

Travel		journey
brochure		abroad
holiday		plan
aeroplane		luggage
Beach		room
Hotel		sandals

Lesson. 37 Global problems. **Speaking:** Discussion topics about global problems.

Warm up time.

Say some global issues?

Vocabulary

resources - resurslar

inadequate – etarli emas

urbanization - urbanizatsiya

migrant worker – migrant ishchisi

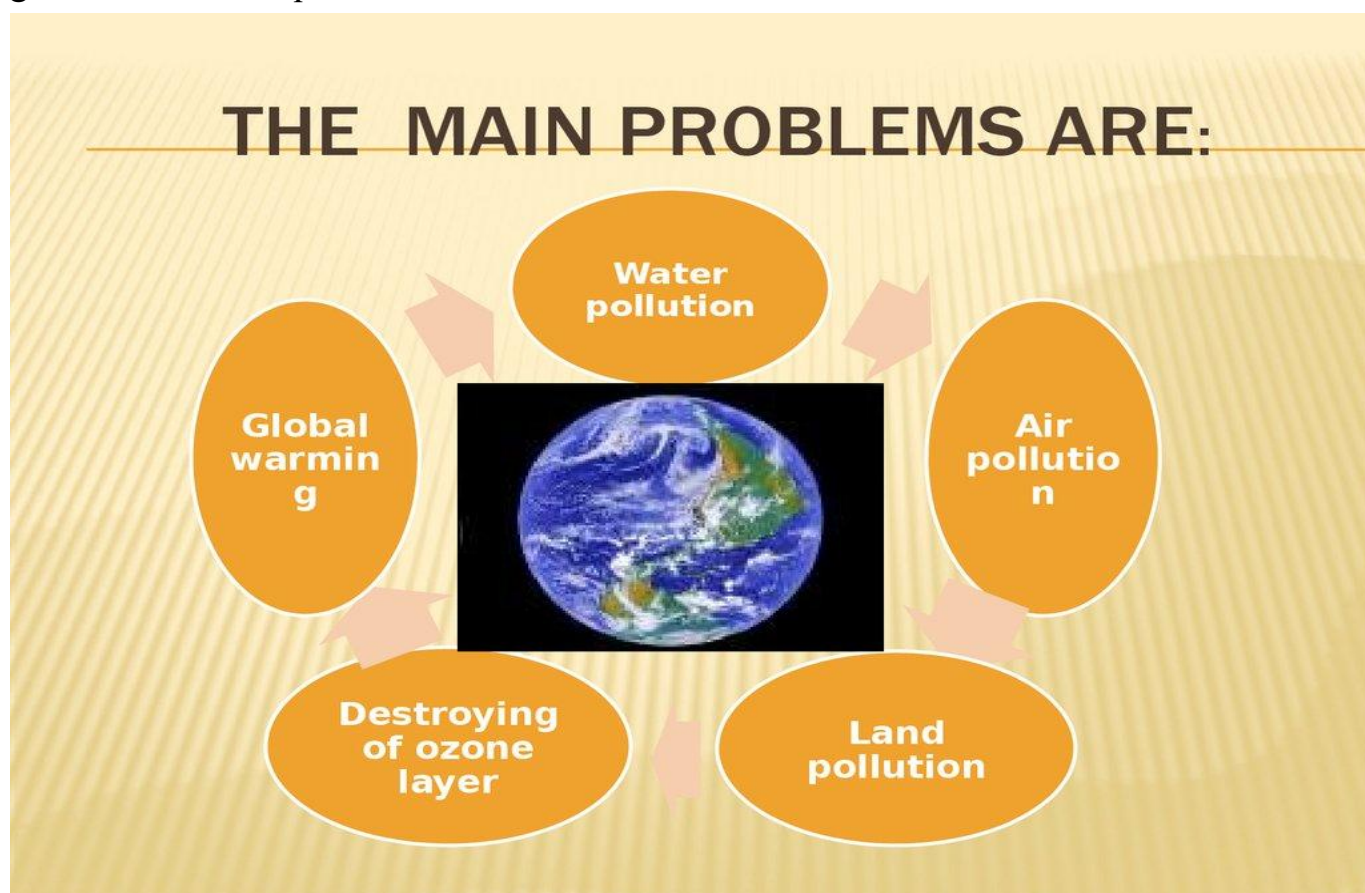
governance - boshqaruv

alternative - muqobil

deficits -kamchiliklar

deforestation o'rmonlarning kesilishi

Exercise.1 Describe the picture.



Exercise.2 Translate these issues into Uzbek language.

Global catastrophic risks

- Biodiversity loss.
- Climate change.
- Destructive artificial intelligence.

- Environmental disaster.
- Nuclear holocaust.
- Pandemic. Contemporary: COVID-19 pandemic.
- Biotechnology risk.
- Molecular nanotechnology.

Exercise.3 Find the global issues done by humanity

1).....
2).....
3).....
4).....
5).....

Exercise.4 Do the crossword

Name: _____

global issues

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

disease
poaching

overpopulation
poverty

animal cruelty
racism
consumerism
funding

deforestation
nuclear weapons
global warming

Exercise.5 Write the essay about global issues.

e.g. Today the climate is changing dramatically. The weather is going worse day by day. So there are many reasons to cause the climate to be poor. Here, I'm going to count them. Firstly, the biodiversity which.....

Lesson.38 Water resources. Writing: My day.

Warm -up time.

Is water potentially useful for human?



Sources of Water

Natural Sources of Water



Oceans, rivers, lakes, rainwater, streams, ponds and springs are natural sources

of water.

Man Made Sources of Water



Dams, wells, tube wells, canals are man-made sources of water.

Vocabulary

well – quduq
sea – dengiz

natural sources - tabiiy manbalar
stream - soy

dam - damba
tube well -quvur qudug'i



Well

Sea

Rain

Tap

Canal

River

Tube-well

Stream

Handpump

Tanke



Exercise 2. Read and translate text A, be ready to answer the following questions:

- 1) What is the most important factor in selecting the proper location for an aquaculture facility?
- 2) What do aquatic organisms depend upon?
- 3) If water is not available all the time, is there any way to store it?
- 4) What are the main water sources?
- 5) What should be done to minimize the environmental impact of the project?

Exercise.3 Read the text and translate into Uzbek language.

Text A. Water sources

Water supply is the most important factor in selecting the proper location for an aquaculture facility. Aquatic organisms depend upon water for all their needs. Fish need water in which to breathe, eat, grow and reproduce. Large quantities of water must be available year-round. If water is not available all the the time, but there is some way to store it, then that site still may be suitable. So, water must be always available and in good supply. Water sources can be classified as: wells, springs, groundwater, streams, rivers, lakes and municipal. Of these seven possible sources, well and springs rank the highest in terms of overall quality. Wells and springs are usually uncontaminated and have no unwanted fish or fish eggs. The only drawbacks to well and spring water are their low concentrations of dissolved oxygen (which fish need to breathe) and their high concentrations of dissolved gases such as carbon dioxide and metals such as iron. These problems can be overcome. An example of a specialized use of well water is the warm water from geothermal wells being used to grow tropical fish food in tropical area. Groundwater sometimes is used where ponds are dug existing water table. This type of pond is generally less productive than ponds filled from other sources because of the low productivity of the surrounding soil. Streams, lakes and rivers also can be used to produce aquatic organisms, but they are subject to any contaminations that could wash in from the surrounding watershed. Unwanted fish and fish eggs must be filtered from these existing water bodies.

Exercise.4 Give Uzbek equivalents for the following words.

Supply, facility location, need, quantity, site suitable, source, well, spring, groundwater, stream, drawback, iron, pond, soil, watershed, advantage, impact, cost, waterway, discharge.

Exercise 3. Match the words to make word phrases

Water, location, proper, aquaculture, groundwater, supply, site, facility, geothermal, food, aquifier, fish, water, surrounding, natural, soil, discharge, resource, wells

Exercise.5 Writing: Write an essay about “ **My day**” as an example.

I get up at seven o'clock. Then I wash myself, put on my clothes and have breakfast. After breakfast I go to school. I usually have five lessons at school. I come home at one o'clock. Then I have dinner. I eat soup, chicken or fish and potatoes. After dinner I do my homework. In the evening I read or watch TV. I go to bed at nine o'clock.

Lesson 39. Foot Pedal Irrigation. Listening: Water. **Reading:** how to reuse water.
Grammar: Future continuous.



Can manmade pumps be useful for irrigation system?

Vocabulary

gigantic dams – ulkan dambalar	reservoirs - suv omborlari
sprawling - sachratib suvlaydigan	fertile sediments – unumdor cho’kindi
irrigation canals – sug’orish kanallari	rural - qishloq
to degrade – buzilmoq	
the human-powered pump -inson tomonidan boshqariladigan nasos	
soil - tuproq	groundwater- yer osti suvi
farmland – qishloq xo’jaligi yerlari	

Exercise.1 Read the text and translate into Uzbek alnquage.

Foot Pedal Irrigation.

The human-powered pump can irrigate half an acre of vegetable and costs only \$25(including the expense of drilling a tube well down to the groundwater). Abdul heard about the treadle pump from a cousin and was one of the first farmers in Bangladesh to buy one. He borrowed the \$25 from an uncle and easily repaid the loan four months later. During the five-month dry season, when Bangladeshis typically farm very little, Abdul used the treadle pump to grow a quarter-acre of chili, peppers, tomatoes, cabbage and eggplants. He also improved the yield of one of his rice plots by irrigating it. His family ate some of the vegetables and sold the rest at the village market, earning a net profit of \$100. With his new income, Abdul was able to buy rice for his family to eat, keep his two sons in school until they were 16 and set aside a little money for his daughter’s dowry. When Polak visited him again in 1984, he had doubled the size of his vegetable plot and replaced the thatched roof on his house with corrugated tin. His family was raising a calf and some chickens. He told me that the treadle pump was a gift from God.



Exercise.2 Listen to the recording on water conservation and read along with the conversation. Review the key vocabulary and the sample sentences.

Marie: Hey, Andrew. Stop wasting water! Turn the shower off!

Andrew: What? I can’t hear you! I have the shower running.

Marie: Yes, **exactly**.

Andrew: What? Oh, okay. I can hear you now. What do you want?

Marie: Listen. You were in the shower for more than half an hour. That is more than enough water for 10 people. I mean, don't you care about the planet? You used at . . . at least 60 **gallons** of water. That is a terrible waste.

Andrew: I wasn't in the shower **THAT** long.

Marie: Yes you were. I timed you.

Andrew: You timed me?

Marie: Yes, yes. I timed you. Our water bill was **astronomical** last month. [*Really?*], and you don't pay for any of it. It was a hundred and thirteen dollars (\$113). I mean, it's going up. [*Really?*] I . . . I mean, I know you lost your job, but **I am not made of money**. Please be careful. I mean, at least, maybe you could take one of your showers at the gym when you go in the morning. I . . . I don't know how you **afford** a gym membership when you can't pay rent. Please be careful. Okay?

Andrew: Okay, sorry sis.

Exercise.3 Reading: Paraphrase the text.

How to reuse water.

While recycling is a term generally applied to aluminum can, bottles, and newspapers, water can be recycled as well. Water recycling is reusing treated wastewater for beneficial purposes such as agriculture and landscape irrigation, industrial processes, toilets flushing, and replenishing a ground water basin (referred to as ground water recharge). Wastewater treatment can be tailored to meet the water quality requirements of a planned reuse. Recycled water for landscape irrigation requires less treatment than recycled water for drinking water. No documented cases of human health problems due to contact with recycled water that has been treated to standards, criteria, and regulations have been reported.

Exercise.4 Fill the gaps with necessary words.

1. While recycling is a generally applied to aluminum can, bottles, and newspapers, water can recycled as well.
2. Wastewater treatment can be to meet the water quality requirements of a planned reuse.
3. Recycled water for landscape requires less treatment than recycled water for drinking water.

4. . No documented cases of due to contact with recycled water that has been treated to standards, criteria, and regulations have been reported.



Grammar time.

The Future Perfect Tense. (Kelasi tugallangan zamon)

Future perfect tense kelajakda **muayyan bir vaqtda tugallangan ish-harakat** uchun qo'llaniladi. **Ish-harakat kelajakda tugallangan** bo'lishi lozim. Odatda **aniq yoki noaniq vaqt ko'rsatilgan** kelajak zamon payt ravishlari bilan qo'llaniladi.

▪ Mazkur zamonda egadan keyin **will/shall yordamchi fe'l + have fe'lining III shakli** qo'llaniladi.

▪ **Positive form:**

◆ **I will have done.**

◆ **He/she/it will have done.**

◆ **We/you/they will have done.**

▪ **Negative form:**

◆ **I will not have done.**

◆ **He/she/it will not have done.**

◆ **We/you/they will not have done.**

▪ **Question form:**

◆ **Will I have done?**

◆ **Will he/she/it have done?**

◆ **Will we/you/they have done?**

Exercise.5 Make sentences with will be + ing or will have done...

1. I'm going to watch television from 9 until 10 o'clock this evening.
So at 9.30 I
2. Tomorrow afternoon I'm going to do my homework by 4.30.
So at 4 o'clock tomorrow I
3. Jim is going to study from 7 o'clock until 10 o'clock this evening.
So at 8.30 this evening he
4. We are going to clean the flat tomorrow. It will take from 9 until 11 o'clock.
So at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning

5. Tom is a football fan and there is a football match on television this evening.
The match begins at 7.30 and ends at 9.15.
So at 8.30 this evening
6. Don't phone me between 7 and 8. (we / finish) dinner then.
7. A: Can we meet tomorrow afternoon? B: Not in the afternoon. (I / work).
8. Do you think (you / still / do) the same job in ten years' time?
9. If you need to contact me, (I / stay) at the Hilton Hotel until Friday.
10. A: (you / see) Laura tomorrow?
B: Yes, probably. Why? A: I borrowed this book from her. Can you give it back to her?

Lesson 40. What is AQUACULTURE? **Speaking:** My family. **Writing:** My autobiography. **Grammar:** Prepositions.

Warm up time.

What is aquaculture? What do you know about aquaculture?



Exercise 1. Read and translate text A, find answers to the following questions.

- a) What is the definition of aquaculture?
- b) What are the aspects of aquaculture?
- c) What is aquaculture?

Text A. Overview of Aquaculture

Aquaculture is the cultivation of aquatic organisms (fish or shellfish) or aqua farming. Aquaculture derives from two words: **aqua** (Latin) for water + **Culture** (English).

Webster's Ninth New collegiate Dictionary defines aquaculture as "cultivation of the natural produce of the water (as fish or shellfish)".

Aquaculture is the agriculture of the oceans. To provide a more balanced view of the marine ecosystem and the seafood industry we should be focused on both aspects: the cultivation of seafood and the harvesting of seafood from the wild.

Cultivation aspect. Culture fisheries involve growing of selected organism or in some cases selected organisms in a controlled environment. The purpose is to be harvested and then to be sold commercially.

Capture aspect. Capture fisheries are the most widely known and recognized form of harvesting aquatic organisms and have been practiced since prehistoric times. Recreation fishing is a form of capture fishing, although for commercial purposes.

As the world population continues to expand, culture fisheries are becoming an ever more important source of food and resources. The natural stock of fish that swim in oceans can only supply a limited amount of food sustainable.

Overfishing, pollution and habitat destruction have severely limited seafood populations worldwide. Experts believe the current level of fishing may not be sustainable beyond the year 2040. Faced with an ever-growing population and ever shrinking food source, culture fisheries may be one answer to feeding a hungry population. Aquaculture will truly be a responsible and sustainable industry.

Exercise 2. Give Uzbek equivalents for the following words.(Quydagı so'zlarning ma'nodoshlarini toping).

Cultivation, marine, seafood, harvesting, fishery, purpose, capture, recreation, resource, stock, overfishing, pollution, habitat, severely, sustainable, shrinking.

Exercise 3. Match the words to make word phrases.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. Aquatic | farming |
| 2. Aqua | organisms |
| 3. Marine | environment |
| 4. Controlled | fisheries |
| 5. Capture | ecosystem |
| 6. Culture | fishing |
| 7. Prehistoric | fisheries |
| 8. Recreation | times |
| 9. Natural | population |
| 10. Seafood | stock |
| 11. Hungry | industry |
| 12. Sustainable | populations |

Exercise.4 Speaking: Answer these questions about “ My family”.

1. Can you tell me a little about your family?
2. Where are your parents from?
3. How many girls and boys in your family?
4. Do you like to have a large family or small? Why?
5. Tell me about your grandparents?

Exercise.5 Writing: Write the answer to these questions about “ My autobiography”.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. What is your full name? | 2. How old are you? |
| 3. Where were you born? | 4. Where did you study? |
| 5. What University do you study? | 6. What do you study? |
| 7. What do your parents do? | |



Grammar: Prepositions.

before after during while

Bu soʻzlar ingliz tilida predloglar hisoblanadi va qoʻllanish holatlari har xil shaklda boʻladi yaʼni quyidagicha boʻladi:

Prepositions + ot (noun)

before the film

prepositions + Ega (S) + feʼl (verb)

before we played

during the film

after the film

Biz shuningdek **before** hamda **after** dan so'ng – "ing " qo'shimchasini ishlatamiz.

while we were playing

after we played

before going

before eating

after reading

after doing

Exercise.6 Complete the sentences.

Use **before/ during/ after** + the best ending from the box.

before
during
after

the concert, the course, the end, lunch, the night, the examination, they went to Australia, you cross the road

1. Everybody was nervous
2. I usually have lunch at 1.30, and.....I go back to work.
3. The film was very boring. We left.....
4. Ann went to evening classes to learn Spanish. She learnt a lot
5. My aunt and uncle lived in London.....
6. Somebody broke a window? Did you hear anything?
7. A: Are you going home.....?
B: No, we're going to a restaurant.
8. Always look both ways.....

Lesson 41. Different categories of water as for habitats of Aquaculture. **Listening:** Protecting our environment. **Reading:** Oil pollution.

Warm -up time.

What do you know about Aquaculture and its types?

Vocabulary

fresh -tpza	
limit - chegara	enterprise -korxona
salt- tuz	commercial-tijorat
regime- tartib	influence- ta'sir
narrow- tor	cold-water- sovuq suv
water- suv	section- qism
tidal- suv toshqini	warm water-iliq suv
selective - saylangan	fish-baliq

Exercise 1. Read and translate text A, support your viewpoint by appropriate information found in the text, considering the question: Different categories of water as for habitats of aquaculture.

Text A. Different categories of water as for habitats of Aquaculture. As habitats of aquaculture, there are three categories of waters: **fresh, salt and brackish**. Fresh waters generally abound in the inland areas of a country. **Salt waters** of the seas and oceans are characterized by a wide difference in their salinities ranging from nil in the former to nearly 35ppt in the latter. The difference in salinity within each category of water, fresh and sea, is restricted to rather narrow limits. The salt content of fresh and sea water exercises a very selective influence on the fauna and flora that live in each type of water. **Brackish waters** normally naturally occur in estuaries, deltas of rivers, lagoons and backwaters, which everywhere in the world are under tidal regime. In such habitats the salinity of the fluctuates widely between negligible to 35 ppt, depending on the phase of the tide and volume of fresh water discharged through the river in to the sea. Apart from salinity of the water, its temperature exercises a selective influence on fish that thrive there e.g. warm-water fish as contrasted with temperate or cold-water fish. A river may have and usually does have a cold-water section in its upper reaches and a warm – water section in its middle and lower reaches.

Exercise 2. Match the words from the left box with those in the right.

Fresh	limits
Salt	regime
Narrow	water
Tidal	water
Selective	enterprise
Commercial	influence
Coldwater	section
Warmwater	fish

Study the information

FRESHWATER	SALTWATER
Freshwater is naturally occurring water that contains a low concentration of salts and other dissolved solids	Saltwater is water found in oceans and seas
Found in lakes, reservoirs, rivers, wetlands, glaciers, ice caps, underground, etc.	Found in seas and oceans
Has a very low concentration of salt	Has a high concentration of salt
Has a lower density	Has a higher density
Freezing point is 0°C	Freezing point is -2°C

Brackish water is formed when freshwater is mixed with sea water.

This results in water that is salty but not as strong as open sea water.

Exercise 4. Make sentences using the words below.

1. As ... of aquaculture there are three categories of waters.
2. Fresh waters abound in the
3. The difference in ... is restricted to rather narrow limits.
4. ... water occurs in estuaries.

5. The ... content of fresh water exercises a very selective influence on the fauna.
6. ... exercises a selective influence on fish.
7. A river may have a ... section.
8. A river does have a ... section.
9. A warmwater section is in the ... of the river..
10. ... systems are of several kinds.

*tributaries, salt, inland, salinity,
brackish, temperature, warmwater,
cold water, middle reach, aqua-
systems.*

Exercise. 5 Listening: Listen to some teenagers talking about the environment. What does each person talk about? Choose from these topics and write them in column B.

electricity transport recycling
heating packaging food waste

a	B	c
1) Jun	Recycling	Paper
2) Delia		
3) Henry		
4) Olivia		

Lesson 42. Future water resources in the future. **Writing:** An email to your friend.

Warm -up time!

What do you think about future water?

Vocabulary

amenity –qulayliklar

recreational – dam olish

biodiversity – biologic xilma xillik

phosphate -fosfat

in the long term -uzoq muddatda

surface – yuz, tashqi ustun

Exercise.1 Reading: Read the text and translate into your own language.

Future water resources.

The quality of the water in our rivers, lakes and estuaries is of crucial importance as an indicator of how well we look after our environment. Good quality waters have great amenity and recreational value, they enhance biodiversity, and diverse ecosystems can further enhance water quality. We will consult on the possibilities for phasing out phosphates as an ingredient in domestic laundry cleaning products. We will also, over a further three years, continue to support farmers in the adoption of more environment-friendly farming practices. We are also addressing other sources of pollution, and will undertake further work to address situations where physical changes to water bodies, such as straightening of channels, are causing water quality problems.

Exercise.2 Match the word combinations.

crucial

great

quality

environment

physical

water

friendly

amenities

changes

importance

Exercise.3 Describe the picture.



Exercise.4 Fill the gaps with the necessary words.

Subject: Meet the New Customer Support Representative

Dear team,

I am pleased to introduce you to.....(name) who is starting today as a customer support representative. She will be providing technical support and assistance o our users, making sure they enjoy the best experience with our products.

Feel free greet (name) in person and cingulate her with the new role!

Best regards,

(your name)

Exercise.5 Writing: An email. Now it is your turn to write an email to your friend or.....

Lesson 43. Municipal Water Supply and Water Discharge. Vocabulary: Phrases.
Listening: My favourite home. **Reading:** Types of appartments.

Warm -up Time!

*What do you know about Municipal Water Supply
and water Discharge?*

Vocabulary

water -suv
proper - muvofiq
aquaculture -akvakultura
Groundwater-yer osti suvi
geothermal -geptermal
food -ovqat
Surrounding -atrof muhit
natural -tabiiy
discharge - bo'shatish

location- manzil
supply -ta'minot
site -joy
facility -qulaylik
aquifer -suvli qatlam
fish -baliq
wells -quduqlar
resource -manbalar
soil -tuproq

Exercise.1 What do you think about this picture? Discuss with your partner. Write down new terms and translate them into Uzbek.



Exercise.2 Read and translate the text.

Municipal Water Supply and Water Discharge

The abundance of clean water makes it a good place to raise fish. Since everybody needs clean water, it is important to manage this natural resource and keep it clean so all of us can enjoy it. The construction of ponds and other types of aquaculture structures must be carefully planned to take an advantage of the natural site conditions and to minimize the environmental impact of the project.

Groundwater aquifer. The best source of cool clean water is from a well. It's better to select a site with the groundwater table near the surface to reduce pumping cost. So pumping from your well does not draw water away from any municipal well.

Surface water supply. You may withdraw of surplus flow from a navigable lake or stream as long as the withdrawal does not injure any public rights in that waterway. If you need more than surplus flow you need to construct a dam in order to create a pond to withdraw water for your fish farm.

Water discharge. An aquaculture site will be able to discharge to a receiving stream that has adequate flow to assimilate the discharge without changing the water quality of the stream. Small streams have less ability to assimilate pollutants and temperature changes that can result from fish farm discharges. Discharge to streams will have to be as clean as the stream water. All aquaculture systems should be designed to incorporate best management practices that will collect all settleable solids prior to discharge. The discharge should also minimize the difference in water temperature between the discharge water and the receiving stream. As you understand each aquaculture system should also minimize the difference in water temperature between the discharge water and the receiving stream. As you understand each aquaculture system should be designed so as to minimize environmental impacts.

Exercise 3. Write a short report of about 10 sentences evaluating the problem of natural and municipal water sources, use the terms.

water	location
proper	supply
aquaculture	site
groundwater	facility
aquaculture	aquifer
geothermal	fish
food	wells
water	resource
surrounding	discharge
natural	soil

Exercise.4 Listening: Listen to three people talking about their favourite rooms. What is in their rooms? Tick Five things for each person. What's in Jess's favourite room? Choose **five** things.

My favourite home.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a. single bed | b. cupboard |
| d. desk | c. double bed |
| e. lamp | f. sofa |
| g. cooker | h. table |
| i. chair | j. sink |
| k. fridge | l. painting |
| m. rug | n. shelves |


Exercise.5 Reading: Types of apartments. Answer the questions?

The majority of homes in the U.S. are **single-family homes**. They're less common in highly populated areas and are typically found in suburbs. Single-family homes are usually more private and offer more options for personalization (barring any homeowners association).

Questions?

1. What is small terraced house?
2. What is medium/large terraced house?
3. What is end terraced house?
4. What is mid terraced house?
5. What is semi-detached house?
6. What is detached house?
7. What is dungalow?
8. What is converted flat?

Lesson. 44 Agrobiodiversity. **Reading:** Agrobiodiversity
Grammar: To do exercises.



Warm up time.

What do you know about Agrobiodiversity?

Vocabulary

agrobiodiversity - agrobiologik xilma xillik
species - turlar
ecosystem diversity - ekotizim xilma xilligi
forest - o'rmon
rainforest - yomg'ir o'rmoni
insect - hashorat

plant - o'simlik
animal - hayvon
conversation - qo'rixa
environment - atrof muhit
cultivation - ishlov berish
pesticide - hashoratlarni
o'ldirishda ishlatiladigan dori

Exercise.1 Find the meaning of “agrobiodiversity”

- a) involves any agriculturally based operation or activity that brings visitors to a farm or ranch.
- b) is the art and science of cultivating the soil, growing crops and raising livestock.
- c) the variety and variability of animals, plants and micro-organisms that are used directly or indirectly for food and agriculture, including crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries.
- d) refers to any of a broad range of land use practices where pasture or crops are integrated with trees and shrubs

Exercise.2 Reading: Read the text and circle **True** or **False**

Many farmers, especially those in environments where high-yield crop and livestock varieties do not prosper, rely on a wide range of crop and livestock types. This helps them maintain their livelihood in the face of pathogen infestation, uncertain rainfall and fluctuation in the price of cash crops, socio-political disruption and the unpredictable availability of agro-chemicals. So-called minor or underutilized crops, more accurately, companion crops, are frequently found next to the main staple or cash crops.

They often grow side by side and their importance is often misjudged. In many cases, from a livelihoods perspective, they are not minor or underutilized as they can play a disproportionately important role in food production systems at the local level. Plants that will grow in infertile or eroded soils, and livestock that will eat degraded vegetation, are often crucial to household nutritional strategies. In addition, rural communities, and the urban markets with which they trade, make great use of these companion crop species.

1) Nowadays a few farmers, especially those in environments where high-yield crop and livestock varieties exactly rely on a wide range of crop and livestock types.

- a) True b) False

2) Environments where high-yield crop helps them maintain their livelihood in the face of pathogen infestation, uncertain rainfall and fluctuation in the price of cash crops, socio-political disruption and the unpredictable availability of agro-chemicals.

- a) True b) False

3) Minor or underutilized crops, more accurately, companion crops, are rarely found next to the main staple or cash crops.

- a) True b) False

4) They often grow side by side and their importance is often misjudged. In many cases, from a livelihoods perspective, they are not minor or underutilized as they can play a disproportionately important role in food production systems at the local level.

- a) True b) False

5) In addition, urban communities, and the rural markets with which they trade, make great use of these companion crop species.

- a) True b) False

Exercise.3 Describe the picture.



Exercise.4 Choose the right answer.

Why is the agrobiodiversity important ?

- a) is able to support farmers to save their crops undamaged and earn much money easily
- b) could assist scientists to predict the weather beforehand and provide necessary actions to stay unharmed
- c) can help fight climate change and reduce the environmental footprint that conventional farming leaves behind. By using less fertiliser and pesticides, the world can benefit from reduced water pollution, less greenhouse gas emissions and much more.
- d) helps to increase the insects to pollute the plants fast and naturally

Exercise.5 Do you agree with this thought?

Agro-biodiversity

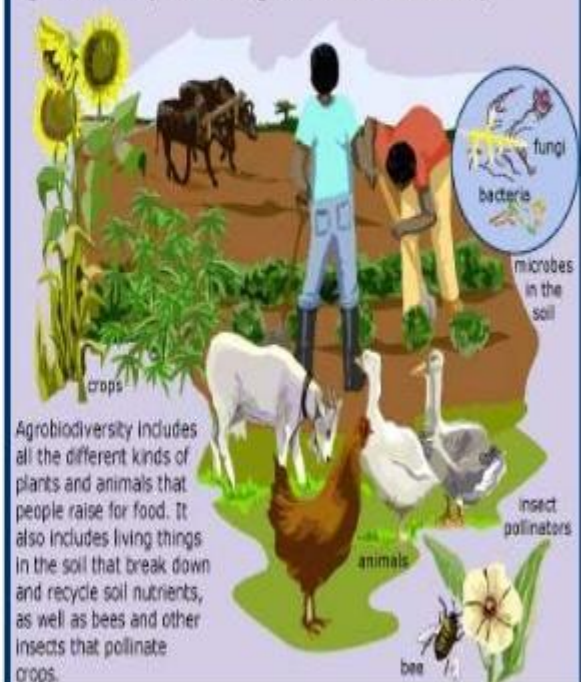
management of the interactions

between crops and domestic animals

their associated biodiversity and the environment

WHAT IS AGROBIODIVERSITY?

Agrobiodiversity refers to agriculture and biodiversity.



Agrobiodiversity includes all the different kinds of plants and animals that people raise for food. It also includes living things in the soil that break down and recycle soil nutrients, as well as bees and other insects that pollinate crops.

Lesson 45. Components of agrobiodiversity. **Grammar:** To do exercises

Warm up time.

What are the components of agrobiodiversity ?

Exercise.1 Reading: What is the components of agrobiodiversity ?

All the component of biological diversity associated with **food** and **agriculture**, all components of biological diversity that are related to agricultural ecosystems: the variety and variability of animals, plants and microorganisms at the genetic, species

and ecosystem levels, which are essential to sustain key functions of the agroecosystem, its structure and processes. An agroecosystem is made up of abiotic components (e.g. climate, resources, soil) and biotic components (e.g. pests, competition, farmers). Biotic elements include plants, insects (pests, natural enemies, decomposers), microbes and other living organisms, and non-biotic elements comprise weather components such as temperature, relative humidity, wind, sunshine, rain and soil.

Exercise.2 Put the sentences in their tenses.

1. He usually (to work) home after work.
2. Where (to work) comrade Karimov?
3. He (not to work) hard at his German.
4. You often (to speak) in class?
5. Who (to answer) questions now?
6. Your sister often (to stay) at the office after work for her English?
7. I often (not to get) telegrams from my friends. I often (to get) letters from them.
8. Who often (to discuss) plans with these engineers?
9. What (to discuss) they now?
10. You (to be) going to discuss this question tomorrow morning?
11. How well they (to know) English?
12. "The students (to revise) the words at home or in class?" "They (to revise) it at home."
13. They (to revise) the words now?
14. "What he (to do)?" "He (to be) a factory worker."
15. What he (to do)?" "He (to translate) an article now."

Exercise.3 Fill in the blanks using will or shall.

1. the messenger wait for the reply?
2. I carry this bag for you?
3. He be talking all the time without doing anything.
4. This machine work well without giving you any trouble.
5. you give me your dictionary?
6. you be kind enough to lend me your car?
7. On receipt of this letter you leave for Mumbai at once.
8. you come with me?
9. Tell him that he never repeat that mistake.
10. I put the heating on?

Exercise.4 Fill the gaps with necessary verb tenses in the brackets.

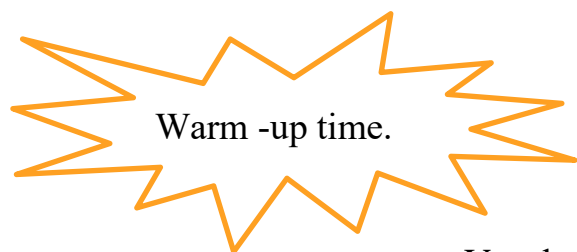
1. Philipp 15 next Wednesday. **(to be)**
2. They a new computer. **(to get)**
3. I think my mother this CD. **(to like)**
4. Paul's sister a baby. **(to have)**
5. They at about 4 in the afternoon. **(to arrive)**

6. Just a moment. I..... you with the bags. *(to help)*
7. In 2025 people more hybrid cars. *(to buy)*
8. Marvin a party next week. *(to throw)*
9. We..... to Venice in June. *(to fly)*
10. Look at the clouds! It..... soon. *(to rain)*

Exercise.5 Translate the sentences into uzbek language.

- Will. Shall. I open the window?
- Shall. Will. you bring me a pen?
- Shall. Will. we have lunch now?
- Let's go to the park, will. shall. we?
- This year we. will. shall. go to the beach.
- Great! Will. Shall. I go too?
- Shall. Will. it rain tomorrow?
- My mum. will. shall. cook dinner.

Lesson 46. Agriculture and Tourism. **Speaking:** How do I learn English?. **Writing:** An email.



Warm -up time.

Why do we relate two these aspects together?

Vocabulary

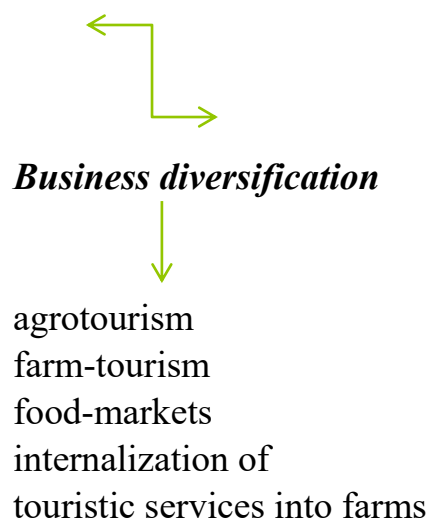
agrotourism - agroturizm
 farmtpourism -fermaturizimi
 food-markets - ovqat bozorlari
 internalization -ichki, o'zaro

hotel - mehmonhona
 restauraants -restarantlar
 source - manba
 food product -ovqat mahsulaotlari

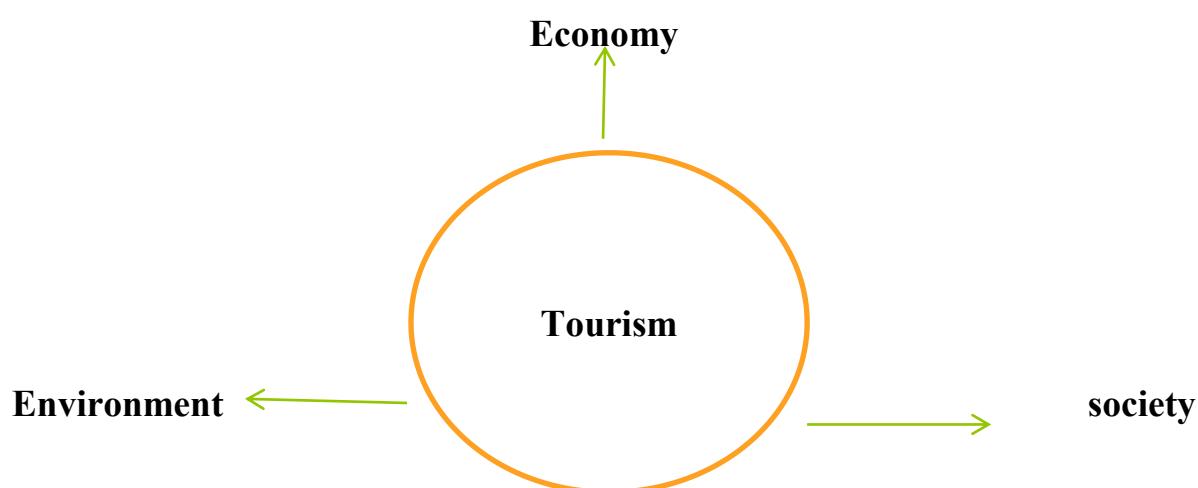
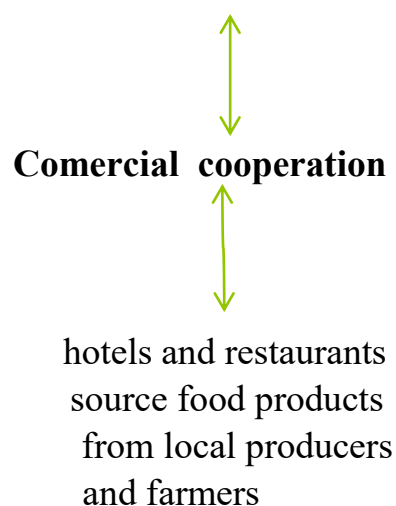
touristic services - turistik markazlar farmers - fermerlar
farm - ferma

What is agriculture?

Agriculture



Tourism



Exercise.1 Speaking: How do I learn English? Answer the questions?

1. When did you begin to learn English?
2. Why do you want to learn Foreign Language?
3. What purposes do you have by learning FL?

Exercise.2 Writing: An email. Read and translate the it.

Dear Professor Radley,

I write to request the slides and notes from your 8 am history 101 class from last Friday, October 1st. I know you usually post them online, however I have not been able to locate them on your website. I am currently preparing for mid-term exams and would appreciate the information. I was unable to attend this particular lecture.

Thank you in advance.

Sincerely,

Brad Johnson

Exercise.3 Put the necessary words.

_____,

I _____ all is ok about you. I miss you very much. Our last meeting was about a year and you went to Jamayka due to your study. What's news? How is your _____? I wrote many emails to your email but you haven't answered to my _____. I wish you _____. Please write to as soon as _____.

_____,

Johnson

Exercise.4 Matching the words

1. agrotourism
2. farm-tourism
3. food-markets
4. internalization

- a) Recreational travel undertaken to agricultural areas or to participate in agricultural activities
- b) Farm tourism is the business of attracting visitors to farm generally for educational and recreational purposes while encouraging economic activities that can provide both the farm and community additional income
- c) a marketplace where groceries are sold
- d) To incorporation of costs as part of a pricing structure, especially social costs result in from the manufacture and use of a product

Exercise.5 Discuss these questions.

- a) Do you like adventure and nature? What do you think about living in an Uzbek village? In fact, it is possible.
- b) How agriculture and tourism influence the future of Uzbekistan?

Lesson 47. The impact of Fl in our life. **Listening:** Water is our life. **Reading:** Great Britain.



Warm-up time.

Why study a foreign language?

Vocabulary

mother tongue – родной язык - ona tili

United Nations –Организация Объединенных наций- Birlashgan millatlar

to borrow –заимствовать- qarz olmoq

to crowd out –вытеснять- to'plamoq

to exist – существовать - mavjud bo'lish

trader – купец - savdogar

directly –непосредственно - bevosita

derivative –производное слово- yasalgan so'z

Exercise.1 Read the text and translate it.

Foreign Languages in Our Life.

Today we know English is the world language and it's spoken practically all over the world. It's spoken as the mother tongue in Great Britain, the United States of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Today a majority people speak English in China, Japan, India, Africa and other countries. It's one of the official language of the United Nations. It's studied as a foreign language in many schools. So, English is a second language and we are learning it. Its place in my life is all-in to achieve my purpose such as to study abroad, to travel foreign countries and to work in those countries. The

English language exists directly derivative mean to contact others either it will be a simple trader or a worker.

Exercise.2 Answer the questions.

1. Is English the world language ? Why
2. Where is the English language spoken ?
3. Why is the Foreign language taught in a lot of schools?
4. Is it useful to learn the second language?
5. Are you using this language in your life?

Exercise.3 Listening: Listen and fill the gaps.

Water is our life.

Few people think about how water is. We do when we're thirsty. I remember hiking for hours in really baking without anything to drink. I was dreaming about drinking cool And when I came to a small, the water was delicious. And cool. But that years ago. I think the water in that river is polluted and dangerous to drink. That's sad. When I was, water was fun. You could splash around in and drink it in the countryside. Not today though. Water is becomingand more precious. In fact, there will soon be wars water. We really need to start thinking more about water how we can conserve it. Some countries crazy amounts of water.

Exercise.4 Reading: Read the text and circle the right answer.

Great Britain.

Great Britain is situated on the British Isles. They lie to the west of Europe and include two large islands (Great Britain and Ireland) and many small ones. Great Britain is formed of three parts : England , Scotland and Wales. The official name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Now about 57 million people are living in Great Britain. The climate of the country is milder than that of Europe. It is warm in winter and it is cool in summer in Great Britain. It rains more often than it snows. The highest mountains are in the north and west of the country. There are a lot of beautiful lakes and rivers in Great Britain. London, its capital, is situated on the river Thames. It is a large seaport and cultural center. Great Britain is a monarchy. But the power of the Queen (or the King) is limited by the parliament. •

- 1) The British Isles lie to the east of Europe and include two large islands and many small ones.

A) True B) False

2) Great Britain is formed of three parts including England, Scotland and Wales.

A) True B) False

3) Now about more than 57 million people are living in Great Britain. The climate of the country is milder than that of Europe.

A) True B) False

4) There are a lot of beautiful lakes and rivers in Great Britain so the capital of the country - London is situated in the Subterranean.

B) True B) False


5) The highest mountains are situated in the north and west sides of the country.

A) True B) False

Exercise.5 Answer the questions.

1. Is the English spoken as the mother tongue in Great Britain, the United States of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand?
2. How many people are spoken English all over the world?
3. Why is English is the world language?
4. What kind of weather in the UK?
5. Are there any culture differences in UK?

Lesson 48. The organization that I would like to study. **Speaking:** I like English.



Warm-up time.

What kind of University do you want to study?

Vocabulary

to separate – отделять -ajratmoq

cushion — подушка - yo'stiq

carpet — ковер - gilam

painted — разукрашенный, разрисованный – bo'yalgan
flute — флейта - fleyta
drum — барабан - baraban

Exercise.1 Read the text and translate into your language.

The organization that I would like to study.

The university I would like would have a swimming pool. I'd have one for the first and second years and also for the third and fourth years. The playgrounds would be separate, one for the young teens and the other for the senior forms. A wall would be separating them and there would be a door from one playground to the other. The classrooms would have carpets instead of lino. The desks would be painted and the chairs would have cushions. The chairs would also be painted. There would be a computer for every table in the classroom. There would be at least 12 videos for each classroom. The hall would be very big, about 40 metres long and 30 metres wide.

The lessons would be interesting. There would be lots of French and German and English. There would be four floors at the university. There would be a lift to take us up. The staffroom would be much bigger than the one we have now. It would be light and cosy. There would also be a big library. There would be a lot of instruments: flutes, guitars, drums, etc. Also I want to have one large and comfortable canteen in my dream university. The university meals would have different food every day. There would be lots of visits to concerts and parks. The tests would be easier for students.

Exercise.2 Answer the questions.

Questions:

1. What kind of university would you like?
2. What would the classrooms and the desks be like?
3. What would the school have?
4. How many floors would be at university?
5. What would the university be like?

Exercise. 3 Speaking: Answer the below questions using your words

“I like English”.

1. Do you like English?
2. Why do you like English?
3. Do you prefer English subject?
4. Give 4 good reasons to love the English language?
5. Is the foreign language useful for your future career?

Exercise.4 Fill the gaps with necessary words.


help, our, speak, do, have, subject,

My favourite is English. We learn it at University. We two lessons in a week. At our English lesson we read, write, listen and speak. We listen to the audio and exercise, read the text and translate into Uzbek language then our teacher Miss Lola gives us questions to improve our speaking skill. We like to English. We are looking forward to come English lesson because it is very interesting, in other words we have fun. We like our teacher so she is very kind and always ready to us if we have any troubles in learning the language.

Exercise.5 Read the text and retell.

Gulbahor Jo'rayeva is our English teacher. She teaches us at university. She is thin, tall and very young. Gulbahor Jo'rayeva is a very helpful woman and always ready to help us. She is very knowledgeable and teaches us very well. She speaks English at the lesson. She has many students and they respect her very much. We like her and are happy to have her as English teacher. Also she has a lot of English and other language books. She keeps them at home.

Lesson. 49 Nature. Listening: Nature Writing: Our nature



Warm up time.

What is the nature?

Vocabulary

arctic - arktikaga oid
beach - sohil

river - daryo
sea - dengiz

cave - g'or
lake - ko'l
land - yer
cliff - qoya
meadow - yaylov
mountain - tog'

valley - vodiya
hill - adir
island - orol

Exercise.1 Describe the picture.



Exer

cise.2 Read the text and find new vocabularies translating into Uzbek language.

The Environment

In our modern world, there are many **factors** that place the **wellbeing** of the **planet** in **jeopardy**. While some people have the opinion that environmental problems are just a **natural occurrence**, others believe that human beings have a huge impact on the environment. Regardless of your viewpoint, take into consideration the following factors that place our environment as well as the planet Earth in danger. **Global warming** or climate change is a major contributing factor to environmental damage. Because of global warming, we have seen an increase in **melting ice caps**, a **rise in sea levels**, and the **formation** of **new weather patterns**. These weather patterns have caused stronger **storms**, **droughts**, and **flooding** in places that they formerly did not

occur. Air pollution is primarily caused as a result of **excessive** and **unregulated emissions** of **carbon dioxide** into the **air**. Pollutants mostly emerge from the burning of **fossil fuels** in addition to **chemicals**, **toxic substances**, and **improper waste disposal**. Air pollutants are absorbed into the **atmosphere**, and they can cause **smog**, a **combination of smoke** and **fog**, in valleys as well as produce **acidic** precipitation in areas far away from the pollution source.

In many areas, people and local governments do not **sustainably** use their natural resources. **Mining for natural gases**, **deforestation**, and even **improper use of water resources** can have **tremendous effects** on the environment. While these strategies often attempt to boost local economies, their effects can lead to **oil spills**, interrupted **animal habitats**, and **droughts**. Ultimately, the effects of the modern world on the environment can lead to many problems. Human beings need to consider the **repercussions** of their actions, trying to **reduce**, **reuse**, and **recycle materials** while establishing **environmentally sustainable habits**. If **measures** are not taken to protect the environment, we can potentially **witness the extinction** of more **endangered species**, **worldwide pollution**, and a completely **uninhabitable** planet.

Exercise.3 Listening: Listen carefully pronunciation of words and retell it.

Save the Turtles

M: Have you heard about the plan to save turtles in Mexico?

W: No. What is the story?

M: Turtles are in danger of becoming extinct around the world. Every year, thousands of turtles lay eggs on the beach. After the turtles lay their eggs in the sand, people come along and take them.

W: I suppose the people like eating turtle eggs.

M: Exactly. Turtles are beginning to stay away from certain places, now. There are fewer and fewer of them left. There is a new project in Mexico to save these eggs. Then turtles will not become extinct. I think it's a very good project.

W: Is there anything we can do to help?

M: I'm going to call the Environmental Protection hotline. They might have some information about the project to help save turtles in Mexico.

W: They might even have a brochure. Let's find the website on computer. Oh, here it is. The address is **www.enviro.com**. There's plenty of information here.

M: Great! Let's see what we can do to help save turtles in Mexico.

Exercise.4 Say the following nature phenomenon.

Nature 1 Matching

Write the correct number in front of each word:



sky ---
cloud ---
lightning ---
moon and stars ---
sun ---

rain ---
fire ---
tree ---
raindrops ---
bush ---

forest ---
flowers ---
rainbow ---
leaf ---

Exercise.5 Write the essay about nature

Lesson 50. Seasons and months. **Speaking:** I like foreign languages. **Writing:** My favourite language.

Warm -up time

Tell the names of months of the seasons.

Vocabulary

leap - високосный год - qabisa yili

average - средний - o'rtacha

tower - башня - minora

frosty - морозный - muzli

windy - ветреный - shamolli

snowy - снежно - qorli

week - неделя - hafta

month - месяц - oy

Exercise.1 Read the text and translate into your own language.

Seasons and Months

A year is the average time it takes for the Earth to go once round the Sun. There are 12 months or 52 weeks or 365 days in a year. Every four years there is a leap year. It has 366 days. The names of the months are: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. The days of the week are: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday. There are 7 days in a week, 24 hours in a day, 60 minutes in an hour and 60 seconds in a minute.

There are four seasons in the year — spring, summer, autumn and winter.

The Sun rises in the east in the morning and sets in the west in the evening. We tell the time by means of watches and 94 clocks. Big Ben is the clock on the tower of the Houses of Parliament in London.

In the times of Julius Caesar the first month of the year was March, which is now the third month. Now the first month of the year is January. It is very cold in January. The second month is February. It has twenty-eight days. Every leap year February adds on a twenty-ninth day.

The third month — March is the first month of Spring. In spring the days grow longer and the weather becomes warmer.

Spring like any other season has three months.

June, July and August are the summer months of which July and August are the hottest ones. In summer I often go to see my friends who live in the country. When my vacation is over, I return to my native town.

In autumn the days grow shorter. The weather is bad. It often rains.

December is the twelfth and last month of the year. At the same time it is the first month of winter. There is usually much snow in winter. It's windy and frosty. But children can enjoy going skating, skiing, tobogganing, throwing snowballs and making a snowman.

Exercise.2 Answer the questions

Questions:

1. How much does it take for the Earth to go once round the Sun?
2. How many months are there in a year?
3. Where does the Sun rise?
4. Which month was the first in the times of Julius Caesar?
5. How many days has February?

Exercise.3 Write the sentences correctly. (Qavslarni ochib gaplarni to'g'ri yozing.)

1. In summer the days are (shorter/ longer) than in spring. 2. In winter the days are (warmer / shorter). 3. In autumn the nights are (shorter/ longer) than in spring. 4. In winter the nights are (shorter / longer) than in summer. 5. The longest days in (September/ June). 6. The longest nights are in (December/ May). 7. The hottest season is (winter/summer). 8. The coldest season is (autumn/ winter) 9. The hottest month is (July/ September). 10. The coldest month is (March/ December).

Exercise.4 Change the sentences into question forms. (Gaplarni so'roq shakllarga o'zgartiring).

Example; It often rains. - When does it often rain?

1. It often rains in september. 2. It often snows in february. 3. It often rains in April. 4. It often snows in January. 5. It sometimes rains in May. 6. It is often hot in November.

Exercise.5 Answer the questions.

1. Which is the first month of the year?
2. Which is the second season of the year?
3. Which is the third season of the year?
4. Which is the fourth season of the year?
5. Which season is the hottest?
6. Which season is warmer?
7. When is the longest day in a year?

<p>Lesson 51. Seasons and weather. Listening: Seasons. Reading: Changing natural seasons.</p>
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What kind of the weather do you like?

Vocabulary

season — время года - fasl

spring — весна -bahor

summer — лето -yo'z

autumn — осень -kuz

winter — зима - qish

month — месяц -oy

cloudless — безоблачный -bulutsiz

seaside — берег моря - dengiz bo'yi

bright — яркий - yo'rqin

dark — темный - qorong'u

thankful — благодарен -minnatdor

Exercise.1 Read the text and translate into your own language.

Seasons and Weather

Everyone knows that there are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each of them lasts 8 months.

Spring comes in March and ends in May. It often rains in spring, especially in April.

Summer is the hottest season in the year. It begins in June:,,and ends in August. In summer the sky is clear and cloudless.

The days are long and the nights are short and warm. Summer brings fruits and vegetables. It is pleasant to spend this season by the seaside or somewhere in the country.

The Autumn months are September, October and November.

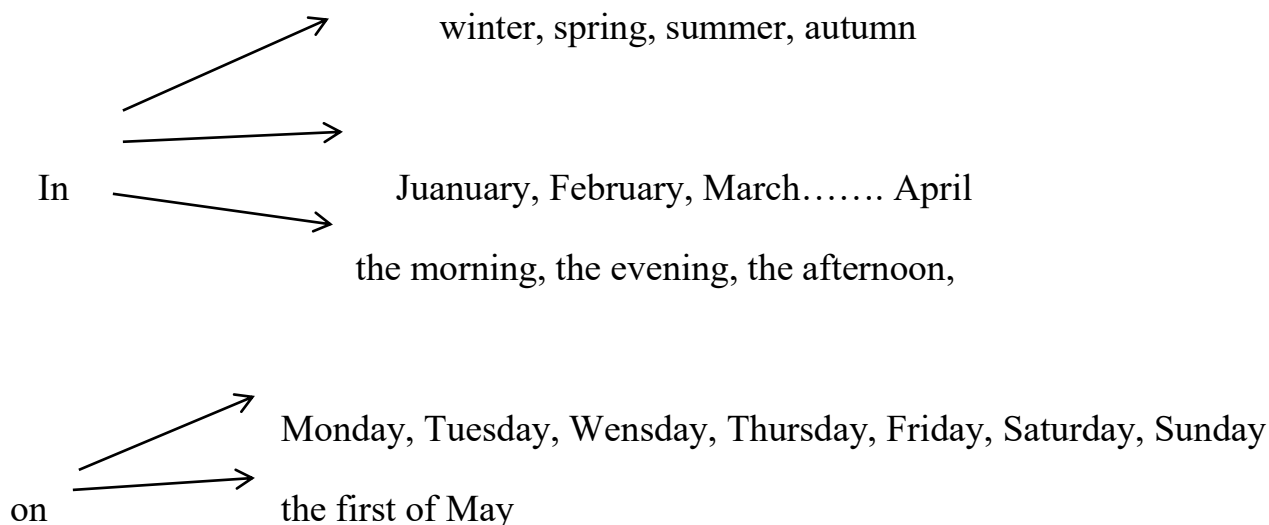
The days are becoming shorter, the sun lose its force. It often rains. It is the season of harvesting.

Exercise.2 Answer the questions.

Questions:

1. How many seasons are there in a year?
2. How long does each month last?
3. What is the hottest season?
4. What are the Autumn months?
5. What are the Winter months?
6. What is the weather like in each season?

Exercise.3 Listening: Listen the sentencesbased on the prepositions. (Tinglang gaplarni va ayting predoglardan foydalanib).



Exercise.4 Put the prepositions in the gaps.

1. There is a lot.....snowthe ground.....winter. 2. The sun shines brightly.....the sky.....July. 3. There are a lot of tractorsthe fields. 4. We have a holidaythe eighth of March. 5. We have physical training.....Monday. 6. Farmers work hard.....autumn, summer, and spring. 7. Children go to schoolthe morning. 8. We like to read the book.....the evening. 9. There is a lot of fruit and vegetableautumn.

Exercise.5 Reading: Retell the text.

Changing natural seasons.

It is spring and the spring is wonderful season of the year, Usually days are longer and warmer. The weather is nice. The trees blossom in the spring. Sometimes it rains. The rain is pleasant and warm. There are holidays in the spring; Navruz and Women's day. So in all seasons days and weather naturally change due to the time of the period. Many changes happen in the winter which occur lots of snow, rain ,stormy. Sometimes it winds heavily. Also many man-made disasters cause to alter the climate suddenly such as sandy storm which destroy majority trees and vegetables, crops.

Lesson 52. My favourite season.... **Speaking:** Four seasons. **Writing:** I love, **Listening:** My favourite season. **Reading:** My favourite season.

What is your favourite season?



Warm up time.

Vocabulary

share — форма -forma
opinion — мнение - fikir
to burst(ing) — разрываться - portlash(moq)
shower(s) — ливень - tomchi
to twitter — щебетать - shitirlamoq
favourite - любимый - sevimli

Exercise.1 Read the text and translate into your own language.

My Favourite Season

There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter. My favourite season is spring and I'm sure a lot of people share this opinion with me. Spring is the season of hope, happiness and love. It is the season when nature awakens from her winter sleep: the ice is broken, the grass is beginning to shoot, the trees are bursting into leaf. Spring comes in March and ends in May. It begins with the unique spring smell — the smell of fresh air, future rains and greenery, the smell of hope and joy of life. It often rains in spring especially in April. People say: "April showers bring May flowers". Birds come back from the warm lands and twitter in the trees. I don't know anyone who wouldn't like spring.

Exercise.2 Speaking: Answer the questions about four seasons.

1. Which season is best for you?
2. Why do you like this season best of all?
3. Which months are there in four seasons?
4. Tell the weather of the seasons?
5. What kind of weather do you like?

Exercise.3 Writing: Paraphrase the text.

What is Love?

Love is a set of emotions, behaviors, and beliefs with strong feelings of affection. So, for example, a person might say he or she loves his or her dog, loves freedom, or loves God. The concept of love may become an unimaginable thing and also it may happen to each person in a particular way.

Love has a variety of feelings, emotions, and attitude. For someone love is more than just being interested physically in another one, rather it is an emotional attachment.

We can say love is more of a feeling that a person feels for another person. Therefore, the basic meaning of love is to feel more than liking towards someone.

Exercise.4 Listening: Listen and circle the correct answer.

My favourite season is Fall is my favorite Season

Of the four seasons, fall, or autumn, is my favorite. Some love winter because they like the cold and snow. Others like spring because that is when everything is green. Still, some appreciate summer because they like to be outside in the sun. Fall, however, is the best season. In fall, the air starts to turn crisp and the weather gets cooler. The leaves on the trees turn gold and brown. Later on in the season, my neighbors burn wood at night to keep away the chill. Once you smell the chimney smoke drifting in the air, you know that winter is not that far away. Make sure you enjoy every moment of autumn!

Did you understand the text?

1. Why do some people love winter?
 - a) They like to ski
 - b) They like the holidays
 - c) They like the cold
 - d) They like sun
2. What happens to the weather in the fall?
 - a) It rains
 - b) It becomes cool
 - c) It snows a lot
 - d) Its sunny and warm all the time
3. What happens to leaves in the fall?
 - a) They fall from the trees
 - b) They begin to sprout
 - c) They turn brown
 - d) They disappear
4. Who burns wood in the fall?
 - a) The writer

- b) The writer's neighbors
- c) The writer's family
- d) The writer's friends

5. What does the smell of smoke mean?

- a) It is starting to rain
- b) Everything is green
- c) The leaves are turning colors
- d) Winter is coming soon

Exercise. 5 Reading: Circle the correct answer based on the below passage.

1. My favourite season is spring and I'm sure several people share this opinion with me.

- a) True b) False

2. Others like spring because that is when everything is green.

- a) True b) False

3. Fall, however, is the best season. In fall, the air starts to turn untidy and the weather gets warmer.

- a) True b) False


4. The leaves on the trees turn gold and brown and later on in the season, my neighbors burn wood at night to keep away the chill.

- a) True b) False

5. Once you smell the chimney smoke drifting in the air, you know that winter is that far away.

- a) True b) False

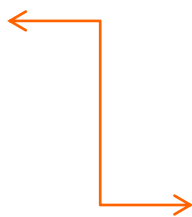
Lesson 53. Environmental pollution. **Listening:** Planning and cost. **Reading:** Different phases of a project.



Warm up time!

What reasons cause to pollute the environment? Write the good reasons!

reasons



solutions

Vocabulary:

environment pollution - - загрязнение окружающей среды - atrof - muhitning ifloslanishi

uncrowded — слабонаселенный - olomonsiz

rural — сельскохозяйственный - qishloq

pollution-causing — вызывающий загрязнение -ifloslanishga sababchilar

crowded — густонаселенный - zich

pollutants — отходы -chiqindilar

invention — изобретатель - ixtiro

soil — грунт, земля - tuproq

existence — существование - mavjud bo'lmoq

goods — товары - mahsulotlar

Exercise.1 Read the text and find the new words.

People have always polluted their **surroundings**, But until now pollution was not such a serious problem. People lived in **uncrowded rural** areas and did not have **pollution** — **causing machines**. With the development of **crowded industrial cities** which put huge amounts of pollutants into small areas, the problem has become more important. Automobiles and other new **inventions** make pollution **steadily** worse. Since the late 1960's people have become **alarmed** with the **danger of pollution**. Air, water, and soil are necessary for existence of all living things. But **polluted air** can cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other marine life. On polluted soil, food can not be grown. In addition environmental pollution spoils the natural beauty of our planet.

Pollution is as complicated as serious problem. Automobiles are polluting the air but they provide transportation for the people. Factories pollute the air and the water but they provide jobs for people and produce necessary **goods**. **Fertilizers** and **pesticides** are important for growing crops but they can ruin soil.

Thus, people would have to stop using many useful things if they wanted to end pollution immediately. Most people do not want that of course. But pollution can be reduced gradually. Scientists and engineers can find the ways to reduce pollution from automobiles and factories. Government can pass the laws that would make enterprises take measures for reducing of pollution. Individuals and groups of people can work together to persuade **enterprises** to stop polluting activities.

Exercise.2 Answer the questions

Questions

1. Why wasn't pollution such as a serious problem earlier?
2. When have people become alarmed with the danger of pollution?
3. What can environmental pollution cause?
4. Why is pollution a complicated problem?
5. Can pollution be stopped immediately?
6. What can government and individuals do to reduce pollution?

Exercise.3 Listening: Listen and put the necessary words.

Planning and cost.

Cost planning is an essential part of the management process. Project managers need to understand where costs fall in their schedule to manage for resources. Typically, all resources that consume costs will be included in a resource optimized schedule. This type of schedule is essential to cost planning, to help build up picture of planned costs over Planned costs can be fixed or variable. A fixed cost happens once in the life of a project, for example, a machine

setup. A variable cost happens than once over the life of a project, for example, component machining.

Cost control is the process of collecting actual costs and collating them in a format to allow comparison with project budgets. Cost control is to keep a record of monetary expenditure for purposes such as minimizing cost where possible; revealing areas of cost overspend. Cost control information is to the lessons learned process, as it can provide a database of actual costs against activities and work packages that be used to inform projects.

(project, demand, time, more, necessary, fundamental, future)

Exercise.4 Reading: Read the passage and say the meaning of bold words. (Qoragalingan so'zlarining ma'nosini yozing).

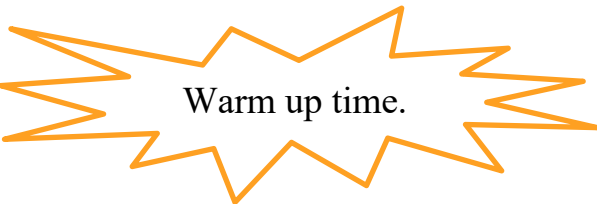
Different phases of a project.

Managing a project is no easy feat, no matter what the **scale** and **scope** are. From planning the minutia to handling the **ever-changing** demands of clients to shipping the deliverables on time, there's a lot that can **go wrong**. When you divide the project into **manageable** stages, each with its own **goals** and **deliverables**, it's easier to control the project and the quality of the **output**. In a project management guide, if you are somehow in a position where you are expected to manage projects for your organization and are feeling **overwhelmed**, it's better to start learning the basic stages of the project **life cycle phases**. According to the PMBOK Guide (Project Management Institute (PMI), a project management life cycle consists of 5 distinct phases including **initiation**, **planning**, **execution**, **monitoring**, and closure that combine to turn a project idea into a **working product**.

Exercise.5 Open the brackets and put the correct verb. (Qavsni ochib to'g'ri fe'lni qo'ying).

1. I (leave/live) in Gagarin Street. 2. I (leave/live) at home at a quarter past eight. 3. Spring is warmer (than/then) in autumn. 4. We learn new words and (than/then) read the text. 5. Alex rests (a little/ little). 6. Look at (a little/ little) this boy. 7. The (cat /cap) is red and it is on the table. 8. The (see/ sea) is blue and very deep. 9. This ladder has (eighty/eighteen) legs. 10. This dog is very (bed /bad).

Lesson 54. Ecological problems. **Speaking:** I love my institute. **Writing:** The meeting.



Warm up time.

Say the bad ecological problems. What are they?

What

Why

Vocabulary

ancient — древний - qadimgi

harmony — гармония - uyg'unlik

environment — окружающая среда - tevarak atrof

riches — богатства - boylar

unlimited — неограниченный - chegaralanmagan

to interfere — вмешиваться - aralashtirmoq

to increase — увеличиваться, возрастать - o'smoq

smoky — дымный - tutunga burkangan

enterprises — предприятия - tashabuskorlik

by-product — побочный продукт - ishlab chiqarishdagi qo'shimcha mahsulot

activity — деятельность - faoliyat

to pollute — загрязнять - ifloslantirmoq

substances — вещества - modda

oxygen — кислород rare — редкий - kislorod

destruction — разрушение - halokat

ozone — озон layer — слой - azon qatlami

interaction — взаимодействие - o'zaro ta'sir

horrible — ужасный - dahshatli

disaster — катастрофа - kulfat

to befall — пасть (на что-то) - tushishi

Exercise.1 Read the passage and retell the meaning of it.

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase.

Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises appear all over the world today. The by-products of their activity pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we grow grain and vegetables on.

Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances. Many cities suffer from smog. Vast forests are cut and burn in fire. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up.

The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of the ecological crises.

The most horrible ecological disaster befell Ukraine and its people after the Chernobyl tragedy in April 1986. About 18 percent of the territory of Byelarus were also polluted with radioactive substances. A great damage has been done to the agriculture, forests and people's health. The consequences of this explosion at the atomic power-station are tragic for the Ukrainian, by Russian and other nations.

Environmental protection is of a universal concern. That is why serious measures to create a system of ecological security should be taken.

Some progress has been already made in this direction. As many as 159 countries — members of the UNO — have set up environmental protection agencies. Numerous conferences have been held by these agencies to discuss problems facing ecologically poor regions including the Aral Sea, the South Urals, Kuzbass, Donbass, Semipalatinsk and Chernobyl. An international environmental research centre has been set up on Lake Baikal. The international organisation Greenpeace is also doing much to preserve the environment.

But these are the initial steps and they must be carried onward to protect nature, to save life on the planet not only for the sake of the present but also for the future generations.

Exercise. 2. Circle the correct answer according to the text.

1. Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life so for thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were limited.

- a) True b) False

2. Each year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with approximately 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances.

- a) True b) False

3. The most horrible ecological disaster befell Ukraine and its people after the Chernobyl tragedy in April 1986. About 18 percent of the territory of Byelarus were also polluted with radioactive substances.

- a) True b) False

4. Some progress has been already made in this direction. Fewer than 159 countries — members of the UNO — have set up environmental protection agencies.

- a) True b) False

5. The international organisation Greenpeace is also doing much to preserve the environment.

- a) True b) False

Exercise.3 Speaking: Retell the text.

It is great to be a student. Many colleges and universities offer great opportunities for studying and for social life. There are a lot of reasons why students life is exciting. First of all, students learn what they need for their future profession. They learn subjects, which they are interested in. Secondly, being a student means not only studying. You have enough time for hobbies and different activities. For many people student years are the best in life. While you study, lots of things start changing: your thoughts, your ideas, people who surround you. You stop being a child. You realize that you've grown. You start earning your first money. Lots of students nowadays work and study at the same time. Eventually you understand that it's great to have the job you like. High education may help a lot in getting your dream job in future.

Exercise.4 Writing: Write the essay using below words.

abroad, travel, to meet a friend, to have a conversation, seaside, wonderful, a ticket, to walk, sightseeings, happy journey

Exercise.5 Read the dialogue about “ Meeting ” and say the definitions in the bold words.

Alex **meets** a group of **foreign** students.

Alex: **Excuse me**, what country are you from?

Pete: I am from **Poland**.

Alex: Do you live in **Warsaw**?

Pete: No, I don't. I live in a small town in the North of Poland. Let me **introduce** you to my friend Lucy.

Alex: I am ever so glad to meet you.

Pete: Lucy is from **France**, from **Paris**. **She is French**. By the way, do you speak French?

Alex: I am afraid I don't. I speak only two foreign languages, English and **Spanish**. And I **prefer** to speak Spanish, as I know it much better than English.


Pete: Oh, that's fine! Lucy speaks Spanish rather well. Her mother is from **South America**. **As for me** I can't speak Spanish but I understand nearly everything. Lucy and I are pen-friends.

Alex: Would you like **to join** me and my fellow-students? We can have a good time together.

Pete: That'd be lovely.

Alex: **Come on**, then.

Lesson 55. Tourism. **Listening:** Seasons & weather. **Reading:** One day in Texas.
Grammar: Modal verbs (can /could). **Writing:** My weekday



Warm up Time!

Do you like to travel abroad? Why?

Vocabulary

hike — прогулка – piyoda sayer qilmoq

rucksack — рюкзак - ruguzak

beforehand — заранее -oldindan/ ertaroq

to see smb. off — провожать кого-л – kimnidir kuzatib qo'yamoq

Exercise.1 Read the text and translate into your language.

Tourism.

Today tourism industry is big activity so a lot of travelling agencies are increasing and they are offering many easy and cheap travel activities. Accordingly, I like to travel. First of all, the members of our family usually have long walks in the country. Such walks are called hikes. If we want to see countryside, we have to spend a part of

our summer holidays on hikes. During such hikes we see a lot of interesting places, sometimes we meet interesting people. It's useful for all members of our family. We take our rucksacks. We don't think about tickets and there is no need to hurry up. As for me, it's more comfortable to travel by train and by plane. But it's difficult to buy tickets for the plane. That's why we buy our tickets beforehand. When I travel by plane, I don't spend a lot of time going from one place to another. I like to fly. If I travel by train or by plane my friends see me off at the railway station or in the airport. I like to travel by car. It's interesting too, because you can see many things in a short time. When we go by car, we don't take tickets. We put all things we need in a car. We don't carry them. Sometimes we go to the seaside for a few days. As usual the weather is warm and we can swim. It's a pleasure to watch white ships. So, I can say that I enjoy all kinds of travelling very much.

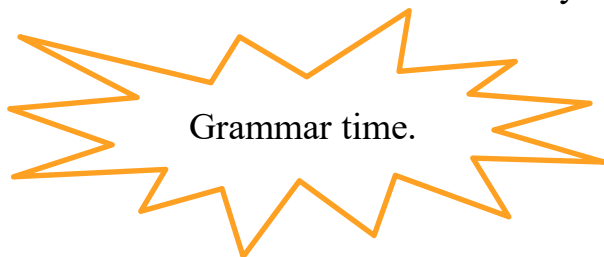
Exercise.2 Listening: Listen about a conversation about "Seasons & weather." and play a role by giving questions.(Tinglang va takrorlang).

Exercise.3 Reading: Read the passage and find the definitions of the bold words.

One day in Texas.

Schlitterbahn New Braunfels is on every summer bucket list for things to do near San Antonio or across the great state of Texas. The World's Best Waterpark provides a staggering variety of river rides, pools, waterslides, and adventures from mild to wild. With four distinct sections, any single area of Schlitterbahn is as large as most regional waterparks. Every section contains a swim-up bar, not-so-lazy river, a children's area, and unique signature attractions.

Schlitterbahn New Braunfels Waterpark Resort has become a summer vacation destination for many families. With seven distinct accommodation styles and room types ranging from a basic hotel room to a multi-room vacation home, Schlitterbahn's resort is ready to host your family. Stay during the water park season and enjoy waterpark admission included in your reservation. The Resort is open for year-round fun in the beautiful Texas Hill Country.



Can /Could

„Can modal fe'li Simple Infinitiv bilan kelib, ish-harakatni bajarish imkoniyatini, mumkinligini, qobiliyatini ifodalaydi, hozirgi va kelasi zamon uchun ishlatiladi:

I can do it now.

Men uni hozir qila olaman.

I can speak English.

Men inglizcha gapira olaman.

He can finish his work next week.

U ishini keiasi hafta tugata oladi.

This work can be done at once.
The steamer can be discharged tomorrow.

Bu ishni birdan qilsa bo'ladi.
Paroxodning yukini ertaga tushirsa bo'ladi.

2. Can o'rnida be able to ni ham ishlatilsa bo'ladi. Be able to hozirgi, o'tgan va kelasi zamonda ishlatiladi:

I can do it. = I am able to do it.

Men buni qila olaman.

I could do it. = I was able to do it.

Men buni qila oidim.

I shall be able to do it.

Men buni qilishga qodir bo'laman.

3. Could + V ish-harakatni o'tgan zamonda sodir etish imkoniyatini, qobiliyatini ifodalaydi. Could o'rnida was (were) able to ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

He could (was able to) swim very well when he was young.

U yoshligida juda yaxshi suza olar edi.

He could (was able to) read French books after he had studied French for a year.

U bir yil fransuz tilini o'rganganidan keyin fransuzcha kitoblarni o'qiy olardi.

He could (was able to) speak English when he was a boy.
English when he was a boy.

U bolaligida inglizcha gapira olardi.

Amalda (haqiqatda) sodir bo'lgan ish-harakat to'g'risida gap ketganda faqat **was (were) able to** ishlatiladi:

We **were able to discharge** the steamer in twenty-four hours.

Biz yigirma to'rt soat ichida paroxodning yukini tushira oldik.

He **was able to translate** the article without a dictionary.

U maqolani lug'atsiz tarjima qila oldi.

She **was able to do** it without

U buni mening yordamimsiz qila oidi.

Exercise.4 Choose the right answer.

1. _____ he understand what you were talking about?

Could

Cans

Coulded

2. My sister _____ play tennis now.

can to

can

will can

3. I _____ walk when I was less than a year old.

can

could

have can

4. (Polite) _____ you tell me what time it is, please?

Could

Can

Will

5. My grandfather _____ walk without any help last night.

can

could

was able to

6. I would like to _____ play the piano.

can

could

be able to

7. How long have you _____ drive?

can

could

been able to

8. I'll _____ help you later.

can

could

be able to

9. Can you help me? I _____ never understand this.

can

cannot

am able to

10. Will people _____ live forever one day?

could be

be able to

could be able to

Exercise.5 Writing: Write a short essay about “ My weekday” use below words.

wake up, get up, do morning exercises, to walk, go shopping,
go for a walk, be busy her/his favourite hobby/ activity, go
gym, to watch TVset, films, entertainments, parks, cinema,

Lesson 56. Mass Media. Speaking: My plans. **Writing:** My future ambitions.



Warm up time.

Tell us that you know about mass media?

Vocabulary:

feature — черта - o'ziga xos belgi/xususiyat
mass media — средства массовой информации - ommavit axborot
handwritten — написанный от руки - qo'lda yozilgan
newssheet — листовка - yangiliklar varaqasi
bookseller — книготорговец - kitob varaqasi
entertaining — развлекательный - ko'ngilochar
portability — портативность - ixcham
newscast — обзор новостей - yangi eshittirish
to focus — сосредоточиваться - diqqat qilmoq
profound — глубокий - chuqur
cover — обложка - qoplamoq
binding — переплет- bog'lamoq

Exercise.4 Read the text and retell it what do you understand?

Mass Media

Mass media are one of the most characteristic features of modern civilization. People are united into one global community with the help of mass media. People can learn about what is happening in the world very fast using mass media. The mass media include newspapers, magazines, radio and television. The earliest kind of mass media was newspaper. The first newspaper was Roman handwritten newssheet called "Acta Diurna" started in 59 B.C. Magazines appeared in 1700's. They developed from newspapers and booksellers' catalogs. Radio and TV appeared only in this century. The most exciting and entertaining kind of mass media is television. It brings moving pictures and sounds directly to people's homes. So one can see events in faraway places just sitting in his or her chair. Radio is widespread for its portability. It means that radios can easily be carried around. People like listening to the radio on the beach

or picnic, while driving a car or just walking down the street. The main kind of radio entertain- ment is music. Newspapers can present and comment on the news in much 109 detail in comparison to radio and TV newscasts. News- papers can cover much more events and news. Magazines do not focus on daily, rapidly changing events. They provide more profound analysis of events of proceed- ing week. Magazines are designed to be kept for a longer time so they have cover and binding and are printed on better paper.

Exercise.2 Answer the questions. (Savollarga javob bering).

Questions:

1. What kinds of mass media do you know?
2. What was the earliest kind of mass media?
3. Why is the television so exciting?
4. What is the reason for widespread use of radios?
5. What advantages do newspapers have over the other kinds of mass media?
6. What is the difference between a newspaper and a magazine?

Exercise.3 Speaking: Listen John’s plans and say your own aims.

My plans.

My plans for the future are beforehand made by me when I was at the first year at Institute. I want to go abroad to study in my field. So, I should work hard to learn English because it is the world language which asks you to have a certificate. What’smore, I will work at the World Company of Computer Tecnology which I always love to work there since my childhood.

Now it is your turn!

Exercise.4 Writing: Write an essay about “My future ambitions”.

e.g. I often wonder about my future plans as I was finishing my school years. Because I was about to finish the school and then I will have to get a University or Institute including what kind of profession I should choose? To me, it is absolutely difficult to make a choice.

Exercise.5 Look at the following words and match their synonyms.

Actually	I think
----------	---------

Kind of	Many much
In my opinion	Truly
Plenty to	Similar to
Spare	I'd love to
With pleasure	Free
Naturally	In my mind
Actually	Generally
Without any words	What I am going to say
I mean	It is clear
To me	Moreover
What's more	Realistically

Lesson 57. Magazines. **Reading:** The United Kingdom. **Speaking:** My life.
Writing: Water reservations.

Warm up time.

What do you think is the role of newspapers today?

Vocabulary

hound = hounding (chasing) –преследование - taqib qilish

gutter press – гуттер пресс -kanal nashriyoti

tabloid – бульварная газета - tutruqsiz gazeta

quote – цитировать -iqtibos

hot of the press –жаркое из прессъ - yangi xabar

relate – связывать - ahamiyatli/bog'liq bo'lmoq

eye-catch –привлекающий внимание - ko'zni qamashtirmoq

relevant - соответствующий - ahamiyatli

Exercise.1 Read the text and retell it.

Magazines

Today newspapers and magazines play a very important part in our life. Practically there is no family that does not read them. We can learn many things from newspapers

and get many new things from magazines. One can buy them practically everywhere. It is impossible to read all the newspapers and magazines. Everyone has favourite ones. My favourite magazine is "Fashion Design" which shows famous world models and best styles. Children want to have one because there are a lot of pictures cartoons or heroes with colourful which attract them. There are any kind of magazines such as scientific, documentary, geographic and others. All of them have their meaningful spheres which improve people's viewpoint. Without any words, like magazines are popular and never lose their prestige.

Exercise.2 Reading: Put the necessary words.

The United Kingdom.

a, colonies, rarely, minerals, The, are, borders, third, by, large

The full name of the country the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and a great number of small islands. Their total area is over 314 000 sq. km. The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The 273 western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. Ireland occupies one..... of the island of Ireland. It on the Irish Republic in the south. The island of Great Britain consists of three main parts: England (the southern and middle part of the island), Wales (a mountainous peninsula in the West) and Scotland (the northern part of the island). There are no high mountains in Great Britain. In the north the Cheviots separate England from Scotland, the Pennines stretch down North England along its middle, the Cambrian mountains occupy the greater part of Wales and the Highlands of Scotland the tallest of the British mountains. There is very little flat country except in the region known as East Anglia. Most of the rivers flow into the North Sea. Thames is the deepest and the longest of the British rivers. Some of the British greatest ports are situated in the estuaries of the Thames, Mersey, Trent, Tyne, Clyde and Bristol Avon.

Great Britain is not very rich in resources, it has some deposits of coal and iron ore and vast deposits of oil and gas that were discovered in the North Sea. The warm currents of the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great Britain. Winters are not severely cold and summers are hot. The population of the United Kingdom is over 58 million people. The main nationalities are: English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish. In Great Britain there are a lot of immigrants from former British Asian and African Great Britain is a highly industrialized country. New industries have been developed in the last three decades. The main industrial centres

Lesson 58. TV and radio. **Speaking:** Talking about facilities of modern technology.
Writing: writing an informal letter.

are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol. The capital of the country is London. The United Kingdom is parliamentary monarchy.

Exercise.3 Write the definitions of the following words.

area, to occupy, known, resource, deposit, to discover, nationality, immigrants, decade, parliamentary, monarchy

Exercise.4 Speaking: Discuss with your partner about “ My life “.

e.g. I’m Lora. I’m ten years old and I’m from Tumari. I go to the school number 14 and I’ve got lots of friends there. I like English, but I hate maths! I’m in the school drama club. It’s a really good club. I like it. Meet my sister. Her name is Lola and she’s fifteen. She likes music and she spends a lot of money on clothes! She usually goes shopping with friends at weekends, but sometimes they go to the cinema. My sister usually asks me to go with her!

Exercise.5 Writing: Describe the picture. **Water reservations.**



Warm up Time!

How often do you watch TV and listen to radio?

Vocabulary

current –текущий - joriy	information – сведения - axborot
endless -бесконечный- cheksiz	exciting -захватывающий -hayajonli
program – программа - dastur	to extend –расширять- uzaytirmoq
event – событий -hodisa/voqiy	household duties -домашний
instructive -поучительный- ibratli	обязанности -uy vazifalari
real – настоящий- haqiqiy	recreation –отдых- dam olish
entertaining – развлекательный -qiziqarli	advertisement - реклама - reklama

Exercise.1 Read the text and say the definitions of the bold words.

TV and Radio in our life.

I think it is **impossible** to imagine our life without radio and TV. Radio and TV are widely used in today's world. It is the quickest **means** of spreading news and information. Radio plays an important role in **reflecting** the life of society and building opinions. It performs the service of information well enough but on TV everything is much more **real**. Radio and TV keep us informed about current **events**, extend the education, provide the **cultural recreation**, allow us to follow the latest developments in **science** and **politics** and offer an **endless** number of **programmers** which are both instructive and entertaining. So they give us a lot of use full information and are **exciting**. When I come home from school I turn on the radio, leave it on and go about my **household duties**. So I am actually doing two things at one and the same time. The best radio station for me is Europa Plus and Radio maximum. I watch at the evening when all the lessons I have done. I prefer to see news programs such as: “ Vesty” and “The Time”. Sometime we can watch rather interesting films at TV. There are different kinds of films, for instance: a **nature** film, a **crime** film, a **travelogue**, an **adventure** film, a **musical** film and **comic** film. So both of them are on many **useful** programs and shows which extend people' **worldview** to the world. That'swhy I think that we can't live without TV and radio nowadays.

Exercise.2 Give these words equivalents!

multiplex, premiere, cast, director, usher, actor, actress, hero,
thriller, trailer, comic, documentary, adventure, romantic, hilarious

Exercise. 3 Speaking: Discuss about facilities of modern technology.



Exercise.4 Circle the words that are belonged to the facilities of modern technology.

computer

webcam

water machine

carpet

water

clothes

laptop

TV

bath

furniture

radio

headphone

Exercise. 5 Writing: writing an informal letter.

*Informal
letters are to your family
or friends*

We are having a lovely time at the seaside. **Dear Anvar See you soon.** Dear, Fatima. The weather is wet. Yours sincerely, It is Auntie Jasmine's birthday tomorrow. Aunt Sara sent me 3 birthday cards last week. I want to see soon so write to me as quick as you see my letter. Bye now. Love your friend /....

Exercise.6 Now it's your turn! Write to your e-mail friend.

Lesson 59. Visit the cinema. **Reading:** Jobs I like most. **Writing:** My last film at the cinema.



Tell me your last visit the cinema?

Vocabulary

to enjoy — наслаждаться -mazza qilmoq
horror — ужас -dahshat
thriller — триллер -triller
overcrowded — переполненный -to'lib toshgan
to flood — наводнять -toshmoq
to mention — упоминать - eslatmoq

Exercise.1 Read the text and translate into your own language.

A Visit to the Cinema

Once I read an article about various kinds of entertainment. According to it TV, radio and cinema have made great changes in the entertainments with which people fill their free time. There was a time when people knew what to do to enjoy themselves: they played games, sang, played musical instruments, went out shooting.

Nowadays we can get entertained by the TV, the radio, the theatre or the cinema. Cinema is available no matter where you live. You can always find the film you like among horror films, thrillers, westerns, detective, love, musical films or comedies. Not so long ago most people used to visit cinema every week. Often cinema houses were overcrowded. But at present video production has flooded the market and cinema became less popular. I don't go often to the cinema and my friends are not regular cinema-goers either. But if there is a film, which is a hit with the public, I do my best to watch it. The last film I saw was Hollywood remake of Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet". The action takes place in the modern world but all the rest is just like great Shakespeare had described: people, action, feelings. The original text was used in the film. And I have to mention that the music was great. I think the actors and the actresses did their best and looked great. I'll remember the film for a long time.

Exercise. 2 Answer the questions.

Questions:

1. What are some kinds of entertainment?
2. How did people entertain themselves when there was no TV, radio or cinema?
3. What are some kinds of films?
4. Did people use to go to the cinema often?
5. Why are there less cinema-goers now?

Exercise.3 Reading: Fill the gaps with the correct words.

Jobs I like most.

dream, great, places, life, learn, flying, modern,

There are many jobs in the world. From childhood I wanted to be a pilot. I like flying and to look at the aero planes in the sky. These ideas inspired me to become a pilot.

First, I have to do my studies well. I wish to pass the G.C.E. (O/L) and the Advanced Level examinations in the Math's stream. After that, I have to enter a flying academy. And from there, I will have to about flying planes. Becoming a pilot is a very respectable job. I get a chance to travel all over the world. I can meet many people from other countries. I also can learn their languages and their styles.

I will get a chance to visit interesting in the world. I can go for foreign training and learn new techniques about flying aero planes. I will have the responsibility to take all the lives of the passengers carefully. I will do my duty well.

I will try my best to fulfill my and to do a great service as a pilot.

Exercise.4 Writing: Continue the essay about “My last film at the cinema” using below words.

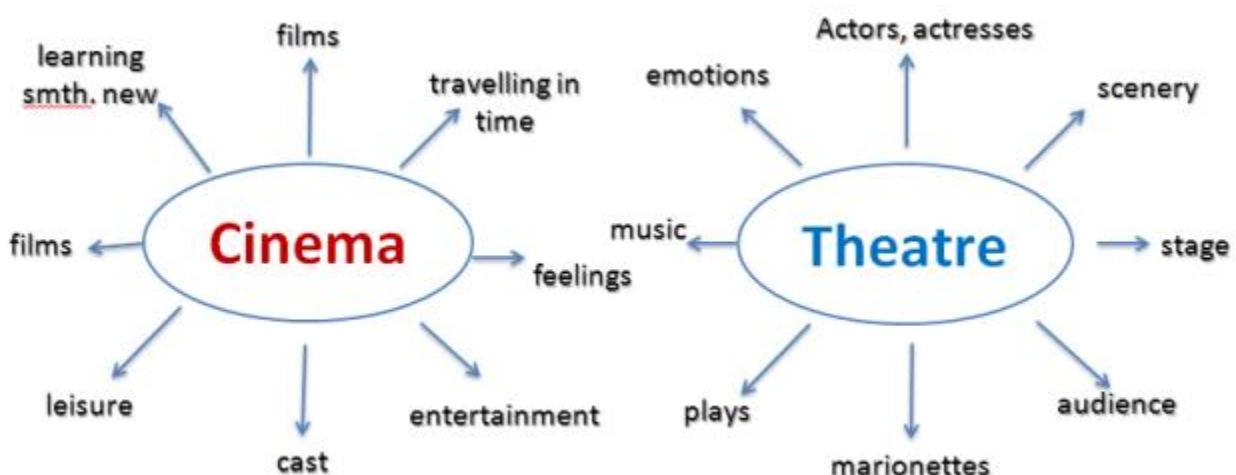
e.g. I went to the cinema with my friends on Sunday last 3week. It was the most interesting I have ever seen. It was very comical one. We had fun during the film the heroes were comic ones showing their best talents in the movie. We enjoyed

Exercise.5 Read the following text about job application and fill the gaps using the words in box.

Impressions/ suggestions/ resume/ accurate/ job/ application

When you apply for a job you are asked to complete an employment application. You may be asked to complete a ____1. ____ even if you have already sent a ____2____ and cover letter. That way, the employer has a record of your personal and employment history. It's important for your job applications to be complete, correct (no errors) and ____3____. Here is the information you will need to complete an application for employment and tips and ____4____ for writing applications that make a great ____5____. Regardless of whether you complete an online job application or apply in-person, make sure you have all information you need ready before you apply for a job.


Exercise.6 What do you learn about cinema and theatre?



Now it's your turn to write your own ideas.

music	theatre	cinema

Lesson 60. Theatres. **Writing:** Informal letters. **Reading:** Demands of natural productions.



Warm up time.

*Do you prefer watching a play
at the theatre or a movie at
the movie theatre (cinema)?*

Vocabulary

play — пьеса - pyesa

entertainment — развлечение -o'yin-kulgi

pit — партер -chuqur

dress-circle — бельэтаж -mezzanin / ikkinchi etaj

performance — спектакль, представление -ijro

to admit — признавать – tan olmoq

Exercise.1 Say the definitions of the bold new words.

Theatre

Theatre is a place where you can see **a play** staged. It is also one of entertainments. A theatre consists of two parts: the **stage** and the **hall**. They are separated by a curtain and the **orchestra**. Actors and actresses perform on the stage and public occupies the hall, the **pit**, the **dress-circles**, the **boxes** and the **gallery**. If we made up our mind to go to the theatre we should go to the box-office to buy tickets. Seats can be reserved **beforehand**.

The last performance I saw was the "Nut Cracker" by Tchaikovsky. How great it was! The main parts were performed by Vadim Pisarev and Inna Dorofeeva. Everyone knows that they are very talented dancers. But I also was impressed by a very young **ballet-dancer** who was performing the part of Masha girl. I think she deserves respect of the audience because she did her best and looked great for her young age. I had a great time that night. But we are to **admit** that theatre is not popular now as it used to be. There are many people who prefer to sit comfortably before the TV and enjoy themselves without leaving their homes.

Exercise.2 Answer the questions.

Questions:

1. What are the parts a theatre consists of?
2. Where can people buy their tickets?
3. Where was the "Nut Cracker" performed?
4. Are theatres as popular now as they used to be?

Exercise.3 Writing: Look at this informal letter and translate into Uzbek language.

Informal letters.

e.g: Dear Bears,

Thank you so much for letting me stay at your house recently. I had a wonderful time and you were very kind to me. However, I am sorry that my Little Bear's porridge, broke his chair and fell asleep in his bed. I didn't mean to make him upset and cry. I hope he is feeling better about things now. I would love to come and stay with you again soon.

Best wishes,

Exercise.4 Reading: Retell the text

Demands of natural productions.

Organic foods are commonly available in supermarkets after its increase in demand because of their health and environmental benefits. Organic farming is now being seen as profitable as many farms are following suit and producing organically. Natural resources are materials that help humans to meet their needs. The purpose of organic farming is not to go back to primitive form of indigenous knowledge and skills using the vast potential of various kinds of residues and water.

Exercise.5 Fill the gaps with necessary words.

am, animals, about, he, vet, me, color, walls, new, write, are

Dear May,

Howyou ? I'm very well. I didn't earlier because I was very busy.

I like my home. It's a lovely house. I have a big bedroom looking over the garden. I helped Mummy paint the bedroom yesterday . We chose a pretty yellow

A boy called Mark lives next door. He is the same class asat school. Mark is very good at sports and English. He likes animals just like we do but even more. He says he is going to be a when grows up.

I am still thinking being a writer. Do you want me to send you the story I am planning to write when it will over? It is all about having adventures.

Write back soon. Ireally looking forward to hearing all your news.

Love,
Jenny.

Exercise.6 Answer the questions.

- a) What is more popular now: cinema or theater? Why ?
- b) What is the role of the theatre in the intellectual life of a country ?
- c) What famous Uzbek theatres do you know?
- d) Are you a regular theatre-goer ? When did you go to the theatre last ?
- e) Where do you buy the tickets ?
- f) Where do you like to sit during the performance ?

Glossary

English	Uzbek
activity	faol
advertisement	reklama
agrotourism -	agroturizm
agrotourism -	agroturizm
air	havo
amenity –	qulayliklar
ancient	qadimgi
April	Aprel
aquaculture -	akvakultura
aqueduct	osma quvur
aquifer -	suvli qatlam
armchair-	kreslo
as.....as	dek, day
atmosphere	atmosfera
atmosphere-atmosfera	atmosphere-atmosfera
atoms	atomlar
August	Avgust
author	muallif
autumn	kuz
available	yaroqli
avenue-	ko'cha
average	o'rtacha
bath-	vanna
bathroom-	vannaxona
bedroom-	yotoxona
beforehand	oldindan/ ertaroq
best -	eng yaxshisi
best of all	hammasidanam yaxshi
better	yaxshiroq
binding	bog'lamoq
binding	bog'lamoq
biodiversity –	biologic xilma xillik
bookseller	kitob varaqasi
brackish	sho'r
bright	yo'rqin
brush your hair	sochini taramoq

brush your teeth	tishni tozalamoq
by car	mashinada borish
by road	yo'l orqali borish
by sea	dengiz orqali borish
by train	– poyezda borish
by-product	ishlab chiqarishdagi qo'shimcha mahsulot
capital-	poytaxt
carpet	gilam
chilling out	- dam olmoq
clean	toza
clever	- aqlli
close knit -	juda yaqin
cloudless	bulutsiz
cold-water-	sovuq suv
comfortable	qulay
commercial-	tijorat
condensation	zichlashish
conservation	saqlash
Considerate	e'tiborli
control	panel- boshqaruv paneli
control panel	- boshqaruv paneli
convenient	qulay
cook dinner	kechki ovqatni tayyorlamoq
cooker-	oshpaz
cosy-	shinam
Courageous	jasoratli
cover	qoplamoq
creature	jonzot
creature	jonzot
crops	don-dunlar
crowded	zich
current	joriy
cushion	yo'stiq
dam -	damba
dark	qorong'u
December	Dekabr
delta-	delta
derivative	yasalgan so'z
destruction	halokat
dining-room-	oshxona

directly	bevosita
disaster	kulfat
discharge -	bo'shatish
do morning exercises	ertalabki badantarbiya bilan shug'ullanmoq
dress-circle	mezzanin / ikkinchi etaj
drought	qurg'oqchilik
drum	baraban
earth	yer
Easygoing	yuvosh /kirishuvchan
ecosystem	ekotizim
effort	harakat, urinib ko'rish
endless	cheksiz
Energetic	baquvvat
enterprise	korxona
entertaining	ko'ngilochar
entertainment	o'yin-kulgi
environment pollution	atrof - muhitning ifloslanishi
evaporation	bug'lanish
event	hodisa/voqiy
exciting	hayajonli
existence	mavjud bo'lmoq
eye-catch	ko'zni qamashtirmoq
facility	qulaylik
farm	ferma
farmers	fermerlar
farmland	qishloq xo'jaligi yerlari
farmpourism -	fermaturizimi
Fast	tez
favourite	sevimli
Fearless	qo'rqmas
feature	o'ziga xos belgi/xususiyat
February	Fevral
fertile sediments –	unumdor cho'kindi
fertilizer	o'g'it
fish -	baliq
flat-	kvartira
floor-	Pol
flute	fleyta
food -	ovqat
food product -	ovqat mahsulaotlari
food-markets -	ovqat bozorlari

for pleasure	zavq uchun
fresh -	toza
frosty	muzli
frozen glaciers	muzlagan muzliklar
furniture-	mebel
geothermal -	geptermal
get dressed	kiyinmoq
gigantic dams –	ulkan dambalar
Glacier	Muzlik
go shopping	xarid qilishga bormoq
go to bed	uxlamoq
go to school	maktabga bormoq
goods	mahsulotlar
gradually	sekin-asta
groundwater-	yer osti suvi
gutter press	kanal nashriyoti
handpump –	qol nasos
harmony	uyg'unlik
have breakfast	ertalabki nonushtani qilmoq
have lunch	tushlik qilmoq
hike	piyoda sayar qilmoq
Hill	chill
horrible	dahshatli
horror	dahshat
hot of the press	yangi xabar
hotel -	mehmonhona
hound = hounding (chasing)	taqib qilish
house-	uy
household duties	uy vazifalari
human beings	inson
Hydroelectricity	suvdan quvvat oluvchi
Immediately	darhol
Impermeable	suv o'tkazmaydigan
in the long term -	uzoq muddatda
Independent	mustaqil
Infiltration	suqulib kirish
influence-	ta'sir
information	axborot
inspection chamber-	tekshiruv palatasi
instructive	ibratli
interaction	o'zaro ta'sir

internalization -	ichki, o'zaro
invention	ixtiro
irrigation canals	– sug'orish kanallari
January	Yanvar
journey	sayyohat
Joyful	quvonchli
July	Iyul
June	Iyun
kind -	mehribon
kitchen-	oshxona
lake –	ko'l
leap	qabisa yili
level float switches	- bir maromda uzatadigan viklyuchatel
life	hayot
light-	svet
limit -	chegara
live-	yashamoq
living-room-	mehmonxona
location-	manzil
mains sewer	- asosiy oqim
mains sewer	- asosiy oqim
March	Mart
mass media	ommavit axborot
May	May
meal-	ovqat
modern-	zamonaviy
month	oy
mother tongue	– ona til
mother tongue	ona tili
narrow-	tor
natural -	tabiiy
natural sources -	tabiiy manbalar
newcast	yangi eshittirish
nine-storeyed-	9 etajli dom
November	Noyabr
October	Oktabr
official -	rasmiy
often	tez -tez
open-minded	ochiq fikirli
opinion	fikr
outlook -	dunyoqarash

overcrowded	to'lib toshgan
oxygen	kislorod
ozone	azon qatlami
painted	bo'yalgan
performance	ijro
pesticide	zararkunandalar
phosphate	-fosfat
pit	chuqur
Planet	sayyora
play	eslatmoq
play with friends	do'stlari bilan o'ynamoq
pleasant	yoqimli
pollutants	chiqindilar
Polluting	ifloslangan
pollution-causing	ifloslanishga sababchilar
pond -	hovuz
portability	ixcham
Practical	amaliy
practice the guitar	gitarani chalmoq
Precipitation	yog'ingarchilik
private sewer	- xususiy kanalizatsiya
profound	chuqur
program	dastur
proper -	muvofiq
quote	iqtibos
rain –	yomg'ir
rainwater –	yomg'ir suvi
read a book	kitob o'qimoq
real	haqiqiy
Recharge	qaytazaryadlash
recreation	dam olish
recreational –	dam olish
refrigerator-	xalodelnik
regime-	tartib
relate	ahamiyatli/bog'liq bo'lmoq
relevant	ahamiyatli
Reservoir	suv ombori
resource -	manbalar
Resourceful	topqir
restaurants -	restarantlar
riches	boylar

room-	xona
rucksack	ruguzak
rural -	qishloq
salt-	tuz
sea –	dengiz
seaside	dengiz bo'yi
season	fasl
section-	qism
selective -	saylangan
September	Sentabr
sewage pump-	kanalizatsiya nasosi
share	forma
shower(s)	tomchi
Sightseeing	diqqatga sazovor joylar
sink-	chokmoq
site -	joy
sitting-room-	umumiyxona
snowy -	qorli
sofa-	divan
soil -	tuproq
sometimes	ba'zan
source -	manba
sprawling -	sachratib suvlaydigan
spring	bahor
study English	tilni o'rganmoq
substances	modda
summer	yo'z
supply -	ta'minot
surface –	yuz, tashqi usti
surface water	yer usti suvlari
surrounding -	atrof muhit
tabloid	tutruqsiz gazeta
take a bath	dush qabul qilmoq
take a shower	dush qabul qilmoq
tank -	sistema
than	dan ko'ra
the human-powered pump -	inson tomonidan boshqariladigan nasos
thriller	triller
tidal-	suv toshqini
to admit	tan olmoq
to ask someone	- kimdandir so'ramoq

to befall	tushishi
to borrow	qarz olmoq
to burst(ing)	portlash(moq)
to catch up with	-..ga yetib olmoq
to chat up	- suhbat qurmoq
to crowd out	to'plamoq
to degrade –	buzilmoq
to do best	qo'idan kelganini qilmoq
to drink	ichmoq
to drop in on someone	- kirib o'tmoq
to enjoy	mazza qilmoq
to exist	mavjud bo'lish
to extend	uzaytirmoq
to flood	toshmoq
to focus	diqqat qilmoq
to focus	diqqat qilmoq
to grow	o'smoq
to grow	o'smoq
to increase	o'smoq
to interfere	aralashtirmoq
to mention	eslatmoq
to pass a law	qonun qabul qilish
to persuade	ko'ndirmoq
to pollute	ifloslantirmoq
to reduce	— kamaytirmoq
to ruin	vayronalar
to ruin	Vayronalar
to see smb. off	kimnidir kuzatib qo'ymoq
to separate	ajratmoq
to support	yordam bermoq
to support	- yordam bermoq
to take measures	— choralar ko'rmoq
to twitter	shitirlamoq
to unwind from -	.....dan dam olmoq
touristic services -	turistik markazlar
tower -	minora
trader	savdogar
transpiration	Transpiratsiya
travel by air	sayohat qilmoq samaliyotda

travel by air	sayohat qilmoq samaliyotda
tream -	soy
tube well	-quvur qudug'i
uncrowded	olomonsiz
United Nations	Birlashgan millatlar
unlimited	chegaralanmagan
wake up	uyg'onmoq
warm water-	iliq suv
wash the dishes	idishlarni yuvmoq
Wastewater	chiqindi suvlar
water -	suv
water cycle	suv aylanishi
water molecules	suv molekulalari
week -	hafta
well	– quduq
wells -	quduqlar
wet well	– yaxshi namlangan
windy	shamolli
winter	qish
Witty	aqlli

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