

ТОШКЕНТ ДАВЛАТ ШАРҚШУНОСЛИК ИНСТИТУТИ
ХИТОЙШУНОСЛИК ФАКУЛЬТЕТИ
ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛИ КАФЕДРАСИ

1 – КУРСЛАР УЧУН МАЪРУЗА МАТНЛАРИ

Тайёрлади: Алимджанова А.С.

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**“CHET TILI” (INGLIZ TILI) FANINING TA’LIM TEXNOLOGIYALARI
MAVZU:1. MATN: “Uzbekistan” GRAMMATIKA: Present Indefinite Tense**

Berilgan matn.

UZBEKISTAN

The proclamation of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 1, 1991, is a landmark in the history of the country. The Republic of Uzbekistan has favorable natural and geographical conditions. Uzbekistan, in the ancient cradle between the Amu-Darya and Syr-Darya rivers, is the most historically fascinating of the Central-Asian Republics. Within it are some of the oldest towns in the world, some of the Silk Road’s architectural splendors. Uzbekistan occupies the heartland of Central Asia, sharing a border with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Afghanistan. The territory of the republic covers approximately 447,000 square kilometers.

Uzbekistan is a multinational republic. The population of Uzbekistan is about 25 million people. Moreover, this number includes various ethnic groups as Uzbeks, Russians, Tajiks, Kazaks, Karakalpaks, Koreans, etc.

Uzbekistan has great economic potential from its own resources. Heavy industry, centered in northeast, mainly petroleum and mineral processing, machinery, ferrous, metallurgy, chemicals, and electric power. Light industry dominated by fabric and food processing. Uzbekistan has many joint ventures with such well-developed countries: Germany, USA, Korea, Japan, Turkey, Italy, and France. Our industrial establishments various products are well known not only in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) but also in the world. Gold, copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, lithium, uranium, molybdenum, florspar, gas, coal, and oil are mined. The past few years which have opened a new chapter in the history of our motherland, have been no means easy.

The National Flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The national flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan represents our country at conferences, world exhibition and sports competitions. Our flag is a rectangle colored cloth consisting of 4 horizontal stripes: blue, white, green and red.

Blue is the symbol of the sky and water, which are the main sources of life. Mainly blue was the color of the state flag of Temur.

White is the traditional symbol of peace and good luck.

Green is the color of nature and new life.

Red is the color of an active life.

In the upper left corner there is a new moon symbolizes the newly independent Republic. Twelve stars represent 12 month in a year.

The state Emblem of the republic of Uzbekistan

The new state emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan was created to reflect the many centuries of experience of the Uzbek people. The state emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan presents the image of the rising sun over a flourishing valley.

Two rivers run through the valley, representing the Syr Darya and Amu Darya. The emblem is bordered by wheat on the right side and branches of cotton with opened by wheat on the right side and branches of cotton bolls on the left.

An eight-pointed star is located at the top of the emblem, symbolizing the unity and confirmation of the Republic. The crescent and star inside the eight-pointed star are the sacred symbols of Islam. The mythical bird Semurg with outstretched wings is placed in the centre of the emblem as the symbol of the national renaissance. The entire composition aims to express the desire of the Uzbek people for peace, happiness and prosperity. At the bottom of the emblem is inscribed the word "Uzbekistan" written in Uzbek on a ribbon in the national colors of the flag of the Republic.

Ilova № 1 Vocabulary: p. 11, Get in touch.

Ilova № 2. Mavzu yuzasidan savollar:

What do you understand by the phrase "Multinational Republic"? Support your answer.

Give information about heavy and light industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

What can you tell about the economy of Uzbekistan?

Talk about five principles of economical reform in Uzbekistan.

What does the CIS stand for?

Talk about state symbols of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Ilova № 3. B/BX/B JADVALI- Bilaman/ Bilishni hohlayman/ Bilib oldim. Mavzu, matn, bo'lim bo'yicha izlanuvchilikni olib borish imkonini beradi. Tizimli fikrlash, tuzilmaga keltirish, tahlil qilish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantiradi. "Mavzu bo'yicha nimalarni bilasiz" va "Nimani bilishni xohlaysiz" degan savollarga javob beradilar. Jadvalning 1 va 2 bo'limlarini to'ldiradilar.

Bilaman	Bilishni hohlayman	Bilib oldim

Mavzu: Lesson 1. Grammatika: Present Indefinite Tense.

Present Indefinite Tense

Form

Affirmative

I/You/We/They want go take

She/He/It wants goes takes

Most verbs add –s for third person she/he/it: want-wants live-lives

Verbs ending -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o: add -es passes washes relaxes goes

Negative

I/You/We/They do not (don't) want go

He/She/It does not (doesn't) relax take

Questions and short answers

Do I/you/we/they work? Yes, I do. / No, I do not (don't)

Does she/he/it work? Yes, he does. / No he does not (doesn't)

USE

Use present simple for facts, or things that always happen.

Water boils at 100°C

routines and habits.

The bird return to the island every spring.

timetable events.

The Drama Club meets every Thursday.

plots of films, stories and plays.

At the party, Romeo sees Juliet and falls in love with her.

yes/no questions and short answers

Do male penguins keep the eggs warm?

Yes, they do.

Does water boil at 80°C?

No, it doesn't.

question words

We put question words in front of present simple yes/no questions.

Why do people grow?

Where does water come from?

When do fish sleep?

What does this word mean?

Who do you sit next to?

How does a camera work?

What and who subject questions

With what and who it is possible to ask questions about the subject of a sentence. In this case, we do not use a question form.

Who knows the answer to this question?

What makes it work?

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

1. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek:

Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.

Excuse me, do you speak English?

What do you usually do at weekends?

Most people learn to swim when they are children.

I promise I won't be late.

2. Use one of the following verbs to complete these sentences. Sometimes you need the negative: Believe eat flow make rise tell translate

The sun ... in the east.

Bees...honey.

Vegetarians... meat.

An atheist... in God.

An interpreter... from one language into another.

A liar is someone who... the truth.

The river Amazon ... into the Atlantic Ocean.

3. Read the following in the third person singular. Do not change the object if it is plural. Note that after certain consonants a final es is pronounced as a separate syllable.

kiss, kisses /kis, kisiz/.

1. They wish to speak to you. (He)

20. mix the ingredients together.

2. Buses pass my house every hour.

21. The rivers freeze in winter.

3. They help their father. (He)

22. They fly from London to Edinburgh.

4. We change planes at Heathrow.

23. The carpets match the curtains.

5. You watch too much TV. (He)

24. They realize the danger.

6. They worry too much. (He)

25. I use a computer.

7. I cash a cheque every month. (He)

26. What do they do on their days off? ~

8. I always carry an umbrella. (She)

They do nothing. They lie in bed all day.

9. They wash the floor every week. (She)

27. The boys hurry home after school.

10. His sons go to the local school.

28. They push the door open.

11. These hens lay brown eggs.

29. They kiss their mother.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 12. Rubber balls bounce. | 30. They box in the gymnasium. |
| 13. These figures astonish me. | 31. They dress well. |
| 14. Do you like boiled eggs? (he) | 32. Your children rely on you. |
| 15. These seats cost J10. | 33. They snatch ladies' handbags. |
| 16. They fish in the lake. (He) | 34. You fry everything. |
| 17. Elephants never forget. | 35. The taxes rise every year. |
| 18. They usually catch the 8.10 bus. | 36. They do exercises every morning. |
| 19. They sometimes miss the bus | |

4. Read the following (a) in the negative (b) in the interrogative.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. You know the answer. | 19. He lives beside the sea. |
| 2. he has breakfast at 8.00. | 20. He bullies his sisters. |
| 3. He loves her. | 21. This stove heats the water. |
| 4. Some schoolgirls wear uniforms. | 22. She has a cooked breakfast. |
| 5. He trusts you. | 23. She carries a sleeping bag. |
| 6. He tries hard. | 24. He usually believes you. |
| 7. The park closes at dusk. | 25. She dances in competitions. |
| 8. He misses his mother. | 26. You remember the address. |
| 9. The children like sweets. | 27. She plays chess very well. |
| 10. He finishes work at 6.00 | 28. He worries about her. |
| 11. These thieves work at night. | 29. Tom looks very well. |
| 12. He leaves home at 8.00 every day | 30. They sell fresh grape juice here. |
| 13. Ann arranges everything. | 31. He charges more than other photographers. |
| 14. She agrees with you. | 32. She cuts her husband's hair. |
| 15. Their dogs bark all night. | 33. They pick the apples in October. |
| 16. Their neighbours often complain. | 34. The last train leaves at midnight. |
| 17. Tom enjoys driving at night. | 35. He relaxes at weekends. |
| 18. He engages new staff every Spring. | 36. She refuses to discuss it. |

5. Put the verbs in brackets into the simple present or the present continuous tense.

Cuckoos (not build) nests. They (use) the nests of other birds.
 You can't see Tom now: he (have) a bath.
 He usually (drink) coffee but today he (drink) tea.
 What she (do) in the evenings? ~ She usually (play) cards or (watch) TV.
 I won't go out now as it (rain) and I -(not have) an umbrella.
 The last train (leave) the station at 11.30.
 He usually (speak) so quickly that I (not understand) him.
 Ann (make) a dress for herself at the moment. She (make) all her own clothes.
 Hardly anyone (wear) a hat nowadays.
 I'm afraid I've broken one of your coffee cups. — Don't worry. I (not like) that set anyway.
 I (wear) my sunglasses today because the sun is very strong.
 Tom can't have the newspaper now because his aunt (read) it.
 I'm busy at the moment. I (redecorate) the sitting room.
 The kettle (boil) now. Shall I make the tea?
 You (enjoy) yourself or would you like to leave now? -
 I (enjoy) myself very much. I (want) to stay to the end.
 How you (get) to work as a rule? -
 I usually (go) by bus but tomorrow I (go) in Tom's car.
 Why you (put) on your coat? ~
 I (go) for a walk. You (come) with me? -
 Yes, I'd love to come. You (mind) if I bring my dog?
 How much you (owe) him? -
 I (owe) him J5. ~
 You (intend) to pay him?
 You (belong) to your local library? -

Yes, I do. –
 You (read) a lot?–
 Yes, quite a lot –
 How often you (change) your books? —
 I (change) one every day.
 Mary usually (learn) languages very quickly but she (not seem) able to learn modern Greek.
 I always (buy) lottery tickets but I never (win) anything.
 You (like) this necklace? I (give) it to my daughter for her birthday tomorrow.
 I won't tell you my secret unless you (promise) not to tell anyone. - I (promise).
 You always (write) with your left hand?
 You (love) him?–
 No, I (like) him very much but I (not love) him.
 You (dream) at night?–
 Yes, I always (dream) and if I (eat) too much supper I (have) nightmares.
 The milk (smell) sour. You (keep) milk a long time?
 These workmen are never satisfied; they always (complain).
 We (use) this room today because the window in the other room is broken.
 He always (say) that he will mend the window but he never (do) it.
 You (know) why an apple (fall) down and not up?
 You (write) to him tonight? –
 Yes, I always (write) to him on his birthday. You (want) to send any message?
 Tom and Mr Pitt (have) a long conversation. I (wonder) what they (talk) about.
 You (believe) all that the newspapers say?–
 No, I (not believe) any of it. ~
 Then why you (read) newspapers?
 This car (make) a very strange noise. You (think) it is all right?–
 Oh, that noise (not matter). It always (make) a noise like that.
 The fire (smoke) horribly. I can't see across the room. –
 I (expect) that birds (build) a nest in the chimney. –
 Why you (not put) wire across the tops of your chimneys? –
 Tom (do) that sometimes but it (not seem) to make any difference.
 Tayanch so'zlar: Do, does, don't, doesn't
 Savollar
 Ingliz tilida hozirgi noaniq zamonda qanday holatlarda fe'lga -es va s qo'shiladi?
 Ingliz tilida hozirgi noaniq zamonda qanday holatlarda qo'llaniladi?
 Ingliz tilida hozirgi noaniq zamon o'zbek tiliga qanday usullar orqali tarjima qilinadi va misollar keltiring.

Mavzu: Lesson 1.1. “We learn Foreign languages”. Learning Languages

Berilgan matn.

WE LEARN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

My name is Azimov. I live in the centre of Tashkent. I work at the Ministry of Foreign Trade. I'm an engineer and I'm also a student. Many engineers in our Ministry learn foreign languages. I learn English. We have our English in the morning.
 We're at a lesson now. Lola is standing at the blackboard. She's writing an English sentence. We aren't writing. We are looking at the blackboard.
 We don't often write in class. Sometimes we have dictations. During the lesson we read our text-book and do a lot of exercises. We don't often speak Uzbek in class. We speak English to our teacher. We usually speak Uzbek after classes.
 “What is your name?” “My name is Sobir”.
 “Where d'you work?” “I work at an office.”
 “What d'you do?” “I'm an engineer.”
 “Do you learn French?” “No, I don't.”
 “What language do you learn?” “I learn English.”

“When d’you usually have your English?” “In the evening.”

“Are you having a lesson now?” “No, I’m not.”

Ilova № 2. Active words and combinations

first	to do exercises
often	many
to learn	to speak (to smb.)
not often	a lot of
to study	Uzbek
seldom	to have
foreign	usually
always	to have one’s English
a language	after (prp)
in class	to have a lesson
the English language	after classes
sometimes	morning
grammar	before (prp)
a dictation	every morning
to live	office
to have a dictation	in the morning
(the) centre	French
during	to stand
to work (at, in)	when
a text-book	a sentence
the Ministry of Foreign Trade	evening
an exercise	in the evening

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI

MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi gaplarni bo’lishsiz va (umumiy) so’roq gap shaklida yozing.

1. I often meet this engineer here. 2. You go to the factory every day. 3. I read newspapers every morning.
4. His sisters always give me books to read. 5. They often go there. 6. I usually read the newspaper at home. 7. They often come here. 8. We write questions at home.

II. Savollarga javob bering.

1. What do you read every morning?
2. Where do you usually read books and newspapers?
3. Where do you go every day?
4. Do you often meet your friends?
5. Do they sometimes take your books?
6. Do you read English books or newspapers?
7. What do you often copy out?
8. Do you read the newspaper every day?
9. Are you reading the newspaper now?
10. What are you doing now?
11. What do you do every evening?
12. Where do you go every morning?
13. Do you copy out English texts at home?
14. Is your friend copying out the new text?
15. What’s he doing?

III. Fe’l-kesimning mayli va zamon shakliga e’tibor berib gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. Marhamat qilib daftaringizni oching. 2. Siz hozir nima qilyapsiz? 3. Uning talabarlari odatda nima o’qishadi? Ular qaysi gazetalarni o’qishadi? 4. Qayerga ketyapsiz? 5. Siz har kuni qayerga borasiz? 6. Marhamat qilib stol yoniga o’tiring, daftaringizni oling va beshinchi matnni ko’chirib yozing. – Siz hozir nima qilyapsiz? – Biz beshinchi matnni ko’chirib yozyapmiz. 7. Do’stlaringiz ingliz (tilidagi) kitoblarni o’qishadimi? – Ha, (juda) ko’pincha. 8. Kitobni yopmang, iltimos. 9. Ular menga kitob (lar) va gazetalarni yuborishmaydi. 10. Bu qanday film? – Bu yaxshi film. 11. Men bu ishchini bu yerda ko’p

(incha) ko'raman. 12. Bu muhandislarni ko'p(incha) ko'rasizmi? – Yo'q, bu muhandislar bu yerga juda kam kelishadi.

LEKSIK–GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

IV. Quyidagi so'zlarni yasalish usuli, qaysi o'zaklardan yasalganligi, qaysi so'z turkumiga kirishini aniqlang va ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

exercise-book	blackboard	speaker	sender
usually	worker	badly	taker
write	doer	reader	

V. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib savollarga javob bering.

1. What's your name?
2. Do you live in Tashkent or in Fergana?
3. Do you live in the centre of Tashkent?
4. Are you a teacher?
5. What do you do?
6. Where do you work?
7. Where do you go in the evening?
8. When do you have your English?
9. What language do you learn?
10. What do you do during the lessons?
11. What are you doing now?
12. Where do you do your exercises?
13. Do you usually do many exercises in class?
14. Do you do many exercises at home or not?
15. Do you often have dictations?
16. Do you often speak English to your teacher?
17. What language do you usually speak in class?
18. Where do you go after classes?
19. What kind of books do you usually read?
20. Are you reading now?
21. Do you sometimes speak English before and after classes?
22. Are you speaking English or Uzbek now?

V. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarga savollar qo'ying.

1. I work at an office. (1)
2. We usually have our English in the evening. (1)
3. They often speak English in class. (1)
4. We write a lot of sentences on the blackboard. (2)
5. After my English I go to the office. (2)
6. You read English books at home. (2)
7. We read, write and speak English during our lesson. (2)
8. We are having a dictation. (2)
9. I am taking my English book off the table. (2)

VI. Kerakli joyda nuqtalar o'rniga tegishli predloqlarni qo'ying.

1. We live ... Tashkent.
2. They work ... the Ministry.
3. I usually go ... the office ... the morning.
4. Do you speak English or Uzbek ... your teacher?
5. "Where's your pencil? Is it ... the table?" "No, it's ... the floor ... the table."
6. Take your pen ... your bag and write this sentence.
7. We often write ... the blackboard ... class. We usually write ... our exercise-books ... home.
8. "What do you usually do ... your English lessons?" "We read, write and speak English ... our lessons."
9. Are you going ... the office or ... your lesson?
10. Don't go ... that room.
11. Look ... the blackboard, please.
12. ... What language do you speak ... classes?

VII. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) bormoq, kelmoq, yurmoq, ketmoq fe'llari tarjimasiga e'tibor bering.

1. Men idoraga odatda ertalab ketaman.
2. Biz Quvaga tez-tez borib turamiz.
3. U yerga bormang, iltimos.
4. Marhamat qilib bu yerga keling.
5. Marhamat Toshkentga keling.
6. Ular ba'zan Buxoroga

borishadi. 7. Ular odatda Toshkentga qachon kelishadi? 8. Bu yerga ertalab kelmang, iltimos. 9. Kiring, marhamat. 10. Iltimos, xonaga kirmang. 11. Qayerga ketyapsiz?
b) yangi soʻzlarning ishlatilishiga eʼtibor bering.

1. Bu muhandislar qayerda ishlashadi? – Ular bizning tashkilotda ishlashadi. 2. Bu muhandislar bilan odatda qaysi tilda gaplashasiz? – Biz odatda oʻzbekcha gaplashamiz. Baʼzan fransuzcha gaplashamiz. Ular fransuz tilini oʻrganishyapti. 3. Ertalab men xonaga kiraman va joyimga oʻtiraman. Dars mobaynida biz oʻqiymiz, diktant yozamiz, mashqlar bajaramiz va fransuzcha gaplashamiz. 4. Bu mashq uzun. Uni uyda bajaring. 5. Men uyda inglizcha kam gapiraman. Men darslarda inglizcha gapiraman. 6. Siz fransuz tilini oʻrganyapsizmi? – Yoʻq, men fransuz tilini oʻrganmayapman men ingliz tilini oʻrganyapman. 7. Singillaringiz Toshkentda yashashadimi? – Yoʻq, ular Samarqandda yashashadi. 8. Ishdan soʻng nima qilasisiz? – Kechqurunlari meni darslarim bor. 9. Bu(lar) kimning kitoblari? – Bu(lar) mening kitoblaram. – Bular fransuzcha kitoblarmi yoki oʻzbekchami? – Bular oʻzbekcha kitoblar. 10. U yerda kim turibdi? – Bu Munisa. 11. Odatda doskaga koʻp gap yozasizmi? – Odatda doskaga besh yoki oltita gap yozamiz. 12. U doskaga nima yozyapti? U inglizcha gap yozyapti. 13. Siz qayerda yashaysiz? – Men Samarqandda yashayman. Samarqand juda katta shahar. Men shahar markazida turaman. 14. Biz fransuz tilini oʻragayapmiz. Biz matnlar oʻqiymiz, grammatikani oʻrganamiz, koʻp mashqlar bajaramiz. 15. Siz koʻp inglizcha kitoblar oʻqiyasizmi? – Hozir biz juda oz inglizcha kitoblar oʻqiyapmiz. 16. Siz qaysi kitoblarni oʻqiyasiz? – Biz oʻz darsliklarimizni oʻqiymiz. 17. Siz oʻqituvchingiz bilan inglizcha gaplashasizmi yoki oʻzbekchami? – Odatda inglizcha gaplashamiz, baʼzan oʻzbekcha.

OGʻZAKI NUTQNI OʻSTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi soʻz va soʻz birikmalardan foydalanib hikoya tuzing.

1. In the morning

to live, in the centre, to go, the office, to meet friends

2. Before Classes

to have one's English, in the evening, to go into the classroom, to speak to smb., to speak Uzbek

3. In Class

to have one's English, in the morning, to do exercises, a lot of, to have a dictation, sometimes

4. At Home

usually, to speak Uzbek, to do exercises, to copy out the new words, to learn the new words, often

II. a) Doʻstingizdan inglizcha soʻrang:

1. u qayerda yashaydi, nima ish qiladi, qayerda ishlaydi;

2. u chet tilini oʻrganadi, uning darslari qachon (ertalabmi yoki kechqurun), koʻpincha u darsda yozadimi, koʻp mashq bajaradimi, koʻpincha darsda inglizcha gaplashadimi;

3. u koʻp inglizcha kitoblar oʻqiydimi, darsdan soʻng koʻpincha inglizcha gaplashadimi, uyda inglizcha gaplashadimi yoki oʻzbekchami.

III. Learning a language

1 Basic vocabulary

Complete the dialogues with these words and expressions:

Second language bilingual strong accent

Mother-tongue native speaker

So, Sandy, what language do you speak in Hong Kong?

Well, of course, Chinese is my....., but for almost everyone, English is spoken as a.....

So, Sven, you've been learning English for ten years. That's a long time.

I suppose it is, but I want to keep learning until I can hold, a conversation like a.....

Where did you learn to speak such good Spanish, Mary?

Well my dad's Spanish and I went to school in Madrid until I was nine so I'm basically.....

I find it very difficult to understand Maggie when she speaks quickly.

Well, she comes from Liverpool and she's got quite a..... I'm sure you'll get used to it.

Typical classroom questions

Use these words to complete the questions below:

Pronounce say difference

Mean spell plural

How do you 'coche' in English?

What does 'rush'.....?

What's the.....between 'for' and 'since'?

How do youthis word?

How do you 'headache'?

What's theof 'calf'?

Now match the questions to the answers below:

It's h-e-a-d-a-c-h-e

'For' answers the question 'How long' and since answers the question 'When'.

It means go very quickly.

Calves.

Car.

F. You pronounce it / bau / like 'now'.

Learning and practicing

Use the correct form of these verbs to complete the text below:

Practise	study
Say	improve
Pick up	make
Hold	do

When I first started learning English ten years ago, I could hardly (1)a word- 'hello', 'goodbye', 'thank you' was just about it! I went to classes two evenings a week and I was surprised at how quickly I (2)progress. During the course we learned lots of vocabulary and (3).....grammar rules. The thing I enjoyed most was being able to (4).....speaking with the other students in my class.

After two years I went to England to a language school. It was in Cambridge. I (5)athree week course at a very good school and I stayed with a local family and with other students from all over the world. I really (7)my pronunciation as well. When I got back to Spain, I was so much more confident. I could actually (8)a conversation with my teacher in English.

Now complete these whole expressions from the text. The first one has been done for you.

9. I could hardly say a word.

10. I made.....

11. We studied.....

12. I enjoyed being able to.....speaking with the other students.

13. I did.....at a language school.

14. I picked up.....

15. I really improved my.....

16. I could actually hold.....

You can study English with a teacher in a group or you can have private or one-to-one lessons.

Grammar

Choose one of the words in green from this text as an example of each part of speech:

A commuter was extremely annoyed because his morning train was late again, so he decided to go and complain to the station manager. 'I pay a lot of money for my ticket and this is the third time this week that my train has been late.

What's the point of having a timetable if the trains are never on time?' he asked. The manager thought for a moment then said:

'Well how would you know that the trains were late if there wasn't a timetable?'

1. main verb
2. adverb
3. modal verb
4. auxiliary verb
5. countable noun
6. definite article
7. uncountable
8. indefinite article
9. adjective
10. preposition
11. pronoun
12. conjunction

Language terms

Match the language terms below with the highlighted words and phrases in the sentences:

A proverb	a gerund
A phrasal verb	an idiom
A collocation	the 'to' onfinitive

I decided to do a conversatrion class.

Let me look it up in my dictionary.

I really enjoy trying to speak English.

'Too many cooks spoil the broth.'

I'm a bit out of my depth in the advanced class.

Please correct me if I make a mistake.

What teachers say

Use the correct form of these expressions to complete the sentences:

Do the exercises	correct	practise
Listen carefully	repeat	hand in

I'm only going to play the tape once so.....

OK everybody,after me: 'I think I'll call back later'

Remember to.....some of what you've learned today outside the classroom.

I want you to.....on page 78 for homework and don't forget you need to.....your essays on Friday.

I'm not going to.....every mistake you make. That would not be helpful.

Now use the correct form of these expressions:

Make mistakes	write it down	revise
Rub it out	look it up	

If you're not swure what something means,.....in your dictionary.

Whenever you hear a new word that you think is important,.....in your notebook.

Don't worry about.....

Write the answers in pencil. Then if you get on wrong, you can.....and do it again.

Remember there's a test tomorrow. So, spend a bit of time.....this evening.

Mavzu: Lesson 1.2. The adverbs of Present Indefinite Tense. "Make yourself at home"

Vizual materiallar

So'z yasash

-ly [li]- ravish qo'shimchasiDir; paytni bildiruvchi ot yoki sifat o'zagidan ravish yasash uchun ishlatiladi:

usual [ju:3udl] - odatiy - usually [jiuuali] - odatda hour [aie] - soat - hourly [auali] - har soat

Noaniq zamon ravishlari: usually [ju:3uali] - odatda, sometimes ['s^mtaimz] - ba'zan, often [ofn] -

kupincha, seldom ['seldsm] - kamdan kam, always ['o:lw3z] - har doim lar noaniq payt ravishlari

hisoblanadi. Gapda ular asosiy fe'ldan oldin keladi:

They often read English books. - Ular ko'pincha inglizcha kitoblar o'qishadi.

I don't always read in the evening. - Men har doim ham oqshomda o'qiyvermayman.

I very seldom meet him. - Men u bilan juda kam uchrashaman.

Sometimes we have dictations. - Biz ba'zan diktantlar yozamiz.

How often do you wash your hair? - Sochingizni necha marta yuvasiz?

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI

MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

1. Qavs ichidagi fe'llarni tegishli zamon, shaxs va sonda qo'llang.

1. Ne usually (to walk) home after work. 2. Where (to work) Comrade Petrov? 3. He (not to work) hard at his German.. 4. You often (to speak) in class? 5. Who (to speak) 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?" 13. "What he (to do)?" 14. "What he (to do) ?" "He (to translate) an article now".

11 Quyidagi so'zlarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Yakshanba kuni uyda bo'lasizmi? 2. Shanba kuni kechqurun qayerga borasiz? 3. Uni faqat seshanba va payshanba kunlari darsi bor? 4. U bu yerga faqat yakshanba kunlari keladi. 5. Siz zavodga ertalab kelasizmi? 6. Siz uyga odatda soat nechida kelasiz? 7. Bu muammoni hozir muhokama qilmang. Biz uni payshanba kuni ertalab ko'rib chiqamiz.

Tayanch so'zlar - ly, seldom, always, sometimes, often, usually...

Savollar

1. Ingliz tilidagi so'z yasovchi - ly qo'shimchasiga ta'rif bering va misollar keltiring. 2. Ingliz tilidagi noaniq zamon ravishlariga ta'rif bering va misollar keltiring. 3. Ingliz tilidagi noaniq zamon ravishlarini uzbek tilidagi ekvivalentini toping va misollar keltiring.

Berilgan matn.

Make yourself at home.

"In my country, men usually go to restaurants on their own. They always take their shoes off before they go in. Then they usually sit on the floor around a small, low table. In the evening they often sing songs".

"You usually take chocolates or flowers. But you always take an odd number of flowers, and you remove the paper before you give them to the hostess. You can also send flowers before you arrive. You don't usually take wine except when you visit very close friends".

"We always offer our guests something to drink when they arrive, tea, coffee or perhaps water or soft drinks. We think it is polite to accept a drink even if you are not thirsty. If you visit someone you always stay for a few drinks. When you have had enough to drink, you tap your cup or put your hand over it. If you say no, your host will insist that you have more to drink".

"People's private lives are very important so they never ask you personal questions about your family or where you live or your job. They never talk about religion or matters of finance, education or politics, but usually stay with safe subjects like the weather, films, plays, books and restaurants".

"It's difficult to know when to leave, but an evening meal usually lasts about three or four hours. When the host serves coffee, this is sometimes a sign that the evening is nearly over, but you can have as much coffee as you want".

"If the invitation says eight o'clock then we arrive exactly at eight. With friends we know well, we sometimes arrive about fifteen minutes before."

"Obviously it depends on the occasion, but most dinner parties are informal. The men don't usually wear a suit, but they may wear a jacket and tie. Women are usually smart but casual".

OG'ZAKI NUTQNI O'STIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

Preferences

In pairs, discuss these questions. (Read them out one at a time and allow a few minutes for discussion.)

Which do you prefer, tea or coffee?
Who do you think is more handsome/beautiful, (choose two celebrities)?
Which do you prefer, spring or autumn? Why?
Do you prefer to express yourself by speaking or writing?
Do you prefer cats or dogs? Why?
Do you prefer sunrise or sunset? Why?
Would you rather be rich and ugly, or poor and good looking? Why?

In pairs, write two questions about preferences. Choose one each, and survey the rest of the class. (Invite students to report their results.)

Countries

In groups of three or four, discuss these questions about the UK/USA.

Is the UK/USA hotter or colder than your country? How much?
Is it wetter/greyer, etc?
Is it cheaper/more expensive?
What are the differences between your country and the UK/USA?
Which things are better in your country than in the UK/USA?

In pairs, compare two countries you know well using these ideas.

big, small, developed, mixed, green, corrupt, hot, cold,
mountainous, expensive, tolerant, football crazy, safe, rich

(Variation: Give a country to each pair of students. Ask them to write a list of comparisons between that country and the country they are in now. They read out their comparisons and the others try to guess the country.)

Yes, but

In two teams, write ten short sentences containing an adjective, e.g. Liverpool is a good football team. Take turns to read out one of your sentences. Someone in the other team has to respond immediately with a comparative, beginning 'Yes, but...', e.g. yes, but Barcelona is better.

Circle comparatives

Shout out words to go in this group. (Choose one of the following categories and write the elicited words on the board in a circle.)

animal's, countries, sports, methods of transport

In small groups, you five minutes to write as many comparisons as you can, e.g. Dogs are more intelligent than cats.

Read out your sentences. Each group gets one point for every grammatically correct comparison that no other group has written. You can challenge another group's comparison if it is factually wrong or if it contains a grammatical mistake.

(Variation: Give a different category to each group.)

The sooner the better

Work in pairs. I'm going to read the beginning of ten sentences. Quickly agree an ending and write it down. You won't have much time before I say the next one. If you haven't finished, leave it and start the next, e.g. T – The earlier we leave S – the sooner we'll arrive.

The more you study	The cheaper the hotel.....
The more he drinks.....	The hotter it gets
The less you know.....	The older he gets
The more we give him	The less she eats
The longer we waited.....	The more interesting the work....

Compare your ending with another pair. How many are similar?

In pairs, write two more beginnings and pass them on to another pair to complete.

The same as or different?

Compare your possessions and abilities with the students sitting on either side of you using the same as or different from, e.g. My trainers are the same make as Lutekas's. My first language is different from Abida's.

As...as

Take turns to ask me questions about the prices of these things in the UK/USA/Australia/... . After each answer, write a sentence comparing the price with the price in your country, e.g. Cigarettes are almost twice as expensive in the Australia.

Food, alcohol, clothes, cigarettes, transport, entertainment, accommodation, cars

Here are expressions to help you.

not quite half twice three times not early	as expensive as
--	-----------------

Compare your sentences with a partner

In pairs, write some more comparisons, e.g. It's not nearly as sunny in England as it is in my country.

There are (more than) twice as many people in my country.

Opinions

Work in groups. I'm going to give each group a question to discuss. Choose one person to make notes and another who will use the notes to report back to the class.

What are the biggest problems facing mankind at the moment?
Why the USA the most powerful country in the world?
What are the most difficult things about learning English?
What are the best and worst things about living in this country?

In pairs, tell your partner about your opinions and experiences of these things.

The most amazing thing ...
The best book ...
The strangest experience
The most important person

The most exciting film ...
The nicest person in the world
The smallest thing I own ...
The hottest/coldest I've ever been was....

Class survey

I'm going to dictate one question to each student. Mingle and ask all the other students your question. Make a note of their answers.

Who has been in this school the longest?
Who drinks the most coffee?
Who has the nearest birthday?
Who has got the longest eyelashes?
Who comes from the biggest family?
Who is wearing the most expensive shoes?

Who has visited the most countries?
Who has the shortest surname?
Who speaks the most languages?
Who sleeps the least?
Who has the most CDs?
Who has eaten the most unusual thing?

Favourites

In pairs; use comparatives and superlatives to tell each other about your favourite things, e.g. I like crime novels because they usually have the most exciting stories. Here are some ideas.

Book, song, film, sport, vegetable, actor, animal, café, colour, pizza, person, drink

At home

You are having friends round to your home. Match the beginnings and endings of these comments:

What are	a. at home
Come in and	b. have tea, actually
Would you like	c. Lovely house!
Black	d. Your jackets?
These cakes look	e. sit down
I'd rather	f. delicious
Where's	g. Or white?
Make yourselves	h. Some coffee?
Can I take	i. Your loo?

3 paying a compliment

Match the comments and follow-up questions:

I like your speakers.

What a fantastic view!

What an interesting picture!

You've got a lot of books.

I love your clock.

What a lovely carpet!

Your plants are wonderful.

I've never seen such a lovely house.

Can you see the sea?

Is it Turkish or Persian?

Have you read them all?

Have you lived here long?

Who is it?

What's this one called?

Does it work?

What do they sound like?

Now add the responses:

Oh, yes, it just needs winding up.

Yes, since we were married.

They're great – really great sound

Mu great – great – grandfather, actually.

It's a kind of geranium

On a clear day, yes.

It's Indian, actually.

Yes, every one. I love reading

4 things on the dinner table

Match these words with the pictures:

knife
placemat
napkin
coaster
wine glass
soup spoon
fork
plate
dessert spoon
5 dinner conversation

Complete these common expressions with the endings in colour below:

Could you pass
What about
Can I give
Help
Are there any
What lovely
Is there
I'm allergic
The pepper, please.
To prawns, I'm afraid.
Little fruit tarts!
You some more salad?
Potatoes left?
Any dressing on it?
Some more wine for anyone?
Yourself, everyone.
Is it common in your culture to comment on the food during a meal? For example: "This is lovely".

Mavzu:Lesson 2.1. "We learn Foreign languages". Present Indefinite Tense.

Vizual materiallar
Berilgan matn.

WE LEARN FOREIGN LANGUAGES (Continued)

My wife is an economist. She works at the Ministry of Foreign Trade too. She goes to the office every day. My wife doesn't learn English. She already knows English very well. She reads very many English books, magazines and newspapers. At the office she sometimes writes letters to foreign firms. She often translates telegrams from English into Uzbek and from Uzbek into English.

My wife's also a student. She learns German and is doing very well. She usually gets good marks and is always in time for the lessons. She likes languages very much and is going to learn French next year.

My wife and I usually go home together. We do our homework in the evening: we learn the new words, read texts and do exercises. We also revise grammar rules. We sometimes speak English at home. We speak about our work and our lessons.

"Who's an economist?" "My wife is."

"Who knows English?" "She does."

"How well does she know English?" "She knows it very well."

"Does she learn German or French?" "She is learning German now, but next year she's going to learn French."

"What does she often speak about in class?" "She often speaks about her work"

"What is she going to do tonight?" "She is going to do her homework"

"Is she going to have her German tomorrow morning?"

"No, she is going to have it in three days."

"Which of you likes to speak foreign languages?" "My wife does."

MATNGA IZOHLAR

She likes languages very much. U chet tillarni juda yaxshi ko'radi. O'zbek tilidagi juda so'zi sifat yoki ravishga tegishli bo'lsa ingliz tiliga very deb tarjima qilinadi.

a very good book juda yaxshi kitob

He reads very well U juda yaxshi o'qiydi.

Agar juda so'zi fe'lga tegishli bo'lsa, unga ingliz tilidagi very much to'g'ri keladi. U fe'ldan oldin ham, keyin ham kelishi mumkin.

We very much want to go there.

We want to go there very much.

Biz u yerga borishni juda xohlaymiz.

2. Grammatik qoida. Agar ikki ot predlogsiz birin-ketin kelsa, birinchi ot ikkinchisini aniqlovchisi bo'lib o'zbek tiliga sifat bilan tarjima qilinadi. Aniqlovchi ot artikl bilan aniqlanishi ot orasida keladi.

3. What does she often speak about in class? U (qiz) ko'pincha darsda nima haqida gapiradi. Predlogli to'ldiruvchiga maxsus savol berilganda, predlog o'z joyida qoladi, ya'ni, fe'l-kesimidan keyin keladi.

Predlog so'roq olmoshidan oldin kelishi mumkin, biroq kamdan-kam ishlatiladigan variant, masalan:

What do you sometimes speak about in class?

About what do you sometimes speak in class?

Sizlar darsda ba'zan nima haqida gapirasizlar?

Active words and combinations

second	tomorrow evening	to translate (from...into)	to get
to be going	badly	homework	how
an economist	the day after tomorrow	a telegram	time
next year(week, month)	a magazine	to revise	how well
already	home	german	to be in time(for)
tomorrow	a journal	a rule	tonight
toknow	to go home	to do well	to like
tomorrow morning	together	about	which of
	a letter		very much

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

Qavs ichidagi so'zlardan mosini tanlang va gaplarni o'qing.

(How, how well) do you get your office? 2. (How, how well) does your wife know French? 3. (How, how well) does your friend speak German? 4. (How, how well) do you translate this sentence from Uzbek into English? 5. (How, how well) do you do these exercises? 6. (How, how well) does she get home?

Kerakli joyda nuqtalar o'rniga tegishli predloglarni qo'ying.

Umid is always ... time his lessons. 2. We often go.... the blackboard ... class. We write a lot ... sentences ... the blackboard. 3. "Where does he usually go ... work?" "He usually goes ... home". 4. I like to speak English ... my sons. 5. Please, tell her ... your friends. 6. Please translate this text ... Uzbek... English. 7. What do you usually speak ... class? 8. How often do you write... your friends? 9. When do you usually get ... home? 10. How do you get ... your office? 11. He's going to write ... me ... a week.

Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli joyda artikl yoki egalik olmoshini qo'ying.

My son's ... engineer. He works at ... factory. He knows ... French and ... German. He learns ... English and is doing very well. He has ... English in ... morning. He's always in ... time for ... lessons. In ... evening he does... homework. He often translates ... sentences from ... Uzbek into ... English. He often reads ... English magazines and newspaper at ... home. He likes ... English classes very much.

IV. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

A. 1. Bu qiz kim? – U mening singlim. – U nima ish qiladi? - U iqtisodchi. 2. - U (qiz) nemis tilini qanchalik yaxshi biladi? - U (qiz) nemis tilini juda yaxshi biladi. 3. O'g'lingiz qachon dars tayyorlaydi? – Kechqurun. 4. O'g'lingiz qanday o'qiyapti? – U yaxshi o'qiyapti. 5. Sizlar bu so'zlarni bilmaysiz, bu so'zlarni va grammatik qoidalarni uyda takrorlang. 6. Qaysi biringiz iqtisodchisiz? - Azimov. 7. Qaysi biringiz yaxshi o'qiyapsiz? - Saida. 8. Kim inglizcha jumallar oladi? - Gulyamov. 9. Siz odatda yaxshi o'qirdingiz, biroq hozir juda yomon o'qiyapsiz. 10. Xat olishni yoqtirasizmi? 11. U xat yozishni

yoqtirmaydi. 12. Darsda inglizcha gapirish bizga yoqadi. 13. Grammatik qoidalarni takrorlashni u (qiz) yoqtirmaydi. 14. U (qiz) o'qituvchidan so'ng qaytarishni yoqtirmaydi. 15. Ular kechqurun o'qishni yoqtirishadi. 16. U (qiz) kamdan-kam darsga o'z vaqtida keladi. 17. U (qiz) doim ishga o'z vaqtida keladi. 18. Siz u yerga odatda qanday yetib borasiz? 19. Biz bu haqda kelasi hafta gaplashamiz. 20. Siz qancha ko'p birga dars qilasiz? - Biz har kuni birga dars qilamiz.

B. O'qituvchi. Marhamat qilib darsligingizni oling va bu yerga keeling. (Talaba o'qituvchi stoli oldiga boradi) Darsligingizni o'ninchi sahifasini oching va ikkinchi darsdagi matnni o'qing. Marhamat qilib birinchi beshta gapni o'qing.

Talaba (o'qiydi) "Biz katta, yorug' xonada o'qiyamiz (mashg'ulotlar o'tamiz). Talabalar darsga doim o'z vaqtida keladilar. Darslarimiz (mobayni)da biz o'qiyamiz diktant yozamiz va gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilamiz. Bizda har kuni ingliz tili darsi bor. Odatda biz kechqurunlari dars tayyorlaymiz, biroq ko'pincha yangi so'zlarni ertalab darsdan oldin takrorlaymiz. Hozir bizda ingliz tili (darsi), biz matnni o'qiyamiz, so'ngra esa diktant yozamiz."

O'qituvchi. Rahmat, siz bu matnni endi yaxshi o'qiyapsiz. O'tiring Sizning bahoingiz "yaxshi". Marhamat qilib bu mashqni uyda bajaring, yangi Grammatik qoidani yod oling va ikkinchi darsdagi so'zlarni takrorlang.

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

Birinchi darsning matnini 3-shaxs birlikda hikoya qilib bering. Hikoyani shunday boshlang:

My friend Azimov Lives in Tashkent.

O'qishni mashq qiling. Dialogni yod oling va sahnalashtiring.

"Good morning, Mr Brown"

"Good morning, Mr Gulyamov"

"Is this your first visit to Tashkent?"

"Yes"

"How do you like it there?"

"It's nice here I like it very much."

Mavzu: Lesson 2.2. "Handicapped people do useful work". Questions referred to the subject or the attribute of the sentence

Vizual materiallar

Question formation

Inversion

We make questions with be by putting the verb in front of the noun or pronoun. This movement of the verb is called inversion. When be is part of the verb tense we also put it in front of the noun or pronoun.

Statement (noun+verb)

Question (verb+noun)

Everest is the highest mountain.

Is Everest the highest mountain?

The Romans were expecting an attack.

Were the Romans expecting an attack?

Do the same when will, have and had are part the verb tense.

Will we arrive on time?

Have you read War and Peace?

Had Napoleon intended to fight the battle?

Present simple tenses form questions with do / does, and past simple with did, using the verb stem.

Do ants show any kind of intelligence? Does a cat know how to swim?

Did Columbus discover America?

Modal auxiliaries, have to]

Modal form questions by moving the auxiliary in front of the pronoun.

Can bats hear well?

Should we stop eating white sugar?

Have to forms questions with do / does and did. Have to is generally used as a question form of must.

Do I have to turn on the computer first? Did Roman slaves have to work hard?

Berilgan matn.

HANDICAPPED PEOPLE DO USEFUL WORK

READING SELECTION Listen to the teacher read the selection. Then repeat as the teacher reads it phrases.

Joseph Emmons can't use his eyes. He's blind. He has a trained dog named Buster that leads him where he wants to go. Buster sees for Mr. Emmons. He's called a seeing-eye dog. Although Mr. Emmons has a

handicap, it isn't a big problem. He has a useful job and he earns his own money. Emmons sells brooms and mops to people in this part of the city. He has worked every day except Sunday for forty years. Mr. Emmons gets up at 6:00 every morning and eats breakfast with his wife. Then he leaves the house at 7:00. He holds Buster and walks from house to house. He carries his mops and brooms with him. While he talks to people, the dog sits and waits. The people choose a broom, and then they pay him. Buster doesn't let Mr. Emmons talk to people very long. He likes to keep moving. It takes four and one-half months to walk to every house in this part of city. Mr. Emmons visits each house every four months, and by then the people are usually ready to buy new brooms. Mr. Emmons likes his job. He's very healthy because he works outside every day. But these days he has a problem. His brooms last still good after four months. Then nobody need to buy a new one. Mr. Emmons is proud of brooms because blind people make them. He picks up a new supply of brooms every week. He says, "If you don't sell people something good, they're not going to buy from you the second time you come around."

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI
RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

Questions: Answer each question with a sentence from the story.

Why can't Joseph Emmons use his eyes?

Why is Buster called a "seeing-eye dog?"

Why isn't Mr. Emmons' handicap a big problem?

Why doesn't Buster let Mr. Emmons talk very long?

Why do the people usually buy new brooms every time that Mr. Emmons comes?

Why does Mr. Emmons like his job?

Why is he so healthy?

Why does Mr. Emmons have a problem selling brooms?

Why is he proud of his brooms?

Why should you sell people something good?

Answer each question about Mr. Emmons' daily routine.

How often does Mr. Emmons work?

How often does M Buster work?

What time does Mr. Emmons get up every day?

What does he do next?

What time does he leave the house every day?

How often does Mr. Emmons visit each house?

How often do most people buy brooms?

How often does he get a new supply of brooms?

An Interview with Mr. Emmons

Choose a partner to work with you on the interview below. Pretend that you are a newspaper reporter and you are talking to Mr. Emmons. Ask questions which would produce the answer below.

Reporter:

Mr. Emmons: No, my blindness is not a new problem. I've been blind since I was child.

Reporter:

Mr. Emmons: I earn money by selling mops and brooms.

Reporter:

Mr. Emmons: In this part of the city.

Reporter:

Mr. Emmons: My dog Buster leads me where I want to go.

Reporter:

Mr. Emmons: Every day except Sunday.

Reporter:

Mr. Emmons: Every four month.

Reporter:

Mr. Emmons: People like my brooms because they last so long.

Reporter:

Mr. Emmons: Blind people do.

Reporter:

Mr. Emmons: Yes. I like my job very much.

Reporter:

Mr. Emmons: It keeps me busy and I can stay outside most of the time.

Lesson 2.3. Matn: Expressing future time: to be going to. Will for predictions. "English in the future"

Vizual materiallar
Berilgan matn.
English in the future
Will for predictions
VOCABULARY

1 Look at the words in the box and put them under two headings: jobs and subjects.
accountant actor arithmetic banker biology chemistry computer science dancer doctor economics engineer
geography history journalist languages maths nurse physics < physical education politician secretary
2 Work in pairs and look at the lists you made in 1. Which jobs do you need English for? Which subjects do you need English in order to study? Are there any other jobs and subjects you need English for?

LISTENING

1 Think about learning English in the future in your country. Which of these predictions do you agree with? Put a tick (✓) if you agree and a cross (X) if you disagree.

	You	Lynne	Greg	Your partner
Children will learn English from the age of six.				
There will be few adults who don't speak English.				
More lessons at school will be in English.				
Everyone will need to learn about British and American culture.				
Everyone will need English for their jobs.				
Everyone will learn English at home by television and computers.				
It will be more important to speak English than your own language.				

Listen to two English teachers talking about the statements.

Put a tick (✓) if the speaker agrees with the statements, a cross (x) if he or she disagrees and put ? if it's not clear.

Work in pairs. Can you remember what Lynne and Greg said?

Listen again and check.

1. Think about the end of your course. Make predictions about your level of English. Use I will or I won't speak English fluently

- be able to read an English newspaper
- be able to understand radio broadcasts
- be able to write reports in English
- speak with a perfect English accent
- be able to understand English songs
- know a lot of vocabulary
- use English for my work

Look at these predictions about jobs and studying in the future. Do you agree or disagree? Write questions to ask another student.

- computers - replace secretaries, accountants
- journalists - disappear - because no newspapers
- economics - the most important school subject
- teaching by television - very common
- people - no need to study maths - because computers can do calculations
- few people - need geography, history

1 Do you think computers will replace secretaries and accountants?

3. Now work in pairs and find out what your partner thinks.

Do you think computers will replace secretaries and accountants? No, I don't.

SPEAKING AND WRITING

In pairs, check your answers to Listening activity

Find out what your partner thinks and complete the Your partner column in the chart.

Find out what other people in your class think about the future of English and make notes.

Write a paragraph saying what people in your class think.

All of us think that children will learn English from the age of six. Most of us think that we'll use English for our jobs. Some of us think that learning English will be more important than our own language.

Nobody thinks that all lessons at school will be in English.

Plova № 1 Vocabulary: p. 93, Bonk.

Mavzu bo'yicha grammatik ma'lumotnoma 548-549-550 betlar.

Plova № 2. Bonk 1. 7-8 mashqlar, 99-bet.

Qo'shimcha ma'lumotlar:

To be going to + verb

She is going to watch TV this evening.

We use am/is/are going to... for the future:

I am going to do something = I have decided to do it, my intention is to do it:

I'm going to buy some books tomorrow.

Sarah is going to sell her car.

I'm not going to have breakfast this morning. I'm not hungry.

What are you going to wear to the party tonight?

'Your hands are dirty.' 'Yes, I know. I'm going to wash them.'

Are you going to invite John to your party?

We also use the present continuous (I am doing) for the future, usually for arrangements:

I am playing tennis with Julia tomorrow.

Something is going to happen

Something is going to happen = it is clear now that it is sure to happen:

Look at the sky! It's going to rain.

(It seems to be raining)

(black clouds now - rain)

Oh dear! It's 9 o'clock and I'm not ready.

I'm going to be late.

(9 o'clock now and not ready - late)

I. Questions for checking:

1. Men ovqat pishirmoqchiman.

Я собираюсь готовить пищу.

2. Sen ularni ziyofatga taklif qilmoqchimisan? - Ha.

Ты собираешься пригласить их на вечеринку? - Да.

3. Osmonda qora bulutlar. Yomg'ir yog'adi.

На небе черные тучи. Пойдет дождь.

4. Dadam mashina sotib olmoqchi.

Мой отец собирается купить машину.

5. Oyim qishga bodring va karam tuzlamoqchi.

Моя мама собирается солить огурцы и капусту на зиму.

6. Anna ziyofatga yangi ko'ylagini kiyib bormoqchi.

Анна собирается одеть на вечеринку новое платье.

7. Men eski akvariumni sotib yubormoqchiman.

Я собираюсь продать старый аквариум.

8. Yakshanba kuni singlim gaz plitasini, rakovinani, qaynatadigan va damlaydigan choynaklarni, piyolalarni, qoshiqlarni va sanchqilarni tozalaydigan kukun bilan yuvmoqchi.

Моя сестра собирается почистить газовую плиту, чайник для кипячения, чайник для заварки, чашки, ложки и вилки чистящим порошком.

9. Akam qushlarga juda qiziqadi. U kelasi hafta to'ti va bedana sotib olmoqchi.

Мой брат интересуется птицами. Он собирается купить попугая и перепелку.

10. Oyim tug'ilgan kunimda tort pishirmoqchi.

Мама собирается испечь торт на мой день рождения.

II. Complete the sentences. Use going to + one of these verbs:

eat do give lie down stay walk wash watch wear

My hands are dirty. ...I'm going to wash... them.

What ...are you going to wear... to the party tonight?

I don't want to go home by bus. I

John is going to London next week. He ... with some friends.

I'm hungry. I ... this sandwich.

It's Sharon's birthday next week. We ... her a present.

Sue says she's feeling very tired. She ... for an hour.

There's a good film on TV this evening. ... you ... it?

What ... Rachel ... when she leaves school?

Mavzu: Lesson 3.1. "The working day of an engineer" "A day in the life of the USA"

Vizual materiallar

Berilgan matn.

THE WORKING DAY OF AN ENGINEER

Mr. Azimov works at an office. He lives near the office. He usually walks there. He only works five days a week. He works on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. He doesn't work at the weekend. His working day lasts eight hours. He receives very many letters and telegrams in the morning and always answers them. He sometimes translates articles from foreign newspapers and journals. He often receives engineers from factories in the afternoon. They discuss a lot of questions with him. He usually finishes work at six o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Azimov learns English. He works hard at his English. He sometimes stays in the office after work for his English lessons. After classes he returns home.

"Who works at this office?" "Mr. Azimov does."

"Does he work very much?" "Yes, he works a lot."

"Whom does he often receive at the office?" "He often receives engineers from factories."

"Does Mr. Azimov live far from the office?" "No, he lives near it."

"How long does his working day last?" "It lasts eight hours."

"What time does he stop work?" "He stops work at six in the evening."

LEKSIK – GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

Active words and word combinations

third	a weekend	to get
a working day	at the weekend	to answer
a comrade	for the week — end	an article
near	over the week - end	afternoon
far from	to last	to finish
a long way from	an hour	work
to walk	to receive	to stay

I. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. Does your friend work at an office or in a factory?
2. Does your friend live far from the office (the factory)?
3. Does he walk to the office (factory)?
4. (On) Which days does he work?
5. How long does his working day last?
6. How many hours-does he work a day?
7. Who usually answers telegrams at the office?
8. Who does he often receive?
9. What do they discuss?
10. What time does he usually finish work?
11. Where does he sometimes stay after work?
12. When does he return home?
13. What does he do on Sunday?

14. Does he usually stay in Tashkent over the week-end?
 15. What does he usually do at the week-end?
 16. Who does he often stay with over the week-end?
- b)
1. Do you live far from your office (factory)?
 2. Do you often walk to your office?
 3. Do you like walking?
 4. Do you usually go for walks in the morning or in the evening?
 5. Who do you take out for a walk?
 6. How long does your working day last?
 7. What do you often discuss during your working day?
 8. What time do you stop and go home?
 9. Do you work at the week-end?
 10. What do you usually do at the week-end?
 11. What are you going to do this week-end?
 12. Are you going to stay at home over the week-end?
 13. Are you going to Samarkand for the week-end?
 14. What are you going to do (on) Saturday evening?
 15. What are you going to do on Sunday?
- c)
1. Which of you reads much (doesn't read much)?
 2. How many new English words do you usually learn in class (at your lesson)?
 3. How long does your class (lesson) last?
 4. What time do you get home after classes?

II. Kerakli joyda nuqtalar o'rniga tegishli predloglarni qo'ying.

1. "Do you work ... an office?" "No, I work ... a factory" "Do you live far ... the factory?" "Yes, I live a long way ... it" 2. Mary lives near ... a large park. She often takes her son ... a walk ... the park. ... Saturdays her sister Ann usually comes to stay ... Mary ... the week-end. 3. I usually get ... home ... six ... the evening. 4. This is a letter ... my sister. I'm going to answer ... it now. She's coming ... Tashkent. I'm going to meet ... her ... Tuesday evening ... seven. 5. Nick works hard ... his English. He does a lot ... exercises ... class and ... home. 6. "What are you going to do ... the week-end?" "Were going ... Chimgan ... the week-end". 7. Are you going to stay here ... the week-end? 8. Do you often stay ... the office ... work ... your English lessons?

III. Qavs ichidagi fe'llarni tegishli zamon, shaxs va sonda qo'llang.

1. He usually (to walk) home after work. 2. Where (to work) Mr. Azimov? 3. He (not to work) hard at his German. 4. You often (to speak) in class? 5. Who (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 do) 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."

IV. Kerakli joyga artikl qo'ying.

Ann is ... worker. She works at ... large factory. ... factory is ... long way from ... Tashkent. Ann lives near ... factory and usually walks there. She finishes ... work at six in ... evening. Her sister is ... student, she lives in ... Tashkent. She learns ... German. Ann often gets ... letters from her.

V. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

A. 1. Yakshanba kuni uyda bo'lasizmi? 2. Shanba kuni kechqurun qayerga borasiz? 3. Uni faqat seshanba va payshanba kunlari darsi bor. 4. U bu yerga faqat yakshanba kunlari keladi. 5. Siz uyga odatda soat nechida kelasiz? – Men uyga odatda kech soat yettida kelaman. 7. Bu savolni hozir muhokama qilmang. Biz uni payshanba kuni ertalab ko'rib chiqamiz. 8. Men faqat ingliz tilini bilaman, biroq nemis tilini o'rganmoqchiman.

B. Ish kuningiz necha soat davom etadi? – Sakkiz soat. Idorada nima ish qilasiz? – men xat va telegrammalarga javob beraman, jurnallar o'qiyman, bu jurnallardan maqolalar tarjima qilaman va muhandislarimiz bilan ko'p masalalarni muhokama qilaman. Ishchi odatda soat nechida tugatasiz? – Ishchi soat oltida tugataman. Siz idorangizdan uzoqda turasizmi? – Yo'q men unga yaqin (joyda) yashayman va odatda u yerga piyoda boraman. Siz nemis tilini yaxshi bilasizmi? – Men nemis tili endi o'rganyapman. Darslaringiz qachon bo'ladi? – bizda dushanba, chorshanba va juma kunlari kechasi dars bo'ladi. Darsingiz qancha davom etadi? – Ikki soat. Uyda nima (ish) qilasiz? – Uyga kelganimda men odatda jurnallar o'qiyman va dars qilaman, ba'zan do'stlarimga xatlar yozaman. Men ulardan ko'p xatlar olaman va doim ularga javob beraman. Sizning idorangizda chet tilidagi jurnallardan kim tarjima qiladi?

– Mr. Usmanov. U ingliz va fransuz tillarini biladi. U bu tillarni qanchalik yaxshi biladi? – U bu tillarni yaxshi biladi. Nemis tilidan xatlarni kim tarjima qiladi? – Men.

Berilgan matn.

A day in the life of the USA.

6.30am, Poughkeepsie, New York. Norman Davies, 37, gets up and washes. After breakfast, he goes to the station. He works in New York City and the journey takes an hour, so he hurries to catch his train.

7.15am, Roanoke, Virginia. Annie Laurence, 10, wakes up and gets ready for school. An hour later she leaves home. She has lunch at school, usually sandwiches and an apple. It's a long day for a Annie. She doesn't get home again until 5pm at the end of the afternoon.

10.30am Long Beach, California. Tony de Valera takes a coffee break between meetings. He works for the Disney corporation as an imagineer, a job that is somewhere between an artist, an engineer and a science-fiction writer.

12.45pm, Evanston, Illinois. Thirty-four-year-old Amelia Noriega, head of public relations for a major car manufacturer, stops work and goes shopping. Then she has lunch with a friend. "There aren't many women at my job level", she says. "But there are more every day".

4.30pm, Tampa, Florida. George Markopoulos, 65, comes home after his daily swim. Then he joins his wife at the community centre, where she teaches physical education. "I feel twenty years younger than I am".

6.15pm, Seattle, Washington. Jo-Ann Rosenthal leaves work after a long day as a telephonist at a downtown bank. It's Friday night so she walks to her local bar and meets her friends.

7.45pm, Lubbock, Texas. Cliff Renton III, 61, meets Walter Avery, 62, to have dinner and to talk about the local Ranch Handlers' Ball, the most important event in the Lubbock social calendar. Cliff is president of the Social Committee, so he's responsible for the success of the evening.

11pm, Athens, Georgia. Shirlee Lewis finishes dinner, washes up and watches the TV news. Her five children are asleep, so she tries to be very quiet.

2. Work in pairs. Say what you usually do at the times mentioned in the passage.

At 6.30am I'm still asleep.

I also have lunch at 12.45pm.

3. Are there any differences from life in your country?

In my country we usually have lunch at 3pm.

4. Match the verbs with suitable nouns in the box.

Start television come dinner

Leave have stop lunch watch

Breakfast home get school

Finish work

Start school, start work...

5. Say what time you do these things.

Get up get dressed go shopping

Go to sleep have a shower / bath

Wake up wash wash up

I get up at seven thirty.

1. Write down the third person singular of these verbs.

(You can find them in the passage.)

Come join finish get go hurry leave meet

Say stop take teach try wake walk wash

Watch work

2. Put the verbs in three columns.

-s -es -ies

Gets goes hurries

Now add these verbs to the correct column.

do dress fly live make carry

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI
RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

Work in pairs and find out about your morning routines. What time does your partner do these things?

- Wake up -get up - get dressed
- have breakfast - go to work

Cecile, what time do you wake up?

I wake up at 7 o'clock

What time do you get up?

At a quarter past seven.

Make notes about your partner's routine.

Cecile- wake up : 7am , get up: 7.15am

2. Write sentence about your partner's morning routine.

Cecile wakes up at seven o'clock.

She gets up at seven fifteen.

Now write a paragraph about your parent's morning routine. Link the sentences you wrote in 2 with and and then.

Cecile wakes up at seven o'clock and gets up at seven fifteen. Then she ...

Lesson 3.2. Matn. Expression of quantity countable and uncountable nouns, some and any, much and many. "An apple a day"

Vizual materiallar

Expression of quantity countable and uncountable nouns, some and any, much and many.

In general we use some (also somebody/someone/something) in positive sentences and any (a/so anybody etc.) in

negative sentences:

some any

We bought some flowers. We didn't buy any flowers.

He's busy. He's got some work to do. He's lazy. He never does any work.

There's somebody at the door. There isn't anybody at the door.

I'm hungry. I want something to eat. I'm not hungry. I don't want anything to eat.

We use any in the following sentences because the meaning is negative:

She went out without any money. (She didn't take any money with her.)

He refused to eat anything. (He didn't eat anything.)

Hardly anybody passed the examination. (= almost nobody passed) In most questions we use any:

'Have you got any luggage?' 'No, I haven't.'

'Has anybody seen my bag?' 'Yes, it's under the table.' But we use some in questions when we expect the answer 'yes':

What's wrong? Have you got something in your eye? (It seems that you have got something in your eye and I expect you to answer 'yes'.)

We use some in questions when we offer or ask for things:

Would you like something to eat? • Can I have some sugar, please? We often use any after if:

If there are any letters for me, can you send them on to this address?

If anyone has any questions, I'll be pleased to answer them.

Let me know if you need anything. The following sentences have the idea of if:

I'm sorry for any trouble I've caused. (= if I have caused any trouble)

Anyone who wants to do the exam must give me their names today. (= if there is anyone) We also use any with the meaning "it doesn't matter which":

You can sing a song.' 'Which song shall I sing?' 'Any song. I don't mind.' (= it doesn't matter which song)

Come and see me any time you want.

'Let's go out somewhere.' 'Where shall we go?' 'Anywhere. I don't mind.'

We left the door unlocked. Anybody could have come in. Compare something and anything:

A: I'm hungry. I want something to eat. B: What would you like? A: I don't mind. Anything. (- something, but it doesn't matter what)

Somebody/someone/anybody/anyone are singular words:

Someone is here to see you. But we often use they/them/their after these words:

Someone has forgotten their umbrella. (= his or her umbrella)

If anybody wants to leave early, they can. (= he or she can)

someone, somebody, something, anyone, anybody, anything, no one, nobody, nothing A Compounds with some, any and no follow the above rules: Someone wants to speak to you on the phone.

Someone/Somebody gave me a ticket for the pop concert. ~ No one/Nobody has ever given me a free ticket for anything. Do you want anything from the chemist? Would anyone/anybody like a drink? Note also: I don't mind what I drink Anyone will tell you where the house is. (See 50 C.)

someone, somebody, anyone, anybody, no one, nobody can be possessive:

Someone's passport has been stolen. Is this somebody's/anybody's seat? I don't want to waste anyone's time. C Pronouns and possessive adjectives with someone, somebody, anyone, anybody, no one, nobody, everyone, everybody

These expressions have a singular meaning and take a singular verb so personal pronouns and possessive adjectives should logically be he/she, him/her, his/hers. However in colloquial English plural forms are more common:

Has anyone left their luggage on the train?

No one saw Tom go out, did they? But with something, anything, nothing we still use it:

Something went wrong, didn't it?

else placed after someone/anybody/nothing etc.

someone/somebody/something, anyone/anybody/anything, no one/nobody/nothing,

everyone/everybody/everything and the adverbs somewhere, anywhere, nowhere, everywhere can be followed by else:

someone else/somebody else = some other person anyone else/anybody else = any other person no one

else/nobody else = no other person everyone else/everybody else = every other person something else =

some other thing I'm afraid I can't help you. You'll have to ask someone else. ~ There isn't anyone

else/There's no one else to ask. else used with adverbs:

somewhere else = in/at/to some other place anywhere else = in/at/to any other place nowhere else = in/at/to no other place

Are you going anywhere else?

someone/somebody, anyone/anybody, no one/nobody + else can

be possessive:

I took someone else's coat.

Was anyone else's luggage opened?

No one else's luggage was opened.

An apple a day

VOCABULARY



1 What sort of things do you eat, drink or use in your cooking? Look at the words in the box and put them in lists under these headings: every day, twice a week, every week, on special occasions, never.

Apples, bananas, beef, beer, biscuits, bread, butter, cabbage, carrots, cheese, chicken, coffee, eggs, fish, fruit, grapes, ham, juice, lamb, lettuce, meat, milk, oil, onions, oranges, pasta, peaches, peas, pork, potatoes, rice, salad, strawberries, tea, tomatoes, vegetables, water, wine.

Can you think of two or three more things to add to each list?

2. Work in pairs and compare your lists. Which of the things can you see in the photo?

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI
MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

Put much / little; many/ few.

Robert wrote so ... letters that he's never going to write a letter again.

She ate so ... ice cream that she is going to have a sore throat.

His father earned ... money, but he enjoyed his job. He loved teaching English very... .

There are ... cookies in the box. I should have bought them last Monday.

Does your sister read ...? - Yes, she does. And your brother? – Oh, he doesn't. He has so... books, but he reads very... . 6. You do not make... mistakes in your spelling. Do you work hard at it?

– Oh, yes, I do. I work very... .

Insert some or any, making the appropriate compounds if necessary.

There's... milk in that jug.

She wanted ... stamps but there weren't... in the machine.

I'm afraid there isn't... coffee left; will you grind ... ?

Is there... one here who speaks Italian?

I'd like to buy ... new clothes but I haven't... money.

There's ... gin in the cupboard but there aren't... glasses.

They can't have... more strawberries; I want... to make jam.

... one I know told me ... of the details.

Have you... idea who could have borrowed your bicycle?

I saw hardly... one I knew at the party, and I didn't get... thing to drink.

When would you like to come? .. day would suit me.

Are there ... letters for me?

Don't let... one in. I'm too busy to see... body.

... thing tells me you've got... bad news for me.

I can't see my glasses ... where.

We didn't think he'd succeed but he managed ... how.

You're looking very miserable; has ... thing upset you?

If you had... sense you wouldn't leave your car unlocked.

Scarcely... one was wearing a dinner jacket.

... one who believes what Jack says is a fool.

She put her handbag down... where and now she can't find it.

Will you have... pudding or... fruit?

Haven't you got... friends in Rome? I feel sure you mentioned them once.

Haven't you got... friends here? You should join a club and get to know people.

I see you haven't... maps. Would you like to borrow ... of mine?

... one can tell you how to get there. (Everyone knows the way.)

Come and have supper with us if you aren't doing ... thing tonight.

I... how imagined the house would be much larger.

All the salaries are being paid much later now; it's ... thing to do with the computer.

He lives ... where in France now.

You can't expect just... student to solve the problem. It requires a mathematician.

He's not very well known here but he's ... one (an important person) in his own country.

Where shall we sit? — Oh,... where will do.

Is there ... one moving about downstairs? I heard ... thing falling.

Is there ... one living in that house? It looks deserted.

Would you like... thing to drink? There's ... very good beer in the fridge.

Mavzu: Lesson 3.3. Personal pronouns: subject and object. “Eating out”

Vizual materiallar

Berilgan matn.

EATING OUT

The Blue Mill

133 West River St.. 730-8375 All major credit cards.

Closed Monday.

Reservations recommended.

This three-month-old restaurant has attracted attention because it is a restored, one hundred fifty-year-old mill. The decor is charming and warm in an Early American, country style. Although the tables and chairs are modern reproductions, there are enough authentic antique pieces all the entrance and on the walls to avoid the fake Disneyland look of some restorations.

The menu is also very American, though it is a bit too traditional for my taste. The menu also is very extensive, which always worries me because a large menu often means a large freezer. Although my dinner companions and I chose something from the regular menu, we usually choose one of the day's specials.

The most delicious main course we tried was the country stew which consisted of potatoes, carrots, peas, mushrooms, very tender beef, and - surprise! - some smoked pork sausage. Because top quality beef was used, it was unusually good. Among other well-prepared main courses was the fried chicken because it wasn't cooked before and then re-heated. It was fresh and crisp.

The vegetables that came with the main courses were fresh but overcooked. The only exception was the string beans which were green and crisp.

Because the main courses are so large, there is really no need for an appetizer or soup. But for big eaters, I can recommend the mixed salad. The clam chowder was tasty because it was homemade, but it had no special distinction. The oysters on the half shell were nicely served on a bed of ice, although I would prefer to have a better sauce for them.

If you can still eat dessert after all this plus rather good homemade bread and creamery butter, try the apple pie. The apples were juicy and firm and the pastry was light.

It's hard to judge the service at this friendly restaurant. Because it was so crowded when I went, usually at 8 o'clock, service was slow. The reservation system doesn't always work. On one occasion, someone took our reservation for dinner but didn't have it when we arrived. This kind of thing can damage a restaurant's reputation, although its food may be good.

II. VOCABULARY

Main course (n)

In Britain you often have 3 courses: A starter (e. g.: soup) A main course (e. g.: steak or chicken) Dessert (e. g.: strawberries or ice-cream)

Delicious (adj) giving delight, of good taste and good smell.

E. g.: Delicious cake! Doesn't it smell delicious?

stew (n) - cook, be cooked, in water or juice slowly in a closed dish, pan - it is a kind of food.

E. g.: Yesterday we had great trouble in making stew, but it was delicious!

Take other ways of cooking food.

boil: in water, e. g. carrots

fry: in oil or butter above the heat. E.g. sausage

grill: under the heat, e. g. toast or meat

roast: in the oven using oil, e.g. meat

bake: in the oven without oil, e.g. cakes

smoke: to dry in smoke, e.g. smoked sausage

pork (n) - flesh of a pig (usually fresh, not salted) used as food.

Synonyms: bacon, ham...

E. g.: I like roast pork, what about you? Note: there are other kind of a meat: Animal meat: cow-beef; calf (young cow)-veal; lamb (young sheep)-lamb; sheep-mutton. 5. Vegetarian:

E.g: person who doesn't eat meat is vegetarian.

Qo'shimcha ma'lumotlar.

Personal pronouns.

1. The personal pronouns are: I, he, she, it, we, you, they. The personal pronouns have the grammatical categories of person, case, number and (in the third person singular) gender.

The personal pronouns have two cases: the nominative case and the objective case.

The nominative case; I, he, she, it, we, you, they.

The objective case: me, him, her, it, us, you, them.

The objective case of the pronouns /, he, she, we is expressed by suppletive forms.

In colloquial speech me, not / is commonly used as a predicative: Who is there? — // is me.

The personal pronouns have two numbers, singular (/, he, she, it) and plural (we, they).

The second-person pronoun you is both singular and plural.

The pronouns of the third person he, she, it distinguish gender. Male beings (man, father, uncle, boy, etc.) are referred to as he; female beings (woman, mother, aunt, girl, etc.) are referred to as she; inanimate things (house, tree, cap, etc.) are referred to as it.

Her husband asked a few questions and sat down to read the evening paper. He was a silent man...

(Dreiser) And then he turned and saw the girl. She was a pale, ethereal creature, with wide, spiritual eyes and a wealth of golden hair. (London)

He did not know what to do with his cap, and was stuffing it into his coat pocket... (London)

As some nouns denote animate beings of either sex, masculine or feminine (friend, teacher, servant, cousin, etc.), personal pronouns are often used to specify them:

"Tell your servant that he must not use such words to Hend-rike, Mr. Allan," Stella said to me. (Haggard)

2. Personal pronouns may have different functions in the sentence, those of subject, object, predicative:

I was not free to resume the interrupted chain of my reflections till bed-time... (Ch. Bronte) (SUBJECT)

He arranged to meet her at the 96th Street station... (Wilson) (OBJECT)

"Who's there?" "It's me." "Who's me?" "George Jackson, sir." (Twain) (PREDICATIVE) But I think that was him I spoke to. (Cronin) (PREDICATIVE)

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

Ilova № 1 Vocabulary: p. 85, Get in touch.

Ilova № 2. Ex. 1

Put these words in the right circles.

Vegetables

Tomato, pine apple, mushrooms, peach, orange, pork, grapes

Fruit.

Potato, peas, lobster, cabbage, carrot, beef, mutton

Meat

Onion, veal lamb, lemon, apple, cherry, strawberry.

Ex. 2.

Using your new Vocabulary complete the sentences.

In my country we don't eat _____.

We cook _____ instead of
sometimes, because _____ is/are more expensive
when I prepare
than _____.

3. My favorite food is of the _____. I like best, such as _____.

4. I usually include some _____

in my salad.

because it is made _____.

In our country we don't grow _____.

When I went to the restaurant yesterday the waiter who brought me some for main course was very experienced, which was _____.

7. The chef is famous for his variety of dishes.

Ex.3. Inviting to the Dinner

Draw up a short menu of dishes typical of your country. Then, with a partner, practice a dialogue where you:

invite a visitor to lunch

recommend (and explain) something on the menu

invite him/her to dinner that evening (in a good restaurant in town)

offer transport for the evening.

Take it in turns to play the two different roles. When you are satisfied with your dialogue, record and play it back reviewing the language you have practiced in this unit.

Ex.4. Eating at the blue mill

Listen to dialogue and fill in the gaps.

Waiter: Are you ready to order?

Woman: Um, what's Pascal's _____ exactly?

Waiter: Well, it's _____ with spinach in cheese sauce.

Woman: I see. Right. Well, for a starter I'd like the _____. And then the _____, please, with a green _____.

Man: And I'd like the _____ and some _____, please.

Waiter: And what would you like to _____?

Man: We'd like the house _____.

Waiter: Red or _____?

Man: Red, please.

Waiter: Would like a _____?

Man: Um, no, thank you.

Woman: yes, please. I'd like fresh _____.

Waiter: Certainly. Anything else? Coffee?

Woman: Yes, please two coffees.

Man: Excuse me. Can we have the _____?

Waiter: Yes, just a moment.

Man: Do you take Visa?

Waiter: Yes, we do.

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

Put the pronoun in brackets in the proper form.

Let ... translate these articles into English (we)

Let... take the books to the library to day(they)

Let ... stay at home. He is quite ill. (he)

Let... introduce myself. My name is Nargiza. (I)

Let... do this exercise in class(they)

Let... have a meeting after classes. (we)

Let... translate this sentence. It is quite easy.(I)

Let... learn the poem by heart. (she)

Let... read the story once more (they)

Let... do it himself.(he)

Mavzu: Lesson 4. "Healthy in mind –healthy in body"

Vizual materiallar

Berilgan matn

Healthy in Mind-Healthy in Body

Vocabulary

Emergency room (n) – the place where the serious accident victims are taken.

e.g.: Doctors are examining Mary in the emergency room. She feel after bicycle.

2. sting (v) – mild , not strong pain

e.g.: Your face will sting if you use that after shave.

3. stitch (n) – the passing of a needle and thread in and out

e.g: The doctor sewed a couple of stitches in Mary's leg

4. hurt (v) – cause or feel injury or pain.

e.g.: Nodira hurt her back when she fell.

Note: hurt is more common to describe real pain.

e.g.: She hurt her foot when she jumped off the bus and fell over (injured).

I hit my leg against the table it really hurts (gives me terrible pain)

5. ache (n) – pain

We often use ache with the following:

I've got tooth ache, a stomach – ache, backache, earache and headache.

For other parts of the body we use "pain"

e.g: My sister complained that she had a terrible pain in her chest.

6. sore (adj.) – painful, hurrying when touched or used:

e.g.: My arm is very sore, doctor, please, give me a remedy.

7. stiff (adj.) – not easily bent

e.g.: My uncle is in the hospital, he has a stiff back.

to want — wanted to unite — united to

open — opened to live — lived

The pronunciation of -ed (-d) depends on the sound preceding it. It is pronounced:

[id] after t, d: wanted ['wɒntɪd], landed ['lændɪd]; [d] after voiced consonants except d and after vowels: opened [ɒpənd], played [pleɪd]; [t] after voiceless consonants except t: worked [wɜ:k.t]. The following spelling rules should be observed:

1. Final y is changed into i before the addition of -ed if it is preceded by a consonant, to carry — carried
to reply — replied

y remains unchanged if it is preceded by a vowel, to enjoy — enjoyed

2. If a verb ends in a consonant preceded by a short stressed vowel, the final consonant is doubled, to stop — stopped

to plan — planned to sob — sobbed to stir — stirred to submit — submitted

Final r is doubled if it is preceded by a stressed vowel.

to occur — occurred to prefer — preferred to refer — referred

Final r is not doubled when preceded by a diphthong, to appear — appeared

Final / is doubled if it is preceded by a short vowel, stressed or unstressed:

to compel — compelled to quarrel — quarreled

At the doctor's

Basic vocabulary

Complete the following sentences with the words below:

cough symptom appointment

virus rash infection

medicine chemist's prescription

Could I come in late tomorrow? My wife and I have an.....with the doctor.

That's a nasty.....you've got. You've really got to stop smoking.

The main.....of measles is little red spots all over your body.

I sometimes get a.....on my face after I've shaved.

I'm taking antibiotics for this ear.....

Last winter there was a really nasty.....going round.

Very often, rest is the best.....!

Did you take that.....to the.....?

Now translate the words in colour:

1. Do you have any trouble swallowing?

2. Does this hurt?

3. Take a deep breath.

4. Breathe deeply.

5. Does it itch?

6. Has the infection cleared up?

Answering the doctor's questions

Decide who is speaking. Mark each example D (the doctor) or P (the patient):

What seems to be the matter?

It's keeping me awake at night.

Where exactly does it hurt?

It's very painful when I swallow.

It hurts more when I breathe in.

Now, take a deep breath.

Is there anything I can take for it?

Have you had any other symptoms?

It's nothing to worry about.

I'll give you something to relieve the pain.

I've got very bad wind.

I had it when I was a child.

3. Going to the doctor's

Put these events in the most logical order:

I went to see the doctor.

I went to the chemist's to get the medicine.

He said I had a chest infection.

He examined me.

I didn't feel very well.

He gave me a prescription for antibiotics.

I made an appointment to see the doctor.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Verb collocations

Use the verbs below to complete the following phrases. Then match the phrases with the pictures.

Take give listen to

.....you an injection

.....your blood pressure

.....your chest

.....your temperature

.....your pulse

.....you a prescription

.....you a check-up

.....a blood sample

Medicines

Here is a list of common medicines. Match them up with the problems below:

sleeping pills / tablets

antibiotics

painkillers

eye drops

cough mixture

You can't sleep.

You have a dry cough

You have a chest infection.

You have very bad backache.

You have an eye infection.

Americans talk about drugs instead of tablets or pills. In Britain drugs usually mean heroin, cocaine etc.

In the United States a chemist's is called a drugstore.

Specialists

Your doctor might refer you to another professional to treat a particular problem. First mark the strong stress in each word. The first one is done for you. Then match them up with their speciality.

dietician a. you need glasses

optician b. you are overweight

physiotherapist c. you have ingrown toenails

psychiatrist d. you are trying to have a baby.

chiropodist e. you have arthritis

paediatrician f. you are very depressed

gynaecologist g. your two-year-old son is not well

rheumatologist h. you hurt your shoulder playing tennis

Alternative medicine

Here are seven words associated with alternative medicine. First mark the strong stress in each word. The first one is done for you. Then match the words and their descriptions.

Hypnotism herbal remedies

Massage aromatherapy

Reflexology homeopathy

Acupuncture

Treating people with special oils, which are used in a bath or rubbed into the skin.

Treating somebody by putting them into a deep sleep and controlling what they think.

Treating people by rubbing various parts of their body to relieve pain.

Treating people with medicines made from special herbs and plants. needles to stimulate nerve impulses.

Treating people needles to stimulate nerve impulses.

Treating people by pressing parts of their feet in order to treat problems in other parts of their body.

Giving people very very small amounts of drugs.

Have you ever used any of the above alternative therapies?

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI
MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi to'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling va ularning oddiy o'tgan zamon shaklini yozing.

Minnatdorchilik bildirmoq, ochmoq, qaramoq, yopmoq, yashamoq, ishlamoq, o'rganmoq, o'qimoq, tarjima qilmoq, (piyoda) bormoq, qaytmoq, qolmoq, davom etmoq, olmoq, tugatmoq, muhokama qilmoq, javob bermoq, tarrorlamoq, ko'chirib yozmoq.

II. Quyidagi gaplarni bo'lishsiz va (umumiy) so'roq gap shaklida yozing.

1. He opened the window before class. 2. Malika translated a lot of foreign letters at the office last week. 3. I finished work at five o'clock the day before yesterday. 4. He lived in Samarkand five years ago. 5. They returned home in the evening. 6. They discussed a lot of articles from these French magazines last week-end.

III. Quyidagi gaplarni oddiy o'tgan zamon shaklida yozing, ma'nosi mos keluvchi payt ravishini qo'shib keting. (yesterday, the day before yesterday, last week, last year etc.)

1. My working day lasts eight hours. 2. Do you often get letters from your friends? 3. Does she do well in Arabic? 4. We discuss a lot of questions. 5. They don't often stay at the factory after six o'clock.

IV. Fe'llarni kerakli zamon, shaxs - songa qo'yib qavsni oching.

1. "Who usually (to do) his homework in this room?" "This student (to do)". 2. "Who (to do) his homework there now?" "I (not to know)." 3. I (to live) near my office last year. I always (to walk) there. 4. "How well your friend (to speak) English?" "He (to speak) English badly." 5. "What language you (to learn) five years ago?" "I (to learn) Arabic." 6. "What language he (to learn) now?" "He (to learn) German." 7. "How long your class usually (to last)?" "It usually (to last) two hours. "How long your class (to last) on Wednesday morning?" "It only (to last) an hour." 9. "Who you (to discuss) this question with last night?" "I (to discuss) it with my friends." 10. "Who you usually (to go)-home with?" "I (to go) home with my friends." 11. How well he usually (to know) his lessons? 12. (I not to work) at this office three years ago. 13. You (to work) there now? 14. "How long you (to stay) in Bukhara last year?" "I (to stay) there a month." "How long you (to be going) to stay there this year?" "I (to be going) to stay there a month too."

V. Fe'l-kesimning zamon shakliga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Men doskaga qaradim va yangi so'zlarni ko'chirib oldim. 2. Siz o'tgan yili qayerda yashardingiz? - Men o'tgan yili Samarqandda yashardim, 3. Siz u bolaga kitob uchun minnatdorchilik bildirdingizmi? 4. Biz kecha ko'p savollarni muhokama qildik. 5. Siz bu qoidani oxirgi marta qachon takrorladingiz? - Biz uni avvalgi kunigina qaytargan edik. 6. Ular o'tgan oy ko'p xatlarga javob berishdi.

VI. To be fe'lining oddiy o'tgan zamon dagi shakliga e'tibor berib gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. Ular bu yerda bir soat oldin bo'lishdi. 2. U kecha darsga o'z vaqtida keldimi? 3. Siz dushanba kuni ertalab uyingizdamidingiz? - Yo'q, men vazirlikda edim. 4. U chorshanba kuni kechqurun uyida bo'lmadi.

VII. Quyidagi so'z birikmalarini ovoz chiqarib o'qing, qaratqich kelishigidagi otlarning talaffuziga e'tibor bering.

my sister's / name	these engineers' / letters	Jame's / book
his friend's / son	our student's / marks	Alex's / room
this student's/exercise-book	those men's / work	Bess's / teacher

VIII. Quyidagi so'z birikmalarini ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Mening do'stimning xonasi. 2. Mening do'stimning xonalari. 3. Mening do'stlarimning xonasi. 4. Mening do'stlarimning xonalari. 5. Bu muhandisning o'g'li. 6. Bizning o'qituvchimizning o'g'illari. 7. Bu talabaning diktanti. 8. Sizning iqtisodchilaringizning xatlari. 9. Sizning muallimangizning singlisi. 10. Merining dugunasi. 11. Alisher Karimovning xati.

IX. Qavs ichida berilgan so'zlarni qaratqich kelishigida ishlatib savollarga javob bering.

Whose exercise-book is this? (my sister)

Whose son lives in Fergana? (my friend)

Whose pen is on the table? (our teacher)

Whose mark's good? (my son)

Whose name's John? (Mister Smith)

X. Qaratqich kelishigining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. (Sizning) do'stingizning xonasi katta (keng)mi? - Yo'q, u kichik, biroq juda yorug'. 2. Siz kecha Borisning savoliga javob hermadingiz. 3. (Sizning) do'stingizning xotini nemis tilida yaxshi gapiradimi? - Ha, juda yaxshi. 4. Bu kimning daftarlari? - Bu bizning talabalarning daftarlari. 5. (Siz) o'rtoq

Smirnovning do'stlarini taniysizmi? - Ha. 6. Mister Mahmudovning xotini muhandis, uning qizi esa shifokor. 7. (Sizning) o'g'lingizning ismi nima?

XI. Otlarni qaratqich kelishigida ishlatib, 10 ta gap tuzing.

XII. Ushbu sanoq sonlarni so'z bilan yozing.

9, 11, 8, 13, 12, 20, 32, 30, 34, 43, 41, 14, 45, 54, 50, 53, 56, 65, 67, 57, 78, 89, 91, 99, 100

XIII. Tartib sonlarni ishlatib quyidagi so'z birikmalarini ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

Birinchi soat (vaqt), uchinchi daftar, ikkinchi xat, to'rtinchi telegramma, to'qqizinchi kun, beshinchi dars, oltinchi savol, sakkizinchi hafta, o'n ikkinchi oy, yigirma beshinchi jurnal, qirq ikkinchi kun.

XIV. Sanoq sonlarni ishlatib quyidagi so'z birikmalarini ungliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

Yigirma sakkizinchi matn, o'n uchinchi eslatma, uchinchi maqola, qirqinchi dars, to'rtinchi mashq, o'n to'rtinchi matn, o'ttiz oltinchi dars, o'n beshinchi mashq, qirq beshinchi (nomerli) xona, yigirma uchinchi (nomerli) xona

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'z birikmalarini o'qishni mashq qilgandan so'ng matnni ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

we were students

we 'liked to walk there

in his 'third year

II. Quyidagi so'zlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

last, past, cast, fast, mask, ask, mule, pump, car, forth, went, lick, bite, bit, tiny, fime, birth, same, Sam, stem, cape, rob, cute, robe, fur, list, turn, Byrd, stir, curly, Charley, knock, flute, clear, fear .

III. Matnga doir 5 ta umumiy, 5 ta maxsus va 5 ta tanlov (alternativ) so'roq gap tuzing.

IV. Fe'l-kesimning zamon shakliga e'tibor berib savollarga javob bering.

a) 1. What do Rustam and his friend do now?

2. What did they do eleven years ago?

3. Where did they live then?

4. What did they like to do in fine weather?

5. How long did their classes last?

6. What did they do after classes?

7. What did Rustam decide to do in third year?

8. Where does he work now?

9. Does he like his work?

b) 1. Did you do well at college?

2. Was your college in Tashkent?

3. When were you usually at home on weekdays?

c) 1. Do you like play volley-ball? '

2. Did you play volleyball yesterday?

3. When did you last play volley-ball?

4. Which of you often plays tennis?

5. Do you play tennis (football) on weekdays or at the week-end?

d) 1. What was the weather like yesterday?

2. What is the weather like now?

3. What kind of weather do you like?

e) 1. What was the weather like yesterday?

2. What is the weather like now?

3. What kind of weather do you like?

V. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarga savollar qo'yning.

1. They worked at a large factory then (3) 2. My sister stayed at her friend's over the week-end. (3) 3.

You lived in that house ten years ago. (3) 4. Barno plays volley-ball well.(2) 5. Rustam decided to go to

Tashkent institute of oriental studies last year. (2) 6. They liked to play football in fine weather. (1) 7. My friend wrote an interesting article last month (3).

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI

MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR.

I. Fe'l- kesimning zamon shakliga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Sizning muhandisingiz qachon Toshkentga qaytdi? - U Toshkentga uch kun oldin qaytdi. 2. O'tgan hafta Samarkandga kim ketdi? – O'rtoq Umidov. 3. Bobur to'rtinchi gapni juda yaxshi o'qiydi. 4. O'rtoq Azimov doskaga chiqdi, gapni yozdifi, unio'qidi va o'z stoliga qaytdi. 5. Kecha siz uyda qaysi mashqni

bajardingiz? – Yigirmanchi mashqni. 6. Bu xususida o’rtoq Sadov bilan gaplashing u kecha Samarqanddan keldi. 7. O’tgan yili (sizning) talabalaringiz ingliz tilida qanday gapirishgan? 8. Singlingiz Toshkentga qachon keldi? – Uch yil avval. 9. Siz kecha darsda nima qildingiz? – Biz matnlar o’qidik va mashqalar bajardik, o’qituvchimiz bilan inglizcha gaplashdik va gaplarni o’zbek tilidan ingliz tiliga tarjima qildik. 10. Siz bu xatni qachon oldingiz? – Kecha ertalab.

II. Gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling. Unga, uni, uning, ularga, ularni ularning olmoshlari tarjimasiga e’tibor bering.

1. Men uning maqolasini o’tgan hafta o’qidim. 2. Men uni kecha ko’rmadim. 3. Ularning do’stlari ularnikida o’tgan hafta bo’lishdi. 4. Biz undan so’radik “Familiyangiz nima?” 5. Azimovning singillari unikiga tashrif buyurishga qaror qilishdi va unikiga o’tgan hafta ketishdi. 6. Havo yaxshi edi, va bolalar opalaridan ularni hiyobonga olib borishini so’rashdi. 7. Siz uni o’tgan hafta qayerda ko’rdingiz? – Biz uni teatrda ko’rdik. Uning bolalari ham u bilan birga edilar. 8. Abdullayevning do’stlari undan (uning) ishi haqida

III. Ex. VII, p.126. Nuqtalar o’rniga mos kelgan predlogni qo’ying.

My friend likes playing ... chess. He spends a lot ... time ... it. Yesterday he played chess ... six ... the evening and only got ... home ... ten. 2. We spent Sunday ... the country. We went ... there early ... the morning and got back ... town late ... the evening. 3. We decided to ask our friends ... dinner tomorrow. ... diner we’re going ... Central Park. 4. What are we having ... diner today? 5. My friends lives ... the country and he likes it very much. His house is a long way ... his office. He goes ... town every morning. He is always ... time... work. 6. I don’t want to go ... the cinema tonight. My wife and I are going ... a walk. 7. Does your friend play ... chess well? I am going to have a game ... chess ... him. 8. “When did the meeting finish?” “It finished ... four.” 9. I got ... home late yesterday evening and went ... bed ... once. 10. Peter spends a lot ... money ... books. I often ask him ... books to read.

Lesson 4.2. “My friend is a children’s doctor” Forms of the simple Past: Irregular Verbs.

Vizual materiallar

Umumiy ma’lumotlar

Irregular verbs.

(a)verbs which change their root vowel.

to sing —sang —sung to meet — met — met to win — won — won

(b)verbs which change their root vowel and- add -en for Participle II.

to speak —spoke —spoken to write — wrote — written to take — took — taken

(c)verbs which change their root vowel and add -d or -/. to sell —sold —sold to bring — brought — brought

(d)verbs which change their final -d into -/.

to send — sent — sent to build —built —built

(e)verbs which have the same form for the Infinitive, Past Indefinite and Participle II. to put — put — put

to set —set —set to shut — shut — shut

(f)verbs whose forms come from different stems, to be — was, were — been to go — went — gone

(g)special irregular verbs.

to have —had —had to make — made — made to do — did — done

(h)defective (anomalous) verbs,

can —could

must ought

may — might

will —would

shall — should

Mixed verbs. Their Past Indefinite is of the regular type, and their Participle II is of the irregular type: to show — showed — shown to sow —sowed —sown

Berilgan matn

MY FRIEND IS A CHILDREN'S DOCTOR NOW

My friend's name is Peter. He and I are doctors now, but eleven years ago we were student at a Medical college in Moscow.

We lived a long way from the college, but we liked to walk there in fine weather.

Our classes usually lasted till four o'clock in the afternoon, and then we worked hard at home. We sometimes stayed after classes to play volleyball but on weekdays we were usually at home by 9 o'clock. We received a lot of medical journals and often discussed interesting particles in them. In his third year Peter decided to be a children's doctor, and now he works at a children's hospital in Kiev. He loves his work and often writes to me about it. "Whose name's Peter?" "My friend's." "What does he do?" "He's a doctor."

"Was he a doctor eleven years ago?" No, he was a student then."

"When did he decide to be a children's doctor?" "In his third year at the Medical college."

"Does he like his work?" "Yes, he loves it."

Matnga izohlar

...we were students at a Medical college in Moscow.... Biz Moskvadagi tibbiyot institute talabalari edik (oily o'quv yurti so'ziga ingliz tilida college, school, institute so'zlari to'g'ri keladi.) Masalan:.

a teacher-training college pedagogika instituti, a medical college (school) tibbiyot instituti, an engineering institute muxandislik instituti

2. In his third year Peter decided to be a children's doctor, Uchinchi kursda Peter bolalar vrachi bulishga qaror qildi. Year soz'i 'yil' ma'nosidan tashqari yana oliy uquv yurtidagi 'kurs', 'bosqich' ma'nosini ham beradi.

Qiyoslang:

U birinchi (ikkinchi) kurs talabasi. He's a first (second) year student. U birinchi (ikkinchi) kursda o'qiydi.

He's in his first (second) year.

ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

Fourth

to play

a child (pi children)

eleven

a year

ago

a college

to go to college

to be at college

weather

then

then

to play volley-ball (football, tennis, hockey)

a weekday

on weekdays

Interesting

to decide

a hospital

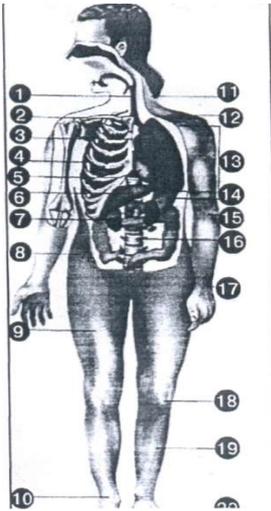
to go to hospital

to be in hospital

to love

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

Ko'rsatilgan odam tana a'zolarini tartib bilan ingliz tilida nima deyilishini yozing.



1. Basic vocabulary

Translate the words in colour into your language:

1. I've got a cold.
2. My neck aches.
3. I think I've got flu
4. I've got a pain in my knee...
5. I've got a sore back
6. My arm hurts
7. Have you got a temperature?
8. What are the symptoms?

2. Causes and symptoms Match the symptom on the left

I've got a blister.

I've got a headache.

I've got jetlag.

I've got a bad back.

I'm feeling really run down.

I've got a splinter in my hand.

My nose is blocked up.

I've got diarrhea.

with the cause on the right:

I think I've been working too much.

Our bed is too soft. We need to get a firmer one. c I had too much to drink at dinner last night.

I've just been chopping some wood.

It must have been that take-away last night, f. I wore the wrong shoes to go hill-walking!

I always get hay fever at this time of year.

It was an 18-hour flight and a 10-hour time difference.

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI
MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

Complete the Past Simple questions in the extracts from conversation. Which extracts come from a conversation about a holiday, and which from a conversation about a job interview?

Example: Did you have a good time? (Holiday)

Yes, we did think. The weather was good and the hotel was lovely.

Where

In a small hotel just next to the beach.

Did

Yes, very nervous. My hands were shaking!

What

Lots of things - my education, interests, and career.

Why

Mavzu: Lesson 4.3. “A surprising behaviour”

Vizual materiallar
Berilgan matn.

A Surprising behaviour

As soon as I left Deal, I saw a low flat cloud, iron-grey and then blue across the Channel. The closer I got to Dover, the more clearly it was defined. I walked on and saw it was a series of headlands. It was France. Ahead on the path was a person, down a hill four hundred yards away; but whether it was a man or a woman I could not tell. Some minutes later I saw her scarf and her skirt, and for more minutes on those long slopes we walked toward each other under the big sky. We were the only people visible in the landscape – there was no one behind either of us. She was a real walker – arms swinging, flat shoes, no dog, no map. It was lovely, too: blue sky above, the sun in the southeast, and a cloudburst hanging like a broken bag in the west. I watched this woman, this fairly old woman, in her warm scarf and heavy coat, a bunch of flowers in her hand – I watched her come on, and thought I am not going to say hello until she does.

She did not look at me. She drew level and didn't notice me. There was no other human being in sight on the coast, only a fishing boat. Hetta Pumphrey - I imagined that was the woman's name – walked past me, and still stony-faced.

“Morning!” I said.

“Oh,” she turned her head to me.

“Good morning!”

She gave me a good smile, because I had spoken first. But if I hadn't, we would have passed each other, Hetta and I, in that cliff-top meadow – not another soul around – five feet apart without a word.

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

Look at the photo, which shows a scene from the passage you are going to read. Where do you think a passage takes place?

Look at the words in the box. Decide which are nouns and which are adjectives. Look up words you don't know in the dictionary.

Bag, smile, broken, cloud, bunch, coat, people, flat, flower, heavy, low, scarf, shoes, big, sky, warm.

Group the words which can go together. Heavy bag, heavy cloud

The passage is by Paul Theroux an American travel writer, read it and find out what country he is describing.

Are these statements about the passage true or false?

1. The woman had a friend with her.

2. She didn't have a dog.

3. The weather wasn't very good.

4. He didn't know her name.

5. He expected her to greet him.

6. She didn't say “Good morning”.

Which statement describes what surprised him?

Lesson 4.4. Forms of the verb to be. “Lightning struck the city last night.”

Vizual materiallar
Berilgan matn.

Lightning Struck The City Last Night

Reading selection Listen to the teacher read the selection. Then repeat as the teacher reads in phrases.

Lightning struck twice by our house last night during a rainstorm. One flash of lightning hit at 9:10, and the second hit at 9:20. We heard the sound of thunder and we smelled the lightning in the air.

The first flash struck our neighbor's chimney. The chimney was very tall, and it acted like a lightning rod. It pulled the lightning to it. When the lightning struck, it tore out a whole row of bricks. Our neighbors said it sounded like glass was breaking when the bricks fell.

The second flash hit another neighbor's tree. It tore the bark off the tree. Because it was raining, the tree didn't start to burn. However, our neighbor said that the lightning killed the tree.

We were lucky. The lightning missed our house. And we were all happy that nobody was hurt.

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

Did lightning strike once or twice last night?
Did they hear the thunder or the lightning?
Did they smell fire or lightning?
Did the first flash hit the chimney or the tree?
Did the lightning strike tall things or short things?
Did it break the chimney or the glass?
Did second flash hit at 9:20 or at 9:20?
Was the tree killed by fire or by lightning?

Mavzu: Lesson 4.5. Text: "Greetings in Different Countries"

Vizual materiallar
Berilgan matn.

Greetings in Different Countries

The handshake is probably the most common form of greeting in the world. But even this simple gesture is fraught with complications. The British handshake is firm but used sparingly; in Italy and France handshaking is something of a national pastime. Anglo-Saxons, learn to look people in the eye while they shake hands. This is sometimes misinterpreted as aggressive or challenging behavior, especially by Orientals, for whom only an occasional glance into the other person's face is considered not polite.

* In the mountainous Asian Kingdom of Bhutan, residents greet each other by extending their tongues and hands.

* The Japanese business card almost needs a rulebook of its own. You must exchange business cards immediately on meeting because it is essential to establish everyone's status and position. When it is handed to a person in a superior, it must be given and received with both hands, and you must take time to read it carefully and not just put it in your pocket! Also the bow is a very important part of greeting someone. You should not expect the Japanese to shake hands. Bowing the head is a mark of respect and the first bow of the day should be lower than when you meet thereafter.

* In France you shouldn't sit down in a cafe until you've shaken hands with everyone you know.

* In Afghanistan you should spend at least 5 minutes saying Hello.

* in the Middle East you must never use the left hand for greeting, eating, drinking or smoking.

* In Thailand you should clasp your hands together and lower your head and your eyes when you greet someone.

Ilova № 1 True and False questions

Read the statements and put T for true, F for false.

Kissing is the most common forms of greeting in the world. ___

Japanese must exchange business cards immediately on meeting. ___

In exchanging cards you must give and receive it both hands and read it carefully. ___

In France you should bow your head as a mark of respect. ___

In Thailand you shouldn't sit down in café until you've exchanged gifts. ___

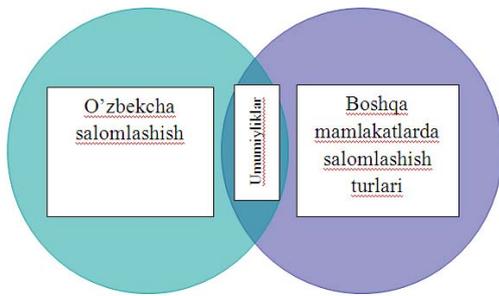
In Afghanistan you should spend at least five minutes saying hello. ___

Ilova № 2. Ex.VII. Writing activity

Imagine one unreal country and write about "the ways of introducing and greetings" as a form of paragraph.

Present it to others in the form of role-play.

Ilova № 3. VENNA DIAGRAMMASI - 2 va 3 jihatlarni hamda umumiy tomonlarini solishtirish yoki taqqoslash yoki qarama-qarshi qo'yish uchun qo'llaniladi. Tizimli fikrlash, solishtirish, taqqoslash, tahlil qilish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantiradi. Diagramma Venna tuzish qoidasi bilan tanishadilar. Alohida/kichik gurhlarda diagramma Vennani tuzadilar va kesishmaydigan joylarni (x) to'ldiradilar.



Lesson 5. The function of the direct and indirect object in the sentence. “My last weekend”

Vizual materiallar
Berilgan matn.

MY LAST WEEK-END

A week ago my younger brother Davron Rahmatov came to Tashkent from Fergana. On Saturday he came to see me and my family. We decided to spend the week-end together and Davron stayed with us till Monday.

We woke up late on Sunday. We got up at nine o'clock, washed and dressed. Then we had breakfast.

“What do you usually do on Sunday?” Davron asked us at table.

“We often go to the country,” my wife answered. “Sometimes we go to the theatre or the cinema.”

“Do you often go to Ulugbek’s Park?” he asked again.

“We went there last month. It’s very nice park. We like it very much. Do you want to go there. Davron?”

“Oh, yes. I’d love to. The weather’s very nice today.”

We went to the park with our children.

We came home at two o'clock. Davron and I played chess after dinner and we went to the cinema in the evening. The film was very interesting and not very long. It began at seven o'clock and it was over by eight. We got home late, but we didn't go to bed at once. We had supper together.

We went to bed at twelve o'clock.

Active words and word combinations

to see (saw, seen)	before (after) dinner
to come to see	to ask
to go to see	to ask questions
a family	to ask for smth.
to spend(spent, spent)	a country
to spend time (money) on....	to to the country
to be in the country	a theatre
to go to town	to go to the theatre
to be in town	to go to the cinema
to wake up (woke up, woken up)	a park
late	again
to get up (got up, got up)	to want
to wash	to play a game of chess
to dress	to begin (began, begun)
breakfast	to be over
dinner	by
supper	early
to have breakfast	parents
at dinner	to go to bed

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR.

I. Fe'l- kesimning zamon shakliga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Sizning muhandisingiz qachon Toshkentga qaytdi? - U Toshkentga uch kun oldin qaytdi. 2. O'tgan hafta Samarkandga kim ketdi? – O'rtoq Umidov. 3. Bobur to'rtinchi gapni juda yaxshi o'qiydi. 4. O'rtoq

Azimov doskaga chiqdi, gapni yozdifi, unio'qidi va o'z stoliga qaytdi. 5. Kecha siz uyda qaysi mashqni bajardingiz? – Yigirmanchi mashqni. 6. Bu xususida o'rtoq Sadov bilan gaplashing u kecha Samarqanddan keldi. 7. O'tgan yili (sizning) talabalariniz ingliz tilida qanday gapirishgan? 8. Singlingiz Toshkentga qachon keldi? – Uch yil avval. 9. Siz kecha darsda nima qildingiz? – Biz matnlar o'qidik va mashqalar bajardik, o'qituvchimiz bilan inglizcha gaplashdik va gaplarni o'zbek tilidan ingliz tiliga tarjima qildik. 10. Siz bu xatni qachon oldingiz? – Kecha ertalab.

II. Gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling. Unga, uni, uning, ularga, ularni ularning olmoshlari tarjimasiga e'tibor bering.

1. Men uning maqolasini o'tgan hafta o'qidim. 2. Men uni kecha ko'rmadim. 3. Ularning do'stlari ularnikida o'tgan hafta bo'lishdi. 4. Biz undan so'radik "Familiyangiz nima?" 5. Azimovning singillari unikiga tashrif buyurishga qaror qilishdi va unikiga o'tgan hafta ketishdi. 6. Havo yaxshi edi, va bolalar opalaridan ularni hiyobonga olib borishini so'rashdi. 7. Siz uni o'tgan hafta qayerda ko'rdingiz? – Biz uni teatrdan ko'rdik. Uning bolalari ham u bilan birga edilar. 8. Abdullayevning do'stlari undan (uning) ishi haqida

III. Ex. VII, p.126. Nuqtalar o'rniga mos kelgan predlogni qo'ying.

My friend likes playing ... chess. He spends a lot ... time ... it. Yesterday he played chess ... six ... the evening and only got ... home ... ten. 2. We spent Sunday ... the country. We went ... there early ... the morning and got back ... town late ... the evening. 3. We decided to ask our friends ... dinner tomorrow. ... diner we're going ... Central Park. 4. What are we having ... diner today? 5. My friends lives ... the country and he likes it very much. His house is a long way ... his office. He goes ... town every morning. He is always ... time... work. 6. I don't want to go ... the cinema tonight. My wife and I are going ... a walk. 7. Does your friend play ... chess well? I am going to have a game ... chess ... him. 8. "When did the meeting finish?" "It finished ... four." 9. I got ... home late yesterday evening and went ... bed ... once. 10. Peter spends a lot ... money ... books. I often ask him ... books to read.

Lesson 6. "Family"

Vizual materiallar

Family

Basic vocabulary

Your immediate family: your mother, father, brothers and sisters, or, if you are married, your husband, wife and your sons and daughters.

Your relatives or your relations: all your immediate family plus your grandparents, great-grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins.

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

Use this words below:

Aunt grandfather grandsons
Uncle grandmother nephew
Niece granddaughters cousins

Your parents' parents are your.....and your..... .

Your father's brother and sister are your.....and your..... .

Your aunt's and uncle's children are your..... .

Your brother's son and daughter are your.....and your..... .

Your children's children are your.....and your..... .

Relations and relatives are two words for the same people.

In-laws

Your in-law are your husband's or wife's family or your children's husbands and wives. Look at this family tree and put names to the relations:

1. Nigel's mother-in-law _____
2. his father-in-law _____
3. his brother-in-law _____
4. his sister-in-law _____
5. his son-in-law _____
6. his daughter-in-law _____

Different types of family

Look at the following short texts and find an example of:

a nuclear family

an extended family

a single-parent family

a couple who adopted a child

a couple with no children

We're married with three kids. Our eldest son, Simon, has just started secondary school, our daughter, Lisa, is eight and our youngest son, Luke, is only five.

We've only been married for a year. We're not planning to start a family just yet.

I'm a single mum. I bring up my son Josh on my own. Josh doesn't mind being an only child but I think he'd like a brother or sister one day.

We share the house with my mother and father and my wife's sister and her kids. Everyone helps to look after the children.

We couldn't have children of our own so we decided that adoption was the only answer. Lily came to live with us two years ago. She seems very happy at the moment but we realise that she might want to find her real mother one day.

You can say single mother, single father, single mum, single dad or a single-parent family.

Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences below:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| We're not planning to start. | a. the house with my wife's family. |
| They help us take care of | b. a baby from China. |
| We adopted | c. her real mother one day. |
| We share | d. the children. |
| She might want to find | e. a family just yet. |

Expressions with 'family'

Complete the following sentences with the words and phrases below:

The whole family

a very close family

a big family

family tree

a big family reunion

I come from.....

We're..... We see each other almost every day and if ever I'm in trouble, I know I can turn to one of them for help.

It's my son's eighteenth birthday next week. We're hoping to get.....together.

My wife and I are celebrating our 40th wedding anniversary soon. We're planning to have.....

When I was researching my....., I found out that my great-great-grandfather came over to England from Ireland 120 years ago.

It runs in the family

Complete the following expression with the verbs below in their correct form:

Tell look run get take

She.....just like her mother.

She's.....her father's nose.

He.....after his father.

It.....in the family.

You can'tthem apart.

Now use the expressions to complete the following sentences:

John's got a terrible temper. He.....

You can see that Jane is Mary's daughter. She.....

All my brothers and sister are good at sport. It.....

You can see that little Rebecca is a Smith.

We've got identical twins in my class at school.

Who do you look like in your family? Who do you take after? Is your family very close?

Mavzu: Lesson 6.2. "My Friend's family"

Vizual materiallar
Berilgan matn.

MY FRIEND'S FAMILY

My friend's name is Ravshan. He lives in Tashkent. His family is not very large. He has got a wife and two children. His wife's name is Munisa and his children's names are Ra'no and Nodir.

Ravshan's wife is a young woman. She's twenty nine years old. She's a lecturer. She teaches English at the Institute of Foreign Languages. She's got very many students. She hasn't got bad students. Her students do well as a rule. My friend's daughter is a girl of ten. She goes to school. She does a lot of subjects at school. She also learns English. She works hard and knows the language well. She doesn't make many miss takes in English. She likes reading. She also helps her mother at home.

Ravshan's son is a little boy. I think he was born five or six years ago. His father takes him to a nursery school every morning.

My friend's got a sister. She's going to be a doctor, and she's leaving her Institute this year. She's married. Her husband's an engineer.

My friend hasn't got any brothers.

My friend's wife usually takes the children to the country in summer to stay with their grandfather and grandmother. They love their grandchildren very much. She's going to take them to the country a gain this summer.

"Has Ravshan got any children?" "Yes, he's got two."

"Have his children got any toys?" "Yes, they've got some."

Active words and word combinations

young	to work at a school	to leave (left, left)	spring
a woman (pl. women)	a subject	to leave for	autumn
a woman of forty	to do (take) subjects	to leave school	in (the) summer
old	to make (made, made)	to graduate from one's	(winter, spring,
a lecture	a mistake	Institute	autumn)
a lecturer	to make a mistake	(the University)	a grandfather
an institute	to think (thought,	o teach (taught, taught)	a grandmother
as a rule	thought)	to get married	a grandchild (pl
a daughter	to be born	a husband	grandchildren)
a school		summer	a grandson
to go to school		winter	a granddaughter

Lesson 6.3. Text. "Age", Numerals.

Vizual materiallar

Age

1 Basic vocabulary

Translate these words into your own language:

baby

generation

Young

adult

Child

middle-aged

Teenager

old

2 Ages

Match the expressions on the left with those on the right:

She's 3 days old.

a. She's still a child.

She's 18 months.

b. She's a newborn baby.

She's 8.

c. She's a teenager.

She's 14.

d. She's an adult.

She's 20.

e. She's a toddler.

Do the same with the following:

He's 28.

f. He's in his early forties.

He's 35.

g. He's fairly elderly.

He's 48.

h. He's in his mid-thirties.

He's 42.

i. He's middle aged.

He's 85.

j. He's in his late twenties.

The expression elderly people is a more polite way of talking about old people.

3. A two-year-old boy

Look at this example:

He's two years old.

>I've got a two-year-old son.

Re-write these examples in a similar way:

My son is eleven.

I've got an

I've got a daughter of six.

We've got a

Their baby's only two months old.

They've got a

Look at this example:

They are 10 years old.

>They're all ten-year-old.

Now re-write these examples in a similar way:

I teach kids of seven and eight.

I teach

Most of them were only sixteen.

They were mostly

The boy the police arrested was only nine!

He was only a

4. Expressions with 'age'

Use these words to complete these expressions with 'age'.

of	look	your	same
get	at	all	child

the age as (me)

when I was ages

people of age

when youto my age

at the age43

you don'tyour age

aof his age

.....your age

Now use the expressions in the sentences below:

Do you think you should be smoking ? I mean, you're only 15.

You're lucky to have the chance to go to university. , I had to get a job and start earning some money.

John F. Kennedy became one of the youngest Presidents of the United States

Isn't Peter home yet? A Should be in bed 10 – at the latest.

The great thing about roller-blading is that seem to be doing it - young and old.

Our son is the boy next door. They're in the same class.

You're not really 50, are you? I don't believe it.

..... You'll realize there's more to life than going clubbing and riding motorbikes.

5. The generation gap

Use the following expressions in the sentences below:

the age difference	the generation gap
the younger generation gap	of my generation

Many older people think that are only interested in money.

My wife is ten years older than me, but has never been a problem.

You can't expect me to use the internet! People grew up without telephones!

4. My husband and I can't stand the music our children play or their taste in clothes. I suppose it's just

He's very mature for his age

Use the following words in the dialogues below:

Great grown-up bright
fit remarkable tall

Jane's only two years old, but she can count up to ten.

Really? She sounds very.....for her age.

Peter's only 14, but he's nearly as tall as me.

Yes, he's quite.....for his age, isn't he?

Grand-dad plays tennis three times a week.

I know. He's very.....for his age.

You know, Ruth's 50, but she's still a very attractive woman.

I know. She looks really.....for his age.

Laura only 14, but when she puts make-up on, you'd think she was 17.

Yes, she's very.....for her age, isn't she?

My grandmother's 100, but she lives alone and looks after herself. She's amazing!

Yes, she's quite.....for her age.

Age idioms

The following idioms are all about getting old. Complete them using these words:

Getting dog over wrong

You can't teach an old.....new tricks.

She's the.....side of 40.

He's.....the hill.

He's.....on a bit now.

Now use these idioms, changing the grammar if necessary to complete these sentences:

a. John will never change the way he does things. You.....

b. In professional football, you're.....at 35.

c. I think I'll have to start taking life a bit easier. I am.....you know!

d. Sheila looks great for her age. You'd never guess she's.....of 50!

Famous quotes

Complete these quotes with the following words:

Age feel income forty

You're only as old as you.....

Life begins at.....

Women lie about their.....; men lie about their.....

Do you think the last one is true?

Have you ever lied about your age?

Umumiy ma'lumot

Numerals

Eleven	[i'levn]	o'n bir
Twelve	[twelv]	o'n ikki

1. -teen [ti:n] - son suffiksi (ten ning o'zgargan shakli)
bo'lib, 13 dan 19-gacha
bo'lgan sanoq sonlarni yasashda ishlatiladi.

-teen suffiksi - urg'ulidir, shuning uchun uning ishtirokida sonlarda ikkita asosiy urg'u bo'ladi:

thirteen	o'n uch	sixteen	o'n olti
fourteen	o'n to'rt	seventeen	o'n yeti
fifteen	o'n besh	eighteen	o'n sakkiz
		nineteen	o'n to'qqiz

2. -ty suffiksi o'nlik sanoq sonlarni yasash uchun ishlatiladi. -ty suffiksi urg'usiz:

twenty	yigirma	sixty	oltmish
thirty	o'ttiz	seventy	yetmish
forty	qirq	eighty	sakson
fifty	ellik	ninety	to'qson
		one (a) hundred	yuz

Agar son -y bilan tugallansa, tartib son yasashda -y -ie ga o'tadi va -th suffiksi qo'shiladi:

twentieth	[ˈtwenti:s]	[ˈnainti:s]	yigirmanchi
ninetieth			to'qsoninchi

Orfografiyadagi o'zgarishlarni esda saqlang:

Five	-fifth	beshinchi
Nine	-ninth	to'qqizinchi
Twelve	- twelfth	o'n ikkinchi

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi to'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling va ularning oddiy o'tgan zamon shaklini yozing.

Minnatdorchilik bildirmoq, ochmoq, qaramoq, yopmoq, yashamoq, ishlamoq, o'rganmoq, o'qimoq, tarjima qilmoq, (piyoda) bormoq, qaytmoq, qolmoq, davom etmoq, olmoq, tugatmoq, muhokama qilmoq, javob bermoq, tarrorlamoq, ko'chirib yozmoq.

II. Quyidagi gaplarni bo'lishsiz va (umumiy) so'roq gap shaklida yozing.

1. He opened the window before class. 2. Malika translated a lot of foreign letters at the office last week. 3. I finished work at five o'clock the day before yesterday. 4. He lived in Samarkand five years ago. 5. They returned home in the evening. 6. They discussed a lot of articles from these French magazines last week-end.

III. Quyidagi gaplarni oddiy o'tgan zamon shaklida yozing, ma'nosi mos keluvchi payt ravishini qo'shib keting. (yesterday, the day before yesterday, last week, last year etc.)

1. My working day lasts eight hours. 2. Do you often get letters from your friends? 3. Does she do well in Arabic? 4. We discuss a lot of questions. 5. They don't often stay at the factory after six o'clock.

IV. Fe'llarni kerakli zamon, shaxs - songa qo'yib qavsni oching.

1. "Who usually (to do) his homework in this room?" "This student (to do)". 2. "Who (to do) his homework there now?" "I (not to know)." 3. I (to live) near my office last year. I always (to walk) there. 4. "How well your friend (to speak) English?" "He (to speak) English badly." 5. "What language you (to learn) five years ago?" "I (to learn) Arabic." 6. "What language he (to learn) now?" "He (to learn) German." 7. "How long your class usually (to last)?" "It usually (to last) two hours. "How long your class (to last) on Wednesday morning?" "It only (to last) an hour." 9. "Who you (to discuss) this question with last night?" "I (to discuss) it with my friends." 10. "Who you usually (to go)-home with?" "I (to go) home with my friends." 11. How well he usually (to know) his lessons? 12. (I not to work) at this office three years ago. 13. You (to work) there now? 14. "How long you (to stay) in Bukhara last year?" "I (to stay) there a month." "How long you (to be going) to stay there this year?" "I (to be going) to stay there a month too."

V. Fe'l-kesimning zamon shakliga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Men doskaga qaradim va yangi so'zlarni ko'chirib oldim. 2. Siz o'tgan yili qayerda yashardingiz? - Men o'tgan yili Samarqandda yashardim, 3. Siz u bolaga kitob uchun minnatdorchilik bildirdingizmi? 4. Biz kecha ko'p savollarni muhokama qildik. 5. Siz bu qoidani oxirgi marta qachon takrorladingiz? - Biz uni avvalgi kunigina qaytargan edik. 6. Ular o'tgan oy ko'p xatlarga javob berishdi.

VI. to be fe'lining oddiy o'tgan zamon dagi shakliga e'tibor berib gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. Ular bu yerda bir soat oldin bo'lishdi. 2. U kecha darsga o'z vaqtida keldimi? 3. Siz dushanba kuni ertalab uyingizdamidingiz? - Yo'q, men vazirlikda edim. 4. U chorshanba kuni kechqurun uyida bo'lmadi.

VII. Quyidagi so'z birikmalarini ovoz chiqarib o'qing, qaratqich kelishigidagi otlarning talaffuziga e'tibor bering.

my sister's / name these engineers' / letters Jame's / book
his friend's / son our student's / marks Alex's / room
this student's/exercise-book those men's / work Bess's / teacher

VIII. Quyidagi so'z birikmalarini ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Mening do'stimning xonasi. 2. Mening do'stimning xonalari. 3. Mening do'stlarimning xonasi. 4. Mening do'stlarimning xonalari. 5. Bu muhandisning o'g'li. 6. Bizning o'qituvchimizning o'g'illari. 7. Bu talabaning diktanti. 8. Sizing iqtisodchilaringizning xatlari. 9. Sizing muallimangizning singlisi. 10. Merining dugunasi. 11. Alisher Karimovning xati.

IX. Qavs ichida berilgan so'zlarni qaratqich kelishigida ishlatib savollarga javob bering.

Whose exercise-book is this? (my sister)

Whose son lives in Fergana? (my friend)

Whose pen is on the table? (our teacher)

Whose mark's good? (my son)

Whose name's John? (Mister Smith)

X. Qaratqich kelishigining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. (Sizning) do'stingizning xonasi katta (keng)mi? - Yo'q, u kichik, biroq juda yorug'. 2. Siz kecha Borisning savoliga javob hermadingiz. 3. (Sizning) do'stingizning xotini nemis tilida yaxshi gapiradimi? - Ha, juda yaxshi. 4. Bu kimning daftarlari? - Bu bizning talabalarning daftarlari. 5. (Siz) o'rtoq Smirnovning do'stlarini taniysizmi? - Ha. 6. Mister Mahmudovning xotini muhandis, uning qizi esa shifokor. 7. (Sizning) o'g'lingizning ismi nima?

XI. Otlarni qaratqich kelishigida ishlatib, 10 ta gap tuzing.

XII. Ushbu sanoq sonlarni so'z bilan yozing.

9, 11, 8, 13, 12, 20, 32, 30, 34, 43, 41, 14, 45, 54, 50, 53, 56, 65, 67, 57, 78, 89, 91, 99, 100

XIII. Tartib sonlarni ishlatib quyidagi so'z birikmalarini ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

Birinchi soat (vaqt), uchinchi daftar, ikkinchi xat, to'rtinchi telegramma, to'qqizinchi kun, beshinchi dars, oltinchi savol, sakkizinchi hafta, o'n ikkinchi oy, yigirma beshinchi jurnal, qirq ikkinchi kun.

XIV. Sanoq sonlarni ishlatib quyidagi so'z birikmalarini ungliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

Yigirma sakkizinchi matn, o'n uchinchi eslatma, uchinchi maqola, qirqinchi dars, to'rtinchi mashq, o'n to'rtinchi matn, o'ttiz oltinchi dars, o'n beshinchi mashq, qirq beshinchi (nomerli) xona, yigirma uchinchi (nomerli) xona

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'z birikmalarini o'qishni mashq qilgandan so'ng matnni ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

we were students

we 'liked to walk there

in his 'third year

II. Quyidagi so'zlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

last, past, cast, fast, mask, ask, mule, pump, car, forth, went, lick, bite, bit, tiny, fime, birth, same, Sam, stem, cape, rob, cute, robe, fur, list, turn, Byrd, stir, curly, Charley, knock, flute, clear, fear .

III. Matnga doir 5 ta umumiy, 5 ta maxsus va 5 ta tanlov (alternativ) so'roq gap tuzing.

IV. Fe'l-kesimning zamon shakliga e'tibor berib savollarga javob bering.

a) 1. What do Rustam and his friend do now?

2. What did they do eleven years ago?

3. Where did they live then?

4. What did they like to do in fine weather?

5. How long did their classes last?

6. What did they do after classes?

7. What did Rustam decide to do in third year?

8. Where does he work now?

9. Does he like his work?

b) 1. Did you do well at college?

2. Was your college in Tashkent?

3. When were you usually at home on weekdays?

c) 1. Do you like play volley-ball? '

2. Did you play volleyball yesterday?

3. When did you last play volley-ball?

4. Which of you often plays tennis?

5. Do you play tennis (football) on weekdays or at the week-end?

d) 1. What was the weather like yesterday?

2. What is the weather like now?

3. What kind of weather do you like?

e) 1. What was the weather like yesterday?

2. What is the weather like now?

3. What kind of weather do you like?

V. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarga savollar qo'ying.

1. They worked at a large factory then (3) 2. My sister stayed at her friend's over the week-end. (3) 3. You lived in that house ten years ago. (3) 4. Barno plays volley-ball well.(2) 5. Rustam decided to go to Tashkent institute of oriental studies last year. (2) 6. They liked to play football in fine weather. (1) 7. My friend wrote an interesting article last month (3).

VI. Ushbu sanoq sonlarni so'z bilan yozing.

1, 11, 2, 12, 20, 3, 13, 30, 4, 14, 40, 5, 15, 50, 6, 16, 60, 7, 17, 70, 8, 18, 80, 9, 19, 90

VII. Ushbu tartib sonlarni so'z bilan yozing.

1, 5, 8, 11, 12, 30, 34, 42, 50, 53, 3, 9, 90, 98,100

VIII. Kerakli joyga artikl qo'ying.

I. Mary's two children are at ... college. ... boy is at ... medical school, and ... girl is at ... teacher-training college. 2. "What was ... weather like ... day before yesterday?" "It was fine. I love ... fine weather." 3. We did our homework, and then played ... tennis yesterday. 4. I seldom go to ... hospital. I last was in ... hospital ten years ago. 5. This is ... hospital. It's ... new hospital.

IX. Kerakli joyda nuqtalar o'rniga tegishli predloqlarni qo'ying.

1. A lot... students go ... institutes every year. My friend's son is ... institute now, and my son is going ... institute next year. 2. I don't like playing ... football, but I often play ... tennis ... work ... weekdays, and ... the week-end too. 3. Ann's children were ... hospital last week. They are ... home now, and they are doing very well. 4. "When did you discuss ... those questions last? " "We discussed ... them the day ... yesterday." 5. Madina is going ... hospital ... two days. 6. I stayed ... home ... ten yesterday morning.

X. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Men bolalarni juda yaxshi ko'raman. 2. Ish kunlari men kamdan-kam uyda bo'laman. 3. Mening o'g'lim futbol o'ynashni juda yoqtiradi. 4. (Mening) singlimning o'g'li bu yil institutga kirmoqchi, mening o'g'lim esa allaqachon institutda o'qiyapti. 5. (Siz) do'stingizni xatiga qachon javob berdingiz? – Avvalgi kun. 6. Kech ajoyib (ob-) havo bo'ldi. 7. Biz bu maqolani o'qishga va uni muhokama qilishga qaror qildik. 8. Besh yil avval men Minskda yashardim. Unda men zavodda ishlardim. 9. Oxirgi marta men voleybolni besh yil oldin o'ynagandim. 10. U qachon kasalxonaga yotishga qaror qildi? - O'tgan hafta. 11. O'tgan oy u qayerda edi? - U kasalxonada edi. 12. Film qancha davom etdi? - Ikki soat davom etdi.

O'G'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Darsning matnini hikoya qilib bering.

II. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib o'tgan zamonda hikoyalar tuzing.

1. We Discussed Our Friend's New Article Yesterday
to discuss, an article, at my friends, to answer, to like

2. Translated an Article Last Week

in class, to look at the blackboard, to copy out the new words, to translate, very well, to like the translation, to thank very much

3. Learned German Two Years Ago

to stay after work for one's German, to work hard, to answer the teacher's questions, to learn a lot in class, to know the language.

III. Yuqorida tuzilgan hikoyalarga savollar tuzing.

IV. Do'stingizdan so'rang:

Ertaga siz bilan darsgacha gaplaslib olishini; darsda va darsdan keyin siz bilan faqat inglizcha gaplashishini; sizga jurnalni ikki kundan so'ng qaytarishini, bu masalani bugun muhokama qilmaslikni; ishdan so'ng uyga ketib qolmasligini so'rang.

Lesson 6.4. "Friends", To have, have got

Vizual materiallar



Friends

He's my best friend

Use the following words to complete the sentences below:

lifelong mine old
acquaintance close best

I hear you work with Peter. Did you know he was a friend of.....?

I suppose Sandra is my.....friend.

We ring each other most evenings.

I'm going to see some.....friends in Scotland next week. I haven't seen them for over 30 years!

I wouldn't say he was a.....friend. We used to work together and we go for a drink now and again.

I met Martin at University. It was the start of a.....friendship.

I wouldn't really call Sam a friend. He's just an..... I know him through Kirsty and Paul.

In informal British English young men often call their friends mates. You can say somebody is your best mate. In the United States men sometimes call their male friends buddies.

2. Other words for friend.

Match the words on the left with the ideas on the right:

workmate	a We study together.
partner	b. We work for the same firm.
classmate	c. We write every month.
pen-friend	d. We share a flat
flatmate	e. We live together, but aren't married.

3. Making friends

Complete the following sentences with the words and phrases below:

made

true friends

made friends with

met him through

pleased

friendly with

got to know

introduced

How do you know Susan?

> Rachel

Qo'shimcha ma'lumotlar:

You can say I have or I've got, he has or he's got:

I've got blue eyes. (or I have blue eyes.)

Tim has got two sisters. (or Tim has two sisters.)

Our car has got four doors.

Diane isn't feeling well. She's got a headache. (she's got = she has got)

They like animals. They've got a horse, three dogs and six cats.

I haven't got / have you got? etc.

I've got a motor-bike, but I haven't got a car.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris haven't got any children.

It's a nice house but it hasn't got a garden.

'Have you got a camera?' 'No, I haven't.'

'What have you got in your bag?' 'Nothing. It's empty.'

'Has Ann got a car?' 'Yes, she has.'

What kind of car has she got? = What kind of car does she have?

I don't have a car. – I haven't got a car. Do you have a car?
 I don't have=I haven't got / do you have?= have you got? etc.
 In negatives and questions you can also use do/does ... :
 They don't have any children. Amer. Eng. (= They haven't got any children.)
 It's a nice house but it doesn't have a garden. (= it hasn't got a garden)
 Does Ann have a car? (= Has Ann got a car?)
 How much money do you have? (= How much money have you got?)

I. Questions for checking:

1. Mening mashinam bor. (2 xil)
У меня есть машина. 2 вар.
 2. Uning (o'g'il) fotoapparati yo'q (2 xil)
У него нет фотоаппарата 2 вар.
 3. Uning (qiz) qo'l soati bormi? - Ha. (2 xil)
У нее есть часы? - Да. 2 вар.
 4. Qancha puling bor? - Hech qancha. (2 xil)
Сколько денег у тебя есть? - Нисколько. 2 вар.
 5. Og'zingda nima bor? - Hech narsa. (2 xil)
Что у тебя во рту? - Ничего. 2 вар.
 6. Haydovchilik guvoхnomam bor, lekin mashinam yo'q. (2 xil)
У меня есть водительские права, но у меня нет машины. 2 вар.
 7. Qancha orang va akang bor? (2 xil)
Сколько у тебя сестер и братьев? 2 вар.
 8. Nik o'zini yaxshi xis qilmayapti. Uning boshi og'riyapti. (2 xil)
Ник неважно себя чувствует. У него болит голова. 2 вар.
 9. U (qiz) ko'p kitob o'qiydi. Uning kitoblari ko'p. (2 xil)
Она читает много книг. У нее много книг. 2 вар.
 10. Uning (o'g'il) mashinasi qanday? (2 xil)
Какая у него машина? 2 вар.
- Write the short form (we've got / he hasn't got etc.).
 we have got ... we've got... 3. they have got... 5. it has got...
 he has got ... 4. she has not got ... 6. I have not got...

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. to have fe'li va to have got oborotining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) 1. Menda Alisher Navoiy haqida qiziqarli kitob bor. 2. Do'stimni singlisining ikkita kichkina bolasi bor. 3. Do'stingizning oilasi kattami yoki kichkinami? 4. Do'stingizning nechta bolasi bor? 5. O'g'limda ko'p o'zbekcha kitoblar bor, biroq unda inglizcha kitoblar yo'q 6. Kimda savollar bor? – Menda bitta savol bor.

b) 1. Siz odatda soat nechida nonushta qilasiz? 2. Bugun biz juda erta nonushta qildik. 3. Siz bugun kech tushlik qildingizmi? 4. Siz kecha qayerda tushlik qildingiz? – Kecha men uyda tushlik qildim. 5. Ular (hozir) tushlik qilishyaptimi?

c) 1. Afsuski bu masalani siz bilan muhokama qilishga mening bugun vaqtim yo'q. 2. Ingliz tilidan uy vazifasini qilish uchun sizning kechqurun yetarlicha vaqtingiz bormi? 3. Kecha ko'p ishingiz bormidi? 4. Marhamat qilib menga jurnalni bering, mening hozir bu maqolani o'qish uchun vaqtim bor. 5. Siz ko'p shamollaysizmi? 6. (Hozir) shamollab qoldingizmi? – Ha.

II. Gumon olmoshlarining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Siz besh yil oldin biror chet tilini bilarmidingiz? 2. Siz o'tgan oy birorta inglizcha kitob o'qidingizmi? 3. Ba'zi talabalar bu yerda (o'z) darslarini tayyorlashadi. 4. Menda (hech qanaqa) nemischa jurnallar yo'q. 5. Sizning Samarqandda (birorta) do'stingiz bormi? 6. Menda hech qanaqa savol yo'q. 7. Biron bir savolingiz bormi? – Ha, bir nechta bor. 8. Men bu gapda (hech qanaqa) xato ko'rmayapman. 9. Otangiz birorta chet tilida gapiradimi?

III. Kerakli joyga artikl qo'ying.

My brother Peter lives in ... Angren. He's ... young doctor. He's got ... family. He's got ... wife and two children. His wife Helen is ... teacher. She works at ... school. She hasn't got ... mother, but she's got ... father. Helen's father is ... engineer. He lives in ... country now. ... Peter's office is near his

house. He goes there in ... morning and comes ... home for ... dinner, then he goes back to ... office. Peter's daughter is ... girl of five. She goes to the country to see Helen's father.

IV. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Mening singlimning o'g'li o'quvchi. U maktabda yaxshi o'qiydi. U odatda (qoida bo'yicha) yomon baholar olmaydi. Singlim odatda unga darslarni tayyorlashda yordam beradi. 2. Meni singillarim yo'q, lekin meni to'rtta aka-ukalarim bor. Akalarimdan ikkitasi o'tgan yili institutni tamomlashdi, ikkitasi esa maktabga borishadi. 3. Bu yosh ayol muhandis. U katta zavodda ishlaydi. Uning odatda ishi ko'p. Har kuni ertalab u kichik o'g'lini bog'chaga olib boradi. 4. O'rtoq Klimov keksa ishchi. Uning o'g'il nabiralari yo'q, biroq uning ikkita qiz nabiralari bor. O'rtoq Klimovning birinchi (qiz) nabirasi bundan yeti yil avval tug'ilgan, ikkinchisi esa o'tgan yili. 5. O'tgan yili men ingliz tilini o'rganmasdim va menda inglizcha kitoblar yo'q edi. Hozir menda ko'p inglizcha kitoblar bor. Kechalari men odatda (qoida bo'yicha) inglizcha kitoblar o'qiyman. Mening xo'jayinim (erim) ham tilni biladi, va ba'zan biz inglizcha gaplashamiz. Kelasi yili men fransuz tilini o'rganishni boshlamoqchiman. 6. Mening bta-onam shahar chetida yashashadi. Ularda u yerda uchta xona bor. Men odatda ularnikiga yozda va ba'zan qishda boraman. Men u yerga kuzda va bahorda borishni yoqtirmayman. 7. Kelasi hafta ishim ko'p bo'ladi. 8. Siz odatda darslaringizga qancha vaqt sarflaysiz? - Men ularga, odatda (qoida bo'yicha), ikki soat sarflayman. 9. Nechta fan o'rganasizlar? 10. O'g'lingizga dars qilishda yordamlashmang. 11. Menimcha, bu mavzulari ayrimlari juda qiziqarli. 12. Siz kelasi hafta Samarkandga ketyapsizmi? - Ha, men u yerga ota-onamni ko'rgani boraman. 13. Bu daftarlarni kecha bu yerda kim qoldirdi?

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib hikoyalar tuzing.

1. My Father

to be... years old, to work, in the country, in the summer, to like, in the winter, to come to see

2. My Little Daughter

to be born, to be ... years old, a nursery-school, to take smb. out, to go to the country, the week-end, one's grandmother, to stay

3. My Friend's Studies

to have got a good friend, to go to the college, to take subjects, interesting, to help, to want, to work hard, not to make mistakes, to do well

A. My Friend's Son

to be born in, to go to school, to do a lot of subjects, to do well, to help, parents, to leave school, to want, to begin working, a factory, late in the evening, to graduate from an evening institute, to be an engineer

II. Fill in the blanks with some, any, no.

1. We haven't got ... milk. We can't make an omelet. 2. Bob always likes ... sugar in his coffee. 3. Poor Oliver was hungry. He wanted ... bread. 4. They haven't got ... stamps. I can't post my letter. 5. He has got ... money. He can't spend his holidays in this street. 7. Are there ... pictures in your book? 8. They are ... flowers here in winter. 9. I can see ... children in the yard. They are playing. 10. Are there ... new buildings in your street? 11. There are ... people in the park because it is cold. 12. I saw ... boys in the garden, but Mike was not among them. 13. They brought ... good books from the library. 14. Give me ... tea, please, I am thirsty. 15. Dinner was not yet ready, so she gave the children ... bread and butter because they were hungry. 16. Do you want ... milk in your coffee? 17. Have you got ... time to spare? I'd like to ask you ... questions. 18. Is there ... cheese to the plate? 19. There is ... ham on the plate. 20. There is ... tea in the cup: the cup is empty.

Mavzu: lesson 6.5. "Houses and homes"

Vizual materiallar

Houses and homes

1 Different kinds of house Match the definitions with the pictures:

You live in a detached house if it stands in its own grounds.

Your house is semi-detached if it is joined to another one. People talk about living in a semi.

You live in a terraced house if your house is in a terrace of houses.

A flat can be in a block of flats or part of an older house.

A cottage is usually a small house in the country.
 A bungalow is a house with only one floor.

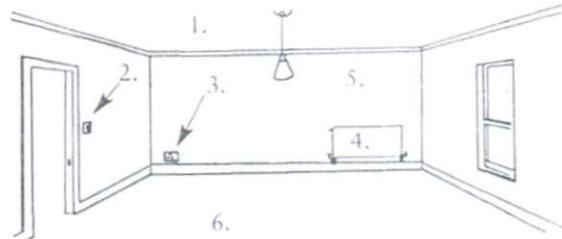
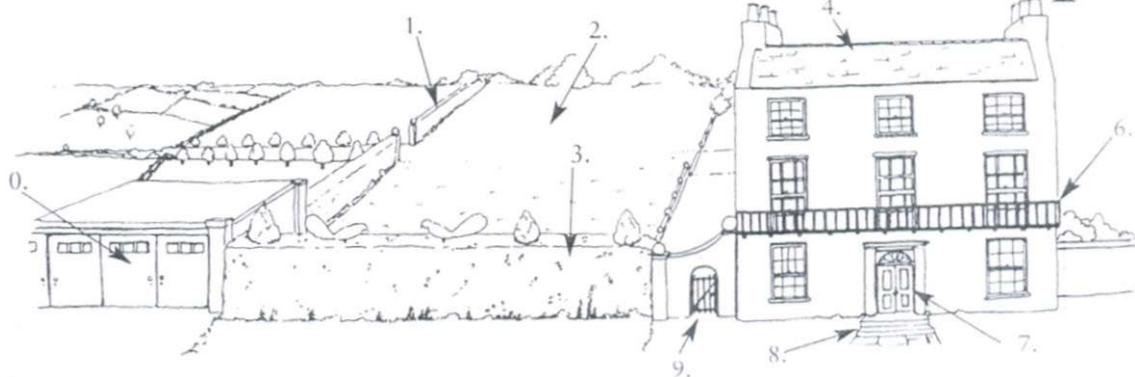
2. Which floor?

Match the expressions to the numbers in the pictures:

- the ground floor
- the first floor
- the top floor
- the basement

3. Parts of a house

- roof
- gate
- steps
- fence
- garage
- balcony
- chimneys
- hedge
- front door
- lawn



Match the words with the numbers in the picture:

4 An empty room

Match the words with the numbers in the picture:
 ceiling power point light switch radiator wall floor

Ilova № 1. Word Wise by M. Seviour. Unit 2.

Vocabulary: on page 26, Unit 2.

Ilova № 2. Exercises on pages 14-16, Unit 2.

Rooms

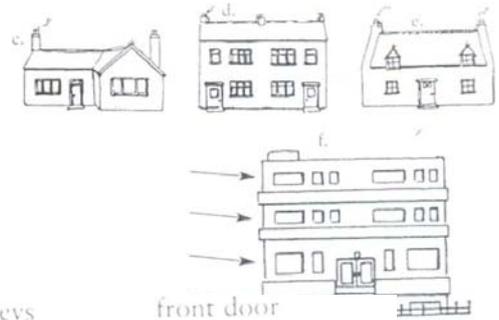
Match the room with you do in it:

1. You relax and watch TV
 2. You cook
 3. You eat your dinner
 4. You sleep
 5. You have a shower
 6. You put up guests
- in the bathroom
 - in your bedroom
 - in the living room / lounge
 - in the dining room
 - in the spare room
 - in the kitchen

Renting a flat

Complete the following text with these words:

- tenants
- deposit
- furnished
- advance
- landlord
- share



When I was a student, I decided to (1).....a flat with a couple of good friends, We didn't have any stuff of our own, so we tried to find a nice (2).....flat. We soon found somewhere that we all liked and we decided to take it.

We had to pay a (3).....of £500 and one month's rent in (4).....-a total of £1,000. We were lucky because the previous (5).....had left the place really clean and tidy, so we moved in the next day.

Our (6)..... Said we could paint the rooms if we wanted to, so I painted mine bright red!

Notice that you can rent or hire a car, and you can rent a flat but not hire a flat.

7.Features of a house

What makes you decided to rent or buy a house? Choose the correct ending for each sentences.

It's in a very nice	a.light.
It gets plenty of natural	b.space.
It's got central	c.neighbourhood.
It's got a fitted	d.kitchen.
It's got a open	g.glazing.
There's plenty of storage	f. fire.
It's got double	g. heating

Expressions with house and home

Use house or home in these sentences:

I don't fancy going out tonight. I'm going to stay at.....and watch TV.

When I'm 20 I'm going to leave..... and my own flat.

Is youra long way from the town centre?

What's your.....address?

Now that we're expecting another baby, we'll probably have to move..... This place is a bit small for four us.

It's getting a late. Let's go..... I'll call a taxi.

We're busy decorating our.....at the moment.

Don't make any dinner for me tonight . I won't beuntil late.

Does your.....town have an opera..... ?

My grandmother is in a really nice old folks'.....

Lesson 7.1. Expressing ability: Can, to be able to.

Vizual materiallar

Ilova № 1

Qo'shimcha ma'lumotlar:

Modal verbs Can and Could

He can play the piano.

can + infinitive (can do / can play / can come etc.):

I can do something = I know how to do it or it is possible for me to do it:

I can play the piano. My brother can play the piano too.

Sarah can speak Italian but she can't speak Spanish.

'Can you swim?' 'Yes, but I'm not a very good swimmer.'

'Can you change twenty pounds?' 'I'm sorry, I can't.'

I'm having a party next week but Paul and Jenny can't come.

Can you ... ? Could you ... ? Can I ... ? Could I ... ?

We use Can you ... ? or Could you ... ? when we ask people to do things:

Can you open the door, please? or Could you open the door, please?

Can you wait a moment, please? or Could you wait ... ?

We use Can I have ... ? or Could I have ... ? to ask for something:

(in a shop) Can I have these postcards, please? or Could I have ... ?

Can I ... ? or Could I ... ? = is it OK to do something?:

Tom, can I borrow your umbrella? or Tom, could I borrow your umbrella?

(on the phone) Hello, can I speak to Gerry, please? or ... could I speak ... ?

- I. Quyidagi gaplarni bo'lishsiz va (umumiy) so'roq gap shaklida yozing.
 1. He can skate. 2. They can come at five. 3. I can go to the theatre tonight. 4. My friend can play chess. 5. She can stay with us over the week-end. 6. They can work here.
- II. Can modal fe'lining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib savollarga javob bering.
 Which of you can ski (skate, play volley-ball, football, tennis, chess)?
 How well can you ski (skate)?
 Can your child walk (read, write)? Who teaches him (her) to read and write?
 How well can he (she) walk (read, write)?
 Can I open the window?
 Can I have your pen for a minute (your text-book, newspaper)? 7-. Can I speak to you before or after classes?
 7. When can we go to the cinema?
 8. Can we go to the cinema today?
 9. Which days can you usually go to the cinema or theatre?
 10. Where can we get some English journals?
 What can you see in this room?
 How many foreign languages could you speak last year?
 How many foreign languages can you speak now?
 How well can you speak them?
 Were you able to go to the cinema (theatre) last night?
 Are you able to walk 10 kilometers a day?
 Are you able to ski all day long?
 How many kilometers are you able to walk a day (to ski a day)?
- III. Berilgan so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib quyidagi namunalar bo'yicha gaplar tuzing.
 Namuna 1: My son can (can't) speak English.
 My son couldn't speak English last year, but he can do it now.
 to read, to write, to skate, to ski, to teach little children, to play chess (volley-ball, tennis, football), to speak German (French), to walk
 Namuna 2: "Can I leave my bag here?"
 "Certainly"
 "I'm afraid not"
 to take, to have, to give, to tell, to speak, to go, to see, to meet, to leave, to put
 Namuna 3: "Could you open the window, please?"
 "Certainly."
 to send, to get smth. for smb., to close, to do smth. for smb., to write about smth., to speak to smb.
 Namuna 4: He was only able to see us at five.'
 He couldn't speak English last year.
 to- translate, to see, to teach, to go to the cinema (theatre, one's friend's, one's parents', the park), to go, to come to see, to speak to smb.
- IV. 1. Can modal fe'li va uning ekvivalentining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, tarjima qiling.
 1. Bu gapni kim tarjima qila oladi? 2. Sizlardan qaysi biringiz ertaga ertalab kinoga bora olasiz? - Hech birimiz bora olmaymiz. 3. Kirsam bo'ladimi? 4. Sizning darslingizni bir minutga (for a minute) olsam bo'ladimi? - Albatta 5. Bolamni bir soatga siznikida qoldirsam bo'ladimi? - Albatta. 6. Menga yordam berib yubora olasizmi? - Marhamat. 7. U sizni kutib ola oldimi? - Yo'q, u bizni kutib ola olmadi. 8. Siz ertaga kechqurun kela olasizmi? - Afsuski ilojim yo'q. 9. Siz buni bugun qila olarmidingiz? - Ha, menimcha (o'ylashimcha), qila olardim. 10. Sizlardan qaysi biringiz inglizcha kitoblarni o'qiy olasiz? - Hech birimizni qo'limizdan kelmaydi deb qo'rqaman. 11. Men ham kinoga borishni xohlagandim, biroq bora olmadim. 12. Men bugun bu yerda qola olmayman. 13. - Savolimga kim javob bera oladi? 14. Sizlar bu savollarni dushanba kuni ertalab muhokama qila olasizlarmi? 15. Sizga savol bersam bo'ladimi? - Albatta.

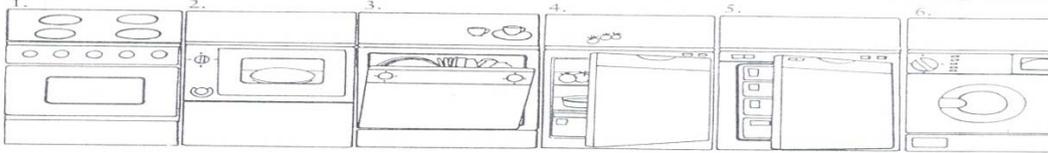
Lesson 7.2. "The kitchen"

Vizual materiallar
 Berilgan matn.

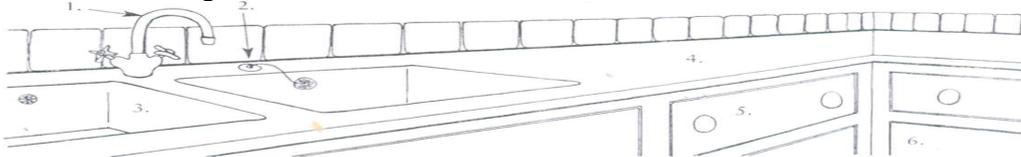
THE KITCHEN

1. Kitchen appliances Match these words with the pictures:

Fridge, freezer, cooker, microwave, dishwasher, washing, machine



2. Sinks and things



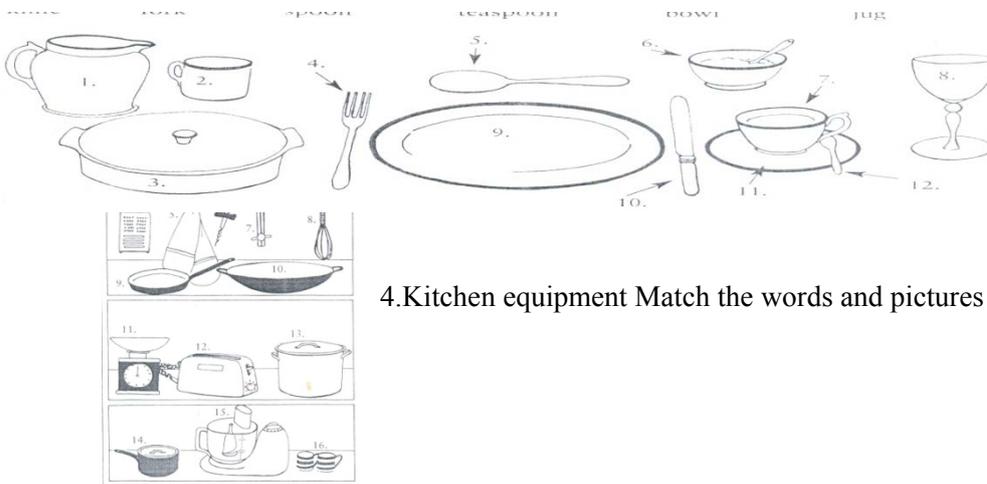
Now do the same with these words:

work surface sink tap cupboard drawer plug

3. Plates and cutlery

Match these words with the pictures:

plate dish cup saucer glass mug
knife fork spoon teaspoon bowl jug



4. Kitchen equipment Match the words and pictures below:

Teapot	saucepan
Wok	large cooking pot
Kettle	frying pan
Whisk	food processor
toaster	grater
Scales	tin opener
corkscrew	casserole dish
Mugs	oven glove

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI
RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

Common verbs in the kitchen

Use the correct form of these verbs to complete the sentences:

boil do set
heat dry open

Let's a bottle of wine. Can you
get the corkscrew out of the drawer?

The kettle's just Would you
like a cup of tea?

Here's the cutlery. Could you

the table, please?

The problem with having a dinner party is that someone has to do the dishes!

I'll do the dishes if you like. Where

do you keep the tea towels?

If the soup's a bit cold, why don't you heat it up in the microwave?

Test yourself

Use words from this unit to answer these questions:

What do you dry the dishes with?

What do you use to open a bottle of wine with?

What do you use to boil water in?

Where do you keep ice cream?

What do you beat eggs or cream with?

What do you open a tin with?

What do you make tea in?

Where do you wash the dishes?

What do you use to weigh food?

What do you grate carrots with?

What do you use to de-frost food which is frozen?

What do you use to carry something which is very hot?

Lesson 7.3. The construction: there is, there are. "A living room"

Visual materiallar

Berilgan matn.

THE LIVING ROOM

1. In the living room

Match the words and phrases with the numbers in the picture:

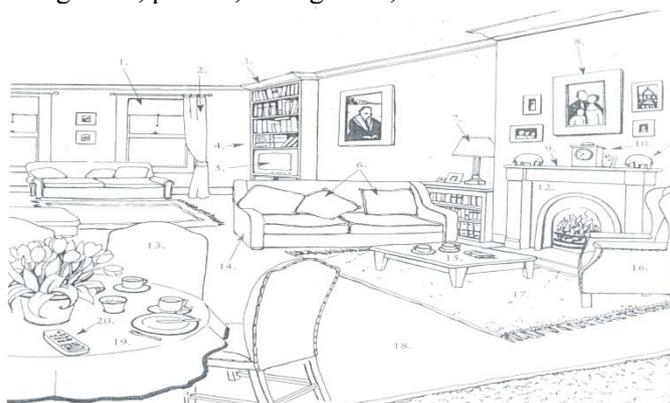
Carpet, curtain, remote control, armchair

Fireplace, cushions, stereo system, bookcase

Mantelpiece, coffee table, lamp, blind

Sofa, television, rug, clock

Dining chair, picture, dining table, ornament



2. At home

You are having friends round to your home. Match the beginnings and endings of these comments:

What are

a. at home

Come in and

b. have tea, actually

Would you like

c. Lovely house!

Black

d. Your jackets?

These cakes look

e. sit down

I'd rather

f. delicious

Where's

g. Or white?

Make yourselves

h. Some coffee?

Can I take

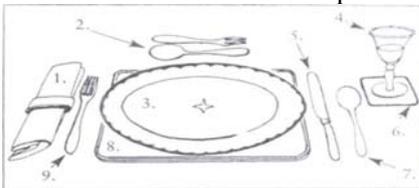
i. Your loo?

3. paying a compliment

Match the comments and follow-up questions:

- I like your speakers.
- What a fantastic view!
- What an interesting picture!
- You've got a lot of books.
- I love your clock.
- What a lovely carpet!
- Your plants are wonderful.
- I've never seen such a lovely house.
- Can you see the sea?
- Is it Turkish or Persian?
- Have you read them all?
- Have you lived here long?
- Who is it?
- What's this one called?
- Does it work?
- What do they sound like?
- Now add the responses:
- Oh, yes, it just needs winding up.
- Yes, since we were married.
- They're great – really great sound
- Mu great – great – grandfather, actually.
- It's a kind of geranium
- On a clear day, yes.
- It's Indian, actually.
- Yes, every one. I love reading
- 4 things on the dinner table

Match these words with the pictures:



- knife
- placemat
- napkin
- coaster
- wine glass
- soup spoon
- fork
- plate
- dessert spoon
- 5 dinner conversation

Complete these common expressions with the endings in colour below:

- Could you pass
- What about
- Can I give
- Help
- Are there any
- What lovely
- Is there
- I'm allergic
- The pepper, please.
- To prawns, I'm afraid.
- Little fruit tarts!
- You some more salad?

Potatoes left?

Any dressing on it?

Some more wine for anyone?

Yourself, everyone.

Is it common in your culture to comment on the food during a meal? For example: "This is lovely".

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI

MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qilinganda qaysi gapiarda there is (there are), oborotini ishlatsa bo'lar edi?

1. Toshkentda chiroyli binolar ko'p. 2. Amur Temur haykali Toshkentning markazida joylashgan. 3. VI mashq keyingi betda. 4. 20 - betda og'zaki tasvirlash uchun rasm berilgan. 5. Uning ma'ruzasida bir ikkita xato bor edi. 6. Bu maqolada hech qanaqa qiziqarli narsa yo'q. 7. O'rol Tansiqboyevning asl nusxadagi rasmlari uning uy muzeyida. 8. O'zbekistonda daryolar ko'p. 9. Toshkentda nechta teatr bor? 10. Milliy teatr qayerda joylashgan? - U Hadra maydonida joylashgan. 11. Sankt-Peterburgda tarixiy yodgorliklar ko'p. 12. O'zbekistonning juda ko'p qishloqlarida XIX asrda maktablar bo'lmagan.

II. There is (there are) oborotini ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib quyidagi gaplarning o'qilishini mashq qiling.

1. There's a mistake in this sentence

2. There are a lot of new words in text five

3. Is there a /cinema in this street?

4. What's there for dinner today?

5. There 'isn't a university in 'that town

6. There's 'no 'time for it today

III. Quyidagi gaplarni bo'lishsiz va (umumiy) so'roq gap shaklida yozing.

1. There's a blackboard in our classroom. 2. There are some English books on the table. 3. There were very many mistakes in your dictation. 4. There's a new grammar rule in Lesson Four. 5. There was a telegram on the table. 6. There was too little ink in my pen to write two letters.

IV. Fe'ning mos shaklini tanlab qavsni oching va ega bilan kesimning tagiga chizing.

1. There (is, are) a large table in my room. 2. There (is, are) three windows in our classroom. 3. There (is, are) a table and four chairs in my sister's room. 4. There (is, are) a blackboard, four tables and five chairs in our classroom. 5. There (is, are) a text-book and two exercise-books on my table. 6. There (wasn't, weren't) a school here in 1998. 7. There (was, were) very many children in the park yesterday.

V. There is (there are) oborotini ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib quyidagi savollarga javob bering.

What is there on the table?

How many books are there on the table?

What kinds of books are there on the table?

Is there a blackboard in your classroom?

Are there many tables in your classroom?

How many tables are there

In your classroom?

Are there many chairs in this room?

How many chairs are there in this room?

What is there in your classroom?

How many mistakes were there in your last dictation?

Were there many children in the theatre yesterday?

Was there an institute in your home town ten years ago?

How many institutes are there in your home town now?

How many theatres are there in Tashkent?

How many cinemas are there in the centre of Tashkent?

How many pages are there in this book?

VI. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarga savollar bering.

1. There's a nice park in our city. (1) 2. There are five chairs in the room. (1) 3. There are some English text-books on my table. (2) 4. There are a lot of mistakes in your exercise-book. (1) 5. There were three mistakes in my dictation. (2) 6. There's a new cinema near my house. (1) 7. Nasiba teaches her children to play the piano. (2)

VII. there is, there are oborotini ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

A. 1. Bizning shaxrimizda ko'plab maktablar va beshta institut bor. 2. O'tgan yili bizning sinfimizda yigirmata o'quvchi bor edi, hozir esa faqat o'n beshta 3. Anavi stol (usti)da ko'p jurnallar bormi? - Yo'q,

faqat ikkita. 4. Bu xonada ikkita deraza bor. 5. Anavi stol (usti)da qaysi kitoblar turibdi? - Uning ustida o'zbek va ingliz tilidagi kitoblar turibdi 6. Zavodimizda ko'p muhandislar bor. 7. Bu stol ustida (hech qanaqa) daftar yo'q. 8. Sinfingizda nechta o'g'il bola va nechta qiz bola bor? - O'n ikkita o'g'il bola va sakkizta qiz bola 9. Besh yil oldin uyimiz oldida maktab bo'lmagan, hozir esa bu yerda katta yangi maktab bor.

B. 1. Stolim ustida qiziqarli kitob bor. Stol ustida qiziqarli kitob bor. 2. Uning diktantida xatolar yo'q. Bu diktantda xatolar yo'q. 3. Bu yerda ko'p qiziqarli maqolalar bor. Unda (qizda) bu yerda ko'p qiziqarli maqolalar bor. 4. Bu sinfda qizlar oz. Ularning sinfida qizlar oz.

C. 1. Uyimizdan uzoq bo'lmagan joyda yangi maktab bor. Yangi maktab uyimizdan uzoqda emas. 2. Shahar markazida teatr bor. Teatr shahar markazida (joylashgan). 3. Xato beshinchi gapda. Beshinchi gapda xato bor. 4. Jurnal stol ustida (yotibdi). Anavi stolda hech qanday jurnal yo'q. 5. Bu darsda grammatik mashqlar kam. Yangi grammatik qoidalar o'ninchi sahifada. 6. Bu matnda yangi so'zlar bor. Yangi so'zlar doskada.

Lesson 7.4. “My sisters flat”, “Home rules”

Vizual materiallar

Berilgan matn.

MY SISTER'S FLAT

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

This is a picture of my sister's flat. Look at it. There's a study and a bedroom in it, but there isn't a sitting-room or a dining-room. She has a living-room and she uses it as a sitting-room and a dining – room. There's also a kitchen and a bath-room in her flat, but you can't see them in this picture.

This is her living-room. The walls in this room are yellow. The ceiling's white and the floor's brown. You can see a square table in the middle of the room. There's a vase of flowers on it. There's an arm-chair and a standard-lamp in the corner. There's also a piano in the room. My sister plays the piano very well. She loves music.

To the right of the piano you can see a door. It's open.

“Can you see a writing-table?” “Yes, I can.”

“Are there any books on it?” Yes, there are some.”

“What else is there on the writing-table?” “There's a telephone and a radio set on it.”

“Is the television set on the table too?” “No, I can't see it.”

“Is there a sofa in this room?” “No, there isn't a sofa, but there's a book case in the corner. “

“Which room's this?” “It's the study”.

To the left of the piano you can also see a door. It's open, too.

“Are there many things in that room?” “No, there aren't “

“Which room's that?” “It's the bedroom.”

“Is my sister's flat comfortable?”

“How many rooms are there in her flat?”

Active words and word combinations

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

HOME RULES

What does the word “home” mean to you? How do you say the word in French? In Spanish? In your language? Although people usually know what the word means, it often has no exact translation. It’s not surprising really, because the idea of home varies from country to country, and from person to person. A home is more than a roof and four walls. It’s the cooking, eating, talking, playing and family living that go on inside which are important as well. And at home you usually feel safe and relaxed.

But it’s not just that homes look different in different countries, they also contain different things and reveal different attitudes and needs. For example, in cold northern Europe, there’s a fire in the living room or kitchen and all the chairs face it. In the south, where the sun shines a lot and it’s more important to keep the heat out, there are small windows, cool stone floors and often no carpets. We asked some people about their homes.

What’s the main room in your home?

‘The kitchen, because it’s warm and we have breakfast, lunch and dinner there seven days a week.’

Jackie, Cork, Ireland

Do you have a television? If so, where?

‘In the bedroom. We like to watch it in bed.’ Maurice, Bruges, Belgium

Do you lock your door when you go out?

‘In cities we do. Although when I was a child in the Tatra mountains, we left the door open with bread and dishes of food and something to drink, such as a glass of milk, on the table inside, so visitors and travelers could stop and refresh themselves.’ Grazyna, Katowice, Poland

How often do people move home in your country?

‘In the USA many people move every ten years or more.’ Cheryl, Boston, USA

If you live in a town, do you stay there at weekends?

‘Well, we live in the town, but only because I’m an architect and I work there. I really wouldn’t call in home – that’s what I call our house in the country where we go every weekend.’ Elizabeth, Sao Paulo, Brazil

What are typical features of homes in your country?

‘In Britain, even in the town there’s always a garden and sometimes a cellar. We have separate bedrooms and living rooms. But we don’t often have balconies or terraces. The weather isn’t warm enough!’ Pat, Exeter, England

Some homes mean different things to different people. What does it mean to you?

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Yangi soʻzlardan foydalanib matnga 15 ta savol tuzing.

II. Yangi soʻzlardan foydalanib savollarga javob bering.

a)1. Are you married?

Do you live in a house or a block of flats?

Which floor is your flat on?

Is your flat comfortable? How many rooms are there in it?

Have you got a dining-room?

What is there in your dining-room (bedroom, study)?

What is there in the middle (in the corner) of your dining-room?

Is the table in the middle of your dining-room or in the corner?

Do you like flowers? Are there usually many flowers in your flat?

b)1. Do you like music?

Have you got a piano?

Can you play the piano?

When did you play the piano?

When do you usually play it?

Who else can play the piano in your life?

c)1. Have you got a telephone?

2. Is it in the living-room or the study? 3. Which of your family likes to speak on the telephone? 4. Do you usually discuss things with your friends on the telephone or when you see them?

d)1. What kind of TV set have you got?

Do you like watching TV?

When did you last watch TV? What did you see?

Do you like seeing new films on TV?

What else can we see on TV?

Where does your family usually sit when they watch TV? (On the sofa or the chairs?) Which of them likes sitting in an (the) arm-chair?

e) 1. Have you got a good radio set? How often do you use it?

How often do you listen to the radio?

What can we hear on the radio?

Do you think that the radio helps you to learn English?

III. Kerakli joyga artkl qo'ying.

This is ... picture of my study. Look at it. There's ... large window in my study. ... ceiling's White, ... floor's brown, ... walls are yellow. There's ... writing-table near ... window and ... arm-chair near it. You can see ... telephone and ... lamp on ... writing-table. I often speak on... telephone. There's ... bookcase to... right of... writing table. There aren't many English books in ... bookcase; but there are... lot of ... Uzbek books in it. There isn't... piano in my study. ... piano is in ... living-room. My sister loves ... music, and often plays ... piano in ... evening. There's ... sofa in ... corner of my study. I usually spend... lot of... time in my study. I work there in ... evening on... weekdays and in... morning or afternoon on my days off.

IV. Kerakli joyda nuqtalar o'rniga predloglardan mosini qo'ying.

1. We're going to have a test... the 3rd ... December. Some ... my friends are coming this evening and we're going to revise the grammar rules ... the test. 2. "Could you come to see me ... Saturday evening?" 'Td love to." 3. We live ... a block ... flats ... the centre ... Bukhara. Our flat's ... the ground floor. There are three rooms ... it 4. There isn't a table... the middle... our living-room. The table's ... the corner. There's a piano ... the left ... the table and a small table ... a radio set ... it ... the right. 5. My daughter likes (loves) playing ... the piano. Some ... her friends often come to listen ... her ... the evening. 6. "Where's the Ministry ... Foreign Trade?" "Go ... the right It's ... the corner ... the street." 7. I'm going to speak ... him ... the telephone tonight. 8. What did you hear... the radio yesterday? 9. When I watch TV or listen ... the radio I usually sit... my new arm-chair, it's very comfortable. 10. What can you see... this picture?

V. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling va gapirib bering.

Yigirma beshinchi aprelda men do'stim Azizovni ko'rgani bordim (-kiga tashrif buyurdim). U muhandis. Uning oilasi katta. U uylangan va uning uchta bolasi bor. Uning ota-onasi u bilan turishadi. Bir necha yil oldin Azizov kvartira oldi. Ularning kvartirasi yangi uyning beshinchi qavatida. Unda to'rtta xona bor: ovqatlanish xonasi, ikkita yotoqxonona, kabinet, vannaxona va oshxonona. Ularning ovqatlanish xonasi menga juda yoqadi. U chiroyli katta xona Bu xonaning devorlari sariq (rangda). Azizovning xotini gullarni juda yaxshi ko'radi. Ularning kvartirasida odatda ko'p gullar bor (turadi). Ovqatlanish xonasining burchagida royal (turadi). Azizovning o'g'li, Bobur, musiqani sevadi va royalni yaxshi chaladi. Royaldan o'ngda - divan, chapda esa -televizor. Devorlarda bir nechta suratlar bor. Azizovning kabinetini ham menga yoqadi. U katta emas, biroq juda qulay. Unda yozuv stoli, kitob javoni va ikkita kreslo bor. Javondan ko'p kitob va jurnallar joy olgan. Kabinetda telefon bor. Kecha men yana Azizovnikiga tashrif buyurdim. Biz radio tinglamadik. Biz televizorda yangi kinofilm ko'rdik, keyin biz uni muhokama qildik. Kech soat 1 lada men uyga ketdim.

Lesson 7.5. Grammatika. English pronouns

Vizual materiallar

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI MUSTAHKAMIASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

Exercise 1. Point out the pronouns in the following sentences and define the class each belongs to. 1. There's nothing for any of us to do. (Snow) 2 Both these people were resolved to treat Mr. Polly very well, and to help his exceptional incompetence in every possible way. (We Is) 3. Tom presented himself before Aunt Polly, who was sitting by an open window in a pleasant rearward apartment, which was bed-room breakfast-room, dining-room, and library combined!-(Twain) 4. Such were the reflections of Felix before the brass tablet. (Galsworthy) 5. It was the sort of solemn warning that a sanguine man gives to others, because he ought to give it to himself- (Snow) 6 Elizabeth and George talked and found each other delightful. (A/ding-ion) 7. What we need is a higher and purer political morality. (Dreiser) 8. She hesitated a moment, and then sat down beside me and laid her hand on mine. (Dickens) 9 The uniform had been cut for a stouter person than myself but one fortunately, of approximately the same Height.

(Clark) 10. "I didn't know anything about it," cried Charlie indignantly. "I came to see you about something else." (Priestley) 11. What about this coal strike? Will it ruin the country as the papers say? Isn't it a foolish thing on both sides? (Galsworthy) 12. She sat in a state of irresponsible exaltation, watching him, with that strange passive cruelty which is natural and proper in her sex and age. (Wells) 13. None of us except Collingwood knew what the Prime Minister thought of Roger or his policy. (Snow) 14. There were some aviators in the compartment who did not think much of me (Hemingway) 15. Then a guarded voice said, "Who goes there?" (Twain) 16. Husbands and wives never listen when they talk to each other only when the other is talking to somebody else. (Fowler) 17. Let me tell you something. (Priestley) 18. There was at least one person in the world who knew that he was alive and attached some importance to the fact. (Saroyan) 19. What are you talking about? (Snow) 20. I can only say what I think. (Hemingway) 21. He seemed to get prouder and prouder over each item of his own deficiency. (Leacock) 22. We said good-bye to one another and arranged to meet in the autumn. (Maugham) 23. What was it in this girl that reminded him of that one with whom he had lived but two years, and mourned fifteen? (Galsworthy)

Exercise 2. Use the appropriate form of the possessive pronoun.

1 She put out hand and took out (her, hers; my, mine) (Hemingway) 2. "Let me see your passports," I gave him and Catherine got out of handbag (my, mine; her, hers; her, hers). (Hemingway) 3. Mind own business and I'll mind (your, yours; my, mine). (Lindsay) 4. Dutcher put his hand gently on to calm her (her, hers). (I. Shaw) 5. The next voice to speak up was not the Lieutenant's but (my, mine). (Salinger) 6. That, at least, is my opinion of him; and I see it is not very far removed from (your, yours). (Dickens) 7.. was not a marriage that could last (their, theirs). (Bellow) 8. nerves are as bad as (your, yours; my, mine). (Greene) 9. His eyes were as bright as (her, hers). (Snow) 10. After all, this is home just as much as (your, yours; my, mine). (Maugham) 11. "Go with Lucy," said Mrs. Bretton. "I would rather keep seat." Willingly would I have kept also, but Graham's desire must take precedence of my own; I accompanied him (my, mine; my, mine). (Ch. Bronte) 12. His own hand shook, as he accepted a rose or two from — and thanked her (her, hers). (Dickens)

Exercise 3. Point out the reflexive pronouns and define their function.

1. Much more than most politicians Cave knew himself. (Snow) 2. Meanwhile, he paraded himself gloriously before this young man. (Priestley) 3. Of course, I myself used to be very wealthy... (Clark) 4. He was not doubting the logic, he realized suddenly; what he was doubting was himself. (Jones) 5. Still, he must be thankful that she had been too young to do anything in that war itself. (Galsworthy) 6. Simon calmed himself with an effort. (Sheckley) 7. But you might remember that one respects oneself more afterwards if one pays one's way. (Galsworthy) 8. Miss Adele Gerry opened the door herself. (I. Shaw) 9. He sunned himself in Chanton's admiring gaze. (Priestley) 10. What was the use even of loving, if love itself had to yield to death? (Galsworthy) 11. This is where we wash ourselves, Eiiza, and where I am going to wash you. (Shaw) 12. Gevaert cleared his throat and addressed himself to me. (Clark) 13. They blamed themselves for this unlucky marriage. (Hardy) 14. The theatre manager himself... came to shake hands with them. (Priestley) 15. I have made myself perfectly pleasant here. (Shaw) 16. Several times he reminded himself that he had not rung up Shuckleworth yet. (Priestley) 17. He could talk races with Hurstwood, tell interesting incidents concerning himself. (Dreiser) 18. I want to be kept in constant touch with his progress myself. (Clark) 19. Anne's terror of being discovered in London or its neighbourhood, whenever they ventured to walk out, had gradually communicated itself to Mrs. Clements. (Collins) 20. Soames added: "Well, I hope, you'll both enjoy yourselves" (Galsworthy) 21. Cave might have concealed from others, but not from himself, that he profoundly envied Roger. (Snow) Exercise 4. Insert a, an, the, or my, his, her, our, your, their if necessary.
He took off... coat and set to work.
Why are you standing there with ... hands in ... pockets?
At most meetings ... people vote by raising... right hands.
The bullet struck him in... foot.

They tied ... hands behind ... back and locked him in a cellar.
 He took... shoes off and entered on ... tiptoe.
 Someone threw ... egg which struck the speaker on ... shoulder.
 I have ... headache.
 I have ... pain in... shoulder.
 The windscreen was smashed and the driver was cut in ... face by broken glass.
 He was ... very tall man with... dark hair and... small beard, but I couldn't see...
 eyes because he was wearing... dark glasses.
 He tore ... trousers getting over a barbed wire fence.
 Brother and sister were quite unlike each other. He had ... fair wavy hair;... hair was dark and straight.
 She pulled ... sleeve to attract his attention.
 She pulled him by... sleeve.
 'Hands up!' said the masked man, and we all put... hands up.
 Ask ... woman in front of you to take off... hat.
 He stroked ... chin thoughtfully.
 If you're too hot why don't you take off... coat? 201 saw him raise... right hand and take ... oath.
 The lioness bit him in... leg.
 You should change ... wet shoes, or you'll catch another cold.
 There was a shot and a policeman came out with ... blood running down ... face.
 We shook... hands with ... host.
 He fell off his horse and injured... back.
 The barman seized the drunk by ... collar.
 Leave... coats in... cloakroom; don't bring them into... theatre.
 He fell down a flight of stairs and broke ... rib.
 He pointed to a woman in ... green dress.
 He is ... thoroughly selfish man; he wouldn't lift ... finger to help anyone.
 You'll strain ... eyes if you read in ... bad light.
 She was on ... knees, scrubbing... kitchen floor.
 He has ... horrible job; I wouldn't like to be in... shoes.
 You've got... shirt on inside out.
 'Pull up... socks,' said his mother.
 I hit... thumb with a hammer when I was hanging the picture.
 Exercise 5. Combine the following pairs or groups of sentences by means of relative pronouns, making
 any changes necessary.
 You sent me a present. Thank you very much for it. (Thank you very much/or...)
 She was dancing with a student. He had a slight limp, (two ways)
 I am looking after some children. They are terribly spoilt, (two ways)
 The bed has no mattress. I sleep on this bed. (The bed 1...)
 Romeo and Juliet were lovers. Their parents hated each other.
 There wasn't any directory in the telephone box. I was phoning from this box.
 This is Mrs Jones. Her son won the championship last year.
 I was sitting in a chair. It suddenly collapsed. (The chair...)
 Mr Smith said he was too busy to speak to me. I had come specially to see him.
 The man was sitting at the desk. I had come to see this man.
 I missed the train. I usually catch this train. And I had to travel on the next. This was a slow train. (Make
 into one sentence.)
 His girl friend turned out to be an enemy spy. He trusted her absolutely.
 The car had bad brakes. We were in this car. And The man didn't know the way. This man was driving.
 (Make into one sentence.)
 This is the story of a man. His wife suddenly loses her memory.
 We'll have to get across the frontier. This will be difficult.
 A man brought in a small girl. Her hand had been cut by flying glass.
 The car crashed into a queue of people. Four of them were killed.
 The roads were crowded with refugees. Many of them were wounded.
 I was waiting for a man. He didn't turn up. (The man...)
 Tom came to the party in patched jeans. This surprised the other guests. Most of the other guests were
 wearing evening dress.

The firm is sending me to York. I work for this firm. (The firm...)
 The Smiths were given rooms in the hotel. Their house had been destroyed in the explosion.
 I saw several houses. Most of them were quite unsuitable.
 He wanted to come at 2 a.m. This didn't suit me at all.
 This is a story of a group of boys. Their plane crashed on an uninhabited island.
 They tie up parcels with string. This is so weak that the parcel usually comes to pieces before you get it home. (The string...)
 He introduced me to his students. Most of them were from abroad.
 He expected me to pay £2 for 12 eggs. Four of the eggs were broken.
 He spoke in French. But the people didn't know French. He was speaking to these people. (Combine these last two sentences only.)
 The boy was a philosophy student and wanted to sit up half the night discussing philosophy. Peter shared a flat with this boy. (two ways)
 They gave me four very bad tyres. One of them burst before I had driven four miles.
 She climbed to the top of the Monument to see the wonderful view. She had been told about this view.
 I was given this address by a man, I met this man on a train.
 The bar was so noisy that I couldn't hear the person at the other end of the line. I was telephoning from this bar.
 A man answered the phone. He said Tom was out.
 The horse kept stopping to eat grass. I was on the horse. This (his continual stopping) annoyed the riding instructor.

Mavzu: Lesson 7.6. “Traditional clothing”

Vizual materiallar
 Berilgan matn.

Traditional clothing

Warm up Activity

What nation are they? Do they relate with today’s topic? Can you guess the topic?

Activity 1 Handout 1
 Match the pictures with national identities

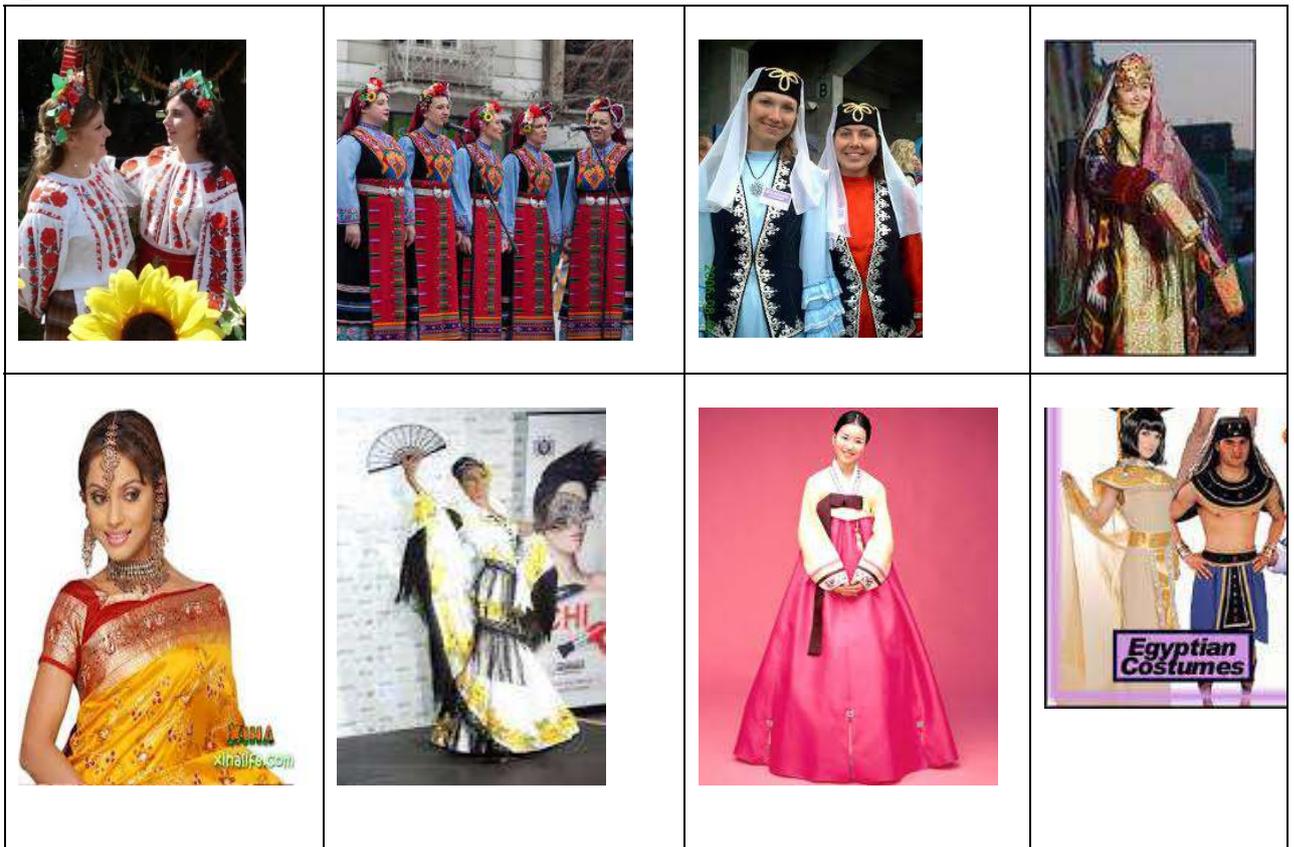
Uzbek	Korean	Indian	Japanese	Turkmen	Tatar
Belorussian	Ukrainian	Egyptian	English	Russian	African

To start with “This costume belongs to because”

Activity 2 Handout 1



2.



Read the text. Match a paragraph 1-5 with a summary below

Uzbek traditional clothing

1-The basis of national men's suit is a chapan, the quilted robe, tied with a kerchief. Traditional men's cap is tubeteika. Kuylak is the men's straight cut undershirt. Ishton is men's wide trousers, narrowed at ankles. Traditional footwear is high-boots, made of thin leather. Shirts are worn everywhere, but men from the Fergana Valley and Tashkent region wear a yakhtak, a wrap shirt.

2-Both of these types were sewn from homespun cotton cloth and feature a moderate aesthetics in a form of a decorated miniature braiding- jiyak, stitched along the collar. Belts for gala dresses were normally very smart, made of velvet or embroidered, with silver figured metal plates and buckles. Everyday shirts are tied with long sashes.

3-Traditional Uzbek women's suit consists of plain khan-atlas tunic-dress and wide trousers. Holiday garments were made of satin fabric richly embroidered with golden thread. Women's headdress consists of three elements: a skull-cap, kerchief and turban. An essential part of traditional holiday garments of Uzbek women are gold and silver jewelry: earrings, bracelets, necklaces.

4-One could judge about the owner's social status by the patterns, though sometimes they bear other meanings. For instance, repeating geometrical pattern on the braiding was a something like an amulet. Clothing of black or dark blue colors was not popular in any region of Uzbekistan due to a superstition.

5-The footwear consisted of baskhi (ichigi – nice heelless step-in boots with a soft sole), and high boots made of rough leather or rubber. It was very handy and warm footwear which is quite popular even today.

- a. Satin and fabric are main cloth for Uzbek ladies
- b. Men's wear vary from region to region
- c. Leather footwear without heel
- d. Braiding design shows one's social position
- e. Braiding miniature is one of the main décor of men's wear

Activity 2 Handouts 2

Read the text and write T (true) or F (false) for the statements given below.

English men and women's traditional costumes.

England, known globally for its lovely designs of clothing, has among its citizens various designs of dresses and costumes. This has become more evident since the coming together of the United Kingdom. The English take pride in not only the way they speak the English Language or their culture but also in their dress and costumes.

Many English men still proudly wear the Kilt, which originates from Scotland. The costume comes with a shirt, waistcoat and tweed jacket, stockings with garter flashes, brogue shoes and a sporran. Along with the outfit, a bonnet usually worn with the clans crest at the front.

Women in England also wear the national dress of Welsh. The national dress of Welsh is not as old as the Scottish costume and proudly worn still in England today. The national dress costume of Welsh consists of a hat that is made of black felt. A high crown and white brim placed over a lace cap completes the headgear. For the remainder of the body, a red flannel shawl worn over a crisp white blouse. To complete the costume, a full skirt made of wool with a black and white checkered pattern along with a white starched apron goes with the outfit. For the legs and footwear, black woolen stockings along with a pair of black shoes and a simple basket carried in the hand made from willow completes the costume.

Although there is not really a national costume for men, men of Welsh nationality would often wear tartan trousers or kilts. Presently there is a rise of nationalism in Wales to identify a national costume for men there.

Another type of dress worn in England is the traditional dancing costume that originates from Ireland. Although like England, Ireland does not have a costume, yet Irish nationalities goes about in Britain wearing the same bright costumes of a dancer from their country.

Englishman likes to wear traditional costume the Kilt originated in England. _____

English traditional dancing costume comes from Wales. _____

The national dress of Welsh are still proudly won in England today. _____

The English take pride in the way they speak English but in their dress and costumes. ____

A simple basket carried in the hand made from wool completes the English costume. ____

Lesson 8. Participle II. "At the library"

Vizual materiallar

Berilgan matn.

AT THE LIBRARY

We all learn foreign languages in our office. There's a library of foreign literature near us. We like to read books in foreign languages, so we often go there. There are always a lot of people there. Malika Azizova goes to the library, too, because she hasn't got English books at home. She's in the library now.

Malika Azizova: Good morning.

Librarian: Good morning.

Malika Azizova: Have you got any interesting English books?

Librarian: Yes, we have some. Which English writers d'you like?
 Malika Azizova: I like Dickens. I've read a lot of books by Dickens.
 Librarian: Did you read them in English or in Uzbek?
 Malika Azizova: I read them in Uzbek in my childhood, I didn't know English then.
 Librarian: When did you begin learning English?
 Malika Azizova: Two years ago.
 Librarian: Then don't take any books by Dickens now. They are too difficult for you. Take a book by Oscar Wilde or Jack London. Their books are easy.
 Malika Azizova: All right. Please, show me some books by Oscar Wilde, but don't bring "The Picture of Dorian Gray". I've just read it.
 (The librarian goes away and soon comes back.)
 Librarian: I'm very sorry, but we haven't got any books by Oscar Wilde in at the moment. I advise you to take a book by Jack London. Shall I get you "Martin Eden" or "White Fang"?
 Malika Azizova: Please give me "White Fang".
 Librarian: Here it is.
 Malika Azizova: Thank you very much.
 (The student takes the book and leaves the library.)

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. We like to read books in foreign languages. Biz chet tilida kitoblar o'qishni yoqtiramiz. Quyidagi gaplarning tarjimasiga e'tibor bering:

Ular ingliz tilida yaxshi o'qishadi. They read English well.

U inglizcha yoza oladi. He can write English.

Biroq:

Ular bu kitobni ingliz tilida o'qishdi. They read this book in English.

U bu maqolani ingliz tilida yozdi. He wrote this article in English.

2. All right yaxshi, bo'пти all right iborasi ko'pincha rozilik ma'nosini bildiradi. Bunda u ko'tariluvchi ohang bilan aytiladi: All right.

3. Shall I get you "Martin Eden" or "White Fang"? Sizga "Martin Iden" (kitobi)nimi yoki "Oq tig" (kitobi)ni olib beraymi? Shall bu gapda modal ma'nosida ishlatilib, gapiruvchi suhbatdoshdan biror ish (-harakat)ga ruxsat, izn so'raganda ishlatiladi.

Taqqoslang:

Shall I read? O'qiymi?

Shall I go to the blackboard? Doskaga chiqaymi?

Active words and word combinations

a library	right
literature	wrong
history	all right
geography	to show (showed, shown)
so	a tv show
people	to bring (brought, brought)
because	just
a librarian	away
a writer	to go away
childhood	back
too	to be sorry
difficult	to advise
easy	
all	

ATOQLI OTLAR VA NOMLAR

Oscar Wilde Dorian Gray White Fang
 Jack London Martin Eden

So'z tartibini yodda saqlang.

Here's the book! Mana kitob! (ega ot bilan ifodalangan)

Here is it! Mana u! (ega olmosh bilan ifodalangan)

Here are the books! Mana kitoblar!

Here they are! Mana ular!

SO'Z YASASH:

-hood [hud] - ot suffiksi bo'lib, ot o'zagidan ot yasashda ishlatiladi:

child [tsaild] bola - childhood [tsaildhud] bolalik -y [i]- sifat suffiksi bo'lib, ot o'zagidan sifat yasashda ishlatiladi: ease [i:z] yengillik - easy ['i:zi] oson

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI

MUSTAHKAMIASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi fe'llarning to'rt asosiy shaklini yozing. O'timli fe'llarning sifatdosh II shaklini o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling. (49 §)

to repeat, to translate, to study, to answer, to discuss, to receive, to ask, to wash, to play, to stop, to decide, to dress, to love, to use, to open, to revise, to finish.

to read, to take, to do, to begin, to give, to see, to spend, to make, to tell, to leave, to meet, to send, to hear, to find, to know, to put, to wake up.

to go, to sit, to come, to get to, to be, to think, to speak to.

II. Ushbu so'z birikmalarini o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

a closed door, written work, one of the questions discussed, a well-known writer, a well-dressed woman, a well-done translation, a badly-made dress

III. Qisqargan shakllarning o'qilishiga e'tibor berib quyidagi gaplarning o'qilishini mashq qiling.

He's already been here.

I've just spoken to him.

We've never done it before.

Have you ever been to London?

Have you seen the new film already?

Has he finished the work yet?

I haven't seen him lately.

She hasn't thought of it yet.

IV. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarga savollar bering.

1. They've never been to any foreign countries.(2) 2. We've already seen this new film.(2) 3. His friend has translated two English books into Uzbek. (3) 4. They've never lived here.(1) 5. They've sent us several telegrams lately.(4)

Lesson 8.2. Names with and without the. "Books and art"

Vizual materiallar

Books and art

Basic vocabulary

Translate the following words into your language:

paperback 5. characters

novel 6. chapter

fiction 7. poem

non-fiction 8. poetry

2. Kinds of books

1. Put the following into the correct column below:

encyclopedia atlas classic

ghost story textbook detective story

novel dictionary autobiography

biography thriller science fiction

fiction

non-fiction

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

In which of the non-fiction books would you:
look up the meaning of a word?

Look up the height of Niagara Falls?

Find a detailed map of China?

3. In which of the following books would you buy in the situations below?

- a cookery book
- a travel guide
- a children's book
- an autobiography

You don't like fiction. You prefer to read about the life stories of real people, written by the people, written by the people themselves.

You are 20 years old and are leaving home to share a flat with some friends. You've never cooked for yourself before .

You don't know what to buy your seven-year-old nephew for his birthday.

You are going trekking in Nepal. You've never been there before.

Most biographies and reference books are hardbacks but most novels are paperbacks.

3. Writers

Match the writers with what they write:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| Authors | a. write poetry |
| Novelists | b. write about famous people |
| Poets | c. write any kind of book |
| Playwrights | d. write articles in newspapers |
| Journalists | e. write fiction |
| Biographers | f. write plays |

4. Novels

Mark each sentence P- if it expresses a positive idea – or N for a negative idea. The phrases in green will help you decide .

I've just finished a Stephen King novel.

I couldn't put it down.

2. I just couldn't relate to any of the characters.

3. It's no masterpiece but it's very readable.

4. The main characters don't really develop and some of the minor characters are very one-dimensional.

5. The first few chapters were such heavy going that I gave up.

6. It's such a moving story. I couldn't stop thinking about it.

7. It's a very simple story but there's no real plot. Nobody seems to have a reason for doing what they do.

Novels are fictional stories invented by the writer although some are based on true stories.

A classic as a famous book which everyone agrees will last, for example, "Pride and Prejudice" or "The Three Musketeers"

What kind of novels do you like?

Poetry

Use these words to complete the following:

Poems poetry poet verses recite

When we did at school , we had to learn whole by heart and then.....them for the whole class. Philip Larkin was my favourite..... I remember the longest poem I had to learn had over 20..... !

6. Painting

Use these words to complete the sentences below:

watercolours portrait landscapes
still life abstract oils

Probably the most famous.....I the world is the Mona Lisa in the Louvre.

Van Gogh was famous for his.....of the countryside around Arles in the south of France.

Picasso's early work was representational, but he soon developed an interest in.....art.

Many.....paintings contain a bowl of fruit and a bottle.

If you use

An artist can also be called a painter. A painter can also be the person who paints your house.

So,all artists are painters, but not all painters are artists!

Putting on an exhibition

Use these words to complete the text below:

Exhibition critics gallery

Collectors paintings artist
 My sister's an (1)..... Her (2).....are quite unusual but people seem to like them. Until recently she just exhibited her work in local bars and restaurants but last week a (3).....in London contacted her to say they wanted to put on an (4).....of her work. The art (5).....from all the national newspapers will be there, so she's hoping she might get some publicity. There'll probably be quite a few private (6).....there too, so she might make some money for a change!
 Notice the difference between "It's a very interesting work" (one painting) and "I really like her work". (everything she does)

Lesson 8.3. Present perfect tense. "How are you keeping?"

Vizual materiallar
 Berilgan matn.

How are you keeping?

When someone says "How are you?" do you reply "Fine thanks, how are you?" or do you say I'm not feeling very well. I've had a bad cold, I've been off work, and now I've got a dreadful cough? Some people never seem to be ill, others have always got something wrong with them ... or think they have.

Try the questionnaire and find out how you're keeping.

Have you ever broken an arm or a leg?

Have you ever stayed at home because of illness?

Have you ever taken vitamin pills?

Have you ever given up any of the following because of your health?

Smoking

Drinking

Coffee

Meat

Sunbathing

Have you ever taken up any of the following because of your health?

Running

Swimming

Regular exercise

Have you ever had an accident while watching a sport?

Have you ever had accident while watching sport?

Have you ever had?

A heart attack

High blood pressure

Malaria

Have you ever had...?

Flu

A headache

Food poisoning

Have you ever become ill on holiday?

Have you ever worried about getting ill?

Have you ever stayed in hospital?

Have you ever looked up an illness in a medical dictionary?

How are you keeping?

Not so good

I've never felt better!

Mostly Yes: either you've been unlucky with your health or you've become a hypochondriac. Relax!

Life's too short to worry so much about your health.

Mostly No: you're very lucky ... so far. You're health and you don't worry much. But maybe you need to take better care of yourself – just in case.

Reading.

Work in pairs. When was the last time you were ill? Do you worry about staying well? Do you think you're fairly healthy?

How are you keeping? Read the questionnaire and find out.

Vocabulary

Complete the diagrams with words for parts of the body.

Tooth, mouth, eye, shoulder, finger, waist, knee, ankle, toe, foot, throat, neck, wrist, thumb, elbow, back

Can you name the other parts of the body?

Look at this list of parts of the body. Which part doesn't belong?

Finger ankle thumb wrist elbow

"Ankle" is a part of the leg, the others are parts of the arm.

Write some more lists of parts of the body with one part which doesn't belong.

Group all the words under four headings: head, body, arm, and leg.

II. Infinitivni fe'l-kesimning mos shakli bilan almashtirib qavslarni oching.

1. "You (to see) the new picture by Picasso?" - "Yes." - "How you (to like) it?" - "I like it very much 2. "Is Father at home?" "No, he (not to come) yet." 4. I just (to finish) work and (to read) a book now. 5. You (to do) the translation already? You only (to begin) it 20 minutes ago. 6. "You (to finish) the work yet? Can I have a look at it?" "Certainly. I (to finish) it an hour ago." 7. "I just (to have) breakfast, and (to read) the paper," I (to answer). "You (to get up) so late?" he (to say) and (to ask) me to go to his place at once.

III. Quyidagi gaplarni to'ldiring va ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Our friend has already ... 2. I've just ... 3. Have you ever ... ? 4. We've never ... 5. I've often...

IV. Fe'l-kesimning zamon shakliga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

A. 1. Mening singlimning o'g'li endi to'rt yoshda, biroq u allaqachon o'qishni o'rganib oldi. 2. Men bu haqda hech eshitmaganman. 3. Siz yangi kvartiraga allaqachon ko'chib o'tdingizmi? 4. Siz diktantda ko'p xato qilibsiz. 5. Siz bu yozuvchini biror marta ko'rganmisiz? 6. Bu oy men uchta kitob o'qidim. 7. Keyingi paytlarda men ukamni ko'rmadim. 8. Siz bugun gazetada zavodimiz haqida o'qidingizmi?

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'zlar qaysi so'z turkumlariga kirishni aniqlang va ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

childhood adviser graduation wrongly
recently brotherhood easily literature
easy advisable returnable rightly

II. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib savollarga javob bering.

a) 1. Is there a library at your office (in your Institute)?

What kind of books can you get at the library?

Are there any books on English History and Geography there?

b) 1. Have you read any books by Oscar Wilde?

Have you read them in Uzbek or in English?

How many English books have you read lately?

4. Which of them would you advise (siz maslahat bergan bo'lar edingiz) your friends to read?

c) 1. What subjects did you do (have) at school?

What marks did you usually get in Literature (History, Geography)?

Were these subjects difficult or easy for you?

Did you learn any foreign languages in your childhood?

What language did you learn?

Who advise you to begin learning English again?

You don't know English well yet. Are you sorry? What are you going to do about it?

d) 1. Have you seen any interesting TV shows lately?

How did you like the last TV show? Can you tell us about it?

What can you tell us about the last radio broadcast you heard?

III. Quyidagi iboralardan foydalanib gaplar yoki situatsiyalar tuzing.

Namuna 1. : The baby is too small to walk yet.

too young - to go to school yet

too old - to work now

too thick - to read in a day

Namuna 2. : I went to see my sister's children yesterday. I am going to write to my parents all about them.

to learn history - to know all about it
to be going to speak on English Geography - to read all about it
not to learn foreign languages in one's childhood - to be sorry (about it)
not to go to the theatre last week - to be sorry about it
not to be able to help one's friends in time - to be sorry (about it)
to be wrong (not to be right) - to be sorry (about it)

III. Berilgan so'zlardan foydalanib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) all

1. Biz hammamiz Grinning yangi kitobini o'qib chiqdik. 2. Ular hammasi shaxmat o'ynashni bilishadi. 3. Ular hammasi ketishdi. 4. Siz hammangiz shu yerdamisiz? -Yo'q, bizdan uchtasi hali kelmadi. 5. Biz hammamiz bu haqda bilamiz.

b) to be sorry (for, about)

1. Men u bilan gaplashib olmadim va bundan juda afsusdaman. 2. Ular hammalari unga achinishdi. 3. U kecha kela olmaganidan juda afsusda. 4. Bunga afsuslanmang. 5. Bugun bu yerda qola olmasligimdan afsusdaman.

c) to be right (wrong)

1. Kechirasiz, siz nohaqsiz. 2. Noto'g'ri! Buni yana (qaytadan) bajaring. 3. Afsuski u haq. 4. Bu to'g'rimi? - Ha.

IV. Qavs ichida berilgan so'zlardan mosini tanlang va uni tegishli shaklda qo'llang.

1. "I asked you to bring me the new journal. Have you (to bring, to take) it?" "I'm sorry, I've (to give, to take) it to Ann. She's going (to bring, to take) it back tomorrow." 2. They began to work together twenty years ago and have made several interesting films (lately, recently). We've heard a lot about their work (lately, recently). 3. We spoke to them (lately, a short time ago). 4. He's been to many countries (lately, recently), so he can tell us a lot about their (people, peoples). 5. There were so many (people, peoples) in the room that I couldn't find my friend at once.

V. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Siz kutubxonada (allaqachon) bo'ldingizmi? - Yo'q hali. Men u yerga darslardan so'ng boraman. 2. Kutubxonada odam ko'p bor edi va men u yerga kechqurun borishga qaror qildim. 3. Siz Oskar Uayldning birorta kitobini ingliz tilida o'qiganmisiz? - Yo'q, ular men uchun ancha qiyin. Men uning kitoblarini o'zbek tilida o'qiganman. - Men sizga bu kitobni olishni maslahat beraman. U juda oson va qiziqarli, 4. O'qigani birorta qiziqarli kitob olib keling, iltimos. - Yaxshi, men sizga juda qiziqarli kitob berishim mumkin. Men uni avval ba'zi do'stlaringa ham bergandim va u ularga juda yoqdi. 5. Sizga televidordagi oxirgi ko'rsatuv yoqdimi? 6. Bolaligimda men Andijonda yashaganman, shuning uchun bu shaharni yaxshi bilaman. 7. Siz bugun Anorani ko'rdingizmi? - Ha, u bu yerga hozirgina kelgandi va tez orada keldi. 8. Men hozir ketaman. Siz mening kitob va jurnallarimdan foydalanishingiz mumkin. 9. Afsus siz o'zingiz bu yerga; o'g'illaringizni olib kelmadingiz. 10. Iltimos, menga bir bo'lak bo'r bering. - Mana marhamat.

Mavzu: Lesson 8.3. "This woman has lost her job"

Vizual materiallar

Berilgan matn.

THIS WOMEN HAS LOST HER JOB

READING SELECTION listen to the teacher read the selection. Then repeat as the teacher reads in phrases.

Mrs. Clark and her daughter Sarah have been out shopping, and they've just returned home. They bought Sarah a new sweater and she's already put it on. It's so that they haven't even removed the tag yet. Mrs. Clark has just opened a letter, and she's received bad news. She's lost her job! For the past year she's worked as a private secretary for a rich musician. Now the musician has decided to stop working, and he's asked Mrs. Clark is the only money earner in the family, since her husband is no longer living. The letter has upset Mrs. Clark very much. She's crying. She's recently bought a new house, a new car, and many new clothes for her job. She hasn't paid for them yet. Now she may not be able to pay for them, because she hasn't saved much money. Sarah has herd the bad news, but she really doesn't understand much about money. She's more worried about her mother. Mrs. Clark has never cried in front of her daughter before.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

Answer the question below in the present perfect tense. Use a time marker in each sentence.

Are Mrs. Clark and Sarah returning home now? (just)

No, they've just returned home.

Is Sarah putting on her sweater now? (just)

Is Sarah removing the tag now? (not yet)

Is Mrs. Clark opening the letter now? (just)

Is Mrs. Clark receiving bad news now? (just)

Is she losing her job now? (already)

Is the musician deciding now to stop work? (already)

Is he asking her now to find another job? (already)

Is she buying a house now? (already)

Is she paying for the house now? (not yet)

Lesson 9. Grammatika: Expressing necessity: must, have to, have got to

Vizual materiallar

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHLKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. must modal fe'li va to have to (to have got to) oborotining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib quyidagi gaplarning o'qilishini mashq qiling.

A. 1. All children must go to school.

You must do it at once.

2. They must go and see his pictures, too.

You must come and see our new flat.

3. Go there if you must.

4. Must I go there at once?

Shall I bring the book tomorrow?

5. You mustn't go out.

B. 1. His wife has to stay at home with their little son.

I've got to go now.

2. What does he have to do next? (=What has he got to do next?)

3. They needn't do it.

4. I had to stay at home.

Did you have to get up early?

He didn't have to repeat his question.

5. I think you should go out for a walk every evening.

6. They shouldn't speak about it now.

II. Quyidagi gaplarni bo'lishsiz va (umumiy) so'roq gap shaklida yozing.

1. I often have to go to the library. 2. She has to stay in bed. 3. I've got to speak to you. 4. He's got to see a lot of people today. 5. He had to go for the book at once. 6. She had to go to bed late last night.

III. Modal oborotlarga e'tibor berib savollarga javob bering.

1. Do you have to get up early?

2. When do you have to get up? 3. Does your mother have to wake you up?

4. Did you have to get up early today, too?

5. When did you have to get up?

6. Did you have breakfast today or did you have to go to the office without it?

7. Why do you sometimes have to go to the office without breakfast?

8. Did you go to the country last week-end or did you have to stay at home?

9. Why did you have to stay at home?

10. How often do you have to stay at home?

11. Have you got to stay at home this week-end, too, or are you going to the country?

IV. Quyidagi modal fe'l va oborotlardan mosini qo'yib gaplarni to'ldiring. Can, could, be able to, must, have to (have got to), needn't, shall

1. I ... not go to the theatre with them last night, I ... revise the grammar rules and the words for the test. 2. My friend lives a long way from his office and ... get up early. 3. All of us ... be in time for classes. 4. When my friend has his English, he ... stay at the office after work. He (not) ... stay at the

office on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and ... get home early. 5. ... you ... work hard to do well in your English? 6. "... we discuss this question now?" "No, we We ... do it tomorrow afternoon." 7. I'm glad you ... come. 8. "... you ... come and have dinner with us tomorrow?" "I'd love to." 9. "Please, send them this article." "Oh, ... I do it now?"

V. Modal fe'l va oborotlarning ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Kecha men bu xatlarning barchasiga javob berishimga to'g'ri keldi. 2. Bugun diktant yozishimiz shartmi? – Ha, ertaga biz yangi dars boshlaymiz. 3. Annani ham tushlikka taklif qilaymi? – Ha, marhamat. 4. Ob-havo yomon bo'lganligi uchun uyda qolishingizga to'g'ri keldimi? 5. Siz albatta kelib bizning o'g'limizni ko'rishingiz kerak. – Bajonidil. 6. Nick bilan hozir sayr qilib kelaymi? - Yo'q kerak emas (hojati yo'q). U soat uchda uxlashini bilasizku. 7. Uyquga kech yotishni yoqtirmayman, biroq ba'zan (kech yotishimga) to'g'ri keladi. 8. Bu ishni kecha nihoyasiga yetkazishimga to'g'ri kelmaganligidan xursandman. 9. Do'stingiznikiga tashrif buyurishingizga to'g'ri keladi. U kecha darsga kelmadi. 10. Siz nimaga kelmadingiz? - Men kela olmadim, men bolalarimni shifokorga olib borishimga to'g'ri keldi. 11. Siz kutubxonaga borishingizga hojat yo'q, bizning uyimizda ko'p kitoblarimiz bor, va siz o'zingiz yoqtirgan istagan kitobingizni olishingiz mumkin. 12. U bizni bunchalik erta uyg'otishini hojati yo'q.

VI. Quyidagi namunalarga asoslanib gaplar tuzing.

A. 1. Didn't you know?

2. Why didn't you come?

3. Haven't you seen the film?

B. 1. My sister writes she's coming to Tashkent.

2. I knew him when we went to college together.

3. Speak to him if you must.

VII. Gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) bo'lishsiz so'roq gaplarning tarjimasiga e'tibor bering:

1. Nimaga siz bu so'zlarni bilmaysiz? – Afsuski men ularni kecha takrorlay olmadim. 2. Nahotki kecha siz adabiyotdan ma'ruzada bo'lmagan bo'lsangiz? 3. Nahotki siz biz bilan shahar chetiga bora olmaymiz? 4. Janob Blek ketganini nahotki eshitmagan bo'lsangiz? 5. Nahotki sizning qizingiz maktabga bormasa? – Yo'q, u hali juda kichkina. 6. Nimaga siz mening savolimga javob bera olmayapsiz? Uni takrorlaymi? – Ha, iltimos, men uni eshitmay qoldim.

b) ergash gaplarning tarjimasiga e'tibor bering:

1. Agar siz birorta so'zni bilmasangiz, men sizga matnni tarjima qilishga yordam berishim mumkin. 2. Janob. Smit bir nechta chet tilida gapirishini bilsangizmi? 3. Agar siz kutubxonaga tez-tez borib tursangiz janob Smitni tanishingiz kerak, chunki u o'sha yerda ishlaydi. 4. Diktatingizda yana xato ko'pligini nahotki bilmaysiz? 6. Bu kitobni olmang, agar siz uchun uni juda qiyin deb o'ylasangiz. 7. Men doim do'stlarimdan xat olganimda quvonaman.

OG'ZAKI NUTQNI O'STIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib kichik hikoyalar tuzing.

1. a visit to a sick friend

to ring up, to go to see, how are you, what is the matter, to have a temperature, to feel bad, to have to, to see a doctor, to get a cold, to be sorry, to miss classes.

2. seeing a doctor

to feel ill, to have a temperature, to have to, to see a doctor, to get the flu, to advise, to stay in bed, to miss classes, to decide, to ring up.

3. how I get to the office

near (a long way from), to have to, to get to, an underground station, to go by bus (trolley-bus), to go by underground, to hurry, to forget, it takes me, to be in time for.

4. At the Institute

to have classes, to give a lecture, interesting, to make notes, not to like to use my friends notes, to discuss several, to be sorry, if, to have to, to miss.

II. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib dialoglar tuzing.

1. Hello, How are you? I'm afraid, to get a cold, to my place, see you later.

2. Is that ...? why, because, to get ill, I feel I must, to stay in bed.

3. Can I use ...? certainly, thank you, it's nothing at all.

4. How do I get ...? by bus (trolley-bus), How long does it take ...? Don't forget ...

5. Have you read ... yet? There are ... pages left. Could you ...? Certainly, thank you, not at all.

Mavzu: Lesson 9. Interrogative-negative sentences. "Telephones"

Vizual materiallar
Berilgan matn.

Telephones

What are these words in your language?

receiver mobile phone answer phone
fax public telephone phone card

To make an international call, you need:

The international code oo
The country code (44)
The area code (1273)
The person's number (736344)

In English we usually say phone numbers like this:

0 = oh (zero is sometimes also used)
63 = six three (not sixty-three)
66 = double six
666 = six double six

When you ring an organization on a touch-tone phone, you might hear a menu of options; you might, for example be asked to press the star key (*) or the key (#).

2 Making a call

Use these words in the conversation below:

call back no-one wrong (x 2)
ring that this
take a message there it's

Hello.

Hi. Is Liz?

Yes, who's that? I can hardly hear you.

..... Debbie. I'm on my mobile.

Hello.

Hello. Is Martin, please?, I'm afraid he's out. Can I

No, don't worry. I'll later.

Hello.

Hi is David Reaty. Could I speak to Chris, please?

Oh, hello David. He's not in yet. Shall I ask him to You when he gets in?

Could I speak to Donald, please?

I think you must have the number.

There's of that name here/

Hello, Peter Willis.

Sorry,number.

Talking about phone calls

Complete the following dialogues with the correct form of the verbs below. Use each verb once only.

make look it up give answer
dial call call leave get

What time do you want me to pick you up this evening?

I'm not sure. I'll you on my mobile just before the train gets in.

Do you mind if I a phone call?

No, of course not. The phone call?

What time shall we meet?

I'm not sure yet. I'll you a call later this evening.

I'll phone later and give you Sally's new address.

I probably won't be in, but you can A message

Do you know what Jim's number is?

Yes, 01273 for Brighton and then his number's 736344.

Do you know Sahar's number?

No, I'm afraid I don't. Why don't you in the phone book?

Shall I ring you later?

Yes, but I may be out. Have you my mobile number?

I'm in the bath. Can you That, please?

Notes

The verbs phone, call, and ring can all be used in these sentences:

I'll You later.

Why not me tomorrow?

I'll You back.

Instead of answer, you can also say, "Can you get the phone, please?"

If you do not have a telephone directory, you can ring Directory Enquiries to find out someone's number.

If you want to know the time, you can ring the Speaking Clock.

Ilova № 1 Bonk 1: 168-169, 450-betlar.

Mavzu bo'yicha grammatik ma'lumotnoma: Bonk 1. 578-bet.

169-179 betdagi mashqlar.

Lesson 9.1. Text: "A telephone conversation" Complex sentences with "that, if, when, as, because"

Vizual materiallar

Ilova № 1.

Berilgan matn.

A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

Ann: Hallo, is that you, Mary? How are you? Why didn't you go to classes yesterday?

Mary: Hallo, Ann. I felt very ill yesterday. I couldn't even get up.

Ann: What was the matter with you?

Mary: I don't know, I haven't seen the doctor yet. I had a high temperature.

Ann: can you go to the Institute today?

Mary: No, I'm afraid I can't. The doctor's coming this morning I feel I should stay in bed for a few days.

I'm very sorry I have to miss several lectures.

Ann: That's all right. You mustn't come if you are ill. You should certainly stay in bed. You can have my notes if you like. Can I come to see you today?

Mary: Certainly. Please come round after classes.

Ann: I'm sorry, but I have to go to the library after classes to get some books for my talk.

Mary: Don't go to the library. I've got a lot of interesting books at home. You can take any of them.

Ann: All right. Can I get to your place by the 41 tram?

Mary: Yes, but don't come by tram. There's a new underground station near my house now. It takes me fifteen minutes to get to the Institute by underground.

Ann: Very good, and now I must hurry to the Institute. See you later.

Mary: Till this evening then. Don't forget to bring me your notes. Ring me up if you can't come.

Active words and word combinations

a conversation	to miss
hallo	must
how are you?	to have to (to have got to)
why	certainly
to feel (felt, felt)	a note
to feel ill	to make notes
to feel bad	a place
to come (go) to one's place	to be at one's place
to be ill	to get to a place
sick	a tram
even	to go by tram (by bus, trolley-bus)
if	to take (get) a taxi
a talk	a tram stop
to have a talk	an underground
to give a talk	to go by underground

to talk What's the matter? to see a doctor high tall a temperature to be afraid of should a few	a station an underground station a minute to hurry See you later to forget (forgot, forgotten) to remember to ring up (rang up, rung up)
---	---

Lesson 10. Matn "A letter to a friend"

Vizual materiallar

Ilova № 1. Mavzu bo'yicha grammatik ma'lumotnoma:

Berilgan matn.

A LETTER TO A FRIEND

23rd June 20...

Dear Anvar,

I'm very sorry I couldn't write to you last week, because I was very busy. At last I've taken my Literature examination and I'm quite free. When my wife takes her last exam. Next week, we'll go to Yalta for a holiday. I hope we shall have a good time there. You know how we love sea. We are going to swim, lie on the beach, and sunbathe two or three hours a day. You write that you can't forget the holiday which we spent there two years ago. I can't forget it either. I'm awfully sorry you will not be able to go with us this year.

When are you going to have your holiday? Is your wife's health still poor? I hope that she will soon be all right. How long do you intend to stay in the country? Is there a river and a wood there?

I'll be back early in August in order not to miss my mother's birthday. She will be sixty on the tenth of August, you know.

I think I'll be able to go to see you some time at the end of the month.

I shall be very glad to hear from you before we leave.

Love to you all, Hamdam

Active vocabulary

holiday swim lie at last awfully beach sunbathe	either intend wood river to be busy quite
---	--

Ilova № 2.

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi mavzularga qisqacha hikoyalar tuzing.

1. How Hamdam and his wife spent their last week in Tashkent before they went to Yalta.
2. How Hamdam and his wife had a holiday in Yalta.
3. How the two friends had a holiday in Yalta.
4. Why Anvar isn't going to the seaside this year.

II. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib hikoya tuzing.

1. poor, health, at the seaside, to swim, not to sunbathe, to feel quite well
2. to have an examination, to prepare for, to work hard so as (not) to
3. to be away on holiday, (not) to hear from, to be busy, not to write to ... either

III. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib dialog tuzing.

1. Will you be busy ...? I think I ...; Could you ...? Certainly. What else can I ...?
2. When are you going ...? Tomorrow morning; Will you show ..., please? Certainly. Will it take us long ...? I don't think ... if we ...
3. to go for a holiday; How did you like ...? Are you going ...? I'll probably ...

4. to be awfully sorry; to forget to tell; It's all right; I can ..., to do ... at the week-end; to have a good time; unfortunately; awful weather
5. Will you be free ...? Perhaps I shall; my birthday; Will you ... my birthday party? Thank you, I'll certainly ...; Could your sister ...? She'd love to.

II semester

t/r	Mavzular nomi	Soat
1-mavzu: Sequence of tenses		
1.1	Matn: A visit to Tashkent. Grammatik mavzu: Sequence of tenses.	2 2
2-mavzu: Types of questions. Disjunctive questions		
2.1	Matn: The tea ceremony in Japan. Grammatik mavzu: Disjunctive questions. The usage of verbs: to speak, to talk, to say, to tell	2 2
2.2	Matn: In the Lunch Hour. Grammatik mavzu: General questions in Indirect Speech.	2 2
2.3	Matn: Uzbek national food. Grammatik mavzu: The usage of articles before Proper nouns. Nutqiy mavzu: Food around the world.	2 2
3-mavzu: The Passive Voice		
3.1	Matn: They are leaving Tashkent. Grammatik mavzu: The Passive Voice in Present Tenses. Nutqiy mavzu: Sold Worldwide.	2 2
4-mavzu: Absolute Possessive Pronouns		
4.1	Matn: At the airport. Absolute Possessive Pronouns. Grammatik mavzu: The Passive Voice in Past Tenses. Nutqiy mavzu: Three plants changed the world.	2 2
5-mavzu: Past and Future Continuous		
5.1	Matn: A Sea story. A Biography writing. Grammatik mavzu: Past and Future Continuous Tenses. Nutqiy mavzu: Perfect crime.	2 2
6-mavzu: Complex Sentences with Adverbial Clause of Result		
6.1	Matn: Seasons and Weather. Grammatik mavzu: Complex Sentences.	2 2
7-mavzu: Degree of Adjectives		
7.1	Matn: Shopping. Grammatik mavzu: Degrees of comparison of Adjectives. Nutqiy mavzu: Best shopping street in the World.	2 2
8-mavzu: Special questions in Indirect Speech.		
8.1	Matn: At the Department Store. Grammatik mavzu: Special questions in Indirect Speech. Nutqiy mavzu: Prices and shopping.	2 2
9-mavzu: Degrees of Adjectives		
9.1	Matn: Travelling by air, From Nukus to Termiz. Grammatik mavzu: Degrees of comparison of Adjectives: As...as, not so...as. Nutqiy mavzu: Living in another country.	2 2
10-mavzu: Concessive clauses		
10.1	Matn: Travelling in Thailand. Grammatik mavzu: Concessive clauses	2 2

10.2	Matn: The United Kingdom. Grammatik mavzu: The Usage of articles before geographical names.	2 2
11-mavzu: Types of Pronouns and Adjectives		
11.1	Matn: Geographical position of Great Britain. Lake Baykal. Nutqiy mavzu: Geographical position of Uzbekistan.	2 2
11.2	Matn: The childhood and youth of Dickens. Grammatik mavzu: Derivatives of some, any, no, every. Nutqiy mavzu: Hollywood kids	2 2
11.3	Matn: My favourite English writer. Grammatik mavzu: else, more, still, other, another, yet.	2 2
12-mavzu: Present Perfect Tenses		
12.1	Matn: Uzbek Family relations. A Letter writing. Grammatik mavzu: Present Perfect. Nutqiy mavzu: Celebrity interview	2 2
13-mavzu: Participles		
13.1	Matn: The Amu Darya and the Syr Darya. Grammatik mavzu: Participle 1, 2.	2 2
13.2	Matn: The Ancient cities of middle Asia. Grammatik mavzu: Duple comparison. Nutqiy mavzu: Megalopolis.	
Jami :		76

Mavzu: Lesson 1. “Zamonlar moslashuvi”.

Vizual materiallar

Ilova № 1

Mavzu: Lesson 1. “A visit to Tashkent”.

A VISIT TO TASHKENT

Mr 'Smith is an old man. He's recently retired and so he's got a lot of time for traveling. He's come to Tashkent as a tourist. Now he's sitting in the Intercontinental hotel hall and talking to Alisher Gaipov, his guide.

Gaipov: Is this your first visit to Tashkent, Mr. Smith?

Smith: Yes, but I've heard a lot about Tashkent from my father. He was here before the earthquake in 1966. Tashkent wasn't a modern city then, was it?

Gaipov: Quite right. The city changed very much after the independence of our Republic.

Smith: The city has really changed very much. You can hardly recognize many of the streets and squares. I don't think young people like you remember the dirty, narrow streets my farther saw in the suburbs and in the centre, too, during his visit.

Gaipov: I'm afraid I don't. I wonder what you will say after you've seen our new district in the centre of the city.

Smith: Oh, I've heard about it from a friend. He told me it was a beautiful. pplace with wide, straight streets and many gardens. We are going there, aren't we?

Gaipov:/Yes, we'll see it on the way to the new building of Tashkent State University.

Mr. Smith also said that he had heard a lot about the most ancient city of the world, Samarkand and would like to visit such historical places as the Bibikhanim mosque, the Gur-Amir mausoleum, the Ishratkhana mausoleum and the Ulugbek, Sherdor and Tillya-Kari madrasahs in Registan square. Alisher told him that they were planning to go there in a few days. Mr. Smith hoped he would see some of the other provinces, in addition to Tashkent.

Active words and word combinations

mosque	like
mausoleum	dirty
madrasah	narrow
to retire	a suburb
to travel	to wonder
traveling	a district
journey	beautiful
as	wide

a tourist	straight
a hotel	a garden
a hall	a way
a guide	on the (one's) way
a visit to	a building
to become (became, become)	to build (built, built)
to change	would like
hardly	to plan
to recognize	a museum
a street	an exhibition
ancient	other
province	important
a square	in addition (to)

Ilova № 3.

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNIDASTLABKI
MUSTAHLKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

Quyidagi gaplarni to'ldiring.

Please show us what

Can you tell them when ... ?

Do you know which language . ?

We don't know who . .

None of them knows whose . .

Can you tell me where . ?

We don't know when

I'm going to tell you whyWho can tell me how . ?

Do you want to know how many ... ?

Can you see who ... ?

Please tell us what

Please tell them that

Qavs ichida berilgan so'zlardan kerakligini tanlang.

Do you know (that, what) they're discussing?

I can't say (that, what) I liked the book very much.

I've heard (that, what) Anvar is coming back to Tashkent soon .

Have you heard (that, what) they decided to do?

My friend has told me (that, what) his mother is ill.

I'm telling you (that, what) you should do.

I feel (that, what) he's going to say.

I feel (that, what) he's right.

Do you remember (that, what) he said?

Sorry, I didn't hear (that, what) you said.

Ergash va bosh gaplarning bir-biriga bog'lanish aloqalariga e'tibor berib, gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

A: 1. O'rtog'ingiz hozir qayerda turishini (yashashini) bilasizmi?

2. Hamza (the Khamza Theatre) teatrgacha qanday borishni menga ayta olasizmi?

3. U ingliz tilida qanchalik yaxshi gapirishini men eshitdim.

Bizda ingliz tili darslari qancha ko'p (tez-tez) bo'lishini bilasizmi?

Nechta kitob olib kelganingizni menga ko'rsating.

Bu kitobni o'qishga meni qancha vaqtim ketishini aytib bera olasizmi?

Nimaga ular hali bu yerda emasliklarini bilmadim.

Qaysi mashqlarni biz ertaga qilishimiz kerakligini qaytaring, iltimos.

Nechta gap yozishimiz kerakligi mening esimda yo'q. Men nima qilay? Men albatta dugonamga qo'ng'iroq qilishim kerak.

Qaysi shaharlarda bo'lganingizni siz bizga ayta olasizmi?

Bu kimning kitobi ekanligini bilasizmi?

Bu ishni bajarishda menga kim yordam bera olishini bilasizmi?

Men u yerga kim bilan borishimni bilishni hohlayman.

B: 1. U nima (deb) j avob berganini bilasizmi?

U mendan nima so'rganini (iltimos qilganini) bilasizmi?

U mening xatimga javob berganini bilasizmi?

Men sizga bir hafta avval jo'natgan xatlarimni olmadingizmi?

Siz hozir yangi kitob ustida ishlayotganingizni eshitdim (Eshitdimki, siz hozir yangi kitob ustida ishlayotgan ekansiz).

U mendan so'rgan (iltimos qilgan) ishini tugatdim.

Akam uylanganini eshitdingizmi?

Hozirgacha (allaqachon) menga nima qilganingizni ko'rsating.

Men unga nima maslaxat bergan bo'lsam, u o'shani qildi.

Sizni yangi xonadon (kvartira)ga ko'chib o'tganingizni eshitdik. U qayerda (joylashgan)?

Men qo'limdan kelganini hammasini qilaman.

C: 1. U qachon kelishini bilasizmi?

Men bu haqda ularga (ular) kelganlaridan so'ng aytaman.

Bo'shaganimdan so'ng kutubxonaga boraman.

Qachon bo'shashingizni bizga ayta olasizmi?

5. Biz qachon ingliz tilidagi kitoblarni o'qiy olishimizni (bizga) ayta olasizmi.

Bo'shaganingizda menga qo'ng'iroq qiling.

Men siznikiga yana qachon kela olishimni bilmayman, men hozir juda bandman.

Ular qachon kelishlarini ulardan hech biri bilamaydi.

Biz bu haqda menikiga kelganingizda gaplashamiz.

IV. Zamonlar moslashuviga e'tibor berib quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

Sizning bandligingizni men ham bilmagandim.

U menga uchta chet tillarini bilishini aytdi.

O'qituvchi bizdan o'n birinchi darsda nechta yangi so'z borligini so'radi.

O'rtog'im menga qo'ng'iroq qilib kasal ekanligini va darsga kela olmasligini aytdi.

U bizdan zavodga yetib borishimiz uchun odatda qancha vaqt ketishini so'radi.

U qachon ishdan kelishini sizga aytdimi?

U menga bugun juda band bo'lishini aytdi.

Siz tez orada sog'ayib ketishingizga ishonaman.

U bu ishni bajara olmasligini aytdi, chunki uning vaqti yo'q.

U buni men zudlik bilan bajarishim kerakligini aytdi.

U bizdan qaysi birimiz nemis tilida gapirishni bilishimizni so'radi.

U hech qachon Samarqandda bo'lmaganini aytdi.

Men sizni Toshkentdan kelayotganingizni eshitdim.

U maqolani tarjima qilib bo'liboq bo'shashini aytdi.

Mavzu: Lesson 2. "Tasdiq savollar". Matn: The tea ceremony in Japan

Vizual materiallar

Ilova - 1 . Berilgan matn. Different countries have different social customs. You are going to read the text about one of Japanese traditions.

THE TEA CEREMONY IN JAPAN

Tea was introduced into Japan at about the beginning of the 9th century but originally it was esteemed as a stimulant and was used mainly to prevent the monks from falling asleep during meditation. However, by the early 14th century it had come increasingly into demand for its taste and soon spread in samurai society and even in the rural communities. Tea gatherings sometimes consisted of tea contests in which the participants vied with one another to identify the place of origin of the different kinds of tea. Its consumption is now almost unlimited.

Tea made in the ordinary way, that is boiled in the tea-kettle, is drunk during meals, and also at all times of the day and it tastes really nice. But there is another mode of preparing and serving this beverage, which, on account of its great expense is only served on grand occasions. The costliness of this beverage is due principally to the splendour of the lackered bowls, the richness of the silken napkins, with which it is served. Adapting the decorations of the reception-room for the different occasions on which it is used, is studied with the utmost care by the Japanese.

In a handsome drawing-room there must be kind of recess, with shelves made of the finest and most expensive woods. In this recess only a small picture must be exhibited, beneath which must stand a vase with flowers. Not only must this picture be suited to the particular occasion and therefore constantly changed, but a similar congruity in the flowers is indispensable; the different types, the manner in which they are intermixed, the number, and even the proportion between the green leaves and the colourful blossoms, must be regulated according to the character of the entertainment.

Because of its emphasis on such concepts as harmony, respect, purity, tranquility and elegant simplicity, the tea ceremony has for centuries been considered the epitome to Japanese life. At the same time it can be regarded as the epitome of Japanese art, for the influence of the tea ceremony is reflected in the traditional arts of Japan. To study the construction of the tearoom, for example, is to study Japanese architecture; to study the tea garden is to study Japanese garden art; to study the tea bowl is to study Japanese ceramics. In a word, a whole world of art has grown up around the cult of tea.

Vocabulary

to esteem	rural	to identify	beverage	to prevent	bowl	napkin
blossom	congruity	beneath	consumtion			

Ilova № 2. Reading Comprehension

Ex. 1 Answer the following question:

When was tea introduced into Japan?

For what purpose was tea mainly used at first?

At what time did it come into demand and why?

How can you prove that tea is very popular in Japan now?

Why is preparing and serving tea for grand occasions very expensive?

In what way is the drawing-room usually decorated for the tea ceremony?

How is the decoration different for different occasion?

Why can the tea ceremony be considered the epitome of Japanese life?

What chief characteristics of Japanese life does the tea ceremony represent?

How is the tea ceremony reflected in Japanese art?

Ex. 2 Are the following statements true or false? If false, say why?

By the early 14th century tea had come increasingly into demand to prevent monks from falling asleep during meditation.

Tea gatherings sometimes consisted of tea contests in which the participants vied with one another to identify the places of origin of the different kinds of tea.

Tea made in ordinary way that is boiled in the tea-kettle is drunk during meals.

In the recess many pictures must be exhibited, beneath which must stand a table.

Because of its simplicity, the tea ceremony has for centuries been considered the epitome of Japanese life.

To study the construction of the tearoom is to study Japanese architecture; to study the tea garden is to study Japanese garden art; to study the tea bowl is to study Japanese ceramics.

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNIDASTLABKI
MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

1. Quyidagi gaplarni tasdiq so'roq bilan tugating. Ularni turli ohanglarda o'qing.

You are busy now, .?

You were born in Tashkent, .?

There aren't many people in the library now, .?

He couldn't go there ... ?

You haven't heard from your friend for a long time, .?

She knows you, .?

You'll be back home early today, ...?

He has read a lot of English books already, ...?

You didn't see your friend yesterday, ...?

You've spent a lot of time on it, ...?

That's all you've got to say, ...?

2. Tasdiq so'roq gaplarning ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

Kutubxonachi sizga bu kitobni olishni maslahat berdi, shundaymi?

Kitob siz uchun juda og'ir, shunday emasmi?

Siz bu oy dars qoldirdingiz, shundaymi?

Siz meni eslay olmaysiz, shunday emasmi?

Ular bu xonadan foydalanishmaydi, shundaymi?

U (qiz) biznikiga kelib tushlik qila oladi, shundaymi?

O'g'lingiz musiqani yoqtiradi, shundaymi?

Siz bolalaringizni ertalab uyg'otishingizga to'g'ri kelmaydi, shundaymi?

U kuni bo'yi (oftobda) toblana olmaydiku, shundaymi?

Siz bugun teatrga borasiz, shundaymi?

Men haqmanku, shundaymi?

Men bu yerda uzoq qolib ketishimga to'g'ri kelmaydi, shundaymi?

Mavzu: Lesson 2. "to speak, to talk, to say, to tell fe'llarining qo'llanilishi".

Vizual materiallar

Ilova №

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNIDASTLABKI
MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

1. Nuqtalar o'rniga to say, to speak, to tell, to talk fe'llarining mos shaklini qo'ying.

I'd like to know what they ... about.

Mr. Smith ... at the meeting yesterday and ... us a lot of interesting things.

I made a mistake in the last sentence and the teacher asked me to ... it again.

He has already ... to you about it, hasn't he? What did he ...?

Every time I see my friend we ... about old times.

Our teacher often ... that Mr. Khashimov can ... English very well.

The secretary ... that the men who you'd like it ... to is coming here tomorrow.

2. Kerakli joylarga predloglardan mosini qo'ying.

The old woman says her husband retired ... sixty-five.

I wonder which hotel your friend is staying Why hasn't he written to tell you?

... my first visit ... Samarkand I spent three hours sightseeing every afternoon.

"Which street does he live ...?" "He lives ... Green Street. It's a long way ... here".

I met ... a friend ... the way ... the factory yesterday. He told me that he had got a new flat ... a new district ... the suburbs.

... a holiday there are always a lot ... people ... the streets and squares.

My grandparents work ... a collective farm which is not very far ... Tashkent.

Is your grandfather still ... hospital?

"Did your friend have to go ... hospital?" "No, he only stayed ... home a week or two".

My grandfather is quite an old man, but he doesn't want to retire. He still works ... a collective farm.

3. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. U qachon nafaqaga chiqishini men bilmayman. Balki 62 yoshidadir.
 Ular yozga nima rejalashtirayotganliklarini men bilmayman. Balki ular sayohatga chiqishar.
 U mendan qaysi mehmonxonada to'xtamoqchi ekanligimni so'radi.
 U (qiz) bizga ob-havo o'zgartirganligini aytdi.
 U (ayol) turmushga chiqdi va familiyasini o'zgartirdi, shuning uchun biz uni topa olmadik.
 "Bolaligimda ko'p o'ynagan ko'chalarimni taniy olarmikanman," - deb o'ylardim. "O'sha paytda u tor va loy edi". Uni yana ko'rganimda, men uni zo'rg'a taniy oldim. Hozir u chiroyli, keng ko'cha bo'lib ketibdi.
 Namanganga keta turib turistlar ko'pgina katta shaharlarga tashrif buyurishdi. Gid ularga ular haqida ko'p qiziqarli narsalarni aytib berdi.
 Shifokor bola kasalxonaga yotishi (borishini) kerakligini aytdi.
 U kasalxonada qancha qolishiga to'g'ri kelishini bilmasdi.
 Siz qishloq-xo'jaligi ko'rgazmasida bo'ldingiz, shundaymi? Oxirgi paytda yana qaysi ko'rgazmalarda bo'ldingiz?
 Toshkentga ketishda (yo'l-yo'lakay) biz yana nimalarni ko'rmoqchi ekanligimizni u bilishni xohladi.
 Akam qachon kasalxonadan qaytishini bilishni hohlardim.
 Akam kasalxonadan qaytsa, biz ikki haftaga shahar chetiga chiqamiz.
 O'tgan yili men Chorvoqdan uzoq bo'lmagan joyda dam oldim. Chorvoqdan tashqari men Andijonda ham bo'ldim.

4. Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalardan foydalanib hikoyalar tuzing.
 my friend's son, very tall, to change, can (could) hardly, to recognize
 to get a new flat, a new district, a beautiful place, straight street, a lot of gardens, I'd like to
 to get ill, I wonder, how long, to stay in hospital, to go to see, as soon as
 an industrial exhibition, to open, recently, to plan to go
 to like traveling, to visit, recently, many other, to know a lot about, to be able to tell
 to go to a museum, a guide, to tell, a lot of interesting things, to say

Mavzu: Lesson 3. "Requests addressed to 1st and 3rd persons." Text: In the Lunch Hour

Vizual materiallar
 Ilova №1 Berilgan matn.

IN THE LUNCH HOUR

I usually have lunch at half past one, but yesterday I went to the office without breakfast. (I only had a cup of tea) and by twelve o'clock I was already hungry. I don't like having lunch alone, so I said to Nick: "Let's have lunch together" "All right," he answered, "I'll join you in a few minutes." When we went to the canteen, there weren't many people there. We got tickets (checks) for lunch, sat down at a table near the window and called the waitress. She brought knives, forks, spoons and plates and took our tickets (checks).
 "Will you have any soup today?" I asked Nick.
 "No, I'm not very hungry," he said. "But I'll have some mineral water, salad, meat and potatoes and ice-cream for the sweet."
 "Oh, here's the waitress."
 (The waitress brings the dishes.)
 "The salad's very good, but there's not enough salt in it. Will you pass me the salt, please?"
 "Certainly. Here it is."
 "Thank you."
 "Shall I pass you some rye bread?"
 "No, thank you. I usually have it with the soup and I like white bread for the meat course."
 The waitress came up to us in a few minutes and asked if we would have coffee or tea.
 "Yes, please. Tea for my friend and coffee for me," I said.
 "Black or white?"
 "Black, and some cake, please."
 "How d'you like your tea?" he asked my friend.
 "Not very strong," he answered, "and only two lumps of sugar, please."
 We talked a little, when lunch was over and at twenty-five to one went back to the office. We had a little time before work to read the newspaper and have a smoke. We began work again half an hour later.

Let's to the canteen, shall we?"	- Oshxonaga ketdik, boramizmi?
"Yes, let's."	-Ketdik.
"Would you like that table for two at the window?"	- Sizga deraza oldidagi ikki kishilik stol ma'qulmi?
"Yes, that will do nicely."	-Ha,juda.
"What would you like to start with?"	- Nimadan boshlashni xohlaysiz?
"Tomato juice, please."	- Pomidor sharbati bilan.
"Will you have meat or fish to follow?"	- Keyin nima buyurasiz, go'shtmi yoki baliq?

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. ... meat and potatoes ... go'sht bilan kartoshka. Potato kartoshka so'zi -o bilan tugallanuvchi boshqa otlar kabi ko'plikda -es qo'shimchasini oladi, undagi – e o'qilmaydi:

a potato kartoshka - potatoes kartoshkalar

a tomato pomidor - tomatoes pomidorlar

Biroq, birlikda -o bilan tugallanishiga qaramasdan, ko'plik shaklini umumiy qoida bo'yicha yasaydigan otlar ham mavjud, ya'ni ularga -s qo'shiladi:

a piano royal - pianos royallar a photo fotosurat - photos fotosuratlar

2. We had a little time before work to read the newspaper and have a smoke.

Ish boshlanguncha bizning gazeta o'qish va chekib olish uchun biroz vaqtimiz bor edi, to have fe'li noaniq artikl bilan ishlatilgan ot bilan kelganda ko'pincha qisqa payt davom etadigan ish harakatni ifodalaydi. Bunday so'z birikmalari o'zbek tiliga ...ib olmoq fe'l birikmasi bilan tarjima qilinadi:

to have a smoke chekib olmoq

to have a talk gaplashib olmoq

to have a swim cho'milib olmoq

Biroq, boshqa variantlar ham bo'lishi mumkin:

to have a rest - dam olmoq / to have a look - qaramoq

3. ... half an hour later ... yarim soatdan so'ng (yarim soat o'tgandan so'ng). O'zbek tilidagi so'ng (keyin) so'zining ingliz tilida ikki xil berish mumkin:

Taqqoslang:

Men bir yarim soatdan so'ng kelaman - I'll be back in an hour and a half. Men uyga soat 9 da keldim, kechki tushlik qildim, kitob o'qidim va bir yarim soatdan so'ng (bir yarim soat vaqt o'tgandan so'ng) uyquga ketdim. - I came back home at 9 o'clock, had supper, read a book and an hour and a half later I went to bed.

Active words and word combinations

lunch	to call
(the) lunch hour	a waitress
to be thirsty	a waiter
in the lunch hour	a knife(knives)
an hour and a half	a fork
a quarter	a plate
quarter of an hour	soup
a meal	water
past	bread(white, brown,rye)
without	a course
tea	a three(four) course dinner
to be hungry	the meat (fish) course
half an hour	for the second course

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNIDASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

Ex.1. Qavslarni ochib olmoshlarni kerakli kelisbikda qo'llang. Gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Let (we) discuss these questions this morning. 2. Let (he) translate the letters from German into Uzbek. 3. Let (I) go to see him after classes this evening. 4. Let (they) give the books to the library in time. 5. Let (she) revise all the words from Lesson Two. 6. Let (we) read a book about our city.

Ex.2. 1 yoki 3-shaxsga qaratilgan iltimos yoki buyruqning ifodalanishiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Keling xonaning derazasini ochamiz. 2. O'rtoq Usmonov o'zining ingliz do'stlariga mamlakatimiz haqida gapirib bersin. 3. Sizga telegranmani tarjima qilishga yordam bershimga ijozatt bering. 4. Bu kitobni ular o'qishsin va muhokama qilishsin. 5. (Keling) Bolalar ham kelasi shanba - yakshanbani shahar chetida o'tkazishsin. 6. Kelinglar taksi olamiz, maylimi? 7. Delegatsiya (delegation) uni kutib olsin. U ingliz tilini yaxshi biladi. 8. Keling nemis adabiyotidan ma'ruzaga bugun kechqurun boramiz. Akam uni juda qiziq bolishini aytdi. 9. Kitoblarimni olishga ijozat bering.

Ex.3. Qavs ichidagi so'zlardan kerakligini tanlang.

1. He can read English (a little, a few). 2. Let him think (a little, a few). 3. I've been to (a little, a few) lectures here and liked them very much. 4. We spent (a little, a few) days in the country and then came back to town because the weather was awful. 5. You know (a little, a few) German, don't you? 6. My little son knows (a little, a few) English words. 7. There weren't many wide streets in this town (a little, a few) years ago. 8. If you think (a little, a few), you will remember the rule and translate the sentence. 9. My brother is coming to Tashkent in (a little, a few) days. 10. I don't know any French, but I like to hear it. Please say (a little, a few) words in French.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

Ex.1. Quyidagi sozlar qaysi ozaklardan va qaysi yol bilan yasalganligini hamda ular qaysi gap bolaklariga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang. Ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

agriculturally	helpful
salty	wonderingly
changeable	importantly
saying	meaty
sun-bathing	builder
hungrily	

Ex.2. Nuqtalar orniga kerakli joyda predloglar va ravish yuklamalaridan qoying.

1. I wonder whether they are coming ... half... two or ... three. 2. I've got three tickets ... the new film, but my daughter can't go. Would you like to join us? 3. Please, ask Peter whether he would like to join ... us ... lunch. 4. Do you usually have rye bread ... the meat course? 5. Let's have meat and potatoes ... the second course and some ice-cream ... the swim, shall we? 6. Will you call the students ... please? The examination begins ... ten minutes. 7. Mr.Usmonov has just rung He says he's coming ... a few minutes. I wouldn't like to begin the discussion ... him. 8. "Is your son ... his first or second year now?" "He's ... his third, he graduates ... a year from now." 9. As I was going ... home, a man came ... and asked me whether the 12th bus would take him ... Red Square. 10. Are you going ... the canteen ... lunch or are you going to have a cup ... tea... the office?

Ex.3. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlardan oldin artikl hamda some va any olmoshlarining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga targima qiling.

1. Qiziq, nimaga ayrim bolalar sutni yoqtirmas ekanlar. 2. Sut xohlaysanmi (ichasanmi)? 3. Mening qornim unchalik och emas, bugun men shorva olmayman. 4. Menga sho'r'va bering. 5. Sizga oq qand (shakar) beraymi? - Ha, ikki bo'lak, iltimos. 6. Siz saladni yoqtirasizmi? 7. Menga saladni uzatib yuboring, iltimos. 8. Muzqaymoq xohlaysizmi?

9. Marhamat qilib muzqaymoq bering. 10. Kofe juda kuchsiz (ekan). 11. Marhamat qilib tortdan oling. 12. Menga ozgina suv bering. Juda charchadim.

Mavzu: Lesson 3. "Indirect general questions".

Vizual materiallar

Ilova №1.

Dialoglarni o'zlashtirma gapda aytib bering.

1

Nasiba: Are you ready to go?

Aziza: Not yet.

Nasiba: When will you be ready?

Aziza: In five minutes.

Nasiba: Hurry up, I'm waiting for you.

2

Aziz: Can you wait a little?

Akbar: Certainly.

Aziz: It'll only take me ten minutes, to pack, I think.

Akbar: Don't hurry, we've got a lot of time.

3

Nodir: All these books are yours, aren't they?

Akmal: No, only five are mine.

Nodir: And whose are the best of the books?

Akmal: You know Jane, don't you? They are hers.

4

Nasiba: I'm happy to see you again. Did you have a pleasant journey?

Aziza: Yes, thank you, the journey was really very pleasant.

Nasiba: Did you have a good holiday?

Aziza: Yes. it was wonderful.

Mavzu: Lesson 4. The usage of articles before Proper nouns.

Matn: "Uzbek national food"

Vizual materiallar

Handout 1

Plov



CHUCHVARA



Sumalak



Manti



Shurva



Put students into group of four or five. Distribute handouts . Have students to put the text into chronologic order:

Handout 2.1

1. After cooling, the meal served on a table. It's considered, that this meal gives people physical and spiritual power.
2. There is legend about origin of sumalak. Once upon a time, city-fortress at the bank of Jeikhan was taken on siege by the nomads from East
3. "Sumalak" plays special role in the national Uzbek cuisine. In antiquity, sumalak as ritual dish was cooked before the beginning of spring sowing works. Sumalak is cooked from germinated seeds of the wheat, which should be grinded, and then boiled in the cauldron on the cotton oil with permanent adding of flour and water for 10-12 hours.
4. When the city run out of all provisions, the patriarchs ordered to take out remaining stocks, the last bags of dampened and germinated wheat.
5. So, the peace was regained.
6. When defenders of the city tasted unattractive broth, they so much burst of energy and they started to beat off the attacks of enemies with such a rage, that the enemies got confused and retreated.

Answer key: 3, 1, 2,4,6,5

Handout 2.2

1. They add little bit of fresh water, pepper, salt, caraway seeds and carefully blend it.
2. Flour, eggs, water and salt are kneaded to stiff dough, which is then left for 40-50 minutes for swelling. For the minced meat, the beef or lamb are cut into small pieces and then is fine-chopped with onion or minced on the grinder.
3. The dough is rolled out into sheets of width of 1-1.5 mm and cut into squares 4x4 cm.
4. "Chuchvara" is the most common national meal, sometimes you could find under the name of "varaqi-chuchvara" (ravioli). All provinces use one and the same recipe to cook chuchvara.
5. They put minced meat on piece of dough, pinching angles, roll them up and link the edges, give the shape of crescent with the whole in the middle.
6. Before serving, chuchvara is boiled in salted water or bouillon and served it with suzma, seasoned by ground pepper, passaged by onion and tomato, with black pepper or sour cream.

Answer key: 4, 2, 1, 3, 5, 6

Handout 2.3

1. Manty is cooked of stiffly water-kneaded dough, which is rolled out into sheets of 4-5 mm and is cut into squares of 12x12 cm where filling could be minced meat, minced vegetables and/or greens.
2. After plov, "manty" is the most common and favorite meal of Uzbeks, therefore, in many areas, manty is served as conclusion of the meal.
3. In Farghona valley, Samarqand, Tashkent and Bukhoro, manty is one of the most important components of the ration of the local population, other areas cook it not very often.

4. Manty is cooked on steam within 35-45 minutes in special pots (qasqons) and served with qatyq or sour cream.

Key answers: 2,3,1,4

Handout 3

Match verbs with appropriate nouns

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Stewed | a. chocolate fudge cake |
| 2. Grilled | b. fresh prepared salad |
| 3. Seasoned | c. beef |
| 4. Boiled | d. lamb chops |
| 5. Fried | e. dough |
| 6. Rolled | f. chicken |
| 7. Roasted | g. Irish stew |
| 8. Baked | h. potatoes |

Answer key: 1g, 2f, 3b, 4h, 5d, 6e,7c,8a



FOOD AROUND THE WORLD

For 99% of human history, people took their food from the world around them. They ate all that they could find, and then moved on. Then about 10,000 years ago, or for 1% of human history, people learned to farm the land and control their environment.

The kind of food we eat depends on which part of the world we live in, or which part of our country we live in. For example, in the south of China they eat rice, but in the north they eat noodles. In Scandinavia, they eat a lot of herrings, and the Portuguese love sardines. But in central Europe, away from the sea, people don't eat so much fish, they eat more meat and sausages. In Germany and Poland there are hundreds of different kinds of sausages.

In North America, Australia, and Europe there are two or more courses to every meal and people eat with knives and forks.

In China there is only one course, all the food is together on the table, and they eat with chopsticks.

In parts of India and the Middle East people use their fingers and bread to pick up the food.

Nowadays it is possible to transport food easily from one part of the world to the other. We can eat what we like, when we like, at any time of the year. Our bananas come from the Caribbean or Africa; our rice comes from India or the USA; our strawberries come from Chile or Spain. Food is very big business. But people in poor countries are still hungry, and people in rich countries eat too much.



Mavzu: Lesson 5. "The Passive Voice with (Present, Past and Future indefinite)" "Special questions in indirect speech".

Visual materiallar

Ilova № 1 Mavzu bo'yicha grammatik ma'lumotnoma.

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Berilgan fe'llardan qaysilari ob'yekt fe'lligini aniqlang, ularning tagiga chizing va ulardan so'ng to'ldiruvchi yozing.

to go, to take, to find, to lie, to stop, to swim, to come to speak, to show, to look at, to live, to discuss, to stand, to spend, to miss, to say, to listen to, to ski, to use change, to recognize, to skate, to hear to build, to examine, to leave

II. Quyidagi gaplarni o'tgan va kelasi zamonga qo'ying. Bunda payt holini mos ravishda o'zgartiring.

1. Our students are given a lot of homework to do every day. 2. What kind of books are discussed in class? 3. Mr Azizov is often asked to translate articles from English and Uzbek. 4. How many houses are built in our city a year? 5. Why aren't these exercises done?

III. Quyidagi gaplarni (umumiy) so'roq gap va bo'lishsiz darak gap shakllarida yozing. Ma'nosiga qarab kerakli o'zgarishlar kiritishni unutmang.

1. Houses are built very quickly now. 2. This work will be finished tomorrow. 3. The delegation was met at the station. 4. The article has been translated into Uzbek. 5. The work can be done tomorrow morning. 6. The doctor has been sent for. 7. The question has been discussed. 8. Mr. Azimov is wanted on the phone. 9. The rules will be revised at the next lesson. 10. The book was written in 1966.

IV. Berilgan so'z birikmalaridan foydalanib namunalar asosida gaplar tuzing.

Namuna I: The theatre was built last year.

The theatre wasn't built last year, was it?

When was the theatre built?

The theatre will be built here

When will the theatre be built?

to be done, to be found, to be read, to be written, to be learnt, to be translated, to be discussed, to be finished, to be used, to be given back

Namuna II: I've been told to come at three.

to be given a lot of work to do, to be shown the way to..., to be asked to bring..., to be advised to learn

Namuna III: Has the question been translated yet?

to be finished, to be forgotten, to be decided, to be left, to be revised

Namuna IV: The doctor has been sent for.

to be talked about, to be spoken to do be listened to, to be looked at

Namuna V: The question must be discussed at once.

Can the questions be discussed tomorrow morning?

The questions can (can't) be discussed tomorrow morning.

to be met, to be spoken to, to be found, to be sent(for), to be done, to be written, to be shown, to be translated into, to be given back, to be decided, to be used, to be built

V. Majhul nisbatning ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Bu savollar odatda ishdan so'ng muhokama qilinadi. 2. Sizing shahringizda ko'p uylar qurilyaptimi?

3. Bu kitob ingliz tiliga ikki yil oldingina tarjima qilinganligini bilasizmi? 4. Mendan unga bu ishni tugatishda yordam berishimni so'rashdi, shuning uchun men ishdan so'ng idorada qolishim kerak. 5. Unga bu jurnallarni dushanba kuni ertalab berishlari mumkin. 6. Sizga ko'rmoqchi bo'lgan hamma narsalaringizni ko'rsatishdimi? 7. Uni hoziroq topish kerak. 8. Bu film haqida Po'latovning ma'ruzalarini qiziqish bilan tinglashadi. 10. Hoziroq o'rtoq Azizovni chaqirish kerak. 11. Bolalarga soat sakkizda uyda bo'lish buyurildi. 12. Maqola kim tomonidan yozilgan? 13. Xat va gazetalar qachon keltiriladi? Menimcha, bir soatdan so'ng. 14. Bizdan maktabimizda fransuz tili o'tilishini so'rashdi. 15. Bu telegramma qachon jo'natiladi? 16. Undan telegramma qachon jo'natilishini so'rashdi. 17. Birinchi bor meni besh yoshligimda teatrga olib borishdi. 18. Ma'ruzadan so'ng ko'p savollar berildi. 19. Menga sizni ertaga ketayotgalingizni aytishdi. 20. Menimcha, bu kitob haqida ko'p gapirishadi.

VI. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan olmoshlarni boshqa kishilik va egalik olmoshlari bilan almashtiring.

1. A friend of mine told me about it. 2. That book is not mine. 3. Here's my textbook. Where's yours? 4. That pen isn't mine, mine is a green one. 5. Here's your notebook, but I can't find mine.

VII. Egalik olmoshlarining tarjimasiga e'tibor berib quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga o'giring.

1. Bu ruchka meniki emas, balki u siznikidir? 2. Bugun sizning darsligingizdan foydalansam maylimi? Men o'zimizni uyda qoldiribman. 3. Men bizning daftarlarimizni topdim, ularniki qayerda? 4. Siz unga (qizga) kitobingizni berib tura olasizmi? U (qiz) o'zini olishni unuttirdi. 5. Uning do'sti bugun ma'ruza qilmoqchi. Menga u qiziqarli bo'lishini aytishdi. Boramizmi? 6. Men chang'i uchishga (to go skiing) bora olmayman. Mening chang'im yo'q. - Menikini olishingiz mumkin. Men bugun chang'i uchishga bormoqchi emasmam.

Ilova № 2.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib savollarga javob bering.

a) 1. Do you like going shopping?

2. When do you usually go shopping?

3. Do you usually do your shopping alone or with your husband (wife, friend)?

4. Where do you do your shopping?
- b) 1. When are planning to begin preparing for your examination?
 2. How long does it take you to prepare for an examination?
 3. You can't prepare for an English examination in a day or two, can you? Why not?
- c) 1. What do you have to do when you are getting ready to go to the South?
 2. Will you have to get new suit-cases or have you already got some?
 3. Do you usually take many dresses (suits) with you to the South? What about shoes, hats and other things?
 4. How long does it take you to pack all your things.
 5. Have you ever had to pack in a hurry? When was it?
- d) 1. You don't like to do things in a hurry, do you? Why don't you?
 2. Do you often have your breakfast in a hurry? Why?
 3. Who makes breakfast for you?
 4. Do you usually have enough time to get to your office, or do you have to hurry?
- e) 1. Which of your family is going to have their birthday in the near future?
 2. What are you going to give him (her) on his birthday?
 3. When do you intend to go shopping?

II. Ergash gaptardagi fe'l-kesim zamoniga e'tibor berib quyidagi gaplarni to'ldiring.

1. We'll have breakfast as soon as... 2. Will you go shopping when... ? 3. Will they wait for us till... ? 4. My friend will go to his home town after... 5. Will you pack your things before... ? 6. Will you make breakfast before... ?

III. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling. Ergash gaplardagi fe'l-kesim zamonini shakliga e'tibor bering.

1. Menga ish shoshqaloqlik bilan qilinmasligi kerakligini, ular hali ham meni kutayotganlarini, uning yangi manzilini bilishlarini, qachon ular shohbekatda bo'lishlarini, qaysi biri taksi olgani borishini.
 2. Ulardan vokzalga borish uchun ularning qancha vaqti ketishini so'rashdi, nimaga ketishga shoshilayotganlarini, qachon do'stlari bilan xayrlashishlarini ajoyib yodgorliklarni.
 3. Bizga bir nechta qiziqarli muzeylarni ko'rsatishdi. Hashamatli saroylarning suratlarini.
 4. Ularga hali qolgan manzilgohlarni berishmadi. Telegrammalarni maqolalarni.

IV. Kerakli joyga artikl yoki kishilik olmoshlaridan mosini qo'ying. Matnni hikoya qilib bering.

I took ... so. Sobir after ... work yesterday to ... shop in ... Navoi Street to get new coat. We were shown ... lot of ... coats at ... shop. We liked two of them, but one was too small for ... son, so we took ... other one. It was ... nice brown coat for ... boy of fifteen. Then we went to ... another shop and got ... toy for ... second son, and ... picture book for ... little daughter. I also got some nice things for ... wife. It took us ... hour and ... half to do all our shopping and we got ... home at ... quarter past eight. As soon as we came ... home ... children took ... boxes from us and opened them. They liked ... toy and ... book very much. ... daughter, who likes shopping, said that she would go shopping with ... Mother some day, too. "We're going to get ... new hat for ... Father and ... new shirt for ... Sobir."

V. Gaplarni to'ldirib, ularni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling. Yana so'zining tarjimasiga e'tibor bering.

1. Yana nima...? 2. Yana kim...? 3. Yana qayerda...? 4. Yana qanaqa kitoblar...? 5. Yana qanaqa narsalar...? 6. Yana qaysi teatrlar...? 7. Yana qaysi filmlar...?

"Do you" like packing things?" "I like it very much. I'm leaving Tashkent the day ... tomorrow. I've left college and am going to work as a doctor ... Samarkand. I'm going to pack my things tomorrow. I'll put my suits, shirts, shoes, books and other things ... my suit-cases and take them ... the railway station ... a taxi. Several friends are coming ... my place ... the evening the day ... tomorrow to say good-bye ... me. We'll go ... the railway station together... half... nine. My friend Sobir Azizov isn't coming ... my place because he'll be busy, so he'll go ... the station and wait ... us there. I'll be... Samarkand ... two days and as soon as I know my new address, I'll send it - my friends. I hope they'll write ... me sometimes and perhaps come and see me."

VI. Gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) yana, allaqachon, boshqa, boshqalar so'zlarining tarjimasiga e'tibor bering:

1. Bizga u yerda muzeylar va boshqa diqqatga sazovor joylarni ko'ra olishimizni aytishdi. 2. Sizlarga (allaqachon) boshqa kostyum ko'rsatishdimi? 3. Uning ikkita bolasi bor: biri sakkiz yoshda, boshqasi esa ikki yoshda 4. Menimcha siz o'zingiz bilan yana bir poy tufli olishingiz kerak. 5. Ular hali ham bizni: kutishyapti shundaymi? 6. Biz bilan xayrlashgani ana kim kelmoqchi edi? 7. U hali qolgan narsalarini yig'ishtirmadi. 8. U (qiz) hali chemodanini vokzalga olib bormadi. 9. U (qiz) (allaqachon) kechki tushlik tayyorladimi? 10. Men uning yangi manzilini hali bilmayman. 11. Ish hali tayyor emas. 12. Dars hali

tugamadi. 13. Bolalar hali konki uchishmayapti, shundaymi? 14. U hali ham kasalmi? 15. Ular hali ham shu yerdami?

b) darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalaning.

1. Menga ertaga ular o'z ona shaharlariga ketishayotganlarini aytishdi. Kelinglar ular bilan xayrlashib kelamiz, bo'ptimi? 2. Bu ovqatni odatda juda kichkina bolalarga berishadi, shundaymi? 3. Qara! Bu axir Anvarku, shundaymi? Qiziq, u qayerga shoshilyapti? 4. Menga (allaqachon) zavod manzilgohini berib bo'lishdi. Biz u yerga ular bizga qo'ng'iroq qilishlari bilan boramiz. 5. Afsuski u shoshilayotgan edi. Men unga bir nechta savol bemoqchi edim. 6. Bu ishni shoshma shosharlik bilan qilib bo'lmaydi. 7. Siz tushlikdan so'ng nima qilmoqchisiz? - Men hali bilmayman. Biroz dam olib, keyin magazinga borishim mumkin. 8. Bu o'zim bilan olmoqchi bo'lgan narsaning hammasi. Qolgan narsalar ukam kelib menga qarashib yuborishi bilanoq joylashtiriladi. 9. U biz yaxshi yetib olganligimizni so'radi va bizni yana ko'rishdan xursand ekanligini aytdi. 10. U (qiz) nirhaga biz uyga shoshayotganimizni so'radi. 11. "Shoshilmanglar, - dedi u (qiz). - Sizing hali vaqtingiz ko'p". 12. U biz uni qancha payt kuta olishimizni so'radi. 13. Bu palto juda eski, menimcha, u besh - olti yil oldin tikilgan (tayyorlangan).

Mavzu: Lesson 5. Text: "They are leaving Tashkent"

Vizual materiallar

Ilova № 1. Berilgan matn.

THEY ARE LEAVING TASHKENT

If you look at the picture, you'll see a man, a woman and a child in it. Would you like to know who they are and why there are shirts, trousers, dresses, hats, suits coats, shoes and other things all over the place? The man's a friend of mine. His name is Anvar. He just graduated and is now getting a ready to go to his home town. He's going to work as a doctor at a hospital which was built a few months ago.

You can see his little son busy packing. Some of his toys have already been packed in a box and he's putting the rest of them in it. Anvar's wife, a young woman of about twenty-two, is busy packing things, too. What's she doing now? She's closing a suit-case.

She must also go and get some food, but she won't go shopping until all the things have been packing.

Anvar's writing his new address on the last box. As soon as he finishes writing it, all the boxes will be taken to the railway station. The taxi's already waiting at the door. So he's hurrying.

You can't see his mother in the picture. She's making supper in the kitchen. In an hour and a half their friends will come to say good-bye to Anvar's and his family and wish them a happy life in the new place.

Dialogue

A: Hello, Umid. How are you? Where were you a few days ago? I rang you up, but there was no answer.

B: Didn't you know I was in Samarkand? I only came back last night

A: I see. How did you like it there?

B: The city's wonderful.

A: Did you have enough time to go sightseeing?

B: I'm afraid I didn't. There are so many places of interest in Samarkand, you know so many palaces, museums and monuments! I couldn't see all of them

A: That's a pity, isn't it?

Matnga izohlar

1. ... dresses, hats, suits, coats, shoes and other things ... ko'ylaklar, shlyapalar, kostyumlar, palto, tufli va boshqa narsalar. Gapda other odatda o'zidan keyingi so'zga aniqlovchi vazifasida ishlatiladi

2. There are two books on the table. One book is Uzbek, the other book is English. Stol ustida ikkita kitob turibdi bitta kitob. Bittasi o'zbekcha, boshqasi inglizcha.

Misoldan ko'rinib turibdiki, other+ot(yoki one o'rindosh-so'zi) birikmasidan oldin aniq artikl ishlatilyapti, agar gap ikki predmet (yoki shaxs) dan biri haqida borsa bordi-yu, agar gap uch yoki undan ortiq predment(shaxs) haqida borsa, unda bunday so'z birikmalaridan oldin noaniq artikl ishlatiladi va other ga qo'shib yozilib, another olmoshini hosil qiladi.

I don't like this coat. Will you show me another one, please? (There are a lot of coats in the shop). Bu palto menga yoqmayapti. Menga, marhamat qilib, boshqasini ko'rsating.(Magazinda ko'pgina paltolar bor)

Another so'zi ko'pincha yana bitta ma'nosiga ega bo'ldi.

Have another cup of tea - Yana bir piola choy iching.

Other olmoshi gapda mustaqil tarzda ham xuddi ot kabi ega yoki to'ldiruvchi vazifasida ishlatilishgi mumkin. Bunda u ko'plikda others shaklida qo'llanadi va ma'noga qarab kerakli joyda aniq artikl bilan kelishi mumkin.

Mr. Azimov, Umidov and other speak English well (others-ega). O'rtoq Azimov, Umidov va boshqalar ingliz tilida yaxshi gapiradi.

Last night I went to the theatre and saw Hoshimov, Azizov and the others there. Kecha men teatrdan bo'ldim va u yerda Hoshimov Azizov va boshqalarni ko'rdim.

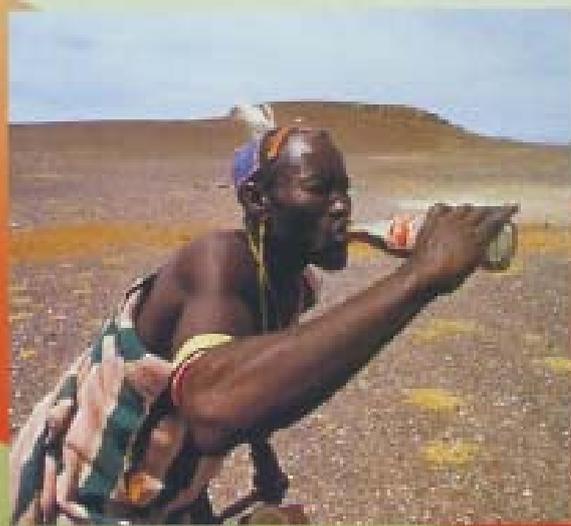
SOLD WORLDWIDE

Passives

1 Do you drink Coca-Cola? Do you think these facts about Coca-Cola are true (✓) or false (X)?

- 1 1.6 billion gallons are sold every day.
- 2 Coca-Cola is drunk in every country in the world.
- 3 It was invented in the USA.
- 4 It is nearly 100 years old.

Read the story of Coca-Cola and check your ideas.



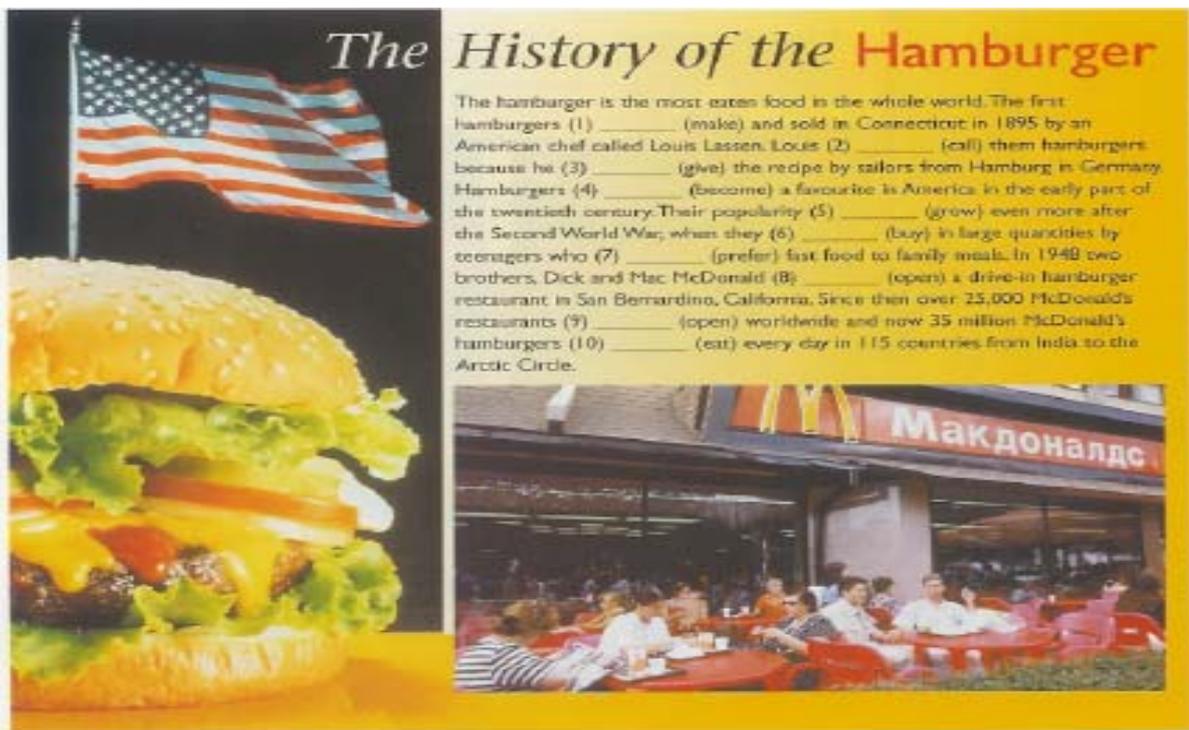
Things go better with Coca-Cola

Coca-Cola is enjoyed all over the world.

1.6 billion gallons are sold every year, in over one hundred and sixty countries. The drink was invented by Dr John Pemberton in Atlanta as a health drink on 8 May 1886, but it was given the name Coca-Cola by his partner, Frank Robinson, because it was originally made from the coca (cocaine) plant. In the first year, only nine drinks a day were sold.

The business was bought by a man called Asa Candler in 1888, and the first factory was opened in Dallas, Texas, in 1895. Coca-Cola is still made there. Billions of bottles and cans have been produced since 1895, but the recipe is still kept secret!

Diet Coke has been made since 1982, and over the years many clever advertisements have been used to sell the product. It is certain that Coca-Cola will be drunk far into the twenty-first century.



The History of the Hamburger

The hamburger is the most eaten food in the whole world. The first hamburgers (1) _____ (make) and sold in Connecticut in 1895 by an American chef called Louis Lassen. Louis (2) _____ (call) them hamburgers because he (3) _____ (give) the recipe by sailors from Hamburg in Germany. Hamburgers (4) _____ (become) a favourite in America in the early part of the twentieth century. Their popularity (5) _____ (grow) even more after the Second World War, when they (6) _____ (buy) in large quantities by teenagers who (7) _____ (prefer) fast food to family meals. In 1948 two brothers, Dick and Mac McDonald (8) _____ (open) a drive-in hamburger restaurant in San Bernardino, California. Since then over 25,000 McDonald's restaurants (9) _____ (open) worldwide and now 35 million McDonald's hamburgers (10) _____ (eat) every day in 115 countries from India to the Arctic Circle.

Mavzu: Lesson 6. "Absolute form of Possessive pronouns."

Mavzu: Lesson 6. Text: "At the airport"

Vizual materiallar

Ilova 1. Berilgan matn.

AT THE AIRPORT

Pat arrived at the airport two hours ago to catch her plane to Tokyo. At the check-in counter a ticket agent looked at her ticket and her passport, and her baggage was checked in and weighed on the scales. Pat's suitcases were very heavy, so she had to pay an excess baggage charge (amount of money for additional weight). Next she was given a boarding pass, a ticket which allows her to set on the plane. The boarding pass has a seat number written on it, and Pat was given a window seat in the non-smoking section. Her suitcases were labeled and sent to be loaded into the hold of the airplane.

While waiting for the flight to be called, Pat goes to the newsstand to buy a newspaper. Then she goes through the security check, where her carry-on luggage (the bags she is keeping with her on the plane) is searched. After that Pat goes into the duty-free shop where she has a chance to buy some things cheaply. The goods she buys are cheap because they are not taxed.

In the departure lounge Pat joins the other passengers who are sitting and waiting until it is time for their flight to depart. After a few minutes Pat hears the announcement: "Flight 156 to Tokyo now boarding at Gate Three", and she goes to board her plane.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

Ex.1. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text.

1. When you arrive at the airport you first go to the... counter. 2. You have a ... pass so that you can get on the plane. 3. After the security check, you wait in the ... lounge. 4. When you hear the announcement, you go to the ... to board your plane.

Ex.2. Change the Present Simple tense into the Past. Make all necessary changes.

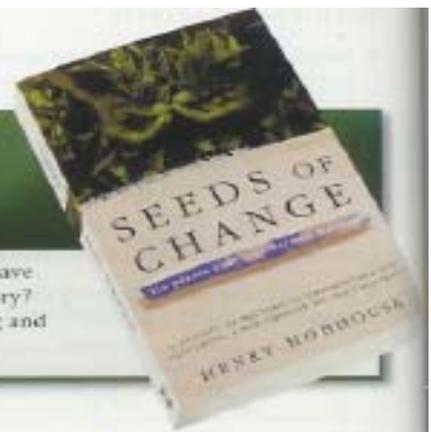
Three plants that changed the world

- 1 Read the introduction to a book review. What is the book about?

Seeds of Change

By Henry Hobhouse
Reviewed by Donald Crisp

History books are full of the ways in which the actions of men and women have changed the world, but what about plants? Which plants have changed history? Henry Hobhouse, farmer and journalist, discusses this topic in his fascinating and illuminating book *Seeds of Change*.



- 2 Look at these drawings. Do you recognize the three plants?



- 3 All the words below appear in the article about the plants. Which words do you think go with which plant? Some go with more than one.

nouns:	addict	soil	fabric	silk	plantation	slaves	lung cancer	luxury
verbs:	chain-smoke	inhale	ban	sweeten	refine	chew	harvest	

- 4 Work in three groups. **Group A.** Read about tobacco. **Group B.** Read about sugar. **Group C.** Read about cotton.
- 5 Which words from exercise 3 are in your text? What are the bad effects of the plant? What are the good effects? Discuss in your group.
- 6 Compare plants with two students from the other groups. Answer the questions.

Which plant (or plants) ...

- has been grown for thousands of years?
- was known as white gold? Why?
- was once thought to be a luxury?
- caused the American Civil War? Why?
- was the main American export until 1820?
- became the main American export after 1820?
- was harvested by slaves?
- has caused the death of many people?

What do you think?

- Which of the three plants has most changed history? How?
- Which plant has done the greatest good? Which has done the greatest harm?

Tobacco

For thousands of years tobacco was used by the American Indians with no ill-effect. In the 14th century it was brought to Europe. This early tobacco was mixed with soil and rather dirty. It was chewed or smoked in pipes only by men – women thought it smelly and disgusting.

It was first grown commercially in America in the 17th century on slave plantations. In the 18th century new technology refined tobacco and the first cigarettes were produced. By the 1880s huge factories were producing cigarettes which were clean and easy to smoke. Chain-smoking and inhaling became possible and by the middle of the 20th century tobacco addicts, both men and women, were dying of lung cancer in great numbers.

Nowadays cigarette smoking is banned in many places, especially in the USA. But until 1920 tobacco was America's main export, and still today their tobacco industry makes over \$4.2 billion a year.



Sugar

Sugar cane was grown in India thousands of years ago. In Roman times it was known in Europe as a great luxury, and it was rare and expensive for many centuries after that. In 1493 Columbus took a sugar plant with him to the West Indies, where it grew so well that huge plantations were started by Europeans and worked on by slaves. The slaves were shipped across the Atlantic from Africa, packed sometimes one on top of the other in chains, on a journey that took six weeks. Many died. The empty ships then carried the sugar back to Europe. So much money was made that sugar was known as 'white gold'.

Sugar is used to sweeten food and make sweets and chocolate. It is addictive but unnecessary. By the 16th century the English were the greatest sugar-eaters in history. Elizabeth I lost all her teeth because she ate so much of it.



Cotton

Cotton has been grown for over five thousand years in places as far apart as Mexico, China, Egypt, and India. It was first planted in America in 1607. Before 1800 cotton was a great luxury, more expensive than silk, because so many workers were needed to pick it. However, a huge increase in the number of slaves in the American South resulted in much greater cotton production and a fall in the price. This, and the new technology of the industrial revolution, made cotton the cheapest fabric in history. By 1820 cotton was making more money for the USA than tobacco, and more money worldwide than sugar.

The American Civil War of 1861–1865 was fought because the Southern States wanted to form a separate country, so that they could continue to keep slaves on their cotton plantations. Slavery was banned in the Northern States in 1808. 500,000 soldiers were killed in the war.



Mavzu: Lesson 7. “The Past & Future continuous tenses.” Text: “A sea story.”

Vizual materiallar

Ilova № 1. Mavzu bo'yicha grammatik ma'lumotnoma.

Ilova № 2. Berilgan matn.

A SEA STORY (after: W.Jacobs)

We asked our friend Captain Brown one evening to tell us something about his voyages, and he told us the following story:

"It was fifteen years ago, when I was a mate on a ship which was going to New York. We were having a very good voyage. The captain came up to me one morning and said; 2 "Last night I heard such a strange thing that I don't know what to do about it. I couldn't sleep and I heard a voice which said in my ear: 'Sail north-north-west.3 Sail north-north-west.' We must sail in that direction and find out."

I'am very sorry, captain," I said, "but I think you had too much to eat last night and that's why you couldn't sleep."

The captain was very angry.

"I didn't eat much yesterday," he said, "and I heard the strange voice three times, sir."

The captain told the men to sail north-west. One of the men saw something black in the sea the next day.4 The captain looked through his glasses and said to me: "There's a small boat there with a man in it. I was right last night, wasn't I? We must save him."

Soon we reached the small boat and saw that the man in it was fast asleep. He went on sleeping while we took him into our boat and sailed towards the ship. When the man was aboard the ship, he suddenly opened his eyes and cried out loudly, "Where am I? Where's my boat?"

"Hullo!" said the captain. "I'm very pleased that we have been able to save you."

"Did you order your men to take me out of my boat while I was asleep?" the man asked.

"Of course," answered the happy captain. "Did you want to be drowned in your little boat?"

"Look here."5 said the man, "My name's Captain Wilson and I'm making a record voyage from New York to Liverpool in a small boat..."

"How d' you 'like our weather?"- Sizga bizning ob-havo yoqyaptimi?

"Well, it's 'rather changeable, isn't it"! - U juda o'zgaruvchan, shunday emasmi?

"Yes, but on the whole it's 'not so bad once you get used to it. - Ha, lekin, umuman olganda, qachonlardir unga o'rganib qolsangiz unchalik yomon bo'lmaydi.

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. Captain Brown, Mr Brown kapitan Braun, janob Braun. Ingliz tilida murojaatlarda artikl ishlatilmaydi.

Professor Kasimov

Professor Qosimov

Mr Sabirov

Janob Sobirov

Madam xonim, sir ser murojaatlaridan so'ng familiya kelmaydi. Mr mister, janob, Mrs missiz, honim (turmushga chiqqan ayolga murojaat qilganda). Miss miss (turmushga chiqmagan qiz yoki ayolga murojaat qilganda) familiya bilan ishlatiladi:

Mr Wilson

Janob Uilson

Mrs Brown

Braun honim

Miss Smith

Mis Smit

Familiya bilan kelgan murojaatlar katta harf bilan yoziladi.

2. The captain came up to me one morning and said... Kunlardan bir kuni ertalab kapitan mening oldimga keldi va dedi... - Boshqa bir vaqtni o'zida faqat bir kishiga tegishli bo'lgan mansabni bildiruvchi so'zlar kabi captain oti ham ega va to'ldiruvchi vazifasida kelganda aniq artikl bilan, kesimning ot qismi (predikativ) bo'lib kelganda artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

The captain is ill. (ega)

Kapitan kasal.

Did you see the captain? (to'ldiruvchi)

Kapitanni ko'rdingizmi?

My friend is captain of the "Titanic".

Mening do'stim "Titanic" kapitani(dir).

Sail north-north-west. Shimol-shimol-g'arbg'a tomon suzing. North, south, west, east so'zlari harakat fe'llari bilan kelganda yo'nalishni ifodalaydi. Ravish bo'lgani uchun ular artiklsiz ishlatiladi va kichik harf bilan yoziladi. O'zbek tiliga shimolga (shimol tomon), janubga, g'arbg'a, sharqqa deb tarjima qilinadi.

One of the men saw something black in the sea (the) next day. Kelasi kuni matroslardan biri dengizda qandaydir qora narsani ko'rib qoldi. Keyingi, kelasi ma'nosida, agar vaqt hisobi nutq paytidan olinsa tomorrow va next so'zlari bilan kelgan birikmalar ishlatiladi - tomorrow morning (afternoon, evening), next Monday (week, month, year), next bilan kelgan birikmalarda kelasi ma'nosida hech qachon artikl ishlatilmaydi. O'tgan yoki kelasi zamondan turib gapirilganda, agar vaqt hisobi o'tgan yoki kelasi zamondagi biron paytdan olinsa tomorrow birikmasi o'rniga next birikmasi ishlatiladi: next day, next morning (afternoon, evening), bu birikmalar aniq artikl bilan ham, artiklsiz ham ishlatiladi; next Monday, next week va boshqalar - the next Monday keyingi dushanbada, the next week keyingi haftada, the next

month keyingi oyda, the next year keyingi yilda va hokazo. Bundan tashqari boshqa iboralar ham ishlatiladi, masalan: the year after that, the following year (week).

Tagqoslang:

On the twenty-fifth of June my friend took his last examination. (The) Next day he left for the South. I've had a letter from my sister. She's coming to Tashkent next year.	25 iyunda do'stim o'zining oxirgi imtihonini topshirdi. Keyingi kuni u janubga ketdi. Men singlimdan xat oldim. U kelasi yili Toshkentga kelarkan (kelayotgan ekan).
---	--

Look here. Quloq soling! (Menga qarang!) Bu ibora suhbatdoshning e'tiborini aytilajak fikrga qaratish uchun ishlatiladi.

Active words and word combinations

a story	in the direction of
a captain	to find out (found out, found out)
something	to eat (ate, eaten)
a voyage	that's why
to make a voyage	to be angry (with, at)
following	to be cross (with)
a ship	through
a steamer (steamship)	to look through
such... that	a boat
so ...that	to save
strange	to reach
a stranger	to be (fast) asleep
to sleep (slept, slept)	to go on (with smth., doing smth.)
to go to sleep	towards
a voice	aboard
in a loud (low) voice	to be aboard
an ear	suddenly
to sail	an eye
the North	to cry
the South	to cry out
the West	to shout
the East	loudly
in the North (South, West, East)	to be pleased (with)
to the North (South, West, East) of direction	to order
	of course

PROPER NAMES - ATOQLI OTLAR

New York Liverpool
Mr Brown Mr Wilson

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHLKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. O'tgan va Kelasi Zamon Davom (Past va Future Continuous) zamon fe'lining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib quyidagi gaplarning o'qilishini mashq qiling.

1. I was waiting for you at 10. | 'Why 'didn't you come?

2. 'What were you 'doing when I rang you up? |

You 'weren't waiting for me, were you? |

I'll be 'seeing him tomorrow.

He 'won't be coming to see us tomorrow evening. |

What will you be doing if I come at eight? |

II. Quyidagi gaplarni (umumiy) so'roq gap va bo'lishsiz darak gaplarga aylantiring.

a) 1. I was having dinner when you rang me up. 2. His mother was making supper in the kitchen when I came in. 3. Your friends were smoking in the corridor when we saw them. 4. I was hurrying to the canteen when I met you. 5. We were having our English at 10 in the morning.

b) 1. He'll be waiting for you at seven in the evening. 2. They will be having dinner at that time. 3. We'll be discussing this question tomorrow morning. 4. They'll be packing tomorrow. 5. I'll be meeting my old friend in Tashkent soon.

III. Quyidagi gaplarni O'tgan va Kelasi Zamon Davom fe'li shakllariga aylantiring, bunda kerakii payt holi yoki payt ergash gaplardan ma'nosiga qarab qo'shimcha qiling.

1. What's his wife doing? 2. He's not packing his things, is he? 3. Are you waiting for your friend? 4. Where are you hurrying to? 5. My friend's staying at a hotel. 6. She's talking to a friend of mine. 7. My daughter's having her French. 8. They're not smoking, are you?

IV. O'tgan va Kelasi Zamon Davom fe'li shakllariga e'tibor berib savollarga javob bering.

1. Were you doing your homework at 11 yesterday evening?

2. What were you doing then?

What will you be doing at three o'clock tomorrow?

Will you be hurrying home after classes?

Where were you hurrying to when my friend met you?

Who were you talking to when I called you?

What were you talking about when I came in?

8. What was your son (daughter) doing when you got home yesterday?

9. Were you doing your homework or writing to your friend at 10 yesterday evening?

10. What time shall we be meeting tomorrow?

11. Do you know when you'll be taking your English exam this year?

12. Where will you be going for your holidays?

V. Quyidagi gaplarni Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

a) o'tgan va Kelasi Zamon Davom fe'lining ishlatilishiga e'tibor bering:

1. Kechqurun nima qilishingizni bilasizmi? 2. Qiziq, akangiz yana qachon Toshkentga kelarkin? 3. Men kela olmasligimdan juda afsusdaman. Siz meni kutganmidingiz? 4. Kelasi hafta biz imtihonlarga tayyorlanayotgan bo'lamiz. 5. Siz o'tgan yili bu paytda sayohat qilayotgan edingiz, shundaymi? 6. Kecha mendan bu yil qachon ta'tilga chiqishimni so'rashdi. 7. Ertaga qaysi biringiz delegatsiyani (delegation) kutib olishingiz (sizga) aytildimi? 8. Agar men soat to'qqizda kelsam, siz hali ham ishlayotgan bolasizmi? 9. Kech soat 11 da qayerda edingiz? Men sizga qo'ng'iroq qildim, biroq singlingiz sizni uyda yo'q dedi. - Men chang'i uchayotgan edim.

b) kelasi zamonda ish harakatning ifodalash usullariga e'tibor bering:

1. Men ertaga firma bilan soat o'nda uchrashaman. 2. Men ularnikiga o'taman, agar vaqtim bo'lsa. 3. Xayr. Ertaga ko'rishamiz. 4. Men bu kitobni kutubxonadan olaman. 5. Bugun uyga qachon kelasiz? 6. Ertaga men soat oltida uyda bo'laman, agar majlisim bo'lmasa. 7. Ular bu haftada turmush qurishmoqchi. 8. Uning (ayol) bolalari yaqinda turmush qurishadi va u o'zi yakka yashaydi. 9. Ular turmush qurishadi deb o'ylamayman.

LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'zlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

the North	don't	friend
the South	know	strange
the East	boat	though
the West	told	three

II. Quyidagi so'z birikmalarining o'qilishini mashq qilib bo'lib dars matnini ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

heard the voice	'what to do
'told the men	the 'next day
'reached the 'small boat	said to me

III. Quyidagi so'zlar qaysi so'z turkumiga kirishini aniqlang va ularni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

Direction	angrily	smoking-room	washing
Voyage	sleep-walker	sailor	playfully
Strangely	story-teller	eater	shopper
Sleepy	sailing	planner	marriage

IV. Quyidagi so'zlarni ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

boat, coat, loan, roam, foam, goat; barrel, fracture, mild, carry, receiver, Larry. knack; ruler, lull, fast, donkey, feather, clearer, mask; central, cutting, cycle, carriage.

V. Darsdagi yangi so'zlardan foydalanib matnga 15 ta savol tuzing.

VI. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. Have you ever travelled by boat?
2. When did you make your first voyage?
3. Were you pleased with it?
4. Did you travel on a large steamer or in a small boat?
5. How many people were there aboard?
- b) 1. Have you ever read stories about sea voyage?
2. Could you tell us one of those stories in English?
3. Do you remember the names of any captain in those stories who saved people out at sea?
- c) 1. Which of you has ever travelled in the North of our country?
2. Which big cities do you know in the North of our country?
3. Have you ever been to the Far East?
4. Is Ferghana to the north-east or north-west of Tashkent?
5. Which big cities to the south (to the south-west) of Tashkent do you know?

VII. Quyidagi gaplarni to'ldiring.

- a) 1. He spoke in such a loud voice that ... 2. The teacher was so angry with the boys that ... 3. He said the last words in such a low voice that ... 4. They spoke so loudly that...
- b) 1. She's still cross with me. That's why ... 2. We were suddenly ordered to go abroad, that's why ... 3. We haven't found out his new address yet, that's why ... 4. They spoke in a strange language, that's why...
- c) 1. I shan't be angry with you if... 2. My friend's son will be a captain after... 3. I shan't take soup either if... 4. My son will not go to sleep until... 5. The waitress will come (up) to our table as soon as ... 6. Your examination will be over before ... 7. The boy will sleep until... 8. I'll be looking through these while...

VIII. Quyidagi savol va iltimoslarga of course yoki certainly so'zlarini ishlatib bo'lishli (ijobiy) javob bering.

1. Have you ordered dinner yet?
Will you order them to stay aboard?
Could you look through these journals, please?
Did they look through these journals yesterday?
Are all the tourists aboard?
Will you help me to take my things aboard?
Do you plan to go on with your work?
Could you go on with this work for another month?
Will you write to me when you're in the South, please?
Are you going to the North for your holiday?

IX. Darsdagi yangi so'zlardan foydalanib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Keling men sizlarga yetti yoshligimda qilgan birinchi (dengiz) sayohatim haqida gapirib beray. 2. Doskaga chiqing va quyidagi gapni yozing: "Men kapitan bo'lmoqchiman". 3. Siz kimni kutayapsiz? - Biz yarim soatdan so'ng bu yerga paraxodda keladigan delagatsiyani (some delegation) kutayapmiz. 4. Qizingizning ko'zi qaysi rangda? 5. Nimaga siz bunday past ovozda gapirayapsiz? O'g'lim uxlamayapti. 6. Men tungi ikkida uyg'onib ketdim va soat to'rtgacha uxlay olmadim. 7. Men institutni tamomlab ishlagani yurtimga boraman. 8. Mamlakatimizning sharqidagi qaysi katta shaharlarni bilasiz? 9. Keling shu tomonga (yo'nalish bo'yicha) boramiz, bo'ptimi? U tarafda ko'p chiroyli binolar bor. 10. Nimaga kecha sizni mendan jahlingiz chiqdi? - Meni hech jahlim chiqqani yoq. Men shu qadar band edimki, siz bilan gaplasha olmadim. Bundan juda afsusdaman. Ishimni tamomlaganumcha biroq kutib tura olmaysizmi, o'shanda biz barcha masalalarni muhokama qilamiz. - Yaxshi (Bo'pti.) 11. O'g'lingizni shunaqa g'alati ismi borki, men uni hech eslab qola olamayman. 12. Mening qayig'im juda katta, keling sizning qayig'ingizni olamiz, maylimi? 13. Biz bu kishini hech unutmaymiz. U 1944 yili akamning hayotini saqlab qolgan. 14. Biz uydan soat sakkiz yarimda chiqdik va o'rmonga (faqat) bir yarim soatdan so'ng yetib bora oldik. 15. Biz uyga kelganimizda o'g'lim qattiq uxlaridi. Kechki tushlik (atrofi) da biz baland ovozda gaplashdik, biroq u uyg'onmadi. 16. Professor Sodiqov menga kunduzi dam olishni maslahat berdi. Men kunduzi bir necha bor uxlashga harakat qildim, biroq qo'limdan kelmadi (uxlolmadim). 17. Siz bu jurnallarni oqishingiz mumkin, toki men xat va telegrammalarni ko'rib chiqqinimcha. 18. Men uyga 12 lar atrofida keldim, mana nima uchun men sizga qo'ng'iroq qilmadim. 19. Shu tomonda sarg'ish binoni ko'rmaguningizcha boravering. Kutubxona uning o'ng tomonida. 20. Siz o'z ishingizdan qoniqmadingiz, shundaymi?

A radio drama

1 **T 3.6** Look at the pictures below and listen to a radio play called *The perfect crime*.

2 Answer the questions.

- 1 What can you see in the pictures?
- 2 How did Alice feel about Henry at the beginning of the play?
- 3 What did her husband tell her?
- 4 Who is Kathy? Who is Bobby?
- 5 What did she say when he told her? Why did she decide to do this?
- 6 What did she do to him then?
- 7 How do you think she murdered him?
- 8 What was her explanation to the police?
- 9 Why were all the policemen thirsty?



3 Read the story. What do you learn from the story that you didn't from the radio drama?

The perfect crime

Alice Jackson's husband, Henry, was a man of habit. So it was that at exactly six o'clock in the evening she was in the kitchen getting a beer for him out of the fridge and watching him walk up the path.

She was smiling. Today the routine was going to be different. It was their tenth wedding anniversary, and some friends were coming round for drinks at 8.00. There was a big ice statue of a couple kissing in the middle of the table in the living room, with twenty glasses waiting for the guests. Alice was looking forward to the evening.

She was very happy. She had a beautiful baby sleeping upstairs, a lovely home, and a husband who she adored.

Henry opened the door and came into the kitchen. She turned round to kiss him and give him his beer.

'Sit down,' Henry said. 'I've got something to say.'

Alice had no idea that in the next two minutes her whole life was going to change.

'I'm sorry,' he said. 'And it's our anniversary, as well. But it's just that Kathy and I are in love. Bobby won't miss me, he's too young.'

She didn't believe her ears. She was in a dream.

'I'll get ready for the party,' she said.

She walked into the living room. When she returned, Henry was standing with his back to her, drinking his beer. She was carrying something heavy. He turned. 'What on earth ... ?' These were Henry Jackson's last words. His wife hit him over the head.

At first he didn't move, then he fell to the floor.

Suddenly Alice began to think very clearly. She took the ice statue back to the living room, and phoned the police.

Then she turned up the central heating, and went upstairs to put on some make-up.

The police came quickly.

'Is he all right?' she asked.

'He's dead.'

Alice screamed. 'No, no, not Henry! My Henry! Oh Henry!' Through her tears she told how she put the baby to bed, and came downstairs to find Henry on the kitchen floor.

'Burglars,' said Detective Parry.

They took her into the living room.

'Sit down, Mrs Jackson. Sergeant Taylor, get Mrs Jackson a drink. A brandy with some ice. Phew! It's hot in this room. I hope you understand, Mrs Jackson, that we have to search the house immediately. We must find the murder weapon.'

The room was getting hotter. Suddenly an arm fell off the ice statue onto the table. It was melting. Sergeant Taylor went to the statue and picked up the melting arm. He broke it into bits and put some into Alice's brandy.

'Phew! Can I have a glass of water, Mrs Jackson? It's so hot in here.'

'I think we all need one,' said the detective. 'And with ice.' They were all very hot and thirsty.

Alice's friends arrived. 'Poor Alice! Poor Henry!' They cried, and they tried to comfort her.

'Oh, thank you, thank you,' sobbed Alice. 'Please ... stay and have a drink. Help yourselves.'

They all had drinks - gin and tonic, whisky - and they all had ice. The statue was now nearly a pool of water on the floor.

'I wonder what the burglar hit him with,' said one guest.

'Who knows?' said another, taking a sip of her drink.

Alice heard this conversation, and smiled into her brandy.

4 Are these sentences true (✓) or false (X)?

Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Alice was waiting for her husband because she wanted to kill him.
- 2 She was happy because it was her anniversary.
- 3 She didn't know what he was going to tell her.
- 4 Henry said that he was in love with someone else.
- 5 She thought for a long time about how to murder Henry.
- 6 She turned up the central heating because the room was cold.
- 7 After she murdered him, Alice was very clever in her behaviour.
- 8 Alice hid the murder weapon.

What do you think?

- At the beginning and the end of the play, Alice was smiling. Why?
- Why do you think she did it?
- Do you think it was the perfect crime? Do you think she got away with the murder? Why/Why not?

Language work

5 Give the past form of these verbs from the story. Be careful with the pronunciation.

adore _____	phone _____
open _____	scream _____
turn _____	take _____
walk _____	pick _____
hit _____	try _____
fall _____	sob _____

Speaking

- #### 6 Retell the story in your own words around the class.

Mavzu: Lesson 8. Text: "Seasons and Weather"

Vizual materiallar

Ilova № 1. Mavzu bo'yicha grammatik ma'lumotnoma:

“SEASONS AND WEATHER”



Warming - up:

1. What do you know about seasons?

With your partner write as many words as you know about seasons.

2. Talk to your partner about your favorite season.

II. Vocabulary and speaking.

a) Put the words in the box in the sentences below.

Bud, rainy, rise, set, awake, down, yield, clear, mud, thunder, frozen, nasty, field, dig, sow, seeds, fad, nest, ripe, harvest, melt, snowflakes, slush, skate, slide down, blossom, drizzle, ski.

Very unpleasant weather is called

We stayed up with her till

Nature is ... from its winter sleep. The flowers begin to break into....

Everything is beginning to ... in spring.

It was a ... autumn.

Summer ... to autumn.

We have had ... weather all week.

The sun ... early and ... late in summer.

The clap of ... frightened us.

We picked ... flowers in the fields.

In spring snow ... and little streams flow merrily.

Rivers and lakes are ... in winter.

Rain turns soil into

The gardeners ... the grand and in the gardens.

Birds build ... in spring.

The green leaves are ... in autumn.

The grain crops ... and ... time begins in autumn.

Large were slowly falling to the ground

When the snow covers hills children and grown-ups will go.... and or...

Autumn is here with its ... and

Vocabulary and speaking

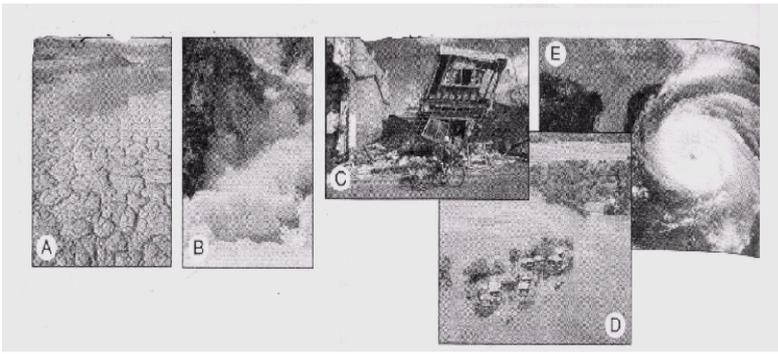
What are natural disasters?

Match the words in the box to the pictures

Hurricane flood drought earthquake avalanche

Where in the world do these disasters happen?

Can any of them happen in your country?



Writing and reading

Work in pairs

Write the interview's questions.

"Guess what kind of disasters was it?"

Interviewer: When _____?

Survivor: I was woken up at about two in the morning by a loud sound.

Interviewer: What _____?

Survivor: It sounded like a loud roaring.

Interviewer: And what _____?

Survivor: I got up and went to the front door to look.

Interviewer: What _____?

Survivor: I opened the door and the water swept me off my feet.

Interviewer: Did _____?

Survivor: Yes, I felt terrified.

Interviewer: Then _____?

Survivor: I don't remember! The next thing I knew I was lying on a street about two kilometers from my house.

Interviewer: Where _____?

Survivor: I went straight home first, but it was hopeless. My house was over a metre under water.

Interviewer: How _____?

Survivor: I feel very lucky. I heard that over 50 people have died and many people have lost their houses.

Writing and matching

Match these words (on the left) with its correct explanations (on the right)

A breeze	a sudden, violent windstorm, often with rain and snow
A gust	A light gentle wind
A hurricane	A sudden violent storm of wind
A squall	A very strong wind blowing in a circle any strong wind.
A shower	A fine dense rain
A drizzle	A heavy fall of rain
A downpour	A thick mist
A fog	A brief fall of rain
Crop	The amount of fruit, grain, etc in one season
Harvest	The time (season) for gathering in crop
Slush	Frozen rain falling from the sky
Sleet	Half-melted snow; watery mud
Hail	Snow and rain mixed
Sunrise	The beginning of the day
Dawn	The rise of the sun

SPRING

The four seasons of the year are spring, summer, autumn and winter. The weather depends on the seasons and the climate which in its turn depends on the geographical position of the country. We speak of a mild climate, a damp climate, an extreme or continental climate, and moderate climate. Our country is also so large that we can find practically all kinds of climate conditions on its territory.

The weather changes with the changing of the seasons.

Spring is the revival of nature. March, April and May are spring months. Spring has come, and every thing is awaking from its winter sleep. The fields and meadows are dressed in green. There are buds on the trees, and the wild flowers once more begin to peep forth. The white snow-drop is one of the first flowers of spring. How lovely it is! Then forget-me-nots, lilies of the valley and violets make their appearance. The sun is often very bright and warm, the air is cold and sharp. Birds sing their songs among the trees and begin to get their nests ready for summer. The gardeners dig the ground and sow seeds in the gardens. The days are warmer, for the bright sunshine has come again. Every thing is full of life and joy. Soon the soft spring showers will all, water the earth and make the seeds grow. Spring rains are good for the crops. Nature looks full of promise.

How many season are there in a year?

What does the weather depend on?

What is the best season of the year?

How does nature look in spring?

SUMMER

In June summer sets in June, July and August are summer months. June is one of the finest and healthiest of the months. It is called "The month of Roses", because roses are in full bloom and their sweet perfume fills the air. The days are the longest then as the sun rises early and sets late in the evening. Then July begins. It is the warmest month of the year. Summer is in full beauty. The sky is blue. The sun is bright and hot. Sometimes dark clouds gather in the sky. How fast they move along! See, they have hidden the sun. There is no blue sky at all, it is all black with clouds. It is dark like night. It will rain soon. Now the rain begins. What large drops! Now the rain is over. It was only a shower. The flowers smell sweet, the sun shines brightly and the birds sing again. The hot sun ripens the corn and fruit.

Everything is ready for the harvest.

What is the weather like in summer?

Why is June called "The Month of Roses"?

What is the warmest month of the year?

What do the people usually do in summer?

AUTUMN

In September summer autumn yields to autumn.

The days become shorter and the nights longer. Apples, pears, plums and nuts are now ripe and may be picked. The grain crops have ripened and harvest time begins. Most birds go away to warmer countries. The green leaves are fading. They begin to fall off. Some have fallen from the trees and are lying dead on the ground. The leaves are no longer green, they are red, yellow and brown. People go to the forests to pick nuts and berries or to gather, mushrooms.

It often rains. The rain doesn't stop, it is drizzling. The weather is nasty, a piercing wind is blowing. It is more pleasant to stay indoors. It is bitterly cold at times. It is muddy; there are many pools of rainwater in the streets. Sometimes it is foggy, and the fog is very thick. But there may be a spell of sunny weather in late September, which we call "Indian summer". Then the sky, seems high the sun shines and the earth is covered with fallen leaves.

What is the weather like in autumn?

What do the people do in autumn?

Is it often raining or snowing in autumn?

What is "Indian summer"?

WINTER

Winter has come. The days are at their shortest though, as a rule, the weather is not so cold in December, as it is in January and February. January is the coldest months of the year. There are no flowers now in the gardens and the leaves have gone from the trees. The snow lies lick upon-the ground and the birds hop about looking in vain for food.

Snow flakes are falling, thick and fast. Snow lies on the ground, on the bare branches of the trees, on the roofs of the houses. All the rivers and lakes are frozen, everything around looks so beautiful covered with ice and snow.

Children wake snowmen and build snow-nuts, play snowballs throwing them at one another. When the weather is fine children and grown-ups go skiing and skating or sliding down the snow covered hills.

What are winter mouths?

What holiday do the people all over the world celebrate?

What kind of winter sports and games do you know?

Do you like winter? Why?

b) Tick (V) the correct sentence.

1) Yesterday was more hot than today.

Yesterday was hotter than today.

2) She's taller than her brother.

She's taller that her brother.

3) I'm the most young in the class.

I'm the youngest in the class.

4) July is most hot month of the year.

July is the hottest month of the year.

5) The days become shorter and the nights longer.

The days become shortest and the nights longest.

6) Last week was colder than this week.

Last week was more cold than this week.

7) My homework is the baddest in the class.

My homework is the worst in the class.

8) Spring is the goodest season of the year.

Spring is the best season of the year.

Homework

Work in groups of four. Guess what season is described in each of the passages.

a) Topic for conversation: An English man and a Russian are discussing weather in their nature lands.

b) Write a short essay about your favorite season.

1. The night was bitter cold. The snow lay on the ground, frozen into a hard thick crust, so that only the heaps that had drifted into by-ways and corners were affected by the sharp wind that howled abroad, which caught it savagely up in clouds, and scattered it in the air. (Ch. Dickens)

2. The rich, smell of the hay-ricks rose to his chamber window; the hundred perfumes of the little flower-garden beneath scented the air around; the deep-green meadows shone in the morning dew that glistened on every leaf as it trembled in the gentle air; and the birds sang as if every sparkling drop were a fountain of inspiration to them. (Ch. Dickens)

3. From where he sat he could see a cluster of apple-trees in blossom. Nothing in nature moved him so much as fruit-trees in blossom. Blackbirds sang recklessly in the shrubbery, swallows were flying high, the leaves above him glistened; and over the fields was every imaginable tint of early foliage, burnished by the sunlight. (J. Galsworthy)

4. I opened the glass-door in the breakfast-room; the shrubbery was quite still; the black frost reigned through the grounds... I went out to walk but I found no pleasure in the silent trees, the falling fir-cones, russet leaves. It was a very grey day. Flakes fell at intervals and settled on the hard path and on the leaves without melting. (Ch. Bronte)

Mavzu: Lesson 9. "Degrees of comparison of adjectives." Matn: Shopping.

Vizual materiallar

Ilova № 1 Berilgan matn.

SHOPPING

It's eleven o'clock in the morning. Nigora Azimova's in one of the biggest department stores in the city which only opened a few weeks ago. Many things are bought and sold here every day. Though it's still early and the store has just opened, there are a lot of customers near the counters: some are buying things, other are just looking round.

Helen: Excuse me. How do I get to the shoe department?

Shop assistant: It's over there on the left, please.

(In the shoe department)

Helen: I want a pair of boots please.

Shop assistant: What's your size?

Helen: Thirty-four, and I want very warm ones, too. It's very cold outside.

Shop assistant: Oh yes, it's terribly cold. Thirty-four... You have very small feet.

It won't be to find a suitable pair, I'm afraid.

(In a few minutes)

These are nice boots, don't you think? Will you try them on? How do they feel?

Helen: I think they're a size too big. Perhaps you can find a different pair. Can you give me a size smaller?

Shop assistant: Just a moment. I'll have another look. You're lucky. Here's a lovely pair, but it's more expensive.

Helen: That doesn't matter... It feels more comfortable. I think I'll take it. How much is it?

Shop assistant: Over there at the cash-desk.

Helen: Thank you.

(After paying the bill)

Shop assistant: Here are your boots. The check is inside.

Helen: Thank you. And where's the glove department?

Another customer: Come along with me, and I'll show you.

Helen buys some dark – brown gloves to match her new boots and looks at her watch. She sees that it is rather late, so she quickly leaves the store and hurries home.

Active words and word combinations

a department	to be late (for, to)	suitable	to match
to buy	customer	different	to pay
to sell	to look round	expensive	inside
though	to excuse	cheap	outside
early	a shop assistant	quickly	a watch slowly
late	over there	fast	

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi sifatlarning darajalarini ko'rsating.

a) long, short, large, big, fine, straight, new, old, few, young, easy, busy, light, clean, small, thin, thick, high, poor; b) good, much, bad, little, many; c) interesting, difficult, comfortable, important

II. Sifatlarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling va ularning darajalarini yasang.

Tor, kir, keng, muhim, kichik, ingichka, och (nahor), chiroyli, yomon, baxtli, g'alati, qulay, g'azabli, baland ovozli, past, yaxshi, to'g'ri (ravon), yosh, qimmat

III. Shaxsi noma'lum gaplar va sifat darajalariga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

Murod sinfda eng novcha bola. 2. Mening kvartiram kamroq qulayroq. 3. Qishda kunlar yozdagidan qisqa(roq), to'g'rimi? 4. Qaysi oy yilda eng qisqasi? 5. Sizing qizingiz mening qizimdan (yoshi) kattaroq Mening qizim endi olti yoshda, sizniki esa yeti yoshda, shundaymi? 6. Bu kamroq muhim masala, keling uni ertaga muhokama qilamiz, maylimi? 7. Soat endi to'qqiz edi, biroq biz daryoga yetganimizda ukam allaqachon qayiqda o'tirgandi va bizni kutardi. 8. "Siz Toshkentdagi eng baland binoni ko'ryapsiz", dedi o'qituvchi bolalarga. 9. Singlimning yangi kvartirasi eskisiga qaraganda qulayroq va yorug'roq. 10. Toshkent ko'chalari hozir bir necha yil oldingidan chiroyliroq. 11. Siz singlingizdan yoshroqmiz? - Yoq. 12. Siz menga Qizil Maydonga (olib boradigan) yo'lni ko'rsata olasizmi? - Marhamat siz u yerga metroda bora olasiz. Siz 20 minutdan kamroq vaqtingiz ketadi. 13. Siz

u kitobni o'zingiz uchun qiyin deypsiz. Bunisini oling. U yengilroq. 14. Umida - sinfdagi eng yaxshi o'quvchi.

IV. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib savollarga javob bering.

1. Which is the biggest department store in Tashkent?

Do you think there are better department stores in the new districts than in centre of Tashkent?

How many different departments are there in the store?

What kind of things does a department store usually sell?

1. Why are there more customers in the shops before holidays?

2. Which is better: to go shopping earlier in the day or later?

3. Do you always buy something when you're inside a shop or do you sometimes go in just look round?

4. When do you go to a shop just to look round?

c) 1. Do you always try on a thing before you buy it?

2. You don't want to buy a thing if it doesn't feel comfortable, do you?

3. Do you like buying expensive things or cheap ones? (Give your reasons.)

4. Is a cheap thing always worse than an expensive one?

5. What's the weather like today? Is it cold outside?

6. It's rather cold today, isn't it? (It's quite warm today, isn't it?)

7. Is it colder today than it was yesterday, or is it warmer?

V. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan otlar o'rninga o'rindosh so'zlardan mosini qo'ying.

I think this department store is bigger than that department store. 2. These shoes are less comfortable than those shoes. 3. My watch isn't working well I must buy a new watch. 4. I've got a pair of black gloves but I must buy brown gloves to match my new shoes. 5. I think my watch is ten minutes slow.

What's the time by your watch?

VI. Dialoglarni o'zlashtirma gap bilan aytib bering.

1.

A: Excuse me. How can I get to Pushkin?

B: You are in Pushkin Street.

A: Yes I know, but I want Pushkin Square.

B: Oh, that's quite different. You can take the 3rd bus. The stop's over there on the right.

A: Thank you very much.

2.

Customer: Could I buy a pair of skates in your shop?

Shop assistant: Of course. The department you want is on the second floor.

Customer: Thank you and where do they sell warm boots?

Shop assistant: This floor, over there on the left.

Customer: Thank you.

3.

Customer: Will you show me another coat, please? I don't quite like this colour?

Shop assistant: Here is a nice one, in a lighter colour. It's your size, isn't it? How do you like it?

Customer: I think it'll be all right. Can I try on, please?

Shop assistant: Certainly. The coat's very nice, but it's more expensive.

Customer: That doesn't matter. I'll take it. How much is it?

4.

Anvar: Will this tie match new suit?

Nasiba: Not quite, I'm afraid. It's too dark, don't buy it.

Anvar: And what about this one?

Nasiba: Yes, dear That's a nice one. It looks quite different. Let's take it, shall we?

5.

Nasiba: Have I come too early?

Halima: No it's quite all right. I was just going to ring you up and ask you to come earlier.

Nasiba: It only took me ten minutes to get here I saw a text just as I was going out, and I took it.

Halima: You were lucky, weren't you?

6.

Botir: What time is it by your watch?

Salim: Mine's five minutes fast, so it should be half past twelve now.

Botir: Hurry up, then You wouldn't like to be late for classes would you? Didn't take your text-book I've taken mine.

Salim: All right. I'll be ready in a minute.

VII. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Nega siz buncha kech qoldingiz? Allaqachon sakkiz bo'ldi. - Hechdan ko'ra kech. Jahlingiz chiqmasin, iltimos Men ertaroq kela olmasdim. 2. Kecha biz kinoga kech qoldik. Biz kirganda qorong'i edi va film allaqachon boshlangan edi. 3. Bugun kechagidan iliqroq biz bolalarni sayrga olib chiqishimiz mumkin. 4. Salim mendan yangi televizor uchun qancha to'laganimni so'radi va mening mening omadim borligini aytdi, chunki bu eng yaxshi televizorlardan biri ekan. 5. U bu xona narigisidan qulayroqligini aytdi. Menimcha bu mehmonxonada eng yaxshi xonalardan biri. 6. Bu yer juda sovuq. Bilmadim, biz bu yerda ishlay olarmikinmiz. Marhamat qilib surishtiringchi, ular bizaga boshqa xona berisha olarmikin? 7. Uning ishi hozir juda qiziqarli. Menimcha, u o'tgan yildagisidan qiziqarliroq va u erta turishiga to'g'ri kelmaydi. 8. Biz ma'ruzachidan bunchalik tez gapirmasligini so'radik. U sekinroq gapira boshladi va biz ma'ruzani yozib ololdik.(to take notes of). 9. Garchi bu tufli narigisidan yaxshiroq bo'lsada, men uni olmayman, chunki ular noqulay menga narigi poyni ko'rsating, iltimos. Ular qancha turadi? 10. Filmni tomosha qilishni xohlovchi(kishi)lar ko'p bo'lishiga qaramasdan, biz unga billet olishni uddasidan chiqdik. 11. Sizning soattingiz nechi bo'ldi?- Bilmadim, mehning soatim to'xtab qolibdi.

The best shopping street in the world

1 Match a famous shopping street with a town, a store, and a product.

Street	Town	Store	Product
Orford Street	Milan	Guerlain	underwear and jumpers leather goods jewellery perfume
Champs-Élysées	New York	Marks and Spencer	
Fifth Avenue	London	Gucci	
Via Montenapoleone	Paris	Tiffany's	

2 Read the headline and the introduction of the newspaper article. Does anything surprise you? What do you want to find out when you read the article? Write some questions.

3 Read the article quickly and answer the questions you have written.

What is the best summary of the article?

Nowy Świat is the best shopping street in the world because ...

- ... so many Polish people go walking there.
- ... it is a pleasant place to shop and the shops are small.
- ... everything is very expensive and very exclusive.
- ... the shops sell quality goods that you can't buy anywhere else.

4 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 How do we know that Nowy Świat is the most popular shopping street?
- 2 Why is it such a nice place to go shopping?
- 3 What can you see in the photos that is described in the article?
- 4 Why don't many foreign people go to Nowy Świat?
- 5 Why are the things produced by Polish manufacturers so good?
- 6 What can you buy here? What can't you buy?
- 7 What is expensive? What isn't expensive?
- 8 What's good about *Café Blikle*?
- 9 What is special about the shops in Nowy Świat?

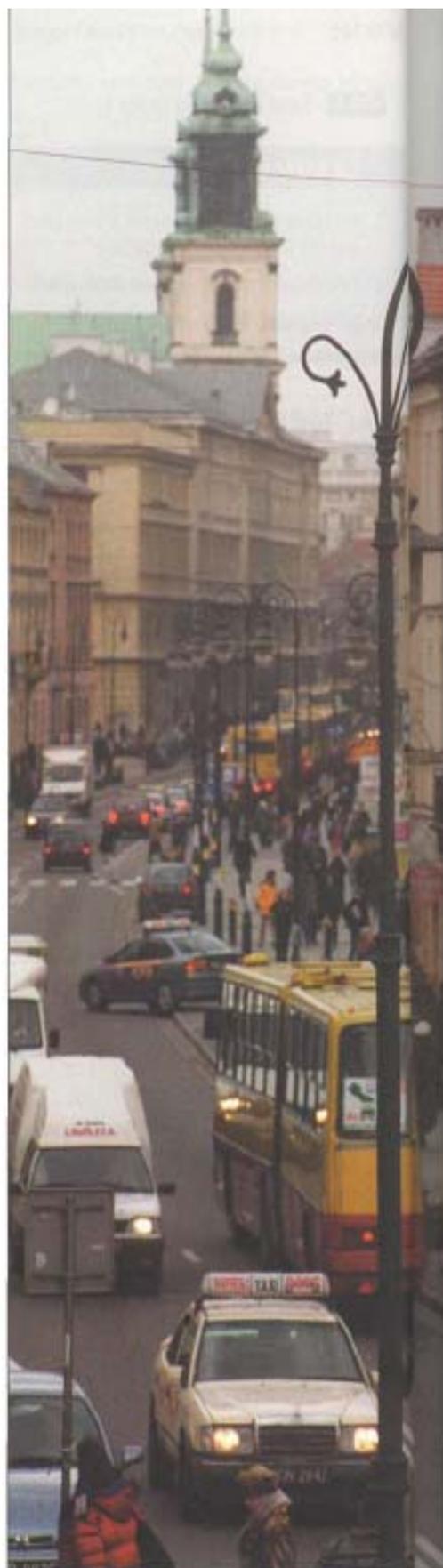
Language work

Complete the sentences with different ideas from the article.

- In Nowy Świat, there are a lot of ... There isn't any ...*
There aren't any/many ... There are some ...

What do you think?

- What are some of the famous brands and products that you can buy in many countries of the world? Think of clothes, food, cars Make a list. Work in groups and choose the most famous three. Compare your list with the class.
- What is the main shopping street in your town? What can you buy there that's special?
- Do you enjoy shopping? What do you like shopping for? What *don't* you like shopping for?



The best shopping street in the world

No, it isn't Oxford Street, the Champs-Élysées, or even Fifth Avenue. A new survey shows that the most popular shopping street in the world is ... Nowy Świat. Where's that? In Warsaw, Poland, of course.

by ANNE APPLEBAUM



'If you're tired, stop at *Café Blikle*.'



'There are a lot of small, chic shops.'

A recent survey has shown that the busiest shopping street in the world is not in London, New York, or Paris, but in Warsaw. It's called Nowy Świat (pronounced /nɔvi ʃvʲat/), which means *New World*. An incredible 14,000 Poles walk down this main street every hour.

It is a lovely place to shop. The pavements are very wide. There are statues, palaces, attractive town houses, exclusive cafés, and high-class restaurants. The buildings aren't too tall. They look old, but in fact the whole city was rebuilt after World War II.

There aren't any billboards or neon lights. There isn't any loud music, and there aren't many tourists. People think that Polish shops have nothing to sell, so nobody comes shopping here. The world doesn't know

about this paradise for shoppers – yet.

It is now possible to buy almost everything in Warsaw. There are a lot of shops from the West, but the interesting thing is that Polish manufacturers are now producing high quality goods. They are good because they are not mass produced for world consumption.

Nowy Świat has a lot of small shops, specialist shops, and chic shops. It hasn't got the huge department stores that sell the same things everywhere.

If you want an exquisite hand-made suit, Nowy Świat is the place to go. It isn't cheap. You will pay up to £1,000. For beautiful French baby clothes, go to *Petit Bateau*. You will pay £50 for a pair of blue jeans for a baby. A dress for a baby girl is about £90. At *Désa*, a famous antique shop, a desk costs

£5,000, and a 19th century Russian icon is £200.

Not everything is expensive. At the shop *Pantera* you can buy leather goods – handbags, purses, coats, and belts. *Cepelia* specializes in folk art. There are also book shops and record shops. And there are a lot of small boutiques that sell men's and women's clothes that aren't too expensive.

If you're tired, stop at *Café Blikle*. This is a fashionable place to meet. You'll find a lively atmosphere, and a lot of well-known Poles. The frozen yoghurt and ice-creams are excellent, and its famous doughnuts are delicious.

It is possible to travel the world and find the same things for sale in every country. But Warsaw is different because its shops are unique – and they're in Nowy Świat.

Mavzu: Lesson 10. Text: "At the Department Store."

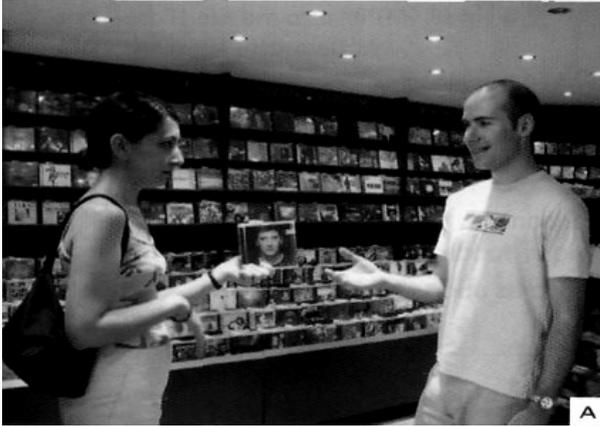
Vizual materiallar
Ilova № 1. Berilgan matn.

AT THE DEPARTMENT STORE

WARM-UP

Look at the pictures. Can you describe what is happening in each one?
Now, in pairs, suggest what you should do if:

- you buy a CD that won't play
- you find a hole in a sweater you've just bought
- you drop your new camera and it breaks
- two people buy you the same present for Christmas



There is a wide network of department stores and specialized shops in every town and city. Customers can buy consumer goods either for cash or on credit.

People need many things for their everyday life. Some of these things serve them for a long time (they are called durable), others are intended for a short period (they are called non-durable). The former are expensive, while the latter are much cheaper.

Let us watch the busy life of one of the department stores and see what there is for sale. On the first floor you will find various departments: a haberdashery department, a hosiery department, a leather-ware department, a footwear department, and a textile and drapery department. At the very end there is a department where you can buy all kinds of kitchen utensils: cutlery, pans, crockery, pots, tea-sets and so on. On the left side of the first floor you will see a perfumery and a gift and souvenir department. The goods to be for sale at these sections are in great demand with the customers, that is why there are always crowds of people there.



On the second floor of the department store you can buy everything in the way of clothes: knitwear, underwear, ready-made clothes, and also furs and hats. The ready-made clothes" department offers articles of home and foreign production. Clothes in different styles, colors and sizes are for sale here. At this department women can buy dresses, skirts, blouses, coats, jackets, and jeans. The shop-assistant is always ready to serve the customer politely and will help everybody to choose the tiling which will fit the person well.

For men the ready-made clothes department offers suits, shirts, trousers, jeans, sport shirts. If you liked something that you intend to buy, you may try it on in the fitting-room. In the knitwear section the following articles of clothes are for sale: sweaters, pullovers, jackets, cardigans, and two-piece suits.



Don't forget to look into the department on the ground floor. It is mostly visited by those who need things for housekeeping. Here you see ELECTRIC APPLIANCES, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, washing-machines, dish-washers, and other devices that can be useful in household. Remember that the department store runs a special service: a customer can have the purchase wrapped up and nicely packed for a low price.



Exercises

I. Answer the questions:

Do you like to go shopping?

Where do you usually buy consumer goods, in specialized shops or in department stores?

What sections of the department store do you have to visit often?

When were you at the department store last time and on what occasion?

Do you always try articles of clothes on when doing shopping? May a customer try all things on?

What goods can be purchased on credit? Have you ever bought anything on credit?

What presents do you usually buy for your friend's birthday? Do you prefer expensive gifts?

How often do you change a coat or a raincoat to a new one? Do you like new things?

Do you feel upset if you cannot afford to buy an expensive article of clothes?

Whose production of shoes do you prefer, home or foreign?

II. On the basis of the questions given above ask indirect questions beginning with the words "He asked", "He wanted to know". Don't forget to use the sequence of tenses rule.

Name as many things as possible that you can buy:

at the haberdashery

at the perfumery department

at the ready-made clothes department

at the footwear department

at the gift and souvenir department

Use the models: At the ... one can find ...

or

The following goods are for sale at the



Shop-assistant: What can I do for you?
 Customer: I'm looking for a skirt. I'd like something in green.
 Shop-assistant: What size are you?
 Customer: I'm not sure but I think ... 14.
 Shop-assistant: Here is an excellent skirt in green silk. Will you try it on.
 Customer: Yes. Where is the fitting-room?
 Shop-assistant: Come this way. (Some minutes later)
 Customer: How does it look?
 Shop-assistant: It looks great. It's exactly your size.
 Customer: How much is it?
 Shop-assistant: It's only 15 dollars.
 Customer: All right. I'll take it. Thank you.
 Shop-assistant Thank you. Come again.

Finish this sentence with six different items of clothes.
 I need a pair of

.....

Reading and speaking
 You are going to read a magazine article about one of Britain's most famous shops – Marks & Spencer.
Pre-reading task
 What connection do you think they have with Marks & Spencer? They appear here in the same order as in the text.
 - Princess Diana - Spain
 - £10 million - Paris and Newcastle
 - a Polish immigrant - jumpers
 - shoelaces - chiropodists
 Now read the article quickly and discuss the list again.



What are the best-sellers?
 Surprisingly, tastes in food and clothes are international. What sells well in Paris sells just as well in Newcastle. Their best-selling clothes are:
 • For women: jumpers, bras, and knickers (M&S is famous for its knickers!).
 • For men: shirts, socks, pyjamas, dressing gowns, and suits.
 • For children: underwear and socks.
 Best-sellers in food include: fresh chickens, bread, vegetables, and sandwiches. Chicken Kiev is internationally the most popular convenience food.

MARKS & SPENCER

Britain's favourite store

Marks & Spencer (or M&S) is Britain's favourite store. Tourists love it too. It attracts a great variety of customers, from housewives to millionaires. Princess Diana, Dustin Hoffman, and the British Prime Minister are just a few of its famous customers.
 Last year it made a profit of £529 million, which is more than £10 million a week.

How did it all begin?
 It all started 105 years ago, when a young Polish immigrant, Michael Marks, had a stall in Leeds market. He didn't have many things to sell: some cotton, a little wool, lots of buttons, and a few shoelaces. Above his stall he put the now famous notice:

DON'T ASK HOW MUCH – IT'S A PENNY.

Ten years later, he met Tom Spencer and together they started Penny Stalls in many towns in the north of England. Today there are 564 branches of M&S all over the world – in America, Canada, Spain, France, Belgium, and Hungary.

Why is M&S so successful?
 The store bases its business on three principles: good value, good quality, and good service. Also, it changes with the times – once it was all jumpers and knickers. Now it's food, furniture, and flowers as well. Top fashion designers advise on styles of clothes.
 But perhaps the most important key to its success is its happy, well-trained staff. Conditions of work are excellent. There are company doctors, dentists, hairdressers, and even chiropodists to look after the staff, and all the staff can have lunch for under 40p!



Homework

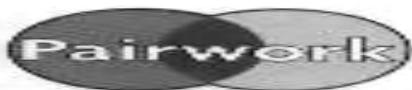
1. Make up dialogues using new words and expressions.
 2. Name the types of shops you know and tell what they sell.
- “TALK ON PERSON'S APPEARANCE”

Warming - up:

1. Who do you think who is the most handsome man in the world?
2. Who do you think is the most beautiful woman in the world?
3. What makes them more attractive than other women or men?

Lip hand face head ear

Appearance Body nose eyes hair



Vocabulary

- 1** Work in pairs and look at the words in the box. Which are adjectives and which are nouns?

attractive bald beard beautiful black blonde brown curly
dark face fair fat glasses good-looking hair head kind
long man middle-aged moustache nice old pretty
medium-height round short shy slim square straight tall
teenager thin ugly woman young

- 2** Think of a famous person. Choose three or four words from the vocabulary box which you can use to describe his/her appearance.

Now tell your partner the name of your famous person.

He/she must guess which words you chose.

My famous person is Mickey Mouse.

Did you choose short, dark, middle-aged?

Yes... and bald!

Prices and shopping

- 1 Look at the way we write and say prices in British and American English. Practise saying them.

British English		American English	
Written	Spoken	Written	Spoken
£1	a pound	\$1	a dollar
50p	fifty p	50¢	fifty cents
£1.99	one pound ninety-nine	25¢	a quarter
£16.40	sixteen pounds forty	10¢	a dime

T 4.6 Listen to the conversations and write the numbers you hear.

- 2 What's the exchange rate between sterling/US dollars and your currency?

There are about five ... to the dollar.

In your country, how much is ... ?

- a pair of jeans
- a packet of cigarettes
- a hamburger
- a litre of petrol

- 3 Make conversations in these places with a partner. Use the ideas to help you.

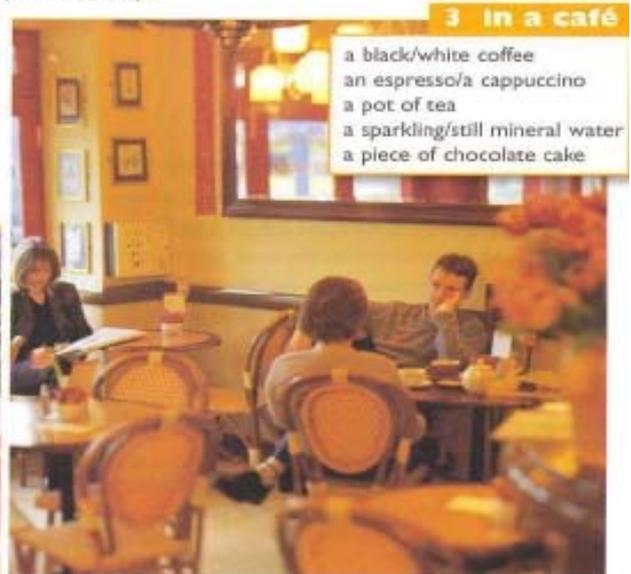
1 in a clothes shop

a shirt/tie
What size are you?
small/medium/large
too small/too big
I'll have it, please.
I'll leave them, thanks.



2 in a chemist's

conditioner
shaving foam
deodorant
stomach ache



3 in a café

a black/white coffee
an espresso/a cappuccino
a pot of tea
a sparkling/still mineral water
a piece of chocolate cake



4 in a post office

some stamps
First or second class?
a letter/postcard to Japan
send this parcel to Mexico
buy some envelopes

Mavzu: Lesson 11. "Degrees of comparison of adverbs"

Text: Travelling by air, "From Nukus to Termiz"

Vizual materiallar

Ilova № 1. Grammatik ma'lumotnoma:

Ilova № 2. Berilgan matn.

FROM NUKUS TO TERMIZ

I got up earlier than usual yesterday, as I had to go to the airport to meet my old friend Bobur Abdullaev. We went to school together, then we went to the same college in Tashkent, but now we live in different parts of Uzbekistan. Bobur lives and works in the North of our country, in Nukus, and I live in

Termiz. I wrote to him a few months ago to invite him to my place for a holiday. Soon I got an answer. He thanked me heartily for the invitation and asked me to meet him at the airport on the 20th of April.

"I hope you won't mind if I bring my wife and my son with me," he wrote. When I went out, it was early morning.¹ The air was fresh, the sky was blue, and the sun was shining. In Termiz it's usually very fine in April. It doesn't often rain and it's not very hot yet. I like Termiz at this time of year best of all I took a taxi and started for the airport. "I'm afraid I may be late," I said to the driver and asked him to go faster. We reached the airport in time: the plane was just landing. It was only half past six in the morning, but it was as warm as in the afternoon.

The passengers were getting out of the plane. I went up to the plane and saw a group of people who looked very funny in this warm weather: all of them had warm clothes on.

"Hallo, glad to see you," I said, when I recognized Bobur in the group.

"Hallo, old man, this is my wife and my son," Bobur said.

"Pleased to meet you. I hope you had a good journey," I said. "Aren't you dressed a bit too warmly? It's not so cold here as in Nukus is it?"

"I think it's just a little warmer," Bobur agreed and laughed, "but when we left home, it was raining hard² and we weren't at all hot.³ D'you know how cool it was there that day? You won't believe it: almost 10° above zero⁴, let alone the biting winds."

"Ah, well, take off your coats, and let's hurry home. The taxi is waiting. It won't take us along. I'm sure you'll like it here."

Active vocabulary

cool	passengers	recognize
go faster	plane	agree
shining	the same	laugh
heartily	invitation	clothes
landing		

MAVZUNI MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Qiyoslash konstraksiyasi tarjimasiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Mening xonam xuddi siznikidek yorug'. 2. Liverpool Londonchalik katta shahar emas. 3. Toshkent metrosi London metrosidek chiroylimi? - Ha. 4. Onangizning yoshi otangizning yoshi bilan tengmi? - Yo'q, oyim dadamchalik katta (qari) emas. 5. Kecha havo bugungichalik yaxshi emasdi. 6. Bu yil qizingiz o'tgan yilgidagidek yaxshi o'qiyaptimi? 7. Men hozir uyga avvalgidek kech kelmayapman. 8. Men ertaga bugungidek band bo'lmayman 9. Agar ertaga bugungidek yomon havo bo'lsa, biz shaharchaga bormaymiz.

II. Shaxsi noma'lum gaplarga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Bu masalani muhokama qilishga hali ancha erta. 2. Biz qachon ketishimizni unga bugun aytishimiz juda muhim. 3. Qish. Juda sovuq. Tez-tez qor yog'ayapti va ba'zan uydan chiqishni umuman xohlamayman. 4. Qishda erta turish juda qiyin, chunki ertalab hali ham qorong'i bo'ladi. 5. Bobur fransuz va nemis tillarini biladi, shuning uchun ingliz tilini o'rganish unga oson. 6. Siz yurishga qiynalyapsizmi? Keling taksi olamiz. 7. Rahimov institutni tamomlagani hech ajablanarli emas, u ko'p shug'ullandi. 8. Yomg'ir yog'ishni boshladimi? - Yo'q hali, biroq tez orada yog'a boshlaydi. 9. Men uydan chiqqanimda yomg'ir yog'ayotgan edi. 10. Bu yerda yomg'ir qanchalik tez-tez (ko'p) yog'adi? II. Bugun ertalab ham yomg'ir yog'ayotgan edi, hozir esa qor yog'ayapti. 12. O'tgan hafta ko'p qor yog'di.

III. Kerakli o'rinlarda ajratilgan so'zlarni o'rishdosh so'zlar bilan almashtiring.

1. This English book is too easy for me. Please give me a more difficult book. 2. My sister knows German much better than I know it. 3. I don't like these pictures They're too dark. I saw better picture in a shop in our street. Let's go and have a good look at them. 4. I think this show will be more interesting than the last show. 5. His work is more important than your work. 6. The examiner spoke faster than our teacher usually speaks. 1. We reached the wood earlier than our friends reached it 8. I don't like this suit. Please show me another suit. 9. This book is less interesting than the book you gave me yesterday.

IV. Quyidagi so'zlarga sinonimlar toping.

to return, to receive, to speak, quickly, expensive, to ask dinner, in the open air, to start by plane, to like

V. Quyidagi so'zlarga antonimlar toping.

to buy, to get off, late, strong, better, cold, quickly, buyer, inside, to put on, to disagree, possible, unnecessary

VI. Kerakli joylarni mos predlog bilan to'ldiring.

1. Could you ask your friend to take part ...our meeting? 2. It's more difficult... me to learn something ... heart now than it was a few years ago. 3. Do you mind if the children have part ...: their classes ... to open air? 4. I enjoyed traveling ... ship. 5. We got ... the bus and... five minutes it started. 6. Will you help the old woman to get... the bus, please? 7. It's very cold outside. I think we'll have to put ... warm (warmer) things.8. Shall we take ... our bats and coats? It's very warm in here. 9. I wonder what they were laughing... when I came... the room. 10. Are you going to invite any ... your friends ... dinner ... Sunday? 11. Your friend will be pleased ... his new work. I'm quite sure... it I've talked ... him... it and told him that my work is difficult, but very interesting, and he agree ... me. 12. I wonder why you don't agree to go ... Batumi ... Plane. It'll take you much less time.

VII. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan gaplarni tarjimalariga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Mening bugun darslarga yaxshi tayyorgariik ko'rishga yetarli vaqtim yo'q, shahar chetiga chiqishni aytmasa ham bo'ladi. 2. U (bola) u (qiz)ning ismini bilmasdi, uning manziliniku aytmasa ham bo'ladi. 3. Mening unga telefon qilishga ham vaqtim bo' lmadi, unikiga kirib o'tish u yoqda tursin. 4. Ular odatdagidek erta yo'Iga o'tlanishdi. 5. Nihoyat avtobus o'rnidan qo'zg'aldi. 6. Ular ketishari bilanoq, biz muhokamani boshlaymiz. 7. U allaqachon maqolaning (bir) qismini yozib bo' ldi. 8. Ular ishning (bir) qismini tugatishdi. 9. Kitobning ikkinchi qismi uning birinchi qismichalik qiziqarli emas. 10. Siz hammangiz muhokamada ishtirok etishni xohlaysizmi?

The Degrees of Comparison of Adverbs
(Ravish darajalari)

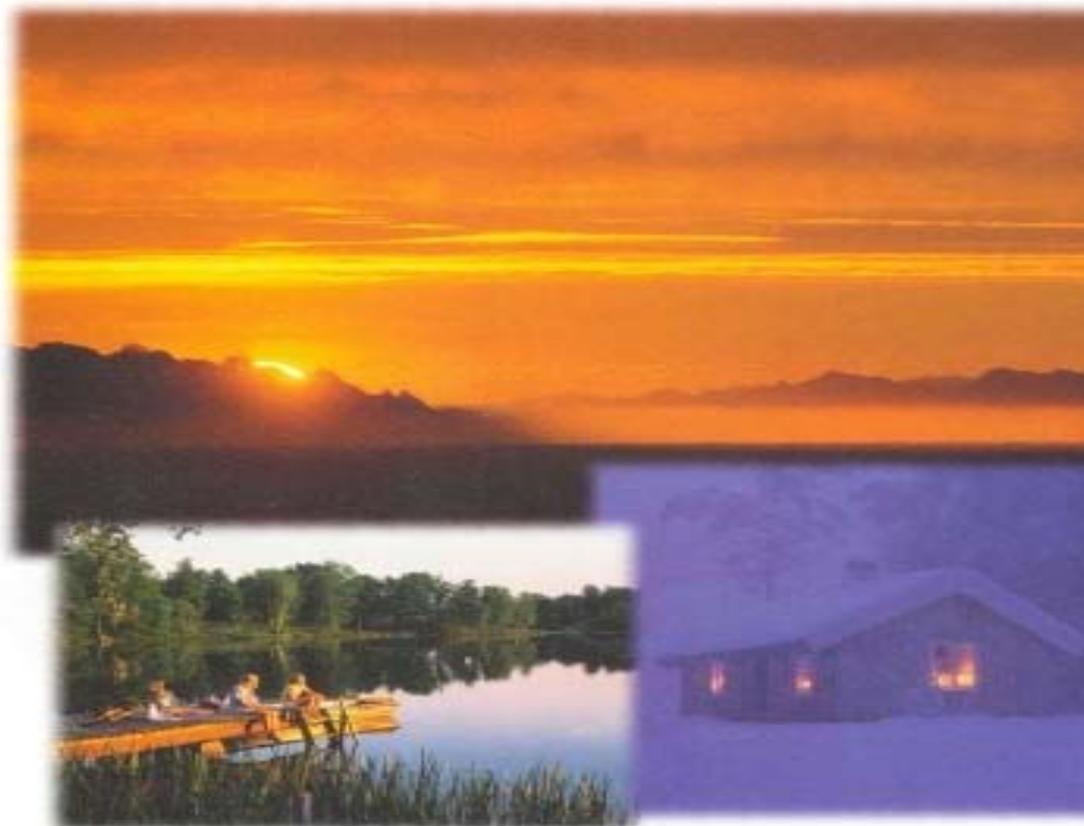
Firmly - qat'iy	More firmly	Most firmly
Clearly- aniq	More clearly	Most clearly
Distinctly - aniq, yaqqol	More distinctly	Most distinctly

Dual visions of comparative and superlative levels of adverbs
(Ikki ko'rinishga ega ravishlarning qiyosiy va orttirma darajalari)

Often tez-tez	Oftener/ more often	Oftest/ most often
Quickly Tez	Quicker/ more quickly	Quickest/ most quickly
Slowly Sekin	Slower/ more slowly	Slowest/ most slowly

Mavzu: Lesson 11. "Comparative Cons-ns as...as, not so... as"

Living in another country



- 1 What do you know about Sweden? What is the country like? What are the people like? Discuss these statements about Sweden. Do you think they are true (✓) or false (✗)?
- 1 In winter there is only one hour of daylight.
 - 2 Swedish people look forward to winter.
 - 3 The houses are cold.
 - 4 The houses are much better insulated than in Britain.
 - 5 In parts of Sweden from May to July the sun never sets.
 - 6 Londoners work longer hours than the Swedes.
 - 7 Swedes always start work early in the morning.
 - 8 Country cottages in Sweden are usually very luxurious.
 - 9 All houses have a sauna.
 - 10 The whole family like to sit in the sauna together.
- 2 **T 6.7** You are going to listen to Jane Bland talking to her friend, Fran, about her life in Sweden. Jane comes from London, but three years ago she married a Swede and went to live and work in Stockholm. Listen and check your answers to exercise 1.
- 3 Compare your country with what you learned about Sweden.
In my country it gets dark at five o'clock in winter, and it's much warmer.

Mavzu: Lesson 9. "Impersonal sentences". Matn: "Travelling in Thailand"

Berilgan matn.

Travelling in Thailand

Thailand has been a backpackers haven for years and years. The hustle and bustle and unique energy of Bangkok is legendary with travellers the world over. And when the fast pace of the Thai capital becomes too much for you it has some of the most beautiful islands in the world.

Day 1 - Hustle and bustle in Bangkok

It is good to note the different seasons in Thailand - the hottest months are between March and May. The wet (monsoon) season runs from June to October and the best time to travel is between November and February when it is dry but not too hot.

The get-up-and-go of Bangkok hits you the minute you land and walk out on to the street – be prepared for the number of taxi drivers like vultures looking to bring you into the city centre. When you get there make sure and get the best possible deal and haggle like crazy! The backpacker hub of the city centre is the Khao San Road. All along this street are people traipsing the streets with their backpacks waiting for the next connecting bus to one of the islands. Tuk-tuks (three wheeled public transport vehicles), food stalls and travel agents can also be found dotted along this renowned street. The other main centre for accommodation, is Th Sukhumvit which is west of the Khao San. This street is similar to the afore mentioned in that there are many shops, travel agents along with numerous bars to keep you occupied well into the early hours of the morning.

After settling into your accommodation and you go for a walk around the streets, one of the first things to hit you about Bangkok is how good the shopping is! Both the Khao San and Th Sukhumvit have endless stalls and shops selling everything from counterfeit goods to tailor-made suits of the highest quality. If you are there at weekend you will have to make it to the Chatuchak Weekend Market which is paid visit by over 200,000 people every weekend. Selling everything from live snakes to male sarongs, whether you buy anything or not you won't forget a visit here. Otherwise, the city's well known floating markets have become slightly commercialised in recent years, but are still worth a visit.

After spending the day either shopping or browsing, it is good to relax with a few beers. Bangkok doesn't exactly have one particular area which is renowned for its nightlife, rather than many other areas with bars scattered everywhere. Gulliver's Travellers found at the top of the Khao San Road is a good place to meet other backpackers.

Day 2 - Buddhas and their temples

Bangkok has an assortment of temples, locally known as wáts. The biggest of all of these is Wat Pho. Dating back to long before Bangkok was founded, it is the oldest temple in Thailand. It is also where you will find Thailand's largest 'reclining Buddha'.

Close to Wat Pho is the Grand Palace Wat Phra Kaew. Built in 1782, there are various buildings to admire from both outside and in and you wouldn't find a couple of hours going astray here. The architecture in and around both the wát and the palace is very colourful and unique with the brightly coloured tiled roofs and the freaky statues which guard many of the buildings.

Bangkok has for years being known as Asia's 'city of sin', although it is only in certain parts of the city where you will find its famed 'go-go bars' and sex shows'. The most renowned area to visit these bars and shows is in an area of the city called Patpong. There is no doubting that this is one of the seediest parts of Bangkok, but it is also one of the best known. If the minute you reach it to this part of the city you begin to feel ill, hopefully the night markets around the area will keep you happy.

Day 3 - Some relaxing before a long journey

As famed as it is, there isn't that much to do in Bangkok. By the end of two days you could want to do nothing more than hop on a bus and get south to those idyllic islands as soon as possible. To save money, your best option is to get an overnight bus or train down south and save on a night's accommodation. As most buses and trains leave sometime around 7pm-8pm, if you are looking to kill a few hours go to the National Museum. Dating back to 1874, the building itself is a spectacle to be seen. Housing three separate collections, it might not be the most adventurous way to spend an afternoon, it is certainly one full of culture.

That evening get ready for a long, long journey down to Surat Thani, gateway to the Gulf of Thailand and its many islands.

Day 4 - Some deserved chilling

After an 11-hour journey you will arrive in Surat Thani. From here there will be a ferry waiting for you to bring you to Koh Samui, Thailand's third largest island. The main resort on this town is Chaweng. After travelling for so long, there is nothing better to do here than choose your spot on the beach and do some well deserved chilling on the beach (once the season is right!). A variety of bars and restaurants dot the main strip in Chaweng. And not too far outside of Chaweng is the Reggae Bar which is good for a few beers once the sun goes down.

Day 5 - On yer bike!

Koh Samui is the perfect island to rent out a motorbike on. It isn't very hilly, there is basically only one road which circles the island, and there isn't too much traffic either. What more do you need? That's right, your driving licence. Don't forget your driving licence.

North of Chaweng is the Temple of the Big Buddha, one of the island's most popular destinations those taking pictures and those wishing to do some worshipping. Situated on an island which is connected to the mainland by a causeway, it stands 15 metres and is a particularly nice place to see a sunset. Make sure and wear 'suitable attire' here, just like at the Grand Palace in Bangkok. Other wáts on Koh Samui which you should visit if you have the time are Wat Hin Lat on the south western part of the island and Wat Laem Saw, also on the southern end of the island. Along the way around the island between the various temples, you are bound to pass one or two of the island's waterfalls. If you do visit one or two of them make sure you do it good and early as some of them take a bit of time to get to and the last thing you want is to be stuck in the jungle when dusk is falling. After an eventful day spinning around Koh Samui on a motorbike, you should go out that night and give yourself an eventful night to remember. The Green Mango is sure to provide you with one. The venue is so legendary that they have named a whole area after in the resort!

Day 6 - More chilling on the beach

When in Thailand, particularly south of Bangkok, the key word of your holiday should be relaxing. Koh Samui is the perfect place to do this, although it can be a tad commercialised. Vendors selling everything from fruit to furniture saunter up and down the beach in the hope you will become their next sale. Try not to let these distract you and you should have a pleasant day sunbathing. All around the island are a good selection of restaurants. Three days is enough on Koh Samui so a good idea would be to make this your final night before making your way to the next island in the archipelago, Koh Tau.

Day 7 - A spot of snorkelling

Literally translated as 'Turtle Island', Koh Tau is synonymous with diving. At some stages throughout the year it is difficult if you are not partaking in one of the dive courses operating around the island. Most accommodation on the island is owned by dive operators who will no doubt try and coax you into signing up for one their 4-day PADI courses.

If you do it will keep you on this small scenic island for anything up to one week. If not then make sure and take advantage of the warm waters, bright fish and coral and rent out some snorkels and flippers and go snorkelling.

The main resort (if you want to call it that) on the island is Hat Sai Ri (Sairee Beach). 'New Way Diving's bar epitomises the meaning of the word 'chill', while beside this bar is another bar with a pool table.

Day 8 - Ko Nang Yuan

While there is only one resort on this idyllic island (well it's actually three islands right beside each other connected by beaches), during your stay on Koh Tau you must visit Ko Nang Yuan. You may choose to stay there for the night, and if not you will be able to organise a day trip from 'Turtle Island'. There is no argument to the statement that Thailand is one of the most picturesque countries in South-East Asia (and also the world), but this island(s) really will take your breath away. Once you disembark your boat and you reach the beach you can do nothing else but lie down and take a minute to remind yourself whereabouts you are.

Day 9 - Kick back

When you wake up every day to the soothing sounds of the waves breaking on the beach which is only 100 yards from your bungalow, you won't be long discovering it is hard to leave here. So take another day to unwind in one of the most tranquil islands in the world, before heading back to one of the most in your face islands in the world!

Day 10 - Hmmm...where to next??

After a good 7 days lazing around on Koh Tau's beaches, you can now decide whether or not you want spin back up to Bangkok or go further in your exploration of Thailand's islands.

Mavzu: Lesson 13. “The usage of articles before geographical names”. Matn: “The United Kingdom”

Ilova № 1. Berilgan matn.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

The UK (short for United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) is situated on two large islands called the British Isles. The larger island is Great Britain, which, consists of three parts: England, Scotland and Wales, and the smaller is Ireland. Southern Ireland, now called Eire or the Irish Republic, is independent of the UK. The country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea and the Irish Sea, which is between Great Britain and Ireland.

There are mountain chains in Scotland, Wales and North-West England, but they are not very high. North-West England is also famous for its beautiful lakes.

The longest river in England is the Severn and the deepest is the Thames, on which stands the capital of England, London.

The UK is a highly-developed industrial country. She exports machinery, vessels, motors and other goods. One of her main industries is the textile industry and a lot of British textiles are exported. The UK buys more goods than she sells because she has to import food products and raw materials from many countries of the world.

MATNGA IZOHLAR

1. Great Britain ko'pincha nafaqat orol nomi, balki, davlatning rasmiy nomi: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Buyuk Britaniya va shimoliy Irlandiya Birlashgan Qirolligi ga sinonim tariqasida ham ishlatiladi. England so'zi geografik ma'noda butun davlatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi.

O'zbek tilidagi yana so'zi ingliz tilida turlicha berilishi mumkin. Ko'plikdagi sanalmaydigan va sanaladigan otlar bilan qo'shimcha miqdorni ifodalashda more sifati ishlatiladi.

Please, give me three more exercise books.

Iltimos, menga uchta daftar bering.
The boy wanted some more soup.

Bola yana sho'rvadan xohlardi.

O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi gapdagi so'z tartibiga e'tibor bering.

Taqqoslang:

Menga yana ikkita kitob bering.

Please give me two more books.

Mana marhamat qilib, yana biroz sut bering.

Please give me some more milk.

Birlikda sanoladigan otlarga qo'shimcha miqdorni ifodalash uchun yana bitta ma'nosidagi another gumon olmoshi ishlatiladi:

Please give me another cup of tea.

Iltimos, menga yana bir chashka choy bering.

What qaysi?, qanaqa? so'roq olmoshdau so'ng yana (boshqa) ma'nosida
so'zi ishlatilib, o'zidan keyin keluvchi otga aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi:

What other books by Jack London have you read?

Jek Londonning yana qaysi(boshqa) kitoblarini o'qigansiz?

What nima? so'roq olmoshidan so'ng, va shuningdek boshqa so'roq olmoshlaridan so'ng yana ma'nosida else so'zi ishlatiladi. Bunda yana so'zidan so'ng ot kelmaydi:

What else would you like to say?

Siz yana nima demoqchisiz?

Who else knows this story?

Bu hikoyani yana kim biladi ?

Where else did you see him?

Siz uni yana qayerda ko'rdingiz?

Bo'lishsiz darak va bo'lishsiz so'roq gaplarda hali ma'nosida yet so'zi ishlatiladi va qoida bo'yicha gap oxirida keladi:

He isn't here yet. U hali bu yerda emas.

Dinner isn't ready yet. Tushlik hali tayyor emas.

Aren't you free yet? Siz hali bo'shamadingizmi?

My son doesn't go to school yet, he's too young.

Mening o'g'lim hali maktabga bormaydi, u juda kichkina.

I haven't seen the film yet. Men bu filmni hali ko'rmadim.

Ish harakati yoki xodisa hali ham davom etayotganligini ko'rsatish uchun ravishi ishlatiladi:

He's still here. U hali ham shu yerda.

He's still a sleep. U hali ham uxlyapti.

He's still reading this book. U hali ham bu kitobni o'qiyapti.

3. She exports machinery, vessels, motors and other goods U mashina uskuna-lari, kemalar, dvigatellar va boshqa mollarni eksport qiladi. Mamlakat nomi ko'pincha she olmoshi bilan almashtiriladi.

Active words and word combinations

between	a continent	to pass through
to call	by in	to fly (flew, flown)
What d'you call...?	to cross	to fly over
to consist of	to travel (about)	to fly across
to wash	travel on business (for	a mountain
an ocean	pleasure)	a mountain chain
an island	to be famous for smth.	main world
	(smth)	

PROPER NAMES

The United Kingdom - Birlashgan Qirollik

The British Isles - Britaniya orollari

Great Britain - Buyuk Britaniya

England - Angliya

Wales - Uel's

Ireland -Irlandiya

Southern Ireland -Janubiy Irlandiya.

Eire -Eyre davlati

the Atlantic Ocean - Atlantika okeani

the North Sea - Shimoliy dengiz

the Irish Sea - Irlandiya dengizi

SOME GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Africa - Afrika	the Atlantic (Ocean) -Atlantika okeani	the Urals - Ural
African - afrikalik	the Indian Ocean - Hind okeani	Lake Baikal-Baykal ko'li
America - Amerika	the Pacific (Ocean) - Tinch okeani	the Danube-Dunay
North America - Shimoliy Amerika	the Black Sea - Qora dengiz	the Dnieper-Dnepr
South America -Janubiy Amerika	the Mediterranean - O'rta yer dengizi	the Lena-Lena
American-amerikalik	the Caucasus - Kavkaz tog'lari	the Mississippi-Missisipi
Antarctica-Antarktida	the Crimea - Qrim	the Neva-Neva
Asia - Osiyo	the Himalaya(s)- Himolay tog'lari	the Volga-Volga
Asian - osiyolik	the Pamirs - Pomir	Siberia - Sibir
Australia - Avstraliya		The Ukraine-Ukraina
Australian -avstraliyalik		
Europe-Yevropa		
European-yevropalik		
the Arctic (Ocean)- Shimoliy muz okeani		

I. Darsning yangi so'zlaridan foydalanib matnga 10 ta savol tuzing.

II. Kerakli joyga mos artikl qo'ying.

There is more water than land on our planet largest and deepest ocean in ... world is ... Pacific, then comes ... Atlantic. ... Indian ocean is only ... little smaller... smallest ocean is ... Arctic. ... longest river in ... world is ... Mississippi, ... longest sea is Mediterranean,... deepest lake is ... Lake Baikal. Large

masses of... land are called ... continents. They are... Europe and Asia,... North and... South America,... Australia and... Antarctica. There are mountain chains in many parts of ... world. Some of them such as ... Urals are old, others like ... Caucasus are much younger. ... highest mountain chain, which is called... Himalayas, is situated in Asia.

III. Geografik nomlar bilan artiklning ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib savollarga javob bering.

- a) 1. How many countries do you know? What are their names?
2. Which European countries do you know?
3. How many oceans are there in the world? What are their names?
- b) 1. Which is the largest island in the world?
2. Which is the largest sea in Europe?
3. How many countries are washed by this sea?
4. Which is the deepest lake in the world? Where is it?
- c) 1. What do you call the people who live in England?
2. Is England larger or smaller than France?
3. What language do they speak in England?
4. What's the capital of England?
5. Have you even been to England?

IV. Berilgan sifatlarni as ... as, not so ... as konstruksiyasida ishlatib, namunada ko'rsatilganidek taqqoslang.

Namuna: Riga is as beautiful as Tallinn.

The Neva is not so long as the Thames.

1. The Arctic (Ocean), the Atlantic (Ocean) - cold 2. The Baltic (Sea), the Black Sea - large. 3. The Caspian (Sea), Lake Baikal - beautiful, deep. 4. The mountains in the Caucasus, the mountains in the Crimea - high. 5. The Dnieper, the Volga - long. The Urals, the Caucasus - old. 7. The Mediterranean, the Black Sea - large.

V. Kerakli joyga mos predloglardan qo'ying.

1. The Caucasus is famous ... its holiday centres. 2. When we were traveling ... the Crimea, we stopped one day ... a nice little village... the mountains. 3. Are you traveling ... business or ... pleasure? 4. I like traveling ... train, because when the train passes ... beautiful places, I can see them ... the window. 5. As we were flying ... my home town. I could see how large it had become. 6. ... the way ... Italy the plane flew ... many European countries. 7. The book I advise you to read consists three parts.

VI. Dialogni o'zlashtirma gapda aytib bering.

"You travel a lot, don't you?"

"Oh, yes, I love traveling, and I spend much of my time visiting different parts of the world, sometimes on business and sometimes for pleasure."

"Have you ever traveled by plane?"

"Yes. I always go by air on my business journeys, but when I travel for pleasure, I usually go by train and ship. It's so interesting getting to know the other passengers, and of course, I enjoy being on the sea in any kind of weather."

"Very many of my journeys have been made by train, I find it quite pleasant, but not in the holiday-season when there are so many people that you have to stand all the way." "I quite agree with you. Then, of course, it's better to go by car."

Mavzu: Lesson 14. Matn: "The Geographical position of Great Britain" "Lake Baykal".

Vizual materiallar

Ilova № 1. Berilgan matn.

The Geographical Position of Great Britain

There are two large islands and several smaller ones, which lie in the north-west coast of Europe. Collectively they are known as the British Isles. The largest island is called Great Britain. The smaller one is called Ireland. Great Britain is separated from the continent by the English Channel. The country is washed by the waters of the Atlantic Ocean. Great Britain is separated from Belgium and Holland by the North Sea, and from Ireland — by the Irish Sea. In the British Isles there are two states. One of them governs the most of the island of Ireland. This state is usually called the Republic of Ireland. The other state has authority over the rest of the territory. The official name of this country is the United Kingdom

of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. But it is usually known by a shorter name — "The United Kingdom". The total area of Great Britain is 244,000 square km. They say that the British love of compromise is the result of the country's physical geography. This may or may not be true, but it is certainly true that the land and climate in Great Britain have a notable lack of extremes. The mountains in the country are not very high. It doesn't usually get very cold in the winter or very hot in the summer. It has no active volcanoes, and an earth tremors which does no more than rattle teacups in a few houses which is reported in the national news media. The insular geographical position of Great Britain promoted the development of shipbuilding, different trading contacts with other countries.

Questions:

1. Where is Great Britain situated?
2. What is the total area of Great Britain?
3. What is the official name of this country?
4. Is Great Britain a mountainous country?
5. What's the result of the country's physical geography?

LAKE BAIKAL

Baikal is one of the most beautiful lakes in the world. It is in the heart of Asia. It is twice as large as lake Ladoga. The area of this lake is as large as Belgium or Holland.

Baikal is 636 (six hundred and thirty-six) kilometres long, from 25 (twenty five) km to 79 (seventy-nine) km wide and 1,741 (one thousand seven hundred and fortyone) m deep. It is the deepest lake in the world.

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Baikal has very much water, its volume is more than the volume of water in the Baltic Sea. The water of Baikal is cold. It is colder than the water of so many other lakes.

Baikal is more beautiful than other Siberian lakes. The scenery around its shores is as beautiful as that of the Caucasus. The climate here is colder than the climate of the Caucasus.

Do you know that more than 300 (three hundred) rivers flow into this lake and only one river, the Angara, flows out? This river carries a tremendous volume of water, it is very powerful and deep, and has a very strong current, much stronger than the current of the Volga. That is why Angara freezes later than lake Baikal.

Nowdays the scientists are facing (муаммолар олдинда турибди) the problem of pollution Baikal as so many other rivers and lakes.

VIII. Қуйдаги саволларга жавоб беринг:

1. How large is Baikal? 2. Is the water of Baikal cold or warm? 3. How many rivers flow into Baikal? 4. What Russian river has a much stronger current than the current of the Volga? 5. What great lakes in Russia do you know? 6. What lake is twice as large as Baikal? 7. How deep is Baikal? 8. What is the temperature of the water in Baikal? 9. Does the Angara flow into Baikal or out of it? 10. Why does the Angara freeze later than lake Baikal? 11. What problems is Baikal facing nowadays?

Mavzu: Lesson 15. "Indefinite pronouns and their derivatives."

Vizual materiallar

Ilova № 1. Mavzu bo'yicha grammatik ma'lumotnoma:

GRAMMATIK MATERIALNI DASTLABKI MUSTAHLKAMLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Gumon olmoshlarining to'g'ri ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib gaplarni (umumiy) so'roq gap va bo'lishsiz darak gap shakllarini yozing. Kerakli o'zgartirishlar kiritishni unutmang.

1. Someone's waiting for you. 2. There's something interesting in this magazine. 3. Something can be done to help you.

II. Gumon olmoshlari va ravishlarining ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib savollarga javob bering.

1. Is there anything on that table? What is it?

Can you see anything on that wall? What is it?

Did you read anything interesting last month? What did you read?

Did any of you read any English books last year?

Why did none of you read English books last year?

Have you invited anybody to dinner at the week-end?

Are you going (o invite anybody)?

Why didn't you invite any of our students to (your place for) your last birthday party?

Why doesn't anybody go to the office on Saturday and Sunday?

10. Are you going away anywhere for your holiday, or are you staying in town?

11. Did all of our students take part in the last English language show?

12. Can any of you speak two foreign languages?

13. Do you always hurry if anyone's waiting for you? Why?

III. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarning tarjimasiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Agar biror kishi kech qolsa, biz kutmaymiz, hamma (o'z) vaqtida kelishi kerak. 2. Men bu yerda hech narsa ko'rmayapman. 3. O'rinlariga yetib bormoq hamma qattiq uxlab qoladi. 4. Bizga biror qiziqarli narsa aytib bering, maylimi? 5. Ketdik rnagazinga. Men kechki tushlikka biror nima xarid qilishim kerak. 6. Sizni xonangizda kimdir kutyapti. 7. Undan balandroq gapirishni so'rang. iltimos. Biz ham bu yerda hech narsa eshityapmiz. 8. Mening hikoyamda biror kulgili narsa bormi? 9. Agar siz xatolaringiz ustida ishlashni hozir boshlamasangiz, keyin sizga hech nima yordam bermaydi. 10. Sizni bu kechga biror kishi taklif qildimi? 11. Hozir (Endi) biror narsa qilish uchun juda kech bo'ldi. 12. Bu kishi hech qachon hech narsadan qo'rqmaydi. 13. U hozir qayerdadir dengiz bo'yida. 14. Yana biror kishi muhokamada ishtirok etishni xohlaydimi? 15. Nimaga hech biringiz quloq solmayapsiz? 16. Buni hech kim unutmaydi. 17. Uning bugun kelishini nahot hech biringiz bilmasdingiz? 18. Men kimningdir ruchkasini topib oldim. 19. Ularning hammadan majlisda ishtirok so'zga cbiqishdimi? -'Yo'q, hamma uchun vaqt yetmadi. 20. Bu odamning hayotini qutqarish uchun barcha narsa qilindi.

LEKSIK- GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. Yangi so'zlardan foydalanib savollarga javob bering.

a) 1. Which is the most popular novel of the season?

2. Is the novel only popular with young people, or is it popular with older people, too?

3. Why is it popular?

b) 1. At what age do children usually like playing active games?

Are you cross with your children if they make a noise while they're playing? Why are you (aren't you)?

How can you stop them if they make too much noise?

c) 1. Which of you is good at active games?

Which games are you good at?

What other games are you good at besides tennis (volley-ball, etc)?

Are you good at foreign languages? Why do you think so?

5. Why is it good to start learning a foreign language at an early age?

d) 1. Which of your friends has ever written a play of his own?

2. When was it performed for the first time?

Did everybody enjoy the performance?

Did the writer become more popular with his friends after the performance?

What else did he write besides the play?

e) 1. Who do you usually go to when you want help with your English?

Why do you go to him and not to anyone else?
How (in what way) does your friend help you?
Have you any friends besides him who could help you with your English?

- f) 1. What was your ambition when you left school?
2. Where did you get your education?
3. Did you have to earn your living when you went to college?
4. Do you enjoy your now?

II. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarga savollar qo'ying.

1. My son took part in a performance at his school yesterday. (3) 2. Some children don't like noisy games.
(1) 3. We moved to Moscow in 1959. (2) 4. My sister's daughter began playing the piano at an early age.
(2) 5. Many famous writers had to work hard in their youth to earn their living. (1) 6. Dickens decided to write a play of his own when he was about six. (3)

III. Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli joyda artikl yoki egalik olmasidan mosini qo'ying va matnni aytib bering.

Jack London, ... great American novelist, was born in ... San Francisco and spent ... first years of ... life there. Jack London, ... father of ... family, left ... farm and moved to town. He tried a lot of trades, but couldn't make enough money to send ... children to ... school. Jack London had to begin earning ... living at ... early age. He sold ... morning and evening papers in ... factory. He worked eighteen to twenty hours ... day. Then he became ... sailor. Jack London traveled ... lot. He had to do ... very hard work, but he also read ... lot and tried to get ... education. He went to ... school and to ... University. In addition he read ... lot of books on ... History and Philosophy. Jack London's ambition was to become ... writer.

Later London went to ... Far North of ... America. He didn't bring back any gold from here, but he brought something much better than yellow metal. It was book of - stories about ... life in ... North. He had realized ... ambition; he had become ... writer.

IV. Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli joyda predlog va ravishlardan mosini qo'ying.

1. When Dickens was a boy ... four, his father showed him a beautiful house.. the place where they were living ... that time. Why can't we live... a fine house like that?" he asked his father. "We're rather poor, and can't pay... it," his father answered. Little Charles often went ... that place. He liked to look ... the house and play outside it. Many years later he really moved ... that house and lived there ... a long time. 2.

Theodore Dreiser, the great American writer, was born ... the-27th ... August, 1871 ... a small town... America. 3. When Jack London was a boy ten, he sold. Newspapers ... the streets and ... this way helped ... his parents. 4. Which novels ... Jack London are popular ... the Soviet reader? 5. The boy learned to read ... he age... five.

OG'ZAKI NUTQ KO'NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN MASHQLAR

I. Quyidagi so'z va iboralardan foydalanib Navoiyning ilk hayot davri haqida gapirib bering.

to be born, at the age of, at an early age, to die, to have to earn his living, to do hard work, in this way, to go to smb. for smth., to get an education, to travel about the country, to take part in, to become famous, to describe, to be popular (with)

Mavzu: Lesson 15. Matn: "The Childhood and Youth of Dickens"

Vizual materiallar

Ilova № 1 Berilgan matn.

THE CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH OF DICKENS

Charles Dickens, one of the greatest and most popular English novelists, was born on the 7th of February, 1812, in a small English town. He was a weak child and did not like to take part in noisy and active games. The little boy was very clever and learnt to read at an early age. He read a lot of books in his childhood. When he was about six, someone took him to the teacher for the first time. He saw a play by Shakespeare and liked it so much that he decided to write a play of his own. When it was ready, he performed it with some of his friends. Everybody enjoyed the performance, and the little writer felt very happy. When Dickens was nine years old, the family moved to London where they lived in an old house in the suburbs. They had a very hard life. There were several younger children in the family besides Charles. The future writer could not even go to school, because at that time his father was in the Marshalsea Debtors' Prison. There was nobody in London to whom Mr. Dickens could go for money, and his wife with all the children except Charles went to join him in the prison. The family lived there until

Mr. Dickens could pay his debts. Those were the most unhappy days of all Charles' life. The boy worked from early morning till late at night to help his family.

Charles was only able to start going to school when he was nearly twelve, and his father was out of prison. He very much, wanted to study, but he did not finish his schooling. After two years of school he began working again. He had to work hard to learn his living, and tried very many trades, but he did not like any of them. His ambition was to study and become a well-educated man. At the age of fifteen he often went to the famous library of the British Museum. He spent a lot of time in the library reading-room. He read and studied there and in this way he got an education.

Later Dickens described his childhood and youth in some of his famous novels, among them "Little Dorrit" and "David Copperfield".

The great writer died more than a hundred years ago (in 1870), but everybody still enjoys reading his books.

MATNGA IZOHLAR

I. He ... did not like to take part in noisy and active games. U, shovqinli va Harakatli o'yinlarda ishtirok etishni xohlamasdi. Part so'zi to take part iborasida ishtirok ma'nosini beradi, ya'ni mavhum tushunchani ifodalaydi va artiklsiz ishlatiladi. Biroq, bunday ot oldidan tasvirlovchi xarakterga ega aniqlovchi kelsa, u noaniq arlikl bilan ishlatiladi:

He took an active part in the discussion, too.

U ham muhokamada faol ishtirok etdi.

Active words and word combinations

popular a game clever(good) at smth. a novelist noisy noise to make a noise to be popular (with)	to go to smb. for smth. money except a debt nearly to earn one's living ambition well-educated	a way in this way on one's way by the way an education to describe to description a novel among
--	---	--

READING

Hollywood kids

1 What are some of the problems of being a teenager? Tick (✓) the boxes on the left.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> drugs | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> violence in the streets | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> they don't have enough money | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> their parents don't give them enough attention | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> they worry about how they look | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> they have no interests or ambitions | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> their parents want them to do well in life | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> they're too old to be children, but too young to be adults | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2 Read the text about Hollywood kids. What are some of their problems? Tick (✓) the boxes on the right. Are there any differences?

3 Are these sentences true (✓) or false (X)? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Everybody in Hollywood is rich and famous.
- 2 Hollywood kids don't lead ordinary lives.
- 3 They understand the value of what they have.
- 4 Trent Maguire is spoilt and ambitious.
- 5 The adults try hard to be good parents.
- 6 Amanda's mother listens to all her daughter's problems.
- 7 The kids are often home alone.
- 8 Their parents organize every part of their lives.
- 9 The kids don't want to be children.
- 10 All the kids complain about living in Hollywood.

4 Answer the questions.

- 1 In what ways do Trent, Amanda, Emily, and Lindsey live unreal lives?
- 2 Does anything surprise you in what the kids say?
- 3 What are their ambitions?

What do you think?

- Do you feel sorry for children in Hollywood? Is there anything about their lives that you would like?
- What is your opinion of their parents?
- Do teenagers around the world think the same as Hollywood kids?
- Do you think it is dangerous to have everything you want?

Hollywood

Growing up in

In Hollywood, everybody wants to be rich, famous, and beautiful. Nobody wants to be old, unknown, and poor. For Hollywood kids, life can be difficult because they grow up in such an unreal atmosphere. Their parents are ambitious, and the children are part of the parents' ambitions.

Parents pay for extravagant parties, expensive cars, and designer clothes. When every dream can come true, kids learn the value of nothing because they have everything. A 13-year-old boy, Trent Maguire, has a driver, credit cards, and unlimited cash to do what he wants when he wants. 'One day, I'll earn more than my Dad,' he boasts.

Parents buy care and attention for their children because they have no time to give it themselves. Amanda's mother employs a personal trainer, a nutritionist, a bodyguard/chauffeur, a singing coach, and a counsellor to look after all her 15-year-old daughter's needs.

Often there is no parent at home most days, so children decide whether to make their own meals or go out to restaurants, when to watch television or do homework. They organize their own social lives. They play no childhood games. They become adults before they're ready.

Hollywood has always been the city of dreams. The kids in L.A. live unreal lives where money, beauty, and pleasure are the only gods. Will children around the world soon start to think the same? Or do they already?

“ Looks are very important in Hollywood. If you're good-looking, you'll go far. I want to be a beautician. You grow up really fast in L.A. Everyone is in a rush to be an adult, to be going to clubs. It's not cool to be a kid. ” **Mijanou, aged 18**

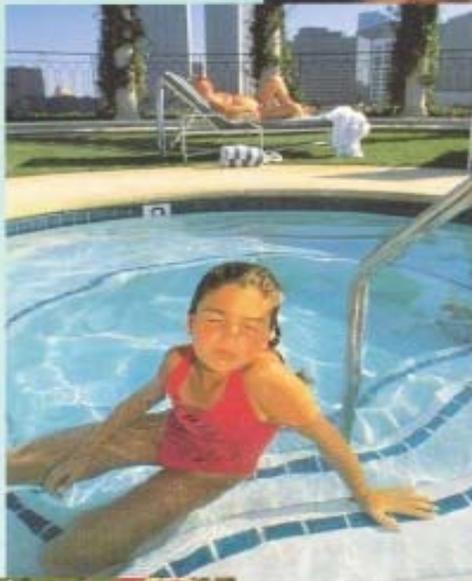


kids

Los Angeles ain't easy

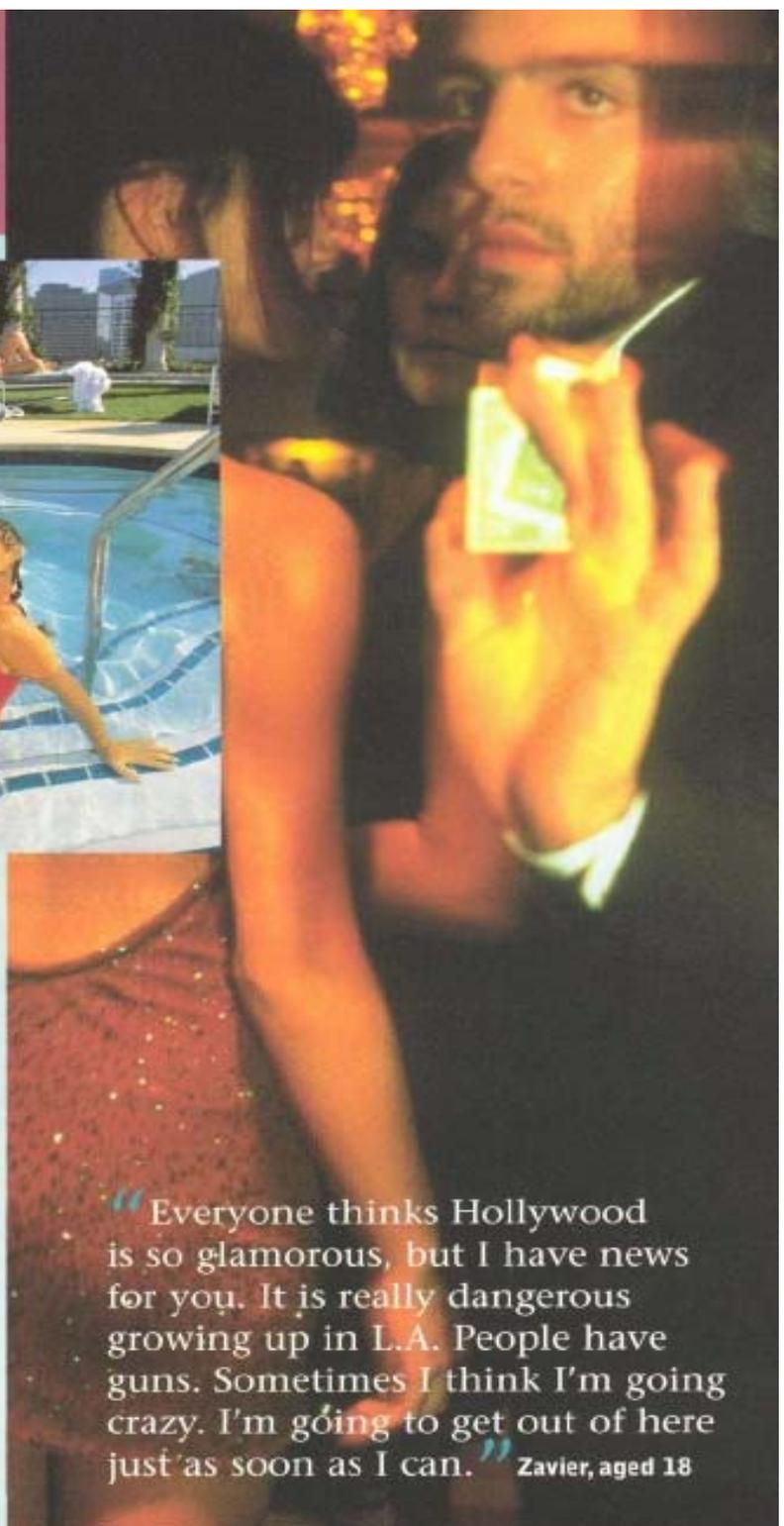
“ I live in a hotel and when I come home from school, there are maybe 80 people who say 'Good day' to me. It's their job to say that. In the bathroom there are mirrors everywhere. I love looking at myself. I can spend five hours doing my hair and posing. I'm going to be a model. ”

Emily, aged 10



“ I've wanted to get my nose done since I was 12. My friends started having plastic surgery and liposuction during my freshman year of high school. My nose cost \$10,000. But it was worth it. It changed my life. I'm gonna get into the movies. ”

Lindsey, aged 18



“ Everyone thinks Hollywood is so glamorous, but I have news for you. It is really dangerous growing up in L.A. People have guns. Sometimes I think I'm going crazy. I'm going to get out of here just as soon as I can. ”

Zavier, aged 18

Mavzu: Lesson 16. Text: “My Favourite English Writer”

Vizual materiallar
Ilova № 1. Berilgan matn.

My Favourite English Writer

It's said that none of the British writers of our age enjoyed such popularity all over the world as Agatha Christie did. Her works were translated into many languages, and scores of films were made using

them as the script. The name of Agatha Christie is a synonym for high-class detective story, as well as Pele is a symbol of football, and Marilyn Monroe is an embodiment of femininity. According to Agatha Christie herself, she began to write just to imitate her sister whose stories had already been published in magazines. And suddenly Agatha Christie became famous as if by miracle. Having lost her father at an early age, the prospective writer didn't receive even fairly good education. During the First World War she was a nurse, then she studied pharmacology. Twenty years later she worked in a military hospital at the beginning of the Second World War. The favourite personages of the "queen of detective story" are the detective Hercule Poirot and the sedate Miss Marple who carry out investigations in noisy London and delusive quiet countryside.

The composition of her stories is very simple: a comparatively closed space with a limited number of characters, who are often plane or train passengers, tourists, hotel guests or residents of a cosy old village. Everyone is suspected!

Murders in the books of Agatha Christie are committed in most unsuitable places: in the vicar's garden or in an old abbey; corpses are found in someone's libraries being murdered with the help of tropical fishes, a poker, candelabra, a dagger or poison. Once Agatha Christie wrote: "Some ten years will pass after my death, and nobody will even remember me...".

The writer was mistaken. Agatha Christie's novels are very popular now. People of all continents read and reread "The Oriental Express", "Ten Little Negroes", "The Bertram Hotel", "The Corpse in the library" and other of her novels time and again, enjoy films made by her works, and one can hardly find a country where people do not know her name.

Questions:

1. Why did Agatha Christie begin to write?
2. The prospective writer didn't receive education, did she?
3. What are the favourite personages of Agatha Christie?
4. Is the composition of Agatha Christie stories simple?
5. Name the best of her published works

Mavzu: Lesson 16. Else, more, still, other, another, yet.

Vizual materiallar

Ilova № 1.

LEKSIK- GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR

I. else, more, still, other, another, yet so'zlaridan mosini qo'yib, nuqtalar o'rnini to'ldiring.

1. What ... books by Dickens, besides Oliver Twist, did you read in your childhood?
2. Who ... wants to take part in this performance?
3. How many ... days shall we travel about the country?
4. Will anybody ... take part in the performance?
5. Aren't you ready ...?
6. I think he's ... in the office, he doesn't usually leave still seven.
7. What ... would you like to buy?
8. Would you like to say anything ...?
9. I'll have ... cup of tea. I'm ... thirsty.
10. I can't go to the theatre today. Ask someone ... to join you.
11. What... foreign languages does your friend speak?
12. I think we'll ... be working on it at twelve tomorrow.
13. Ask Fred to take part in the performance. No one ... can do it better than he does.
14. My son can't read...

Mavzu: Lesson 17. Text: Uzbek Family relations Present Perfect with since, for a long time, for ages".

Vizual materiallar

Ilova № 1. Berilgan matn.

“UZBEK FAMILY RELATIONS”

Warming - up:

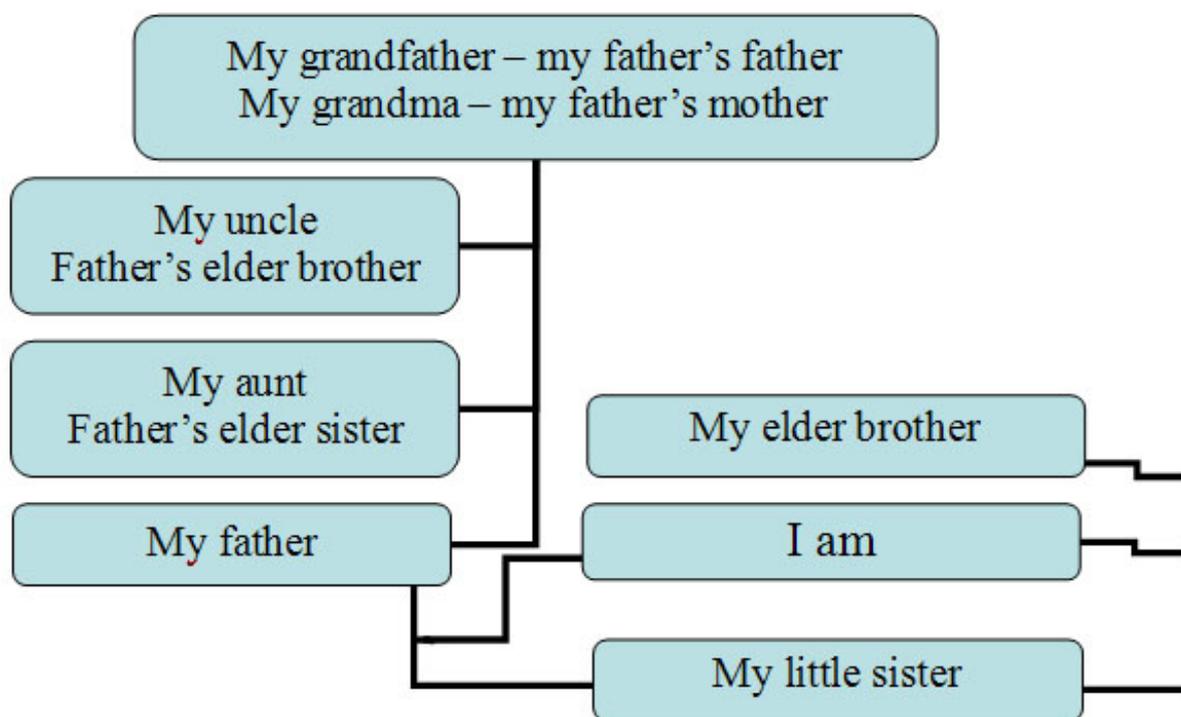
1. How big is your family?
2. Where is your family from?
3. Have you got any sisters and brothers?
4. How well do you get on with your family?

Vocabulary

Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

- 1.1. My family is from ..
- 1.2. My father's name is ...
- 1.3. My mother's name is ...

- 1.4. (I am/I'm not) married.
 2. Work with a partner, Compare your sentences.
 Family



Sounds

1. Underline the sound /ə/.
 brother daughter father husband mother parent sister woman

Now say the words aloud.

2. Look at this true sentence.

Vincent is Corinne's husband.

Correct the statements below with the true sentence. Change the stressed word each time.

Vincent is Corinne's uncle.

Tony is Corinne's husband.

Vincent is Marie's husband.

Vincent is Corinne's brother.

Vincent is Chantal's husband.

Georges is Corinne's husband.

No, Vincent is Corinne's husband.

Grammar

Possessive case

You add the apostrophe and "s" to singular nouns to show the possession

Corinne's father = her father

Vincent's wife = his wife

You just add the apostrophe to regular plural nouns.

the parents' house = their house

the boys' mother = their mother

You add the apostrophe and "s" to irregular plural nouns.

the children's aunt = their aunt

the man's room = their room

Grammar

There are grammatical mistakes in text. Correct the mistakes.

Five This is my sister, Lisa. Lisa is a architect. Lisa husband is a teacher. His name are James. They Canadian. James is from Toronto and Lisa's is from Montreal.

Reading and speaking

How close are you as a family? We talked to Corinne Mathieu from Montpellier, France about her family life.

1. We usually see each other at least once a month maybe more often. We have lunch together on Sundays if we haven't got anything special to do. We live in Montpellier which is about an hour trip and we always come to each-other.

Marseilles where my mother and father live. It's not so far. Usually my grandmother and my uncle and aunt are there too – we're quite a large family! Sometimes my brother and his girlfriend come over – they live nearby. The meal takes about four hours we spend a lot of time chatting and there's always lots eat.

2. There's no one we call the heart of the family, although my father's advice and opinion are very important in any decisions we take. My uncle Tony is in fact older than my father so I suppose he's the real head of the family. But we all try to discuss things together when we meet.

In, most families, it's a small family group who live in the same house, mother, father and the children before they get married. But if one of the grandparents dies, the other usually leaves their home and goes to live with their children. So it's quite common to have one grandparent living with you, but a lot more.

In France most children leave home when they get married, and not before. I lived in Marseilles with my mother and father until I got married. But there are some people who want to lead independent lives and they find a flat as soon as they start their first job, even before they get married. Of course, the main problem is that flats are so expensive to live here, and we simply have to live with our parents.

I. Read Family life and match the questions with each paragraph. There is one extra question.

- a. Who's the head of the family?
- b. How often does the family get together?
- c. How many people live in your house?
- d. How long do people live with their parents?
- e. How many people live in the same house?

Which paragraphs give specific information about Corinne's family? Which paragraphs give more general information?

II. Work in pairs. In your country, do you talk about your family to people you don't know? If so, answer the questions above with specific information about your family. If not, answer the questions above with general information about family life in your country.

Remember !!!

Families give us strength and purpose. Our families show us who we are. As one American expert who studies families says, "the things we need most deeply in our lives – love, communication, respect and good relationships – have their beginnings in the family".

Uzbek family relations and customs

Group work

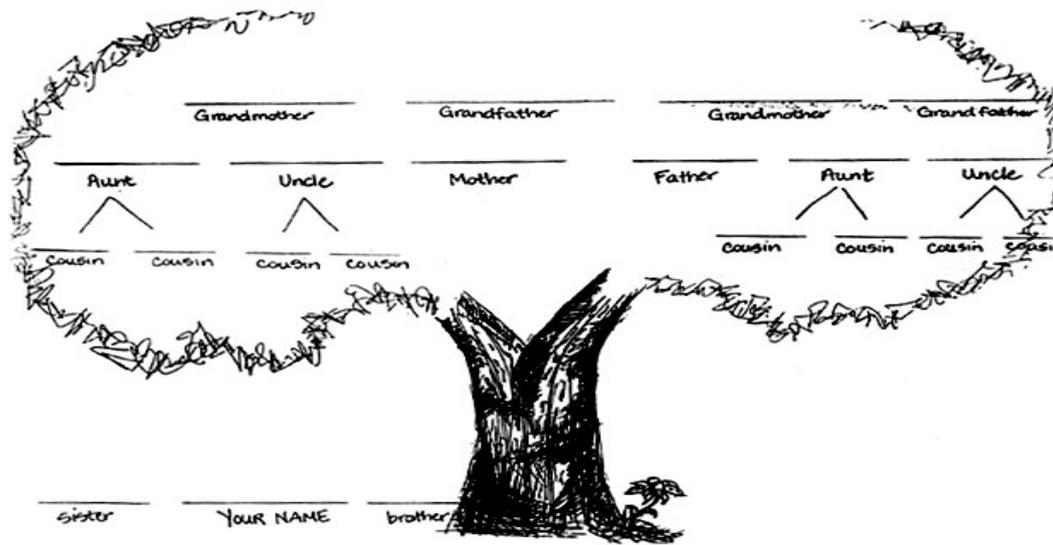
Hello, my name is _____

Now I want to tell you about Uzbek family relations.

Families provide a setting, in which children can be born and reared. Families help educate their members. Parents teach their children values – what they think is important. They teach their children daily skills. They also teach them common practices and customs, such as respect for elders and celebrating holidays. Families give us a sense of belonging and a sense of tradition.

In Uzbek families it is unusual for a husband and a wife to call each other by their own names. Old people call the wife or husband by the name of the eldest son or daughter.

Besides, people of Uzbekistan, America, Europe & of many other regions, as a rule, never call aunts or uncles, grandfathers or grandmothers by their names. When we do so, that is, we do not call somebody by his or her name. It is simply continuing the old tradition.



Bring the photos of the members of your family and introduce them speaking in details.

READING

Celebrity interview

- 1 Which celebrities are in the news at the moment? Why are they in the news? What have they done?
- 2 Look at the article from *Hi! Magazine*. Who is the couple in the interview? Are there magazines like this in your country? What sort of stories do they have?
- 3 Read the article quickly and put these questions in the right place.
 - 1 **Have there ever been times when you have thought 'This relationship isn't working'?**
 - 2 **Terry, footballers are usually hard, but you seem very sensitive. Why is this?**
 - 3 **You're both terribly busy in your separate careers. How do you find time to be together?**
 - 4 **How did you two meet?**
 - 5 **How do you find being superstars?**
- 4 Read the article again and answer the questions.
 - 1 Why are they famous?
 - 2 They are both successful in their careers. What have they done?
 - 3 In what ways are they normal people? What is not normal about their lives?
 - 4 How do you know they're in love?
 - 5 Was it love at first sight?
 - 6 What is their attitude to newspapers and 'other people'?
 - 7 Why do some people want them to split up?
 - 8 In what way is Terry unusual for a footballer?
- 5 Work in groups of three. Read the text aloud.

Language work

- 6 Choose the correct tense.
 - 1 Donna and Terry *are / have been / were* together for two years.
 - 2 They *like / have liked / liked* watching TV on Saturday night.
 - 3 They *meet / have met / met* after a football match.
 - 4 They *have lived / live / lived* in their new home since April.
 - 5 Terry *is / has been / was* in love just once.

Project

- 7 Buy a magazine like *Hi!* and find an interview with a famous couple. Bring it into class and tell the class about it.

THE POP STAR AND THE FOOTBALLER

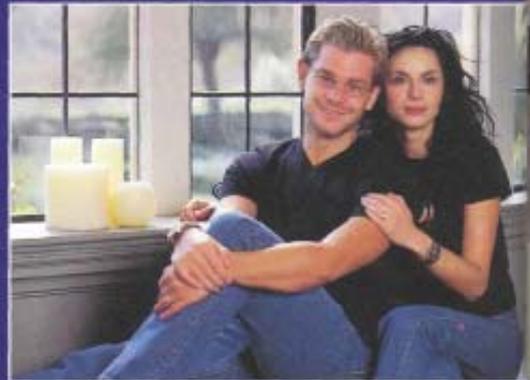
DONNA FLYNN & TERRY WISEMAN

TALK TO *Hi!* MAGAZINE ABOUT THEIR LOVE FOR EACH OTHER

This is the most famous couple in the country. She is a pop star who has had six number one records – more than any other single artist. He has scored fifty goals for Manchester United, and has played for England over thirty times. Together they earn about £20 million a year. They invited *Hi!* Magazine into their luxurious home.

Donna: A lot of the time since we've been together, one of us has been away. We really have to try hard to be together. We both flown all over the world just to spend a few hours together.
Terry: Obviously, people say, 'Oh, you've got all this money, what are you going to spend it on?' But the best thing is that money buys us the freedom to be together.

Donna: It hasn't changed us. We are still the same people. Newspapers have told terrible stories about us, but it's all lies.
Terry: Our perfect Saturday night is sitting in front of the telly with a take-away. Our favourite programmes are *Blind Date* and *Friends*. You won't find photos of us coming out of parties and clubs drunk, having spent the night with a whole load of famous people.



Donna says: 'We are so totally in love. I'm the happiest ever been.'

Donna: I went to one of his matches because I liked him and I wanted to meet him. It's funny, because I'm not really interested in football, so when I met him after the match, I didn't know what to say to him.

Terry: I'm very shy. We just looked at each other from opposite sides of the room. But I said to my mate, 'She's the one for me, I'm going to marry her one day.' Fortunately, she came to another game, and we started talking then.

Donna: Not really. Naturally, it's hard when you're away from each other, but in a way this has made us stronger.

A lot of people would love to see us split up. People have accused Terry of things ...

Terry: Of course you have to be prepared to give and take in any relationship. There's a trust between us, and as long as that's there, we will last.

?

Terry: It's because this is the first time I've been in love. I think that when you meet the person that you want to spend the rest of your life with, you change. You become a softer person.

Donna: We mean the world to each other. Neither of us will do anything to spoil it. **HP**

Donna and Terry have been together for just over two years. They have lived in their house since April. She says: 'He has good taste – but not as good as mine!'

Terry says: 'She's the only woman I've ever loved.'

Mavzu: Lesson 18. Text: “The Amu Darya and the Syr Darya”. “Participial Constructions,

Vizual materiallar

Ilova № 1. Mavzu bo'yicha grammatik ma'lumotnoma:

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

I. Sifatdosh I va II larning ishlatilishiga va ularning gapdagi vazifasiga e'tibor berib gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. All the engineers working at the Ministry of Foreign Trade must know foreign languages. 2. You must learn all the words given on page 125. 3. Travelling about Uzbekistan, he saw a lot of newly-built towns. 4. When speaking at the meeting yesterday, I forgot this fact. 5. The question discussed at the meeting was very important. 6. The boy sometimes went to sleep while watching TV. 7. Not knowing his address, I couldn't visit him. 8. He liked to sit on the sofa smoking a cigarette and watching TV.

II. Ergash gapda berilgan fikrni iloji bor joyda sifatdoshli aborot bilan bering.

1. Student who read a lot of in English know the language better than those who read less. 2. While I was reading the book you gave me yesterday, I found a lot of new words. 3. I live in a house which was built more than hundred years ago. 4. Since I didn't know my friend's new address, I could hardly hope to find him. 5. In this shop you can buy things which are made in different parts of the world. 6. Once when I was walking in the wood, I found a flower which I had never seen before. 7. I always read books which describe the lives of great people with interest. 8. What's the name of the teacher who's examining Group Three? 9. When we discussed this book, we found out a lot of interesting things. 10. When he was asked the same question, he didn't know what to say either. 11. As I was very busy, I couldn't help them.

III. Sifatdosh va ravishdoshlarning farjimasiga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

A) Bu 1830 yilda qurilgan katta bo'lmagan uy edi. 2. Inglizcha kitoblarni o'qiyotganda qiziqarli iboralarni ko'chirib yozing. 3. Kecha ko'chada ketayotib, ko'p yildan beri ko'rmagan qadrdon do'stimni uchratdim. 4. Bu maqola ustida ishlayotib, men qadimgi Angliya shaharlarining tarixidan ko'p qiziqarli narsalarni bilib oldim. 5. Azizovning manzilini bilmaganligimiz uchun, biz unikiga bora olmadik. 6. Og'ir betob bo'lganligi uchun, u kitob ustida ishlashni davom ettirmadim. 7. Men royalda o'tirgan qizni birdaniga tanimay olmadim, biroq, do'stim menga aytmaguncha, uning ismini eslay olmadim. 8. Men notanish ko'chalardan binolarni qiziqish bilan tomosha qilib borardim.

B 1. Hozirgina kecha sizni kutgan muhandis telefon qildi. U bilan bugun gaplasha olasizmi? 2. Bu kitobni yozgan od'am ko'p sayohat qilgan bo'lishi kerak. 3. Stol (atrofi)da o'tirgan kishilar baland ovozda gaplashishardi va kulishardi. 4. Kutubxonadan kitob olgan barcha talabalar, ularni imtihonlardan so'ng topshirishlari kerak. 5. Kecha ma'ruza o'qigan shifokor, Uzoq Sharqdan kelgan.

IV. Fe'l-kesimning zamon shakliga e'tibor berib gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Men do'stimni institutni tamomlaganimizdan beri ko'rmadim. 2. Men kuzdan beri teatrda bo'lmadim. 3. Biz Azizov bilan anchadan beri uchrashmaymiz. 4. Ingliz tilini o'rganishni boshlaganingizdan beri nechta inglizcha kitob o'qidingiz? 5. Siz (u yerdan) ketganingizdan beri shahrimizda nechta maktab va shifoxonalar qurilganini bilasizmi? 6. Bu aktyor o'tgan yilning bahoridan beri spektakllarda ishtirok etmadi. 7. O'g'lim o'tgan yili o'qishni o'rgandi va o'shandan beri ko'pgina bolalar kitobini o'qib chiqdi. 8. Men anchadan beri ota-onamdan xat olmagandim. 9. Tashkentda ko'p yangi uylar qurildi, u bu yerga oxirgi marta kelganidan beri. 10. Afsus, o'shandan beri bu yozuvchi hech narsa yaratmadi (yozmadi). 11. Nimaga siz 1974 yildan beri bizga xat yozmadingiz? 12. Siz o'shandan beri yana qaysi muzeylarda bo'ldingiz?

THE AMU DARYA AND THE SYR DARYA

The last expedition to the basin of two great rivers of our Republic the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya has conducted analyses of these rivers and a number of canals. The water from the cotton fields flows into the canals which feed these two great rivers. Because of the large amount of chemical products and other kinds of pollution the water in the rivers has made a lethal effect on their flora and fauna.

In one section of the Amu-Bukhara canal the high humidity zone extends from one to two kilometres into the desert.

On its way the canal loses half of the water, if not more. The expedition

has made its analysis in autumn when the water level is lowest. It is higher in summer, when the water flows faster, resulting in an even greater filtration. Swamps and lakes have just appeared that are absolutely useless to man.

All these man-made basins have raised the ground water and fertile lands become salinated. And now the lands in the cotton-growing regions are so polluted with chemicals and all kinds of fertilisers that they can yield nothing.

A large group of writers, journalists and scientists have studied various areas of the basins of the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya right from the glaciers in the Pamirs. They looked into the causes and consequences of the dangerous ecological situation in the Aral Sea basin.

The members of the expedition have analysed the results and came to the conclusion that this tragedy demands quick and decisive measures. The scientists of different fields are busy now with searching the way from this situation.

Саволларга қисқа жавоб беринг:

1. Did the expedition conduct analyses in the basin of the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya?
2. Has this expedition conducted a radar survey of these rivers?
3. Does the water from the cotton fields flow into the canal?
4. Has water pollution made a lethal effect on the flora and fauna of the rivers?
5. Does the canal lose half of the water on its way?
6. Have all those man-made basins raised the ground water and salinated the lands?
7. Are the cotton-growing regions polluted with chemicals and all kinds of fertilisers?
8. Did the expedition look into the causes and consequences of the dangerous ecological situation?

**Mavzu: Lesson 19. Text: “The ancient cities of middle Asia ”
“Articles with Proper names; double degrees of comparison”.**

THE ANCIENT CITIES OF MIDDLE ASIA

The ancient cities in Middle Asia are Khiva, Samarkand and Bukhara. Khiva lies some 30 km from Urgench, the administrative centre of Khorezm region of Uzbekistan. A thirty minutes ride by car along the highway lined by boundless cotton plantations takes the visitor to a city ten centuries old. Towards the beginning of the seventeenth century Khiva was the capital of Khorezm. The inner city of Khiva Ichan-Kala divides the town into parts a new one and an old one. The narrow streets, blind alleys, market squares, ancient architecture monuments Djuma Mosque leaves no one indifferent.

The architecture of Khiva with its monumental forms, wonderful monuments and old paintings made it an outdoor museum. Another attractive monument of the 14 th century of Khiva is the Seyid Allaiddin mausoleum and beautiful mausoleum of a famous philosopher and poet Pahlavan Makhmud.

The ancient artists decorated these mausoleums with colourful ornament. The other two world famous towns of Middle Asia Samarkand and Bukhara formed the architectural assembly known throughout the world. These towns were the centres of education and trade. The great astronomer Ulugbek built his observatory in Samarkand in Middle Ages and nowadays it is a museum visited by many tourists.

Quyidagi so'zlar ishlatilgan gaplarni matndan toping va esda saqlang.

leave	[,li:v]	ташлаб кетмоқ, қолдирмоқ
painting	[,peɪntɪŋ]	расм, тасвир
become	[bɪ,kʌm]	булмоқ
attractive	[ə,treɪktɪv]	мафтункор, кўркам, ёқимли
famous	[,feɪməs]	таниқли, атоқли
trade	[,treɪd]	савдо-сотиқ
nowadays	[,naʊədeɪz]	ҳозир, шу кунлар
tourist	[,tuərɪst]	сайёҳ
decorate	[,dekeɪreɪt]	ясатмоқ, безатмоқ

Savollarga qisqa javob bering.

1. Is Khiva a new town?
2. Does it lie 30 km from Urgench?
3. Does it take a 30 minutes ride by car to Khiva?

4. Does Ichan-Kala divide Khiva into two parts?
5. Does the architecture of Khiva form a wonderful monument?
6. Is the Seyid Allaiddin mausoleum an attractive monument of the 14th century?
7. Was Pahlavan Makhmud a famous philosopher and poet?
8. Were Samarkand and Bukhara the centres of education and trade in Middle Ages?
9. Did Ulugbek build his observatory in Middle Ages?

Megalopolis

The town of Shenzhen, just forty kilometres north of Hong Kong, is the world's biggest building site. In 1982 it was a fishing village with two main roads, fields, and a population of 30,000. Now it has a population of 3 million. It is growing at an incredible speed. It is spreading north towards Guangzhou (also known as Canton) and west towards Macau. The Chinese government hopes that in less than ten years this area will be the biggest city on earth, with a population of 40 million people.

China is changing. It is no longer a country where absolutely everything is owned and controlled by the state. Developers are welcome. As Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, said in 1992, 'To get rich is glorious'. The old China of bicycles and Little Red Books is disappearing. A world of mobile phones and capitalism is arriving.

The Chinese people seem to welcome dramatic change. They don't worry about losing traditional ways of life. They want the new. As the posters on the sides of the highways shout, 'Development is the only way.'

Shenzhen is a shocking place, like nowhere else on earth that I have ever seen. It is a city with no boundaries and no centre. There are new concrete office blocks, factories, and housing blocks as far as the eye can see. Not just dozens of new buildings, nor even hundreds, but thousands. And it is all happening so fast. It takes just six months to design, build, and finish a 60-storey, air-conditioned skyscraper. As one architect said to me, 'If you move too slowly here, someone will walk over you.'

The new Hopewell Highway runs from Shenzhen to Guangzhou, and it takes just two hours to do the 123 kilometres. This superhighway will become the main street of a huge new city, as it gets bigger and bigger until the east meets the west, and the countryside in the middle disappears under concrete.

There will of course be more and more cars on the road. People don't want bicycles. If you have a car, it means you have made money. So the traffic will be like in Bangkok, where people spend four hours commuting every day. People eat and work in their car.

Pearl River City very nearly exists. It will probably be the world's first City, the greatest city on earth. It won't be beautiful, but its power, energy, and wealth will be felt in all corners of the world.