

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
SOG'LIQNI SAQLASH VAZIRLIGI
TIBBIY TA'LIMNI RIVOJLANTIRISH MARKAZI
TOSHKENT DAVLAT STOMATOLOGIYA INSTITUTI

“THE HUMAN BODY”
mavzusi bo'yicha “INGLIZ TILI ”fanidan
tibbiyot oliy o'quv yurtlari 1- kurs bakalavr bosqichdagi
talabalar uchun o'quv-uslubiy ko'rsatma

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Tuzuvchi: Toshkent Davlat Stomatologiya Instituti Tillar, pedagogika va psixologiya kafedrasida assistenti

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Tibbiyot oliy o'quv yurtlari bakalavr bosqichi uchun Ingliz tili fani bo'yicha "The human body" mavzusi bo'yicha o'quv – uslubiy ko'rsatma.

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ANNOTATSIYA

O'quv-uslubiy ko'rsatma "Ta'lim to'g'risidagi" qonun va "Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturi" tamoyillaridan kelib chiqqan holda tuzilgan.

Stomatolog kasbiga tayyorlashda qo'yilgan davlat standartlari talablari asosida chet tillarini puxta o'zlashtirishning dasturini bosqichma-bosqich amalga oshirish bo'yicha olib borilayotgan izchil va qat'iy harakatlarini kuzatish qiyin emas. Bu esa o'z navbatida oliy o'quv yurtlarida o'tkaziladigan barcha fanlar bo'yicha xalqaro talab va andozalarga to'la javob beradigan dasturlarni yaratishni taqozo etadi. Ko'rsatma aynan shu maqsadni ko'zlab tuzilgan.

Иностранный языки - в первую очередь английский – требуются исключительно функционально, для использования в разных сферах жизни общества в качестве средства реального общения с людьми из других стран. Данная методическая инструкция рассчитана на студентов, изучавших английский язык 1-3 курсах и продолжающих изучение английского языка на выпускном курсе медицинского вуза. Программа отражает современные тенденции и требования к обучению практическому владению иностранными языками в повседневном общении и в профессиональной сфере.

This instruction deals with the teaching of foreign languages, as well as all other spheres, worries now revision of the purposes, tasks, methods, material, etc. In modern society foreign languages are an accelerator scientific technical progress, it is a direct road to the international cooperation; it is pledge of successful business connections in the conditions of stabilization of business and economic partnership, it, at last, a right way to the world between the people.

KIRISH

O'quv-uslubiy ko'rsatma "Ta'lim to'grisidagi" qonun va "Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturi" tamoyillaridan kelib chiqqan holda tuzilgan.

Umumiy amaliyot shifokori kasbiga tayyorlashda qo'yilgan davlat standartlari talablari asosida chet tillarini puxta o'zlashtirishning dasturini bosqichma- bosqich amalga oshirish bo'yicha olib borilayotgan izchil va qat'iy xarakatlarini ko'zlash qiyin emas. Bu esa o'z navbatida oliy o'quv yurtlarida o'tqaziladigan barcha fanlar bo'yicha xalqaro talab va andozalarga to'la javob beradigan dasturlarni yaratishni taqozo etadi. O'quv dasturi aynan shu maqsadni ko'zlab tuzilgan.

O'quv predmetining maqsadi talabalarda ta'lim tarbiya, qonun va u fan talabalarga o'z ixtisosliklarini nazariy jihatdan chuqur egallashga, ularning muxandislik bilimlarini mustahkamlashga, ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini qaysi yul bilan oshirish va texnologik jarayonlarda jixozlarni joylashtirish tartibi, qoidalarini o'rgatadi. Shuning uchun oziq - ovqat sanoati texnologik tizimlarini shu soxa mutaxassislarigina emas, balki muxandislar, texnolog - konstruktorlar, iqtisodchilar va boshqalar ham bilishlari lozim. O'quv predmetining maqsadi talabalarda ta'lim tarbiya, qonun va qoidalardan hamda didaktik tamoyillaridan kelib chiqib umumiy amaliyot shifokorlarining chet tili fanini asosini o'zlashtirishga, shuningdek bu bilimlarni amaliyotda qo'llash shakllantirishga yo'naltirilgan.

UNIVERSAL MODEL OF TECHNOLOGY STUDYING ON THE LESSON

FOR THE STUDENTS OF CHILDREN'S, THERAPEUTIC AND SURGICAL STOMATOLOGY FACULTIES

Grammar.Conditional sentences

Text.The Human Body

Studying hour – 2 hours The structure of the lesson	1 Organizing moment 2 Introducing with new theme 3 Explanation of new theme 4 Making exercises in Passive voice. Exercises. ,5 Marking the answers of the students 6 Giving and explanation of home work
The aim of the lesson; To introduce the students with new lexical units of the text . To increase their knowledge in Grammar themes To develop their English speech	
Pedagogic tasks	The results of study actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to introduce with new lexical units -to teach making up sentences with new lexical units -to increase quick reading - to teach correct translation of the text - to teach making up questions to the text - to increase their knowledge in planning of the retelling of the text - to teach the students to make presentation on theme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -listen, read, write -make up sentences -read, translate, make questions -retell -make presentation
Methods of studying	Conversation, discussion, study game, case study , brain storm.
The forms of organization of study action	Group work, individual work, “Zigzag”; “Study together”

Studymaterial	Textbook, blackboard, medical articles from Internet, slides, notebook, tables, banners
Ways of marking	Tests, presentations of results of making study tasks.

Lexic material:

“THE HUMAN BODY”

The human body

The human body is up of a head, neck, torso, two arms and two legs. The average height of an adult human is about 5 to 6 feet tall. The human body is made to stand erect, walk on two feet, use the arms to carry and lift, and has opposable thumbs (able to grasp).

The adult body is made up of: 100 trillion cells, 206 bones, 600 muscles, and 22 internal organs.

There are many systems in the human body: Circulatory System (heart, blood, vessels) Respiratory System (nose, trachea, lung)

Immune System (many types of protein, cells, organs tissues)

Skeletal System (bones)

Excretory System (lungs, large intestine, kidneys)

Urinary System (bladder, kidneys)

Muscular System (muscles)

Endocrine System (glands)

Digestive System (mouth, esophagus, stomach, intestines)

Nervous System (brain, spinal cord, nerves)

Reproductive System (male and female reproductive organs)

There are some interesting information on human body 19 million skin cells.

Every hour about 1 billion cells in the human body must be replaced.

The average human head has about 100,000 hairs.

The circulatory system of arteries, veins and capillaries is about 60,000 miles long.

The heart beats more than 2,5 billion times in an average lifetime.

There are about 9000 taste buds on the surface of the tongue, in the throat and on the roof of the mouth.

The strongest muscle in the body is the tongue

The human heart creates enough pressure when it pumps out to the body to squirt blood 30 feet.

You blink over 10,000,000 times a year.

The human brain weighs about 3 pounds.

It takes about 20 seconds for a red blood cell to circle the whole body.

Only 10% of the population are left handed

One fourth of the bones in your body are in your feet.

Children tend to grow faster in the spring.

The most sensitive finger on the human hand is the index finger.

More men are color-blind than women.

More people have brown eyes than any other color.

Step#2 Learning.

Make the the glossary of human body with visual aids.

Step #3. Listening. Listen to the text and try to do the 4th step then.

Step#4 Writing.

HUMAN BODY

Ex A. Check the true facts from the reading.

Consists of a head, neck, torso, two arms and two legs.

The average height of an adult human is about 10 feet tall.

The adult body is made up of 600 muscles and 22 internal organs.

HUMAN BODY The average human head has about 1000000 hairs.

The strongest muscle in the body is a nose.

Ex B. What's missing? Find the missing nouns in the reading.

- 1) The strongest ... in the body is the tongue
- 2) The human ... weighs about 3 pounds.
- 3) The most sensitive finger on the human hand is the
- 4) The average human head has about 100000
- 5) The average ... of an adult human is about 5 to 6 feet tall.

Ex C. Paragraph one says:

- a) General information about human body.
- b) Interesting information about human body.
- c) Several systems in the human body.

Ex D. Paragraph three says:

- a) Several systems in the human body.

- b) General information about human body.
- c) Interesting information about human body.

Ex E. Circle the answer.

- 1) The average height of an adult human is about a) 5 to 6 b) 4 to 5 c) 6 feet tall.
- 2) You blink over a) 100 000000 b) 10 000000 c) 100 000 times a year.
- 3) The heart beats more than a) 2,5 billion b) 2,5 million c) 2,5 thousand times in an average lifetime.

Analitical part

Make up a plan on the text:

- 1. The development of the use of chemicals
- 2. The process of their appearance
- 3. The importance of the chemicals in society

Conditional clauses – If clauses

(Shart ergash gaplar)

Conditional sentences are used to show condition, imagination, regret about something. They are expressed in complex sentences with the conjunction “if”. This conjunction can be used at the beginning and in the middle of the sentence. There are two kinds of it: real and unreal

Unreal conditional sentences are expressed in four structures:

- 1. If Present simple, Future simple
- 2. If Past simple, Future in the past
- 3. If Past Perfect, Future in the past Perfect
- 4. If Past Perfect, Future in the past

When you imagine a future happening like this, you use a past tense (did/was/found) after **if**. But the meaning is not past:

- What would you do if you won a million pounds?

We don't normally use **would** in the **if** part of the sentence:

- I'd be very frightened if someone pointed a gun at me?

Compare these examples:

(1) Sue has lost her watch. She thinks it may be at Ann's house.

SUE: I think I left my watch at your house. Have you seen it?

ANN: No, but I'll have a look when I get home. **If I find** it, I'll tell you.

In this example, Ann feels there is a real possibility that she will find the watch. So she says: **If I find ..., I'll ...**.

(2) Ann says: **If I found** a wallet in the street, I'd take it to the police.

This is a different type of a situation. Here, Ann is not thinking about a real possibility; she is *imagining* the situation and doesn't expect to find a wallet in the street. So she says: **If I found ..., I'd (=I would) ...** (not 'If I find ..., I'll ...').

When you imagine something like this, you use **if + past (if I found/if you were/if we didn't** etc.). But the meaning is *not* past:

- What would you do **if** you **won** a million pounds? (we don't really expect this to happen)
- I don't really want to go to their party, but I probably will go. They'd be offended **if I didn't** go.

- Sarah has decided not to apply for the job. She isn't really qualified for it, so she probably wouldn't get it **if** she **applied**.

We do not normally use **would** in the **if**-part of the sentence:

- I'd be very frightened **if** somebody **pointed** a gun at me. (*not* 'if somebody would point')
- **If I didn't** go to their party, they'd be offended. (*not* 'If I wouldn't go')

But it is possible to say '**if ... would**' when you ask somebody to do something:

- (*from a formal letter*) I would be grateful **if** you **would send** me your brochure as soon as possible.
- 'Shall I close the door?' 'Yes, please, **if you would**.'

In the other part of the sentence (not the **if**-part) we use **would** ('d)/**wouldn't**:

- If you took more exercise, you'd (=you **would**) probably feel healthier.
- **Would** you **mind** if I used your phone?
- I'm not tired enough to go to bed yet. I **wouldn't** sleep (if I went to bed now).

Could and **might** are also possible:

- If you took more exercise, you **might feel** healthier. (=it is possible that you would feel healthier)
- If it stopped raining, we **could go** out. (=we would be able to go out)

Do not use **when** in sentences like those on this page:

- They would be offended **if** we didn't accept their invitation. (*not* 'when we didn't')
- What would you do **if** you were bitten by a snake? (*not* 'when you were bitten')

Study this example situation:

Sue wants to phone Paul but she can't do this because she doesn't know his number. She says:

If I knew his number, I **would phone** him.

Sue says: **If I knew** his number This tells us that she *doesn't* know his number. She is imagining the situation. The *real* situation is that she doesn't know his number.

When you imagine a situation like this, you use **if** + *past* (**if I knew/if you were/if we didn't** etc.). But the meaning is present, not past:

- Tom would read more **if** he **had** more time. (but he doesn't have much time)
- **If I didn't** want to go to the party, I wouldn't go. (but I want to go)
- We wouldn't have any money **if** we **didn't** work. (but we work)
- **If you were** in my position, what would you do?
- It's a pity you can't drive. It would be useful **if** you **could**.

Note that **could** sometimes means 'would be able to' and sometimes 'was/were able to':

- You **could** get a job more easily if you **could** speak a foreign language. (you **could** get = you would be able to get)
(you **could** speak = you were able to speak)

Study this example situation:

Last month Gary was in hospital for an operation. Liz didn't know this, so she didn't go to visit him. They met a few days ago. Liz said:

If I had known you were in hospital, I **would have gone** to visit you.

Liz said: **If I had known** you were in hospital The *real* situation was that she *didn't* know he was in hospital.

When you are talking about the past, you use **if + had ('d) ... (if I had known/been/done etc.)**:

- I didn't see you when you passed me in the street. **If I'd seen** you, of course I would have said hello. (but I didn't see you)
- I decided to stay at home last night. I would have gone out **if I hadn't been** so tired. (but I was tired)
- **If he had been looking** where he was going, he wouldn't have walked into the wall. (but he wasn't looking)
- The view was wonderful. **If I'd had** a camera, I would have taken some photographs. (but I didn't have a camera)

Compare:

- I'm not hungry. **If I was** hungry, I would eat something. (*now*)
- I wasn't hungry. **If I had been** hungry, I would have eaten something. (*past*)

Do not use **would** in the **if**-part of the sentence. We use **would** in the other part of the sentence:

- **If I had seen** you, I **would have said** hello. (*not* 'If I would have seen')

Note that 'd can be **would** or **had**:

- If I'd seen you, (I'd seen = I **had** seen)

I'd **have said** hello. (I'd have said = I **would** have said)

Compare **would (do)** and **would have (done)**:

- If I had gone to the party last night, I **would be** tired now. (I am not tired now – *present*)
- If I had gone to the party last night, I **would have met** lots of people. (I didn't meet lots of people – *past*)

Compare **would have**, **could have** and **might have**:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the weather hadn't been so bad, 	<p>we would have gone out.</p> <p>we could have gone out. (=we would have been able to go out)</p> <p>we might have gone out. (=perhaps we would have gone out)</p>
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Study this example situations:

If you **had worked** harder last year, you **would know** English well now.

We use **past perfect** in the **if**-part of the sentence as the action refers to *past*, but in the other part we use **would (do)** as we talk about *present*.

If he **knew** English well, he **would have translated** the article without difficulty yesterday.

We use **knew** (not 'had known') because we talk *in general and also now*, but in the other part we use **would have translated** as we talk about *past*.

Note:

But for smb / smth *except for or without smb / smth*:

We wouldn't have managed **but for** your help. = If you hadn't helped, we wouldn't have managed.

Had I seen him yesterday, I should have asked him about it. = **If I had seen** him yesterday, I should have asked him about it.

The questions on the theme:

Вопрос по теме:

If билан бошланувчинечта тур шарт-майлигапларини биласиз?

Сколько типов условных предложений с If вы знаете?

Practical part

Grammar exercises

I. Translate into English

1. Агар мен униэртага кўрсам, унданбу хақида сўрайман.
Если я его увижу завтра, я спрошу его об этом.
2. У ('ўғил) у ерга бормаиди, агар уни таклиф килишмаса.
Он не пойдет туда, если его не пригласят.
3. Агар мен ўртоғимни бугун кўрганимдаэди, унданбу хақида сўрардим.
Если бы я увидел своего друга сегодня, я спросил бы его об этом.
4. Агар у шу ерда бўлгандаэди, у бизга ёрдам берган бўларди.
Если бы он был здесь, он помог бы нам.
5. Агар у иссиқ пальтосиникийганидаэди, у шамоллаб қолмаган бўларэди.
Он не простудился бы, если бы надел теплую пальто.
6. Агар кеча об-хавояхши бўлганидаэди, биз шаҳар чеккасига борган бўлардик.
Если бы погода вчера была хорошей, мы поехали бы за город.

7. У поездгаулгуришимумкинэди, агарвахлирокуйданчикқанидаэди.
Он мог бы успеть на поезд, если бы он вышел из дома пораньше.
8. Агару(ўғил)унинг(қиз) уйинибилганидаэди хозир униосонликчато парэди.
Если бы он знал ее дом (теперь) он бы нашел его легко.
9. Агар у (ўғил) хозир бўш бўлганидаэди, у мен билан шахмат ўйнарди.
Если бы он был свободен, он сыграл бы со мной в шахматы.
10. Самарқандга келишим биланоқэртага, сизгақўнғироқкиламан.
Как только я приеду в Самарканд завтра, я позвоню вам.
11. Агар мен сизнингўрнингизда бўлганимдаэди мен уникачирмасдим.
Если бы я был на твоём месте я бы не простил его.
12. Агарсенкеча меникига келганигдаэди биз биргаликда бумақоланитаржима килган бўлардик.
Если бы ты пришел ко мне вчера то мы бы перевели эту статью вместе.

II. Put the verb into the correct form.

1. They would be rather offended if I *didn't go* to see them. (not / go)
2. If you took more exercise, you *would feel* better. (feel)
3. If I was offered the job, I think I $\frac{3}{4}$ it. (take)
4. I'm sure Susan will lend you the money. I'd be very surprised if she $\frac{3}{4}$.
(refuse)
5. If I sold my car, I $\frac{3}{4}$ much money for it. (not / get)
6. A lot of people would be out of work if the factory $\frac{3}{4}$. (close down)
7. What would happen if I $\frac{3}{4}$ that red button? (press)
8. Liz gave me this ring. She $\frac{3}{4}$ very upset if I lost it. (be)
9. Mark and Carol are expecting us. They would be disappointed if we $\frac{3}{4}$. (not / come)
10. Would Tim mind if I $\frac{3}{4}$ his bicycle without asking him? (borrow)
11. If somebody $\frac{3}{4}$ in here with a gun, I'd be very frightened. (walk)

12. I'm sure Sue $\frac{3}{4}$ if you explained the situation to her. (understand)

III. Answer the questions in the way shown.

- A: Shall we catch the 10.30. train?

B: No. (arrive / too early) *If we caught the 10.30 train, we'd arrive too early.*

- A: Is Ken going to take the examination?

B: No. (fail) If he $\frac{3}{4}$.

- A: Why don't we stay at a hotel?

B: No. (cost too much money) If $\frac{3}{4}$.

- A: Is Sally going to apply for the job?

B: No. (not / get it) If $\frac{3}{4}$.

- A: Let's tell them the truth.

B: No. (not / believe us) If $\frac{3}{4}$.

- A: Why don't we invite Bill to the party?

B: No. (have to invite his friends too) $\frac{3}{4}$.

IV. Put the verb into the correct form.

- If I *knew* his number, I would phone him. (know)

- I *wouldn't buy* that coat if I were you. (not / buy)

- I $\frac{3}{4}$ you if I could, but I'm afraid I can't. (help)

- We would need a car if we $\frac{3}{4}$ in the country. (live)

- If we had the choice, we $\frac{3}{4}$ in the country. (live)

- This soup isn't very good. It $\frac{3}{4}$ better if it wasn't so salty. (taste)

- I wouldn't mind living in England if the weather $\frac{3}{4}$ better. (be)

- If I were you, I $\frac{3}{4}$. (not / wait). I $\frac{3}{4}$ now. (go)

- You're always tired. If you $\frac{3}{4}$ to bed so late every night, you wouldn't be tired all the time. (not / go)

- I think there are too many cars. If there $\frac{3}{4}$ so many cars (not / be), there $\frac{3}{4}$ so much pollution. (not / be).

V. Write a sentence with *If* ¾ for each situation.

1. We don't visit you very often because you live so far away.
If you didn't live so far away, we'd visit you more often.
2. He doesn't speak very clearly – that's why people don't understand him.
If he ¾ more ¾, people ¾.
3. That book is too expensive, so I'm not going to buy it.
If the book ¾, I ¾.
4. We don't go out very often because we can't afford it. ¾
5. It's raining, so we can't have lunch in the garden. ¾
6. I have to work tomorrow evening, so I can't meet you.
- 7.

VI. Put the verb into the correct form.

- I didn't know you were in hospital. If ...*I'd known*... (I/know), ...*I would have gone*... (I/go) to visit you.
- Ken go to the station in time to catch his train. If ... (he/miss) it, ... (he/be) late for his interview.
- It's good that you reminded me about Ann's birthday. ... (I/forget) if ... (you/not/remind) me.
- Unfortunately, I didn't have my address book with me when I was in New York. If ... (I/have) your address, ... (I/send) you a postcard.
- A: How was your holiday? Did you have a nice time?
B: It was OK, but ... (we/enjoy) it more if ... (the weather/be) better.
- I took a taxi to the hotel but the traffic was very bad. ... (it/be) quicker if ... (I/walk).
- I'm not tired. If ... (I/be) tired, ... (I/go) home now.
- I wasn't tired last night. If ... (I/be) tired, ... (I/go) home earlier.

VII. Write a sentence with *if* for each situation.

- I wasn't hungry, so I didn't eat anything.
...If I'd been hungry, I would have eaten something....
- The accident happened because the driver in front stopped so suddenly. If the driver in front
- I didn't know that George had to get up early, so I didn't wake him up. If I
- I was able to buy the car only because Jim lent me the money.
- Margaret wasn't injured in the crash because she was wearing a seat belt.
- You didn't have any breakfast – that's why you're hungry now.
- I didn't get a taxi because I didn't have any money on me.

VIII. Control tests

Test your knowledge on Three types of conditional sentences

- Choose the appropriate form of the verb.
A) found / would have phoned
B) find / would phone
- Choose the appropriate form of the verb.
Ted says: If I ... a wallet in the street, I ... it to the police.
A) find / would take C) found / would take
B) found / would have taken D) had found / would take
E) will find / will take
- Choose the appropriate form of the verb.
He ... you the book if you it next week.
A) would give / had returned
B) will give / return

- C) will give / will return
- D) would have given / had returned
- E) would give / return

- Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

If I... you, I his apology, because it's pointless to carry on being angry.

- A) were / would have accept C) wasn't / will accept
- B) were / wouldn't accept D) had been / will accept
- E) were / would accept

- Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

If I.... rich, I a private jet.

- A) had been / would buy C) will be / will buy
- B) were / would buy D) were / will buy
- E) had been / would have bought

- Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

Last month Ted was in hospital for an operation. Julia didn't know this, so she didn't go to visit him. They met a few days ago. Julia said:

If I ...you were in hospital, Ito visit you.

- A) had known / would have gone
- B) know / will go
- C) knew / would go
- D) had known / would go
- E) know / would have gone

- Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

I decided not to go to the party last night. I ... there, if Iso exhausted. (but I was exhausted)

- A) wouldn't have gone / hadn't been
- B) would go / was not
- C) would have gone / hadn't been
- D) will go / am not
- E) would have gone / had been

- Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

The scenery was wonderful. If I ... a Polaroid, I ... some photographs (but I didn't have it)

- A) have had / would have taken
- B) had / would not have taken
- C) have / will take
- D) had / would take
- E) had had / would have taken

- Find the right English translation.

Агар хозир ёмғир ёғмаётганда эди, биз шаҳар чеккасига борардик.

Если бы сейчас не шел дождь, мы бы поехали за город.

- A) If it didn't rain now we would go to the country.
- B) If it weren't rain now we would go to the country.
- C) If it hadn't rained now we would have gone to the country.
- D) If it didn't rain now we will go to the country.
- E) If it isn't raining now we should go to the country.

- Find the right English translation.

Агар биз чипталарга олдиндан буюртма берганимизда эди, хозир уларга навбатда турмаган бўлардик.

Если бы мы заказали билеты заранее, мы бы не стояли сейчас за ними в очереди.

- A) If we book tickets beforehand we won't stand in queue now to get them
- B) If we booked tickets beforehand we should stand in queue now to get them
- C) If we had booked tickets beforehand we wouldn't stand in queue now to get them
- D) If we booked tickets beforehand we wouldn't have stood in queue now to get them
- E) If we had booked tickets beforehand we shan't stand in queue now to get them

- Find the right English translation.

Агар у машинаниэхтиёткорликбилан бошқаргандаэди, бахтсизходиса рўй бермаган бўларди.

Если бы он вел машину осторожнее, несчастного случая не произошло бы.

- A) If he had driven the car more carefully, we would not meet with an accident.
- B) If he drives the car more carefully, we would not meet with an accident.
- C) If he drives the car more carefully, we will not meet with an accident.
- D) If he drove the car more carefully, we would not meet with an accident.
- E) If he had driven the car more carefully, we would not have met with an accident.

- Find the right English translation.

Агар сен менгамахоланиэртагаберганигдаэди, мен сенгаунишанбакуниқайтибберган бўлардим.

Если бы ты дал мне статью завтра, я бы вернул ее в субботу.

- A) If you give me the article tomorrow, I will give it back to you on Saturday.
- B) If you gave me the article tomorrow, I would give it back to you on Saturday.

- C) If you had given me the article tomorrow, I would have given it back to you on Saturday.
- D) If you gave me the article tomorrow, I would have given it back to you on Saturday.
- E) If you give me the article tomorrow, I would give it back to you on Saturday.

- Find the right English translation.

Менсизгакечакарзгапулберишиммумкунэди, агарсизсўраганингиздаэди.

Я мог бы одолжить вам вчера деньги, если бы вы попросили меня.

- A) I could have lent you some money yesterday if you had asked me for it.
- B) I could lend you some money yesterday if you asked me for it.
- C) I could have lend you some money yesterday if you asked me for it.
- D) I could lend you some money yesterday if you had asked me for it.
- E) I could lent you some money yesterday if you ask me for it.

- Find the right English translation.

Агарёмғирбўлмаганидаболаларкечаочикхаводаухлашганбўларди.

Если бы не дождь, дети бы спали на открытом воздухе вчера.

- A) But for the rain the children would sleep in the open air yesterday.
- B) But for the rain the children would have slept in the open air yesterday.
- C) If it didn't rain the children would sleep in the open air yesterday.
- D) If it hadn't rained the children would have slept in the open air yesterday.
- E) But for the rain the children should have slept in the open air yesterday.

- Find the right English translation.

Агарсизнингўрнингиздабўлганимдаэдименбунианчаолдинкилишгауруни
бкўрардим.

Будь я на вашем месте, я бы давно попытался это сделать.

- A) In your place, I would make an attempt to do it long ago.

- B) If I were you I would make an attempt to do it long ago.
- C) If I were you I would have made an attempt to do it long ago.
- D) In your place, I will make an attempt to do it long ago.
- E) If I were you, I would have made an attempt to do it long ago.

- Find the right English translation.

Агар букитобкизи қарлиболмаса, биз уни ўимаймиз.

Если эта книга неинтересная, мы не будем читать ее.

- A) If this book is not interesting we won't read it.
- B) If this book was not interesting we wouldn't read it.
- C) If this book is interesting we won't read it.
- D) If this book had been interesting we would have read it.
- E) If this book won't be interesting we won't read it.

- Find the right English translation.

Агар сен менга ҳозир ёлғонга пирганингда эди,
мен сенга бошқа ҳеч қачон ишонмаган бўлардим.

Если бы ты солгал мне сейчас, я бы больше никогда не поверил тебе.

- A) If you lied to me now I will never believe you in future.
- B) If you lied to me now I wouldn't never believe you in future.
- C) If you lie to me now I will never believe you in future.
- D) If you lied to me now I would never believe you in future.
- E) If you had lied to me now I would never believe you in future.

- Find the right English translation.

Агар сизнинг ўрнингизда бўлганимда эди, мен ўзимунга қўнғироқ қилардим.

На вашем месте, я бы сам позвонил ему.

- A) If I were you I will ring him up myself.
- B) If I were you I would ring him up myself.
- C) If I were you I would have rung him up myself.
- D) If I were you I would rung him up myself.

E) If I had been you I would have rung him up myself.

SAMPLE TECHNOLOGICAL CARD OF THE LESSON

LESSON 1

THEME: The Human Body

Grammar. Conditional sentences

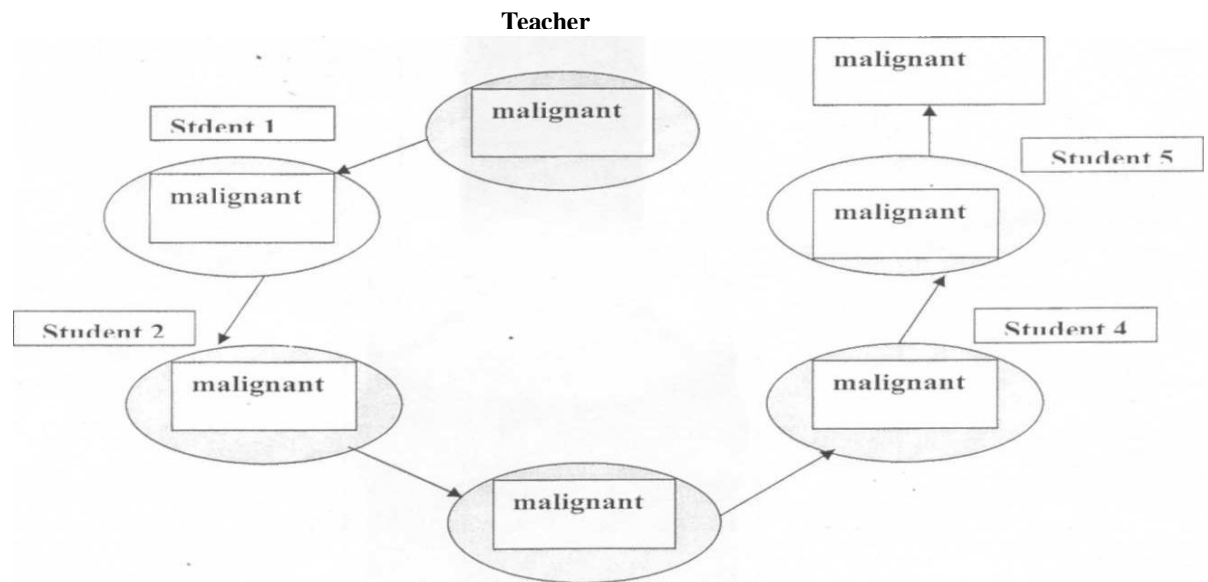
Workparts, time	Theactions of	
	Theteacher	thestudents
I part Introduction of the lesson 10 minutes	1.1 Introduces the theme, aim, planning studying results. Introduces with the plan of the lesson, Makes phonetic drills 1.2 Announces the marks of the lesson	Listen ,copy ,givequestions
II part 70 minutes	2.1 Controles the knowledge of the students by brain storm ,bliss questions[question-answer],,etc., (Supplement №1-4) 2.2 Explains new theme by the tables 2.3. Asks the students to make some exercises on theme (Supplement № 4-	Answer the questions, listen, copy, work with the tables, work with cards, work with pairs.

	<p>6)</p> <p>2.4. Organize the reading and making questions to the dialogues , text.</p> <p>2.5. Asks to make conclusion to the theme.</p>	<p>make up questions and dialogues, write exercises .Read the text.</p>
<p>III part</p> <p>Conclusion</p> <p>10 minutes</p>	<p>3.1. Make conclusion to the theme, concentrates the attention of the students on the main problem for their future profession.</p> <p>3.2. Makes marks. to the functions of groups. Analyses the level of the achievement of the aim of the lesson</p> <p>3.3. Gives the themes to the Project work and announces the marks.</p>	<p>Mark themselves , give questions on Project work. Copy the themes of Project work.</p>

Compiled by: Sharipova N. E.

Use one of the warm-up activities like "Whisper-round"

Ask your students to form a circle. Whisper a sentence to the student on your left. He\she must whisper it, once only, to the student on his or her left. This should continue until the sentence reaches the student on your right. He\she should write



your sentence on the board or say it aloud. It is very likely that it has changed out of all recognition. You can make the game more interesting by sending a sentence round the circle in the opposite direction at the same time.

Tavsiya etilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati

Asosiy adabiyotlar

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5. A.A. Ismoilov English for beginners. Tashkent University 1997
6. N.X. Yunusova, M.I. Abidova Russko-uzbekskiy-angliyskiy razgovornik dlya studentov meditsinskix vuzov
7. Murphy English grammar in use
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9. M.S. Muraveyskaya, A.K. Orlova "Angliyskiy yazik dlya medikov" Moskva 2000

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**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ
УЗБЕКИСТАН**

**ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
СТОМАТОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ**

**Учебно-методическая рекомендация для бакалавров
медицинских высших учебных заведений (1-курс)
по предмету “Английский язык”
на тему:**

“THE HUMAN BODY”

Тошкент 2015

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

В современном обществе иностранные языки - это ускоритель научно-технического прогресса, это прямая дорога к международному сотрудничеству, это залог успешных деловых связей в условиях стабилизации бизнеса и экономического партнерства, это, наконец, верный путь к миру между народами.

Новое время, новые условия потребовали немедленного и коренного пересмотра, как общей методологии, так и коренных методов и приемов преподавания иностранных языков. Социальная значимость нашей деятельности очевидна: новые социально-исторические условия жизни в Узбекистане, когда наша страна внезапно и стремительно вошла в мировое сообщество, и огромные, небывалые ранее возможности сотрудничества во всех сферах общественной и личной жизни людей, изменение отношений между народами нашей страны и иностранцами, абсолютно новые цели и формы общения, породили огромный и небывалый ранее спрос на иностранные языки как реальное средство общения, а не просто как способ чтения специальной и художественной литературы.

Иностранные языки - в первую очередь английский - требуются исключительно функционально, для использования в разных сферах жизни общества в качестве средства реального общения с людьми из других стран.

Данная инструкция рассчитана на студентов, изучавших английский язык на 1-3 курсах и продолжающих изучение английского языка на выпускном курса медицинского вуза. Программа отражает современные тенденции и требования к обучению практическому владению иностранными языками в повседневном общении и в профессиональной сфере.

UNIVERSAL MODEL OF TECHNOLOGY STUDYING ON THE LESSON

FOR THE STUDENTS OF CHILDREN'S, THERAPEUTIC AND SURGICAL STOMATOLOGY FACULTIES

Grammar.Conditional sentences

Text.The Human Body

<p>Studying hour – 2 hours</p> <p>The structure of the lesson</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Organizing moment 2 Introducing with new theme 3 Explanation of new theme 4 Making exercises in Passive voice. Exercises. 5 Marking the answers of the students 6 Giving and explanation of home work
<p>The aim of the lesson; To introduce the students with new lexical units of the text . To increase their knowledge in Grammar themes To develop their English speech</p>	
<p>Pedagogic tasks</p>	<p>The results of study actions</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to introduce with new lexical units -to teach making up sentences with new lexical units -to increase quick reading - to teach correct translation of the text - to teach making up questions to the text - to increase their knowledge in planning of the retelling of the text - to teach the students to make presentation on theme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -listen, read, write -make up sentences -read, translate, make questions -retell -make presentation
<p>Methods of studying</p>	<p>Conversation, discussion, study game, case study , brain storm.</p>

The forms of organization of study action	Group work, individual work, “Zigzag”; “Study together”
Study material	Textbook, blackboard, medical articles from Internet, slides, notebook, tables, banners
Ways of marking	Tests, presentations of results of making study tasks.

Lexic material:

“THE HUMAN BODY”

The human body

The human body is up of a head, neck, torso, two arms and two legs. The average height of an adult human is about 5 to 6 feet tall. The human body is made to stand erect, walk on two feet, use the arms to carry and lift, and has opposable thumbs (able to grasp).

The adult body is made up of: 100 trillion cells, 206 bones, 600 muscles, and 22 internal organs.

There are many systems in the human body: Circulatory System (heart, blood, vessels) Respiratory System (nose, trachea, lung)

Immune System (many types of protein, cells, organs tissues)

Skeletal System (bones)

Excretory System (lungs, large intestine, kidneys)

Urinary System (bladder, kidneys)

Muscular System (muscles)

Endocrine System (glands)

Digestive System (mouth, esophagus, stomach, intestines)

Nervous System (brain, spinal cord, nerves)

Reproductive System (male and female reproductive organs)

There are some interesting information on human body 19 million skin cells.

Every hour about 1 billion cells in the human body must be replaced.

The average human head has about 100,000 hairs.

The circulatory system of arteries, veins and capillaries is about 60,000 miles long.

The heart beats more than 2,5 billion times in an average lifetime.

There are about 9000 taste buds on the surface of the tongue, in the throat and on the roof of the mouth.

The strongest muscle in the body is the tongue

The human heart creates enough pressure when it pumps out to the body to squirt blood 30 feet.

You blink over 10,000,000 times a year.

The human brain weighs about 3 pounds.

It takes about 20 seconds for a red blood cell to circle the whole body.

Only 10% of the population are left handed

One fourth of the bones in your body are in your feet.

Children tend to grow faster in the spring.

The most sensitive finger on the human hand is the index finger.

More men are color-blind than women.

More people have brown eyes than any other color.

Step#2 Learning.

Make the the glossary of human body with visual aids.

Step #3. Listening. Listen to the text and try to do the 4th step then.

Step#4 Writing.

HUMAN BODY

Ex A. Check the true facts from the reading.

Consists of a head, neck, torso, two arms and two legs.

The average height of an adult human is about 10 feet tall.

The adult body is made up of 600 muscles and 22 internal organs.

HUMAN BODY The average human head has about 1000000 hairs.

The strongest muscle in the body is a nose.

Ex B. What's missing? Find the missing nouns in the reading.

- 6) The strongest ... in the body is the tongue
- 7) The human ... weighs about 3 pounds.
- 8) The most sensitive finger on the human hand is the
- 9) The average human head has about 100000
- 10) The average ... of an adult human is about 5 to 6 feet tall.

Ex C. Paragraph one says:

- a) General information about human body.
- b) Interesting information about human body.

c) Several systems in the human body.

Ex D. Paragraph three says:

d) Several systems in the human body.

e) General information about human body.

f) Interesting information about human body.

Ex E. Circle the answer.

4) The average height of an adult human is about a) 5 to 6 b) 4 to 5 c) 6 feet tall.

5) You blink over a) 100 000000 b) 10 000000 c) 100 000 times a year.

6) The heart beats more than a) 2,5 billion b) 2,5 million c) 2,5 thousand times in an average lifetime.

Analitical part

Make up a plan on the text:

4. The development of the use of chemicals

5. The process of their appearance

6. The importance of the chemicals in society

Conditional clauses – If clauses

(Shart ergash gaplar)

Conditional sentences are used to show condition, imagination, regret about something. They are expressed in complex sentences with the conjunction “if”. This conjunction can be used at the beginning and in the middle of the sentence. There are two kinds of it: real and unreal

Unreal conditional sentences are expressed in four structures:

5. If Present simple, Future simple
6. If Past simple, Future in the past
7. If Past Perfect, Future in the past Perfect
8. If Past Perfect, Future in the past

When you imagine a future happening like this, you use a past tense (did/was/found) after **if**. But the meaning is not past:

- What would you do if you won a million pounds?

We don't normally use **would** in the **if** part of the sentence:

- I'd be very frightened if someone pointed a gun at me?

Compare these examples:

(1) Sue has lost her watch. She thinks it may be at Ann's house.

SUE: I think I left my watch at your house. Have you seen it?

ANN: No, but I'll have a look when I get home. **If I find** it, I'll tell you.

In this example, Ann feels there is a real possibility that she will find the watch. So she says: **If I find ..., I'll ...**.

(2) Ann says: **If I found** a wallet in the street, I'd take it to the police.

This is a different type of a situation. Here, Ann is not thinking about a real possibility; she is *imagining* the situation and doesn't expect to find a wallet in the street. So she says: **If I found ..., I'd (=I would) ...** (*not* 'If I find ..., I'll ...').

When you imagine something like this, you use **if + past (if I found/if you were/if we didn't etc.)**. But the meaning is *not* past:

- What would you do **if** you **won** a million pounds? (we don't really expect this to happen)
- I don't really want to go to their party, but I probably will go. They'd be offended **if I didn't** go.
- Sarah has decided not to apply for the job. She isn't really qualified for it, so she probably wouldn't get it **if she applied**.

We do not normally use **would** in the **if**-part of the sentence:

- I'd be very frightened **if** somebody **pointed** a gun at me. (*not* 'if somebody would point')
- **If I didn't** go to their party, they'd be offended. (*not* 'If I wouldn't go')

But it is possible to say '**if ... would**' when you ask somebody to do something:

- (*from a formal letter*) I would be grateful **if** you **would send** me your brochure as soon as possible.
- 'Shall I close the door?' 'Yes, please, **if you would**.'

In the other part of the sentence (not the **if**-part) we use **would** ('d)/**wouldn't**:

- If you took more exercise, you'd (=you **would**) probably feel healthier.
- **Would** you **mind** if I used your phone?
- I'm not tired enough to go to bed yet. I **wouldn't** sleep (if I went to bed now).

Could and **might** are also possible:

- If you took more exercise, you **might feel** healthier. (=it is possible that you would feel healthier)
- If it stopped raining, we **could go** out. (=we would be able to go out)

Do not use **when** in sentences like those on this page:

- They would be offended **if** we didn't accept their invitation. (*not* 'when we didn't')
- What would you do **if** you were bitten by a snake? (*not* 'when you were bitten')

Study this example situation:

Sue wants to phone Paul but she can't do this because she doesn't know his number. She says:

If I knew his number, I **would phone** him.

Sue says: **If I knew** his number This tells us that she *doesn't* know his number. She is imagining the situation. The *real* situation is that she doesn't know his number.

When you imagine a situation like this, you use **if + past (if I knew/if you were/if we didn't** etc.). But the meaning is present, not past:

- Tom would read more **if he had** more time. (but he doesn't have much time)
- **If I didn't** want to go to the party, I wouldn't go. (but I want to go)
- We wouldn't have any money **if we didn't** work. (but we work)

- **If** you **were** in my position, what would you do?
- It's a pity you can't drive. It would be useful **if** you **could**.

Note that **could** sometimes means 'would be able to' and sometimes 'was/were able to':

- You **could** get a job more easily if you **could** speak a foreign language.
(you **could** get = you would be able to get)
(you **could** speak = you were able to speak)

Study this example situation:

Last month Gary was in hospital for an operation. Liz didn't know this, so she didn't go to visit him. They met a few days ago. Liz said:

If I had known you were in hospital, I **would have gone** to visit you.

Liz said: **If I had known** you were in hospital The *real* situation was that she *didn't* know he was in hospital.

When you are talking about the past, you use **if + had** ('d) ... (**if I had known/been/done** etc.):

- I didn't see you when you passed me in the street. **If I'd seen** you, of course I would have said hello. (but I didn't see you)

- I decided to stay at home last night. I would have gone out **if I hadn't been** so tired. (but I was tired)
- **If he had been looking** where he was going, he wouldn't have walked into the wall. (but he wasn't looking)
- The view was wonderful. **If I'd had** a camera, I would have taken some photographs. (but I didn't have a camera)

Compare:

- I'm not hungry. **If I was** hungry, I would eat something. (*now*)
- I wasn't hungry. **If I had been** hungry, I would have eaten something. (*past*)

Do not use **would** in the **if**-part of the sentence. We use **would** in the other part of the sentence:

- **If I had seen** you, I **would have said** hello. (*not* 'If I would have seen')

Note that 'd can be **would** or **had**:

- If I'd seen you, (I'd seen = I **had** seen)
I'd have said hello. (I'd have said = I **would** have said)

Compare **would (do)** and **would have (done)**:

- If I had gone to the party last night, I **would be** tired now. (I am not tired now – *present*)
- If I had gone to the party last night, I **would have met** lots of people. (I didn't meet lots of people – *past*)

Compare **would have**, **could have** and **might have**:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the weather hadn't been so bad, 	<p>we would have gone out.</p> <p>we could have gone out. (=we would have been able to go out)</p> <p>we might have gone out. (=perhaps we would have gone out)</p>
--	--

Study this example situations:

If you **had worked** harder last year, you **would know** English well now.

We use **past perfect** in the **if**-part of the sentence as the action refers to *past*, but in the other part we use **would (do)** as we talk about *present*.

If he **knew** English well, he **would have translated** the article without difficulty yesterday.

We use **knew** (not 'had known') because we talk *in general and also now*, but in the other part we use **would have translated** as we talk about *past*.

Note:

But for smb / smth *except for or without smb / smth:*

We wouldn't have managed **but for** your help. = If you hadn't helped, we wouldn't have managed.

Had I seen him yesterday, I should have asked him about it. = **If I had seen** him yesterday, I should have asked him about it.

The questions on the theme:

Вопрос по теме:

If билан бошланувчине чта тур шарт-майлигапларини биласиз?

Сколько типов условных предложений с If вы знаете?

Practical part

Grammar exercises

VIII. Translate into English

1. Агар мен униэртага кўрсам, унданбу хақида сўрайман.

Если я его увижу завтра, я спрошу его об этом.

2. У ('ўфил) у ергабормайди, агарунитаклифкилишмаса.

Он не пойдет туда, если его не пригласят.

3. Агар мен ўртоғимни бугун кўрганимдаэди, унданбу хақида сўрардим.

Если бы я увидел своего друга сегодня, я спросил бы его об этом.

4. Агар у шу ерда бўлгандаэди, у бизга ёрдам берган бўларди.

Если бы он был здесь, он помог бы нам.

5. Агар у иссиқпальтосиникийганидаэди, у шамоллабқолмаган бўларэди.

Он не простудился бы, если бы надел теплое пальто.

6. Агар кеча об-хавояхши бўлганидаэди, бизшаҳар чеккасигаборган бўлардик.

Если бы погода вчера была хорошей, мы поехали бы за город.

7. У поездгаулгуришимумкинэди, агарвахлирокуйданчикқанидаэди.

Он мог бы успеть на поезд, если бы он вышел из дома пораньше.

8. Агар у (ўғил) унинг (қиз) уйинибилганидаэди хозируниосонликчатопарэди.

Если бы он знал ее дом (теперь) он бы нашел его легко.

9. Агар у (ўғил) хозир бўш бўлганидаэди, у мен билан шахмат ўйнарди.

Если бы он был свободен, он сыграл бы со мной в шахматы.

10. Самарқандга келишим биланоқ эртага, сизга қўнғироқ киламан.

Как только я приеду в Самарканд завтра, я позвоню вам.

11. Агар мен сизнингўрнингизда бўлганимда эди мен уни кечирмасдим.

Если бы я был на твоём месте я бы не простил его.

12. Агар сен кеча меникига келганингда эди биз биргаликда бу мақолани таржима килган бўлардик.

Если бы ты пришел ко мне вчера то мы бы перевели эту статью вместе.

IX. Put the verb into the correct form.

- They would be rather offended if I *didn't go* to see them. (not / go)
- If you took more exercise, you *would feel* better. (feel)
- If I was offered the job, I think I $\frac{3}{4}$ it. (take)

- I'm sure Susan will lend you the money. I'd be very surprised if she $\frac{3}{4}$. (refuse)
- If I sold my car, I $\frac{3}{4}$ much money for it. (not / get)
- A lot of people would be out of work if the factory $\frac{3}{4}$. (close down)
- What would happen if I $\frac{3}{4}$ that red button? (press)
- Liz gave me this ring. She $\frac{3}{4}$ very upset if I lost it. (be)
- Mark and Carol are expecting us. They would be disappointed if we $\frac{3}{4}$. (not / come)
- Would Tim mind if I $\frac{3}{4}$ his bicycle without asking him? (borrow)
- If somebody $\frac{3}{4}$ in here with a gun, I'd be very frightened. (walk)
- I'm sure Sue $\frac{3}{4}$ if you explained the situation to her. (understand)

X. Answer the questions in the way shown.

A: *Shall we catch the 10.30 train ?*

B: No. (arrive / too early) *If we caught the 10.30 train, we'd arrive too early.*

A: Is Ken going to take the examination?

B: No. (fail) If he $\frac{3}{4}$.

A: Why don't we stay at a hotel?

B: No. (cost too much money) If $\frac{3}{4}$.

A: Is Sally going to apply for the job?

B: No. (not / get it) If $\frac{3}{4}$.

A: Let's tell them the truth.

B: No. (not / believe us) If $\frac{3}{4}$.

A: Why don't we invite Bill to the party?

B: No. (have to invite his friends too) $\frac{3}{4}$.

XI. Put the verb into the correct form.

If I *knew* his number, I would phone him. (know)

I *wouldn't buy* that coat if I were you. (not / buy)

I $\frac{3}{4}$ you if I could, but I'm afraid I can't. (help)

We would need a car if we $\frac{3}{4}$ in the country. (live)

If we had the choice, we $\frac{3}{4}$ in the country. (live)

This soup isn't very good. It $\frac{3}{4}$ better if it wasn't so salty. (taste)

I wouldn't mind living in England if the weather $\frac{3}{4}$ better. (be)

If I were you, I $\frac{3}{4}$. (not / wait). I $\frac{3}{4}$ now. (go)

You're always tired. If you $\frac{3}{4}$ to bed so late every night, you wouldn't be tired all the time. (not / go)

I think there are too many cars. If there $\frac{3}{4}$ so many cars (not / be), there $\frac{3}{4}$ so much pollution. (not / be).

XII. Write a sentence with *If* $\frac{3}{4}$ for each situation.

- We don't visit you very often because you live so far away.

If you didn't live so far away, we'd visit you more often.

- He doesn't speak very clearly – that's why people don't understand him.

If he $\frac{3}{4}$ more $\frac{3}{4}$, people $\frac{3}{4}$.

- That book is too expensive, so I'm not going to buy it.

If the book $\frac{3}{4}$, I $\frac{3}{4}$.

- We don't go out very often because we can't afford it. $\frac{3}{4}$

- It's raining, so we can't have lunch in the garden. $\frac{3}{4}$

- I have to work tomorrow evening, so I can't meet you.

XIII. Put the verb into the correct form.

- I didn't know you were in hospital. If ...*I'd known*... (I/know), ...*I would have gone*... (I/go) to visit you.
- Ken go to the station in time to catch his train. If ... (he/miss) it, ... (he/be) late for his interview.

- It's good that you reminded me about Ann's birthday. ... (I/forget) if ... (you/not/remind) me.
- Unfortunately, I didn't have my address book with me when I was in New York. If ... (I/have) your address, ... (I/send) you a postcard.
- A: How was your holiday? Did you have a nice time?
B: It was OK, but ... (we/enjoy) it more if ... (the weather/be) better.
- I took a taxi to the hotel but the traffic was very bad. ... (it/be) quicker if ... (I/walk).
- I'm not tired. If ... (I/be) tired, ... (I/go) home now.
- I wasn't tired last night. If ... (I/be) tired, ... (I/go) home earlier.

XIV. Write a sentence with *if* for each situation.

- I wasn't hungry, so I didn't eat anything.
...If I'd been hungry, I would have eaten something. ...
- The accident happened because the driver in front stopped so suddenly. If the driver in front
- I didn't know that George had to get up early, so I didn't wake him up. If I
- I was able to buy the car only because Jim lent me the money.
- Margaret wasn't injured in the crash because she was wearing a seat belt.
- You didn't have any breakfast – that's why you're hungry now.
- I didn't get a taxi because I didn't have any money on me.

VIII. Control tests

Test your knowledge on Three types of conditional sentences

- Choose the appropriate form of the verb.
C) found / would have phoned
D) find / would phone
- Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

Ted says: If I ... a wallet in the street, I ... it to the police.

- A) find / would take C) found / would take
B) found / would have taken D) had found / would take
E) will find / will take

- Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

He ... you the book if you it next week.

- F) would give / had returned
G) will give / return
H) will give / will return
I) would have given / had returned
J) would give / return

- Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

If I... you, I his apology, because it's pointless to carry on being angry.

- A) were / would have accept C) wasn't / will accept
B) were / wouldn't accept D) had been / will accept
E) were / would accept

- Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

If I.... rich, I a private jet.

- A) had been / would buy C) will be / will buy
B) were / would buy D) were / will buy

E) had been / would have bought

- Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

Last month Ted was in hospital for an operation. Julia didn't know this, so she didn't go to visit him. They met a few days ago. Julia said:

If I ...you were in hospital, Ito visit you.

F) had known / would have gone

G) know / will go

H) knew / would go

I) had known / would go

J) know / would have gone

- Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

I decided not to go to the party last night. I ... there, if Iso exhausted. (but I was exhausted)

F) wouldn't have gone / hadn't been

G) would go / was not

H) would have gone / hadn't been

I) will go / am not

J) would have gone / had been

- Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

The scenery was wonderful. If I ... a Polaroid, I ... some photographs (but I didn't have it)

F) have had / would have taken

G) had / would not have taken

H) have / will take

I) had / would take

J) had had / would have taken

- Find the right English translation.

Агархозирёмғирёғмаётгандаэди, бизшахарчеккасигаборардик.

Если бы сейчас не шел дождь, мы бы поехали за город.

- F) If it didn't rain now we would go to the country.
- G) If it weren't rain now we would go to the country.
- H) If it hadn't rained now we would have gone to the country.
- I) If it didn't rain now we will go to the country.
- J) If it isn't raining now we should go to the country.

- Find the right English translation.

Агарбизчипталаргаолдинданбуюртмаберганимиздаэди,
хозируларганавбатдатурмаган бўлардик.

Если бы мы заказали билеты заранее, мы бы не стояли сейчас за ними в очереди.

- F) If we book tickets beforehand we won't stand in queue now to get them
- G) If we booked tickets beforehand we should stand in queue now to get them
- H) If we had booked tickets beforehand we wouldn't stand in queue now to get them
- I) If we booked tickets beforehand we wouldn't have stood in queue now to get them
- J) If we had booked tickets beforehand we shan't stand in queue now to get them

- Find the right English translation.

Агар у машинаниэхтиёткорликбилан бошқаргандаэди, бахтсизходиса
рўй бермаган бўларди.

Если бы он вел машину осторожнее, несчастного случая не произошло бы.

- F) If he had driven the car more carefully, we would not meet with an accident.
- G) If he drives the car more carefully, we would not meet with an accident.
- H) If he drives the car more carefully, we will not meet with an accident.
- I) If he drove the car more carefully, we would not meet with an accident.
- J) If he had driven the car more carefully, we would not have met with an accident.

- Find the right English translation.

Агар сен менгамохолани эртага берганингда эди, мен сенга унишанбакуни қайтиб берган бўлардим.

Если бы ты дал мне статью завтра, я бы вернул ее в субботу.

- F) If you give me the article tomorrow, I will give it back to you on Saturday.
- G) If you gave me the article tomorrow, I would give it back to you on Saturday.
- H) If you had given me the article tomorrow, I would have given it back to you on Saturday.
- I) If you gave me the article tomorrow, I would have given it back to you on Saturday.
- J) If you give me the article tomorrow, I would give it back to you on Saturday.

- Find the right English translation.

Мен сизга кеча қарзга пул беришим мумкин эди, агар сиз сўраганингизда эди.

Я мог бы одолжить вам вчера деньги, если бы вы попросили меня.

- F) I could have lent you some money yesterday if you had asked me for it.
- G) I could lend you some money yesterday if you asked me for it.
- H) I could have lend you some money yesterday if you asked me for it.
- I) I could lend you some money yesterday if you had asked me for it.
- J) I could lent you some money yesterday if you ask me for it.

- Find the right English translation.

Агарёмғирбўлмаганидаболаларкечаочикхаводаухлашганбўларди.

Если бы не дождь, дети бы спали на открытом воздухе вчера.

F) But for the rain the children would sleep in the open air yesterday.

G) But for the rain the children would have slept in the open air yesterday.

H) If it didn't rain the children would sleep in the open air yesterday.

I) If it hadn't rained the children would have slept in the open air yesterday.

J) But for the rain the children should have slept in the open air yesterday.

- Find the right English translation.

Агарсизнингўрнингиздабўлганимдаэдименбунчанчаолдинкилишгаурини
бкўрардим.

Будь я на вашем месте, я бы давно попытался это сделать.

F) In your place, I would make an attempt to do it long ago.

G) If I were you I would make an attempt to do it long ago.

H) If I were you I would have made an attempt to do it long ago.

I) In your place, I will make an attempt to do it long ago.

J) If I were you, I would have made an attempt to do it long ago.

- Find the right English translation.

Агарбукидобкизиқарлиболмаса, бизуниўимаймиз.

Если эта книга неинтересная, мы не будем читать ее.

F) If this book is not interesting we won't read it.

G) If this book was not interesting we wouldn't read it.

H) If this book is interesting we won't read it.

I) If this book had been interesting we would have read it.

J) If this book won't be interesting we won't read it.

- Find the right English translation.

Агар сен менга ҳозир ёлғонга пирганингда эди,
мен сенга бошқа ҳеч қачон ишонмаган бўлардим.

Если бы ты солгал мне сейчас, я бы больше никогда не поверил тебе.

F) If you lied to me now I will never believe you in future.

G) If you lied to me now I wouldn't never believe you in future.

H) If you lie to me now I will never believe you in future.

I) If you lied to me now I would never believe you in future.

J) If you had lied to me now I would never believe you in future.

- Find the right English translation.

Агар сизнинг ўрнингизда бўлганимда эди, мен ўзимунга қўнғироқ қилардим.

На вашем месте, я бы сам позвонил ему.

F) If I were you I will ring him up myself.

G) If I were you I would ring him up myself.

H) If I were you I would have rung him up myself.

I) If I were you I would rung him up myself.

J) If I had been you I would have rung him up myself.

SAMPLE TECHNOLOGICAL CARD OF THE LESSON

LESSON 1

THEME: The Human Body

Grammar. Conditional sentences

Workparts, time	The actions of	
	The teacher	the students

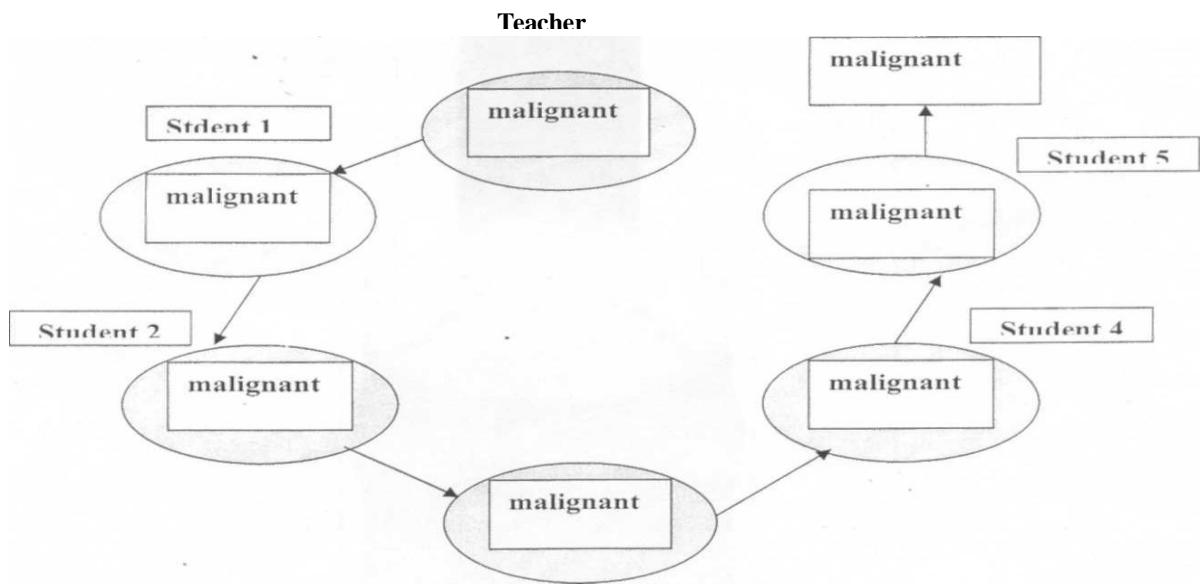
<p>I part</p> <p>Introduction of the lesson</p> <p>10 minutes</p>	<p>1.1 Introduces the theme, aim, planning studying results. Introduces with the plan of the lesson,</p> <p>Makes phonetic drills</p> <p>1.2 Announces the marks of the lesson</p>	<p>Listen ,copy ,givequestions</p>
<p>II part</p> <p>70 minutes</p>	<p>2.1Controls the knowledge of the students by brain storm ,bliss questions[question-answer],,etc., (Supplement №1-4)</p> <p>2.2 Explains new theme by the tables</p> <p>2.3. Asks the students to make some exercises on theme (Supplement № 4-6)</p> <p>2.4. Organize the reading and making questions to the dialogues , text.</p> <p>2.5. Asks to make conclusion to the theme.</p>	<p>Answer the questions, listen, copy, work with the tables, work with cards, work with pairs.</p> <p>make up questions and dialogues, write exercises .Read the text.</p>
<p>III part</p> <p>Conclusion</p> <p>10 minutes</p>	<p>3.1. Make conclusion to the theme, concentrates the attention of the students on the main problem for their future profession.</p> <p>3.2. Makes marks. to the functions of groups. Analyses the level of the achievement of the aim of the lesson</p> <p>3.3. Gives the themes to the Project work and announces the marks.</p>	<p>Mark themselves , give questions on Project work. Copy the themes of</p>

		Project work.
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Compiled by: Sharipova N. E.

Use one of the warm-up activities like "Whisper-round"

Ask your students to form a circle. Whisper a sentence to the student on your left. He\she must whisper it, once only, to the student on his or her left. This should continue until the sentence reaches the student on your right. He\she should write



Student
your sentence on the board or say it aloud. It is very likely that it has changed out of all recognition. You can make the game more interesting by sending a sentence round the circle in the opposite direction at the same time.

Рекомендуемая литература

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7. Murphy English grammar in use

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MINISTRY OF THE HEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

TASHKENT STATE DENTAL INSTITUTE

**Training and guidelines for undergraduate medical institutes (1st course) on
the subject**

“ENGLISH” on “THE HUMAN BODY”

Tashkent - 2015

1. Introduction

Teaching of foreign languages, as well as all other spheres, worries now revision of the purposes, tasks, methods, materials, etc. In modern society foreign languages are an accelerator scientific technical progress, it is a direct road to the international cooperation; it is pledge of successful business connections in the conditions of stabilization of business and economic partnership, it, at last, a right way to the world between the people.

Our country was included into the world community, and huge, unknown possibilities of cooperation in all spheres of public and private life of people generated huge demand for foreign languages as a real means of communication.

The main answer to a question of the solution of an actual problem of training to foreign languages as to a communication medium between representatives of the different people and cultures is that languages should be studied in indissoluble unity with the world and culture of the people speaking in these languages.

Each lesson of foreign language is a practice of intercultural communication because each foreign word reflects the foreign world and foreign culture.

This instruction is intended for English teaching to students being trained in medical school with standard volume of teaching of discipline “Foreign language” provided by the standard program. The program reflects current trends and requirements in training to practical foreign languages skills in daily communication and in the professional sphere. In it specific objective of training, structure of a course and the intermediate purposes are formulated, and also the theme and character of a language material, and types of the exercises recommended for development of different types of speech activity at different stages of educational process is specified. Requirements are included in the program to the current, intermediate and total control.

UNIVERSAL MODEL OF TECHNOLOGY STUDYING ON THE LESSON

FOR THE STUDENTS OF CHILDREN'S, THERAPEUTIC AND SURGICAL STOMATOLOGY FACULTIES

Grammar.Conditional sentences

Text.The Human Body

Studying hour – 2 hours The structure of the lesson	1 Organizing moment 2 Introducing with new theme 3 Explanation of new theme 4 Making exercises in Passive voice. Exercises. ,5 Marking the answers of the students 6 Giving and explanation of home work
The aim of the lesson; To introduce the students with new lexical units of the text . To increase their knowledge in Grammar themes To develop their English speech	
Pedagogic tasks	The results of study actions
- to introduce with new lexical units -to teach making up sentences with new lexical units -to increase quick reading - to teach correct translation of the text - to teach making up questions to the text - to increase their knowledge in planning of the retelling of the text - to teach the students to make presentation on theme	-listen, read, write -make up sentences -read, translate, make questions -retell -make presentation
Methods of studying	Conversation, discussion, study game, case study , brain storm.
The forms of organization of study action	Group work, individual work, “Zigzag”; “Study together”

Studymaterial	Textbook, blackboard, medical articles from Internet, slides, notebook, tables, banners
Ways of marking	Tests, presentations of results of making study tasks.

Lexic material:

“THE HUMAN BODY”

The human body

The human body is up of a head, neck, torso, two arms and two legs. The average height of an adult human is about 5 to 6 feet tall. The human body is made to stand erect, walk on two feet, use the arms to carry and lift, and has opposable thumbs (able to grasp).

The adult body is made up of: 100 trillion cells, 206 bones, 600 muscles, and 22 internal organs.

There are many systems in the human body: Circulatory System (heart, blood, vessels) Respiratory System (nose, trachea, lung)

Immune System (many types of protein, cells, organs tissues)

Skeletal System (bones)

Excretory System (lungs, large intestine, kidneys)

Urinary System (bladder, kidneys)

Muscular System (muscles)

Endocrine System (glands)

Digestive System (mouth, esophagus, stomach, intestines)

Nervous System (brain, spinal cord, nerves)

Reproductive System (male and female reproductive organs)

There are some interesting information on human body 19 million skin cells.

Every hour about 1 billion cells in the human body must be replaced.

The average human head has about 100,000 hairs.

The circulatory system of arteries, veins and capillaries is about 60,000 miles long.

The heart beats more than 2,5 billion times in an average lifetime.

There are about 9000 taste buds on the surface of the tongue, in the throat and on the roof of the mouth.

The strongest muscle in the body is the tongue

The human heart creates enough pressure when it pumps out to the body to squirt blood 30 feet.

You blink over 10,000,000 times a year.

The human brain weighs about 3 pounds.

It takes about 20 seconds for a red blood cell to circle the whole body.

Only 10% of the population are left handed

One fourth of the bones in your body are in your feet.

Children tend to grow faster in the spring.

The most sensitive finger on the human hand is the index finger.

More men are color-blind than women.

More people have brown eyes than any other color.

Step#2 Learning.

Make the the glossary of human body with visual aids.

Step #3. Listening. Listen to the text and try to do the 4th step then.

Step#4 Writing.

HUMAN BODY

Ex A. Check the true facts from the reading.

Consists of a head, neck, torso, two arms and two legs.

The average height of an adult human is about 10 feet tall.

The adult body is made up of 600 muscles and 22 internal organs.

HUMAN BODY The average human head has about 1000000 hairs.

The strongest muscle in the body is a nose.

Ex B. What's missing? Find the missing nouns in the reading.

- 1) The strongest ... in the body is the tongue
- 2) The human ... weighs about 3 pounds.
- 3) The most sensitive finger on the human hand is the
- 4) The average human head has about 100000
- 5) The average ... of an adult human is about 5 to 6 feet tall.

Ex C. Paragraph one says:

- a) General information about human body.
- b) Interesting information about human body.
- c) Several systems in the human body.

Ex D. Paragraph three says:

- g) Several systems in the human body.

- h) General information about human body.
- i) Interesting information about human body.

Ex E. Circle the answer.

- 7) The average height of an adult human is about a) 5 to 6 b) 4 to 5 c) 6 feet tall.
- 8) You blink over a) 100 000000 b) 10 000000 c) 100 000 times a year.
- 9) The heart beats more than a) 2,5 billion b) 2,5 million c) 2,5 thousand times in an average lifetime.

Analitical part

Make up a plan on the text:

- 7. The development of the use of chemicals
- 8. The process of their appearance
- 9. The importance of the chemicals in society

Conditional clauses – If clauses

(Shart ergash gaplar)

Conditional sentences are used to show condition, imagination, regret about something. They are expressed in complex sentences with the conjunction “if”. This conjunction can be used at the beginning and in the middle of the sentence. There are two kinds of it: real and unreal

Unreal conditional sentences are expressed in four structures:

- 9. If Present simple, Future simple
- 10. If Past simple, Future in the past
- 11. If Past Perfect, Future in the past Perfect
- 12. If Past Perfect, Future in the past

When you imagine a future happening like this, you use a past tense (did/was/found) after **if**. But the meaning is not past:

- What would you do if you won a million pounds?

We don't normally use **would** in the **if** part of the sentence:

- I'd be very frightened if someone pointed a gun at me?

Compare these examples:

(1) Sue has lost her watch. She thinks it may be at Ann's house.

SUE: I think I left my watch at your house. Have you seen it?

ANN: No, but I'll have a look when I get home. **If I find** it, I'll tell you.

In this example, Ann feels there is a real possibility that she will find the watch. So she says: **If I find ..., I'll ...**

(2) Ann says: **If I found** a wallet in the street, I'd take it to the police.

This is a different type of a situation. Here, Ann is not thinking about a real possibility; she is *imagining* the situation and doesn't expect to find a wallet in the street. So she says: **If I found ..., I'd (=I would) ...** (not 'If I find ..., I'll ...').

When you imagine something like this, you use **if + past (if I found/if you were/if we didn't** etc.). But the meaning is *not* past:

- What would you do **if** you **won** a million pounds? (we don't really expect this to happen)
- I don't really want to go to their party, but I probably will go. They'd be offended **if I didn't** go.

- Sarah has decided not to apply for the job. She isn't really qualified for it, so she probably wouldn't get it **if** she **applied**.

We do not normally use **would** in the **if**-part of the sentence:

- I'd be very frightened **if** somebody **pointed** a gun at me. (*not* 'if somebody would point')
- **If I didn't** go to their party, they'd be offended. (*not* 'If I wouldn't go')

But it is possible to say '**if ... would**' when you ask somebody to do something:

- (*from a formal letter*) I would be grateful **if** you **would send** me your brochure as soon as possible.
- 'Shall I close the door?' 'Yes, please, **if** you **would**.'

In the other part of the sentence (not the **if**-part) we use **would** ('d)/**wouldn't**:

- If you took more exercise, you'd (=you **would**) probably feel healthier.
- **Would** you **mind** if I used your phone?
- I'm not tired enough to go to bed yet. I **wouldn't** sleep (if I went to bed now).

Could and **might** are also possible:

- If you took more exercise, you **might feel** healthier. (=it is possible that you would feel healthier)
- If it stopped raining, we **could go** out. (=we would be able to go out)

Do not use **when** in sentences like those on this page:

- They would be offended **if** we didn't accept their invitation. (*not* 'when we didn't')
- What would you do **if** you were bitten by a snake? (*not* 'when you were bitten')

Study this example situation:

Sue wants to phone Paul but she can't do this because she doesn't know his number. She says:

If I knew his number, I **would phone** him.

Sue says: **If I knew** his number This tells us that she *doesn't* know his number. She is imagining the situation. The *real* situation is that she doesn't know his number.

When you imagine a situation like this, you use **if** + *past* (**if I knew/if you were/if we didn't** etc.). But the meaning is present, not past:

- Tom would read more **if** he **had** more time. (but he doesn't have much time)
- **If I didn't** want to go to the party, I wouldn't go. (but I want to go)
- We wouldn't have any money **if** we **didn't** work. (but we work)
- **If you were** in my position, what would you do?
- It's a pity you can't drive. It would be useful **if** you **could**.

Note that **could** sometimes means ‘would be able to’ and sometimes ‘was/were able to’:

- You **could** get a job more easily if you **could** speak a foreign language.
(you **could** get = you would be able to get)
(you **could** speak = you were able to speak)

Study this example situation:

Last month Gary was in hospital for an operation. Liz didn't know this, so she didn't go to visit him. They met a few days ago. Liz said:

If I had known you were in hospital, I **would have gone** to visit you.

Liz said: **If I had known** you were in hospital The *real* situation was that she *didn't* know he was in hospital.

When you are talking about the past, you use **if + had** ('d) ... (**if I had known/been/done** etc.):

- I didn't see you when you passed me in the street. **If I'd seen** you, of course I would have said hello. (but I didn't see you)
- I decided to stay at home last night. I would have gone out **if I hadn't been** so tired. (but I was tired)
- **If he had been looking** where he was going, he wouldn't have walked into the wall. (but he wasn't looking)

- The view was wonderful. **If I'd had** a camera, I would have taken some photographs. (but I didn't have a camera)

Compare:

- I'm not hungry. **If I was** hungry, I would eat something. (*now*)
- I wasn't hungry. **If I had been** hungry, I would have eaten something. (*past*)

Do not use **would** in the **if**-part of the sentence. We use **would** in the other part of the sentence:

- **If I had seen** you, I **would have said** hello. (*not* 'If I would have seen')

Note that 'd can be **would** or **had**:

- If I'd seen you, (I'd seen = I **had** seen)

I'd **have said** hello. (I'd have said = I **would** have said)

Compare **would (do)** and **would have (done)**:

- If I had gone to the party last night, I **would be** tired now. (I am not tired now – *present*)
- If I had gone to the party last night, I **would have met** lots of people. (I didn't meet lots of people – *past*)

Compare **would have**, **could have** and **might have**:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the weather hadn't been so bad, 	<p>we would have gone out.</p> <p>we could have gone out. (=we would have been able to go out)</p> <p>we might have gone out. (=perhaps we would have gone out)</p>
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Study this example situations:

If you **had worked** harder last year, you **would know** English well now.

We use **past perfect** in the **if**-part of the sentence as the action refers to *past*, but in the other part we use **would (do)** as we talk about *present*.

If he **knew** English well, he **would have translated** the article without difficulty yesterday.

We use **knew** (not 'had known') because we talk *in general and also now*, but in the other part we use **would have translated** as we talk about *past*.

Note:

But for smb / smth *except for or without smb / smth:*

We wouldn't have managed **but for** your help. = If you hadn't helped, we wouldn't have managed.

Had I seen him yesterday, I should have asked him about it. = **If I had seen** him yesterday, I should have asked him about it.

The questions on the theme:

Вопрос по теме:

If билан бошланувчинечта тур шарт-майлигапларини биласиз?

Сколько типов условных предложений с **If** вы знаете?

Practical part

Grammar exercises

XV. Translate into English

j) Агар мен униэртага кўрсам, унданбу хақида сўрайман.

Если я его увижу завтра, я спрошу его об этом.

k) У ('ўғил) у ерга бормайди, агар уни таклиф қилишмаса.

Он не пойдет туда, если его не пригласят.

l) Агар мен ўртоғимни бугун кўрганимдаэди, унданбу хақида сўрардим.

Если бы я увидел своего друга сегодня, я спросил бы его об этом.

m) Агар у шу ерда бўлгандаэди, у бизга ёрдам берган бўларди.

Если бы он был здесь, он помог бы нам.

n) Агар у иссиқ пальтосини кийганимдаэди, у шамоллаб қолмаган бўларэди.

Он не простудился бы, если бы надел теплое пальто.

o) Агар кеча об-хавояхши бўлганидаэди, бизшаҳар чеккасигаборган бўлардик.

Если бы погода вчера была хорошей, мы поехали бы за город.

p) У поездгаулгуришимумкинэди, агарвахлирокуйданчиққанидаэди.

Он мог бы успеть на поезд, если бы он вышел из дома пораньше.

q) Агар у (ўғил) унинг (қиз) уйинибилганидаэди хозир уни осонликча топарэди.

Если бы он знал ее дом (теперь) он бы нашел его легко.

r) Агар у (ўғил) хозир бўш бўлганидаэди, у мен билан шахмат ўйнарди.

Если бы он был свободен, он сыграл бы со мной в шахматы.

s) Самарқандга келишим билан оқэртага, сизга кўнғироқ қиламан.

Как только я приеду в Самарканд завтра, я позвоню вам.

t) Агар мен сизнинг ўрнингизда бўлганимдаэди мен уни кечирмасдим.

Если бы я был на твоём месте я бы не простил его.

u) Агар сен кеча меникига келганимдаэди биз биргаликда бума қола таржима қилган бўлардик.

Если бы ты пришел ко мне вчера то мы бы перевели эту статью вместе.

XVI. Put the verb into the correct form.

- They would be rather offended if I *didn't go* to see them. (not / go)
- If you took more exercise, you *would feel* better. (feel)
- If I was offered the job, I think I $\frac{3}{4}$ it. (take)
- I'm sure Susan will lend you the money. I'd be very surprised if she $\frac{3}{4}$. (refuse)
- If I sold my car, I $\frac{3}{4}$ much money for it. (not / get)

- A lot of people would be out of work if the factory $\frac{3}{4}$. (close down)
- What would happen if I $\frac{3}{4}$ that red button? (press)
- Liz gave me this ring. She $\frac{3}{4}$ very upset if I lost it. (be)
- Mark and Carol are expecting us. They would be disappointed if we $\frac{3}{4}$. (not / come)
- Would Tim mind if I $\frac{3}{4}$ his bicycle without asking him? (borrow)
- If somebody $\frac{3}{4}$ in here with a gun, I'd be very frightened. (walk)
- I'm sure Sue $\frac{3}{4}$ if you explained the situation to her. (understand)

XVII. Answer the questions in the way shown.

- A: Shall we catch the 10.30. train?
B: No. (arrive / too early) *If we caught the 10.30 train, we'd arrive too early.*
- A: Is Ken going to take the examination?
B: No. (fail) If he $\frac{3}{4}$.
- A: Why don't we stay at a hotel?
B: No. (cost too much money) If $\frac{3}{4}$.
- A: Is Sally going to apply for the job?
B: No. (not / get it) If $\frac{3}{4}$.
- A: Let's tell them the truth.
B: No. (not / believe us) If $\frac{3}{4}$.
- A: Why don't we invite Bill to the party?
B: No. (have to invite his friends too) $\frac{3}{4}$.

XVIII. Put the verb into the correct form.

- If I *knew* his number, I would phone him. (know)
- I *wouldn't buy* that coat if I were you. (not / buy)
- I $\frac{3}{4}$ you if I could, but I'm afraid I can't. (help)
- We would need a car if we $\frac{3}{4}$ in the country. (live)

- If we had the choice, we $\frac{3}{4}$ in the country. (live)
- This soup isn't very good. It $\frac{3}{4}$ better if it wasn't so salty. (taste)
- I wouldn't mind living in England if the weather $\frac{3}{4}$ better. (be)
- If I were you, I $\frac{3}{4}$. (not / wait). I $\frac{3}{4}$ now. (go)
- You're always tired. If you $\frac{3}{4}$ to bed so late every night, you wouldn't be tired all the time. (not / go)
- I think there are too many cars. If there $\frac{3}{4}$ so many cars (not / be), there $\frac{3}{4}$ so much pollution. (not / be).

XIX. Write a sentence with *If* $\frac{3}{4}$ for each situation.

- We don't visit you very often because you live so far away.
If you didn't live so far away, we'd visit you more often.
- He doesn't speak very clearly – that's why people don't understand him.
If he $\frac{3}{4}$ more $\frac{3}{4}$, people $\frac{3}{4}$.
- That book is too expensive, so I'm not going to buy it.
If the book $\frac{3}{4}$, I $\frac{3}{4}$.
- We don't go out very often because we can't afford it. $\frac{3}{4}$
- It's raining, so we can't have lunch in the garden. $\frac{3}{4}$
- I have to work tomorrow evening, so I can't meet you.
-

XX. Put the verb into the correct form.

- I didn't know you were in hospital. If ...***I'd known***... (I/know), ...***I would have gone***... (I/go) to visit you.
- Ken go to the station in time to catch his train. If ... (he/miss) it, ... (he/be) late for his interview.
- It's good that you reminded me about Ann's birthday. ... (I/forget) if ... (you/not/remind) me.
- Unfortunately, I didn't have my address book with me when I was in New York. If ... (I/have) your address, ... (I/send) you a postcard.

- A: How was your holiday? Did you have a nice time?
B: It was OK, but ... (we/enjoy) it more if ... (the weather/be) better.
- I took a taxi to the hotel but the traffic was very bad. ... (it/be) quicker if ... (I/walk).
- I'm not tired. If ... (I/be) tired, ... (I/go) home now.
- I wasn't tired last night. If ... (I/be) tired, ... (I/go) home earlier.

XXI. Write a sentence with *if* for each situation.

- I wasn't hungry, so I didn't eat anything.
...If I'd been hungry, I would have eaten something. ...
- The accident happened because the driver in front stopped so suddenly. If the driver in front
- I didn't know that George had to get up early, so I didn't wake him up. If I
- I was able to buy the car only because Jim lent me the money.
- Margaret wasn't injured in the crash because she was wearing a seat belt.
- You didn't have any breakfast – that's why you're hungry now.
- I didn't get a taxi because I didn't have any money on me.

VIII. Control tests

Test your knowledge on Three types of conditional sentences

- Choose the appropriate form of the verb.
E) found / would have phoned
F) find / would phone
- Choose the appropriate form of the verb.
Ted says: If I ... a wallet in the street, I ... it to the police.
A) find / would take C) found / would take

- B) found / would have taken D) had found / would take
- E) will find / will take

- Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

He ... you the book if you it next week.

- K) would give / had returned
- L) will give / return
- M) will give / will return
- N) would have given / had returned
- O) would give / return

- Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

If I... you, I his apology, because it's pointless to carry on being angry.

- A) were / would have accept C) wasn't / will accept
- B) were / wouldn't accept D) had been / will accept
- E) were / would accept

- Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

If I.... rich, I a private jet.

- A) had been / would buy C) will be / will buy
- B) were / would buy D) were / will buy
- E) had been / would have bought

- Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

Last month Ted was in hospital for an operation. Julia didn't know this, so she didn't go to visit him. They met a few days ago. Julia said:

If I ...you were in hospital, Ito visit you.

K) had known / would have gone

L) know / will go

M) knew / would go

N) had known / would go

O) know / would have gone

- Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

I decided not to go to the party last night. I ... there, if Iso exhausted. (but I was exhausted)

K) wouldn't have gone / hadn't been

L) would go / was not

M) would have gone / hadn't been

N) will go / am not

O) would have gone / had been

- Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

The scenery was wonderful. If I ... a Polaroid, I ... some photographs (but I didn't have it)

K) have had / would have taken

L) had / would not have taken

M) have / will take

N) had / would take

O) had had / would have taken

- Find the right English translation.

Агархозирёмғирёғмаётгандаэди, бизшахарчеккасигаборардик.

Если бы сейчас не шел дождь, мы бы поехали за город.

- K) If it didn't rain now we would go to the country.
- L) If it weren't rain now we would go to the country.
- M) If it hadn't rained now we would have gone to the country.
- N) If it didn't rain now we will go to the country.
- O) If it isn't raining now we should go to the country.

- Find the right English translation.

Агар биз чипталарга олдиндан буюртма берганимизда эди,
хозирулар гана вбат датурмаган бўлардик.

Если бы мы заказали билеты заранее, мы бы не стояли сейчас за ними в очереди.

- K) If we book tickets beforehand we won't stand in queue now to get them
- L) If we booked tickets beforehand we should stand in queue now to get them
- M) If we had booked tickets beforehand we wouldn't stand in queue now to get them
- N) If we booked tickets beforehand we wouldn't have stood in queue now to get them
- O) If we had booked tickets beforehand we shan't stand in queue now to get them

- Find the right English translation.

Агар у машинани эҳтиёткорлик билан бошқарганда эди, бахтсиз ҳодиса
рўй бермаган бўларди.

Если бы он вел машину осторожнее, несчастного случая не произошло бы.

- K) If he had driven the car more carefully, we would not meet with an accident.
- L) If he drives the car more carefully, we would not meet with an accident.
- M) If he drives the car more carefully, we will not meet with an accident.
- N) If he drove the car more carefully, we would not meet with an accident.

O) If he had driven the car more carefully, we would not have met with an accident.

- Find the right English translation.

Агар сен менгамохолани эртага берганинга эди, мен сенга унишанбакуни қайтиб берган бўлардим.

Если бы ты дал мне статью завтра, я бы вернул ее в субботу.

K) If you give me the article tomorrow, I will give it back to you on Saturday.

L) If you gave me the article tomorrow, I would give it back to you on Saturday.

M) If you had given me the article tomorrow, I would have given it back to you on Saturday.

N) If you gave me the article tomorrow, I would have given it back to you on Saturday.

O) If you give me the article tomorrow, I would give it back to you on Saturday.

- Find the right English translation.

Мен сизга кеча қарзга пул беришим мумкин эди, агар сиз сўраганингизга эди.

Я мог бы одолжить вам вчера деньги, если бы вы попросили меня.

K) I could have lent you some money yesterday if you had asked me for it.

L) I could lend you some money yesterday if you asked me for it.

M) I could have lend you some money yesterday if you asked me for it.

N) I could lend you some money yesterday if you had asked me for it.

O) I could lent you some money yesterday if you ask me for it.

- Find the right English translation.

Агар ёмғир бўлмаганида болалар кеча очик ҳавода ухлашган бўларди.

Если бы не дождь, дети бы спали на открытом воздухе вчера.

K) But for the rain the children would sleep in the open air yesterday.

- L) But for the rain the children would have slept in the open air yesterday.
- M) If it didn't rain the children would sleep in the open air yesterday.
- N) If it hadn't rained the children would have slept in the open air yesterday.
- O) But for the rain the children should have slept in the open air yesterday.

- Find the right English translation.

Агар сизнинг ўрнини гизда бўлганимда эдимен буни анча олдинкилишга урини бўлардим.

Будь я на вашем месте, я бы давно попытался это сделать.

- K) In your place, I would make an attempt to do it long ago.
- L) If I were you I would make an attempt to do it long ago.
- M) If I were you I would have made an attempt to do it long ago.
- N) In your place, I will make an attempt to do it long ago.
- O) If I were you, I would have made an attempt to do it long ago.

- Find the right English translation.

Агар буюки тобқизикарли болмаса, биз уни ўймаймиз.

Если эта книга неинтересная, мы не будем читать ее.

- K) If this book is not interesting we won't read it.
- L) If this book was not interesting we wouldn't read it.
- M) If this book is interesting we won't read it.
- N) If this book had been interesting we would have read it.
- O) If this book won't be interesting we won't read it.

- Find the right English translation.

Агар сен менга ҳозир ёлғонга пирганимда эди,
мен сенга бошқа ҳеч қачон ишонмаган бўлардим.

Если бы ты солгал мне сейчас, я бы больше никогда не поверил тебе.

- K) If you lied to me now I will never believe you in future.
- L) If you lied to me now I wouldn't never believe you in future.

- M) If you lie to me now I will never believe you in future.
- N) If you lied to me now I would never believe you in future.
- O) If you had lied to me now I would never believe you in future.

- Find the right English translation.

Агар сизнинг ўрнингизда бўлганимда эди, мен ўзимунга қўнғироқ қилардим.

На вашем месте, я бы сам позвонил ему.

- K) If I were you I will ring him up myself.
- L) If I were you I would ring him up myself.
- M) If I were you I would have rung him up myself.
- N) If I were you I would rung him up myself.
- O) If I had been you I would have rung him up myself.

SAMPLE TECHNOLOGICAL CARD OF THE LESSON

LESSON 1

THEME: The Human Body

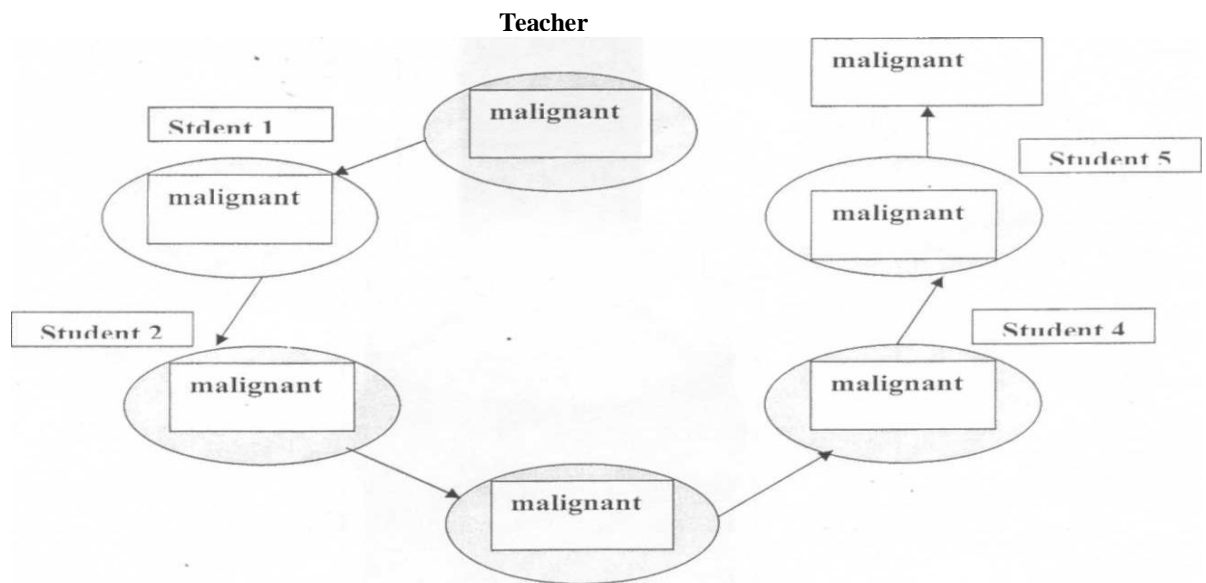
Grammar. Conditional sentences

Workparts, time	The actions of	
	The teacher	the students
I part Introduction of the lesson 10 minutes	1.1 Introduces the theme, aim, planning studying results. Introduces with the plan of the lesson, Makes phonetic drills 1.2 Announces the marks of the lesson	Listen ,copy ,give questions

II part 70 minutes	<p>2.1Controls the knowledge of the students by brain storm ,bliss questions[question-answer],,etc., (Supplement №1-4)</p> <p>2.2 Explains new theme by the tables</p> <p>2.3. Asks the students to make some exercises on theme (Supplement № 4-6)</p> <p>2.4. Organize the reading and making questions to the dialogues , text.</p> <p>2.5. Asks to make conclusion to the theme.</p>	<p>Answer the questions, listen, copy, work with the tables, work with cards, work with pairs.</p> <p>make up questions and dialogues, write exercises .Read the text.</p>
III part Conclusion 10 minutes	<p>3.1. Make conclusion to the theme, concentrates the attention of the students on the main problem for their future profession.</p> <p>3.2. Makes marks. to the functions of groups. Analyses the level of the achievement of the aim of the lesson</p> <p>3.3. Gives the themes to the Project work and announces the marks.</p>	<p>Mark themselves , give questions on Project work. Copy the themes of Project work.</p>

Use one of the warm-up activities like "Whisper-round"

Ask your students to form a circle. Whisper a sentence to the student on your left. He\she must whisper it, once only, to the student on his or her left. This should continue until the sentence reaches the student on your right. He\she should write



Student
your sentence on the board or say it aloud. It is very likely that it has changed out of all recognition. You can make the game more interesting by sending a sentence round the circle in the opposite direction at the same time.

The list of used literature

MAIN LITERATURE:

1. MaslovaAA. Essential English for medical students Moscow 2008
2. Смирнова Н. В. Английский язык Москва1990

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1. Professional Care Guide “Infectious Disorders” 2000 USA
2. Материалы Интернетасайта:English as second language
3. К. Н. Качалова, Е.Е. Израилевич “Практическая грамматика а. английскогоязыка” Бишкек - 2004
4. “New Headway” Oxford university 2003.
5. Murphy Raymond, Essential grammar in USA 2010
6. English – Russian (Uzbek) dictionary.
7. M. G’apparov “Ingliztiligrammatikasi” Toshkent – 2006
8. Arnold I. V. “The English word” “Высшаяшкола” 1973 p.161
9. АмосоваN. N. “Основы английской фразеологии” Л., 1963 стр 6
10. Buranov J, Muminov A “A Practicalcourse in English Lexicology” Tashkent “Ukituvchi” 1990

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1. www.TMA.uz
2. www.Medical.com
3. www.Med.Uz
4. www.Bolezni.Net