

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Xalq ta'limi vazirligi

Navoiy davlat pedagogika instituti

Xorijiy tillar fakulteti

Ingliz tili va adabiyoti kafedrası

“INGLIZ TILI AMALIY KURSI”

fanidan

MASHG'ULOTLAR ISHLANMALARI

(1-kurs talabalari uchun)

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Mazkur uslubiy qo'llanmada xorijiy tillar fakulteti talabalarining Ingliz tili amaliy kursi fanidan mashg'ulotlar ishlanmalari berilgan. Uslubiy qo'llanma Xorijiy tillar fakulteti 1- kurs talabalariga mo'ljallangan. Uslubiy qo'llanma O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va O'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligining muvofiqlashtiruvchi ilmiy kengashi tomonidan 2004 yil 2 fevralda tasdiqlangan namunaviy dasturi asosida hamda Oliy va O'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligining talabalar mustaqil ishini tashkil etish nazorat qilish va baholash tartibi to'g'risidagi nizomga muvofiq tuzildi. Ushbu qo'llanma Xorijiy tillar fakulteti talabalar hamda professor – o'qituvchilariga mo'ljallangan.

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Uslubiy qo'llanma Navoiy davlat pedagogika instituti Ilmiy kengashining 2008 yil 3- mart №7 yig'ilishida muhokama etilgan va nashrga tavsiya etilgan.

KIRISH

Ingliz tilini o'rgatish murakkab jarayondir. Talabalarga nutq faoliyati turlari – tinglab tushunish, gapirish, o'qish, yozuvni va til materialini – leksika, grammatika, fonetikani o'rgatish natijasida ingliz tilida o'zaro axborot almashish ko'nikmasi vujudga keltiriladi.

Ingliz tili o'qitishning mazmuni o'qitish maqsadlariga bog'liq bo'lib, u odatda maqsad majmunini belgilaydi. Mazmun ta'lim chog'ida o'zlashtirilgan metodik tushuncha maxsuli erishilgan maqsadni aks ettiradi. O'qitish mazmuniga nutqiy mavzular, malaka va ko'nikmalar hamda til materialini kiradi. Ushbu 3 ta tarkibiy qism ingliz tilini o'rgatishda yaxlit o'zlashtirilishini taqozo qiladi.

Nutq mavzulari o'qitish maqsadlariga asoslanib tanlanadi. Tanlab olingan mavzu va unga oid matnlar talabalarning qiziqishlari va yoshlariga mos bo'lishi kerak.

V.D.Arakin muharrirligida tuzilgan darslik "Ingliz tili amaliy kursi" faniga mo'ljallangan. Unda nutq ko'nikmalari, fonetik materiallar, leksik va grammatik birliklar, talaffuz va imlo birliklari o'z aksini topgan. Nutq namunalari til materialini muloqot paytida qo'llash jarayonida rivojlanadi va takomillashadi. Ushbu darslikda berilgan 20 ta dars o'z ichiga olgan leksik, grammatik, fonetik birliklar ustida ishlash jarayonlari mashg'ulotlar bayonnomasida ta'riflab berilgan. Har bir dars 4 yo'nalishda berilgan topshiriqlardan iborat. Ular fonetik qoidalar, o'qish qoidalari, matn va grammatik mavzudan iborat. Har bir darsda berilgan topshiqilar o'z navbatida ketma-ketlikda ishlab chiqilgan. Har bir matndan so'ng matnga oid yangi so'z va iboralar tarjimai bilan keltirilgan. Ushbu so'z va iboralarni mustahkamlashga oid bir necha topshiriqli mashqlar o'z aksini topgan. Grammatik mavzular bo'yicha tushunchalar berilgan va ularni mustahkamlash maqsadida mashqlar berilgan. Mazkur uslubiy qo'llanma ingliz tili amaliy kursi fanidan 1- kurs talabalari bilan olib boriladigan mashg'ulotlarda talabalarga va o'qituvhchilarga yaqindan yordam beradi degan umiddamiz.

Mualliflardan

1. **The theme** Text: A Visit.

The task of the lesson: introduce with the new word combinations and the text.

The equipment of the lesson: book, chalk, blackboard.

Procedure of the lesson:

I. Organizational moment:

II. New words and combinations:

to be in – uyda bo'lmoq

not to be well = to be unwell – yomon his etmoq

that's a pity! = what a pity! – Afsus!

what's the matter? = What is it? – Nima bo'ldi?

flu – gripp, tumov

It's a bad cold – Bu qattiq shamollash

she is in bed – u to'shakda

to have a talk – suhbatlashmoq

to have a smoke – chekmoq

to be glad – xursand bo'lmoq

perhaps – ehtimol

some other day – boshqa biror kun

to be sorry – uzrli bo'lmoq

remember me to Mrs. Sandford – xonim Sandfordga mendan salom ayting

To do exercises: Ex. 8, page 60. Answer the following questions:

1. Is Doctor Sandford in? – No, he isn't.
2. Where is he? – He is in the hospital.
3. Is Mrs. Sandford at home? – No, she is not.
4. Is Mrs. Sandford in the park with Benny? – Yes, she is.
5. She is not in the garden, is she? – Yes, she is.
6. Old Mrs. Sandford isn't ill, is she? – No, she is not. Yes, she is ill.
7. Is she in bed? – Yes, she is.
8. She is better today, isn't she? – Yes, she is.
9. Is Mr. Sandford at home after four on Saturday?
10. Is he at home after four or at half past four on Saturday? – He is at home at half past four on Saturday.

Ex. 9, page 60. a) Complete the following general questions.

1. Are they in the garden or in the park?
2. Is your sister at the Institute or at home?
3. Is Doctor Sandford at the hospital or at home?
4. Is his wife in the park or in the garden?
5. Is the exercise easy or difficult?
6. Is Betty nineteen or eighteen?
7. Is the hall big or small?
8. Are you free on Saturday or Sunday?
9. Are these lessons difficult or easy?

10. Is this sentence long or short?

Ex. 9, page 60. b)

1. They are in the garden, aren't they?
2. Your sister is at the Institute, isn't she?
3. Doctor Sandford is at the hospital, is not he?
4. His wife is in the park, is not she?
5. The exercise is easy, is not it?
6. Betty is nineteen, is not she?
7. The hall big, is not it?
8. You are free on Saturday, are not you?
9. These lessons are difficult, are not they?
10. This sentence is long, is not it?

Ex. 10, page 60. Give the following sentences in the plural. This is a pen. These are pens.

1. This is a box. These are boxes.
2. This is a spoon. These are spoons.
3. That is a fork. Those are forks.
4. This is a park. These are parks.
5. This is a garden. These are gardens.
6. This is a desk. These are desks.
7. That is a door. Those are doors.
8. This is my bird. These are my birds.
9. That is his dog. Those are his dogs.
10. That is her daughter. Those are her daughters.

Ex. 11, page 60. Give the degrees of comparison of the following adjectives.

short – shorter – shortest

tall – taller – tallest

long – longer – longest

big – big – biggest

red – red – reddest

high – high – highest

dirty – dirty – dirties

fast – faster – fastest

easy – easier – easiest

good – better – best

comfortable – more comfortable – most comfortable

interesting – more interesting – most interesting

difficult – more difficult – most difficult

narrow – narrower – narrowest

bad – worse – worst

few – fewer – fewest

busy – busier – busiest

near – nearer – nearest

far – farther – farthest

old – older – oldest

late – later – latest

thin – thinner – thinnest

thick – thick – thickest

Ex. 12, page 61. Rewrite the following sentences changing *as ... as* into *not so as* or *not .. as*.

1. She is as young as you are. She is not as young as you are. She is not so young as you are.
2. He is as clever as his father is. He is not as clever as his father is. He is not so clever as his father is.
3. I am as tired as you are. I am not tired as you are. I am not so tired as you are.
4. My mother is as old as yours. My mother is not as old as yours. My mother is not so old as yours.

5. This book is as interesting as that one. This book is not as interesting as that one. This book is not so interesting as that one.
6. These dictionaries are as bad as those ones. These dictionaries are not as bad as those one. These dictionaries are not so bad as those one.
7. My father is as tall as yours. My father is not as tall as yours. My father is not so tall as yours.
8. His daughter is as beautiful as his wife. His daughter is not as beautiful as his wife. His daughter is not so beautiful as his wife.
9. My room is as light as yours. My room is not as light as yours. My room is not so light as yours.
10. This new house is as big as the old one. This new house in not as big as the old one. This new house is not so big as the old one.
11. This boy is as clever as that one. This boy is not as clever as that one. This boy is not so clever as that one.

Ex. 13, page 61. Rewrite the following sentences changing *not so ... as* into *less ... than*.

1. She is not so tired as I am. She is less than you are.
2. The child is not so sleepy as you are. The child is less sleepy than you are.
3. This task is not so important as that one. This task is less important than that one.
4. This book is not so interesting than that one. This book is less interesting than that one.
5. Spanish is not so difficult than Chinese. Spanish is less interesting than Chinese.
6. There is not much ink in my fountain-pen than yours. There is less ink in my fountain-pen than in yours.

Home task: Ex. 18, page 62.

1. What's the matter? – John is ill.
2. Is he in bed? – Yes, he is but he is better today.
3. Is he at home? No, he is not. He is usually at home.
4. On Saturday I am at home at four.
5. Where is Benny? - He is in the park.
6. What is she? – He is a doctor.
7. Is Doctor Sandford at home? – He is still in the hospital.
8. Benny is in the park, is not he?
9. When are they at home on Saturday? – At six.
10. They are glad to see us.
11. What's a pity, he is not at home.
12. That's a pity, she is still in bed.

Ex. 14, page 61. Respond to the following sentence. Express your surprise or doubt as in models.

This is a good car. Is it? This isn't a good car. Isn't it?

1. This is a light room. Is it? This is not a light room. Is not it?
2. This is a big dog. Is it? This is not a big dog. Is not it?
3. This is a dark garden. Is it? This is not a dark garden. Is not it?
4. This is not a bad book. Is not it?
5. This is a nice animal. Is it?
6. This is not a good shop. Is not it?
7. This isn't a big city. Is not it?
8. This is a long sentence. Is it?
9. This isn't a thick exercise book. Is not it?

10. This is a difficult test. Is it?
11. This is an interesting story. Is it?
12. This is not a bad idea. Is not it?
13. This isn't a clever answer. Is not it?
14. This is not a small park. Is not it?

Ex. 15, page 62. Add a sentence of your own.

Is your sister a student?

No, she isn't. She is still a pupil.

His father isn't a doctor.

No, He isn't. He is an officer.

Ex. 16, page 62. Give questions to the following sentences.

On Saturday Mr. Sandford is at home after four.

- When is Mr. Sandford at home?
- Who is at home on Saturday after four?
- On Saturday Mr. Sandford is at home after four, isn't he?

Home task: Ex. 18, page 62. Making up ten sentences with vocabulary notes.

Lesson 6.

2. The theme of the lesson: Text: Betty Smith. Its vocabulary. Topical vocabulary and working on them.

The task and the aim of the lesson: working on the text and vocabulary notes.

Methods: translation and discussion.

Literature: textbook by Arakin.

Exercises: reading and translating the text and new words. Exs. 7, 8 page 76.

Homework: Learning the texts 9, 10 on pages 76, 77. Ex. 11.

Procedure of the lesson:

I. Organizational Moment:

- Good morning, students!
- Now we'll begin our new lesson.
- Who is on duty today?

II. Checking up the home tasks: Ex. 18 on page 62

III. The main part of the lesson: Working on new words:

I am twenty two – Men 22 yoshda.
 a college graduate – kollej bitiruvchisi
 just a beginner – yangi kelgan, birinchi kurs
 former – sobiq
 school mate – maktabdosh

a fellow student – institutdagi o'rtoq
 companion – o'rtoq
 girl-friend – qiz bola do'st
 boy-friend – o'g'il bola do'st
 jolly – quvnoq
 well-bred – yaxshi tarbiyalangan

elder – katta older – katta
house-wife – uy bekasi
naughty – injiq, tantiq
to be fond of something – yoqtirmoq

to be eager – juda xoxlamoq
to be against – qarshi bo'lmoq
peace – tinchlik
peace – bo'lak

Additional vocabulary:

Relations by birth: parents, father, mother, sister, brother, son, daughter, grandfather, grandmother, grandson, grandchildren, great-grandfather, uncle, wife, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law; step-mother, step-children.

People's age: What's your age? – I'm seventeen.

I'm over seventeen. I'm nearly eighteen

I'm under 9 age yet = I'm not yet eighteen.

In three month's time I'll come of age.

She is still in her teens (13-19). She is a teen-ager.

She is in her (early, mid, late) teens.

She is in her (early, late) thirties.

She is a middle-aged person.

She is an elderly person.

Oral exercises: 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

Written exercises: Translate the following into English.

To read and translate the text:

I am Betty Smith. My full name is Elizabeth Louise Smith. I am twenty-two. I am a college graduate.
Men Betti Smit. Mening to'liq ismim Yelizavetta Luis Smit.

To do exercises: Ex. 12, page 77. Fill in suitable words.

1. His aunt's son is his cousin.
2. Your father's father is your grandfather.
3. My sister's son is my nephew.
4. My sister's daughter is my niece.
5. My mother's brother is my uncle.
6. Your mother's sister is your aunt.
7. Your uncle's daughter is your cousin.
8. Your mother's mother is your grandmother.
9. Your brother's wife is your sister-in-law.
10. Your sister's husband is your brother-in-law.

Ex. 13, page 77.

1. I am an English student.
2. His name is George Brown.
3. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are his father and mother.
4. My brother's name is Benny, and my sisters' names are Betty and Rose.
5. We are members of one family.
6. Is Helen married?
7. Are they married?

8. Mr. Sandford is Betty's brother-in-law.
9. How old are you? – I am eighteen.
10. What are you all? – We are all students.
11. Are your girl-friends students?
12. Are Betty's school-mates kind and jolly?
13. His companions are well-bred.
14. Is Benny eager to have a dog?
15. She is a naughty child.
16. I am eager to have a girl-friend.
17. I am two years younger than my cousin.
18. He is as young as his boy-friend.
19. My niece is eighteen months old.

Ex. 9, page 76. Change the given groups of words as in the model.

1. the brother of my mother – my mother's brother.
2. the friend of my sister – my sister's friend.
3. the husband of his daughter – his daughter's husband.
4. the house of my parents – my parents' house.
5. the table of my father – my father's table.
6. the work of my mother – my mother's work.
7. the notebook of this student – this student's notebook.
8. the books of these students – these students' books.
9. the sister of my friend – my friend's sister.
10. the friend of our cousin – our cousin's friend.
11. the photo of my grandfather – my grandfather's photo.
12. the room of Pete – Pete's room.
13. the son of her brother – her brother's son.
14. the daughter of Ann – Ann's daughter.
15. the sister of my mother – my mother's sister.

Ex. 10, page 77.

1. What are you?
We are the students of the English Faculty.

Ex. 11, page 77. Form questions to which the following statements are the answers.

1. She has some English books.
Has she any English books? No, she has not. She has a lot of Uzbek books.
2. He has a lot of mistakes in his test.
Has he many mistakes in his test? He has not many mistakes in his test.
3. I have a lot of notebooks in my bag.
Have you many notebooks in your bag? I have not many notebooks in my bag.
4. The boy has three red pencils.
Has the boy three red pencils? The boy has not three red pencils.
5. Kitty has two cousins.
Has Kitty two cousins? Kitty has two cousins.
6. Dr. Sandford has a son.
Has Dr. Sandford a son? Dr. Sandford has not a son.
7. I have relatives in Moscow.

Have you relatives in Moscow? You have not relatives in Moscow.

8. They have two rooms.
Have they two rooms? They have not two rooms.

Ex. 14, page 78. Fill in prepositions:

1. Betty's sister is married to Doctor Sandford.
2. Is Kenny at home? – No, he is still in the park with his mother.
3. Look at the picture (blackboard).
4. Put the notebook in the drawer.
5. He is not in the room.
6. Come in the room.
7. Go out of the room.
8. He has some friends in Moscow.
9. Don't put the pencils in the box.
10. Take the newspaper from the table.
11. The letter is in the book.
12. Go to Room Four.
13. Come to the blackboard.
14. Take the books and notebooks from your bags!
15. She has a pen in her hand.
16. Go to the Institute.
17. Are you fond of cats?
18. Have you got a dog in the house?
19. Open your books at page 25.
20. Thousands of students study in our University.
21. Children begin school at the age of seven.

Ex. 15, page 78. Fill in *some, any, no, none, not*, or the indefinite article *a*.

1. Have you got any relations? – No, I haven't any.
2. Has she got any nephews or nieces? – She has none.
3. She has no sister, she has only one brother.
4. They have got some cousins in Minsk.
5. Have you got any brothers? – No, I haven't any.
6. I have some good friends.
7. Have you got any interesting books? – Yes, I have.
8. Have you got any friends in St. Petersburg?
9. He has not any English books in the bookcase.
10. Have you got any pencils in your bag? – Yes, I have one.
11. Has she any girls in the family? – No, she has none.
12. Have we got any chalk on the blackboard?
13. She has no mistakes in her test.

Ex. 16, page 78. Form nouns from the following verbs by adding the suffix – **er**:

Writer, worker, teacher, reader, painter, singer, examiner, dancer, listener.

Ex. 17, page 78. Write the following cardinal numbers:

Three, nine, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, nineteen, thirty three, forty four, sixty, ninety nine, hundred.

Ex. 21, page 79. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. His friends are the students of English Faculty. They are future teachers.
2. Helen is the wife of Mr. Sandford.
3. How old is your niece?
4. How many brothers has James? – Only one.
5. He is married and he has a big family.
6. Is your elder sister married? – Yes, she is, her husband is a teacher of English.
7. Has he a nephew? – No, he hasn't, but he has a niece.
8. Take your books from your bags.
9. Open your books at page 27.
10. You must read Lesson Six once more.
11. Read and translate the third sentence.
12. Do exercise No. 11 on page 37.
13. Bring a piece of chalk from Room 14.
14. She is naughty girl.
15. my schoolmate is fond of animals.
16. I am eager to have a dog in the house, but my parents are against it.
17. My sister-in-law has peace at home because of cats and dogs.
18. Most of my daughter's girl-friends are students.
19. His children are well-bred.
20. Nelly is kind and jolly girl.
21. We are schoolmates and classmates.
22. He lives in the Lesnoy Street 9, room 15.
23. Have you telephone? – Yes, I have. My telephone number is 217-18-36.
24. She is not so young, as you think, he is 30 yet.
25. My niece is as age as your grandson.
26. How old is your son? – He is ten. He is three years older than your daughter.
27. My cousin is two and a half years old.
28. Natasha is the youngest among my friends.
29. I live with my parents in the Peschanoy Street, house No. 10.
30. Plus ten to ten.
31. Multiply five by seven.
32. If you divide 30 by 6, it would be 5.

Lesson 7.

3. The theme of the lesson: Text: “Dr. Sandford’s family” and “About Benny’s cousins”, it’s vocabulary and working on them.

The task and the aim of the lesson: working on the text, and vocabulary notes.

Methods: translation, reading, working.

Literature: textbook by Arakin.

Exercises: 7,8,9,10,12,13.

Homework: retell the text, 1,2 page 83, ex. 11, 14, page 91.

Procedure of the lesson:

- I. **Organizational Moments:** - Good morning, students! I am glad to see you.
- II. **Checking up home task:** What was your home task for today.
- III. **The main part of the lesson.**

a) working on the vocabulary notes:

an only child – yagona farzand
five-year-old – besh yashar
far-away – uzoq
in the North of – shimolda
as far as – ... dek uzoq

come along – ketdik
it's just the time – ayni vaqtda
turner – tokar
locksmith – slesar

b) to read and translate the text: Doctor Sandford's Family.

to do exercises: Ex. 7, page 89. *Orally.* Answer the following questions.

1. Is this a classroom? – Yes, it is.
2. Are there many desks in it? – Yes, there are.
3. Are there any chairs in the room? How many? – Yes, there are 30 chairs in the room.
4. Are there any lamps in the room? – Yes, there are.

Ex. 8. Write sentences using *there is, there are* and the words given below:

1. There are buses in the street.
2. There is a lamp in the room.
3. There is chalk on the blackboard.
4. There is bread on the table.
5. There is tea in the tea-pot.
6. There is coffee in the coffee-pot.
7. There is money in the bag.
8. There is paper in the box.
9. There is soap in the shelf.
10. There is water in the jug.

Ex. 9, page 90. Fill in prepositions:

1. Don't be late. Come at nine o'clock.
2. What time is it now? It is half past six.
3. We are going to leave at a quarter to ten.
4. It is twelve o'clock now. Come here in ten minutes, ten minutes past twelve.
5. It is a quarter to three? In a quarter of an hour, at three o'clock we must be at the University.
6. He must work from seven till eleven o'clock.
7. They live in the North of our country.

Ex. 11, page 91. Write the interrogative and negative forms of the following sentences:

- a) There is a telegram on the table.
Is there a telegram on the table?
There is not a telegram on the table.
- b) There is a dog in the room.
Oh no. There is no dog there.
Are you sure.
Quite.

- c) There is a dog in the room.
Is there? Is there really a dog in the room?
I say there is.

Ex. 14, page 91. Work in pairs.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. There is a green notebook on the desk.
What is there on the desk?
There is a green notebook.
How many? There is none. | 2. There is little milk in the bottle.
What is there in the bottle?
There is some milk.
How much? There is little. |
|---|---|

Ex. 16, page 92. Make questions beginning with *How much* and answer them.

1. How much coffee in the coffee-pot?
2. How much water in the glass?
3. How much salt in the soup?
4. How much money in the bag?
5. How much tea in the tea-pot?
6. How much butter on the plate?

Ex. 17, page 92. Translate the following sentences into English.

A. 1. There is a picture on the wall.
There is o'clock on the wall.
There is a blackboard on the wall.
There is potato on the table.
There are books on the table.
There is milk in the jug.
There is butter on the plate.
There is salt on the table.
There is a sentence on the blackboard.

2. The picture is one the wall.
The o'clock is on the wall.
The blackboard is on the wall.
The boxes are on the table.
The books are on the table.

B. 1. This is my room.
There is a table in the middle of the room.
There is jug on the table.
There is milk in the jug.
There is butter on the plate.

2. Benny may sit at table.
It is just its time to have breakfast. Milk is in the jug. Butter is on the plate. Knife is at the plate. Where is bread? Bread is in the sideboard.
3. Where is magazine? There is no magazine on the table. The magazine is not on the table, but on the chair.
4. There is no fountain-pen in the box. The fountain-pen is not in the box, but it is in the table.
5. Where is money? There is no money in the bag. Your money is not in the bag. It is on the table.
6. Are there many notebooks in your bag? – No, not so many, two or three. Are there many chalks at the blackboard? – Yes, I think so. 7. Are there many houses in your street? – Yes, there are many beautiful houses. Are there many flowers in your park? – Not so many, but I am fond of them very much.

Ex. 18, page 93. Write 4 examples on each of the models.

There is a lot of paper in the box.
There are a lot of books on the table.

There are a lot of newspapers on the shelf.

Ex. 19, page 93. Translate in English the words given in brackets:

1. There is a lot of paper on the desk.
2. There are many students in the classroom.
3. There is a little milk in the jug.
4. There are many newspapers on the shelf.
5. There is much time left.
6. There is much butter on the plate.
7. There are some notebooks in the bag.
8. Give me some water, please.
9. Can you give him some colored pencils?
10. May I take some sheets of paper?
11. There are many families in this house.
12. I have not much money. I cannot buy this coat.
13. There are not many sentences in this text.
14. Put some salt into your soup.

Ex. 21, page 93. Translate the following into English using the preposition *at*:

1. at ten o'clock. 2. at seven. 3. at twelve. 4. at half past one. 5. at half past two. 6. at half past ten. 7. at a quarter past six. 8. at a quarter past eight. 9. at a quarter past ten. 10. at a quarter to one. 11. at a quarter to three. 12. at a quarter to four. 13. twenty minutes past nine. 14. ten minutes to twelve. 15. twenty minutes to five. 16. at ten minutes past seven. 17. five minutes to six. 18. three minutes to six. 19. seven minutes to nine. 20. twenty eight minutes to three.

Home task: Ex. 23, page 94. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Are there many students in this room? – No, there are few.
2. There is a table in the middle of the room. There are flowers on the table.
3. There are five rooms in our house. They are big and light.
4. Where is your brother? – He is in that room.
5. There is no bread on the table.
6. Our university is not far from the centre.
7. There are many big houses in this street.
8. There are a lot of lamps in this room.
9. Oleg is in group 105.
10. Nelly is in group 102.
11. Boris is in group 502.
12. Read the text 9.
13. Do exercise two on the blackboard.
14. There is no chalk on the blackboard.
15. There are a lot of pens, pencils and notebooks on the table.
16. Are there apples on the plate?
17. Apples are in the basket.
18. Cups are on the table.
19. Is your nephew at school? – No, he is at home.
20. There are not ten students in our group, there are nine students.
21. Are there many boxes on this table? No, there are not.
22. There are not three, but four windows in our room.

23. Come at six.
24. Come at half past ten.
25. Sam is eight years old boy, his sister is six years old girl.
26. Tell me, please, your telephone number. Please, write down: 338-29-11.
27. Pete's son is seven, Arthur's sister is 15, Tom's grandmother is 68.

Lesson 8.

4. The theme of the lesson: Text: "Our English lesson"; vocabulary and topical vocabulary; working on them.

The task and the aim of the lesson: introducing new materials, translation, working on the text and new words.

Methods: conversation, translation.

Literature: textbooks by Arakin.

Exercises: reading and translating of the text and new words. Ex. VII, page 105.

Homework: to learn new words and to retell the text: "Our English Lesson".

Procedure of the lesson:

- I. **Organizational Moment:** - Good morning, students! I am glad to see you.
- II. **Checking up home task:** - What was your home task for today?
- III. **The main part of the lesson:**

a) work on new words and expressions:

I expect, I believe, I think – men ishonamanki, men uylaymanki

to be away – ishtirok etmaslik

to be absent – ishtirok etmaslik

to be present – ishtirok etmoq

What's up? – nima bo'ldi

Temperature – harorat

That's too bad – afsus

to check (go through) the homework – uy vazifasini tekshirmoq

exercise-book – daftar

transcription – transkriptsiya

to write (put) down – yozib olmoq

to follow – kuzatmoq, eshitmoq

louder – balandroq

that'll do – yetarli

noticed – sezilarli

palatalization – palatalizatsiya, yumshatish

That's it – huddi shunday
to pronounce – talaffuz qilmoq
weak point – zaif nuqta

to read the text: Our English Lesson

T: good morning, all! Sit down, please! I expect no one is away?
Salom. O'tiringlar, men uylaymanki hamma shu yerda.

M: Nobody is. All are present. Oh, sorry. Ann is not here.
Hech kim. Hamma shu yerda. A, kechirasiz, Anya bu yerda yo'q.

T: What's up? Is she ill? Нима булди? У касалми?

M: It's flu with a high temperatur. Uning harorati baland va u shamollagan.

Ex. 7, page 105. Answer the following questions:

- A.1. Can you speak English well? – Yes, I can.
Can you speak French well? – No, I can't.
Can you count the chairs in this room? Yes, I can.
Can we write without a pen or a pencil? No, I can't.

Ex. 8, page 105. Write the interrogative and negative forms.

1. She can spell the noun correctly.
Can she spell the noun correctly?
She can not spell the noun correctly.

Ex. 10, page 106. Fill the missing modal verbs.

1. You can not go out today. It's too cold.
2. May I take your fountain pen? – Do, please.
3. We can not carry the book case upstairs. It is too heavy.
4. When can you come to see us? – I can come only tomorrow.
5. Shall I write a letter to him? – No, you needn't, it is not necessary.
6. Mary must finish the work at once.
7. Can you cut something without a knife?
8. Peter must return the book to the library. We all want to read it.
9. Why can not you understand it? It is so easy.
10. Must we do the exercise at one?
11. Can you pronounce this sound?

Ex. 14, 107. Translate the following into English.

1. Who is on duty today? – Helen is.
Is anybody absent today? – Yes, three students are absent.
2. Nobody is absent. All of the nine students are here today.
3. Is Victor here? – No, he is away.
4. What date is it today? – It is 15th of October.
5. May I ask question of you? – Please. Where is Room No. 48? – I can't answer your question. Ask secretary, please.
6. What is the English for the word “наушники” (ёзув столи, палатализация)?

7. May I switch on the tape-recorder? – Yes, please. May I switch off the tape-recorder? – No, please, wait a little. May I begin reading? – Yes. May I wipe off? – Please. Shall I open the window? No, it is not necessary. Shall I read this text again? – Yes, please.
8. Read loudly, please. Speak louder, please. Sing louder, please. That's enough.
9. Repeat the sentence two times. Read the text three times.
10. Let's go to the Dean's office at break time. Let's correct mistakes in the dictation.
11. Don't you bring class register (chalk, duster, list of students, headphones)?
12. Can you do this exercise today? – Yes, I can. Can you write the text today? – No, I can't write the text today.
13. These exercises are difficult. Repeat them. These texts are easy. You may not repeat them.
14. You may sit (go, begin reading).
15. Go on reading (writing, speaking, working).
16. Keep silent, please. The lesson is not over. How much time has left till the break? – Only two minutes have left.
17. How is the word “палатализация” pronounced?
18. How is the word “талаффуз”(журнал, етарли, жавоб бермок) written?
19. Make up sentences to the text.
20. Don't prompt, please.
21. Hand in your notebooks, please.
22. At first, put cassette and then switch on cassette-recorder.
23. Now, rewind the tape, please.
24. Have you lessons on Friday? – Yes, but they are over early.
25. Can Bob not go to school today? – No. He must go to school.
26. Have another try and read louder.

Ex. 16, page 108. Ask your fellow-students for permission.

to go out, to come in, to open the window, to take the newspaper, to read, to go home, to begin reading, to close the door.

- May I speak to the dean? – Yes, you may.
- May I leave now? – I am afraid not.

Ex. 17, 109. Orally. Arrange short dialogues using modal verbs.

- May, I take your pencil? – I'm afraid not, I need it.
- Have you got a pen? – Yes, I have.
- May I take it? – Certainly (of course, you may).

Ex. 20, page 109. Orally. Act as a teacher of English. Ask your pupils.

1. to clean the blackboard; to use the duster; to bring some chalk.
2. to tell you the date; to write it on the board; not to stand in front of the board.
3. to come up to your desk; to read the text; not to go so fast.

Home works: Ex. 15, page 108.

395 – three hundred ninety five.

745 – seven hundred forty five.

1950 – one thousand nine hundred fifty.

13408 – thirteen thousand four hundred and eight.

Ex. 18, page 19. Write a short description of your classroom using the construction *there is, there are*.

There is a blackboard in the classroom.

There are thirty chairs in the classroom.

Ex. 19, page 109. Act as a teacher of English. Ask your pupils.

1. clean the blackboard; use the duster; bring some chalk;
2. tell the date; write it on the board; do not stand in front of the board;
3. come up to your desk; read the text; do not go so fast; go to your place;
4. check homework; correct the pronunciation or spelling of some words;
5. collect the exercise-books and hand them in;
6. switch on the cassette-recorder; listen to the text;
7. wind (play) it back; switch off the cassette-recorder;
8. have another try and read distinctly.

Lesson 9.

11. **5. The theme of the lesson: Text:** “Dr. Sandford’s House”. It’s vocabulary and working on them.

The task and aim of the lesson: understanding new material.

The used methods: translation and discussion.

Literature: textbook by Arakin.

Exercise: Ex. 7, page 119.

Homework: Ex. 13, page 120.

Procedure of the Lesson

I. Organizational moment: - Good morning, students. I am glad to see you!

II. The main part of the lesson

Vocabulary notes:

Comfortable – qulay

Well-planned – yaxshi rejalashtirilgan

Two-storeyed – ikki qavatli

Cottage –

Lawn –

Orchard – bog’

The ground floor – birinchi qavat

Kitchen – oshxona

Pantry – omborxonona

Dining-room – oshxona

Living-room – umumiy xona

Cozy – shinam

Sitting-room –

Study –

Several –

Nursery –

Bathroom –

Furniture –

Built-in-furniture –

Own – shaxsiy

Read and translate the text: Doctor Sandford’s House

Doctor Sandford's house is not large, but it is comfortable and well-planned. It is a small two-storeyed cottage. In front of the house there is a green lawn and a lot of flowers. Behind it there is a little orchard with a few fruit trees in it. On the ground floor there is a kitchen, a pantry, a dining room, a cozy sitting-room and Dr. Sandford's study.

Ex. 7, page 119. Answer the following questions:

A) 1. Is Doctor Sandford's house large?

2. What is there in front of the house and behind it?

- No, it is not.

- In front of the house there is a green lawn and a lot of flowers. Behind it there is a little orchard with a few fruit trees in it.

3. What rooms are there in the house?

There is a kitchen, a pantry, a dining-room, a cozy sitting-room and study.

Ex. 9, page 120. Change the following sentences into interrogative and negative.

1. There are some fruit trees in front of my house.

Are there any fruit trees in front of your house? There are not any fruit trees in front of my house.

2. There is a study in our flat.

Is there a study in your flat? There is not a study in our flat.

3. It is a difficult text.

Is it a difficult text? It is not a difficult text.

4. I have a room of my own.

Have you a room of your own. I have not a room of my own.

5. We can go out for a walk now.

Can you go out for a walk now? We can not go out for a walk now.

6. You may open the window.

May I open the window? You may not open the window.

7. The students must learn this dialogue by heart.

Must the students learn this dialogue by heart? The students must not learn this dialogue by heart.

8. Mr. Sandford must pay much money for his house.

Must Mr. Sandford pay much money for his house? Mr. Sandford must not pay much money for his house.

Ex. 10, page 121. Form all possible questions:

There are eight fruit trees in our garden. Are there eight fruit trees in your garden? How many fruit trees are there in your garden? There are eight fruit trees in your garden, are not there? Are there eight or seven fruit trees in your garden?

Ex. 11, page 121. Fill in the missing words:

1. There is no TV in my flat.

2. There are many fruit trees in our garden.

3. There is a green lawn in front of his Institute.

4. Where is your father? – He is working in his study.

5. My sister's room is very large.

6. Is this your own book?

7. The furniture in my brother's room is quite modern.
8. The floor is covered with a beautiful thick carpet.
9. A servant serves to carry the rubbish down.

Ex. 13, page 121. Fill in prepositions if necessary.

1. It is a quarter past ten.
2. I must get up at half past six.
3. He must be back in half an hour.
4. May I come in an hour?
5. You needn't work late at night.
6. May I finish this translation in the morning?
7. What's the time by your watch?

It is half past nine. – Your watch is slow. I am afraid, you must set it right. It is already a quarter to ten.

8. Picture No 6 is on page 20.
9. Where is Ann? – She must be at home.
10. Which day of the week is Sunday?
11. It's time for a break, I believe.
12. Open your books on page 98.

Ex. 14, page 121. Fill in *some, no (not) any, (not) much, (not) many, little, few, a few, a lot of*:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I have <u>a lot of</u> work today. | 7. I have <u>no</u> spare time today. |
| 2. I should like to have <u>a little</u> milk for breakfast. | 8. Who can give the boy <u>many</u> pencils? |
| 3. Mary has <u>a few</u> friends at the Institute. | 9. I must ask you <u>some</u> questions. |
| 4. There are <u>not any</u> boys in Group Two. | 10. Have I <u>any</u> mistakes in spelling? |
| 5. Can you give me <u>some</u> English books? | 11. Are <u>many</u> students away from the lesson? |
| 6. Are there <u>few</u> fruit trees in your orchard? | 12. I hope, I have <u>no</u> mistakes in my translation. |

Ex. 17, page 122. Fill in the missing modal verbs:

1. My sister can read English but she can not read German.
2. Who will recite this poem?
3. May I smoke here? – I am afraid not.
4. Must I pay for these books at once? – No, you needn't. You may pay for them in a day or two.
5. The lesson is over. We may go home now.
6. Can I take your dictionary? – Do, please.
7. Must we translate this article in class?
8. You can find our dean upstairs.
9. May I see your father's study?
10. What kind of furniture can you see in the sitting-room?
11. You can take a cold shower every morning.
12. May I come to see you tomorrow at ten o'clock.
13. Can you do this translation in the morning?
14. I must be at the Institute at eight.
15. It is dark. You may draw the curtains.

Ex. 20, page 123. Translate the sentences into English.

1. There are many flowers in front of our house.
2. Our flat is on the first floor.
3. May I talk with you now or must I come tomorrow?

4. Can I buy this tape-recorder?
5. My sister's flat is comfortable and cozy.
6. Is there a pantry in your flat? – No, there is not.
7. There are 2 rooms and a kitchen in this flat.
8. May children go to the skating-rink? – No, it is late yet.
9. Can I talk with the teacher? – Yes, you may.
10. Must I answer you now? – No, you needn't. You may do it tomorrow.
11. There are two beds, armchair, two chairs and dressing table in my parent's bedroom.
12. Have you a TV? – No, I haven't. And refrigerator? – Yes, I have it.
13. You can clean carpet with vacuum cleaner. It is very easy.
14. I am fond of furniture in your flat. It is quite new and modern. You must buy carpet and standard lamp in the dining room.
15. I live in a new house. There is all conveniences: electricity, gas, running-water, central heating, a rubbish chute and telephone in our flat.
16. Is there mirror in your bathroom?
17. Are there any English books in your house? – No, there are not.
18. Can't you ring me up? – I have not telephone.
19. You must correct all mistakes in your translation.
20. What is your sister's husband? – He is a doctor.
21. Whom did your brother marry to?
22. Are there flowers in your garden? – No, there are not but there are some fruit trees in it.
23. Are there students in Room 20? – No, there are not. They must come here in a half an hour.
24. What time is it now? – Half past six. Your watch is in a hurry. It is a quarter past six.
25. I have a little free time. I can go to the skating-rink.
26. Is there milk on the table? – Yes, there is a little.

Ex. 21, page 124. (B).

1. He says this sentence is not difficult. – No, it is not.
2. Mary says there is only one window in their classroom. – Yes, there is.
3. John says there are not many fruit trees in their Institute garden. – No, there are not.
4. Betty says Doctor Sandford is not in. – No, he is not.
5. Doctor Sandford says his family is not large. – No, it is not.
6. Helen says she has only one son. – Yes, she has.
7. Mrs. Sandford says Benny is an only child in the family. – Yes, he is.
8. Benny says their house is not large. – No, it is not.
9. The student says he cannot speak English well. – No, he cannot.
10. Betty says she must learn many poems by heart. Yes, she must.

Lesson 10.

6. The theme of the lesson: The text: "Mr White Comes again".
Its vocabulary and poem "Solomon". Working on them.

The task and the aim of the lesson: Introducing new material, working on the text and vocabulary notes.

The used method: translation and discussion

Literature: textbook by Arakin

Exercises: reading and translating text and new words. Ex. 11.

Home work: to learn the dialogue “Mr. White comes again” and new words by heart and to learn the poem.

Procedure of the lesson

- I. Organizational moment:** - Good morning, students!
- I am glad to see you.
- Who is on duty today?
- Who is absent today?
- II. Checking up homework:** - What was your home work for today?
- III. The main part of the lesson:**
 - a) Working on the vocabulary notes:

to knock –
What is it? –
Show him in. –
What can I do for you? –
To receive –
To remember –

In time –
Right now –
For the present –
To sign –
Here you are –

To read the poem on page 131.

Solomon Grundy

Solomon Grundy
Born on Monday
Christened on Tuesday
Married on Wednesday
Ill on Thursday
Worse on Friday
Died on Saturday
Buried on Sunday
That was the end
Of Solomon Grundy

Thirty days has September
April, June and November
All the rest have thirty-one
February has twenty-eight alone
Excepting leap-year, that's the time
When February's days are twenty-nine.

To do Ex. 11, page 134. Answer the following questions.

1. Where is Mr. Sandford on a Saturday afternoon?
2. Who comes to see Doctor on a Saturday afternoon?

Ex. 12, page 134. Orally.

1. Mr. White and Betty enter the room.
Do Mr. White and Betty enter the room?
Mr. White and Betty don't enter the room.

Ex. 15, page 137.

April 9; 1946; July eight, nineteen twenty four;

Ex. 18, page 137. Fill in the definite or indefinite article if necessary.

1. There are three rooms and a kitchen in her new flat.
2. My new dress is made of silk.
3. If you want to write something on the black-board, you must have a piece of chalk.
4. Are there any students in room No 12?
5. I have a new English book. The book is very interesting.
6. There is a garden and lawn in front of her Institute. The garden is not large, but it is very beautiful.
7. The students of your group must be in Room No 30.
8. Open the book at page 29 and start reading.
9. May is the fifth month of the year.
10. Saturday is the seventh day of the week.
11. Sunday is a day off.

Homework. Ex. 16, page 135. Fill in: *somebody (someone), anybody (anyone), nobody (no one), everybody (everyone), something, anything, nothing, everything.*

1. Is there anything on the desk?
2. The door is open. There must be somebody at home.
3. There is something wrong with my fountain-pen. It won't write.
4. A blind man cannot see anything.
5. Is there anything in the room? – Yes, there is somebody in it.
6. It is too dark here. I cannot see anything.
7. If there is nobody in the room you may turn off the light.
8. Can anybody recite the poem?
9. We must do everything to help her.
10. Can I do something for you?
11. There must be something interesting in the book you read.
12. It is too dark, I can't see anything on the blackboard. May I turn on the light?
13. We can work in Room No 20. There is nobody there.
14. Let's go there at once. I want to see everything with my own eyes.
15. May I come to see you tonight? I've got something to tell you.
16. Bob is one of our best students, everybody knows him.
17. Must we learn everything by heart? – No, you needn't. You must only prepare the poem for test reading.
18. There is nothing interesting in this magazine.
19. Is anybody away from the lesson?

Ex. 17, page 136. Fill in prepositions if necessary.

1. He must go to St. Petersburg in spring.
2. We take our written exams in January.
3. Our studies begin in autumn.
4. What do you do on Sunday?
5. All the students of our group will take part in the concert on the eighth of May.
6. May I ring you up in the morning?
7. My elder brother is a doctor. He often comes home late at night.
8. Is there anybody in the Dean's office?
9. I must go and see him at three o'clock on Friday.
10. Listen to the new text in the laboratory.
11. Look at the blackboard. Do you see any mistakes on it?

12. Who is on duty today?
13. Will you go to the blackboard?
14. You may go to your place.
15. On the right of the dining-table there is a cupboard.

Ex. 24, page 138. Translate the following into English:

1. I can do nothing now.
2. Nobody wants to eat.
3. Can I do anything for you?
4. May I come to you on Sunday?
5. Thursday is the fifth day of the week.
6. My little sister is ten now.
7. I can't speak English now. – Really?
8. Good morning, Mr. White! What is the matter? – Can I talk with you, Mr. Sandford? – Yes, you may.
9. What does this word mean?
10. Must I sign anything? – Here you are. Where do I sign? – Here, please.
11. Many of our students work on a farm in autumn.
12. Can you play the piano?
13. Can you give me anything to read?
14. Who works in Room 4?
15. Open your books on page 5 and read the text.
16. There are not any pictures on this page.
17. Is there anybody in your parent's room?
18. My son knows many English poems. – Really?
19. Her daughter is a schoolgirl yet. – Really?
20. I can give you this book. – Really?
21. Ann must come on Monday – Really?
22. Our lessons will over in June.
23. Nobody in our family works on Saturday.

Ex. 22, page 137. Use the following questions in indirect speech.

1. Tom asks if I know English well.
2. She asks if I like to skate.
3. My friends ask if I am free on Saturday.
4. The students ask if I have any English books at home.
5. She asks if I want to read this book.
6. The teacher asks if there are any mistakes in spelling on the blackboard.
7. The student asks if there are any mistakes in his pronunciation.
8. The teacher asks me if I know many English words.
9. Mary asks me if I know any poem by heart.
10. Betty asks Tom if he must go to the Institute then.
11. The teacher asks the boy if May is a spring month.
12. The students ask me if I like our University.
13. Mr. White asks Betty if Doctor Sandford is in.
14. The children ask Betty if she plays the piano.
15. The teacher asks the boy if he has any brothers or sisters.
16. The teacher asks the girls if they can spell the word "white".
17. The boy asks his sister if she sees anything on the table.

Lesson 11.

7. The theme of the lesson: Dialogue Rhyme. Vocabulary notes and topical vocabulary and working on them.

The aim and task of the lesson: working on the text and vocabulary notes and working on new theme.

Methods: translation and discussion, working on new theme in pairs.

Literature: Arakin, Practical Course of English

Home task: to learn new words and the dialogue.

Procedure of the lesson

- I. Organization Moment
- II. Checking up home task
- III. The main part of the lesson:

Foreign –
Foreign –
Excuse me –
Introduce –
To acquaint –

Prefer –
As for me –
Pen-friends –
To join somebody –
Come on –

To read the poem: Roadways

One road leads to London.
One road runs to Wales.
My road leads me seawards
To the white dipping sails.

One road leads to the river
As it goes singing slow
My road leads to shipping
Where the bronzed sailors go.

My road calls me, lures me
West, East, South and North,
Most roads lead men homewards
My road leads me forth.

Ex. 7, page 147. Put the adverbs in brackets in the correct place.

1. Alex is never late for his classes.
2. Usually he has dinner at two o'clock.
3. I seldom go to bed before twelve o'clock.
4. I often speak Spanish with my mother.
5. He always works in the lab after his lessons.
6. Do you think that she is still ill?
7. I think she is already at home.
8. Sometimes I see him in the library.

Ex. 8, page 148.

1. Navruz, the New Year, Ramazan Hayit, Kurban Hayit are traditional holidays in our country. 2. I see in the New Year with my family and friends. 6. We mark this day merrily. Decorate the New Year tree with different toys and decorations. We lay the table and cook delicious food. We cook sweets. 10. The 1st of October is the Teacher's Day.

Ex. 10, page 148.

I hardly recognize him.
This winter is hard-frosts.
It was early morning.

He returned later.

Ex. 20, page 150. Change the following sentences from direct into indirect speech.

1. The pupil asks if the United States is in North America.
2. The student asks if the Volga is longer than the Thames.
3. The pupil asks if the Thames is as long as the Volga.
4. My friend asks me if the Baltic Sea is cold.
5. The teacher asks if Budapest is in Hungary.
6. The teacher says the Indian Ocean is warmer than the Arctic Ocean.
7. Betty says her father speaks two languages.
8. The teacher says London is the capital of Great Britain.
9. The teacher says Betty speaks German better than Mary.
10. My friend asks if Mary speaks Italian.
11. My mother asks if Helen knows any foreign languages.
12. The teacher says Japanese is a difficult language.
13. The student asks if Japanese is more difficult than Russian.
14. The pupil asks if Prague is the capital of Czechia?
15. The teacher asks me if I can spell the word "Mississippi"?

Ex. 9, page 148. Put the adjectives in brackets in the required degree of comparison:

1. Asia is larger than Australia.
2. The Volga is shorter than the Mississippi.
3. Mary is better student than Lucy.
4. There are fewer mistakes in my dictation than in yours.
5. This garden is the most beautiful in our town.
6. The Arctic Ocean is colder than the Indian Ocean.
7. Chinese is more difficult than English.
8. Spanish is easier than German.
9. Let's go to the further corner of the park. That is the most quiet place here.

Ex. 13, page 149. Fill in prepositions if necessary.

1. When we go to foreign countries we see and learn a lot of things.
2. She says she likes to go to the Caucasus in winter.
3. Japan is a country in the western part of the Pacific Ocean. It consists of many islands, large and small. Some of them are only a few miles long.
4. The Crimea is in the South of our country.
5. My sister lives in the Far East.
6. The Baltic Sea is in the West.
7. Show us the longest river in Russia on the map.
8. Slovakia is in the centre of Europe.
9. St. Petersburg is to the north-west of Moscow.
10. Thousands of students of all nationalities study at the institutes of our country.
11. One of the students in our group is from Rumania.
12. What is the capital of Rumania?
13. What language do they speak in Bulgaria?

Ex. 14, page 149. Fill in the definite article or indefinite article.

1. Russia occupies the eastern half of Europe and the northern third of Asia.
2. The climate of the northern part of Russia is severe.
3. In the European part of Russia the summer is warm and sunny.
4. This winter is a true Russian winter with hard frosts.
5. It is warm all the year round in Crimea and the Caucasus.
6. The commonwealth of Independent States is one of the biggest countries of whole world.

Ex. 16, page 150.

1. Russia is a very large country.
- Is Russia a very large country?
 Russia is a very large country, isn't it?
 Is Russia a very large or a very small country?
 Which is a very large country?

Ex. 17, page 150. Answer the following questions:

1. There are four Oceans on the map: The Arctic Ocean, The Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, The Pacific Ocean.
2. Yes, the Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest in the world.
3. The Pacific. 4. Yes. 5. The Pacific Ocean washes W.C.
6. The Arctic Ocean washes the North Part of Europe.
7. The Atlantic Ocean.
8. North America, South America.
9. Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Europe, Ocean.
10. Australia is an Island.
12. Yes, it is.
13. Holidays.
14. No, it's not. Everest and Elburs are the highest mountains.
15. No, it's not. The Mississippi is longer 6, 420 km.
16. The Nile is the longest river 6, 610 km.
17. It's in the north.

Ex. 20, page 150. Change the following sentences from direct into indirect speech:

1. The pupil asks: "Is the United States in North America?"
 The pupil asks if the United States in North America.
2. The student asks: "Is the Volga longer than the Thames?"
 The student asks whether the Volga is longer than the Thames.

Ex. 21, page 150.

1. He wants to take part in this work.
 He wants to take part in this game.

Ex. 23, page 150.

1. Let me introduce you to my friends.
 Let me introduce you to my mother.

Ex. 24, page 152. Translate into English.

1. During the holidays Moscow especially looks beautiful.
2. Is the 8th of March traditional, international holiday?
3. Would you like to see in the New Year with us?
4. Famous singer takes part in our completion.
5. The sight through the window of my room is very beautiful.
6. Getting dark, the people go out to see illuminations.
7. On holidays there are many foreign guests in Moscow. They walk along the cities and talk to Russians.
8. Do you take part at our English clubs work?
9. There are students from different cities of Russia study in our group.
10. My friend knows German better than I do.
11. He speaks Italian badly but understands nearly everything.
12. What foreign languages does your friend speak?
13. Let me introduce you to my mother.
14. I see slim dark hair girl at the window. I know that her mother is Georgian but father Russian.
15. Among the tourists there were many Bulgarians who speak Russian.
16. My birth-place is Moscow.

Home task: Ex. 14, page 199. Fill in the definite or indefinite article if necessary.

1. ___ Russia occupies the eastern half of ___ Europe and the northern third ___ of Asia.
2. The climate of the northern part of Russia is severe.
3. In the European part of ___ Russia ___ summer is warm and sunny.
4. This winter is a true Russian winter with hard frosts.
5. It is warm all ___ year round in the Crimea and the Caucasus.
6. The Commonwealth of Independent States is one of the biggest countries of whole world.
7. Tbilisi is the capital of Georgia.
8. I want to go to ___ Alma-Ata some day.
9. The best way to know and understand the people of other countries is to meet them in their own homes.
10. Is Australia an island or a continent?
11. The Black Sea is in the South.
12. There are six continents in the world, are not there?
13. France is the northwest of Italy.

Ex. 15, page 149. Do exercise as in model.

1. Does she speak Spanish more fluently than her friend? Oh, yes, she does. Of all the students in our group she speaks most fluently.

Ex. 18, page 150.

Look at the map of the world, show and name all the continents, oceans, seas, countries and other geographical names you know.

Lesson 12.

8. The theme of the lesson: Text: Meals.

The dialogue “In the canteen”. It’s vocabulary and working on them.

The task and the aim of the lesson: introducing new material;

The used method of the lesson: translation and discussion;

Literature: textbook by Arakin;

Exercises: 11, page 165

Procedure of the lesson

- I. Organizational Moment:** - Good morning, students. I'm glad to see you.
- II. Checking up home task:** - What was your home task for today?
- III. The main part of the lesson:**

Work on the new words:

meal – nonushta, tushlik yoki kechki ovqat
to have a meal – yemoq, iste'mol qilmoq, ovqatlanmoq
breakfast – ertalabki nonushta
to have breakfast (dinner, supper) – nonushta (tushlik, kechki ovqat) qilmoq
cornflakes – makkajo'huri qalamchalari
Mum – oyi
I'd (should) like (to do smth) – Men xoxlardimki ...
more – ko'proq (ko'plikdagi sanaladigan va sanalmaydigan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi)
another – boshqa (birlikda sanaladigan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi)
still – hali ham, haligacha (fe'llar bilan birga ishlatiladi)
slow – sekin, asta, ohista
slowly (adverb) – sekin, sekinlik bilan (ravish)
to be going to – ... moqchi
toast – 1) qovurilgan non bo'lagi, suxari 2) qadah ko'tarmoq
What about...? – Bunga nima deysiz ... ?
leave (for) – qoldirmoq, ketmoq, tashlab ketmoq
It is high time (to do smth) – ... ning vaqti bo'ldi, keldi
to have a bite – ovqatlanib olmoq
hungry – och
to be hungry – och qolmoq
hunger – ochlik
So am I – men ham (bo'lishli gapda)
Neither am I – men ham (inkor gapda javob)
wait (for) – (ni) kutmoq
waiter – ofitsiant
waitress – ofitsiantka
hurry – shoshilmoq
Hurry up! – Tez bo'ling!
taste – taom, maza
to (one's) taste – birovning didiga ko'ra
taste – 1) ta'tib ko'rmoq 2) ta'm, maza bermoq
tasty – mazali, shirin (taomga nisbatan)
to begin with – boshlanishida, ... bilan boshlash
What do you say to ... – Bunga nima deysiz
You don't say so! – Nimalar deyapsiz? Yo'q-e!
Neither ... nor – na ... na (inkor gapda)

It is out of the question – Bu haqda gap bo'lishi mumkin emas
discussion – muhokama
discuss – muhokama qilmoq

Topical Vocabulary

breakfast – nonushta
lunch – lanch (birinchi tushlik)
dinner – tushlik
supper – kechki ovqat
first course – ovqat turi (birinchisiga)
second course – ovqat turi (ikkinchisiga)
dessert – shirinlik
for the (second) course –
a plate – tarelka, likopcha
a glass – stakan, shisha
a cup – chashka, piyola
a saucer – likopcha, taqsimcha, tarelka
a tea-pot – choynak
a kettle – chovgun
bread – vilka, sanchqi
meat – go'sht
fish – baliq
butter – yog', sariyog'moy
eggs – tuxum
cheese – pishloq
sugar – shakar
bacon – bekon, tuzlangan cho'chqa go'shti
herring – seld balig'i
potatoes – kartoshka
tomatoes – pomidor
carrots – sabzi
cabbage – karam
cucumbers – bodring
beets – lavlagi
peas – no'xat
salt – tuz
mustard – gorchitsa
pepper – murch, qalampir
water – suv
milk – sut
tea – choy
coffee – kofe
beer – pivo (ichimlik)
wine – vino (ichimlik)
fruit-juice – meva sharbati
honey – asal
soup – sho'rva
clear soup – qaynatma sho'rva
cabbage soup – karamli sho'rva
pea soup – no'xat sho'rva

porridge – kasha, bo'tqa
macaroni – makaron
salad – salat
mashed potatoes – ezilgan kartoshka, pyure
fried potatoes – qovurilgan kartoshka
chops –
cutlets – katlet
beefsteak – bifshteks
chicken – jo'ja go'shti
goose – g'oz go'shti
pudding – desert, puding
cake – tort, keks, pirog
sweets – shirinlik
pie – bulochka, pirog
ice-cream – muzqaymoq
jam – murabbo, jem
jelly – murabbo, jele
stewed fruit – qaynatilgan meva
apples – olma
pears – nok
plums – olxo'ri
oranges – apelsin
tangerines – mandarin
grapes – uzum
bananas – banan
berries – meva, mayda meva
cherries – gilos
peaches – shaftoli
nuts – yong'oq
to have – bor bo'lmoq, ega bo'lmoq
to eat – yemoq, iste'mol qilmoq
to drink – ichmoq
to dine – tushlik qilmoq
to cook – (ovqat) pishirmoq
to fry – qovurmoq
to boil – qaynatmoq
to taste – tatib ko'rmoq
to prefer – yoqtirmoq, afzal ko'rmoq
to lay the table – dasturxon yozmoq
to sit down to table – stol atrofida o'tirmoq
to be (to sit) at table – dasturxonga, ovqatga kelmoq
to clean the table – stolni idishlardan tozalamoq
Have some more. – Yana ozgina yeng.
No more, thank you! – Yo'q, yetarli, rahmat!

Ex. 3, page 156.

1. He is reading newspapers.
2. I am working hard at my English.
3. She is sitting at the window and looking at the sea.
4. I am preparing my homework.
5. They all are working at the laboratory.
6. I am writing letters to my cousins.
7. I am having breakfast with my family.
8. We are not going to the Institute.
9. He is coming home.
10. Mr. Smith is not giving a lesson.

Ex. 4, page 156. Answer the questions.

1. We are reading at the English lesson.
2. We are writing at a lecture.
3. We are talking in the corridor.
4. We are going in the street.
5. We are working in the garden.
6. We are standing in the Metro.
7. We are gathering berries in the forests.
8. We are having lunch in the dining-room.
9. We are swimming in the water.
10. We are cooking meal in the kitchen.
11. We are washing in the bathroom.

Ex. 6, page 156. Give the following sentences in indirect speech, make the necessary changes:

1. My father asks why I don't read English newspapers.
2. Maggy asks why I am looking at her in that way.
3. My teachers says I have got a number of mistakes in my translation.
4. She asks what I am going to be when I leave the Institute.
5. I say I'm sure I am going to be a teacher.
6. She says Italy is in the South of Europe.
7. My cousin asks when I am coming to see them.
8. She says she likes the poem. She is going to learn it by heart.
9. Mother asks me not to be late for dinner.
10. One teacher says we must work more systematically.
11. They ask me not to stay here any longer. It is getting dark.
12. The girl says they have a lot of English books at home.
13. The child asks what I am doing.
14. The mother asks why I am crying and asks to come up to her.
15. The boys say they want to help their father.
16. Mr. Smith asks me to have dinner with them.
17. The mother asks her children to eat up their porridge.
18. The teacher asks Mike to find Thames on the map.
19. They ask John not to make so much noise. The baby is asleep.

To read and translate the text:

Smitlar o'zlarining oshxonasida. Ularni oilasida besh kishi bor: oila boshlig'i j. Smit, uning xotini x. Smit va ularing bolalari Jon, Anya va Kitti. Ular nonushta qilyaptilar. X. Smit o'g'lining tarelkasiga makka jo'xori qalamchalarini solyapti. Katta qizlari otasiga shakarni uzatyapti.

X. Smit: Jon, makkajo'xori qalamchalirga shakar solaymi?

Jon: E, yo'q, oyijon, raxmat. Yana ozroq sut bo'lsa yaxshi bo'lardi.

Text 2. In the Canteen.

A: Men och qoldim, o'ylaymanki ovqatlanadigan vaqt bo'ldi.

B: Men ham. O'ylashimcha siz oshxonaga borishga tayyorsiz. Men hozir maqolani tugataman. Meni ozroq kutib turing, iltimos.

Ex. 11, page 165. Answer the following questions.

- A. 1. What do you see in the picture?
2. Who is in the dining-room?
3. What are they doing in the room?
4. What is Mrs. Smith doing?
5. What is the elder daughter passing to her father?

Ex. 16, page 167. Choose the right word.

1. He leaves home in summer.
2. He stays at home in summer.
3. We stay in Moscow, while our father is in the North.
4. He is leaving the Urals very soon.
5. They never left town for the vacation.
6. When will you leave?
7. I don't think I'll stay at the Ivanovs' more than a fortnight.
8. I can't stay here any longer, the lectures begin at 9 o'clock, I must leave at once.
9. Our cousin is leaving for Volgograd, he is going to stay and work there.
10. Why are you leaving? We are going to have a meeting.
11. He is staying with us for another week, isn't he?
12. When they leave I shall stay quite alone in the room.

to come – to go

1. He usually comes home in time.
2. Our father goes to his office at a quarter to 9, as a rule.
3. The dean comes to the University at a quarter to 9.
4. If they go to the Crimea in August I shall miss them.
5. Look, daddy is already coming home.
6. Where are you going? – I am going to the University. Our studies begin at 9 o'clock.

still, more, another

1. It is already October but it is still rather.
2. Give me another pencil, this one is too small.
3. Give me another glass of water, I am still thirsty.
4. Give me some more water, please.
5. We need more time for the translation, I am afraid.
6. "I don't want to get up", says little Kitty, "it is still very early."
7. Will you give me some more milk?
8. He asks for another apple.
9. Let me have some more pudding, it is very tasty.
10. Help yourself to some more pie.
11. Help yourself to another piece of pie.
12. I can't eat the porridge, it is still very hot.
13. It is still early, you needn't hurry.
14. I should like to have some more salad.
15. Nick is not at home. He is still at the Institute.
16. It is still snowing.

17. The students need more practice in these words.
18. She is going to buy some more milk.
19. Try to get more books on English literature.
20. May I have another ticket to the Bolshoi Theatre?
21. Will you please give me some more porridge?
22. They are still talking.

Ex. 17, page 168. Fill in prepositions if necessary.

- A.
1. Pass me the salt, please.
 2. Pass the salt to me.
 3. Give the bread to me.
 4. Show this text to the teacher.
 5. Show the teacher this book.
 6. He is going to come in at half an hour.
 7. Look at the boy. How dirty he is!
 8. I see a new wall-newspaper in the corridor.
 9. The children are playing in the garden.
 10. Are you going home? – No, I am going to the library.
 11. They have breakfast at 8 o'clock in the morning.
 12. I dine at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
 13. What do you see in this picture?
 14. Excuse me, may I go out?
 15. Please, come in. We are just beginning our lesson.
 16. The bell is ringing, the students are coming in the room. The teacher is entering the room.
 17. The bell is ringing and the students are leaving the room.
 18. He is leaving for St. Petersburg, you know.

- B.
1. Will you wait for me, I'll come in a minute.
 2. Are you ready for the answer?
 3. Have some fruit with pleasure.
 4. Help yourself for some fruit, please.
 5. I prefer an apple to ice-cream.
 6. The children are ready for breakfast. They are waiting for their father.
 7. Let's have some herring to begin with.
 8. What do you say to an ice-cream?
 9. As for me I prefer a piece of cake with sweets.
 10. A waitress is coming up to our table. What shall we order?
 11. The pudding is to your taste, I hope.
 12. Going to the river is out of the question, it's too cold to bathe today.
 13. Father usually comes home in time.
 14. We must pay the waitress for the dinner.
 15. I'm fond of vegetables and meat.

Ex. 26, page 171. Compose 10 sentences according to the following model.

My mother speaks neither German nor Italian, but she reads English.

Ex. 32, page 173. Compare the following Russian verbs and phrases to the corresponding English ones. Use them in sentences of your own.

to be afraid, to be happy, to be angry, to be proud, to be sorry, want to eat, want to drink.

Ex. 28, page 171. Translate the following sentences into English.

- A. 1. They are having dinner.
2. When do you usually have dinner?
3. What do we have for supper?
4. Are you having dinner? – Then I ring you up in a quarter of an hour. Is it good?
5. Put off your coat and come in. – We are having dinner.
6. When does your family have dinner?
7. Is Nina at home? – Yes, she is. They are having dinner.
8. What are you looking at? – I am looking at this new house. – It is a beautiful building. Do you see it?
9. Good morning, Sergeev! Where are you going? – I am going to the University. I want to listen at the lab once more the 12th lesson.
10. What are you doing, Bob? – I am writing a letter, don't you see?
11. Are you going to the library? – No, I am going to the English study-room.
12. Why are you smoking here? The baby is sleeping in the room.
13. Why are you speaking Russian? You are at the English lesson, are not you?
14. Don't hurry! Lecture begins in half an hour.
15. You hear me, my friends?
16. Are you listening, Petrov?
17. Do you hear well?
18. Why don't you answer to my question? Can you answer to my question?
19. Don't cry so loud, your sister is sleeping.
20. Why do you cry, my little kiddy? – I am not crying.
21. What all the students doing? – They are answering to teacher's question. They are listening to text No12.
22. What do you think about? It's just the time to do lessons (to wake up, to go to school, to go to bed).
23. Why do you put so few plates on the table. We are fie today. Grandfather is coming, do you know?
24. Sit at the table, mother is bringing soup.
25. May I read this proverb to you?
26. May I prepare dinner at 4 o'clock.
27. May I write this word on the blackboard?
28. May I salt the soup?
29. May I bring the chalk?
30. May I wipe off the blackboard?
31. May I buy the vegetables?
32. Do you have dinner at home?
33. He doesn't have dinner at home, he usually has dinner at the canteen.
34. When do you have breakfast?
35. Why do you have breakfast so late?
36. Does he have supper at home always?
37. Why doesn't he dine at home?
38. I'd like another cup of tea (milk, coffee, water).
39. I'd like some more milk (pudding, jam, bread).
40. Is he at home still (in the lab, in the hospital)?
41. I want to drink. Let's buy a bottle of soda-water.
- B. 1. It's high time to have dinner (supper, breakfast).
2. It's high time to know this material.
3. Let's have soup for the first course.

4. Whom are you waiting for? – I am waiting for my girl-friend, we go to the theatre together. I am waiting for my teacher, he is at the dean's.
5. Is dining hall in the ground floor or in the upstairs?
6. Go down to the library and take this book, please.
7. I prefer fruit to ice-cream (mustard to pepper, cold to hot).
8. What do you say to cup of tea (a bottle of soda-water).
9. It is out of the question, it is not for children.
10. Pass me salt, please. – Here you are. Thank you. Not at all.
11. Where is the chalk? Give a piece of chalk? Here you are. Thank you. Not at all.
12. I can't find anything to my taste. – Really? There are many tasty things today. Look, salad of tomato and cucumbers, ham, sausage.
13. It is 6 o'clock already. – Oh, you do not say so.
14. Whom are you waiting for here? – It's already 8:15. Let's go. – Just a minute. Nina will go with us. I am waiting for her. – I am afraid we are late. It's high time to be at the Institute. – You are right. Look, she is coming. Hurry up! We must not be late. Hurry up, Nina.

Ex. 29, page 172. Fill in prepositions if necessary.

Tom and Nick are going to the canteen to have dinner. It is only half past one but there are many people in the canteen already. Some of them are reading newspapers, others are eating their dinner. The friends always enjoy their meals there.

They go to a small round table at the window, take a menu card on the next table and begin to read it. Tom does not want to have any soup today. He is going to take some roast beef and vegetables. Nick takes some cabbage soup for himself, some fried fish and potatoes. He goes over the buffet and soon comes back with some tomato and cucumber salad. Then a waitress comes to their table and brings them the soup, meat and fish. She also brings some mustard, pepper and salt and puts a knife, fork, spoon on the table in front of each person.

Nick wants to have some ice-cream for dessert but as it is not ready yet, he takes a piece of cake and a glass of tea. Tom orders some fruit as he always prefers fruit to cakes and ice-cream.

The boys are usually satisfied with their meals in this canteen. So they finish their dessert and pay the waitress for the dinner. Then they put on their coats and go out to the street.

Ex. 31, page 173.

1. Give me some more water. Bring me a cup of water.
2. Don't take paper. Give me some more sheet of paper.
3. I'd like jam, it is very tasty.
4. Drink some more milk. Drink another cup of tea. Have milk.
5. Put the cabbage on the table, I am going to prepare dinner. Buy cabbage, I am getting to make soup.
6. Would you like some more pudding? I wouldn't like pudding. It is some more salty.
7. Soup is in the kitchen. Bring it here, please.
8. Don't buy these cucumbers, I'd not like them.
9. I'd like to drink coffee. I'd like another cup of coffee.
10. Don't forget to buy the bread. Don't leave the bread on the table, put it on the buffet.
11. Bring a chalk, please. Give me the chalk, please.

Home work: to do exercises 37, 38, 39.

Lesson 13.

The theme of the lesson: Text: “A Student’s Day”. Dialogue. It’s vocabulary and working on them.

The aim and the task and the aim of the lesson: working on the text, and dialogue, working on the words and word combinations.

The used method of the lesson: translation and discussion;

Literature: Arakin and Kachalova.

Exercises: 3-5, 6-10, page 186.

Home work: to learn new words, dialogues by heart; to retell the text “A Student’s Day”

Procedure of the lesson

- I. Organizational Moment:** - Good morning, students. I’m glad to see you.
- II. Checking up home task:** - What was your home task for today?
- III. The main part of the lesson:**

Work on the new words:

To be short of time = to be pressed for time – qisqa vaqti bor bo’lmoq

On the way home – uyga ketish yo’lida

On the way – yo’l ustida, yo’lida

In town = shaharda

Out of town = shahardan tashqarida

To be through with smth. (newspaper, article, text) – tanish bo’lmoq

To look forward to smth. (doing smth.) – intizorlik bilan kutmoq (bir ishni bajarishni)

To manage to do smth. – biror ishni bajarishni boshqarmoq

To listen in – ni tinglamoq

To watch a TV programme – televizion dasturni tomosha qilmoq

To go to the laundry – kiyimlarni yuvish do’koniga bormoq

The hairdresser – sartarosh (ayollar)

The barber – sartarosh (erkaklar)

The cleaner’s – kiyimlarni kimyoviy tozalaydigan joy

To have one’s hair done – sochni turmaklash

One’s clothes cleaned – kiyimlarni tozalatmoq

To have a manicure – manikyur qilmoq

Ex. 1, page 177.

He has left for the Institute.

Has father left for England?

He has already had breakfast.

He has not had supper.

Ex. 3, page 177. Answer the following questions:

1. Have you had dinner yet? - Yes, I have.
2. Have you had coffee today? – No, I have not.

Ex. 4, page 178. Choose the right verb: *to tell* – *to say*

1. Mr. Smith sees Mr. Brown it is time to have a break for lunch.
2. Mr. Sandford tells his son he is going to London.
3. Mrs. Watson tells her children that they must not go out on such a nasty day.
4. Susan tells her friends that she has a lot of work to do.
5. Mrs. Smith tells her sons that she has already made toasts for them.
6. John says his brother is a perfect sportsman.
7. They boy says he is not going to stay at home on such a fine day.
8. Tom tells his friend that he is always up at eight.
9. The mother says that she has already served breakfast.
10. The teacher tells the student that he has made only a few mistakes in pronunciation.
11. The boy says he has already aired the room.
12. The girl tells her mother that she doesn't like boiled eggs.
13. The monitor says we are going to have a sitting of our English club tonight.
14. Mike says his little brother is a very hard-working boy.

Ex. 5, page 178. Use the following sentences in direct speech.

1. Mary says to me that she is already finishing this book.
2. The girl says to her mother that she doesn't like porridge.
3. Tom says to his friend that he has gone to the canteen.
4. The boy tells me that he is thirsty.
5. The teacher tells the students that they must be ready for the written test tomorrow.
6. Nick tells his mother that he has already had dinner.
7. Boris tells me that his father is leaving for Kiev.
8. Nick tells me that he has already paid for the lunch.
9. Ida tells her friends that there is nothing to her taste on the menu.
10. The girl tells her sister that she hasn't finished her supper yet.
11. Tom says that he can speak two foreign languages: English and Spanish.
12. Mary asks whether the bell has gone.
13. Tom asks whether Mary is staying at home.
14. Nick tells Ann not to forget to air the room.
15. John asks his father whether she has left.
16. Tom asks Mary what is their next lesson.

Ex. 6, page 186. Write the interrogative and negative forms.

1. He has already ironed the table-cloth.
Has he repaired the cassette-recorder yet?
No, he hasn't. But he is sure to do it soon.

Ex. 7, page 186. Write questions to the parts of the sentences in bold type.

1. I have dinner at two. When do you have dinner?
2. I leave for the Institute at eight o'clock. When do you leave for the Institute?

Ex. 8, page 186. Rewrite the sentence in the Present Perfect using the adverbs *already*, *just*.

1. My brother is going to repair the cassette-recorder.

My brother has already repaired the cassette-recorder.

Ex. 10, page 187. Fill in articles where necessary.

1. Mary has taken a cold shower and is going to dress.
2. Let me have a look at your translation.
3. I always do room with a vacuum-cleaner.
4. Let's turn on the cassette-recorder and dance to the music.
5. What are your fellow-students doing? – Mary is playing the piano. Peter and David are playing chess.
6. I don't go to the Institute by bus. I prefer to go there by Metro.
7. How long does it take you to do homework?
8. Something has gone wrong with the vacuum-cleaner. I am sure it's the plug.
9. It is not pleasant to go by Metro on such a fine day. Let's go on foot.
10. Will you turn on the radio? I should like to listen to the seven o'clock news.
11. It's a pity you have never been to England.
12. My parents are still in town.

Ex. 11, page 187. Fill in prepositions or adverbs.

1. Ann begins to work at half past eight. At half past twelve she goes to lunch. After lunch she comes back to her office and works till four o'clock. At four o'clock she puts on her hat and coat and goes home.
2. The students of our group are never a minute late for the classes.
3. It doesn't take me long to get to the Institute.
4. When do you usually get up?
5. Will you turn off the light? The children are going to bed.
6. We have turned on the cassette-recorder and are going to dance to the music.
7. When I come home I take off my coat and hang it on the hook. Then I go to the bathroom, turn on the tap, wash my hands and dry them with the towel.
8. What do you press your clothes with?
9. Have you cleaned the table yet?
10. Let's hurry or we'll be late for the first lesson.
11. What kind of dress are you going to wear on our party?
12. The button has come to my coat.
13. Why have you turned off the radio? – I am going to listen to the seven o'clock news.
14. Are you going by bus?
15. Hurry up I'm short of time.
16. Are you through with your housework?

Ex. 12, page 188. Fill in the missing words:

- A. 1. Something has gone wrong with the cassette-recorder. Can you put it right?
2. She is not up yet; she is still asleep.
 3. The classes are over. I am ready to go home.
 4. I am ready to have a hot shower, brush my teeth and go to bed.
 5. If you want to have a rest, let's go for a walk.
 6. I have washed my hands and now I am going to dry them on the towel.
 7. Before putting on my clothes and shoes I usually brush them.
 8. While the mother serves breakfast Susan and Peter clean the flat and make the beds.
 9. I am going to present my brother with a sweater which I have knitted myself.
 10. In the evening we usually have some music or listen to the radio or watch the TV programme. Sometimes we go to see our friends or our friends come to see us. Once a week we go to the cinema or to the theatre.

11. Do you usually sit up late or do you go to bed early?
12. Peter is a good sleeper. He gets up late and often has no time for breakfast.
13. If the water feels cold on winter mornings you must rub yourself with the towel.
14. There is a concert this evening at the club.
15. Something has gone wrong with the iron. Will you have a look at it?
16. Please, turn on (off) the radio, please!
17. Have you cleaned the floor?
18. I'm pressed for time, will you help me?

- B. 1. He is forty. His wife is thirty-five. He is older than his wife.
2. David is ten. Bob is younger than David.
 3. Seventeen is bigger than ten.
 4. In August the weather is generally warmer than in October.
 5. In May the days are longer than in March.
 6. This book is more interesting than that one.
 7. I think this exercise is the most difficult.
 8. How are you? – Thank you. I'm fine today.
 9. I know German better than English.

- C. 1. Do your lessons and be off.
2. You look so smart today. Where have you done your hair?
 3. How could you possibly make so many mistakes in your dictation?
 4. If you want to make a good sportsman you must do morning exercises every day.
 5. On her way home mother usually does some shopping.
 6. I'm pressed for time. Will you clean the room yourself?
 7. Skating will do a lot of good.
 8. I'd like you to make friends with all the students at your group.
 9. Isn't it your turn to make a report today?

Ex. 13, page 189.

1. These apples are tasty. Those apples are not so tasty. Those apples are not so tasty as these apples.
2. The Volga is long. The Don is no so long. The Don is not so long as the Volga.
3. My house is tall. Your house is not so tall. Your house is not so tall as mine.
4. Tom's pronunciation is good. Your pronunciation is not so good as Tom's.
5. The winter in Moscow is so cold. The winter in London is not so cold. The winter in London is not so cold as the winter in Moscow.
6. Your mother is young. My mother is not so young. My mother is not so young as your mother.

Ex. 15, page 189.

1. Mary has gone by bus. Has she?
2. The bell hasn't gone yet. Hasn't it?
3. I've had much practice in English. Have you?
4. Something has gone wrong with the gas stove. Has it?
5. I haven't done my washing yet. Haven't you?
6. She has just come. Has she?
7. I've done a lot to help him. Have you?
8. I haven't been to the club for ages. Haven't you?
9. I've never been late for the lectures. Haven't you?
10. I've already looked through the article. Have you?

Ex. 19, page 190. Translate the following sentences into English.

- A. 1. Is Pete sleeping? – No, he has just wakened up.
2. When I come home, I go to bathroom, open the running-water, wash my hands and dry them with towel.
3. You must air the bedroom before going to bed.
4. Mother asks boy to take brush and clean the floor.
5. Do you go to the Institute by bus?
6. What do you do after lessons?
7. Put off the coat and hang it on the hook.
8. Let's dance! – With pleasure!
9. Do you do morning exercises by music? – Yes, I do.
10. How much time does it take you to go to the Institute? It takes me half an hour.
11. It takes quarter an hour to do my hair and dress.
12. Something has gone wrong with TV, it doesn't work.
13. Plug in iron, please and press father's jacket.
14. What are you doing now? – I am pressing clothes.
15. At 8 father puts on the coat and hat then goes to work.
16. What are you going to do? – I am going to take a bath.
17. Let's go to the skating rink! – I am afraid I can't.
18. Let me help you clean the room.
19. How long does it take you to prepare for lab work No 12.
20. It's very hot. I should like to take a cold shower.
21. A boy just has finished to eat pudding and he is drinking coffee with sandwich.
22. I opened the window to air the room.
23. Have you just knitted the pullover? – No, I haven't yet. I am going to finish it tomorrow.
24. Hurry or we will be late for the first lesson.
25. Where is your sister? – She is washing dishes in the kitchen.
26. A boy asked mother to sew the button of his coat.
27. Let's turn on the cassette-recorder and we'll listen to music.
28. What are you doing? – I am doing my English lesson. What do you want to do then? – I am going to play the piano.
29. Do you hear last news? – Yes, I do.
30. What are you doing now? – I washed clothes and now I am ironing them.
31. Let's be together after classes and walk.
32. I like your dress which you put on yesterday.
33. Why is the room dark? – Has something gone wrong with the lamp?
34. Are you sure that you turn on the lamp? – Yes, I am.

- B. 1. There is a tape-recorder or a TV in each family in the village now. Therefore people may watch TV or listen to the radio at home. Some of them go to the reading hall for reading books, newspapers or magazines. Others go to the club, if there is concert or show of new film there.
2. Is it nice for child to sit before the TV whole night? – No, it is not.
3. What do you usually do in the evening? – Usually we are at home. We go to the skating-rink, to the theatre or to the cinema once or twice in a week. My sister likes music and she often goes to concerts. Sometimes we watch TV if there is something interesting on the programme. Do you go out anywhere this evening? – No, I don't. Then let's go to our University club with me. It will be concert there. Thank you, with pleasure. – You will certainly like it.
4. Something has gone wrong with tape-recorder. It doesn't work. Let me have a look at it. Do you think that you can repair it? – Certainly. – How long does it take you? – Not so long. Here you are. How clever of you. Thank you very much. – Not at all.

Ex. 22, page 193.

Do you wake up? – go for shopping, see the sights, to trouble, to spoil (to damage), to violate (to break), to sound as ..., rugby, electric razor, to repair, electric equipment, nothing special, properly shave, unprecedented, amateur film;

Lesson 14.

The theme of the lesson: Text: “Our University”. Working in pairs, work on the vocabulary

The aim and the task and the aim of the lesson: working on the text and dialogue, analyzing the text, working on the text, vocabulary.

The used method of the lesson: translation and conversation.

Literature: textbook by Arakin

Exercises: 3-5

Home work: to learn new words, dialogues by heart; to retell the text “A Student’s Day”

Procedure of the lesson

- I. Organizational Moment:** - Good morning, students. I’m glad to see you.
- II. Checking up home task:** - What was your home task for today?
- III. The main part of the lesson:**

a) Vocabulary Notes

angry *adj* badjahl, jahldor; **angry** *n* qahr, g’azab; **to be angry with smb** biror kishidan jahli chiqmoq. She was angry with me because I was late. Kechikganim uchun uning jahli chiqdi.

silence *n* jimjitlik, **sukunat**; **silent** *adj* jimjit, sokin, sukunat; **Keep silent!** Jimlikni saqlang! Keep silent! I can’t hear anything! Tinchlikni saqlang, men biror narsani eshitmayapman.

to leave school (no article) maktabni tugatmoq; **to go to school, to go by bus, to go to bed.**

entrance *n* kirish, **entrance exams** kirish imtixonlari; *ant.* exit; enter. *syn.* come. *ant.* leave; He entered Room 5. Come in! U 5-xonaga kirdi. Kiring!

mind *n* aql, idrok, zehn; xotira. **To make up one’s mind = to decide; Never mind!** Hechqisi yo’q. To my mind. Mening fikrimcha.

exam (ination) *n* imtixon; **examine** *v* imtixon qilmoq; **examiner** *n* imtixon oluvchi; **to take an exam; to pass an exam; to pass one’s exam.**

He took an exam in Geography but didn’t pass it. U geografiyaga imtixon topshirdi, ammo o’ta olmadi.

mark *n* baho; *to give a mark* baho qo’ymoq; **a mark for an answer** javob uchun baho; **a mark in a subject** fandan baho;

He got a satisfactory mark in Physics. U fizikadan qoniqarli baho oldi. The teacher gave me a five for my answer yesterday. O'qituvchi mening javobim uchun kecha besh baho qo'ydi.

train *v* mashq qildirmoq, shug'ullantirmoq; **to train teachers** o'qituvchilarni tayyorlamoq.

one can't help (doing smth) biror narsa qilishdan o'zini to'xtata olmaslik.

I couldn't help smiling, the child was so funny. Men o'zimni kulishdan to'xtata olmasdim, bolakay shunday ajoyib ediki.

admire *v* maftun qilmoq; **admiration** *n* zavqlanish, qoyil qolish

We all admire your singing. Siz ko'yilashingizdan biz hammamiz zavqlandik. The people looked at the actress in admiration. Odamlar aktrisaga hayrat bilan qaradilar.

It goes without saying. O'z-o'zidan ma'lumki.

It goes without saying we help those who need our help. O'z-o'zidan ko'rinib turibdiki, bizning yordamimizga muhtoj bo'lganlarga yordam beramiz.

proud *adj* faxrlangan, iftixorlangan; **pride** *n*; **to be proud of smth** biror narsadan faxrlanmoq.

We are all proud of our country. Biz mamlakatimiz bilan faxrlanamiz.

subjects o'quv fanlari; **Literature** adabiyot; **Mathematics (Maths)** matematika; **Physics** fizika; **Geography** geografiya; **Chemistry** kimyo; **Biology** biologiya; **Linguistics** tilshunoslik

professor *n* universitet o'qituvchisi;

scientist *n* aniq fanlar sohasi bo'yicha olim ; **science** *n* ilm, fan ; **scientific** *adj* ilmiy ; **research worker** ilmiy ishchi.

to go in for qatnashmoq, odat yoki xobbiga ega bo'lmoq.

The students of our group go in for sports. Quruhimizning talabalari sportga qatnashadilar.

opportunity *n* imkoniyat

This is a good opportunity to help them. Ularga yordam berishning bu yaxshi imkoniyati.

to master the language tilni puxta o'rganmoq

hard *adj / adv* og'ir, qiyin, **hard work** qiyin ish; **to work hard at smth** biror narsa ustida qattiq ishlamoq; **hard-working** mehnatkash

to get rid of – qutulmoq, to'g'rilamoq.

I can't get rid of my mistakes. Men xatolarimdan qutula olmayapman.

best regards to ... *syn* **remember me to ...**

receiver *n* telefon trubkasi

to pick up the receiver trubkani ko'tarmoq

to hang up trubkani ushlab turmoq

dial nomer termoq, disk

the line is engaged (free) liniya band (erkin)

to engage jalb qilmoq, band bo'lmoq

Hold the line, please. Liniyani ushlab turing

to get through raqamni terib shu nomerga tushish

Are you through? Sen tushdingmi?

lucky omadli. I know him, he is always lucky. Uni men bilaman, u omadli.

to make good progress yaxshi natijaga erishmoq

They say ... Aytishlarich ...

to be good at smth (or **doing smth**) biror narsada yaxshi bilmoq. She is very good at singing.

Topical Vocabulary

a telephone booth – telefon budkasi

a call box – telefon budkasi

insert a coin in the slot – teshikka tanga tashlamoq

buzz – boror kishini qo'ng'roq qilib chaqirmoq

buzzing sound – qo'ng'iroq tovushi

long distance call – uzoq masofadagi qo'ng'iroq

to be disconnected (to be cut off) – aloqa uzilishi

to get the wrong number – noto'g'ri raqamni termoq

St. Petersburg is on the wire – S. Peterburg aloqada

b) to read and translate the text:

Dear Helen!

Don't be angry with me for my long silence, but really I was too busy to write. Do you know, I left school in June and began to prepare for my entrance exams to the University.

Qadrli Xelin!

Men ko'p vaqt jim bo'lib ketganligim uchun xafa bo'lma, haqiqatdan juda band edim.

c) to read and translate the dialogue:

A telephone call:

Alex is about to ring up a friend of his. He picks up the receiver and dials the number. The first time the line is engaged but then he gets through.

A: Bob?

B: Speaking.

d) to do exercises:

Ex. 2, page 196.

tell – told – told – telling

go – went – gone – going

come – came – come – coming

walk – walked – walked – walking

give – gave – given – giving

take – took – taken – taking

put – put – put – putting

say – said – said – saying

speak – spoke – spoken – speaking

hear – heard – heard – hearing

see – saw – seen – seeing
read – read – read – reading
write – wrote – written – writing
finish – finished – finished – finishing
begin – began – begun – beginning
make – made – made – making
show – showed – showed – showing
enter – entered – entered – entering
teach – taught – taught – teaching
study – studied – studied – studying
find – found – found – finding
get – got – gotten – getting
leave – left – left – leaving
stay – stayed – stayed – staying
pay – paid – paid – paying

eat – ate – eaten – eating
drink – drank – drunk – drinking
prefer – preferred – preferred – preferring
ask – asked – asked – asking
answer – answered – answered – answering
pass – passed – passed – passing
stop – stopped – stopped – stopping
prepare – prepared – prepared – preparing
travel – traveled – traveled – traveling
examine – examined – examined – examining
offer – offered – offered – offering
plan – planned – planned – planning
carry – carried – carried – carrying
occur – occurred – occurred – occurring
quarrel – quarreled – quarreled – quarreling

Ex. 3, page 196.

1. My sister worked hard at her English last year.
2. They had to write many exercises at home.
3. The students spoke only English at the lesson.
4. Our lessons began at 12 on Thursday.
5. Our family got up at 8 o'clock on Sunday.
6. I prepared my homework in the morning.
7. Before going to bed I could rest for half an hour and listened to the news.
8. We had to work together.
9. We gathered at the club last Saturday.
10. the girl read about 20 pages yesterday.
11. In the morning she took a cold shower, dried herself on the towel and cleaned her teeth before she put on her clothes.
12. We didn't understand these words.
13. The boys did morning exercises yesterday.
14. Why didn't you turn off the cassette-recorder when you left room?
15. How long did it take you to get to the theatre? – It took me half an hour to get there.

Ex. 4, page 196.

1. Ann got a good mark yesterday. And didn't get a good mark yesterday. Did Ann get a good mark yesterday?
2. We translated the text two days ago. Did you translate the text two days ago? We didn't translate the text two days ago.
3. He was translating the text that time. He was not translating the text at that time. Was he translating the text at that time?
4. He came home late last night. Did he come home late last night? He did not come home late last night.
5. She finished her work half an hour ago. Did she finish her work half an hour ago? She didn't finish her work half an hour ago.
6. They had breakfast at 8. Did they have breakfast at 8? They didn't have breakfast at 8.
7. They were waiting for us then. Were they waiting for us then? They were not waiting for us then.
8. My friend saw this film last week. Did your friend see this film last week? My friend did not see this film last week.

9. He was looking at the people in the hall. Was he looking at the people in the hall? He was not looking at the people in the hall.
10. There was a mistake in his test. Was there a mistake in his test? There was not a mistake in his test.
11. Ann was having dinner at six o'clock. Was Ann having dinner at six o'clock? Ann was not having dinner at six o'clock.

Ex. 5, page 197.

1. Have you bought this book? – Yes, I have.

Ex. 6, page 197. Use the following sentences in indirect speech:

1. He said that he wanted to see me that day.
2. She said that she was free that night and asked me whether she might come to see me.
3. Mother told me that she felt bad that day.
4. The students of Group 106 told us that they had four exams that spring.
5. The pupil told teacher that he could do his homework after dinner.
6. The teacher said that I worked hard, he knew I was a good boy.
7. The teacher told the students that they had 18 hours of English a week.
8. The dean said at the meeting that the first-year students had to work well.
9. The girl asked whether she might wait for my friend there.
10. She asked whether I was going to the club together.
11. The old man told her that she could sing perfectly.
12. My sister told me that I had looked very well, she hoped I had been alright.
13. The girl told me that she was going to become a doctor.
14. Some of our students told him that he was not right. He didn't work hard enough.
15. He told us that he agreed, he didn't always work systematically.
16. My uncle told us that he bought several newspapers every day.
17. My guest said that I was an excellent cook. Everything was so tasty.

Ex. 7, page 198.

1. They went to the Maly Theatre last week.
2. They were to the theatre twice this week.
3. He came home, had a short rest, read an article from the latest magazine and began to prepare his lessons.
4. When did your friend return from the South? – She returned yesterday. Did you go to the station to meet her? – No, I could not. I was too busy.
5. With whom did you discuss this question yesterday?
6. I saw this film this week and I liked it very much.
7. When I entered the kitchen, I saw that my mother stood at the table and was cutting some cabbage. She was cooking dinner.
8. As soon as I heard a cry I ran out of the room and saw that the child had lied on the ground and was crying. What happened? Did you hurt yourself?
9. I wanted to get tickets to the Bolshoi Theatre. – Did you want to hear the new opera? Hadn't you heard it yet?
10. What were you going to do? – I was going to have a bite then. I did not have any dinner then.
11. As soon as I saw him, I understood that he had worked hard. He thought of something very important for him and did not notice anything.
12. Did your brother return from the North? – Yes, he came two days ago.
13. Were you to the Crimea? When were you there? – I stayed there for two months in 1979. I remember I liked everything there, and most of all I liked the sea.

Ex. 9, page 205.

1. First-year students work hard to master the language.
2. What mark did you get in Literature for the entrance exams?
3. What mark have you got for your report?
4. Try to get rid of this gross mistake, said the teacher.
5. When did you make a report of this book?
6. Our nephew is every good at Math.
7. Why don't you take part in our discussion?
8. We decided to join the English choir.
9. Where have you been? We haven't seen you for ages.
10. When the monitor entered the classroom the students kept silent.
11. Cousin Helen sends her best regards to everybody.
12. The girl has invited her friend to her birthday party.
13. What kind of sports does he go in for? – He is good at tennis and volley-ball.
14. I see you are angry with me, but I don't understand why you do not answer my questions.
15. Did he often write to his mother when he was in the South?
16. The students are proud of their Institute.
17. They are all very fond of the English speaking club.
18. Two of my fellow-students are away of the lessons today.

Ex. 11, page 205.

1. His son left __ school two years ago.
2. Helen passed entrance exams to the Institute with excellent marks.
3. My favorite subject at school was Literature.
4. My brother goes in for sports.
5. It was decided to finish the building of the house in the shortest possible time.
6. I'm going to join the sports society.
7. He is the member of the students' English club.
8. We haven't yet had a discussion of the book we are reading now.
9. I got a satisfactory mark for the test.
10. Read and translate the text, do exercise 5 orally and exercise 8 in written form.
11. He turned on the radio as he was going to listen to the news.
12. The Pacific Ocean is seldom quiet.
13. I'm afraid he is so short of time.

Ex. 14, page 206.

I laughed at the boy. I couldn't help laughing at the boy.

1. We couldn't help loving Repin's work, he is a great artist.
2. I couldn't help going to my sister's yesterday, it was my niece's birthday.
3. I couldn't help entering a teacher's training Institute. I love children.
4. I couldn't help telling her everything. She wanted to know all about her mother.
5. I couldn't help smiling while looking at that funny animal.

Ex. 20, page 208. Translate.

1. We try to take part in the discussion of new films. We take part in the local life of the University. We take part in the affairs of the English club.

2. Why didn't you take part in our work (in our concert, in our discussion)?
3. He goes in for sports (music, drawing, language, research work, singing, arts).
4. Those who came from other cities, live in the hotel.
5. He made up his mind to enter Moscow University (to be a teacher, to work hard in this term).
6. I couldn't help stopping when I saw this kind child. I couldn't help entering the Pedagogical Institute, I loved children.
7. Children are proud of their pilot-father. They are proud of their success. They passed all exams and got excellent marks. Inhabitants of Volgograd are proud of their town. It is really new, wonderful city.
8. Do not be angry with me. It is my fault. They were angry with me because I was late (I didn't answer their letter).
9. It goes without saying we speak only English at the English lesson.
10. I can not get rid of this mistake in my pronunciation (bad thoughts, this illness).
11. When did you pass your last exam? I passed last exam on the 12th of August. He passed last exam. Did you pass this exam? – Yes, I passed last exam and I am free now. He didn't take an exam with us as he was ill. He didn't pass an exam. We take an exam in English in January. I hope we all shall pass it.

Ex. 27, page 210.

1. I finished school two years ago. I have finished the work already and can go to the cinema with you. When I finished work I decided to (walk) go for a walk. Meeting was over and we went home.
2. My sister entered the Institute in 1982. When I entered the hall, I saw there were many students there.
3. Moscow, people are proud of their city.
4. We couldn't help thinking of future exams.
5. His parents left Kiev when he was 10.
6. I passed exam in English with excellent mark. How many exams did you take last year? Nina passed an exam in Physics but couldn't pass exam in Chemistry.
7. What mark did you get for your composition?
8. A boy answered well and teacher put them excellent mark.
9. I know this teacher, he examined me in History last year.
10. He has good marks in all subjects.
11. My brother is fond of Math, Physics and Chemistry, but I am fond of Literature and Geography.
12. We had control work last week. I got "three".
13. We read, answer the questions, do oral and written exercises at the lesson of Speech Practice. Do exercise 3 orally, and exercise 7, 8 in written form.
14. I did my lessons at lab yesterday. I am fond of working with tape-recorder. If you want to get rid of your mistakes, you must work at the lab more.
15. I want to take part the work of this research society.
16. Boris decided to enter our sports society, he goes in for sports.
17. Though there is a good gym in our University, we often go to the stadium.
18. When did you join drama society? – Some days ago.
19. One English club helps us to master the language better.
20. My girl-friend's voice is good. She's a member of the choir.
21. I made report in home-reading last week. I made many mistakes, the teacher put me non-satisfactory mark.

Homework: Ex. 36. Write a letter to a friend about your studies.

Lesson 15.

The theme of the lesson: Text: "Seasons and Weather" and dialogue, working on them, working on the text vocabulary. Seasons in Uzbekistan.

The aim of the lesson: working on the text, and dialogue, working in pairs, working on the text vocabulary.

The used methods: translation and conversation.

Literature: textbook by Arakin.

Exercise: Ex. 7-8, page 223

Procedure of the Lesson

- I. **Organizational moment:** Greeting, review last material.
- II. **Check the homework:** - What was your home task for today?
- III. **The main part of the lesson:**

1. Vocabulary Notes

keep (kept, kept) saqlamoq; qoldirmoq (ma'lum bir darajada); **to keep fine.** The weather kept fine.

dull *adj* bulutli; *ant* **bright** ochiq, yorug'.

splash *v* sochmoq, sachratmoq, purkamoq. The driver splashed mud on the passers-by. Haydovchi yo'lovchilarga loy sachratdi.

fog *n* tuman. **a thick fog** qalin tuman; **foggy** *adj* tumanli. It's foggy.

spread (spread, spread) *v* tarqalmoq, yoyilmoq. A green valley spread before us. Yashil vodiy oldimizda yastanib yotibdi. **to spread over smth ...** yoymoq, ochmoq, to'shamoq. The water spread over the floor. Suv pol uzra tarqaldi.

light (up) (lit, lit, lighted) *v* yonmoq. The lamps are lit in the street. Lampochkalar ko'chalarda yoritilgan. Our houses are lighted by the electricy. Bizning uylarimiz elektr orqali yoritiladi.

beastly *adj* yoqimsiz; *syn* **nasty**; **beast** *n* katta yirtqich hayvon, maxluq; *comp.* animal

hardly *adj* zo'rg'a . I could hardly understand her. Men uni zo'r'ga tushina olyapman.

hard *adj* kuchli, shiddat bilan. *syn* heavily. It's raining hard (heavily). Shiddat bilan yomg'ir yog'yapti.

hard *adj* qattiq; **a hard frost** qattiq qirov

frost *n* qirov; **frosty** *adj* qirovli;

freeze (froze, frozen) muzlamoq. It's freezing hard. Qattiq muzlayapti.

sparkle *v* charaqlamoq; *syn* **shine**

icicle *n* sumalak

slide (slid, slid) *v* sirpanmoq

thaw *n* erimoq

float *v* havoda yengil harakatlanmoq. A lot of red and green balloons floated in the air.

harvest *n* yig'im-terim, hosil

degree *n* daraja. We had 25 degrees above zero yesterday. Kecha 25 darajacha iliq bo'ldi.

close *adj* dim; Open the window. It's very close here. *syn* **stuffy**

breath *n* nafas. At least we felt a breath of fresh air. Nihoyat biz toza havodan nafas oldik.

breathe *v* nafas olmoq. The child was breathing hard. Bola qattiq nafas olayotgan edi.

weather forecast *n* ob-havo

remain *v* qolmoq; ayni shaklda davom ettirmoq. *syn* **stay**. In England the fields and parks remain green even in winter. Angliyada dalalar va parklar hatto qishda yashil holda saqlanib turadi.

drizzle *n* mayda yomg'ir

thunderstorm *n* momaqaldiroq; **thunder** *n* chaqmoq; **a clap of thunder** chaqmoq urishi

overcast *adj* bulutlar bilan qoplangan;

pour jala quymoq. It's pouring. Pour yourself a cup of milk.

fortunately *adv* baxtga ko'ra; baxtiga; *ant* **unfortunately** baxtga qarshi.

tremendous *adj* dahshatli; ulkan. *syn* **awful, terrible**

lightning *n* chaqmoq, yashin. A flash of lightning lit up in the sky. Osmonda chaqmoq chaqnadi.

worth *adj* arziydigan; **to be worth doing smth.** It's not worth talking about. Bu gapirishga arzimaydi.

Topical Vocabulary

season – fasl

to shine brightly – yorug' nur sochmoq

to be out of doors – tashqarida bo'lmoq

to be in blossom (to be in bloom) – gullamoq

flower-bed – klumba

to lie in the sun – quyoshda toblanmoq

to play a game of chess – shaxmat uyini

to pick flowers – gullar termoq

to pick (gather) berries and mushrooms – qulupnay

va qo'ziqorinlar termoq (yig'moq)

to trouble by car – mashinada sayr qilmoq

at the seaside – dengiz bo'yida

on the beach – plyajda

on the bank of the river – daryo qirg'o'gida

to blow – esmoq

to go skating – konki uchishga bormoq

skating rink – katok, yaxmalak

to toboggan – chana uchmoq

flakes of snow – qor parchalari

sleet – tugmacha qor

sledge – chana

slush – ho'l qor

to get wet through – ho'l, nam bo'lmoq

melt – erimoq

Conversational Phrases

Weather remarks: ob-havo izohi, sharhi

What a marvelous (shocking) day! Qanday ajoyib (hayron qolarli) kun!

It's very windy (mild, wet, stormy) today. Bugun shamolli (yumshoq, nam, izg'irin).

I'll be glad when the rain's over (the fog's cleared). Yomg'ir tugasa (tuman tarqalsa) xursand bo'lardim, shundaymi?

It's nice (cold, warm, chilly, hot), isn't it? Havo ajoyib (salqin, iliq, izg'rinli, issiq), shunday emasmi?

Hesitating devices: um (ikkilanmoq); er (e-e); the thing is – shunday-ki; It's like this – shunaqaga o'xshayapti; how shall I put it – qanday tushintirsam ekan;

2. Read and translation the text:

Seasons and Weather

When two English men meet, their first words will be “How do you do?” or “How are you?”

Ikkita ingliz kishisi uchrashib qolsa, birinchi gaplari “Qandaysiz?” bo'ladi, jovobi “Yaxshi, raxmat”

bo'lganidan keyin albatta ob-havo haqida gapirishadi. “Qanday yoqimli tong” yoki bo'lmasa “Bugun havo issiq emasmi?” desa boshqasi “Bizda ajoyib ob-havo bo'lyapti. Ishonamanki ajoyib saqlanib qoladi deyarli oxirigacha.

Yoki ehtimol ob-havo dim, ozroq yomg'ir ham yoqqan, osmon kul rang, hamma plashch kiygan yoki qo'llarida soyabonlari bor. Ko'cha bo'ylab qatnayotgan avtobus va mashinalar piyodalarga suv va loy sarcharatadi.

Shubhasiz qorong'u bo'la boshlaydi, qalin tuman London bo'ylab tarqalmoqda. Idoralar, do'konlar va ko'chalarning chiroqlari yoqildi, mashinalar va avtobuslar chiroqlarini yoqib sekin-asta harakat qiladilar. Agar bir kishi boshqasiga urilib ketsa u: “Qanday yomon kun” deb aytadi.

Ex. 4, page 217.

1. If you translate this article into Russian, I shall use it in my report.
2. If she is in Moscow now, she will meet you.
3. If you don't hurry, you will miss the train.
4. If it rains, we shan't go to the country.
5. When my friend comes to Moscow we shall go to the Bolshoi Theatre.
6. What will you be doing when he comes to your place?
7. Don't forget to pay for your dinner before you leave the canteen.
8. I shall be able to translate this article if you give me a dictionary.
9. You will have to work hard at the laboratory if you miss the lesson.
10. Where will you go when you come to Moscow?
11. You will lay the table as soon as Mary washes the dishes.
12. I shan't have dinner before mother comes home.

Ex. 2, page 216.

1. At 10 o'clock he will be still working in the laboratory.
2. My friend will be preparing for her written test when I come.
3. Will you be waiting for me at the station at 8 o'clock in the morning?
4. Will his friend be giving a lesson at 5 o'clock?
5. My nephew will be repairing our vacuum-cleaner at 7.
6. My uncle will be listening to the news when I go to bed.

7. My aunt will be knitting the whole morning.

Ex. 3, page 216.

1. When will he begin his lectures?
2. Where will your brother go for six months?
3. Why will your sister go to the South?
4. How long will it take you to get to her house?
5. Where will you be waiting for me?
6. How long will it take to build this theatre?
7. When was it snowing?
8. When will you be able to translate this article?
9. When will he see her?
10. When will you get up tomorrow? (at what time)
11. How long will he stay in the country?
12. When will you be able to go to the canteen?
13. When will you have to repair your aunt's iron?
14. When will you be having dinner?

Dialogue: Weather Talk.

Leon: Lovely day today, isn't it?

George: It is. There is hardly a cloud in the sky in fact.

Leon: We'll have a heat wave, I fear. It must be 25 degrees in the shade.

George: By the way. I've just read the weather-forecast in my newspaper here.

Leon: What does it say?

George: Pressure will remain high to the south-west of the British Isles. There will be occasional rain or drizzle but bright weather with a few scattered showers will spread to England and Wales.

Ex. 5, page 217.

1. He says he is sure she will come in time.
2. She says she will be able to read English newspapers without a dictionary in a year.
3. They say they will not go to the Institute on Sunday.
4. Mr. Sandford says he will have to pay much money for the house.
5. Peter says he will be waiting for you at the Station.
6. Mary says she will be back soon.
7. She asks what I am going to do when I come home.
8. She says she hopes she will soon speak English as well as I do.
9. He says he is sure it will rain that day.
10. They say they will go for a walk if it is hot that day.
11. She says she is busy today but she will be much busier that day.
12. Jane says she will come earlier that day.
13. John says she will not be able to meet them that day.
14. He says he will come if he is free.
15. She says she will go to the cinema in the evening if she is not very tired.
16. My mother says I'll be sleepy that day if I don't go to bed at once.
17. My aunt says she will not be thirsty if she has some grapes.
18. My mother says not to serve dessert before she clears the table.

Ex. 6, page 218.

1. You had to practice this text in the laboratory. You will have to practice this text in the laboratory.
2. You had to take your exam in English. You will have to take your exam in English.
3. She could (was able to) translate this article without a dictionary. She will have to translate this article without a dictionary.
4. They couldn't (were not able to) meet them at the station. They will not be able to meet them at the station.
5. The doctor must examine this child. The doctor had to examine this child.

6. He had to work systematically if he wanted to know French well. He will have to work systematically if he wants to know French well.
7. This child had to spend more time out in the open air. This child will have to spend more time out in the open air.
8. I couldn't (was not able to) recite this poem. I shall not be able to recite this poem.

Ex. 13, page 225.

1. Today the frost is more severe than it was yesterday.
2. This book is the most interesting of all I have read this year.
3. It snows harder this than it did last winter.
4. January is the coldest month of the year.
5. My sister speaks English more than I do.
6. Which is the hottest month of the year?
7. Which is the most beautiful place in this part of the country?
8. This nice-looking girl is the best student in our group.
9. Does this sportsman run faster than you? – Oh, yes. He is the fastest in our group.
10. The students of our group will have little spare time this term and I least of all as I've got much work at the scientific society.

Ex. 15, page 226.

- A. 1. Be careful! Don't splash mud on passers-by.
2. A thick fog is spreading over the city and though cars and buses have put on their lights they can only crawl down.
3. It is pleasant to look at the trees when the frost sparkles on the branches.
4. There is a bridge above the river.
5. The rivers and lakes freeze hard in winter.
6. I don't like to be out-of-doors in such bad weather. I prefer to stay at home.
7. Let us have a tramp down the country lanes.
8. The new corn is just beginning to appear on the ground.
9. The ground is usually covered with snow in winter.
- B. 1. The temperature is 25° above zero at the shade today.
2. Look at the sky. There is hardly a cloud in it.
3. A heat wave will spread over the south-west of Moscow.
4. It's beginning to rain. Put on your umbrella.
5. The rain is slow and it's cleaning up.
6. The weather is getting worse. The sun is going in.
7. Look at picture on page 25. What do you see in the picture?
8. My aunt will stay at our place for two months.

Ex. 17, page 227. *to stay – to remain*

1. I have done three exercises and two remain.
2. The place was so nice we decided to stay there all the summer.
3. Few leaves remain on the trees and they are not green any longer.
4. He was so tired that he stayed in bed all day long.
5. The teacher tried to make the boy speak but he remained silent.
6. It was raining so hard that I stayed at my friend's the whole night.

such – so; such – otlardan oldin, so - sifat va ravishlardan oldin

1. She was tired that she couldn't go on working.
2. I never go for such long walks.
3. I didn't know that it was such an interesting book.
4. The student spoke English so badly that the teacher couldn't give him even a satisfactory mark.
5. The weather was so nasty yesterday that I got stayed at home all day long.
6. It rained so hard yesterday that I got wet through.

Ex. 23, page 228.

1. It is not foggy today, as it was yesterday. As it was such thick fog yesterday I was afraid of going by car and preferred to go on foot to the theatre.
2. It is not pleasant to walk when there are clouds in the sky, and buses, cars splash mud on passers-by.
3. What a nasty weather today! It is drizzling and streets are dirty.
4. Black clouds covered the sky and a cold wind started to blow from the sea. But the wind is not so severe as it was yesterday. It was stronger yesterday.
5. It is freezing. The pond will freeze soon and we can skate there.
6. Park looks beautiful when the ground is covered with snow and icicles sparkle on the trees.
7. I don't listen to the weather forecast and I don't know if it rains today. Of course I will go to the town if it doesn't rain.
8. The weather gets warm, I think, the fruit-trees break out into blossom soon.
9. Grain (crop) began to ripe. Harvest begins soon. Some students will go to help harvest.
10. Take the raincoat and umbrella. The weather will change, perhaps.
11. It is very cold today. You have to stay at home. If you go out, you will catch a cold again and can't go to school.
12. I think, he doesn't ring you up till he returns to Moscow.
13. My brother arrives tomorrow morning. I don't know whether I receive telegramme or not, but even if I don't receive I will go to the rail-way station to meet him.
14. We can discuss our plans on Monday.
15. You must not learn this poem by heart, until you work off it in the lab.
16. She doesn't know whether she finishes her article today. If she finishes and if it doesn't rain today we shall go to the theatre.
17. I shall be glad if it stops raining. I must hurry up to the station.
18. The first delegates will come in an our.
19. Fields and parks remain green even in winter in England.
20. Look! There is a good fall of snow. Children will skate and make a snowman tomorrow.
21. How wonderful! Raindrops and dewdrops shine on leaves and every grasses.
22. I think it doesn't rain long and we can go to the forest to gather mushrooms and berries.

- B. 1. It is very stuffy. I am afraid, it will be thunderstorm.
2. A tremendous clap of thunder waked me at night. It rained very hard the whole night.
 3. Look! It has stopped raining. It's clearing up. The clouds are lifting. The wonderful rainbow is in the sky. I hope the weather will be fine.
 4. According to the weather forecast it rains seldom this week.
 5. It is raining hard, put your umbrella on, if not you will get wet through.

Ex. 24, page 229. Translate into Russian. Give synonyms to the following words:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| silly – fool | lovely – attractive |
| ruin – destroy | flimsy – yupqa qog'oz; telegramme |
| completely – perfectly, quite | start – begin |
| chuckle – giggle | |

Lesson 16.

The theme of the lesson: Text: “At the seaside”, its vocabulary and dialogue, working on them. Text: “Under the high trees”, its vocabulary notes. “Khamza Theatre”.

The aim of the lesson: introducing new material; working on the new text and dialogue; working on the vocabulary notes.

The used methods: explanation, translation and reading.

Literature: textbook by Arakin.

Procedure of the Lesson

I. Organizational moment: Greeting, information about the weather.

II. The main part of the lesson:

Vocabulary Notes

be tired of – charchamoq

be tired of – joniga tegmoq

be sick and tired – o’lguday charchamoq

a lot of – ko’p

more – ko’proq

get everything arranged – hamma narsani tayyorlamoq

very – aynan

settle – qaror, qilmoq; Syn. Decide

realize – tushunmoq; Syn. Understand

indoors – uyda

outdoors – ko’chada

watch television (TV) – televizor tomosha qilmoq

to see (watch) the TV programme – televizion dastur tomosha qilmoq

weekend – dam olish kunlari

start (for some place) – otlanmoq

unusually – g’ayritabiiy

to feel (look) unhappy (happy, bad, chilly) – o’zini baxtsiz his qilmoq

to be about to – nimadir qilmoqchi bo’lmoq; otlanmoq

besides – bundan tashqari

beside – yonida

expensive – qimmat; Syn. dear; Ant. cheap

at the seaside – dengiz bo’yida

shore – qirg’oq

the shore of the Black Sea – Qora Dengiz bo’yida

bank – qirg’oq

the bank of the Moskva River – Moskva Daryosi qirg’og’ida

coast – qirg’oq

the coast of France, the Black Sea coast, beach

as good as gold – namunali

to catch up (with smb) quvib yetmoq

to splash about sachramoq
I'd rather (I would rather) – xoxlardimki
You'd better (you had better) – yaxshi bo'lardi

To read and translate the text: "Under the high trees"

It was sick o'clock when Ben Smith dreadfully tired, arrived home from the school where he was a teacher. He had had a lot of work and trouble that day. He dreamed of a quiet evening at home.

To do exercises: Ex. 3, page 253.

1. She asked me if I would be angry with her.
2. I said I would be too busy next day.
3. We said we would take four exams in summer.
4. He said he would show us the main building of their University. It's very beautiful.
5. Ann said she would have a better command of the language if she read English books.
6. The students said they would work hard at their pronunciation. They want to get rid of their mistakes.
7. They asked us when we would join their choir.
8. Nelly asked her if she would invite her to her birthday party.

Ex. 4, page 234.

1. Roger said his uncle had been there more than once.
2. Alice asked me if I had spent much time there.
3. Ben asked me when I had joined their circle.
4. She said their group had worked on the lab that day.
5. Bill said he had remembered she was good at singing.
6. The mother asked her son why he had spent so much money on sweets.
7. Fanny asked her friend where he had gone during his vacation.

Ex. 6, page 234. Translate.

1. We heard that the first year students had got a great pleasure by concert.
2. All were sure that Pete would have taken all exams with excellent marks.
3. Son wrote to his mother in his letter that he had taken part in hard but interesting work.
4. We knew that they had gone to the country in a nasty weather.
5. Becky told her mother that she had invited her friends to the picnic.
6. I was sure that I couldn't get excellent mark in Geography.
7. Brother said that he doesn't like Chemistry.
8. Ann told Nick that he would have to make a report on Sunday.
9. Children told Tom that the teacher put him good mark.
10. He found that this man had been a brave general once.
11. We heard over the radio that the frost would be harder next day.
12. She was afraid that the day would be cold and rainy.
13. Jerry said that it had not rained at least two days.
14. A girl said that her brothers had gone to skating-rink.
15. Father said that he had looked through morning newspapers.
16. Nina's friend said that she could get tickets.

Ex. 7, page 240.

1. Tom Sawyer got tired of the medicine which Aunt Polly gave to him every day. So once he decided to give it to his Aunt's cat Peter. Peter sprang up the air at once. In a few minutes Aunt Polly entered the room. She wanted to know what Tom was laughing at. She came just in time to see Peter jumping out of the window and carrying the last flower-pot with him. Tom lay on the floor laughing. She looked down and saw the bottle of medicine and a teaspoon on the bed. Aunt Polly took Tom and a teaspoon on the bed. Aunt Polly took Tom from the ear and asked why he had treated with the poor animal like that. Tom said, "I was sorry for him because he had no aunt".

Ex. 9, page 241.

1. She said she did not like the idea of leaving the children all by themselves.
2. When Tom heard the old man's words he trembled with fear.
3. He said he had spent his childhood far away in high mountains.
4. When the teacher made sure that all his pupils were listening to him he began explaining the new material.
5. Peter the First was an unusually tall man.
6. The girl said that she would never stay a moment in the house where nobody likes her.
7. He was so short that his wife was taller than him.
8. Pay attention to that low building.

Ex. 17, page 243. Translate the sentences.

1. How much time does it take them to read these magazines. It takes them half an hour. How much time does it take you to finish this work? About an hour and a half.
2. Friends are about to go to the country at the week-end.
3. I am very tired after the excursion and I cannot go to you today.
4. They would like to hold holiday jolly.
5. Children are not allowed to watch TV every day.
6. This woman looks young. Does she look so nice always?
7. He never thought that his dream would come true. Old man realized that his position was serious.
8. It is easy to quarrel but it is not easy make to make up.
9. Your child knows much more than you think.
10. They sat at the bank of the river for a long time. There was nobody at the beach of the lake.
11. Mary and Diki, jolly five-year old boys, joined them.
12. It is difficult to stay at home in such weather.
13. He was ready to go out when it began raining.
14. I would like to be in the open air now.
15. This problem is not difficult to solve.
16. This is the notebook which I need. This is the man who I dream to meet.
17. It is stuffy in the carriage. Let's go out to the platform at the next station.

Ex. 19, page 243.

1. It was a very gay party. We laughed a great deal.
2. The boys saw a great number of people on the beach.
3. There were a plenty of most beautiful flowers in the mountains.
4. There are (a lot of) a great many small boats at the bank.
5. In winter a great many skiers practice their skill on the Vorobyev Hills.
6. Both of the girls spend a plenty of time on reading books in the original.
7. They used to quarrel a great many, but they made up their quarrel easily.
8. In the morning we set a great number of questions and got everything arranged for the journey.
9. After her illness she had to study a great deal to catch up with the group.

10. Plenty of fashionable dresses were displayed in the shop-windows.
11. One can see a plenty of fruit and vegetables at the market in autumn.
12. A great number multistoried buildings have lately appeared in the suburbs of Moscow.
13. Plenty of trains run from Moscow to St. Petersburg every day.
14. The mother and the daughter spent a plenty of money at a ready-made clothes department.
15. You can't buy a plenty of expensive things with the money you have been given.

Ex. 27, page 245.

1. The weather was fine on that Sunday morning. Fedorovs would like to spend some hours in the open air. It took not so much time to think out the plan of rest. They all: father, mother and two sons Yuriy and Victor were excellent skiers. That's why they decided to take skies and go as quick as possible to the country. They had breakfast, got ready everything for the tour and at 10 o'clock went out of the house.

People were crowded in the street. Some of them were going to the museum and exhibitions and others were visiting their friends. Many going people and children carried skies and skates.

In five minutes Fedorovs got to Savelovskiy station. In an hour they were in the "tourist" station with other skiers. Frosty weather was amazingly fresh.

Everything around was covered with snow. All felt so tired after tour but were satisfied with the day, which they spent in the country. Brothers played chess after dinner. Father and mother told that they preferred to stay at home and watch TV in the evening. Father said, that Sunday TV programme promised to be interesting. They will watch new film and with pleasure listen to opera by Musorgskiy.

But Yuriy and Victor were not going to rest at home. Their friend Alexander was marking his birthday. Both brothers were invited. Mother wished to have a good time at the party. Youth said good-bye to parents and went out.

Homework: Ex. 31. Let's have a picnic.

Lesson 17.

The theme of the lesson: Text: "A visit to Moscow". Text: Conversation. Vocabulary notes and topical vocabulary, working on them.

The aim of the lesson: introducing new material; working on the new text and vocabulary notes, topical vocabulary; working in pairs.

The used methods: conversation and translation.

Literature: textbook by Arakin.

Procedure of the Lesson

I. Organizational moment: Greeting, information about the weather.

II. Checking up the home task: What was your homework for today?

III. The main part of the lesson:

Vocabulary Notes

visit – tashrif buyurmoq
attend – qatnashmoq

tourist – turist
tour – sayohat

to make a tour of (some place) – biror joyga sayohat uyushtirmoq
 arrive – qaytib kelmoq; syn. come
 to arrive in – katta joyga nisbatan
 arrive at – kichik joyga nisbatan
 arrival – qaytib kelgan
 place of interest – diqqatga sazovor joylar
 so that – shuning uchun
 idea – fikr
 to get an idea of smth – taassurot olmoq
 to give an idea – taassurot qoldirmoq
 straight – to'g'ri
 go (carry) straight on – to'g'riga yuring
 broad – keng; syn. wide; ant. narrow
 avenue – shoh ko'cha
 impress – taassurot qoldirmoq
 impression – taassurot
 to make an impression on smb – biror kishiga taassurot qoldirmoq
 busy – band, gavjum
 to be busy (doing smth) – band bo'lmoq
 suggest – taklif qilmoq
 offer – taklif qilmoq
 satisfy – qoniqtirmoq; ant. dissatisfy
 satisfactory – qoniqarli; ant. unsatisfactory
 immense – keng
 immensely – haddan tashqari
 magnificent – ulug'vor
 splendid – ulug'vor; syn. excellent
 to be situated – joylashmoq
 crowd – tiqilinch
 overcrowded – gavjum
 cross – kesib o'tmoq
 crossing – kesib o'tish
 to come across smth – tasodifan duch kelmoq
 direction – yo'llanma
 in the direction of – yo'nalishida
 surprise – hayratlanmoq

to be surprised at smth – biror narsadan hayratlanmoq
 to surprise – hayratda
 sights – diqqatga sazovor joylar; syn. places of interest
 sightseeing, to go sightseeing
 sign – belgi
 manage – uddalamoq
 castle – qasr
 attraction – joziba
 attract – jalb qilmoq
 to attract one's attention – o'ziga jalb qilmoq
 get on/off (a bus) – chiqmoq/tushmoq
 to put down at – tushurmoq
 down/up the street – ko'chaning quyisi / yuqorisi
 at the bottom of the street – ko'chaning oxiri
 take bus No 7 – 7-avtobusga o'tirmoq
 change for bus No 7 – 7-avtobusga peresadka qilmoq
 It's a five minutes' walk from here – bu yerdan 5 minutlik yo'l
 take the first turning to the left / right – birinchisidan o'ngga / chapga qaytmoq
 What / how much is the fare? – yo'l kiro qancha?
 full up / packed – to'lmoq
 traffic regulations / lights – yo'l harakati / svetoforni tartibga solish
 right / left-handed traffic – o'ng / chap yo'l harakati
 heavy / light traffic –
 one way traffic – bir tomonlama yo'l
 peak / rush hours – tig'iz vaqt
 industrial area – sanoatlashgan hudud
 shopping area / centre – savdo markazi / hududi
 outskirts – shahar chekkasi
 outstanding – mashhur
 tower – minora (soat minorasi)

Ex. 2, page 250.

1. When it's dark, the light is turned on.
2. Translation was finished in time by the students.
3. The dishes were washed by Helen.
4. Benny was often taken to the park.
5. Some coffee has been made.
6. Has your dress been ironed yet?
7. The word was mispronounced.
8. The consonant is pronounced with aspiration.
9. The Present Perfect Tense is formed with the help of the auxiliary verb "to have".

10. The truth was told.
11. I was promised a book.
12. The cake was cooked very well.
13. Chalk is used for writing on the blackboard.
14. My work will be finished at about 7.
15. The door has been opened.
16. The coffee was brought in.
17. I was taken to the pictures last week.
18. I shall be met at the station.
19. This work will be finished in time.

20. The house was built in 1980.
21. I was not invited to the birthday party because they didn't know I was in Moscow.
22. The windows were not left open.

Ex. 3, page 251.

1. They have not switched off the light.
2. They punished the boy for something.
3. He finished his work by 3 o'clock.
4. They wrote the dictation without mistakes.
5. Who wrote the article?
6. She washed and ironed her dress.
7. They didn't invite me to the party.
8. They didn't finish the work in time.
9. They built this house last year.
10. They have just sent the letter off.
11. They will translate this article.

23. The light was not left open.
24. Some friends were invited to tea.
25. I have been given an English book.
26. Has the letter been written yet?

12. When will they read this book?
13. They cleaned and aired the room.
14. Have they read all these books?
15. Who wrote these letters?
16. They have just typed the letter.
17. She showed me the article which her brother had translated.
18. They will not allow me to go there.
19. They have told everything to him.
20. You must answer all the questions.

Ex. 4, page 251.

1. This article was written by one of the famous English journalist.
2. This book probably was read by all students of our group.
3. Whom was this book written by?
4. Article which had been translated by 5 o'clock.
5. He promises that translation will be finished in time.
6. When I came home, the table had been laid.
7. They will be taught in English.
8. When exam had been taken, student went to the stadium.
9. When will your article be written for wallpaper?
10. Speech, training is attended y all students every day.
11. All these books were taken from library.
12. Dictation was handed in teacher after the bell.
13. We were not told about it.
14. The students of our group are always invited to the meeting of the club.
15. She read a letter which was received from her son.
16. It couldn't be told by students.
17. I thought bread and butter would be bought by sister.
18. This field will be covered with green trees and flowers in spring.
19. Check up, please, whether gas and electricity are turned off.
20. Lessons were done, books and notebooks were packed up in the bag.
21. Letter was left on the table.
22. A boy was not allowed to bathe in the river.
23. Dishes were washed after the dinner.

To read and translate: Text: A Visit to Moscow

Last summer Mr. Wilson, his wife and their daughter Mary – tourists from England – arrived in Moscow. It was their first visit to Russia and they wanted to see as much as possible.
O'tgan yozda janob Vilson uning xotini va ularning qizi Meri – Agliyalik sayohatchilar Moskvaga jo'nadilar. Bu ularning Rossiyağa birinchi tashrifi va ular u erda iloji bo'lsa ko'proq narsalarni ko'rishni xoxlaydilar.

Text: Conversation:

Stranger (begona): Excuse me.

Resident: Yes?

Stranger: I was wondering if you could help me.

Resident: Well, I'll try.

Ex. 2, page 256.

New – newer – the newest

Long – longer – the longest

Busy – busier – the busiest

Dirty – dirtier – the dirtiest

Beautiful – more beautiful – the most beautiful

Good – better – the best

Large – larger – the largest

Big – bigger – the biggest

Splendid – more splendid – the most splendid

Narrow – narrower – the narrowest

Interesting – more interesting – the most interesting

Hospitable – more hospitable – the most hospitable

Straight – more straight – the most straight

Impressive – more impressive – the most impressive

Broad – broader – the broadest

Crooked – more crooked – the most crooked

Ex. 9, page 257. Answer the following questions: orally

1. When did the Wilsons arrive in Moscow? The Wilsons arrived in Moscow last summer.

2. Where did they come from? They came from England.

Ex. 11, page 258.

A. 1. A lot of tourists from various countries arrive in Russia.

2. The children enjoyed riding by the metro and going by escalators which led to the platforms.

3. We were taken to the town by the guide.

4. Mary was most interested in the museums. She was impressed by the beautiful things she saw there.

5. On Sunday we went to the Recreation Park, we walked along the alleys. The leaves of the trees were turning red, brown and yellow. It was like being in the country, and only the noise in the streets from the distance reminded us that we were still in the city.

6. We greatly enjoyed a ride around the city by a taxi.

7. The buildings built in the suburbs are as modern and beautiful as those in the centre of the town.

8. Most of the places of interest are as a rule situated in the centre of the town.

9. Tourists always admire the Moscow metro, the beauty of its architecture different at each station.

10. There were crowds of people in the streets on the first of January.

11. In which direction did he go? – He was walking in the direction of Red Square.

12. I planned to leave for Sochi on 5th of July.

13. These splendid multi-storied houses are inhabited by the workers of the automobile plant.

14. Among all the theatres of Moscow she prefers the Bolshoi (theatre).

15. We went to sightseeing tours whenever we had time.

16. At their great surprise the picture did not impress me at all.

17. The dean's speech made a great impression on the students.

18. They were sitting side by side.

19. We were all greatly impressed by his knowledge of so many foreign languages.

20. I came across these old photos when I was looking for my passport.

21. Can you make room for another boy at that desk?

Ex. 12, page 260. Translate in written form.

1. You'd better go by metro, and you'd better get off at the next station.

2. You'd better read loudly.
3. I'd rather visit Olya.
4. He'd better stay at home. To my mind, he has flu.
5. She said she'd better go for a walk.
6. I'd rather join my fellow-friends.
7. We'd rather go to do sightseeing.
8. Where would you better go: to Paris or London? – To London.
9. You'd better go there at once.
10. You'd better help your mother to tidy up the room.
11. I'd rather buy a hedgehog for the boy.
12. You'd better pronounce all distinctly.
13. I'd rather not speak about it.

Ex. 14, page 261. Translate.

1. I live in one of the busiest streets of our city. My girl-friend lives in outskirts of the city.
2. There are no narrow curved streets in new towns.
3. Beautiful building of museum-panorama was built in the Kutuzovskiy Avenue.
4. We arrived in Sochi on Sunday. The city is situated on the coast of Black Sea. Gardens and parks in Sochi are magnificent. There are many big shops in the centre of the town.
5. Pictures in this museum made a great impression on me.
6. Tourists are always proud of Moscow metro.
7. The Russians are very hospitable.
8. I live in the house situated in the bank of the river.
9. They crossed the street and went in the house.
10. Visiting the town satisfied us greatly.
11. We were tired after tour to the city.
12. Crowd was hurrying in the direction of the metro station.
13. Write down my address so that not to forget.
14. As we arrived in Volgograd, instantly we went sightseeing of this city-here.
15. Excuse me, do you know how to go to the Sokolniki?
16. There is no seat in the taxi for me.
17. Let's get off at the next bus-stop and go on foot.
18. I go to the Institute by bus.
19. Where do you do a change on the way to the work? In the Pushkin Avenue. I change for trolleybus No 31there.
20. Do you get off at the next stop? –Yes, I get off.
21. You'd better stay at home, - you are not healthy.
22. Can you tell me, what time is it now?
23. Excuse me, can you tell what trolley bus go along the Petrovka? – To my mind trolley bus No 69.
24. Many subways were built in Moscow at last years.

Ex. 17, page 262.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The guide suggested a tour to the Sergiev Parade. 2. May I offer you a cup of coffee? 3. He suggested me a ticket to the theatre. 4. Nina suggested her friend spending holidays in the country together. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Monitor of the group suggested a tour on Sunday. 6. As it was far from station, they offered us to take taxi. 7. My friend offered me to go to the theatre with him. 8. I know, he offered to help them. |
|---|--|

9. I suggested her putting off tour for a week.

10. Olya suggested going on foot to the metro station.

Ex. 19, page 263. Translate.

Moscow, city-hero, is the capital of Russian Federation. It is the biggest political and cultural centre of the country and the biggest city of Russia and one of the biggest city of the world with 8 million population. Moscow takes the first place among the capital-cities of the world in number of educational establishments and students. There are more than 100 museums and exhibition halls, scores-theatres, a great number of clubs, cinemas, stadiums and other sports constructions. Moscow was the capital of Olympic games in 1980 and got arranged very well for meeting with the best sportsmen of the world and a great number of foreign guests. There are many historical and architectural monuments in Moscow. City was changed in last ten years. There, where were narrow, twisted little streets with beautiful, high, modern buildings. Moscow is changing and becoming well day by day. Many new houses, streets, avenues, squares, public gardens are being built now. The numbers of new line of metro are increasing. Moscow is widening in all directions. Enormous of constructions which have been building in all regions of the capital strike all people who arrive in Moscow.

Ex. 20, page 263.

1. In __ big cities the streets are broad and straight, there are a lot of squares and __ beautiful parks. 2. At __ each corner you can see the militiaman regulating the traffic. 3. Let us walk to the nearest stop and take a bus. 4. If we don't know where to go we ask the militiaman to show us the way. 5. When the traffic light changed from yellow to green, we crossed the street and entered the underground station, paid our fares, went down the escalator, got on the train and rode as far as __ Yuzozapodnaya station. 6. There we left the metro and walked to the Institute. 7. Walk a short distance down the street till you come to the multi-storied house, then take the first turning to the right, walk down the block and you will see an entrance. 8. We must get out of here or we shall miss the stop. 9. We went by metro as far as the Sokolniki station and then changed for a trolley-bus. 10. We made the tour of new metro stations. 11. Never step off the pavement into the road without looking the both ways to see if anything is coming.

Lesson 18.

The theme of the lesson: Text: "Carrie goes to a department store". Text: Shopping. Vocabulary notes and working on them.

The aim of the lesson: working on the text and its vocabulary

The used methods: translation and conversation

Procedure of the Lesson

I. Organizational moment: Greeting, information about the weather.

II. Checking up the home task: What was your homework for today?

III. The main part of the lesson:

1. Working on the topical vocabulary:

Department store – supermarket

ready-made clothes / clothes department – tayyor kiyimlar bo'limi

foot wear – oyoq kiyimi
millinery – ayollar shlyapasini ishlab chiqarish, sotish
knitted goods – to'qilgan kiyimlar
leather goods – teri, charim kiyimlar
textiles hosiery – to'qimachilik
haberdashery – atir-upa do'koni
cosmetics – kosmetika (ga oid)
pretty – ajoyib; syn. good looking, beautiful, handsome
cut – qirqmoq
fashion – moda; syn. style
in fashion – modada
out of fashion – modada emas
old-fashioned – zamonaviy bo'lmagan
to help smb on with smth – biron kiyimni kiyishga yordam bermok
to help smb off with smth – yechishga yordam bermok
become (became, become)
to fit – loyiq bo'lmoq
to match – mos kelmoq
to go with – mos bo'lmoq
to suit – yarashmoq; suit – kostyum
fit – munosib, aroqli
match – gugurt, o'yin
go with – loyiq kelmoq
size – o'lcham
loose – yo'qotmoq
to be loose on smb – keng; ant. tight, to be tight on smb
How much is it? What is the price of ...? What does it cost? – Narxi qancha?
cashier – kassir
cash-desk – magazin kassasi
to try on smth – kiyim kiyib ko'rmoq
wear (wore, worn) – kiymoq; syn. to be dressed in smth, to have smth on
advise – maslahatlashmoq
advice – maslahat
made of – nimadan qilinganligi

Parts of clothes – kiyim qismlari:

collar – yoqa
sleeve – yeng
belt – kamar

Footwear – oyoq kiyimi

slippers – uyda kiyib yuradigan oyoq kiyim
sandals – sandal
sports shoes – sport oyoq kiyimi
walking shoes – sayr uchun oyoq kiyim
court shoes – ko'chada kiyiladigan tufli
rubber boots – kalo'sh
training shoes (trainers) –

Textiles – gazlamalar

silk – ipak

cotton (print) – paxtadan bo'lgan gazlama
velvet – vilyur
woolen cloth – jun gazlama

Jewellery – zargarlik buyumlari

ring – uzuk
bracelet – braslet
ear-ring – sirg'a
chain – zanjir
brooch – broshka
necklace – marjon

to turn out of smth – tugatmoq
to have hardly any –
turn (in turn) – navbat (da)
queue (line) for smth –
the greengrocer's – meva va sabzavot magazini
the baker's – nonvoixona
the grocer's – oziq-ovqat magazini
provision shop – oziq-ovqat magazini
fish monger's – baliq magazini
fruit shop – meva magazini
confectionary – qandolat maxsulotlari
dairy – yog', pishloq ishlab chiqariladigan joy
supermarket – supermarket
shopping centre – savdo markazi
Oh, bother! – jin ursin, lanati
it was ... who (that) – Bu ... o'sha edi
to do shopping; to go shopping – xarid qilmoq
as well – shuningdek
model – nusxa
sigh – xo'rsinish
expect – kutmoq, taxmin qilmoq; syn. to wait

kinds of clothes – kiyim turlari

shirt – erkaklar ko'ylagi
a pull-over – pullover
blouse – koftochka
dressing gown – xalat
cardigan – kofta, jaket
jersey – fufayka
skirt – yubka
trousers – shim
shorts – shorti
suit – kostyum
jeans – kombinzon
corduroy trousers (corduroys) – vilvet shim, jinsi

Articles of clothing:

socks – noski
stockings – chulki

scarf – sharf
muffler – sharf
kerchief – ro'mol
gloves – qo'lqop
mittens – qo'lqop
tie – galstuk
handkerchief – qo'lro'mol
tights – kolgotki
pajamas – trikotaj, pijama
nightgown – tungi ko'ylak
underwear – ichki kiyim

Cereals –

buckwheat – grechka
rice – sholi
meat – go'sht
beef – mol go'shti
pork – cho'chqa go'shti
mutton – qo'y go'shti
chicken – tovuq go'shti
goose – g'oz go'shti
duck – o'rdak go'shti
tinned meat – konservalangan go'sht
fish – baliq
herring – selyodka
sprats – shprotka
smoked fish – sho'r-baliq
tinned fish – konservalangan baliq

Dairy products – sut maxsulotlari

cream – qaymoq
sour-cream – qatiq
cottage cheese – tvorog

confectionary – pishiriqlar
biscuits – pishiriqlar
cakes – pirojeniyalar
chocolate – shokolad
pastry – konditer pudrasi

Vegetables – sabzavotlar

onions – piyoz
turnips – shalg'am
melon – qovun
lettuce – salat bargi
radish – rediska
parsley – petrushka
celery – sel'derey

2) read and translate the text: “Carrie goes to a department store”

Ex. 3, page 268.

1. I watched the sun rising.
2. I heard him singing.
3. We noticed the man cleaning his shoes.
4. He saw two girls dancing.
5. She watched the children run about and play in the garden.
10. They heard their father play the piano every night.
6. I saw arrange her hair carefully every morning.
7. Every night we saw our neighbor listen to the news.
8. John heard his daughter talking loudly.
9. We saw Roger crossing the square.

Ex. 4, page 269.

1. I saw Nick come.
2. I saw George go along the street.
3. Every morning Medge sees her neighbor open the window.
4. We made brother recite his poems.
5. My friends made me sing yesterday.
6. Nobody can make me do it.
7. We saw their parents talking.
8. We saw the children playing.
9. She saw Nina trying a hat.
10. Alice saw her sister take the book.
11. He saw his pupils stand near the school.
12. Tom saw her going out of the room.
13. Mother saw her children sitting and doing their home tasks.
14. She saw Rodger sit on the sofa.
15. Nick saw Ann writing something.
16. I want you to understand me.
17. I want you to buy this dress.
18. I don't want you to go out so early.
19. We expect them to come soon.
20. Teacher noticed pupils talking.

Ex. 5, page 269.

1. It was the guide who showed them many places of interest.
2. It was Mrs. Hilton who told the children to go to bed.
3. It is Lizzie who doesn't want to eat her porridge.
4. It is Jim who is eager to ride a pony.
5. It is Alice who is cutting some sandwiches.
6. It is James who says the frost is severe.
7. It was Alice and Roger who swam further along.
8. It was the conductor who told me where to get out.
9. It was the students who began a lively talk with an English correspondent.
10. It was Robert and Nora who noticed a nasty-looking cloud.
11. It was my friends who helped me to catch up with the group.

Ex. 10, page 276.

- A. 1. What size of gloves does your daughter wear?
2. Is your blouse made of silk or nylon?
3. This frock suits her and she looks so well today.
4. Go to the fitting-room and try on the green frock.
5. Go to the mirror and have a look at your self.
6. I'm afraid the shirt is a bit loose on you.
7. You must choose another belt.
8. I'm sure they will soon make up their quarrel.
9. The woman was made to believe that such shoes were not in fashion at that time.

- B. 1. We've run out of meat. Let's go and buy some at the butcher's.
2. Please weigh half a pound of sweets.
3. Will you give me a quarter of a pound of sausage?
4. Whom are you waiting for? – I'm waiting for my friends. They are at the green-grocer's.
5. She paid for a cabbage and went out.
6. The salesmen will finish their work in half an hour.
7. There is no cottage cheese at the dairy today.
8. I'm not going to stand in a queue for a tin of sprats.

Ex. 12, page 277. *to expect – to wait*

1. Don't wait for him. He is going to return very late.
2. Nobody expected such an answer from him.
3. Wait a minute. Your brother is sure to come soon.
4. Do you expect her to be late?
5. Nobody expected him to repair that broken radio-set.
6. Let's wait for some other students. They are sure to help us to put the tape recorder right.
7. Everybody expected him to hurry out, but he remained proudly in his seat.
8. Nobody expected the weather to become so nasty.
9. The children waited impatiently for the beginning of the performance.
10. They expected the river to freeze over in a few days.
11. We expected the box-office to be opened on Sunday.

Ex. 14, page 277.

- A. 1. What size of glove(s) do you wear?
2. This dress suits you. This hat fits you. Don't try on this dress. It doesn't fit you. Does this blouse suit me?
3. I want to buy shoes to match my new costume.
4. This costume doesn't fit me. This dress suits you very much. This dress suits Irina.
5. These gloves don't match your costume. These shoes don't match your smart dress. This bow doesn't go with your violet blouse.
6. This blouse is loose on you. This costume is loose on you. This dress is tight on me. These shoes are tight on me. This coat is tight on you.
7. These shoes are beautiful. Try on them. This coat is elegant. Try on them.
8. This coat is a bit expensive for me. This umbrella is not expensive.
9. I need cheap court shoes. I prefer to wear cheap things.
10. To my mind, he is clever; I think it is interesting, to my mind we must wait for him.

- B. 1. We have run out of meat (onions, potatoes). We have run out of onions.
2. I must go to the grocer's (the baker's) (the green-grocer's, fishmonger's, confectionary, dairy, fruit-shop).
3. It was Nina who helped us. It was mother who washed all dishes. It was Nick who was our guide.
4. It was my turn to read. It is your turn to go shopping. It is her turn to wash dishes.
5. Let Pete buy onions. Let Ann buy cabbage. Let Nick buy cucumbers.
6. Don't wait for him, he doesn't come. Who is waiting for me? – Rodger. Please wait for us at the booking office in the station.

Ex. 19, page 279.

- A. 1. When Irina came to the fitting room, she saw her friend try on smart dress.
2. Did you hear Oleg read the text? – He read it very well. It is your turn to write your reading.

3. Don't advise her to buy this blouse. It doesn't suit her.
4. Let Lena buy potato, onion and tomatoes.
5. Do you want her to buy these expensive shoes? – Yes, they are beautiful.
6. Mother wants Nina to go to the baker's.
7. One of these days I met my friend. She went out of the Moscow Central Store.
8. Nina didn't sleep and she heard her sister enter the room. She felt Ann touch her hands.
9. Make the child tidy up his clothes.
10. Nobody can make him follow your advice.

B. 1. Yesterday I bought suede gloves in the department store. They are tight on me. If you want I can give them to you. – Thank you. I take them with pleasure if size fits on me. This size is 6 ½. What a good luck! It is just my size. How much do they cost? – 80 roubles. Here, money is please.

2. I take grant and I must do shopping. I must buy stockings, socks and red leather belt for my new dress.
3. In summer I prefer to put on dress made of cotton. It is not as hot as silk.
4. This costume suits you very much, but jacket is a bit long, to my mind.
5. It doesn't sell dress in this shop. They sell only costumes, trousers, coats and shirts.
6. Help me to choose shoes. Try on those brown shoes. As for me, they match your green costume.
7. Follow my advice, don't buy this coat. It is out of fashion. That, grey is much better. I am sure, it will suit you. Go to the fitting room. Come in, please. Oh, the coat is amazing. How much is it? – 820 roubles. May I write the receipt? Yes, please, I am thankful.
8. We have run out of sugar and butter. On the way from work don't forget to go to the grocer's and buy all necessity.
9. We have run out of bread. Go to the baker's and buy long loaf and two buns.
10. We must buy sausage, cheese, a tin of sprats, vegetables for salad, candy and cakes.
11. Nina must go to the greengrocer's and buy cabbages and carrots.
12. They made Robert go to the provision shop.

Homework: Ex. 23, page 280. To read, translate and retell the story.

Lesson 19.

Theme: The Gerund.

Text: "Jean's First Visit to the Theatre". Dialogue.

Ex. 1, page 285.

1. Go on reading.
2. He stopped doing exercises.
3. He couldn't help admiring this monument.
4. We all enjoyed watching this film.
5. Have you finished writing essay?
6. I don't mind your buying this coat.
7. Her cousin is fond of walking in the evening.
8. The child is rather good at Math.
9. She goes in for riding.
10. The poem is worth listening.
11. The boy doesn't read a sentence without translating.
12. You won't go there without inviting.

Ex. 2, page 285.

1. Stop talking (laughing, smoking, writing, quarrelling).
2. Mother ordered children to finish playing (reading, knitting, sewing, ironing).
3. Go on singing (working on this text, translating this article; writing, learning this problem).
4. Aren't you against of opening the window (getting arranged on Saturday; going there together; repeating this exercise)?
5. I am fond of drawing (playing tennis, singing in choir; reading aloud).
6. We enjoyed her singing (swimming; talking with them; skiing in the forest).
7. I couldn't help agreeing with him (waiting for her answering his question).
8. It is worth seeing this play (visiting this museum; doing theses exercise orally).
9. He went out of the room without saying a word (looking anybody; talking anything; saying good bye).
10. Her daughters go in for knitting (skating, dancing).

Ex. 8, page 292. Choose the correct word: *to rise – to raise*

1. He raised his head when he heard a slight noise.
2. When we started the sun had already risen.
3. There was a storm of applause when the curtain rose.
4. He raised his hat to greet us.
5. Ann slowly rose to her feet.
6. It was very noisy and the reporter had to raise his voice.
7. The curtain wouldn't rise and we had to raise it.

stage – scene

1. The scene was so touching that Jean began to cry.
2. Carrie was told to come onto the stage in the second act.
3. The play consists of two acts and four scenes.
4. When the actor appeared on the stage the audience began to applaud.
5. I don't quite like the final scene in this play.
6. Our seats were in the orchestra stalls and we saw the stage well.

Ex. 9, page 292.

1. Jean looked exited when she came to the theatre.
2. I accepted the invitation with joy.
3. The play consists of three acts and four scenes.
4. He refused our help and said he could do everything himself.
5. When the curtain rose and the audience saw the scenery everybody began to applaud.
6. When Alison appeared on the stage she was excited.
7. Our seats were in the box and we could see the stage very well without the opera-glasses.
8. The play made such an impression upon me that I would never forget it.
9. I never expected that you would support our suggestion.
10. We made up our minds to organize (arrange) a party in English.
11. I don't remember the name of the actor who played the leading part in the play.
12. Seats in the boxes and in the stalls are expensive and seats in the gallery are cheap.
13. She said she was telling the truth, but we doubled her words.

Ex. 10, page 292. Fill in prepositions or adverbs whenever necessary.

1. We enjoyed the performance greatly.
2. He decided to reserve a seat on the phone.
3. It's rather easy to get tickets to this theatre, but it is difficult to get tickets for this play.
4. She refused our help.
5. She took care of her little brother.
6. Will you go to the football match tomorrow? – No, I don't care for football.
7. On my way to the theatre I met a friend of mine.
8. I don't like seats in the balcony or in the gallery; I prefer them in the stall or in the dress-circle.
9. The scene is laid in Verona.
10. This is a play after Dickens's novel.
11. I'm so sorry for Ann, she has fallen ill.
12. Fleur Forsyte fell in love with Jon at first sight.
13. The attendant will show you in your seats.
14. There is no doubt of it.
15. When the lights went down and the curtain rose there was a storm of applause.

Ex. 11, page 293. Fill in articles wherever necessary.

The theatres are very much the same in London as anywhere else; the main theatres, music-halls and cinemas are in the west End. If you are staying in London for a few days, you will have no difficulty whatever in finding somewhere to spend the evening. You will find the opera, the comedy, the drama, the variety, the cinema performances start at about eight or half past, and finish about eleven.

The best seats are those in the stalls, in the dress-circle and the upper circle. Then comes the pit and last of all the gallery, the boxes of course, are more expensive. Most theatres and music-halls have a good orchestras with popular conductors.

The opera house is at Covent Garden. There you get the best of everything: the first rate orchestra, famous singers and celebrated conductors. But, of course, if you are not fond of music, this won't interest you. At the West End theatres you can see most of the famous English actors and actresses. The plays are staged well. Choose a good play, and you'll enjoy yourself from the moment the curtain goes up, to the end of the last act. Get your seat beforehand either at the box-office of the theatre itself or at one of the agencies.

Ex. 12, page 293. Change the following sentences according to the models.

Model: I like to read plays. – I enjoy reading plays.

1. We enjoy playing chess.
2. My eldest sister enjoys singing folk songs.
3. They enjoy skiing in the forest on a sunny frosty day.
4. The children enjoy bathing and splashing the water all around.
5. They also enjoy lying in the sun.

Model 2: He is excited. He cannot speak. He is very excited and can hardly speak.

1. Our seats were far from the stage and we could hardly see what was going on.
2. The scene was touching and Jean could hardly hide her tears.
3. It was very noisy in the hall and we could hardly hear the speaker.
4. Her lips trembled and she could hardly speak.
5. The news is so exciting and I can hardly believe it.
6. The child is so active and he can hardly sit still.
7. Bill was extremely tired and he could hardly rise to his feet.
8. His hand was shaking and he could hardly open the door.
9. The patient is very weak and he could hardly raise his hand.

Ex. 13, page 294. Put the verbs in the correct form.

1. Neither Mike nor his sister expects us to return so soon.
2. Neither Helen nor Alice is eager to go anywhere that night.
3. Neither of you know the end of that story.
4. Neither my sister nor my brother goes on excursions very often.
5. Neither of us is mistaken.
6. Neither my brother-in-law nor his schoolmates are good at playing chess.
7. Neither David nor his fellow students are excited at the exams.
8. Neither my parents nor my grandmother travels by air.
9. Neither my sister's younger daughter nor her son is fond of symphony music.
10. Neither John nor his companion is lazy.

Ex. 14, page 294. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Neither my niece nor her husband visits us.
2. Neither his friends nor his relatives help him.
3. Neither we nor students of group 104 are late for lecture.
4. Neither French, nor German is spread over as English.
5. Neither rain nor frost disturbs real travelers.
6. Neither star nor moon is in the sky.
7. Neither students nor monitor of the group brought headphones.
8. Neither you nor Ann is guilty in it.
9. Neither he nor his friends are going to do it.
10. Neither William nor his brother reads the book to the end.
11. Neither I nor my neighbors know this man.
12. Neither my friends nor I play cards.

Ex. 17, page 295. Translate the following sentences.

1. Robert suggested that they would meet at the theatre.
2. Ann suggested buying tickets for this play.
3. She suggested buying programme at the entrance of the theatre.
4. Mother suggested that we should invite Lizzy at the week-ends.
5. He offered us not to touch this question.
6. The stage manager suggested that the leading part would be given to the best actress.
7. Ann offered to go to the buffet during the interval.
8. I suggested to send telegram at once.
9. Pete suggested calling for Ann a bit earlier. She always gets arranged so long.
10. I wonder, who suggested to go to the country in such nasty weather.

Ex. 18, page 296. Fill in: yet, still, more, another, other, else.

1. Don't hurry. The performance is not over yet.
2. I'd like to read something else by this author.
3. What other impression did you get there?
4. What else did Jean say about the performance?
5. I've read other books by Dickens.
6. You'd better ask somebody else.
7. It is still spring, but it is getting rather hot.
8. The theatre is going to stage another play by this playwright.
9. How many other English books have you got?
10. Fetch another chair, please.

Ex. 19, page 296. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Where else can we see this play?
2. We decided to organize some more parties in English.
3. I'd like another cup of coffee.
4. I am afraid he is still asleep.
5. We were afraid he is still asleep.
6. I need another book in History of Theatre.
7. How many other rehearsals will be arranged?
8. In a month there will be the other first night at this theatre.
9. What other actors will act in this play?
10. Rain has not stopped yet, but it gets warm.
11. Are you still working on your report? Yes. I can't find all necessities yet.
12. We need three more tickets for this play.
13. Who else did you meet at the theatre?

Ex. 23, page 297.

- A.
1. I invited Ann to the party, but she refused to come.
 2. I wonder, if he accepts our invitation or refuses it.
 3. Doctor doesn't receive now.
 4. I hope you support our plan.
 5. Robert was so excited and could hardly speak.
 6. Can't you tell me what the matter is.
 7. When the curtain rose, audience applauded.
 8. When she heard steps she raised her head.
 9. I am fond of the last scene of the opera "Life for king".
 10. Robert felt that Jean touched his hands.
 11. The story was so touching and the girl couldn't help crying.
 12. Alison's singing made great impression on Robert.
 13. We sat in the dress-circle and saw the stage well.

- B.
1. The actress, played leading part, was very good.
 2. I am fond of the ballet "Sea-gull" which was on in the theatre Stanislavskiy.
 3. Film was very good and I enjoyed it.
 4. Call for me, please when you go skating.
 5. They often called for us in summer.
 6. On the way home I must go in the library.
 7. Decoration of this opera was splendid.
 8. I couldn't buy tickets for this performance beforehand.
 9. I would like to go to the conservatoire today as my favorite composer's music is in the programme.
 10. We were excited by this party, it was organized well.
 11. What did you do during the interval? We went to the refreshment-room.
 12. When you go to the theatre, you leave your coat in the cloak-room. There we can take opera-glasses and the programme.
 13. The best seats in the theatre are in the stalls and in the dress-circle, they are most expensive seats. Seats in the balcony and in the gallery are worse and cheaper.
 14. The performance was successful and many curtain calls were for actors.

Lesson 20.

The theme: The Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

Text: "Home". Dialogue.

Vocabulary Notes

lovely – ajoyib; *syn.* beautiful, pretty, good-looking

friendly – do'stona

lonely – yolg'iz

kindly – mehribonlarcha

handsome – kelishgan; *syn.* beautiful

deserve – to deserve attention – diqqatga sazovor

bo'lmoq

merry – quvnoq

merrily – xursandchilik

industrious – mehnatsevar; *syn.* hard-working

wrinkle – ajin

wrinkled – ajinli

inform – xabar bermoq; *syn.* let know

to inform smb of smth – xabar yetkazmoq

information – axborot

useful (interesting) information – foydali (qiziqarli) ma'lumot

to get (receive) information – axborotni olmoq

to give information – axborotni bermoq

to be in love with smb – kimnidir sevmoq

to fall in love with smb (at first sight) – bir

ko'rishda sevmoq

touch – tegmoq

support – qo'llab quvvatlamoq

carefully – ehtiyotkorlik bilan

care – ehtiyot

to take care of – g'amxo'rlik qilmoq; *syn.* look after, care (for smb)

be careful not to – qilmaslikka ehtiyot bo'lmoq

careless – ehtiyotsiz

death – o'lim; *ant.* life

applause – olqish

a storm of applause – kuchli olqish, gulduros qarsak

applaud – olqish

curtain call – parda

attendant – jamoat joylariga qaraydigan odam

amuse – zavqlanmoq

amusing – zavqli

to go (away) to sea – dengizga ketmoq

now and then – gohi-gohida

regret – pushaymonlik

to regret doing smth – biror ishdan afsuslanmoq

to make a fortune – boyimoq

fortunately – baxtiga

unfortunately – baxtga qarshi

to save money – pul to'plamoq

to have the (a) chance of – imkoniyatga ega bo'lmoq

respect – hurmat; respectable – hurmatli

he had a success of his life – u hayoti davomida

muvaffaqiyatli yashadi

Success – muvaffaqiyat

to be a success – successful – muvaffaqiyatga erishmoq

boast – maqtanmoq

will you do me a favour – muruvvat

ko'rsatolmaysizmi?

to be (look) like – o'xshamoq

to take after smb – o'xshamoq

the trouble is – tashvish

at 5 sharp – rovno 5 da

active – faol; *ant.* passive

to play part of – rol o'ynamoq

leading – asosiy, bosh

leading article -

delight – shodlik

charming – jozibali

ticket – chipta

the first night – namoyish, premyera

the play is worth seeing – asar ko'rishga arziydi

to call for smb – chaqirmoq, yo'qlab bormoq

to call on smb –

that suits me perfectly – Bu menga to'g'ri keladi

circus – tsirk

variety show – xilma-xil ko'rinish

concert – kontsert

concert hall – kontsert zali

conservatoire – konservatoriya

symphony music – simfoniyali musiqa

composer – kompozitor

conductor – konduktor

cloak room – garderop

refreshment-room – bufet

rehearsal (dress rehearsal) – mashg'ulot joyi

opera-glasses – binokl
 figure – qomat
 middle-sized – o’rta razmerli
 stout – sog’lom, baquvvat
 thing – oriq
 slim – nozik, ozg’in
 stooping – bukri
 face – yuz
 plump – do’mbog’
 fat – semiz
 oval – aylana
 round – aylana
 square – to’rtburchak
 good-looking – kelishgan
 attractive – maftunkor
 common – oddiy
 plain – to’liq, oddiy, bir rangolagi
 ugly – xunuk
 complexion – yuzning tusi
 rosy – qizil yuzli
 pale – oqargan
 fresh – tiniq
 dark – to’q yuzli
 fair – ochiq
 eyes – ko’zlar
 blue – ko’k
 brown – jigarrang
 hazel – qo’y ko’z
 dark – qora ko’z
 grey – kulrang
 deep-set – chuqur ko’zli
 close-set – qisq ko’zli

wide-set – katta ko’zli
 (eye)lashes – kiprik
 curving – qayrilma
 (eye)brows – qosh
 arched – qayrilma
 penciled – qalamqosh
 bushy – baroq, serjun
 forehead – peshona
 nose – burun
 looked – ilgaksimon
 turned up – tepaga qaragan
 snub (bed) – puchuq
 mouth – og’iz
 tiny – kichik
 red – qizil
 lips – lablar
 thick – qalin lab
 hair – soch
 curly – jingalak soch
 fair – chiroyli; ajoyib
 grey – kulrang
 chestnut – kashtan
 golden – sariq soch
 to wear one’s hair long – uzun sochni kesmoq
 short – qisqa
 to wear a beard – soqolni olmoq
 a moustache – mo’ylov
 arms and legs – qo’l va oyoqlar
 sharply – kelishgan, qomatli
 to gain (lose) weight – vaznni yo’qotmoq
 to keep fit – vaznni saqlamoq

Ex. 2, page 304.

1. He has not been working at his report since 10 o’clock. Has he been working at his report since 10 o’clock?
2. They have not been writing their test for nearly two hours already. Have they been writing their test for nearly two hours already?
3. She has not been waiting long. Has she been waiting long?
4. His daughter hasn’t been playing the piano since morning. Has his daughter been playing piano since morning?
5. They have not been discussing this problem for rather a long time. Have they been discussing this problem for rather a long time?
6. The child has been sleeping too long. Has the child been sleeping too long?
7. Ann and Roger have not been quarreling for fifteen minutes. Have Ann and Roger been quarreling for fifteen minutes?
8. She has not been dreaming to become an actress all her life. Has she been dreaming to become an actress all her life?
9. I have not been doing my lessons since 4 o’clock. Have you been doing your lessons since 4 o’clock.

Ex. 3, page 304.

1. How long have you been waiting for me?
2. I have known her since my childhood.
3. He has been thinking about it for three days.
4. They always have preferred theatre to TV.
5. How long has she been studying music? - Oh, she has been studying music since her early childhood.
6. Since she was a little girl she has not been trying to take things seriously.
7. The students have been waiting their test for two hours already.
8. She has lived in that house round the corneer about thirty years.
9. You have been playing too long. It's high time to do your lessons.
10. She has been ill for more than two weeks. I have been missing her terribly.

Ex. 4, page 304.

1. I have been waiting for you for 20 minutes already.
2. Scientists have been working at this problem for many years.
3. Jean has been dreaming to go somewhere to the East all her life.
4. I have been translating this article since the morning.
5. She has been sleeping for rather a long time already. It's high time to wake him up.
6. Ann adn Roger have been quarreling since the morning.
7. We have been living in this small village for a week.
8. You have been discussing this problem rather long.
9. Have you been living here for a long time?
10. Has he been training so long?
11. Have you packed all things? Taxi has been waiting for us for 10 minutes already.
12. He is always interested in Physics. Now he is working at new problem. He has been working at this problem since two months.
13. N. writes very good stories. He finished one story not long ago and now he is writing a new one. He has been writing it for more than a month and says he has been writing it with pleasure.
14. We have been being there since the beginning of the month, but weather is bad all this time.
15. It has been raining since the morning.

Ex. 5, page 310.

tooth – toothless
 hope – hopeless
 care – careless
 sleep – sleepless
 cloud – cloudless
 pity – pityless
 voice – voiceless
 home – homeless
 thought – thoughtless

rest – restless
 harm – harmless
 penny – pennyless
 danger – dangerous
 fame – famous
 nerve – nervous
 courage – courages
 industry – indudstrious

Ex. 12, page 312. Fill in the missing words.

1. Though she is not very talented she is hard-working and I think she will make a good musician.
2. The children were very merry and excited and their mother couldn't make them go to bed.
3. Mr. Pickwick was a merry, kindly gentleman.
4. The boy did not deserve punishment.
5. Though the woman is rather old her face is not wrinkled and her eyes are bright.

6. Robert wanted to marry Jean, but her parents were against their marriage.
7. The girl is surprisingly clever for her age.
8. The appearance of Mr. Dick excited Davy and his funny signs brighten him.
9. Jean wanted to introduce Robert to her parents, so she invited him to their place.
10. I'd like to acquaint you with the plan of our work.
11. The teacher was pleased with Mike's work and said he deserved a prize.
12. Tom Sawyer boasted that he could beat the boy with his little finger.
13. When Jane came her aunt was still alive but soon she died.
14. We couldn't help admiring the boy's courage.

Ex. 13, page 313.

introduce – 1) bir nimani (ichiga) joylashtirmoq; 2) (bir joyga) kiritmoq; to introduce a person into a room; 3) tarkibiga qabul qilinmoq; 4) yaratmoq; tadbiiq etmoq; 5) muhokamaga qo'yimoq; 6) tanishtirmoq; to introduce one person to another;

acquaint – 1) tanishtirmoq; xabardor qilmoq; to acquaint smb with smth – bir kishini bir nima bilan tanishtirmoq; to acquaint oneself with the information; get acquainted – tanishgan bo'lmoq

meet – uchratmoq

1. I'm glad you have come. I want to introduce you to my parents.
2. Michael introduced himself to Soames as he was eager to acquaint with Fleur.
3. He acquainted me with his latest experiments.
4. George was introduced to Helen at our party.
5. She refused to talk to him as they were not got acquainted with one another.
6. Will you introduce me to your friend? – Oh, aren't you got acquainted yet?
7. He was eager to acquaint with the contents of his aunt's letter.
8. I want you to introduce my friend, Helen.
9. We had a lovely time in the rest-home and met a lot of interesting people there.
10. I'm so sorry I haven't met you earlier.

Ex. 14, page 131.

1. Soames had courted Irene for a long time before she accepted him.
2. I'm going to introduce you to my friend.
3. I'd like to get acquainted with your plan.
4. Who is she married to? – She is married to a well-known artist.
5. Will you inform me of your decision?
6. We got some information of the matter we were interested in.
7. We were surprised at her refusal.
8. George Meadows went to sea when his brother married Emily.
9. I'm sure you will regret your act.
10. She is going to marry one of our students.
11. To our surprise we found nobody at home.
12. He likes to boast of his strength.
13. What does she look like? – She is tall and very beautiful.
14. She is like her mother.

Ex. 15, page 314.

1. We received very interesting information about this country.
2. Last summer we had lovely time in the South.
3. He went to sea hoping to save money to make a fortune.
4. This boy doesn't deserve praise.
5. Will you do me a favour?
6. She gave me a good advice how to get rid of my mistakes.
7. It was a hard work and Mike did not like it.
8. She is making good progress in English.
9. Where is the money? – I put it on the table.
10. I don't like rainy weather.
11. She has long, beautiful hair.
12. It was unexpected news and we were surprised to hear it.
13. The Bickets were eager to save money.
14. The girl had a snub nose and a fair complexion.
15. My father was of dark complexion with very great forehead and dark hazel eyes overhung by the eyebrows which were black though his hair was white. He had a straight nose and full lips.

Ex. 16, page 314.

- A.
1. They laughed so merrily and I couldn't help smiling too.
 2. Russians are talented and industrious.
 3. Mr. Dick was very goog-natured. He was so kind to David and the boy loved this funny and jolly man.
 4. Though Mr. Bruton looked good-natured, as a matter of fact he was cruel man.
 5. I think, the boy doesn't deserve punishment.
 6. When he smiled kind wrinkles appeared in the corners of his brown eyes.
 7. Miss Betsy was penetrating woman.
 8. When his mother and brother died, he decided to find his aunt.
 9. Oliver's parents died and he was very lonely.
 10. His trange manners excited us.
 11. It was exciting information and Jean couldn't help informing of it.
 12. The girl was wonderfully clever in her age.
 13. Beauty of Irine was wonderful and people can't help admiring with her.
 14. To our surprise, he was at home.
 15. We informed him that it would be meeting for us in 3 days.

- B.
1. Her long curly hair was brown and beautiful.
 2. Appearance of the boy amused old woman.
 3. This boy amused us with his funny stories.
 4. He introduced me to his wife; I would like to acquaint with her long ago.
 5. Mr. Hill acquainted Erik with his new job.
 6. He introduced us to his parents, whom we had not got acquainted yet.
 7. Ms. Emily didn't know whom she would marry; Tom or George.
 8. Mike married Fler, though she didn't love him.
 9. Young people married two years ago and they are very happy. They deserve their happiness.
 10. Though Smith realized that his marriage was not successful, he didn't want to leave Irine.
 11. As all boys, Tom Sawyer likes to boast.
 12. We couldn't help admiring by magnificent play of young actor in the play "Thunder-storm".
 13. Mr. Pickwick was little, stout, kind person.
 14. Wide-set, dark eyes with dark, curving eye-lashes, fair hair and wonderful skin made Florence excitingly beautiful.
 15. She is not nice but very charming. Her hands are shapely.

16. The girl is stout, her face is plump, nose is snub (bed), eyes are blue, brows are penciled, eye-lashes are long and face is attractive. She has been being charming, but then she will be beautiful.
17. Jane was not beautiful but her eyes were marvelous, her figure is slim, straight.
18. Mrs. Betsy was tall, thin; her hair is straight and dark, her face was plain and eyes were dark.