

Юнусобод туманидаги 250-мактаб инглиз тили
ўқитувчиси
Очилова Нафисанинг "9-синфлар учун инглиз тили
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1 соатлик дарс ишланмаси.

English Matters.

Plan for an hour for the 9th form. The theme :

Communication Matters.

The aim : bring up the children to love their country, to teach them how to treat people how to use modern communication, to learn the new words and constructions.

The equipment: text book, cards, pictures, telephone, mobile phone, internet materials, tape-recorder.

I. The beginning of the lesson.

Greeting : Good morning children!

Who can speak about today's news.

Homework exercises.

II. The main part of the lesson :

a) Words : Teachers explains. Ex 2 p 92

1. e-mail —► noun (infull electronic mail)
2. computer network - the internet.
3. the Internet ----- noun a global computer.
4. internet - the net
5. e-mail.
6. fax.
7. phone
8. letter
9. postcard
10. telex

b) Make up the dialogues.

Dialogue N° 1. Telephone conversation.

G : Hello, Mike.

M : Hello, Jone . Haven't seen you for ages.

How are you getting on?

G : All right, thanks. How are you?

M : Oh, no, thanks.

Юнусобод туманидаги
250-мактаб инглиз: тили ўқитувчиси
Очилова Нафисанинг "7-синфларда The present perfect
мавзуси"да 1 соатлик дарс ишланмаси.

Theme of the lesson : a) to introduce and practice new grammar rule.
b) Make up the interrogative and negative sentences.
c) To do the exercises.
d) To teach children how to do the tests.

Language materials : text book, projection materials, tables.

The equipments: 1. cassette recorder.

2. grammar cards.

3. pictures.

4. tests.

The procedure of the lesson.

I. The beginning of the lesson : Greetings, to give explanation the present perfect tense.

II. The main part of the lesson: Our theme is : what do we know about the present perfect tense.

The present perfect tense.

Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it. He has lost his key : Means that he lost it a short time ago and he still hasn't got it.

We form the present perfect with have / has + past participle. The past participle often ends in-ed(opened, decided) but many important verbs are irregular (lost, written, done)

- When we use the present perfect there is a connection with the present. I've lost my key. = I haven't got it now. Jim has gone to Canada. He is in Canada. Oh dear, I've forgotten her name. Have you washed your hair?
- We often use the present perfect to give new information or to announce a recent happening.
- I've lost my key. Can you help me look for it. Teacher : Who can give an example. Umid : Do you know about Jim? He's gone to Canada.

We also use the present perfect with just.

I've just had lunch.

Hello, have you just arrived?

Teacher : Study the difference between gone to and been to. Zarifa : Ann is on holiday She has gone to Italy.

Nodir : Tom is back in England now.

He has been to Italy.

Teacher : Who can give an example in the interrogative form. Lobar: Have you seen this film?

No, I haven't.

Komila : Have you seen a new film lately? Bobur: When have you eaten your breakfast?

Have you seen John anywhere? Teacher : Give an example interrogative form.

We often use ever and never with the present perfect.

Gulnoza : Have you ever eaten banana? We have never had a car.

Sardor: I haven't smoked for three years.

Shahnoza: Jill hasn't written to me for nearly a month.

Jill has never driven a car.

Teacher : We do some exercises in written form. You must put the words in the correct place.

1 you / read / a newspaper recently?

2 you / see / Tom in the past few days?

3 you / play / tennis recently?

4 you / eat / anything today.

5 you / see / any good films recently?

Kamola come to the blackboard write the 1st 2nd sentences.

Teacher: When we use the present perfect?

Abdulaziz : We use it with this morning / this evening / today / this week / this term.

Eg : I've smoked ten cigarettes today. Has

Ann had a holiday this year?

Teacher : Let's do some tests.

1. ITom this morning, a) hasn't seen b) haven't seen c) don't see d) didn't see.

2. They never to any foreign countries, a) don't been b) didn't been c) haven't been d) has not been.

3. His friendtwo English books . a) writes b)have written c) wrote

4. They us several telegrams lately, a) are sent b) have sent c) has sent d) is sent

5. They back yet. a) aren't come b) haven't come c) hasn't come d) is not come.

6youthe translation already?

a) are done b) is done c) has done d) have done.

III. The conclusion of the lesson.

Teacher : We shall speak about the adverbs of time. We use some words with the present perfect tense. never, ever, already, just, yet, not yet, this month, this year, today.

1. I have just come. 2. She has never been to Italy. 3. Nodir has already gone to Moscow. 4. My brother hasn't come yet.

- When we talk about a period of time that continues up to the present, we use the present perfect;

1. I haven't smoked for three years.
2. I haven't smoked since September.
3. Jill hasn't written to me for nearly a month.
4. I have driven a car for six months.
5. She hasn't written to me since last summer.

IV. The end of the lesson;

a) marking

b) homework: to do the grammar exercises 1,2,3 read the gr. mater.

The lesson is over. Thank you for everybody.

Good bye!