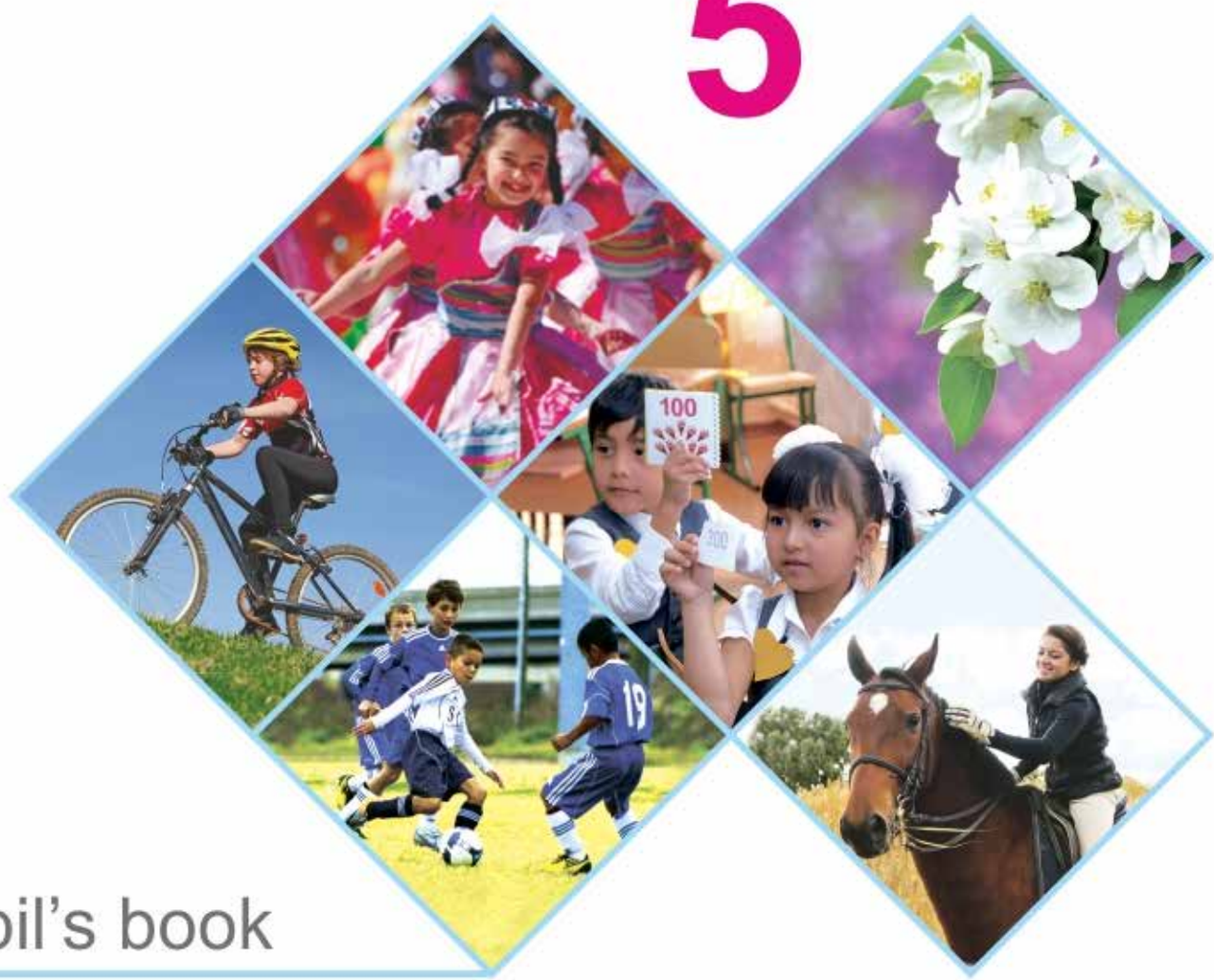
New Fly High

ENGLISH

5



Pupil's book

Workbook

“O‘QITUVCHI” NASHRIYOT-MATBAA IJODIY UYI
TOSHKENT — 2017

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 – tinglab tushunish yoki video mashqlarni bajarish;

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Dear Pupil !

Welcome to **New Fly High** !

This **classbook** is full of interesting and fun activities and exercises which will help you learn and practise English. At the back of the book you can find a useful list of grammar points and vocabulary.

The **workbook** contains extra exercises and activities to help you practise your English in the classroom or at home.

With the help of the **progress checks** you can test the knowledge you got from the units.

There is also a **multemedia resource** which you can use with your teacher or at home to develop your listening skills.

Remember that the best way to learn English is by using it. Try to use English as much as you can during your lessons and at home with your friends.

We hope that you will enjoy using this course and that your own English will soon be flying high!

Have fun!

The Authors

Aziz o‘quvchi !

New Fly High darsligiga xush kelibsiz !

Ushbu **darslik** ingliz tilini o‘qib o‘rganishingizga yordam beradigan qiziq va ajoyib mashq hamda topshiriqlar bilan to‘la. Darslikning oxirida grammatikaga oid ma’lumotlar va lug‘at berilgan.

Mashq daftari ingliz tilini sinfda yoki uyda o‘qib o‘rganishingizga yordam beradigan qo‘shimcha mashq va topshiriqlarni o‘z ichiga oladi.

Nazorat ishlarida bo‘limlarni o‘rganish davomida olgan bilimlaringizni sinab ko‘rishingiz mumkin.

Tinglab tushunish malakalarini rivojlantirish uchun **multemedia ilovasi** ham mavjud bo‘lib, undan siz o‘qituvchi yordamida yoki uyda mustaqil ravishda foydalanishingiz mumkin.

Ingliz tilini o‘rganib olishning eng yaxshi usuli uni amalda qo‘llash ekanligini unutmang. Darsda va uyda o‘rtoqlaringiz bilan ingliz tilida imkoni boricha ko‘proq muloqatda bo‘lishga harakat qiling.

Biz bu o‘quv materiallari sizga quvonch olib keladi va ko‘p vaqt o‘tmay ingliz tilidan olgan bilimingiz yuksaklarga parvoz qiladi degan umiddamiz.

Sizga omad tilaymiz!

Mualliflar

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LESSON 1 My favourite things

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2 **Play "My name's Aziz".**

3a **Look, read and write about Aziz.**

His name's ...
His hobby's ...
His favourite sport ...
His favourite subject ...
His favourite season ...
His favourite holiday ...
His favourite animal ...















3b **Work in pairs. Ask and answer.**

e.g. **A:** What's his hobby?
B: Playing chess.

3c **Work in pairs. Play "Interview".**

e.g. What's your surname?

4 **Play "Two things about me."**

I like ...
I'm good at ...
No, it's false.
Yes, it's true.
I can ...
My favourite ...

UNIT 1 All about me

LESSON 2 I have two sisters.

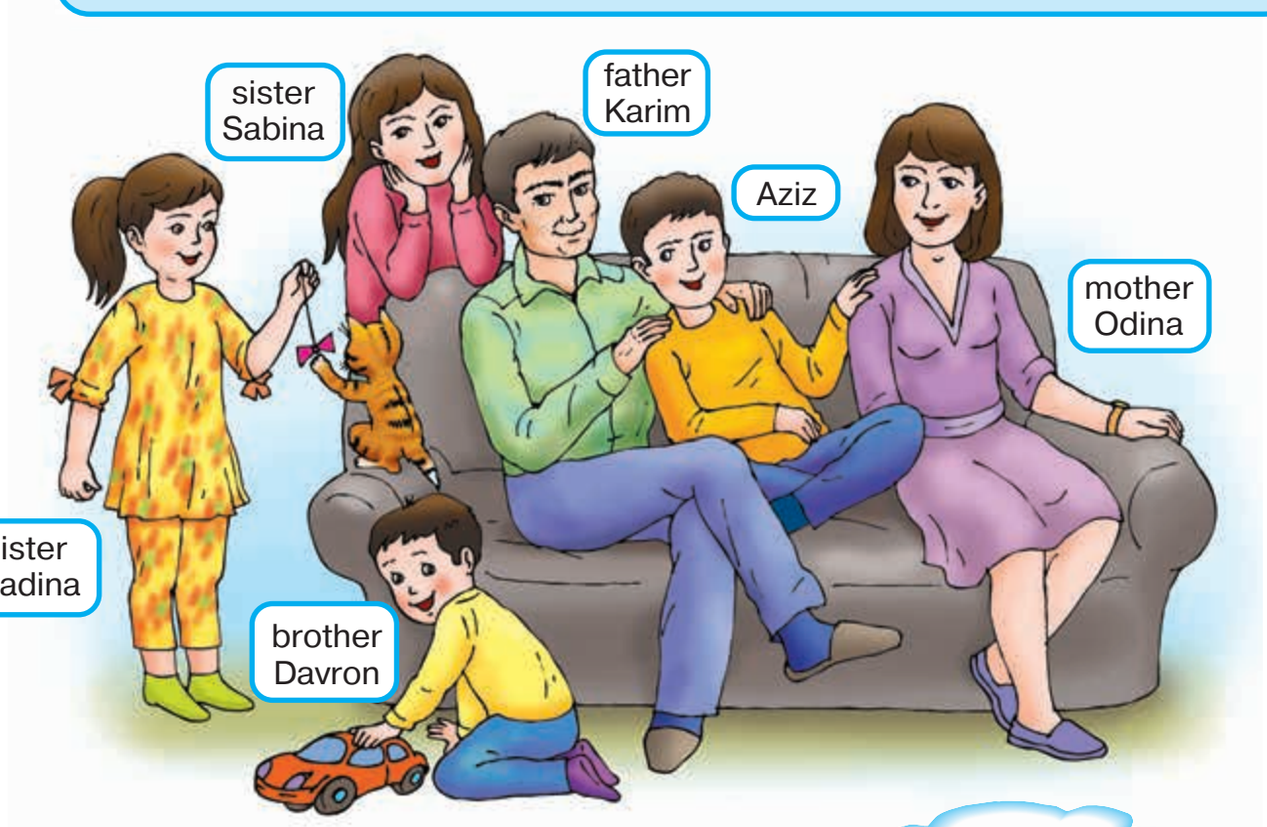
1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Play "I have a sister. Her name's Kamila."**

e.g. I have a sister. Her name's Kamila. I have a brother. His name's Kamol.

3a **Read and complete.**

Our family is big. My father's name is Karim. My mother's name is Odina. I have two sisters and one brother. My elder sister Sabina is a student at medical college. She wants to be a nurse. My brother Davron and sister Madina go to the kindergarten. They are twins. They cannot read and write. They can count. They are very good at counting. We have a cat Snowball. Snowball's favourite food is fish.



3b **Work in pairs. Point and say.**

son
daughter

e.g. **A:** (points)
B: It's Aziz's father. Aziz is Karim's son.

4 **Play "What's your friend's name?"**

e.g. **A:** What's your friend's name?
B: Samira. What's your friend's name?
C: ...

Remember:

My **friend's** name's Lucy. [z]
My **cat's** name's is Tiger. [s]

LESSON 3 Who is the youngest?

1 **Sing the song.**

2a **Look, read and continue.**





In this photo I'm 2 years old. I was small. I was happy. My favourite toys were a train and a teddy bear. I didn't go to school. I didn't do my homework. I didn't clean my room. I didn't ...

wash the dishes, sweep the floor, mop the floor, feed the animals, take the rubbish out

2b **Play "My favourite toy was a car".**

3 **Play "Who is the eldest in your family?"**

A: Who is the eldest in your family?
B: My grandad. He's 95 years old.

4 **Play "Who is the youngest in your family?"**

A: Who is the youngest in your family?
B: My brother. He's 5 years old.

5 **Read and match.**

My brother is	a doctor.
His name's	Nargiza.
My grandad is	the youngest in our family.
He was	a pupil.
My uncle worked	the kindergarten.
My aunt's name is	Botir.
My sister is	the eldest in our family.
She goes to	in the bank.

Remember:

Who is **the youngest** in your family?
My sister. / My sister is the youngest.
Who is **the eldest** in your family?

6 **Write about your family.**

e.g. *My granny is the eldest in our family. She is 88 years old. I am the youngest in our family. I am ...*

LESSON 4 Where are you from?

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Play "My uncle's from Termez".**

e.g. **A:** My uncle's from Termez.
B: My uncle's from Nukus.

3a **Look, read and match.**



Hello,
My name's Mary. I'm 11 years old. I live in London, the capital of England.
My hobbies are: playing the piano, listening to music and reading books.
My favourite sport is football.
My favourite subject is maths.
Please write to me,
mary.black@yahoo.co.uk
(a)

Hi,
My name's Harry. I'm 11. I'm from Germany.
My hobbies are: playing the guitar, watching TV, playing chess and computer games.
My favourite sports are: hockey and basketball.
My favourite subjects are music and PE.
Please write to me,
harry.brown11@hotmail.com
(b)

Hi,
My name's Sara. I'm 12. I live in a small village in France.
My hobbies are: riding a bike, listening to music, drawing and watching TV.
My favourite sports are: volleyball and football. My favourite subject is maths.
Please write to me,
sarawinter12@gmail.com
(c)

3b **Choose a letter. Read and write.**

e.g. His name is ... / Her name is ...

3c **Work in pairs. Listen and guess.**

e.g. **A:** My friend's hobbies are hockey and chess.
B: His name's Harry.

Remember:

subject – subject**s**
hobby – hobb**ies**

LESSON 5 What's your address?

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Look, read and complete.**

3 **Play "What's your address?"**

4 **Read and say True or False.**

Hi, my name's Aziz Abdullayev. I live in Istiqbol. I go to school number 12, Class 5B. My class teacher's name is Tahmina Rahimova. My address is 25 Navoi street. My telephone number is 67843 92. Music is my hobby. I'm good at singing. I want to play the guitar.

Hello Aziz,
Our family is not big. There are four in our family. I have a father, mother and a brother. My father's name is Thomas, my mother's name is Kate. They are teachers, they work at the university. My brother Daniel is 8 years old, he is in Grade 3. We have two cats: Tiger and Fluffy. We all like football. Our favourite team is Arsenal.
Our grandad and granny live in France. We go to France every summer. We love swimming and horse riding.
Please write to me,
Lucy



5 **Read the answers and write the questions.**

e.g. What's her name?

1) Lucy Whitfield
2) 12
3) England
4) 4 Clover Road
5) 283207
6) football

LESSON 6 Project

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Look at Aziz's English Portfolio.**



3 **Listen to Aziz's presentation.**



This is my English Portfolio. Part 1 is All about me. Part 2 is My family. Look, this is my photo. I was 10 years old, I was in Class 4. Now I'm in Class 5 and I'm 11 years old. My birthday is in August, August is my favourite month. My hobby is collecting cards. I have cards from Russia, Kazakhstan, Germany, France and England. They are beautiful. I have cards from Uzbekistan too. They are from Bukhara, Samarkand, Tashkent and Nukus.

LESSON 1 They live in a …

1 **Listen and repeat.**

a dresser, a chair, a table,
a fridge, a bed, a cooker, a mirror,
a blanket, a computer, a pillow,
a rug

2a **Look and write the words.**

2b **Play “Ball”.**

3a **Look and say.**

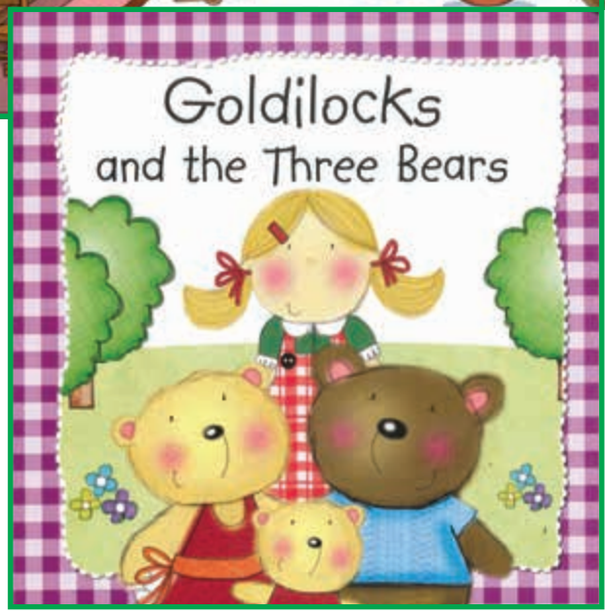


3b **Listen and show.**

3c **Listen and say.**

4 **Listen and repeat.**

go – went
come – came
sit – sat
eat – ate
sleep – slept



LESSON 2 What number is your house?

1 Sing the song.

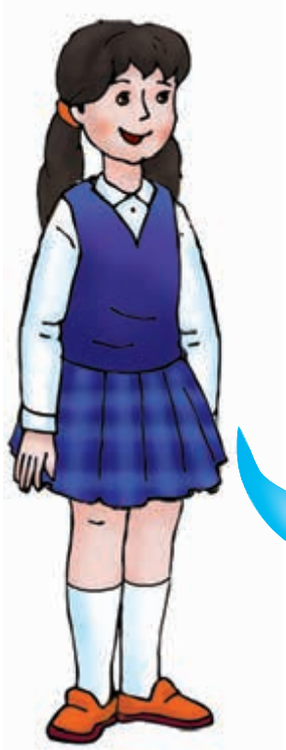
2 Play Bingo.

Bingo!!!

Bingo!!!

a chair	*a bedroom*	*a kitchen*
a fridge	*a dresser*	*a table*

3a Read and write the questions.





Our family lives in a house. We live in Navoiy street. Our house number is 27. We have a kitchen, a big living room, two bathrooms and four bedrooms. One bedroom is for my grandparents. They are my father's parents. We love them. My favourite room is our living room. We often play chess and read books there. Sometimes we watch TV there.

3b Work in pairs. Play "Ask and answer".

3c Report.

e.g. Sabina's house number is 35. They have 5 rooms. Sabina's favourite room is her bedroom. She plays games, reads books and does her homework there.

4 Play "What number is your house?"

LESSON 3 What's your job?

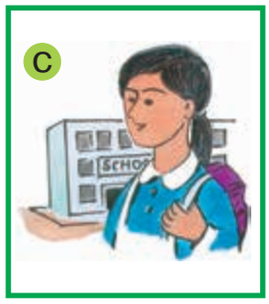
1 **Sing the song.**

2a **Match the pictures and words.**

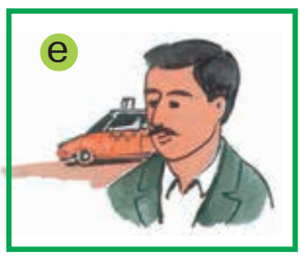
1 a teacher
2 a taxi driver
3 a doctor
4 an electronic engineer
5 a mechanic
6 a farmer
7 a pupil
8 a secretary
9 a businessman
(a businesswoman)













2b **Listen and repeat.**

2c **Look, listen and match.**

e.g. 1f





3a **Ask and answer.**

e.g. **A:** What's your father's job?
B: He's a taxi driver. What's your father's job?

3b **Ask and answer.**

e.g. **A:** What do your parents do?
B: They are teachers. What do your sisters do?



4 **Read and answer the questions.**

1) What's Mrs Whitfield's job?
2) Where does she work?
3) What's Mrs Simpson's job?
4) What's Mr Simpson's job?

Remember:

one businessman
two **businessmen**

one businesswoman
two **businesswomen**

Mrs Whitfield is from England. She is Lucy's and Daniel's mother. Mrs Whitfield is a French teacher. She works at the university. She loves her job. She has a father and mother. They live in France. Her father Mr Simpson, is a businessman. He has a shop in their village. Her mother Mrs Simpson, is an English teacher.

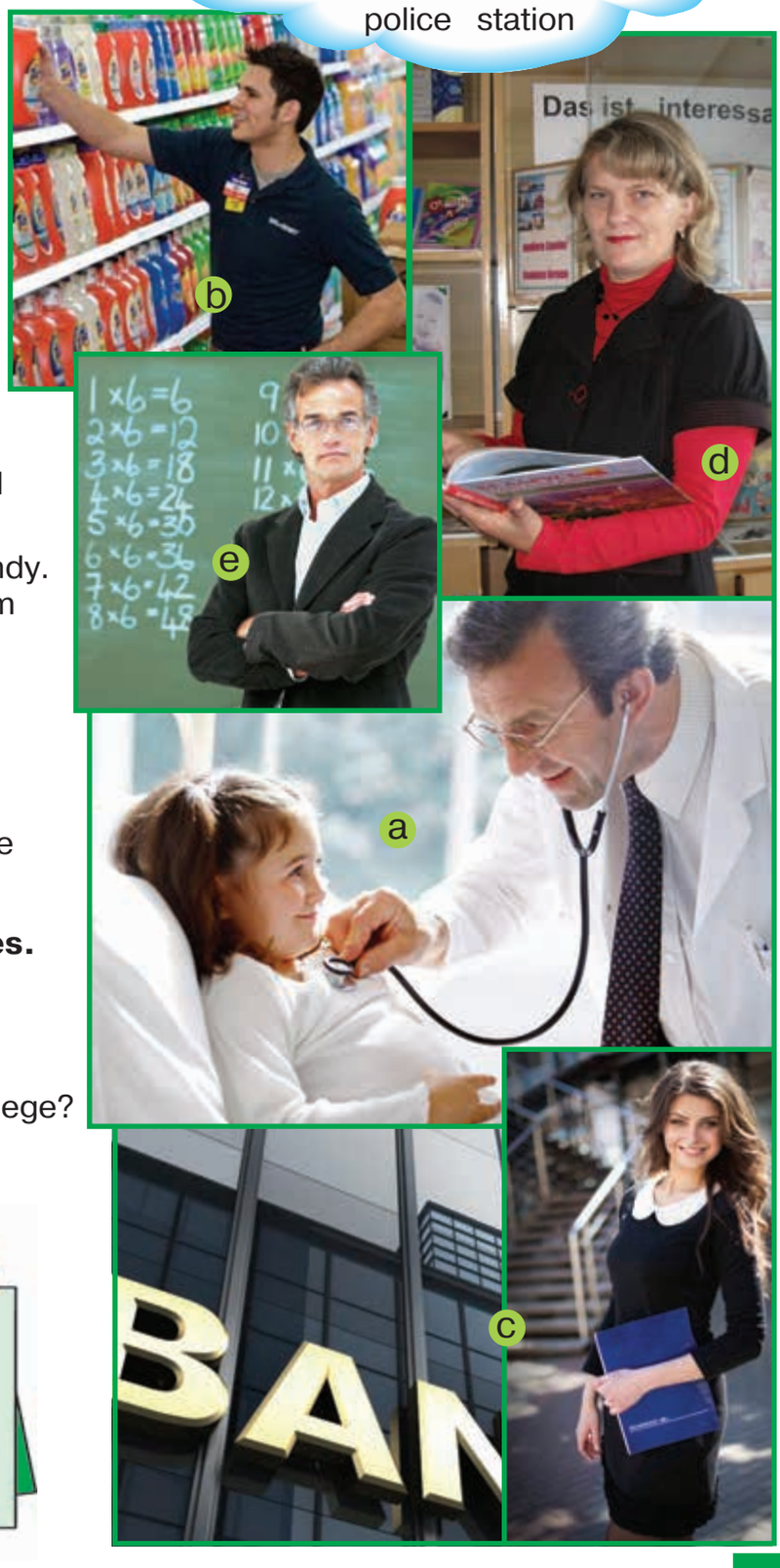
LESSON 4 Where do you work?

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Play "Where do you work?"**

college, school, hospital, farm, bank, museum, flower shop, book shop, toy shop, supermarket, police station

A: Where do you work?
B: At the hospital.
A: Are you a doctor?
B: No.
A: Are you a nurse?
B: Yes.



3a **Read and match.**

1) Hi, my name is Lisa. I work at the bank. I'm a secretary.
2) Hello, I'm Dave. I work at the school. I'm a maths teacher. I like my job.
3) Good morning. My name's Andy. I work at the supermarket. I'm a shop assistant. My job is interesting.
4) Hi, I'm David. I'm a doctor. I work at the hospital.
5) Hello, my name's Julia. I'm a German teacher. I work at the college. I like my pupils.

3b **Complete the sentences.**

4 **Play "Yes./No."**

e.g. A: Do you work at the college?
B: No. (No, I don't.)
A: Do you work ...?

Remember:

Teachers work **at the school**.
Farmers work **on the farm**.

LESSON 5 How do you go to … ?

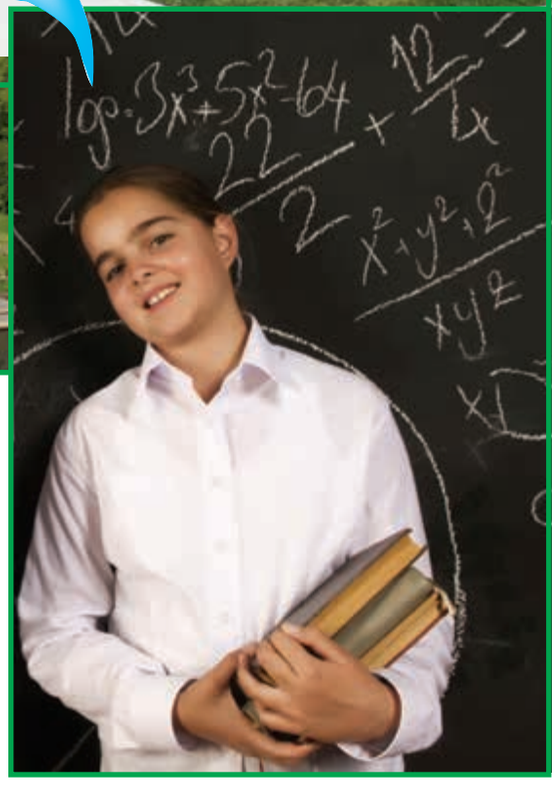
1 **Sing the song.**

2a **Read about Anji.**



Hi, my name's Anji. I live in a small village in the mountains. My school is far from the village. It's about 20 kilometres from my house. I go to school on foot. I like my school, my teachers and my friends. My favourite subject is maths. I want to be a maths teacher.





2b **Write T for true and F for false.**

1) Anji lives in the mountains.
2) There is a small school in her village.
3) Her school is far from her village.
4) She goes to school on foot.
5) She doesn't like maths.

3 **Work in groups. Play "How do you go to …?".**

e.g. **A:** How do you go to school?
B: By bus.
A: Is your house far from the school?
B: Yes, it's about 25 kilometres.

4 **Listen and complete. Answer the questions.**

1) What is Jessica's school number?
2) Does she live far from school?
3) How does she go to school?
4) Does she like rainy weather?
5) What are her favourite subjects?

Name: *e.g. Jessica*
School number: _____
She lives _____ from school.
How she goes to school: _____
_____
Hobby: _____
Favourite subjects: _____

LESSON 6 Project

1 **Sing the song.**

2a **Answer the questions and complete the table.**

1) What's your name?
2) How old are you?
3) Where do you live?
   What's your address?
4) What's your telephone number?
5) Do you live far from school?
6) How do you go to school?
7) What's your favourite subject?

name	age	address	telephone	go to school	favourite subject

2b **Work in groups of 4.**
Ask the questions and complete the table.

2c **Write about your friend.**

I can

I can talk about my family and my friends.
Men o'z oilam va o'rtoqlarim haqida gapirib bera olaman.

I can write a letter to a friend.
Men o'rtog'imga maktub yoza olaman.

I can talk about my English Language Portfolio.
Men o'z ingliz tili portfoliom haqida gapirib bera olaman.

I can say my school and home address.
Men o'z maktabim va uy manzilimni ayta olaman.

I can talk about jobs.
Men kasblar haqida gapirib bera olaman.

I can say how I get to school.
Men maktabga qanday borishim haqida ayta olaman.



LESSON 1 His hair is short and curly.

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2a **Listen and repeat.**

long	short	straight	curly
blond	dark	dark	blond



square



Robot A

round



Robot B

2b **Complete the sentences.**

2c **Work in pairs. Listen and say.**

e.g. **A:** She has short, straight, dark hair.
B: Barno.

She He It	has	long short	straight curly	dark blond	hair

3 **Look at Zizi. Read and choose the words.**

e.g. Her head is square.

This is a robot-girl. Her name is Zizi. Her head is round/square. She has long/short hair. Her hair is curly/straight and blond/dark. She has a big/small nose and a big/small mouth. Her ear is big/small. Her eyes are round/square.



Zizi

round face
round faces
long hair
~~long hairs~~
My hair **is** long.
She – her
He – his
It – its

4 **Read and draw.**

This robot has a round head. Its mouth is big. It has four ears and two square eyes. Its nose is round. It has short, straight hair.

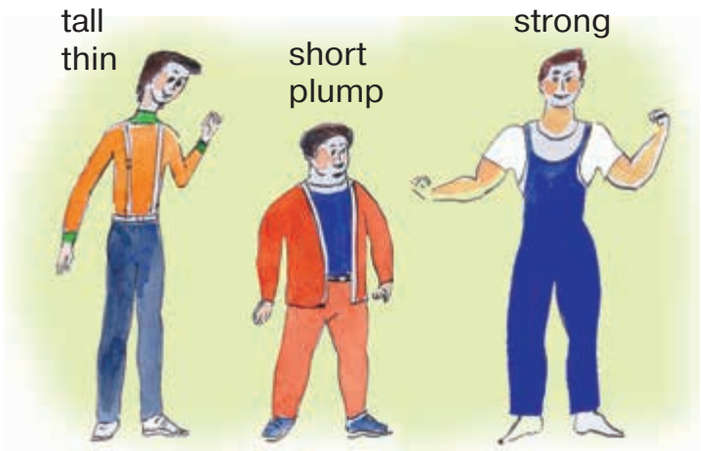
LESSON 2 He is tall and thin.

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Listen and repeat.**

3 **Write five sentences and play "Who Is My Friend?"**

e.g. She is not tall. She is thin. Her nose is small. Her eyes are brown. She has long, straight, black hair.



4 **Match the names and words.**

1 Lucy	a tall and strong
2 Daniel	b short
3 father	c tall
4 mother	d short and plump
5 grandmother	e tall and thin



5a **Read and write six differences.**

Lucy's family

This is Lucy and her family. They live in a village near Cambridge. Lucy is a tall girl. She has long, curly, black hair. Her grandmother is short and thin. Her hair is white. Mr Whitfield is tall and strong. His hair is short and curly. Mrs Whitfield is a nice woman. She is tall. She has blond hair. It is short and straight. Her eyes are blue. Lucy's brother Daniel is tall and thin. He has red hair. It is short and straight. His eyes are brown.

5b **Listen and check your answers.**

5c **Work in groups. Talk about Lucy's family.**

e.g. Lucy has long, straight hair. She is English. Her grandmother has short white hair.

Remember:

She has long hair.
She has long, curly hair.
She has long, curly, black hair.
Her hair is long and curly.

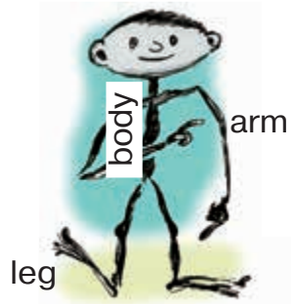
LESSON 3 My robot has ...

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Listen. Write T for True and F for False. e.g. *1T***

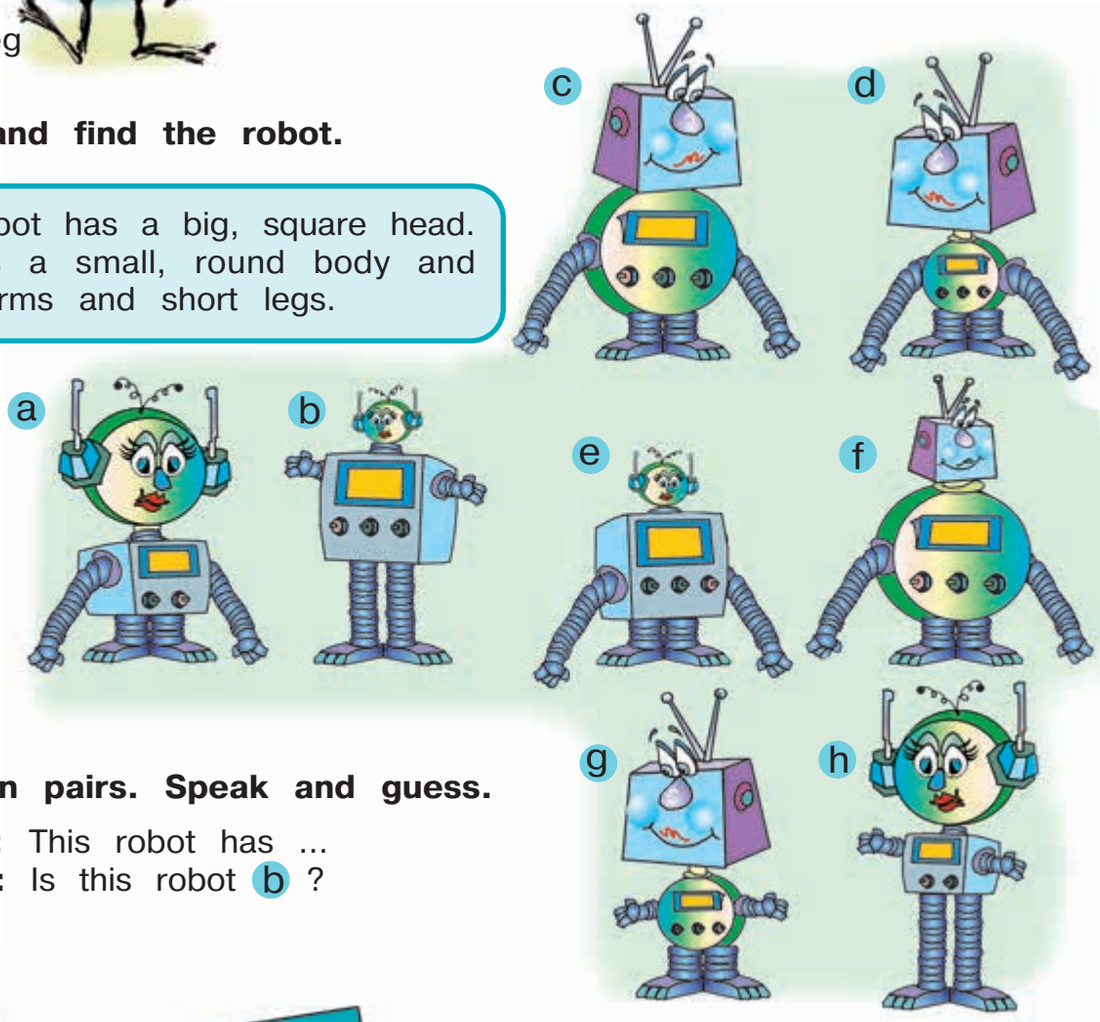
1) Aziz's father is tall.
2) His mother is tall.
3) Her eyes are blue.
4) Sabina is short.
5) She has long hair.
6) Madina has curly hair.
7) Davron is six years old.
8) His eyes are brown.

3 **Listen and repeat.**



4a **Read and find the robot.**

This robot has a big, square head. He has a small, round body and short arms and short legs.



4b **Work in pairs. Speak and guess.**

e.g. **A:** This robot has ...
B: Is this robot b ?

Remember:

This robot has

a	small / big	round / square	green / blue	head.

5a **Draw a robot and write about it.**

e.g. My robot has a big round head. My robot has four arms and three legs.

5b **Work in groups. Read about your robot to your group.**

LESSON 4 My family is ...

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Play "Funny Monsters".**

3 **Work in pairs. Write three sentences with your partner's words.**

curly, straight, short, dark,
blond, tall, long, strong, thin, plump,
nice, big, small, eyes, hair, mouth, legs,
head, arms, ears, nose, body



4a **Match the pictures and people.**

e.g. *1 Shahlo*



Shahlo's family

My name is Shahlo. There are six people in my family. I have a father, a mother, a sister and two brothers. My father is tall and thin. His hair is short and black. My mother is short. Her face is round. My sister's name is Nilufar. She has long, dark hair. Her eyes are brown. My brothers' names are Nodirbek and Mirumid. Nodirbek is very tall. He has long arms and legs. His hair is black. Mirumid is not tall. He is strong and plump. He has short, curly hair.

4b **Write questions for the answers.**

1 She has two brothers and a sister.
e.g. ***How many sisters and brothers does Shahlo have?***
2 Her sister's name is Nilufar.
3 Her brothers' names are Nodirbek and Mirumid.
4 Her father is tall and thin.
5 Her mother is short and plump.

5 **Write about your family or imaginary family.**
Oilangiz yoki xayoliy oila haqida yozing.

My name is ... . I have ... . My father ... . My mother ... .
My sister's name ... . My brother's name ... .

LESSON 5 He didn't stay at home.

1 **Sing the song.**





2a **Look and say what Ahror did.**

e.g. He played football.





2b **Read. Say the first form of the verbs.**

e.g. stayed – stay

Dear Ahror,
Yesterday I was very busy. I **stayed** at home and **helped** my mother. In the morning I **cleaned** the room, **swept** and **mopped** the floor. After lunch I **washed** the dishes and **took** the rubbish out. In the evening I **talked** to my friend on the phone.

Nodira





2c **Read about Nodira and write about Ahror.**

e.g. Yesterday Nodira stayed at home.
Ahror didn't stay at home.

3a **Write two true sentences and one false sentence about yesterday.**

3b **Work in pairs. Listen and find a false sentence.**

e.g. **A:** 1) I played football.
2) I did my homework.
3) I took the rubbish out.
B: You didn't take the rubbish out.
A: Yes, I did.
B: You didn't play football.
A: Yes, it's true.

3c **Make a report.**

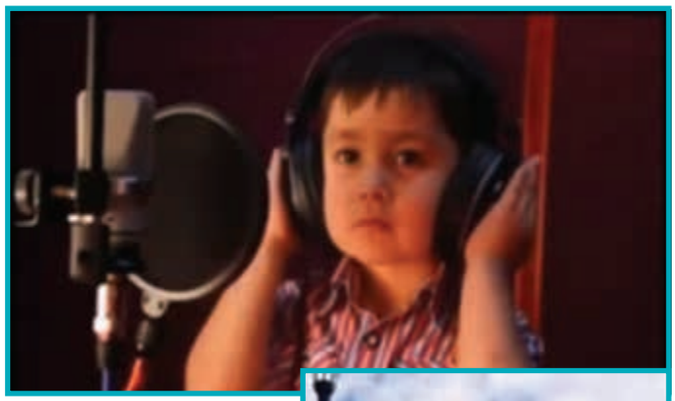
Remember:

A: You **didn't take** the rubbish out.
B: Yes, I did. (~~No, I did.~~)



LESSON 6 Project

1 **Sing the song.**



2 **Look, listen and repeat.**

3a **Look at the pictures. Answer the questions.**

1 Who is this boy?
2 How old is he?
3 What does the boy look like?
4 Why is he famous?
5 Do people in many countries love him?
6 What are his parents' jobs?



3b **Read the text. Check your answers.**

Jurabek Juraev is eight years old. He was born in Andijan. When he was four years old, he started singing. Many people love his songs. He is the most favourite Uzbek boy in the Internet. His parents do not sing. His mother is a doctor, his father is an engineer. Jurabek sings songs in 17 languages: Uzbek, Indian, English, Russian ... . He sings his favourite songs. He wants to be a famous singer.



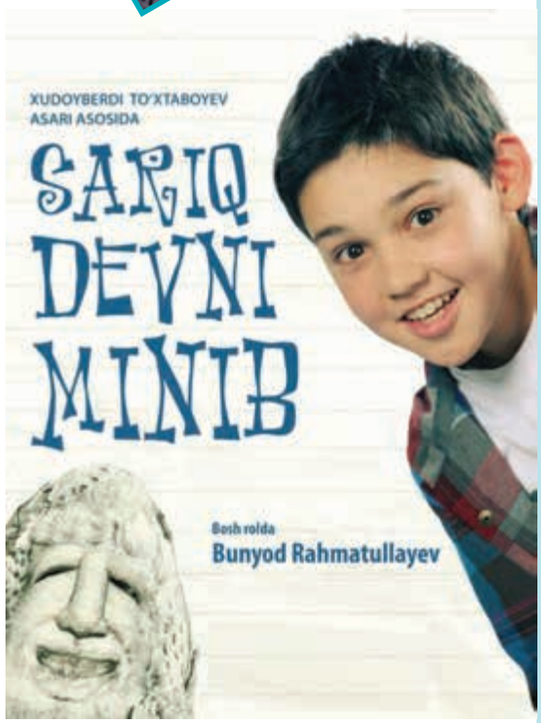
4a **Work in groups. Prepare a presentation about a celebrity. Use the questions.**

1 Where is s/he from?
2 What does s/he do?
3 What does s/he look like?
4 Why is s/he famous?
5 What is she wearing?

4b **Make the presentation on your celebrity.**







LESSON 1 Today is …

1 Listen and repeat.

2 Look and write the days.

3 Listen and match.









go — went
see — saw
buy — bought
eat — ate

4a Read and answer the questions.

1 Where did they go on Monday?
2 What did they see in the Art museum?

Whitfield family went to Uzbekistan in the summer. They had a wonderful week in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. Tashkent is the biggest city in the country. There are a lot of interesting places in Tashkent. Look at Lucy's diary.

Mon	*Art Museum*	*interesting pictures*
Tue	*Chorsu Market*	*fresh fruit and vegetables*
Weds	*Train Museum*	*old trains*
Thu	*Amir Temur Square*	*Amir Temur Museum*
Fri	*Tashkent Zoo*	*a lot of animals*
Sat	*Tashkent Land*	*delicious ice cream*

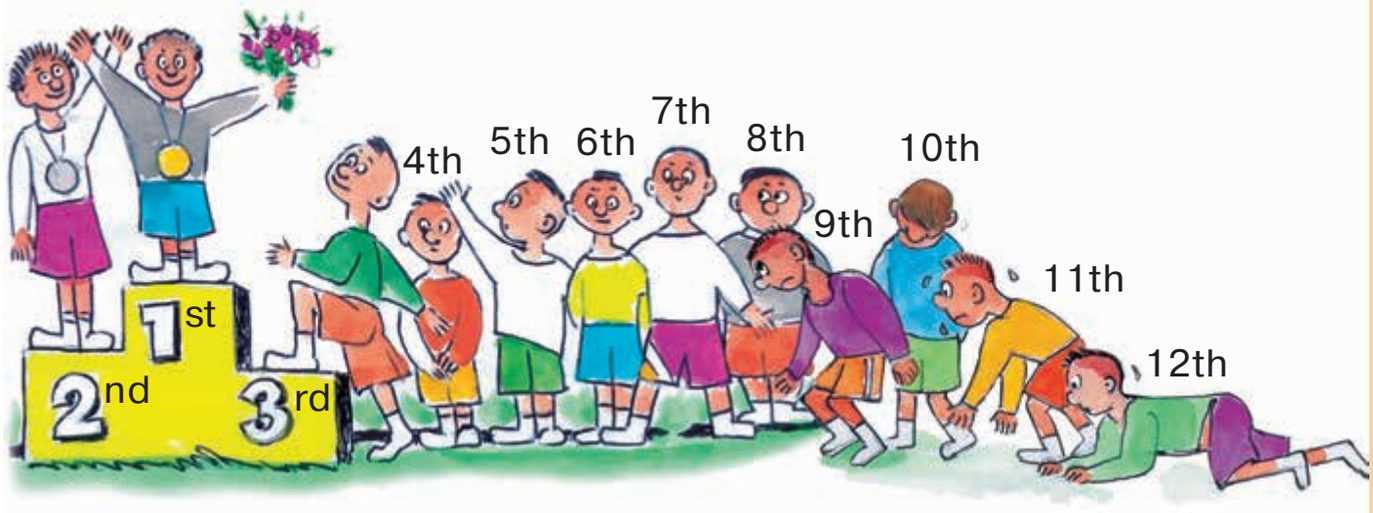
4b Read and write the questions.

e.g. 1 Where did they go on Tuesday?
2 What did they buy in Chorsu Market?

LESSON 2 The third day is Wednesday.

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Look, listen and repeat.**



3 **Chain Drill.**

e.g. A: First.
B: Second.

4a **Make sentences.**

e.g. Monday is **the** first day of **the** week.

Monday		the fifth	
Tuesday		the third	
Wednesday		the first	
Thursday	is	the seventh	day of the week.
Friday		the sixth	
Saturday		the fourth	
Sunday		the second	

4b **Chain Drill.**

e.g. A: Tuesday.
B: Tuesday's the second day of the week.

5 **Look, ask and answer.**

e.g. A: What day is the third?
B: It's Thursday.

M	T	W	Th	F	S	Su
	1	2	③	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	

Remember:

one - **the** first
two – the second
three – the third
four - the fourth
five – the **fifth**
six – the sixth
seven – the seventh
eight– the **eighth**
nine – the **ninth**
ten – the tenth
eleven – the eleventh
twelve –the **twelfth**

LESSON 3 We must do our homework.

1 **Sing the song.**

2a **Look, listen and repeat.** **MUST**



Pupils must go to school every day.



Pupils must work hard.



Pupils must clean the classroom.



Pupils mustn't play football in the classroom.



Pupils mustn't write in the Pupil's Books.



Pupils mustn't do homework in the lesson.

2b **Translate the sentences in 2a.**

3 **Make the sentences.**

We	must mustn't	play with matches. draw in our Pupil's Books. get ready for our lessons. write words in our books. learn the poem by heart. go to school on Sunday. learn English words.

Remember:

We **must do** our homework.
We **mustn't** write in our Pupil's Books.

must not = mustn't

4a **Look, read and complete.**



Daddy said:
Don't watch TV. You must play the piano.
Mum said:
Don't play computer games. You must clean the room.

4b **Look, read and complete.**

LESSON 4 On Thursday I …

1 **Sing the song.**

2a **Look, read and say.**

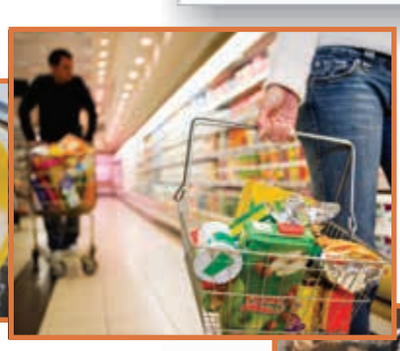
e.g. On Monday Aziz must wash the dishes.

2b **Work in pairs. Listen and say.**

e.g. **A:** Wednesday.
B: On Wednesday Aziz must go shopping.

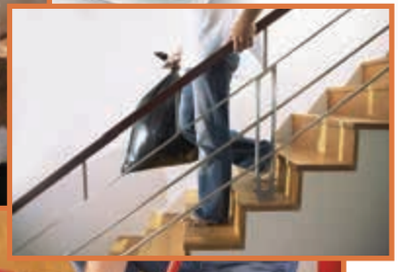
Monday	**Friday**
wash the dishes	*feed the animals*
Tuesday	**Saturday**
mop the floor	*take the rubbish out*
Wednesday	**Sunday**
go shopping	*clean the room*
Thursday	
take the rubbish out	











3a **Complete your diary.**

3b **Work in pairs. Play "Sorry, I must …".**

e.g. **A:** Let's go to the zoo on Monday.
B: Sorry, I can't. I must go shopping.
A: Let's go to the zoo on Wednesday.
B: OK.





Remember:
on Monday

LESSON 5 School subjects

1 **Sing the song.**

2a **Work in pairs. Point and say.**

e.g. **A:** Number 1.
B: It's English.







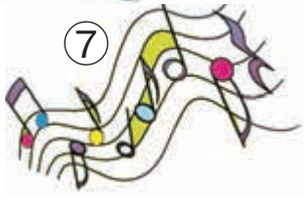




3a **Look and answer.**

e.g. **A:** What's the first lesson on Monday?
B: English. (It's English.)

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
1	English	Art	Mother tongue	Mathematics
2	Mother tongue	Mathematics	Mother tongue	Art
3	PE	Computers	PE	English
4	Mathematics	English	Music	Computers



3b **Work in pairs. Listen and guess the day.**

e.g. **A:** The second lesson is mother tongue. The third lesson is PE.
B: It's Wednesday.

	Friday	Saturday
1	Mother tongue	PE
2	Music	Mother
3	Mathematics	tongue
4	Mathematics	Computers

4a **Look, read and match the words.**

1 interesting	a zerikarli
2 fun	b qiyin
3 difficult	c qiziq
4 boring	d chunki
5 because	e zavqlanarli






4b **Work in pairs. Play "Do you like ...?"**

e.g. **A:** Do you like maths?
B: No. I don't like it because it's difficult. Do you like maths?
A: Yes. I like it because it's interesting.

LESSON 6 Project

1  **Sing the song.**

What's your favourite day of the week?
What's your favourite month?
What's your favourite subject?

2a **Work in groups of 5/6. Make a group graph.**

2b **Present your group graph. Look at the example.**

Favourite day

e.g. A: Our first favourite day is Sunday. Two girls and two boys like Sunday because we don't have lessons.

B: Our second favourite day is Saturday. One girl and one boy like Saturday because we have three lessons on Saturday.

Favourite month

e.g. C: Our first favourite month is August. Two girls and one boy have birthdays in August.

D: Our second favourite month is March. Two girls like it because we have two holidays in March.

Favourite subject

e.g. E: Our first favourite subject is English. Two girls and one boy like it because it's fun.

F: Our second favourite subject is PE. Two boys like it because they like sport.

I can

I can describe people. Men odamlarni tasvirlay olaman.

e.g. She has short, straight, dark hair.

I can write about my family. Men oilam haqida yoza olaman.

I can write questions about families.
Men oilalar haqida savollar yoza olaman.

e.g. How many sisters and brothers do you have?

I can talk about school timetable.
Men dars jadvali haqida gapira olaman.

I can say why I like/don't like subjects.
Men nima uchun fanlarni yoqtirish/yoqtirmasligimni ayta olaman.

e.g. I like computers because it's interesting.
I don't like maths because it's difficult.

I can write a diary. Men kundalik yoza olaman.



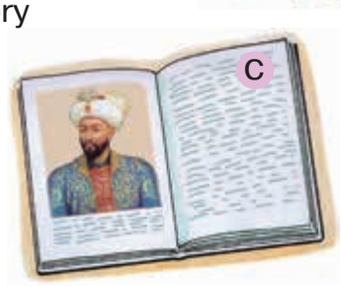
LESSON 1 I like ... . It's fun.

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2a **Match the words and pictures.**

1 handicrafts
2 botany
3 geography
4 literature
5 playground
6 timetable
7 history







2b **Listen and repeat.**



e

No	Monday	Tuesday
1	Maths	English
2	Literature	Art
3	Russian	History
4	Uzbek	PE
5	Geography	Botany

3 **Chain Drill.**

e.g. **A:** I like geography. What about you?
B: I like history. What about you?



4 **Copy and complete the table with 4 or 8.**

e.g. **A:** I **like** handicrafts because it's fun.
B: I **don't** like handicrafts because it's boring.

No		you	your friend
1	handicrafts	4	
2	literature		
3	art		
4	English		
5	history		
6	maths		
7	botany		
8	PE		

interesting, boring, difficult, fun



Remember:
I like ... .
I don't like ... .

5 **Report.**

e.g. We like ... and ... .
We don't like ... and ... .

6 **Play "My Favourite Subject".**

e.g. **A:** Is it botany?
B: Yes, it is. /No, it isn't.

LESSON 2 What time is it?

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Play "Snowball".**

4a **Look, listen and learn to tell the time.**



It is nine o'clock.



It is (a) quarter past nine.

3 **Find the words in the Wordlist.**

1 when
2 half past
3 quarter to
4 quarter past
5 time
6 o'clock
7 break
8 minute



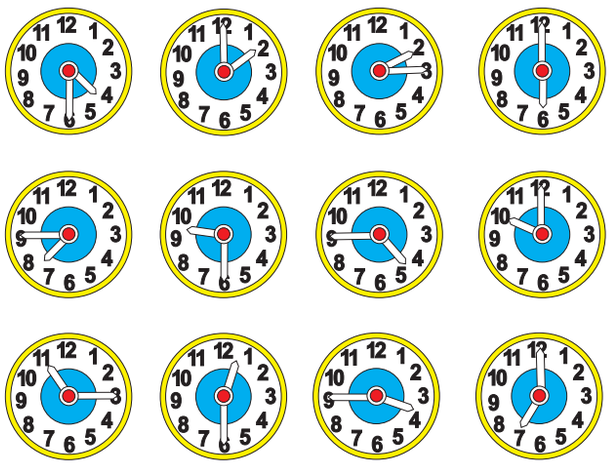
It is half past nine.



It is (a) quarter to ten.

4b **Look and say.**

e.g. It's half past four.



play football,
go to school, play tennis,
write a letter, have Coca Cola,
go to my granny, play Bingo,
meet my friend, listen to songs,
talk to my friend on the telephone

5 **Chain Drill.**

e.g. **A:** What time is it?
B: It's ... .

6 **Work in pairs. Draw and complete the clocks.**

7 **Play "My Favourite Time".**

Remember:

What time is it?
It's 12 o'clock.
(a) quarter past 12
half past 12
(a) quarter to 1

LESSON 3 Midday? Midnight?

1 **Sing the song.**

2a **Look and say.**

a.m.
midday
in the morning

p.m.
midnight
in the afternoon
in the evening

a.m. 08.00

p.m. 20.00

2b **Copy and write in the correct place.**

midnight in the evening
midday in the afternoon

07.45

15.30



a.m.
e.g. 07.45a.m.

p.m.

3a **Draw and complete the clocks.**

3b **Work in pairs. Draw, ask and complete.**

e.g. What time is it? It's ... .

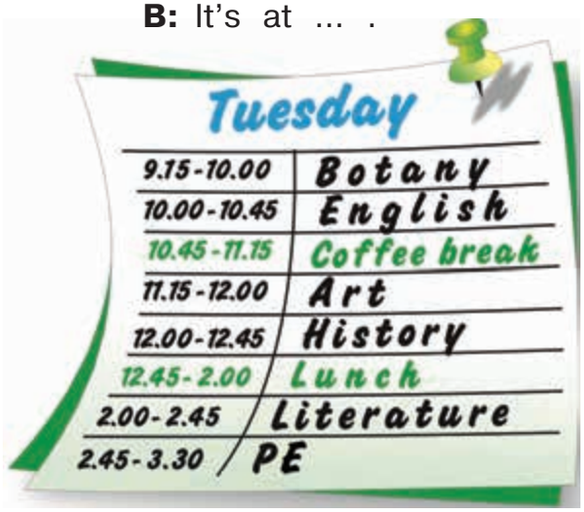
4a **Look and answer.**

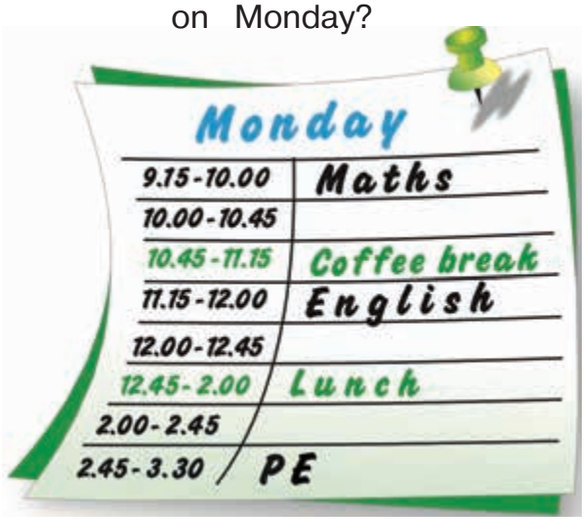
e.g. **A:** When is English?
B: It's at ... .

4b **Work in pairs. Ask and answer.**

Pupil A: Look at this timetable.
Pupil B: Look at page 35.

e.g. What's the second lesson on Monday?





Remember:

at { 12 o'clock / midday / midnight / six a.m. / half past seven
in the afternoon

5a **Write today's timetable.**

5b **Play "My Favourite School Time".**

e.g. My favourite time is ... .
We have ... .

PE, Uzbek, botany, geography, computers, history, Russian, art, literature, maths

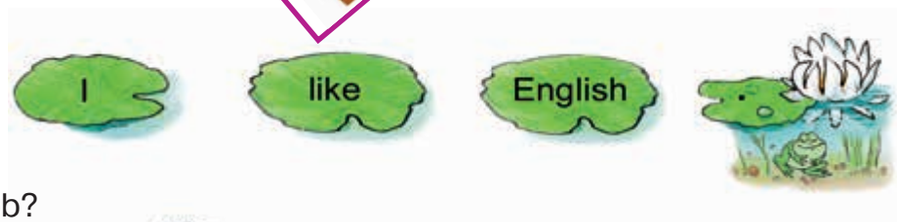
LESSON 4 Do you like it?

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Play "I think it's a chair!"**

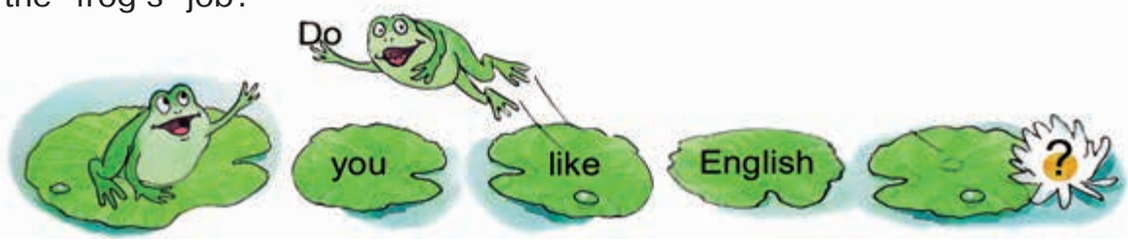


3a **Find the frog.**



3b **Look and answer.**

What is the frog's job?



4 **Chain Drill.**

e.g. **A:** Do you like ... ?
B: Yes./No. Do you like ...?

handicrafts, literature, art, English, history, maths, botany, PE, mother tongue

5a **Read.**

Lucy: Do you go to school?
Aziz: Yes, I do.
Lucy: Do you have maths?
Aziz: Yes, we do.
Lucy: Do you like it?
Aziz: No, I don't.
Lucy: Why?
Aziz: I think it's difficult. (It's difficult.)



5b **Work in pairs. Complete Aziz and Lucy's dialogue.**

do maths, do your homework, work hard, do crosswords, play football, like your teachers, like school, write in your Pupil's Book

5c **Role play.**

Remember:

Do you like ... ?
Yes, I do.
No, I don't.

LESSON 5 When does the school start?

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Play "True/False".**

3 **Read and answer the questions.**

1 When do children in Germany go to school?
2 When does the school start?
3 How many lessons do they usually have?
4 How many big breaks do they have?
5 What do they do in the afternoon?
6 Do they wear a uniform?



Children in Germany go to school every day from Monday to Friday. Children must come to school between 7:30-8.15am. There are usually five or six lessons. Lessons are 45 minutes. There is usually a five-ten minute break between lessons. There are two big breaks for 20 minutes. Sometimes children go and play in the playground. School lessons usually finish before lunch. In the afternoon, pupils can go home, or stay at school. They can go to clubs or do homework. Pupils don't wear a uniform.





4a **Listen and answer the questions.**

1 Do they wear a uniform?
2 When do children in England go to school?
3 How many lessons do they usually have?
4 How many big breaks do they have?
5 When does the school end?
6 What do they do in the evening?



4b **Work in pairs. Read and say True or False.**

1 English children have lessons on Saturday.
2 English children have lessons only in the morning.
3 They have a big lunch break.
4 They never wear uniforms.
5 School ends at a quarter past three.
6 They usually do their homework at home.

LESSON 6 Project

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Play "Time Race".**

3 **Work in groups. Play "Language Expert".**

long words	short words	regular verbs	irregular verbs	Yes/No	I like ...	Do you ...?
100	100	100	100	100	100	100
200	200	200	200	200	200	200
300	300	300	300	300	300	300
400	400	400	400	400	400	400

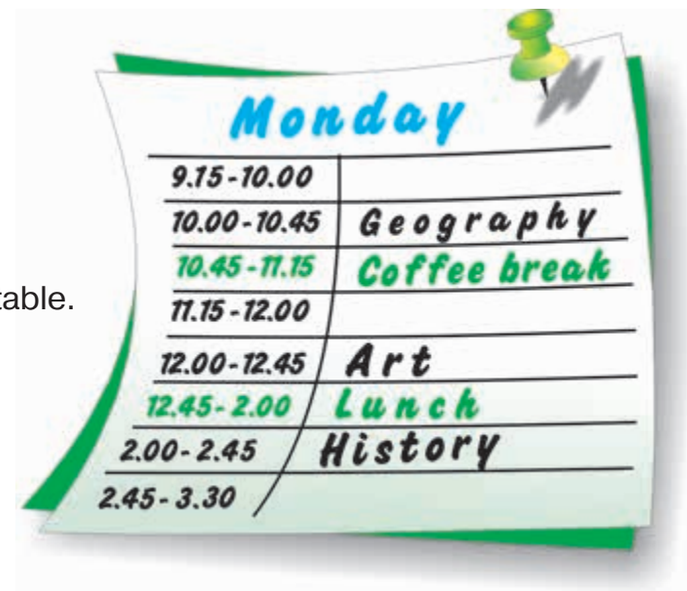




Unit 5 • Lesson 3

Activity 4b **Work in pairs. Ask and answer.**

Pupil B: Look at this timetable.
e.g. What's the first lesson on Monday?



LESSON 1 Classroom things

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2a **Match the classroom things and words.**

1) a map
2) a desk
3) a whiteboard
4) a computer
5) a marker
6) a portfolio
7) a shelf (shelves)



2b **Listen and repeat.**

3 **Write labels and put them on things in the classroom.**

Where is the cat?



4 **Picture dictation.**

e.g. **Group A:** There are 2 windows. There is a big table. There are 6 desks. There is a map on the wall.

5 **Read and match.**

1 This room is big. There's a whiteboard, a teacher's table, 20 desks, three big windows and four shelves on the wall. There are nice pictures on the walls. There are 21 computers in the room.

2 This room is not big. There's a whiteboard, a teacher's table, 10 desks, two windows and flowers. There are nice posters on the walls. Pupils like this room. They speak English, sing songs and play games.

3 This room is very big. There's a whiteboard, a teacher's table, 24 desks, three big windows and five shelves on the wall. There are maps, pictures and flags.

a) Geography Room
b) Computer Room
c) English Room

Remember:

on the wall
in the desk
at the door
under the chair

LESSON 2 Lucy's pen is blue.

1 **Listen and repeat.**

It's a rainbow!
It's a rainbow!
Red, orange
Yellow and green
Blue, indigo and violet.

2a **Watch, listen and match.**

red	olovrang, to'q sariq
orange	yashil
yellow	qizil
green	ko'k, zangori, moviy
blue	to'q ko'k
indigo	binafsharang, siyohrang
violet	sariq



2b **Work in pairs. Listen and guess.**

e.g. **A:** It's green, orange, yellow and indigo.
B: A flower?
A: No, try again.
B: A parrot?
A: Yes!

A: They are blue, green, orange, red, pink and purple.
B: Flowers?
A: No, try again.
B: Copybooks.
A: Yes!





3 **Listen and match.**

e.g. Lucy's pen is blue.

Lucy's pen	yellow
Andy's pen	red
Sally's pen	green
Jenny's ruler	blue
Teddy's ruler	pink
Kate's ruler	white





4a **Work in pairs. Look and find five differences.**

e.g. The girl's desk is white. The boy's desk is green.







4b **Write five sentences.**

e.g. The girl's pencil case is pink.
The boy's pencil case is blue.

Remember:
Setora's pen is green.

LESSON 3 It's my book.

1 **Listen and sing.**

2a **Listen and repeat.**

I	**my**
he	**his**
she	**her**

we	**our**
you	**your**
they	**their**

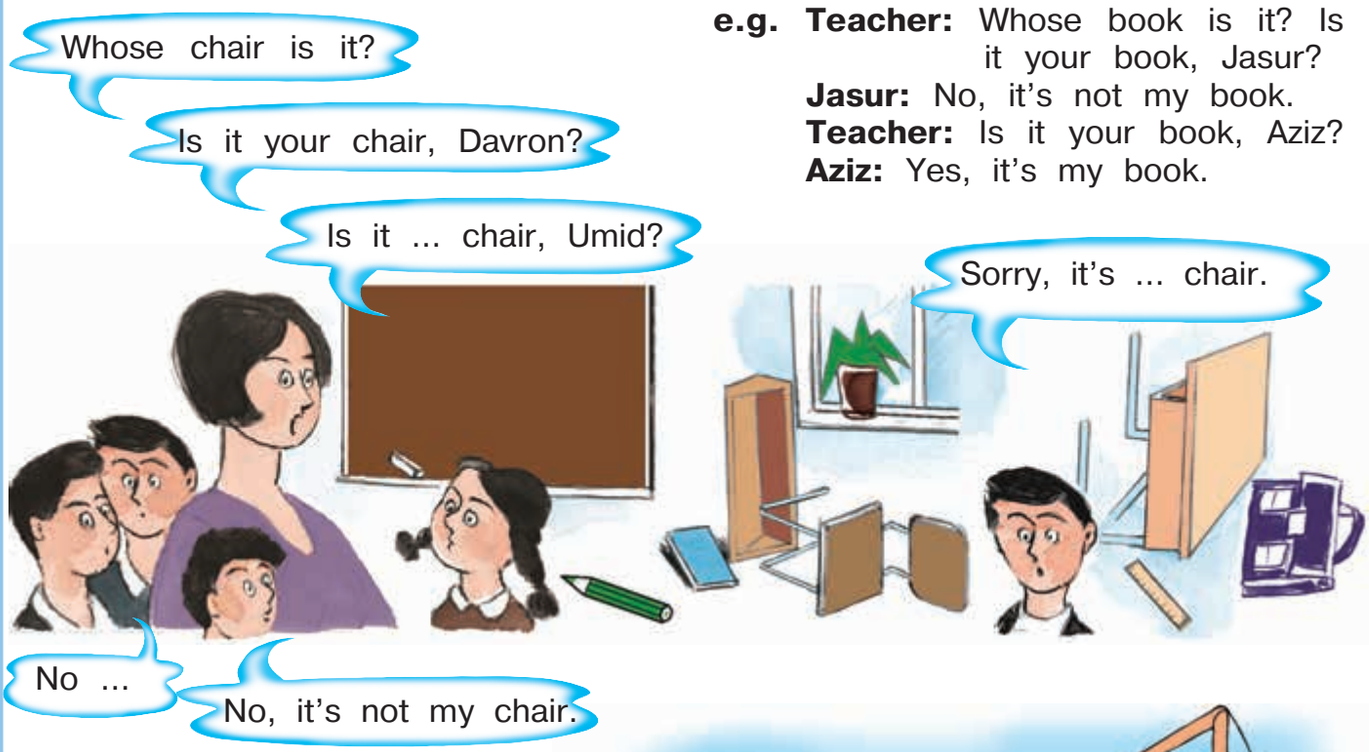
2b **Show and say.**

e.g. **A:** (shows his sharpener) I have a sharpener. **My** sharpener is black and orange.
B: **His** sharpener is black and orange. **My** sharpener is red.

3 **Look, listen and answer.**

e.g. **Teacher:** Whose book is it? Is it your book, Jasur?
Jasur: No, it's not my book.
Teacher: Is it your book, Aziz?
Aziz: Yes, it's my book.

4a **Look, read and complete.**



4b **Work in groups of 4. Role play.**

5 **Listen, look and find.**

e.g. Kamols' rucksack ....
Davron's rucksack ....
Aziz's rucksack ....



6 **Complete the sentences. Use: my, your, his, her.**

LESSON 4 This – that, these – those

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Play “I Spy”.**

3 **Work in groups. Point and say.**

e.g. this desk – that desk
these desks – those desks

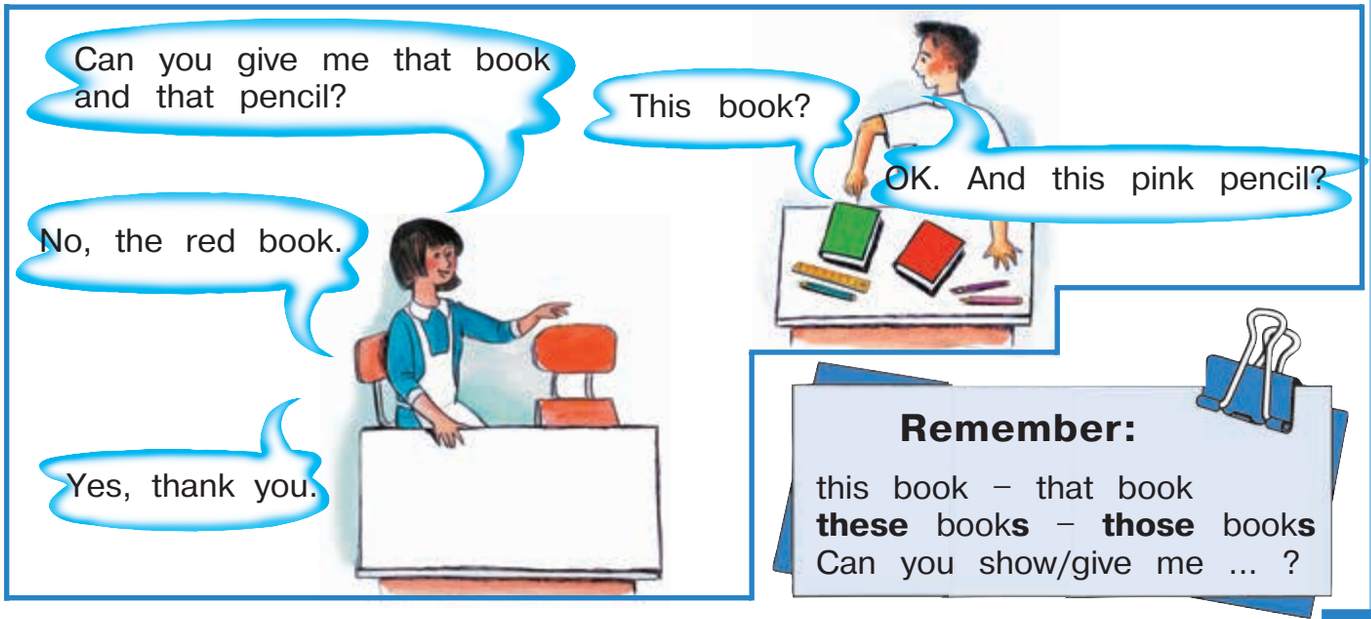
4 **Work in pairs. Play “Robot”.**

e.g. Touch this/that chair.
Touch these/those desks.

Teacher: I spy with my little eye something beginning with ‘d’.
Pupil 1: Is it a door?
Teacher: No.
Pupil 2: Is it a desk?
Teacher: Yes.

5 **Work in pairs. Make a dialogue.**





Remember:

this book – that book
these book**s** – **those** book**s**
Can you show/give me … ?

LESSON 5 Our school is old but nice.

1 **Listen and sing.**

2a **Match the pictures and words.**

1) a classroom
2) a playground
3) a gym
4) a canteen
5) a staff room
6) a library









2b **Listen and repeat.**

2c **Look and say.**

e.g. There's a canteen in the school. There are tables in the canteen.



3 **Work in pairs. Listen and guess.**

e.g. **A:** This room is big.
There are tables in it.
There are two flowers.
B: It's a canteen (A canteen).



4a **Read the letter. Answer the questions.**

1 Where's Iris from?
2 What's her favourite subject?

Dear Madina,
How are you? I am fine. My brother Ted is 4 years old. He goes to kindergarten. He likes his kindergarten and his teacher Mrs Green. I go to school. My school is in West Street in London. It's old but beautiful. There is a big library, a staff room, a gym, a canteen and a lot of classrooms. The first lesson is at 9.15. We have four lessons in the morning and two in the afternoon. At school we have English, French, maths, history and music. I like French very much. I like listening to French songs and I can sing French songs. I like reading, I have a lot of French books.
What about you? What's your favourite subject?
Please write to me.
Love,
Iris

4b **Complete the sentences.**

e.g. Her school is in London but our school is in Tashkent.

Remember:

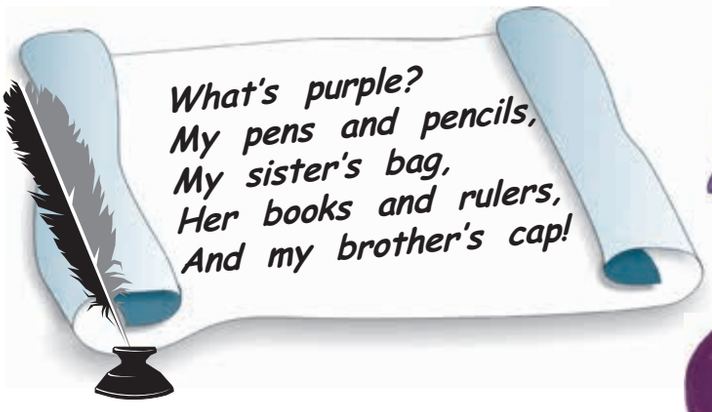
There **is a** canteen in the school.
There **are** map**s** on the wall.
It's old **but** beautiful.

LESSON 6 Project

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Listen and complete the sentences.**

3 **Read and write your poem.**





4 **Find the one odd out.**

e.g. Pencils, copybooks, erasers are school things but botany is a subject.

pencil copybook eraser botany

teacher brother driver secretary

history maths literature pencil case

helicopter elephant bus minivan

tiger lion kitchen monkey

carrot apple peach apricot

I can

1) **I can use the words 'half past', 'quarter to/past' to tell the time.** Vaqtni aytish uchun "half past", "quarter to/past" so'zlaridan foydalana olaman.
e.g. It's half past 6.

2) **I can ask what time it is.** Men soat nechaligini so'ray olaman.

3) **I can talk about a school day of children in Great Britain and Germany.** Buyuk Britaniya va Germaniyada bolalarning maktab kuni haqida gapira olaman.

4) **I can describe a classroom.** Men sinf xonasini tasvirlay olaman.



5) **I can say whose things are.**
Men narsalar kimniki ekanligini ayta olaman.
e.g. It's my book.

6) **I can say what colour things are.**
Men narsalarning qanday rangda ekanligini ayta olaman.
e.g. Lucy's pen is pink.

7) **I can use this/that and these/those in sentences.**
Men "this/that" va "these/those" so'zlarini gaplarda ishlata olaman.

LESSON 1 I usually wake up at ...

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2 **Play "Clock Line".**

3a **Look, listen and repeat.**



get dressed = put on clothes



do (brush/comb) my hair



wake up



get washed



leave home



get to school

3b **Chain Drill.**

e.g. **A:** I wake up at 7 o'clock. When do you wake up?
B: I wake up at 7.10. I get dressed at 7.30. When do you get dressed?

3c **Chain Drill.**

e.g. **A:** I always leave home at 7.45. And you?

always
usually often
sometimes
never

4 **Look and make sentences.**

Affirmative	Negative
I usually **get washed** at 7.10.	I **don't** usually **get washed** at 7.10.
You always **work** on Saturday.	...
We often **play** football.	...
They **go** home on foot.	...

Remember:

I **always** brush my teeth.
I **usually** do (brush) my hair.
I **sometimes** wake up at 6 o'clock.
I **often** have breakfast at 7 o'clock.
I **never** go to school at 5 o'clock.
I never ~~don't go to school~~ at ...

5 **Work in pairs. Make sentences with:** always, usually, often, sometimes, never

e.g. My friends always work hard.

go to school,
play football on Sunday,
do my homework, wake up at 6.00,
get up at 6.15, have geography on
Monday, like English lessons, go to
the park, fly a kite, play sew-saw
play tag, play hopscotch

LESSON 2 Aziz always wakes up at ...

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2 **Look, listen and repeat.**



come (get) home



air the room



have a break for lunch



leave school



eat biscuits



finish

3a **Listen, repeat and read.**

wakes	cleans	goes	finishes
gets	tells	does	washes
writes	comes	plays	watches
walks	reads	has	teaches
eats	leaves	airs	

3b **Say the words.**
has is writes listens speaks touches

3c **Listen and check your answers.**



clean the table



do homework

4a **Listen and say what Aziz does in the morning.**
Use: before, after, then.

e.g. Aziz always wakes up at 7 o'clock and gets up at 7.10 in the morning. Then he makes his bed. After this he ... Before breakfast he ...

4b **Listen. Read Aziz's words and the sentences you say about him.**

Aziz: I don't eat manti, palov, soup, salads, eggs and sausages. I don't drink tea or milk.

You: Aziz doesn't eat manti, palov, soup, salads, eggs and sausages. He doesn't drink tea and milk.

4c **Write the sentences about Aziz.**

Remember:

I/we/you/they **play** football.
S/he **plays** football.
I/we/you/they **don't play** football.
S/he **doesn't play** football.
have – ha**s**
watch – watch**es**

LESSON 3 The Whitfields visit Tashkent.

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Work in groups. Play "Snowball".**

e.g. **A:** I don't ride a horse.
B: A doesn't ride a horse. I don't ...

3a **Look, read and guess the new words.**



Mrs Whitfield works at the **university** and she has a lot of **students**.



Tashkent is a beautiful city. Lucy and Daniel have a lot of friends in Tashkent.



The Whitfields sometimes **visit historical places** in Uzbekistan. They **interest** the Whitfields very much.

The Registan in Samarkand is very beautiful.

Yes, it is. Bukhara and Khiva are beautiful, too.



3b **Listen and repeat.**

university, student, visit, historical places, interest

3c **Listen and answer.**

1 What historical places do the Whitfields visit?
2 Do the Whitfields like Uzbekistan?
3 What do Lucy, Daniel and their friends in Tashkent do very often?

4a **Work in pairs. Ask and write.**

Pupil A: **You are Aziz. Look at this table. Ask Lucy questions.**
Pupil B: **Look at page 47.**

4b **Tell the class about Aziz/Lucy.**

Aziz	Lucy
11 years old Istiqbol 25 Navoi Street, Istiqbol 6784392 6 people pupil	

LESSON 4 What do you do after school?

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Play "Ball".**

3a **Look, listen and repeat.**



do the washing



have (take) a shower



do the ironing



do the shopping = go shopping



go to bed = sleep = fall asleep

3b **Chain Drill.**

e.g. On Sundays I do the shopping.
What do you do on Sundays?

4 **Chain Drill.**

e.g. After school I do my homework.
What do you do after school?

5 **Read and give a title.**

He is strong and healthy. He gets up very early in the morning and he does 100 sit-ups. Then he has a cold shower. He gets dressed. After this he has a big breakfast: five cups of tea, bread, sausages, eggs, biscuits and a lot of fruit. Then he brushes his teeth. After this he goes to work.
He goes to work on foot. He never goes by bus. He works in a sports centre. At two o'clock he has a big lunch: a salad, a bowl of soup, bread, 2 somsas, 4 shashliks and 3 glasses of fruit juice. Then he works hard. He goes home at six o'clock.
He has dinner at eight o'clock. He goes to bed at ten o'clock. What is his job?



LESSON 5 Does he ...? Yes, he does.

1 **Sing the song.**

2 **Read and find differences.**

3a **Read and say.**

3b **Complete the table.**

3c **Report.**



Do you like biscuits? — Yes, I do.

Does your friend like biscuits? — Yes, he does.

Do you like homework? — No, I don't.

Does your friend like homework? — No, he doesn't.



	You		Your friend	
Affirmative	**Interrogative**	**Answer**	**Interrogative**	**Answer**
I **get up** at seven o'clock.	**Do** you usually **get up** at 7 o'clock?	Yes, I **do**. No, I **don't**.	**Does** your friend **get up** at 7 o'clock?	Yes, he **does**. No, he **doesn't**.
I **get** washed at eight o'clock.				
I **play** football on Sundays.				

4 **Play "Does s/he...?"**



5 **Look, read and match.**

1 She is never late. She always gets to school on time and comes home from school at one o'clock. Usually she has her lunch at home.

2 He likes sport very much. He is a very good football player. He always plays football with his friends. But he is not good at maths at all.

3 He is a very good pupil. He is always on time for his lessons. There are a lot of books on his desk. His favourite subject is English. He does his homework in the evening and gets good marks.

4 She is always good at lessons. She always does her homework. At home she likes to help her mother. She cleans the table, washes dishes, sweeps and mops the floor, does the ironing...

Remember:

Do I/we/you/they **play** football?
Does s/he **play** football?

LESSON 6 Project

1 **Sing the song.**

2a **Write questions about Heggy.**



wake up



Yum, yum.

have breakfast



draw



go to bed

2b **Ask your teacher questions about Heggy.**

e.g. Does Heggy like biscuits?
Does Heggy have breakfast at 7 o'clock?

3a **Draw your robot.**

3b **Write sentences about what the robot does/doesn't do.**

e.g. She doesn't go to sleep.

1 have a rest
2 do the shopping
3 usually get up at
4 always get washed at
5 brush (my) hair every day
6 have breakfast
7 have two cups of tea
8 do the washing
9 often take a shower
10 always do (my) homework
11 do the ironing on Sundays
12 watch TV
13 sometimes have geography lessons
14 come home late
15 usually air the room
16 go to school on time
17 often eat biscuits

3c **Report.**

Unit 7 Lesson 3

Activity 3a Work in pairs. Ask and write.

Pupil B: You are Lucy. Look at this table. Ask Aziz questions.

Lucy	Aziz
12 years old Westley, near Cambridge 4 Clover Road, Westley 283207 4 people pupil	

LESSON 1 I like playing …

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2a **Look, listen and repeat.**

2b Look and say.

e.g. do sums – do**ing** sums
sew – sew**ing**



2c **Work in pairs. Ask and answer.**

e.g. Do you like playing chess?
Yes, I do./No, I don't.

2d **Report.**

e.g. I like doing sums. Umida likes doing sums.
I like sewing. Nargiza doesn't.

3a **Look and read.**

e.g. I like doing sums. Umida likes doing sums.
I like doing sums **and** Umida does too.

I like sewing. Nargiza doesn't.
I like sewing **but** Nargiza doesn't.

3b **Write 3 sentences with 'but'.**

4 **Listen. Tick the things the boys like.**

		Aziz	Ali	Vali
1	see-sawing			
2	playing draughts			
3	playing chess			
4	playing football			
5	running			
6	writing poems and drawing			
7	doing crosswords and puzzles			
8	cooking			

Remember:

play + ing = play**ing**
write + ing = wri**ting**
si**t** + ing = si**tting**

I like/don't like + (v + ing).
I like cooking **and** Umida does too.
I like football **but** Nargiza doesn't.

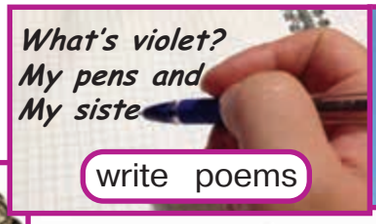
LESSON 2 Do you have a hobby?

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2 **Look, listen and repeat.**


ride a horse


collect coins



write poems


take photos


ride a bike/cycle


cook


draw


read stories/fairy tales

3 **Chain Drill.**

e.g. **A:** Do you have a hobby?
B: I like collecting coins. And you? Do you have a hobby?

4a **Play "My friend likes...". Write the names.**

4b **Report.**

e.g. Rustam likes writing poems.

5a **Listen and choose a title.**

1 Lucy's hobbies
2 Lucy's letter
3 Lucy and her brother

5b **Read and write Lucy's hobbies.**

Dear Aziz
I hope you and your family are well. Thank you for your letter. I like reading about your family. It's half-term and we have one week of holiday. It's great! I like half-term because I do all the things I like. For example, I go to the park. There is a playground and my brother Daniel likes playing football. I like playing computer games and collecting coins. I have a collection of coins from a lot of countries: America, India, France, Germany, Australia, Russia and Uzbekistan. What about you? What do you like doing? Do you have a hobby? Please write and tell me. There are two things I don't like. I don't like washing the dishes and cooking!
Love
Lucy

LESSON 3 Do you like singing?

1 **Listen and sing.**

2a **Match the pictures and words.**

1) roller-skate
2) ride a skateboard
3) do the long-jump
4) do the high-jump
5) jump/skip a rope
6) go fishing
7) fly a kite
8) skate
9) ski
10) sledge



2b **Listen and repeat.**

3 **Do, ask and answer.**

e.g. **A:** (mimes an activity)
B: Do you like skating?
A: Yes I do./No, I don't.

4a **Read and answer.**

1 Do you like sewing?
2 Do you like reading?
3 Do you like collecting coins?
4 Do you like doing puzzles?
5 Do you like playing chess?
6 Do you like playing draughts?
7 Do you like dancing?
8 Do you like watching TV?
9 Do you like listening to music?
10 Do you like cycling?
11 Do you like swimming?
12 Do you like cleaning the room?
13 Do you like doing the ironing?
14 Do you like doing the shopping?
15 Do you like doing the washing?
16 Do you like feeding the animals?
17 Do you like laying the table?
18 Do you like mopping/sweeping the floor?
19 Do you like taking the rubbish out?

4b **Write the scores and total them.**

	Yes, I do.	Sometimes.	No, I don't.
1	a = 3	b = 2	c = 1
2	a = 3	b = 2	c = 1
3	a = 3	b = 2	c = 1
4	a = 3	b = 2	c = 1
5	a = 3	b = 2	c = 1
6	a = 3	b = 2	c = 1
7	a = 3	b = 2	c = 1
8	a = 1	b = 2	c = 3
9	a = 3	b = 2	c = 1
10	a = 3	b = 3	c = 3
11	a = 1	b = 2	c = 3
12	a = 1	b = 2	c = 3
13	a = 3	b = 2	c = 1
14	a = 1	b = 2	c = 3
15	a = 3	b = 2	c = 1
16	a = 3	b = 3	c = 3
17	a = 1	b = 2	c = 3
18	a = 3	b = 2	c = 1
19	a = 3	b = 2	c = 1

4c **Read and answer. Are you quiet?**

32 + You are a quiet girl/boy.
26 + You are sometimes quiet and sometimes active.
19 — You are usually an active girl/boy.

LESSON 4 I like ♫ music.

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Listen, repeat and read.**

3 **Listen and repeat.**

What music do you like?
I like jazz, jazz, jazz.
What music do you like?
I like pop, pop, pop.

4 **Chain Drill.**

e.g. **A:** What music do you like?
B: I like pop but I don't like jazz.
What music do you like?

5a **Look, listen and repeat.**

A: What do you do in the evening?
B: I listen to the radio. I like music.
A: What music do you like, Bobur?
B: I like pop. What about you?
A: I like classical Uzbek music.
B: I do too.

5b **Work in pairs. Complete the dialogue.**

6a **Read. Say what Lucy's favourite music is.**

Dear Aziz
Thank you for your letter.
I like reading about your hobbies. I like listening to music. My favourite music is pop. I don't like jazz or rock. My favourite singer is Whitney Houston. I like her singing. She's fantastic! What's your favourite music? And who is your favourite singer?
Please write to me soon.
Love
Lucy
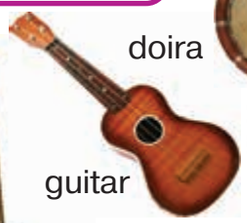
6b **Write about Lucy.**

7 **Chain Drill.**

e.g. **A:** I play the doira. What about you?
B: I don't play the doira. I play the piano. What about you?

classical music


dutor


guitar


doira

piano

rubob

pop music

saxophone


jazz



rock music





Remember:

What music do you like?
I don't like pop **or** rock.
I play **the** guitar/**the** doira.

LESSON 5 What's on Channel 4?

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Match the pictures and words. Listen and repeat.**

1) nature programme
2) sports programme
3) music programme
4) comedy
5) cartoon
6) horror film
7) on Channel 4



3 **Chain Drill.**
e.g. **A:** What programmes do you like?
B: Nature programmes.

4 **Read and say what programmes Sarah and Scott like/don't like.**

Hello. I'm **Sarah**. I sometimes watch TV. I like watching nature and music programmes. They are interesting. I like cartoons too. They are fun. I don't like horror films. My favourite programme is Musical Parade.

Hi. I'm **Scott**. I often watch TV. I like watching TV. My favourite programme is football. I like horror films and cartoons too. I don't like nature programmes. They are boring.

5 **Work in pairs. Say what programmes your family like/don't like.**
e.g. My father likes ... but he doesn't like ... .

6a **Look and choose two programmes. Write them.**

	Time	Channel	Programme
I	**e.g.** 7 o'clock	2	Children's BBC Breakfast, Litle Polar Bear
My friend			

Remember:
I like nature programmes.
I like the Alladin.
I like to watch ... .

6b **Work in pairs. Ask and answer.**
e.g. **A:** What do you want to watch?
B: Children's BBC Breakfast on Channel 2 at 7 o'clock.

6c **Report.**
e.g. I want to watch ... at ... .
My partner wants to watch ... at ... .

BBC 1

6.00 AM **Breakfast News**
With John Nicolson and Julie Etchingham.
Timetable on Monday (S from 7am) *920802*

9.00 Kilroy
Weekday studio debate. (S) *12956*
Followed by **News** (S) and **Weather**

11.00 Real Rooms
Simon Biagi and a team of designers transform a cluttered dining room in Solihull near Birmingham. *1208*

11.30 Big Strong Boys
Anna Walker, Jake Robinson and

BBC 2

BBC Learning Zone
Continues from 12.30am. See p86.

7.00 AM **Children's BBC Breakfast** Ends 9.00
Little Polar Bear Animated antics. Repeated at 1pm (R) *7361192*

7.05 Playdays Poppy, Peggy and Why find an unusual farmyard. (R) *9855647*

7.25 Tom and Jerry Kids Cartoon cat-and-mouse capers. (R) *1902869*

9.00 School programmes
Repeats are not indicated.
9.00 Cats' Eyes (ages 5–7) *Living: Night Life* (S) *2505043* 9.15 Cats'

LESSON 6 Project

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Work in groups. Copy and write your group TV interview.**

Group A: Write about sport and famous sportsmen. (Unit 7)
Group B: Write about famous film stars, music and singers. (Unit 8)
Group C: Write about school. (Unit 6)

Name of Programme
Channel ... **Name of Programme ...** **Day of Programme ...** **Time of Programme ...** **'Hello. Today our programme is about ... (name of famous person) ...**

3 **Act out your group TV interview.**

Interview	Famous man/woman
e.g. Hello. Today our programme is about ... . What do you do? Do you like your job? When do you get up? What do you have for breakfast?	 I am a ... . Oh, yes, yes, yes. At ... .

I can



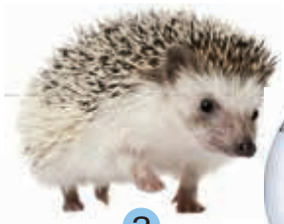
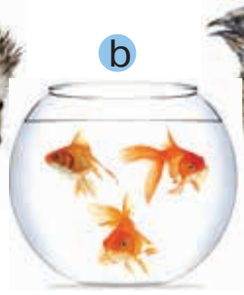
1) **I can describe my day.** Men har kunlik faoliyatimni tasvirlay olaman.
e.g. I wake up at 6.30. I get up at ... . I ... at ... .
2) **I can say how often I do things.**
Men biror ishni qanchalik tez-tez qilib turishimni ayta olaman.
e.g. I always leave home at 7.45.
3) **I can use the 3rd person singular.**
Men 3-shaxs birlikni ishlata olaman.
e.g. Aziz always wakes up at 7 o'clock. He doesn't drink tea and milk.
4) **I can say the events in sequence.** Men voqealarni ketma-ketlikda ayta olaman.
e.g. Aziz gets up at 7.10. Then he ... . After this he ... . Before breakfast he ... .
5) **I can ask and say my likes/dislikes.**
Men yoqtirgan/yoqtirmagan narsamni ayta olaman.
e.g. I like doing sums. Do you like skating? Yes, I do./No I don't.
6) **I can use "and" and "but".** Men "and" va "but" bog'lovchilarini ishlata olaman.
e.g. I like cooking and Umida does too. I like football but Rano doesn't.
7) **I can say my and my friend's hobbies.**
Men o'zimning va o'rtog'imning sevimli mashg'ulotini ayta olaman.
e.g. Do you have a hobby? I like collecting coins. Rustam likes writing poems.
8) **I can talk about my favourite music and singer.**
Men sevimli musiqam va xonandam haqida gaplasha olaman.
e.g. My favourite music is pop. My favourite singer is ... . He/She ... .
9) **I can talk about my favourite TV channels and programmes.**
Men sevimli televizion kanal va dasturlar haqida gaplasha olaman.
e.g. **A:** What programmes do you like? **B:** Nature programmes.

LESSON 1 Pets

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2a **Match the pictures and words.**

1 dove
2 quail
3 rabbit
4 canary
5 parrot
6 goldfish
7 tortoise
8 hedgehog
9 dog – puppy
10 cat – kitten









2b **Listen, repeat and point.**

2c **Work in pairs. Say and point.**

2d **Write the plural of the words in 2a.**

3a **Read and answer.**
How many pets does Lucy's family have?

Dear Sabina
Thank you for your letter. Today I want to write about our pets. Last year we had two cats: Fluffy and Tiger. But this year we have more pets. My mother has two cats and three kittens. My father likes rabbits and we have two. Their names are Flossie (white) and Blackie (black). My brother Daniel likes dogs and he has a dog Paws and two puppies. He has two hedgehogs and a tortoise too. I like fish and I have three goldfish. We like canaries and we have a canary.
Do you have pets? Please write to me about your pets.
Love
Lucy

Remember:

a fish – three fish
a canary – four canaries

3b **Work in pairs. Say what Lucy/her brother has/doesn't have.**
e.g. Lucy has three goldfish. She doesn't have a tortoise.

4 **Work in pairs. Say what pets you/your family have/don't have.**
e.g. We have a cat and a dog.
We don't have a parrot or a dove.

LESSON 2 Domestic animals

1 **Listen and repeat.**


a


b


e

2a **Match the pictures and words.**

1 goose – gosling
2 goat – kid
3 turkey – poult
4 donkey – foal
5 horse – foal
6 pig – piglet
7 duck – duckling
8 sheep – lamb
9 cow – calf
10 hen – rooster – chick


c


d


f


g


h

2b **Listen and repeat.**

3a **Read and find.**

It is a domestic animal. It lives in the yard. It has two legs. It has a long neck. It likes water. What animal is it?

It lives on the farm. It has four legs. It has long ears. It's grey. What animal is it?

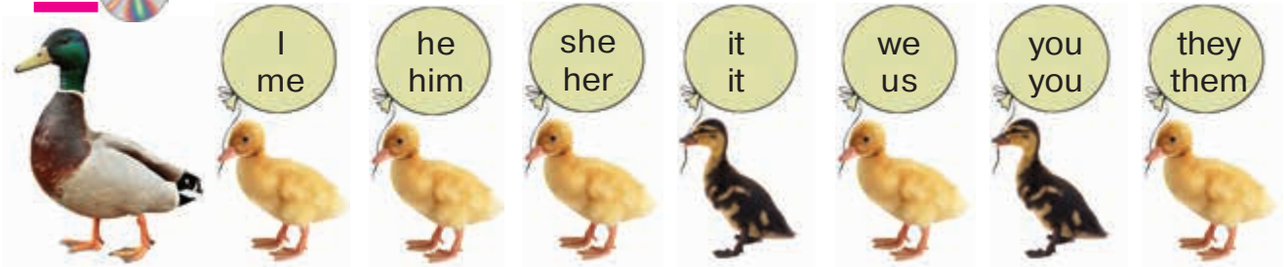

i


j

3b **Work in pairs. Say what animals you like/don't like. Use 'but'.**

e.g. I like ducks but I don't like geese.

4a **Listen and repeat.**



4b **Say what animals your family like/don't like.**

e.g. Mum likes cows but I don't like them.
I like sheep but my sister doesn't like them.

5 **Draw your animal(s) or the animals you like. Write about them.**

e.g. This is my kid. I like it and it likes me. These are my sister's chicks. I don't like them and they don't like me.

6 **Sing the song 'There is/are'.**

Remember:

a sheep – two sheep
a goose – two g**ee**se
a calf – two cal**v**es

LESSON 3 My dog can …

1 **Listen and sing.**

2a **Match the pictures and words.**

1 milk
2 meat
3 bone
4 grass
5 corn
6 bite
7 bark









2b **Listen, repeat and read aloud.**

3a **Listen and repeat.**

loud – loud**ly** soft – soft**ly** slow – slow**ly**
happ**y** – happ**i**ly nois**y** – nois**i**ly



3b **Chain Drill.**

A: My puppy barks loudly. And yours?
B: My puppy barks softly. And yours?

4a **Listen and number the animals.**

a sheep b hens c a dog d a horse e a cat f a pig g a donkey
h ducks i a cow j a goat k geese l a rooster m a turkey

4b **Look at the table. Listen and repeat the words for animal sounds.**

4c **Choose animals. Make sentences.**

e.g. Dogs bark loudly. They like eating meat and bones. They can bite.

Animal	Sound	How	Eat
dogs	bark	loudly	bone, meat
cats	meow	softly	milk, meat
sheep	baa	happily	grass
horses	neigh	noisily	grass
hens	cluck	slowly	corn
roosters	crow	noisily	corn
turkeys	gobble	loudly	corn

Animal	Sound	How	Eat
donkeys	bray	loudly	grass
cows	moo	noisily	grass
goats	bleat	happily	grass
geese	honk	noisily	corn, grass
ducks	quack	softly	corn, grass
pigs	oink	noisily	corn, grass, vegetables, fruit

5 **Think about a fantasy pet. What animal is it? What can it do?**

e.g.
My donkey can … .
sing English songs
draw pictures
watch TV
do Uzbek dances
write poems
speak to me and my parents
play chess with my cat
drive a car

Remember:
My dog can bark **loudly**.
happ**y** – happ**i**ly
My donkey **can sing**.
It **eats** grass.



LESSON 4 I look after my pets.

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Listen, repeat and match.**

1 feed a pet
2 be kind to a pet
3 keep a pet clean
4 take a pet for a walk
5 look after a pet

ⓐ+ⓑ+ⓒ+ⓓ= look after


a


b


c


d

3 **Chain Drill.**

e.g. **A:** I feed my dog. And you?
B: I keep my dog clean. And you?

4 **Answer the question.**

How many times a day/week do you do these things?

My pet

I clean my pets ... times a week.
I feed ... times a day.
I take my pet for a walk ... times a week.
I brush my pet ... times a week.

Myself

I clean my room ... times a week.
I watch TV ... times a day.
I go for a walk ... times a week.
I do my hair ... times a day.

5a **Listen to Alisher and Aziz. What does Alisher want?**

5b **Copy, listen and complete.**

Animal	Eats	How many times

5c **Complete the sentences.**

5d **Say the sentences in order.**



Remember:

look after
be kind to | a dog
feed
BUT
take
keep | a dog | **for a walk**
clean

How many **times a day** do you eat?
I eat three **times a day**.

LESSON 5 Happy pets

1 **Listen and sing.**

2a **Draw a pet and write.**

Animal: Colour:
Name: Look after:
Food:

2c **Work in pairs. Ask and answer.**

3 **Imagine you are a fantasy dog. Talk about your human.**

O‘zingizni gapiradigan it deb tasavvur qiling. O‘z egalaringiz to‘g‘risida suhbatlashing.

clean, wash, feed, play with, go for a walk with, talk to, give meat/bones/ milk/water, look after, be kind to, keep clean, brush, wash, take a photo, take a video, play draughts with, play chess with, read fairy tales/ stories to, cook meals for

My human cleans my house every day.

My human cleans my house every week.





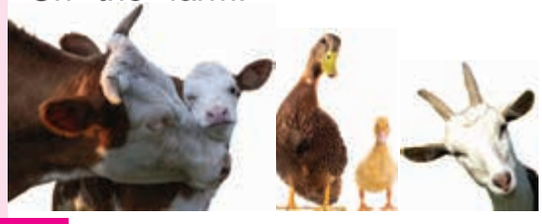
My human gives me water every day.

My human gives me water two times a day.

4 **Listen and sing the song ‘On the farm’.**

The cow and her calf
Say moo-moo-moo.
The horse and her foal
Say neigh-neigh-neigh.
The sheep and her lamb
Say baa-baa-baa
On the farm.

The duck and her duckling
Say quack-quack-quack.
The goose and her gosling
Say honk-honk-honk.
The hen and her chicks
Say cluck-cluck-cluck.
On the farm.



2b **Write the questions.**

1 pet/What/do/want/you?
2 pet’s/is/name/What/your?
3 your/What/pet/colour/is?
4 pet/you/look after/your/Do?
5 you/food/give/What/do/it?
6 clean/keep/you/pet/Do/your?



LESSON 6 Project

1 **Listen and sing.**



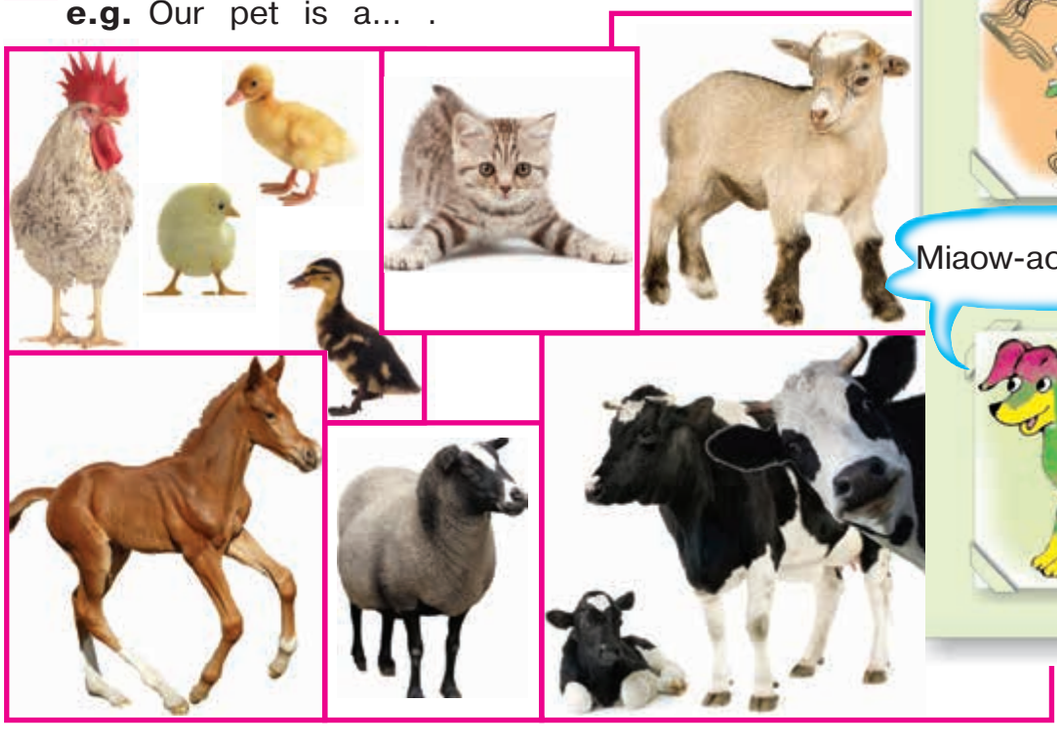
2 **Work in groups. Draw your fantasy pet. Write about it.**

e.g. Our pet is a... .
Its name is... .
It has a red body and four purple legs.
It has long green ears.
It can dance and sing.
It likes jazz and horror films.



3 **Report about your group's fantasy pet.**

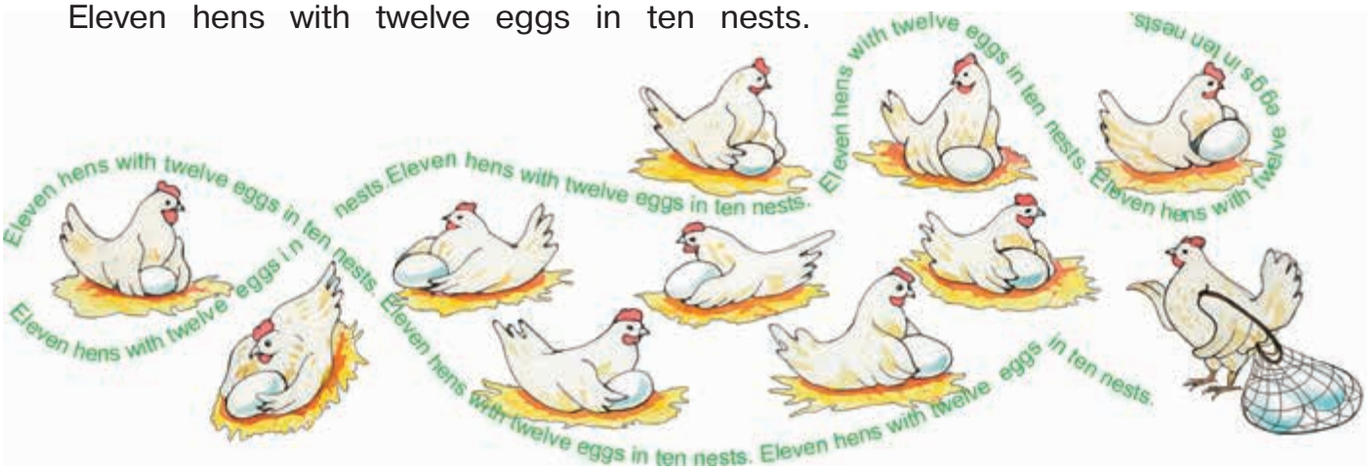
e.g. Our pet is a... .





4 **Say the tongue twister.**

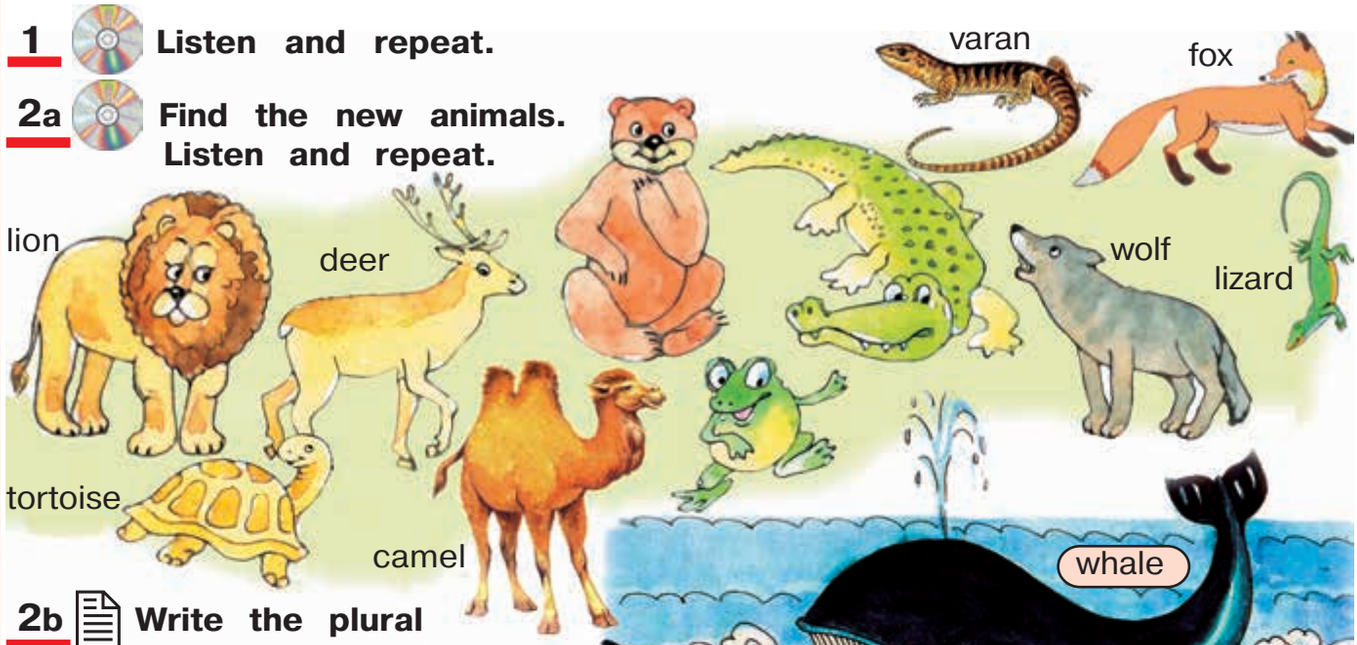
Eleven hens with twelve eggs in ten nests.



LESSON 1 Habitat is home.

1 **Listen and repeat.**

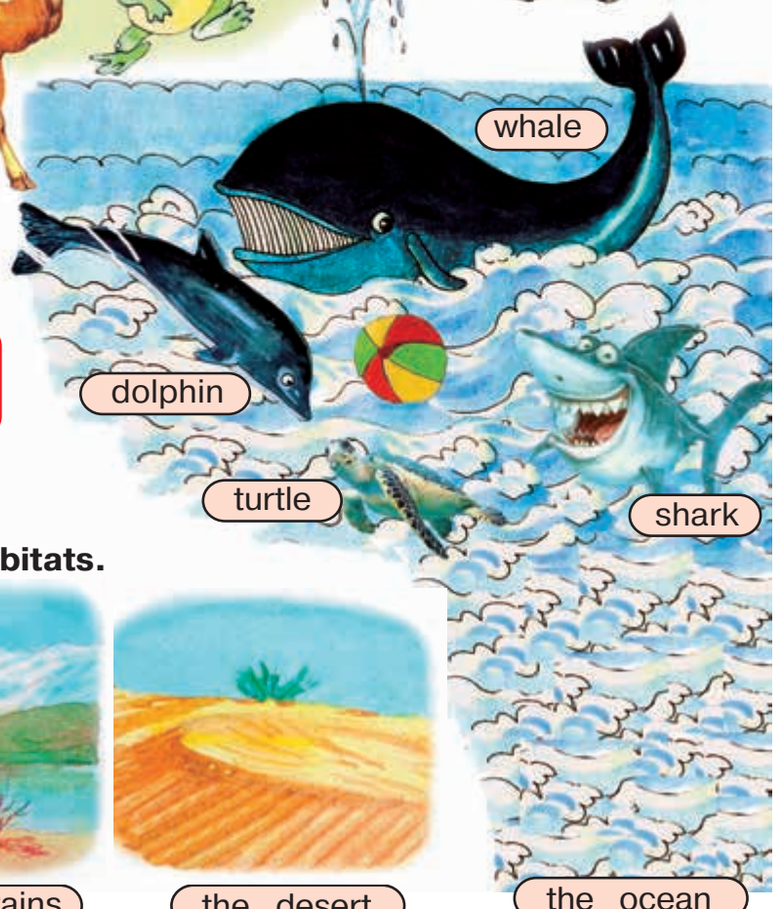
2a **Find the new animals. Listen and repeat.**



2b **Write the plural of the words in 2a.**

2c **Listen and repeat.**

camels, varans, lizards, deer, tortoises, foxes, wolves, turtles, dolphins, sharks, whales



3a **Answer the question.**

What is habitat?

3b **Match the animals and habitats.**

the forest | the mountains | the desert | the ocean

3c **Work in pairs. Ask and answer.**

e.g. **A:** Where do wolves live?
B: They live in the mountains and forests. Where do crocodiles live?
A: They live in water. Where do ... ?

bear, hare, hyena, crocodile, giraffe, lion, hippo, zebra, fish, spider, bird

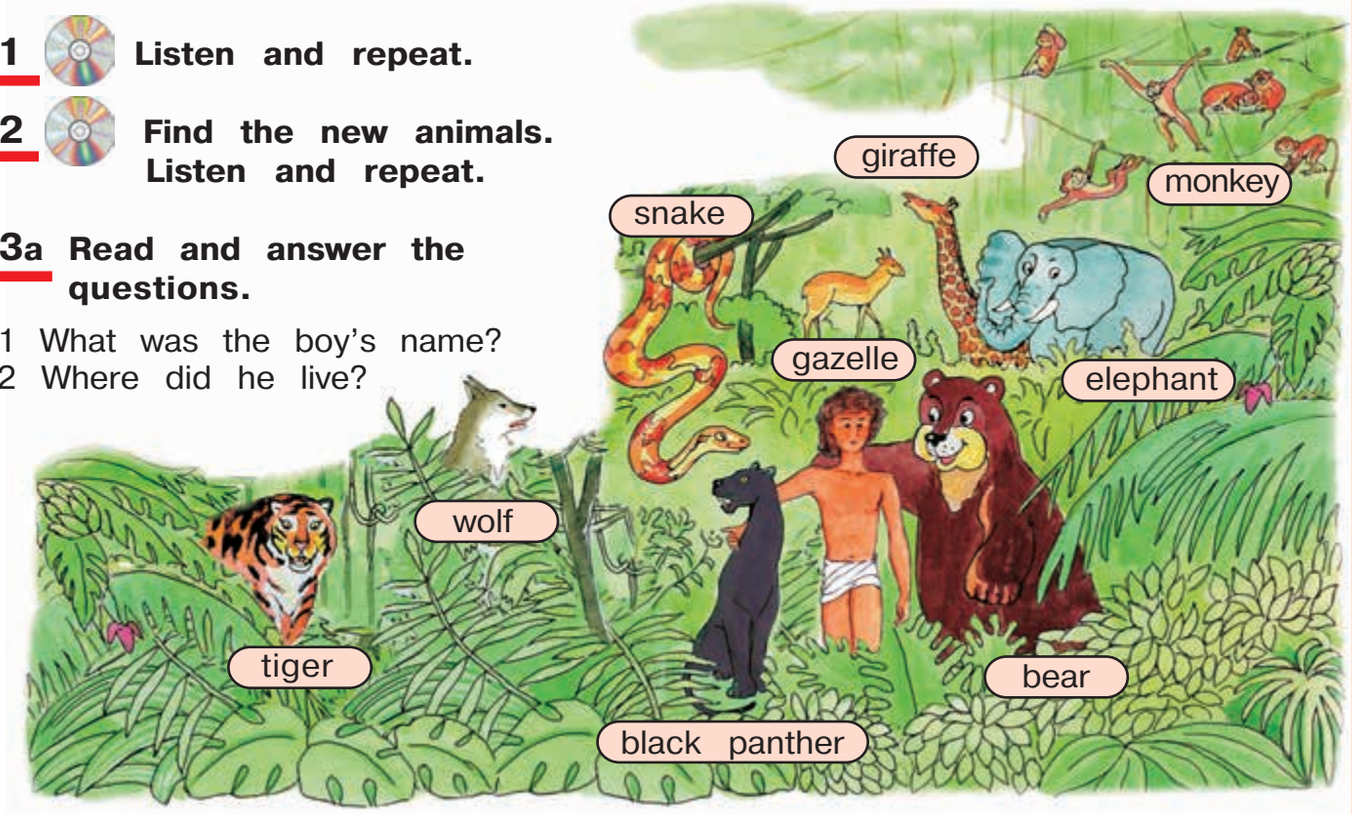
Remember:

a tortoise – a lot of tortoises
a fox – a lot of foxes
a deer – a lot of deer
a wol**f** – a lot of wol**ves**

LESSON 2 What can animals do?

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2 **Find the new animals. Listen and repeat.**



3a **Read and answer the questions.**

1 What was the boy's name?
2 Where did he live?

People live in cities and villages. Look at the boy in the picture. He lived in the jungle. His name was Mowgli. He did not live with his parents. In the jungle his father was a wolf. His mother Ruksha was a wolf too. Little wolves were his brothers. He liked playing with them. Mowgli had a lot of friends: the bear Balu, the black panther Bagira and the big snake Kaa. They were kind to Mowgli and looked after him. The tiger Sher Khan wanted to eat him up. There were a lot of monkeys in the jungle. They wanted to take Mowgli because he looked like a monkey. Mowgli was happy in the jungle because it was his home.

3b **Read and match the animals and their names.**

1 Ruksha	a black panther
2 Bagira	b tiger
3 Balu	c big snake
4 Kaa	d bear
5 Sher Khan	e wolf

3c **Write T for True or F for False.**

4 **Write what animals in the jungle can do.**

e.g. Bears can run, climb and swim.



LESSON 3 At the zoo

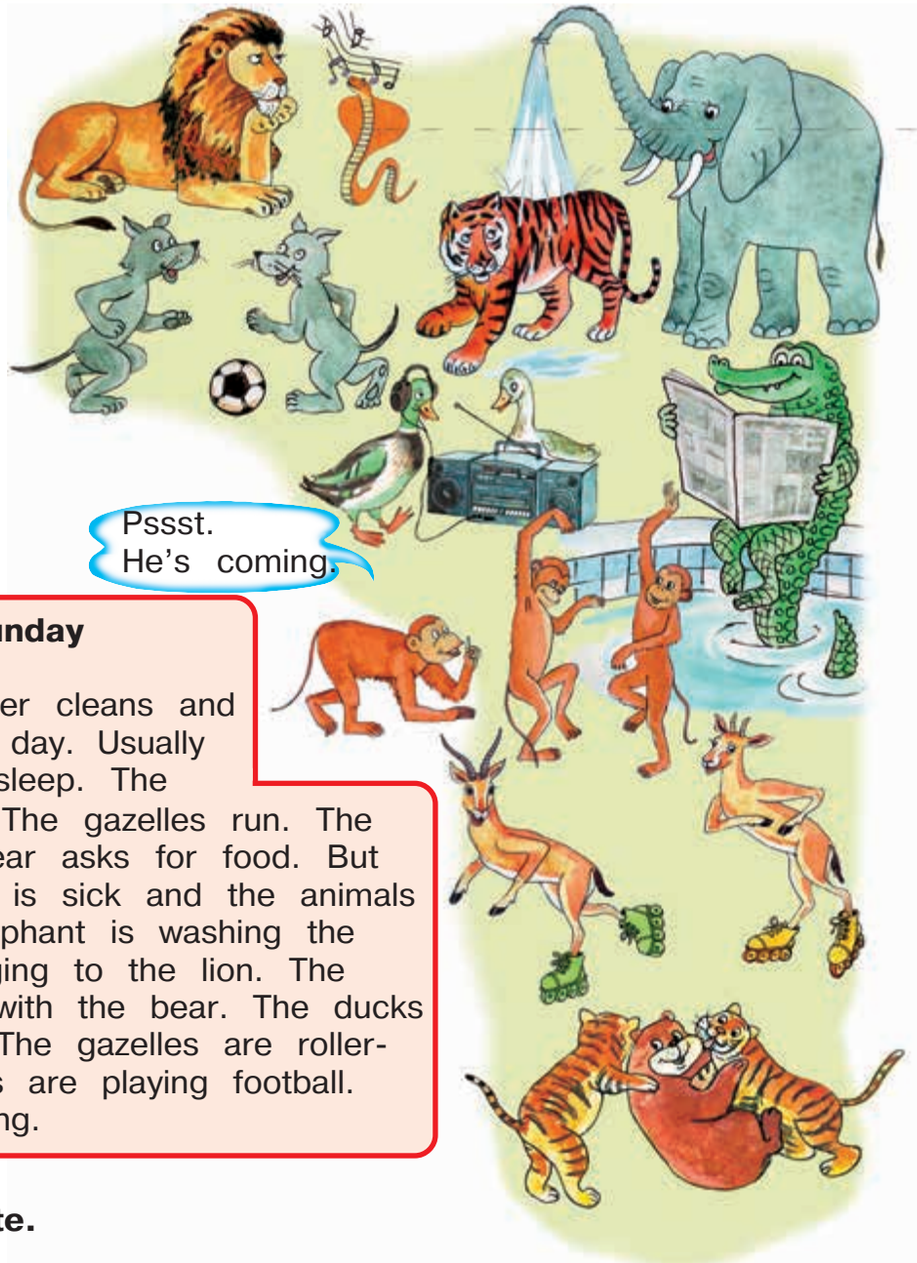
1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Look and name the animals at the zoo.**

3a **Look and read.**

The elephant eats bananas every day. Now it is washing the tiger. It isn't singing.

3b **Read and find the missing animal.**



A special Sunday

Usually the animal keeper cleans and feeds the animals every day. Usually the lion and crocodile sleep. The elephant eats bananas. The gazelles run. The ducks swim and the bear asks for food. But this Sunday the keeper is sick and the animals are having fun. The elephant is washing the tiger. The snake is singing to the lion. The little tigers are playing with the bear. The ducks are listening to music. The gazelles are roller-skating. The little wolves are playing football. The monkeys are dancing.

3c **Read and complete. Use is/are.**

e.g. The elephant is washing the tiger now.

3d **Work in pairs. Say about animals.**

e.g. **A:** The ducks.
B: The ducks are listening to music. The bear.

4 **Read and complete the story.**

The zoo director visits the animals every Sunday afternoon at four o'clock. He visits the animals this Sunday. The animals are not having fun. The elephant is not washing the tiger. The gazelles are not roller-skating. ...

Remember:

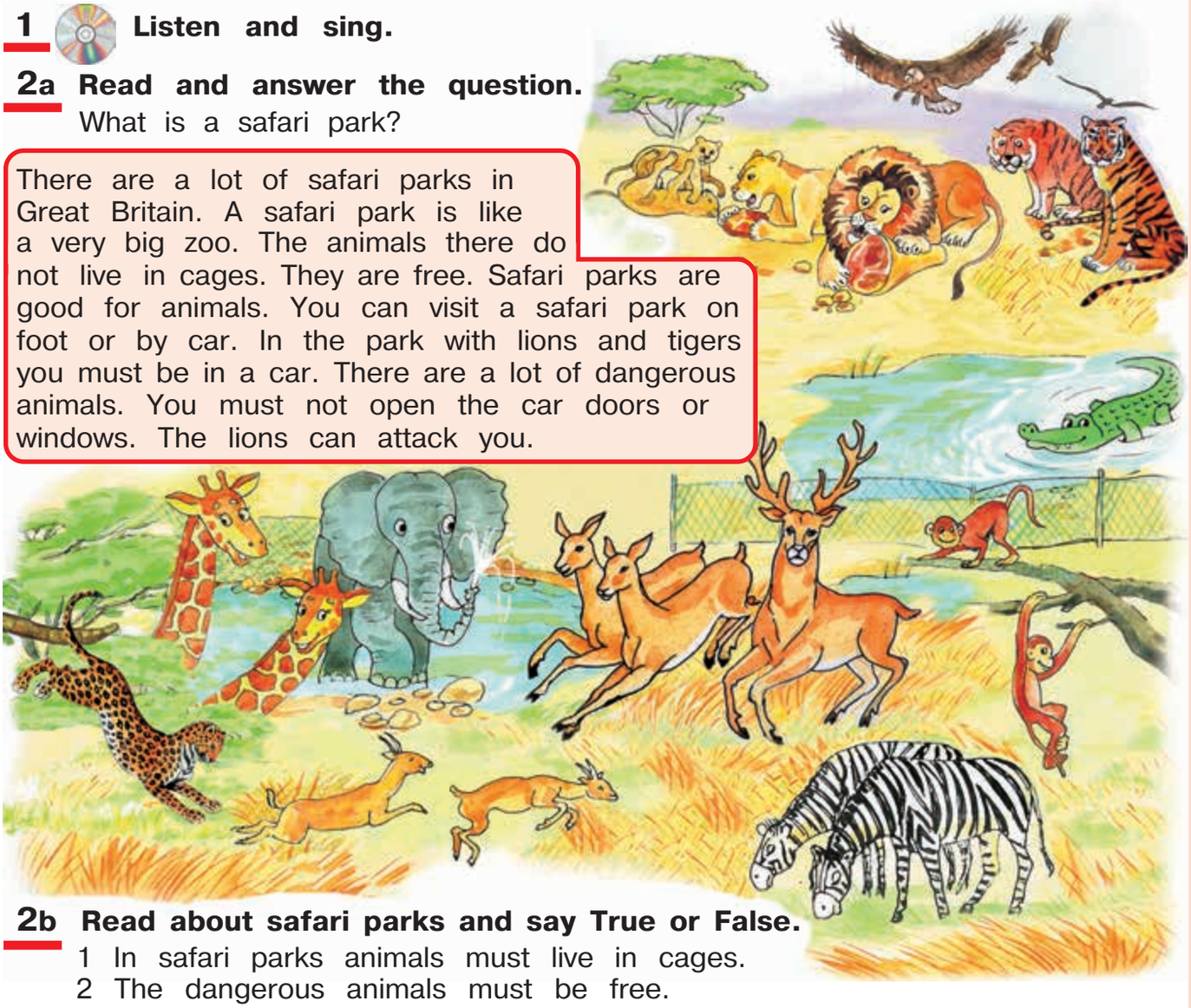
Usually the crocodile sleeps.
The crocodile **is reading** now.
The crocodile **is not sleeping** now.
The wolves **are playing** now.

LESSON 4 Dangerous animals

1 **Listen and sing.**

2a **Read and answer the question.**
What is a safari park?

There are a lot of safari parks in Great Britain. A safari park is like a very big zoo. The animals there do not live in cages. They are free. Safari parks are good for animals. You can visit a safari park on foot or by car. In the park with lions and tigers you must be in a car. There are a lot of dangerous animals. You must not open the car doors or windows. The lions can attack you.



2b **Read about safari parks and say True or False.**

1 In safari parks animals must live in cages.
2 The dangerous animals must be free.
3 You must go on foot in a safari park.
4 You must be in a car in a safari park.
5 You must not open the car doors and windows.

2c **Match the animals and activities.**

2d **Work in pairs. Find five differences.**
Pupil A: Look at the picture in 2a.
Pupil B: Look at the picture on page 115.

walk, get washed, eat, stand, sit, climb, sleep, fly, swim, run

e.g. **A:** Is the elephant getting washed now? **B:** No, it isn't.
A: Is it walking now? **B:** Yes, it is.

3a **Listen and repeat.**

spots, see, grassland, tree, leopard, dangerous, well

3b **Listen and complete.**

3c **Write about leopards.**

Remember:

Is the elephant **walking** now?
Yes, **it is**./No, **it isn't**.

LESSON 5 How long can animals live?

1 **Listen and sing.**

2a **Match the numbers.**

30	eighty
40	one hundred
50	thirty
80	forty
100	fifty

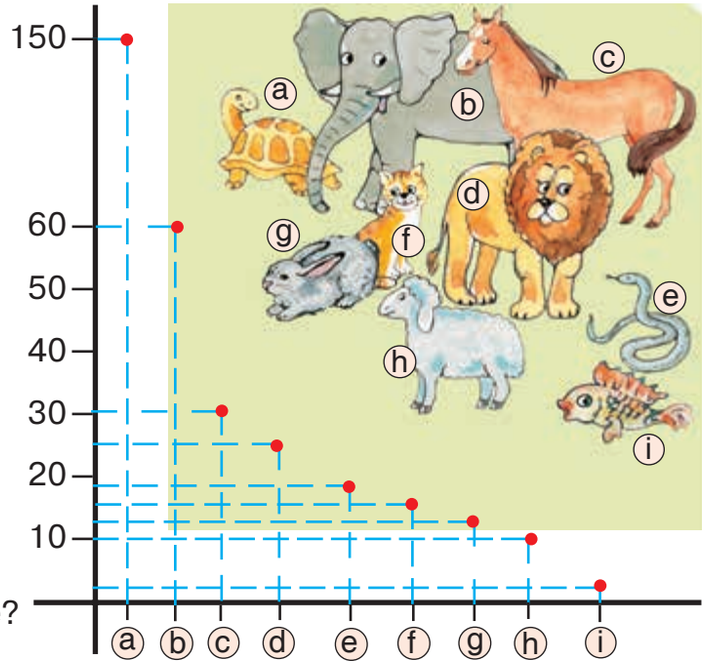
2b **Write the numbers.**

e.g. 150 one hundred and fifty

60, 70, 90, 100, 150

3 **Work in pairs. Find the answer in the graph.**

e.g. **A:** How long can snakes live?
B: They live about 20 years.
How long ... ?



4a **Read and answer.**

Was Jackie a clever monkey?



Jackie was a little monkey. He lived in the zoo. Children liked him and gave him sweets. The animal keeper said to Jackie's parents, "Don't give him sweets. It is not good for him." "Oh, Keeper", said his mother. "We don't give him sweets. But every day children come to him. They give our Jackie sweets." "I can help you", said the keeper. He wrote a sign on the cage: DON'T GIVE JACKIE SWEETS. When children came to Jackie's cage again, they saw a big sign on it. They didn't give him any sweets. But Jackie liked sweets. Look at the picture. What did Jackie do? Was Jackie a clever monkey?

Remember:

How long can snakes live?
About 20 years.

three	thirteen	thir**ty**
five	fifteen	fif**ty**
eight	eighteen	eigh**ty**
a hundred		

4b **Put the sentences in order.**

a Children didn't give him sweets.
b Jackie lived in the zoo.
c Every day children gave Jackie sweets.
d Jackie liked sweets.
e The keeper wrote a big sign.
f Jackie was a clever monkey.

LESSON 6 Project

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Work in groups. Ask and guess.**

e.g. Is it a domestic/wild animal? Where does it live? Is it big? What colour is it? Does it have/eat ... Can it...

3a **Work in groups. Choose a habitat. Prepare a presentation about it.**

1) What is your habitat like?
2) Which animals live there?
3) Write about one of the animals.
4) Draw this animal.



3b **Make the presentation on the habitat.**

I can

1) **I can name domestic and wild animals.** Men uy va yovvoyi hayvonlarni bilaman.
e.g. a sheep, a donkey, a turkey, a gazelle, a tortoise, a dolphin ...

2) **I can say the plural of animals.** Men hayvonlarni ko‘plik sonda ayta olaman.
e.g. a sheep – a lot of sheep; a deer – a lot of deer; a goose – geese ...

3) **I can say sentences with “me/him/her/it/us/you/them”.**
Men “me/him/her/it/us/you/them” olmoshlari bilan gaplar ayta olaman.

4) **I can say how I look after my pet.** Uy hayvonimga qanday qarashimni ayta olaman.
e.g. I clean my pet three times a week.

5) **I can name five habitats and say what animals live there.**
Men beshta yashash muhitini va u yerda qanday hayvonlar yashashini ayta olaman.
e.g. the ocean, the forest, the mountains ...
In the desert camels, varans, snakes, lizards and tortoises live.

6) **I can ask and say what the animals are doing now.**
Men hayvonlar ayni paytda nima qilayotganliklarini so‘rab, ayta olaman.
e.g. The dolphins are swimming now. Is the fox eating?

7) **I can ask and say how long some animals can live.**
Ayrim hayvonlar qancha yashashini so‘ray va ayta olaman.
e.g. How long can snakes live? The snakes can live about 20 years.

8) **I can say the events in the past.** Men voqealarni o‘tgan zamonda ayta olaman.
e.g. Jackie was a little monkey. He lived in the zoo.

9) **I can describe an animal.** Men biror hayvonni tasvirlay olaman.

LESSON 1 My favourite season

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2a **Look and answer the questions.**

1) How many seasons are there in Uzbekistan?
2) What are winter/spring/summer/autumn months?
3) Which is your favourite season?









2b **Read and match with the pictures.**

A
After hot days it is cool. The days are shorter. But I can eat a lot of fruit and vegetables. Every day my friends and I go for walks and play football. We go to school.

B
The days are so beautiful! There is snow on the trees and houses. It is cold. But I can ski and play snowballs. At home I play computer games and read books.

C
The sun shines a lot. The days are sunny and hot. It does not rain. I can eat ice cream and swim in the river. The water in the river is warm.

D
The days are longer and the nights are shorter. The days are nice and warm. There are a lot of beautiful flowers. Swallows and other birds are here. I can fly a kite, run, jump and play games in the yard.

2c **Listen and check.**

3a **Work in pairs. Look, copy and complete.**

3b **Work in groups. Make sentences and talk about the seasons.**

e.g. It's spring. It's warm. In spring the trees are green. We have clean yards. On the farms there are baby animals. I can play...

LESSON 2 Summer holidays are fun!

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2 **Listen and put the pictures in the correct order.**





3 **Work in pairs. Ask and write five differences.**

e.g. A blue sky – a grey sky

Pupil A: Look at this picture.
Pupil B: Look at page 71.
Is there a ...? Do you have a ...?
What colour is/are ...?
What is/are ... doing?



4 **Read and say True or False.**

Last summer my parents, my elder brother and I went to a small town near the Black sea. We got there by train. I like to go by train, look in the window and see beautiful nature. When we came to the town, it rained a lot. We went to the hotel by taxi. We got up at eight o'clock in the morning and went for breakfast. For breakfast we ate porridge. I did not like it. After breakfast we went to the sea. We wanted to swim and sunbathe but it was cloudy and cool. So we did not swim. In the evening we stayed in the hotel and watched TV.

1 They went to a big city near the Black Sea.
2 She likes to look in the window and see beautiful nature.
3 They went to the hotel by taxi.
4 They got up at seven o'clock.
5 After breakfast they went to the cinema.
6 In the evening they watched TV.

LESSON 3 Autumn

1 **Listen and sing.**

2a **Work in groups. Copy the table. Ask and complete.**

e.g. Dilnoza, do you read books (when it rains)? Yes, I do.
Do you do your homework (when it rains)? No, I don't.

name	read books	watch TV	play games	do homework
Dilnoza	4	4	8	8

2b **Report. e.g.** Dilnoza reads books and watches TV (when it rains).

3a **Answer the questions.**

1 How many seasons are there in Uzbekistan?
2 How many seasons are there in Africa?

3b **Listen and choose the right words.**

Thumbelina is a *girl/boy*. She had a *sister/mother*. They lived in a big *house/flat*. In Uzbekistan there are *two/four* seasons: winter, spring, summer and autumn. It was summer. It was *hot/cold*. In autumn swallows go to *Africa/England*. In Africa there are only *two/three* seasons: winter and summer. Thumbelina likes to live in a *flat/flower*.

4 **Work in two groups. Read, choose and write the sentences.**

1 I like autumn because it rains a lot and I like rainy weather. 2 I like winter because it is cold and I like fresh air. 3 It is cool. 4 It is snowy. 5 Yellow, red, and orange trees are fantastic! 6 There is snow on trees and houses. 7 I like autumn flowers. 8 I like skiing in the mountains. 9 These flowers are wonderful. 10 I like playing hockey. 11 It is time to go to school. 12 I feel very healthy and happy. 13 I have a lot of friends at school. 14 I like fresh air and beautiful nature.

Group A: Autumn.
e.g. 1 I like autumn because it rains a lot and I like rainy weather. ...
Group B: Winter.
e.g. 2 I like winter because it is cold and I like fresh air. ...

5 **Read and answer the questions.**

1 Why does Sabina write the letter to Lucy?
2 When is Teachers' Day in England?

15 September
Dear Lucy
I hope you are well. Please give my best wishes to your mother for Teachers' Day on 1 October. I hope she has a happy holiday.
Love
Sabina

1 October
Dear Sabina
I hope you and your family are well. My mother thanks you for your best wishes. It is interesting for us. We don't have Teachers' Day in England. My Mum likes this holiday. Now in our family we want to have Teachers' Day too!
Love
Lucy

LESSON 4 Winter days

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Look, listen and repeat.**

21 22 23	twenty	first second third
24 25 26 27 28 29 30	+	th

3 **Look at the calendar. Write in order.**

e.g. The eighth of March,



4a **Write the sentences.**

e.g. Bob's birthday is on the twenty-seventh of December.

4b **Work in pairs. Ask and guess your partner's birthday.**

e.g. **A:** My birthday is in June/September... .
B: Is it on the twenty-second?
A: Yes, it is. /No, it isn't.

5a **Read the text and answer the questions.**

1) Who teaches a polar bear to swim?
2) Why do polar bears put their noses in the snow?

Polar bears are very big. They are three metres long. They live in the Arctic. It is very cold there but polar bears swim in the Arctic Ocean. The mother polar bear teaches her baby to swim. The mother polar bear makes a house in the snow. The little bears are with the parents for a year. They like playing. Baby polar bears put their noses in the snow when they play Hide and Seek.



5b **Say True, False or Don't know.**

a Polar bears are good mothers.
b They like water.
c All children like playing with polar bears.
d Polar bears are brown.
e Polar bears are domestic animals.
f Father bears find fish for baby bears.

Remember:

21 twenty-**first**
22 twenty-**second**
23 twenty-**third**
24 – 30 } **th**

LESSON 5 Spring is coming.

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Play "Find Your Partner".**

3 **Work in pairs. Ask and answer.**
e.g. **A:** What's the cow's baby?
B: A calf. What's the duck's baby?

duckling, chick, puppy,
calf, kid, lamb, foal, kitten
Horse, Cat, Goat, Sheep, Hen,
Dog, Cow, Duck

4a **Read and put the verbs in the Past Simple.**

The Ugly Duckling

When spring came, there were a lot of baby animals on the farm. Mother Duck (1 have) five little eggs and one big egg. One day the five little eggs (2 open) and five little ducklings came out. The ducklings were very nice. Then the big egg opened and a big ugly duckling came out. He went to the farm yard. There were a lot of baby animals. A foal played with a little lamb and a kid. But they (3 not want) to play with the ugly duckling. "Go away! You are ugly," they said. The ugly duckling (4 see) little yellow chicks. They were funny. But they did not swim. The ugly duckling did not have friends.
Winter came. The ugly duckling went to a small house and (5 live) there. In spring the ugly duckling (6 go) to the river. In the water he saw a beautiful white bird. "Who is it?" he asked. The other beautiful white bird said, "It's you. You are a beautiful white bird". Now the ugly duckling had a friend and he (7 be) happy.

4b **Listen and check.**



4c **Read and write T for True and F for False.**

e.g. 1 F

1 Mother Duck had five big eggs and one little egg.
2 A foal, a lamb and a kid did not want to play with him.
3 Little chicks were funny.
4 In winter the ugly duckling lived in a small house.
5 In spring he went to the farm yard.
6 The ugly duckling was a beautiful white bird.



5 **Write in order.**

December October, March,
June, April, August, February, November,
July, May, September, May

LESSON 6 Project

1 **Listen and sing.**

2a **Read and write your answers.**

How active are you? Say what you like doing:

1 on a warm spring	2 on a rainy day	3 after lessons
a sitting in the yard	a going to the cinema	a reading books
b going for a walk	b having a rest at home	b visiting my friends
c playing tennis or football	c playing chess and draughts with my family	c playing games with my friends

2b **Find and write your score.**

scores		
1	2	3
a 0 b 1 c 2	a 1 b 0 c 2	a 0 b 2 c 1

2c **Read.**

How active are you?

results
5 – 6 Great! You are very active.
2 – 4 You are active.
0 – 1 You are not active.

3 **Work in groups. Copy and complete the table about Uzbekistan.**

	Uzbekistan			
	spring	summer	autumn	winter
months		*June* *July* *August*		
days				*cold*

4 **Listen and complete the table.**

	Australia			
	spring	summer	autumn	winter
months		*December* *January* *February*		
days			*cool*	

5 **Work in groups.**

Group A: Talk about seasons in Uzbekistan.

Group B: Talk about seasons in Australia.

Unit 11 Lesson 2

Activity 3 Work in pairs. Ask and write five differences.

Pupil B: Look at this picture.

Is there a ...?
Do you have a ...?
What colour is/are ...?
What is/are ... doing?



LESSON 1 What's the weather like?

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2 **Look at the pictures. Guess the new words.**

fine bad freezing





3a **Copy and write the words under the line.**

hot cold freezing
warm cool

45°	35°	25°	15°	-5°	-15°
e.g. *very hot*					



3b **Chain Drill.**

e.g. **A:** What do you do when it's freezing/hot/cool/warm/cold?
B: I put on my coat/stay at home/go for walks/go swimming/watch TV/play in the yard...

4 **Look, read and translate.**

ⓐ Why are you happy? ☺
Because the weather is nice.

ⓑ Why are you sad? ☹
Because the weather is bad.

5a **Listen and say what weather Akmal likes and why.**

5b **Work in pairs. Ask and answer.**

e.g. **A:** What weather do you like?
B: I like cool/cold/... weather.
A: Why do you like ... weather?
B: Because when it's ... I can ... .
What weather do you like?

5c **Report about your partner.**

e.g. B stays at home when it's cold. S/he reads books and watches TV because s/he doesn't like cold weather.

6 **Read and find the parts of a day.**

a In the morning
b In the afternoon
c In the evening

Remember:

What do you do when it's cold?
I put on my coat (when it's cold).
(When it's cold) I put on my coat.

The weather is different in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening.
1 _____ the weather is nice again. Children go to the yard and play games. They climb, run, play hopscotch, play tag and play hide and seek. People come home from work.
2 _____ the weather is nice. A cool wind blows. The sun shines, the sky is bright. It is a good time to go for walks. Children go to kindergarten.
3 _____ it's very hot. There are no clouds in the sky. There is no wind. People stay under the trees. Many people stay at home.

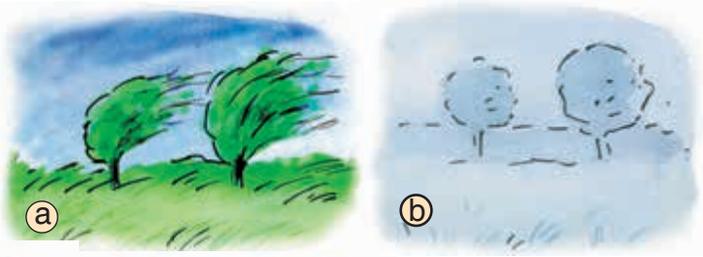
LESSON 2 Sunny days are lovely!

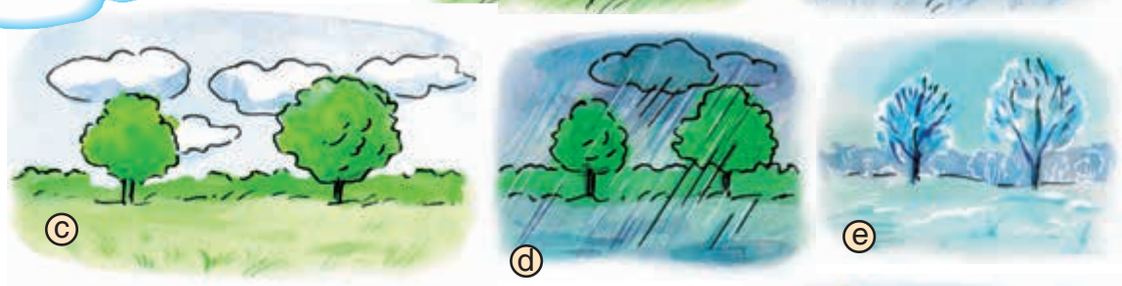
1 **Listen and repeat.**

2a **Match the words and pictures.**

ice – icy
fog – foggy

1 rain**y**
2 su**nny**
3 fo**ggy**
4 ic**y**
5 wind**y**
6 cloud**y**





2b **Look and say what kind of day it is.**

e.g. It's a rainy day.

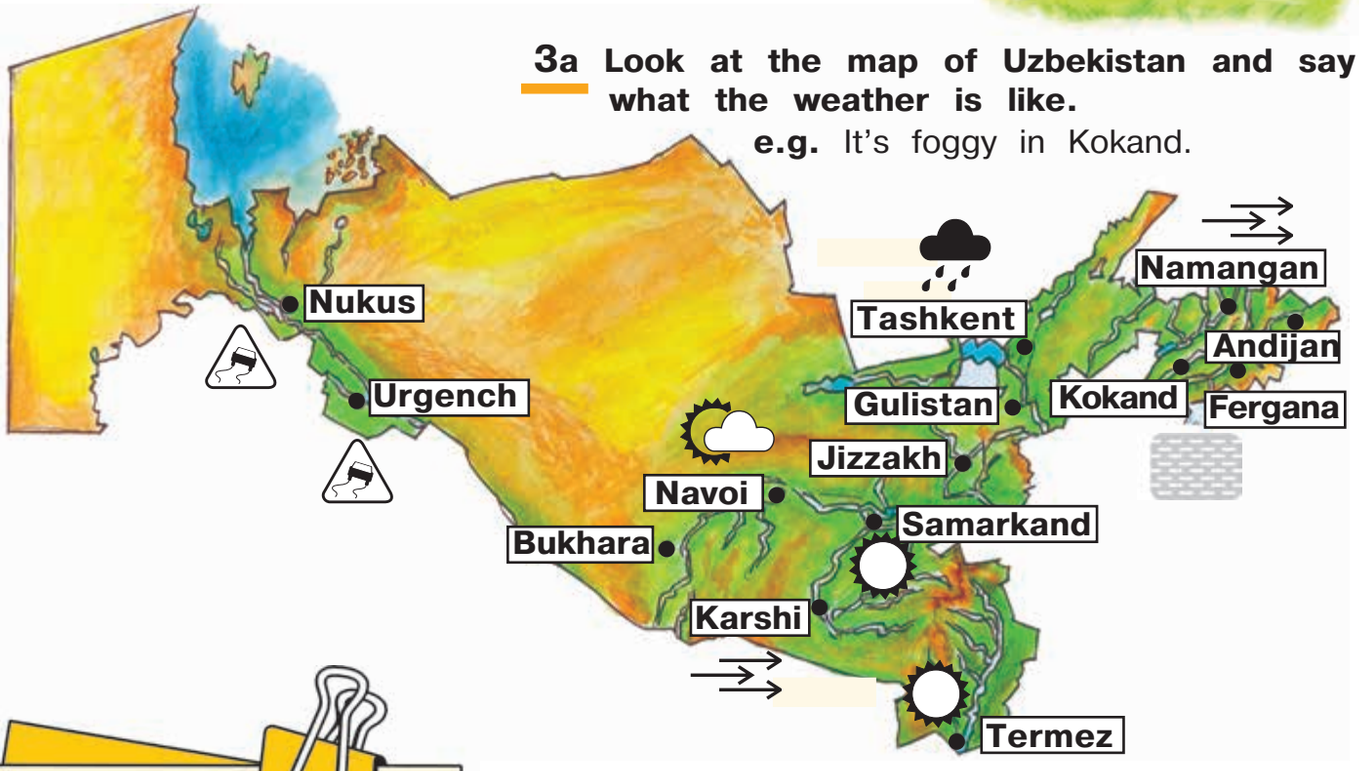
2c **Work in pairs. Ask and answer.**

A: (Points to a picture.) What kind of day is it?
B: It's a windy day. What kind of day is it?



3a **Look at the map of Uzbekistan and say what the weather is like.**

e.g. It's foggy in Kokand.



Remember:

It's a rain**y** day.
It's a fo**gg**y day.
It's an ic**y** day.

3b **Work in pairs. Ask and answer.**

e.g. **A:** What's the weather like in Kokand?
B: It's foggy in Kokand. What's the weather like in Nukus?

3c **Write the weather in your place.**

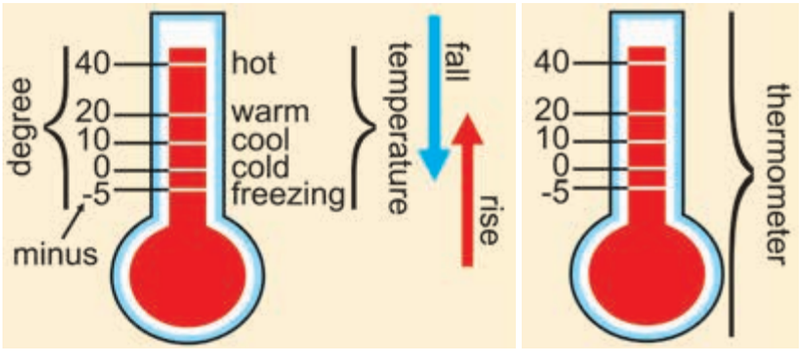
e.g. In Nukus it's cold and icy.

LESSON 3 What's the temperature?

1 **Listen and sing.**

2a **Look and guess the new words.**

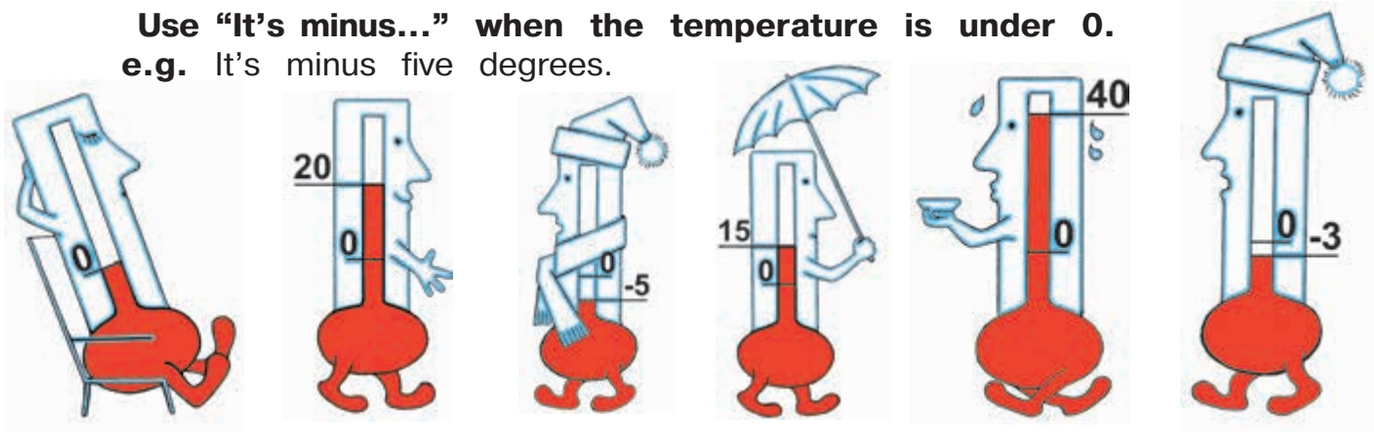
2b **Listen, repeat and read.**



3 **Look and write the temperature.**

Use "It's minus..." when the temperature is under 0.

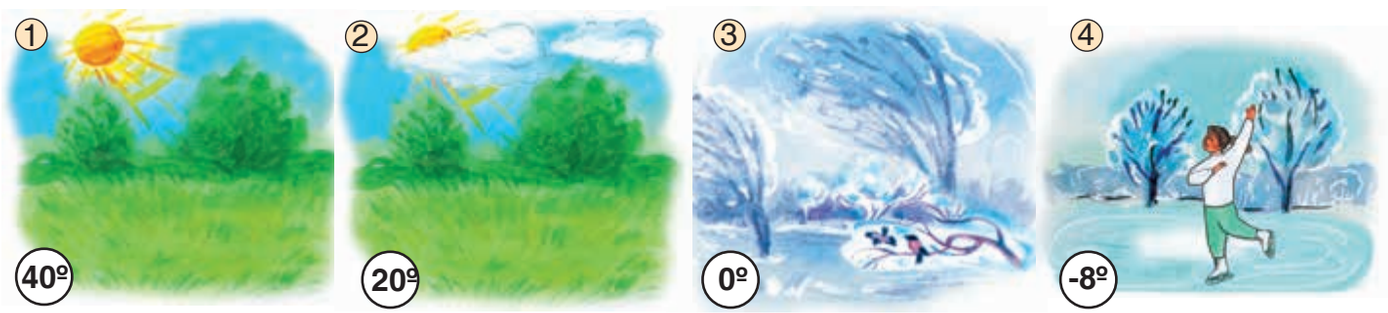
e.g. It's minus five degrees.



4 **Work in pairs. Speak about the temperature and the weather.**

e.g. **A:** Picture one.

B: It's sunny. It's hot. The temperature is 40 degrees. Picture five.





place	weather in spring	temperature		clothes
		on rainy days	on sunny days	
e.g. *London*				

The temperature **is five degrees.**
The temperature **is minus five (degrees).**
14º = fourteen **degrees**

5a **Listen, copy and complete the table.**

5b **Say what you know about British weather.**

LESSON 4 Seasons and weather

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Talk about the weather in Uzbekistan in winter.**

cold, cool, freezing, icy, snowy, foggy, cloudy, sunny, the temperature is/ falls/rises

3a **Read and find the word with*.**

Phew. This is not for me. It's dry and hot. The sun is shining. I don't like the sun because I melt*. Help me! I'm sick. I must have cold because I must have snow. I must have freezing weather because I must have fresh air. I must have snow and ice. Sun, sun, go away!











3b **Say the sentences about the snowman.**

e.g. ☺ I like winter because it's freezing.
☹ I don't like sun because I melt.

☺ winter ... freezing
☺ wind ... cold
☺ cold ... can have snow
☺ snow ... can play snowballs
☺ ice ... can sledge
☹ warm weather ... melt
☹ dry and hot weather ... melt
☹ warm days ... melt

4 **Work in groups. Say what season and what weather you like/don't like.**

e.g. I like summer because it's hot. I like hot weather because I can go swimming. / I don't like summer because it's hot. I don't like hot weather because I can't play football.

5 **Read about Tashkent. Answer the question.**
Which months are dry/cold/hot/rainy?

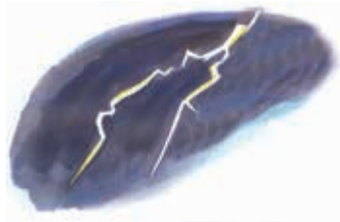
The weather in Tashkent is very dry. The summer is long, hot and dry. But in the mountains near Tashkent there is snow in summer. In July the temperature is about 37 degrees. There are about 200 sunny days. The spring is wet and very rainy in the mountains. In winter there is snow, but not a lot. In January the temperature is usually 1 to -2 degrees.

Remember:

I like + noun ... because ... .
I **like winter because** it's cold and I can have snow.

LESSON 5 Stormy weather

1 **Listen and sing.**




2a **Match the words. Write the meaning.**

1 hailstone	a his qilmoq
2 hail	b yorqin; quyoshli
3 bright	c do‘l, do‘l yog‘moq
4 duststorm	d qorbo‘ron, izg‘irin
5 feel	e chang-to‘zon
6 snowstorm	f do‘l
7 thunderstorm	g momaqaldiroq

2b **Listen, repeat and read.**

2c **Chain Drill.**

e.g. I like/don’t like hailstorm.
What about you?

3a **Read and say.**

I am happy. = I feel happy.
I feel sad/angry/hot/warm/cold.

3b **Chain Drill.**

I like/don’t like hailstorm. I feel happy/sad.

happy ☺
angry 😐
sad ☹



3c **Listen and complete the sentences.**

1 The boy feels ... because he ... hailstorm.
2 The girl feels ... because she ... rain.

4 **Work in pairs. Look and speak about the people in the pictures.**

e.g. **A:** How does s/he feel? (How do they feel?)
B: S/he feels ... because s/he likes ... .
(They feel ... because they don’t like ...)





Remember:

I feel happy (angry, sad).
I feel angry because ... .
I am happy/angry/sad.

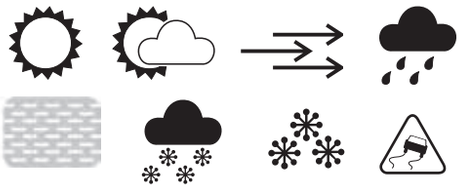
5 **Read and say the season.**

The sky is not so bright. There are usually dark clouds and it is very windy. The sun does not shine and there are often hail-storms. The days are short and dark.

LESSON 6 Project

1 **Listen and sing.**

2a **Work in groups. Copy and complete the maps of Uzbekistan and England, Scotland and Wales with symbols and temperatures.**







2b **Write the reports about Uzbekistan and England, Scotland and Wales and get ready for the TV programme.**

e.g. *Tuesday 7 June. In Fergana the weather is nice. It's warm and sunny. The temperature is 20°-24°.*

2c **Report.**

e.g. Today is Tuesday 7 June.
Here is the weather forecast.
In Bukhara it is...



I can

1) I can talk about my favourite season. Sevimli faslim haqida gaplasha olaman.
e.g. I like spring. The grass and trees are green. On the farms there are baby ... .

2) I can talk about my summer holidays. Yozgi ta'tilim haqida gaplasha olaman.
e.g. Last summer my parents and I went to the Black sea.

3) I can talk about special days. Men maxsus kunlar haqida gaplasha olaman.
e.g. When is your birthday? My birthday is on the twenty-second of July.

4) I can say the months of a year in order. Oylarni tartib bilan ayta olaman.
e.g. January, February...

5) I can ask and say what people do when it's hot/warm/cool/cold/freezing. Issiq/iliq/salqin/sovuq/muzdek havoda odamlar nima qilishini so'ray va ayta olaman.
e.g. I put on my coat/stay at home/go for walks...

6) I can tell what the weather is like in different parts of a day. Kunning turli paytlarida ob-havo qanday bo'lishini ayta olaman.
e.g. In the morning the weather is nice. A cool wind blows.

7) I can talk about the weather and temperature in Uzbekistan and England. Men O'zbekiston va Angliya ob-havosi va harorati haqida gaplasha olaman.
e.g. What's the weather like in Kokand? It's sunny. It's hot. The temperature is 40º.

8) I can ask and say how people feel about the weather. Odamlar ob-havoda o'zlarini qanday his qilishini so'ray va ayta olaman.
e.g. I feel angry because ... . How does s/he feel? S/he feels ... because s/he ... .

9) I can say what people do when it's cold/hot ... Sovuq/issiq ... bo'lganda odamlar nimalar qilishini ayta olaman.
e.g. In summer it's always hot. People go swimming and play football.

LESSON 1 I like Navruz.

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2a **Read and match.**

1	New year begins	a	in July.
2	Independence Day is	b	on 21 March.
3	Children do not study	c	on 8 March.
4	Women's Day is	d	on 1 September.
5	Teachers' Day is	e	on 1 January.
6	Navruz is	f	on 1 October.

2b **Look and say the dates.**

e.g. 21 March = the twenty first of March





3a **Read and give a title. Answer the question.**

How do you say "Assalom Navro'z" in English?

21 March is the Navruz holiday. It is the Asian New Year. People in Central Asia celebrate this holiday. There is a lot of music, dancing and singing. People in our country like it very much. They do not work on this day. They visit their friends and family and say "Happy Navruz". They invite them to their homes. Often they take their children to the park. This is the first day of the spring holidays in schools. Children love Navruz.

3b **Answer the questions.**

e.g. Where do people celebrate Navruz?
People celebrate Navruz in Central Asia.

1 Is Navruz the Asian New Year?
2 When do people celebrate Navruz?
3 What do people do on this holiday?
4 Do people go to work at Navruz?
5 What do children do at Navruz?
6 Do people love Navruz?

4a **Read and add two sentences.**

I like Navruz because	it's a good holiday. the weather is nice. I like spring. there is a lot of music. we visit our friends. the spring holidays begin.

4b **Work in groups. Ask and answer.**

Why do you like Navruz?

e.g. I like Navruz because it's a good holiday.

Remember:

1 May- the first of May
In July
On 21 March
Happy Navruz!
Happy Birthday!

LESSON 2 Come and stay with us.

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2a **Read and give a title.**



At Navruz people cook palov, manti and shashlik. There are a lot of cakes, jam and sweets. And of course women cook sumalak. They must be good at cooking it. Children like sumalak. All the children in the Abdullaev family like eating sumalak very much. Their mother cooks it every year.











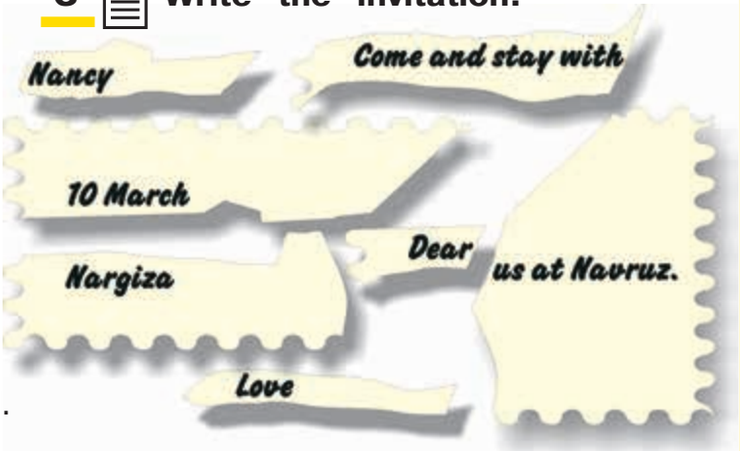


2b **Write questions to the answers.**

e.g. At Navruz people cook palov, manti and shashlik.
What do people cook at Navruz?

1 Women cook sumalak. What ... ?
2 Children like eating sumalak. What ... ?
3 The children in the Abdullaev family like sumalak. What ... ?
4 The mother cooks sumalak very well. What ... ?

3 **Write the invitation.**



Remember:

At Navruz
At New Year
On Sunday
At Hayt

4 **Write an invitation to your friend.**

5 **Answer your friend's invitation.**

6 **Play "Four Corners".**

Dear ...
Thank you for your invitation.
See you at Navruz.
Love
...

LESSON 3 Navruz in Bukhara

1 **Listen and sing.**

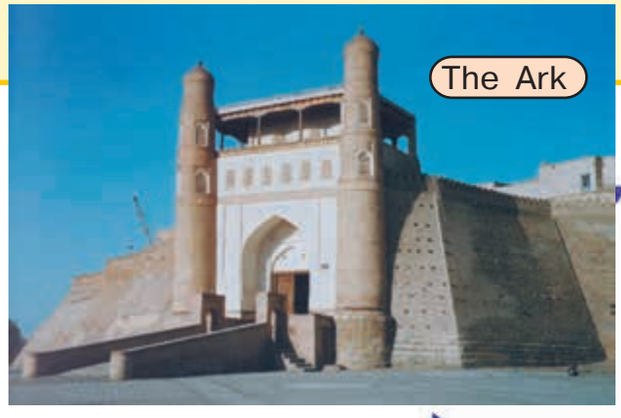
2a **Listen and answer.**
Who is staying in Bukhara?
What holiday is it?

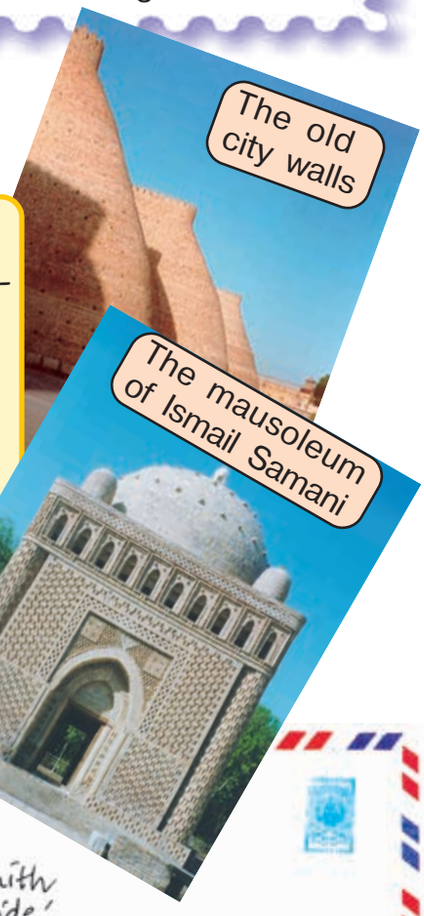
2b **Listen again. Put the sentences in order.**

1 Vika can come at three o'clock.
2 Nancy likes sumalak.
3 They are happy.
4 Nargiza invites Vika to the park.
5 Nancy, a girl from Australia, is staying in Bukhara.
6 The girls are eating sumalak.

3a **Read and answer.**
Is Nancy happy in Bukhara?
Which words tell us this?

Dear Meg
I'm having a good time here in Bukhara. We are visiting people and eating a lot of food. My new friends are great! Bukhara is a beautiful town with a lot of interesting places. Look at my photos. They're beautiful! What's your favourite? I like the Ark. The weather is fine. Look at the sky! Blue, blue, blue!
Love
Nancy





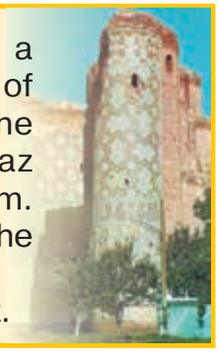
Meg Smith
'Sunnyside'
35 Silver Road
Wanneroo
WA 2314
Australia
BY AIR MALL

3b **Answer the questions.**
What is Nancy doing?
What is Bukhara like?
What is the weather like?
Which places does Nancy visit?

4 **Work in pairs. Read and answer.**
Do you want to visit Bukhara or Shakhrisabz? Why?

e.g. I want to visit Shakhrisabz because it's a beautiful town. I can see...

Visit Shakhrisabz. Shakhrisabz is a beautiful town. There are a lot of interesting places. There is the Ak-Saray Palace, Kok Gumbaz Mosque and the old Mausoleum. Look at the photo. In spring the weather is warm and nice.
Please visit beautiful Shakhrisabz.



LESSON 4 Fun in April

1 **Listen and sing.**





2a **What do you do on this day?**

2b **Read and do.**





Pinch punch
First of the month
And no returns!

3a **Listen and answer the questions.**

1 Do people always say true things on the first of April?
2 Do you think April Fool's Day is a good day?

3b **Listen again and put the sentences in order.**
e.g. 1b

a For example, Lucy's mother says to Lucy, "Look! There's a black cat in your schoolbag. Lucy looks in her schoolbag but there is no cat there.
b April Fool's Day is a funny day in England. It is on 1 April.
c Her mother laughs and says, "April Fool!".
d On 1 April people say things which are not true. When the things are funny, people laugh.
e But we can't do it after twelve o'clock.

4 **Read 1 April news. Is it true?**

This is the Channel 27 six o'clock news. Look at this new tree. It has sweets. People come and take them. Phone us if you want to eat them. Our telephone number is 222255555.

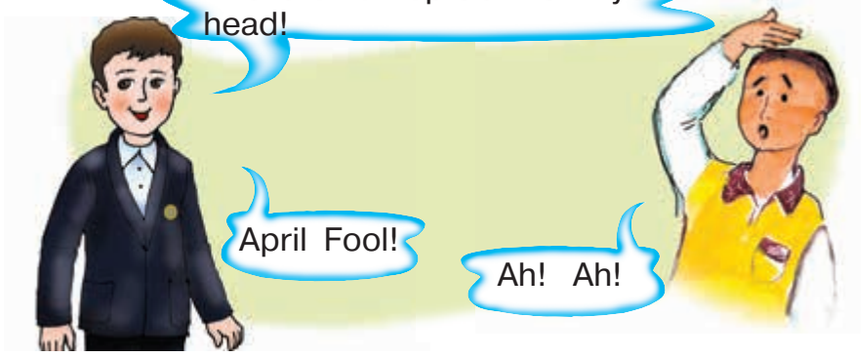


5a **Read Aziz's joke for 1 April.**

There's a spider on your head!

April Fool!

Ah! Ah!



5b **Work in pairs. Write a joke for 1 April.**

5c **Tell the class your joke for 1 April.**

LESSON 5 May Day holiday

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Look and answer.**

1) Who do you see in the picture?
2) What colour are the girls' dresses?
3) What are the girls doing?
4) What season is it?
5) What country is it?



3a **Read and choose a title.**

1 My favourite season
2 May Day in England
3 Dancing

May Day is a holiday in England. On May Day young people take flowers to their homes. They sing spring songs and choose a May king and May queen. The May king and May queen have beautiful spring flowers on their heads. Children dance round a maypole with coloured ribbons. The ribbons make a bright picture on the maypole. But not a lot of people do it now.

3b **Look and match the sentences in 3a and the pictures.**


ⓐ


ⓑ


ⓒ

3c **Make pairs of words.**

1 grey	a queen
2 young	b a lot of
3 not a lot of	c bright
4 king	d old

4 **Put the words in order.**

e.g. 1 May Day is a holiday in England.

5 **Say True or False.**

British people cook sumalak on 21 March.

People take a maypole to their homes.

May Day is a holiday in India.

On May Day people have a lot of flowers.

At Navruz children dance round the maypole with ribbons.

People like singing on May Day.



Remember:

Who do you see in the picture?
What do you see in the picture?
On May Day/April's Fool Day
girl**'s** dresses
girl**s'** dresses

UNIT 13 Spring holidays

LESSON 6 Project

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Work in pairs. Make a new spring holiday. Copy and complete.**

When ...
Name ...
What people do ...
What children do ...
What people eat ...
Presents ...

3 **Draw and describe a present for your new spring holiday.**



tugun (dasturkhon)



perfume



flowers



cake



chocolate



present



4 **Work in groups of four. Ask and guess the present.**

e.g. Is it big/small?
Is it round/square?
What colour is it?
What can we do with it?

5 **Report to the class. Describe your new spring holiday and present.**

e.g. Our new spring holiday is on 30 April. Its name is ... .

I can

1) I can say about my favourite things/sport/subject/month/season/holiday.
e.g. My hobby's tennis.

2) I can say about my family.
e.g. My mother's name is...

3) I can say about who is the youngest/oldest in my family.
e.g. My grandad is the oldest in my family.

4) I can say about my favourite toys when I was a little girl/boy.
e.g. My favourite toys were a train and a teddy bear.

5) I can say about my house/flat.
e.g. Our family lives in a house/flat. We have a kitchen...

6) I can say about my parents' jobs and where they work.
e.g. My mother's a doctor. She works at the hospital.

7) I can say how people look like.
e.g. She is tall/short. She is thin/plump. She has long straight blond hair.

I can

8) I can say what people did in the past.
e.g. Yesterday I stayed at home. I helped my mother.

9) I can say what people must and mustn't do.
e.g. We must learn English words. We mustn't play with matches.

10) I can say about school timetable.

11) I can ask and say the time.
e.g. What time is it? It's...

12) I can talk about school rooms (geography room, computer room...)

13) I can say the rainbow colours.

14) I can ask and talk about my day and my friend's day.
e.g. I always get up at 7 o'clock. S/he gets up at...

15) I can ask and say about things I like doing.
e.g. I like playing ... Do you like playing chess? S/he doesn't like doing sums.

16) I can say about baby animals and how I look after them.
e.g. gosling, kid, poult, foal, lamb ... My puppy barks loudly/softly/noisly... I feed my pet.

17) I can talk about different habitats and the animals.
e.g. Sharks, whales, dolphins and turtles live in the ocean.

18) I can ask and say about how long the animals can live.
e.g. How long can snakes live? They live about 20 years.

19) I can say what people did on their summer holidays.
e.g. Last summer we went to a small town near the Black sea.

20) I can talk and write about my favourite season.
e.g. I like autumn because it rains a lot and I like rainy weather.

21) I can say a fairy tale.
e.g. The ugly duckling.

22) I can ask and say about the weather and temperature in different cities.
e.g. What kind of day is it? It's cold. The temperature is minus three degrees.

23) I can say how people celebrate holidays.
e.g. 21 March is the Navruz holiday.

24) I can write an invitation card.
e.g. Dear Nancy
Come and stay with us at Navruz.

25) I can sing a lot of songs.
e.g. "I have a grandad", "I like English", "Seasons" and others.

Unit 1 All about me

Progress Check 1

1 **Complete the sentences. Use the words:** are, like, is, have, am. *(5x2=10)*

Hello. I (1) ... Lucy. My father's name (2) ... Thomas. My parents (3) ... teachers. We (4) ... two cats. We all (5) ... football.

2 **Write questions to the answers.** *(5x2=10)*

1) My name is Akmal.	your/What's/name?
2) I am from Uzbekistan.	are/Where/from/you?
3) I am 11 years old.	you/are/How/old?
4) 10 Bobur Street, Istiqbol.	address/your/What's?
5) I am fine.	are/How/you?

3 **Complete the sentences about you.** *(5x2=10)*

1) My name's ... . 2) My favourite holiday is ... . 3) My hobbies are: ... . 4) My favourite sports are: ... . 5) My favourite subject is ... .

4 **Complete the sentences about your family**. *(5x2=10)*

e.g. There are four people in my family.

1) There are ... . 2) I have ... . 3) My father's name ... . 4) My mother is ... . 5) My elder brother ... . 6) My younger sister ... .

5 **Listen and choose the right words.** *(5x2=10)*

1) There are four/five people in Kate's family. 2) Kate's father is 55/45 years old. 3) They have three/two cats. 4) Kate's mother is younger/older than her father. 5) Tom is the oldest/youngest in the family. 6) Kate is 12/11 years old.

Total: 50 points

Unit 2 At home and at work

Progress Check 2

(5x2=10)

1 **Complete the sentences. Use the words:** sisters, lives, are, plays, is.

Aziz (1) ... in a house. There (2) ... six people in his family. He has a father, a mother, a brother and two (3) ... . His favourite room (4) ... living room. He (5) ... chess and reads books there.

2 **Look and match**. **e.g.** 1b *(5x2=10)*

1) A doctor works	a) at the college.
2) A secretary works	b) at the hospital.
3) A teacher works	c) at the police station.
4) A farmer works	d) at the supermarket.
5) A policeman works	e) on a farm.
6) A shop assistant works	f) at the office.

3 **Match the questions and answers. e.g.** 1d *(5x2=10)*

1) Where do you work? 2) What do you do? 3) Do you have a grandmother? 4) How old is your sister? 5) How many people are there in your family? 6) What's your address?

a) I'm a mechanic. b) 5 Amir Temur Street, Ferghana. c) There are four. d) I work at the office. e) She is eight. f) Yes, I do. I have a grandfather too.

4 **Write the sentences.** *(5x2=10)*

e.g. 1) is/English/she. She is English.
2) She/a sister/and/has/a brother.
3) do/What/you/do?
4) you/Where/work/do?
5) favourite/your/What's/subject?
6) goes/on/to/school/foot/He.

5 **Listen and write T for true and F for false.** *(5x2=10)*

1) Jessica has a sister. ***T***
2) Jessica works at the hospital.
3) Monica is a nurse.
4) She goes to work on foot.
5) Her work starts at 6 o'clock.
6) She goes to bed at 11 o'clock.

Total: 50 points

Unit 4 My school life

Progress Check 3

(5x2=10)

1 **Complete the sentences. Use the words:** sixth, third, first, second, fifth.

1) Wednesday is the *third* day of the week. 2) Friday is the ... day of the week. 3) Monday is the ... day of the week. 5) Tuesday is the ... day of the week. 4) Saturday is the ... day of the week. 6) Sunday is the ... day of the week.

2 **Read and choose**. **e.g.** 1 mustn't *(5x2=10)*

1) We must/mustn't play with matches. 2) We must/mustn't go to school on Sunday. 3) We must/mustn't get ready for our lessons. 4) We must/mustn't learn English words. 5) We must/mustn't work hard. 6) We must/mustn't play football in the classroom.

3 **Match**. **e.g.** 1f *(5x2=10)*

1) go 2) see 3) buy 4) swim 5) eat 6) have

a) swam b) bought c) ate d) saw e) had f) went

4 **Complete the sentences about you**. *(5x2=10)*

1) My head is ***big and round***. 2) My eyes are ... . 3) My nose ... . 4) My mouth ... . 5) My ears ... . 6) My hair ... .

5 **Listen and complete with:** dancing, swimming, playing chess *(5x2=10)*

Monday	**e.g.** *swimming*
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	

Total: 50 points

Unit 5 I like English. Do you?

Progress Check 4

1 **Complete the sentences about you**. *(5x2=10)*

1) I like *botany*. It's interesting.
2) My favourite lesson is ... .
3) I like ... . It's fun.
4) I don't like ... . It's boring.
5) I don't like ... . It's difficult.
6) I (don't) like ... . We sing songs there.

2 **Look and write**. *(5x2=10)*

e.g. 8.00 – It's eight o'clock.

1) 8.00 2) 10.30 3) 4.45 4) 8.15 5) 7.00 6) 12.15

3 **Complete the sentences**. *(5x2=10)*

1) I play football in/at the evening. 2) I go to school in/at 8 o'clock.
3) I have lunch at/in 2 o'clock. 4) We don't have lessons on/at Sunday.
5) I go to school at/in the morning.

4 **Write questions for the answers**. *(5x2=10)*

e.g. My sister has dark eyes. — What colour eyes does your sister have?

1) My sister has dark eyes. — have/What/eyes/colour/does/your sister?
2) Her hair is long and straight. — her/What's/like/hair?
3) He has brown eyes. — eyes/What colour/does/have/he?
4) Yes, it is. — Is/interesting/history?
5) Yes. We have lessons on Friday. — lessons/Do/have/you/Friday/on?
6) My brother's name is Davlat. — your/What's/name/brother's?

5 **Listen and match. e.g.** 1c *(5x2=10)*

1) What's your school like?
2) Is there a library there?
3) Do you like PE?
4) What's your favourite subject?
5) Do you like singing?
6) Who is your favourite singer?

a) I like music.
b) I like Shahzoda very much.
c) It's nice.
d) Yes, I'm good at singing.
e) Yes, there is.
f) No, it's boring.

Total: 50 points

Unit 7 My day

Progress Check 5

1 **Put the sentences in order**. **e.g.** 1e *(5x2=10)*

a) I come home and have lunch.
b) Then I do my homework.
c) I go to bed at 10 o'clock.
d) I have breakfast and go to school.
e) I get up at 7 o'clock.
f) I get washed in the bathroom.

2 **Write questions to the answers**. *(5x2=10)*

e.g. 1) He gets up at 7 o'clock. — When does he get up?

2) He gets washed in the bathroom. — in/the/What/does/do/bathroom/he?
3) Yes, he does. — he/have/Does/breakfast?
4) He comes home at 2 o'clock. — does/come/he/home/When?
5) In the evening he does his homework. — do/does/he/his/When/homework?
6) He goes to bed at 10 o'clock. — does/When/he/to/bed/go?

3 **Complete the sentences about you. Use the words:** always, never, often, usually, sometimes. *(5x2=10)*

e.g. 1) I never go to school by bus.

1) I go to school by bus.
2) I get up at 6 o'clock.
3) I work hard.
4) I go to the park on Sunday.
5) I play football.
6) I go home on foot.

4a  **Listen and underline.** *(5x2=10)*

Sam Libby lives in *Paris/London*. He teaches history at the university and he has a lot of students. He gets up at *6 o'clock/6.30* and has breakfast at *7 o'clock/7.30*. He starts work at *8 o'clock/9 o'clock*. He goes home at *4 o'clock/4.30*. He likes his job because it's very interesting but he doesn't work every day. On Tuesday and Thursday he *stays at home/goes to work*.

4b **Read and match. e.g.** 1d *(5x2=10)*

1) Where does Sam live?
2) What does he do?
3) When does he get up?
4) Is his job interesting?
5) When does he go home?
6) Does he work every day?

a) Yes, it is.
b) No, he doesn't.
c) At 4 o'clock
d) He lives in London.
e) At 6.30.
f) He is a history teacher.

Total: 50 points

Unit 8 Things I like

Progress Check 6

1 **Read and answer the questions**. *(5x2=10)*

My name is Henry. I like playing computer games. They are very interesting. My little sister doesn't like computer games. She likes collecting dolls. She has a lot of beautiful dolls. On Sunday I like playing football with my friends. My sister likes playing see-saw in the playground.

e.g. 1) What is the boy's name? The boy's name is Henry.

1) What is the boy's name? The/is/name/boy's/Henry.
2) What is the boy's hobby? hobby/His/playing/is/computer/games.
3) Does his sister like playing computer games? doesn't/No,/she.
4) What is her hobby? dolls/She/collecting/likes.
5) What does he like doing on Sunday? Sunday/On/he/playing/likes/football/his friends/with.
6) What does his sister like doing on Sunday? see-saw/She/likes/playing/in/playground/the.

2 **Complete the sentences with:** *and, but*. *(5x2=10)*

e.g. I like tea but my brother doesn't.

1) I like tea ... my brother doesn't.
2) I like pop music ... my friend does too.

3) Alisher likes cycling ... his sister doesn't.
4) I play the dutor ... my father does too.
5) I like nature programmes ... my mother does too.
6) Karim likes playing chess ... his cousin doesn't.

3 **Put the words in the correct boxes**. *(10x1=10)*

nature, saxophone, comedy, botany, sports, playing draughts, sewing, rubob, maths, doira, collecting coins, mother tongue

TV programmes	hobby	school subjects	musical instruments
sports	collecting coins		

4 **Write the sentences**. *(5x2=10)*

1) on time/He/his/always/for/lessons/is.
2) My/nature/favourite/programme/is.
3) I/music/like/programme/don't.
4) do/What music/like/you?
5) a hobby/have/Do/you?

5  **Listen and complete. Use:** cartoons, dancing, sports programmes, rubob, guitar, piano. *(5x2=10)*

	likes	musical instrument
Kate	**e.g.** cartoons	
Jack		
Dilbar		

Total: 50 points

Unit 9 Furry friends

Progress Check 7

1 **Match the words. e.g.** cow – calf *(10x1=10)*

1) cow
2) horse
3) sheep
4) goose
5) duck
6) turkey
a) poult
b) duckling
c) kid
d) calf
e) foal
f) chick
7) pig
8) goat
9) camel
10) donkey
11) hen
g) foal
h) calf
i) lamb
j) piglet
k) gosling

2 **Match**. *(5x2=10)*

e.g. Horses neigh.

horses
dogs hens
cats sheep

cluck baa
miaow neigh
bark

3 **Write the questions**. *(5x2=10)*

1) you/times a day/do/How many/eat?
2) you/Do/your pet/look after?
3) do/How many times/you/a week/watch TV?
4) do/times a week/you/clean/How many/your room?
5) times a week/How many/you/go/do/to school?

4 **Match. e.g.** 1f *(5x2=10)*

1) it
2) they
3) I
a) them
b) us
c) you
4) he
5) we
6) you
d) him
e) me
f) it

5 **Listen and count the animals on the farm.** *(10x1=10)*

cows	donkeys	horses	sheep	goats	hens	roosters	turkeys	geese	ducks
e.g. 3	**x**								

Total: 50 points

Unit 11 Seasons

Progress Check 8

1 **Complete the sentences. Use the words:** rains, warm, shines, beautiful, season, yellow. *(5x2=10)*

Spring is a nice (1) *season* in Uzbekistan. In spring it is (2) ... . In the parks and streets there are many (3) ... flowers. They are red, white and (4) ... . The sun (5) ... . The days are very nice. In March it often (6) ... .

2 **Write the questions**. *(5x2=10)*

1) seasons/How many/there/are?
2) What season/after/comes/spring?
3) the sky/the sun/in/Is there?
4) What/colour/in spring/the sky/is?
5) it/Is/cool/in/May?

3 **Choose the correct word**. *(5x1=5)*

April is a (1) ... month. It's the (2) ... month of the year. Friday is the (3) ... day of the week. December is the (4) ... month of the year. June, (5) ... and August are summer months.

1) a autumn b winter c spring d summer
2) a second b fifth c sixth d fourth
3) a fifth b first c second d third
4) a tenth b twelfth c second d first
5) a May b March c April d July

4 **Find the odd word**. *(5x1=5)*

1) red thin brown black
2) mother leg daughter family
3) cow tiger elephant crocodile
4) desert flat forest mountains
5) climb swim run clever

5 **Read the text. Write T for true or F for false**. *(5x2=10)*

Hello! My name's Tim. I'm a robot. I don't go to school but I like reading. I like reading books about animals. I have a friend. He's a boy. His name's Sardor. He's twelve. He goes to school. He gets up at 6.30. He likes English, maths and history. Sardor has a dog. His dog is big and white. Sardor likes playing with his dog but he doesn't like cleaning his room.

1) Tim likes playing with the dog.
2) Tim is a robot.
3) Sardor is twelve.
4) Sardor's dog is black.
5) Tim and Sardor are friends.

6  **Listen and choose the right words.** *(5x2=10)*

Last summer I with my little (1) *brother/sister* went to the village. Our (2) *grandparents/parents* live there. The village is near the (3) *ocean/river*. My sister (4) *likes/doesn't like* swimming. We went (5) *fishing/swimming*. The weather was (6) *bad/nice*.

Total: 50 points

Unit 12 The weather

Progress Check 9

1 **Match the sentences**. **e.g.** 1b *(5x1=5)*

1) On a rainy day 2) In winter it 3) Bears can 4) In July it is
5) Polar bears 6) Monkeys are

a) are big and white. b) I like watching TV. c) winter in Australia.
d) climb and run. e) is cold. f) wild animals.

2 **Write the questions**. *(5x2=10)*

1) like/the/What's/weather/today?
2) you/do/do/when/it's/hot/What?
3) like/you/Do/hailstorms?
4) winter/can/you/do/What/in?
5) do/What/you/like/doing/in spring?

3 **Write True or False**. *(5x1=5)*

1) In winter the days are long. 2) In Australia it is hot in January. 3) We go swimming when it is cold. 4) It is freezing when the temperature is under 0. 5) When it is hot people like swimming.

4 **Write what animals are doing now**. *(5x2=10)*

e.g. Monkeys climb. = They are climbing now.
The crocodile swims. = It is swimming now.

1) Birds fly. 2) Gazelles run. 3) The dog jumps. 4) The tiger eats.
5) Elephants walk.

5 **Choose the correct answer**. *(5x2=10)*

1) Which animal gives milk? a) hen; b) rooster; c) cow; d) turkey
2) What can canaries do? a) speak; b) read; c) dance; d) sing
3) What do rabbits like eating? a) carrots; b) bones; c) cats; d) fish
4) What animal works hard? a) monkey; b) cow; c) donkey; d) lion
5) What animal looks like a tiger? a) dog; b) cat; c) turkey; d) goose

6  **Listen and write T for True and F for False.** *(5x1=5)*

1) The weather in Tashkent is very dry. **e.g.** ***T***
2) The summer is long, cool and dry.
3) In the mountains near Tashkent there is snow in summer.
4) In July the temperature is about 37 degrees.
5) The spring is wet and very snowy in the mountains.
6) In January the temperature is usually 1 to plus 2 degrees.

Total: 50 points

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 My favourite things

She/He likes
She/He can
She's/He's good at
Her/His favourite

Homework

Write 4 sentences about your friend. Use:
Quyidagilardan foydalanib, do'stingiz haqida 4 ta gap yozing:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Lesson 2 I have two sisters.

Classwork

3a Read and complete.

1 There are _____ children in the family.
2 The eldest sister's _____ is Sabina.
3 Sabina wants to be a _____.
4 Davron and Madina cannot _____ and _____.
5 They can _____.
6 The cat's name is _____.
7 Snowball likes _____.

Homework

1 Complete the sentences. Gaplarni tugallang.



uncle
father
grandad
granny

1 My father's sister is my aunt.
2 My father's brother is my _____
3 My mother's father is my _____
4 My mother's mother is my _____
5 My uncle's brother is my _____

2 Write three questions. Uchta savol yozing.
e.g. What's your uncle's name?

1 What's your _____
2 What's _____
3 What _____

Lesson 3 Who is the youngest?

Homework

1 Write the questions. Savollarni yozing.

the youngest/Who/in your family/is?
is/the eldest/in your family/Who?

Classwork and homework

2 **Read the answers. Write the questions.**
Javoblarni o‘qing. Savollar yozing.

1 _____. My name is Tom.
2 _____. My dad’s name is Harry.
3 _____. My mum’s name is Barbara.
4 _____. My sister’s name is Sara.
5 _____. My brother’s name is Ron.

Lesson 4 Where are you from?

Homework

Choose a letter and write an answer. Biror maktub tanlang va javob yozing.

Hi _____,
My name’s _____. I’m _____. I live _____.
My hobbies are: _____
My favourite sports are: _____.
My favourite subject is _____.
Please write to me,
_____

Lesson 5 What’s your address?

Classwork

2 **Look, read and complete.**
Qarang, o‘qing va to‘ldiring.

Istiqbol Musical School

Name _____
Surname _____
School number _____
Class teacher’s name _____
Address:
Street _____
House number _____
Telephone number _____

Homework

Look at Activity 4.
Write about Lucy.
4-mashqqa qarang.
Lusi haqida yozing.

Her name’s _____
She’s _____
She’s _____
Her address is _____
Her telephone number _____
Her favourite _____

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 They live in a ...

Classwork

2a Look and write the words.

a kitchen	a bedroom	a living room

a dresser,
a chair, a table,
a fridge, a bed,
a cooker, a mirror,
a blanket, a computer,
a pillow,
a rug

Homework

Look at Activity 4. Complete the sentences.
4-mashqqa qarang. Gaplarni tugallang.

Every day	Yesterday
e.g. I go to school at 8.	**e.g.** I went to school at 7.30.
I _____ home at 2.	I _____ home at 3.
I _____ with Ozoda.	I _____ with Umida.
I _____ tomato salad.	I _____ cucumber salad.
I _____ in my bedroom.	I _____ in the living room.

Lesson 2 What number is your house?

Classwork

3a Read and write the questions.

1) house/What number/your/is? _____
2) have/How many rooms/do you? _____
3) is/What/favourite room/your? _____
4) do you do/What/in your favourite room? _____

Homework

Complete the sentences. Gaplarni tugallang.

1) **e.g.** We ___*cook*___ in the kitchen.
2) We _____ in the living room.
3) We _____ in the bedroom.
4) We _____ in the gym.
5) We _____ in the canteen.
6) We _____ in the library.

Classwork and homework

Lesson 3 What's your job?

Homework

Answer the questions. Savollarga javob bering.

1) Where is Mrs Whitfield from? _____
2) What is her job? _____
3) Where does she work? _____
4) Where do her parents live? _____
5) What is her father's job? _____
6) What is her mother's job? _____

Lesson 4 Where do you work?

Classwork

3b Complete the sentences.

1) Lisa is a _____. She works at the _____.
2) Andy is _____. He works _____.
3) David _____. He _____.
4) Julia _____. She _____.

Homework

Write true sentences. Rost gaplar yozing.

1) Directors work at the shop. **e.g.** *No, directors work at the school.*
2) Teachers work at the hospital. _____
3) Nurses work at the bank. _____
4) Police officers work at the museum. _____
5) Doctors work at the police station. _____
6) Shop assistants work on the farm. _____
7) Farmers work at the college. _____

Lesson 5 How do you go to ... ?

Homework

Write answers to the questions. Savollarga javoblar yozing.

1) Do you live far from school? *Yes, it's about 15 kilometres from the school.*
2) How do you go home? _____
3) How do you go to your grandparents? _____

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 His hair is short and curly.

Classwork

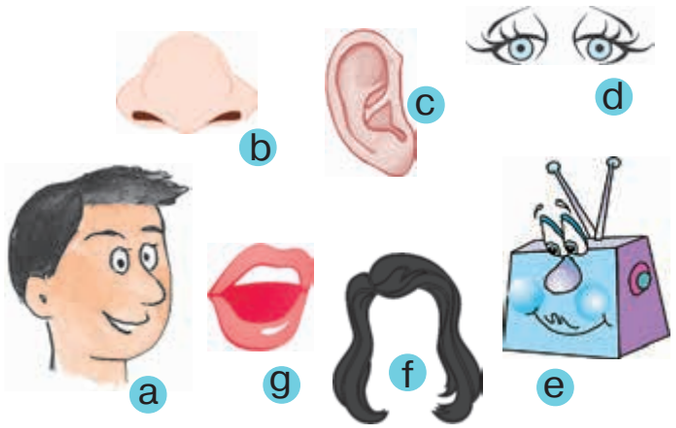
2b Complete the sentences.

e.g. 1) Roma has ___*curly and blond*___ hair.
2) Lena has _____ hair.
3) Barno has _____ hair.
4) Alisher has dark _____ hair.
5) Robot A has a _____ head.
6) Robot B has a _____ head.

Homework

1 Match the words and pictures.
So‘zlarga mos rasmlarni toping.

1 long 2 red 3 big 4 round
5 brown 6 square 7 blue



2 Write the words. So‘zlarni yozing.

1) _____ = not short
2) _____ = not curly
3) _____ = not big
4) _____ = not square

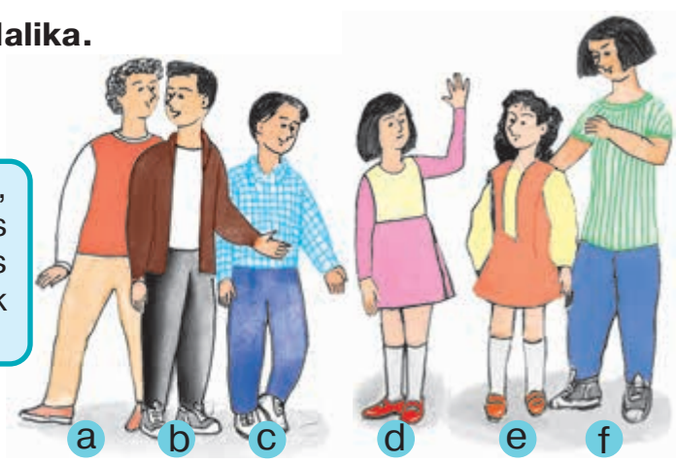
Lesson 2 He is tall and thin.

Homework

1 Complete the sentences with is/isn’t, are/aren’t.
Gaplarni „is/isn’t“ yoki „are/aren’t“ bilan to‘ldiring.

1) His hair _____ dark. It’s blond.
2) Her eyes _____ brown.
3) Her hair _____ long and curly.
4) My hair _____ blue.
5) My eyes _____ green.
6) His eyes _____ yellow.

2 Look, read and find Bobur and Malika.
Qarang, o‘qing va Bobur hamda Malikani toping.



Bobur is a tall boy. He has short, straight, dark hair. His nose is small. His eyes are dark. Malika is 9 years old. She is short and thin. She has short, curly, dark hair. Her nose is small.

Bobur _____
Malika _____

Classwork and homework

Lesson 3 My robot has ...

Homework

1 **Write the sentences.** Gaplar yozing.

e.g. have/eyes/I/brown. *I have brown eyes.*

1) father/my/tall/is _____
2) sister/his/has/hair/long _____
3) eyes/my/are/brown _____
4) her/is/nose/small _____

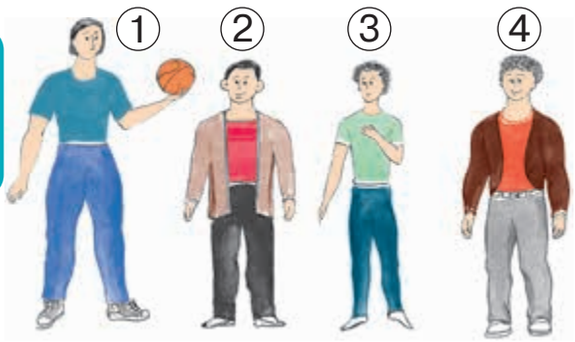
2 **Write the words in the correct place. Add more words.**
So'zlarni to'g'ri joyga yozing. Yana so'zlar qo'shing.

mother teacher red white leg green doctor son ear father driver hair

family	job	colour	body
e.g. mother			

3 **Look, read and find Tom, Dick, Pete and Mark.**

Tom, Dick, Pete and Mark are friends. Pete does not have long legs. Dick does not have big ears. Mark and Tom have curly hair. The thin boy is not Tom.



Lesson 4 My family is ...

Homework

Write about your family.
Oilangiz haqida yozing.

There are _____ _____ in my family. This is my _____. Her/his name is _____. I have _____ sisters/brothers. My sisters/brothers are _____ _____old. My sister's/sisters' name(s) is/are _____. My brother's/brothers' name(s) is/are _____. My _____ is tall/short. Her/his hair is _____. Her/his eyes are_____.

Lesson 5 He didn't stay at home.

Classwork

2c **Read about Nodira and write about Ahror.**

e.g. 1) Yesterday Nodira stayed at home. *Ahror didn't stay at home.*
2) Nodira helped her mother. _____
3) Nodira cleaned the room. _____
4) Nodira swept the floor. _____

Classwork and homework

5) Nodira washed the dishes. _____
6) Nodira mopped the floor. _____
7) Nodira took the rubbish out. _____
8) Nodira talked to her friend on the phone. _____

3a **Write two true sentences and one false sentence about yesterday.**

e.g. *I played with my little sister. I had six lessons. I went to the doctor yesterday.*

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Homework

1 **Complete the sentences. Use the Past Simple form.**
Gaplarni tugallang. O‘tgan zamon shaklini ishlating.

Last Sunday I _____ (visit) my friend Laziza. We _____ (play) computer games. Then we _____ (listen) to music and _____ (dance). In the afternoon, we _____ (walk) to the park with her brother Alibek. And in the evening we _____ (watch) a funny film and _____ (laugh) a lot. It _____ (be) great.

2 **Bring a photo of your favourite celebrity to your class.**
Siz uchun sevimli mashhur shaxsning fotosuratini keyingi darsga olib keling.

3a **Find the words “pocket” and “surprise” in the Wordlist.**
“Pocket” va “surprise” so‘zlarining ma’nosini lug‘atdan toping.

3b **Read the text and write T for True and F for False.**
Matnni o‘qing va to‘g‘ri gaplar uchun T, noto‘g‘ri gaplar uchun F deb yozing.

Rufty Tufty is a black doll. He has a black face and curly black hair. His eyes are brown. His mouth is red. He has white teeth. Rufty Tufty does not like to get up early. One morning Mother says, “It’s time to get up, Rufty Tufty.” “I don’t want to get up,” says Rufty Tufty. “Do you want to get a surprise?” asks Mother. Rufty Tufty loves surprises. He opens his eyes and asks, “Can I play with it?” “No, you can’t. It’s a new red jacket.” “It isn’t a surprise. I don’t like it,” says Rufty Tufty. “But the jacket has five pockets,” says Mother. “Oh, five pockets!” says Rufty Tufty and jumps out of bed. He is happy.

1) Rufty Tufty is a boy.
2) He has a black face and hair.
3) His eyes are blue.
4) He likes to get up early.
5) He loves surprises?
6) The jacket has four pockets.
7) He likes his new red jacket.

Lesson 6 Project

Homework

1 **Complete the sentences in the Past Simple form.**
O‘tgan zamon shakllarini ishlatib, gaplarni tugallang.

e.g. 1) Nilufar and Dildora ***watched*** (watch) a film last night.
2) Alim _____ (clean) his teeth in the morning.
3) Guzal _____ (phone) her friend yesterday.
4) We played with a dog and _____ (laugh) a lot.
5) The children _____ (play) tennis yesterday.
6) Olim _____ (stay) at home last Saturday.

2 **Find “hedgehog” in the Wordlist.**
“Hedgehog” so‘zining ma’nosini lug‘atdan toping.



3 **Read and write answers.**
O‘qing va savollarga javob yozing.

My name’s Heggy. I’m a hedgehog. There are ten in my family. We live in a small house. My grandparents are nice. I have three brothers. Their names are Hoggy, Higgy and Huggy. So there are four boys in my family. I have two sisters. My sisters are small and nice. My parents are big and strong. I am strong too. I have a long face, dark eyes, a long nose and a small mouth. I have big ears and short legs.

Is Heggy a hedgehog?
e.g. ***Yes, he is.***
Are there nine hedgehogs in Heggy’s family?
No, there aren’t.

Does Heggy have grandparents? _____
Does Heggy have three brothers? _____
Is Heggy’s father strong? _____
Is Hoggy Heggy’s sister? _____
Does Heggy have a long nose? _____
Does Heggy have blue eyes? _____
How many girls are there in Heggy’s family? _____

4 **Draw Heggy.** Heggining rasmini chizing.

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 Today is …

Classwork

2a Look and write the days.

e.g. Mon ***Monday***
Tue _____
Weds _____
Thu _____
Fri _____
Sat _____
Sun _____

Homework

Read the answers. Write the questions.
Javoblarni o‘qing. Ularga savollar yozing.

e.g. ***Where did they go*** _____? On Tuesday they went to Chorsu Market.
1 _____? On Friday they went to Tashkent Zoo.
2 _____? They bought fresh fruits and vegetables.
3 _____? They saw old trains.
4 _____? They ate ice cream.

Lesson 2 The third day is Wednesday.

Homework

Complete the sentences. Gaplarni tugallang.

1 What’s the ***first*** month of the year? It’s January.
2 What’s the _____ month of the year? It’s February.
3 What’s the _____ month of the year? It’s March.
4 What’s the _____ month of the year? It’s May.
5 What’s the _____ month of the year? It’s August.
6 What’s the _____ month of the year? It’s November.
7 What’s the _____ month of the year? It’s December.

Lesson 3 We must do our homework.

Classwork

4a Look, read and complete.

I cannot _____ and _____.
I must _____ and _____.

Classwork and homework

4b Look, read and complete.



Daddy said:
Don't _____.
You must _____.

Mum said:
Don't _____.
You must _____.

Homework

Look at Activity 3. Write 2 sentences with must and 2 with mustn't. 3-mashqqa qarang. „Must" bilan 2 ta, „mustn't" bilan ham 2 ta gap yozing.

Lesson 4 On Thursday I ...

Classwork

3a Complete your diary.



Homework

Do the crossword. Krossvordni yeching.



1 It's the eighth month of the year.
2 It's the seventh day of the week.
3 It's the fourth day of the week.
4 It's the sixth day of the week.
5 It's the fourth month of the year.
6 It's the fifth month of the year.
? It's the _____

Lesson 5 School subjects

Homework

Complete the sentences. Gaplarni tugallang.

1 I like _____ because it is _____.
2 I like _____ because it is _____.
3 I don't like _____ because it is _____.
4 I don't like _____ because it is _____.

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 I like ... . It's fun.

Homework

1 Choose a day and write your timetable.
Biror kunni tanlab, o'z dars jadvalingizni yozing.

(Day) _____.
My first lesson is _____.
My second lesson is _____.
My third _____ _____ _____.
My fourth _____ _____ _____.
My _____ _____ _____ _____.

2 Copy and complete. Gaplarni ko'chirib oling va tugallang.

My friend _____ is a _____. He goes to _____ five days a week. He learns a lot of _____. His favourite subjects are _____ and _____. He doesn't like _____.

3 Match. Savollarga mos javoblarni toping.

1 How many lessons do you have on Friday?	a No, it's boring.
2 Is geography your favourite subject?	b No, it's maths.
3 Is your first lesson English today?	c Six.

Lesson 2 What time is it?

Homework

1a Look and draw.
Qarang va soatlarni chizing.

1 07.45 e.g. 
3 15.30 
2 10.00 
4 12.15 

1b Look and write.
Qarang va vaqtlarni yozing.

1  e.g. 13.00
3  _____
2  _____
4  _____

1c Read, draw and write. O'qing va soatlarni chizing va yozing.

1 It's half past three. _____ 
3 It's a quarter to seven. _____ 
2 It's two o'clock. _____ 
4 It's a quarter past seven. _____ 

Classwork and homework

Lesson 3  Midday? Midnight?

Homework

Copy and complete the sentences. Gaplarni ko‘chirib oling va tugallang.

In the morning I _____
In the afternoon I _____
In the evening I _____
I go to school _____
What time is it? It’s _____
My friend and I play football _____

Lesson 4 Do you like it?

Homework

1a Match. So‘zlarga mos javoblarni toping.

1 have lunch
2 have a break
3 have lessons
4 begin
5 end

a boshlamoq
b tushlik qilmoq
c darslar bo‘lmoq; o‘qimoq
d tuga(lla)moq, tamomlamoq
e tanaffusga chiqmoq

1b Check your answers in the Wordlist. Javobingizni lug‘atdan tekshiring.

Lesson 5 When does the school start?

Homework

1 Answer the questions. Savollarga javob bering.

1 When do children in Uzbekistan go to school?
2 When does the school start?
3 How many lessons do you usually have?
4 How many big breaks do you have?
5 What do you do in the afternoon?
6 Do you wear a uniform?

2 Write 2 true and 2 false sentences about schools in Germany. Germaniya maktablari haqida 2 ta to‘g‘ri va 2 ta noto‘g‘ri gap yozing.

e.g. *In Germany children have lessons in the morning and in the afternoon.*

3 Write in order. Gaplarni tartib bo‘yicha yozing.

e.g. *Fred likes school.*

a She likes music too.
b Fred has a sister Betsy.
c Fred likes school.
d Betsy likes literature and history.
e But he is not a pupil; he is four.
f She does not like maths.
g She is a pupil in the fifth class.

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 Classroom things

Homework

1 **Complete the sentences. Write about your classroom.** Gaplarni to‘ldiring. O‘z sinfxonangiz haqida yozing.

There is one _____ in the classroom.
There are two _____ in the classroom.
There are three _____ in the classroom.
There are four _____ in the classroom.
There are five _____ in the classroom.

2 **Choose a classroom. Write four sentences about it. Do not write the name of the room.** Biror sinfxona tanlab, u haqida 4 ta gap yozing. Xonaning nomini yozmang.

Lesson 2 Lucy’s pen is blue.

Homework

Write the sentences. Use “his/her”. “His/her”dan foydalanib, gaplar yozing.

1) The girl’s ball is orange. **e.g.** *Her ball is orange.*
2) The boy’s ball is white. _____
3) Kamola’s bag is pink. _____
4) Jasur’s pencil is brown. _____
5) Setora’s eraser is red. _____
6) Bobur’s eraser is black. _____

Lesson 3 It’s my book.

Classwork

6 **Complete the sentences. Use: my, your, his, her.**

1) Where’s _____ book, Aziz? Is this _____ book?
   No, it’s Ulugbek’s book.
2) Madina has a green bag. _____ bag is nice.
3) My brother bought a new car. _____ car is black.
4) Where’s my sister’s bag? It’s not _____ bag.
   _____ bag is red and pink.

Homework

Complete the sentences. Use: your, my, his.
“Your, my, his”dan foydalanib, gaplarni to‘ldiring.

Classwork and homework

Aziz: Kamol, is it _____ rucksack?
Kamol: No. _____ rucksack is black and white.
Aziz: Where's _____ rucksack?
Kamol: Look ... is it _____ rucksack?
Aziz: No, it's Davron's rucksack. It's black and orange. _____ rucksack is brown.

Lesson 4 This – that, these – those

Homework

Answer the questions. Savollarga javob bering.

e.g. Madina's hair is brown.

1 Whose hair is brown?
2 Whose hair is blond?
3 Whose hair is black?
4 Whose eyes are green?
5 Whose eyes are blue?
6 Whose eyes are black?
7 Whose eyes are grey?

	hair	eyes
Anna	blond	green
John	red	blue
Dilnoza	black	brown
Madina	brown	black
Timur	brown	grey

Lesson 5 Our school is old but nice.

Classwork

4b **Complete the sentences.**

e.g. Her school is in London but our school is in *Tashkent.*

1) Her school is in London but our school is in _____
2) Her first lesson is at 9.15 but our first lesson _____
3) She has four lessons in the morning and two in the afternoon but we have _____
4) She can sing French songs but we can _____
5) She has a lot of French books but we have _____

Homework

Write a letter to Iris. Describe your school.
Ayrisga xat yozing.
Maktabingizni tasvirlang.

Dear Iris,
.....
.....
.....
Please write to me.
Love,
.....

Lesson 6 Project

Classwork

2 **Listen and complete the sentences.**

e.g. Sally is in the *garden.* Sally is playing with her sister's _____
She doesn't go to _____ She cannot _____ but she can _____

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 I usually wake up at ...

Homework

1 **Write the sentences in order.** Gaplarni tartib bo'yicha yozing.

a) I put on clothes.
b) I get washed.
c) I have breakfast with my family.
d) I wake up at 7.10 and get up at 7.20.
e) I get to school at 7.45.
f) I usually brush my teeth.
g) I brush my hair.
h) I leave home.

2 **Write what you do at these times.** Bu paytlarda nima qilish yoki qilmasligingizni yozing.

6.00 6.30 7.00 7.15 8.00 8.00 – 9.00

Lesson 2 Aziz often plays football.

Classwork

4c **Write the sentences about Aziz.**

I don't stay at school. _____
I don't play tag. _____
I don't play computer games. _____
I don't lay the table for dinner. _____

Homework

1 **Complete the sentences for *s/he*.** "S/he" uchun gaplarni to'ldiring.

e.g. I clean the table. → She ***cleans*** the table.

1 I teach English. She _____ English.
2 We come home at 2 o'clock. He _____ home at 1 o'clock.
3 We often watch TV. She often _____ TV.
4 You never play football. He never _____ football.
5 They always brush their teeth. He _____ his teeth.
6 I do my homework. She _____ her homework.
7 I get up at 7 o'clock. He _____ up at 7 o'clock.
8 We have a break for lunch. She _____ a break for lunch.
9 I eat biscuits for lunch. She _____ biscuits for lunch.
10 I finish my lunch at 12.30. He _____ his lunch at 12.30.
11 They leave school at 1.45. She _____ school at 1.45.

2 **Write six sentences.** Oltita gap yozing.

e.g. I always clean my room. My friend sometimes cleans his room.

	always		sometimes	
	I	my friend	I	my friend
clean my room	✓			✓
do my hair	✓		✓	
do homework		✓	✓	
play football/tennis			✓	✓

3 **Write 3 things you and your family don't do.**
Siz va oilangiz qilmaydigan 3 narsa yozing.

e.g. *I don't lay the table. Salim doesn't go shopping.*

feed the animals, lay the table, go shopping, clean the room, mop the floor, sweep the floor, take the rubbish out, wash the dishes, play computer games, go fishing, take photos, eat cakes, eat ice-cream, sing songs, dance, ride a horse

Lesson 3 The Whitfields visit Tashkent.

Homework

1 **Write what your parents, brothers and sisters do/don't do.**
Ota-onangiz, aka-uka, opa-singillaringiz qiladigan/qilmaydigan ishlar haqida yozing.

2 **Copy and complete the words.**

1) s ____ ____ de ____ t
2) be ____ ____ tifu ____
3) h ____ s ____ ____ ri ____ a ____
4) uni ____ er ____ it ____

Lesson 4 What do you do after school?

Homework

1 **What do you do after school? Write sentences.**
Maktabdan so'ng nima qilasiz? Gaplar yozing.

2 **Write about your favourite sportsman or film star.**
Sevimli sportchi yoki kino yulduzingiz haqida yozing.

Lesson 5 Does he ...? Yes, he does.

Homework

1 **Read the texts in Activity 5. Write a similar text about a pupil in your class. Don't write his/her name.** 5-mashqdagi matnlarni o'qing. Sinfdoshingiz haqida shunga o'xshash matn yozing, lekin uning ismini yozmang.

2 **Complete the sentences.** Gaplarni to'ldiring.

1) *Does* she like maths?
2) *Do* you get up at 5 o'clock?
3) _____ she watch TV?
4) _____ you play hockey?
5) _____ he read German books?
6) _____ they go to school on time?
7) _____ this pen write?

Lesson 6 Project

Homework

Write sentences about Heggy. Heggi haqida gaplar yozing.

e.g. *Heggy wakes up at ... .*

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 I like playing …

Homework

1 **Write four sentences about what your family likes and doesn't like.** Oila a'zolaringiz yoqtiradigan va yoqtirmaydigan narsalar haqida 4 ta gap yozing.

e.g. *My father likes playing draughts but my mother doesn't.*

2 **Write the -ing forms of these words.** So'zlarning "-ing"li shaklini yozing.

speak _____ open _____ play _____ stop _____ run _____ live _____ sit _____

Lesson 2 Do you have a hobby?

Classwork

4a **Play "My friend likes…". Write the names.**

e.g. A: Do you like playing chess? **Rustam:** Yes, I do.

- playing chess **e.g.** *Rustam*
- collecting cards
- writing poems
- collecting coins

- doing puzzles
- playing computer games
- taking photos
- playing draughts

Homework

1 **Write Aziz's letter to Lucy about his hobbies.** Aziz nomidan uning sevimli mashg'ulotlari haqida Lusiga xat yozing.

2 **Complete the sentences.** Bulutdagi so'zlardan foydalanib, gaplarni to'ldiring.

e.g My granny likes ***sewing***.
I like _____ letters.
I don't like _____ early.
Does he like _____ English?
He likes _____ puzzles.

I don't like _____.
Ali likes _____ chess.
Aziz doesn't like _____ maths.
Does your brother like _____ tennis?
He doesn't like _____ his homework.

get up, sew, write, play, draw, speak, do

Lesson 3 Do you like singing?

Homework

1 **Complete the questions with "do", "does" and the right words.** Savollarni "do", "does" va mos so'zlar bilan to'ldiring.

e.g. *Does she like cycling? Do you like doing puzzles?*

1) _____ she _____ roller-skating?
2) _____ you _____ the long-jump?
3) _____ you _____ cards?
4) _____ she _____ a kite?
5) _____ you _____ fishing?
6) _____ she _____ a rope?
7) _____ you _____ the high-jump?
8) _____ she _____ a skateboard?

2 **Write a quiz for your friend. Use Activities 4a, 4b and 4c as a model.** O'rtog'ingiz uchun savolnoma tuzing. 3-darsdagi 4a, 4b va 4c mashqlardan namuna sifatida foydalaning.

Classwork and homework

Lesson 4 I like ♫ music.

Classwork

5b Work in pairs. Complete the dialogue.

A: What do you do in the evening?
B: I _____ .
A: What kind of music do you like?
B: I _____ . What about you?
A: I _____ .
B: I do too. / I don't.

listen to, watch TV, play, radio, CD, pop, jazz, rock, classical music, the guitar, the rubob, the doira, the piano, the dutor, the saxophone



6b Write about Lucy.

_____ likes _____ , but she doesn't like _____ .
_____ _____ _____ is Whitney Houston.
_____ likes _____ to music.

Homework

1 Complete the letter. Xatni tugallang.

Dear Lucy
Thank you for your letter. I like ___ ___ too. My favourite music is ___. I like ____ too. I don't like ____. My favourite singer is ____. S/he is fantastic! Please write to me about your hobbies and favourite singers.
Love
____

2a Interview your family and complete the table. Oila a'zolaringizdan so'rab, jadvalni to'ldiring. **e.g.** What music do you like, Mum?

name	jazz	pop	Uzbek classical music	classical music	rock
e.g. *Mum*	×	✓	✓	×	×

2b Write sentences. Gaplar yozing.

e.g. ***Mum likes pop and Uzbek classical music but she doesn't like jazz, rock or classical music.***

Lesson 5 What's on Channel 4?

Homework

1a Ask and write what programmes, channels your family like/don't like. Oila a'zolaringizdan qanday dastur va kanallarni yoqtirishini so'rang va yozing.

family	channel	programmes	likes	doesn't like
e.g. *Mum*	*Yoshlar*	*Music, Tahlilnoma, Comedy Films*	✓	

1b Write sentences. Gaplar yozing.

e.g. *Mum watches Music, Tahlilnoma and comedy films on Yoshlar channel.*

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 Pets

Homework

1 Write sentences with "have/has". "Have/has"dan foydalanib, gaplar yozing.

e.g. Murod *has two cats.*





Laziz _____



Asila and Komila _____

Sardor's father _____  and _____



Rasul _____  _____  and _____



2 Write the correct sentences. To'g'ri gaplar yozing.

Do you has/have a pet?
I has/have a dog.
There are/is two rabbits on the farm.
There are/is a hedgehog in the yard.

Lesson 2 Domestic animals



Homework

1 Look at the pictures and complete the letter. Rasmlarga qarab, xatni to'ldiring.

Dear Lucy
Thank you for your letter. I like it.
We like _____s. We have a big farm.
We have _____ animals on our farm. We have three _____ and three _____, two _____ and four _____, five _____ and two _____.
Madina and I have three _____ and four _____, a _____ and seven _____. Aziz and Davron have two _____ and eight _____, a _____ and three _____. The dog's name is Olapar.
My father has a _____ and a _____.
Please write to me soon.
Love
Sabina



2a Read, guess and write. O'qing, hayvonni toping va uning nomini yozing.

1 It lives on the farm. It has four legs. It is big. It has small ears. It is black and white and sometimes brown. It is a _____.
2 It lives in the house. It is yellow. It is small. It likes water. It is a _____.

2b Write about an animal for your partner to guess.
Sherigingiz topishi uchun 3a mashqdagidek biror hayvon haqida yozing.

Classwork and homework

Lesson 3 My dog can ...

Homework

1 How much do you know about animals? Write T for True or F for False. Hayvonlarni qanchalik bilasiz? Rost gaplar uchun T, noto‘g‘ri gaplar uchun F deb yozing.

1 Kittens are young cats.
2 Rabbits can bite.
3 Dogs often meow.
4 Dogs and cats can be friends.
5 Dogs are old puppies.
6 Rabbits can sing.
7 Donkeys do not have ears.
8 Geese are always noisy.

2a Read the text. Matnni o‘qing.

On a big farm there was a house. In this house lived a family: a father mouse, a mother mouse and a little mouse. The father said to the little mouse: “Son, you must be afraid of cats because they can eat you up. Let’s go to the yard and see the cat.” First they saw a green frog. The mouse asked: “Dad, is this the cat?” His father said: “No, it’s a frog, it’s small”. Then they met a cow. The son asked: “Is this the cat?” His father said: “No. The cat is not very big.” They went on and the son asked: “Is this the cat?” The father said: “No. It’s a sheep”. Now the mouse asked: “What colour’s the cat?” The father said: “It’s black and white.” “Are those cats?” asked his little son. “Those are ducks”, said his father, “and those are hens.” Suddenly, the father saw the cat and ran away. But the little son was not afraid of it. A dog saw the cat too and began to bark. The cat climbed the tree and the mouse said: “Now I know that the cat can eat me and it says: Woof-woof.”

2b Write the answers. Savollarga javob yozing.

1 What animals did the mouse see? *Sichqoncha qanday hayvonlarni ko‘rdi?*
2 Why did the father mouse want to show the cat to his son?
Nima uchun ota sichqon o‘z o‘g‘liga mushukni ko‘rsatmoqchi bo‘ldi?
3 Was the mouse right? Does the cat say “Woof-woof”?
Sichqoncha haqmi? Mushuk “Vov, Vov” deydimi?

Lesson 4 I look after my pets.

Classwork

for a walk, look after, Sunday, bones, pets, fish, corn, feed, cat, dog

5c Complete the sentences with the words:

Alisher goes to his granny in Samarkand this _____. He asks his friend to _____ his _____. He has a dog, a cat, and hens. Aziz must _____ the dog two times a day and take him _____ every morning and evening. There is _____ in the fridge for the _____ and _____ for the _____. The hens eat _____.

Classwork and homework

Homework

1 **Write the dialogue between Nodira and her mother.**
Nodira va uning onasi o‘rtasidagi dialogni yozing.

I like animals. / Can I have a pet? / OK. This birthday you can have a small dog. / A dog. / What pet do you want? / You must keep him clean and take him for a walk. / Don’t forget.

Nodira: *I like animals. Can I have a pet?*
Mother: _____
Nodira: _____
Mother: _____

2 **Write sentences.** Gaplar yozing.

1 my/look/you/can/after/pets. _____
2 feed/two/you/them/must/times/a day. _____
3 milk/don’t/and/forget/water. _____

Lesson 5 Happy pets

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

Homework

1 **Find and write twenty-one animals.** ➔↓↘
Yigirma bitta hayvon toping va yozing.

2 **Complete the words.** So‘zlarni tugallang.

1) h ___ r ___ ___
2) ___ ___ b ___ ___ t
3) s ___ ___ e ___
4) ___ ___ ___ ck
5) ___ o ___ ___ ey
6) t ___ ___ k ___ ___
7) ___ ___ ___ ___ l ___ ng
8) r ___ ___ s ___ ___ ___
9) ___ ___ tt ___ ___
10) ___ ___ dgeh ___ ___
11) t ___ rt ___ ___ ___ e
12) p ___ ___ let
13) ___ ___ ___ il
14) ___ ___ pp ___
15) ___ ou ___ ___
16) ___ oldfi ___ ___

3 **Find and write the odd word.** Mantiqan mos bo‘lmagan so‘zni topib, yozing.

1 donkey goat sheep rooster
2 pig horse cow duck
3 goose rooster horse turkey
4 rabbit cow donkey fish

4 **What pet animals are popular in Uzbekistan? Write them.**
O‘zbekistonda qaysi sevimli hayvonlar mashhur? Ularni yozing.

Great Britain and the USA	Uzbekistan
cats	
dogs	
horses	
birds	

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 Habitat is home.

Homework

1 **Find and write eight animals.** ↓→
Sakkizta hayvon nomini topib, ularni yozing.

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

2 **Choose an animal and write about it. Do not write the name.** Biror hayvonni tanlab, u haqida yozing. Uning nomini yozmang.

e.g. *They are green.They are big. They live in Australia. They live in water. They have four legs and a long tail. They eat fish. They like eating humans too!*

Lesson 2 What can animals do?

Classwork

3c **Write T for True or F for False.**

1 Wolves were Mowgli's family.
2 Sher Khan was his friend.
3 Balu was a black panther.
4 Mowgli looked like a wolf.
5 Bagira looked after Mowgli.
6 The snake wanted to eat Mowgli up.
7 Mowgli didn't like the tiger.
8 Mowgli liked to live in the jungle.

Homework

1 **Complete the sentences.** Gaplarni tugallang.

1 Monkeys can _____ but they can't _____.
2 Ducks can _____ but they can't _____.
3 Tigers ca _____ but they can't _____.
4 Gazelles can _____ but they can't _____.

2 **Read and complete the sentences. Use these words:** Gaplarni o'qing va to'ldiring. Bu so'zlardan foydalaning:

habitat, Uzbekistan, flowers, winter, beautiful

The mountains in _____ are beautiful. There are a lot of _____ there. In the mountains there are a lot of small animals, snakes, birds and _____ butterflies too. It is very cold in the mountains in _____. Not many big animals live there. It is a _____ for wild goats and sheep, hyenas and bears.

Lesson 3 At the zoo

Classwork

3c **Read, copy and complete. Use is/are.**

e.g. The elephant ***is*** washing the tiger now.

The ducks _____ listening to music. The little tigers _____ playing with the bear. The snake _____ singing to the lion. The monkeys _____ dancing. The little wolves _____ playing football. The bear _____ playing with little tigers. The gazelles _____ roller-skating. The crocodile _____ reading.

Classwork and homework

Homework

1 **Write sentences.** Gaplarni yozing.

1 are/the ducks/now/swimming. _____
2 are/jumping/now/the monkeys. _____
3 is/now/the lion/not/sleeping. _____
4 is/the bear/now/eating. _____

2 **Write Big Cats.** Katta mushuklar nomini yozing.

e.g. a lion

3 **Complete the story in Activity 4.** 4-mashqdagi hikoyani yozib tugallang.

Lesson 4 Dangerous animals

Classwork

2c **Match the animals and activities.**

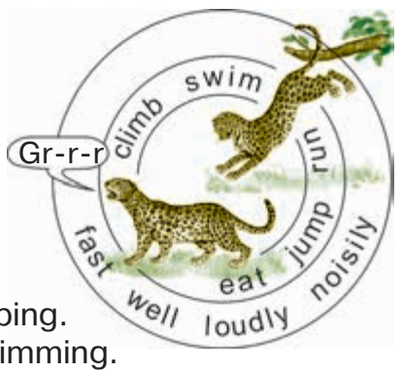
1) an elephant	a) climb
2) zebras	b) eat
3) deer	c) fly
4) a monkey	d) eat
5) a lion	e) get washed
6) birds	f) swim
7) a crocodile	g) run

3b **Listen and complete.**

Class of animals	Big/ Small	Eats	Habitat

3c **Write about leopards.**

e.g. *Leopards swim well.*



Homework

1 **Write the questions to the answers.** Javoblarga savollar yozing.

e.g. The elephant is walking.
Is the elephant walking?

1) The zebras are eating.
2) Three deer are standing.
3) The monkey is climbing.
4) The crocodile is swimming.

2 **Read and answer the questions.** Matnni o‘qib, savollarga javob bering.

1) Which pets do people usually have?
2) Which dangerous animals do people sometimes keep?
3) Where do people keep them?
4) Do you want to have a wildlife pet?



People’s dangerous pets

People like to have pets. A lot of people keep cats, dogs, goldfish and canaries. But some people want to keep dangerous animals in their homes and yards: monkeys, crocodiles, tigers, lions, bears, snakes, big lizards and other wildlife. We must not keep wildlife in our homes. It is dangerous. These animals can attack you. They must live in their habitat.

Classwork and homework

Lesson 5 How long can animals live?

Homework

1a Complete the sentences with verbs in Past Simple.
Qavs ichidagi fe'llarning o'tgan zamoni bilan gaplarni to'ldiring.

e.g. Jackie ***was*** (be) a little monkey.

Children _____ (give) him sweets. Jackie's mother _____ (say) to the zoo keeper, "We don't give him sweets". The zoo keeper _____ (write) a sign. The children _____ (see) the sign on the cage. Jackie _____ (be) a clever monkey.

1b Number the pictures. Rasmlarni raqamlang.



2 Read and answer the questions. Matnni o'qib, savollarga javob bering.

1 Where are the tugai forests?
2 Which animals live in the tugai?

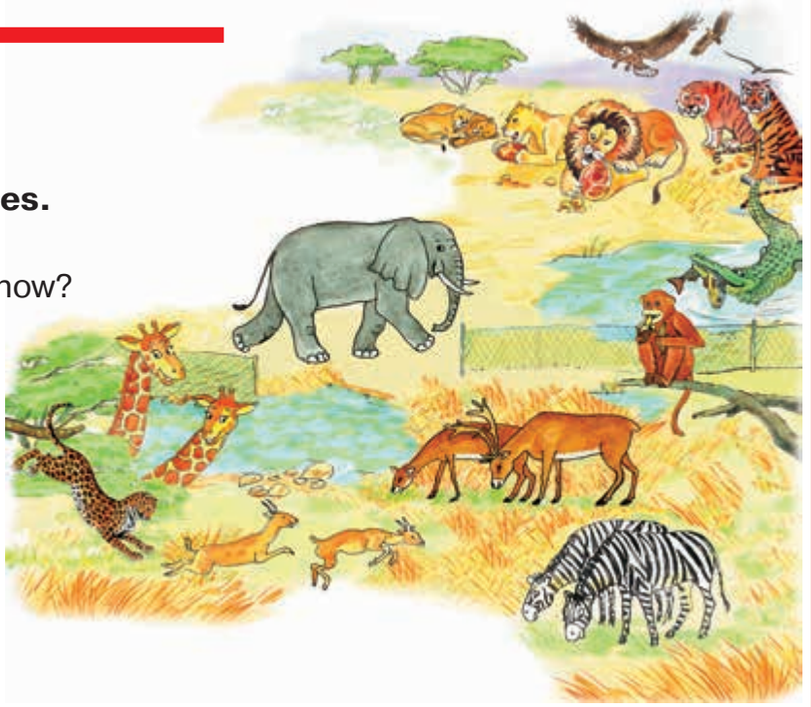
There are tugai forests near the Syr Darya, Amu Darya and Zarafshan rivers. There are deer in the tugai. When you are in the tugai you can't see the wild animals. They don't like people. They run fast. But you can sometimes see birds, wild ducks, frogs, hedgehogs and beautiful butterflies. Usually the snakes in the tugai are not poisonous, but there are a lot of mosquitoes!

Unit 10 Lesson 4

Activity 2d Work in pairs.
Find five differences.

Pupil B: Look at this picture.

e.g. B: Is the elephant walking now?
A: No, it isn't.
B: Is it getting washed now?
A: Yes, it is.



Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 My favourite season

Classwork

3a Work in pairs. Look, copy and complete.



Homework

1 Write about your mother's or your father's favourite season but don't write the season. Ota yoki onangizning sevimli fasli haqida yozing, ammo fasl nomini yozmang.

2 Read and name the seasons. O'qing va fasllar nomini yozing.
e.g. It's autumn.

A

Hi Tom
I'm fine. There are a lot of interesting things here in Uzbekistan. Every day my friends and I go for walks. I eat a lot of fruit. It's great!
Harry

B

Dear Janet
My holiday is great! The days are nice. It's hot. We swim every day.
Love
Susan

C

Dear Kevin
I'm in a nice place now. I like it very much. I'm out on my skis all day!
Love
John

D

Dear Mum
I'm OK. It's very interesting here. The days are nice and warm. There are a lot of beautiful flowers. They are nice!
Love
Mike

Lesson 2 Summer holidays are fun!

Homework

1 Read and choose the correct words. O'qing va mos so'zlarni tanlang.

My *difficult/favourite* season is summer, because I was born in summer. It is warm and sometimes *cold/hot*. There are a lot of flowers, fruit and vegetables. In summer I can go to the sea or a river. I like *swimming/flying*. My hobby is playing chess. I like playing chess with my father. I have a bicycle. My friends and I often ride *horses/bicycles*. With my family and our dog we go to the forest. We like nature. We like *cooking/listening* to birds. Sometimes I and my

elder sister go to the village for a month. My grandmother and *grandfather/driver* live there. My sister and I help them in the garden. In summer I sometimes can see a *snow/rainbow*. Summer is a rainbow of colours!

2 Write a letter to your British friend about summer in Uzbekistan.
Britaniyalik do'stingizga O'zbekistonning yoz fasli haqida xat yozing.

Lesson 3 Autumn

Homework

1 Complete the sentences. Use first, second, third.
"First, second, third" so'zlaridan foydalanib gaplarni to'ldiring.

June is the _____ month of summer. Monday is the _____ day of the week. October is the _____ month of autumn. August is the _____ month of summer. Tuesday is the _____ day of the week.

2 Read and write the verbs in Past Simple.
O'qing va qavs ichidagi fe'llarni o'tgan zamonda yozing.

A big black dragon (live) in the mountains. There was a village near the mountains. One day the dragon attacked the people in the village. The people (give) a lot of food to the dragon. The dragon (eat) the food, but it attacked the village. The people (give) their cows, sheep, goats and horses to the dragon. The dragon (eat) the animals and attacked the village. The people (give) the most beautiful girl to the dragon. There was a young and strong boy. He (want) to help the girl. He (attack) the dragon and killed it. They (come) to the village. The people (be) happy.

Lesson 4 Winter days

Classwork

4a Write the sentences.

e.g. ***Bob's birthday is on the twenty-seventh of December.***


Lola

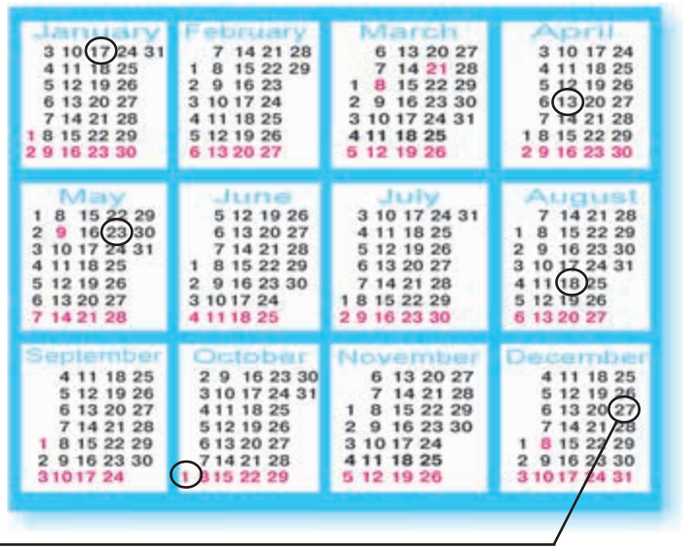

Shuhrat


Azamat


Nelly


Sally


Bob



Homework

1 Write.

The eighteenth of April. **e.g. *18 April***
The eleventh of September. _____
The twenty-first of December. _____
The thirtieth of January. _____
The twelfth of November. _____
The twenty-eighth of June. _____
The third of July. _____
The twenty-fifth of April. _____

2 Write 5 sentences about your favourite season. Do not write the season.
Sevimli faslingiz haqida 5 ta gap yozing. Fasl nomini yozmang.

Classwork and homework

Lesson 5 Spring is coming.

Homework

1 **Choose the right word.** Mos keluvchi so‘zni tanlang.

1 In spring the days are *shorter/longer*. 2 In summer the days are the *hottest/coldest*. 3 In autumn the nights are *shorter/longer*. 4 In winter the days are the *hottest/coldest*. 5 February is the *longest/shortest* month of a year. 6 The *longest/shortest* days of a year is in June. 7 The *longest/shortest* days of a year are in December.

2 **Write the questions.** Savollarni yozing.

1 it/is/hot/summer/in? **e.g.** ***Is it hot in summer?***

2 season/is/your/what/favourite/? _____

3 the first/January/is/month? _____

4 like/you/swimming/do/? _____

Lesson 6 Project

Homework

1 **Make the sentences correct. Write capital letters.** Bosh harflarni yozib, gaplardagi xatolarni to‘g‘rilang.

e.g. 1 Laura Jackson is from England.

1 laura jackson is from england.
2 her friend komila hasanova is from uzbekistan.
3 the spring months are march, april and may.
4 we have english on monday, wednesday and saturday.
5 anvar’s favourite subjects are english and maths.
6 my friends from australia want to visit tashkent, samarkand and khiva.

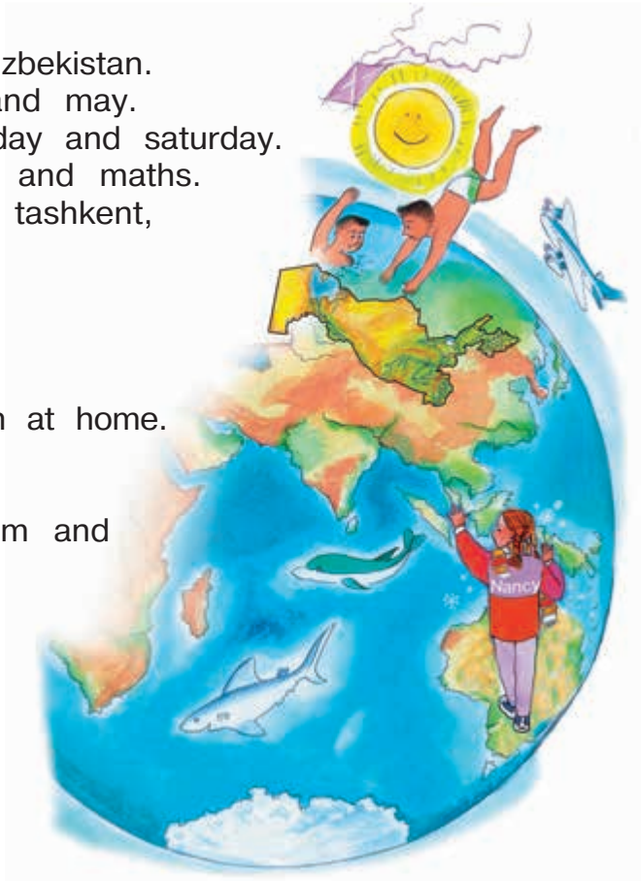
2 **Put the sentences in order.** Gaplarni to‘g‘ri tartibda yozing.

e.g. 1f Hello, Nancy.

a Oh, it’s winter in Australia. It’s cold. I’m at home.
b Hello Rustam. How is Tashkent?
c Thanks.
d Great! It’s summer. We eat ice cream and swim. What about you?
e Come and visit us in Tashkent.
f Hello, Nancy.







Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 What's the weather like?

Homework

1 **Watch today's programme or read the newspaper or listen to the radio. Find out the weather forecast for tomorrow.** Bugungi televizion dasturlarni kuzating, gazeta o'qing yoki radio tinglang. Ertangi ob-havo ma'lumotlari haqida bilib oling.

e.g. It's an icy day. It's snowy. It's cold.



2a **Read the dialogue.** Dialogni o'qing.

D: Hello Rustam.
R: Hi Dildora. How are you?
D: I'm fine. Today is the first day of spring.
R: What's your favourite weather?
D: I like warm weather. What about you?
R: I like cold weather.
D: What do you do when it is cold?
R: I go sledging.

2b **Correct the false sentences.** Noto'g'ri gaplarni to'g'rilang.

e.g. It's the first day of winter.
It's the first day of spring.

Rustam likes hot weather. _____
Dildora likes cool weather. _____
Dildora goes sledging when it's cold. _____

Lesson 2 Sunny days are lovely!

Homework

1 **Find and write 13 weather words. Can you find more?** Ob-havoga oid 13 ta so'z topib, ularni yozing. Yana-da ko'proq so'z topa olasizmi? ➔↓↗↘

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

2 **Look at the map of England, Scotland and Wales. Write the weather.** Angliya, Shotlandiya va Uels xaritasiga qarab, ob-havoni yozing.

e.g. *It's sunny in London.*



Lesson 3 What's the temperature?

Homework

Look at the example. Draw thermometers and write sentences. Namunaga qarab, termometrlar chizing va gaplar yozing.



e.g. *The temperature is minus five.*

-5C° 40C° 20C° -10C° 0C° 9C° -12C°

Classwork and homework

Lesson 4 Seasons and weather

Homework

1a **Read and write four sentences about Samarkand and Khorezm.**
O‘qing, Samarqand va Xorazm haqida to‘rtta gap yozing.

Samarkand

the weather	summer	dry, hot, 28° - 32° in July, 20° - 24° in the mountains
	spring	rainy
	winter	cold, often there is snow, -2° in January, -8° in the mountains
	autumn	warm and rainy, cool in October and November
sunny days	269	

Khorezm

the weather	summer	very hot, dry, about 37° in July
	spring	rainy in March and April
	winter	cold, freezing, there is no snow, -5° in January
	autumn	warm in September, rainy and cool in October and November
sunny days	200	

1b **Write four sentences about your home town.**
Ona shahringiz haqida to‘rtta gap yozing.

Lesson 5 Stormy weather

Homework

fun, nice, boring, interesting

Look at the table and write about:
Jadvalga qarang va quyidagilar haqida yozing:

a) **the season and weather** fasl va ob-havo
b) **what people do/don’t do** odamlar nima qiladilar/qilmaydilar
c) **how people feel** odamlar o‘zlarini qanday his qiladilar

season	weather	activities
summer	always hot	swim, play football
autumn	warm, often rains, wind, duststorm, sometimes hailstorm, thunderstorm, hail, cool and cold	eat a lot of fruit, don’t swim
winter	cold, freezing, often cloudy, foggy, sometimes sunny and warm, snow, rain, never hot	play snowballs, walk in the morning, skate, ski, don’t play football
spring	usually warm, often rains, wind, thunderstorm, sometimes hailstorm, hail and snow, warm	collect flowers, work on a farm, fly kites, feed animals with grass

e.g. *In summer it is always hot. People go swimming and play football. They feel happy because it is fun.*

Classwork and homework

Lesson 1 I like Navruz.

Homework

1 **Write what your family do at Navruz.**
Navro'zda oila a'zolaringiz nimalar qilishini yozing.
e.g. At Navruz we go to the park.

weather
year
happy
week
holiday

2 **Complete the sentences with the words in the cloud.**
Gaplarni bulut ichidagi so'zlar bilan to'ldiring.

1 Navruz is the Asian New _____ . 2 Is the _____ nice on this day? 3 My parents and I like this _____. 4 We are _____ at Navruz.

3 **Make and write a card to your friend.**
Do'stingiz uchun tabrik xati yasang va yozing. **e.g.**

To Sabina
Happy Birthday!
Love
Lucy



Lesson 2 Come and stay with us.

Homework

1 **Complete the sentences with the words in the cloud.**
Gaplarni bulut ichidagi so'zlar bilan to'ldiring.

palov, Navruz, like, mother, traditional, sweets





At _____ my father cooks special food. He is good at cooking _____. We eat a cake and _____ with tea. My _____ cooks sumalak. It is a _____ dish at Navruz. We _____ it very much.





2 **Write a letter to your friend about Hayt.**
O'rtog'ingizga Hayit bayrami haqida xat yozing. **e.g.**

Dear ...
At Hayt we ...

Lesson 3 Navruz in Bukhara

Homework

1 **Write about your home town.** Tug'ilib o'sgan shahringiz haqida yozing.

Visit beautiful ...
... is a beautiful town/city/village.
There are a lot of interesting things.
There is ...
...
...
...

Look at the photo/picture.
In ... the weather is ...
Please ... ...

2 **Answer the questions.** Savollarga javob yozing.

1 What does your city/town/village look like at Navruz?
2 What do you like doing at Navruz?
3 What does your mother cook well?

Classwork and homework

Lesson 4 Fun in April

Homework

Read about Fluffy and answer the questions. Flaffi haqida o‘qib, savollarga javob bering.

1 How does Fluffy feel? Why?
2 Is it a true story?



The weather is bad. It is cold and snowy. Fluffy, the polar bear is sad. She looks at her mother and says, “Mum, am I a polar bear?”
“Yes, of course you are, my dear. You are a beautiful polar bear.”
“Are you sure, mum?”
“Of course I’m sure. You are snow-white (like a snow), you can swim in the cold water, you can walk on the ice. I’m sure you are a polar bear. Why do you ask?”
Fluffy says, “Because I’m freezing cold.”

Lesson 5 May Day holiday

Classwork

4 **Put the words in order.**
e.g. 1 May Day is a holiday in England.

1 in/is/a holiday/May Day/England. _____
2 May Day/On/young/people/to/their homes/take flowers. _____
3 sing/spring/They/songs. _____
4 Children/round/dance/a maypole. _____
5 make/a/The ribbons/bright/picture. _____
6 a lot/Not/of people/it/do/now. _____

Homework

1 **Find 10 words.** 10 ta so‘z toping.

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

2 **Make a poster “Celebrations in England and Uzbekistan.” Draw and write.** “Angliya va O‘zbekiston bayramlari” nomli plakat tayyorlang, chizing va yozing.

e.g. *New Year*

In England at 12 o'clock people say "Happy New Year!" They visit their family and friends.

Navruz, Hayt, April Fool’s Day, May Day, Teachers’ Day, Birthday, New Year

Grammatik ma'lumotlar

1) Ot (Noun)

Predmetning nomini bildirib, *kim? (who?)* va *nima? (what?)* savollaridan biriga javob bo'luvchi so'z turkumi ot deyiladi. Ot artikllar bilan ishlatilishi mumkin. Ingliz tilida otlar bosh va qaratqich kelishiklarga ega: *student* (bosh kelishik), *student's* (qaratqich kelishik).

Otlar sanaladigan va sanalmaydigan otlarga bo'linadi. Sanaladigan otlar *book, car, chair* kabi so'zlar bo'lib, ular biz sanay oladigan narsalarning nomlaridir. Shunga ko'ra biz *one car, two books, three chairs* deb aytishimiz mumkin. Ular birlikda *(a cat, one book)* yoki ko'plikda *(two chairs, a lot of books)* bo'lishi mumkin. Birlikdagi otlardan keyin fe'llar birlikda, ko'plikdagi otlardan keyin esa fe'llar tegishlicha ko'plikda bo'ladi: *This* ***book is*** *boring*. *These* ***books are*** *interesting*.

Sanalmaydigan otlar *rice, water* kabi so'zlar bo'lib, ular biz sanay olmaydigan narsalardir. Biz *rice* deyishimiz mumkin, ammo *one rice* deb ayta olmaymiz. Shuning uchun sanalmaydigan otlar faqat birlik shaklda bo'lib, ulardan keyin fe'llar birlikda ishlatiladi.

Otlarda ko'plik

Otlarning ko'plik shakli ularning birlik shakliga *-s* yoki *-es* qo'shimchasini qo'shish yo'li bilan hosil qilinadi va otlar oldidan ishlatilgan noaniq artikl tushirib qoldiriladi.

Birlik	Ko'plik
a banana – banan	*bananas* – bananlar
a cat – mushuk	*cats* – mushuklar
an orange – apelsin	*oranges* – apelsinlar

Ko'plik yasovchi *-s* yoki *-es* qo'shimchasi otlarga quyidagi jadvalda keltirilgan qoidalarga ko'ra qo'shiladi va turlicha talaffuz qilinadi:

1.	*k, p, t* dan keyin	-s	[s]	cat – cats; cap – caps
2.	*b, d, g, l, m, n, r, v, w* dan keyin		[z]	pen – pens; dog – dogs
3.	unlilardan keyin			boy – boys
4.	*-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -tch* dan keyin	-es	[iz]	class – classes; box – boxes
5.	*-se, -ce, -ze, -ge, -o* dan keyin	-s		horse – horses; page – pages
6.	*-f, -fe* dan keyin	-es	[vz]	wolf – wolves; calf – calves shelf – shelves
7.	***undosh*** + ***y*** dan keyin	-ies	[iz]	canary – canaries; puppy – puppies; hobby – hobbies

Ingliz tilida yana shunday otlar ham mavjudki, ularning ko'pligi so'z o'zagining o'zgarishi bilan yasaladi: *man – men, woman – women, child – children, goose – geese, foot – feet*.

Yana shunday otlar borki, ularning birligi va ko'pligi bir xil shaklga ega: *fish – fish, sheep – sheep, deer – deer, hair – hair*.

2) Artikl (Article)

Artikl ingliz tiliga xos bo'lib, u otlar oldidan ishlatiladi. O'zbek tilida esa bunday so'z turkumi mavjud emas.

Artiklning ikki turi mavjud: 1) noaniq artikl – *a, an;* 2) aniq artikl – *the*.

Undosh tovushlar (masalan, b, c, d, f, g, h) oldidan *a* noaniq artikli ishlatiladi: *a book, a coat, a house, a letter*. Unli tovushlar (masalan, a, e, i, o, u) oldidan esa *an* noaniq artikli ishlatiladi: *an address, an egg, an idea, an old house*.

Yodda tuting! *a/an* faqatgina birlikdagi sanaladigan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi. Ular ko'plikdagi hamda sanalmaydigan otlar oldidan ishlatilmaydi.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Noaniq artikl</th><th>Aniq artikl</th></tr>
<tr><th>a [ə]</th><th>an [ən]</th><th>the [ðə]</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Noaniq artikl quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:
– birlikdagi otlar bilan:
a cat, a zebra, an eye, an orange
– biror narsa haqida birinchi marta gapirilganda: This is a book.
– have (has); there is dan keyin keladigan birlikdagi sanaladigan otlar bilan: I have a brother. There is a ball.
– biror narsa/kimsaning qanday narsa/kimsa ekanligi aytilganda: He is a nice man.
– biror kimsaning kasbini aytishda:
My father is a teacher.</td><td>Aniq artikl quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:
– tartib sonlar oldidan:
the first, the second, the third
– birinchi marta gapirilgan narsa gapda takror ishlatilganda: The book is good.
– so‘zlovchi gap borayotgan narsa haqida tinglovchi biladi deb o‘ylaganda:
Open the window please.
– sifatlarning orttirma darajasi oldidan:
the fastest train
– musiqiy asboblar bilan: the guitar</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Artiklning ishlatilmaslik hollari</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">– Odam va joy nomlari oldidan odatda artikl ishlatilmaydi: Uzbekistan, England, Zafar.
– Ko‘plikdagi otlar oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi, m-n.: Cats and dogs are animals.</td></tr>
</table>

3) Otlarning qaratqich kelishigi (Possessive case)

Otlarning qaratqich kelishigi (-’s) ko‘pincha odam va hayvonni anglatuvchi otlarning oxiriga qo‘shilib, egalikni, tegishlilikni bildiradi va o‘zbek tilidagi “-ning” qo‘shimchasiga to‘g‘ri keladi: *John**’s** bike (Jon**ning** velosipedi); the dog**’s** tail (it**ning** dumi)*.

Otlarning qaratqich kelishigi (-’s) birlikdagi va ko‘pligi *-s/-es* bilan yasalmaydigan otlarning ko‘pligiga (masalan, *men, women, children, people*) qo‘shiladi: *the boy’s house, Chris’s birthday, the children’s park*.

Ko‘pligi *-s/-es* bilan yasaladigan otlarning ko‘pligidan keyin esa faqatgina “ ’ ” tutuq belgisi qo‘shiladi xolos: *my parents’ bedroom, her friends’ school*.

Taqqoslaymiz: the student**’s** books (talaba**ning** kitoblari)
the student**s’** books (talaba**larning** kitoblari)

4) Sifat (Adjective)

Bad, big, boring, good, interesting, new, old, small kabi so‘zlar sifatlardir. Sifatlar shaxs yoki buyumning belgisini, xususiyatini bildirib, *qanday?, qanaqa?* degan savollarga javob bo‘ladi. Ular otlardan keyin emas, balki ulardan oldin ishlatiladi: *a big*^{sifat} *house*^{ot}.

Sifatlar otlarning birlik yoki ko‘pligiga qarab o‘zgarmaydi: *a **fast** car; **fast** cars*.

Otlar oldida bir necha sifat ishlatilsa, ular orasida *and* bog‘lovchisi ishlatilmaydi: *a **big bad** wolf* (ammo *a big **and** bad wolf* emas). Shuningdek, ularning ishlatilish tartibi quyidagicha bo‘ladi: **1)** son; **2)** o‘lcham; **3)** shakl; **4)** rang; **5)** millat; **6)** material.

Masalan: *My robot has three large round black eyes*.

Sifatlar *be, become, get, look, feel* kabi fe’llardan keyin ham ishlatilishi mumkin, m-n.: *The water **is cold**. She **looks happy**. I **feel hot/happy/angry/sad***.

Bu fe’llardan keyin bir necha sifatlar ishlatilsa, bu sifatlarning oxirgi ikkitasi o‘rtasida *and* bog‘lovchisi ishlatiladi: *He was tall, dark **and** handsome*.

Ayrim sifatlar otga *“-y”* qo‘shimchasini qo‘shish bilan yasalishi ham mumkin, m-n.: *rain+y = rainy, cloud+y = cloudy, sun+ny = sunny, ice+y = icy*.

Sifat darajalari

Ingliz tilida sifatlarning uchta darajasi mavjud: *oddiy, qiyosiy* va *orttirma*.

Sifatlarning oddiy darajasi ularning hech qanday qo‘shimchasiz birlamchi shakllaridir: *nice, green, old, young, tall, strong, beautiful, fast, slow, hungry, sad* va h.k.

Sifatlarning qiyosiy darajasi: *-er, more, than*

Biror-bir narsa, shaxs va h.k.ni boshqa bir narsa, shaxs va h.k. bilan taqqoslash uchun sifatlarning qiyosiy darajasi ishlatiladi. Bir yoki ikki bo‘g‘inli sifatlarning oddiy darajasiga

“-er” qo‘shimchasini qo‘shish yoki ikki va undan ortiq bo‘g‘inli sifatlar oldidan *“more”* so‘zini ishlatish bilan sifatlarning qiyosiy darajasi yasaladi. Qiyosiy darajadagi sifatlardan keyin “than” bog‘lovchisi qo‘llanadi hamda boshqa narsa va h.k. taqqoslanadi.

Qiyosiy daraja o‘zbek tiliga “-roq” deb tarjima qilinadi, masalan: *taller – balandroq, longer – uzunroq, more beautiful – chiroyliroq*.

-er quyidagilarga qo‘shiladi:	***more*** quyidagilar oldidan ishlatiladi:
1. bir bo‘g‘inli sifatlarga: m-n. *tall – tall**er**, old – old**er**, long – long**er*** va h.k.;	ikki bo‘g‘inli yoki ko‘p bo‘g‘inli sifatlar oldidan, m-n.: *interesting – more interesting* *beautiful – more beautiful* *boring – more boring* *difficult – more difficult*
2. ***-y*** bilan tugaydigan ikki bo‘g‘inli sifatlarga. ***-y*** bu yerda ***-i*** ga o‘zgaradi, m-n.: *happ**y** – happ**i**er, hungr**y** – hungr**i**er;*	
3. qisqa sifatlar *bir unli + bir undosh* bilan tugagan bo‘lsa, oxirgi undosh *ikki undosh*ga aylanadi, m-n.: *h**o**t – h**o**tter, b**i**g – b**i**gger*. Ammo *bir unli + w* bilan tugaganda *w* ikkilanmaydi: m-n. *l**o**w – l**o**wer*.	

Sifatlarning orttirma darajasi

Biror narsani u taalluqli bo‘lgan butun bir guruh bilan taqqoslash uchun sifatlarning orttirma darajasi ishlatiladi. Odatda bir yoki ikki bo‘g‘inli sifatlarning oddiy darajasiga *“-est”* qo‘shimchasini qo‘shish yoki ikki va undan ortiq bo‘g‘inli sifatlar oldidan *“most”* so‘zini ishlatish bilan orttirma darajadagi sifatlar yasaladi. Orttirma darajadagi sifatlar oldidan aniq artikl *“the”* ishlatiladi.

Orttirma daraja o‘zbek tiliga “eng” deb tarjima qilinadi, masalan: *the tallest – eng baland; the longest – eng uzun* va h.k.

-est quyidagilarga qo‘shiladi:	***most*** quyidagilar oldidan ishlatiladi:
1. bir bo‘g‘inli sifatlarga: m-n. *cold – the cold**est**, big – the bigg**est*** va h.k.;	ikki bo‘g‘inli yoki ko‘p bo‘g‘inli sifatlar oldidan, m-n.: *interesting – the most interesting* *beautiful – the most beautiful* *boring – the most boring* *difficult – the most difficult*
2. ***-y*** bilan tugaydigan ikki bo‘g‘inli sifatlarga. ***-y*** bu yerda ***-i*** ga o‘zgaradi, m-n.: *eas**y** – the eas**i**est, earl**y** – the earl**i**est;*	
3. qisqa sifatlar *bir unli + bir undosh* bilan tugagan bo‘lsa, oxirgi undosh *ikki undosh*ga aylanadi, m-n.: *h**o**t – the h**o**ttest, b**i**g – the b**i**ggest*. Ammo *bir unli + w* bilan tugaganda *w* ikkilanmaydi: m-n. *l**o**w – the l**o**west*.	

5) Buyruq gaplar

Ingliz tilida fe’lning “to”siz shaklini gapning boshida qo‘llash orqali buyruq mayli – buyruq ohangidagi gaplar yasaladi. Buyruq gaplarning inkor shaklini yasash uchun, quyidagi jadvaldagidek, “Don’t” inkor yasovchi ko‘makchisi birinchi o‘ringa qo‘yiladi.

Bo‘lishli buyruq gap	Inkor buyruq gap
Go to his house. *Uning uyiga bor(ing).*	Don’t go to his house. *Uning uyiga borma(ng).*
Touch it. *Unga teg(ing).*	Don’t touch it. *Unga tegma(ng).*
Go straight. *To‘g‘riga yur(ing).*	Don’t go straight. *To‘g‘riga yurma(ng).*
Turn right. *O‘ngga buril(ing).*	Don’t turn right. *O‘ngga burilma(ng).*
Turn left. *Chapga buril(ing).*	Don’t turn left. *Chapga burilma(ng).*
Stop. *To‘xta(ng).*	Don’t stop. *To‘xtama(ng).*

6) Son (Number)

Narsalarning miqdori yoki tartibini bildirgan so'zlar sonlardir. Sonlar sanoq sonlar (Cardinal Numbers) va tartib sonlarga (Ordinal Numbers) bo'linadi.

Sanoq sonlar

Sanoq sonlar shaxs yoki buyumlarning miqdorini bildirib, *nechta? (how many?)* so'rog'iga javob bo'ladi, m-n.: *one, two, three* va h.k.

20 dan boshlab o'nliklar va birliklar o'rtasida chiziqcha " - " ishlatiladi, m-n.: *twenty-five, thirty-seven, forty-eight, fifty-four, sixty-six, seventy-nine*

1 dan 100 gacha bo'lgan sanoq sonlar

1–10	11–20	21–100
1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two *va h.k.*
3 three	13 thirteen	30 thirty
4 four	14 fourteen	40 forty
5 five	15 fifteen	50 fifty
6 six	16 sixteen	60 sixty
7 seven	17 seventeen	70 seventy
8 eight	18 eighteen	80 eighty
9 nine	19 nineteen	90 ninety
10 ten	20 twenty	100 a / one hundred

100 dan 1000 gacha bo'lgan sanoq sonlar

100 dan yuqori sonlarda birlik hamda o'nliklar oldidan "and", 120 dan boshlab o'nliklar va birliklar o'rtasida chiziqcha "-" ishlatiladi.

100	a / one hundred	183	a / one hundred and eighty-three
101	a / one hundred and one	415	four hundred and fifteen
102	a / one hundred and two	525	five hundred and twenty-five
111	a / one hundred and eleven	678	six hundred and seventy-eight
120	a / one hundred and twenty	750	seven hundred and fifty
127	a / one hundred and twenty-seven	1000	a / one thousand

Tartib sonlar

Tartib sonlar predmetlarning tartibini bildiradi va *qaysi?, nechanchi? (which?)* so'rog'iga javob bo'ladi. Tartib sonlar oldida aniq artikl *"the"* ishlatiladi: *the tenth, the sixth, the third*.

1, 2, 3 dan boshqa hamma sanoq sonlarga *"-th"* qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali tartib sonlar yasaladi. *One, two, three* ning tartib sonlari quyidagicha bo'ladi: *one – the first; two – the second; three – the third*. *"-th"* bilan tartib sonlar hosil qilinganda quyidagi sonlarda ayrim o'zgarishlarni kuzatish mumkin: *fiv**e** – the fi**fth**; eigh**t** – the eigh**th**; nin**e** – the nin**th**; twel**ve** – the twel**fth***.

1 dan 100 gacha bo'lgan tartib sonlar

1–10	11–20	21–100
1st the first	11th the eleventh	21st the twenty-first
2nd the second	12th the twelfth	22nd the twenty-second *va h.k.*
3rd the third	13th the thirteenth	30th the thirtieth
4th the fourth	14th the fourteenth	40th the fortieth
5th the fifth	15th the fifteenth	50th the fiftieth
6th the sixth	16th the sixteenth	60th the sixtieth
7th the seventh	17th the seventeenth	70th the seventieth
8th the eighth	18th the eighteenth	80th the eightieth
9th the ninth	19th the nineteenth	90th the ninetieth
10th the tenth	20th the twentieth	100th the hundredth

7) Olmosh (Pronouns)

Ot o‘rnida ishlatish mumkin bo‘lgan so‘zlar olmoshlar deyiladi.

Shaxslar		Kishilik olmoshlari	Egalik olmoshlari	Obyekt kelishigidagi olmoshlar
Birlik	I	*I* (men)	*my* (mening)	*me* (meni, menga)
	II	*you* (sen)	*your* (sening)	*you* (seni, senga)
	III	*he* (u)	*his* (uning)	*him* (uni, unga)
		she (u)	*her* (uning)	*her* (uni, unga)
		it (u)	*its* (uning)	*it* (uni, unga)
Ko‘plik	I	*we* (biz)	*our* (bizning)	*us* (bizni, bizga)
	II	*you* (siz)	*your* (sizning)	*you* (sizni, sizga)
	III	*they* (ular)	*their* (ularning)	*them* (ularni, ularga)

Ko‘rsatish olmoshlari: this – these, that – those

Yaqin turgan narsani ko‘rsatishda *“this”* (bu), uzoq turgan narsani ko‘rsatishda esa *“that”* (ana u, anavi) ko‘rsatish olmoshlaridan foydalaniladi, m-n.:

This is a cat – Bu mushuk. That is a dog – Anavi kuchuk.

“These” ko‘rsatish olmoshi so‘zlovchi yaqinida turgan ko‘plikdagi narsalarni, *“those”* ko‘rsatish olmoshi esa so‘zlovchidan uzoqroqda turgan ko‘plikdagi narsalarni ko‘rsatib aytish uchun ishlatiladi. *“These”* o‘zbek tiliga “(mana) bu ...lar” deb, *“those”* esa “(ana) u ...lar” deb tarjima qilinadi, m-n.:

these photos – (mana) bu fotosuratlar; those pencils – (ana) u qalamlar

8) Predlog (Prepositions)

Ingliz tilida ko‘plab predloglar mavjud bo‘lib, ularning ko‘pchiligi birdan ortiq ma’noga ega bo‘lganligi sababli murakkab predloglar hisoblanadi. Bir tildagi predlog boshqa bir tilda bir qancha tarjimalarga ega bo‘lishi mumkin.

Payt predloglari: *at, on, in, before, after*

***“at”* (...da) predlogi.** Bu predlog soat vaqtlarini aytishda ishlatiladi, m-n.: *I get up at 6.30. I have breakfast at seven.*

“Night, midnight, midday, a.m., p.m.” so‘zlari bilan *“at”* predlogi ishlatiladi, m-n.: *I go to bed at night. We watch cartoons at five p.m.*

Bayramlar bilan ham *“at”* predlogi ishlatiladi, m-n.: *We cook sumalak at Navruz. We have a lot of fun at New Year.*

Yodda tuting! Soat nechada, qaysi paytda ekanlikni so‘rash uchun, odatda, *“At what time...?”* deb emas, balki *“What time...?”* deb so‘raladi, m-n.: ***What time** is the film?*

***“on”* (...da) predlogi.** Bu predlog kunlar, sanalar va *Monday morning, Friday afternoon* kabi iboralar bilan ishlatiladi, m-n.: *I was at home on Wednesday. I get up late on Sundays. My birthday in on 15 May. I go swimming on Monday mornings. We don’t work on Constitution Day.*

***“in”* (...da) predlogi.** Bu predlog kun qismlari *morning, afternoon, evening* bilan ishlatiladi: *in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening. I go to school in the morning.*

Shuningdek, *“in”* predlogi oy, yil, va fasllar bilan ham ishlatiladi, m-n.: *My birthday is in April. I was born in 2008. Snow falls in winter.*

Yodda tuting! *“This, next, last, every”* li iboralar oldidan predloglar ishlatilmaydi, m-n.: *What are you doing this afternoon? Goodbye. See you next week. We played tennis last Saturday. I go to my friend’s house every week.*

***“Before”* (...dan oldin)** predlogi biror ish-harakatning biror paytdan oldin, ***“after”* (...dan keyin)** predlogi esa keyin sodir bo‘lganligini aytishda ishlatiladi, m-n.: *Before breakfast I get up and have a shower. After lunch I play basketball.*

O‘rin-joy predloglari: *in, on, at*

“in”* (...(ichi)da) predlogi.** Bu predlog predmet biror narsaning ichidaligini ifodalaydi, m-n.: *‘Where’s Botir?’ ‘**In the kitchen.**’ There’s nothing **in the fridge.

Ko‘cha, tuman, shahar, viloyat, respublika, davlat, mamlakat ichida ekanlikni aytish uchun “in” predlogi ishlatiladi, m-n.: *They live **in Navoi Street**. Farid is **in Bukhara.***

***“on”* (...(usti)da) predlogi.** Bu predlog predmet biror narsaning ustidaligini ifodalaydi, m-n.: *There are six books **on** the table. She has photos **on the wall**.*

“on” predlogi biror narsaning o‘ng yoki chap tomonda ekanligini aytishda ham ishlatiladi, m-n.: *The fridge is **on the right**. The cupboard is **on the left**.*

***“at”* (...(yoni)da) predlogi.** Bu predlog predmet biror narsaning oldida, yonida ekanligini aytishda, shuningdek, uchrashuv joyi, bekatlar bilan ishlatiladi, m-n.: *The boy is **at the door**. Let’s meet **at Aziz’s house** this evening. Turn left **at the bus stop/corner**.*

“at” predlogi quyidagi so‘zlar bilan ham ishlatib turiladi: *at breakfast/lunch/dinner, at home, at a restaurant, at work, at the office, at the theatre/cinema, at a party, at (the) school/college/university, at the hospital, at the bank, at the supermarket.*

Boshqa o‘rin-joy predloglari

under	– ...ning tagida	*near*	– ...ning yaqinida
in front of	– ...ning oldida	*opposite*	– ...ning qarshisida
behind	– ...ning orqasida	*next to*	– ...ning yonida
between	– ikki narsa o‘rtasida	*from*	– ...dan

The book is **under** the chair. The cooker is **between** the window and table. The sports club is **opposite** the library. The library is **next to** the school. Malik is **in front of** Tohir. Tohir is **behind** Malik. We live in a village **near** the town. Take it **from** him.

“By” va “on” predloglari

Biror transport vositasi orqali biror joyga borish, safar qilishni aytishda ingliz tilida odatda “by” predlogidan foydalaniladi, m-n.: *by bus, by car, by minivan, by train, by bike, by motorbike, by plane.* Bu predlog o‘zbek tiliga “bilan“, “orqali“ deb tarjima qilinadi. Biror joyga piyoda, yayov borishni aytishda esa *“on”* predlogi ishlatiladi, m-n.: *on foot.*

Yo‘nalish predloglari

***“to”* (...ga) predlogi** yo‘nalishni aytish uchun ishlatiladi: *I go **to** school on foot.*

***“from... to...”* (...dan ...gacha) predloglari** yo‘nalish va payt predloglari bo‘lishi mumkin: *I walk **from** school **to** home. I have lunch **from** 1 o’clock **to** 1.30.*

Biror joyga yetib borishni aytishda ***“get to”* (...ga yetib olmoq)** predlogi ishlatiladi: *I **get to** school at 8 o’clock.*

Yodda tuting! *“get”* va *“home”* o‘rtasida *“to”* ishlatilmaydi: *I get home at 2 o’clock.*

9) Oddiy hozirgi zamon (Present Simple Tense)

Oddiy hozirgi zamon quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

a) hamma vaqt uchun umumiy bo‘lgan ish-harakatlarni aytish uchun, m-n.: *My parents **live** near Samarkand* (Ota-onam Samarqand yaqinida yashaydilar).

b) takror-takror, tez-tez sodir bo‘lib turadigan ish-harakatlarni aytishda, m-n.: *We **play** football on Saturdays* (Biz shanba kunlari futbol o‘ynaymiz).

Bunda ko‘pincha quyidagi ravishlar ishlatib turiladi: *always (doimo), never (hech qachon), often (tez-tez), sometimes (ba’zida), usually (odatda), once a day (bir kunda bir marta), twice a week (haftada ikki marta), every day/week/month/year (har kuni/hafta/oy/yil)*

Oddiy hozirgi zamonda darak gapning yasalishi

III shaxs birlik (he, she, it)dan boshqa barcha shaxslar (I, you, we, they)ning oddiy hozirgi zamon bo‘lishli gapi egadan keyin fe’lning *“to”*siz shaklini ishlatish orqali yasaladi. Oddiy

hozirgi zamon bo‘lishli gapining III shaxs birligi *“to”*siz fe’lga “-s” yoki *“-es”* qo‘shimchalarini qo‘shish orqali yasaladi *(quyidagi jadvalga qarang)*.

III shaxs birlikda fe’llar qachon *“-s”* yoki *“-es”* qo‘shimchalarini oladi?

1) Ko‘pchilik fe’llarga *“-s”* qo‘shimchasi qo‘shiladi: *work → works;*
2) *-s, -sh, -ch, -x* bilan tugagan fe’llarga *“-es”* qo‘shimchasi qo‘shiladi: *wash → washes; teach → teaches;*
3) O‘qilmaydigan *“-e”* bilan tugovchi fe’llarga *“-s”* qo‘shimchasi qo‘shiladi: *write → writes;*
4) *“-o”* bilan tugovchi fe’llarga *“-es”* qo‘shimchasi qo‘shiladi: *go → goes; do → does;*
5) Qoidadan mustasno bo‘lgan holat: *have → has;*
6) *“-y”* bilan tugovchi fe’llarning III shaxs birligi quyidagicha yasaladi: *unli + y (-ay, -ey, -oy, -uy)* bilan tugovchi fe’llarga *“-s”* qo‘shimchasi qo‘shiladi: *say → says; play → plays;*
7) *Undosh + y (-dy, -ly, -py, -ry* va h.k.) bilan tugovchi fe’llarning *“-y”* harfi *“-ie”* ga o‘zgaradi va *“-s”* qo‘shimchasi qo‘shiladi: *fly → flies*.

Oddiy hozirgi zamonda so‘roq gapning yasalishi

Oddiy hozirgi zamon so‘roq gapini yasash uchun *“do”* yoki *“does”* ko‘makchi fe’lidan foydalaniladi. Bunda III shaxs birlikdan boshqa hamma shaxslar uchun *“do”*, III shaxs birlik uchun esa *“does”* ko‘makchi fe’lini egadan oldinga qo‘yish bilan so‘roq shakl yasaladi. III shaxs birlik so‘roq shaklini yasash uchun *“does”* ko‘makchi fe’li egadan oldinga qo‘yilganda, asosiy fe’l *“-s”* yoki *“-es”* qo‘shimchasini olmaydi *(quyidagi jadvalga qarang)*.

Oddiy hozirgi zamonda inkor gapning yasalishi

Oddiy hozirgi zamon inkor gapini yasash uchun *“do not (don’t)”* yoki *“does not (doesn’t)”*dan foydalaniladi. Bunda III shaxs birlikdan boshqa hamma shaxslar uchun *“do not (don’t)”*ni, III shaxs birlik uchun esa *“does not (doesn’t)”*ni egadan keyinga qo‘yish bilan inkor shakl yasaladi. III shaxs birlik inkor shaklini yasash uchun *“does not (doesn’t)”* egadan keyinga qo‘yilganda, asosiy fe’l *“-s”* yoki *“-es”* qo‘shimchasini olmaydi *(quyidagi jadvalga qarang)*.

Shaxslar		Bo‘lishli gap	So‘roq gap	Inkor gap
Birlik	I	I like	Do I like ... ?	I do not (don’t) like ... .
	II	You like	Do you like ... ?	You do not (don’t) like ... .
	III	He / She / It } likes	Does { he / she / it } like ... ?	He / She / It } does not (doesn’t) like ... .
Ko‘plik	I / II / III	We / You / They } like	Do { we / you / they } like ... ?	We / You / They } do not (don’t) like ... .

10) *“to be” (bo‘lmoq, bor bo‘lmoq)* fe’li Oddiy hozirgi zamonda: *am/is/are*

Shaxslar		Bo‘lishli gap	So‘roq gap	Inkor gap
Birlik	I	I am (I’m)	Am I?	I am not (I’m not)
	II	You are (you’re)	Are you?	You are not (you’re not)
	III	He / She / It } is (he’s) / (she’s) / (it’s)	Is { he / she / it } ?	He / She / It } is not (he’s not) / (she’s not) / (it’s not)
Ko‘plik	I / II / III	We / You / They } are (we’re) / (you’re) / (they’re)	Are { we / you / they } ?	We / You / They } are not (we’re not) / (you’re not) / (they’re not)

11) Hozirgi davomli zamon (Present Continuous Tense)

Shaxslar		Bo‘lishli gap	So‘roq gap	Inkor gap
Birlik	I	I am (’m) working.	Am I working?	I am not (’m not) working.
	II	You are (’re) working.	Are you working?	You are not (’re not) working.
	III	He / She / It } is (’s) working.	Is { he / she / it } working?	He / She / It } is not (’s not) working.
Ko‘plik	I / II / III	We / You / They } are (’re) working.	Are { we / you / they } working?	We / You / They } are not (’re not) working.

Yasalishi. Ushbu zamonning **bo‘lishli gap**ini yasashda egadan so‘ng *“to be”* ko‘makchi fe’lining hozirgi zamon shakllari *(am, is, are)* dan biri va undan keyin, fe’lning *“-ing”* qo‘shimchasi qo‘shilgan shaklidan foydalaniladi. *(Fe’lga “-ing” qo‘shimchasini qo‘shish qoidalari haqidagi ma’lumotni “Gerundiy” mavzusidan topishingiz mumkin.)*

Bo‘lishli gaplarda *“am”, “is”, “are”* larning og‘zaki nutqdagi qisqacha ko‘rinishi *’m, ’s, ’re* shakllarida bo‘ladi: *I’m working. He’s (she’s/it’s) coming. We’re (you’re/they’re) talking.*

Hozirgi davomli zamonning **so‘roq gap**i *“to be”* ko‘makchi fe’lining hozirgi zamon shakllari *(am, is, are)* ni egadan oldinga olib o‘tish, egadan keyin esa fe’lning *“-ing”* qo‘shimchasi qo‘shilgan shaklini ishlatish orqali yasaladi *(yuqoridagi jadvalga qarang)*.

Hozirgi davomli zamonning **bo‘lishsiz (inkor) gap**ini yasashda esa *“to be”* ko‘makchi fe’li shakllaridan keyin *“not”* inkor yuklamasi va undan keyin fe’lning *“-ing”* li shakli qo‘yiladi. Inkor gaplarda uchrovchi *“am not”, “is not”, “are not”* larning og‘zaki nutqdagi qisqacha ko‘rinishi *’m not, ’s not, ’re not* shaklida bo‘ladi *(yuqoridagi jadvalga qarang)*.

Ishlatilishi. Hozirgi davomli zamon quyidagi ish-harakatlarni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

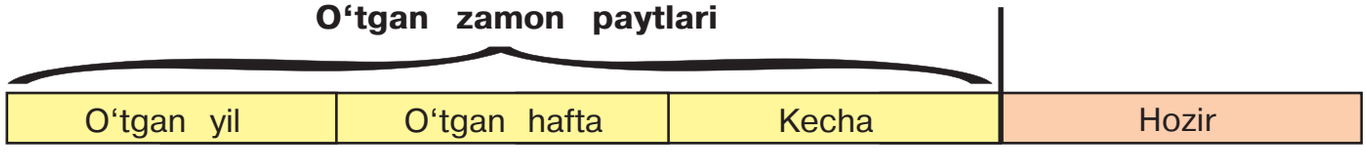
a) So‘zlovchining nutqi mobaynida davom etayotgan ish-harakatlar: *I am speaking now (Men hozir gapiryapman). He is writing a letter (U xat yozyapti).*

b) Kelasi zamonda bajarilishi aniq va oldindan rejalashtirilgan ish-harakatlar: *Next week we are going to Bukhara (Kelasi hafta biz Buxoroga ketyapmiz).*

12) Oddiy o‘tgan zamon (Past Simple Tense)

Ishlatilishi. 1) Oddiy o‘tgan zamon o‘tgan zamondagi biror paytda sodir bo‘lgan ish-harakatni aytishda ishlatiladi, m-n.: *yesterday (kecha), last week (o‘tgan hafta), last year (o‘tgan yil), in 2016 (2016-yilda)* va b. lar. Oddiy o‘tgan zamonda faqat o‘tgan zamon haqida gap boradi: *I **didn’t see** you **yesterday**. **What time did** you **come**?*

2) Shuningdek, bu zamon hikoyalarda birin-ketin sodir bo‘lgan ish-harakatlarni aytishda ham ishlatiladi, m-n.: *He **went** into the cafe, **had** a cup of tea and ...*



Oddiy o‘tgan zamon bo‘lishli gapining yasalishi

Oddiy o‘tgan zamonning bo‘lishli gapi egadan keyin fe’lning o‘tgan zamon shaklini ishlatish orqali yasaladi. Oddiy o‘tgan zamon fe’li oddiy hozirgi zamon fe’lidan farqli o‘laroq III shaxs birlikda tuslanmaydi, balki barcha birlik va ko‘plik shaxslar uchun bir xil shaklga ega bo‘ladi *(keyingi sahifadagi jadvalga qarang)*.

O‘tgan zamon fe’llari ikki guruhga bo‘lib o‘rganiladi: **to‘g‘ri** va **noto‘g‘ri** fe’llar.

O‘tgan zamon shakli ***-ed*** qo‘shimchasi bilan yasaladigan fe’llar to‘g‘ri fe’llardir.

O‘tgan zamon shakli ***-ed*** qo‘shimchasi bilan emas, balki o‘zak o‘zgarishi yoki boshqacha usullar bilan yasaladigan fe’llar noto‘g‘ri fe’llardir.

O‘tgan zamon to‘g‘ri fe’llari qanday yasaladi?

1) ko‘pchilik fe’llarga ***-ed*** qo‘shimchasi qo‘shiladi: *work → work**ed**; help → help**ed**;*
2) o‘qilmaydigan ***-e*** bilan tugaydigan fe’llarga ***-d*** qo‘shiladi: *hope → hop**ed**;*
3) ***-y*** bilan tugovchi fe’llarning o‘tgan zamon shakli quyidagicha yasaladi:

a) *unli + y (-ay, -ey, -oy, -uy)* bilan tugovchi fe’llarga ***-ed*** qo‘shimchasi qo‘shiladi: *play → play**ed**; enjoy → enjoy**ed**;*

b) *undosh + y (-dy, -ly, -py, -ry* va h.k.) bilan tugovchi fe’llarga ***-ed*** qo‘shilganda ***-y*** harfi ***-i*** ga o‘zgaradi: *try → tr**ied**; reply → repl**ied**;*

Fe’llarga *-ed* qo‘shimchasi qo‘shilganda undoshlarning ikkilanishi

1) **bir unli + bir undosh**dan iborat bir bo‘g‘inli so‘zlarning oxirgi undoshi ***-ed*** qo‘shilganda ikkilanadi: *plan → pla**nn**ed; stop → sto**pp**ed*;

2) **ikki unli + bir undosh** yoki **bir unli + ikki undosh**dan iborat bir bo‘g‘inli so‘zlarning oxirgi undoshi ***-ed*** qo‘shilganda ikkilanmaydi: *wa**i**t → wa**i**ted*; *wa**n**t → wa**n**ted;*

3) ko‘p bo‘g‘inli so‘zlarning oxirgi bo‘g‘ini urg‘ulangan bo‘lsa va shu bo‘g‘in **bir unli + bir undosh**dan iborat bo‘lsa, ***-ed*** qo‘shilganda so‘z oxirgidagi undosh ikkilanadi: *preFER → prefe**rr**ed;* AMMO *WONder → wonde**r**ed*.

O‘tgan zamon noto‘g‘ri fe’llari qanday yasaladi?

Noto‘g‘ri fe’llarning o‘tgan zamonini yasash uchun aniq qoidalar mavjud emas. Shu sababli, bu noto‘g‘ri fe’llarning o‘tgan zamon shakllarini faqatgina ularni birma-bir yodlab olish orqali o‘zlashtirib olish mumkin, m-n.: *be – was/were, buy – bought, come – came, do – did, eat – ate, get – got, give – gave, go – went, have – had, say – said, see – saw, sit – sat, sleep – slept, sweep – swept, take – took, write – wrote*.

Oddiy o‘tgan zamonda so‘roq gapning yasalishi

Hamma shaxslarda *did* ko‘makchi fe’lini egadan oldinga qo‘yish bilan oddiy o‘tgan zamon so‘roq gapi yasaladi. So‘roq gap yasash uchun *did* ko‘makchi fe’li egadan oldinga qo‘yilganda, undan keyin keladigan asosiy fe’l “to”siz infinitiv shaklda bo‘ladi. Chunki *did* ko‘makchi fe’li o‘tgan zamonni anglatib turgan bir paytda, yana o‘tgan zamonni anglatuvchi boshqa fe’lga ehtiyoj tug‘ilmaydi *(quyidagi jadvalga qarang)*.

Oddiy o‘tgan zamonda inkor gapning yasalishi

Hamma shaxslarda *did not (didn’t)* ni egadan keyinga qo‘yish bilan oddiy o‘tgan zamon inkor shakli yasaladi. Inkor shaklni yasash uchun *did not (didn’t)* egadan keyinga qo‘yilganda, undan keyin keladigan asosiy fe’l “to”siz infinitiv shaklda bo‘ladi. Chunki *did not (didn’t)* o‘tgan zamonni anglatib turgan bir paytda, yana o‘tgan zamonni anglatuvchi boshqa fe’lga ehtiyoj tug‘ilmaydi *(quyidagi jadvalga qarang.)*

	Bo‘lishli gap	So‘roq gap	Inkor gap
Birlik	I, You, He, She, It — cooked cakes. / saw the cow.	Did + I, You, He, She, It — cook cakes. / see the cow.	I, You, He, She, It — did not (didn’t) cook cakes. / did not (didn’t) see the cow.
Ko‘plik	We, You, They — cooked cakes. / saw the cow.	Did + We, You, They — cook cakes. / see the cow.	We, You, They — did not (didn’t) cook cakes. / did not (didn’t) see the cow.

13) There is (There are) iborasi

Ingliz tilida *“there is”* biror joyda birlikdagi biror narsaning borligini aytishda, *“there are”* esa biror joyda ko‘plikdagi narsalarning borligini aytishda ishlatiladigan til qurilmalaridir, m-n.: *There is an orange in the box – Quti ichida apelsin bor. There are oranges in the box – Quti ichida apelsinlar bor*.

Bo‘lishli gap	So‘roq gap	Inkor gap
There is (there’s) a book on the table.	Is there a book on the table?	There is not (isn’t) a book on the table?
There are a lot of books on the table.	Are there a lot of books on the table?	There are not (aren’t) a lot of books on the table?

14) Modal fe’llar: *can* va *must*

Modal fe’llar ko‘makchi fe’llarning maxsus bir guruhidir. Ular boshqa asosiy fe’llardan oldin ishlatilib, ma’lum bir ma’nolarni, masalan, *ruxsat, jismoniy qobiliyat, mumkinlik, shartlilik* kabilarni anglatib keladi.

***Can* modal fe’li**:

Bu modal fe’l boshqa asosiy fe’llardan oldin ishlatilib, a) jismoniy qobiliyatni ifodalaydi va o‘zbek tilida ***qila olmoq, bajara olmoq*** degan ma’nolarni ifodalaydi, m-n.: *I can jump – Men sakray olaman. Can you count? – Sen/Siz sanay olasanmi/olasizmi?*

b) quyidagicha savol bilan ruxsat so‘rashda ishlatiladi: *Can I/we ...?* – biror narsa qilsam/qilsak bo‘ladimi? Masalan: ***Can I** use the phone, please? – Iltimos, telefoning(iz)dan foydalansam bo‘ladimi? Mum, **can we** play here? – Oyi, shu yerda o‘ynasak bo‘ladimi?*

d) quyidagicha savol bilan narsalarni so‘rab olishda ishlatiladi: *Can I/we have...?* – ...ni olsam/olsak bo‘ladimi? Masalan: ***Can I have** your pen, please? – Ruchkang(iz)-ni olsam bo‘ladimi, iltimos?*

***Must* modal fe’li**:

Bu modal fe’l ham boshqa asosiy fe’llardan oldin ishlatilib, ish-harakat amalga oshirilishi ***shart, zarur, kerak*** degan ma’nolarni ifodalaydi, m-n.: *Pupils **must go** to school every day – O‘quvchilar har kuni maktabga **borishlari shart/kerak**.*

Can va *must* modal fe’llarining so‘roq va inkor shakllari *do, do not* ko‘makchi fe’li yordamida emas, balki bu modal fe’llarni egadan oldinga olib o‘tish, inkor shakli esa bu modal fe’llardan keyin *not* inkor yuklamasini qo‘yish bilan yasaladi *(quyidagi jadvalga qarang)*.

Bo‘lishli gap	So‘roq gap	Inkor gap
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They } can / must } speak English.	Can / Must { I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They } speak English?	I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They } cannot (can’t) / must not (mustn’t) } speak English.

15) Gerundiy (otlashgan fe’llar) – Gerund

Ingliz tilida fe’lning *“-ing”* qo‘shimchasi bilan tugagan shakli gerundiy yoki otlashgan fe’l deb yuritiladi. Gerundiy fe’lning otlik xususiyatiga ega bo‘lgan shaklidir. O‘zbek tilidagi harakat nomi, ya’ni *ishl**ash**, o‘q**ish**, kuyl**ash**, yoz**ish*** kabilar ingliz tilidagi gerundiyga to‘g‘ri keladi: *work**ing** – ishl**ash**, read**ing** – o‘q**ish**, sing**ing** – kuyl**ash**, writ**ing** – yoz**ish***.

Fe’llarning *“-ing”* li shakllari qanday yasaladi?

1) Ko‘pchilik fe’llar: ***v* + *-ing***. Masalan: *work → working; sleep → sleeping*.
2) *“-e”* bilan tugovchi fe’llar: ***(-e)* + *ing***. Masalan: *make → making*.

“-ing” qo‘shilganda undoshlarning ikkilanishi

1) **bir unli + bir undosh**dan iborat bir bo‘g‘inli so‘zlarning oxirgi undoshi ***-ing*** qo‘shilganda ikkilanadi: *plan → pla**nn**ing; stop → sto**pp**ing*;

2) **ikki unli + bir undosh** yoki **bir unli + ikki undosh**dan iborat bir bo‘g‘inli so‘zlarning oxirgi undoshi ***-ing*** qo‘shilganda ikkilanmaydi: *w**ai**t → wai**t**ing; wo**r**k → wo**r**king*.

16) like/don't like/love + ot *yoki* **gerundiy**

Like, don't like va *love* fe'llaridan keyin ot so'z turkumi ishlatiladi, m-n.: *I like cartoons. I don't like horror films. I love music programmes.*

Like, don't like va *love* fe'llaridan fe'l ishlatiladigan bo'lsa, u gerundiy shaklida bo'ladi, m-n.: *He likes **playing** chess. He doesn't like **going** to the cinema. Do you like **dancing**?* (Gerundiy haqidagi ma'lumot uchun oldingi sahifadagi 15-mavzuga qarang.)

17) Ravish (Adverb)

Ravishlar fe'l haqida ma'lumot beradi, ya'ni fe'lning *qanday, qay tarzda, qay darajada, qay ravishda* bajarilganligini bildiradi va, asosan, fe'ldan keyin ishlatiladi, m-n.:

*I **play** fe'l tennis **well** ravish.* (Men tennisni yaxshi o'ynayman.)

Ko'pchilik ravishlar sifatlarga *"-ly"* qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi, m-n.:

Sifat: quick careful bad loud soft noisy slow happy

Ravish: quick**ly** careful**ly** bad**ly** loud**ly** soft**ly** noisi**ly** slow**ly** happi**ly**

Ayrim so'zlarni o'zi asl ravish bo'lganligi sababli ularga *"-ly"* qo'shilmaydi, m-n.: *well (yaxshi), fast (tez), late (kech), hard (qattiq, tirishqoqlik bilan).*

18) Bog'lovchi (Conjunctions): *and, but, before, after, then, because, or.*

Gaplar va gap bo'laklarini bir-biri bilan bog'lash uchun ishlatiladigan so'zlar bog'lovchilar deyiladi. Bunday bog'lovchilarga *and, but, before, after, then, because, or* kabilarni misol qilib keltirish mumkin.

***"And"* (va)** teng bog'lovchi hisoblanadi. Gapda bir necha so'z uyushib kelganda, bu uyushiq bo'laklarning oxirgi ikkitasi *"and"* bilan bog'lanadi, m-n.: *I have a mum **and** a dad. I like watching football, playing chess, riding my horse **and** listening to music.*

***"But"* (lekin, ammo, biroq)** zidlovchi bog'lovchidir. Bu bog'lovchi bildirilgan fikrga zid yana bir fikr bildirish uchun ular o'rtasida ishlatiladi va shu bilan ikkita gapni bir-biriga bog'laydi, m-n.: *It's old **but** beautiful. Her school is in London **but** our school is in Tashkent.*

***"Then"* (keyin, so'ng, so'ngra)** bog'lovchisi biror voqeani hikoya qilib berishda ish-harakatlarning mantiqiy ketma-ketligini ko'rsatib berish uchun ishlatiladi, m-n.: *Aziz's mother gets up early and she makes breakfast. **Then** she cleans the house. She does the shopping and **then** works in the afternoon.*

***"Because"* (chunki, sababli, tufayli)** bog'lovchisi biror ish-harakatga sabab bo'lgan boshqa ish-harakatni aytishda ishlatiladi, m-n.: *I don't like maths **because** it's difficult. Two girls and two boys like Sunday **because** we don't have lessons.*

***"Or"* (yoki)** bog'lovchisi ikki yoki bir necha gapni yoki gapning uyushiq bo'laklarini bir-biri bilan bog'laydi va quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

a) ikkita imkoniyatdan birini tanlashda: *You can go home **or** stay at school.*

b) noaniqlikni ifodalashda: *There are usually five **or** six lessons.*

d) inkor yoki inkor ma'noli gaplarda ikkita uyushiq bo'lakni bog'laydi va "na ... va na ..." degan ma'noni ifodalab keladi, m-n.: *I don't drink tea **or** milk* – Men **na** choy **va na** sut ichaman. *I don't like jazz **or** rock. We don't have a parrot **or** a dove.*

19) Ingliz tilida so'z tartibi

Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida gapdagi so'z tartibi bir-biridan farq qiladi. Ingliz tilida gapda oldin ega, keyin kesim, so'ng to'ldiruvchi va nihoyat, hol keladi. Ingliz tilidagi gaplarda so'z tartibi almashtirib yuborilsa yoki gapning mazmuni o'zgaradi, yoki gap mantiqsiz bo'lib qoladi. O'zbek tilida esa ko'p hollarda ega, to'ldiruvchi va holning o'rni almashinib kelishi mumkin, lekin kesim har doim gap oxirida keladi. Agarda egadan keyin kesim qo'yilsa, gap bo'laklari bir-biri bilan mantiqan bog'lanmay qoladi. Buni quyidagi misollarda yaqqol ko'rish mumkin.

English	**ega**	**kesim**	**to'ldiruvchi**	**hol**
	The children	are playing	football	now.
Uzbek	**ega, to'ldiruvchi *yoki* hol**			**kesim**
	Bolalar Hozir Bolalar	hozir bolalar futbolni	futbol futbol hozir	o'ynashyapti.

20) Ingliz tilida payt hollarining gaplardagi o‘rni

Every morning (day), on Fridays (Mondays ...) kabi payt hollari gap boshida yoki gap oxirida keladi.

hol	ega	kesim	to‘ldiruvchi	hol
Every day	I	watch	TV	(every day).
(On Sundays)	I	don’t go	to school	(on Sundays).

Always, usually, often, sometimes, never kabi payt hollari odatda egadan keyin keladi.

ega	hol	kesim	boshqalar
I	always	brush	my teeth.
We	never	swim	in winter.

English-Uzbek Wordlist

adj – adjective – sifat
adv – adverb – ravish
conj – conjunction – bog‘lovchi
det – determiner – aniqlovchi
int – interjection – undov so‘z
n – noun – ot
num – number – son
pl – plural – ko‘plik
prep – preposition – predlog
pron – pronoun – olmosh
v – verb – fe’l

A

a [ə] *noaniq artikl*
about *prep, adv* [ə'baʊt] 1) haqida; 2) taxminan
about your friend do‘stingiz haqida
at about 8 o’clock taxminan soat sakkizlarda
act (out) *v* [ækt ('aʊt)] ijro etmoq
active *adj* ['æktɪv] faol
activity *n* [æk'tɪvɪti] 1) faoliyat; 2) mashq
address *n* [ə'dres] manzil
after *prep* ['ɑ:ftə] ...dan keyin/so‘ng
afternoon *n* [ˌɑ:ftə'nu:n] tush vaqti
Good afternoon. Assalomu alaykum./Xayrli kun. (tush paytida)
in the afternoon *adv* tushdan keyin
again *adv* [ə'gen, ə'geɪn] yana, tag‘in
age *n* [eɪdʒ] yosh
air *n* [eə] havo
air the room *v+n* ['eə ðə 'ru:m] xonani shamollatmoq
album *n* ['ælbəm] albom
all *pron* [ɔ:l] hamma
all the things hamma narsalar
aloud *adv* [ə'laʊd] ovoz chiqarib
alphabet *n* ['ælfəbet] alifbo
also *adv* ['ɔ:lsəʊ] ham
always *adv* ['ɔ:lwɪz, 'ɔ:lweɪz] har doim, doimo
a.m. [ˌeɪ'em] *tungi soat 12 dan kunduzgi 12 gacha bo‘lgan vaqt*

America *n* [ə'merɪkə] Amerika
Amir Temur Square [ə'mɪə ˌtemu:r 'skweə] Amir Temur xiyoboni
an [ən, æn] *noaniq artikl*
and *conj* [ənd, ænd] va
And you? Sizchi?
angry *adj* ['æŋgri] jahldor, jahli chiqqan
animal *n* ['ænɪm(ə)l] hayvon
answer *n, v* ['ɑ:nsə] 1) javob; 2) javob bermoq

ant *n* [ænt]	chumoli
any more ['enimɔ:]	yana
apple *n* ['æp(ə)l]	olma
apple juice *n+n* ['æpl 'dʒu:s]	olma sharbati
apricot *n* ['eɪprɪkɒt]	o‘rik
April *n* ['eɪpr(ə)l]	aprel
April Fool’s Day ['eɪprl 'fʊlz deɪ]	1-aprel hazil kuni
Aral Sea *n+n* ['ærəl 'si:]	Orol Dengizi
Arctic *n* ['ɑ:ktɪk]	Arktika
Arctic Ocean *n+n* ['ɑ:ktɪk əʊʃ(ə)n]	Shimoliy Muz okeani
are *v* [ɑ:]	bo‘lmoq (ko‘plik shaxslar uchun)
Are you ...?	Siz ...misiz?
arm *n* [ɑ:m]	qo‘l
art *n* [ɑ:t]	tasviriy san’at
Art Museum *n+n* ['ɑ:t mju:,zɪəm]	San’at muzeyi
Asian *adj* ['eɪʃ(ə)n, 'eɪʒən]	Osiyoga oid, osiyocha
ask *v* [ɑ:sk]	so‘ramoq
at *prep* [ət, æt]	...da
at all	umuman
ate *v* [eɪt]	*“eat” fe’lining o‘tgan zamon shakli:* ye(-dim, -ding, -di, -dik, -dingiz, -dilar)
attack *v* [ə'tæk]	hujum qilmoq, hamla qilmoq, tashlanmoq
August *n* ['ɔ:gəst]	avgust
aunt *n* [ɑ:nt]	xola, amma
Australia *n* [ɒ'streɪlɪə]	Avstraliya
autumn *n* ['ɔ:təm]	kuz
awful *adj* ['ɔ:f(ə)l]	yomon, rasvo
baa *v* [bɑ:]	baramoq
baby *n* ['beɪbi]	chaqaloq, go‘dak
bad *adj* [bæd]	yomon
bag *n* [bæg]	sumka, portfel
ball *n* [bɔ:l]	to‘p, koptok
banana *n pl (-s)* [bə'nɑ:nə]	banan
bank *n* [bæŋk]	bank
bark *v* [bɑ:k]	vovullamoq, hurmoq
basketball *n* ['bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l]	basketbol
bath *n* [bɑ:θ]	vanna
bathroom *n* ['bɑ:θrʊm]	yuvinish xonasi (uydagi xona)
be *v* (am, is, are) *v* [bi:] [əm, ɪz, ə, ɑ:]	bo‘lmoq
be afraid of *v* [bɪ ə'freɪd əv]	...dan qo‘rqmoq
be careful *v* [bɪ 'keəfʊl]	ehtiyot bo‘lmoq
be kind to *v* [bɪ 'kaɪnd tə]	...ga mehribonlik ko‘rsatmoq
bean *n* [bi:n]	loviya
bear *n* [beə]	ayiq
beautiful *adj* ['bju:tɪf(ə)l]	chiroyli
because *conj* [bɪ'kɒz, bɪ'kəz]	chunki
bed *n* [bed]	1) karavot; 2) (yotish uchun) o‘rin, joy
go to bed ['gəʊ tə 'bed]	uxlagani yotmoq
bedroom *n* ['bedrʊm]	yotoqxona (uydagi xona)
bee *n* [bi:]	asalari
before *adv* [bɪ'fɔ:]	...dan oldin
begin *v* [bɪ'gɪn]	boshlamoq, boshlanmoq
behind *prep* [bɪ'haɪnd]	...ning orqasida
best *adj* [best]	eng yaxshi

between *prep* [bɪˈtwi:n]	(ikki narsa) orasida
big *adj* [bɪg]	katta
bike *n* [baɪk]	velosiped, mototsikl
biker *n* [ˈbaɪkə]	velosipedchi
biking *n* [ˈbaɪkɪŋ]	velosiped minish
bird *n* [bɜ:d]	qush
birdhouse *n* [ˈbɜ:dhaʊs]	qush uyasi
birthday *n* [ˈbɜ:θdeɪ]	tug‘ilgan kun
birthday cake *n+n* [ˈbɜ:θdi ˈkeɪk]	tug‘ilgan kun torti
birthday card *n+n* [ˈbɜ:θdi ˈkɑ:d]	tug‘ilgan kun tabrik xati
birthday party *n+n* [ˈbɜ:θdi ˈpɑ:ti]	tug‘ilgan kun bazmi
biscuit *n* [ˈbɪskɪt]	pishiriqlar
bite *v* [baɪt]	qopmoq, tishlamoq
black *adj* [blæk]	qora
black panther *adj+n* [ˈblækˈpænθə]	qora qoplon
blackboard *n* [ˈblækbɔ:d]	sinf doskasi (qora)
blanket *n* [ˈblæŋkɪt]	jun adyol (ko‘rpa)
blazer *n* [ˈbleɪzə]	yengil kurtka
bleat *v* [bli:t]	balamoq (qo‘y-echkilar haqida)
blew [blu:]	*“blow” fe’lining o‘tgan zamon shakli*
blond *adj* [blɒnd]	oq-malla, sarg‘ish
blouse *n* [blaʊz]	bluzka (yengil matoli kofta)
blow *v* [bləʊ]	esmoq (shamol haqida)
blue *adj* [blu:]	ko‘k, zangori, moviy
boar *n* [bɔ:]	to‘ng‘iz, yovvoyi cho‘chqa
board *n* [bɔ:d]	sinf doskasi
body *n pl (bodies)* [ˈbɒdi]	gavda, tana
bone *n* [bəʊn]	suyak
book *n* [bʊk]	kitob
book shop *n+n* [ˈbʊkʃɒp]	kitob do‘koni
boots *n* [bu:ts]	butsi (futbol botinkasi)
boring *adj* [ˈbɔ:rɪŋ]	zerikarli
botany *n* [ˈbɒtəni]	botanika
bought *v* [bɔ:t]	*“buy” fe’lining o‘tgan zamon shakli:* sotib ol(-dim, -ding, -di, -dik, -dingiz, -dilar)
bowl *n* [bəʊl]	kosa
a bowl of … [ə ˈbəʊl əv ...]	bir kosa …
a bowl of salad [ə ˈbəʊl əv ˈsæləd]	bir kosa salat
box *n* [bɒks]	quti
boy *n pl (boys)* [bɔɪ]	o‘g‘il bola
branch *n* [brɑ:ntʃ]	novda, butoq, shox
bray *v* [breɪ]	hangramoq (eshak haqida)
bread *n pl (-)* [bred]	non
break *n, v* [breɪk]	1) tanaffus; 2) sindirmoq
breakfast *n* [ˈbrekfəst]	nonushta
have breakfast *v+n*	nonushta qilmoq
bright *adj* [braɪt]	yorqin; quyoshli
British *adj* [ˈbrɪtɪʃ]	1) britaniyalik; 2) britaniyaga oid, Britaniya …
brother *n* [ˈbrʌðə]	aka; uka
brown *adj* [braʊn]	jigarrang, malla
brush *n, v* [brʌʃ]	1) cho‘tka; 2) cho‘tkalamoq
brush teeth *n+v* [ˈbrʌʃ ti:θ]	tishlarni cho‘tka bilan tozalamoq
bull *n* [bʊl]	ho‘kiz, buqa
bus *n* [bʌs]	avtobus
go home by bus	uyga avtobus bilan bormoq

businessman *n pl (-men)* [ˈbɪznɪsmən]	(erkak) biznesmen, tadbirkor
businesswoman *n (-women)* [ˈbɪznɪsˌwʊmən]	(ayol) biznesmen, tadbirkor
busy *adj* [ˈbɪzi]	ish bilan band
but *conj* [bʌt]	lekin, ammo
butterfly *n pl (-ies)* [ˈbʌtəflaɪ]	kapalak
buy *v* [baɪ]	sotib olmoq
by *prep* [baɪ]	bilan, orqali, tomonidan
by metro [baɪ ˈmetrəʊ]	metro bilan
bye *int* [baɪ]	xayr
cabbage *n* [ˈkæbɪdʒ]	karam
cage *n* [keɪdʒ]	qafas
cake *n* [keɪk]	tort, pirojniy
calendar *n* [ˈkælɪndə]	taqvim
calf *n pl (calves)* [kɑːf]	buzoqcha, buzoq
call *v* [kɔːl]	chaqirmoq; telefon qilmoq
came *v* [keɪm]	*“come” fe’lining o‘tgan zamon shakli:* kel(-dim, -ding, -di, -dik, -dingiz, -dilar)
camel *n* [ˈkæm(ə)l]	tuya
camera *n* [ˈkæmərə]	fotoapparat
can *v* [kæn, kən]	qila olmoq, qo‘lidan kelmoq
Can I have ...?	...ni olsam bo‘ladimi?
Can I help you? [kən aɪ ˈhelp juː]	Yordamim kerakmi?
Canada *n* [ˈkænədə]	Kanada
canary *n pl (-ies)* [kəˈneəri]	kanareyka
cannot *v* [ˈkænət]	qila olmaslik, qo‘lidan kelmaslik
canteen *n* [kænˈtiːn]	oshxona
at the canteen [ət ðə kænˈtiːn]	oshxonada
cap *n* [kæp]	kepka, shapka
capital *n* [ˈkæpɪtl]	poytaxt
car *n* [kɑː]	avtomobil
card *n* [kɑːd]	otkritka, tabrik xati
careful *adj* [ˈkeəf(ə)l]	ehtiyotkor
carrot *n* [ˈkærət]	sabzi
cartoon *n* [kɑːˈtuːn]	multfilm
cat *n* [kæt]	mushuk
caterpillar *n* [ˈkætəˌpɪlə]	kapalakqurt
CD (compact disk) [ˌsiːˈdiː]	CD (kompakt-disk)
celebrate *v* [ˈselɪbreɪt]	bayram qilmoq, nishonlamoq
celebration *n* [ˌselɪˈbreɪʃ(ə)n]	bayram
Central Asia *adj+n* [ˌsentrəl ˈeɪʃə]	O‘rta Osiyo
centre *n* [ˈsentə]	markaz
chain *n* [tʃeɪn]	zanjir
chair *n* [tʃeə]	stul
chalk *n* [tʃɔːk]	bo‘r
champion *n* [ˈtʃæmpɪən]	chempion
change *v* [tʃeɪndʒ]	o‘zgartirmoq
channel *n* [ˈtʃænl]	kanal (televizion)
chant *n* [tʃɑːnt]	chant (kichik she’r)
check *v* [tʃek]	tekshirmoq
cherry *n pl (-ies)* [ˈtʃeri]	olcha
chess *n* [tʃes]	shaxmat
chick *n* [tʃɪk]	jo‘ja
chicken *n* [ˈtʃɪkɪn]	tovuq
child *n pl (children)* [tʃaɪld]	bola

children *n* [ˈtʃɪldrən]	bolalar
China *n* [ˈtʃɑɪnə]	Xitoy
Chinese New Year *n* [ˌtʃaɪniːz ˌnjuː ˈjɪə]	xitoycha yangi yil
chocolate *n* [ˈtʃɒklɪt]	shokolad
choose *v* [tʃuːz]	tanlamoq
Chorsu Market [tʃɔːˈsuː ˌmɑːkɪt]	Chorsu bozori
cinema *n* [ˈsɪnɪmə]	kinoteatr
circle *n, v* [ˈsɜːk(ə)l]	1) aylana; 2) aylantirib chizmoq
circus *n* [ˈsɜːkəs]	sirk
city *n pl (cities)* [ˈsɪti]	katta shahar
clap *v* [klæp]	qarsak, chapak chalmoq
class *n* [klɑːs]	sinf; dars
classbook *n* [ˈklɑːsbʊk]	darslik
classical music *adj+n* [ˈklæsɪk(ə)l ˌmjuːzɪk]	mumtoz musiqa
classmate *n* [ˈklɑːsmeɪt]	sinfdosh
classroom *n* [ˈklɑːsrʊm]	sinfxona
classroom things *n+n* [ˈklɑːsrʊm ˌθɪŋz]	o‘quv qurollari
clean *adj, v* [kliːn]	1) toza; 2) tozalamoq
clean the room *v+n* [ˈkliːn ðə ˈruːm]	xonani tozalamoq
clean water *adj+n* [ˈkliːn ˈwɔːtə]	toza suv
clear *adj, v* [klɪə]	1) aniq; 2) toza; 3) tozalamoq
clever *adj* [ˈklevə]	aqlli, zukko
climb *v* [klaɪm]	tirmashib chiqmoq
clock *n* [klɒk]	soat
cloud *n* [klaʊd]	bulut
cloudy *adj* [ˈklaʊdi]	bulutli
club *n* [klʌb]	klub, to‘garak
cluck *v* [klʌk]	qaqillamoq (tovuq haqida)
coat *n* [kəʊt]	palto
coffee *n pl (-)* [ˈkɒfi]	qahva
coin *n* [kɔɪn]	tanga
cold *adj, n* [kəʊld]	1) sovuq; 2) shamollash
I have a cold. [aɪ ˈhæv ə ˈkəʊld]	Shamollab qoldim.
collect *v* [kəˈlekt]	yig‘moq, to‘plamoq
collection *n* [kəˈlekʃn]	to‘plam, kolleksiya
college *n* [ˈkɒlɪdʒ]	kollej
colour *n* [ˈkʌlə]	rang
colour pencils	rangli qalamlar
coloured *adj* [ˈkʌləd]	rangli
comb *n, v* [kəʊm]	1) taroq; 2) taramoq
come *v* [kʌm]	kelmoq
come home *v+n* [ˌkʌm ˈhəʊm]	uyga kelmoq
comedy *n pl* (-ies) [ˈkɒmɪdi]	komediya
complete *v* [kəmˈpliːt]	tamomlamoq, tugallamoq
computer *n* [kəmˈpjuːtə]	kompyuter
computer game *n+n* [kəmˈpjuːtə ˌgeɪm]	kompyuter o‘yini
Constitution Day *n* [ˌkɒnstɪˈtjuːʃn ˈdeɪ]	Konstitutsiya kuni
cook *v* [kʊk]	pishirmoq, ovqat tayyorlamoq
cooker *n* [ˈkuːkə]	plita, pechka, o‘choq
cool *adj* [kuːl]	salqin
copy *v* [ˈkɒpi]	ko‘chirmoq
copybook *n* [ˈkɒpibʊk]	daftar
corn *n pl (–)* [kɔːn]	don, g‘alla
corner *n* [ˈkɔːnə]	burchak
correct *adj, v* [kəˈrekt]	1) to‘g‘ri; 2) to‘g‘rilamoq

count *v* [kaʊnt]	sanamoq
country *n* *pl (-ies)* ['kʌntri]	mamlakat
cousin *n* ['kʌzn]	ammavachcha, xolavachcha, amakivachcha, tog‘avachcha
cow *n* [kaʊ]	sigir
crayon *n* ['kreɪən]	rangli bo‘r
crocodile *n* ['krɒkədaɪl]	timsoh
cross *n, v* [krɒs]	1) X belgisi; 2) X (eks) qilib chizmoq
crossword *n* ['krɒswɜ:d]	krossvord
do crosswords ['du: 'krɒswɜ:dz]	krossvord yechmoq
crow *v* [krəʊ]	qichqirmoq (xo‘roz haqida)
crown *n* [kraʊn]	toj
cucumber *n* ['kju:kʌmbə]	bodring
cup *n* [kʌp]	finjon, chashka
a cup of tea [ə 'kʌp əv 'ti:]	bir finjon choy
cupboard *n* ['kʌpbəd]	oziq-ovqat/idish-tovoq javoni (shkafi)
curly *adj* ['kɜ:li]	jingalak
curtain *n* ['kɜ:tən]	parda
cycle *v* ['saɪk(ə)l]	velosipedda uchmoq
dad *n* [dæd]	dada; ota
dance *n, v* [dɑ:ns]	1) raqs; 2) raqsga tushmoq
dancer *n* ['dɑ:nsə]	raqqos, raqqosa, o‘yinchi
dangerous *adj* ['deɪndʒrəs]	xavfli
dark *adj* [dɑ:k]	1) qora, qoramtir; 2) qorong‘i
date *n* [deɪt]	sana
day *n* [deɪ]	kun
dear *adj* [dɪə]	qadrli, aziz
December *n* [dɪ'sembə]	dekabr
decoration *n* [ˌdekə'reɪʃn]	bezak
deer *n* *pl* *(–)* [dɪə]	bug‘u
degree *n* [dɪ'gri:]	daraja
delicious *adj* [dɪ'lɪʃəs]	shirin, mazali
desert *n* ['dezət]	cho‘l, sahro
desk *n* [desk]	yozuv stoli, parta
dialogue *n* ['daɪəlɒg]	dialog
diary *n* *pl* *(-ies)* ['daɪəri]	kundalik daftar
dictation *n* [dɪk'teɪʃ(ə)n]	diktant
did [dɪd]	*“do” fe’lining o‘tgan zamon shakli*
difference *n* ['dɪf(ə)rəns]	farq
different *adj* ['dɪf(ə)rənt]	turli, farqli, o‘zgacha, boshqacha
difficult *adj* ['dɪfɪk(ə)lt]	qiyin
dinner *n* ['dɪnə]	kechki ovqat
have dinner	kechki ovqatni yemoq
director *n* [dɪ'rektə]	direktor
dish *n* [dɪʃ]	1) idish-tovoq; 2) taom
do *v* [du:]	1) qilmoq, bajarmoq; 2) *yordamchi fe’l*
do homework ['du: 'həʊmwɜ:k]	uy vazifasini bajarmoq
do morning exercises ['du: 'mɔ:nɪŋ 'eksəsaɪzs]	ertalabki badantarbiya mashqlarini bajarmoq
do sums *v* ['du: 'sʌmz]	misolni ishlamoq
doctor *n* ['dɒktə]	doktor, vrach, shifokor
dog *n* [dɒg]	kuchuk, it
doira *n* [dɔɪ'rɑ:]	doira (musiqiy asbob)
doll *n* [dɒl]	qo‘g‘irchoq
dolphin *n* ['dɒlfɪn]	delfin

domestic animal *adj+n* [dəˈmestɪk ˈænɪml]	uy hayvoni
donkey *n pl (-s)* [ˈdɒŋki]	eshak
Don't ...! [ˈdəʊnt ...]	*inkor buyruq gapni boshlab beradi:* ... qilma!
Don't play with my dog!	Itim bilan o'ynama!
door *n* [dɔ:]	eshik
dove *n* [dʌv]	kabutar, kaptar
down *adv* [daʊn]	past tomonga
dragon *n* [ˈdrægn]	ajdar
dragon dance *n+n* [ˈdrægn ˌdɑ:ns]	ajdar raqsi
draughts *n* [ˈdrɑ:fts]	shashka
draw *v* [drɔ:]	chizmoq, rasm solmoq
dress *n* [dres]	ko'ylak
dresser *n* [ˈdresə]	komod (kiyim-kechak turadigan yashikli javon)
drill *n* [drɪl]	mashq
drink *v* [drɪŋk]	ichmoq
drive *n* [draɪv]	haydamoq (mashina)
driver *n* [ˈdraɪvə]	haydovchi
dry *adj* [draɪ]	quruq
duck *n* [dʌk]	o'rdak
duckling *n* [ˈdʌklɪŋ]	o'rdakcha
duststorm *n* [ˌdʌstˈstɔ:m]	chang-to'zon, changli bo'ron
dutor *n* [dʊˈtɔ:r]	dutor (musiqiy asbob)
each *adj* [i:tʃ]	har bir
eagle *n* [ˈi:g(ə)l]	burgut
ear *n* [ɪə]	quloq
earache *n* [ˈɪəreɪk]	quloq og'rig'i
early *adv* [ˈɜ:li]	erta, erta bilan, barvaqt
Earth Day *n+n* [ˈɜ:θ ˈdeɪ]	Yer kuni
eat (up) *v* [i:t (ʌp)]	yemoq; yeb qo'ymoq
egg *n* [eg]	tuxum
eggplant *n* [ˈegplɑ:nt]	baqlajon
eight *num* [eɪt]	sakkiz
eighteen *num* [ˌeɪˈti:n]	o'n sakkiz
eighth *num* [eɪtθ]	sakkizinchi
eight hundred *num* [eɪt ˈhʌndrəd]	sakkiz yuz
eighty *num* [ˈeɪti]	sakson
eighty-one *num* [ˌeɪti ˈwʌn]	sakson bir
elder *adj* [ˈeldə]	to'ng'ich, katta
electronic engineer [ɪˌlekˈtrɒnɪk ˌendʒɪˈnɪə]	muhandis elektronchi
elephant *n* [ˈelɪfənt]	fil
eleven *num* [ɪˈlev(ə)n]	o'n bir
eleventh *num* [ɪˈlevənθ]	o'n birinchi
emperor *n* [ˈempərə]	imperator, xoqon
end *v* [end]	tuga(lla)moq, tamomlamoq
engineer [ˌendʒɪˈnɪə]	muhandis
England *n* [ˈeŋgl(ə)nd]	Angliya
English *adj, n* [ˈɪŋglɪʃ]	1) inglizcha; ingliz; 2) ingliz tili
eraser *n* [ɪˈreɪzə]	o'chirg'ich
Europe *n* [ˈjʊərəp]	Yevropa
evening *n* [ˈi:vnɪŋ]	kechqurun, oqshom
Good evening.	Xayrli oqshom.
in the evening *adv*	kechqurun, oqshomda
every *det* [ˈevri]	har bir, har...
every day *adv* [ˈevrideɪ]	har kuni

everybody *pron* ['evribɒdi]	hamma
everything *pron* ['evriθɪŋ]	hamma narsa
everywhere *pron* ['evriweə]	hamma yerda
Excuse me, who's this?	Uzr, siz kimsiz (bu kim)?
eye *n* [aɪ]	ko'z
face *n* [feɪs]	yuz, bet
fairy tale *adj+n* ['feəri 'teɪl]	ertak
fall *v* [fɔ:l]	1) tushmoq, pasaymoq; 2) yog'moq (qor)
fall asleep *v+adj* ['fɔ:l ə'sli:p]	uxlab qolmoq
false *adj* [fɔ:ls]	yolg'on, noto'g'ri
family *n pl (-ies)* ['fæməli]	oila
family tree *n+n* [ˌfæməli 'tri:]	shajara
famous *adj* ['feɪməs]	mashhur
fantastic *adj* [fæn'tæstɪk]	ajoyib, g'aroyib
fantasy *n* ['fæntəsi]	tasavvur
far *adv* [fɑ:]	uzoq
far from *adv* ['fɑ:frəm]	...dan uzoq
farm *n* [fɑ:m]	ferma
farmer *n* ['fɑ:mə]	fermer, dehqon
fast *adv* [fɑ:st]	tez
father *n* ['fɑ:ðə]	ota
Father's Day *n+n* [ˌfɑ:ðəz 'deɪ]	Otalar kuni
favourite *adj, n* ['feɪv(ə)rɪt]	1) sevimli; 2) yoqtirgan narsasi
February *n* ['febrʊəri]	fevral
feed *v* [fi:d]	ovqatlantirmoq, boqmoq
feed the animals *v+n* ['fi:d ðɪ 'ænɪməlz]	hayvonlarga yemish bermoq
feel *v* [fi:l]	his qilmoq, sezmoq
feel happy *v+adj* [ˌfi:l 'hæpi]	xursand bo'lmoq
feel angry *v+adj* [ˌfi:l 'æŋgri]	achchiqlanmoq
feel sad *v+adj* [ˌfi:l 'sæd]	xafa (g'amgin) bo'lmoq
feel bored *v+adj* [ˌfi:l 'bɔ:d]	zerikmoq
fell [fel]	*"fall" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli*
fifteen *num* [ˌfɪf'ti:n]	o'n besh
fifth *num* [fɪfθ, fɪftθ]	beshinchi
fifty *num* ['fɪfti]	ellik
fifty-one *num* [ˌfɪfti 'wʌn]	ellik bir
fight *v* [faɪt]	urishmoq, kurashmoq, janjallashmoq
film star *n+n* ['fɪlmsta:]	kino yulduzi
find *v* [faɪnd]	topmoq
fine *adj* [faɪn]	yaxshi
I'm fine (OK).	Men yaxshiman.
finish *n, v* ['fɪnɪʃ]	1) tugatmoq, tugallamoq; 2) oxir
fir tree *n+n* ['fɜ:tri:]	qoraqarag'ay, archa
fire *n* [faɪə]	olov
fireman *n* ['faɪəmən]	o't o'chiruvchi
fireworks *n* ['faɪəwɜ:ks]	mushakbozlik
first *num* [fɜ:st]	birinchi
fish *n pl (–)* [fɪʃ]	baliq
five *num* [faɪv]	besh
five hundred *num* [faɪv 'hʌndrəd]	besh yuz
five hundred soums a kilo	bir kilosi 500 so'm
flag *n* [flæg]	bayroq
flat *n* [flæt]	kvartira
floor *n* [flɔ:]	1) qavat; 2) pol

flower *n* [ˈflaʊə]	gul
flower shop *n+n* [ˈflaʊəʃɒp]	gul do‘koni
fly *v* [flaɪ]	parvoz qilmoq
fly a kite *v+n* [ˈflaɪ ə ˈkaɪt]	varrak uchirmoq
foal *n* [fəʊl]	1) toycha, toy, ot bolasi; 2) xo‘tik, eshak bolasi
fog *n* [fɒg]	tuman
foggy *adj* [ˈfɒgi]	tumanli
food *n* [fu:d]	oziq, ovqat, yemish
foot *n* [fʊt]	oyoq
go on foot	piyoda bormoq
football *n* [ˈfʊtbɔ:l]	futbol
play football *v+n*	futbol o‘ynamoq
football player *n+n* [ˈfʊtbɔ:l ˌpleɪə]	futbol o‘yinchisi
for *prep* [fə, fɔ:]	uchun
for example = e.g. [fərɪgˈzɑ:mp(ə)l]	masalan
forecast *n* [ˈfɔ:kɑ:st]	ob-havo ma’lumoti
forest *n* [ˈfɒrɪst]	o‘rmon
forget *v* [fəˈget]	unutmoq
forty *num* [ˈfɔ:ti]	qirq
forty-one *num* [ˌfɔ:ti ˈwʌn]	qirq bir
four *num* [fɔ:]	to‘rt
four hundred *num* [ˌfɔ: ˈhʌndrəd]	to‘rt yuz
fourteen *num* [ˌfɔ:ˈti:n]	o‘n to‘rt
fourth *num* [fɔ:θ]	to‘rtinchi
fox *n* [fɒks]	tulki
France *n* [ˈfrɑ:ns]	Fransiya
French *adj, n* [frentʃ]	1) fransuzcha; fransuz; 2) fransuz tili
free *adv* [fri:]	1) bo‘sh; 2) erkin
freezing *adj* [ˈfri:zɪŋ]	muzdek, sovuq
fresh *adj* [freʃ]	1) sof, musaffo; 2) yangi uzilgan
fresh air *adj+n* [ˌfreʃ ˈeə]	toza havo
fresh fruit *adj+n* [ˌfreʃ ˈfru:t]	yangi uzilgan mevalar
Friday *n* [ˈfraɪdi]	juma
fridge *n* [frɪdʒ]	muzlatgich, sovutgich
friend *n* [frend]	do‘st, o‘rtoq
friendly *adj* [ˈfrendli]	do‘stona, xavfsiz
frog *n* [frɒg]	qurbaqa
from *prep* [frəm, frɒm]	…dan
fruit *n* [fru:t]	meva
fun *n, adj* [fʌn]	1) xursandchilik; 2) zavqlanarli
funny *adj* [ˈfʌni]	qiziq, kulgili
furry *adj* [ˈfɜ:ri]	yungli
game *n* [geɪm]	o‘yin
garden *n* [ˈgɑ:dn]	bog‘
gave *v* [geɪv]	*“give” fe’lining o‘tgan zamon shakli*
gazelle *n* [gəˈzel]	g‘izol, ohu
gel *n* [dʒel]	gel
geography *n* [dʒiˈɒgrəfi]	geografiya
German *adj, n* [ˈdʒɜ:mən]	1) nemischa; nemis; 2) nemis tili
Germany *n* [ˈdʒɜ:məni]	Germaniya
get *v* [get]	olmoq
get dressed *v+adj* [ˌget ˈdrest]	kiyinmoq
get marks *v+n* [ˌget ˈmɑ:ks]	baho olmoq
get ready *v+adj* [ˌget ˈredi]	tayyor bo‘lmoq

get up [ˈgetʌp]	o‘rnidan turmoq
get washed *v+adj* [ˌget ˈwɒʃt]	yuvinmoq
get home *v+n* [ˌget ˈhəʊm]	uyga yetib kelmoq
get to school [ˌget tə ˈskuːl]	maktabga yetib olmoq/bormoq
giraffe *n* [dʒɪˈrɑːf]	jirafa
girl *n* [gɜːl]	qiz bola
give *v* [gɪv]	bermoq
glass *n* [glɑːs]	stakan
a glass of juice [ə ˈglɑːs əv ˈdʒuːs]	bir stakan sharbat
go *v* [gəʊ]	yurmoq, bormoq
go away [ˌgəʊ əˈweɪ]	ketmoq (nariga)
go fishing *v+n* [ˈgəʊ ˈfɪʃɪŋ]	baliq ovlamoq
go shopping *v+n* [ˈgəʊ ˈʃɒpɪŋ]	bozorlik qilmoq, xarid qilmoq
go straight [ˈgəʊ ˈstreɪt]	to‘g‘riga yurmoq
go to bed [ˌgəʊtəˈbed]	uxlagani yotmoq
go to school	maktabga bormoq
go to school by bus/on foot	maktabga avtobusda/piyoda bormoq
goat *n* [gəʊt]	echki
gobble *v* [ˈgɒbl]	qulqullamoq (kurka haqida)
goldfish *n pl (–)* [ˈgəʊldˌfɪʃ]	oltin (tilla) baliq
Goldilocks [ˈgəʊldɪlɒks]	Tillasoch qiz (ertakda)
good *adj* [gʊd]	yaxshi
I’m good at ... [aɪm ˈgʊd ət]	Men ...da yaxshiman.
Goodbye. [gʊdˈbaɪ]	Xayr.
Good morning! [ˈgʊd ˈmɔːnɪŋ]	Xayrli tong!
goose *n pl (geese)* [guːs giːs]	g‘oz
gosling *n pl* [ˈgɒslɪŋ]	g‘oz bolasi, jo‘ja g‘oz
got [gɒt]	*“get” fe’lining o‘tgan zamon shakli:* yetib kel(-dim, -ding, -di, -dik, -dingiz, -dilar)
I got here by metro.	Bu yerga metro bilan yetib keldim.
grandad *n* [ˈgrændæd]	bobo
grandfather *n* [ˈgrændˌfɑːðə]	bobo
grandmother *n* [ˈgrændˌmʌðə]	momo, buvi
grandparents *n* [ˈgrændˌpeərənts]	bobo va buvi
granny *n pl (-ies)* [ˈgræni]	buvi, momo
grape *n* [greɪp]	uzum
graph *n* [græf, grɑːf]	grafik
grass *n* [grɑːs]	o‘t, maysa
grasshopper *n* [ˈgrɑːsˌhɒpə]	chigirtka
grassland *n* [ˈgrɑːslænd]	yaylov
great *adj* [greɪt]	1) buyuk, ulug‘; 2) Zo‘r! (Yaxshi! Ajoyib!)
It’s great!	Zo‘r!
Great Britain *n* [ˈgreɪtˈbrɪtən]	Buyuk Britaniya
green *adj* [griːn]	yashil
grey *adj* [greɪ]	kulrang
group *n* [gruːp]	guruh
grow *v* [grəʊ]	o‘stirmoq
guess *v* [ges]	o‘ylab topmoq, fahmlamoq
guitar *n* [gɪˈtɑː]	gitara
gym *n* [dʒɪm]	gimnastika (sport) zali
habitat *n* [ˈhæbɪtæt]	vatan, makon, yashash joyi
had [hæd, həd]	*“have” fe’lining o‘tgan zamon shakli*
hail *n, v* [heɪl]	1) do‘l; 2) do‘l yog‘moq
hailstone *n* [ˈheɪlstəʊn]	do‘l

hailstorm *n* [ˈheɪlstɔ:m]	do‘lli bo‘ron
hair *n pl (–)* [heə]	soch
do hair *v+n*	sochni taramoq
half *adj* [hɑ:f]	yarim
half-term *adj+n* [ˌhɑ:fˈtɜ:m]	yarim choraklik
hand *n* [hænd]	1) qo‘l; 2) tomon
handball *n* [ˈhændbɔ:l]	qo‘l to‘pi
handicrafts *n* [ˈhændikrɑ:fts]	mehnat darsi
happily *adv* [ˈhæpɪli]	xursandlik bilan
happy *adj* [ˈhæpi]	xursand, baxtli
Happy birthday! *int* [ˈhæpi ˈbɜ:θdi]	Tug‘ilgan kuningiz bilan!
hard *adv* [hɑ:d]	qattiq; tirishqoqlik bilan
work hard *v+adv* [ˌwɜ:kˈhɑ:d]	qattiq ishlamoq
hare *n* [heə]	quyon
hat *n* [hæt]	shlapa
hate *v* [heɪt]	yomon ko‘rmoq
have *v* [həv, hæv]	1) ega bo‘lmoq; bor bo‘lmoq; 2) yemoq, ichmoq
I have [aɪ ˈhæv]	menda bor, men egaman
have a break *v+n* [həvə ˈbreɪk]	tanaffusga chiqmoq
have a good time [həvə ˌgʊd ˈtaɪm]	vaqtni yaxshi o‘tkazmoq
have breakfast *v+n* [həv ˈbrekfəst]	nonushta qilmoq
have dinner *v+n* [həv ˈdɪnə]	kechki ovqatni yemoq
have fun *v+n* [həv ˈfʌn]	xursandchilik qilmoq
have lessons *v+n*	darsi bo‘lmoq; o‘qimoq
have lunch *v+n* [həv ˈlʌntʃ]	tushlik qilmoq
he *pron* [hi:]	u (erkaklar uchun)
head *n* [hed]	bosh, kalla
headache *n* [ˈhedeɪk]	bosh og‘rig‘i
healthy *n* [ˈhelθi]	sog‘lom, foydali
hear *v* [hɪə]	eshitmoq
hedgehog *n* [ˈhedʒhɒg]	tipratikan
helicopter *n* [ˈhelɪkɒptə]	vertolyot
Hello. [həˈləʊ]	Salom!
helmet *n* [ˈhelmɪt]	shlem, kaska
help *v* [help]	yordam bermoq
hen *n* [hen]	tovuq
her *adj, pron* [hə, hɜ:]	(ayollar uchun) 1) uning; 2) uni, unga
Her name is ...	Uning ismi ...
here *adv* [hɪə]	shu (bu) yerda
Here you are.	Mana, marhamat.
hero *n* [ˈhɪərəʊ]	qahramon
Hi! [haɪ]	Salom!
hide *v* [haɪd]	bekitmoq, yashirmoq
hide and seek [ˈhaɪdənˌsi:k]	bekinmachoq o‘yini
high *adv* [haɪ]	baland
high-jump *n+n* [ˈhaɪdʒʌmp]	balandlikka sakrash
do the high-jump *v+n* [ˈdu: ðə ˈhaɪdʒʌmp]	balandlikka sakramoq
high temperature *adj+n* [ˈhaɪ ˈtemprətʃə]	baland harorat
him *pron* [hɪm]	uni, unga (erkaklar uchun)
hippo *n* [ˈhɪpəʊ]	gippopotam, begemot
his *adj, pron* [hɪz]	(erkaklar uchun) uning
His name is ...	Uning ismi ...
historical place *adj+n* [hɪˈstɒrɪkl ˌpleɪs]	tarixiy joy
history *n* [ˈhɪst(ə)ri]	tarix
hobby *n pl (-ies)* [ˈhɒbi]	xobbi, sevimli mashg‘ulot

hockey *n* [ˈhɒki]	xokkey
play hockey *v+n*	xokkey o‘ynamoq
holiday *n* [ˈhɒlɪdeɪ]	1) bayram; 2) ta’til
home *n* [həʊm]	uy (yashash joy)
homework *n* [ˈhəʊmwɜ:k]	uy vazifasi
do homework *v+n*	uy vazifasini bajarmoq
honk *v* [hɒŋk]	g‘aqillamoq (g‘oz haqida)
hop *v* [hɒp]	sakramoq
hope *v* [həʊp]	umid qilmoq
hopscotch *n* [ˈhɒpskɒtʃ]	sopolak, chertak
horror film *n+n* [ˌhɒrəˈfɪlm]	dahshatli (qo‘rqinchli) film
horse *n* [hɔ:s]	ot
horse riding *n* [ˈhɔ:s ˈraɪdɪŋ]	ot minish
hospital *n* [ˈhɒspɪtl]	kasalxona, shifoxona
at the hospital [ət ðə ˈhɒspɪtl]	shifoxonada
hot *adj* [hɒt]	issiq
hot dog *adj+n* [ˈhɒtdɒg]	xot-dog
hotel *n* [həʊˈtel]	mehmonxona
house *n* [haʊs]	uy
housewife *n* [ˈhaʊswaɪf]	uy bekasi
how *adv* [haʊ]	1) qanday; 2) qanday qilib
How are you?	Qalaysiz?
How do you go home?	Uyga qanday borasiz?
How did you get here today?	Bugun bu yerga qanday yetib kelding(iz)?
How much is it/are they?	Uning/ularning narxi qancha?
How long ...?	Qancha (vaqt) ...?
How many ...?	Nechta? Qancha?
How old are you?	Yoshingiz nechada?
human *n* [ˈhju:mən]	odam; inson
humming bird *n* [ˈhʌmɪŋbɜ:d]	kolibri
hundred [ˈhʌndrəd]	yuz
hungry *adj* [ˈhʌŋgri]	och, ochiqqan, qorni och
hyena *n* [haɪˈi:nə]	sirtlon, yoldor bo‘ri
hygiene *n* [ˈhaɪdʒi:n]	gigiyena
I *pron* [aɪ]	men
ice [aɪs]	muz
ice cream *n+n* [ˈaɪskri:m]	muzqaymoq
icy *adj* [ˈaɪsi]	muzli
in *prep* [ɪn]	1) ichida (joyga nisbatan); 2) ...da (paytga nisbatan)
in front of *prep* [ɪn ˈfrʌntəv]	...ning oldida
in the morning *adv*	ertalab, ertalabki paytda
Independence Day *n+n* [ˌɪndɪˈpendəns ˈdeɪ]	Mustaqillik kuni
India *n* [ˈɪndiə]	Hindiston
indigo *adj* [ˈɪndɪgəʊ]	to‘q ko‘k
information *n pl (–)* [ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃ(ə)n]	ma’lumot, axborot
insect *n* [ˈɪnsekt]	hasharot
interest *v* [ˈɪntrɪst]	qiziqtirmoq
interesting *adj* [ˈɪntrɪstɪŋ]	qiziqarli, qiziq
interview *n, v* [ˈɪntəvju:]	1) intervyu; 2) intervyu olmoq
invitation *n* [ˌɪnvɪˈteɪʃ(ə)n]	taklifnoma
invite *v* [ɪnˈvaɪt]	taklif qilmoq
iron *n* [ˈaɪən]	dazmol
do the ironing *v+n* [ˈdu: ðə ˈaɪənɪŋ]	kiyim-kechakni dazmol qilmoq

is *v* [ɪz]	bo‘lmoq (3-shaxs birlik uchun)
it *pron* [ɪt]	(3-shaxs birlik uchun) 1) u; 2) uni, unga
It’s time to …	(biror narsa qilish) vaqti bo‘ldi.
It’s two o’clock. [ɪts ˈtu: əˈklɒk]	Soat ikki bo‘ldi.
It’s 2.05. [ɪts ˈtu: əʊ ˈfaɪv]	Soat ikkidan besh daqiqa o‘tdi.
It’s two thirty. [ɪts ˈtu: ˈθɜ:ti]	Soat ikki yarim bo‘ldi.
It’s two thirty-five. [ɪts ˈtu: ˈθɜ:ti ˈfaɪv]	Soat ikkidan o‘ttiz besh daqiqa o‘tdi.
its *det, adj* [ɪts]	uning
jacket *n* [ˈdʒækɪt]	kurtka, kalta kamzul
jam *n* [dʒæm]	murabbo
January *n* [ˈdʒænjʊəri]	yanvar
Japan *n* [dʒəˈpæn]	Yaponiya
jazz *n* [dʒæz]	jaz (musiqa)
jeans *n* [dʒi:nz]	jinsi
job *n* [jɒb]	ish
joke *n* [dʒəʊk]	hazil
July *n* [dʒʊˈlaɪ]	iyul
jump *v* [dʒʌmp]	sakramoq
jump a rope *v+n* [ˈdʒʌmp əˈrəʊp]	arqon (arg‘amchi) sakramoq
jumper *n* [ˈdʒʌmpə]	sakrovchi
jumping *n* [ˈdʒʌmpɪŋ]	sakrash
June *n* [dʒu:n]	iyun
jungle *n* [ˈdʒʌŋgl]	chakalakzor, changalzor, qalin o‘rmon
kangaroo *n* [ˌkæŋgəˈru:]	kenguru
Kazakhstan *n* [ˌkæzækˈstɑ:n]	Qozog‘iston
keep *v* [ki:p]	saqlamoq, asramoq
keep clean [ˈki:p ˌkli:n]	toza tutmoq
keeper *n* [ˈki:pə]	qorovul
kid *n* [kɪd]	1) uloq, echki bolasi; 2) bola, kichkintoy
kill *v* [kɪl]	o‘ldirmoq
kilo *n* [ˈki:ləʊ]	kilo
a kilo of tomatoes [ə ˈki:ləʊ əv təˈmɑ:təʊz]	bir kilo pomidor
kilometre *n* [kɪˈlɒmɪtə]	kilometr (= 1000 metr)
kind *n, adj* [kaɪnd]	1) tur, xil; 2) mehribon, rahmdil
kindergarten *n* [ˈkɪndəgɑ:tn]	bolalar bog‘chasi
king *n* [kɪŋ]	qirol
kitchen *n* [ˈkɪtʃɪn]	oshxona (uydagi xona)
kite *n* [kaɪt]	varrak
kitten *n* [ˈkɪtn]	mushukcha
know *v* [nəʊ]	bilmoq
Korea *n* [kəˈrɪə]	Koreya
ladybird *n* [ˈleɪdɪbɜ:d]	xonqizi
lamb *n* [læm]	qo‘zichoq
language *n* [ˈlæŋgwɪdʒ]	til
last *adj* [lɑ:st]	o‘tgan
late *adv* [leɪt]	kech, kech qolgan
be late	kechikmoq, kech qolmoq
laugh *v* [lɑ:f]	kulmoq
lay the table *v+n* [ˈleɪ ðə ˈteɪbl]	dasturxon yozmoq
lazy *adj* [ˈleɪzi]	yalqov, dangasa, ishyoqmas
leaf *n pl (leaves)* [li:f]	barg
learn *v* [lɜ:n]	o‘rganmoq

learn by heart [ˌlɜ:n baɪ ˈhɑ:t]	yodlamoq, yod olmoq
leave home/school [ˌli:v ˈhəʊm / ˈsku:l]	uydan/maktabdan chiqmoq
left *adv* [left]	chap tomon, chap
on the left *prep* [ɒn ðə ˈleft]	chap tomonda
leg *n* [leg]	oyoq
lemon *n* [ˈlemən]	limon
leopard *n* [ˈlepəd]	qoplon
lesson *n* [ˈles(ə)n]	dars
Let's ... [lets]	Kelinglar...
Let's go. [ˌletsˈgəʊ]	Yur(ing), ketdik.
letter *n* [ˈletə]	1) harf; 2) xat
library *n pl (-ies)* [ˈlaɪbrəri]	kutubxona
light *adj* [laɪt]	1) yorug'; 2) yengil
like *v* [laɪk]	yoqtirmoq, yaxshi ko'rmoq
I'd like ... [aɪd ˈlaɪk ...]	... xohlayman/istayman
I like doing ...	Men ... qilishni yoqtiraman.
line *n* [laɪn]	chiziq
lion *n* [ˈlaɪən]	sher, arslon
listen *v* [ˈlɪs(ə)n]	tinglamoq, eshitmoq
literature *n* [ˈlɪt(ə)rətʃə]	adabiyot
little *adj* [ˈlɪtl]	kichkina
live *v* [lɪv]	yashamoq
living room *n+n* [ˈlɪvɪŋrʊm]	mehmonxona (uydagi xona)
lizard *n* [ˈlɪzəd]	kaltakesak
London *n* [ˈlʌndən]	London
long *adj* [lɒŋ]	uzoq, uzun
long-jump *n+n* [ˈlɒŋdʒʌmp]	uzunlikka sakrash
do the long-jump [ˈdu: ðə ˈlɒŋdʒʌmp]	uzunlikka sakramoq
look *v* [lʊk]	1) qaramoq; 2) ...ko'rinadi
The beans look good. [ðə ˈbi:nz ˈlʊk ˌgʊd]	Loviyaning ko'rinishi yaxshi.
look after [ˌlʊk ˈɑ:ftə]	g'amxo'rlik qilmoq
look at [ˈlʊkət]	biror narsaga qaramoq
look like [ˈlʊklaɪk]	o'xshamoq, ko'rinmoq
a lot of [əˈlɒtəv]	ko'p
loud *adj* [laʊd]	baland ovozli
loudly *adv* [ˈlaʊdli]	baland ovoz bilan
love *n, v* [lʌv]	1) sevgi; 2) sevmoq, yaxshi ko'rmoq
lovely *adj* [ˈlʌvli]	sevimli
lunch *n* [lʌntʃ]	tushlik
have lunch *v+n*	tushlik qilmoq
make *v* [meɪk]	yasamoq, tuzmoq, qilmoq
make bed *v+n*	o'rin (joy) solmoq
man *n pl (men)* [mæn, men]	(erkak) kishi
mandrill *n* [ˈmændrɪl]	mandril (maymun turi)
many *det* [ˈmeni]	ko'p
map *n* [mæp]	xarita
March *n* [mɑ:tʃ]	mart
mark *n, v* [mɑ:k]	1) baho; 2) baholamoq
marker *n* [ˈmɑ:kə]	marker (chizish uchun katta flomaster)
market *n* [ˈmɑ:kɪt]	bozor
match *n v* [mætʃ]	1) gugurt; 2) mos keltirmoq, mos keladiganini tanlamoq
mathematics *n* [ˌmæθɪˈmætɪks]	matematika
maths *n* [mæθs]	matematika

maths teacher *n+n* ['mæθs 'ti:tʃə]	matematika o‘qituvchisi
mausoleum *n* [ˌmɔ:sə'li:əm]	maqbara
May *n* [meɪ]	may
May Day *n+n* ['meɪ 'deɪ]	May Kuni bayrami (Angliyada)
May king *n+n* ['meɪ 'kɪŋ]	May qiroli
May queen *n+n* ['meɪ 'kwi:n]	May qirolichasi
maypole *n* ['meɪpəʊl]	may bayrami ustuni
me *pron* [mi, mi:]	meni, menga
meaning *n* ['mi:nɪŋ]	ma’no
meat *n* [mi:t]	go‘sht
mechanic *n* [mɪ'kænɪk]	mexanik
meet *v* [mi:t]	uchrashmoq
melon *n* ['melən]	qovun
melt *v* [melt]	erimoq
meow *v* [mi'aʊ]	miyovlamoq
met *v* [met]	*“meet” fe’lining o‘tgan zamon shakli*
metre *n* ['mi:tə]	metr
metro *n* ['metrəʊ]	metro
Mexico *n* ['meksɪkəʊ]	Meksika
midday *n* [ˌmɪd'deɪ]	tushgi payt, choshgoh
midnight *n* ['mɪdnaɪt]	tun (yarim tun)
milk *n* [mɪlk]	sut
mime *v* [maɪm]	imo-ishora bilan ifodalamoq, pantomima qilmoq
minivan *n* ['mɪnɪvæn]	marshrutli taksi
minus *n* ['maɪnəs]	minus
minute *n* ['mɪnɪt]	daqiqa
mirror *n* ['mɪrə]	ko‘zgu, oyna
mobile phone *n+n* ['məʊbaɪlfəʊn]	uyali telefon
model car *n+n* ['mɒdl 'kɑ:]	mashina modeli
Monday *n* ['mʌndi]	dushanba
money *n* ['mʌni]	pul
monkey *n* ['mʌŋki]	maymun
monster *n* ['mɒnstə]	maxluq
month *n* [mʌnθ]	oy
moo *v* [mu:]	ma’ramoq (sigir haqida)
mop the floor *v+n* ['mɒp ðə 'flɔ:]	polni shvabra bilan artmoq
more *adv* [mɔ:]	1) ...roq *(ko‘p bo‘g‘inli sifatlarning qiyosiy darajasini yasashda ishlatiladi);* 2) ko‘proq
more beautiful ['mɔ: 'bju:tɪfl]	chiroyliroq
more interesting ['mɔ: 'ɪntrɪstɪŋ]	qiziqroq
morning *n* ['mɔ:nɪŋ]	ertalab, tong
Good morning.	Xayrli tong.
in the morning *adv*	ertalab, tongda
mosque *n* [mɒsk]	masjid
mosquito *n pl (-es)* [mə'ski:təʊ]	chivin
most [məʊst]	eng *(ko‘p bo‘g‘inli sifatlarning orttirma darajasini yasashda ishlatiladi)*
the most beautiful [ðə 'məʊst 'bju:tɪfl]	eng chiroyli
the most interesting [ðə 'məʊst 'ɪntrɪstɪŋ]	eng qiziq
mother *n* ['mʌðə]	ona
mother tongue *n+n* [ˌmʌðə 'tʌŋ]	ona tili
motorbike *n* ['məʊtəbaɪk]	moped
mountain *n* ['maʊntɪn]	tog‘
mouse *n pl (mice)* [maʊs] [maɪs]	sichqon
mouth *n* [maʊθ]	og‘iz

Mr *n* [ˈmɪstə]	janob
Mrs *n* [ˈmɪsɪz]	xonim
much *det* [mʌtʃ]	ko‘p
mulberry *n* [ˈmʌlbəri]	tut
mum *n* [mʌm]	oyi
museum *n* [mjuːˈzɪəm]	muzey
music *n* [ˈmjuːzɪk]	musiqa
musical parade *adj+n* [ˈmjuːzɪk(ə)l pəˈreɪd]	musiqiy parad
must *v* [məst, mʌst]	kerak, lozim
my *adj* [maɪ]	mening
My name is ...	Mening ismim ...
name *n* [neɪm]	ism, nom
nature *n* [ˈneɪtʃə]	tabiat
Navruz *n* [nʌvˈruːz]	Navro‘z bayrami
near *adv* [nɪə]	yaqinida
neigh *v* [neɪ]	kishnamoq
nest *n* [nest]	uya, in
never *adv* [ˈnevə]	hech qachon
new *adj* [njuː]	yangi
New Year *adj+n* [ˌnjuː ˈjɪə]	Yangi yil
news *n* [njuːz]	yangilik
newspaper *n* [ˈnjuːsˌpeɪpə]	gazeta
next to *prep* [ˈnekst tə]	...ning yonida
nice *adj* [naɪs]	1) yaxshi; 2) chiroyli, yoqimli
night *n* [naɪt]	tun
at night *adv*	kechqurun, kechasi
nine *num* [naɪn]	to‘qqiz
nine hundred *num* [naɪn ˈhʌndrəd]	to‘qqiz yuz
nineteen *num* [ˌnaɪnˈtiːn]	o‘n to‘qqiz
ninety *num* [ˈnaɪnti]	to‘qson
ninety-one *num* [ˌnaɪnti ˈwʌn]	to‘qson bir
ninth *num* [naɪnθ]	to‘qqizinchi
no *adv* [nəʊ]	yo‘q
No, I don’t.	Yo‘q.
No, sorry.	Kechirasiz, yo‘q.
noisily *adv* [ˈnɔɪzɪli]	shovqin solib
noisy *adj* [ˈnɔɪzi]	shovqinli
nose *n* [nəʊz]	burun
notice *n* [ˈnəʊtɪs]	eslatma, belgi
November *n* [nəʊˈvembə]	noyabr
now *adj* [naʊ]	hozir, endi
number *n* [ˈnʌmbə]	nomer, raqam
nurse *n* [nɜːs]	hamshira
ocean *n* [ˈəʊʃən]	okean, ummon
o’clock *adv* [əˈklɒk]	soat (vaqt haqida)
October *n* [ɒkˈtəʊbə]	oktabr
of *prep* [əv, ɒv]	...ning
of course [ˌəv ˈkɔːs]	albatta
office *n* [ˈɒfɪs]	idora
often *adv* [ˈɒf(ə)n, ˈɒft(ə)n]	tez-tez
oh [əʊ]	nol
oink [ɔɪŋk]	xurullamoq (cho‘chqa haqida)
old *adj* [əʊld]	1) eski; 2) yoshi katta, qari

on *prep* [ɒn]	1) ustida (joyga nisbatan); 2) ...da (paytga nisbatan)
on foot *adv* [ɒn ˈfʊt]	piyoda, yayov
one *num* [wʌn]	bir
onion *n* [ˈʌnjən]	piyoz
only *adv* [ˈəʊnli]	faqatgina, bor-yo‘g‘i
open *v* [ˈəʊpən]	ochmoq
opposite *prep* [ˈɒpəzɪt]	qarshisida, ro‘parasida
or *conj* [ɔ:]	yoki
orange *n, adj* [ˈɒrɪndʒ]	1) apelsin; 2) olovrang, to‘q sariq
orange juice *n+n* [ˈɒrɪndʒ ˈdʒu:s]	apelsin sharbati
order *n* [ˈɔ:də]	tartib
ostrich *n* [ˈɒstrɪtʃ]	tuyaqush
other *det* [ˈʌðə]	boshqa
our *adj* [aʊə]	bizning
ox *n* [ɒks]	buqa, ho‘kiz
page *n* [peɪdʒ]	sahifa, bet
pair *n* [peə]	juft
palace *n* [ˈpælɪs]	saroy
parade *n* [pəˈreɪd]	parad, namoyish
parents *n* [ˈpeərənts]	ota-ona
park *n* [pɑ:k]	istirohat bog‘i
parrot *n* [ˈpærət]	to‘tiqush
partner *n* [ˈpɑ:tnə]	sherik, hamkor
party *n pl (-ies)* [ˈpɑ:ti]	bazm
past *prep* [pɑ:st]	o‘tgan
half past [hɑ:f ˈpɑ:st]	...dan yarim soat o‘tgan
It’s half past nine.	Soat to‘qqiz yarim bo‘ldi.
quarter past [ˈkwɔ:tə ˈpɑ:st]	...dan chorak (15) daqiqa o‘tgan
PE *n* [ˈpi: ˈi:]	jismoniy tarbiya (dars)
pea *n* [pi:]	no‘xat
peach *n* [pi:tʃ]	shaftoli
peach juice *n+n* [ˈpi:tʃ ˈdʒu:s]	shaftoli sharbati
peacock *n* [ˈpi:kɒk]	tovus
pear *n* [peə]	nok
pear juice *n+n* [ˈpeə ˈdʒu:s]	nok sharbati
pen *n* [pen]	ruchka
pencil *n* [ˈpens(ə)l]	qalam
pencil case *n+n* [ˈpenslkeɪs]	qalamdon
penguin *n* [ˈpeŋgwɪn]	pingvin
people *n* [ˈpi:p(ə)l]	odamlar
pepper *n* [ˈpepə]	qalampir, garmdori
perfume *n* [ˈpɜ:fju:m]	duxi, atir
person *n* [ˈpɜ:s(ə)n]	shaxs
pet *n* [pet]	uy hayvoni (sevimli hayvon)
phew *int* [fju:]	uf
phone *v* [fəʊn]	telefon qilmoq, qo‘ng‘iroq qilmoq
photo *n* [ˈfəʊtəʊ]	fotosurat
piano *n* [piˈænəʊ]	pianino
pick *v* [pɪk]	termoq
picture *n* [ˈpɪktʃə]	rasm, surat
pig *n* [pɪg]	cho‘chqa
piglet *n* [ˈpɪglɪt]	cho‘chqa bolasi, cho‘chqacha
pillow *n* [ˈpɪləʊ]	yostiq(cha), bolish(cha)

pilot *n* [ˈpaɪlət]	uchuvchi
pinch punch *v* [ˌpɪntʃˈpʌntʃ]	chimchilamoq
pink *adj* [pɪŋk]	pushti rang
place *n* [pleɪs]	joy
plane *n* [pleɪn]	samolyot
plant *n, v* [plɑ:nt]	1) o‘simlik; 2) ekmoq
play *v, n* [pleɪ]	1) o‘ynamoq; 2) o‘yin
play badminton *v+n* [ˈpleɪ ˈbædmɪntən]	badminton o‘ynamoq
play hopscotch/games *v+n* [ˈpleɪ ˈhɒpskɒtʃ/geɪmz]	sopolak/o‘yinlar o‘ynamoq
play tag *v+n* [ˈpleɪ ˈtæg]	quvlashmachoq o‘ynamoq
play the guitar *v+n* [ˈpleɪ ðə gɪˈtɑ:]	gitara chalmoq
play the piano *v+n* [ˈpleɪ ðə pɪˈænəʊ]	pianino chalmoq
player *n* [ˈpleɪə]	o‘yinchi
playground *n* [ˈpleɪgraʊnd]	o‘yin maydoni
please *int* [pli:z]	iltimos
plum *n* [plʌm]	olxo‘ri
plump *adj* [plʌmp]	semiz, to‘ladan kelgan
plural *adj* [ˈplʊərəl]	ko‘plik
plus *prep* [plʌs]	qo‘shuv, plus
p.m. [ˌpi:ˈem]	*kunduzgi soat 12 dan tungi 12 gacha bo‘lgan vaqt*
pocket *n* [ˈpɒkɪt]	cho‘ntak
poem *n* [ˈpəʊɪm]	she’r
point *v* [pɔɪnt]	ko‘rsatmoq
poisonous *adj* [ˈpɔɪz(ə)nəs]	zaharli
polar *adj* [ˈpəʊlə]	qutbga oid, qutb ...
police officer *n+n* [pəˈli:s ˌɒfɪsə]	politsiyachi
police station *n+n* [pəˈli:s ˌsteɪʃn]	politsiya mahkamasi
at the police station [ət ðə pəˈli:s ˌsteɪʃn]	politsiya mahkamasida
pop *n* [pɒp]	pop (musiqa)
popular *adj* [ˈpɒpjʊlə]	mashhur
porridge *n* [ˈpɒrɪdʒ]	bo‘tqa, kasha
portfolio *n* [pɔ:tˈfəʊliəʊ]	muhim hujjatlar jildi (papkasi)
postcard *n* [ˈpəʊstkɑ:d]	ochiq xat, otkritka
poster *n* [ˈpəʊstə]	poster, plakat
poult *n* [pəʊlt]	kurka jo‘jasi
pour *v* [pɔ:]	quymoq, yog‘moq (yomg‘ir haqida)
present *n* [ˈprez(ə)nt]	sovg‘a
programme *n* [ˈprəʊgræm]	dastur
pumpkin *n* [ˈpʌmpkɪn]	oshqovoq
Pumpkin Museum *n+n* [ˈpʌmpkɪn mju:ˌzɪəm]	Qovoqlar muzeyi
pupil *n* [ˈpju:p(ə)l]	o‘quvchi
puppy *n pl (-ies)* [ˈpʌpi]	kuchukcha
purple *adj* [ˈpɜ:p(ə)l]	to‘q qizil, qirmizi
put *v* [pʊt]	qo‘ymoq
put in	(...ning ichiga) qo‘ymoq
put on	kiymoq
puzzle *n* [ˈpʌz(ə)l]	topishmoq, boshqotirma
do puzzles *v+n* [ˈdu: ˈpʌz(ə)l]	boshqotirma yechmoq
quack *v* [kwæk]	g‘ag‘alamoq (o‘rdak haqida)
quail *n* [kweɪl]	bedana
quarter *adj* [ˈkwɔ:tə]	chorak
It is a quarter past nine.	Soat to‘qqizdan o‘n besh daqiqa o‘tdi.
quarter to ... [ˈkwɔ:tə tə]	...dan chorak daqiqa o‘tdi

queen *n*	[kwi:n]	qirolicha
question *n*	['kwestʃ(ə)n]	savol
quiet *adj*	['kwaɪət]	tinch, sokin
quiz *n*	[kwɪz]	topqirlik, viktorina
rabbit *n*	['ræbɪt]	uy quyoni
radio *n pl (-s)*	['reɪdɪəʊ]	radio
rain *n, v*	[reɪn]	1) yomg‘ir; 2) yomg‘ir yog‘moq
rainbow *n*	['reɪnbəʊ]	kamalak
rainy *adj*	['reɪni]	yomg‘irli, seryomg‘ir
rat *n*	[ræt]	kalamush
read *v*	[ri:d]	o‘qimoq
reading *n*	['ri:dɪŋ]	o‘qish
red *adj*	[red]	qizil
region *n*	['ri:dʒ(ə)n]	viloyat
remember *v*	[rɪ'membə]	yodda tutmoq, eslamoq
repeat *v*	[rɪ'pi:t]	qaytarmoq, takrorlamoq
report *n, v*	[rɪ'pɔ:t]	1) hisobot; 2) axborot (hisobot) bermoq
rest *n*	[rest]	dam
have a rest *v+n*		dam olmoq
return *v*	[rɪ'tɜ:n]	qaytmoq
no returns		qaytarish yo‘q
revision *n*	[rɪ'vɪʒ(ə)n]	takrorlash, qaytarish
ribbon *n*	['rɪbən]	lenta, tasma
rice *n*	[raɪs]	guruch
rich *adj*	[rɪtʃ]	boy
ride *v*	[raɪd]	minmoq
ride a bike *v+n*	['raɪd ə 'baɪk]	velosiped minmoq
ride a horse *v+n*	['raɪd ə 'hɔ:s]	ot minmoq
ride a skateboard *v+n*	['raɪd ə 'skeɪtbɔ:d]	skeytbord uchmoq
rider *n*	['raɪdə]	chavandoz, haydovchi
right *adj*	[raɪt]	1) to‘g‘ri; 2) o‘ng
on the right *prep*	[ɒnðə'raɪt]	o‘ng tomonda
rise *v*	[raɪz]	ko‘tarilmoq, ko‘tarmoq
river *n*	['rɪvə]	daryo
The River Thames	[ðə 'ri:və 'temz]	Temza daryosi
road *n*	[rəʊd]	yo‘l
robot *n*	['rəʊbɒt]	robot
rock *n*	[rɒk]	rok (musiqa)
roller-skate *v*	['rəʊləskeɪt]	rolikda uchmoq
room *n*	[ru:m]	xona
rooster *n*	['ru:stə]	xo‘roz
rose *n*	[rəʊz]	atirgul
round *adj, adv*	[raʊnd]	1) dumaloq; 2) atrofida
rubob *n*	[rʊ'bɒb]	rubob (musiqa asbobi)
rucksack *n*	['rʌksæk]	rukzak, sayohat xaltasi
rug *n*	[rʌg]	gilam(cha)
rule *n*	[ru:l]	qoida
ruler *n*	['ru:lə]	chizg‘ich
run *v*	[rʌn]	yugurmoq, chopmoq
run away *v+adv*	[ˌrʌnə'weɪ]	qochib ketmoq
runner *n*	['rʌnə]	chopuvchi, yuguruvchi
runny nose *adj+n*	['rʌni ˌnəʊz]	tumov
Russia *n*	['rʌʃə]	Rossiya
Russian *adj, n*	['rʌʃn]	1) ruscha; rus; 2) rus tili

sad *adj* [sæd]	g‘amgin, xafa
said [sed]	*“say” fe’lining o‘tgan zamon shakli:* de(-dim, -ding, -di, -dik, -dingiz, -dilar)
safari *n* [sə'fɑ:ri]	“safari” hayvonot bog‘i *(qafaslarsiz)*
salad *n* ['sæləd]	salat
sat *v* [sæt]	*“sit” fe’lining o‘tgan zamon shakli*
Saturday *n* ['sætədi]	shanba
sausage *n* ['sɒsɪdʒ]	sosiska/kolbasa
saxaphone *n* ['sæksəfəʊn]	saksafon
saw [sɔ:]	*“see” fe’lining o‘tgan zamon shakli:* ko‘r(-dim, -ding, -di, -dik, -dingiz, -dilar)
say *v* [seɪ]	aytmoq, demoq
say goodbye *v+n* [ˌseɪ 'gʊdbaɪ]	xayrlashmoq
school *n* [sku:l]	maktab
at the school [ət ðə 'sku:l]	maktabda
schoolbag *n* ['sku:lbæg]	sumka
schoolboy *n* ['sku:lbɔɪ]	maktab o‘quvchisi (o‘g‘il bola)
schoolchildren *n* ['sku:ltʃɪldrən]	o‘quvchilar
school things *n+n* ['sku:l 'θɪŋz]	o‘quv qurollari
score *n* [skɔ:]	ochko
Scotland *n* ['skɒtlənd]	Shotlandiya
sea *n* [si:]	dengiz
season *n* ['si:z(ə)n]	fasl
second *num* ['sekənd]	ikkinchi
secretary *n pl (-ies)* ['sekrɪt(ə)ri]	kotib, kotiba
see *v* [si:]	ko‘rmoq, ko‘rishmoq
see-saw *n* ['si:sɔ:]	innana
play see-saw *n+n*	innanada uchmoq
sentence *n* ['sent(ə)ns]	gap
September *n* [sep'tembə]	sentabr
seven *num* ['sevn]	yetti
seven hundred *num* [ˌsevn 'hʌndrəd]	yetti yuz
seventeen *num* [ˌsevn'ti:n]	o‘n yetti
seventh *num* ['sevnθ]	yettinchi
seventy *num* ['sevnti]	yetmish
seventy-one *num* [ˌsevnti 'wʌn]	yetmish bir
sew *v* [səʊ]	tikmoq
shampoo *n* [ʃæm'pu:]	shampun
shark *n* [ʃɑ:k]	akula
sharpener *n* ['ʃɑ:pnə]	qalam ochqich
she *pron* [ʃɪ, ʃi:]	u (ayollar uchun)
sheep *n pl (–)* [ʃi:p]	qo‘y
shelf *n pl (shelves)* [ʃelf]	tokcha (taxtadan yasalgan)
shine *v* [ʃaɪn]	yarqiramoq, charaqlamoq (quyosh haqida)
shirt *n* [ʃɜ:t]	ko‘ylak
shop *n* [ʃɒp]	do‘kon
do the shopping *v+n* ['du: ðə 'ʃɒpɪŋ]	xarid qilmoq
at the shop	do‘konda
shop assistant *n* ['ʃɒp əˌsɪstənt]	sotuvchi
short *adj* [ʃɔ:t]	kalta, qisqa
shorts *n* [ʃɔ:ts]	shortik, kalta shim
shoulder *n* ['ʃəʊldə]	yelka
show *v* [ʃəʊ]	ko‘rsatmoq
shower *n* ['ʃaʊə]	dush
have/take a shower *v+n*	dushga tushmoq, dush qabul qilmoq

sick *n* [sɪk]	kasal
sign *n* [saɪn]	bildirish, e'lon
sing *v* [sɪŋ]	kuylamoq, qo'shiq aytmoq
singer *n* ['sɪŋə]	qo'shiqchi, xonanda
sister *n* ['sɪstə]	opa, singil
sit *v* [sɪt]	o'tirmoq
Sit down. ['sɪtdaʊn]	O'tiring.
sit-up *n* ['sɪtʌp]	o'tirib-turish mashqi
six *num* [sɪks]	olti
six hundred *num* [ˌsɪks 'hʌndrəd]	olti yuz
sixteen *num* [ˌsɪks'ti:n]	o'n olti
sixth *num* [sɪksθ]	oltinchi
sixty *num* ['sɪksti]	oltmish
sixty-one *num* [ˌsɪksti 'wʌn]	oltmish bir
skate *n, v* [skeɪt]	1) konki; 2) konki uchmoq
skateboard *n* ['skeɪtbɔ:d]	skeytbord (asfaltda uchish uchun rolikli taxta)
ski *n, v* [ski:]	1) chang'i; 2) chang'i uchmoq
skip *v* [skɪp]	sakramoq
skirt *n* [skɜ:t]	yubka
sky *n* [skaɪ]	osmon
sledge *n, v* [sledʒ]	1) chana; 2) chanada uchmoq
sleep *v* [sli:p]	uxlamoq
slept *v* [slept]	*"sleep" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli*
slow *adj* [sləʊ]	sekin, asta
slowly *adv* ['sləʊli]	ohista
small *adj* [smɔ:l]	kichik, kichkina
snake *n* [sneɪk]	ilon
snow *n* [snəʊ]	qor
snowball *n* ['snəʊbɔ:l]	qor to'pi
snowman *n* ['snəʊmæn]	qor odam
snowstorm *n* ['snəʊstɔ:m]	qorbo'ron, izg'irin
snowy *adj* ['snəʊi]	qorli
so *conj, adv* [səʊ]	1) shunday qilib, shuning uchun; 2) shunchalik
soap *n* [səʊp]	sovun
soft *adj* [sɒft]	yumshoq
softly *adv* ['sɒftli]	yumshoq ovoz bilan
some *det, adj* [sʌm]	ba'zi, ayrim
sometimes *pron* ['sʌmtaɪmz]	ba'zida, ba'zan
something *pron* ['sʌmθɪŋ]	nimadir, biror narsa
son *n* [sʌn]	o'g'il
song *n* [sɒŋ]	qo'shiq
soon *adv* [su:n]	tezda
sore eye *adj+n* [ˌsɔ:r 'aɪ]	ko'z og'rig'i
sore hand *adj+n* [ˌsɔ: 'hænd]	qo'l og'rig'i
sore leg *adj+n* [ˌsɔ: 'leg]	oyoq og'rig'i
sore throat *adj+n* [ˌsɔ: 'θrəʊt]	tomoq og'rig'i
sorry *v* ['sɒri]	kechiring, kechirasiz
Sorry, you have the wrong number.	Kechirasiz, noto'g'ri raqam terdingiz.
sound *n* [saʊnd]	tovush
soup *n* [su:p]	sho'rva
sparrow *n* ['spærəʊ]	chumchuq
speak *v* [spi:k]	gapirmoq
speak to *v+prep* ['spi:k tə]	... bilan gaplashmoq
special *adj* ['speʃ(ə)l]	maxsus
spell *v* [spel]	harflab aytmoq yoki yozmoq

spend *v* [spend]	o‘tkazmoq
spider *n* ['spaɪdə]	o‘rgimchak
spider monkey *n+n* [ˌspaɪdə 'mʌŋki]	o‘rgimchaksimon maymun
spot *n* [spɒt]	dog‘, xol, qashqa
sport *n* [spɔ:t]	sport
sportsman *n pl (-men)* ['spɔ:tsmən]	sportchi
sports centre *n+n* ['spɔ:ts 'sentə]	sport markazi
sports uniform *n+n* ['spɔ:ts 'ju:nɪfɔ:m]	sport formasi
spring *n* [sprɪŋ]	bahor
spy *n, v* [spaɪ]	1) josus; 2) izlamoq
square *adj* [skweə]	to‘rtburchak, kvadrat
staff room *n+n* [ˌstɑ:fru:m]	xodimlar (o‘qituvchilar) xonasi
stand *v* [stænd]	turmoq
Stand up. ['stændʌp]	O‘rningizdan turing.
start *n, v* [stɑ:t]	1) boshlanish; start; 2) boshlamoq
stay (at) *v* [steɪ]	qolmoq, (vaqtinchalik) turmoq, yashamoq
stay at school ['steɪ ət 'sku:l]	maktabda qolmoq
stay with *v+prep* ['steɪ wɪð]	1) ...bilan qolmoq; 2) ...bilan yashamoq
stone *n* ['stəʊn]	tosh
stop *v* [stɒp]	to‘xtamoq
story *n pl (-ies)* ['stɔ:ri]	hikoya
straight *adj* [streɪt]	1) to‘g‘ri; 2) tekis (soch haqida)
strawberry *n* ['strɔ:bəri]	qulupnay
street *n* [stri:t]	ko‘cha
stripe *n* [straɪp]	yo‘l-yo‘l chiziq, taram-taram yo‘l
strong *adj* [strɒŋ]	kuchli
student *n* ['stju:d(ə)nt]	talaba
study *v* ['stʌdi]	o‘qimoq, o‘rganmoq
subject *n* ['sʌbdʒɪkt]	o‘quv fani
sum *n* [sʌm]	yig‘indi
do sums *v+n*	masala yechmoq
summer *n* ['sʌmə]	yoz
sun *n* [sʌn]	quyosh
sunbathe *v* ['sʌnbeɪð]	quyoshda toblanmoq
Sunday *n* ['sʌndi]	yakshanba
sunflower *n* ['sʌnˌflaʊə]	kungaboqar
sunglasses *n* ['sʌnglɑ:sɪs]	quyoshga qarshi ko‘zoynak, qora ko‘zoynak
sunny *adj* ['sʌni]	quyoshli, serquyosh
supermarket *n* ['su:pəˌmɑ:kɪt]	supermarket
sure *adj* [ʃəʊə, ʃɔ:]	ishonchli
Are you sure?	Ishonchingiz komilmi?
surname *n* ['sɜ:neɪm]	familiya
surprise *n* [sə'praɪz]	kutilmagan sovg‘a, surpriz
swallow *n* ['swɒləʊ]	qaldirg‘och
sweep the floor *v+n* ['swi:p ðə 'flɔ:]	polni supurmoq
sweet *adj, n* [swi:t]	1) shirin; 2) shirinlik
swept *v* [swept]	*“sweep” fe’lining o‘tgan zamon shakli*
swim *v* [swɪm]	cho‘milmoq, suzmoq
swimming *n* ['swɪmɪŋ]	cho‘milish, suzish
table *n* ['teɪb(ə)l]	1) stol; 2) jadval
taekwondo *n* ['taɪkwɒndəʊ]	taekvondo (sport turi)
tail *n* [teɪl]	dum
take *v* [teɪk]	olmoq
take for a walk *v+n*	sayrga olib chiqmoq

take a photo *v+n* ['teɪk ə 'fəʊtəʊ]	fotosuratga olmoq
take the rubbish out ['teɪk ðə 'rʌbɪʃ 'aʊt]	axlatni/supurindini tashlab kelmoq
talk *v, n* [tɔ:k]	1) suhbatlashmoq; 2) suhbat
talk on the phone *v+n*	telefonda gaplashmoq
tall *adj* [tɔ:l]	novcha, bo‘yi uzun, baland
tasty *adj* ['teɪsti]	mazali, lazzatli
taxi *n* ['tæksi]	taksi
taxi-driver *n* ['tæksi 'draɪvə]	taksi haydovchi
tea *n* [ti:]	choy
teach *v* [ti:tʃ]	o‘qitmoq
teacher *n* ['ti:tʃə]	o‘qituvchi
Teachers’ Day *n+n* ['ti:tʃəz 'deɪ]	O‘qituvchilar kuni
team *n* [ti:m]	komanda, jamoa
teddy bear *n* ['tedi 'beə]	o‘yinchoq ayiq
teeth *n* [ti:θ]	tishlar
telephone *n* ['telɪfəʊn]	telefon
tell *v* [tel]	aytmoq
temperature *n* ['temp(ə)rətʃə]	harorat
ten *num* [ten]	o‘n
tennis *n* ['tenɪs]	tennis
tenth *num* [tenθ]	o‘ninchi
text *n* [tekst]	matn
Thank you. ['θæŋkju:]	Rahmat.
that *adj* [ðət, ðæt]	1) ana u; 2) o‘sha
the [ðə, ðɪ]	*aniq artikl*
theatre *n* ['θɪətə]	teatr
their *adj* [ðə, ðeə]	ularning
them *pron* [ðəm, ðem]	ularni, ularga
then *conj* [ðen]	keyin, so‘ng
there *adv* [ðeə, ðə]	u yerda
there is/are [ðerɪz / ðerɑ:]	(biror joyda) ... bor
thermometer *n* [θə'mɒmɪtə]	termometr
these *pron* [ði:z]	bular (yaqindagi narsalarga nisbatan)
they *pron* [ðeɪ]	ular
thin *adj* [θɪn]	ozg‘in, ingichka
thing *n* [θɪŋ]	narsa, buyum
think *v* [θɪŋk]	o‘ylamoq
third *num* [θɜ:d]	uchinchi
thirteen *num* [ˌθɜ:'ti:n]	o‘n uch
thirty *num* ['θɜ:ti]	o‘ttiz
thirty-one *num* [ˌθɜ:ti 'wʌn]	o‘ttiz bir
this *pron adj* [ðɪs]	bu, shu
those *pron* [ðəʊz]	anavilar (uzoqdagi narsalarga nisbatan)
three *num* [θri:]	uch
three hundred *num* [ˌθri: 'hʌndrəd]	uch yuz
thunderstorm *n* ['θʌndəstɔ:m]	momaqaldiroq
Thursday *n* ['θɜ:zdi]	payshanba
tick *v* [tɪk]	belgi bilan belgilamoq
ticket *n* ['tɪkɪt]	chipta, bilet
tiger *n* ['taɪgə]	yo‘lbars
tights *n* ['taɪts]	kolgotka
time *n* [taɪm]	1) payt; 2) marta
on time	o‘z vaqtida
timetable *n* ['taɪmˌteɪbl]	dars jadvali
tired *adj* [taɪəd]	charchagan

title *n* ['taɪtl]	mavzu, sarlavha
to *prep* [tu, tə, tu:]	1) ...ga (yo'nalish predlogi); 2) ...kam (payt predlogi)
go to school	maktabga bormoq
ten minutes to eleven	o'ntakam o'n bir
today *adv* [tə'deɪ]	bugun
toe *n* [təʊ]	oyoq barmog'i
toilet *n* ['tɔɪlət]	1) hojatxona; 2) unitaz
tomato *n* [tə'mɑ:təʊ]	pomidor
tomato salad *n+n* [tə'mɑ:təʊ 'sæləd]	pomidor salat
tomorrow *adv* [tə'mɒrəʊ]	ertaga
tongue twister *n+n* [ˌtʌŋ'twɪstə]	tez aytish
too *adv* [tu:]	ham
took *v* [tʊk]	*"take" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli*
tooth *n pl (teeth)* [tu:θ]	tish
toothache *n* ['tu:θeɪk]	tish og'rig'i
toothbrush *n* ['tu:θbrʌʃ]	tish cho'tkasi
toothpaste *n* ['tu:θpeɪst]	tish pastasi
tortoise *n* ['tɔ:təs]	toshbaqa
total *n* ['təʊtl]	jami
touch *v* [tʌtʃ]	tegmoq, turtmoq
tourist *n* ['tʊərɪst]	sayyoh, turist
Tower of London *n+n* ['taʊər əv 'lʌndən]	London minorasi
town *n* [taʊn]	(kichik) shahar
toy *n* [tɔɪ]	o'yinchoq
toy shop *n+n* ['tɔɪʃɒp]	o'yinchoq do'koni
tractor *n* ['træktə]	traktor
tradition *n* [trə'dɪʃ(ə)n]	an'ana
traditional *adj* [trə'dɪʃnl]	an'anaviy
Trafalgar Square *n+n* [trə'fælgə 'skweə]	Trafalgar maydoni
train *n* [treɪn]	poyezd
trainers *n* ['treɪnəz]	krossovka
translate *v* [træns'leɪt]	tarjima qilmoq
transport *n* ['trænspɔ:t]	transport
tree *n* [tri:]	daraxt
trousers *n* ['traʊzəz]	shim
true *adj* [tru:]	to'g'ri, haqiqat
try *v* [traɪ]	urinib ko'rmoq; harakat qilmoq
T-shirt *n* ['ti: 'ʃɜ:t]	futbolka
Tuesday *n* ['tju:zdi]	seshanba
tugai *n* [tʊ'gaɪ]	to'qay
tulip *n* ['tju:lɪp]	lola
tummy ache *n+n* [ˌtʌmi 'eɪk]	qorin og'rig'i
turkey *n pl (-s)* ['tɜ:ki]	kurka
turn *n, v* [tɜ:n]	1) navbat; 2) burilmoq
turn left *v+n* ['tɜ:n 'left]	chapga burilmoq
turn right *v+n* ['tɜ:n 'raɪt]	o'ngga burilmoq
turtle *n* ['tɜ:tl]	dengiz toshbaqasi
twelfth *num* [twelfθ]	o'n ikkinchi
twelve *num* [twelv]	o'n ikki
twenty *num* ['twenti]	yigirma
twenty-one *num* ['twenti 'wʌn]	yigirma bir
twin *n* [twɪn]	egizak
two *num* [tu:]	ikki
two hundred *num* [ˌtu: 'hʌndrəd]	ikki yuz

ugly *adj* ['ʌgli]	xunuk, badbashara
umbrella *n* [ʌm'brelə]	soyabon
uncle *n* ['ʌŋkl]	tog‘a, amaki
under *prep* ['ʌndə]	tagida, ostida
understand *v* [ˌʌndə'stænd]	tushunmoq
unhealthy *n* [ʌn'helθi]	nosog‘lom, zararli
uniform *n* ['ju:nɪfɔ:m]	forma
unit *n* ['ju:nɪt]	bo‘lim
university *n pl (-ies)* [ˌju:nɪ'vɜ:sɪti]	universitet, oliygoh
up *adv* [ʌp]	yuqori tomonga
Urgench *n* [ʊr'gentʃ]	Urganch
us *pron* [əs, ʌs]	bizni, bizga
use *v* [ju:z]	foydalanmoq, ishlatmoq
usually *adv* ['ju:ʒʊəli]	odatda
Uzbek *adj, n* ['ʊzbek]	1) o‘zbek, o‘zbekcha; 2) o‘zbek tili
Uzbekistan *n* [ˌʊzbekɪ'sta:n]	O‘zbekiston
varan *n* [vʌ'rɑ:n]	echkemar
vase *n* [vɑ:z]	vaza, guldon
vegetable *n* ['vedʒtəbl]	sabzavot
very *adv* ['veri]	juda
village *n* ['vɪlɪdʒ]	qishloq
violet *adj* ['vaɪəlɪt]	binafsharang, siyohrang
visit *v* ['vɪzɪt]	tashrif buyurmoq
volleyball *n* ['vɒlibɔ:l]	voleybol
wake up *v* ['weɪkʌp]	uyg‘onmoq
Wales *n* [weɪlz]	Uels
walk *v* [wɔ:k]	sayr qilmoq, piyoda yurmoq
wall *n* [wɔ:l]	devor
want *v* [wɒnt]	xohlamoq, istamoq
warm *adj* [wɔ:m]	iliq
was [wəz, wɒz]	edim, edi, bo‘lganman, bo‘lgan (*o‘tgan zamonda birlikdagi shaxs uchun ishlatiladi*)
was born [wəz 'bɔ:n]	tug‘ilgan
wash *v* [wɒʃ]	yuvmoq
do the washing *v+n* ['du: ðə 'wɒʃɪŋ]	kir yuvmoq
wash the dishes *v+n* ['wɒʃ ðə 'dɪʃɪz]	idish-tovoqlarni yuvmoq
watch *v* [wɒtʃ]	1) ko‘rmoq; 2) kuzatmoq
watch TV *v+n* ['wɒtʃ ˌti:'vi:]	televizor ko‘rmoq
water *n pl (–)* ['wɔ:tə]	suv
watermelon *n* ['wɔ:təmelən]	tarvuz
we *pron* [wi, wi:]	biz
wear *v* [weə]	kiymoq
weather *n* ['weðə]	ob-havo
Wednesday *n* ['wenzdi]	chorshanba
week *n* [wi:k]	hafta
well *adv* [wel]	yaxshi
went [went]	*“go” fe’lining o‘tgan zamon shakli*
were [wɜ:]	eding, edik, edingiz, edilar (*o‘tgan zamonda ko‘plikdagi shaxs uchun ishlatiladi*)
wet *adj* [wet]	nam, ho‘l
whale *n* [weɪl]	kit
what *pron, adv* [wɒt]	1) nima; 2) qanday
What about you?	Siz(da)chi?

when *adv* [wen]	qachon
When's he/she at home?	U qachon uyda bo‘ladi?
where *adv* [weə]	qayerda, qayerga
Where are you going? ['weərɑ: ju: 'gəʊɪŋ]	Qayerga boryapsan/boryapsiz?
Where can I buy ...? ['weə kən aɪ 'baɪ]	...ni qayerda sotib olsam bo‘ladi?
which *pron* [wɪtʃ]	qaysi
white *adj* [waɪt]	oq
whiteboard *n* ['waɪtbɔ:d]	sinf doskasi (oq rangli)
who *pron* [hu:]	kim
whose *pron* [hu:z]	kimning
why *pron* [waɪ]	nima uchun
wild *adj* [waɪld]	yovvoyi
wildlife *n* ['waɪldlaɪf]	yovvoyi tabiat; yovvoyi hayvonlar
willow *n* ['wɪləʊ]	tol
wind *n* [wɪnd]	shamol
window *n* ['wɪndəʊ]	deraza
windstorm *n* ['wɪndstɔ:m]	kuchli shamol, bo‘ron
windy *adj* ['wɪndi]	shamolli
winter *n* ['wɪntə]	qish
wise *adj* [waɪz]	dono, oqil
wish *n, v* [wɪʃ]	1) tilak, istak; 2) tilamoq
with *prep* [wɪð, wɪθ]	bilan
wolf *n pl (wolves)* [wʊlf] ['wʊlvz]	bo‘ri
woman *n pl (women)* ['wʊmən] ['wɪmɪn]	ayol
wonderful *adj* ['wʌndəf(ə)l]	ajoyib
word *n* [wɜ:d]	so‘z
wordlist *n* ['wɜ:dlɪst]	lug‘at
work *n, v pl (–)* [wɜ:k]	1) ish; 2) ishlamoq
workbook *n* ['wɜ:kbʊk]	mashq daftari
world *n* [wɜ:ld]	dunyo, jahon
write *v* [raɪt]	yozmoq
wrong *adj* [rɒŋ]	noto‘g‘ri
yard *n* [jɑ:d]	hovli
year *n* [jɜ:]	yil
years old [ˌjɪəz 'əʊld]	... yoshda
yellow *adj* ['jeləʊ]	sariq
yes *adv* [jes]	ha
yesterday *adv* ['jestədi]	kecha
you *pron* [jə, jʊ, ju:]	1) sen, siz; 2) sizni, sizga
young *adj* [jʌŋ]	yosh
your *adj* [jə, jɔ:]	sening, sizning
yucky *adj* ['jʌki]	yoqimsiz, bemaza
yummy *adj* ['jʌmi]	ishtahani qo‘zg‘atadigan, yeyishli
zebra *n* ['zi:brə]	zebra
zoo *n* [zu:]	hayvonot bog‘i

Ijaraga berilgan darslik holatini ko‘rsatuvchi jadval

Ò/r	O‘quvchining ismi va familiyasi	O‘quv yili	Darslikning olingandagi holati	Sinf rahbari-ning imzosi	Darslikning topshirilgandagi holati	Sinf rahbari-ning imzosi
1						
2						
3						
4						

Darslik ijaraga berilib, o‘quv yili yakunida qaytarib olinganda yuqoridagi jadval sinf rahbari tomonidan quyidagi baholash mezonlariga asosan to‘ldiriladi:

Yangi	Darslikning birinchi marotaba foydalanishga berilgandagi holati.
Yaxshi	Muqova butun, darslikning asosiy qismidan ajralmagan. Barcha varaqlari mavjud, yirtilmagan, ko‘chmagan, betlarida yozuv va chiziqlar yo‘q.
Qoniqarli	Muqova ezilgan, birmuncha chizilib, chetlari yedirilgan, darslikning asosiy qismidan ajralish holati bor, foydalanuvchi tomonidan qoniqarli ta’mirlan-gan. Ko‘chgan varaqlari qayta ta’mirlangan, ayrim betlariga chizilgan.
Qîniqarsiz	Muqova chizilgan, yirtilgan, asosiy qismidan ajralgan yoki butunlay yo‘q, qoniqarsiz ta’mirlangan. Betlari yirtilgan, varaqlari yetishmaydi, chizib, bo‘yab tashlangan. Darslikni tiklab bo‘lmaydi.

Jo‘rayev, Lutfullo.

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INGLIZ TILI DARSLIGI

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Qayta ishlangan to‘rtinchi nashri

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