

**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС  
ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ**

**ОЛИЙ ТАЪЛИМ ТИЗИМИ ПЕДАГОГ ВА РАҲБАР КАДРЛАРИНИ  
ҚАЙТА ТАЙЁРЛАШ ВА УЛАРНИНГ МАЛАКАСИНИ ОШИРИШНИ  
ТАШКИЛ ЭТИШ БОШ ИЛМИЙ-МЕТОДИК МАРКАЗИ**

**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН МИЛЛИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ ҲУЗУРИДАГИ  
ПЕДАГОГ КАДРЛАРНИ ҚАЙТА ТАЙЁРЛАШ ВА УЛАРНИНГ  
МАЛАКАСИНИ ОШИРИШ МИНТАҚАВИЙ МАРКАЗИ**

**“АМАЛИЙ ХОРИЖИЙ ТИЛ”  
МОДУЛИ БЎЙИЧА  
Ў Қ У В – У С Л У Б И Й   М А Ж М У А**

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## ИШЧИ ДАСТУР

### Дастурнинг асосий мақсади ва вазифалари

“Амалий инглиз тили” модулининг мақсади: Таклиф этилаётган дастур профессор ўқитувчиларни чет тили (инглиз тили) дан малакасини оширишга мўлжалланган.

Дастур профессор ўқитувчиларнинг келгуси фаолиятида зарур бўладиган оғзаки сўзлашув, хужжатлар тайёрлаш, илмий (мутахассисликка оид) матнлар билан ишлаш жараёнларида инглиз тилига ўргатиш вазифаларини ўз олдига мақсад қилиб қўяди. Тингловчилар инглиз тилининг грамматик структураси ҳақида умумий маълумотга эга бўлиши баробарида, бошланғич босқич талаблари даражасида содда суҳбат олиб бориши, берилган саволнинг умумий маъносини тушуниб жавоб қайтариши, гапириш (сўзлашиш), кўникма ва малакаларни ҳосил қилишга қаратилган.

Таълим олувчиларга инглиз тили нутқ ўргатиш фаолиятида зарур бўла-диган кўникмаларни аста секин ривожлантириш таҳсил жараёнининг бош мақсади исобланади.

Хорижий тилларни ўқитишнинг мақсад ва вазифалари жамиятимиз тараққиёти йўлидаги мақсад ва вазифалари билан чамбарчас боғлиқдир. Ёшларни комил инсон сифатида тарбиялаш, онгли, эркин фикрлайдиган шахс бўлиб шаклланишида фаолият юритаётган педагог кадрларнинг чет тилининг атрофлича билишининг аҳамияти каттадир.

#### “Амалий инглиз тили” модулининг вазифалари:

- ўқиш техникасини чуқур ўзлаштириш, инглиз тилининг фонетик тузили
- шига хос булган талаффуздаги қийинчиликларни бартараф қилиш;
- инглиз тилини амалда эркин равишда қўллай олишлари учун тингловчиларга инглиз грамматикасига оид зарур билимлар бериш;
- тингловчиларда мавжуд бўлган грамматик кўникмаларни асосида асл нусхадаги асарлардан парчаларни таржимасиз ўқиб тушуниш малакасини ҳосил қилиш;
- тингловчиларнинг инглиз тилидаги ижтимоий-сиёсий ҳамда мутахассисликка доир мақолаларни муҳокама қилиш қобилиятларини ривожлантириш;
- кундалик мавзулар юзасидан тингловчилар ўз талабалари билан суҳбат олиб бориш учун уларда оғзаки нутқ малакаларини ўстириш.

## Модулни ўзлаштиришга қўйиладиган талаблар

“Амалий инглиз тили” модулини ўзлаштириш жараёнида амалга ошириладиган масалалар доирасида тингловчилар:

Чет тили(инглиз тили) фанини ўрганиш жараёнида қўйилган мақсад ва вазифалардан келиб чиқиб, тингловчининг коммуникатив ва профессионал компетенцияси (лаёқати) шакллантирилади, яъни тилни нутқий мулоқот воситаси сифатида ўрганиш, илмий мутахассисликка оид матнлар билан ишлаш.

Ўқитувчилар малакасини оширишда чет тилини ўзлаштиришда қуйидаги ёндашувларга асосланади:

**Коммуникатив фаолиятга йўналтирилган ёндашув** таълимнинг ривожлантирувчи, функционал ва коммуникатив хусусиятларига эга бўлиб, ўқиш жараёнида билиш фаоллигини оширишга кўмаклашади. Ушбу ёндашув таълим олувчиларда мустақил фикрлаш ва фаолият юритиш кўникмаларини шакллантиришга қаратилган бўлиб, қуйидагилар асосида амалга оширилади:

**Чет тили таълимида интегратив ёндашув** таълим олувчининг турли фаолият доираларидан (шахсий, интеллектуал ва касбий) олинган материаллардан таълим жараёнида тенг (пропорционал) фойдаланиш. Тил ва нутқ материалининг тенг нисбатда бўлиши, нутқ фаолиятининг 4 та тури бўйича нутқий тайёргарлик даражасига қўйиладиган талаблар даражасини уйғун ва ўзаро боғлиқ ҳолда шакллантиришни кўзда тутаяди.

Чет тили таълимида **компетенцияли ёндашув** муайян натижаларга эришиш ва муҳим компетенцияларни эгаллашга қаратилади. Мазкур ёндашувда таълим жараёни бу - фаолиятнинг мустақил, ўқиш-билиш, ижтимоий ва маданий-ҳордик чиқариш соҳаларида касбий ва ижтимоий аҳамиятга эга бўлган компетенцияга эришиш мақсадида билим, кўникма, малака ва фаолият тажрибасини эгаллаш ҳисобланга ҳолда тингловчи:

-педагогик жараёнлар қонуниятлари ва шахсни ўқитиш, тарбиялаш, ривожлантиришнинг замонавий назарияси ва технологияларини;

-таълим соҳасидаги инновацияларни;

-жамиятни ва таълимни ахборотлаштириш технолгияларини;

-санъатшунослик ва маданиятшунослик фанларини ўқитишда сўнги йилларда эришилган ютуқларни;

-санъатшунослик ва маданиятшунослик назарияси фанларини ўқитишда инновацион технологияларни;

- республикада ушбу сохада олиб бориётган илмий тадқиқотлар ва уларнинг натижаларини;
- санъатшунослик ва маданиятшунослик назариясидаги ўзгаришлар ва инновацияларни;
- бадий танқид йўналишларини;
- санъат назарияси ва тақризининг замонавий концепцияси;
- ўқитувчининг инновацион фаолиятини;
- замоновий таълим методларини;
- электрон педагогик асосларини;
- педагогик маҳорат асосларини билиши керак.

### **Модулнинг ўқув режадаги бошқа модуллар билан боғлиқлиги ва узвийлиги**

Ушбу модул йўналиши доирасида берилаётган мавзулар тингловчилар педагог кадрларга қўйиладиган давлат талабларини, замонавий инновацион таълим технологиялари ва уларнинг турларини билишлари, талаба шахси ва унинг хусусиятини ҳисобга олган ҳолда таълимда индивидуаллик ва дифференциал ёндашувга эришувлари ва таълим жараёнида муаммоли таълим, ҳамкорлик технологияси ва интерфаол усулларини амалда қўллай олишлари, ахборот технологияларидан таълим-тарбия жараёнида самарали фойдалана олиш кўникмаларига эга бўлишларини таъминлашга қаратилган.

### **Модулнинг олий таълимдаги ўрни**

Амалий инглиз тили бўйича муҳим янги назарий концептуал ғоялар илгари сурилган. Олий таълим муассасалари педагоглари малакасини ошириш курсида уларни амалий хорижий тил, хорижий таълим тажрибасини шакллантиришда хизмат қилади.

## Модул бүйича соатлар тақсимоти:

№	Модул мавзулари	Тингловчининг ўқув юкلامаси, соат					Мустақил таълим
		Ҳаммаси	Аудитория ўқув юкلامаси				
			жамии	Назарий	Амалий машғулот	Кўчма машғулот	
1.	<b>Introduction</b> Requirements necessary for content and level of learners on foreign languages	2	2				
2.	Development of free dialogue(family, tourism, free time)	2		2			
3.	Development of professional dialogue in foreign language (work, study)	2		2		1	
4.	Development of writing and reading skills, work with texts from Internet	2		2		1	
	<b>Жами:</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	

## НАЗАРИЙ МАШҒУЛОТЛАР МАЗМУНИ

**1-Theme: Introduction Requirements necessary for content and level of learners on foreign languages**

Plan:

1. Introduction to English
2. To define level of audience

## АМАЛИЙ МАШҒУЛОТЛАР МАЗМУНИ

**1.Theme: Development of free dialogue (family, tourism, free time)**

Plan:

1. Making dialogues (about family, tourism, free time)
2. Speaking (about family, tourism, free time)

**2.Theme: Development of professional dialogue in foreign language (work, study)**

Plan:

1. Making dialogues (work, study)
2. Speaking (work, study)

**3.Theme: Development of writing and reading skills, work with texts from Internet**

Plan:

1. Reading texts from Internet
2. Working on texts in written form

**Адабиётлар рўйхати:****Раҳбарий адабиётлар**

1. Каримов И.А. Юксак маънавият енгилмас куч. Т., – Т.: Маънавият, 2008.
2. Каримов И.А. Юксак малакали мутахассис тарақиёт омили. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1995.

**Асосий дарслик ва ўқув қўлланмалар**

1. Абдалина Е.И., Хошимова Р.Ж. “Инглиз тили дарслиги” 2003.
2. Абдалина Е.И. Учебник английского языка для студентов неязыковых вузов. –Т.: 2003.
3. Амалий инглиз тили курсининг бошланғич гуруҳлар учун ўқув қўлланма. ТДПУ, 2012.
4. Бўронов Ж.Ж. Инглиз тили грамматикаси. 1990.
5. Исмаилов А.А, Жалалов Ж.Ж, Саттаров Т.К, Ибрагимходжаев И.И. Инглиз тили амалий курсидан ўқув-услубий мажмуа. Basic User/ Breakthrough Level A1/-T/: 2011.

**Қўшимча адабиётлар**

1. Michael McCarthy “English Vocabulary in use”. Cambridge University Press, 1999, Presented by British Council

**Электрон таълим ресурслари**

1. [www.tdpu.uz](http://www.tdpu.uz)
2. [www.pedagog.uz](http://www.pedagog.uz)
2. [www.ziyonet.uz](http://www.ziyonet.uz)
4. [www.edu.uz](http://www.edu.uz)
8. [www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglish](http://www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglish)
9. [www.ielts.org](http://www.ielts.org)

**Чет тили бўйича А1 ва А2 даража учун таълим мазмуни**

**Кундалик мавзу** ( шахсий маълумотлар, оиласи ҳақида маълумотлар, бўш вақтни ўтказиш ва б.)

**Ижтимоий мавзу** (атроф муҳит билан ижтимоий алоқалар).

**Таълимий мавзу** (тили ўрганилаётган мамлакат ва Ўзбекистон Республикасининг таълими ва уларга муносабат).

**Ижтимоий-маданий мавзу** (тили ўрганилаётган мамлакат ва Ўзбекистон Республикасининг тарихи, табиати, иқлими, маданияти ва б.).



## ТАҚВИМ МАВЗУИЙ РЕЖА

№	Мавзулар	Машғулот тури	Соати	Ўтказилиш муддати
1.	Introduction Requirements necessary for content and level of learners on foreign languages	маъруза	2	ҳар ойнинг биринчи ҳафтаси
2.	Development of free dialogue(family, tourism, free time)	Амалий	2	ҳар ойнинг иккинчи ҳафтаси
3.	Development of professional dialogue in foreign language (work, study)	Амалий	2	ҳар ойнинг учинчи ҳафтаси
4.	Development of writing and reading skills, work with texts from Internet	Амалий	2	ҳар ойнинг тўртинчи ҳафтаси

## ТАЪЛИМ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯСИ

## THE ENGLISH RETRAINING COURSE

Маъруза машғулоти ташкил этишнинг шакл ва хусусиятлари:

<b>Машғулотнинг босқичлари ва вақти</b>	<b>Ўқитувчи</b>	<b>Тингловчи</b>
<b>Ўқув машғулотнинг кириш қисми 15 дақиқа</b>	<p>1.1 Тингловчилар билан яқиндан танишиш., саломлашиш;</p> <p>1.2 Тингловчиларнинг фикрини машғулотга жалб этиш мақсадида тил муҳитини яратиш;</p> <p>1.3 Инглиз тили фани бўйича дастлабки маълумотлар билан таништириш.</p>	<p>1.1. Танишиш, саволларга жавоб бериш ;</p> <p>1.2. Тингловчилар инглиз тили амалий машғулотга ўз фикрларини жамлаш;</p>
<b>Асосий қисм 50 дақиқа</b>	<p>2.1 Танишиш, ҳол-аҳвол сўраш ва дўстини таништириши ҳақида етарли маълумотларни бериш;</p> <p>2.2 уларнинг кўникмаларини мус-таҳкамловчи сўз, сўз иборалари иштирокида машқлар ва мисоллар бериш.</p>	<p>Тинглаш</p> <p>Фаолиятларда иштирок этиш</p> <p>Ўзаро мулоқот шаклини шакллантириш</p>
<b>Яқуний қисм 15 дақиқа</b>	<p>3.1. Ўтилган мавзу асосида машғулотни яқун-лаш;</p> <p>3.2 Тингловчиларни ама-лий машғулот нати-жасида олган билим-ларини мустаҳкамлаш.</p> <p>3.3 Уй вазифаси ва мустақил ишлаш учун вазифа бериш ва эълон қилиш</p>	<p>Ўтилган мавзу асосида савол бериш;</p> <p>Берилган уй вазифаларини белгилаш.</p>

## 1- Theme

**INTRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS NECESSARY  
FOR CONTENT AND LEVEL OF LEARNERS ON  
FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

(Назарий машғулот - 2 соат)

## Машғулотнинг таълим технологияси модели

<b>Вақти</b> 80 минут	<b>Тингловчилар сони</b> 15 - 20 та
<b>Машғулот шакли</b> <b>Амалий машғулот режаси</b>	Назарий 1. Introduction to English 2. To define level of audience
<b>Тарбиявий жиҳати</b>	Маънавий салоҳиятини ошириш
<b>Дарс ташкиллаштиришнинг талаблари</b>	Тингловчиларни диққат-эътиборини машғулотга жалб этиш, мавзу асосида етарлича маълумот бериш.
<b>Ўқув амалий машғулотнинг мақсади :</b> <i>Тингловчилар билим доирасини аниқлаш. Уларнинг инглиз тилидаги сўзлашув ва ёзма кўникмаларини ривожлантириш. Тингловчиларнинг тинглаб-тушуниш ва тўғри талаффуз этиш малакаларини ошириш.</i>	
<b>Педагогик вазифалар</b>	<b>Ўқув фаолияти натижалари</b>
1.Тингловчиларни Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ва Вазирлар Маҳкамаси Қарори билан таништириш CEFR ҳақида маълумот бериш. 2.Инглиз тили алифбоси ҳақида маълумот бериш ва уларнинг фонетик транскрипцияси ҳақида тушунтириш;	1.Инглиз тили фани асосида таниш бўлган маълумотлар ҳақида фикр мулоҳазалар юритилади. 2.Тарқатма материаллар асосида нутқ жараёнларини шакллантириши мақсадида машқлар бажарилади.
<b>Таълим бериш шакли</b>	Гуруҳларга бўлиниб, жамоавий, индивидуал
<b>Таълим бериш воситалари</b>	Мажмуа, ўқув қўлланма, доска
<b>Таълим бериш шароити</b>	ЎТВ билан ишлашга мослаштирилган аудитория
<b>Мониторинг ва баҳолаш</b>	Диалог ва машқларни овоз чиқариб ўқиш, оғзаки савол-жавоб ўтказиш,

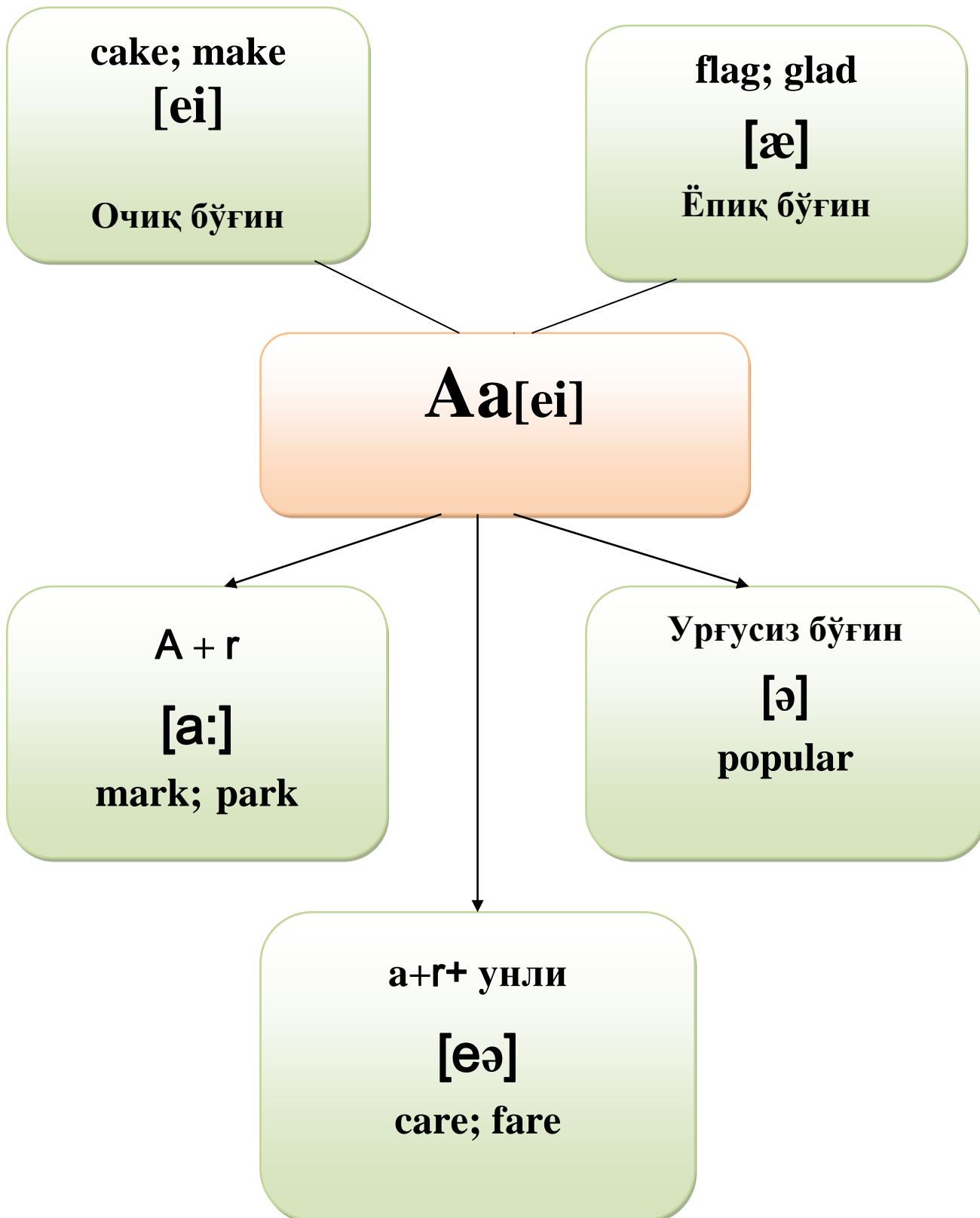
## Машғулотнинг технологик харитаси

Машғулотнинг босқичлари ва вақти	Ўқитувчи	Тингловчи
<b>Ўқув машғулотнинг кириш қисми</b> <b>15 дақиқа</b>	<p>1.1 Тингловчилар билан яқиндан танишиш, саломлашиш;</p> <p>1.2 Тингловчиларнинг фикрини машғулотга жалб этиш мақсадида тил муҳитини яратиш;</p> <p>1.3 Инглиз тили фани бўйича дастлабки маълумотлар билан таништириш.</p>	<p>1.1. Танишиш, саволларга жавоб беради;</p> <p>1.2. Машғулотга ўз фикрларини жамлайди;</p>
<b>Асосий қисм</b> <b>50 дақиқа</b>	<p>2.1 Танишиш, ҳол-аҳвол сўраш ва дўстини таништириши ҳақида етарли маълумотларни бериш;</p> <p>2.2 Уларнинг кўникмаларини мус-таҳкамловчи сўз, сўз иборалари иштирокида машқлар ва мисоллар бериш.</p>	<p>Тинглайди</p> <p>Фаолиятларда иштирок этади</p> <p>Ўзаро мулоқот шаклини шакллантиради</p>
<b>Яқуний қисм</b> <b>15 дақиқа</b>	<p>3.1. Ўтилган мавзу асосида машғулотни яқунлаш;</p> <p>3.2 Тингловчиларни амалий машғулот натижасида олган билимларини мустаҳкамлаш.</p> <p>3.3 Уй вазифаси ва мустақил ишлаш учун вазифа бериш</p>	<p>Ўтилган мавзу асосида савол беради;</p> <p>Берилган уй вазифаларини белгилайди.</p>

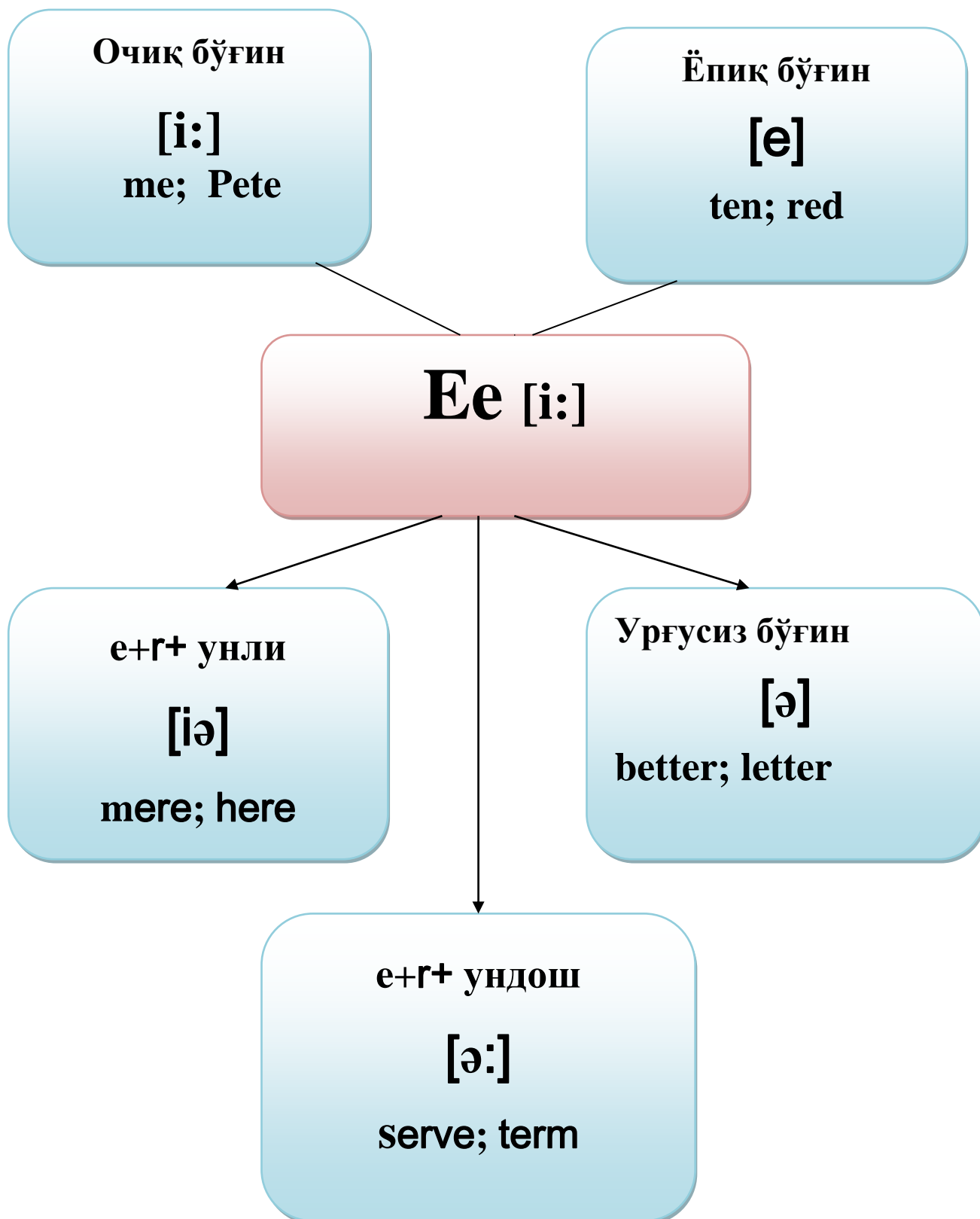
## THE ABC

<b>Aa</b> [ei]	<b>Bb</b> [bi:]	<b>Cc</b> [si:]	<b>Dd</b> [di:]
<b>Ee</b> [i:]	<b>Ff</b> [ef]	<b>Gg</b> [dʒi]	<b>Hh</b> [eitʃ]
<b>Ii</b> [ai]	<b>Jj</b> [dʒei]	<b>Kk</b> [kei]	<b>Ll</b> [el]
<b>Mm</b> [em]	<b>Nn</b> [en]	<b>Oo</b> [ou]	<b>Pp</b> [pi:]
<b>Qq</b> [kju:]	<b>Rr</b> [a:]	<b>Ss</b> [es]	<b>Tt</b> [ti:]
<b>Uu</b> [ju:]	<b>Vv</b> [vi:]	<b>Ww</b> [dʌbl ju:]	<b>Xx</b> [eks]
<b>Yy</b> [wai]	<b>Zz</b> [zed]		

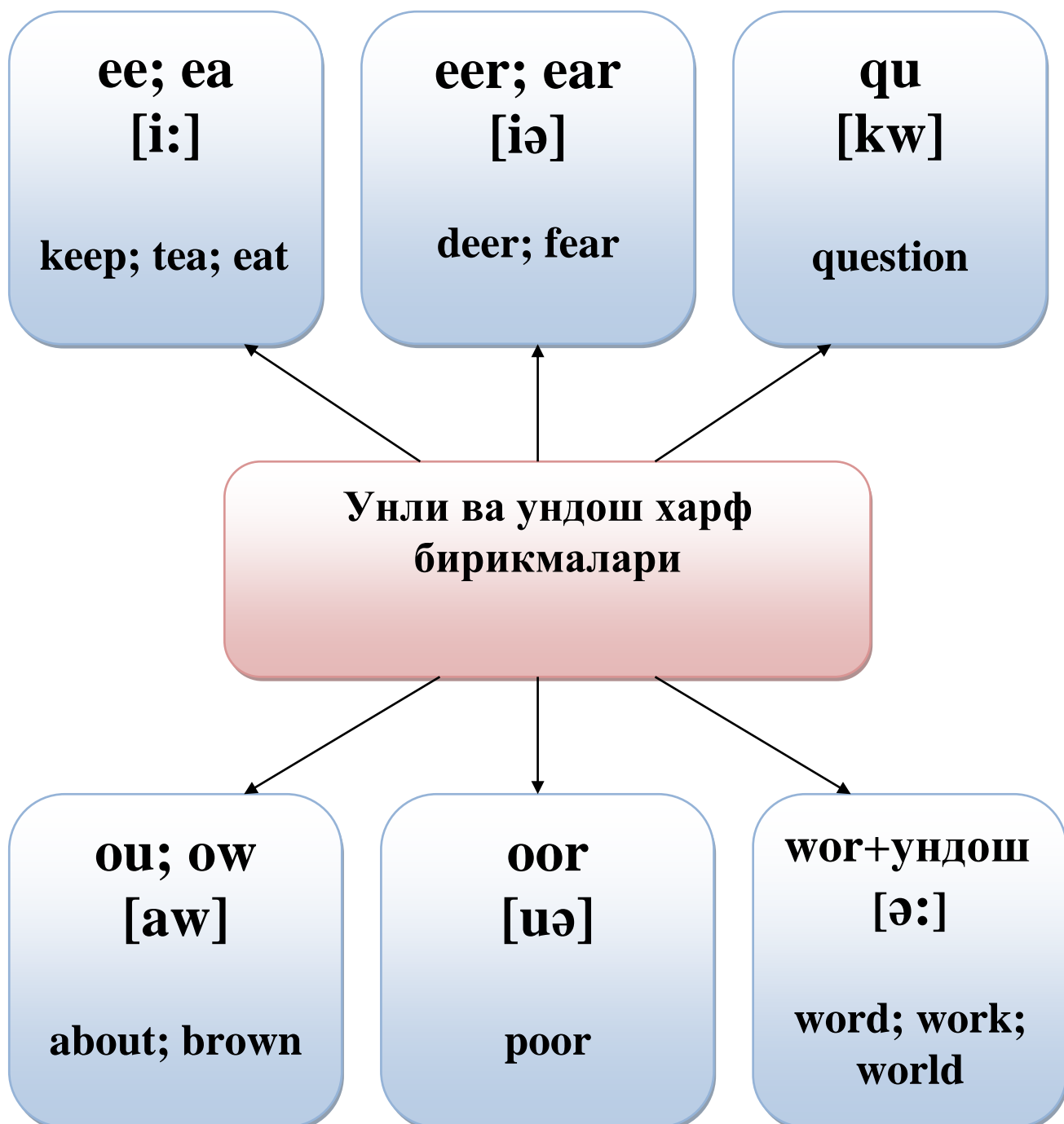
Унли Aa[eɪ] харфи



Унли Ee [i:] харфи

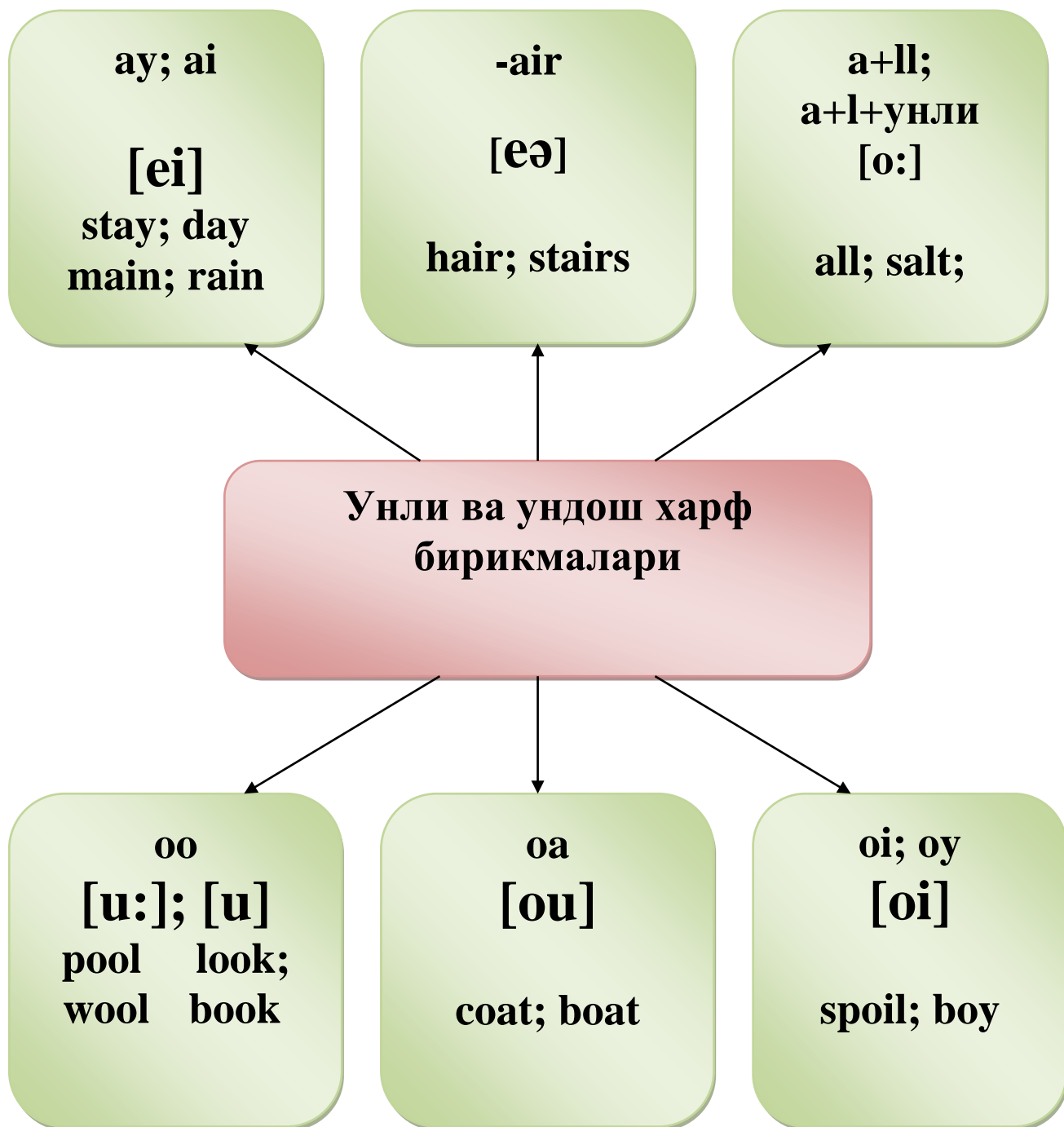


Ўқиш қондаси





Ўқиш қондаси



## a / an / the articles

**a / an** ноаниқ артикл саналадиган,  
бирликлаги отлар олдида келали

**a**

a fruit

a city

a planet

a flower

a bird

**an**

an animal

an inspector

an ice

an investigator

an accident

Саналмайдиган  
отлар олдидаa / an келмайди

water, milk, tea,

coffee, blood, oil

cheese, rice....

a university,  
a European

an hour  
(h isn't pronounced)

Аниқ **the** артикли аниқ бўлган шахс, нарса, ходиса кабиларни ифодаловчи отлар олдидан ишлатилади:

*The book is interesting.*

Олдинроқ тилга олиб ўтилган отга қайта ишора қилинганда ҳам ишлатилади:

*We saw **a** new film yesterday.*

***The** film was interesting.*

От / Noun

Саналадиган отлар

бирлик  
**a car**  
(1 car)

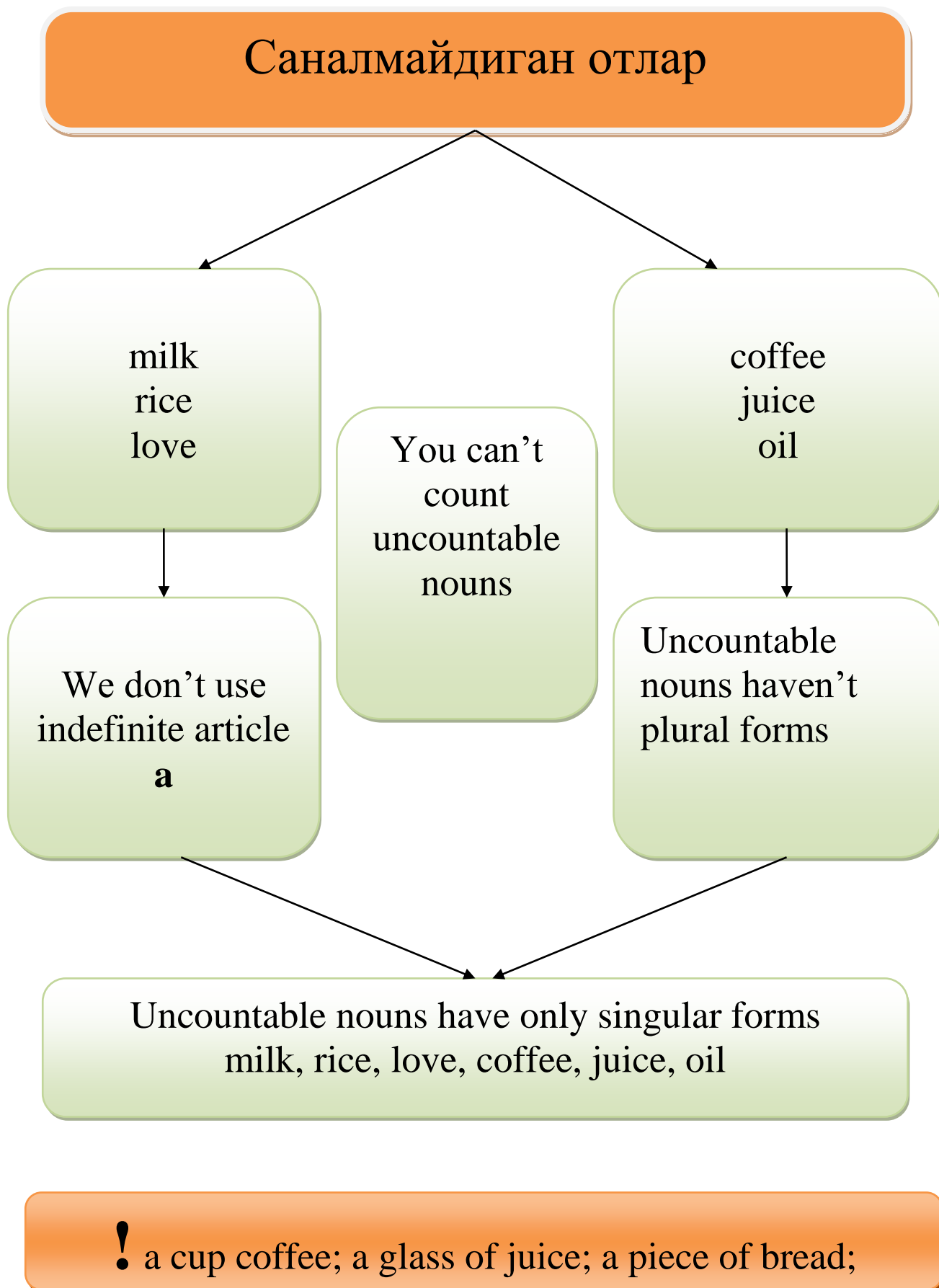
кўплик  
**cars**  
(2 cars)

a man – men	a woman- women
a child – children	a foot – feet
tooth – teeth	a goose - geese
a sheep – sheep	a deer – deer
a mouse – mice	an ox - oxen

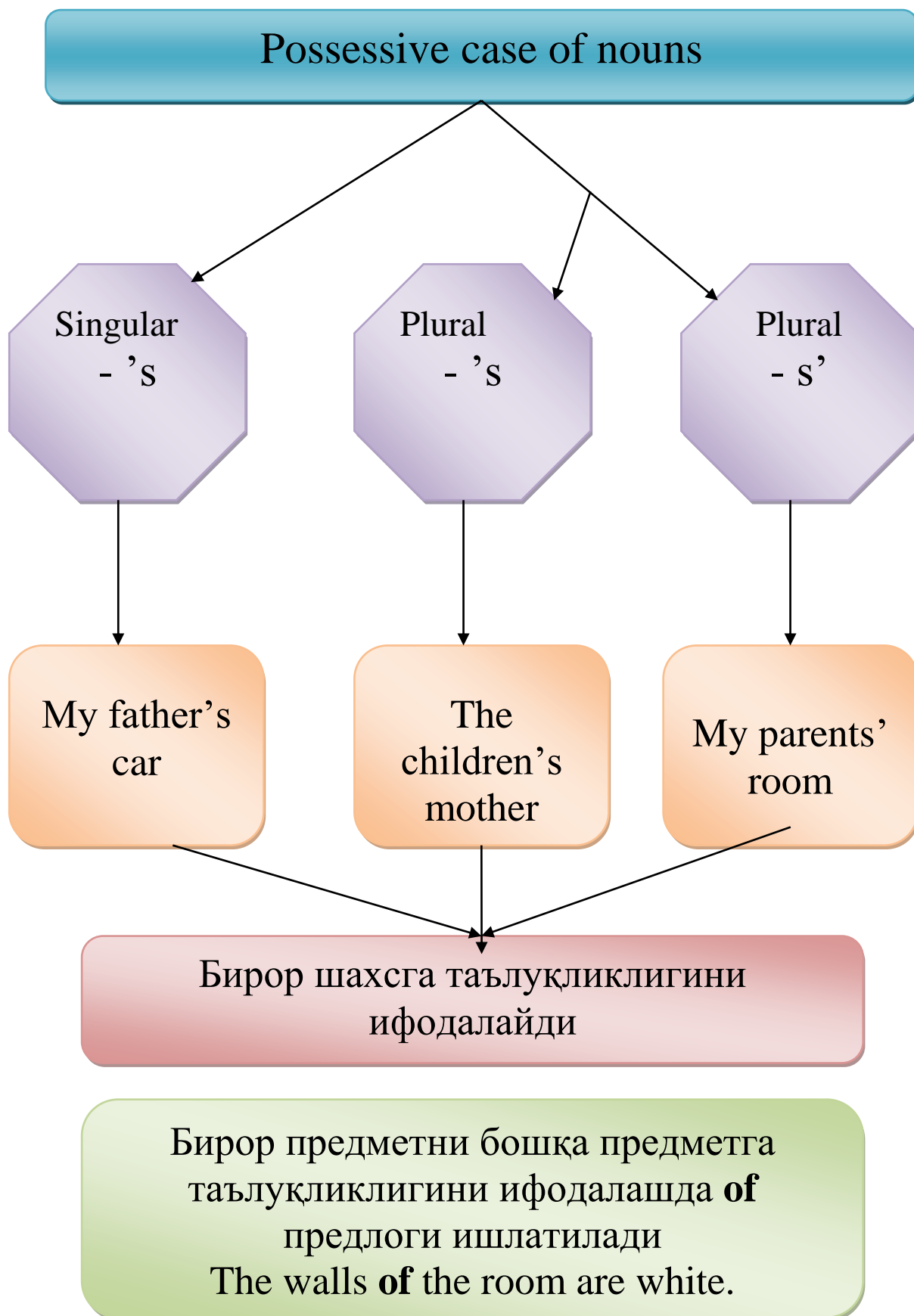
**cats**  
**maps**  
**legs**  
**boys**

**bus-buses**  
**dish-dishes**  
**church-churches**

Отларнинг кўплик шакли



Отларнинг қаратқич келешиги



## NUMERALS (Cardinal)

1	one	11	Eleven		
2	Two	12	Twelve	20	Twenty
3	Three	13	Thirteen	30	Thirty
4	Four	14	Fourteen	40	Fourty
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
100	a (one) hundred
1000	a (one) thousand
1000000	a (one) million

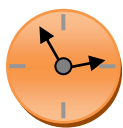
! 200 – two hundred  
 6000 – six thousand  
 9000000 – nine million  
 - hundreds / thousands / millions of people

## NUMERALS ORDINAL

1	the first	16	the sixteenth
2	the second	17	the seventeenth
3	the third	18	the eighteenth
4	the fourth	19	the nineteenth
5	the fifth	20	the twentieth
6	the sixth	30	the thirtieth
7	the seventh	40	the fortieth
8	the eighth	50	the fiftieth
9	the ninth	60	the sixtieth
10	the tenth	70	the seventieth
11	the eleventh	80	the eightieth
12	the twelfth	90	the ninetieth
13	the thirteenth	100	the hundredth
14	the fourteenth	65	the sixty-fifth
15	the fifteenth	83	the eighty third

1000 a (one) thousand	the thousandth
1000000 a (one) million	the millionth
243 two hundred and forty three	the two hundred forty third
3735 three thousand (and) thirty five	three thousand (and) thirty fifth

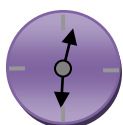
## “What time is it (now)?” “It is three o’clock.”



It is about three o’clock.



It is five minutes **past** 12.



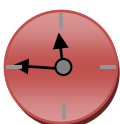
It is half **past** 12.

*or*

It is 30 **past** 12.



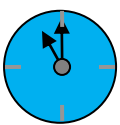
It is 25 minutes **to** 12.



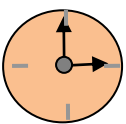
It is 15 minutes to 12 *or*  
It’s a quarter to 12.



It is 5 minutes **to** 12.



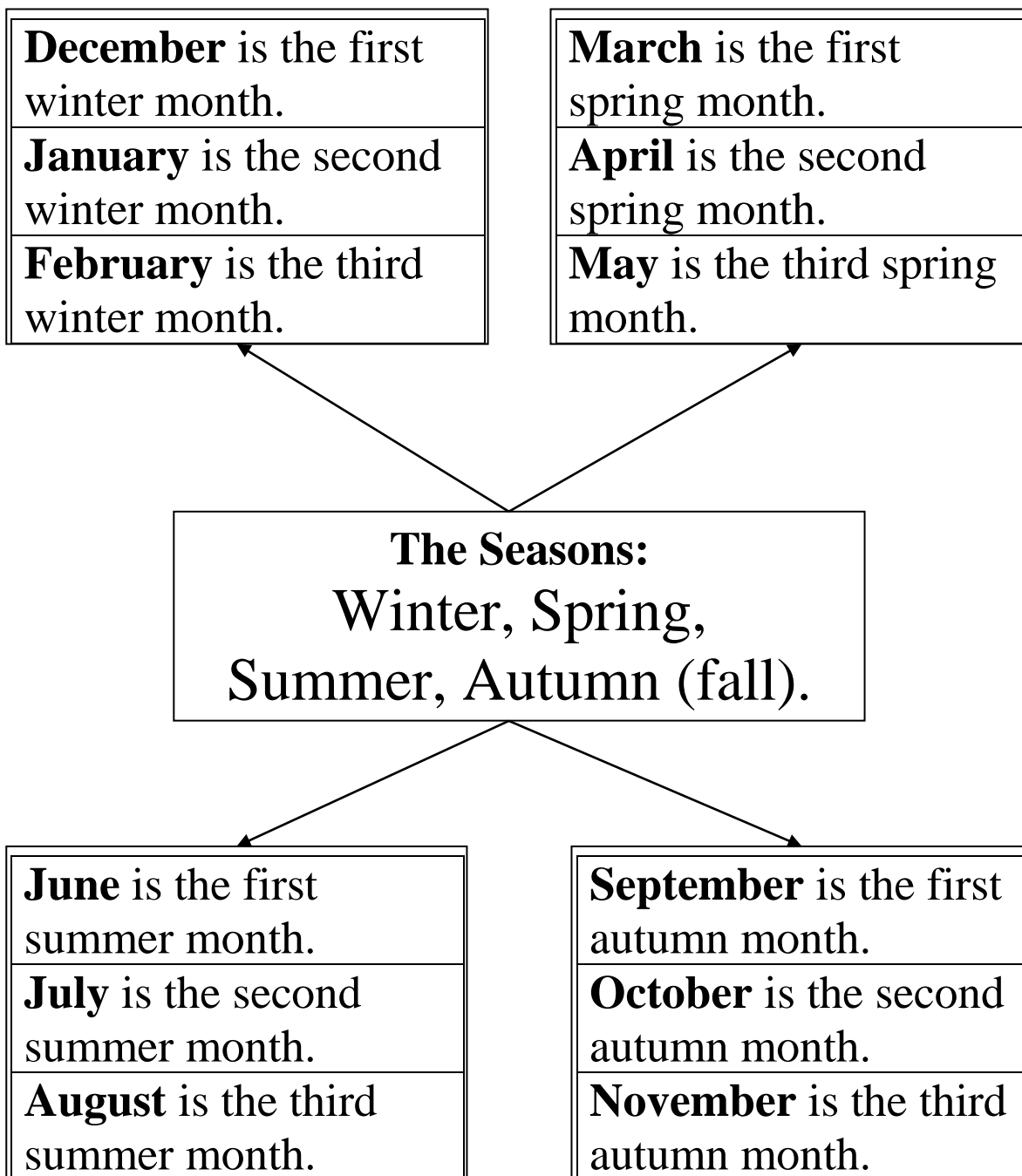
It is 11 o’clock.



It is 3 o’clock.



## The months of a year



**2.Theme:****DEVELOPMENT OF FREE DIALOGUE (FAMILY, TOURISM, FREE TIME)**

(Амалий машғулот - 2 соат)

Амалий машғулотини ташкил этишнинг шакл ва хусусиятлари:

<b>Машғулотнинг босқичлари ва вақти</b>	<b>Ўқитувчи</b>	<b>Тингловчи</b>
<b>Ўқув машғулотнинг кириш қисми</b> <b>15 дақиқа</b>	<p>1.1 Тингловчилар билан яқиндан танишиш., саломлашиш;</p> <p>1.2 Тингловчиларнинг фикрини машғулотга жалб этиш мақсадида тил муҳитини яратиш;</p> <p>1.3 Инглиз тили фани бўйича дастлабки маълумотлар билан таништириш.</p>	<p>1.1. Танишиш, саволларга жавоб бериш ;</p> <p>1.2. Тингловчилар инглиз тили амалий машғулотга ўз фикрларини жамлаш;</p>
<b>Асосий қисм</b> <b>50 дақиқа</b>	<p>2.1 Танишиш, ҳол-аҳвол сўраш ва дўстини таништириши ҳақида етарли маълумотларни бериш;</p> <p>2.2 уларнинг кўникмаларини мус-таҳкамловчи сўз, сўз иборалари иштирокида машқлар ва мисоллар бериш.</p>	<p>Тинглаш</p> <p>Фаолиятларда иштирок этиш</p> <p>Ўзаро мулоқот шаклини шакллантириш</p>
<b>Яқуний қисм</b> <b>15 дақиқа</b>	<p>3.1. Ўтилган мавзу асосида машғулотни яқун-лаш;</p> <p>3.2 Тингловчиларни ама-лий машғулот нати-жасида олган билимларини мустаҳкамлаш.</p> <p>3.3 Уй вазифаси ва мустақил ишлаш учун вазифа бериш ва эълон қилиш</p>	<p>Ўтилган мавзу асосида савол бериш;</p> <p>Берилган уй вазифаларини белгилаш.</p>

## THE ENGLISH RETRAINING COURSE

<b>Машгулот вақти</b> 80 минут	<b>Тингловчилар сони</b> 15 - 20 та
<b>Машгулот шакли</b> <b>Амалий машгулот режаси</b>	Амалий 1. Making dialogues (about family, tourism, free time) 2. Speaking (about family, tourism, free time)
<b>Тарбиявий жиҳати</b>	Маънавий салоҳиятини ошириш
<b>Дарс ташкиллаштиришнинг талаблари</b>	Тингловчиларни диққат-эътиборини машгулотга жалб этиш, мавзу асосида етарлича маълумот бериш.
<b>Ўқув амалий машгулотнинг мақсади :</b> <i>Тингловчилар билим доирасини аниқлаш. Уларнинг инглиз тилидаги сўзлашув ва ёзма кўникмаларини ривожлантириш. Тингловчиларнинг тинглаб–тушуниш ва тўғри талаффуз элиш малакаларини ошириш.</i>	
<b>Педагогик вазифалар</b>	<b>Ўқув фаолияти натижалари</b>
1. Тингловчиларни Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ва Вазирлар Маҳкамаси Қарори билан таништириш CEFR ҳақида маълумот бериш. 2. Инглиз тили алифбоси ҳақида маълумот бериш ва уларнинг фонетик транскрипцияси ҳақида тушунтириш;	1. Инглиз тили фани асосида таниш бўлган маълумотлар ҳақида фикр мулоҳазалар юритилади. 2. Тарқатма материаллар асосида нутқ жараёнларини шакллантириши мақсадида машқлар бажарилади.
<b>Таълим бериш шакли</b>	Гуруҳларга бўлиниб, жамоавий, индивидуал
<b>Таълим бериш воситалари</b>	Мажмуа, ўқув қўлланма, доска
<b>Таълим бериш шароити</b>	ЎТВ билан ишлашга мослаштирилган аудитория
<b>Мониторинг ва баҳолаш</b>	Диалог ва машқларни овоз чиқариб ўқиш, оғзаки савол-жавоб ўтказиш,

## 3- Theme

## DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL DIALOGUE IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE (WORK, STUDY)

(Амалий машғулот - 2 соат)

Амалий машғулотини ташкил этишнинг шакл ва хусусиятлари:

Машғулотнинг босқичлари ва вақти	Ўқитувчи	Тингловчи
Ўқув машғулотнинг кириш қисми 15 дақиқа	<p>1.1 Тингловчилар билан яқиндан танишиши., саломлашиши;</p> <p>1.2 Тингловчиларнинг фикрини машғулотга жалб этиши мақсадида тил муҳитини яратиши;</p> <p>1.3 Инглиз тили фани бўйича дастлабки маълумотлар билан таништириши.</p>	<p>1.1. Танишиши, саволларга жавоб бериши ;</p> <p>1.2. Тингловчилар инглиз тили амалий машғулотга ўз фикрларини жамлаши;</p>
Асосий қисм 50 дақиқа	<p>2.1 Танишиши, ҳол-аҳвол сўраши ва дўстини таништириши ҳақида етарли маълумотларни бериши;</p> <p>2.2 уларнинг кўникмаларини мус-таҳкамловчи сўз, сўз иборалари иштирокида машқлар ва мисоллар бериши.</p>	<p>Тинглаши</p> <p>Фаолиятларда иштирок этиши</p> <p>Ўзаро мулоқот шаклини шакллантириши</p>
Яқуний қисм 15 дақиқа	<p>3.1. Ўтилган мавзу асосида машғулотни яқун-лаши;</p> <p>3.2 Тингловчиларни ама-лий машғулот нати-жасида олган билимларини мустаҳкамлаши.</p> <p>3.3 Уй вазифаси ва мустақил ишлаш учун вазифа бериши ва эълон қилиши</p>	<p>Ўтилган мавзу асосида савол бериши;</p> <p>Берилган уй вазифаларини белгилаши.</p>

## THE ENGLISH RETRAINING COURSE

<b>Вақти 80 минут</b>	<b>15 - 20 та</b>
тингловчилар сони	
<b>Машғулот вақти</b>	<b>2 соат</b>
<b>Машғулот шакли</b>	<b>Амалий</b>
<b>Амалий машғулот режаси</b>	1. Making dialogues (work, study) 2. Speaking (work, study)
<b>Тарбиявий жиҳати</b>	Маънавий салоҳиятини ошириш
<b>Дарс ташкиллаштиришнинг талаблари</b>	Тингловчиларни диққат-эътиборини машғулотга жалб этиш, мавзу асосида етарлича маълумот бериш.
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<b>Педагогик вазифалар</b>	<b>Ўқув фаолияти натижалари</b>
1. Тингловчиларни Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ва Вазирлар Маҳкамаси Қарори билан таништириш CEFR ҳақида маълумот бериш. 2. Инглиз тили алифбоси ҳақида маълумот бериш ва уларнинг фонетик транскрипцияси ҳақида тушунтириш;	1. Инглиз тили фани асосида таниш бўлган маълумотлар ҳақида фикр мулоҳазалар юритилади. 2. Тарқатма материаллар асосида нутқ жараёнларини шакллантириши мақсадида машқлар бажарилади.
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<b>Таълим бериш шароити</b>	ЎТВ билан ишлашга мослаштирилган аудитория
<b>Мониторинг ва баҳолаш</b>	Диалог ва машқларни овоз чиқариб ўқиш, оғзаки савол-жавоб ўтказиш,

## 4- Theme

## DEVELOPMENT OF WRITING AND READING SKILLS, WORK WITH TEXTS FROM INTERNET

(Амалий машғулот - 2 соат)

Амалий машғулотини ташкил этишнинг шакл ва хусусиятлари:

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Ўқув машғулотнинг кириш қисми 15 дақиқа	<p>1.1 Тингловчилар билан яқиндан танишиши., саломлашиши;</p> <p>1.2 Тингловчиларнинг фикрини машғулотга жалб этиши мақсадида тил муҳитини яратиши;</p> <p>1.3 Инглиз тили фани бўйича дастлабки маълумотлар билан таништириши.</p>	<p>1.1. Танишиши, саволларга жавоб бериши ;</p> <p>1.2. Тингловчилар инглиз тили амалий машғулотга ўз фикрларини жамлаши;</p>
Асосий қисм 50 дақиқа	<p>2.1 Танишиши, ҳол-аҳвол сўраш ва дўстини таништириши ҳақида етарли маълумотларни бериши;</p> <p>2.2 уларнинг кўникмаларини мус-таҳкамловчи сўз, сўз иборалари иштирокида машқлар ва мисоллар бериши.</p>	<p>Тинглаш</p> <p>Фаолиятларда иштирок этиши</p> <p>Ўзаро мулоқот шаклини шакллантириши</p>
Яқуний қисм 15 дақиқа	<p>3.1. Ўтилган мавзу асосида машғулотни яқун-лаши;</p> <p>3.2 Тингловчиларни ама-лий машғулот нати-жасида олган билимларини мустаҳкамлаши.</p> <p>3.3 Уй вазифаси ва мустақил ишлаш учун вазифа бериши ва эълон қилиши</p>	<p>Ўтилган мавзу асосида савол бериши;</p> <p>Берилган уй вазифаларини белгилаши.</p>

## МАЪРУЗА МАТНИ

### 1-Theme: Introduction Requirements necessary for content and level of learners on foreign languages

#### Plan:

1. Introduction to English
2. To define level of audience

#### Тилларни билишнинг Умумевропа Компетенциялари (Common European Framework of Reference for Languages – CEFR)

Тилларни билишнинг Умумевропа Компетенциялари (Common European Framework of Reference for Languages – CEFR) тилни ўрганувчилар тилни коммуникатив мақсадларда (мулоқот қилиш) ишлата олиши учун қандай кўникма ва малакаларни эгаллаши лозимлигини тасвирловчи хужжатдир. Хужжат 2001 йилда Европа Кенгаши томонидан қабул қилинган бўлиб, унинг асосий мақсади бутун Европа бўйлаб тил таълими, ўқув дастурлари, дарсликлари ва имтиҳон тизимларини узвийлаштиришдир. CEFR бўйича тилни ўрганишни қуйидаги босқичларга бўлиш мумкин:

**Бошланғич даража A1:** Конкрет эҳтиёжларни қондириш учун керакли оддий кундалик бирикмалар ва жуда содда ибораларни билиди ва ишлата олади. Ўзини таништира олади ва бировдан шахсий маълумотларни (қаерда яшаши, танишлари, нималари борлиги) сўрай олади. Сухбатдоши секин, аниқ гапирганда оддий мулоқотга кириша олади.

**A2:** Кундалик ҳаётга бевосита таалукли бўлган мавзулардаги (ўзи ва оиласи, харид, ишга жойлашиш ва ҳ.к.) гаплар ва кўп ишлатиладиган ибораларни тушуна олади. Таниш ва маиший мавзуларда фикр алмаша олади. Содда тилда ўзи, яшаш жойи, яқинлари, кундалик ҳаёти ҳақида асосий маълумотлар бера олади.

**Мустақил даража B1:** Иш, ўқиш, дам олиш пайтида юзага келиши мумкин бўлган турли мавзулардаги адабий тилда берилган хабарларнинг асосий мазмунини тушуна олади. Тили ўрганилаётган мамлакатларда бўлиш пайтида юзага келиши мумкин бўлган кўпчилик вазиятларда мулоқотга кириша олади. Ўзига маълум ёки қизиқарли бўлган мавзуларда изчил хабарлар туза олади. Ўз таасуротлари, ўзи билан боғлиқ воқеа-ҳодисалар, умид ва интилишлари, келажакдаги режалари ҳақида гапира олади ва фикрини далиллай олади.

**B2:** Мавхум ва конкрет мавзулардаги мураккаб матнларни, шу жумладан мутахассислигига оид матнларни тушуна олади. Тайёргарликсиз раван гапира олади, тил ташувчилар билан мулоқот қилиш қийинчилик туғдирмайди. Турли

мавзуларда аниқ, батафсил хабарлар туза олади ва муаммога ўз фикрини билдириб, турли фикрларнинг афзалликлари ва камчиликларини кўрсата олади.

**Профессионал даража C1:** Турли мавзулардаги катта хажмдаги мураккаб матнларни тушунали ва улардаги очиқ айтилмаган (яширин) маъноларни кўра олади. Тайёргарликсиз тез гапира олади, керакли сўз ва жумлаларни танлаш қийинчилик туғдирмайди. Тилни илмий ва касбий фаолиятда эркин ва самарали ишлата олади. Мураккаб мавзуларда аниқ, батафсил, изчил хабарлар туза олади ва матн тузиш, матннинг тўлиқлигини таъминлашнинг турли моделларини қўллаш олади.

CEFR бўйича даража	Даража номи	Тингловчиларга талаблар
A1	Чет тилини эгаллашнинг бошланғич даражаси	Шахсий маълумотлар, оиласи ҳақида, бўш вақтини ўтказиш, атроф – муҳит билан ижтимоий алоқалар ҳақида фикр юрита олади
A2	Чет тилини эгаллашнинг бошланғичдан юқори даражаси	Маиший ва касбий йўналишдаги атроф – муҳит, ўқув муассасаси, фанлар ва уларга муносабат ҳақида фикр юрита олади
B1	Чет тилини мустақил эгаллашнинг касбий мулоқот даражаси	Тили ўрганилаётган мамлакат ва Ўзбекистон Республикасининг тарихий, географик, маданий ва касбий хусусиятлари, илмий фаолият ва мутахассислик ҳақида эркин маълумот бера олади
B2	Касбий мулоқотдан юқори даража	
C1	Эркин мулоқот даражаси	



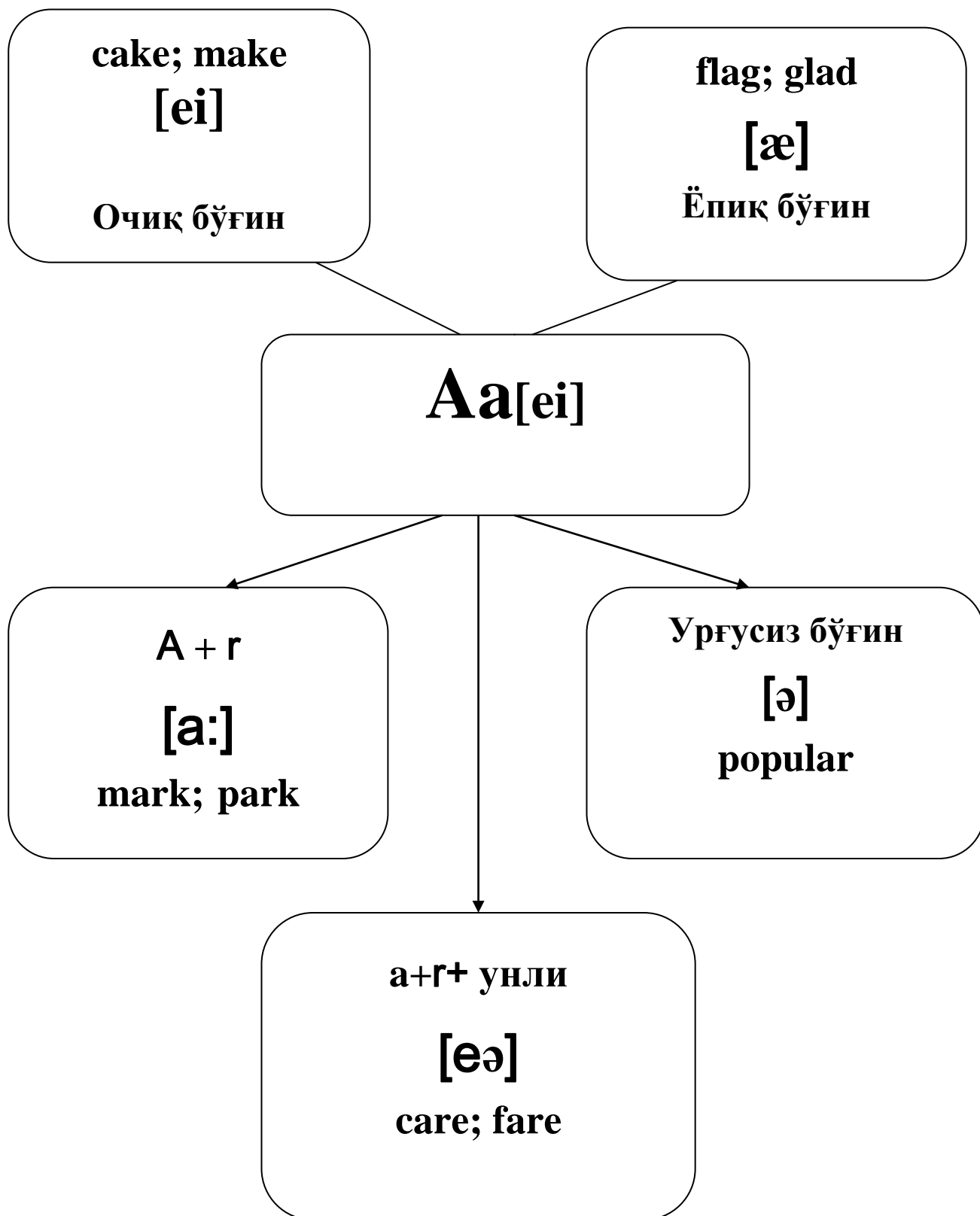
## Alphabet

## THE ABC

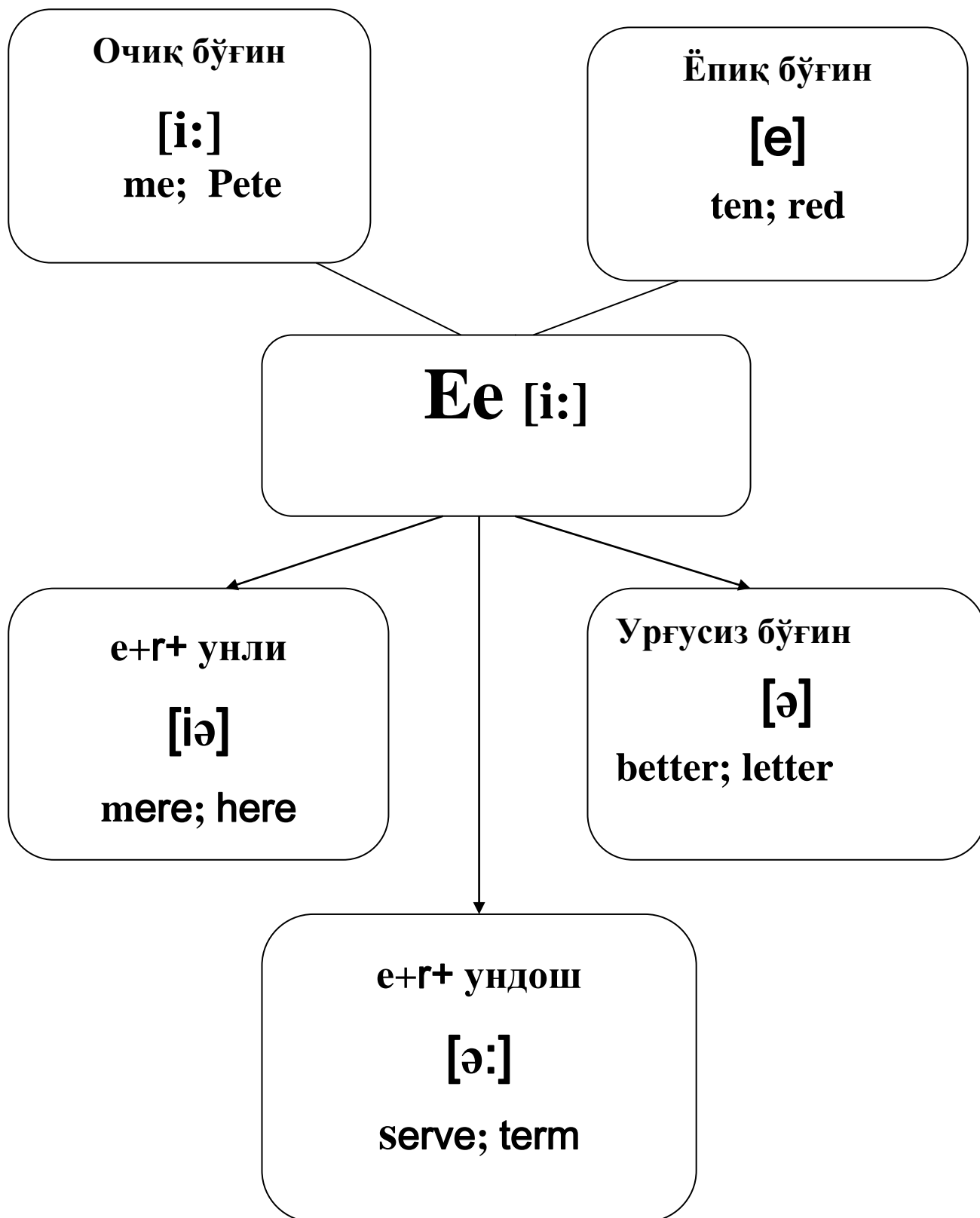
<b>Aa</b> [ei]	<b>Bb</b> [bi:]	<b>Cc</b> [si:]	<b>Dd</b> [di:]
<b>Ee</b> [i:]	<b>Ff</b> [ef]	<b>Gg</b> [dʒi]	<b>Hh</b> [eitʃ]
<b>Ii</b> [ai]	<b>Jj</b> [dʒei]	<b>Kk</b> [kei]	<b>Ll</b> [el]
<b>Mm</b> [em]	<b>Nn</b> [en]	<b>Oo</b> [ou]	<b>Pp</b> [pi:]
<b>Qq</b> [kju:]	<b>Rr</b> [a:]	<b>Ss</b> [es]	<b>Tt</b> [ti:]
<b>Uu</b> [ju:]	<b>Vv</b> [vi:]	<b>Ww</b> [dʌbl ju:]	<b>Xx</b> [eks]
<b>Yy</b> [wai]	<b>Zz</b> [zed]		

## Phonetics

## Унли **Aa[eɪ]** харфи



## Унли **Ee** [i:] харфи



**EXERCISES****I. Read the following words.**

Bad, man, make, map, pan, Kate, at, tape, name, Ann, take, add, band, tap, nap, main, pay, pain, bag, gate, bad, act, bank, eat, beat, head, mad, table, break, weather.

**II. Spell the following words.**

[tæp], [eip], [dæmp], [pein], [dæn], [teibl], [hed], [deit],[eim], [neim], [ri:d], [seim], [meid], [mæd], [teik], [mein], [bred], [mei], [pæn].

**I. Read the following words. Find their meaning in the dictionary.**

Bench, shelf, desk, belt, tea, meat, sheep, peach, sea, niece, leaf, me, men, met, bed, bread, heaven, friend, need, meet, feet, field, speed, bell, piece, help.

**Grammar****a / an / the articles**

**a / an** ноаник артикл саналадиган,  
бирликдаги отлар олдида келади

**a****a fruit****a city****a planet****a flower****a bird****an****an animal****an inspector****an ice****an investigator****an accident**

Саналмайдиган  
отлар олдида

**a / an** келмайди

water, milk, tea,

coffee, blood, oil

cheese, rice....

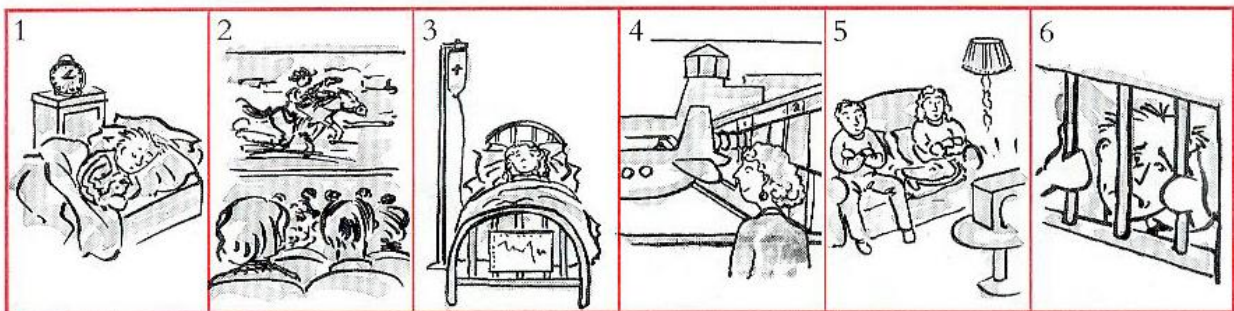
a university,  
a European

an hour  
(h isn't pronounced)

Аниқ **the** артикли аниқ бұлган шахс, нарса, ходиса кабиларни ифодаловчи отлар олдидан ишлатилади:  
*The book is interesting.*  
 Олдинрок тилга олиб ўтилган отга қайта ишора қилинганда хам ишлатилади:  
*We saw a new film yesterday.*  
*The film was interesting.*

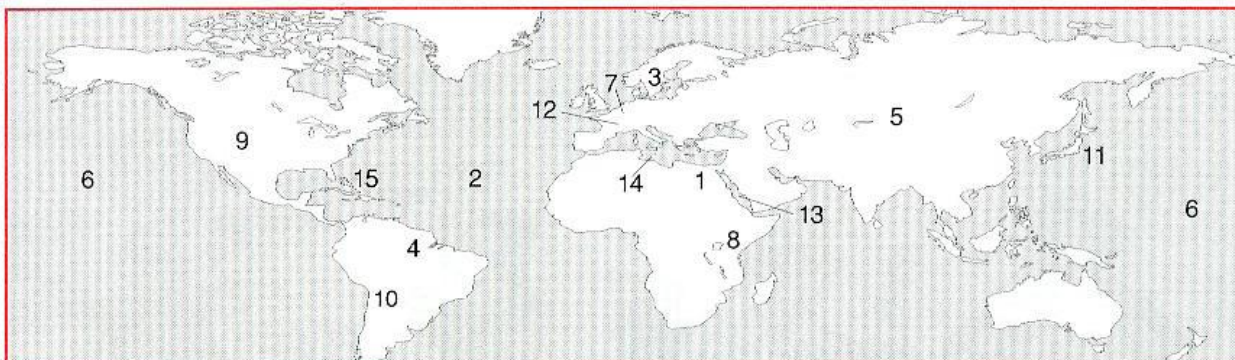
### Exercises

Where are these people? Complete the sentences. Sometimes you need **the**.



- 1 He's in bed.....
- 2 They're at .....
- 3 She's in .....
- 4 She's at .....
- 5 They're at .....
- 6 He's in .....

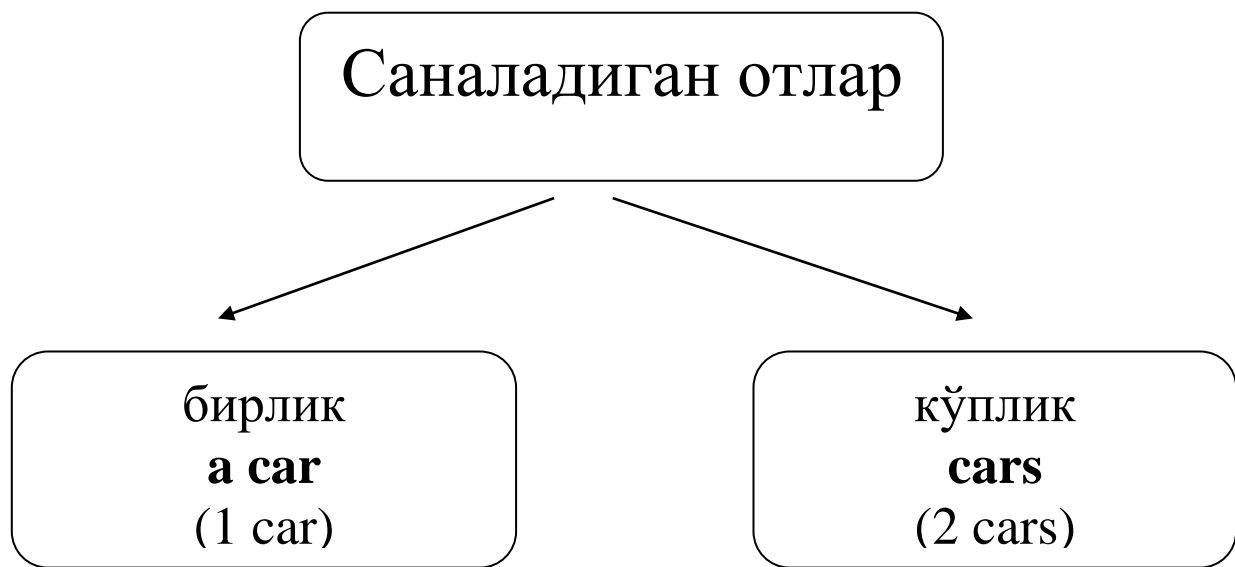
These are geography questions. Choose your answer from the box. Sometimes you need **The**.



- 1 Cairo ..... is the capital of Egypt.
- 2 The Atlantic ..... is between Africa and America.
- 3 ..... is a country in northern Europe.
- 4 ..... is a river in South America.
- 5 ..... is the largest continent in the world.
- 6 ..... is the largest ocean.
- 7 ..... is a river in Europe.
- 8 ..... is a country in East Africa.
- 9 ..... is between Canada and Mexico.
- 10 ..... are mountains in South America.
- 11 ..... is the capital of Japan.
- 12 ..... are mountains in central Europe.
- 13 ..... is between Saudi Arabia and Africa.
- 14 ..... is an island in the Mediterranean.
- 15 ..... are a group of islands near Florida.

- Alps
- Amazon
- Andes
- Asia
- Atlantie
- Bahamas
- ~~Cairo~~
- Kenya
- Malta
- Pacific
- Red Sea
- Rhine
- Sweden
- Tokyo
- United States

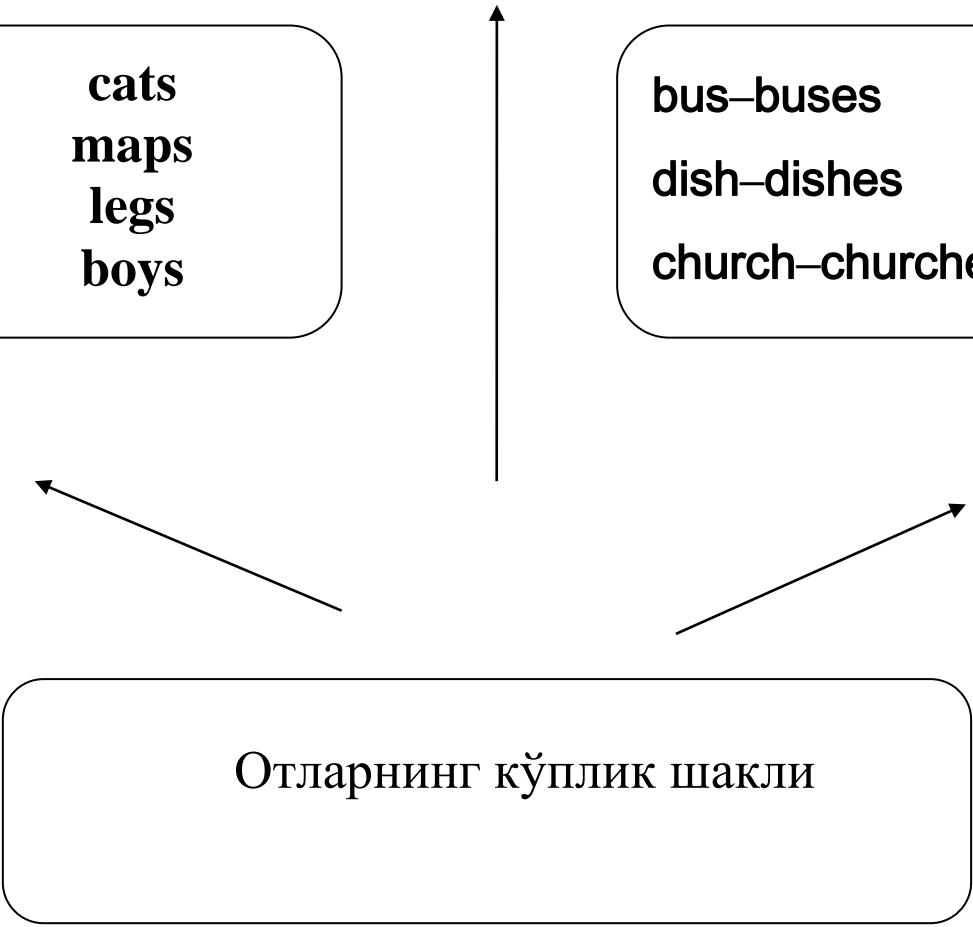
От / Noun



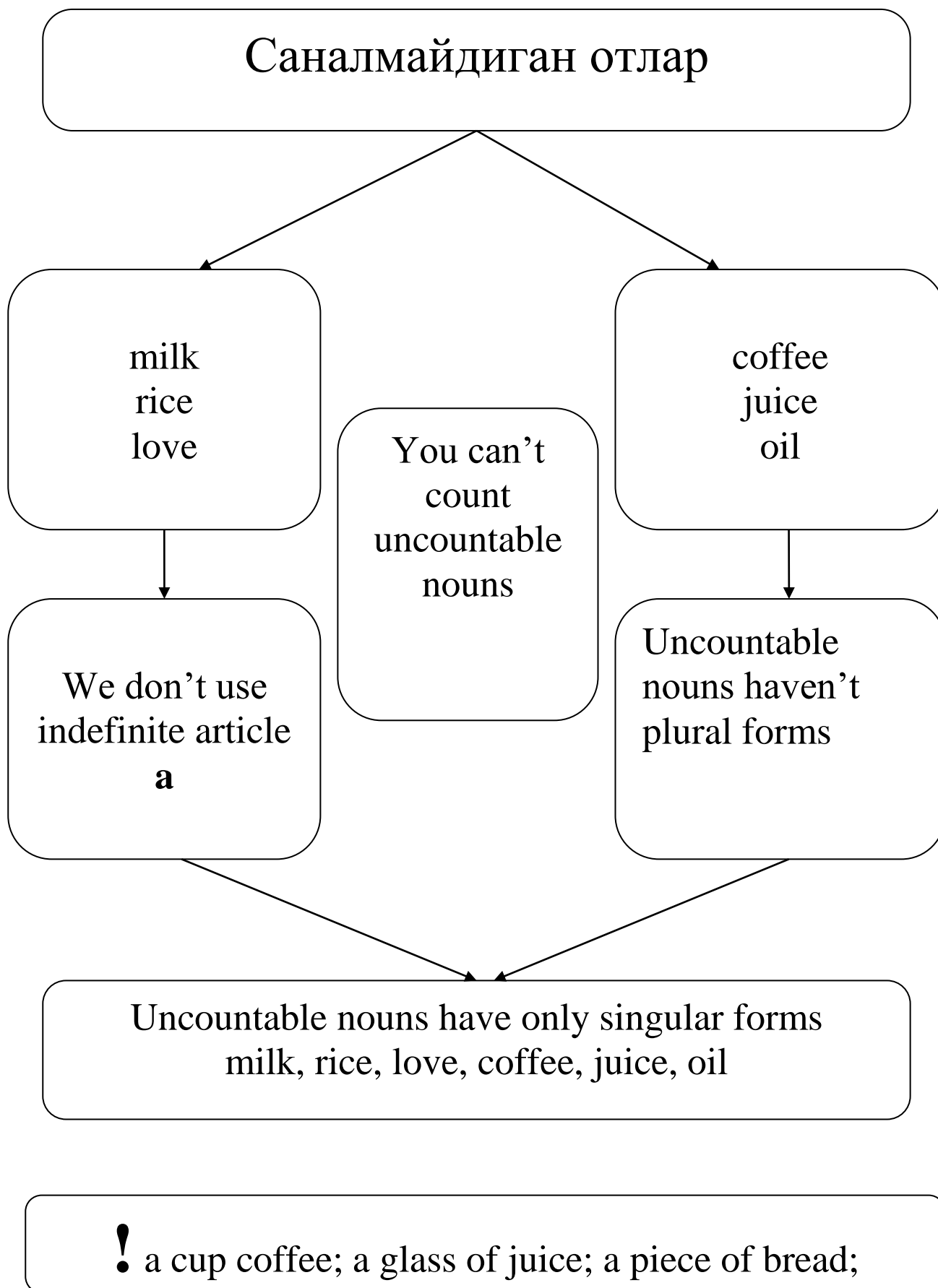
a man – men	a woman- women
a child – children	a foot – feet
a tooth – teeth	a goose - geese
a sheep – sheep	a deer – deer
a mouse – mice	an ox - oxen

cats  
maps  
legs  
boys

bus-buses  
dish-dishes  
church-churches

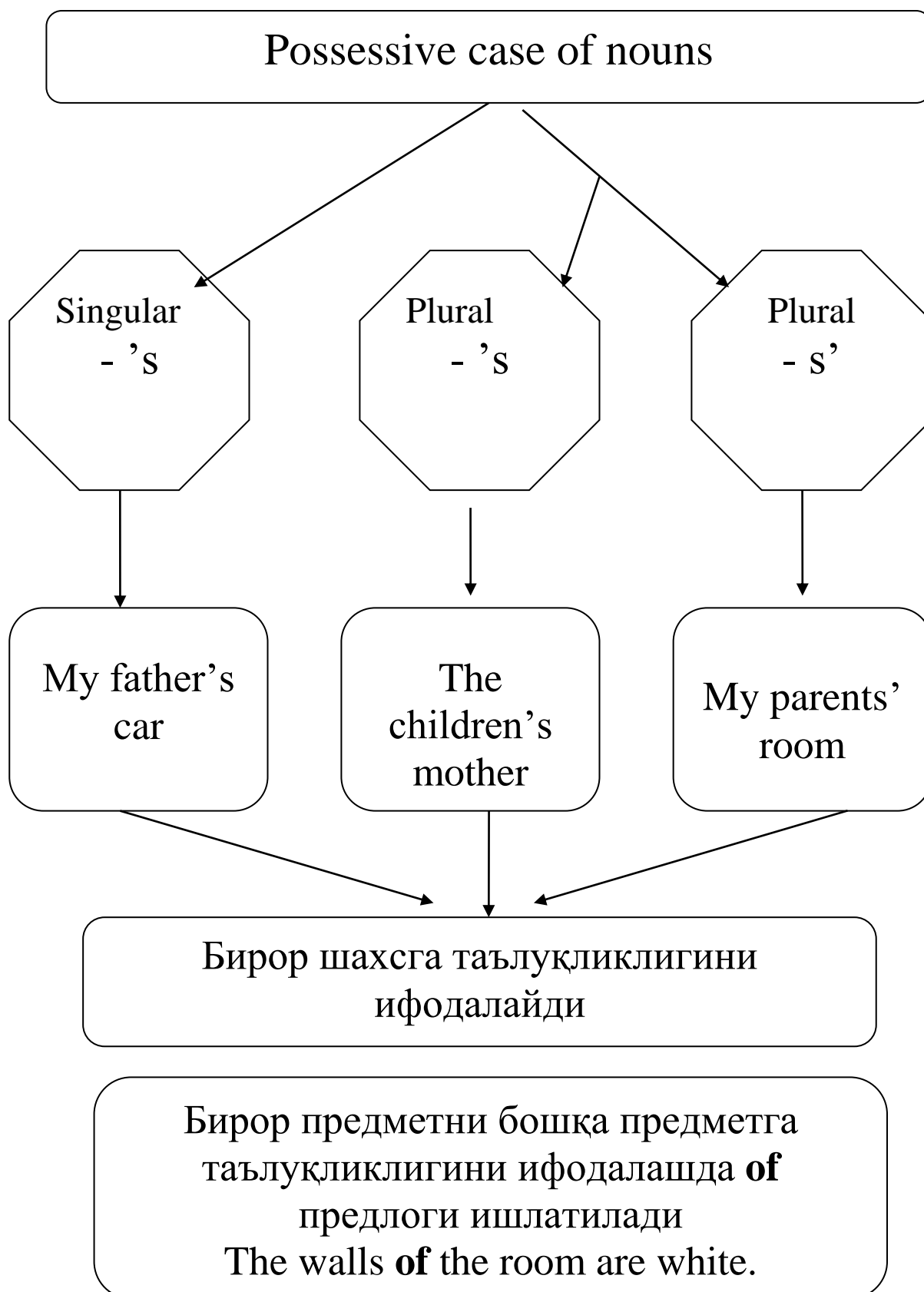


Отларнинг кўплик шакли



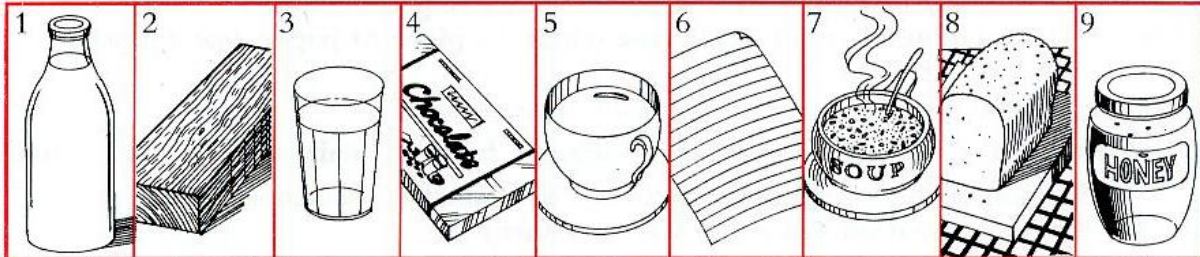


### Отларнинг қаратқич келишиги



# Exercises

What are the things in the pictures? Write **a ... of ...** for each picture. Use the words in the boxes.



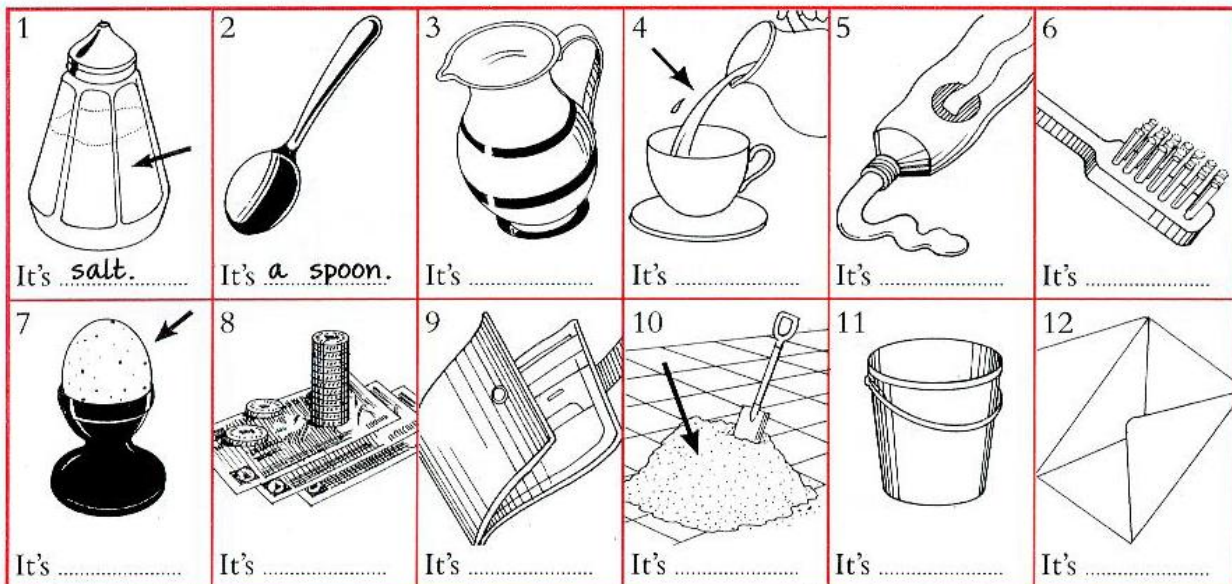
bar	cup	loaf
bottle	glass	piece
bowl	jar	piece

bread	milk	tea
chocolate	paper	water
honey	soup	wood

- |                           |         |         |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1 <u>a bottle of milk</u> | 4 ..... | 7 ..... |
| 2 .....                   | 5 ..... | 8 ..... |
| 3 .....                   | 6 ..... | 9 ..... |

What are these things? Some are countable and some are uncountable. Write **a/an** if necessary. The names of these things are:

bucket	envelope	milk	salt	spoon	toothpaste
egg	jug	money	sand	toothbrush	wallet



## NUMERALS (Cardinal)

1	one	11	eleven		
2	two	12	twelve	20	twenty
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
100	a (one) hundred
1000	a (one) thousand
1000000	a (one) million

! 200 – two hundred  
 6000 – six thousand  
 9000000 – nine million

- hundreds / thousands / millions of people

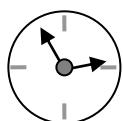
## NUMERALS (Ordinal)

1	the first	16	the sixteenth
2	the second	17	the seventeenth
3	the third	18	the eighteenth
4	the fourth	19	the nineteenth
5	the fifth	20	the twentieth
6	the sixth	30	the thirtieth
7	the seventh	40	the fortieth
8	the eighth	50	the fiftieth
9	the ninth	60	the sixtieth
10	the tenth	70	the seventieth
11	the eleventh	80	the eightieth
12	the twelfth	90	the ninetieth
13	the thirteenth	100	the hundredth
14	the fourteenth	65	the sixty-fifth
15	the fifteenth	83	the eighty third

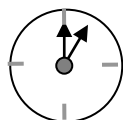
1000 a (one) thousand	the thousandth
1000000 a (one) million	the millionth

243 two hundred and forty three	the two hundred forty third
3735 three thousand (and) thirty five	three thousand (and) thirty fifth

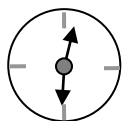
“What time is it (now)?” “It is three o’clock.”



It is **about** three o’clock.



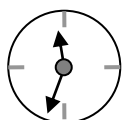
It is five minutes **past** 12.



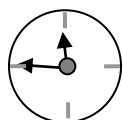
It is half **past** 12.

*or*

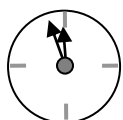
It is 30 **past** 12.



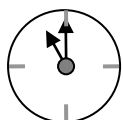
It is 25 minutes **to** 12.



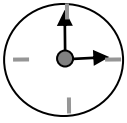
It is 15 minutes **to** 12 *or*  
It’s a quarter **to** 12.



It is 5 minutes **to** 12.

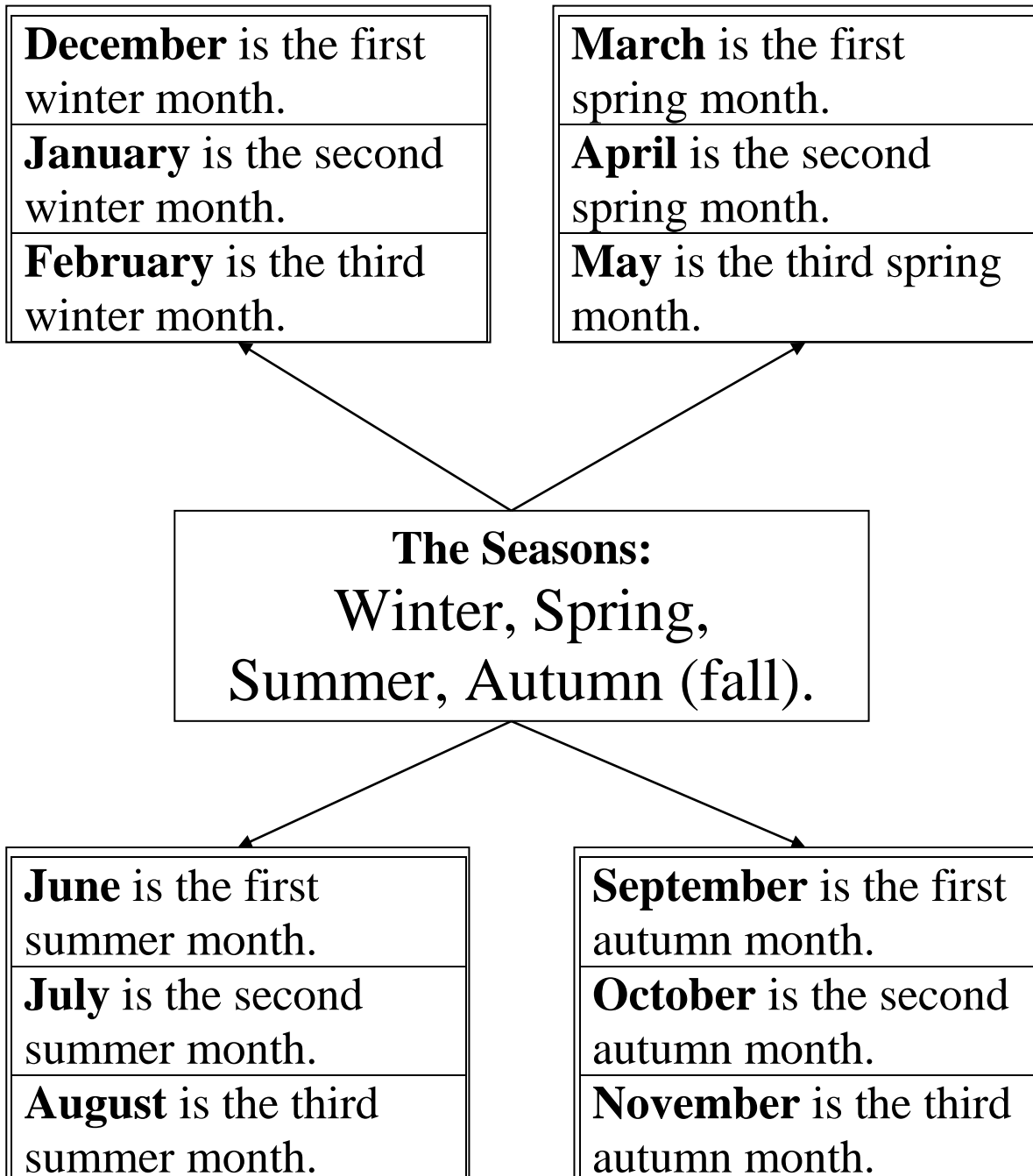


It is 11 o’clock.



It is 3 o'clock.

## The months of a year



## Exercises

Complete the sentences with a word from A opposite.

- 1 There are 3,600 seconds in .....
- 2 There are 1,200 months in .....
- 3 There are 168 hours in .....
- 4 There are 8,760 hours in .....

Complete this British children's song about the number of days in each month.

Thirty days has S.....,  
 A....., J..... and N.....  
 All the rest have .....,  
 Except for F..... dear  
 Which has twenty eight days clear  
 And ..... in each leap year (= every four years).

---

These abbreviations are often used for the days of the week and the months. Write the names out in full.

- |        |        |          |
|--------|--------|----------|
| 1 Mon. | 5 Wed. | 9 Feb.   |
| 2 Aug. | 6 Jan. | 10 Sept. |
| 3 Oct. | 7 Apr. | 11 Tues. |
| 4 Sat. | 8 Th.  | 12 Nov.  |
- 

Quiz: How quickly can you answer these questions?

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 How many seconds in quarter of an hour?     | 7 What day is it today?         |
| 2 What is the third day of the week?          | 8 What day will it be tomorrow? |
| 3 What month is your birthday in?             | 9 What is the seventh month?    |
| 4 What day will it be the day after tomorrow? | 10 What day was it yesterday?   |
| 5 What day was it the day before yesterday?   | 11 What century is it?          |
| 6 How many minutes are there in half an hour? | 12 What month is it?            |
- 

Text: Oral topic

## **2.THEME: DEVELOPMENT OF FREE DIALOGUE (FAMILY, TOURISM, FREE TIME)**

### **Plan:**

1. Making dialogues (about family, tourism, free time)
2. Speaking (about family, tourism, free time)

### **ABOUT MY FAMILY**

I am Anvar Rahimov. Anvar is my first name and Rahimov is my surname. I am seventeen years old. I want to tell you a few words about my family. My family is large. I have got a mother, a father, a sister, a brother and a grandmother. There are six of us in the family.

My mother is a teacher of biology. She works in a college. She likes her profession. She is a good-looking woman with brown hair. She is forty-four but she looks much younger. She is tall and slim.

My father is a computer programmist. He is a very experienced. He is a broad-shouldered, tall man with fair hair and grey eyes. He is forty six.

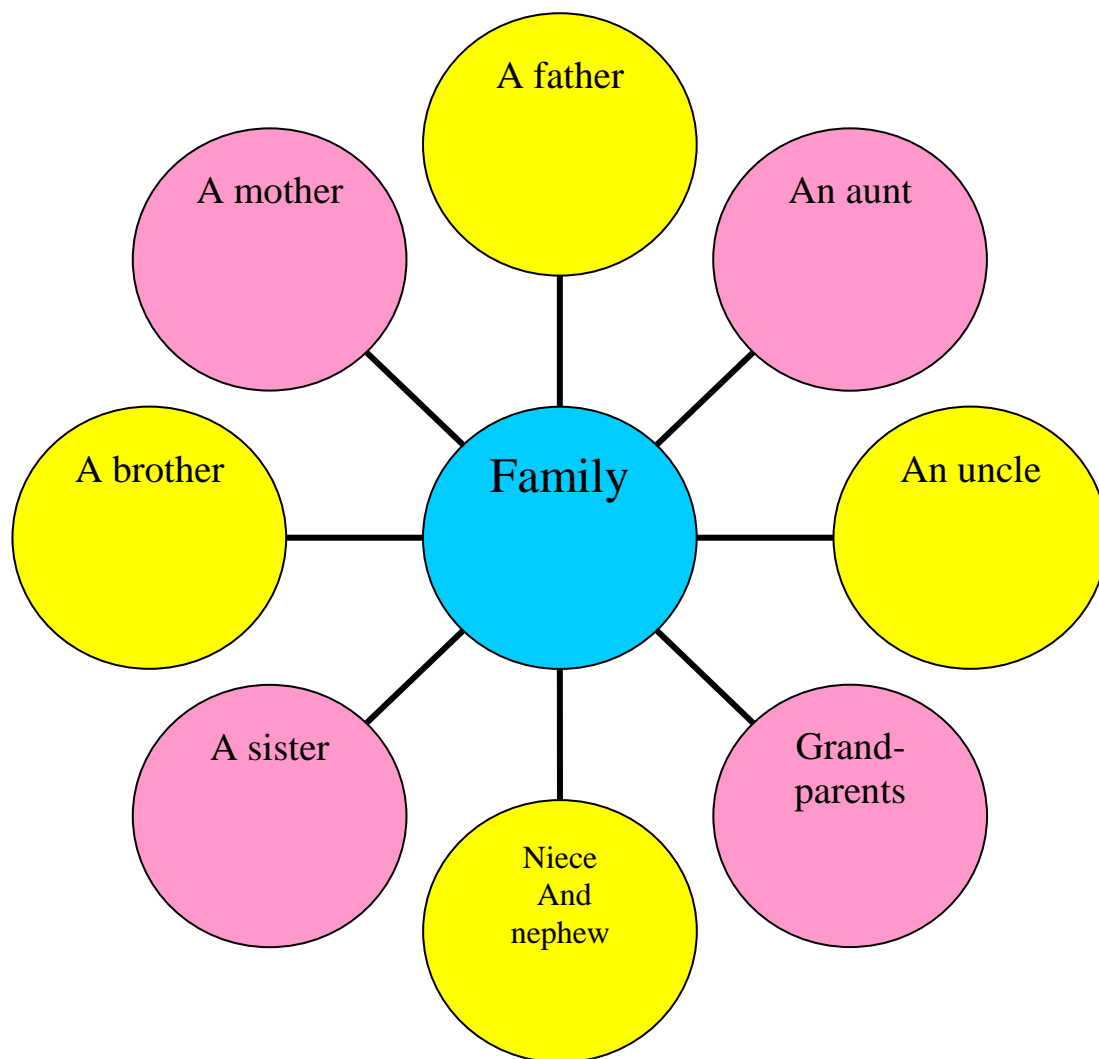
My parents have been married for twenty-six years. They have much in common, but they have different views on music, books, films, sports. For example, my father likes horror films and my mother likes “soap operas”. My father is fond of tennis. My mother doesn't go in for sports. But my parents have the same opinion about my educations and upbringing.

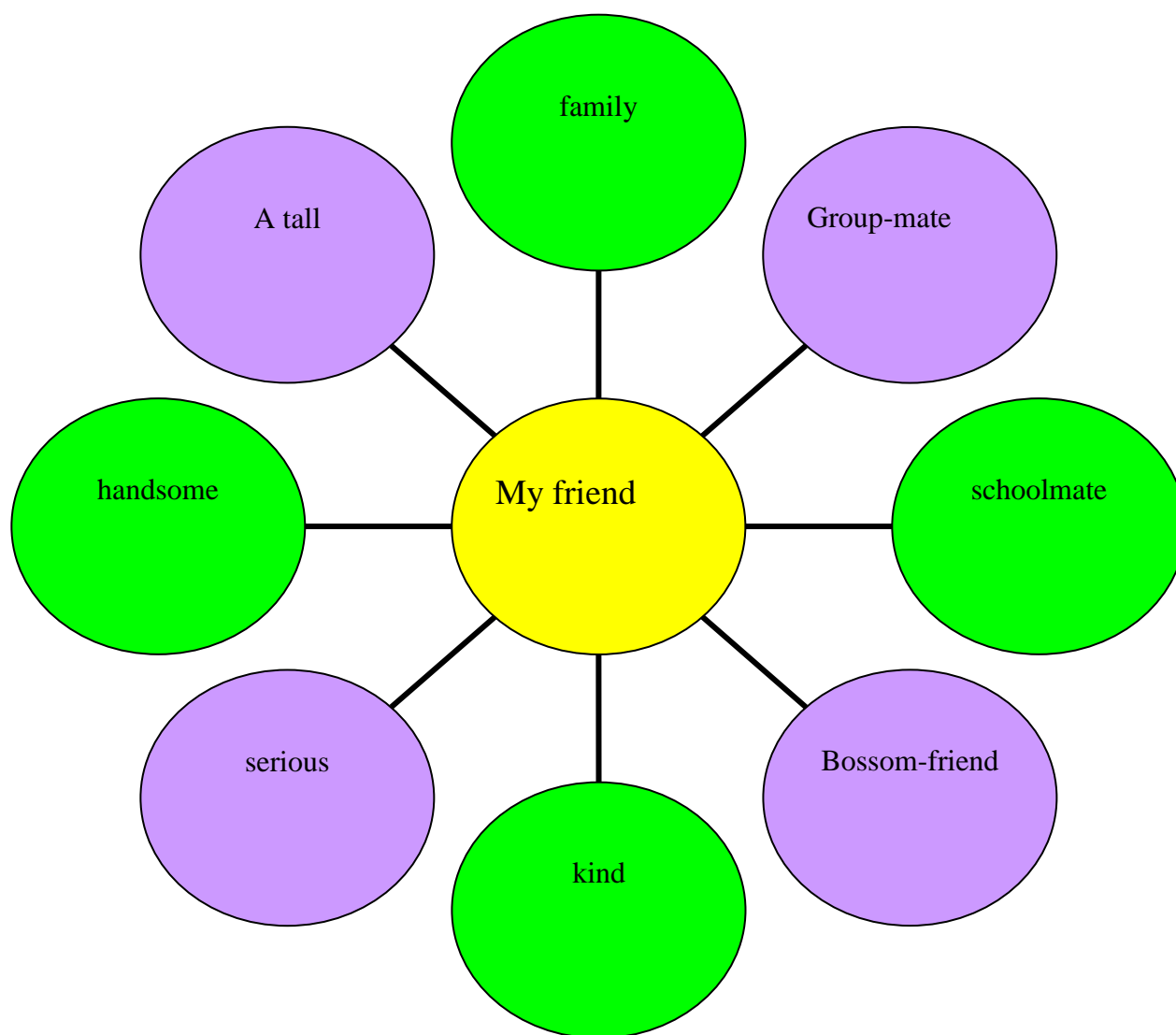
My parents are hard-working people. My mother keeps house and takes care of me and my father. She is a very good at cooking and she is clever with her hands. My father and I try to help her with the housework. I wash the dishes, go shopping and tidy our flat.

My brother Komil is eleven. He is a schoolboy. He wants to become a doctor but he is not sure yet. Three months ago he dreamed of being a cosmonaut.

I think I take after my father. I'm tall and fair-haired. I always try to be in a good mood. We have got a lot of relatives. We are deeply attached to each other and we got on very well.







**Glossary**

- good-looking** - красивая - chiroyli  
**slim** - тонкая - ozg`in  
**experienced** - опытный - tajribali  
**broad-shouldered** - широкоплечий - keng yelkali  
**fair hair** - светловолосый - qo`ng`ir sochli  
**grey eyes** – серые глаза - kulrang ko`zli  
**different views** - различные взгляды - turli qarashlar  
**horror films** – фильм ужасов - dahshatli filmlar  
**soap opera** - мыльная опера - serial  
**opinion** - мнение - fikr  
**upbringing** - воспитание – tarbiya  
**hard-working** - трудолюбивый - ishchan  
**to take care of** - заботиться - g`amxo`rlik qilmoq  
**to be sure** - быть уверенным - ishonchi komil bo`lmoq  
**to dream** - мечтать - orzu qilmoq  
**to take after** – быть похожим по характеру - fe`l atfori bilan o`xshamoq  
**to be deeply attached to** - быть очень привязанным - juda bog`langan bo`lmoq  
**to get on** - ладить - muvosa qilmoq

**Эслатма:** В 1, В 2 ва С 1 даражага эга тингловчилар юқоридаги матндан мураккаброқ матнни ўқиб, гапира олиши ва шу матн бўйича саволларга жавоб бера олиши ҳамда матн бўйича маишқлар бажара олиши мумкин.

**Questions**

1. How many members are there in your family?
2. What are your father and mother?
3. How old are your parents?
4. What about your sister and brother?
5. How does your brother look like?

**I. Make up sentences from these words and word combinations:**

- a) a mother, a grandmother, a sister, I, have, a father, got, a brother and.
- b) good-looking, is, she, a, brown, with, woman, hair.
- c) man, grey, broad-shouldered, a, hair, he, is, tall, with, eyes, fair, and.
- d) for, father, example, mother likes, horror, my, films, and my, likes, “soap operas”.
- e) parents, but, have, my, and, opinion, same, upbringing, my, the, about, educations,

**II. True or False**

- a) Anvar is my first name and Salimov is my surname. **False** .....
- b) There are six of us in the family. ....
- c) My mother is a teacher of biology. ....

- d)She works at school. ....  
 e)My father is an engineer. ....  
 f)My parents have been married for twenty-six years. ....  
 g)My father is fond of football. ....  
 h)My brother Rustam is fifteen. ....  
 i)Three months ago he dreamed of being a cosmonaut.....  
 j) I think I take after my mother. ....

### III. Speak about your family

## Русско- английский разговорник Russian – English phrase book

### Повседневные фразы Общие

Спасибо.	Thank you / Thanks.
Большое спасибо.	Thank you very much.
Пожалуйста (в ответ на «спасибо»)	You're welcome.
Да.	Yes.
Нет.	No.
Пожалуйста (просьба).	Please.
Вот, пожалуйста (что-то даешь).	Here you are.
Понимаю.	I see.
Хорошо.	All right/ OK.
Ничего.	That's all right.
Не бери в голову.	Never mind!
Как далеко от города?	How far is it to the town?
Сколько?	How many(much)?
Как долго?	How long?
Сюда, пожалуйста.	This way, please.
Кого спросить?	Whom should I ask?
Не понимаю.	I don't understand.
Извините, я не расслышал.	I'm sorry, I didn't catch you.
После вас.	After you.
Здесь сильное движение.	There's a lot of traffic here.
Я заблудился.	I'm lost.
Вы говорите по-английски?	Do you speak English?

## Приветствия

<p>Доброе утро!          Добрый день!          Добрый вечер!          Спокойной ночи.          Привет!          Здравствуйте.          Давайте встретимся в (фойе).          Приятно познакомиться.          Рад вас снова видеть.          Я женат (замужем)          Я холост (не замужем).          Как ваши дела?          Как успехи?          Можно узнать, как вас зовут          Вот моя визитная карточка.          Позвольте представить вас моему          мужу (моей жене).          Передавай привет Николаю.          Спасибо с удовольствием.          До свидания.          До встречи.          До скорой встречи.          Не пропадайте.          С нетерпением жду нашей          следующей встречи.</p>	<p>Good morning!          Good afternoon!          Good evening!          Good night!          Hallo/hi!          How do you do?          I'd like to meet you in (the lobby).          It's nice to meet you.          I'm glad to see you again.          I'm married.          I'm single.          How are you?          How are you getting along?          May I have your name?          This is my business card.          May I introduce you to my          husband(wife)? Let me introduce you to          Say hallo to Nick for me.          With great pleasure, thank you.          Goodbye.          See you later.          See you soon.          Let's keep in touch.          I'm looking forward to seeing you          again.</p>
--	--

## Приглашения

<p>Вы завтра свободны?          Хотите пойти со мной?          Позвольте мне быть вашим гидом.          Пойдёте со мной за покупками?          Пойдёмте купаться.          Не хотите чего-нибудь поесть?          Позвольте предложить вам что-          нибудь выпить.          Хотите чего-нибудь выпить?          Не пора ли попить кофейку?          Еще чашечку кофе, пожалуйста.          Чувствуйте себя как дома.          Давайте платить пополам.          Он платит счёт.</p>	<p>Will you be free tomorrow?          Would you like to come with me?          Let me be your guide.          Won't you go shopping with me?          Let's go swimming.          Would you care for something to eat?          May I offer you a drink?          How about a drink?          Let's take a coffee break.          I'd like another cup of coffee.          Make yourself at home.          Let's go fifty- fifty on the bill.          He'll pay the bill.</p>
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**Комплименты**

<p>Мне нравится ваша новая причёска.          У вас великолепный вкус в одежде.          Какая ты очаровательная девушка!          Спасибо за комплимент.          Спасибо за прекрасный день.          Спасибо, что встретили меня (зашли за мной).          Очень любезно с вашей стороны.          Вы очень добры.          Я очень вам благодарен.          Спасибо и извините за беспокойство.          Весьма признателен.          Я очень вам обязан.</p>	<p>You new hairdo is not bad.          You have wonderful taste in clothes.          What a charming girl you are!          Thank you for your compliment.          Thank you for a nice day.            Thank you for picking me up.          That's very kind of you.          You are very generous.          I'm really grateful to you.          Thank you for your trouble          Much obliged.          I'm very much obliged.</p>
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**Извинения**

<p>Извините (если привлекаешь внимание, прерываешь).          Извините (если извиняешься).          Извините, я на секунду.          Подождите минуту, пожалуйста.          Это моя вина.          Я был неосторожен.          Я не хотел Вас обидеть.          В следующий раз постараюсь.          Извините за опоздание.          Извините, что заставил Вас ждать.          Я не помешаю?          Можно Вас побеспокоить на секунду?          Нет ничего.          Ничего.</p>	<p>Excuse me.          Sorry.          Excuse me a moment.          Just a minute please.          That`s my fault.          It was careless of me.          I didn`t mean that.          Next time I`ll get it right.          Forgive me for being late.          I`m sorry to have kept you waiting.          Am I disturbing you?          May I bother you a moment?          Oh it`s nothing.          Forget it.</p>
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**Просьбы**

<p>Простите.          Повторите пожалуйста.          Пожалуйста, говорите немного медленнее.          Напишите это здесь, пожалуйста.          Пожалуйста, поторопитесь.</p>	<p>I beg your pardon.          Say it once more please.            Please speak more slowly.          Please write it here.          Please hurry up.</p>
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<p>         Пойдемте со мной!          Пожалуйста, вызовите врача.          Не одолжите...!          Сделайте одолжение.          Можно взглянуть?          Можно одолжить Вашу ручку?          Помогите донести, пожалуйста.          Пожалуйста, помогите мне с этими пакетами.          Не отправите ли за меня письмо?          Помогите мне с этой проблемой.          Можно узнать Ваш адрес?          Не подбросите до центра?          Что это?          Что это значит?          Где туалет?          Почему бы и нет?          Чем скорее, тем лучше.       </p>	<p>         Come with me!          Please call a doctor.          Can you lend me...?          Will you do me a favor?          May I take a look at it?          Can I borrow your pen?          Would you please help me carry this?          Could you give me a hand with these parcels?          Will you please mail this letter for me?          Will you help me with this problem?          May I have your address?          Could you drop me downtown, please?          What`s this?          What does this mean?          Where is the restroom?          Why not?          The sooner the better.       </p>
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### Чувства

<p>         Я не уверен.          Не думаю.          Боюсь, что нет.          Невероятно.          Боюсь, что Вы ошиблись.          О, как жаль.          У меня плохое настроение          Это отвратительно.          Меня от тебя тошнит.          Успокойся, все будет в порядке.          Не надо нервничать.          Не торопитесь.          Остыньте!          Не унывайте!          Какая жалость!          Вот так сюрприз!          Вы, должно быть, шутите!          О боже, какой кошмар!       </p>	<p>         I`m not sure.          I don`t think so.          I`m afraid not.          It`s incredible.          I`m afraid you`re mistaken.          That`s too bad.          I fell blue.          It`s disgusting.          You make me sick.          Calm down, everything will be OK.          Don`t be nervous. / Take it easy.          Take your time.          Cool it!          Cheer up!          What a pity!          What a surprise!          You must be kidding!          Oh dear what a mess!       </p>
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### Время

Который час?	What time is it?
Сколько времени?	What time do you have?
Семь часов.	It`s seven o`clock.
Без четверти восемь.	It`s a quarter to eight.
Десять минут пятого.	It`s ten minutes past four.
Полдевятого.	It`s half past eight.
Рано.	It`s early.
Уже поздно?	Is it late?
Сколько времени идти туда пешком?	How long will it take to walk over there

### Пожелание

Поздравляю!	Congratulations!
Поздравляю с днем рождения!	Best wishes for your birthday!
С рождеством!	Merry Christmas!
Наилучшие пожелания в новом году!	Best wishes for a Happy New Year!
Удачи!	Good luck!
Желаю вам счастья и многих лет жизни.	I wish you many years of happiness.
Поздравляю от всей души.	Heartiest congratulations.
Желаю вам поскорее выздороветь.	I hope you`ll get better soon.
Счастливой поездки!	Have a nice trip!
Давай еще раз встретимся!	Let`s meet again!

### Погода

Какой чудесный день!	What a nice day!
Жарко.	It`s hot.
Небо расчищается.	The sky is clearing up.
Завтра будет солнечно.	It will be sunny tomorrow.
Какой ужасный день!	What a nasty day!
Какая по-вашему будет погода?	What do you think the weather looks like?



## Здоровье На приеме у врача

<p>Я хотел бы попасть на прием завтра в 10 часов утра. У меня сильный приступ морской болезни. Вызовите врача, пожалуйста. Вызовите скорую помощь. Отвезите меня в больницу, пожалуйста. Это срочно. Я должен остаться в больнице? Думаете это надолго? Как это случилось? Я споткнулся на лестнице. Вы считает это серьезно? Это заразно? Можете дать мне что-нибудь болеутоляющее? Мне нужна операция? У меня первая группа крови, резус положительный. Какая у меня температура? Сколько мне нужно отдыхать? Долго я буду выздоравливать? Сколько времени займет лечение? Мне можно продолжать путешествие? Сообщите моей семье, пожалуйста. Сколько раз в день мне принимать это лекарство? Можно попросить что-нибудь от кашля? Я хотел бы запломбировать зуб. Нужно удалять?</p>	<p>I'd like an appointment for 10 (ten) a.m. tomorrow. I'm very seasick.  Can you get a doctor, please? Would you please call an ambulance? Please take me to the hospital. It's urgent. Do I have to stay in the hospital? Do you think it will be prolonged? How did that happen? I tripped on the stairs. Do you think it is serious? Is it contagious? Can you give me something to stop the pain? Do I need an operation?  My blood type is A positive. What's my temperature? How long must I rest? How long will it take to recover? How long will the treatment take? Can I continue my trip? Would you inform my family, please?  How often do I take this medicine?  Can I have something for a cough? I would like to have a tooth filled. Is it necessary to pull it out?</p>
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Я чувствую себя неважно.	I don't feel well.
У меня болит спина.	I have pain in my back.
Меня знобит.	I have chills.
У меня кружится голова.	I feel dizzy.
У меня сильное головокружение.	My head is spinning.
Мне плохо.	I feel faint.
У меня болит голова.	I have a headache.
У меня аллергия на пенициллин.	I'm allergic to penicillin.
У меня высокое давление.	I have high blood pressure.
У меня болит здесь.	I have a pain here.
У меня температура.	I have a fever.
Я простыл ( у меня насморк ).	I have a cold.
У меня сильно болит зуб.	I have a severe toothache.
Что-то попало в глаз.	I have something in my eye.
Меня тошнит.	I feel like throwing up.
Мне плохо.	I feel sick.
У меня проблемы с сердцем.	I've got a heart problem.
Я растянул связки на ноге.	My ankle is sprained.
У меня болит горло.	I've got a sore throat.
Я страдаю от бессонницы.	I'm suffering from insomnia.
У меня заложен нос.	I have a stuffy nose.
Я чувствую себя немного лучше.	I feel a little better.
У меня насморк.	My nose is running.

### Салон красоты

Я бы хотел постричься.	I would like to have a haircut.
Стригите покороче, пожалуйста.	Cut it short, please.
Только подравняйте, пожалуйста.	Just trim it, please.
Не слишком коротко.	Not too short.
Я хотел бы побриться.	I would like to have a shave.
Постригите и побрейте, пожалуйста.	Haircut and shave, please.
Я бы хотела помыть голову.	I would like to have a shampoo.
Я бы хотела покрасить волосы.	I would like to have my hair colored.
Сделайте мне пробор на левой (правой) стороне.	Would you please part my hair on the left (right) side.
Зачешите мне волосы назад.	Would you please comb my hair back from the forehead.
Я хотела бы сделать маникюр.	I would like to have a manicure.
Здесь можно где-нибудь отдохнуть?	Is there a place to rest?

## Спорт

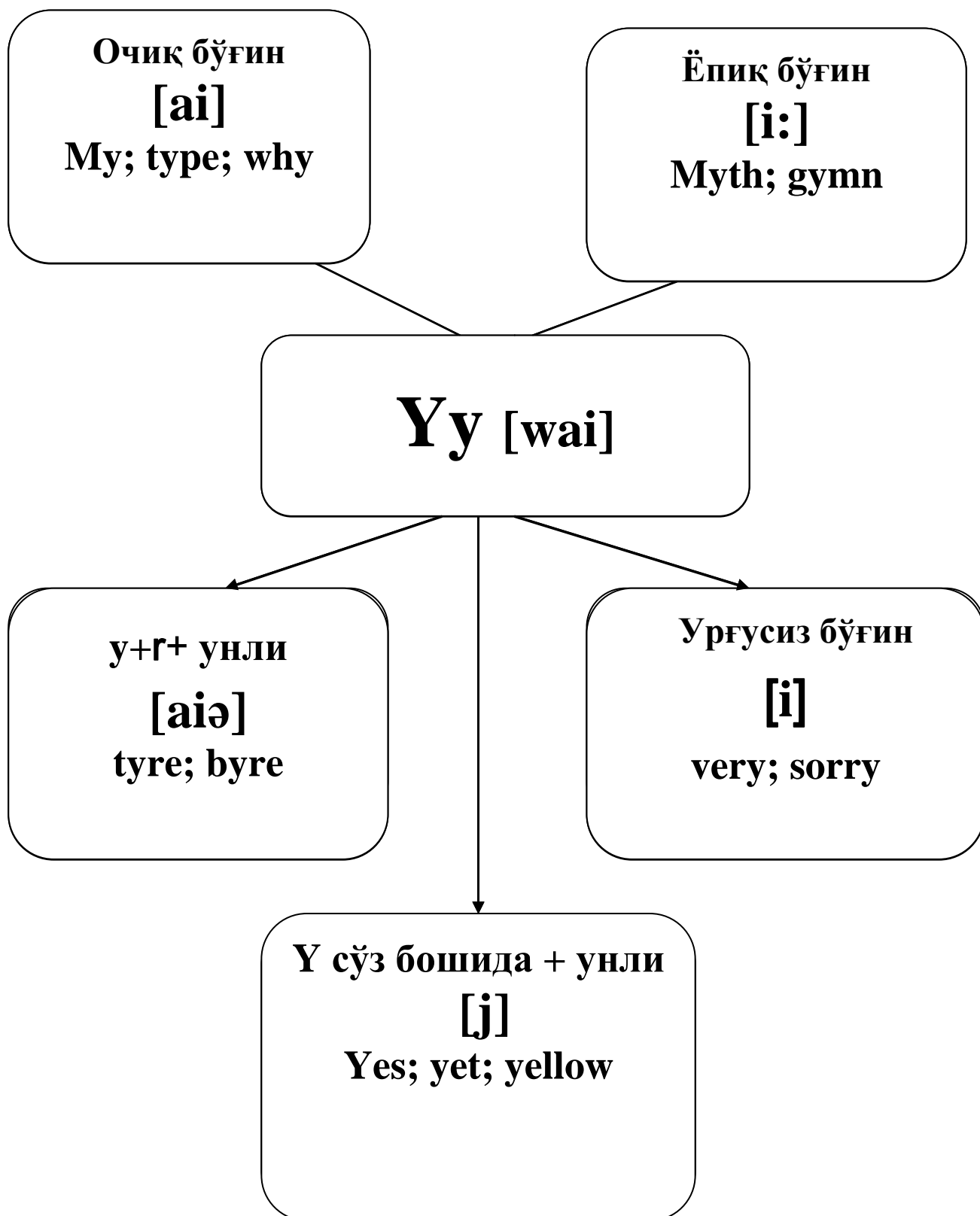
Тут есть поблизости кемпинг?	Is there a camp site nearby?
Мы можем расположиться здесь?	May we camp here?
Мы можем остаться здесь на ночь?	Can we spend the night here?
Город далеко отсюда?	Is the town far from here?
Где можно набрать воды?	Is there a place where we can get water?
Я хотел бы половить рыбу.	I am interested in fishing.
Можно здесь ловить рыбу?	Is fishing allowed here?
Могу я здесь покататься на водных лыжах?	Can I go water-skiing there?

**Эслатма:** В 1, В 2 ва С 1 даражага эга тингловчилар юқоридаги сўзлашувлардан фойдаланиб диалоглар тузиб, ёд олишлари мумкин.

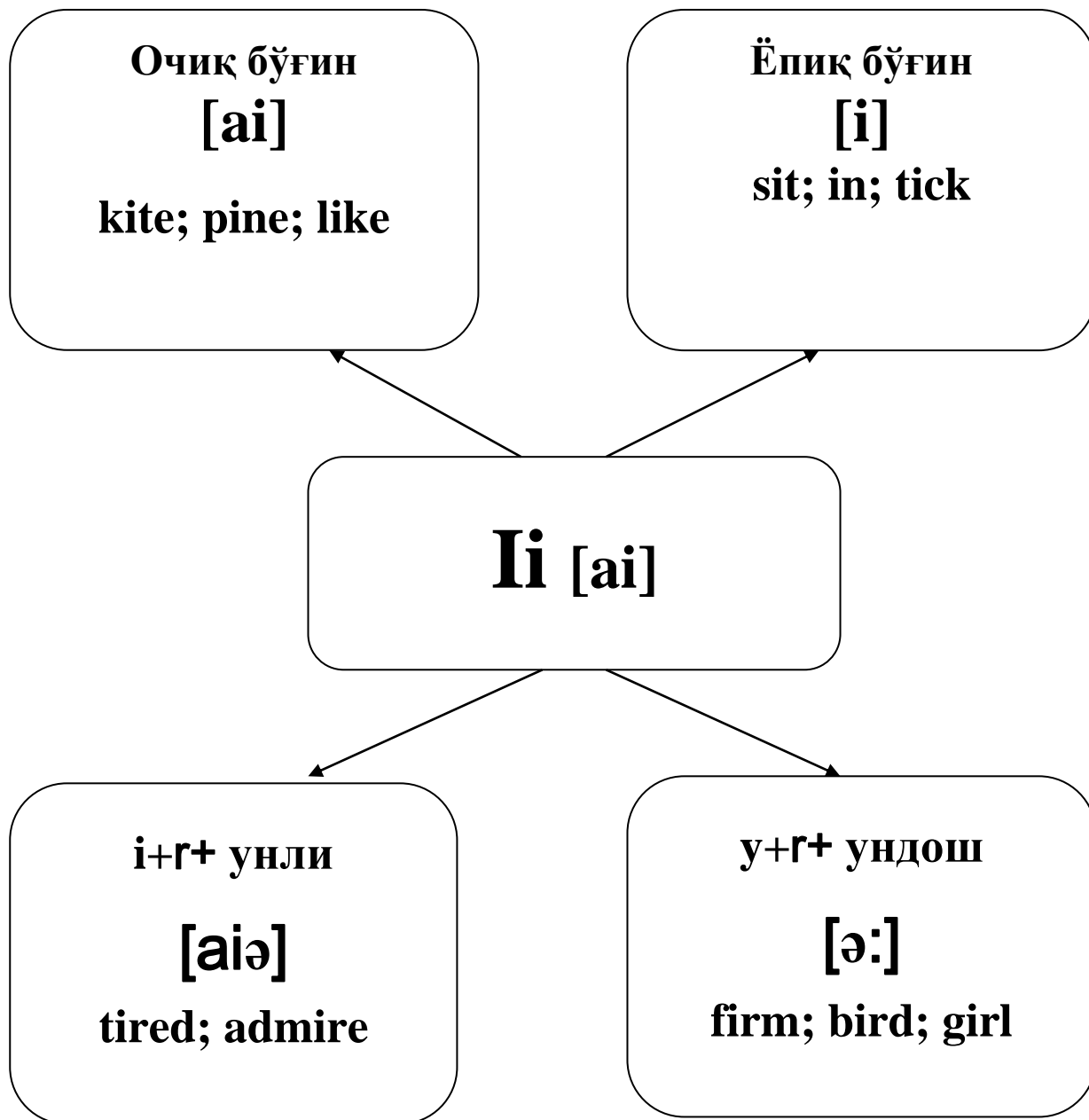
3.Theme: DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL DIALOGUE IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Plan:

1. Making dialogues (work, study)
2. Speaking (work, study)



## Унли **Ii** [ai] харфи



## Grammar

### Пайт предлоглари / Prepositions of time (at)

My sister was <b>at</b> 3.15 a.m.	тунги 3.15 да	
born. <b>on</b> March 23.	23 мартда	Туғилган
Синглим <b>in</b> 1990.	1990 йилда	

#### **at night**

тунда

I don't like going out at night.

Тунда ташқарига чиқишни ёқтирмайман.

#### **at Christmas**

(**at Easter**)

Рождествода

We give them presents at Christmas.

#### **at the moment**

(**at present**)

айни пайтда

Рождествода уларга совғалар бердик.

I am free at the moment.

(ҳозир)

Айни пайтда (ҳозир) бўшман.

#### **at the same time**

бир вақтда

Bob and Dick arrived at the same time.

#### **at the age of**

ёшида

Боб ва Дик бир вақтда етиб келишди.

I left school at the age of 17.

#### **at the beginning**

**of ...**

... (нинг)

бошида

Мен 17 ёшимда мактабни тамомладим.

We are going away at the beginning of December.

#### **at the end of ...**

... (нинг)

охирида

Декабрнинг бошида биз кетяпмиз.

There was a bank at the end of the street.

Кўчанинг охирида банк бор эди.

### Пайт предлоглари / Prepositions of time (in on)

<b>in</b> May	майда
<b>in</b> 2003	2003 йилда
<b>in</b> (the) summer	(шу) ёзда
<b>in</b> the 21 <sup>st</sup> century	XXI асрда
<b>in</b> the 1990s	1990 йилларда
<b>in</b> the Middle Ages	Ўрта асрларда
<b>in</b> the morning(s)	эрталаб(лари)
<b>in</b> the afternoon(s)	кундуз кун(лари)
<b>in</b> the evening(s)	кечқурунлари

**! Do not use at / on / in before:**

**this ...**(this morning/this week *etc.*)

**last ...** (last day/last week *etc.*)

**next ...** (next day/next month *etc.*)

**every...**(every day/every week *etc.*)

Are you at home **this evening**?

It was very cold **last night**.

I'm going to my brother's **next week**.

We learn new words **every day**.

<b>on</b> April 15	15 апрелда
<b>on</b> Friday(s)	жума кун(лар)и
<b>on</b> Monday evening(s)	душанба кун(лар)и кечқурун
<b>on</b> Tuesday afternoon(s)	сешанба кун(лар)и кундузи
<b>on</b> Christmas Day	Рождество кунда
<b>! but at</b> Christmas	Рождествода
<b>on</b> Thirtday night(s)	пайшанба кун(лар)и тунда

## Prepositions of time

### SEASONS

**In** (the) Spring  
**In** (the) Summer  
**In** (the) Autumn  
**In** (the) Winter

### Days of the Week

**on** Sunday  
**on** Monday  
**on** Tuesday  
**on** Wednesday  
**on** Thursday  
**on** Friday  
**on** Saturday

### Вақт предлогли иборалар

#### TIME

**at** 2 o'clock – соат иккида  
**by** 6 o'clock – соат олтигача  
**since** 7 o'clock – соат еттидан бери  
**from** 5 **to** 8 o'clock – соат 5дан 8гача  
**till** 9 o'clock – соат 9гача

**on the 23<sup>rd</sup>** of April etc.  
**on** New Year's Day etc.  
**on** Monday morning  
**on** Friday evening  
**in** five minutes



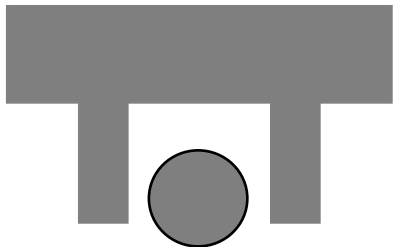
## Prepositions of Space and Movement

above	тепасида, -дан баландда
across	нариги томонида, у бетида
against	қарши
along	бўйлаб
alongside	ёнма-ён, ёнида
among	орасида
around	атрофида
at	-да, ёнида
away from	-дан узоқда, олисда
before	олдин
behind	орқасида
below	-дан пастда, қуйида
beneath	тагида
beside	ёнида
between	орасида
beyond	-дан ташқарида
by	ёнида
by (the edge / side of)	(қирғоқ) бўйлаб, томондан
down	иш-ҳаракатнинг пастга йўналганлигини кўрсатади
far (away) from	-дан узоқда
from	-дан
in	-да, ичида
in back of	орқасида

## Prepositions of Space and Movement

in front of	олдида
inside	ичида
inside of	-нинг ичида
in the middle of	-нинг ўртасида
into	-га, ичига
near	яқинида
next to	-дан кейинги, -нинг ёнида(ги)
off	-дан
on	-да, устида
opposite	рўпарасида
out	ташқари(га)
out of	-дан ташқари(га)
outside	ташқарида
over	устидан
past	олдидан
round	атрофида
through	орқали
throughout	-да
to	-га
towards	-га, -га қараб, томонга
under	тагида
underneath	тагида
up	иш-ҳаракатнинг юқорига йўналганини билдиради.

## Prepositions under / above / below



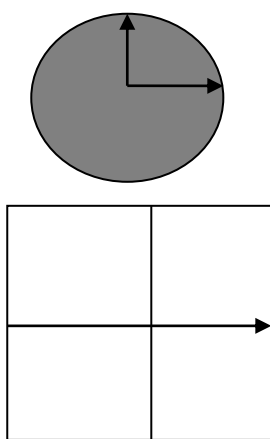
**under**

The ball is **under** the table.

The girl is **under** the tree.

I'm wearing a jacket **under** my coat.

**above and below**



The clock is above the window.

The window is below the clock.

The pictures are **above the shelves**.

The shelves are **below the pictures**.

## Prepositions up, over, through, ...

<p><b>to</b></p> <p>→  </p>	<p>Jane is going <b>to</b> America next week.</p> <p>They walked <b>from</b> the hotel <b>to</b> the station.</p>	<p><b>from</b></p> <p> →</p>
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<p> → </p> <p><b>into (in)</b></p>	<p>Come <b>out of</b> the house and get <b>into</b> the car.</p> <p>Take the pen <b>out of</b> your bag.</p> <p>Put these books <b>in</b> your case.</p> <p>Let's jump <b>into</b> the water.</p> <p>Look <b>out of</b> the window.</p>	<p> </p> <p><b>Out of</b></p>
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<p><b>on</b></p> <p></p>	<p>Don't put your feet <b>on</b> the table.</p> <p>Please take your suitcase <b>off</b> the table.</p>	<p><b>off</b></p> <p></p>
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<p><b>up</b></p> <p></p>	<p>Let's walk <b>up</b> the hill to the house.</p> <p>Be careful! Don't fall <b>down</b> the stairs.</p>	<p></p> <p><b>down</b></p>
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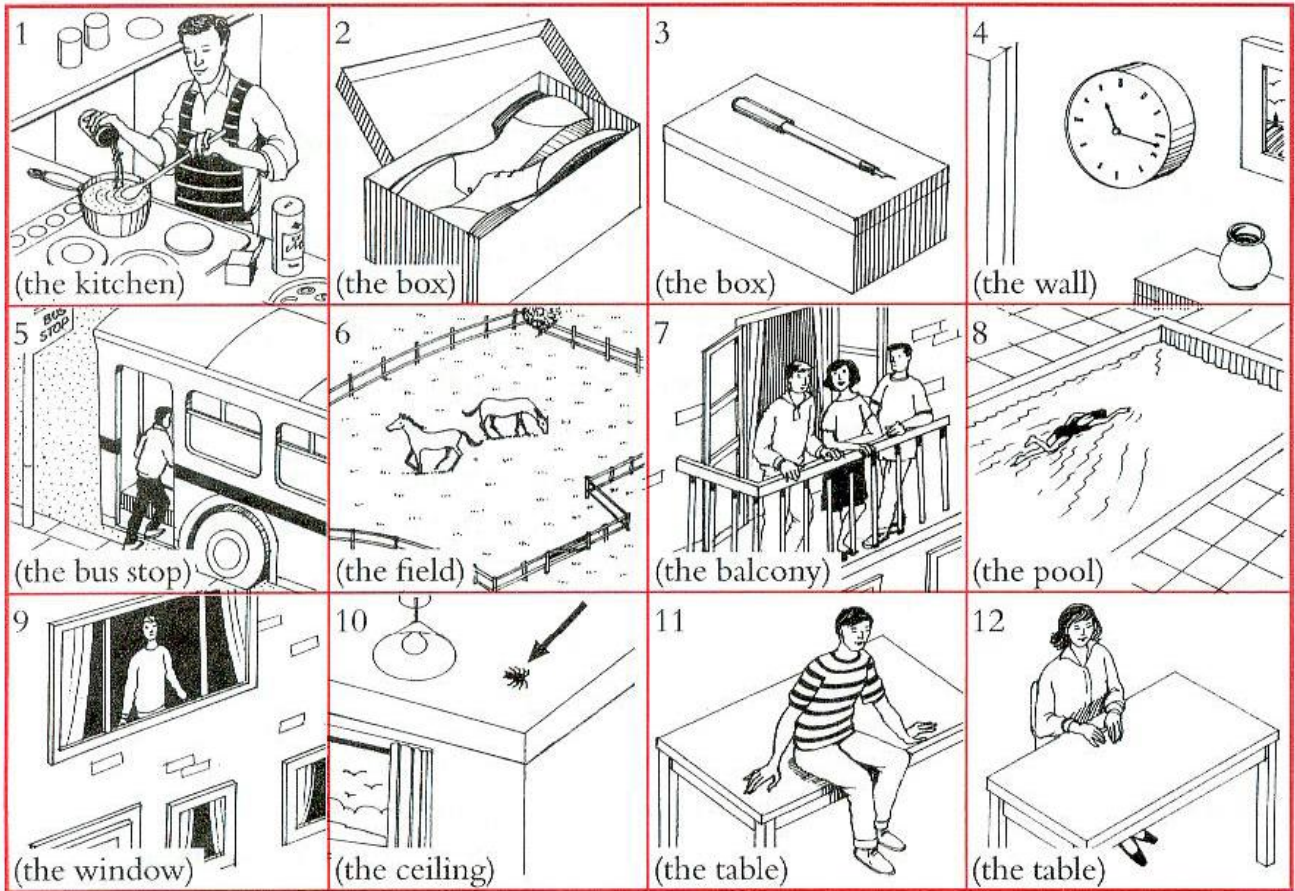
<p><b>through</b></p> <p></p>	<p>Let's go <b>through</b> the village.</p> <p>Let's walk <b>round</b> the town.</p> <p>You can also use <b>around</b> (= round):</p> <p>This road goes <b>around</b> the city.</p>	<p><b>round</b></p> <p></p> <p><b>Round the town</b></p>
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<p><b>along</b></p> <p></p>	<p>Let's go for a walk <b>along</b> the river</p> <p>Let's swim <b>across</b> the river</p>	<p></p> <p><b>across</b></p>
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<p></p> <p><b>past</b></p>	<p>– Excuse me, how do I get to the hospital?</p> <p>– Go along this road, <b>past</b> the cinema, <b>under</b> the bridge and the hospital is on the left.</p> <p>They walked <b>past</b> me without speaking.</p>	<p></p>
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# Exercises

Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use **in/at/on** + the words in brackets (...).

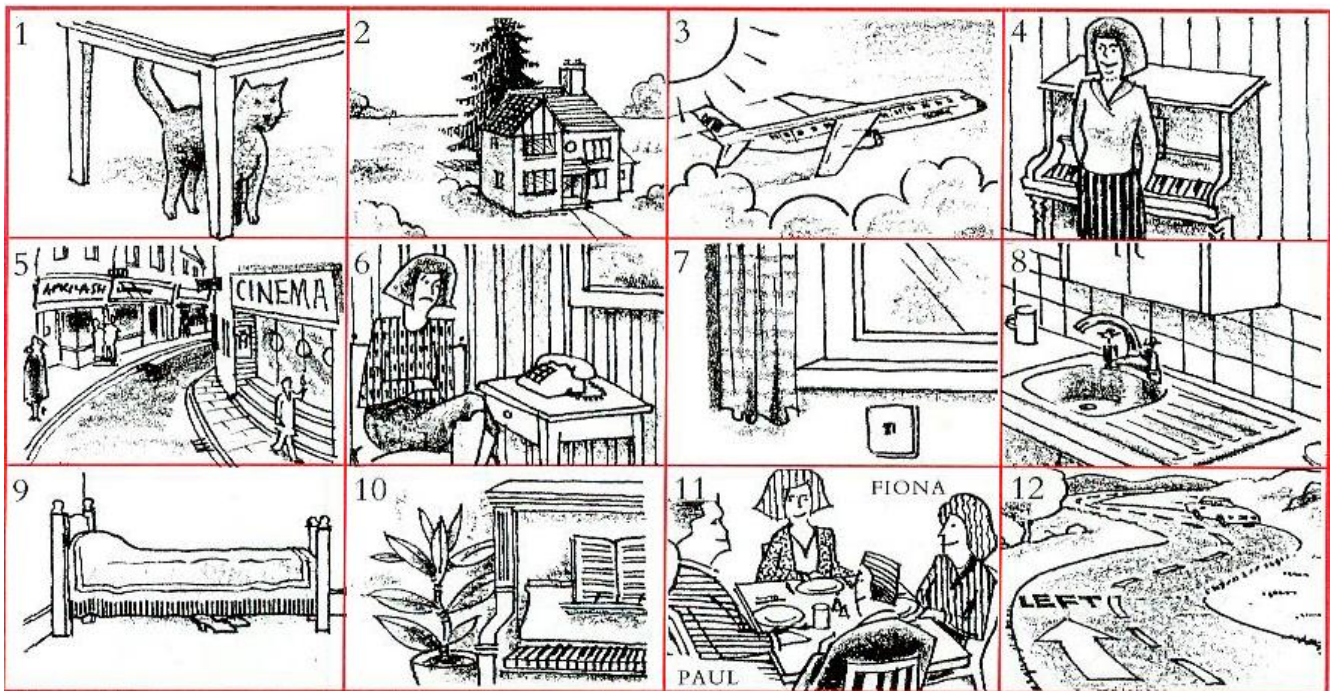


- |                                       |                                  |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Where is he? <u>In the kitchen.</u> | 7 Where are they standing? ..... |
| 2 Where are the shoes? .....          | 8 Where is she swimming? .....   |
| 3 Where is the pen? .....             | 9 Where is he standing? .....    |
| 4 Where is the clock? .....           | 10 Where is the spider? .....    |
| 5 Where is the bus? .....             | 11 Where is he sitting? .....    |
| 6 Where are the horses? .....         | 12 Where is she sitting? .....   |

Write **to**, **at** or **in** if necessary. Sometimes there is no preposition.

- 1 I'm not going out this afternoon. I'm staying at home.
- 2 We're going ..... a concert tomorrow evening.
- 3 I went ..... New York last year.
- 4 How long did you stay ..... New York?
- 5 Next year we hope to go ..... Canada to visit some friends.
- 6 Shall we go ..... the cinema this evening?
- 7 Is there a restaurant ..... the station?
- 8 After the accident three people were taken ..... hospital.
- 9 How often do you go ..... the dentist?
- 10 'Is Diane here?' 'No, she's ..... Ann's.'
- 11 My house is ..... the end of the street on the left.
- 12 I went ..... Mary's house but she wasn't ..... home.
- 13 There were no taxis, so we had to walk ..... home.
- 14 'What did you study ..... university?' 'I didn't go ..... university.'

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



- 1 The cat is under the table.
- 2 There is a big tree ..... the house.
- 3 The plane is flying ..... the clouds.
- 4 She is standing ..... the piano.
- 5 The cinema is ..... the right.
- 6 She's sitting ..... the phone.

- 7 The switch is ..... the window.
- 8 The cupboard is ..... the sink.
- 9 There are some shoes ..... the bed.
- 10 The plant is ..... the piano.
- 11 Paul is sitting ..... Fiona.
- 12 In Britain we drive ..... the left.

#### 4.Theme: DEVELOPMENT OF WRITING AND READING SKILLS, WORK WITH TEXTS FROM INTERNET

##### Plan:

1. Reading texts from Internet
2. Working on texts in written form

### COMPARISON DEGREES OF ADJECTIVES and ADVERBS

#### Бир бўғинли сифат ва равишлар

Simple adjectives	Comparative +er	Superlative (the) +est
clean	cleaner	(the) cleanest
tall	taller	(the) tallest
big	bigger	(the) biggest
young	younger	(the) youngest
fast	faster	(the) fastest
quickly	quicker	(the) quickest

–y, -er, -le, -ow-га тугалланган бир ва кўп бўғинли сифатларнинг ясалиш шакли.

Simple	Comparative +er	Superlative (the) +est
-y; early	earlier	(the) earliest
-er; clever	cleverer	(the) cleverest
-le; simple	simpler	(the) simplest
-ow; narrow	narrower	(the) narrowest
-y; grey	greyer	(the) greyer

Айрим сифатларнинг қиёсий ва орттирма даражалари бошқа сўзлар билан ифодаланади.



Simple	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	(the) best
bad	worse	(the) worst
much \ many	more	(the) most
little	less	(the) least
old	older \ elder	(the) oldest \ eldest
far	farther \ further	(the) farthest \ furthest

## COMPARISON DEGREES OF ADJECTIVES and ADVERBS

Кўпчилик икки бўғинли ва барча кўп бўғинли сифат ва равишларнинг қиёсий ҳамда орттирма даражалари **more** “кўпроқ” ёки **less** “камроқ”, **most** “энг кўп” ёки **least** “энг кам” сўзлари ёрдамида ясалади.

Simple	Comparative	Superlative
difficult	<b>more (less)</b> difficult	<b>(the) most (least)</b> difficult
beautiful	<b>more (less)</b> beautiful	<b>(the) most (least)</b> beautiful
comfortable	<b>more (less)</b> comfortable	<b>(the) most (least)</b> comfortable
active	<b>more (less)</b> active	<b>(the) most(least)</b> active
correctly	<b>more (less)</b> correctly	<b>(the) most(least)</b> correctly

Инглиз тилидаги равишларнинг даражалари худди сифат даражалари каби ясалади, лекин орттирма даражада **the** аниқ артиклисиз келади.

**as ... as..., not so... as..., than**

Бир хил сифатли икки нарса қиёсланганда оддий даражадаги сифат ёки равишнинг олдидан ва орқасидан **as ... as** қўйилади ва ўзбек тилига “(худди) ... каби”, “(худди ... -га ўхшаб”, “-чалик”, “(худди) ... -дек/-дака” тарзида таржима

Қилинади.

*This book is **as** interesting **as** that one.*

Инкор гапларда биринчи **as** кўпинча **so** билан алмашади.

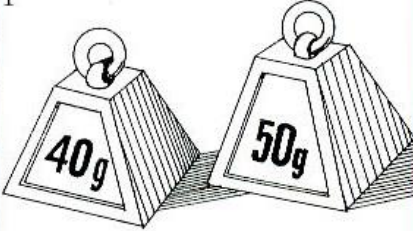

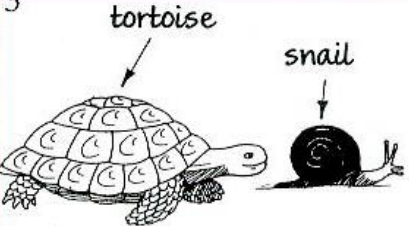
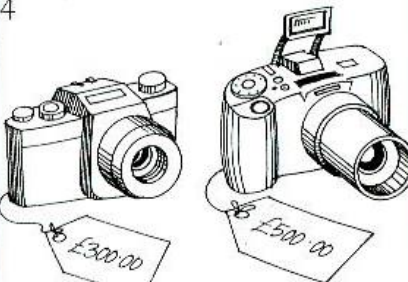
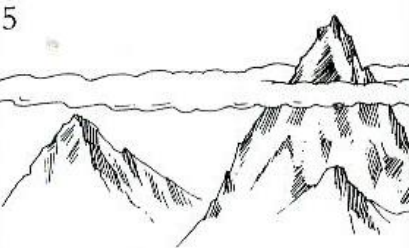
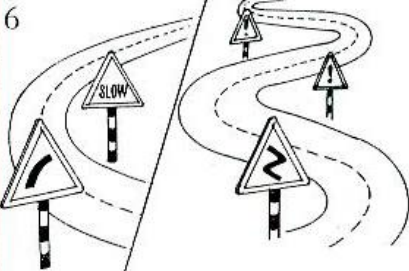
*The chair is not **so** comfortable **as** the armchair.*

Қиёсий даражадаги сифат ва равишлардан кейин “қараганда”, “нисбатан” маъносидаги **than** боғловчиси келади. *It's cheaper to go by car **than** to go by train.*

Examples: My father is **taller** than my brother.  
 Mike is **the best** student in our group.  
 Our flat is **more comfortable** than his.  
 This is **the most interesting** book.

## Exercises

Look at the pictures and write the comparative (older / more interesting etc.).

<p>1</p>  <p>heavy      <u>heavier</u>.....</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>big      ..... </p>	<p>3</p>  <p>tortoise      snail</p> <p>slow      ..... </p>
<p>4</p>  <p>expensive      ..... </p>	<p>5</p>  <p>high      ..... </p>	<p>6</p>  <p>dangerous      ..... </p>

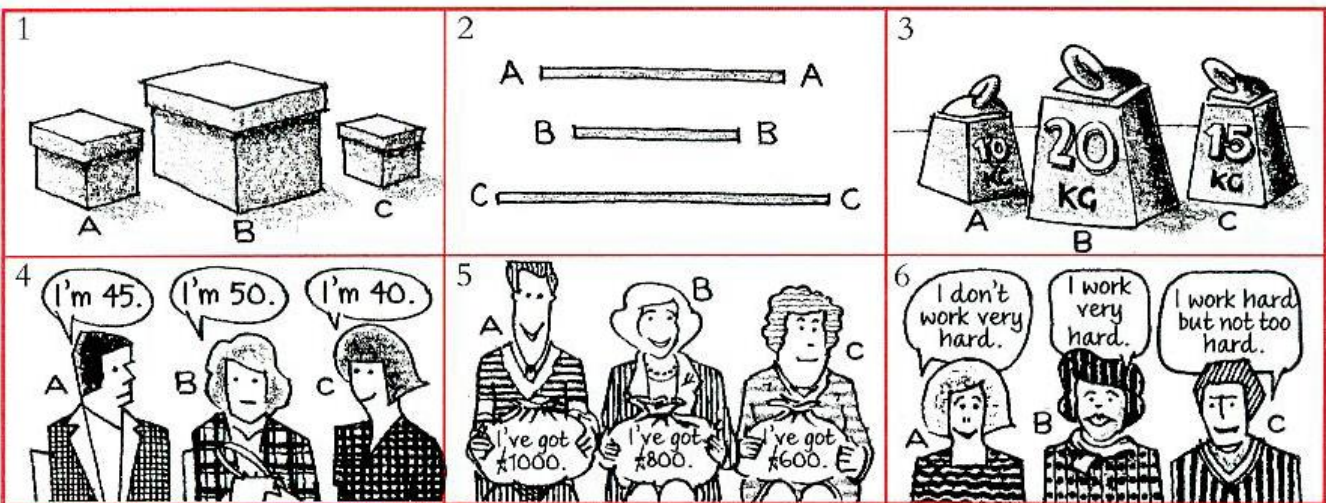
Write the comparative.

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 old <u>older</u> | 6 good .....     |
| 2 strong .....     | 7 large .....    |
| 3 happy .....      | 8 serious .....  |
| 4 modern .....     | 9 pretty .....   |
| 5 important .....  | 10 crowded ..... |

Write the opposite.

- |                        |                |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1 younger <u>older</u> | 4 better ..... |
| 2 colder .....         | 5 nearer ..... |
| 3 cheaper .....        | 6 easier ..... |

Look at the pictures and write sentences about A, B and C.



- A is bigger than C but not as big as B.
- A is ..... B but not ..... C.
- C is ..... A but .....
- A is ..... but .....
- B has got .....
- C works .....

Put in **good** or **well**.

- Your English is very good . You speak English very well .
- Jackie did very ..... in her exams.
- The party was very ..... . I enjoyed it very much.
- Martin has a difficult job but he does it .....
- How are your parents? Are they ..... ?
- Did you have a ..... holiday? Was the weather ..... ?

Choose a verb (Box A) + an adverb (Box B) to complete the sentences.

come	know	sleep	win
explain	listen	think	work

+

carefully	clearly	hard	well
carefully	easily	quickly	well

- 1 I'm going to tell you something very important, so please listen carefully.
- 2 Ann! I need your help. .... !
- 3 They ..... . At the end of the day they're always tired.
- 4 I'm tired this morning. I didn't ..... last night.
- 5 You're a much better tennis player than me. When we play, you always .....
- 6 ..... before you answer the question.
- 7 I've met Alice a few times but I don't ..... her very .....
- 8 Our teacher isn't very good. Sometimes he doesn't ..... things very .....

## Personal Pronouns

### Objective case

#### People:

<i>subject</i>	<b>I</b>	<b>we</b>	<b>you</b>	<b>he</b>	<b>she</b>	<b>they</b>
<i>object</i>	<b>me</b>	<b>us</b>	<b>you</b>	<b>him</b>	<b>her</b>	<b>them</b>
<i>subject</i>						<i>object</i>

<b>I</b>	<b>I</b> know Ann.	Ann knows <b>me</b> .	<b>me</b>
<b>We</b>	<b>We</b> know Ann.	Ann knows <b>us</b> .	<b>us</b>
<b>You</b>	<b>You</b> know Ann.	Ann knows <b>you</b> .	<b>you</b>
<b>He</b>	<b>He</b> knows Ann.	Ann knows <b>him</b> .	<b>him</b>
<b>She</b>	<b>She</b> knows Ann.	Ann knows <b>her</b> .	<b>her</b>
<b>They</b>	<b>They</b> know Ann.	Ann knows <b>them</b> .	<b>them</b>

#### Things: *singular*

#### *plural*

<i>subject</i>	<b>it</b>	<b>It's</b> nice.
<i>object</i>	<b>it</b>	I like <b>it</b> .

<b>they</b>	<b>They</b> are nice.
<b>them</b>	I like <b>them</b> .

**Possessive case**

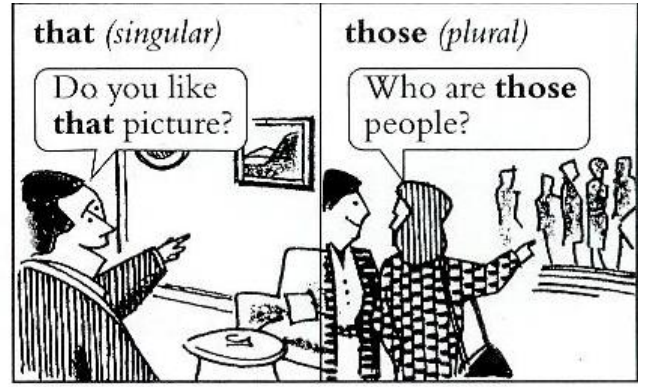
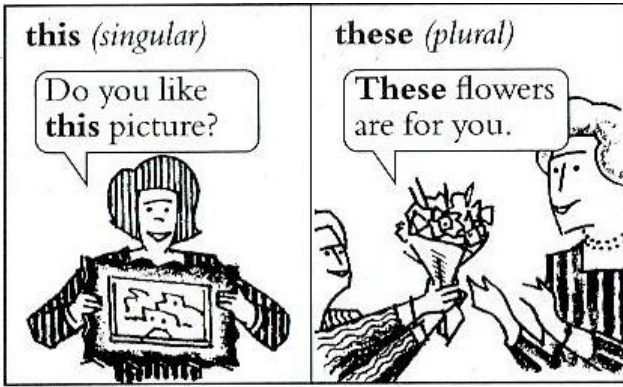
	adjective		noun replacement
<b>my</b>	This is <b>my</b> pen.	<b>mine</b>	This pen is mine.
<b>his</b>	That is <b>his</b> pen.	<b>his</b>	That pen is his
<b>her</b>	That is pen Oxford (= it) is	<b>hers</b>	That pen is hers
<b>its</b>	famous for <b>its</b>	-	
<b>our</b>	university.	<b>ours</b>	This room is <b>ours</b> .
<b>your</b>	This is <b>our</b> room.	<b>yours</b>	That room is <b>yours</b> .
<b>their</b>	That <b>your</b> room. That is <b>their</b> room.	<b>theirs</b>	That room is <b>theirs</b> .

**Reflexive pronouns**


<b>myself</b>	<b>ourselves</b>
	<b>yourselves</b>
<b>himself</b>	<b>themselves</b>
<b>herself</b>	
<b>itself</b>	

**Demonstrative pronouns**

<b>this</b>	<b>these</b>
<b>that</b>	<b>those</b>




**this**  
**these**



**this** picture  
(= this picture *here*)  
**these** flowers  
(= these flowers *here*)

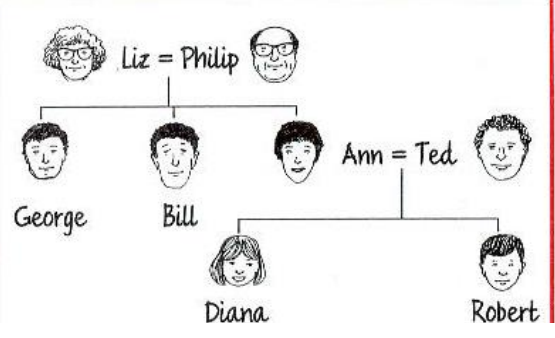
**that**  
**those**



**that** picture  
(= that picture *there*)  
**those** people  
(= those people *there*)

## Exercises

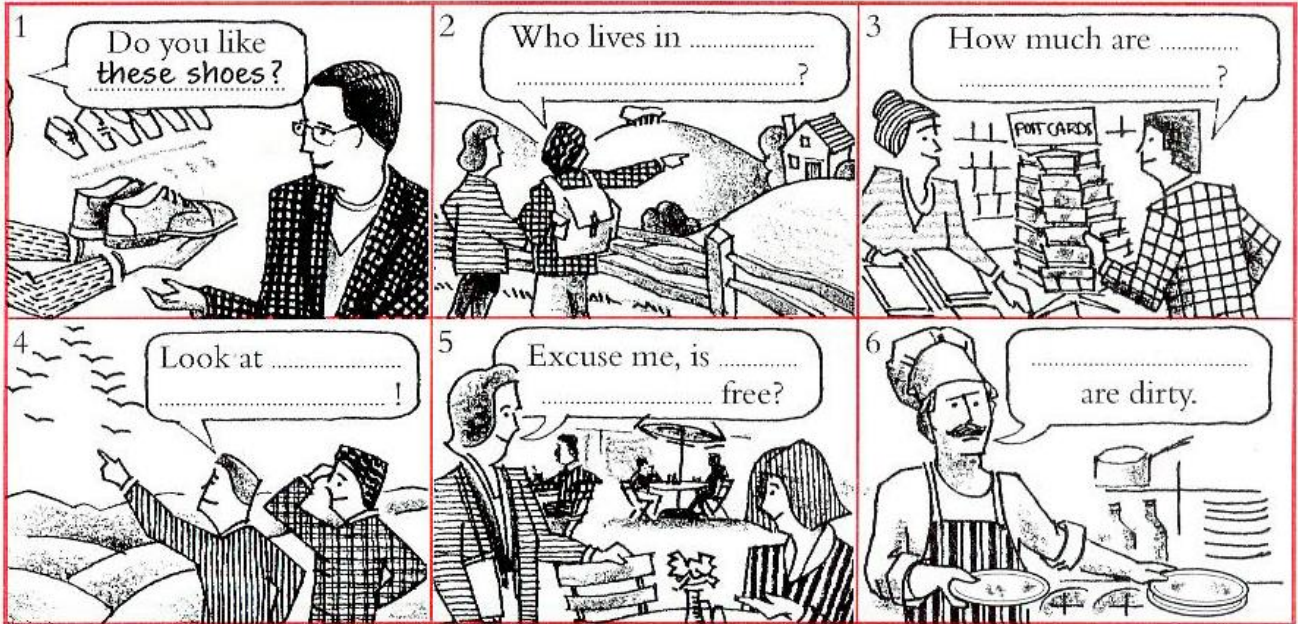
Look at the family tree and complete the sentences with **his/her/their**.



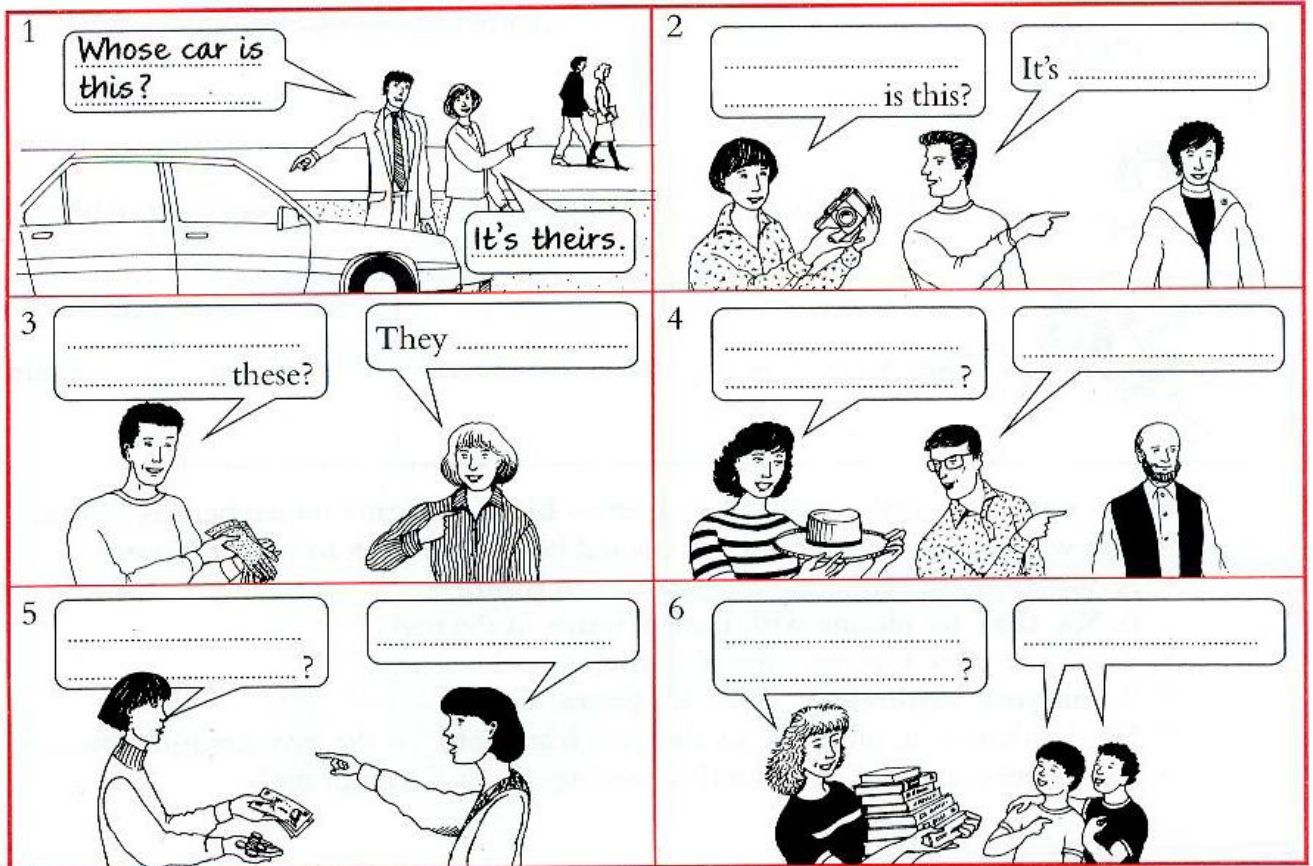
- 1 I saw Liz with her husband, Philip.
- 2 I saw Ann and Ted with ..... children.
- 3 I saw Ted with ..... wife, Ann.
- 4 I saw George with ..... brother, Bill.
- 5 I saw Ann with ..... brother, Bill.
- 6 I saw Liz and Philip with ..... son, Bill.
- 7 I saw Ann with ..... parents.
- 8 I saw Diana and Robert with ..... parents.

Complete the sentences. Use **this/that/these/those** + these words:

**birds house plates postcards seat shoes**



Look at the pictures. What are the people saying?



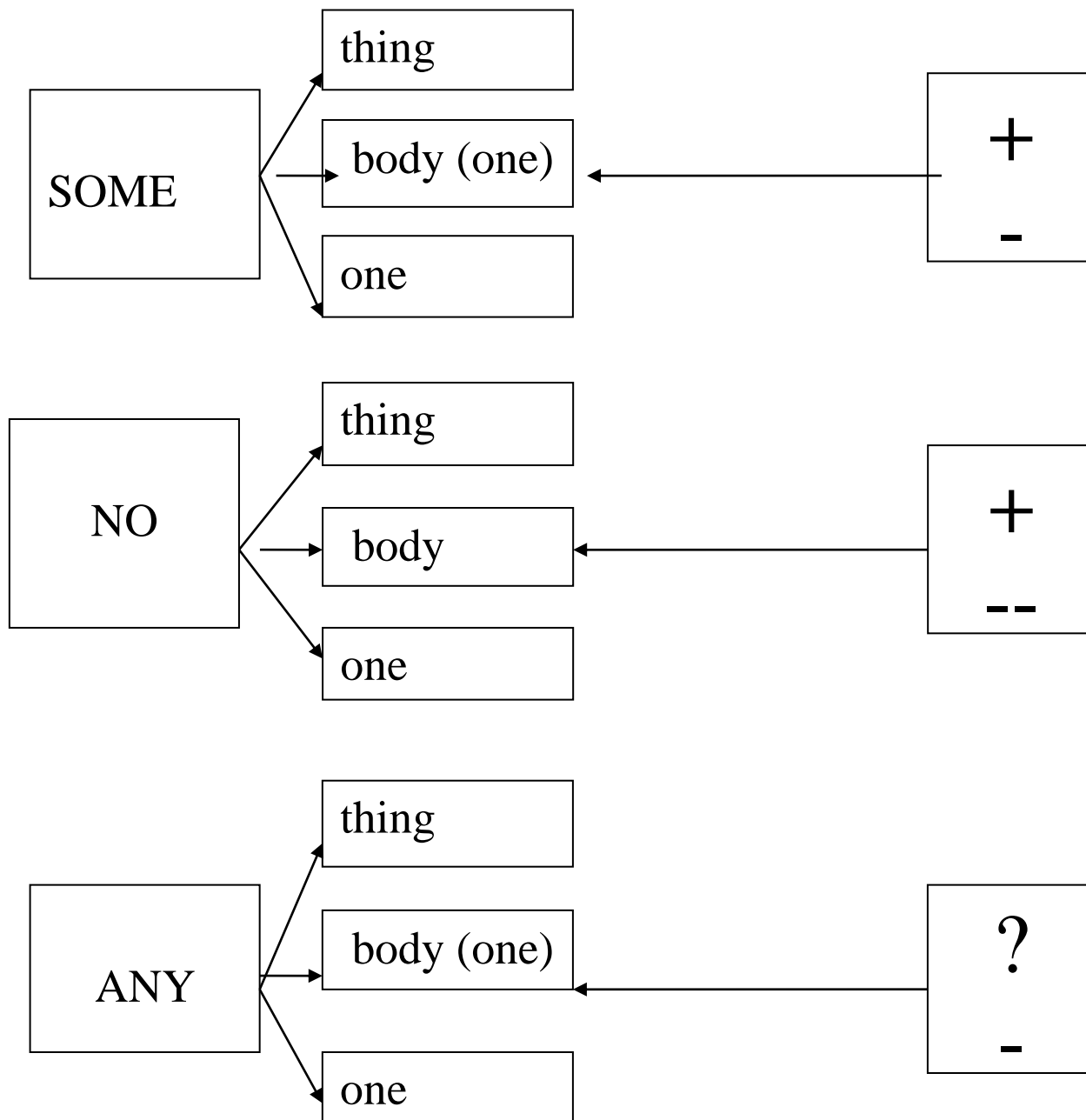
Complete the sentences. Use **my/his/their** etc. with one of these words:

**coat   homework   house   husband   job   key   name**

- 1 Jim doesn't enjoy his job . It's not very interesting.
- 2 I can't open the door. I haven't got .....
- 3 Sally is married. .... works in a bank.
- 4 It's very cold today. Put on ..... when you go out.
- 5 'What are the children doing?' 'They're doing .....
- 6 'Do you know that man?' 'Yes, but I don't know .....
- 7 We live in Barton Street. .... is at the end on the left.



## Indefinite pronouns (some, any, no) Гумон олмошлари



- ! *but* we use **some** (*not any*) when we offer things (**would you like ...?**) or when we ask for things (**Can I have ...?**):  
 Would you like **some** coffee? Can you lend me **some** money?  
**Any** олмоши бўлишли гапларда “ҳар қандай”, “устаган”, “хоҳлаган” каби маъноларда ишлатилади: Come and see me any time.

*positive*

<b>somebody / someone something</b>	I went to buy <b>some</b> clothes. <b>Somebody</b> is in the room. I'm hungry. I want <b>something</b> to eat. We always go to the cinema.
---	---

*negative and interrogative*

<b>anybody / anyone anything</b>	I don't want to buy <b>any</b> hats. Do you meet <b>anybody</b> on your way home? She hasn't <b>anything</b> to talk about.
--	---

<b>nobody / no-one nothing</b>	We have got <b>no</b> coffee. We met <b>nobody</b> in the street. "Who do you meet?" " <b>No-one</b> ". She has <b>nothing</b> to talk about.
--	--

Can you lend me **some** money?  
 "Would you like **something** to drink?" "Yes, please- a cup of tea."  
 "Would you like **some** cheese?"  
 You can take **any** of these books.

# Exercises

Complete the sentences. Choose from Box A and Box B.

**A**

something	anything	nothing
somewhere	anywhere	nowhere

*You can use these words more than once.*

**B**

do	drink	eat	go
play	read	sit	stay

- We don't go out very much because there's nowhere to go.
- There isn't any food in the house. We haven't got .....
- I'm bored. I've got .....
- 'Why are you standing?' 'Because there isn't .....
- 'Would you like .....?' 'Yes, please – a glass of orange juice.'
- All the hotels were full. There was .....
- I want ..... I'm going to buy a magazine.
- Children need .....

Complete the sentences. Use **any** or **no** + one of these words:

**answer    difference    film    friends    furniture    heating    money**  
**photographs    problems    questions**

- Everything was OK. There were no problems.
- They want to go on holiday but they've got .....
- I'm not going to answer .....
- He's always alone. He's got .....
- There is ..... between these two machines. They're exactly the same.
- There wasn't ..... in the room. It was completely empty.
- I tried to phone you yesterday but there was .....
- The house is cold because there isn't .....
- I can't take ..... There's ..... in the camera.

Put in **something/somebody/anything/anybody**.

- She said something to me but I didn't understand it.
- 'What's wrong?' 'There's ..... in my eye.'
- Do you know ..... about politics?
- I went to the shop but I didn't buy .....
- ..... has broken the window. I don't know who.
- There isn't ..... in the bag. It's empty.
- I'm looking for my keys. Has ..... seen them?
- Would you like ..... to drink?
- I didn't eat ..... because I wasn't hungry.
- This is a secret. Please don't tell .....

Write these sentences again with **no**.

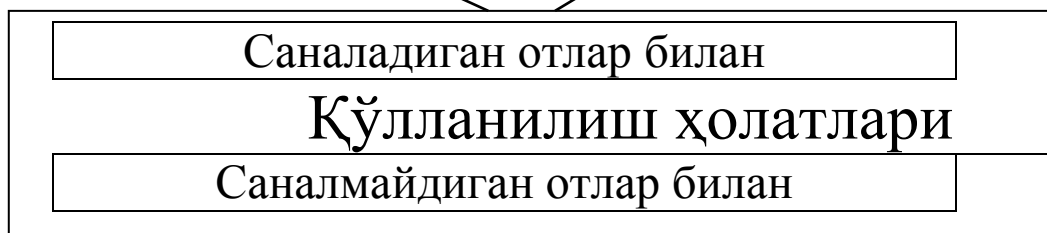
- |                                     |                            |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 We haven't got any money.         | <u>We've got no money.</u> |
| 2 There aren't any shops near here. | There are .....            |
| 3 Carol hasn't got any free time.   | .....                      |
| 4 There isn't a light in this room. | .....                      |

Write these sentences again with **any**.

- 5 We've got no money. We haven't got any money.
- 6 There's no tea in the pot. ....
- 7 There are no buses today. ....
- 8 Tom has got no brothers or sisters. ....

## Much / many / a lot of (кўп)

Кўп	Кам/ оз (етарли эмас)	Кам оз (етарли)
There are <b>a lot of</b> books on the table.	There are <b>few</b> chairs in the hall.	We have got <b>a few</b> English books
<b>many / a lot of</b>	<b>few</b>	<b>a few</b>



<b>Much / a lot of</b>	<b>little</b>	<b>a little</b>
He spends <b>a lot of</b> time preparing for his lessons.	He's got <b>little</b> money He is very poor. She's very thin because she eats <b>very little</b>	He's got a little money so he is not poor. She knows a little about Washington.
Кўп	Кам/оз(етарли эмас)	Бир оз (етарли)

## Exercises

Complete the sentences. Use **much** or **many** with one of these words:

**books**    **countries**    **luggage**    **people**    **time**    **times**

- 1 I don't read very much. I haven't got many books.
- 2 Quick! We must hurry. We haven't got .....
- 3 Do you travel a lot? Have you been to ..... ?
- 4 Tina hasn't lived here very long, so she doesn't know .....
- 5 'Have you got .....?' 'No, only this bag.'
- 6 I know Paris very well. I've been there .....

Put in **How much** or **How many**.

- 9 ..... people are coming to the party?
- 10 ..... milk do you want in your coffee?
- 11 ..... bread did you buy?
- 12 ..... players are there in a football team?

Put in **much** or **many**.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 Did you buy <u>much</u> food?           | 5 Did ..... students fail the examination? |
| 2 There aren't ..... hotels in this town. | 6 Paula hasn't got ..... money.            |
| 3 We haven't got ..... petrol.            | 7 I wasn't very hungry. I didn't eat ..... |
| 4 Were there ..... people on the train?   | 8 I haven't seen George for ..... years.   |

## Dialogues:

### Family

**Todd:** So Shuan, you mentioned your family, do you have a big family?

**Shuan:** No, I have a fairly small family, actually, I've only got, including me there's only four people in my family.

**Todd:** So it's your mother, your father, you...

**Shuan:** And my sister.

**Todd:** Oh, and your sister. OK, is your sister younger or older than you?

**Shuan:** She's younger. She just started university actually.

**Todd:** Ah, so you're the big brother.

**Shuan:** I am, yeah.

**Todd:** OK, that's nice. So where does your family live right now?

**Shuan:** Ah, my mother and my father live in Victoria in Canada and my sister is on the other side of Canada in Montreal in Quebec.

**Todd:** Well, tell me about your father. What's your father like?

**Shuan:** My father is pretty much the most interesting person I think I know. He all different kinds of stories about his childhood, and his growing up.

**Todd:** Did he grow up in Canada?

**Shuan:** No, he grew up in Liverpool, in England.

**Todd:** OK, nice, and what does your father do?

**Shuan:** Ah, he was a pilot until five years ago, five years ago, it was kind of tragic, but he had a heart attack and he wasn't allowed to fly anymore.

**Todd:** Oh, I'm sorry.

**Shuan:** It's fine. He makes, he's pretty much happier now I guess.

**Todd:** OK, so he was OK after the heart attack.

**Shuan:** He's fine, yeah.

**Todd:** OK, what about your mother? Does she work?

**Shuan:** My mother, no, she doesn't. She used to work. In fact my mother and my father met at work. They both worked for Cathay Pacific, which is an airline based in Hong Kong. My mother was a stewardess and my father was a pilot, so they met that way in Osaka actually.

**Todd:** Oh, what a story. OK and what about your sister? You said that she's a student.

**Shuan:** She's a student. She's actually in her first year in McGill. She's actually in her first year in McGill university which is in Quebec. I haven't spoken to her lately so I don't know how she's doing.

**Todd:** OK, do you know what she studies?

**Shuan:** I believe it's arts and humanities.

**Todd:** So you and your sister, are you similar or quite different?

**Shuan:** Oh, we are definitely quite different.

**Todd:** How so?

**Shuan:** I was the rebellious type. I pretty much laid the foundation for my sister to get all the freedoms that she has, and she doesn't appreciate any of the things I've done so,.. another way that we're different is that she's really into arts and drawing and painting and making music whereas I'm more into the technical side of things, like I'm into computer making, fixing cars.

**Todd:** So it sounds like you're quite different. Well, maybe she'll listen to this and she'll appreciate you more.

**Shuan:** I hope so.

## Русско- английский разговорник Russian – English phrase book

### Транспорт В поезде

<p>Как мне добраться отсюда туда? Какие поезда идут в Чикаго? Сколько стоит билет до Парижа? Сколько стоит билет до Рима? Мне нужен билет до Лондона. Два билета туристического класса. Я хотел бы забронировать место на этом поезде. Мне нужно делать пересадку? Где мне делать пересадку? С какой платформы отправляется поезд? Я опоздал на поезд. Когда идет следующий? Это прямой поезд на Ганбург? Это поезд идет в Лондон? Как долго будет задержка. Это поезд скорый или пригородный? Здесь есть вагон ресторан? Вагон-ресторан в начале или в хвосте поезда? Это место занято? Я думаю, это место мое. Я предпочитаю место у окна. Здесь очень жарко (холодно) . Можно открыть окно? Где мы сейчас проезжаем? Сколько времени поезд здесь стоит? Где следующая остановка? На какой остановке мне выходить? Сколько остановок отсюда? До скольких работает метро?</p>	<p>How can I get to this place from here? Which line goes to Chicago? How much for a ticket to Paris? What is the fare to Rome? I would like a ticket to London. I would like two tourist class tickets. I'd like to reserve a seat on this train.  Do I have to change trains? Where should I change trains? Which platform does the train depart from? I missed the train. When does the next one depart? Is this a direct train to Humburg? This train goes to London, doesn't it? How long is the delay? Is this train an express or a local? Is there a dining car? Is the dining car at the front or rear of the train? Is this seat taken? I think this is my seat. I prefer a seat by the window. It is very hot (cold) here. May I open the window? Where are we passing now? How long does the train stop here? Where is the next stop? Which stop should I get off at? How many stops from here? How late does the subway run?</p>
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### На корабле

<p>Во сколько отплытие?          Когда посадка?          Где я могу сесть на корабль?          Проводите меня, пожалуйста, до каюты.</p> <p>Я бы хотел позавтракать в каюте (номере).          Я хотел бы зарезервировать кресло на палубе.          В какое время я могу пообедать?</p>	<p>When does it sail?          What time do we board?          Where can I board the ship?          Would you please show me to my cabin?          I would like to have breakfast in my cabin (room).          I'd like to reserve a deck chair.          What time can I dine?</p>
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### В автобусе

<p>Билет туда и обратно, пожалуйста.          Этот автобус идет туда?          Когда идет следующий автобус в аэропорт?          Это расписание еще действует?          Сколько стоит билет туда и обратно?          Сколько времени действителен обратный билет?          Сколько стоит билет туда?          Как долго ехать до центра?          Я хочу сдать билет.          Вызовите для меня такси.          Где мы можем взять такси?          Отвезите меня по этому адресу, пожалуйста.</p>	<p>I would like a round-trip ticket, please.          Does this bus go to that place?          What time does the next bus for airport leave?          Is this bus schedule current?          What's the round-trip fare?          How long is a round-trip good for?          How much is the fare to this place?          How long will it take to go downtown?          I want to cancel this ticket.          Would you call a taxi for me, please?          Where can we get a taxi?          Take me to this address, please.</p>
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### Прокат автомобиля

<p>Я могу взять напрокат машину?          Какие документы мне нужно иметь с собой?          Вот мои международные водительские права.          Я хотел бы взять эту машину напрокат на два дня.          Сколько это стоит в неделю (в день)?          Цена включает страховку?          Мне нужно оставлять залог?</p>	<p>Can I rent a car?          What papers do I need with me?          This is my international driving permit (license).          I'd like to rent this car for two days.          What does it cost per week (day)?          Does the price include insurance?          Do I need to pay a deposit?</p>
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<p>Куда я могу позвонить, если что-нибудь случится?</p> <p>Покажите мне расценки, пожалуйста.</p> <p>Сколько нужно платить за дополнительный пробег?</p> <p>Я могу оставить машину в месте назначения?</p> <p>Где я могу вернуть ее?</p> <p>Пожалуйста, pošлите машину к моей гостинице завтра утром.</p> <p>Я хочу подать заявление на возмещение ущерба по автомобильной страховке.</p> <p>Заполните это, пожалуйста.</p>	<p>Please give me some numbers to call in case of trouble.</p> <p>Show me a list of your rates, please.</p> <p>How much does it cost for additional kilometers?</p> <p>May I drop the car off at destination?</p> <p>Where can I return it?</p> <p>Please send a car to my hotel tomorrow morning.</p> <p>I'd like to make a car insurance claim.</p> <p>Please fill it out.</p>
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### Сервис

<p>Где можно припарковаться?</p> <p>В этом районе есть гостиница?</p> <p>Где самый короткий путь на пляж?</p> <p>Дорога до озера хорошая?</p> <p>Где ближайший гараж?</p> <p>Сколько километров (миль) ближайшей заправочной станции?</p>	<p>Where can I park?</p> <p>Is there a hotel in this area?</p> <p>Which is the shortest way to the beach?</p> <p>Is the road to the lake a good one?</p> <p>Where is the nearest garage?</p> <p>How many kilometers (miles) is to the nearest gas station?</p>
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### На автозаправке

<p>Мне нужно сорок литров бензина.</p> <p>Я обычно использую бензин.</p> <p>Можете проверить?</p> <p>У вас есть антифриз?</p> <p>Проверьте давление в шинах.</p> <p>Долейте тормозной жидкости, пожалуйста.</p> <p>Добавьте, пожалуйста, воды в радиатор.</p> <p>Помойте, пожалуйста, машину.</p>	<p>I would like to have ten gallons of gas.</p> <p>I usually use gasoline.</p> <p>Can you check it for me?</p> <p>Do you have any antifreeze?</p> <p>Would you please check the tire pressure?</p> <p>Would you please top up the brake fluid?</p> <p>Would you please add some water to the radiator?</p> <p>Can I have the car washed?</p>
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### Неисправности

<p>Двигатель не заводится.</p> <p>Двигатель перегревается.</p> <p>Он очень шумит.</p> <p>Что-то шумит.</p>	<p>The engine won't start.</p> <p>The engine gets very hot.</p> <p>It is noisy.</p> <p>Something is making a noise.</p>
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<p>Он стучит.          Что-то не в порядке с давлением масла.          Сигнал не работает.          Подзарядите, пожалуйста, аккумулятор.          У вас есть запчасти?          У нас кончился бензин.          Машина сломалась. Пришлите кого-нибудь за ней.          Вы можете починить машину?          Сколько времени займет ремонт машины?          Сколько примерно будет стоить ремонт?          Ремонт покрывается моей страховкой?          Позвони мне, когда машина будет готова.</p>	<p>It makes a knocking noise.          There is something wrong with the oil pressure.          The horn doesn't work.          Would you please charge the battery?           Do you have spare parts?          We're out of gas.          The car broke down. Please send someone for it.          Can you repair the car?          How long will it take to repair the car?          How much will the repairs cost, approximately?          Are the repairs covered by my insurance?          Will you call me when the car is ready?</p>
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### Авария

<p>Это была моя вина.          Мне кажется, это Ваша вина.          Не похоже, чтобы ущерб был большой.          Давайте решим вопрос между нами.           Пусть кто-нибудь вызовет полицию.          Я иностранец. Вот мои водительские права.          Назовите Вашу фамилию и адрес, пожалуйста.          Можно попросить копию протокола происшествия?</p>	<p>It is my fault.          I think it was your fault.          There doesn't seem to be much damage.           Can we settle the matter between ourselves?          I would like somebody to call the police.          I'm a foreigner. Here's my driver's license.           May I have your name and address?          May I have a copy of the accident report?</p>
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### Дорожные знаки

<p>Въезд запрещен.          Движение запрещено.          Обгон запрещен.          Въезд запрещен - одностороннее движение.          Стоянка запрещена.</p>	<p>No entry.          No through fare.          No passing.          Do not enter: one way.           No parking.</p>
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Въезд бесплатный. Одностороннее движение. Опасный поворот. Дорожные работы. Сужение дороги.	Free admission. One-way traffic. Dangerous bend. Men at work. Road narrows.
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### В ресторане Заказ столика

Здесь есть поблизости хороший ресторан? Вы можете порекомендовать хороший ресторан? Что-нибудь, где не слишком дорого. Здесь поблизости есть китайский ресторан? Я хотел бы пойти в китайский ресторан. Я хотел бы попробовать лучшие местные блюда. Нам нужно делать заказ заранее? Вы не могли бы принять мой заказ? Когда вы открываетесь на завтрак? Мне нужен стол на двоих. У вас есть столик у окна? Нас шесть человек. У меня заказ.	Are there any good restaurants around here? Can you recommend a good place to eat? Some place not too expensive. Is there a Chinese restaurant near here?  I'd like to go to a Chinese restaurant.  I want to eat the best local food.  Do we have to make a reservation. Can you make reservations for me? What time do you open for breakfast? I would like a table for two? Do you have a table by the window? We are a party of six. I have a reservation.
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### Заказ блюд

Я хотел бы сделать заказ. Я хотел бы поужинать. Я бы предпочел легкий завтрак. Какой напиток Вы предпочитаете перед обедом? Я возьму то, что Вы посоветуете. Что бы Вы посоветовали? Какое в этом ресторане фирменное блюдо? Меню, пожалуйста. Можно попросить меню и карту вин, пожалуйста. Вы подаете вегетарианское меню?	I'd like to place an order. I would like supper. I would like a continental breakfast. What drink would you like before dinner?  I'll have whatever you recommend. What do you recommend? What is the specialty of the house.  Menu, please. May I have the menu and the wine list, please? Do you serve vegetarian food?
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<p>У вас есть меню на английском?          Какой у вас сегодня суп?          Какой сегодня фирменный коктейль?          Что будете заказывать?          Я возьму тоже самое.          Я возьму это.          Сколько времени это займет?          Яичницу (омлет).          Я возьму только бутерброд с ветчиной.          Бифштекс с жареным картофелем.          Вам картофель жареный, запеченный или пюре?          Как вам приготовить?          Средне пожаренный, пожалуйста.</p> <p>Хорошо пожаренный, пожалуйста.          Карту вин, пожалуйста.          Какие вина у вас есть?          Я бы хотел бутылку белого вина.          Сколько стоит белая бутылка?          Сколько стоит один бокал?          Я бы хотел чашку кофе (чая).          Можно попросить стакан воды?          Апельсиновый или томатный сок?          Как на счет чего-нибудь на десерт?          Блинчики и молочный коктейль, пожалуйста.</p>	<p>Is there an English menu?          What kind of soup are you serving today?          What`s the cocktail of the day?</p> <p>May I take your order?          I`ll have the same thing.          I`ll have this.          How long will it take?          Scrambled eggs.          I`ll just have a ham sandwich.</p> <p>I`ll have a T-bone steak with fried potatoes.          Would you like fried, baked or mashed potatoes?          How would you like it?          Medium rare, please.          Well – done, please.          Please show me the wine list.          What kind of wine do you have?          I would like a bottle of white wine.          How much is a whole bottle?          How much is a glass?          I would like a cup of coffee (tea).          May I have a glass of water?          Orange juice or tomato juice?          How about some dessert?          Pancakes and a milk shake, please.</p>
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### Обслуживание

<p>Еще одну порцию риса, пожалуйста.          Два гамбургера с собой, пожалуйста.          С маслом.          С лимоном.          Еще немного, пожалуйста.          Больше не надо, спасибо.          Передайте, пожалуйста, соль.          Это вкусно?          Было очень вкусно.          Я сыт.          Можно мне получить это прямо</p>	<p>One more order of rice, please.          Two hamburgers to go, please.          With butter.          With lemon.          A little more, please.          No more, thank you.          Would you please pass the salt?          How does it taste?          It was delicious.          It was more than I could eat.          Can I have it right away?</p>
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сейчас? Поторопитесь, пожалуйста. Это не мой заказ. Мой заказ еще не принесли. Как это едят? Оно холодное. Слишком много специй. Не слишком сладко. Поменьше соли. Не слишком крепкий. Это недоварено (не прожарено). Очень жесткое. Это не совсем свежее. Это недостаточно чистое.	Would you please hurry? This is not my order. My order hasn't come yet. How do you eat this? It is cold. It is too spicy. Not too sweet. Not too salty. Not too strong. This is not cooked enough. It is tough. This is not quite fresh. It is not clean enough.
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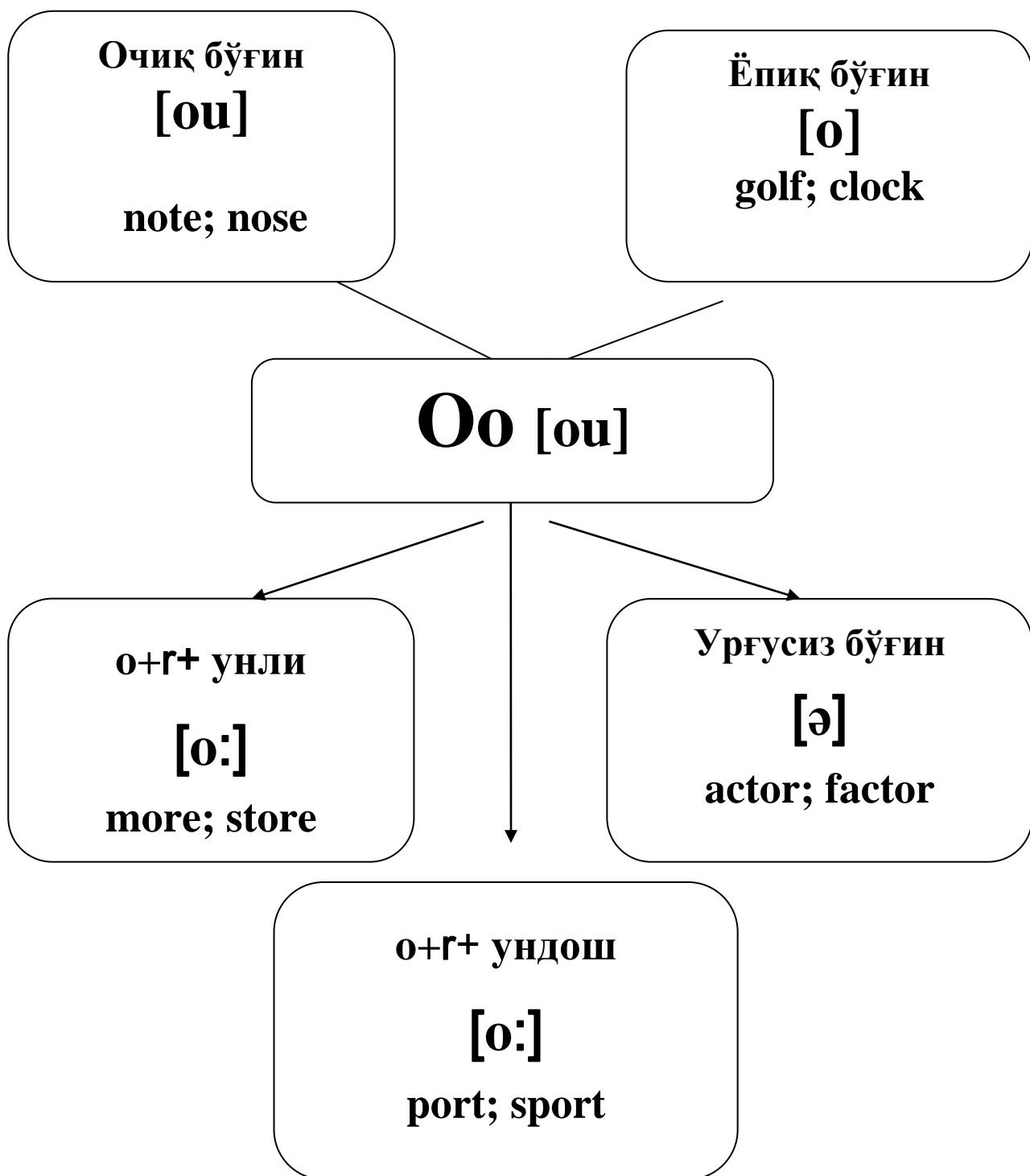
### Оплата

Счет, пожалуйста. Чек, пожалуйста. Можно попросить счет? Могу я взять чек? Я бы хотел рассчитаться сейчас. Сколько я Вам должен? Сколько всего? Плата за обслуживание включена в счет? Мне кажется, в счете ошибка. Я заплачу по счету. Сегодня вечером я угощаю. Запишите это на мой счет, пожалуйста. Я плачу за всех. Мы платим отдельно. Давайте заплатим поровну. Позвольте мне заплатить мою долю. Сдачи не надо.	Bill, please. Check, please. Could I have the bill, please? Can I get the check, please? I would like to pay now, please. How much do I owe you? How much is the total? Does the bill include the service charge?  I believe the bill is added up wrong. The bill is on me. I treat you to dinner this evening. Put it on my bill, please.  I am paying for everything. We are paying separately. Let`s split the bill. Let me pay my share. Keep the change, please.
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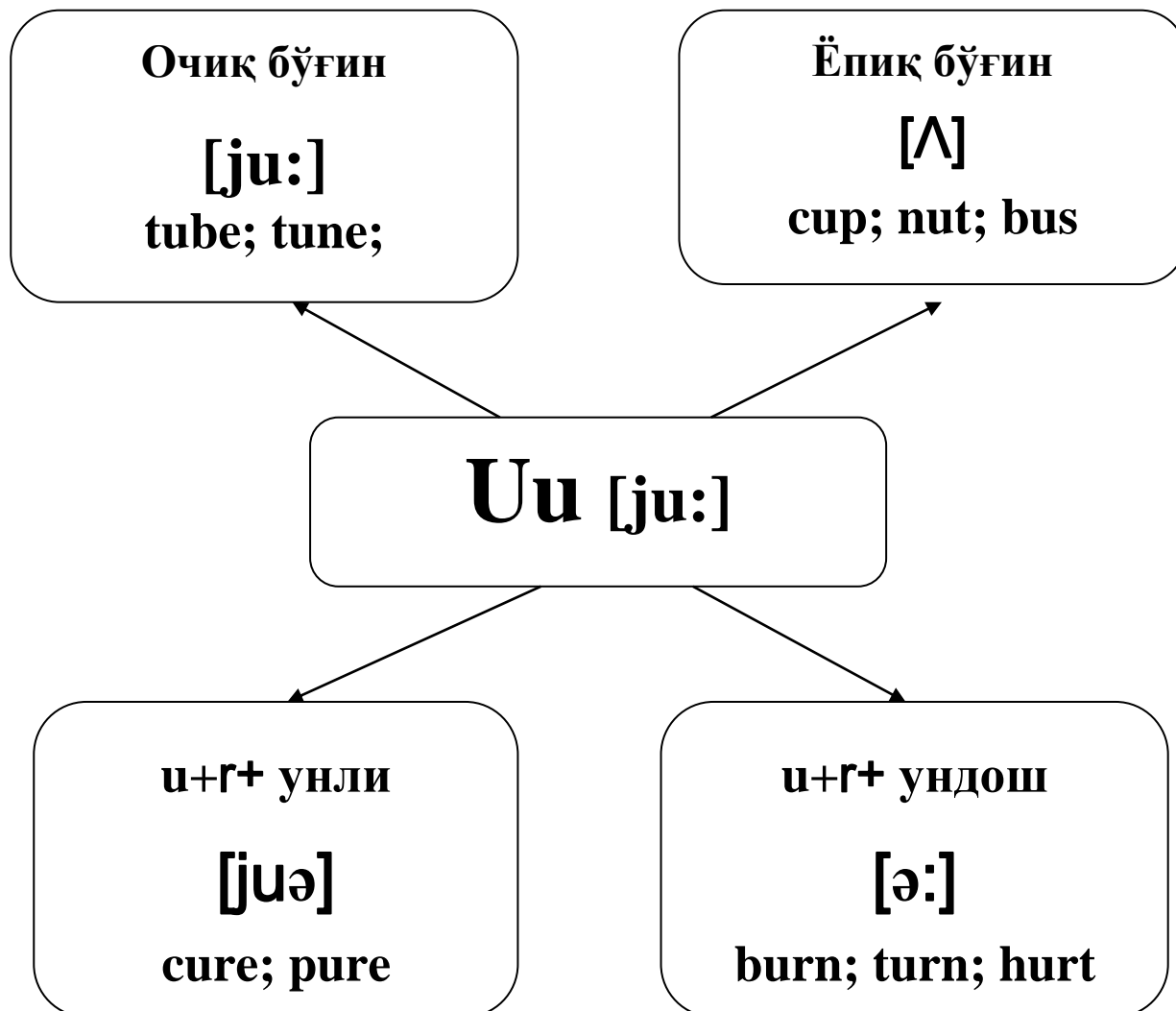
**Эслатма:** В 1, В 2 ва С 1 даражага эга тингловчилар юқоридаги сўзлашувлардан фойдаланиб диалоглар тузиб, ёд олишлари мумкин.

Phonetics

Унли **Oo** [ou] харфи



## Унли **Uu** [ju:] харфи



### EXERCISES

**I. Copy out the words, transcribe them and find their meanings in the dictionary.**

Globe, loud, loaf, round, house, point, bone, toy, town, vote, brown, join, open, how, sound, oil, most, poll, boy, now, close, code, south, down, hope, goat, noise, throat.

**II. Read the words and find their meanings in the dictionary.**

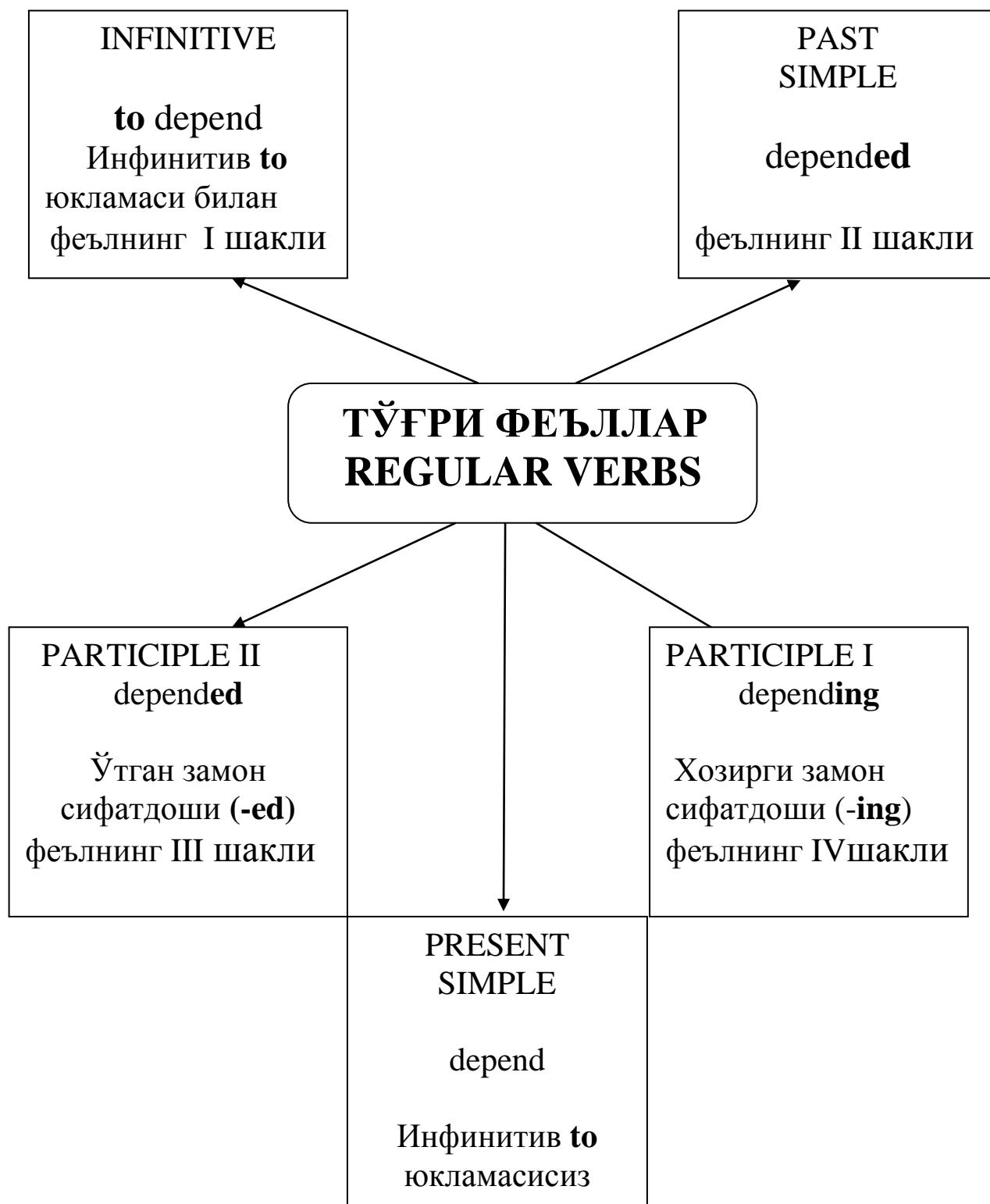
a) mix, exalt, six, fix, text, exact, next, fax, exam, examine, xylophone, exemplar, Xerox, example, xylograph, xistor.

b) wrap, answer, what, wrong, whom, while, whole, wraps, which, who, whoop, wrangle, why, when, whose.

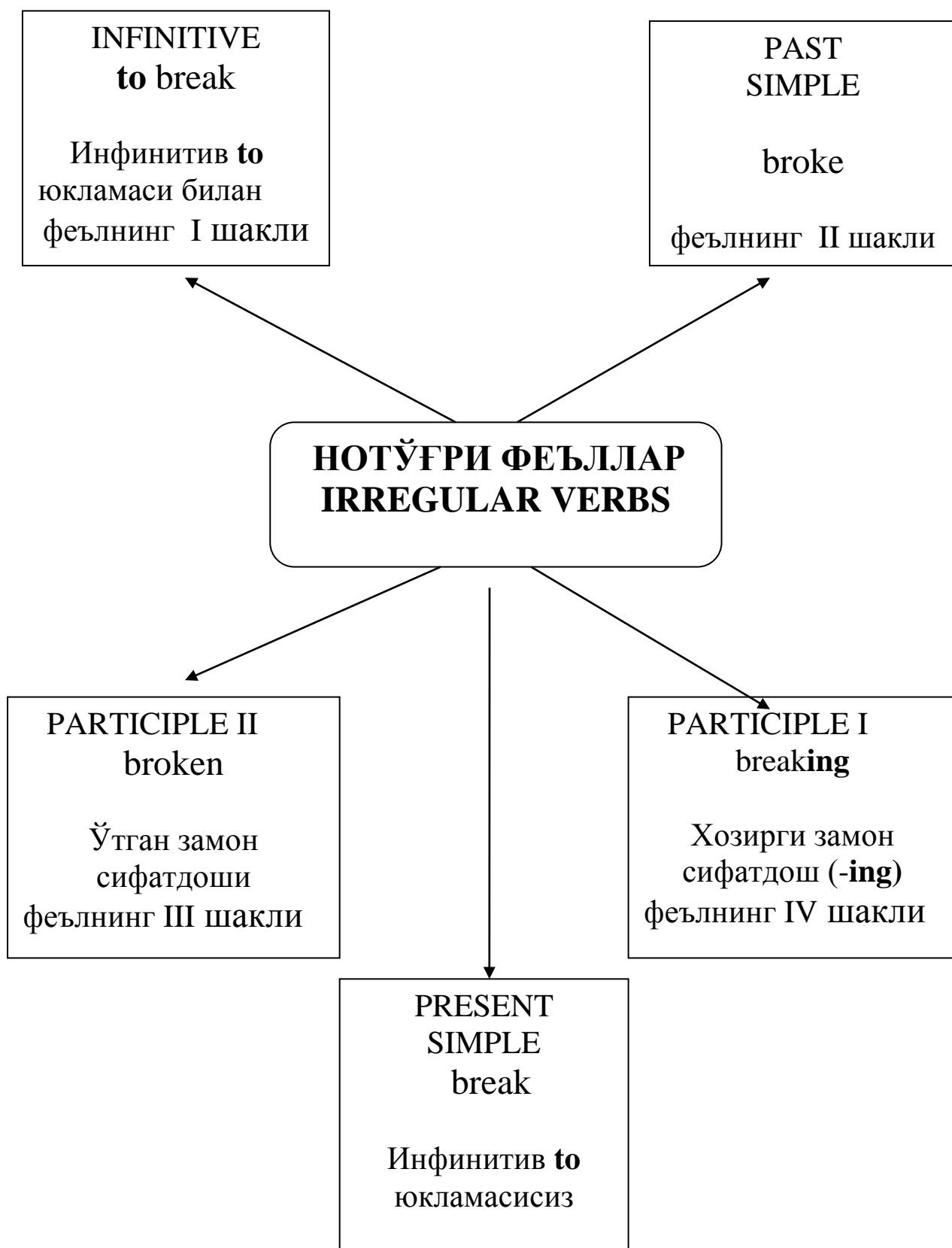
**III. Copy out the words, transcribe them and find their meanings in the dictionary.**

tube, put, fruit, true, shut, must, pupil, due, put, but, burn, court, tour, our, hour, cure, your, quick, sure, guard, nature, measure, procedure, guarantee, tourist, course, hurt, duty, under, full.

## Grammar ФЕЪЛЛАР / VERBS







## Exercises

Write the past simple / past participle of these verbs. (The past simple and past participle are the same for all the verbs in this exercise.)

- |                    |                 |                     |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1 make <u>made</u> | 6 enjoy .....   | 11 hear .....       |
| 2 cut <u>cut</u>   | 7 buy .....     | 12 put .....        |
| 3 get .....        | 8 sit .....     | 13 catch .....      |
| 4 bring .....      | 9 leave .....   | 14 watch .....      |
| 5 pay .....        | 10 happen ..... | 15 understand ..... |

Write the past simple and past participle of these verbs.

- |                                    |               |                 |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 break <u>broke</u> <u>broken</u> | 6 run .....   | 11 take .....   |
| 2 begin .....                      | 7 speak ..... | 12 go .....     |
| 3 eat .....                        | 8 write ..... | 13 give .....   |
| 4 drink .....                      | 9 come .....  | 14 throw .....  |
| 5 drive .....                      | 10 know ..... | 15 forget ..... |

Complete these sentences. Choose from the list and put the verb into the correct form.

**cost drive fly make meet sell speak swim tell think**  
**wake up win**

- I have made some coffee. Would you like some?
- Have you ..... John about your new job?
- We played basketball on Sunday. We didn't play very well but we .....
- I know Gary but I've never ..... his wife.
- We were ..... by loud music in the middle of the night.
- Stephanie jumped into the river and ..... to the other side.
- 'Did you like the film?' 'Yes, I ..... it was very good.'
- Many different languages are ..... in the Philippines.
- Our holiday ..... a lot of money because we stayed in an expensive hotel.
- Have you ever ..... a very fast car?
- All the tickets for the concert were ..... very quickly.
- A bird ..... in through the open window while we were having our dinner.

Put the verb in the right form.

- I washed my hands because they were dirty. (wash)
- Somebody has broken this window. (break)
- I feel good. I ..... very well last night. (sleep)
- We ..... a very good film yesterday. (see)
- It ..... a lot while we were on holiday. (rain)
- I've ..... my bag. (lose) Have you ..... it? (see)
- Rosa's bicycle was ..... last week. (steal)
- I ..... to bed early because I was tired. (go)

## To be (am / is / are)

<i>positive</i>				
I	<b>am</b>	<b>(I'm)</b>		
He She It	<b>is</b>	<b>(he's)</b>	<b>(she's)</b>	<b>( it's)</b>
We	<b>are</b>	<b>(we're)</b>		
You		<b>(you're)</b>		
They		<b>(they're)</b>		

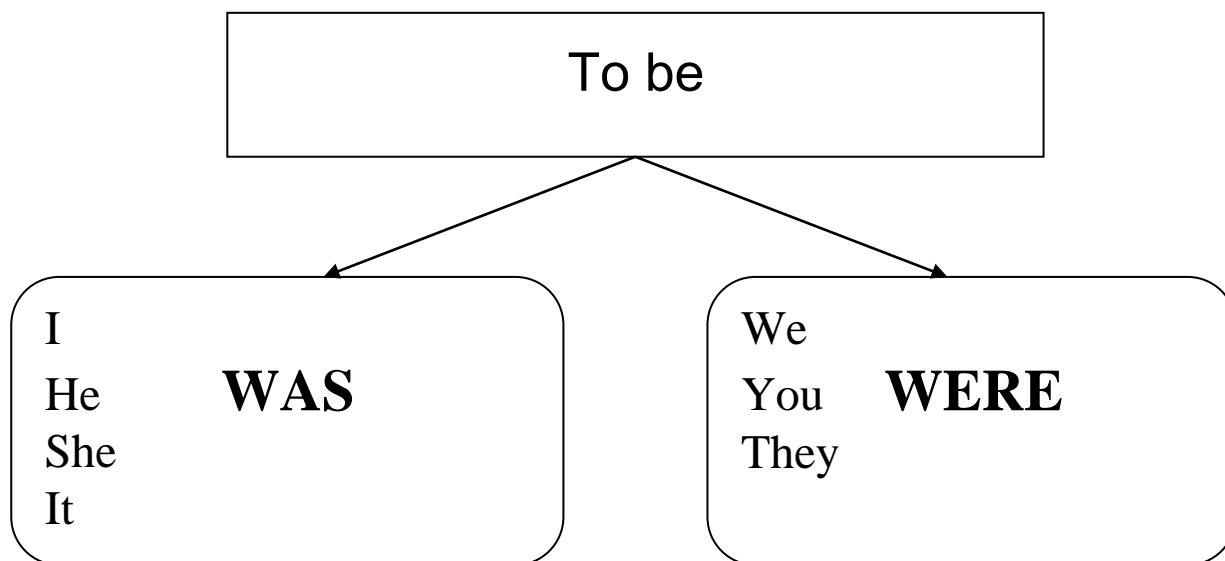
<i>negative</i>		
I	<b>am not</b>	<b>(I'm not)</b>
He	<b>is not</b>	<b>(he's not or he isn't)</b>
She		<b>She is not (she's not or she isn't)</b>
It		<b>It (it's not or it isn't)</b>
We	<b>are not</b>	<b>(we're not or we aren't)</b>
You		<b>You are not (you're not or you aren't)</b>
They		<b>They (they're not or they aren't)</b>

### *questions*

### *short answers*

	<i>I?</i>	Yes, I <b>am</b> .	No, I'm <b>not</b> .
<b>Is</b>	<i>he?</i> <i>she?</i> <i>it?</i>	he Yes, she <b>is</b> . it	he No, she <b>isn't</b> . it
<b>Are</b>	<i>we?</i> <i>you?</i> <i>they?</i>	we Yes, you <b>are</b> they	we No, you <b>aren't</b> they

## To be – Past Simple

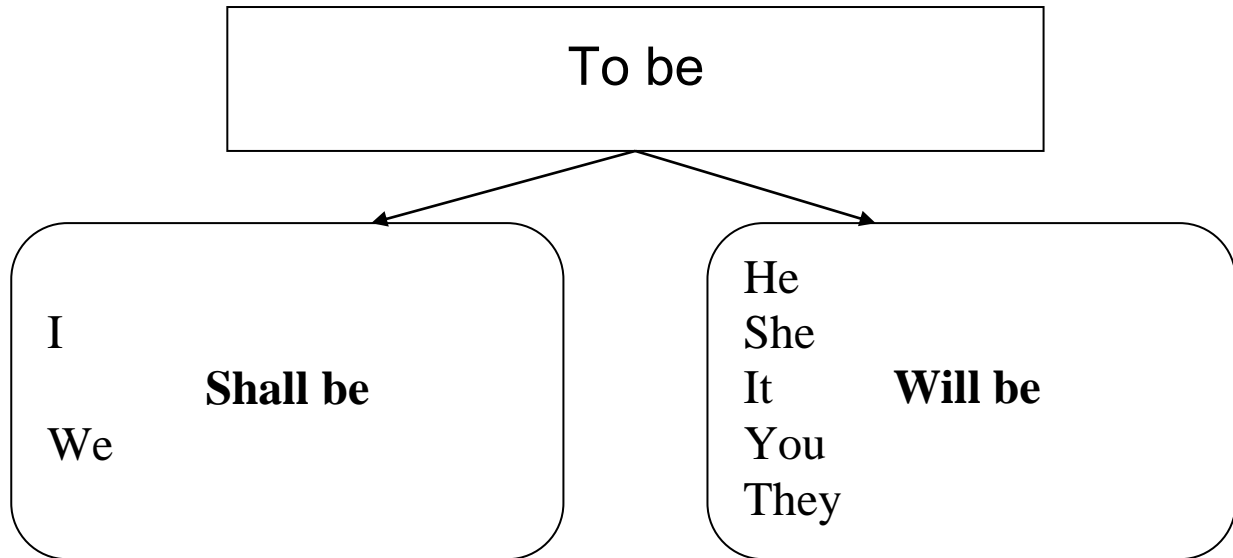


+ He **was** at University yesterday.

- He was **not** (wasn't) at University yesterday.

? **Was** he at University yesterday?

## To be – Future Simple



+ He **will be** at University.

- He **will not (won't) be** at University.

? **Will he be** at University?

# Exercises

Put in **am, is or are**.

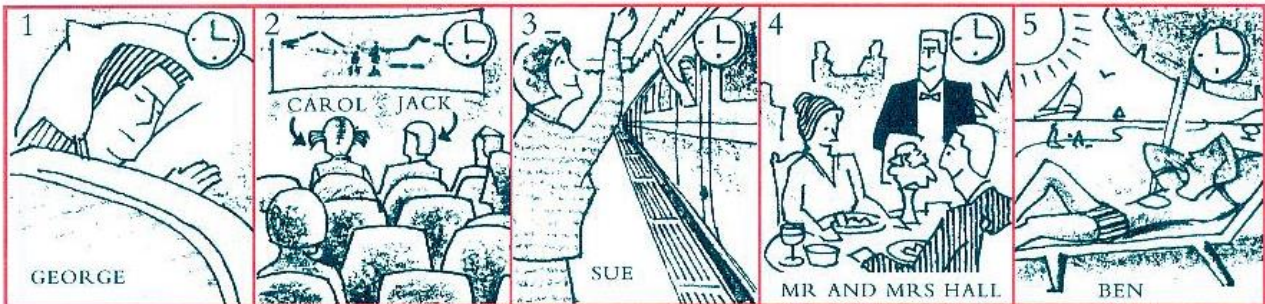
- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 The weather <i>is</i> nice today. | 5 Look! There ..... Carol.                         |
| 2 I ..... not tired.                | 6 My brother and I ..... good tennis players.      |
| 3 This bag ..... heavy.             | 7 Ann ..... at home. Her children ..... at school. |
| 4 These bags ..... heavy.           | 8 I ..... a taxi driver. My sister ..... a nurse.  |

Write sentences for the pictures. Use: **afraid angry cold hot hungry thirsty**



- |                   |            |         |
|-------------------|------------|---------|
| 1 She's thirsty.. | 3 He ..... | 5 ..... |
| 2 They .....      | 4 .....    | 6 ..... |

Look at the pictures. Where were these people at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon?



- |                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 George was in bed..  | 4 .....            |
| 2 Carol and Jack ..... | 5 .....            |
| 3 Sue .....            | 6 And you? I ..... |

## I have (got) / he has (got)

*positive*

I We You They	<b>have</b>	<i>or</i>	I We You They	<b>have got</b>	(I've got) (we've got) (you've got) (they've got)
He She It	<b>has</b>	<i>or</i>	He She It	<b>has got</b>	(he's got) (she's got) (it's got)

*negative*

*question*

*short answer*

I We You They	<b>have not (haven't)</b>	<b>got</b>	<b>Have</b>	I we you they	<b>got?</b>	Yes, No,	I we you They	<b>have haven't</b>
He She It	<b>has not (hasn't)</b>		<b>Has</b>	he she it		Yes, No,	he she it	<b>has hasn't</b>

**I have got = I've got**

**I have not got = I haven't got**

**He has got = He's got**

**He has not got = He hasn't got**

**I have = I've**

**I do not have = I don't have**

**He has = He's**

**He does not have = He doesn't have**

They **don't have** any children. (= They **haven't got** any children.)

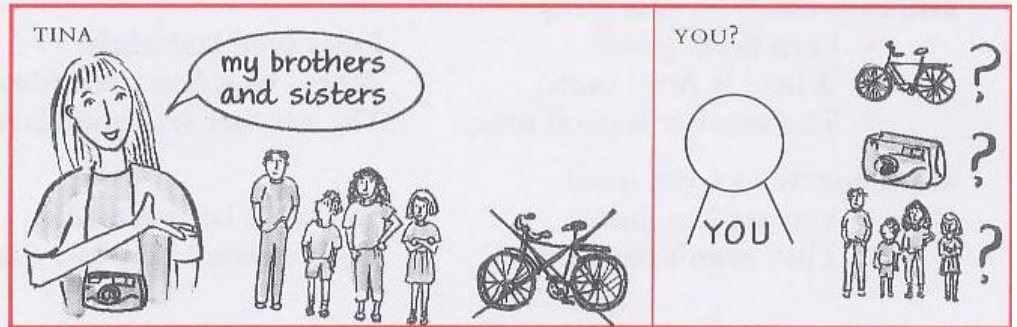
It's nice house but it **doesn't have** a garden. (= it **hasn't got** a garden)

**Does Ann have** a car? (= **Has Ann got** a car?)

How much money **do** you **have**? (= How much money **have** you **got**?)

Exercises

What has Tina got?  
 What have you got?  
 Look at the information  
 and write sentences  
 about Tina and  
 yourself.



- 1 (a camera) Tina has got a camera. I've got (OR I haven't got) a camera.
- 2 (a bicycle) Tina .....
- 3 (long hair) .....
- 4 (brothers/sisters) .....

- 1 (a camera) Tina has got a camera. I've got (OR I haven't got) a camera.
- 2 (a bicycle) Tina .....
- 3 (long hair) .....
- 4 (brothers/sisters) .....

Write questions.

- 1 (you / an umbrella?) Have you got an umbrella?
- 2 (you / a passport?) .....
- 3 (your father / a car?) .....
- 4 (Carol / many friends?) .....
- 5 (you / any brothers or sisters?) .....
- 6 (how much money / we?) .....
- 7 (what / kind of car / Julia?) .....

**Construction there is / there are**

*singular*

<p><b>there is ... (there's)</b>  <b>is there ... ?</b>  <b>there is not ... (there isn't or there's not)</b></p>	<p><b>There is</b> a book on the table.  <b>There's</b> a train at 12.15.  <b>Is there</b> anybody at home?</p>
---	---

*plural*

<p><b>there are ...</b>  <b>are there ... ?</b>  <b>there are not ...</b>  <b>or (there aren't)</b></p>	<p><b>There are many accidents</b> on this road  <b>"Are there any fingerprints</b> on the door?"  <b>"Yes, there are. / No, there aren't."</b>  <b>There aren't many people</b> in this club.</p>
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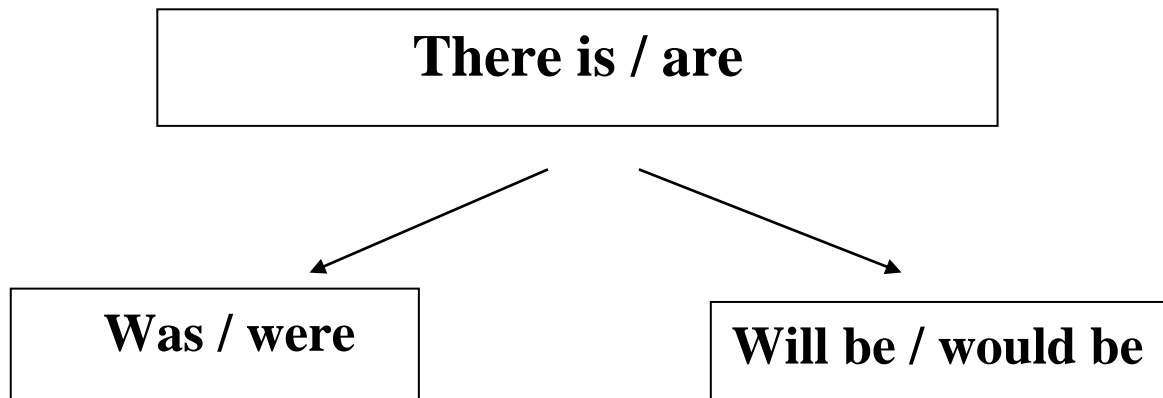


We can use **no** in *negative* sentences:

**no ... = not + any or not + a**

**There are no** books on the table. (= **there aren't any** books)

**There is no bus-stop** near here. (= **there isn't a** bus-stop).



### Exercises

Write sentences with **There are ...** . Choose from the boxes.

<del>seven</del>	twenty-six
nine	thirty
fifteen	fifty

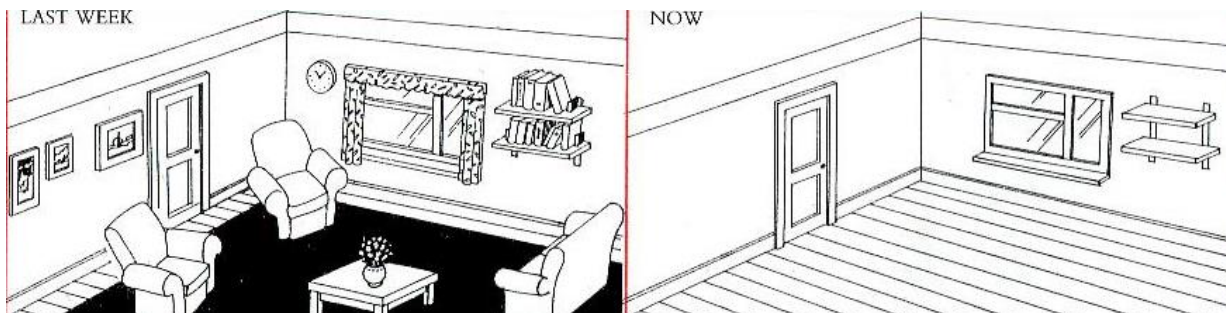
letters	<del>days</del>
players	days
planets	states

September	the solar system
the USA	<del>a week</del>
a rugby team	the English alphabet

- 1 There are seven days in a week.
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....

Look at the two pictures. Now the room is empty but what was in the room last week? Write sentences with **There was ...** or **There were ...** + the words in the list.

<b>an armchair</b>	<b>a carpet</b>	<b>some flowers</b>	<b>a sofa</b>
<b>some books</b>	<del><b>a clock</b></del>	<b>three pictures</b>	<b>a small table</b>



- 1 There was a clock ... on the wall near the window.
- 2 ..... on the floor.
- 3 ..... on the wall near the door.
- 4 ..... in the middle of the room.
- 5 ..... on the table.
- 6 ..... on the shelves.
- 7 ..... in the corner near the door.
- 8 ..... opposite the door.

Text:

**MY WORKING DAY**

On weekdays the alarm-clock wakes me up at 6.30 and my working day begins. I'm not an early riser, that's why it's very difficult for me to get out of bed, especially in winter.

Usually my mother makes breakfast for me. But when she is away on business or just doesn't have to get up early, I make breakfast myself. While having breakfast, I listen to the latest news on the radio.

I usually arrive at work at ten minutes to nine though my working day begins at 9 sharp. There are always some fax messages to translate from English into Russian. Sometimes my boss wants me to write a letter to our business partners abroad. There are also a lot of phone calls which I have to answer.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon we have lunch. We usually have lunch in a small café just round the corner. At 2 o'clock we come back to work. And we work hard till 5 o'clock.

I come home about 7 o'clock in the evening. My parents are usually at home, waiting for me. We have dinner together. Then we sit in the living room, drink tea, and watch TV or just talk.

Occasionally I have to stay at work till 6 or even 7 o'clock in the evening. When we have a lot of things to do we go to work on Saturdays. So by the end of the week I get very tired, all I can do on Sundays is to sleep till eleven o'clock, watch television, listen to music and read something English.

And still I always look forward to my next working day because I like my job. I think I get a lot of useful experience.

**Glossary**

- weekdays** – рабочие дни - ish kunlari  
**alarm-clock** – будильник – qo`ng`iroqli soat  
**to wake** – будить – uyg`otmoq  
**an early riser** – рано встающий – erta turuvchi  
**especially** - особенно - ayniqsa  
**to be away on business** - быть в командировке - xizmat safari  
**to arrive** – прибывать, прибыть - kelmoq, etib kelmoq  
**sharp** – ровно - gorra-rosa  
**fax messages** - сообщения по факсу – faks orqali habarlar  
**business partners abroad** - партнёры по бизнесу за рубежом – chet el biznes hamkorlari  
**phone calls** – телефонные звонки - telefon qo`ng`iroqlari  
**just round the corner** - как раз за углом - shundoqqina burilishda  
**to wait for** - ждать - kutmoq  
**together** - вместе - birgalikda  
**just** - просто - (bu yerda) shunchki  
**occasionally** - иногда, время от времени - ba`zan, vaqti- vaqti bilan  
**to get tired** - утомляться, уставать - charchamoq  
**to look forward to** - ожидать с нетерпением – intizorlik bilan kutmoq  
**useful experience** - полезный опыт - foydali tajriba

**Эслатма:** В 1, В 2 ва С 1 даражага эга тингловчилар юқоридаги матндан мураккаброқ матнни ўқиб, гапира олиши ва шу матн бўйича саволларга жавоб бера олиши ҳамда матн бўйича машқлар бажара олиши мумкин.

**Questions**

1. Do you get up early?
2. Is it easy to get up early?
3. Do you wake up yourself or does an alarm-clock wake you up?
4. Some people look through newspapers or listen to the latest news on the radio while having breakfast. What about you?
5. What do you do at work?
6. Where do you have lunch?
7. What time do you come home?

**I. Make up sentences from these words and word combinations:**

- a) I'm not an early riser, that's why it's very difficult for me to get out of bed, especially in winter.
- b) But when she is away on business or just doesn't have to get up early, I make breakfast myself.
- c) There are always some fax messages to translate from English into Russian. my boss.
- d) There are also a lot of phone calls which I have to answer.

- e) We usually have lunch in a small café just round the corner.
- f) So by the end of the week I get very tired, all I can do on Sundays is to sleep till eleven o'clock, watch television, listen to music and read something English.

## II. True or False

- a) On weekdays the alarm-clock wakes me up at 6.30 and my working day begins.
- b) Sometimes my boss wants me to write a letter to our business partners abroad.
- c) I come home about 7 o'clock in the evening.
- d) My parents are usually at home, waiting for me.
- e) When we have a lot of things to do we go to work on Saturdays.
- f) And still I always look forward to my next working day because I like my job.

## Русско- английский разговорник Russian – English phrase book

### Средства связи

#### Почта

<p>Где находится почта? Не могли бы Вы объяснить, как пройти к почте? Я хочу послать это письмо заказным. Я хочу послать его экспресс-почтой.</p> <p>Я хотел бы послать это письмо авиапочтой. Пожалуйста, пошлите его спецдоставкой. Застрахуйте его, пожалуйста. Это весит слишком много? Сколько это стоит? Сколько будет стоить пересылка этих писем? Вы не знаете, сколько стоит письмо а Россию? Сколько стоит авиаписьмо в Россию?</p> <p>Где я могу купить марки и открытки? Я хотел бы отправить эту посылку в Варшаву. Взвесьте это письмо, пожалуйста. Отправьте, пожалуйста, эту посылку как можно скорее.</p>	<p>Where is the post office? Would you please direct me to the post office? Please register this letter. I would like to send it by express.</p> <p>I'd like to send this letter by air mail. Please send it by special delivery.</p> <p>Insure it, please. Does this weigh too much? How much is it? How much will it cost to send these letters? Do you know what the postage is to Russia? How much does it cost to send an airmail to Russia? Where can I get stamps and postcards? I'd like to send this package to Warsaw.</p> <p>Will you weigh this parcel, please? Would you please send this parcel as quickly as possible?</p>
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#### Телеграф

<p>Я хотел бы отправить телеграмму. Можно попросить бланк телеграммы? Когда телеграмма будет в Москве?</p> <p>Это очень долго. Вы не могли бы послать ее экспрессом? Сколько стоит одно слово? Сколько букв может быть в одном слове?</p>	<p>I would like to send a telegram. May I have a telegram form?</p> <p>When will the telegram arrive in Moscow? That takes too long. Would you please do it by express? What is the charge per word? How many letters are allowed per word?</p>
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## Телефон

<p>Местный звонок.  Международный звонок.  Я хотел бы сделать звонок в Москву за счет адресата.  Я хотел бы позвонить за границу.  Разговор с уведомлением, пожалуйста.  Сколько стоит трехминутный разговор с Германией?  Я хотел бы позвонить в Мюнхен.  Где здесь поблизости телефон-автомат?  Линия занята.  Этого номера нет в справочнике.  Можно мне набирать напрямую?  Извините, Вы ошиблись номером.  Его сейчас нет.  Она сейчас говорит по другому телефону.  Не кладите трубку, пожалуйста.  Не кладите пока трубку, пожалуйста.  Я перезвоню позже.  Добавочный 212, пожалуйста.  Кто говорит?  Как это пишется  Я ошибся номером.  Пожалуйста, попросите его мне позвонить.  Я слушаю.  Вы можете ему кое-что передать?  Когда он вернется?  Спасибо за звонок.</p>	<p>Local call.  International call.  I want to make a collect call to Moscow.  I'd like to make an overseas call.  Make it a person-to-person call, please.  How much does it cost for three minutes to Germany?  I would like to make a call to Munich.  Where can I find a public phone around here?  The line is busy.  The number is unlisted.  Can I dial directly?  I'm sorry, you have the wrong number.  He`s not in now.  She`s on another line now.  Hold the line, please.  Don`t hang up yet, please.  I'll call again later.  Give me extension 212 (two-one-two), please.  Who is calling, please?  How do you spell that?  I got the wrong number.  Please ask him to call me.  Go ahead.  Could you leave a message?  What time is the expected back?  Thank you for calling.</p>
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## В банке Вклад / снятие денег

<p>До которого часа открыт банк?  Я хотел бы открыть счет.  Я хочу снять со счета...  Я хочу открыть сберегательный счет.  Я хочу положить на счет немного денег.  Вот мое удостоверение.  Как быстро можно это сделать?</p>	<p>How late is the bank open?  I would like to open an account.  I want to withdraw...  I'd like to open a saving account, please.  I'd like to deposit some money.  This is my identification.  How quickly can this be done?</p>
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## Обмен валюты

<p>Где я могу обменять деньги?          Какой обменный курс доллара?          Разменяйте мне, пожалуйста, пять фунтов.          Я хотел бы обналичить дорожный чек.          Не могли бы Вы разменять 100-долларовую купюру?          Разменяйте, пожалуйста, эту купюру.          Не могли бы Вы часть дать мелочью?</p> <p>Мне нужна мелочь.          Мне нужны монеты всех достоинств.</p>	<p>Where can I change money?          What is the exchange rate for dollars?          Can you give me change for five pounds?          I would like to cash this traveler`s check.          Could you break this 100 (hundred) dollar bill?          Could you give me change for this bill?          Could you include some small change too?          I`d like some change.          I`d like coins of all sizes, please.</p>
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## Вызов полиции

<p>Это срочно!          Немедленно вызовите полицию.          Пожалуйста, заполните протокол о краже.          Я потерял паспорт.          Мой паспорт пропал.          У меня украли бумажник.          У меня украли бумажник в метро.</p> <p>Кому я должен сообщить?</p>	<p>It`s an emergency!          Please call the police immediately.          Please make out a theft report.</p> <p>I lost my passport.          My passport is missing.          My wallet was stolen.          I was robbed of my wallet on the subway.          Whom should I inform?</p>
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**Эслатма:** В 1, В 2 ва С 1 даражага эга тингловчилар юқоридаги сўзлашувлардан фойдаланиб диалоглар тузиб, ёд олишлари мумкин.

## Grammar

### The Present Simple tense

*positive*

I	work
We	read
You	do
They	study
He	lives
She	watches
It	takes

*negative*

I		watch
We	<b>do not</b>	work
You	<b>(don't)</b>	read
They		do
He	<b>does not</b>	live
She	<b>(doesn't)</b>	study
It		take

*Spelling:*

-es after -s/-sh/-ch: -y – -ies: also:	pass-passes, finish-finishes, watch-watches; study – studies, try – tries; do – does, go – goes
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*question*

<b>Do</b>	I we you they	<b>work?</b> <b>like?</b> <b>do?</b> <b>read?</b>
<b>Does</b>	he she it	<b>drive?</b> <b>watch?</b> <b>live?</b>

*short answers*

Yes,	I / we / you / they he / she / it	<b>do.</b> <b>does.</b>
No,	I / we / you / they he / she / it	<b>don't.</b> <b>doesn't.</b>

**Word order in The Present Simple tense**

Positive and negative:

*subject* + *predicate*

<b>My friend</b>	–	<b>studies</b>	at school	
<b>We</b>	<b>don't</b>	<b>work</b>	at the Ministry	
<b>The pupil</b>	–	<b>reads</b>	at the library	



<b>You</b>	<b>don't</b>	<b>work</b>	at a school	every day
<b>The boy</b>	–	<b>reads</b>	at the library	
<b>He</b>	<b>doesn't</b>	<b>work</b>	in the evening	
<b>I</b>	–	<b>play</b>	football	

Questions: **do / does** + *subject* + *predicate*

Where What How much	<b>Do</b>	you	<b>study</b>	in the evening?
	<b>Do</b>	your parents	<b>work</b>	at university?
	<b>Does</b>	Alisher	<b>use</b>	a dictionary?
	<b>do</b>	your friends	<b>study?</b>	
	<b>does</b>	this word	<b>mean?</b>	
	<b>does</b>	it	<b>cost</b>	to fly to London?

Questions with **always / often / usually**:

What Where Why	<b>Do</b>	you	<b>always</b>	<b>have</b>	breakfast?
	<b>Does</b>	Pete	<b>often</b>	<b>visit</b>	his parents?
	<b>do</b>	you	<b>usually</b>	<b>do</b>	in the evening?
	<b>does</b>	he	<b>usually</b>	<b>go</b>	on his holidays?
	<b>do</b>	you	<b>always</b>	<b>forget</b>	your promise?

## Exercises

Study the information and write sentences with **like**.

<p>Do you like...?</p>	<p>Bill and Rose</p>	<p>Carol</p>	<p>YOU</p>	
	1 classical music?	yes	no	?
	2 boxing?	no	yes	?
	3 horror films?	yes	no	?

- Bill and Rose like classical music.  
Carol .....  
I ..... classical music.
- Bill and Rose .....  
Carol .....  
I .....
- .....  
.....  
.....

Complete the sentences. All of them are negative. Use **don't/doesn't** + one of these verbs:

**cost go know read see use wear**

- 1 I buy a newspaper every day but sometimes I don't read it.
- 2 Paul has a car but he ..... it very often.
- 3 They like films but they ..... to the cinema very often.
- 4 Amanda is married but she ..... a ring.
- 5 I ..... much about politics. I'm not interested in it.
- 6 It's not an expensive hotel. It ..... much to stay there.
- 7 Brian lives near us but we ..... him very often.

Put in **am/is/are** or **do/don't/does/doesn't**.

- 1 Excuse me, do you speak English?
- 2 'Where's Ann?' 'I ..... know.'
- 3 What's funny? Why ..... you laughing?
- 4 'What ..... your sister do?' 'She's a dentist.'
- 5 It ..... raining. I ..... want to go out in the rain.
- 6 'Where ..... you come from?' 'Canada.'
- 7 How much ..... it cost to phone Canada?
- 8 George is a good tennis player but he ..... play very often.

## The Past Simple tense

Make the past simple in regular verbs by adding **-ed** to the pres.simp:

<b>I / we / you / they / he / she / it</b>	<b>watched</b>
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<b>work – worked</b>	<b>open – opened</b>	<b>look – looked</b>
<b>play – played</b>	<b>visit – visited</b>	<b>arrive – arrived</b>

! Some verbs are *irregular*. The past simple is not **-ed**:

<b>begin - began</b>	<b>find - found</b>	<b>leave - left</b>	<b>sell - sold</b>
<b>break - broke</b>	<b>give - gave</b>	<b>lose - lost</b>	<b>stand - stood</b>
<b>come - came</b>	<b>go - went</b>	<b>read - read</b>	<b>take - took</b>
<b>drink - drank</b>	<b>hear - heard</b>	<b>ring - rang</b>	<b>tell - told</b>
<b>think - thought</b>	<b>know - knew</b>	<b>see - saw</b>	<b>eat - ate</b>

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>positive</i>	<i>negative</i>
work	I <b>worked</b>	I
go	we <b>went</b>	we
study	you <b>studied</b>	you
plan	they <b>planned</b>	they
have	he <b>had</b>	he
do	she <b>did</b>	she
play	it <b>played</b>	it
		<b>did not (didn't)</b>
		work
		go
		study
		plan
		have
		do
		play

*question*

<b>Did</b>	I we you they	work? go? study? plan?	<b>Did</b>	he she it	have? do? play?
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*short answers*

Yes,	I/we/you/they he/she/it	<b>did</b>
No,	I/we/you/they he/she/it	<b>didn't</b>

## Exercises

Write B's questions. Use:

arrive cost go go to bed late happen have a nice time stay win

1 A: We went to New York last month. B: Where <u>did you stay?</u> A: With some friends.	5 A: We came home by taxi. B: How much ..... ? A: Ten pounds.
2 A: I was late this morning. B: What time ..... ? A: Half past nine.	6 A: I'm tired this morning. B: ..... ? A: No, but I didn't sleep very well.
3 A: I played tennis this afternoon. B: ..... ? A: No, I lost.	7 A: We went to the beach yesterday. B: ..... ? A: Yes, it was great.
4 A: I had a nice holiday. B: Good. Where ..... ? A: To the mountains.	8 A: The window is broken. B: How ..... ? A: I don't know.

What did you do yesterday? Write positive or negative sentences.

- 1 (watch TV) I watched TV. OR I didn't watch TV.
- 2 (get up before 7 o'clock) I .....
- 3 (have a shower) .....
- 4 (buy a magazine) .....
- 5 (eat meat) .....
- 6 (go to bed before 10.30) .....

## The Future Simple tense

**will + infinitive (will be / will win / will come etc.)**

*Positive*

*question*

I/we/you/they he/she/it	<b>will ('ll)</b> <b>will not</b> <b>(won't)</b>	<b>be</b> <b>win</b> <b>eat</b> <b>come</b>	<b>will</b>	I we you they	<b>be?</b> <b>win?</b> <b>eat?</b> <b>come</b>
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*singular*

*plural*

<b>I shall</b>	= <b>I'll</b>	<b>we shall</b>	= <b>we'll</b>
<b>I will</b>	= <b>I'll</b>	<b>he will</b>	= <b>we'll</b>
<b>he will</b>	= <b>he'll</b>	<b>you will</b>	= <b>you'll</b>
<b>she will</b>	= <b>she'll</b>	<b>they will</b>	= <b>they'll</b>

**! shall not = shan't / will not = won't.**

### Adverbs of time

**tonight** - бугун тунда

**tomorrow** - эртага

**the day after tomorrow** - индинга

**in two days (a month)** - икки кундан (бир ойдан) кейин

**next week** - келаси хафта(да)

**next month** - келаси ой(да)

**soon** - яқинда, тезда.

# Exercises

Helen is travelling in Europe. Complete the sentences with **she was**, **she's** or **she'll be**.

- 1 Yesterday she was in Paris.
- 2 Tomorrow ..... in Amsterdam.
- 3 Last week ..... in Barcelona.
- 4 Next week ..... in London.
- 5 At the moment ..... in Brussels.
- 6 Three days ago ..... in Munich.
- 7 At the end of her trip ..... very tired.



Put in **will ('ll)** or **won't**.

- 1 Don't drink coffee before you go to bed. You won't sleep.
- 2 'Are you ready yet?' 'Not yet. I ..... be ready in five minutes.'
- 3 I'm going away for a few days. I'm leaving tonight, so I ..... be at home tomorrow.
- 4 It ..... rain, so you don't need to take an umbrella.
- 5 A: I don't feel very well this evening.  
B: Well, go to bed early and you ..... feel better in the morning.
- 6 It's Bill's birthday next Monday. He ..... be 25.
- 7 I'm sorry I was late this morning. It ..... happen again.

Complete the sentences. Use **I'll (I will)** + one of these verbs:

**carry do eat send show sit stay**

- 1 My bag is very heavy.
- 2 Enjoy your holiday.
- 3 I don't want this banana.
- 4 Do you want a chair?
- 5 Did you phone Jenny?
- 6 Are you coming with me?
- 7 How do you use this camera?

- 1 I'll carry it for you.
- 2 Thank you. .... you a postcard.
- 3 Well, I'm hungry. .... it.
- 4 No, it's OK. .... on the floor.
- 5 Oh no, I forgot. .... it now.
- 6 No, I don't think so. .... here.
- 7 Give it to me and ..... you.

## The Present Continuous tense

### *Positive*

I	<b>am</b>	<b>working.</b>
He		
She	<b>is</b>	<b>working.</b>
It		
We		
You	<b>are</b>	<b>working.</b>
They		

### *Negative*

I	<b>am not working.</b>
He	
She	<b>is not working.</b>
It	<b>(isn't working)</b>
We	
You	<b>are not working.</b>
They	<b>(aren't working)</b>

### *Question*

<b>Am</b>	I	<b>working ?</b>
	he	
<b>Is</b>	she	<b>working ?</b>
	it	
	we	
<b>Are</b>	you	<b>working ?</b>
	they	

! Do *not* use these verbs in the present continuous:

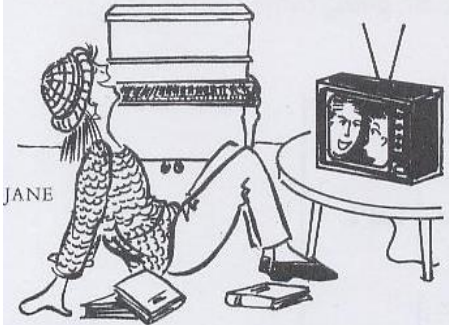
<b>like love want know understand depend need prefer hate mean remember believe forget</b>
--

### **Adverbs of time**

now, today, this minute, this month, this year, at the moment
---


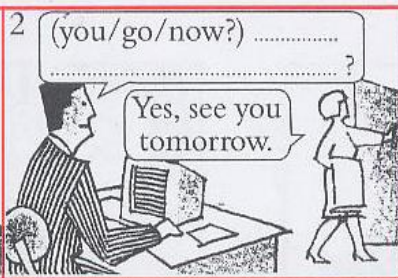
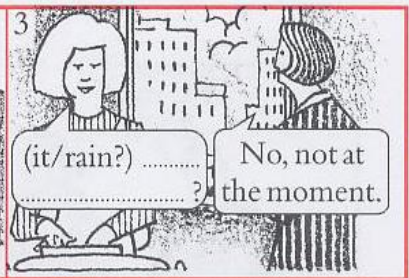
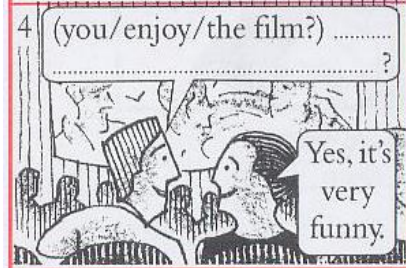
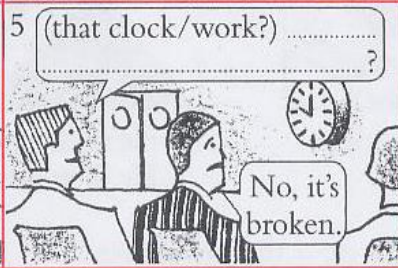
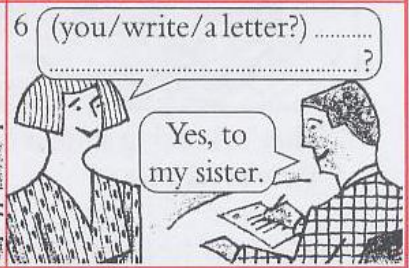
# Exercises

Look at the picture. Write sentences about Jane. Use **She's -ing** or **She isn't -ing**.



- 1 (have dinner) *Jane isn't having dinner.*
- 2 (watch television) *She's watching television.*
- 3 (sit on the floor) She .....
- 4 (read a book) .....
- 5 (play the piano) .....
- 6 (laugh) .....
- 7 (wear a hat) .....
- 8 (write a letter) .....

Look at the pictures and write the questions.

<p>1 (you/watch/it?) <i>Are you watching it?</i></p>  <p>No, you can turn it off.</p>	<p>2 (you/go/now?) .....</p>  <p>Yes, see you tomorrow.</p>	<p>3 (it/rain?) .....</p>  <p>No, not at the moment.</p>
<p>4 (you/enjoy/the film?) .....</p>  <p>Yes, it's very funny.</p>	<p>5 (that clock/work?) .....</p>  <p>No, it's broken.</p>	<p>6 (you/write/a letter?) .....</p>  <p>Yes, to my sister.</p>

## The Past Continuous Tense.

### *Positive*

I  
He            **was working.**  
She  
It

We  
You         **were working.**  
They

### *Negative*

I  
He            was **not** working  
She            (wasn't working)  
It

We  
You         were **not** working.  
They         (weren't working)

### *Question*

**Was**         I  
                  he                    working?  
                  she  
                  it

**Were**         we  
                  you                    working?  
                  they

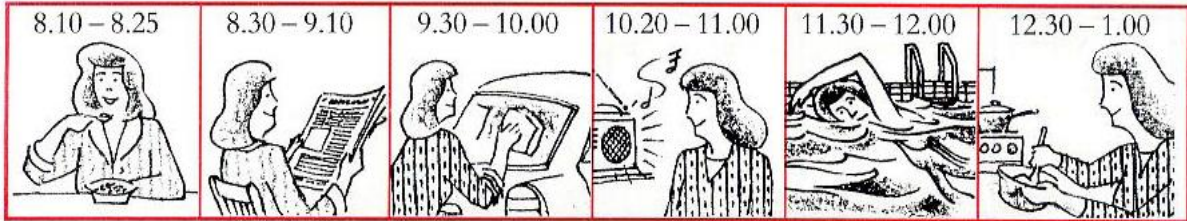
### **Adverbs of time**

at that time, yesterday at four o'clock, the whole evening yesterday, when I came home...,ets...



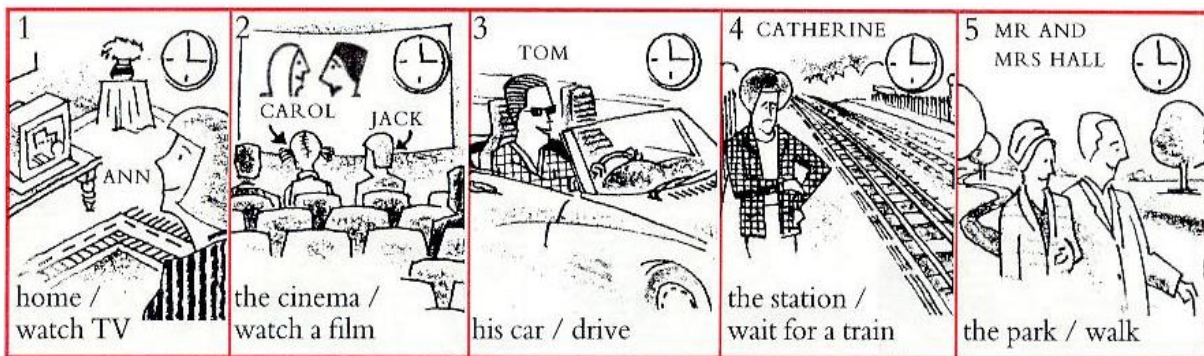
# Exercises

Sarah did a lot of things yesterday morning. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| 1 At 9.45 she was washing her car..... | 4 At 12.50 ..... |
| 2 At 11.45 she .....                   | 5 At 8.15 .....  |
| 3 At 9 o'clock .....                   | 6 At 10.30 ..... |

Look at the pictures. Where were these people at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon? And what were they doing? Write two sentences for each picture.



- Ann was at home. She was watching TV.
- Carol and Jack ..... They .....
- Tom .....
- .....
- .....
- And you? I .....

Look at the pictures and put the verbs in the correct form, past continuous or past simple.



Carol **broke** (break) her arm last week. It ..... (happen) when she ..... (paint) her room. She ..... (fall) off the ladder.

## The Future Continuous Tense

### *Positive*

I            **shall be working.**  
 We            (**'ll be working**)

He  
 She            **will be working.**  
 It            (**'ll be working**)  
 You  
 They

### *Negative*

I            **shall not be working.**  
 We            (**shan't be working**)

He  
 She            **will not be working.**  
 It            (**won't be working**)  
 You  
 They

### *Question*

**Shall**            I            **be working ?**  
                          we

**Will**            he  
                          she  
                          it            **be working ?**  
                          you  
                          they

### **Adverbs of time**

Келгусида маълум бир вақтда содир  
 бўладиган иш-ҳаракатни ифодалашда: at eight  
 o'clock tomorrow,

## Exercise

Make sentences *with will be -ing*

Example: I'm going to watch television from 9 till 10 o'clock this evening .

So at 9.30 I **will be watching** television.

1. Tomorrow afternoon I'm going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30.

So at 4 o'clock tomorrow I .....

2. Jim is going to study from 7 o'clock until 10 o'clock this evening.

So at 8.30 this evening he .....

3. We are going to clean the flat tomorrow. It will take from 9 until 11 o'clock.

So at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning .....

4. The football match begins at 7.30 and ends at 9.15.

5. So during this time Tom ..... the match.

## The Present Perfect Tense

The *present perfect* is **have (has) + past participle**:

*past participle*

<i>positive and negative</i>	I	<b>have ('ve)</b>	<b>cleaned</b>	<i>regular verbs</i>
	We		<b>finished</b>	
	You	<b>have not (haven't)</b>	<b>started</b>	<i>irregular verbs</i>
	They		<b>studied</b>	
	He	<b>has ('s)</b>	<b>done</b>	<i>irregular verbs</i>
	She		<b>been</b>	
	It		<b>gone</b>	

*past participle*

<i>question</i>	<b>Have</b>	I	<b>cleaned?</b>	<i>regular verbs</i>
		we	<b>finished?</b>	
		you	<b>started?</b>	<i>irregular verbs</i>
		they	<b>studied?</b>	
	<b>Has</b>	he	<b>done?</b>	<i>irregular verbs</i>
		she	<b>been?</b>	
		it	<b>gone?</b>	

We use the present perfect for *an action in the past* with a result *now*:

**I've lost** my passport. (= I can't find my passport *now*)

### Adverbs of time

**just, already, yet, have you ever ... ?, present perfect + ever** (in questions) and **never, since** after the *present perfect* etc...

## Exercises

Look at the pictures. What has happened? Choose from:

go to bed   ~~clean his shoes~~   stop raining   close the door   fall down   have a bath







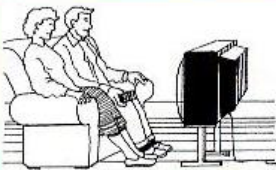
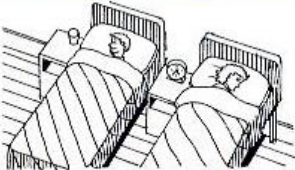

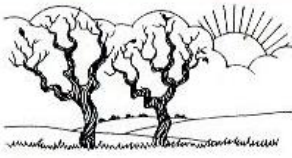
Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Your sentence must end with one of these:




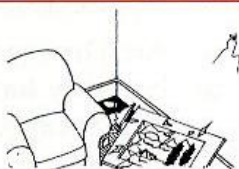
for ten minutes   all day   all her life   ~~for ten years~~   since he was 20   since Sunday

- 1 They have been married for ten years.
- 2 She .....
- 3 They .....
- 4 The sun .....
- 5 She .....
- 6 He .....

Look at the pictures. What has happened? Choose from:

go to bed   ~~clean his shoes~~   stop raining   close the door   fall down   have a bath

	before	→	now	
1				He has cleaned his shoes.
2				She .....
3				They .....
4				It .....

5				He .....
6				The .....

Complete the sentences. Use **already** + present perfect.

- 1 What time is Paul arriving?
- 2 Do Sue and Bill want to see the film?
- 3 Don't forget to phone Tom.
- 4 When is Martin going away?
- 5 Do you want to read the newspaper?
- 6 When does Linda start her new job?

- He's already arrived.
- No, they ..... it.
- I .....
- He .....
- I .....
- She .....

## The Past Perfect Tense.

### Positive

I  
He  
She  
It  
We  
You  
They

**had worked.**  
(**'d worked**)

### Negative

I  
He  
She  
It  
We  
You  
They

**had not worked**  
(**hadn't worked**)

### Question

I  
He  
She  
It  
We  
You  
They

**Had** worked?

### Adverbs of time

Past Perfect замони иш-ҳаракатнинг ўтган замонда кечган бошқа бир иш-ҳаракатгача содир бўлганлигини ифодалайди. Иккинчи иш-ҳаракат ўтган замон шаклидаги феъл билан ифодаланади. Бу замонда пайт равишларидан **already** ва оддий ўтган замонда ишлатиладиган ҳамма равишлар қўлланиши мумкин.

## The Future Perfect Tense.

### Positive

I  
We **shall have done** it.

He  
She

It **will have done** it.  
You  
They

### Negative

I **shall not have done** it (**shan't**)  
We

He  
She **will not have done** it (**won't**)  
It  
You  
They

### Question

Shall I  
we have done it.

Will he  
she  
it have done it.  
you  
they

### Adverbs of time

Бу замонда **by** предлоги билан келадиган пайт билдирувчи сўзлар (масалан, **by the end of the year** «йил охирига келиб»), **at that time** «ўша вақтда»),

**(by) tomorrow** «эртага», **(by) this afternoon** «бугун кундузи», **(by) tonight** «бугун тунда/оқшом», **(by) next week/month/year** «келаси ҳафта/ой/йил» каби пайт **равишлари** келади.

## Majhullik nisbati

Majhullik nisbati *to be* fe'lining shaxs va zamondagi tegishli shakli va o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi yordamida yasaladi.

Hozirgi zamon: *This work is done every day. (Bu ish har kuni qilinadi.)*

O'tgan zamon: *This work **was done** yesterday. (Bu ish kecha qilingan.)*

Kelasi zamon: *This work **will be done** tomorrow. (Bu ish ertaga qilinadi.)*

**must** modal fe'li: *This work **must be done** at once. (Bu ish hoziroq qilinishi kerak.)*

**can** modal fe'li: *This work **can be done** at any time. (Bu ish har qachon qilinishi mumkin.)*

**may** modal fe'li: *This work **may be done** now. (Bu ish hozir qilinishi mumkin.)*



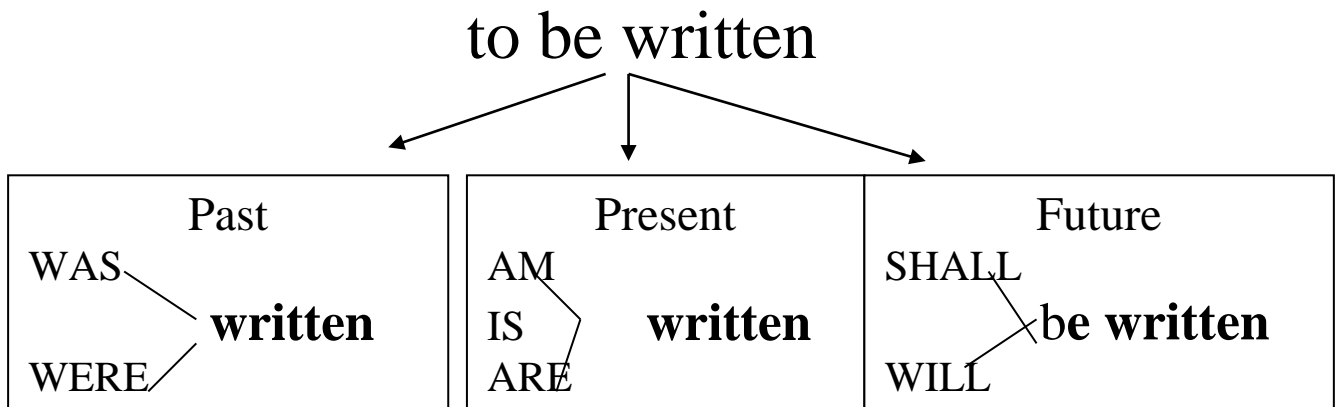
# The Passive Voice

## Active voice

The room **is cleaned** by smb.  
 The room **was cleaned** by smb.  
 The room **will be cleaned** by smb.  
 The room **must be cleaned** by smb.

## Passive voice

Somebody **cleans** the room.  
 Somebody **cleaned** the room.  
 Somebody **will clean** the room.  
 Somebody **must clean** the room



## Exercises

Complete the sentences. Use the passive (present or past) of these verbs:

~~clean~~   ~~damage~~   ~~find~~   ~~give~~   ~~invite~~   ~~make~~   ~~make~~   ~~show~~   ~~steal~~   ~~take~~

- 1 The room is cleaned every day.
- 2 I saw an accident yesterday. Two people were taken to hospital.
- 3 Paper ..... from wood.
- 4 There was a fire at the hotel last week. Two of the rooms .....
- 5 'Where did you get this picture?' 'It ..... to me by a friend of mine.'
- 6 Many American programmes ..... on British television.
- 7 'Did Jim and Sue go to the wedding?' 'No. They ..... but they didn't go.'
- 8 'How old is this film?' 'It ..... in 1965.'
- 9 My car ..... last week but the next day it ..... by the police.

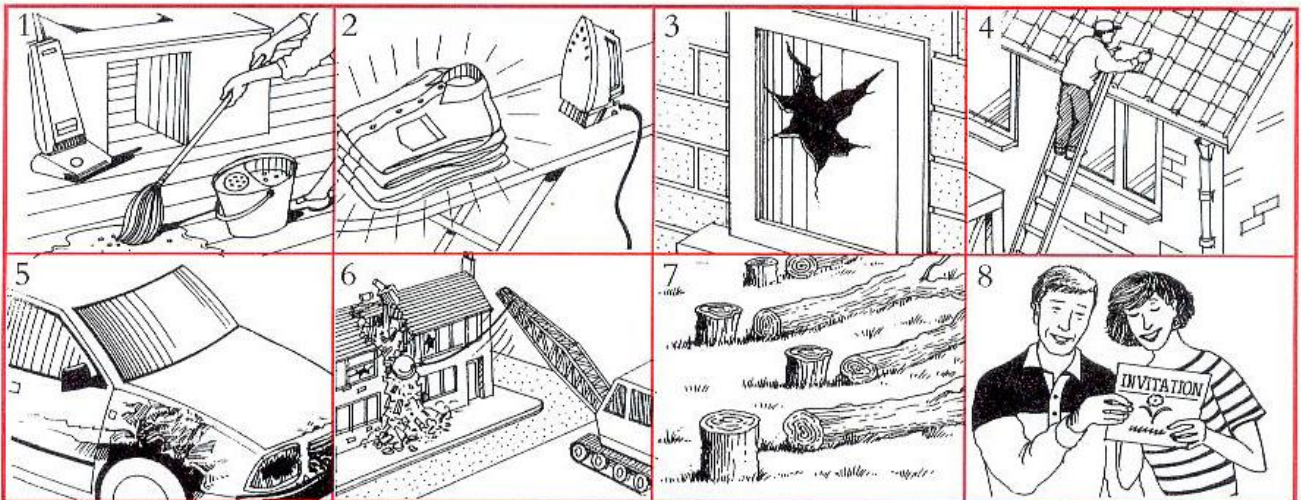
Write sentences from the words in brackets (...). Sentences 1-7 are present.

- 1 (the office / clean / every day) The office is cleaned every day.
- 2 (these rooms / clean / every day?) Are these rooms cleaned every day?
- 3 (glass / make / from sand) Glass .....
- 4 (stamps / sell / in a post office) .....
- 8 (the office / clean / yesterday) The office was cleaned yesterday.
- 9 (the house / paint / last month) The house .....
- 10 (three people / injure / in the accident) .....
- 11 (my bicycle / steal / a few days ago) .....

Correct these sentences.

- 1 This house built 100 years ago. This house was built ...
- 2 Football plays in most countries of the world. ....
- 3 Why did the letter send to the wrong address? .....
- 4 A garage is a place where cars repair. ....
- 5 Where are you born? .....
- 6 How many languages are speaking in Switzerland? .....

Look at the pictures. What is happening or what has happened? Use the present continuous (is/are being ...) or the present perfect (has/have been ...).



- 1 (the office / clean) The office is being cleaned.
- 2 (the shirts / iron) The shirts have been ironed.
- 3 (the window / break) The window .....
- 4 (the roof / repair) The roof .....
- 5 (the car / damage) .....
- 6 (the houses / knock / down) .....
- 7 (the trees / cut / down) .....
- 8 (they / invite / to a party) .....

## THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES

Замонлар мослашуви. Инглиз тилида замонлар мослашуви ўзлаштирма гапни кўчирма гапга айлантирганда кўлланилади.

<b>Present Simple</b> <i>He lives in New York.</i>	<b>Past Simple</b> <i>I thought that he <b>lived</b> in New York.</i>
<b>Past Simple</b> <i>He <b>bought</b> a new car.</i>	<b>Past Perfect</b> <i>I heard that he <b>had bought</b> a new car.</i>
<b>Present Perfect</b> <i>He <b>has returned</b> from London.</i>	<i>She told me that he <b>had returned</b> from London.</i>
<b>Future Simple</b> <i>He <b>will send</b> us a letter.</i>  <i>I <b>shall never forget</b> this day.</i>	<b>Future-in-the-Past</b> <i>I supposed that he <b>would send</b> us a letter.</i>  <i>She said that she <b>would never forget</b> that day.</i>
<b>Present Continuous</b> <i>Mother <b>is sleeping</b>.</i>	<b>Past Continuous</b> <i>I knew that mother <b>was sleeping</b>.</i>

## THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES

(*Adverbs of time*, **Indirect commands**)

Кўчирма гапда бўлишсиз буйруқ гапнинг ўзгариши.

<b>Keep quiet! Don't make noise.</b> <b>Don't worry over such a small thing.</b> <b>Don't leave the room until I come back.</b>	
He told me ... She asked me ... Mother ordered me ...	<b>to keep quiet and not to make noise.</b> <b>not to worry over such a small thing.</b> <b>not to leave the room until she had come back.</b>

## THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES (Indirect questions)

Кўчирма гапда махсус сўроқ гапларнинг ўзгариши.

Special questions	He asked me .... He wanted to know ... He wondered ...
Where <b>do</b> you <b>live</b> ? Where <b>does</b> he <b>work</b> ? When <b>did</b> you <b>come</b> home yesterday? What <b>have</b> you <b>prepared</b> for today? When <b>will</b> your mother <b>come</b> home? What <b>is</b> he <b>doing</b> ?	where I <b>lived</b> . where he <b>worked</b> . when I <b>had come</b> home the day before. what I <b>had prepared</b> for that day. when my mother <b>would come</b> home. what he <b>was doing</b> .

Кўчирма гапда умумий суроқ гапнинг ўзгариши.

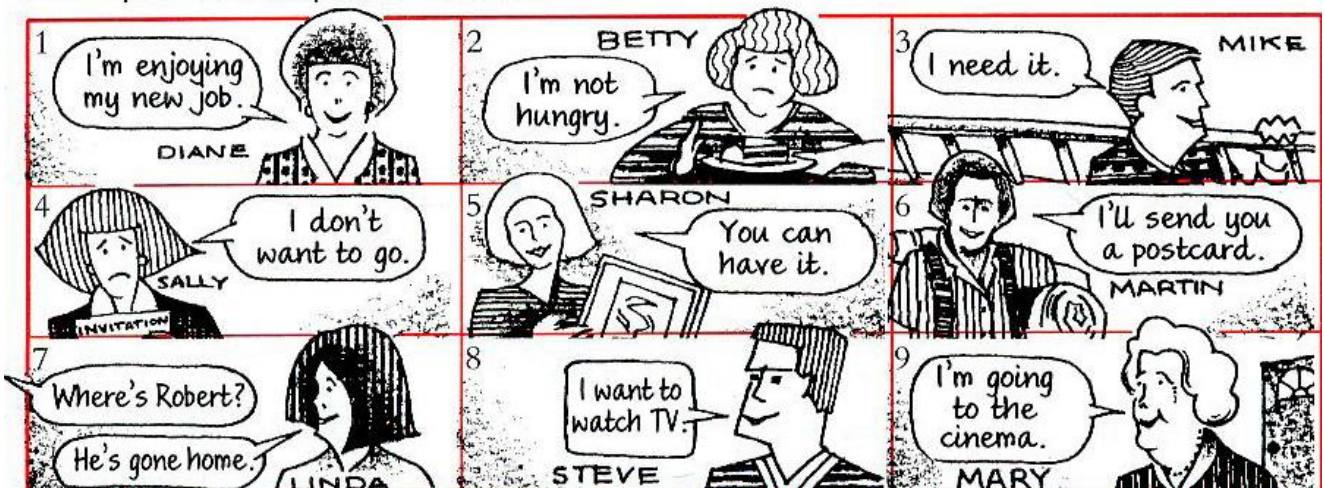
General question	He asked me He wanted to know <i>whether</i> / <i>if</i> .... He wondered
‘ <b>Do</b> you <b>play</b> chess?’ ‘ <b>Does</b> she <b>go</b> to the University?’ ‘ <b>Did</b> you <b>skate</b> last winter?’ ‘ <b>Have</b> you <b>done</b> your homework?’ ‘ <b>Will</b> you <b>see</b> your friend tomorrow?’ ‘ <b>Are</b> you <b>watching</b> TV?’	I played chess. she went to the University. I had skated in winter before. I had done my homework. I should see my friend the next day. I was watching TV.

## Exercises

Read what these people say and write sentences with **He/She /They said (that) ...**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1  I've lost my watch.<br/>.....<br/><i>He said he had lost his watch.</i></p> | <p>6  I don't feel very well.<br/>.....</p>           |
| <p>2  I'm very busy.<br/>.....</p>  | <p>7  We'll be home late.<br/>.....</p>               |
| <p>3  I can't go to the party.<br/>.....</p>                                      | <p>8  I've just come back from holiday.<br/>.....</p> |
| <p>4  I have to go out.<br/>.....</p>   | <p>9  I'm going to buy a computer.<br/>.....</p>      |
| <p>5  I'm learning Russian.<br/>.....</p>   | <p>10  We haven't got a key.<br/>.....</p>            |

Use the pictures to complete the sentences.



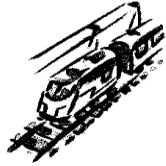
- 1 I met Diane last week. She said *she was enjoying her new job.*
- 2 Betty didn't want anything to eat. She said .....
- 3 I wanted to borrow Mike's ladder but he said .....
- 4 Sally was invited to the party but she said .....
- 5 Sharon told me she didn't want the picture. She said .....
- 6 Martin has just gone away on holiday. He said .....
- 7 I was looking for Robert. Linda said .....
- 8 'Why did Steve stay at home?' 'He said .....
- 9 'Has Mary gone out?' 'I think so. She said .....

Put in **say/said** or **tell/told**.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 He <i>said</i> he was tired.          | 7 The woman ..... she was a reporter.                                |
| 2 What did she <i>tell</i> you?         | 8 The woman ..... us she was a reporter.                             |
| 3 Ann ..... she didn't like Peter.      | 9 They asked me a lot of questions but I didn't ..... them anything. |
| 4 Jack ..... me that you were ill.      | 10 They asked me a lot of questions but I didn't ..... anything.     |
| 5 Please don't ..... Jim what happened. |  |
| 6 Did Lucy ..... she would be late?     |  |

# TRAVELLING

## A Types of transport



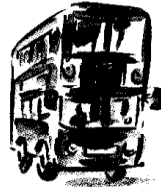
train



(aero)plane



car



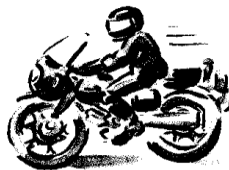
bus



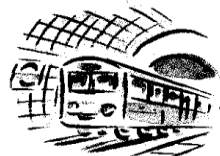
bicycle/bike



taxi



motorbike/motorcycle



underground



boat

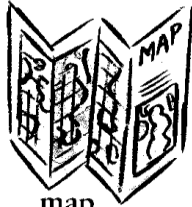


ship

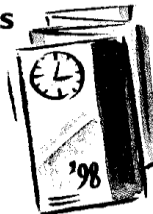


helicopter

## B Useful travel words



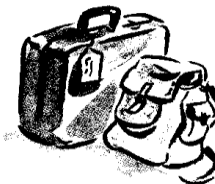
map



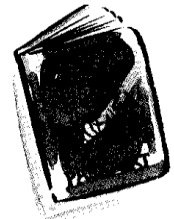
timetable



customs



luggage



passport

Can I have a **single/return** (ticket) to Barcelona please? (single = Madrid → Barcelona; return = Madrid ⇌ Barcelona)

I'd like to **book/reserve** a seat in advance. (to make sure you have a seat)

How much is the (train / bus / taxi / air) fare?

Was the **journey** long? [NOT Was the ~~travel~~ long?]

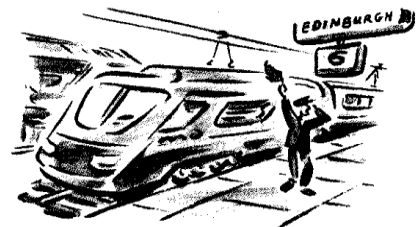
## C By train

The train arriving at platform 3 is the 16:50 train to Paris.

The Edinburgh train **departs/leaves** from platform 6.

Is there a **buffet/restaurant** car on this train?

Do I have to **change** trains for Toulouse? (= get off one train and go onto another)



## D By plane

You have to **check in** an hour before the plane **takes off** (= leaves the ground).

I went **through** customs but nobody checked my passport. [NOT ~~controlled~~ my passport] (See Unit 27.)

Give your **boarding card** to the **flight stewards** when you get on the plane.

Have a good **flight**.

The plane landed in New York at 5.30.



## E By car

We **hired** a car for a week. We had to **fill** it up with petrol.

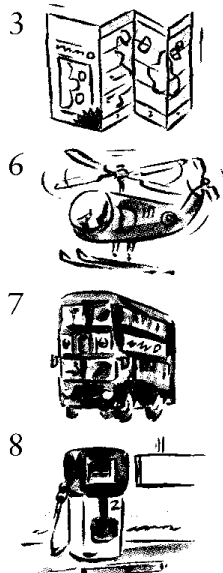
Can I give you a **lift**? I'm going into town

Match the words on the left with their definitions on the right. Draw lines.

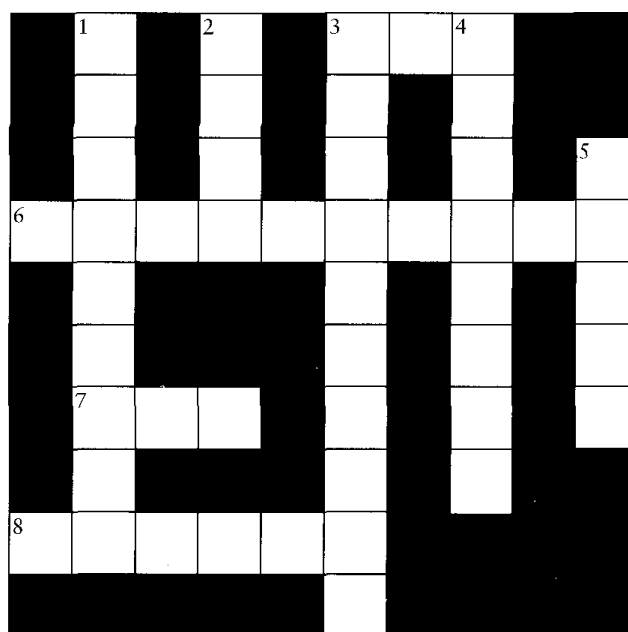
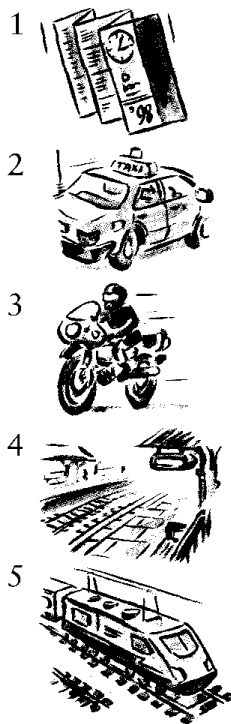
- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 1 land       | a a place to eat on a train                        |
| 2 fare       | b bags and suitcases                               |
| 3 buffet car | c it says when trains depart and arrive            |
| 4 ship       | d what you must pay when you travel                |
| 5 timetable  | e planes do this at airports                       |
| 6 platform   | f it travels on water e.g. the <i>Titanic</i>      |
| 7 luggage    | g where you stand when you are waiting for a train |

Complete the crossword.

Across



Down



Across

- 3 map  
6 helicopter  
7 bus  
8 petrol

Down

- 1 timetable  
2 taxi  
3 motorcycle  
4 platform  
5 train

## Русско- английский разговорник Russian – English phrase book

### Экскурсии Планы

<p>Я хотел бы поехать во Францию. Я собираюсь поехать во Францию. Я улетаю в США на следующей неделе. Как долго Вы собираетесь пробыть в Париже? Я хотел бы путешествовать туристическим классом. Я предпочитаю путешествовать автобусом (поездом, самолетом).</p>	<p>I want to go to France. I plan to go to France. I'll leaving for the USA next week.  How long do you intend to stay in Paris? I would like to travel tourist class.  I prefer to go by bus (train, plane).</p>
--	---

### Информация

<p>Какие достопримечательности здесь есть? Какие предлагаются экскурсии? Вы можете порекомендовать интересную экскурсию? Не могли бы Вы рассказать, какие здесь есть музеи? Где находится театр? Где ближайшая станция метро? Где стоянка такси? Здесь есть поблизости туалет? Можно воспользоваться Вашим туалетом? В котором часу мы вернемся? Сколько стоит эта экскурсия? Во сколько начало? Питание включено в стоимость? Экскурсия по городу предусмотрена? Это однодневная экскурсия? Дайте мне, пожалуйста, план города. Где я могу купить план города?  У вас есть брошюра с описанием</p>	<p>What special sights are there?  What sightseeing tours are available? Can you recommend an interesting tour?  Would you please tell me what museums there are here? Where is the theater? Where is the nearest subway station? Where is the taxi stand? Is there a public restroom near here? May I use your bathroom?  What time does it get back? How much is this tour? What time does it start? Are any meals included? Is there a city tour here? Is this an all-day tour? Please give me a map of the town. Where can I buy the map of the town/city. Do you have a brochure describing tours</p>
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<p>туров и экскурсий? Здесь есть театр? Когда и где мы можем встретиться Где я могу купить билет? Сколько стоит входной билет? Что интересного можно тут еще посмотреть? Это слишком далеко, чтобы идти пешком? У нас будет возможность сделать пару фотографий? Сколько времени это будет идти Что идет сейчас? Кто-нибудь здесь говорит по-английски? Мне нужен гид, говорящий по-английски.</p>	<p>and excursions? Is there a theatre here? When and where can we meet? Where can I buy a ticket? How much is admission? What other interesting things are there to see? Is it too far to walk?  Will there be an opportunity to take some photographs? How long will it run? What is showing now? Can anyone here speak English?  I want an English-speaking guide.</p>
--	--

### Как пройти

<p>Извините, как пройти к этому месту? Скажите, пожалуйста, как пройти к этой гостинице? Гостиница далеко отсюда? Сколько это займет времени? Оно на этой стороне? Как мне пройти к почте?  В какую сторону идти к центру? Покажите на плене, где мы сейчас находимся. Пожалуйста, набросайте здесь план. Где мы сейчас? Как называется эта улица? По чему можно ориентироваться по пути? Мне идти прямо? По пути Вы увидите ресторан на другой стороне улицы. Это примерно десять минут ходьбы. Это совсем близко. Это прямо через улицу. Это в конце коридора.</p>	<p>Excuse me. How can I get to this place? Would you tell me how to get to this hotel? Is the hotel far from here? How long does it take? Is that on this side? Will you show me the way to the post office? Which way is downtown? Please point out where I am on this map.  Please draw a map here. Where are we now? What`s the name of this street? What landmarks are on the way?  Should I go straight? On the way you`ll see a restaurant on the other side of the street. It`s about ten minutes of walk. It`s a short walk. It`s right across the street. It`s at the end of this corridor.</p>
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<p>Это не очень далеко. Вы не можете его не заметить. Подождите здесь минутку, пожалуйста. Я выхожу на следующей остановке. Высадите меня здесь, пожалуйста. Остановите здесь, пожалуйста.</p>	<p>It's not so far. You can't miss it. Wait here a moment, please. I get off at the next stop. Let me off here, please. Stop here, please.</p>
--	--

### Развлечения

<p>Я хотел бы поехать куда-нибудь отдохнуть. Давайте сходим в какое-нибудь интересное место? В какой кинотеатр пойдём? Хотите пойти со мной в оперу?</p> <p>Я куплю билеты. Я зайду за Вами в семь часов. Давайте сходим сегодня вечером в кино. Кто Ваши любимые артисты? Когда начинается кино? Покажите, где мое место, пожалуйста. Когда заканчивается представление? Когда начинается представление? Хотите пойти куда-нибудь потанцевать? Разрешите пригласить Вас на танец. По телевизору будут интересные фильмы? Сегодня вечером по телевизору будет что-нибудь интересное?</p>	<p>I would like to go somewhere to relax. Shall we find a nice place to go? Which movie house will we go to? Would you like to go to the opera with me? I'll get the tickets. I'll pick you up at seven o'clock. Let's go to the movie tonight. Who are your favorite movie stars? When does the movie start? Will you take me to my seat, please. What time will the show be over? How soon does the show begin? Would you like to go dancing? May I have this dance, please. Are there any good movies on TV? Are there any good programs on TV tonight?</p>
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### Фотографии

<p>Здесь можно фотографировать? Можно использовать вспышку? Не могли бы Вы сфотографировать меня? Сфотографируйтесь со мной, пожалуйста.</p>	<p>May I take Pictures here? May I use a flash? Would you mind taking a picture for me? Please pose with me.</p>
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## Покупки Информация

<p>Когда вы закрываетесь?          Когда закрывается этот магазин?          До сколько вы открыты в рабочие дни?          Открыто с девяти до пяти.          Закрыто с двенадцати до двух.</p> <p>Где здесь торговый центр?          Там есть безналоговый магазин?          Там есть универмаг?          На каком этаже продовольственный отдел?          Какие оригинальные изделия есть в этом городе?          Где я могу это купить?</p>	<p>When do you close?          When does this store close?          How late are you opened on weekdays?          Open from nine o'clock to five o'clock.          Closed from twelve o'clock to two o'clock.          Where is the shopping area?          Is there a tax-free shop?          Is there a department store?          On which floor is the food department?          What are some special products of this town?          Where can I buy it?</p>
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## Обслуживание

<p>Я только смотрю.          Это дорого?          Это неплохо, но дороговато.          У вас есть такой же?          У вас есть такой же другого цвета?          У вас есть такой же лучшего качества.          У вас есть побольше?          У вас есть подешевле?          Я хотел бы взглянуть на более светлый (темный) тон.          Я беру это.          Я могу купить это без налога?          Можно попросить подарочную упаковку?          Я не могу себе позволить это купить.          Отошлите это, пожалуйста, в гостиницу с чеком.          Не могли бы Вы отправить это сегодня?          Могу я это забрать?          Сколько времени займет ремонт?</p>	<p>I'm just looking around.          Is this expensive?          It's good, but it's a little expensive.          Do you have one like this?          Do you have this in another colour?          Do you have one of better quality?          Do you have a bigger one?          Do you have a cheaper one?          I would like to see a lighter (darker) shade.          I'll take this.          Can I buy it tax-free?          Could I have a gift box?          I can't afford to buy this.          Will you send it to the hotel with a receipt?          Would you please send it today?          May I pick it up?          How long will it take to repair?</p>
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Вы даете гарантию на ремонт? Я зайду попозже.	Will you guarantee the repairs? I will come back later.
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### Одежда

<p>Я хотел бы примерить. Я хотел бы примерить оба. Где примерочная? Вы могли бы снять мерку на пиджак?</p> <p>Можете снять с меня мерку? Вы думаете, этот материал долговечный? Мне нужен костюм на заказ. Я бы хотела юбку на заказ.</p> <p>Я бы хотела взглянуть на хлопчатобумажную ночную рубашку. Меня интересует приталенный смокинг. Я хотел бы купить пижаму. У вас есть пиджак к этим брюкам?</p> <p>Я бы хотела, чтобы здесь была складка спереди. Когда можно будет прийти на примерку? Вы подгоните это по длине? В этом месте слишком тесно. Вещи будут готовы до следующей пятницы? На заказ.</p>	<p>I'd like to try it on. I would like to try both of them on. Where's the fitting room? Will you take the measurements for a jacket? Can you measure me? Do you think this material is durable?</p> <p>I would like a custom-made suit. I would like to have a custom-made skirt. I wish to look at a cotton nightdress.</p> <p>I would like to have a fitted dinner jacket. I would like a pair of pajamas. Do you have a jacket to match these pants? I would like to have a pleat in the front.</p> <p>When can I have a fitting? Will you adjust the length? It's too tight here. Can clothes be finished before next Friday? Tailor-made.</p>
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### Личные предметы

<p>Не могли бы вы показать мне ассортимент шелковых галстуков? У вас есть другие цвета? Я бы хотела шелковый шарфик к этой блузке. Меня интересует коричневый пояс. Это натуральная кожа? Покажите мне, пожалуйста, кожаное портмоне.</p>	<p>Could you show me a selection of silk ties? Do you have it in different colours? I would like a silk scarf to match this blouse. I would like to have a brown belt. Is this genuine leather? I'd like a leather wallet.</p>
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<p>Мне нужен практичный багажный комплект.          Покажите мне мягкий кожаный портфель.          Я бы хотел приобрести мягкие контактные линзы.          Мне нужны солнцезащитные очки.          Эти очки для меня слишком слабые.          Я бы хотел примерить очки посильнее.          У вас есть хлопчатобумажные (шерстяные, нейлоновые) носки?          Мне нужны две пары носков.          Мне нужна пара легкой летней обуви.</p> <p>У вас найдётся пара спортивной обуви?          Что вы можете посоветовать при воспалении глаз          Мне нужно какое-нибудь средство от раздражения кожи.          Покажите мне другой, пожалуйста.          Из какого материала это сделано</p>	<p>I would like to see a practical set of luggage.          I would like to see a soft leather portfolio.          I would like soft contact lenses.          I would like a pair of sunglasses.          These glasses are too weak for me.          I would like to try some stronger glasses.          Do you have cotton (wool,nylon) socks?          May I have two pairs of socks?          I would like a pair of lightweight summer shoes?          Do you have a pair of tennis shoes?          Can you recommend something for irritated eyes?          I would like something for skin irritation.          Please show me another one.          What material is it made of?</p>
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### Электроника

<p>Я хотел бы посмотреть камеру.          Не могли бы вставить плёнку в мой фотоаппарат?          Мне нужна цветная плёнка.          Мне нужно по три отпечатка с каждого кадра.          Не могли бы вы увеличить эти фотографии?          Я хочу купить компакт диск в подарок.          У вас есть батарейки?          Мне нужны две лампочки на 60 ватт.</p> <p>Покажите, как этим пользоваться.          Когда они будут готовы?          Думаете, это можно отремонтировать?          Вы можете сделать ремонт при мне?</p>	<p>I would like to see a camera.          Would you please put film in my camera?          I would like colour film.          I would like three prints of each.          I would like these photographs enlarged.          I would like to buy a CD for someone.          Have you got any batteries?          I would like to have two 60 (sixty) watt bulbs.          Will you show me how to operate it?          When will they be ready?          Do you think you can repair it?          Can you repair this while I wait?</p>
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### Сувениры

<p>Я хотел бы купить сувенир на память об этом городе.          У вас есть фотографии с видами этой местности?          У вас есть открытка с видом города?          Это хрусталь?          Я бы хотел букет красных роз.          У вас есть почтовые марки?          Сколько шоколада можно вывезти из страны?          Какая начинка у этих конфет?          Две плитки горького шоколада.</p>	<p>I would like to have a souvenir of the town.          Do you have pictures with scenes of this area?          Do you a postcard with a picture of the town?          Are these crystals?          I would like a bouquet of red roses.          Do you have stamps?          How much chocolate can I take out of the country?          What`s in that chocolate?          I would like two bars of plain chocolate.</p>
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### Книги

<p>Можно просто посмотреть?          У вас есть какая-нибудь развлекательная книжка на английском?          Я хотел бы детектив на английском.          Русскую газету, пожалуйста.          Мне нужен блокнот для записок.          Мне нужна подробная карта города.          У вас есть поздравительные открытки?</p>	<p>May I browse?          Do you have an entertaining book in English?          I would like to have a mystery novel in English.          Please give me a Russian newspaper.          I would like a writing pad.          I would like a clearly marked map of this town.          Do you have any greeting cards?</p>
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### Оплата

<p>Где я могу заплатить?          Вы принимаете кредитные карточки?          Можно заплатить персональным чеком?          Вы принимаете иностранную валюту?          Это больше, чем я могу заплатить.          Цена неоправданно велика.          Цена больше, чем я рассчитывал.          Можете предложить мне лучшую</p>	<p>Where do I pay?          Do you accept credit cards?          Can I have a personal check?          Do you accept foreign currency?          This is more than I can pay.          The price is not reasonable.          The price is higher than what I had in mind.          Can you give me a better price?</p>
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<p>цену?          Вы можете дать мне скидку за расчет наличными?          Можно купить это в рассрочку          Здесь в счете нет ошибки?          Проверьте еще раз.          Вы неправильно дали мне сдачу.          Дайте мне, пожалуйста, чек.          Я уже заплатил.          Можете послать это по этому адресу?          Я хотел бы получить это сегодня.          Я хотел бы это вернуть.          Вот мой чек.          Это сломано.</p>	<p>Can you give me a cash discount?           Can I buy it on installment?          Isn't there a mistake in the bill?          Will you check it again?          You gave me the wrong change.          Can you give me a receipt, please?          I have already paid.          Will you send it to this address?          I'd like to have it today.          I'd like to return this.          Here's my receipt.          This is broken.</p>
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### Гостиница Бронирование

<p>Я делал заказ.          Места были зарезервированы для меня моей семьи.          Заказ был подтвержден в Париже.</p> <p>У вас есть свободные места?          Мне нужна комната.          Я хотел бы одноместный номер.          Я хотел бы номер с ванной.          Я хотел бы номер с двумя кроватями.          Нам нужен двухместный номер с дополнительной кроватью.          Есть что-нибудь подешевле?          Не могли бы вы показать мне комнату получше?          Не могли бы вы показать мне комнату побольше (поменьше)?          Комнату, с видом на море.          Какова плата за обслуживание и налог?          Надбавка за обслуживание учтена?          Сколько стоит номер, включая завтрак?          Завтрак включен?          Сколько это стоит в день?</p>	<p>I have made a reservation.          Reservations have been made for me and my family.          The reservation has been confirmed in Paris.</p> <p>Do you have any vacancies?          I would like a room.          I'd like a single room.          I'd like a room with a bath.          I would like a room with two beds.          We need one double room with an extra bed.          Is there anything cheaper?          Would you please show me a better room?          Would you please show me a larger (smaller) room?          A room facing the sea.          How much is the service charge and tax?          Is the service charge included?          How much for a room including breakfast?          Is breakfast included?          What is the rate?</p>
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Вам нужен залог?	Do you need a deposit?
Когда я должен освободить номер?	When is check-out time?
Вам нужен мой паспорт?	Do you need my passport?
Можете порекомендовать другую гостиницу?	Can you recommend another hotel?
Я сниму этот номер на неделю (месяц).	I'll take this room for a week (month).
Я пробуду два дня.	I'll stay two nights.
Меня зовут ...	My name is...
Где мне расписаться?	Where do I sign?
Можно одолжить вашу ручку?	Could I borrow your pen?

### Обслуживание

Войдите.	Come in.
Я хотел бы сдать на хранение некоторые ценные вещи.	I would like to put some valuables in the safety-deposit box.
Я хотел бы забрать мои ценности.	I'd like my valuables back.
Пошлите, пожалуйста, багаж в мой номер.	Would you please send the luggage to my room?
Пожалуйста, пошлите кого-нибудь за моим багажом.	Please send someone for my baggage.
Не могли бы Вы присмотреть за моим багажом?	Can you keep this baggage for me?
Я хотел бы забрать свой багаж.	May I have my baggage back?
В моей комнате есть розетка для электробритвы?	Is there a socket in my room for my electric shaver?
Пожалуйста, принесите мне горячей воды.	Please bring me some hot water.
Не могли бы Вы дать мне еще одно одеяло?	Would you give me another blanket?
Как включать кабельное телевидение?	How do you use cable TV?
Вам известен код Вашей страны?	Do you know what your international code is?
Какой код России?	What is the country code for Russia?
В какое время работает ресторан?	At what time are meals served?
Можно заказать завтрак в номер?	Can I have breakfast in my room?
В полвосьмого, пожалуйста.	I'd like it at 7.30 (seven thirty), please.
Я хотел бы заказать завтрак на завтра.	I'd like to order breakfast for tomorrow.
Вот мой заказ.	Here's my order.
Могу я идти пешком, или лучше взять такси?	Can I walk or should I take a taxi?



<p>Мне кто-нибудь звонил?          Пожалуйста, дайте мне карточку с адресом этой гостиницы.          Я хотел бы сдать это в стирку.          Будьте осторожны, пожалуйста. Это чистый шелк.          Отправьте, пожалуйста, эту одежду в стирку.          Вы можете почистить и отгладить этот костюм?          Можете пришить эти пуговицы?          Можете удалить это пятно?          Можете погладить эти брюки при мне?</p> <p>Выгладите это, пожалуйста.          Когда это будет готово?          Мне это нужно к десяти часам.          Будьте добры разбудите меня в семь часов.          Пожалуйста, уберите в этой комнате.          Принесите мне, пожалуйста, полотенце.          Не могли бы Вы вызвать такси?          Сколько времени ехать в аэропорт на такси?</p>	<p>Is there a phone message for me?          Please give me the card with this hotel`s address.          I would like to have this washed.          Please be careful with it. It is pure silk.          Would you please send this clothes to the laundry?          Will you clean and press this suit?          Can you sew these buttons on?          Can you remove this stain?          Can you press these pants while I wait?          Please have this pressed.          When will it be ready?          I need it by 10 (ten) o`clock.          Would you please wake me at 7 (seven) o`clock?          Please make up this room.          Please bring me a bath towel.          Would you please call a taxi?          How long does it take to go to the airport by taxi?</p>
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### Жалобы

<p>Телевизор не работает.          Нет туалетной бумаги.          Нет мыла.          Замок сломан.          Раковина засорена.          Нет горячей воды.          Я хотел бы поменять комнату.          Я до сих пор жду заказанный завтрак.</p> <p>Тут, должно быть, ошибка. Это не мое.</p> <p>Пятна не удалили.          Это пятно от крови.          Я заказывал кровать на двоих, а получил две односпальных.          Эта комната слишком маленькая. У вас есть побольше?</p>	<p>The TV doesn`t work.          There is no toilet paper.          There is no soap.          The lock is broken.          The sink is clogged.          There`s no hot running water.          I`d like to change my room.          I`m still waiting for the breakfast I ordered.          There must be a mistake. These are not mine.          The stains have not been removed.          This stain is blood.          I reserved a double bed, but I got a twin.          This room is too small. Don`t you have a bigger one?</p>
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## Оплата

<p>Я уезжаю.          Я уезжаю завтра.          Я хотел бы уехать на день раньше.          Когда мне нужно освободить комнату?          Я хотел бы продлить мое пребывание на несколько дней.          Можно получить счет?          Можно взглянуть на счет?          За что этот счет?          По – моему, это дороговато.          Извините, но это не моя подпись.          Вы принимаете кредитные карточки?          Вы берете дорожные чеки?          Мне очень здесь понравилось.</p>	<p>I'm checking out.          I'm leaving tomorrow.          I want to leave one day earlier.          When do I have to vacate the room?          I'd like to extend my stay for a few days.          May I have the bill?          Could I see the bill?          What's this bill for?          I find it a little expensive.          I'm sorry, this isn't my signature.          Will you accept a credit card?          Do you take traveler's check?          I've enjoyed my stay.</p>
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## Услуги

<p>Где находится столовая?          Здесь есть буфет?          В моей комнате есть мини-бар?          У вас есть гараж?          Здесь есть бассейн (сауна)?          Здесь есть косметический салон?          Где аварийный выход?</p>	<p>Where is the dining room?          Is there a snack bar here?          Is there a mini-bar in my room?          Do you have a garage?          Is there a swimming pool (sauna)?          Is there a beauty shop?          Where is the emergency exit?</p>
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## Аренда

<p>Я хочу подыскать квартиру.          Я хотел бы снять двухкомнатную квартиру.          Я бы предпочел меблированную квартиру.          Сколько нужно заплатить сразу?          Сколько надо платить в месяц?          Можно снять гараж?</p>	<p>I want to find an apartment for rent.          I'd like to rent a two-room apartment.          I would prefer a furnished apartment.          How much is the down payment?          How much is the monthly rate?          Is it possible to rent a garage?</p>
--	---

**Эслатма:** В 1, В 2 ва С 1 даражага эга тингловчилар юқоридаги сўзлашувлардан фойдаланиб диалоглар тузиб, ёд олишлари мумкин.

**ТЕСТ САВОЛЛАРИ****1. Choose the correct form of article**

... River Thames runs through ... London.

- a) - / -; b) A / -; c) - / the; d) The / -; e) The / the.

**2. Choose the correct form of article**

Then we went ... home. At ... home we had ... supper, played ... game of ... chess and went to ... bed at 12 o'clock.

- a) -/-/-/-/-; b) -/-/-/a/-/-; c) the/the/a/-/a/a; d) a/the/an/-/a/-; e) -/the/a/the/an/a.

**3. Choose the correct form of prepositions**

We reached ... Oxford ... night.

- a) -/on; b) -/in; c) -/at; d) in/on; e) to/at.

**4. Choose the correct form of prepositions**

My mother is going to speak ... him ... the phone.

- a) to / on; b) with / by; c) at / in; d) to / by; e) from / at.

**5. Choose the correct form of the pronouns**

Anvar didn't want ... mother to read. He wanted to read ...

- a) his/ yourself; b) his/himself; c) his/herself; d) he/himself; e) her/himself.

**6. Choose the correct form of the pronouns**

I'm at home now. ... room is small, but it's light and clean. These are ... sisters ... names are Mary and Ann.

- a) my/my/their; b) his/your/our; c) your/his/ their; d) its/my/our; e) me/my/her.

**7. Choose the synonym to the underlined word**

People must take care of animals and plants.

- a) train; b) hunt; c) preserve; c) catch; d) destroy.

**8. Choose the antonym to the underlined word**

I feel comfortable, when I see you.

- a) similar; b) uneasy; c) suitable; d) relaxed; e) useless.

**9. Choose the correct form of the adjectives**

Ann's previous employer gave her a good recommendation, because she made ... mistakes in her work.

- a) little; b) a little; c) much; d) few; e) a few.

**10. Choose the correct form of the adjectives**

Today is as . . . as it was yesterday.

- a) warmest; b) warmer; c) warm; d) the warmest; e) the warmer.

**11. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb**

- When . . . you last . . . to the theatre? – Two weeks ago.

- a) is / go; b) do / go; c) are / going; d) are / go; e) did / go

**12. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb**

My friend . . . in the country and he . . . it very much.

- a) living / likes; b) lives / likes; c) lived / liking; d) lived / like; e) live / likes;

**13. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb**

Olim . . . . . his homework yet when his friend came to see him.

- a) has done; b) had done; c) have done; d) hasn't done; e) hadn't done.

**14. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb**

The building of Alisher Navoi theatre . . . with the help of the Uzbek folk craftsmen in 1947.

- a) was erected; b) are erected; c) were erected; d) is erected; e) will be erected.

**15. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb**

K. Zaripova . . . after her father K. Zaripov, who began his circus career as a clown.

- a) will be named; b) named; c) was named; d) is named; e) names.

**16. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb**

If I hadn't been so busy yesterday, I . . . to the station to see you off.

- a) had gone; b) would have gone; c) would be going; d) went; e) go.

**17. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb**

If he . . . well yesterday, he . . . at home. He had a high temperature.

- a) hadn't been / wouldn't have stayed; b) were / would stay; c) had been / wouldn't have stayed; e) was / stayed.

**18. Choose the best answer**

“What are you doing after school today?” Tim asked.

Tim asked me what . . . after school . . . .

- a) am I doing / today; b) was I doing / that day; c) I am doing / that day; d) I was doing / that day; e) I was doing / today.

**19. Complete the sentences**

He took his son out on Sunday, . . . ?

- a) wasn't he; b) didn't he; c) did he; d) isn't he; e) doesn't he.

**20. Complete the sentences**

Mr. Smith didn't speak to us about the problems yesterday, . . . ?

- a) was he; b) wasn't Mr. Smith; c) didn't he; d) doesn't he; e) did he.

21. The Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan is celebrated on ... .

**a) September 1;**

b) October 1;

c) March 1;

d) December 1.

**22. The United Nations adopted a resolution to admit the Republic of Uzbekistan into its membership on ... .**

a) March 2, 1992;

b) September 1, 1991;

c) August 31, 1991;

d) May 4, 1993.

**23. Total area of the Republic of Uzbekistan is about ... .**

a) 448 000 km<sup>2</sup>;

b) 338 000 km<sup>2</sup> ;

c) 480 000 km<sup>2</sup> ;

d) 500 000 km<sup>2</sup>

**24. The population of the Republic of Uzbekistan is more than ... .**

a) 29 mln. people;

b) 25 mln. people;

c) 24 mln. people;

d) 30 mln. people.

**25. Uzbekistan borders on ... .**

a) Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Afganistan;

b) Kazakhstan, India, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan;

c) Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Iraq, Turkmenistan;

d) Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Iran.

**26. The capital of Uzbekistan is ... .**

a) Tashkent;

b) Bukhara;

c) Samarkand;

d) Navoi.

**27. Tashkent is ... city in Uzbekistan.**

- a) the biggest;
- b) the bigger;
- c) bigger;
- d) big.

**28. Tashkent was found more than ... years ago.**

- a) 2200;
- b) 1555;
- c) 1850;
- d) 1500 .

**29. Tashkent is located at the foothills of the ... mountain range.**

- a) Tian Shan;
- b) Pamir;
- c) Himalai;
- d) Urals.

**30. The Kokaldosh madrasah and the Barakkhan mosque were built in the ... century.**

- a) XVI;
- b) XIV;
- c) XVIII;
- d) XV.

**НАЗОРАТ САВОЛЛАРИ**

1. When was National University founded?
2. How many faculties are there in the University?
3. What kind of University is National University?
4. What kind of specialists does National University prepare?
5. What kind of science is geology?
6. What is geology concerned with?
7. Geology stands on the broad foundations of astronomy, mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology, doesn't it?
8. What divisions does geology comprise in its superstructure?
9. What apparently diverse subjects do geologists study?
10. Into what two branches may geology be divided?
11. What is physical geology concerned with?
12. What does historic geology deal with?
13. What kind of changes has the earth gone through?
14. How long has the earth been modified by geological processes and agencies?
15. What proportion of the total mass of the solar system does the sun contain?
16. In what way does the sun control the planets of the solar system?
17. What is the shape of the planets?
18. The planets are at the same distances from the sun, aren't they?
19. Into what two groups do the planets fall according to their distance from the sun?
20. Which of the planets are larger: the inner or the outer ones?
21. Which of the planets is the largest?
22. What system is the earth a member of?
23. How many planets does the solar system include?
24. What do the nine planets revolve around?
25. How long does the earth take to make a complete revolution about the sun?
26. Why is the earth farther away from the sun at some times than at others?
27. What's the average distance of the earth from the sun?
28. What's the earth's shape?
29. When do your lessons begin?
30. Who prepares dinner at your home?
31. Do you cook meals?
32. What do you do in the evenings?
33. Are you tired after classes?
34. What are the three great parts of the earth?
35. Which of the three parts constitutes the greater portion of the earth?
36. Why is the lithosphere of supreme importance to the geologist?

37. When was the resolution “About Proclamation of State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan” adopted?
38. When do we celebrate Independence day of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
39. Where is the Republic of Uzbekistan situated?
40. How many square kilometres is the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
41. What countries are the neighbour countries of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
42. What kind of country is the Republic of Uzbekistan?
43. What climate has the Republic of Uzbekistan got?
44. What is the hottest month of summer?
45. What kind of heat-loving crops are cultivated in Uzbekistan?
46. What natural resources has the Republic of Uzbekistan got?
47. What kind of joint ventures with foreign countries in Uzbekistan do you know?
48. What kind of names does Toshkent own in medieval times?
49. How many people live in Toshkent?
50. What kind of places of sightseeing are there in Toshkent?
51. Why is Toshkent given the name of “the cultural capital of the Islamic world”?
52. Where is Toshkent situated?
53. Do you like Toshkent? Why? Why not?
54. What is the full name of Great Britain?
55. What countries does Great Britain include?
56. What is the nickname of the British flag?
57. Do you know anyone who has visited Great Britain?
58. How big is the population of the United Kingdom in comparison with the population of Uzbekistan?
59. Is London the largest city in the world?
60. What’s the population of London?
61. Traditionally London is divided into several parts. Can you name them?
62. What do you know about the city?
63. What is Big Ben?
64. Where do the working people of London live?
65. What are the most famous London Museums and art galleries?
66. What is the capital of the USA?
67. How many universities are there in Washington?
68. What administrative buildings are there in Washington?
69. What do you say about the Library of Congress?
70. Where does President of the USA work?
71. When and where was Newton born?
72. What do you know about his childhood and youth?
73. What are the great discoveries made by Newton?



74. How did the idea which led to the discovery of the law of gravitation come to him?
75. What is gravity? What is gravity equal to?
76. What is his great work about? When was it published?
77. Which day of the week do you like best?
78. What time do you usually get up on Sundays?
79. When do you usually have your shower?
80. Do you like to tidy up the room?
81. When do you tidy up your room?
82. In what way do you usually spend your days off?
83. Do you like to go to museums?
84. What museum made the best impression on you?
85. Do you often spend your days off in the country?
86. What are the best places around Tashkent?
87. Are you fond of sports?
88. What are your favorite sports?
89. How do you usually spend the evenings on your days off?
90. Which do you like best, to go to the cinema or to the theatre?

## МАЛАКАВИЙ ИШ МАВЗУЛАРИ

1. The role of teaching English in studying the Humanities and Natural Sciences.
2. The place of teaching English among other subjects.
3. New trends in Modern Fine Arts of Uzbekistan.
4. The role of English in developing a perfect person in the branch of Arts.

## МУСТАҚИЛ ТАЪЛИМ МАВЗУЛАР

1. New methods of technology in teaching subjects on specialty. (writing summary)
2. The place of foreign experience in teaching Natural Sciences. (writing summary)
3. The place of foreign experience in teaching the Humanities. (writing summary)
4. The place of foreign experience in teaching Art and Culture Sciences.
5. Modern genres and forms of pieces of Art.
6. Some ways of diagnosing pieces of Art.

## ГЛОССАРИЙ

Инглиз тилида	Ўзбек тилида	Рус тилида
<i>achievement n</i>	ютуқ, муваффақият	достижение
<i>advertisement n</i>	эълон, реклама	объявления, реклама
<i>afford v</i>	имконият бўлмоқ	позволить себе
<i>amazing agj</i>	хайратланарли	изумительный
<i>ambassador n</i>	элчи	посол
<i>amount n</i>	миқдор	количество
<i>ancient adj</i>	қадимий	древний
<i>apologize v</i>	кечирим сўрамоқ	извиняться
<i>architectural adj</i>	меъморий	архитектурный
<i>benefit n</i>	фойда, наф	выгода, польза
<i>break v</i>	синдирмоқ, бузмоқ	ломать (яс), нарушать
<i>bright adj</i>	ёркин	яркий
<i>builder n</i>	курувчи	строитель
<i>celebrity n</i>	машхурлик	знаменитость
<i>century n</i>	аср, юз йиллик	век
<i>commercial adj</i>	тижорат	коммерческий
<i>communicate v</i>	мулоқот қилмоқ	поддерживать связь
<i>destroy v</i>	вайрон қилмоқ	разрушать
<i>discovery n</i>	кашфиёт	открытия
<i>email n</i>	электрон манзил	электронная почта
<i>estimate v</i>	баҳоламоқ	оценивать
<i>freezing adj</i>	музлатадиган	ледяной
<i>full-time adj</i>	тўлиқ иш вақти	полное рабочее время
<i>galaxy n</i>	галактика, Сомон йўли	галактика
<i>giant adj</i>	жуда улкан	громадный, гигантский
<i>goodwill adj</i>	яхши ният, хайрихоҳлик	добрая воля
<i>gorgeous adj</i>	жуда яхши, ажойиб	прекрасный
<i>hang on(=wait) v</i>	трубкани қўймаслик	не вешать трубку
<i>health care n</i>	сихат-саломатлик	здоровье
<i>huge adj</i>	улкан, буюк	колоссальный
<i>inconvenience n</i>	ноқулайлик	не удобство
<i>increase v</i>	ўсмоқ, кўпайтирмоқ	увеличиваться
<i>interactive adj</i>	икки томонлама	интерактивный
<i>internet n</i>	интернет	интернет
<i>knowledge n</i>	билим, илм	знание
<i>mankind n</i>	инсоният, башарият	человечество
<i>mess n</i>	тартибсизлик	беспорядок
<i>mobile phone n</i>	қўл телефони	мобильный телефон
<i>musical instrument n</i>	чолғу асбоби	музыкал. инструмент

<i>nuclear weapon n</i>	ядровий қурул	ядерное оружие
<i>observatory n</i>	расадхона	обсерватория
<i>Olympic Games n</i>	олимпия ўйинлари	олимпийские игры
<i>online adj</i>	онлайн тизими	в режиме онлайн
<i>order n</i>	тартиб, фармойиш	порядок, приказ
<i>payment n</i>	тўлов	уплата, платеж
<i>perform v</i>	ижро этмоқ	исполнять
<i>pick up v</i>	кўтармоқ, ўрганмоқ	поднимать, научиться
<i>process n</i>	жараён	процесс
<i>race n</i>	пойга, мусобақа	соревнование
<i>ray n</i>	нур	луч
<i>record v</i>	ёзиб олмақ	записывать
<i>rise v</i>	кўтарилмоқ	восходить, подниматься
<i>save v</i>	кутқармоқ, тежамоқ	спасать, откладывать
<i>solar system n</i>	куёш тизими	солнечная система
<i>stage n</i>	сахна	сцена, подмости
<i>standard n</i>	қолип, андоза, меёр	общепринятый
<i>take part v</i>	иштирок этмоқ	участвовать
<i>take place v</i>	содир бўлмоқ	случаться
<i>texture n</i>	тузилиш, тўқима	структура, строение
<i>user n</i>	фойдаланувчи	пользователь
<i>Web page n</i>	веб саҳифа	Веб- страница
<i>Website n</i>	вебсайт	Вебсайт

ДИДАКТИК ВА ТАРҚАТМА МАТЕРИАЛЛАР

# 1.The Article

**the sun / the moon / the world / the sky / the sea / the country:**

- **The sky** is blue and **the sun** is shining.
- Do you live in a town or in **the country**?



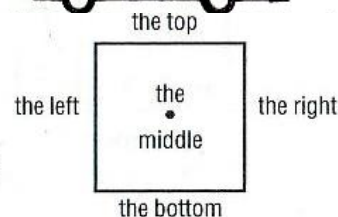
**the police / the fire brigade / the army (of a city, country etc.):**

- My brother is a soldier. He's in **the army**.



**the top / the end / the middle / the left etc.:**

- Write your name at **the top** of the page.
- My house is at **the end** of this street.
- The table is in **the middle** of the room.
- Do you drive on **the right** or on **the left** in your country?



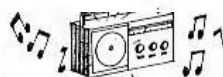
(play) **the piano / the guitar / the trumpet** etc. (musical instruments):

- Paula is learning to play **the piano**.



**the radio:**

- I listen to **the radio** a lot.



**television:**

- I watch **television** a lot.
- What's on **television** tonight?

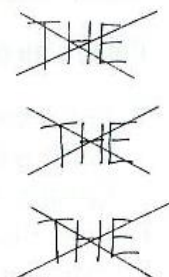
*but* • Can you turn off **the television**? (= the TV set)

**breakfast / lunch / dinner:**

- What did you have for **breakfast**? (*not* 'the breakfast')
- **Dinner** is ready!

**next / last + week/month/year/summer/Monday** etc.:

- I'm not working **next week**. (*not* 'the next week')
- Did you have a holiday **last summer**? (*not* 'the last summer')



In general we do *not* use **the** + names of places:

- **France** is a very large country. (*not* 'the France')
- **Cairo** is the capital of **Egypt**.
- **Corsica** is an island in the Mediterranean.
- **Peru** is in **South America**.



But we use **the** in names with 'republic'/'states'/'kingdom':

**THE** **the Republic** of Ireland (*or* **the Irish Republic**)  
**THE** **the United States** of America (**the USA**)     **the United Kingdom** (**the UK**)

We use **the** + *plural* names of countries/islands/mountains:

**THE** **the Netherlands**     **the Canary Islands**     **the Philippines**     **the Andes**

We use **the** + names of oceans/seas/rivers/canals:

**THE** **the Atlantic** (Ocean)     **the Mediterranean** (Sea)     **the Amazon**  
**the** (River) Nile     **the Suez Canal**     **the Black Sea**

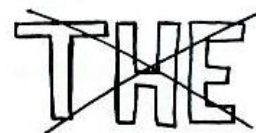
(go to) **the cinema / the theatre / the bank / the post office:**

- I never go to **the theatre** but I often go to **the cinema**.
- 'Are you going to **the bank**?' 'No, **the post office**.'



(go to) **the doctor, the dentist:**

- You're not well. Why don't you go to **the doctor**?
- I'm going to **the dentist** tomorrow.



- (go) **to work**, (be) **at work**, start **work**, finish **work**:
  - Goodbye! I'm **going to work** now. (*not* 'to the work')
  - I **finish work** at 5 o'clock every day.
- (go) **to school**, (be) **at school**, start **school**, leave **school** *etc.*:
  - What did you learn **at school** today? (*not* 'at the school')
  - Some children don't like **school**.
- (go) **to university/college**, (be) **at university/college**:
  - Helen wants to **go to university** when she **leaves school**.
  - What did you study **at college**?
- (go) **to hospital**, (be) **in hospital**:
  - Jack was in an accident. He had to go **to hospital**.
- (go) **to prison**, (be) **in prison**:
  - Why is he **in prison**? What did he do?
- (go) **to church**, (be) **in/at church**:
  - David usually **goes to church** on Sundays.
- (go) **to bed**, (be) **in bed**:
  - I'm tired. I'm **going to bed**. (*not* 'to the bed')
  - 'Where's Jill?' 'She's **in bed**.'
- (go) **home**, (be) **at home** *etc.*:
  - I'm tired. I'm **going home**. (*not* 'to home')
  - Are you going out tonight or are you **staying at home**?

Places in towns (streets, buildings etc.)

In general we do *not* use **the** + names of streets, squares etc.:

- Kevin lives in **Newton Street**.
- ~~THE~~ ● Where is **Highfield Road**, please?
- **Times Square** is in New York.

We do *not* use **the** + name of place (or person) + airport/station/university/castle etc.:

- ~~THE~~ **Kennedy Airport**      **Victoria Station**      **Cambridge University**
- ~~THE~~ **Westminster Abbey**      **Edinburgh Castle**      **London Zoo**

But usually we use **the** + names of hotels, restaurants, pubs, cinemas, theatres, museums:

- THE** **the** Hilton (Hotel)      **the** Star of India (restaurant)
- THE** **the** Science Museum      **the** Odeon (cinema)
- THE** **the** National Theatre      **the** Tate Gallery (art gallery)

the ... of ...

We use **the** + names with ... **of** ... :

- THE** **the** Republic **of** Ireland      **the** Bank **of** England
- THE** **the** Great Wall **of** China      **the** Tower **of** London

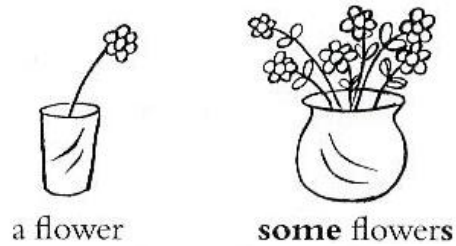
We say: **the north** / **the south** / **the east** / **the west** / **the middle** (of ...):

- I've been to **the north of Italy** but not to **the south**.

## 2. The Noun

The plural of a noun is usually -s:

- singular* (= one) → *plural* (= two or more)
- a flower → **some** flowers
- a week → **two** weeks
- a nice place → **many** nice places
- this shop → **these** shops



These things are plural in English:



- Do you wear **glasses**?
- Where **are** the **scissors**? I need **them**.

You can also say a **pair of scissors** / a **pair of trousers** / a **pair of pyjamas** etc.:

- I need a new **pair of jeans**. or I need **some** new **jeans**. (not 'a new jeans')

Some plurals do *not* end in -s:

this <b>man</b> → these <b>men</b>	one <b>foot</b> → two <b>feet</b>	that <b>sheep</b> → those <b>sheep</b>
a <b>woman</b> → some <b>women</b>	a <b>tooth</b> → all my <b>teeth</b>	a <b>fish</b> → a lot of <b>fish</b>
a <b>child</b> → many <b>children</b>	a <b>mouse</b> → some <b>mice</b>	

also: a **person** → **two people** / **some people** / **a lot of people** etc.

- **She's** a nice **person**.

but **They** are nice **people**. (not 'nice persons')

**People** is plural (= they), so we say **people are** / **people have** etc.:

- **A lot of people speak** English. (not 'speaks')
- I like **the people** here. **They are** very friendly.

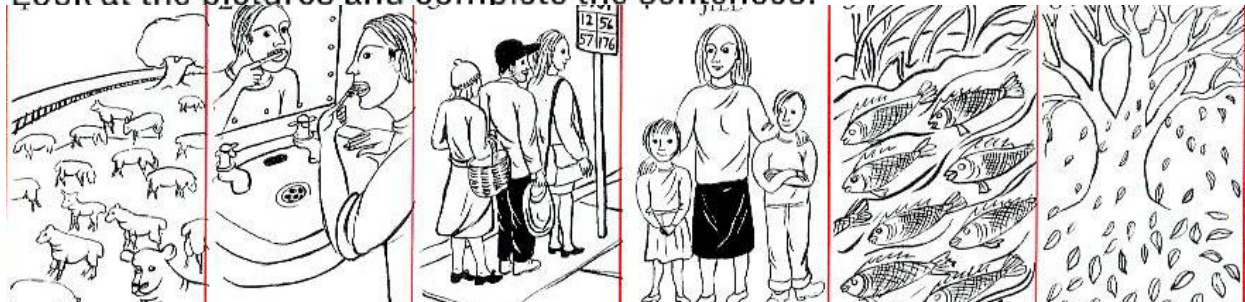
**Police** is plural:

- 'The **police are** here.'      'Why? What **do they** want?'

Write the plural.

- |                               |                  |                  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 flower <u>flowers</u> ..... | 5 umbrella ..... | 9 family .....   |
| 2 boat .....                  | 6 address .....  | 10 foot .....    |
| 3 woman .....                 | 7 knife .....    | 11 holiday ..... |
| 4 city .....                  | 8 sandwich ..... | 12 potato .....  |

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 There are a lot of <u>sheep</u> ..... in the field. | 4 Jill has got two .....                 |
| 2 George is cleaning his .....                        | 5 There are a lot of ..... in the river. |
| 3 There are three ..... at the bus stop.              | 6 The ..... are falling from the tree.   |



**a/an** + *singular countable noun* (car/apple/shoe etc.):

- I need **a** new **car**.
- Would you like **an** **apple**?



an apple

**some** + *plural countable nouns* (cars/apples/shoes etc.):

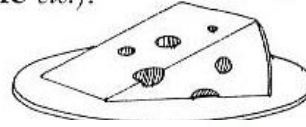
- I need **some** new **shoes**.
- Would you like **some** **apples**?



some apples

**some** + *uncountable nouns* (water/money/music etc.):

- I need **some** **money**.
- Would you like **some** **cheese**?
- (or Would you like **a piece** of cheese?)

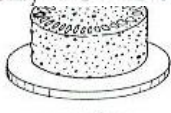


some cheese or  
a piece of cheese

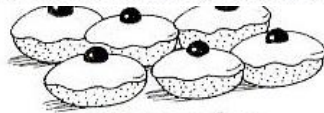
Compare **a** and **some**:

- Linda bought **a** hat, **some** shoes and **some** perfume.
- I read **a** newspaper, wrote **some** letters and listened to **some** music.

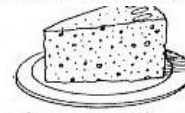
Many nouns are *sometimes* countable and *sometimes* uncountable. For example:



a cake



some cakes



some cake or a piece of cake



a chicken

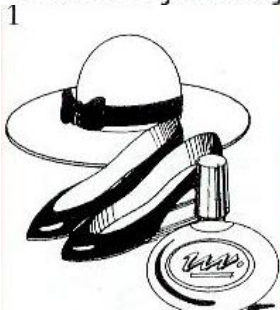


some chickens



some chicken or a piece of chicken

What did you buy? Use the pictures to make sentences (**I bought ...**).



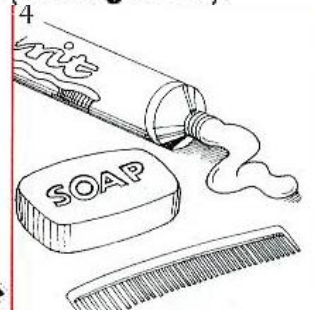
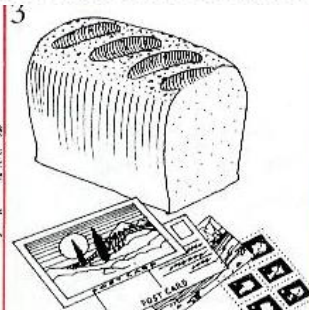
1 I bought some perfume, a hat and some shoes.



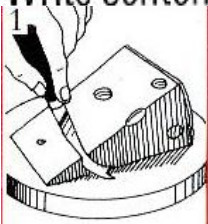
2 I bought .....

3 .....

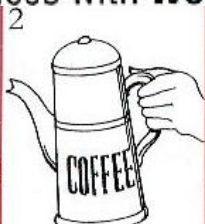
4 .....



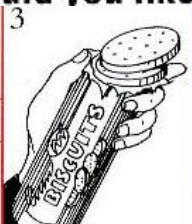
Write sentences with **Would you like a ... ?** or **Would you like some ... ?**



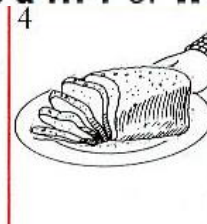
1 Would you like some cheese?



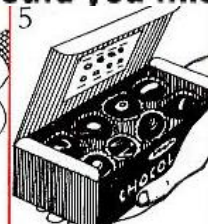
2 Would you like ..... ?



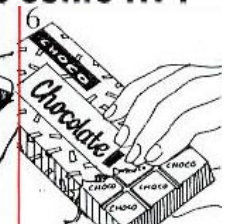
3 Would ..... ?



4 .....



5 .....



6 .....

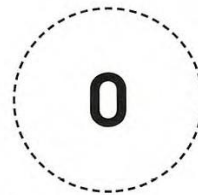
### 3. The Numeral



# Numbers

#### Words in Context

Some cultures have special birthdays. In Mexico, a girl's **fifteenth** birthday is special. She has a party called the *quinceañera*. In Japan, **twenty** is the beginning of adulthood. In Japan, people celebrate their **twentieth** birthday on January 15, the Day of Adults. In Thailand and Korea, the **sixtieth** birthday is the most important one.



0

zero



1

one



2

two



3

three



4

four



10

ten



9

nine



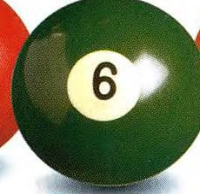
8

eight



7

seven



6

six



5

five



11

eleven



12

twelve



13

thirteen



14

fourteen



15

fifteen



16

sixteen



17

seventeen



18

eighteen



19

nineteen



21



20

twenty

twenty-one

#### Word Partnerships

an odd number  
 an even number  
 a lucky number





**Fractions**

$1/4 =$  one-quarter / a quarter



$1/2 =$  one-half / a half



$2/3 =$  two-thirds



$3/4 =$  three-fourths / three quarters



**Words in Action**

1. Work in a group. Practice reading the following:
  - 25 minutes / 62 students / 98 pages
  - 12<sup>th</sup> birthday / 16<sup>th</sup> floor / 21<sup>st</sup> of May
2. Work with a partner. Ask and answer these questions:
  - What's your street address?
  - What's your phone number?

# TIME

## Periods of time

a second



a minute



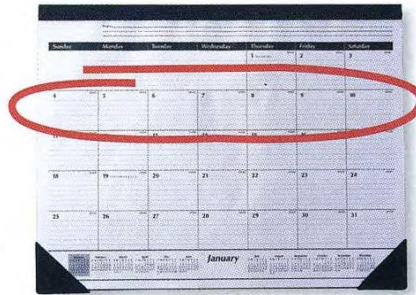
an hour



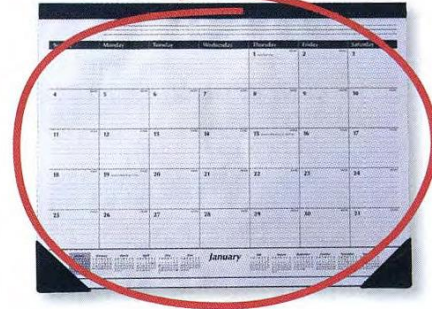
a day



a week

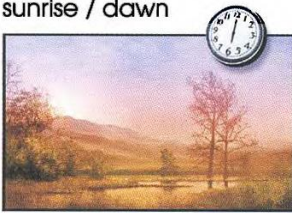


a month

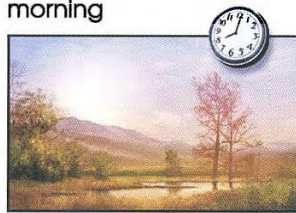


## Times of day

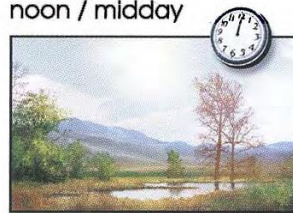
sunrise / dawn



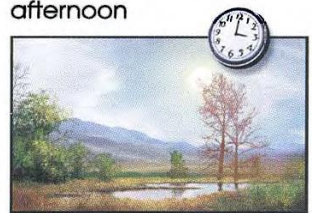
morning



noon / midday



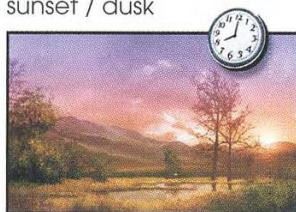
afternoon



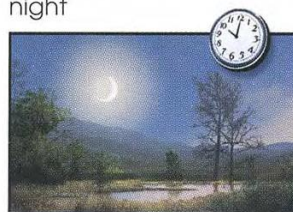
evening



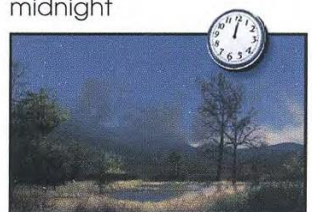
sunset / dusk



night



midnight



**Clock times**



six o'clock



six twenty-five /  
twenty-five past six /  
twenty-five after six



six forty-five /  
(a) quarter to seven /  
(a) quarter of seven



six-oh-five /  
five past six /  
five after six



six-thirty /  
half past six



six fifty-five /  
five to seven /  
five of seven



six fifteen /  
(a) quarter past six /  
(a) quarter after six



six thirty-five /  
twenty-five to seven /  
twenty-five of seven

**Seasons**

12 spring

13 summer

14 fall / autumn

15 winter

**Months of the year**

16 January

17 February

18 March

19 April

20 May

21 June

22 July

23 August

24 September

25 October

26 November

27 December





**Steal the Crown Jewels**

**You want to steal the jewels but you need the password.  
Here is the code for the password. The password opens the safe.**

**EXAMPLE**

•  
fourteen = a  
fourteen = n  
•

**KEY TO CODE**

?	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
!	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z

seventeen, fifteen = (D) (o)

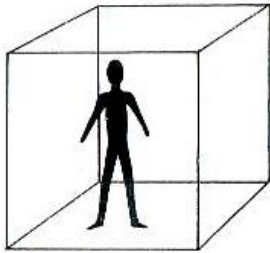
twenty five, fifteen, twenty one = ( ) ( ) ( )

twenty five, twenty two, twenty four, eighteen = ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

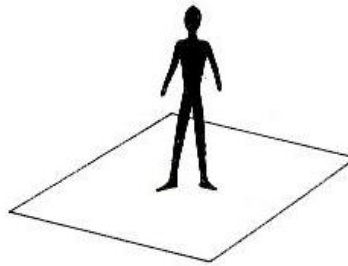
fifteen, eighteen, eighteen, nineteen, thirteen = ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

## 4. The preposition

in



**in** a room  
**in** a shop  
**in** a car  
**in** the water



**in** a garden  
**in** a town  
**in** the city centre  
**in** France

- 'Where's David?' 'In the kitchen. / In the garden. / In London.'
- What's **in that box** / **in that bag** / **in that cupboard**?
- Angela works **in a shop** / **in a bank** / **in a factory**.
- I had a swim **in the river** / **in the sea**.
- Milan is **in the north of Italy**.
- I live **in a town** but I want to live **in the country**.

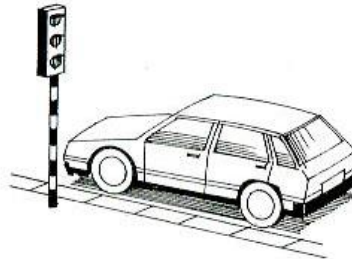
at



**at** the bus stop



**at** the door



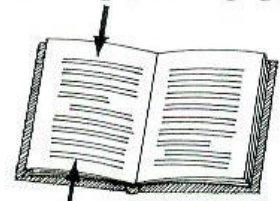
**at** the traffic lights



**at** her desk

- There's somebody **at the bus stop** / **at the door**.
- The car is waiting **at the traffic lights**.
- Julia is working **at her desk**.

**at** the top (of the page)

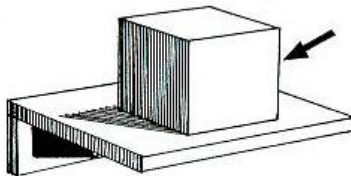


**at** the bottom (of the page)

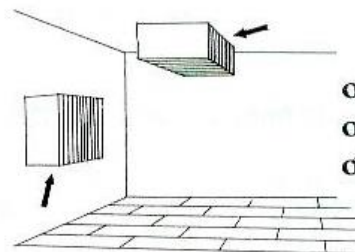
**at the top** / **at the bottom** / **at the end** (of ...):

- Write your name **at the top of the page**.
- My house is **at the end of the street**.

on



**on** a shelf  
**on** a plate  
**on** a balcony  
**on** the floor *etc.*

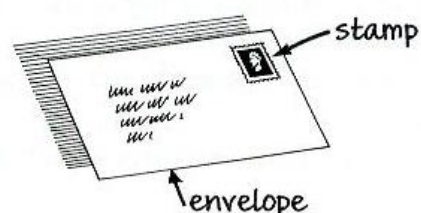


**on** a wall  
**on** a door  
**on** the ceiling *etc.*

- There are some books **on the shelf** and some pictures **on the wall**.
- There are a lot of apples **on those trees**.
- Don't sit **on the grass**. It's wet.
- There is a stamp **on the envelope**.




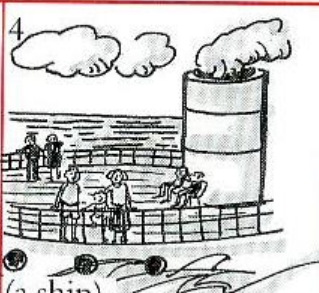
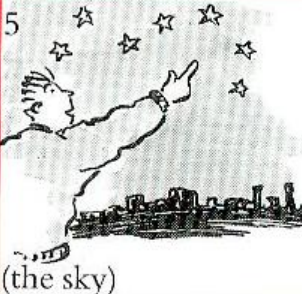

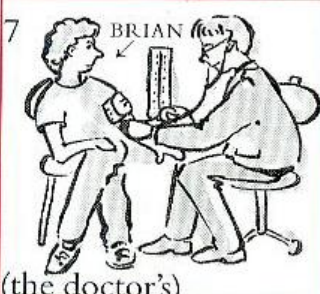



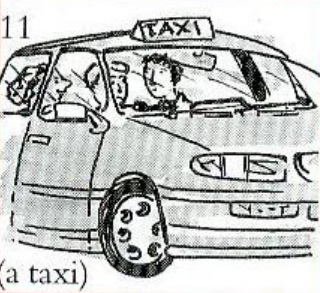

also **on a horse** / **on a bicycle** / **on a motor-bike**:

- Who is that man **on the motor-bike**?





Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use **in/at/on** + the words in brackets (...).

<p>1</p>  <p>(hospital)</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>(the airport)</p>	<p>3</p>  <p>(bed)</p>	<p>4</p>  <p>(a ship)</p>
<p>5</p>  <p>(the sky)</p>	<p>6</p>  <p>(a party)</p>	<p>7</p>  <p>(the doctor's)</p>	<p>8</p>  <p>(the second floor)</p>
<p>9</p>  <p>(work)</p>	<p>10</p>  <p>(a plane)</p>	<p>11</p>  <p>(a taxi)</p>	<p>12</p>  <p>(a wedding)</p>

- |                                     |                                  |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Where is she? <u>In hospital.</u> | 7 Where is Brian? .....          |
| 2 Where are they? .....             | 8 Where is the restaurant? ..... |
| 3 Where is he? .....                | 9 Where is she? .....            |
| 4 Where are they? .....             | 10 Where are they? .....         |
| 5 Where are the stars? .....        | 11 Where are they? .....         |
| 6 Where are they? .....             | 12 Where are they? .....         |

**arrive and get**

**arrive in** a country or town (**arrive in Italy / arrive in Paris** etc.):

- They **arrived in England** last week. (not 'arrived to England')

**arrive at** other places (**arrive at the station / arrive at work** etc.):




- What time did you **arrive at the hotel**? (not 'arrive to the hotel')

**get to** (a place):

- What time did you **get to the hotel**?
- What time did you **get to Paris**?

**get home / arrive home** (no preposition):

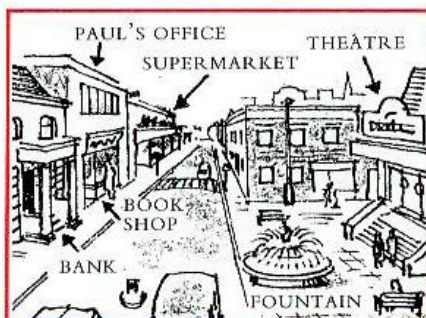
- I was tired when I **got home**. or I was tired when I **arrived home**.

<p><b>to</b></p> <p>go/come/return/walk (etc.) to ...</p> <p>————— To London —————→ </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● We're <b>going to London</b> next week.</li> <li>● I want to <b>go to Italy</b>.</li> <li>● We <b>walked</b> from my house <b>to the city centre</b>.</li> <li>● What time do you <b>go to bed</b>?</li> </ul>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The bus is <b>going to the airport</b>.</li> <li>● Sally didn't <b>go to work</b> yesterday.</li> <li>● I <b>went to a party</b> last night.</li> <li>● You must <b>come to our house</b>.</li> </ul>	<p><b>in/at</b></p> <p>be/stay/do something (etc.) in ...</p> <p></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Piccadilly Circus <b>is in London</b>.</li> <li>● My brother <b>lives in Italy</b>.</li> <li>● The main shops <b>are in the city centre</b>.</li> <li>● I like <b>reading in bed</b>.</li> </ul>
<p><b>home</b></p> <p>go/come/walk (etc.) home (without 'to'):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● I'm tired. I'm <b>going home</b>. (not 'to home')</li> <li>● Did you <b>walk home</b>?</li> </ul>	<p>be/stay/do something (etc.) at home:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● I'm <b>staying at home</b> this evening.</li> <li>● 'Where's Ann?' 'At home.'</li> </ul>

Write **to**, **at** or **in** if necessary. Sometimes there is no preposition.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 What time do you usually get ..... work?  | 4 When did you arrive ..... London?         |
| 2 What time do you usually get ..... home?  | 5 What time does the train get ..... Paris? |
| 3 What time did you arrive ..... the party? | 6 We arrived ..... home very late.          |

Write sentences about the picture. Use the words in brackets (...).



- (next to)
- (in front of)
- (opposite)
- (next to)
- (above)
- (between)

The bank is next to the bookshop.

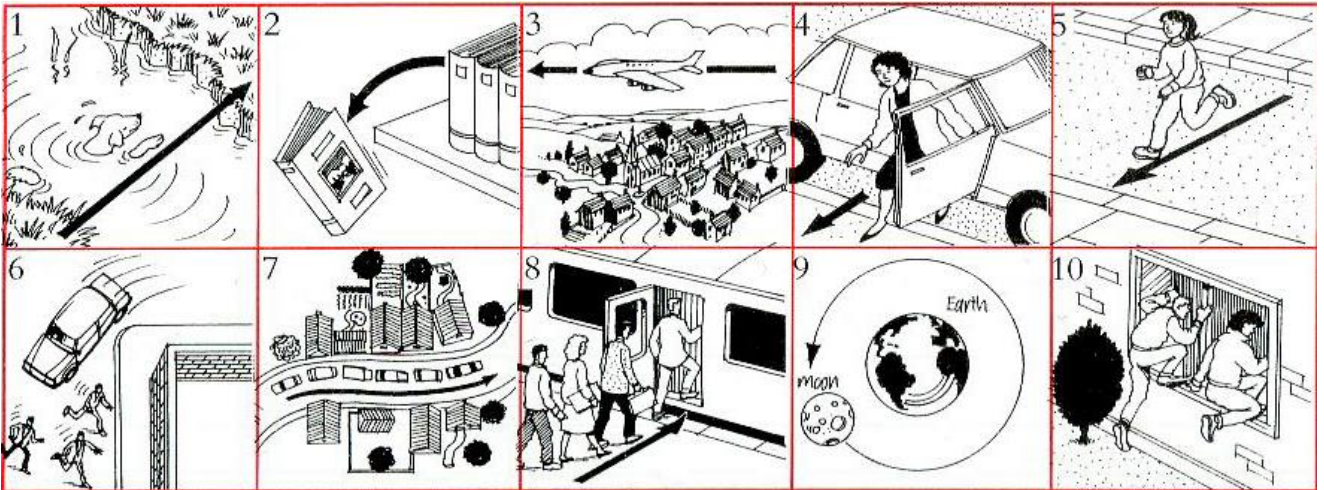
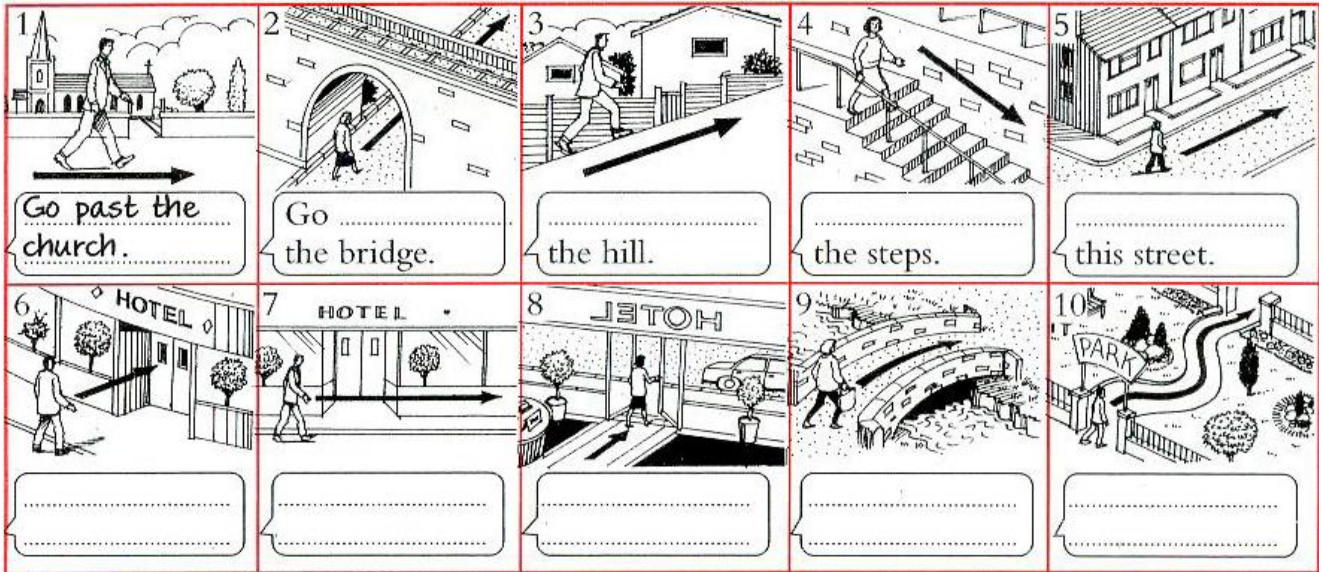
The .....

.....

.....

.....

.....



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 The dog swam <u>across</u> the river. | 6 Suddenly a car came ..... the corner.     |
| 2 A book fell ..... the shelf.          | 7 They drove ..... the village.             |
| 3 A plane flew ..... the village.       | 8 They got ..... the train.                 |
| 4 A woman got ..... the car.            | 9 The Moon travels ..... the Earth.         |
| 5 A girl ran ..... the road.            | 10 They got ..... the house ..... a window. |

<b>on holiday</b>	● Jane isn't at work this week. She's <b>on holiday</b> .
<b>on television</b>	● We watched the news <b>on television</b> .
<b>on the radio</b>	● We listened to the news <b>on the radio</b> .
<b>on the phone</b>	● I spoke to Carol <b>on the phone</b> last night.
<b>on fire</b>	● The house is <b>on fire</b> ! Call the fire brigade.
<b>on time</b> (= not late)	● 'Was the train late?' 'No, it was <b>on time</b> .'

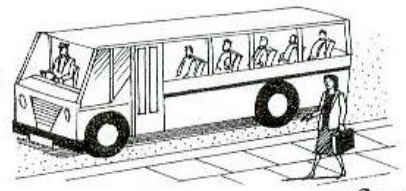
at (the age of) 21 / at 50 kilometres an hour / at 100 degrees etc.:

- Lisa got married **at 21**. (or ... **at the age of 21**.)
- The car was travelling **at 50 kilometres an hour** when the accident happened.
- Water boils **at 100 degrees celsius**.

by car / by bus / by plane (or by air) / by bike etc.:

- Do you like travelling **by train**?
- Jane usually goes to work **by bike**.

by bus



on foot

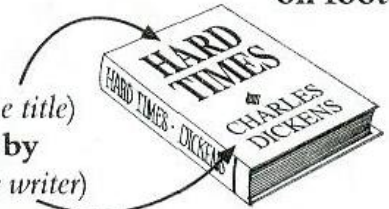
but **on foot**:

- She goes to work **on foot**. (= she walks)

a book **by** ... / a painting **by** ... / a piece of music **by** ... etc.:

- Have you read any books **by Charles Dickens**?
- **Who** is that painting **by**? Picasso?

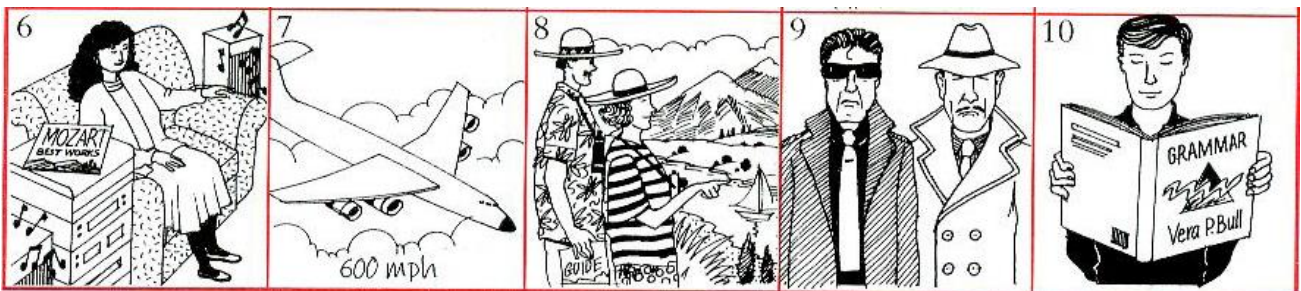
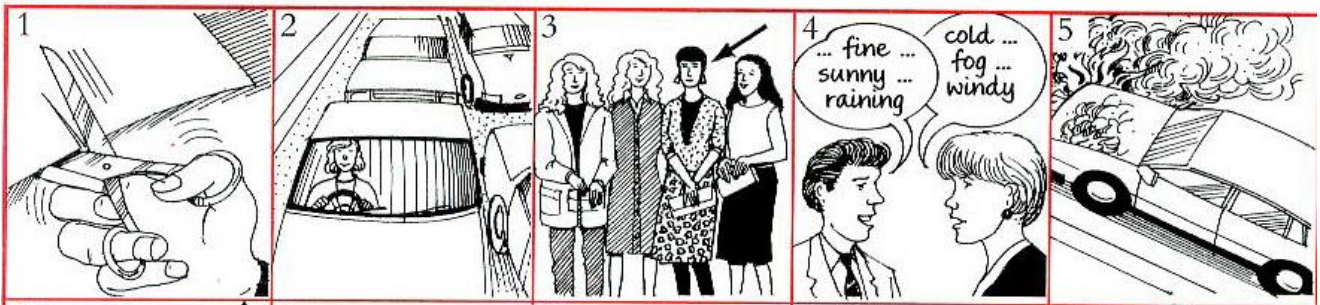
(the title)  
**by**  
(the writer)



**by** after the passive (⇒ Unit 21):

- I was bitten **by a dog**.

Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with a preposition (**at/by** etc.).






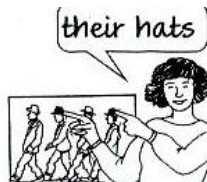














- I cut the paper **with** a pair of scissors.
- She usually goes to work ..... car.
- Who is the woman ..... short hair?
- They are talking ..... the weather.
- The car is ..... fire.
- She's listening to some music ..... Mozart.
- The plane is flying ..... 600 miles an hour.
- They're ..... holiday.
- Do you know the man ..... sunglasses?
- He's reading a book ..... grammar ..... Vera P. Bull.

## 6. The Pronoun



I → <b>my</b>	I like <b>my</b> job.
we → <b>our</b>	We like <b>our</b> jobs.
you → <b>your</b>	You like <b>your</b> job.
he → <b>his</b>	He likes <b>his</b> job.
she → <b>her</b>	She likes <b>her</b> job.
they → <b>their</b>	They like <b>their</b> jobs.

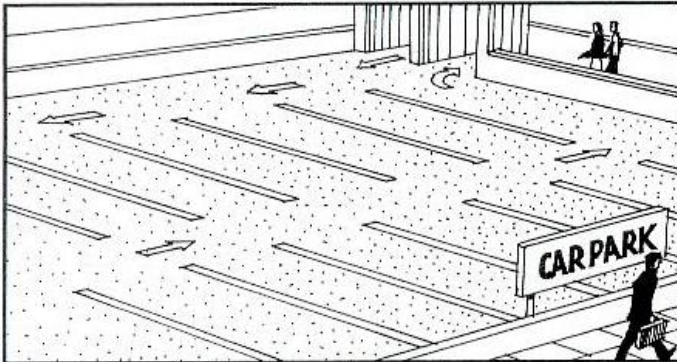
it → **its**      Oxford (= it) is famous for **its** university.

 <p>my hat</p>	 <p>our hats</p>	 <p>your hat</p>	 <p>his hat</p>	 <p>her hat</p>	 <p>their hats</p>
 <p>DIANE</p>	 <p>ANDY</p>	 <p>MR. AND MRS. THOMSON</p>			
 <p>her car (= Diane's car)</p>	 <p>his bicycle</p>	 <p>their son</p>			
 <p>her husband (= Diane's husband)</p>	 <p>his sister</p>	 <p>their daughter</p>			
 <p>her children (= Diane's children)</p>	 <p>his parents</p>	 <p>their children</p>			

Finish these sentences.

- |                                       |                                 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 I'm going to wash <u>my hands</u> . | 4 He's going to wash .....      |
| 2 She's going to wash .....           | 5 They're going to wash .....   |
| 3 We're going to wash .....           | 6 Are you going to wash ..... ? |

<p><b>some</b></p>  <p>I've got some money.</p> <p>Use <b>some</b> in <i>positive</i> sentences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● I'm going to buy <b>some</b> clothes.</li> <li>● There's <b>some</b> ice in the fridge.</li> <li>● We did <b>some</b> exercises.</li> </ul>	<p><b>any</b></p>  <p>I haven't got any money.</p> <p>Use <b>any</b> in <i>negative</i> sentences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● I'm <b>not</b> going to buy <b>any</b> clothes.</li> <li>● There <b>isn't</b> <b>any</b> orange juice in the fridge.</li> <li>● We <b>didn't</b> do <b>any</b> exercises.</li> </ul>
--	--

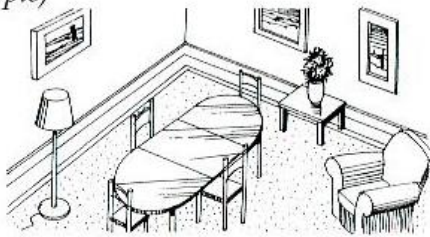


The car park is empty.

There aren't **any** cars } in the car park.  
There are **no** cars }

How many cars are there in the car park?  
**None.**

**not + anybody/anyone**  
**nobody/no-one**  
(for people)



- There **isn't** { **anybody** / **anyone** } in the room.
- There **is** { **nobody** / **no-one** } in the room.
- A: **Who** is in the room?  
B: **Nobody.** / **No-one.**

**anybody = anyone**    **nobody = no-one**  
(-body and -one are the same)

**not + anything**  
**nothing**  
(for things)



- There **isn't anything** in the bag.
- There **is nothing** in the bag.
- A: **What's** in the bag?  
B: **Nothing.**

**not + anybody/anyone**

- I **don't** know **anybody** (or **anyone**) here.

**nobody = not + anybody**

**no-one = not + anyone**

- I'm lonely. I've got **nobody** to talk to.  
(= I haven't got **anybody**)
- The house is empty. There is **no-one** in it.  
(= There **isn't anyone** in it.)

**not + anything**

- I **can't** remember **anything**.

**nothing = not + anything**

- She said **nothing**.  
(= She didn't say **anything**.)
- There's **nothing** to eat.  
(= There **isn't anything** to eat.)

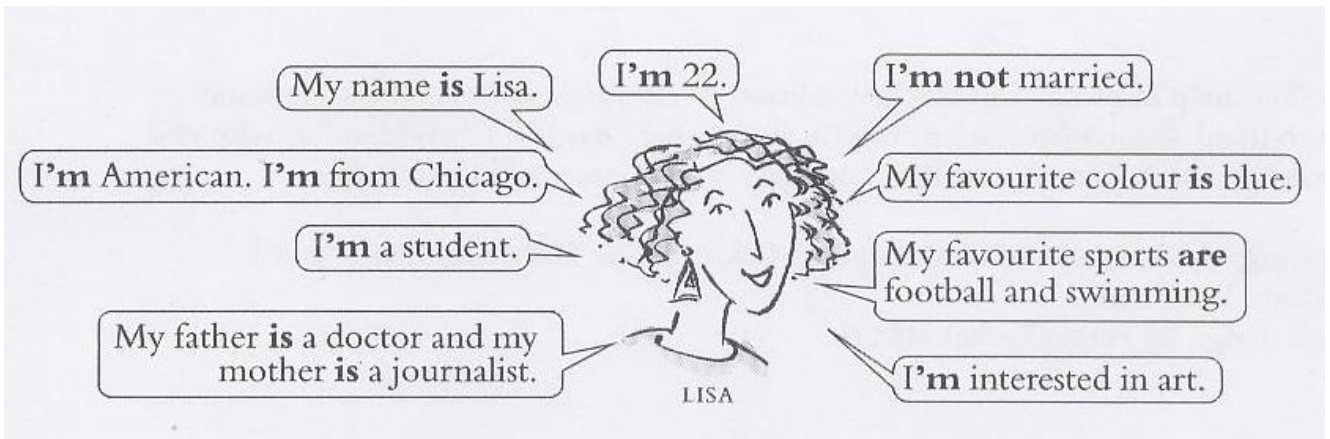
You can use **nobody/no-one/nothing** at the beginning of a sentence or alone (to answer a question):

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The house is empty. <b>Nobody</b> lives there.<br/>(not 'Anybody lives there')</li> <li>● 'Who did you speak to?' <b>'No-one.'</b></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Nothing</b> happened.<br/>(not 'Anything happened')</li> <li>● 'What did you say?' <b>'Nothing.'</b></li> </ul> |
|--|---|

Remember: *negative verb* + **anybody/anyone/anything**  
*positive verb* + **nobody/no-one/nothing**

- He **doesn't** know **anything**. (*not* 'He doesn't know nothing')
- **Don't** tell **anybody**. (*not* 'Don't tell nobody')
- There **is nothing** to do in this town. (*not* 'There isn't nothing')

## 7. to be



Write true sentences, positive or negative. Use **am / am not / is / isn't / are / aren't**.

- (I / interested in politics) I'm interested (OR I'm not interested) in politics.
- (I / hungry) I .....
- (it / warm today) It .....
- (I / afraid of dogs) .....
- (my hands / cold) .....
- (Canada / a very big country) .....
- (diamonds / cheap) .....
- (I / interested in football) .....
- (Rome / in Spain) .....

**Where ... ? / What ... ? / Who ... ? / How ... ? / Why ... ?**

- **Where is** your mother? Is she at home?
- **'What colour is** your car?' 'It's red.'
- **How are** your parents? Are they well?
- **'How much are** these postcards?' 'Fifty pence.'
- **'Where are** you from?' 'Canada.'
- **'How old is** Joe?' 'He's 24.'
- **Why are** you angry?

what's = what **is**      who's = who **is**      how's = how **is**      where's = where **is**

- **What's** the time?      ● **Who's** that man?
- **Where's** Jill?      ● **How's** your father?

Complete the questions. Use **What... / Who... / Where... / How...** .

- 1 How are ... your parents?
- 2 ..... the bus stop?
- 3 ..... your children?
- 4 ..... these oranges?
- 5 ..... your favourite sport?
- 6 ..... the man in this photograph?
- 7 ..... your new shoes?

They're very well.  
At the end of the street.  
Five, six and ten.  
£1.20 a kilo.  
Skiing.  
That's my father.  
Black.

Write the questions. (Read the answers first.)

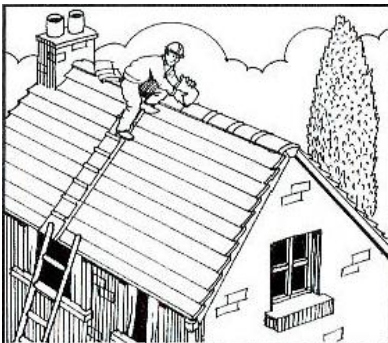
- 1 (name?) What's your name?
- 2 (married or single?) .....
- 3 (American?) .....
- 4 (how old?) .....
- 5 (a teacher?) .....
- 6 (wife a lawyer?) .....
- 7 (from?) .....
- 8 (her name?) .....

Paul.  
I'm married.  
No, I'm Australian.  
I'm 30.  
No, I'm a lawyer.  
No, she's a designer.  
She's Italian.  
Anna.

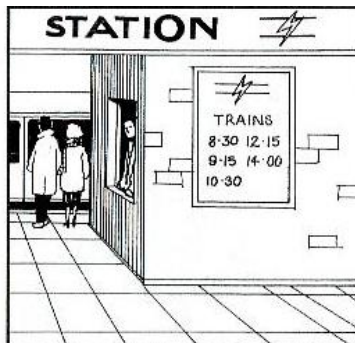


PAUL

## 8. There is/are



**There's** a man on the roof.  
*singular*



**There's** a train at 10.30.



**There are** seven days in a week.

**there is ... (there's)**  
**is there ... ?**  
**there is not ... (there isn't)**  
**or there's not)**

*plural*

**there are ...**  
**are there ... ?**  
**there are not ... (there aren't)**

- **There's** a big tree in the garden.
- **There's** a good film on TV tonight.
- A: Have you got any money?  
B: Yes, **there's** some in my bag.
- A: Excuse me, **is there** a hotel near here?  
B: Yes, **there is**. / No, **there isn't**.
- **There are** some big trees in the garden.
- **There are** a lot of accidents on this road.
- A: **Are there** any letters for me today?  
B: Yes, **there are**. / No, **there aren't**.
- This restaurant is very quiet. **There aren't** many people here.



**there is and it is**  
there is



**There's** a book on the table.  
(not 'It's a book on the table.')

**there is/are** (present)

- **There is** a good film on TV tonight.
- We are staying at a very big hotel. **There are** 250 rooms.
- **Are there** any letters for me this morning?
- I'm hungry but **there isn't** anything to eat.

**there will be** a



Kenham is a small town. Look at the information in the box and write sentences about Kenham with **There is/are** or **There isn't/aren't**.

- |                    |             |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 1 a castle?        | No          |
| 2 any restaurants? | Yes (a lot) |
| 3 a hospital?      | Yes         |
| 4 a swimming pool? | No          |
| 5 any cinemas?     | Yes (two)   |
| 6 a university?    | No          |
| 7 any big hotels?  | No          |

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | <u>There isn't a castle.</u>           |
| 2 | <u>There are a lot of restaurants.</u> |
| 3 | .....                                  |
| 4 | .....                                  |
| 5 | .....                                  |
| 6 | .....                                  |
| 7 | .....                                  |

**it is**



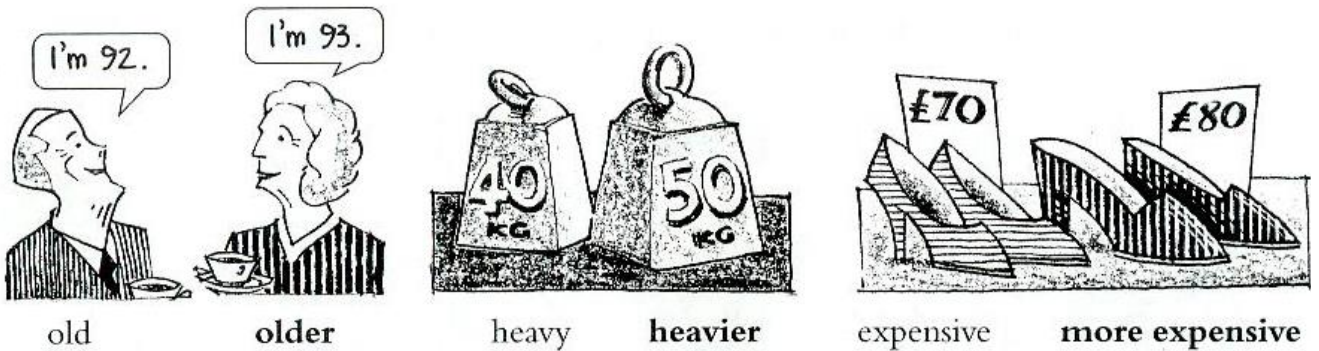
I like **this book**. **It's** interesting.  
(it = this book)

**there was/were** (past)

- **There was** a good film on TV last night.
- We stayed at a very big hotel. **There were** 250 rooms.
- **Were there** any letters for me yesterday?
- When I got home, I was hungry but **there wasn't** anything to eat.

- Do you think **there will be** a lot of people at the party on Saturday?
- The manager of the company is leaving, so **there will be** a new manager soon.
- I'm going away tomorrow. I'll do my packing today because **there won't be** time tomorrow. (**there won't be** = **there will not be**)

## 9. The adjective and adverb



**Older / heavier / more expensive** are *comparative* forms.  
The comparative is **-er (older)** or **more ... (more expensive)**.

**be (am/is/was etc.) + adjective**

- The weather **is nice** today.
- These flowers **are** very **beautiful**.
- **Are you cold?** Shall I close the window?
- I'm **hungry**. Can I have something to eat?
- The film **wasn't** very **good**. It **was boring**.
- Please **be quiet**. I'm reading.



**look/feel/smell/taste/sound + adjective**



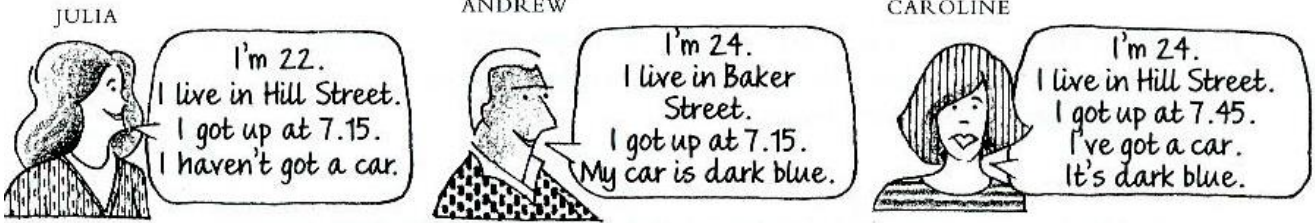
Compare:

He	is	
	feels	tired.
	looks	

They	are	
	look	American.
	sound	

It	is	
	smells	good.
	tastes	

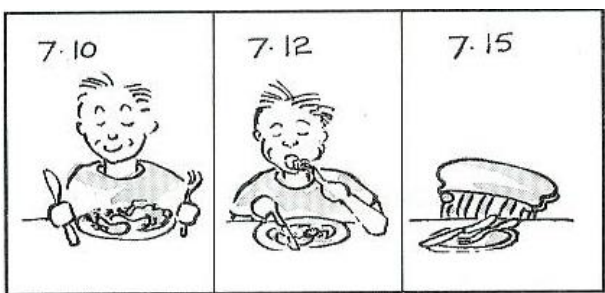
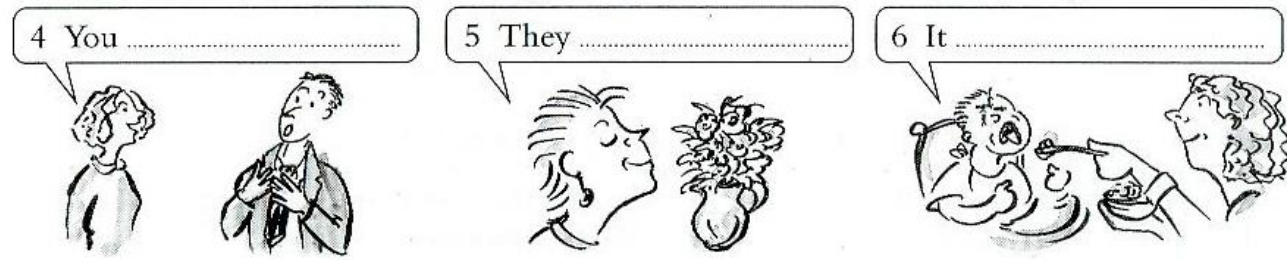
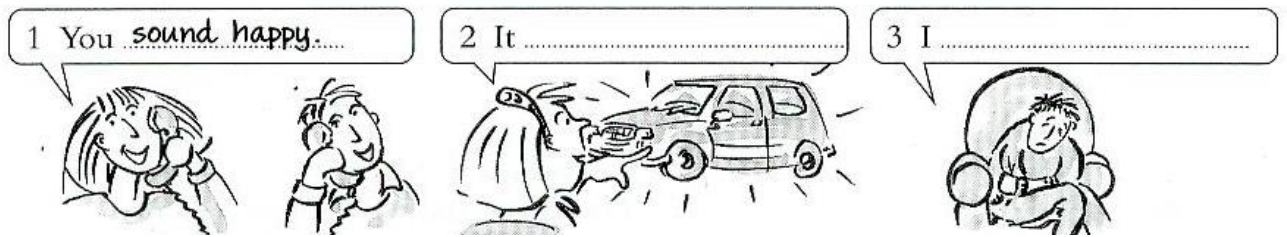
Use the information to complete the sentences about Julia, Andrew and Caroline. Use **the same age / the same street** etc.



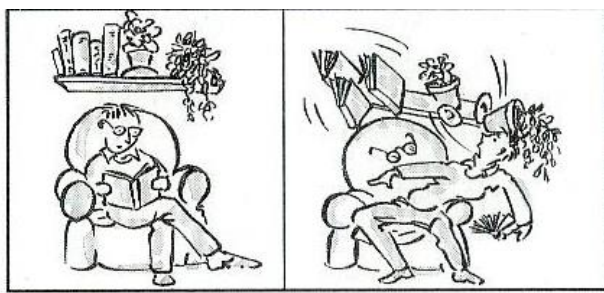
- 1 (age) Andrew is the same age as Caroline.
- 2 (street) Julia lives .....
- 3 (time) Julia got up .....
- 4 (colour) Andrew's .....

Write sentences for the pictures. Choose from Box A and Box B.

<b>A</b> feel(s)    look(s)    sound(s) look(s)    smell(s)    taste(s)	+	<b>B</b> happy    ill    nice horrible    new    surprised
---	---	--



He ate his dinner very **quickly**.



**Suddenly** the shelf fell down.

**Quickly** and **suddenly** are adverbs.

adjective + **-ly** → adverb:

adjective	quick	bad	sudden	careful	heavy	
adverb	quickly	badly	suddenly	carefully	heavily	etc.

Adverbs tell you *how* something happens or *how* somebody does something:

- The train **stopped suddenly**.
- I **opened** the door **slowly**.
- Please **listen carefully**.
- I **understand** you **perfectly**.



It's **raining heavily**.

adjective

adverb

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sue <b>is</b> very <b>quiet</b>.</li> <li>● <b>Be careful!</b></li> <li>● It was a <b>bad game</b>.</li> <li>● I <b>feel nervous</b>. (= I am nervous)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sue <b>speaks</b> very <b>quietly</b>. (<i>not</i> 'speaks very quiet')</li> <li>● <b>Listen carefully!</b> (<i>not</i> 'listen careful')</li> <li>● Our team <b>played badly</b>. (<i>not</i> 'played bad')</li> <li>● I <b>waited nervously</b>.</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

**hard fast late early**

These words are adjectives *and* adverbs:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sue's job <b>is</b> very <b>hard</b>.</li> <li>● Ben <b>is</b> a <b>fast runner</b>.</li> <li>● The bus <b>was</b> <b>late/early</b>.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sue <b>works</b> very <b>hard</b>. (<i>not</i> 'hardly')</li> <li>● Ben can <b>run fast</b>.</li> <li>● I <b>went</b> to bed <b>late/early</b>.</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

**good** (adjective) → **well** (adverb)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Your English <b>is</b> very <b>good</b>.</li> <li>● It was a <b>good game</b>.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● You <b>speak</b> English very <b>well</b>. (<i>not</i> 'very good')</li> <li>● Our team <b>played well</b>.</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

But **well** is also an *adjective* (= not ill, in good health):

- 'How are you?' 'I'm very **well**, thank you. And you?'

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with one of these adverbs:

**angrily**    **badly**    **dangerously**    **fast**    **heavily**    **quietly**



- |                                 |                           |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 It's raining <b>heavily</b> . | 4 She shouted at me ..... |
| 2 He sings very .....           | 5 She can run very .....  |
| 3 They came in .....            | 6 He was driving .....    |

### 10. The Verb



She's eating.  
She isn't reading.



It's raining.  
The sun isn't shining.



They're running.  
They aren't walking.

What are these people doing? Use these verbs to complete the sentences:

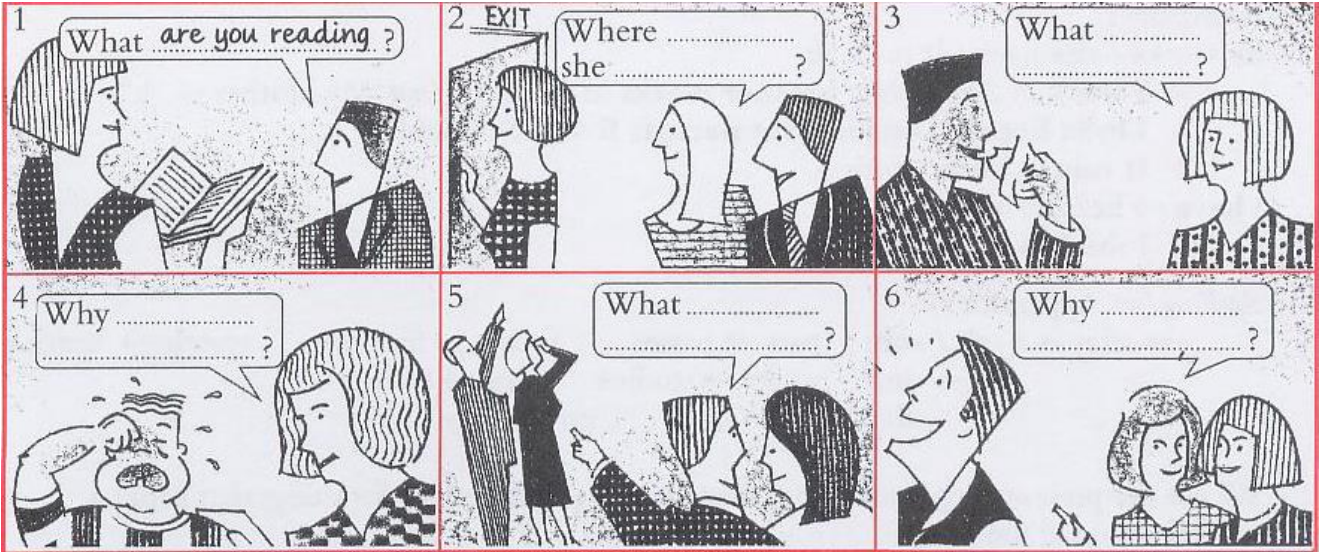
**eat    have    lie    play    sit    wait**



- 1 She's eating an apple.
- 2 He ..... for a bus.
- 3 They ..... football.
- 4 ..... on the floor.
- 5 ..... breakfast.
- 6 ..... on the table.

Look at the pictures and complete the questions. Use one of these:

**cry    eat    go    laugh    look at    read**



They're looking at their books.  
They **read** a lot.



He's eating an ice-cream.  
He **likes** ice-cream.

Complete the sentences about the people in the pictures. Use these verbs:  
eat go live play play sleep



- 1 He plays the piano. 4 ..... tennis.  
 2 They ..... in a very big house. 5 ..... to the cinema a lot.  
 3 ..... a lot of fruit. 6 ..... eight hours a night.

The present simple negative is **don't/doesn't** + verb:



She **doesn't drink** coffee.



He **doesn't like** his job.

We use **do/does** in present simple questions:

positive

question

I	<b>work</b>
we	<b>like</b>
you	<b>do</b>
they	<b>have</b>
he	works
she	likes
it	does
	has

<b>do</b>	I we you they	<b>work? like? do? have?</b>
<b>does</b>	he she it	

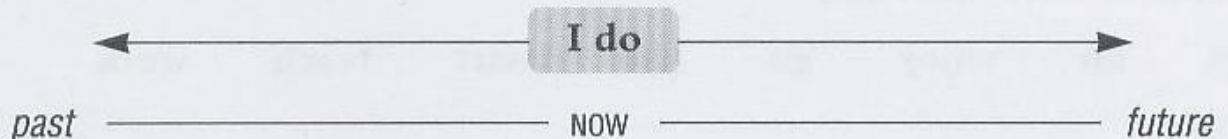


short answers

Yes,	I/we/you/they <b>do.</b>
	he/she/it <b>does.</b>

No,	I/we/you/they <b>don't.</b>
	he/she/it <b>doesn't.</b>

Present simple (**I do**) – in general, all the time or sometimes:



Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

- Margaret speaks four languages – English, French, German and Spanish. (speak)
- I don't like my job. It's very boring. (like)
- 'Where's Martin?' 'I'm sorry. I .....?' (know)
- Sue is a very quiet person. She ..... very much. (talk)
- Jim ..... a lot of tea. It's his favourite drink. (drink)
- It's not true! I ..... it! (believe)
- That's a very beautiful picture. I ..... it very much. (like)
- Mark is a vegetarian. He ..... meat. (eat)

Complete the questions. Use these verbs:



do do enjoy go like start teach work

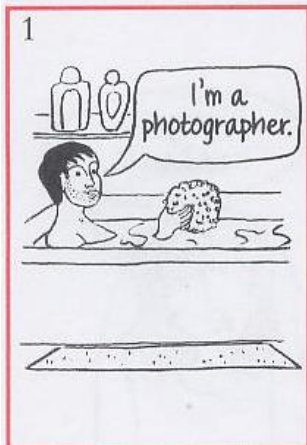


- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

What do you do ?  
 ..... it?  
 What time ..... in the morning?  
 ..... on Saturdays?  
 How ..... to work?  
 And your husband. What .....?  
 What .....?  
 ..... his job?

I work in a bookshop.  
 It's OK.  
 At 9 o'clock.  
 Sometimes.  
 Usually by bus.  
 He's a teacher.  
 Science.  
 Yes, he loves it.

Answer the questions about the pictures.

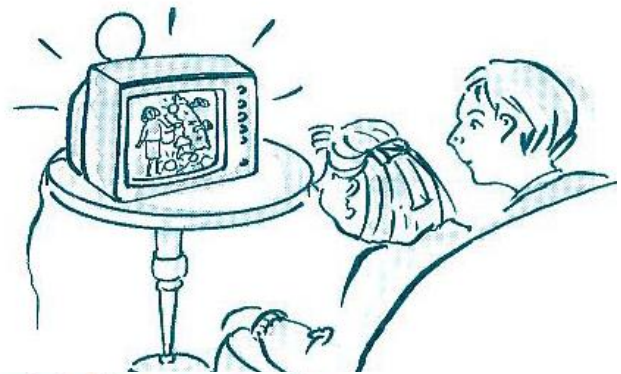


- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 Does he take photographs? <u>Yes, he does.</u> ..... | Is he taking a photograph? <u>No, he isn't.</u> ..... |
| What is he doing? <u>He's having a bath.</u> .....     |   |
| 2 Is she driving a bus? .....                          | Does she drive a bus? .....                           |
| What is she doing? .....                               |   |
| 3 Does he clean windows? .....                         | Is he cleaning a window? .....                        |
| What is he doing? .....                                |   |
| 4 Are they teaching? .....                             | Do they teach? .....                                  |
| What do they do? .....                                 |   |



They **watch** television every evening.  
(present simple)

They **watched** television yesterday evening.  
(past simple)



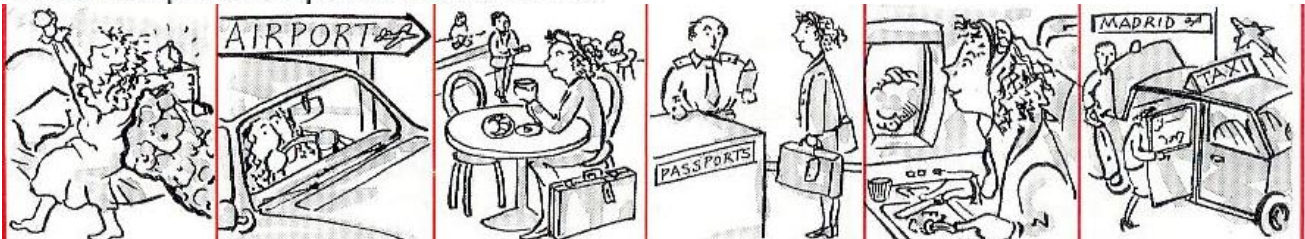
**watched** is the past simple:

I/we/you/they he/she/it	<b>watched</b>
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The past simple is often **-ed** (regular verbs). For example:

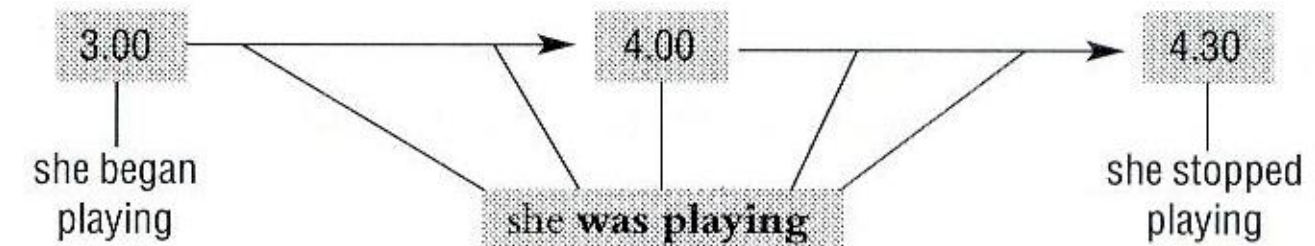
work → **worked**      clean → **cleaned**      start → **started**  
 stay → **stayed**      arrive → **arrived**      dance → **danced**

Write the past simple of these verbs.



Last Tuesday Lisa (1) **flew** from London to Madrid. She (2) ..... up at six o'clock in the morning and (3) ..... a cup of coffee. At 6.30 she (4) ..... home and (5) ..... to the airport. When she (6) ....., she (7) ..... the car and then (8) ..... to the airport café where she (9) ..... breakfast. Then she (10) ..... through passport control and (11) ..... for her flight. The plane (12) ..... on time and (13) ..... in Madrid two hours later. Finally she (14) ..... a taxi from the airport to her hotel in the centre of Madrid.

fly, get  
 have  
 leave, drive  
 arrive, park, go  
 have, go  
 wait, depart  
 arrive  
 take



positive

I he she it	<b>was</b>	doing watching playing running living etc.
we you they	<b>were</b>	

negative

I he she it	<b>was not (wasn't)</b>	doing watching playing running living etc.
we you they	<b>were not (weren't)</b>	

question

<b>was</b>	I he she it	doing? watching? playing? running? living? etc.
<b>were</b>	we you they	

Look at the picture. You saw Joe in the street yesterday afternoon. What was he doing? Write positive or negative sentences.



- 1 (wear / a jacket) He wasn't wearing a jacket.
- 2 (carry / a bag) .....
- 3 (go / to the dentist) .....
- 4 (eat / an ice-cream) .....
- 5 (carry / an umbrella) .....
- 6 (go / home) .....
- 7 (wear / a hat) .....
- 8 (ride / a bicycle) .....

he began reading

the phone rang

he stopped reading

he answered the phone

HE WAS READING

Jack was reading a book.

The phone rang.

He stopped reading.

He answered the phone.

*past simple*

● A: What **did** you **do** yesterday morning?  
 B: We **played** tennis. (from 10 to 11.30)

*beginning* (10 o'clock) *end* (11.30)

- Jack **read** a book yesterday. (= from beginning to end)
- **Did** you **watch** the film on television last night?
- It **didn't rain** while we were on holiday.

*past continuous*

● A: What **were** you **doing** at 10.30?  
 B: We **were playing** tennis.

*beginning* (10 o'clock)

- Jack **was reading** a book when the phone rang.
- **Were** you **watching** television when I phoned you?
- It **wasn't raining** when I got up.

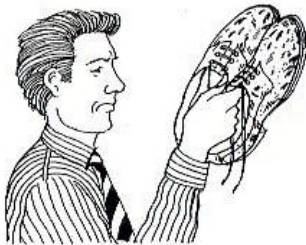
Look at the pictures and put the verbs in the correct form, past continuous or past simple.



The train ..... (arrive) at the station and Paula ..... (get) off. Two friends of hers, John and Jenny, ..... (wait) to meet her.



Yesterday Sue ..... (walk) along the road when she ..... (meet) Jim. He ..... (go) to the station to catch a train and he ..... (carry) a bag. They ..... (stop) to talk for a few minutes.



His shoes are dirty.



He is cleaning his shoes.



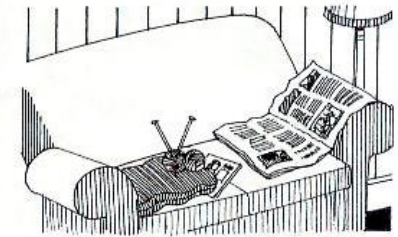
He **has cleaned** his shoes.  
(= his shoes are clean *now*)



They are at home.



They are going out.



They **have gone** out.  
(= they are not at home *now*)

**I've just ...**



They **have just arrived**.

**just** = a short time ago

- A: Are Diane and Paul here?  
B: Yes, they've **just arrived**.
- A: Are you hungry?  
B: No, I've **just had** dinner.
- A: Is Tom here?  
B: No, I'm afraid he's **just gone**.  
(= he **has** just gone)

I've already ...



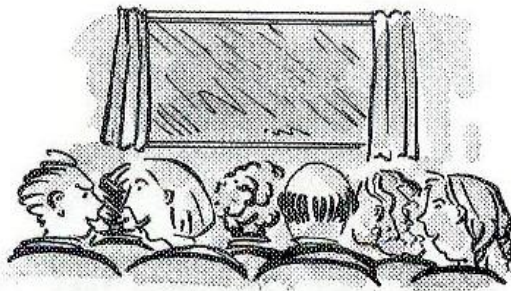
**already** = before you expected / before I expected

- A: What time are Diane and Paul coming?  
B: They've **already arrived**. (= before you expected)
- It's only nine o'clock and Ann **has already gone** to bed. (= before I expected)
- A: John, this is Mary.  
B: Yes, I know. We've **already met**.

I haven't ... yet / Have you ... yet?

**yet** = until now

You can use **yet** in *negative sentences* and *questions*. **Yet** is usually *at the end*.



The film **hasn't started yet**.

**yet** in *negative sentences*:

- A: Are Diane and Paul here?  
B: No, they **haven't arrived yet**.  
(but B expects Diane and Paul to arrive soon)
- A: Does John know that you're going away?  
B: No, I **haven't told him yet**.  
(but B is going to tell him soon)
- Margaret has bought a new dress but she **hasn't worn it yet**.



**yet** in *questions*:

- A: **Have** Diane and Paul **arrived yet**?  
B: No, not yet. We're still waiting for them.
- A: **Has** Linda **started** her new job **yet**?  
B: No, she starts next week.
- A: This is my new dress.  
B: Oh, it's nice. **Have you worn it yet**?

Write a sentence with **just** for each picture.



- 1 They've just arrived.
- 2 He .....
- 3 They .....
- 4 The race .....

Mary is 65 years old. She has had an interesting life. What has she done?



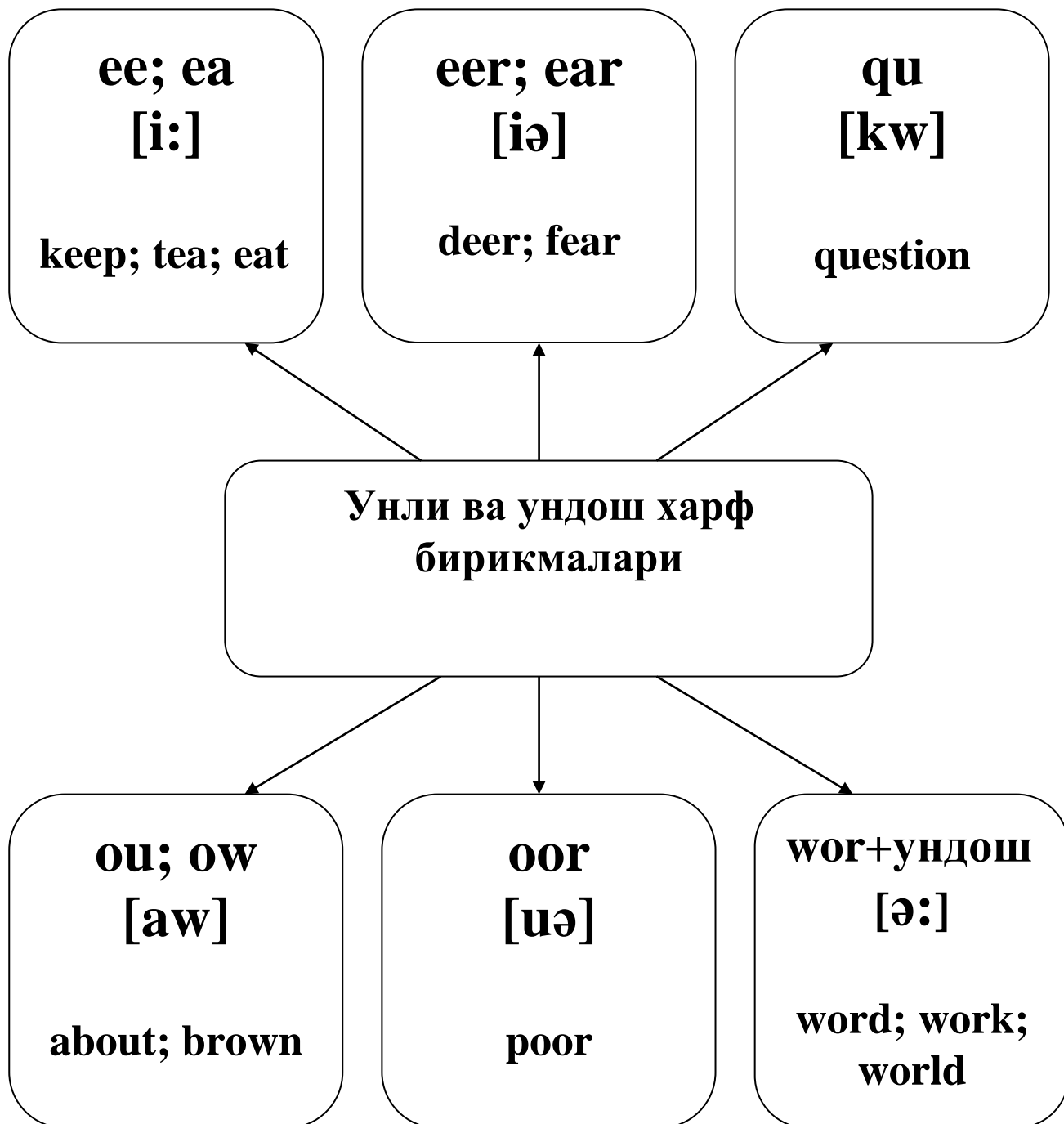
have	be
do	write
travel	meet

all over the world	a lot of interesting things
<del>many different jobs</del>	a lot of interesting people
ten books	married three times

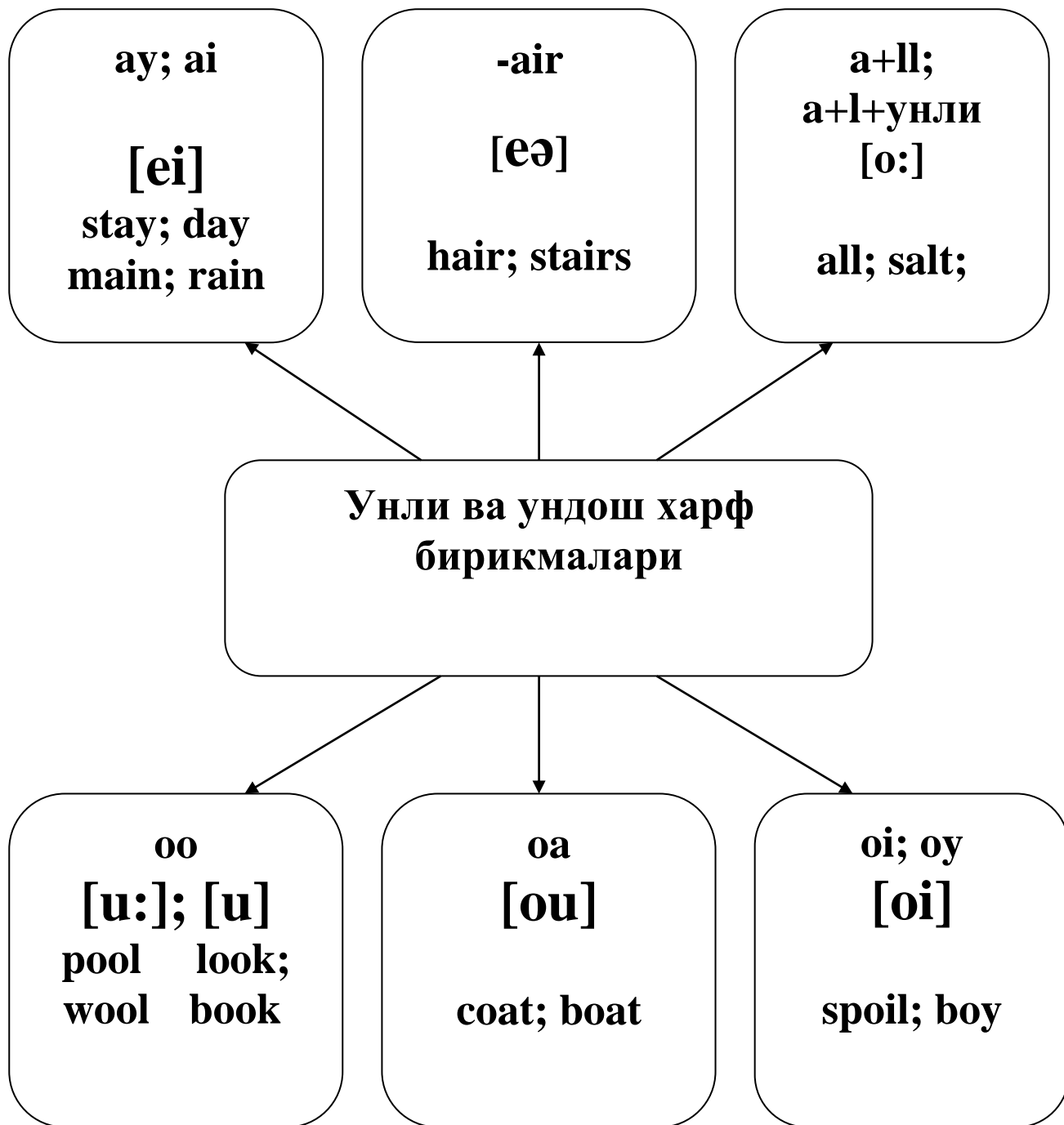
- 1 *She has had many different jobs.*
- 2 She .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....

# Илова

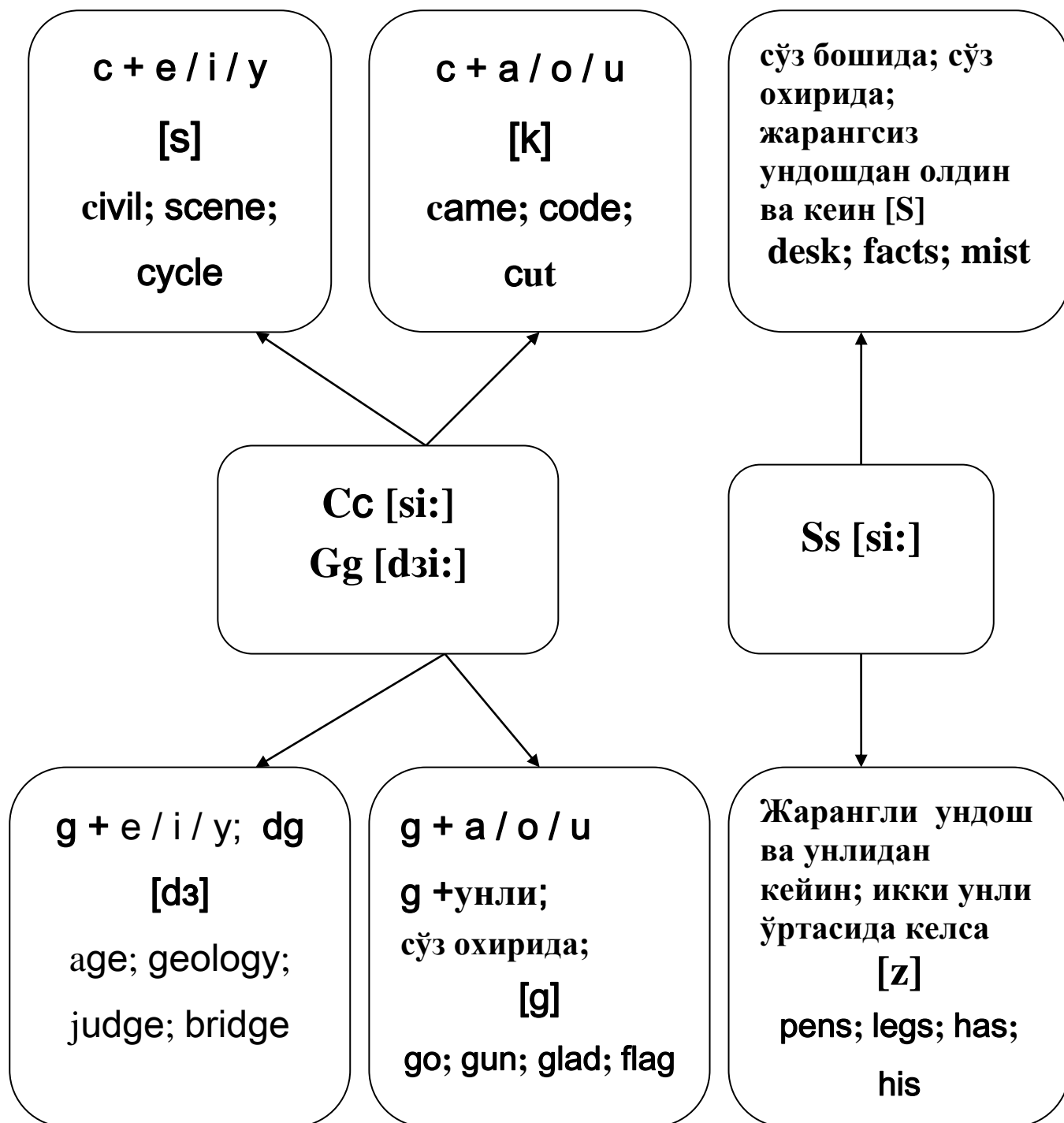
Ўқиш қоидаси



Ўқиш қоидаси

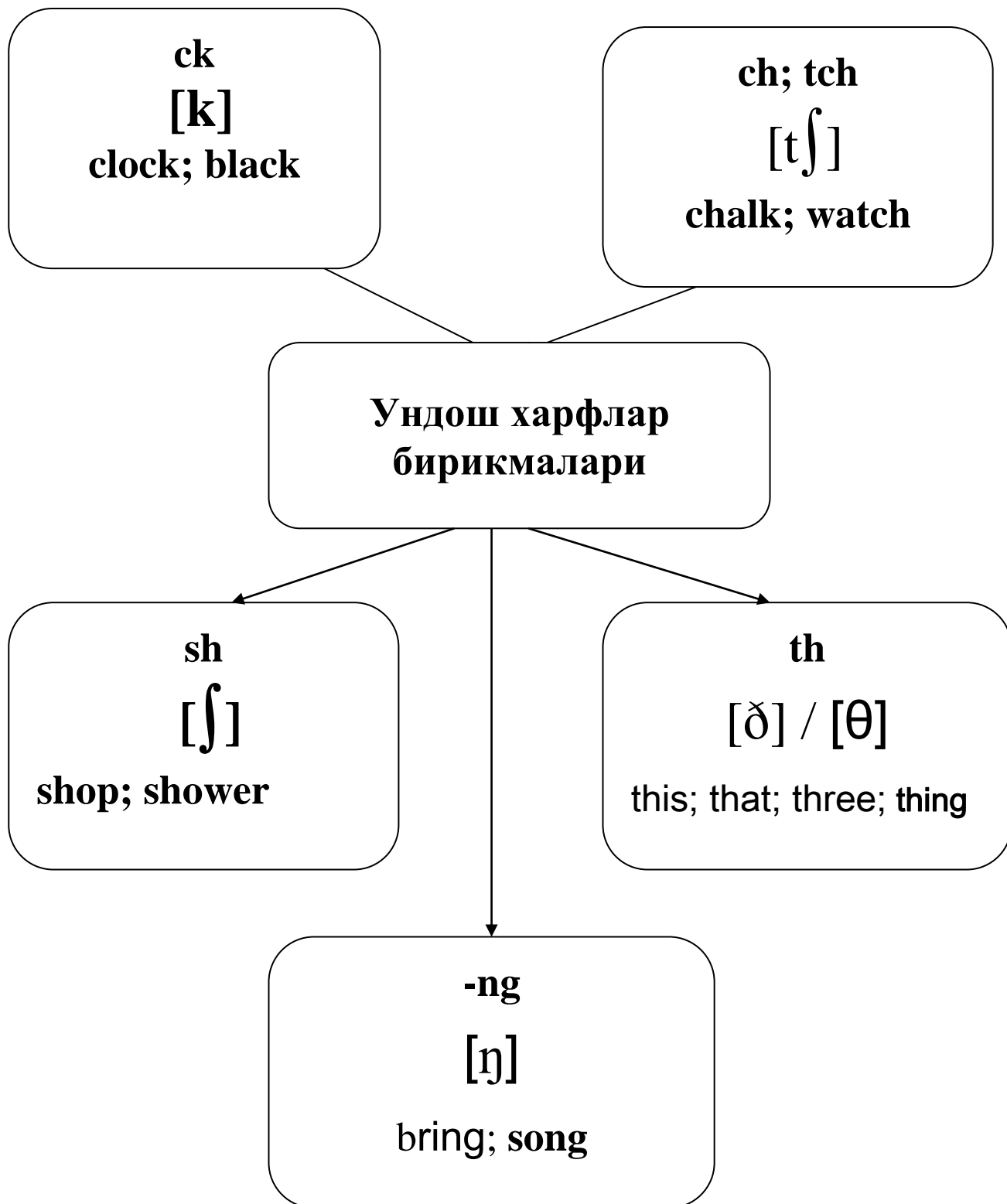


### Ўқиш қондаси

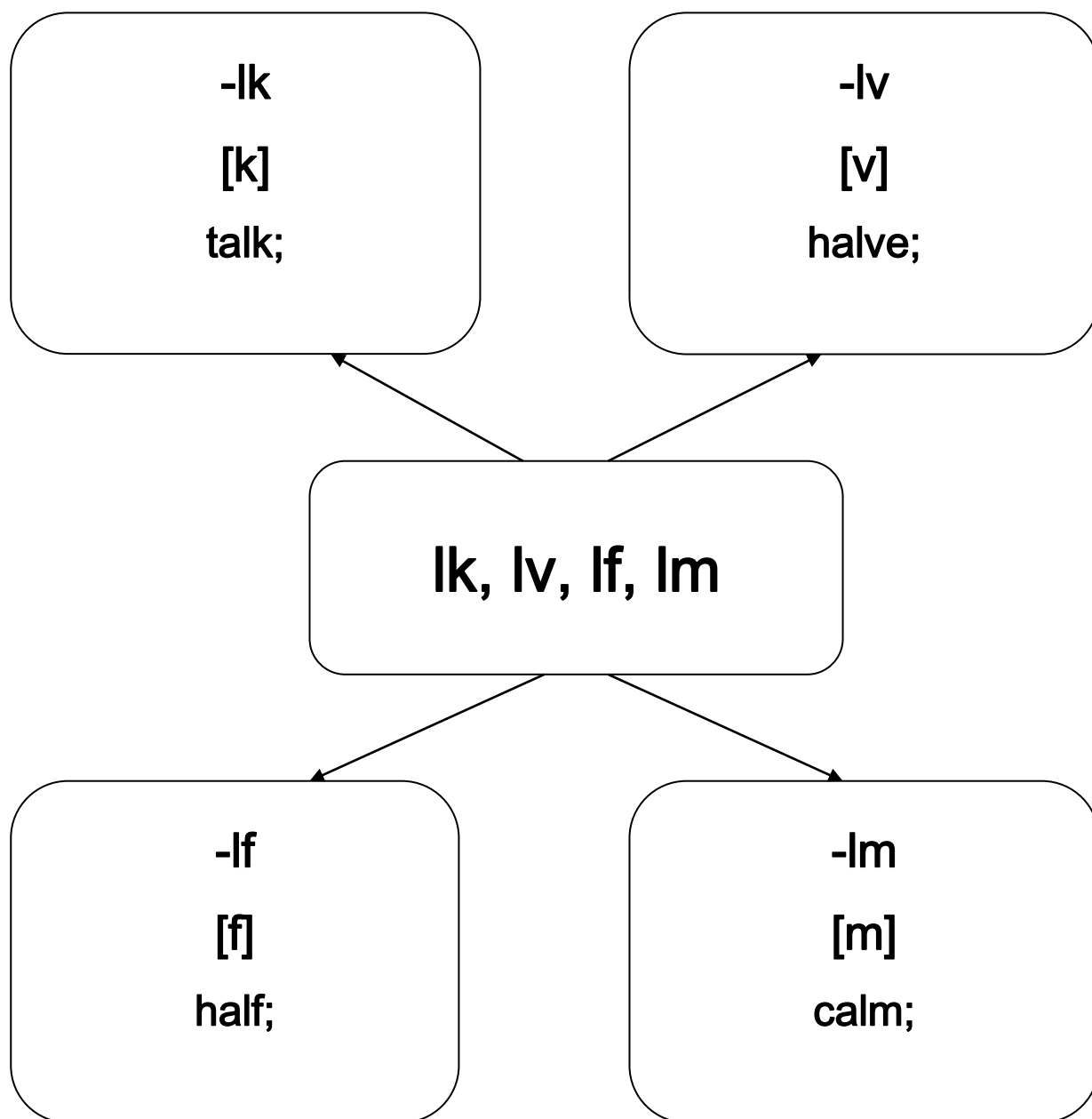




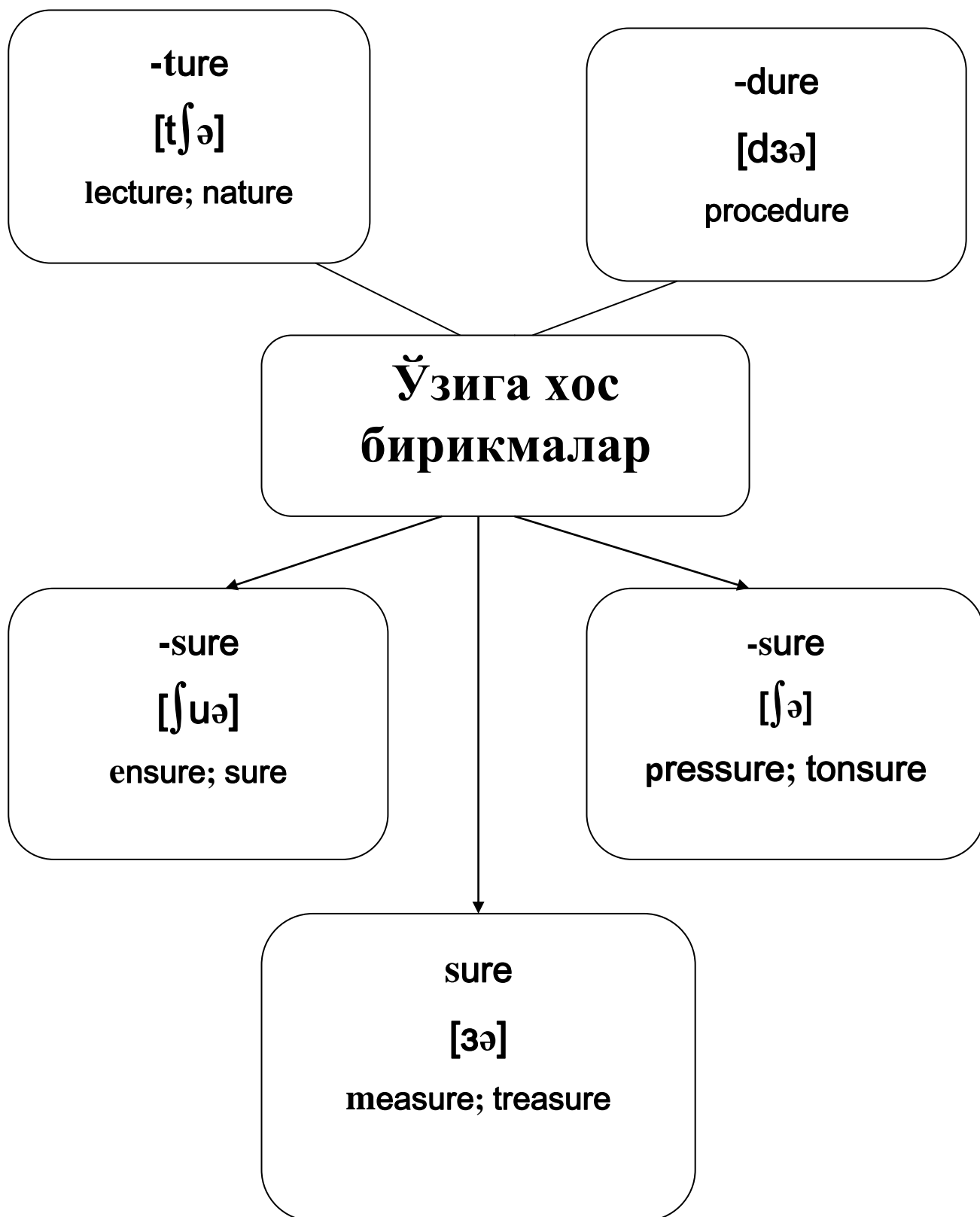
## Ўқиш қоидаси



## Ўқиш қондаси



## Ўқиш қоидаси



## НОТЎҒРИ ФЕЪЛЛАР РЎЙХАТИ

<i>Инфинитив шакли</i>	<i>Ўтган замон шакли</i>	<i>Ўтган замон сифатдоши</i>	<i>Маъноси*</i>
awake	awoke	awaken	уйғонмоқ
be	was, were	been	бор бўлмоқ
bear	bore	born	чидамоқ
beat	beat	beaten	урмоқ
become	became	become	бўлмоқ
begin	began	begun	бошламоқ
bend	bent	bent	бошламоқ
bind	bound	bound	боғламоқ, кўшмоқ
bite	bit	bitten	тишламоқ
blow	blew	blown	эсмоқ
break	broke	broken	синмоқ
bring	brought	brought	олиб келмоқ
build	built	built	қурмоқ
burn	burnt	burnt	ёнмоқ
buy	bought	bought	сотиб олмоқ
can	could		қодир бўлмоқ
catch	caught	caught	тутмоқ
choose	chose	chosen	танлаб олмоқ
come	came	come	келмоқ
cost	cost	cost	турмоқ
cut	cut	cut	кесмоқ
deal	dealt	dealt	машғул бўлмоқ
dig	dug	dug	қазимоқ
do	did	done	қилмоқ, бажармоқ
draw	drew	drawn	чизмоқ
dream	dreamt	dreamt	орзу қилмоқ
drink	drank	drunk	ичмоқ
drive	drove	driven	хайдамоқ
dwell	dwelt	dwelt	яшамоқ
eat	ate	eaten	емоқ
fall	fell	fallen	йиқилмоқ
feed	fed	fed	боқмоқ

\* Рўйхатда берилган нотўғри феълларнинг кўпчилиги кўп маъноли феъллардир. Бу ерда уларнинг кўп қўлланиладиганлари ва уларнинг асосий маънолари берилди.

feel	felt	felt	сезмоқ
fight	fought	fought	курашмоқ
find	found	found	топмоқ
fly	flew	flown	учмоқ
forget	forgot	forgotten	унутмоқ
forgive	forgave	forgiven	кечирмоқ
forbid	forbade	forbidden	ман қилмоқ
freeze	froze	frozen	совқотмоқ
get	get	got	олмоқ
give	gave	given	бермоқ
go	went	gone	бормоқ
grow	grew	grown	ўсмоқ
hang	hung	hung	осмоқ
have	had	had	бўлмоқ
hear	heard	heard	эшитмоқ
hide	hid	hidden	яширмоқ
hit	hit	hit	урмоқ
hold	held	held	тутмоқ, эгалламоқ
hurt	hurt	hurt	оғритмоқ
keep	kept	kept	сақламоқ
know	knew	known	билмоқ
learn	learnt	learnt	ўрганмоқ
leave	left	left	ташлаб кетмоқ
lend	lent	lent	қарз олмоқ
let	let	let	рухсат бермоқ
lie	lay	lain	ётмоқ
light	lit	lighted	ёқмоқ
lose	lost	lost	йўқотмоқ
make	made	made	бажармоқ
may	might		мумкин
mean	meant	meant	билдирмоқ
meet	met	met	учратмоқ
pay	paid	paid	тўламоқ
put	put	put	қўймоқ
read	read	read	ўқимоқ
ride	rode	ridden	отда юрмоқ
ring	rang	rung	жирингламоқ
rise	rose	risen	турмоқ
run	ran	run	чопмоқ
say	said	said	айтмоқ

see	saw	seen	кўрмоқ
sell	sold	sold	сотмоқ
send	sent	sent	жўнатмоқ
shine	shone	shone	ялтирамоқ
shoot	shot	shot	стмоқ
show	showed	shown	кўрсатмоқ
shut	shut	shut	ёпмоқ
sing	sang	sung	куйламоқ
sink	sunk	sunk	чўкмоқ
sit	sat	sat	ўтирмоқ
sleep	slept	slept	ухламоқ
smell	smelt	smelt	ис таратмоқ
speak	spoke	spoken	гаплашмоқ
spend	spent	spent	сарфламоқ
spring	sprang	sprung	сакрамоқ
stand	stood	stood	турмоқ
steal	stole	stolen	ўғирламоқ
strike	struck	struck	урмоқ
swear	swore	sworn	қасам ичмоқ
swim	swam	swum	сузмоқ
take	took	taken	олмоқ
teach	taught	taught	ўқитмоқ
tell	told	told	гапирмоқ
tear	tore	torn	қолмоқ
think	thought	thought	ўйламоқ
throw	threw	thrown	отмоқ
understand	understood	understood	тушунмоқ
wake	woke	woken	уйғонмоқ
wear	wore	worn	Кийинмоқ
weep	wept	wept	ийғламоқ
win	won	won	ютмоқ
wind	wound	wound	юргизмоқ
write	wrote	written	ёзмоқ

# Irregular verbs in groups (Нотүүгри фецллар гурухларда)

*past simple / past participle are the same:*

1	cost → <b>cost</b>	let → <b>let</b>
	cut → <b>cut</b>	put → <b>put</b>
	hit → <b>hit</b>	shut → <b>shut</b>
	hurt → <b>hurt</b>	

2	lend → <b>lent</b>	lose → <b>lost</b>
	send → <b>sent</b>	shoot → <b>shot</b>
	spend → <b>spent</b>	get → <b>got</b>
	build → <b>built</b>	light → <b>lit</b>
	burn → <b>burnt</b>	sit → <b>sat</b>
	learn → <b>learnt</b>	keep → <b>kept</b>
	smell → <b>smelt</b>	sleep → <b>slept</b>
	feel → <b>felt</b>	
	leave → <b>left</b>	
	meet → <b>met</b>	
	dream → <b>dreamt</b> /dremt/*	
	mean → <b>meant</b> /ment/*	

3	bring → <b>brought</b> /brɔ:t/*
	buy → <b>bought</b> /bɔ:t/*
	fight → <b>fought</b> /fɔ:t/*
	think → <b>thought</b> /θɔ:t/*
	catch → <b>caught</b> /kɔ:t/*
	teach → <b>taught</b> /tɔ:t/*

4	sell → <b>sold</b>
	tell → <b>told</b>
	find → <b>found</b>
	have → <b>had</b>
	hear → <b>heard</b>
	hold → <b>held</b>
	read → <b>read</b> /red/*
	say → <b>said</b> /sed/*
	pay → <b>paid</b>
	make → <b>made</b>
	stand → <b>stood</b>
	understand → <b>understood</b>

*past simple / past participle are different:*

1	break → <b>broke</b> <b>broken</b>
	choose → <b>chose</b> <b>chosen</b>
	speak → <b>spoke</b> <b>spoken</b>
	steal → <b>stole</b> <b>stolen</b>
	wake → <b>woke</b> <b>woken</b>

2	drive → <b>drove</b> <b>driven</b>
	ride → <b>rode</b> <b>ridden</b>
	rise → <b>rose</b> <b>risen</b>
	write → <b>wrote</b> <b>written</b>
	beat → <b>beat</b> <b>beaten</b>
	bite → <b>bit</b> <b>bitten</b>
	hide → <b>hid</b> <b>hidden</b>

3	eat → <b>ate</b> <b>eaten</b>
	fall → <b>fell</b> <b>fallen</b>
	forget → <b>forgot</b> <b>forgotten</b>
	give → <b>gave</b> <b>given</b>
	see → <b>saw</b> <b>seen</b>
	take → <b>took</b> <b>taken</b>

4	blow → <b>blew</b> <b>blown</b>
	grow → <b>grew</b> <b>grown</b>
	know → <b>knew</b> <b>known</b>
	throw → <b>threw</b> <b>thrown</b>
	fly → <b>flew</b> <b>flown</b>
	draw → <b>drew</b> <b>drawn</b>
	show → <b>showed</b> <b>shown</b>

5	begin → <b>began</b> <b>begun</b>
	drink → <b>drank</b> <b>drunk</b>
	swim → <b>swam</b> <b>swum</b>
	ring → <b>rang</b> <b>rung</b>
	sing → <b>sang</b> <b>sung</b>
	run → <b>ran</b> <b>run</b>

6	come → <b>came</b> <b>come</b>
	become → <b>became</b> <b>become</b>

\* pronunciation

## Short form I'm, I'd, I've etc

In spoken English we usually pronounce 'I am' as one word. The short form (**I'm**) is a way of writing this:

<b>I am</b>	→	<b>I'm</b>	● I'm feeling tired this morning.
<b>it is</b>	→	<b>it's</b>	● 'Do you like this jacket?' 'Yes, it's very nice.'
<b>they have</b>	→	<b>they've</b>	● 'Where are your friends?' 'They've gone home.'
		<i>etc.</i>	

When we write short forms, we use ' (an *apostrophe*):

I ~~am~~ → I'm      he ~~is~~ → he's      you ~~have~~ → you've      she ~~will~~ → she'll

We use these forms with **I/he/she** etc.:

am → 'm	<b>I'm</b>						
is → 's		<b>he's</b>	<b>she's</b>	<b>it's</b>			
are → 're					<b>we're</b>	<b>you're</b>	<b>they're</b>
have → 've	<b>I've</b>				<b>we've</b>	<b>you've</b>	<b>they've</b>
has → 's		<b>he's</b>	<b>she's</b>	<b>it's</b>			
had → 'd	<b>I'd</b>	<b>he'd</b>	<b>she'd</b>		<b>we'd</b>	<b>you'd</b>	<b>they'd</b>
will → 'll	<b>I'll</b>	<b>he'll</b>	<b>she'll</b>		<b>we'll</b>	<b>you'll</b>	<b>they'll</b>
would → 'd	<b>I'd</b>	<b>he'd</b>	<b>she'd</b>		<b>we'd</b>	<b>you'd</b>	<b>they'd</b>

- I've got some new shoes.
- We'll probably go out this evening.
- It's 10 o'clock. You're late again.

's = **is** or **has**:

- She's going out this evening. (she's going = she **is** going)
- She's gone out. (she's gone = she **has** gone)

'd = **would** or **had**:

- A: What would you like to eat?  
B: I'd like a salad, please. (I'd like = I **would** like)
- I told the police that I'd lost my passport. (I'd lost = I **had** lost)

We use short forms with **I/you/he/she** etc. but you can use short forms (especially 's) with other words too:

- **Who's** your favourite singer? (= who **is**)
- **What's** the time? (= what **is**)
- **There's** a big tree in the garden. (= there **is**)
- **My sister's** working in London. (= my sister **is** working)
- **Paul's** gone out. (= Paul **has** gone out)
- **What colour's** your car? (= What colour **is** your car?)



## Negative short forms

<b>isn't</b> (= is not)	<b>don't</b> (= do not)	<b>can't</b> (= cannot)
<b>aren't</b> (= are not)	<b>doesn't</b> (= does not)	<b>couldn't</b> (= could not)
<b>wasn't</b> (= was not)	<b>didn't</b> (= did not)	<b>won't</b> (= will not)
<b>weren't</b> (= were not)		<b>wouldn't</b> (= would not)
<b>hasn't</b> (= has not)		<b>shouldn't</b> (= should not)
<b>haven't</b> (= have not)		<b>mustn't</b> (= must not)
<b>hadn't</b> (= had not)		<b>needn't</b> (= need not)

's (*apostrophe* + s)

's can mean different things:

(1) 's = **is** or **has**

(2) **let's** = let **us**

- The weather is nice. **Let's** go out. (= Let **us** go out.)

(3) Ann's camera (= her camera) / my brother's car (= his car) / the manager's office

Compare:

- **Ann's** camera was very expensive. (**Ann's** camera = **her** camera)
- **Ann's** a very good photographer. (**Ann's** = Ann **is**)
- **Ann's** got a new camera. (Ann's got = Ann **has** got)

## Spelling

Words + **-s** and **-es** (birds/watches *etc.*)

<i>noun</i> + <b>s</b> (plural) (⇒ Unit 65)		
bird → birds	mistake → mistakes	hotel → hotels
<i>verb</i> + <b>s</b> (he/she/it -s) (⇒ Unit 5)		
think → thinks	live → lives	remember → remembers

*but*

+ **es** after **-s / -sh / -ch / -x**:

bus → buses	pass → passes	address → addresses
dish → dishes	wash → washes	finish → finishes
watch → watches	teach → teaches	sandwich → sandwiches
box → boxes		

*also*

potato → potatoes	tomato → tomatoes
do → does	go → goes

**-f / -fe** → **-ves**:

shelf → shelves	knife → knives	<i>but</i> roof → roofs
-----------------	----------------	-------------------------

Words ending in **-y** (baby → **babies** / study → **studied** etc.)

**-y** → **-ies**:

study → <b>studies</b> ( <i>not</i> 'studys')	family → <b>families</b> ( <i>not</i> 'familys')
story → <b>stories</b>	city → <b>cities</b>
try → <b>tries</b>	marry → <b>marries</b>
	fly → <b>flies</b>

**-y** → **-ied** (⇒ Unit 11):

study → <b>studied</b> ( <i>not</i> 'studied')	
try → <b>tried</b>	copy → <b>copied</b>
marry → <b>married</b>	

**-y** → **-ier/-iest** (⇒ Units 86 and 89):

easy → <b>easier/easiest</b> ( <i>not</i> 'easier/easiest')	
happy → <b>happier/happiest</b>	lucky → <b>luckier/luckiest</b>
heavy → <b>heavier/heaviest</b>	funny → <b>funnier/funniest</b>

**-y** → **-ily** (⇒ Unit 85):

easy → <b>easily</b> ( <i>not</i> 'easyly')	
happy → <b>happily</b>	lucky → <b>luckily</b>
	heavy → <b>heavily</b>

**y** does not change to **i** if the ending is **-ay/-ey/-oy/-uy**:

holiday → <b>holidays</b> ( <i>not</i> 'holidays')	
enjoy → <b>enjoys/enjoyed</b>	stay → <b>stays/stayed</b>
	buy → <b>buys</b>
	key → <b>keys</b>

*but*

say → <b>said</b>	pay → <b>paid</b> ( <i>irregular verbs</i> )
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**-ing**

Verbs that end in **-e** (make/write/drive etc.) → **-ing**:

make → <b>making</b>	write → <b>writing</b>	come → <b>coming</b>	dance → <b>dancing</b>
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Verbs that end in **-ie** → **-ying**:

lie → <b>lying</b>	die → <b>dying</b>	tie → <b>tying</b>
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stop → **stopped**, big → **bigger** etc.

Vowels and consonants:

Vowel letters: a e i o u

Consonant letters: b c d f g k l m n p r s t w y

Sometimes a word ends in a *vowel* + a *consonant*. For example: **stop**, **big**, **get**.

Before **-ing/-ed/-er/-est**, the consonant at the end (**-p/-g/-t** etc.) is ‘doubled’ (**-pp-/-gg-/-tt-** etc.).

For example:

	V+C			
stop	ST O P	p → <b>pp</b>	<b>stopping</b>	<b>stopped</b>
run	R U N	n → <b>nn</b>	<b>running</b>	
get	G E T	t → <b>tt</b>	<b>getting</b>	
swim	SW I M	m → <b>mm</b>	<b>swimming</b>	
big	B I G	g → <b>gg</b>	<b>bigger</b>	<b>biggest</b>
hot	H O T	t → <b>tt</b>	<b>hotter</b>	<b>hottest</b>
thin	TH I N	n → <b>nn</b>	<b>thinner</b>	<b>thinnest</b>

V = *vowel*

C = *consonant*

This does *not* happen

(1) if the word ends in *two* consonant letters (C + C):

	C+C		
help	HE L P	<b>helping</b>	<b>helped</b>
work	WO R K	<b>working</b>	<b>worked</b>
fast	FA S T	<b>faster</b>	<b>fastest</b>

(2) if the word ends in two vowel letters + a consonant letter (V + V + C):

	V+V+C		
need	NE E D	<b>needing</b>	<b>needed</b>
wait	WA I T	<b>waiting</b>	<b>waited</b>
cheap	CH E A P	<b>cheaper</b>	<b>cheapest</b>

(3) in longer words (two syllables or more) if the last part of the word is *not* stressed:

	stress		
happen	<b>HAP</b> -pen	→	<b>happening</b> /happened ( <i>not</i> ‘happened’)
visit	<b>VIS</b> -it	→	<b>visiting</b> /visited
remember	re- <b>MEM</b> -ber	→	<b>remembering</b> /remembered
<i>but</i> prefer	pre- <b>FER</b>	( <i>stress at the end</i> )	→ <b>preferring</b> /preferred
begin	be- <b>GIN</b>	( <i>stress at the end</i> )	→ <b>beginning</b>

(4) if the word ends in **-y** or **-w**. (At the end of words, **y** and **w** are not consonants.)

enjoy → enjoying/enjoyed    snow/snowing/snowed    few/fewer/fewest

# Phrasal verbs (look out / take off etc.)

**out**

**look out / watch out** = be careful:

- **Look out!** There's a car coming!



**on**

**come on** = be quick / hurry:

- **Come on!** Everybody is waiting for you.

**hold on** = wait:

- Can you **hold on** a minute? (= can you wait?)

**carry on** = continue:

- Don't stop working. **Carry on.** (= continue working)
- A: Excuse me, where is the station, please?

B: **Carry on** along this road and turn right at the lights. (= Continue along ...)

also **go on / walk on / drive on** etc. = continue going etc.:

- Don't stop here. **Drive on.**

**get on** = manage (in a job, at school, in an exam etc.):

- How are you **getting on** in your new job? (= are you doing OK?)



**off**

**take off** = leave the ground (for planes):

- The plane **took off** 20 minutes late but landed on time.



**up**

**wake up** = stop sleeping:

- I often **wake up** in the middle of the night.

**speak up** = speak more loudly:

- I can't hear you. Can you **speak up** a bit?

**hurry up** = do something more quickly:

- **Hurry up!** We haven't got much time.

**wash up** = wash the plates etc. after a meal:

- Do you want me to **wash up**? (or ... to do the washing-up?)

**grow up** = become an adult:

- What does your son want to do when he **grows up**?

**give up** = stop trying:

- I know it's difficult but don't give up. (= don't stop trying)



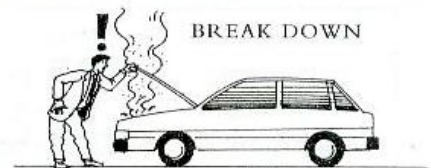
**down**

**slow down** = go more slowly:

- You're driving too fast. **Slow down.**

**break down** = stop working (for cars/machines etc.):

- Sue was very late because her car **broke down**.




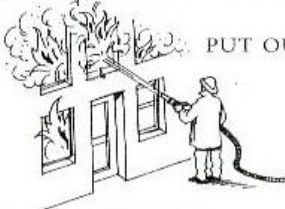


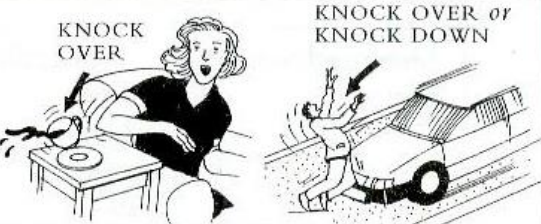
**over**

**fall over** = lose your balance:

- I **fell over** because my shoes were too big for me.



# Phrasal verbs + object (**fill in** a form / **put out** a fire etc.)

<b>in</b>	<p><b>fill in</b> (a form) = complete (a form):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can you <b>fill in this form</b>, please?</li> </ul>	 <p>FILL IN</p>
<b>out</b>	<p><b>put out</b> (a fire / a cigarette):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The fire brigade arrived and <b>put the fire out</b>.</li> </ul> <p><b>cross out</b> (a mistake / a word etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If you make a mistake, <b>cross it out</b>.</li> </ul>	 <p>PUT OUT</p> <p>CROSS OUT</p>
<b>on</b>	<p><b>try on</b> (clothes) = put on clothes to see if they fit you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (<i>in a shop</i>) This is a nice jacket. Shall I <b>try it on</b>?</li> </ul>	
<b>up</b>	<p><b>give up</b> = stop something that you do:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tom <b>gave up smoking</b> five years ago. (= he stopped smoking)</li> <li>• 'Are you still learning Italian?' 'No, I <b>gave it up</b>.'</li> </ul> <p><b>ring up</b> = (tele)phone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sue <b>rang me up</b> last night. (<i>also</i> 'Sue <b>rang me</b> last night.' <i>without</i> 'up')</li> </ul> <p><b>look up</b> (a word in a dictionary etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I didn't know the meaning of the word, so I <b>looked it up</b> in a dictionary.</li> </ul> <p><b>turn up</b> = make louder (TV, radio, music etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can you <b>turn the radio up</b>? I can't hear it.</li> </ul>	
<b>down</b>	<p><b>knock down</b> (a building) = demolish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They are going to <b>knock down</b> the school and build a new one.</li> </ul> <p><b>turn down</b> = make more quiet (TV, radio, music etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The music is too loud. Can you <b>turn it down</b>?</li> </ul>	 <p>KNOCK DOWN</p>
<b>away</b>	<p><b>throw away</b> (rubbish, things you don't want):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These apples are bad. Shall I <b>throw them away</b>?</li> <li>• Don't <b>throw away that picture</b>. I want it.</li> </ul> <p><b>put away</b> = put something in the place where you usually keep it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After they finished playing, the children <b>put their toys away</b>.</li> </ul>	 <p>THROW AWAY</p> <p>RUBBISH</p>
<b>back</b>	<p><b>pay somebody back</b> (money that you borrowed):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thank you for lending me the money. I'll <b>pay you back</b> next week.</li> </ul>	
<b>over</b>	<p><b>knock over</b> (a cup / a glass / a person etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be careful. Don't <b>knock your cup over</b>.</li> <li>• There was an accident at the end of the road. A man was <b>knocked over</b> by a car. (<i>or</i> A man was <b>knocked down</b> by a car.)</li> </ul>	 <p>KNOCK OVER</p> <p>KNOCK OVER or KNOCK DOWN</p>

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