

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

БОШ ИЛМИЙ-МЕТОДИК МАРКАЗИ

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

“ТАСДИҚЛАЙМАН”

Миозо Улуғбек номидаги ЎзМУ ҳузуридаги
педагог кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг
малакасини ошириш Минтақавий маркази
директори _____Ф.Эсанбобоев

“ ____ ” _____ 2015 йил

“АМАЛИЙ ҲОРИЖИЙ ТИЛ” МОДУЛИ БЎЙИЧА

ИШЧИ ЎҚУВ ДАСТУРИ

Тошкент – 2015

Модулнинг ишчи дастури Олий ва ўрта махсус, касб-ҳунар таълими йўналишлари бўйича ўқув-услубий бирлашмалар фаолиятини Мувофиқлаштирувчи кенгашининг 201 йил _____ -сонли баённомаси билан маъқулланган ўқув дастури асосида ишлаб чиқилди.

Тузувчилар:

З.АГЗАМОВА – катта ўқитувчи

Такризчилар:

З.Хидирова-ЎзМУ Ҳорижий филология факультети катта ўқитувчиси

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 жараёнида инглиз тилига ўргатиш вазифаларини ўз олдига мақсад қилиб қўяди. Тингловчилар инглиз тилининг грамматик структураси хақида 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 тузилишига 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 тутати.

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-ҳордиқ 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 технологияларини;

-санъатшунослик ва маданиятшунослик фанларини ўқитишда сўнги йилларда эришилган ютуқларни;

-санъатшунослик ва маданиятшунослик назарияси фанларини ўқитишда инновацион технологияларни;

-республикада ушбу соҳада олиб бориётган илмий тадқиқотлар ва уларнинг натижаларини;

-санъатшунослик ва маданиятшунослик назариясидаги ўзгаришлар ва инновацияларни;

-бадиий 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 фан 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 жараёнларида 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 бўйича соатлар тақсимоти:

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

1.THEME: INTRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS NECESSARY FOR CONTENT AND LEVEL OF LEARNERS ON FOREIGN LANGUAGES DEVELOPMENT OF FREE DIALOGUE (ABOUT FAMILY)

Plan:

1. Introduction to English
2. To define level of audience
3. Development of free dialogue (about family)

Alphabet

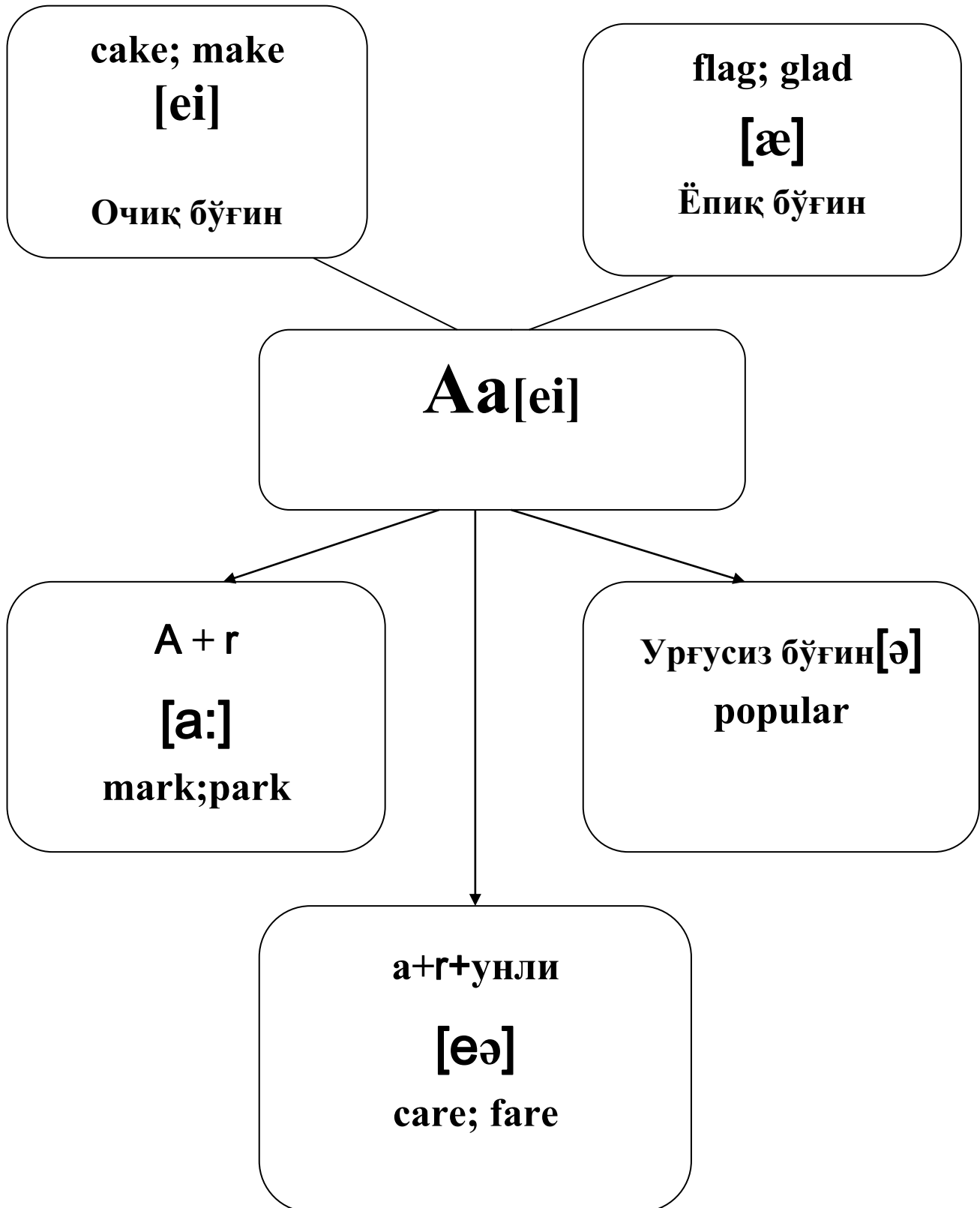
THE ABC

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

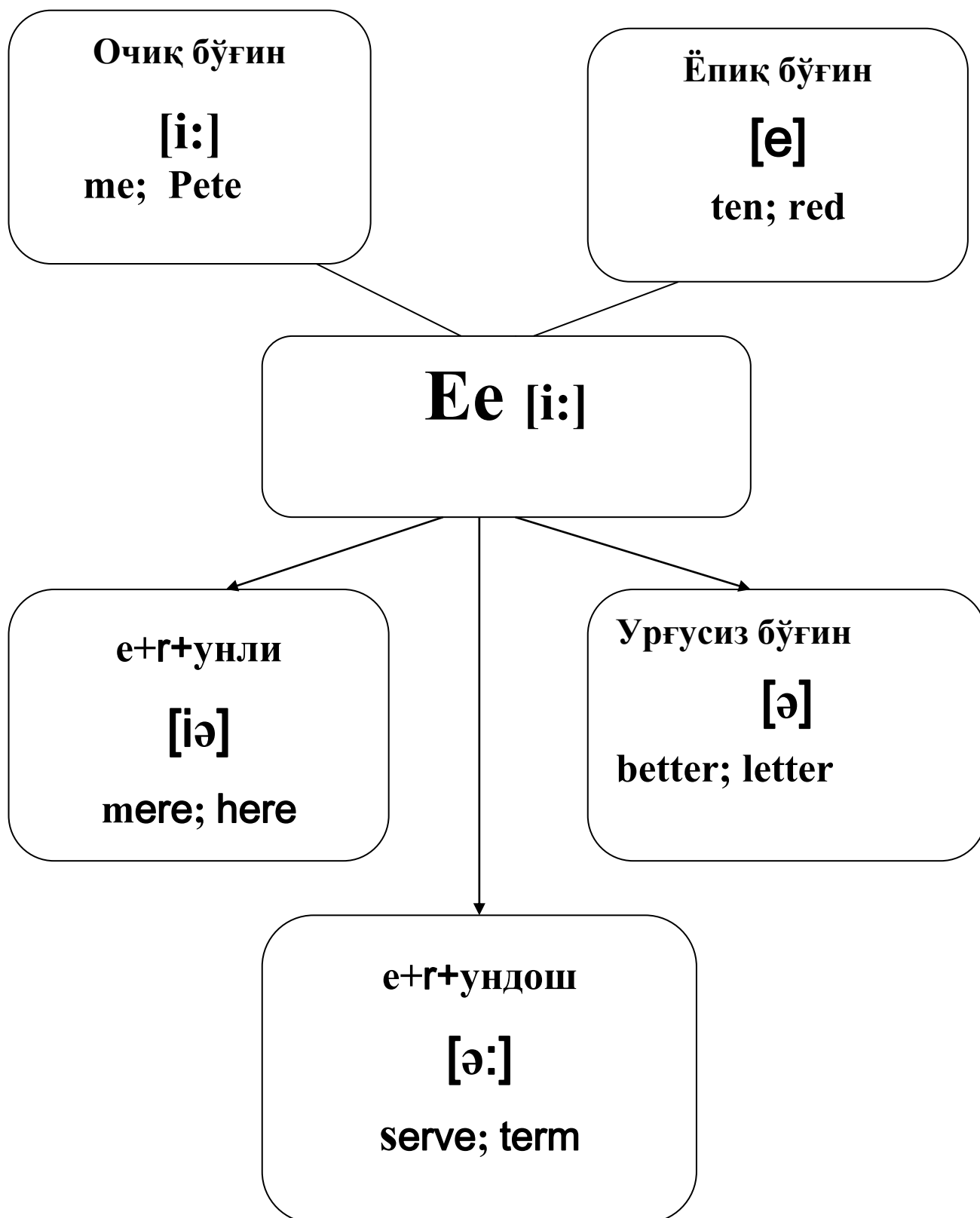
Phonetics

Унли **Аа**[ei]

харфи



Унли **Ее** [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.

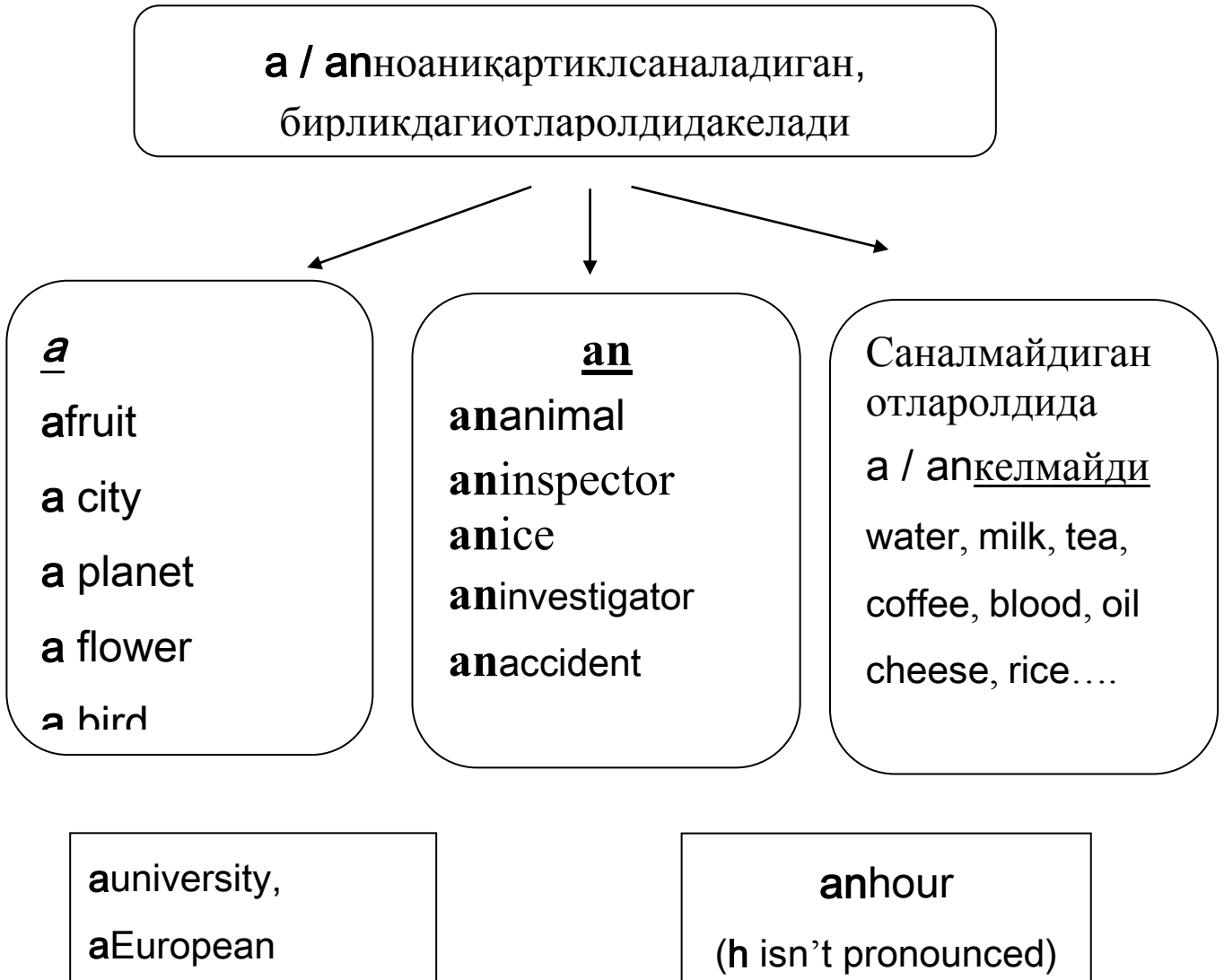
[tæp], [eip], [dæmp], [pein], [dæn], [teibl], [hed], [deit],[eim], [neim], [ri:d], [seim], [meid], [mæd], [teik], [mein], [bred], [mei], [pæn].

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



Аниқ **the** артикли аниқ бўлган шахс, нарса, ҳодиса кабиларни ифодаловчи отлар олдида ишлатилади:

The book is interesting.

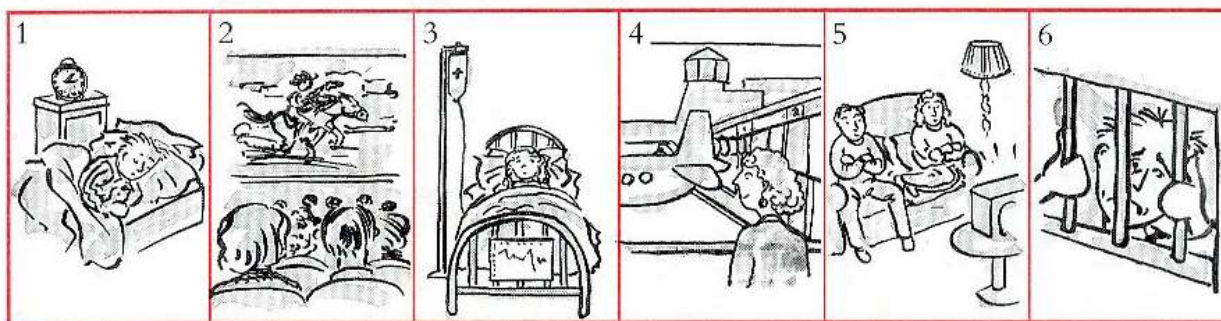
Олдинроқ тилга олиб ўтилган отга қайта ишора қилинганда ҳам ишлатилади:

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

***The** film was interesting.*

Exercises

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



1 He's in bed.....

2 They're at

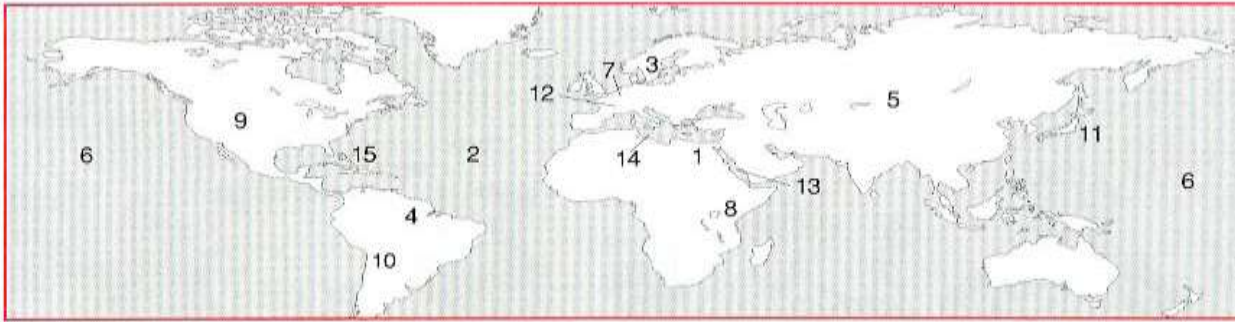
3 She's in

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
- Swedia
- Tokyo
- United States

От / Noun

Саналадиган отлар

бирлик
a car
(1 car)

кўплик
cars
(2 cars)

aman – 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

Саналмайдиған отлар

milk
rice
love

coffee
juice
oil

You can't
count
uncountable
nouns

We don't use
indefinite article
a

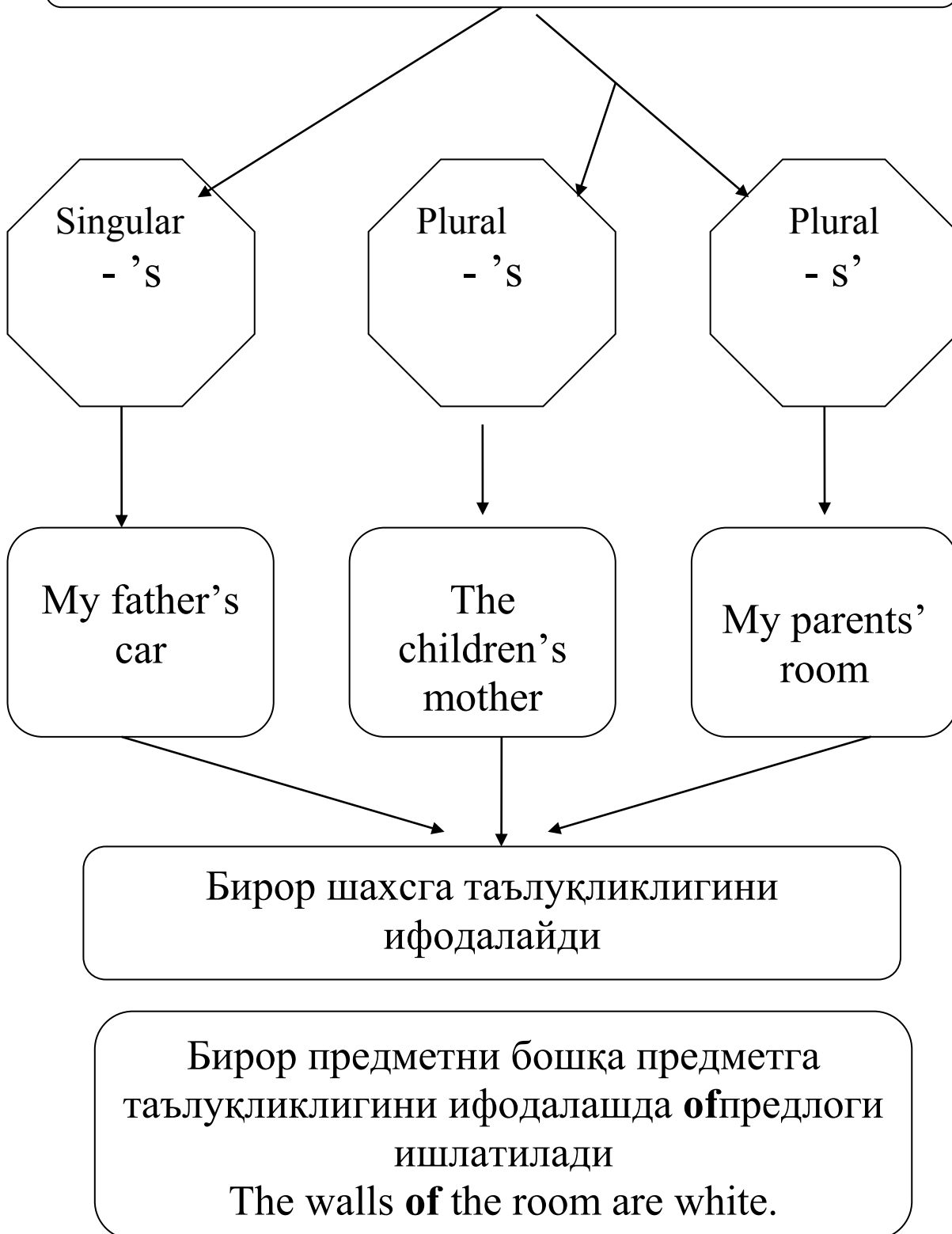
Uncountable
nouns haven't
plural forms

Uncountable nouns have only singular forms
milk, rice, love, coffee, juice, oil

! a cup coffee; a glass of juice; a piece of bread;

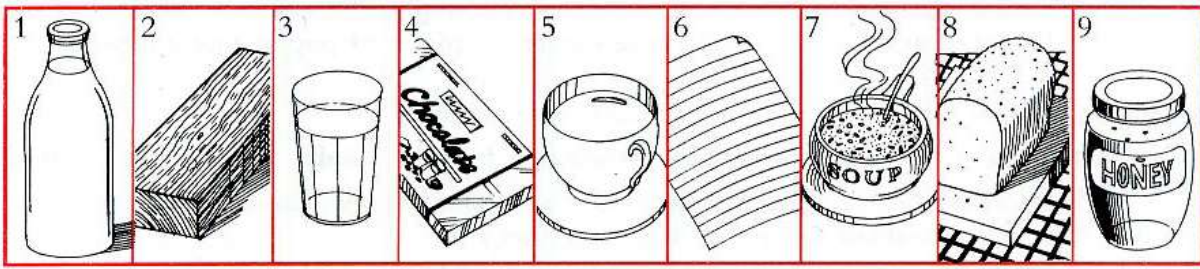
Отларнинг қаратқич келишиги

Possessive case of nouns



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

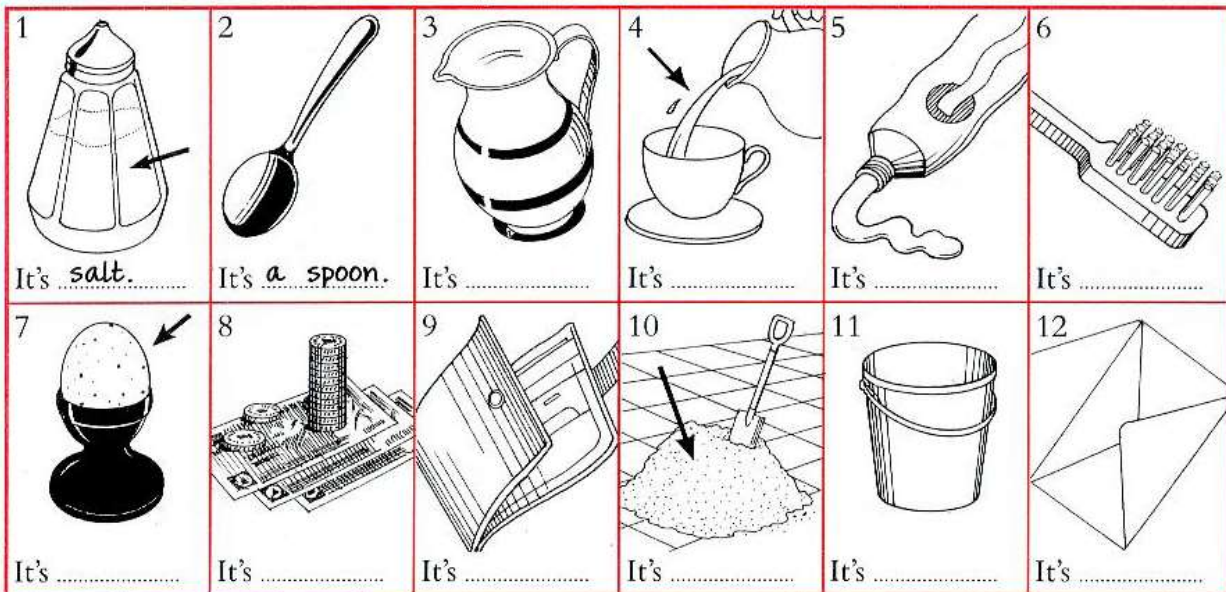
1 a bottle of milk 4 7

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

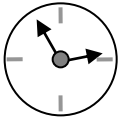
! 200 – two hundred
6000 – six thousand
9000000 – nine million
- hundreds / thousands / millions of **people**

NUMERALS (Ordinal)

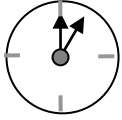
1	the first	16	the sixteenth
2	the second	17	the seventeenth
3	the third	18	the eighteenth
4	the fourth	19	the nineteenth
5	the fifth	20	the twentieth
6	the sixth	30	the thirtieth
7	the seventh	40	the fortieth
8	the eighth	50	the fiftieth
9	the ninth	60	the sixtieth
10	the tenth	70	the seventieth
11	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

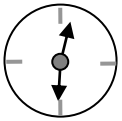
“What time is it (now)?” “It is three o’clock.”



It is **about** three o'clock.



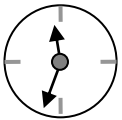
It is five minutes **past** 12.



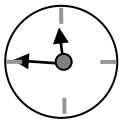
It is half **past** 12.

or

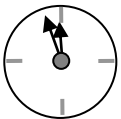
It is 30 **past** 12.



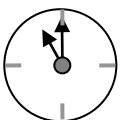
It is 25 minutes **to** 12.



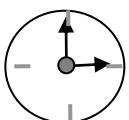
It is 15 minutes **to** 12 *or*
It's a quarter to 12.



It is 5 minutes **to** 12.

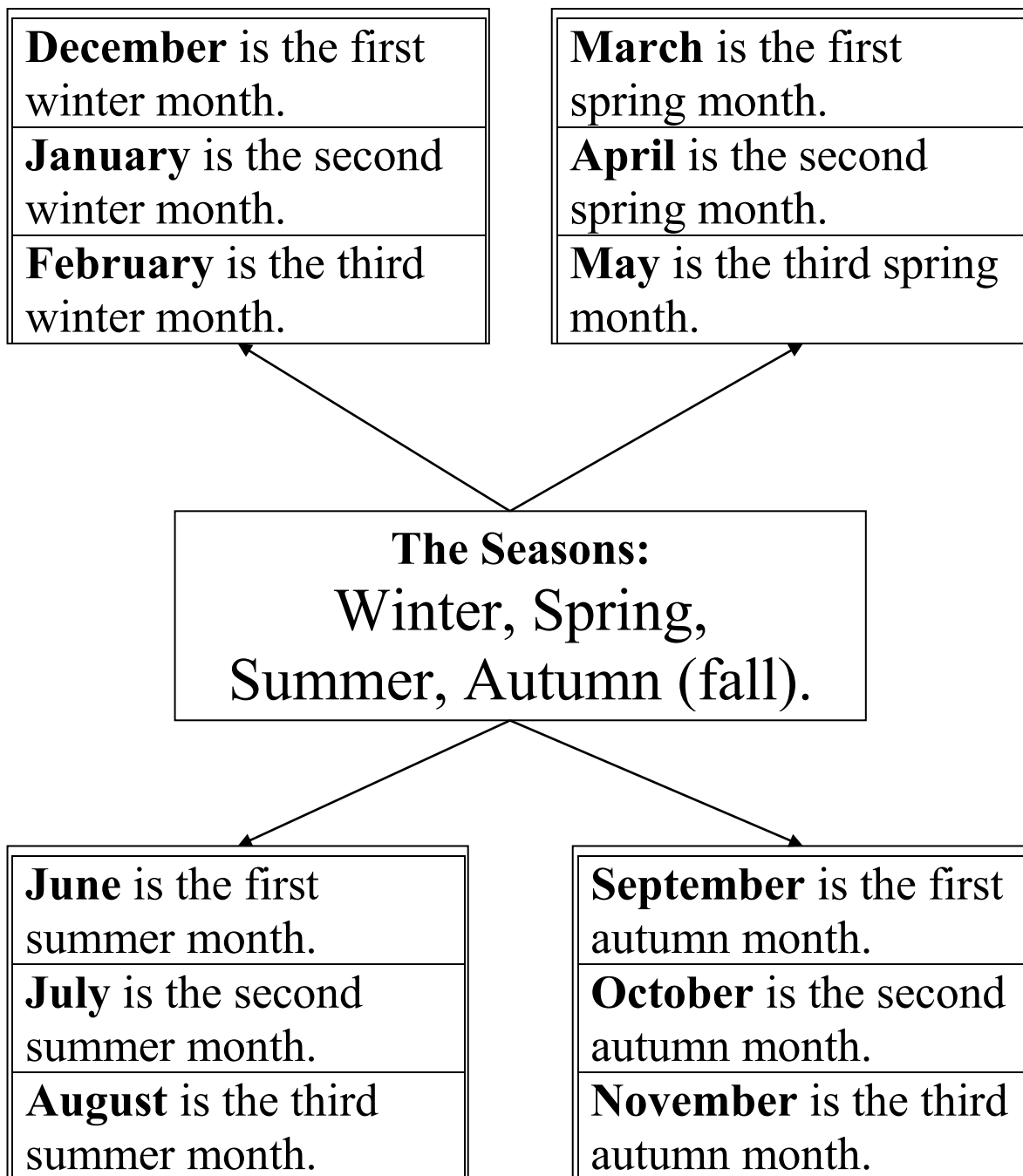


It is 11 o'clock.



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? |
-

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

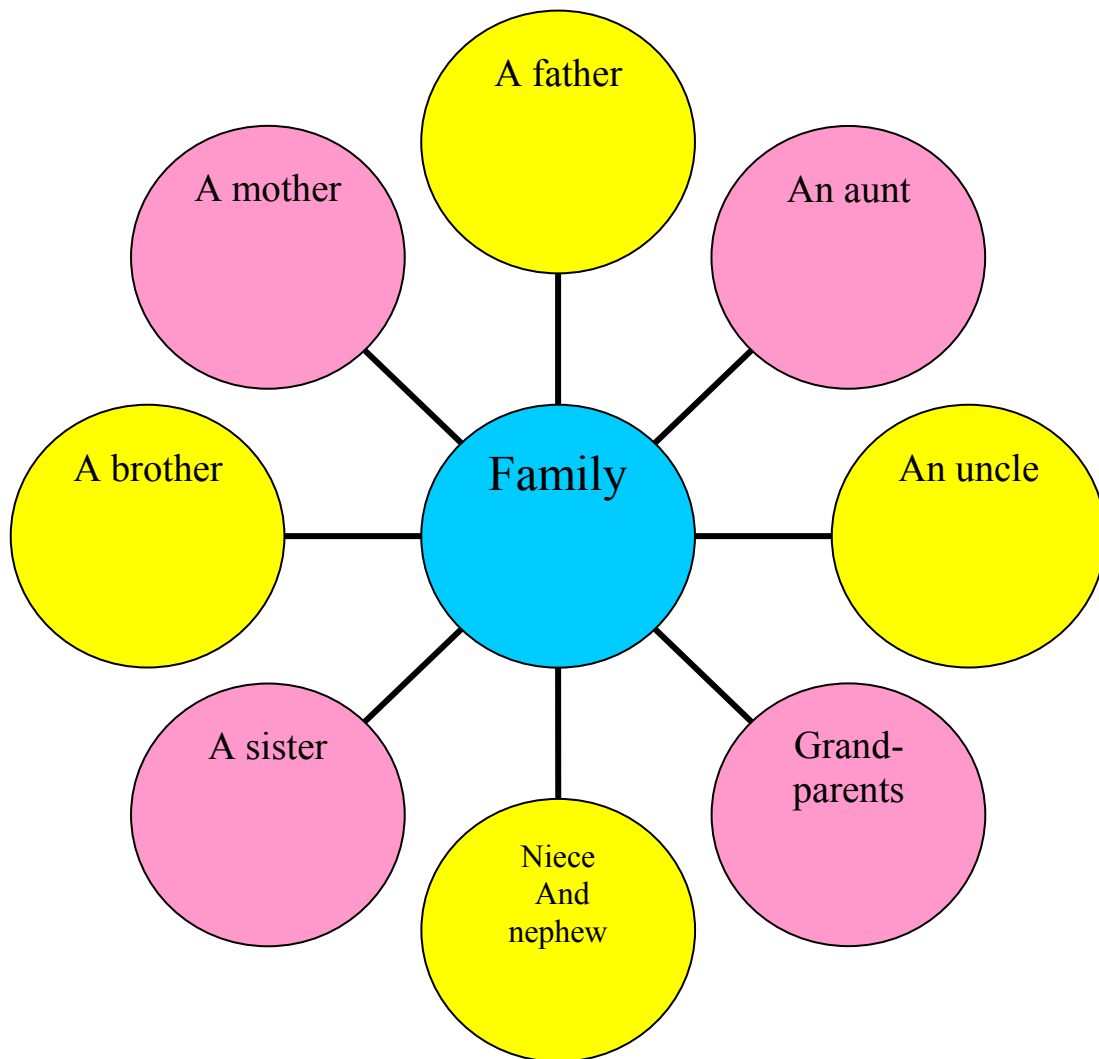
My parents have been married for twenty-six years. They have much in common, but they have different views on music, books, films, sports. For example, my father likes horror films and my mother likes "soap operas". My father is fond of tennis. My mother doesn't go in for sports. But my parents have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

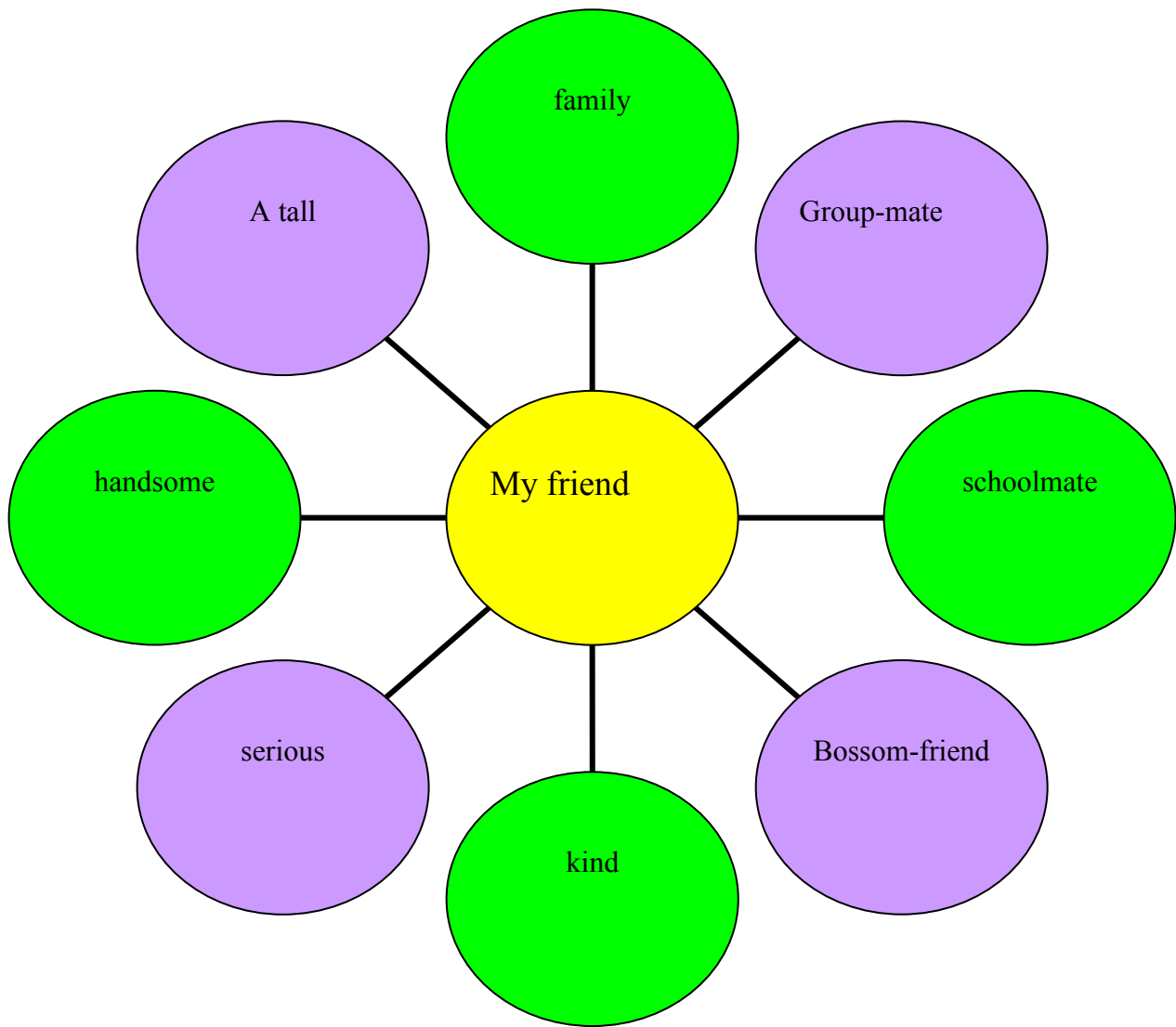
My parents are hard-working people. My mother keeps house and takes care of me and my father. She is a very good at cooking and she is clever with her hands. My father

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 get 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 - murosa 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 машқлар 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 phrasebook

Повседневные фразы

Общие

Спасибо.	Thank you / Thanks.
Большое спасибо.	Thank you very much.
Пожалуйста (в ответ на «спасибо»)	You're welcome.
Да.	Yes.

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

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 кофею? Еще чашечку кофе, пожалуйста. Чувствуйте себя как дома. Давайте платить пополам. Он платит счёт.	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.
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Комплименты

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.	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.
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Извинения

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?	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?
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Можно Вас побеспокоить на секунду? Нет ничего. Ничего.	May I bother you a moment? Oh it`s nothing. Forget it.
--	--

Просьбы

Простите. Повторите пожалуйста. Пожалуйста, говорите немного медленнее. Напишите это здесь, пожалуйста. Пожалуйста, поторопитесь. 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.	I beg your pardon. Say it once more please. Please speak more slowly. Please write it here. Please hurry up. 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.
--	--

Чувства

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!	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!
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<p>Не унывайте! Какая жалость! Вот так сюрприз! Вы, должно быть, шутите! О боже, какой кошмар!</p>	<p>Cheer up! What a pity! What a surprise! You must be kidding! Oh dear what a mess!</p>
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Время

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

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

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

<p>Тут есть поблизости кемпинг? Мы можем расположиться здесь? Мы можем остаться здесь на ночь?</p>	<p>Is there a camp site nearby? May we camp here? Can we spend the night here?</p>
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<p>Город далеко отсюда? Где можно набрать воды? Я хотел бы половить рыбу. Можно здесь ловить рыбу? Могу я здесь покататься на водных лыжах?</p>	<p>Is the town far from here? Is there a place where we can get water? I am interested in fishing. Is fishing allowed here? Can I go water-skiing there?</p>
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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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<p>Я чувствую себя неважно. У меня болит спина. Меня знобит. У меня кружится голова. У меня сильное головокружение. Мне плохо. У меня болит голова. У меня аллергия на пенициллин. У меня высокое давление. У меня болит здесь. У меня температура. Я простыл (у меня насморк). У меня сильно болит зуб. Что-то попало в глаз. Меня тошнит. Мне плохо. У меня проблемы с сердцем. Я растянул связки на ноге. У меня болит горло. Я страдаю от бессонницы. У меня заложен нос. Я чувствую себя немного лучше. У меня насморк.</p>	<p>I don't feel well. I have pain in my back. I have chills. I feel dizzy. My head is spinning. I feel faint. I have a headache. I'm allergic to penicillin. I have high blood pressure. I have a pain here. I have a fever. I have a cold. I have a severe toothache. I have something in my eye. I feel like throwing up. I feel sick. I've got a heart problem. My ankle is sprained. I've got a sore throat. I'm suffering from insomnia. I have a stuffy nose. I feel a little better. My nose is running.</p>
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Салон красоты

<p>Я бы хотел постричься. Стригите покороче, пожалуйста. Только подравняйте, пожалуйста. Не слишком коротко. Я хотел бы побриться. Постригите и побрейте, пожалуйста. Я бы хотела помыть голову. Я бы хотела покрасить волосы. Сделайте мне пробор на левой (правой) стороне. Зачешите мне волосы назад. Я хотела бы сделать маникюр. Здесь можно где-нибудь отдохнуть?</p>	<p>I would like to have a haircut. Cut it short, please. Just trim it, please. Not too short. I would like to have a shave. Haircut and shave, please. I would like to have a shampoo. I would like to have my hair colored. Would you please part my hair on the left (right) side. Would you please comb my hair back from the forehead. I would like to have a manicure. Is there a place to rest?</p>
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Эслатма: В 1, В 2 ва С 1 даражага эга тингловчилар юқоридаги сўзлашувлардан фойдаланиб диалоглар тузиб, ёд олишлари мумкин.

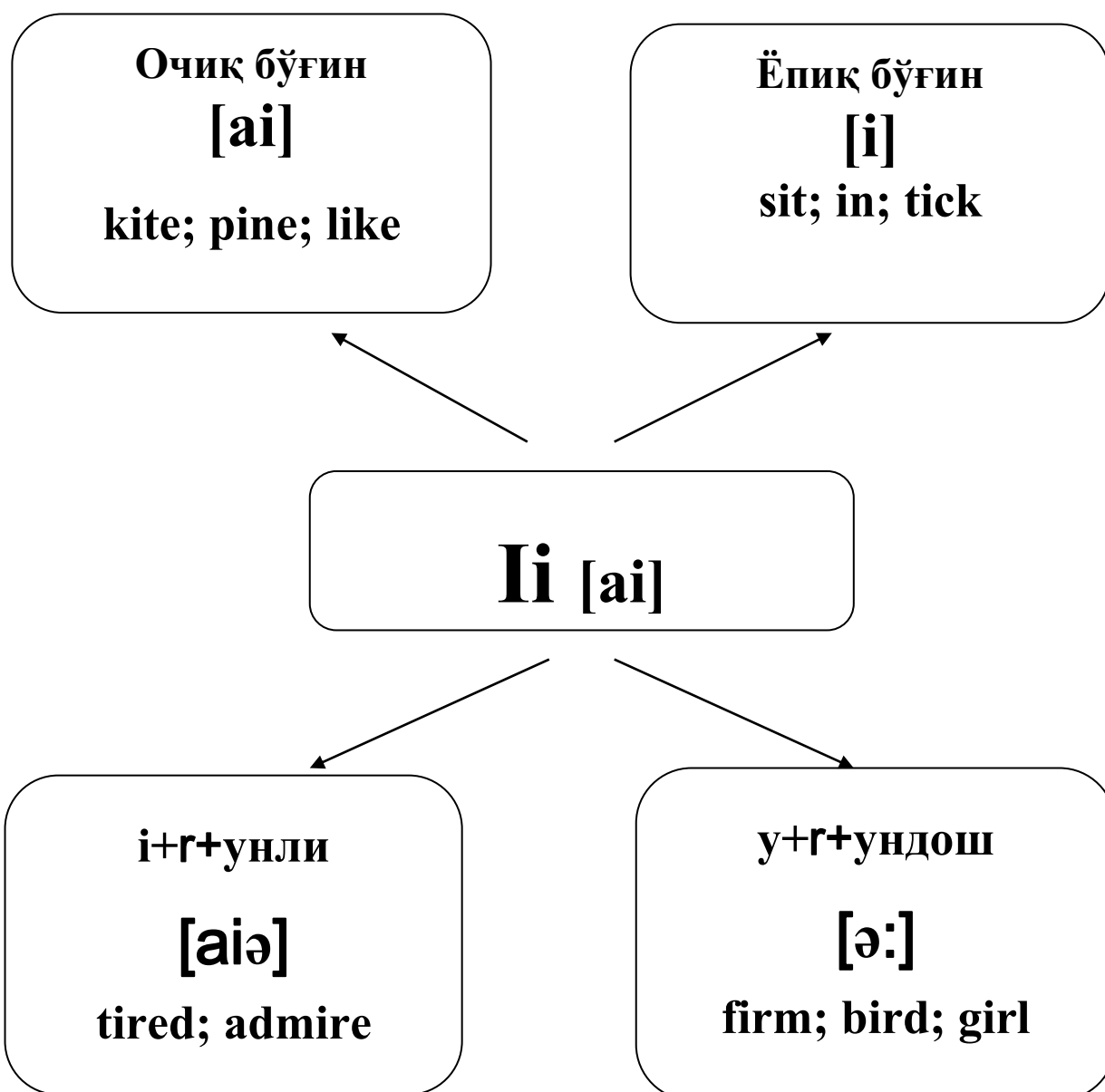
**2.Theme:DEVELOPMENT OF FREE DIALOGUE (TOURISM, FREE TIME)
DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL DIALOGUE IN FOREIGN
LANGUAGE (WORK, STUDY)**

Plan:

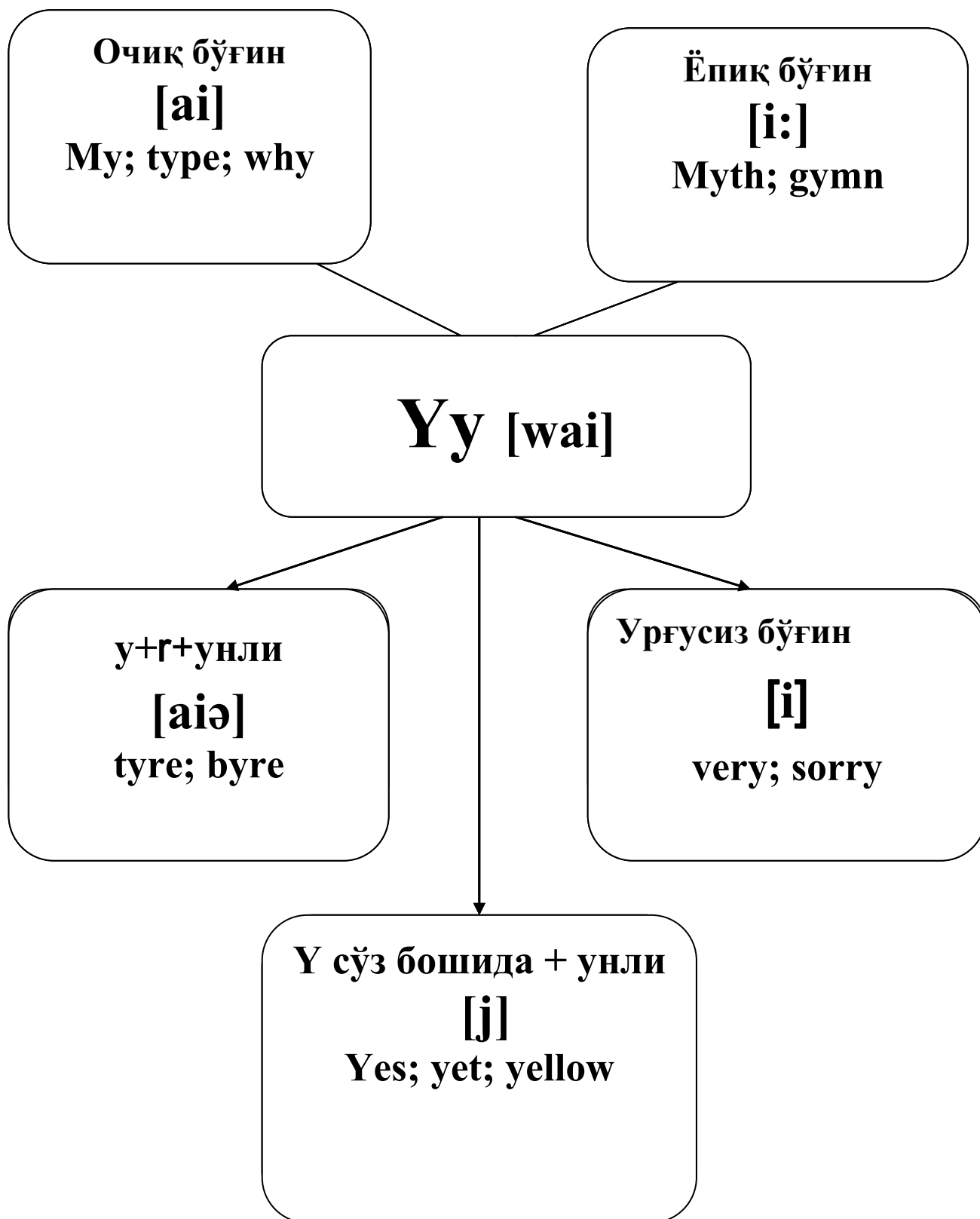
1. Making dialogues (about tourism, free time)
2. Speaking (about tourism, free time)

Phonetics

Унли Ii [ai] харфи



Унли Үу [wai] харфи



Grammar

Пайтпредлоғлари / Prepositions of time (at)

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

at night

тунда

**at Christmas
(at Easter)**

Рождествода

at the

**moment (at
present)**

айни пайтда

(ҳозир)

**at the same
time**

бирвақтда

at the age of

ёшида

at the

beginning of

...

... (нинг)

бошида

at the end of

...

... (нинг)

охирида

I don't like going out at night.

Тундаташқаригачикишниёқтирмайман.

We give them presents at Christmas.

Рождестводауларга совғалар бердик.

I am free at the moment.

Айни пайтда (ҳозир) бўшман.

Bob and Dick arrived at the same time.

Боб ва Дик бир вақтда етиб келишди.

I left school at the age of 17.

Мен 17 ёшимда мактабни тамомладим.

We are going away at the beginning of
December.

Декабрнинг бошида биз кетяпмиз.

There was a bank at the end of the street.

Кўчанинг охирида банк бор эди.

Пайтпредлоглари / Prepositions of time (in on)

in May

майда

in 2003

2003 йилда

in (the) summer	(шу) ёзда
in the 21 st century	XXI асрда
in the 1990s	1990 йилларда
in the Middle Ages	Ўрта асрларда
in the morning(s)	эрталаб(лари)
in the afternoon(s)	кундуз кун(лари)
in the evening(s)	кечкурунлари

! 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**.

on April 15	15 апрелда
on Friday(s)	жумакун(лар)и
on Monday evening(s)	душанба кун(лар)и кечкурун
on Tuesday afternoon(s)	сешанба кун(лар)и кундузи
on Christmas Day	Рождествокунида
! but at Christmas	Рождествода
on Thirtday night(s)	пайшанбакун(лар)итунда

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
for 3 hours – уч соат давомида

on the 23rd of April etc.
on New Year's Day etc.
on Monday morning
on Friday evening
in five minutes
in a few days

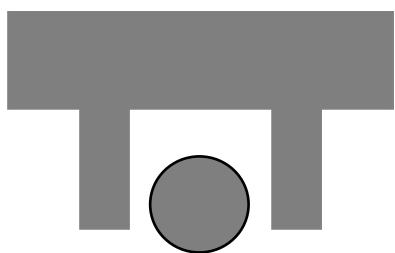
above	тепасида, -дан баландда
across	нариги томонида, у бетида
against	қарши
along	бўйлаб
alongside	ёнма-ён, ёнида
among	орасида
around	атрофида
at	-да, ёнида
away from	-дан узоқда, олисда
before	олдин
behind	орқасида
below	-дан пастда, қуйида
beneath	тагида
beside	ёнида
between	орасида
beyond	-дан ташқарида
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
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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

Prepositions
under / above / below

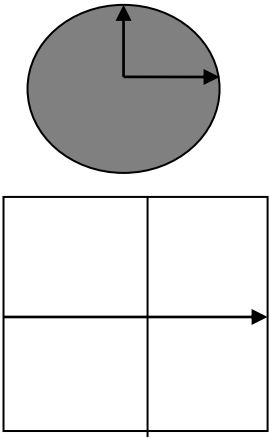


under

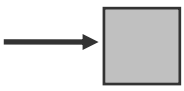
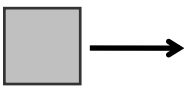
The ball is **under** the table.
The girl is **under** the tree.
I'm wearing a jacket **under** my coat.

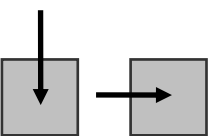
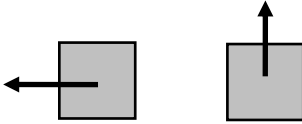
above and below

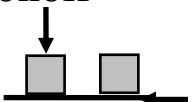
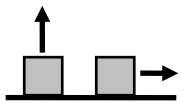
The clock is above the window.
The window is below the clock.
The pictures are **above the shelves**.
The shelves are **below** he

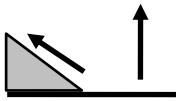
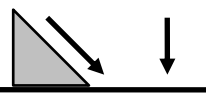
	<p>pictures.</p>
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Prepositions
up, over, through, ...

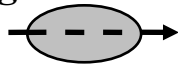
<p>to</p> 	<p>Jane is going to America next week. They walked from the hotel to the station.</p>	<p>from</p> 
--	--	--

 <p>into (in)</p>	<p>Come out of the house and get into the car. Take the pen out of your bag. Put these books in your case. Let's jump into the water. Look out of the window.</p>	 <p>Out of</p>
---	---	--

<p>on</p> 	<p>Don't put your feet on the table. Please take your suitcase off the table.</p>	<p>off</p> 
--	---	---

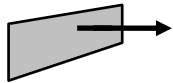
<p>up</p> 	<p>Let's walk up the hill to the house. Be careful! Don't fall down the stairs.</p>	<p>down</p> 
--	---	--

throughround

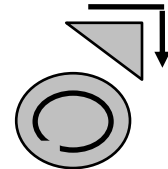
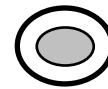


Let's go **through** the village.

Let's walk **round** the town.



You can also use **around** (= round):
This road goes **around** the city.



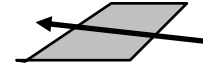
Round the town

along

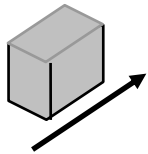


Let's go for a walk **along** the river

Let's swim **across** the river



across



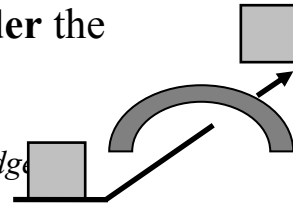
– Excuse me, how do I get to the hospital?

– Go along this road, **past** the cinema, **under** the bridge and the hospital is on the left.

Cinema

They walked **past** me without speaking.

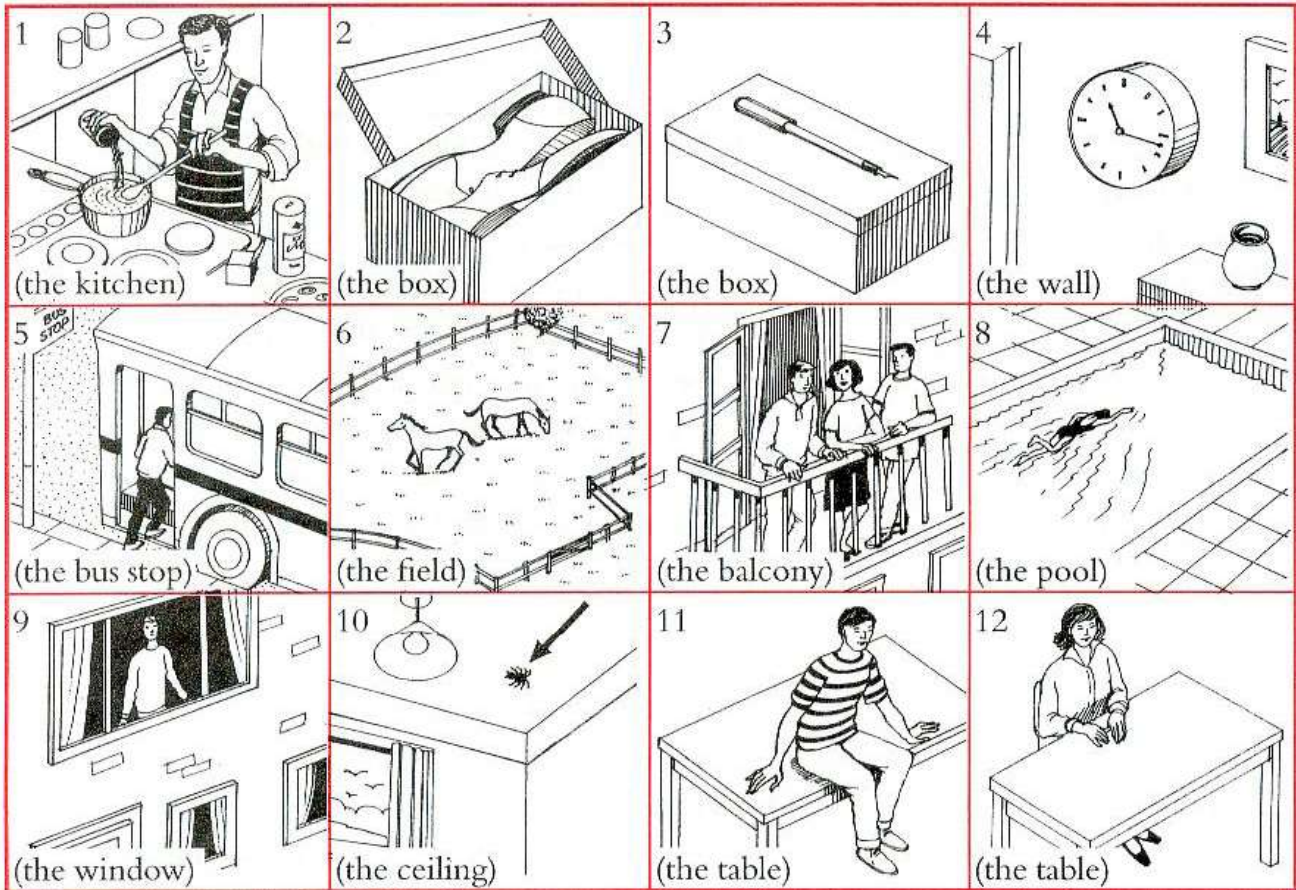
Hospital



past

Exercises

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

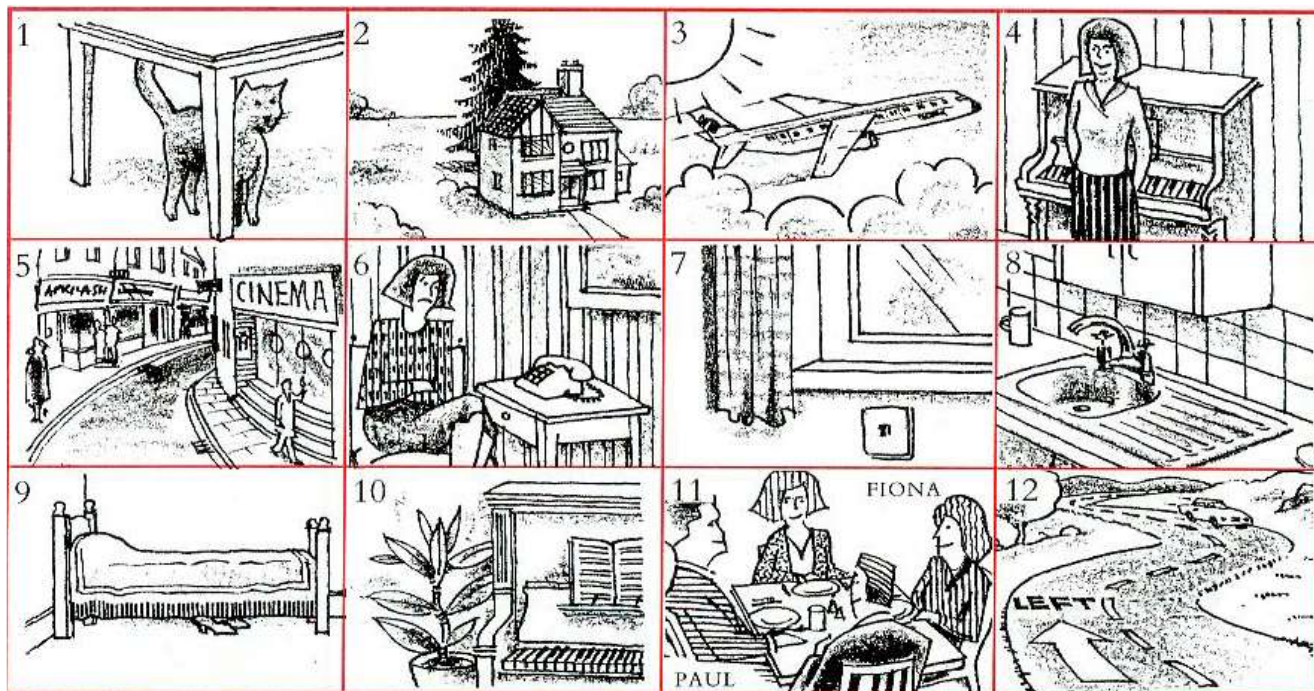


- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Where is he? <u>In the kitchen.</u> | 7 Where are they standing? |
| 2 Where are the shoes? | 8 Where is she swimming? |
| 3 Where is the pen? | 9 Where is he standing? |
| 4 Where is the clock? | 10 Where is the 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.

COMPARISON DEGREES OF ADJECTIVES and ADVERBS

Бир бўгинли сифатва 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

Кўпчиликки бўғинли ва барчакўп бўғинли сифат ва равишларнинг қиёсий ҳамда орттирма даражалари **more** “кўпроқ” ёки **less** “камроқ”, **most** “энгкўп” ёки **least** “энгкам”

сўзлариёрдамидаясалади.

Simple	Comparative	Superlative
difficult	more (less) difficult	(the) most (least) difficult
beautiful	more (less) beautiful	(the) most (least) beautiful
comfortable	more (less) comfortable	(the) most (least) comfortable
active	more(less) active	(the) most(least) active
correctly	more(less) correctly	(the) most(least) 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.

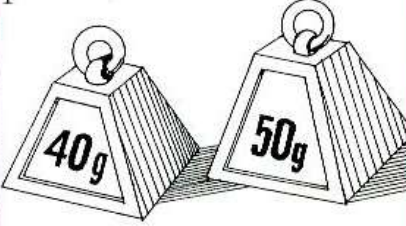

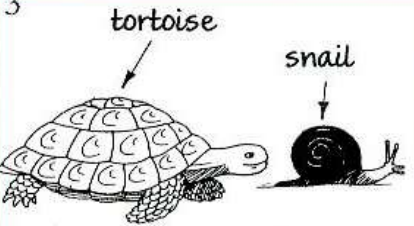
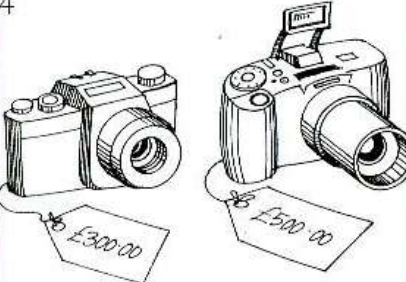
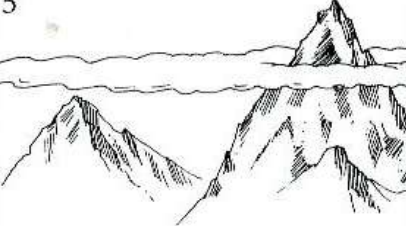
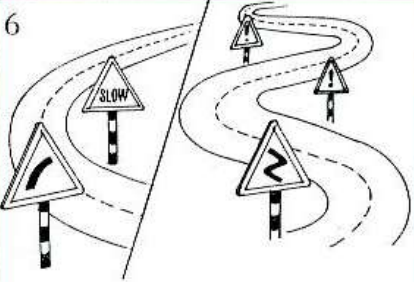
*The chair is not **so** comfortable **as** the armchair.*

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 heavier</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>

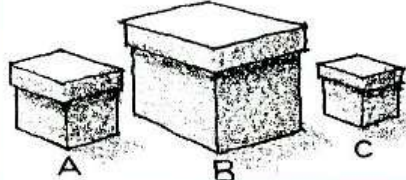
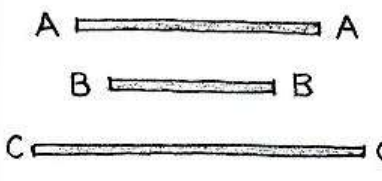
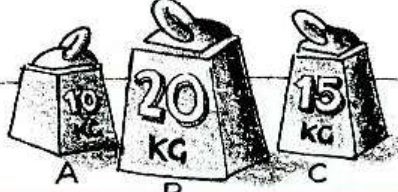



Write the comparative.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 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.

<p>1</p> 	<p>2</p> 	<p>3</p> 
<p>4</p> 	<p>5</p> 	<p>6</p> 

- 1 A is bigger than C but not as big as B.
- 2 A is B but not C.
- 3 C is A but
- 4 A is but
- 5 B has got
- 6 C works

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

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

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

A	come	know	sleep	win	+ B	carefully	clearly	hard	well
	explain	listen	think	work		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:

subject I we you he she they

object me us you him her them

subject object

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

Things: singular plural

subject

it	It's nice.
it	I like it .

they	They are nice.
them	I like them .

object

Possessive case

adjective

my	This is my pen.
his	That is his pen.
her	That is pen Oxford (= it) is famous for its university.
its	
our	This is our room.
your	That your room.
their	That is their room.

noun replacement

mine	This pen is mine .
his	That pen is his
hers	That pen is hers
-	
ours	This room is ours .
yours	That room is yours .
theirs	That room is theirs .

Reflexive pronouns

myself **ourselves**
yourselves
himself **themselves**
herself
itself

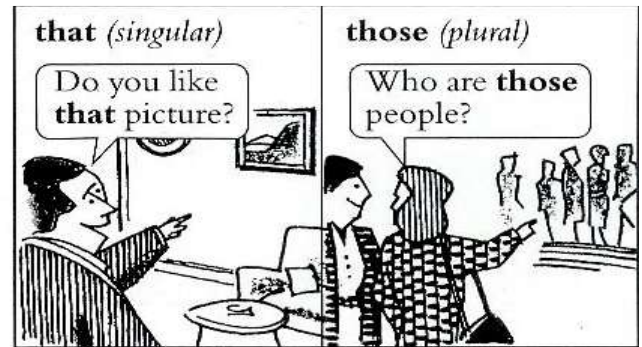
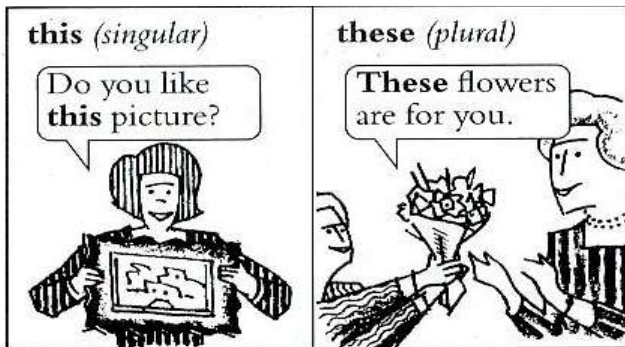
Demonstrative pronouns

this


these

that

those




this
these



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

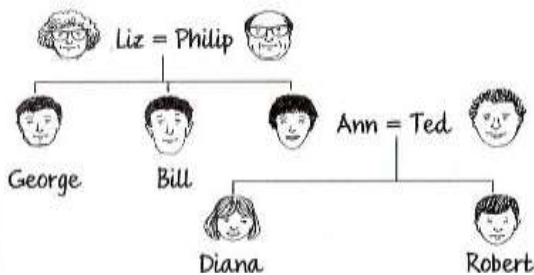
that
those



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

Exercises

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



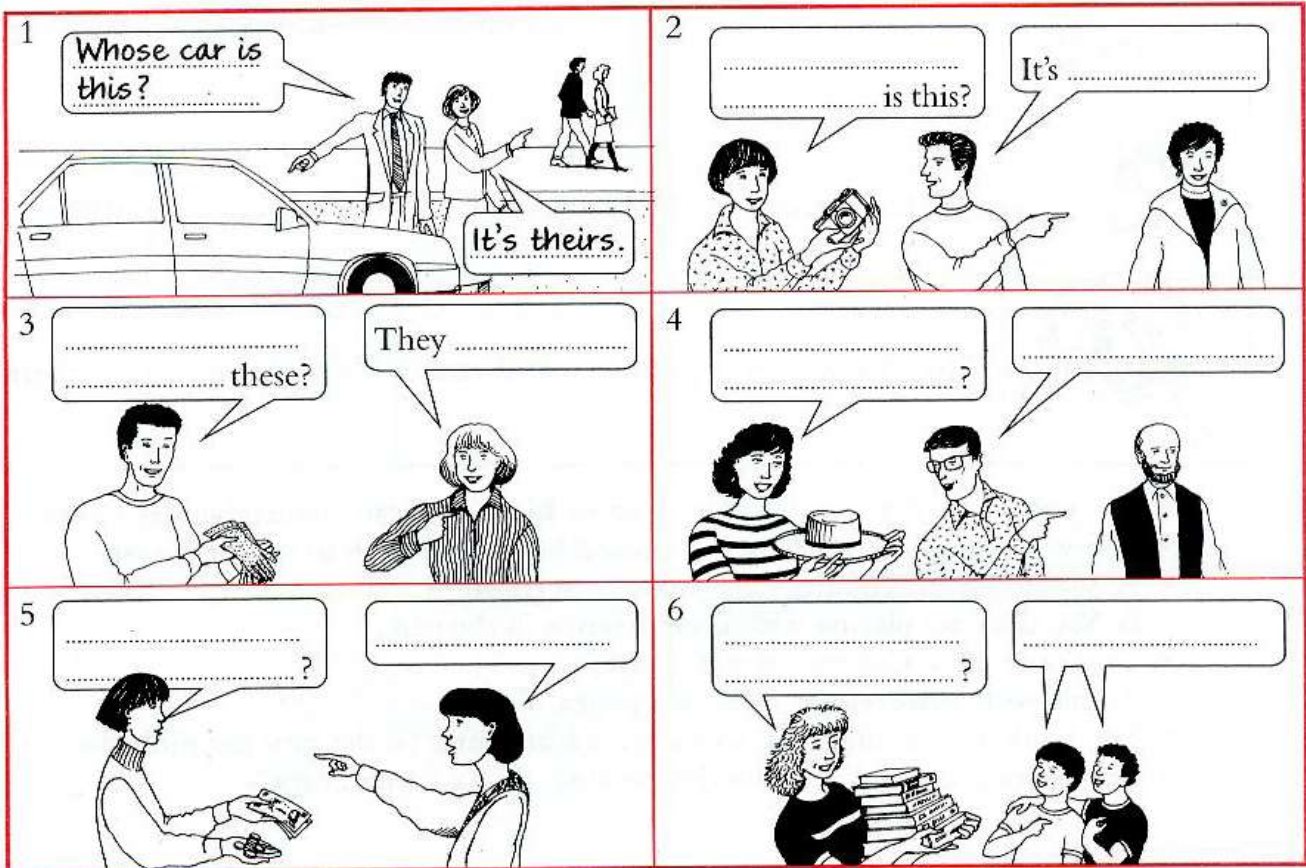
- 1 I saw Liz with **her** husband, Philip.
- 2 I saw Ann and Ted with children.
- 3 I saw Ted with wife, Ann.
- 4 I saw George with brother, Bill.
- 5 I saw Ann with brother, Bill.
- 6 I saw Liz and Philip with son, Bill.
- 7 I saw Ann with parents.
- 8 I saw Diana and Robert with parents.

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

positive

**somebody /
someone
something**

I went to buy **some** clothes.
Somebody is in the room.
I'm hungry. I want **something** to eat.
We always go to the cinema.

negative and interrogative

**anybody /
anyone
anything**

I don't want to buy **any** hats.
Do you meet **anybody** on your way home?
She hasn't **anything** to talk about.

**nobody /
no-one
nothing**

We have got **no** coffee.
We met **nobody** in the street.
"Who do you meet?" "**No-one**".
She has **nothing** 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.

- ! *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.

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.
- 6 There's no tea in the pot.
- 7 There are no buses today.
- 8 Tom has got no brothers or sisters.

We haven't got any money.

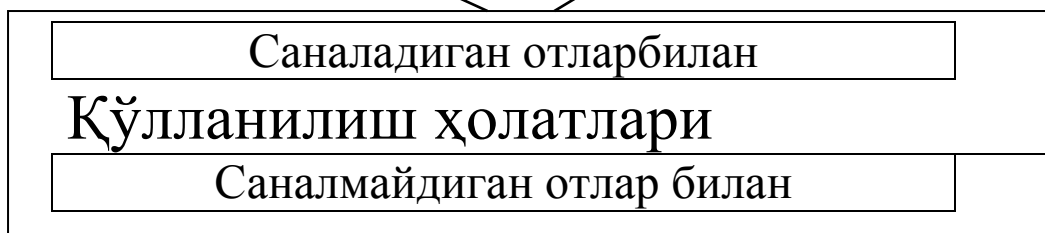
.....

.....

.....

Much / many / a lot of (кўп)

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



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

Russian – English phrasebook

Транспорт В поезде

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 Гамбург? 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?	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 Hamburg? 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?
--	--

На корабле

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

В автобусе

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.	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.
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Прокат автомобиля

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? Куда я могу позвонить, если что-нибудь случится? Покажите мне расценки, пожалуйста. Сколько нужно платить за дополнительный пробег? Я могу оставить машину в месте назначения? Где я могу вернуть ее? Пожалуйста, pošлите машину к моей	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? Please give me some numbers to call in case of trouble. Show me a list of your rates, please. How much does it cost for additional kilometers? May I drop the car off at destination? Where can I return it? Please send a car to my hotel
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гостинице завтра утром. Я хочу подать заявление на возмещение ущерба по автомобильной страховке. Заполните это, пожалуйста.	tomorrow morning. I'd like to make a car insurance claim. Please fill it out.
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Сервис

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

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

Двигатель не заводится. Двигатель перегревается. Он очень шумит. Что-то шумит. 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?	The engine won't start. The engine gets very hot. It is noisy. Something is making a noise. 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?
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<p>Сколько времени займет ремонт машины?</p> <p>Сколько примерно будет стоить ремонт?</p> <p>Ремонт покрывается моей страховкой?</p> <p>Позвони мне, когда машина будет готова.</p>	<p>How long will it take to repair the car?</p> <p>How much will the repairs cost, approximately?</p> <p>Are the repairs covered by my insurance?</p> <p>Will you call me when the car is ready?</p>
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Авария

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

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

<p>Здесь есть поблизости хороший ресторан?</p> <p>Вы можете порекомендовать хороший ресторан?</p>	<p>Are there any good restaurants around here?</p> <p>Can you recommend a good place to eat?</p> <p>Some place not too expensive.</p> <p>Is there a Chinese restaurant near here?</p>
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<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
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Заказ блюд

<p>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? 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?</p>	<p>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? Is there an English menu? What kind of soup are you serving today? What's the cocktail of the day? 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. I'll have a T-bone steak with fried potatoes. Would you like fried, baked or mashed potatoes?</p>
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Средне пожаренный, пожалуйста.	How would you like it? Medium rare, please.
Хорошо пожаренный, пожалуйста.	Well – done, please.
Карту вин, пожалуйста.	Please show me the wine list.
Какие вина у вас есть?	What kind of wine do you have?
Я бы хотел бутылку белого вина.	I would like a bottle of white wine.
Сколько стоит белая бутылка?	How much is a whole bottle?
Сколько стоит один бокал?	How much is a glass?
Я бы хотел чашку кофе (чая).	I would like a cup of coffee (tea).
Можно попросить стакан воды?	May I have a glass of water?
Апельсиновый или томатный сок?	Orange juice or tomato juice?
Как на счет чего-нибудь на десерт?	How about some dessert?
Блинчики и молочный коктейль, пожалуйста.	Pancakes and a milk shake, please.

Обслуживание

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

Оплата

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

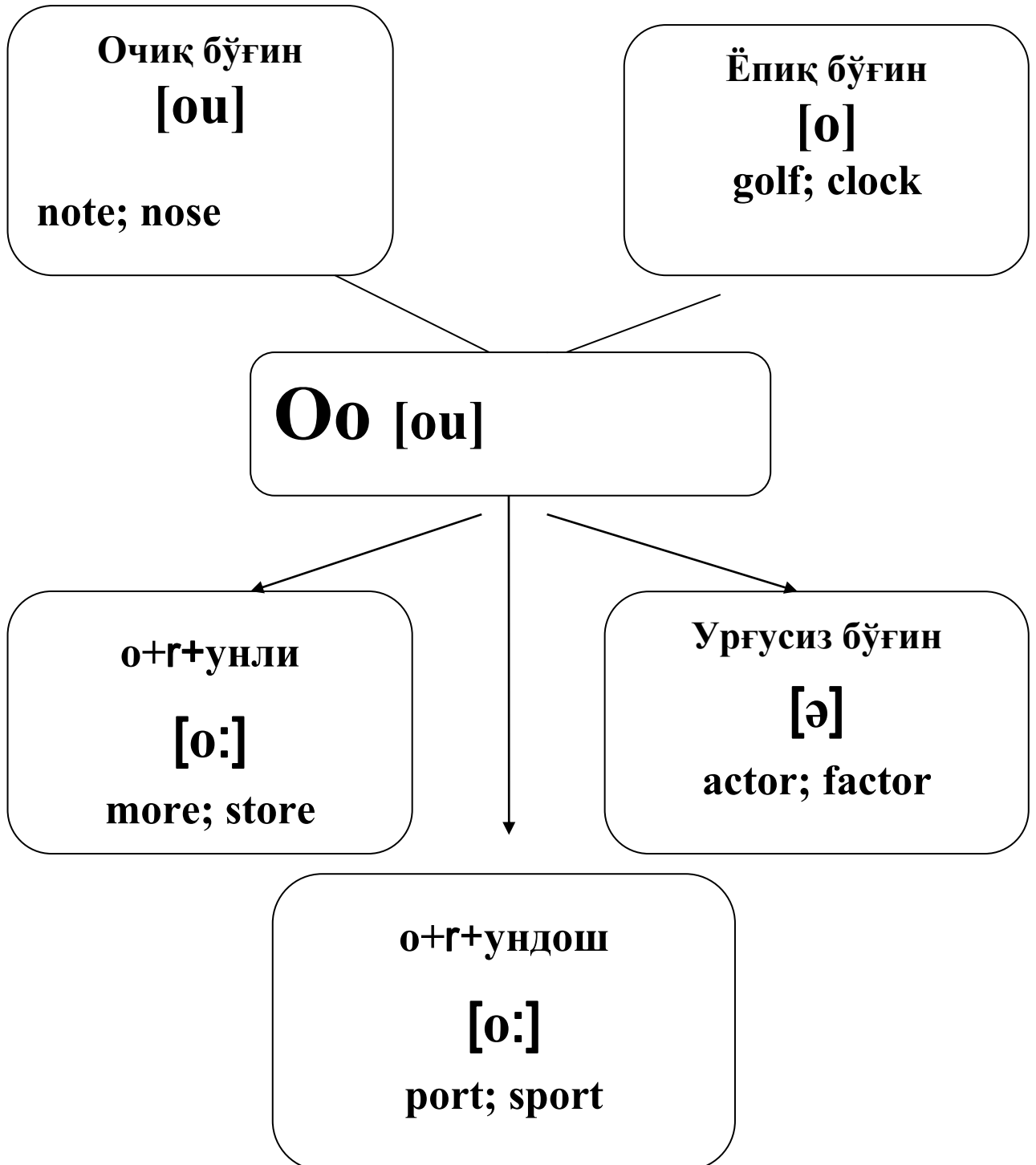
3.Theme:DEVELOPMENT OF WRITING AND READING SKILLS, WORK WITH TEXTS FROM INTERNET

Plan:

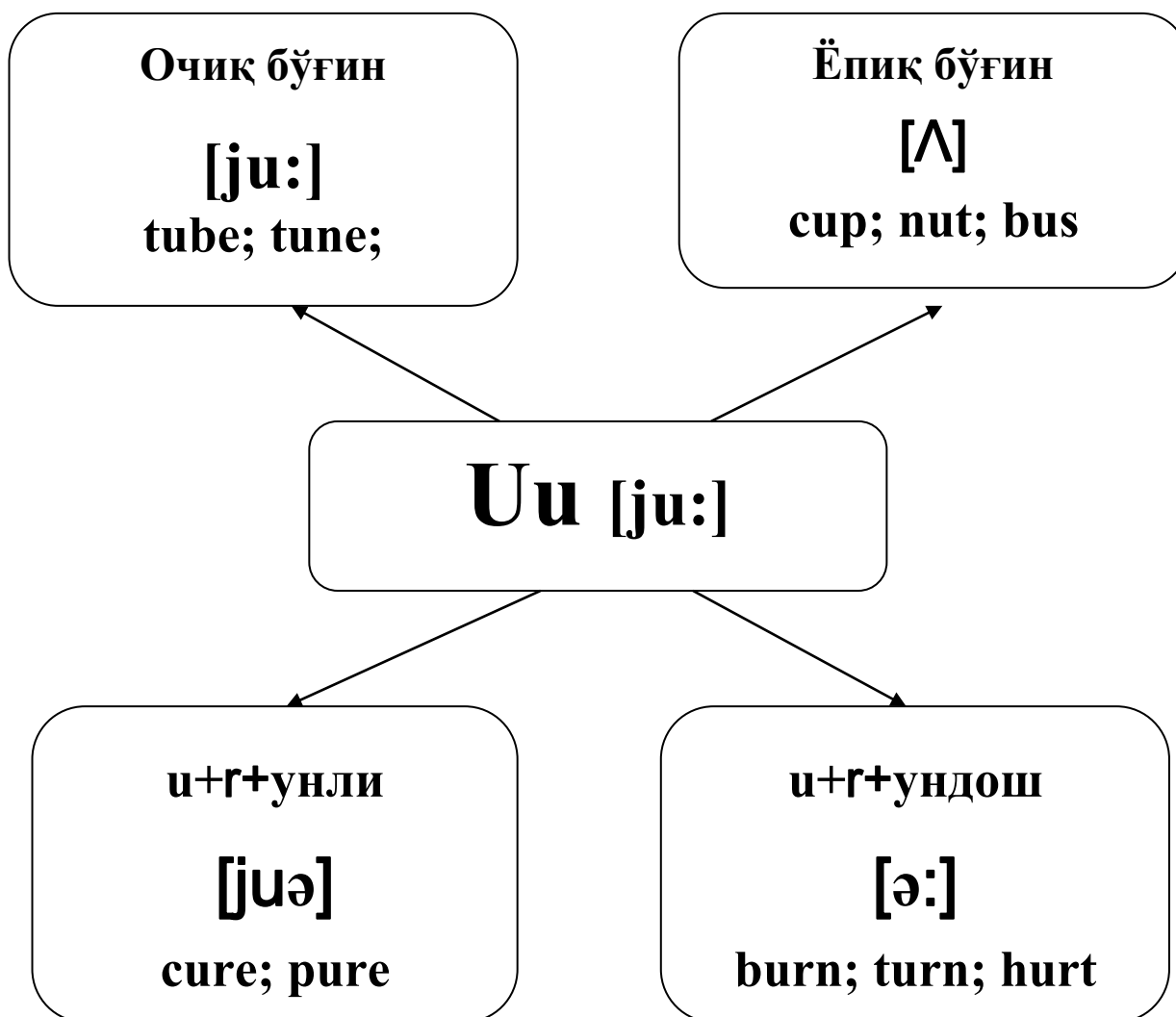
1. Reading texts from Internet
2. Working on texts in written form

Phonetics

Унли Оо [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.

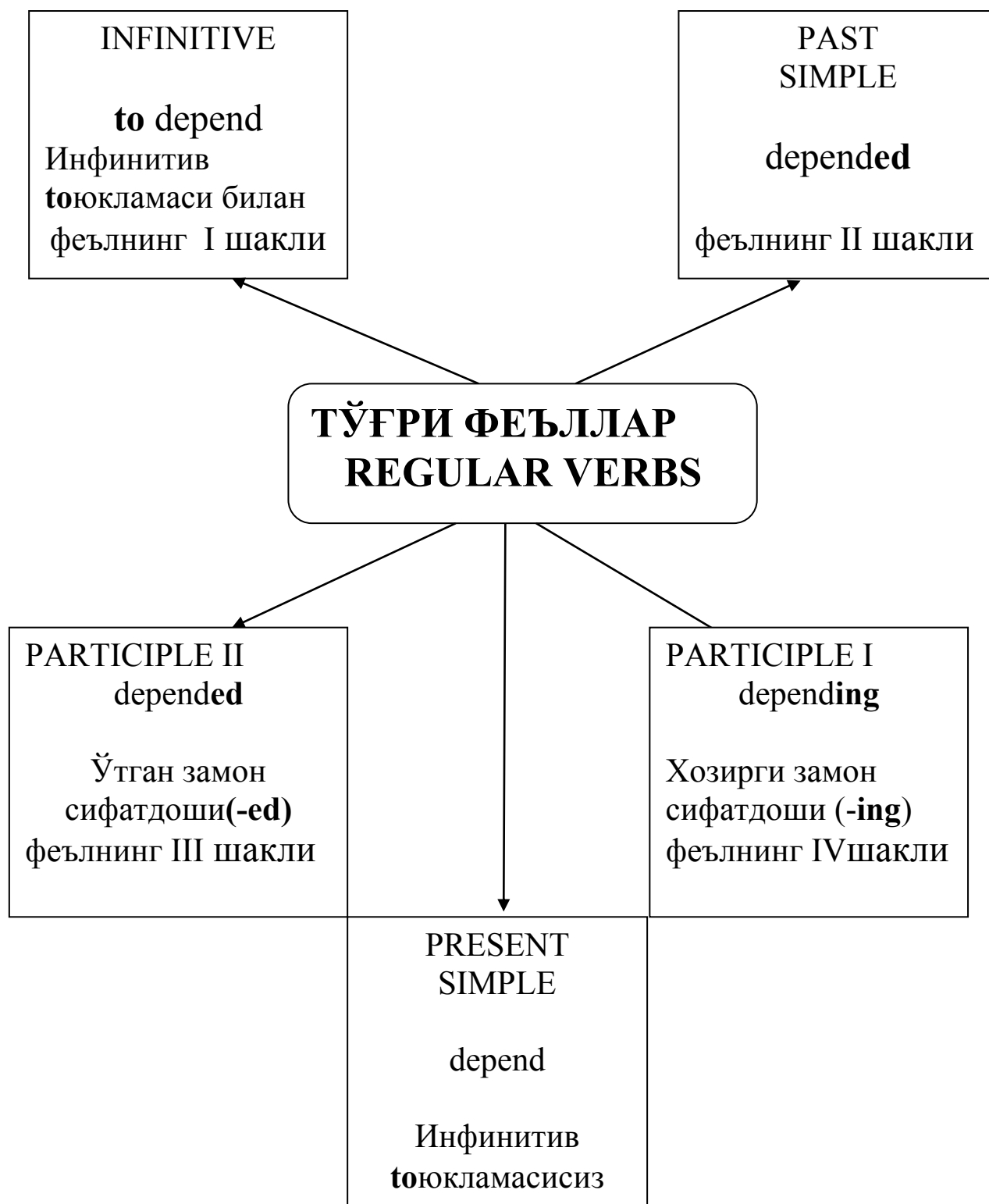
b) wrap, answer, what, wrong, whom, while, whole, wraps, which, who, whoop, wrangle, why, when, whose.

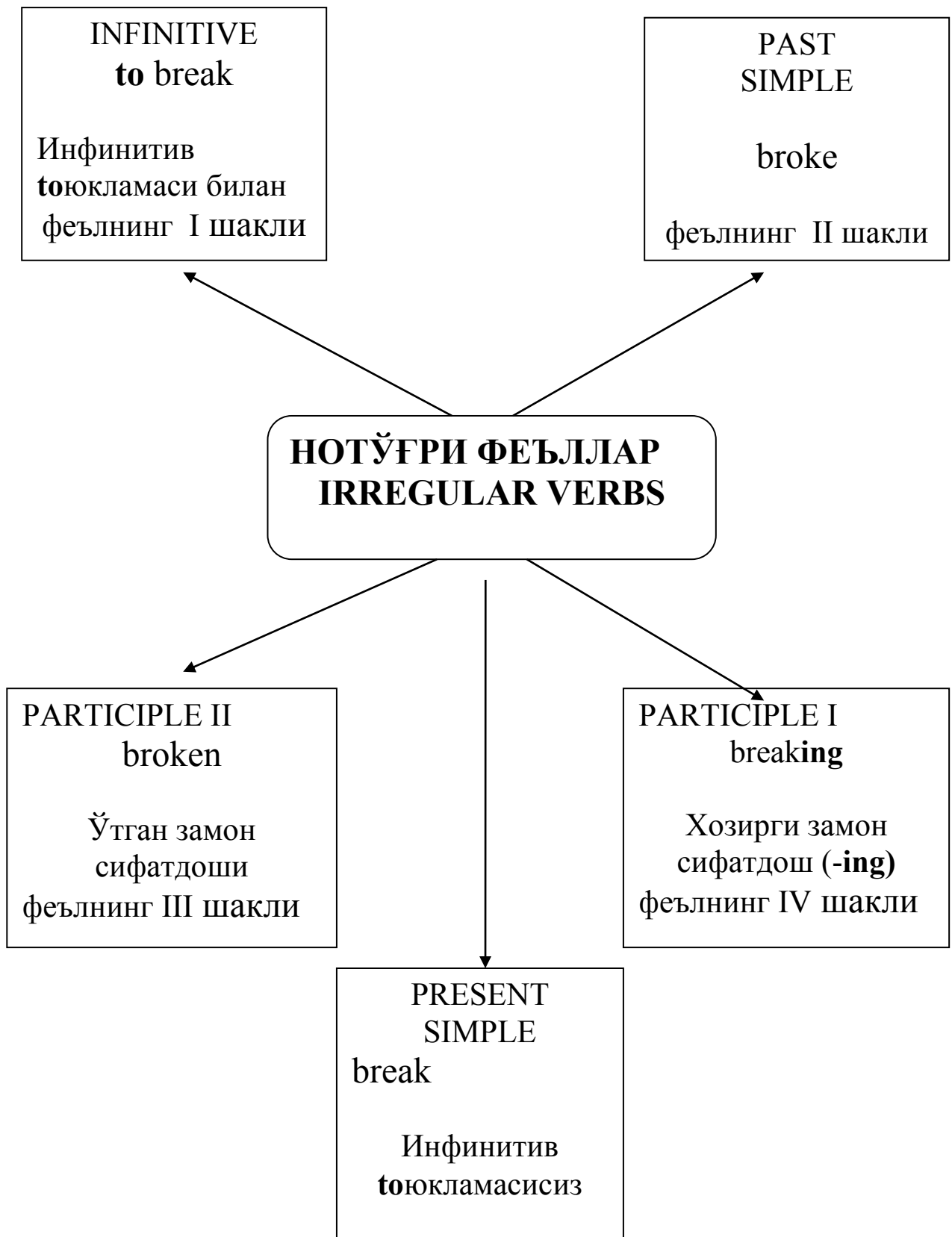
III. Copy out the words, transcribe them and find their meanings in the dictionary.

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)

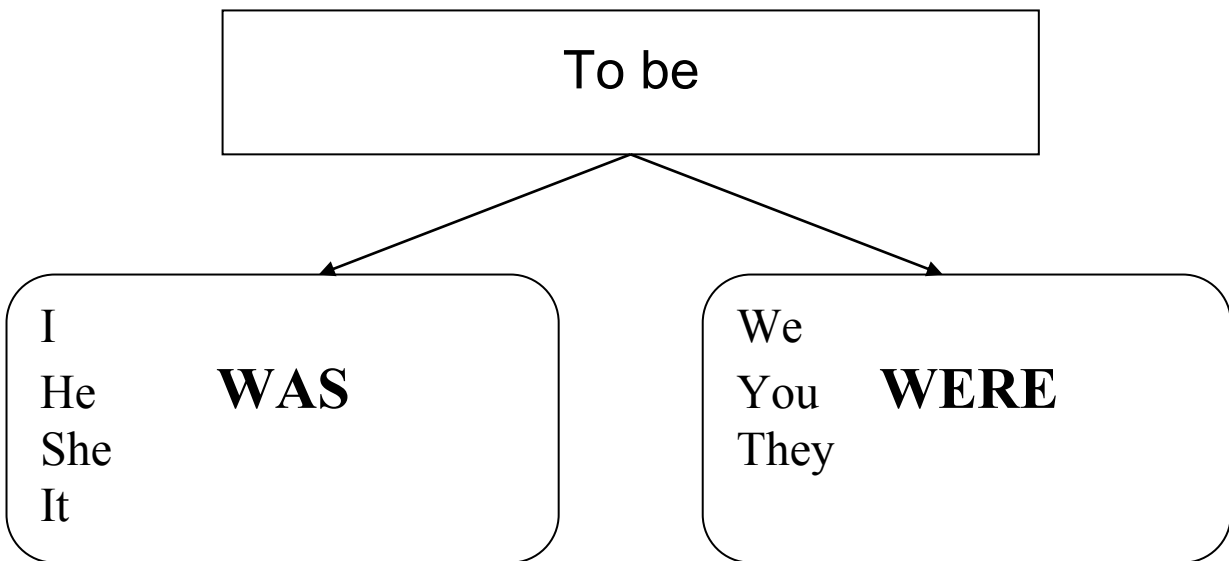
<i>positive</i>		
I	am	(I'm)
He She It	is	(he's) (she's) (it's)
We You They	are	(we're) (you're) (they're)

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

questions short answers

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

To be – Past Simple

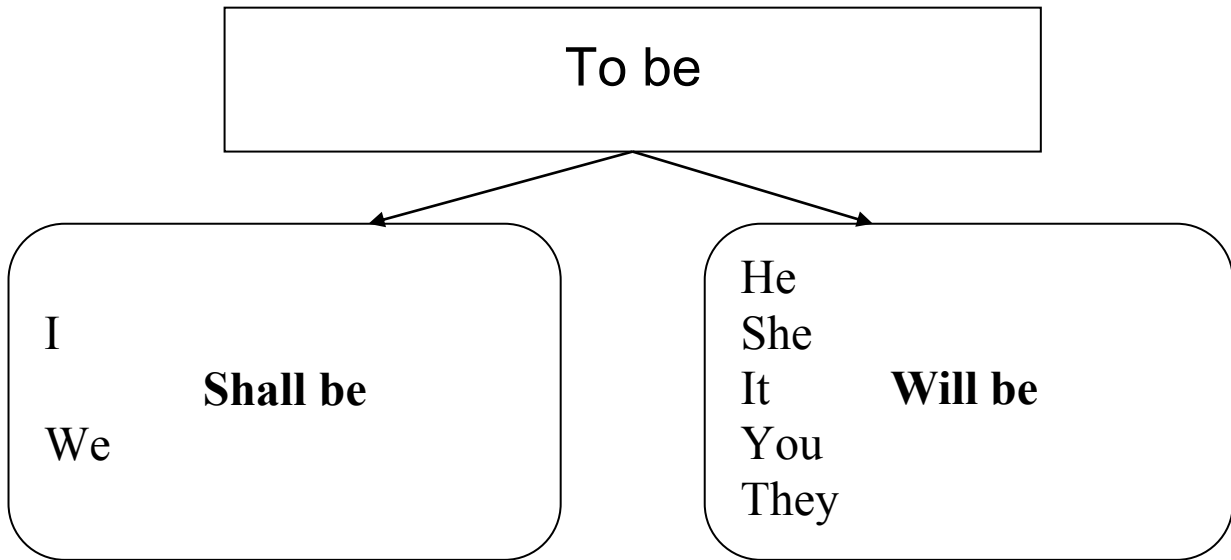


+ He **was** at Universityyesterday.

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

? **Was** he at Universityyesterday?

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**.

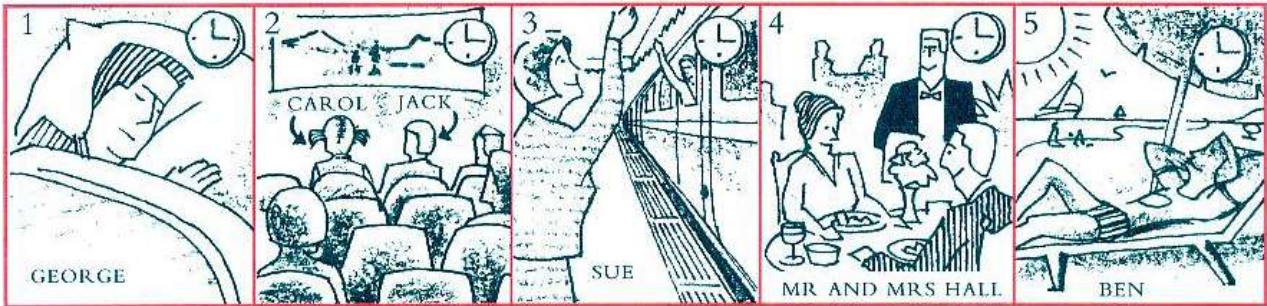
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 The weather <u>is</u> nice today. | 5 Look! There Carol. |
| 2 I not tired. | 6 My brother and I good tennis players. |
| 3 This bag heavy. | 7 Ann at home. Her children at school. |
| 4 These bags heavy. | 8 I a taxi driver. My sister a nurse. |

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



- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|---------|
| 1 <u>She's thirsty.</u> | 3 He | 5 |
| 2 They | 4 | 6 |

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



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

I have (got) / he has (got)

positive

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

negative

question

short answer

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

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.

<p>TINA</p> <p>my brothers and sisters</p>	<p>YOU?</p>
--	-------------

- (a camera) Tina has got a camera. I've got (OR I haven't got) a camera.
- (a bicycle) Tina
- (long hair)
- (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>there is ... (there's)</p> <p>is there ... ?</p> <p>there is not ... (there isn't or there's not)</p>	<p>There is a book on the table.</p> <p>There's a train at 12.15.</p> <p>Is there anybody at home?</p>
---	---

plural

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

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).

There is / are

Was / were

Will be / would be

Exercises

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

~~seven~~ twenty-six
 nine thirty
 fifteen fifty

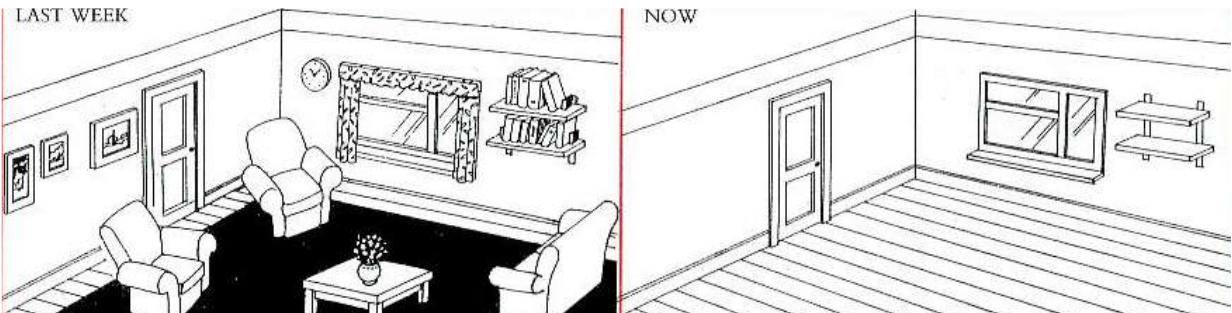
letters ~~days~~
 players days
 planets states

September the solar system
 the USA ~~a week~~
 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.

an armchair a carpet some flowers a sofa
some books a clock three pictures a small table



- 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** - рановстающий - erta turuvchi

especially - особенно - ayniqsa

to be away on business - быть в командировке - xizmat safari

to arrive - прибывать, прибить - 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 phrasebook

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. 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>
--	--

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.</p> <p>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>
--	---

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.</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.</p>
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Вот мое удостоверение. Как быстро можно это сделать?	This is my identification. How quickly can this be done?
---	---

Обмен валюты

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? Мне нужна мелочь. Мне нужны монеты всех достоинств.	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.
--	--

Вызов полиции

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. Кому я должен сообщить?	It`s an emergency! Please call the police immediately. Please make out a theft report. 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?
--	--

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 negative

I We You They	work read do study	I We You They	do not (don't)	watch work read do
He She It	lives watches takes	He She It	does not (doesn't)	live study take

Spelling:

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

question short answers

Do	I we you they	work? like? do? read?	Yes,	I / we / you / they he / she / it	do. does.
Does	he she it	drive? watch? live?	No,	I / we / you / they he / she / it	don't. doesn't.

Word order in The Present Simple tense

Positive and negative:

subject + *predicate*

My friend	–	studies	at school	every day
We	don't	work	at the Ministry	
The pupil	–	reads	at the library	
You	don't	work	at a school	
The boy	–	reads	at the library	

He	doesn't	work	in the evening
I	–	play	football

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

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

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

What	Do	you	always	have	breakfast?
Where	Does	Pete	often	visit	his parents?
Why	do	you	usually	do	in the evening?
	does	he	usually	go	on his holidays?
	do	you	always	forget	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:

I / we / you / they / he / she / it	watched
--	----------------

work – worked	open – opened	look – looked
play – played	visit – visited	arrive – arrived

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

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

infinitive *positivenegative*

work	I	worked	I		work
go	we	went	we		go
study	you	studied	you	did not	study
plan	they	planned	they	(didn't)	plan
have	he	had	he		have
do	she	did	she		do
play	it	played	it		play

question

Did	I we you they	work? go? study? plan?	Did	he she it	have? do? play?
------------	------------------------	---------------------------------	------------	-----------------	-----------------------

short answers

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

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	will ('ll) will not (won't)	be win eat come	will	I we you they	be? win? eat? come
----------------------------	--	--	-------------	------------------------	---

singular

plural

I shall	= I'll	we shall	= we'll
I will	= I'll	he will	= we'll
he will	= he'll	you will	= you'll
she will	= she'll	they will	= they'll

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

Adverbs of time

tonight - бугунтунда

tomorrow - эртага

the day after tomorrow -индинга

in two days (a month) - иккикундан (биройдан)
кейин

nextweek - келаси ҳафта(да)

nextmonth - 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	am	working.
He		
She	is	working.
It		
We		
You	are	working.
They		

Negative

I **am not working.**
He
She **is not working.**
It **(isn't working)**
We
You **are not working.**
They **(aren't working)**

Question

Am I **working ?**
he
Is she **working ?**
it
we
Are you **working ?**
they

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

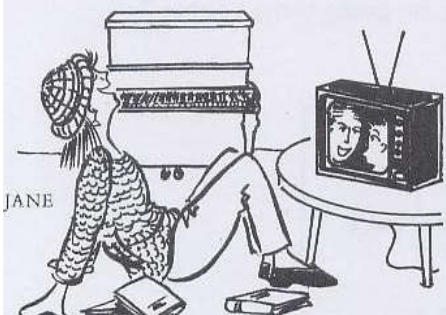
like	love	want	know	understand	depend	need
prefer	hate	mean	remember	believe	forget	

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.



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

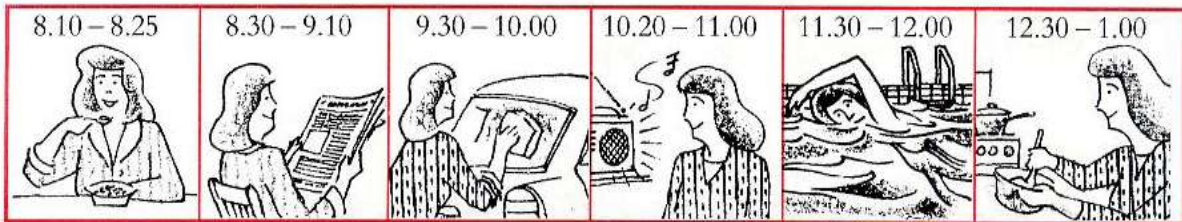
Were we you working?
they

Adverbs of time

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

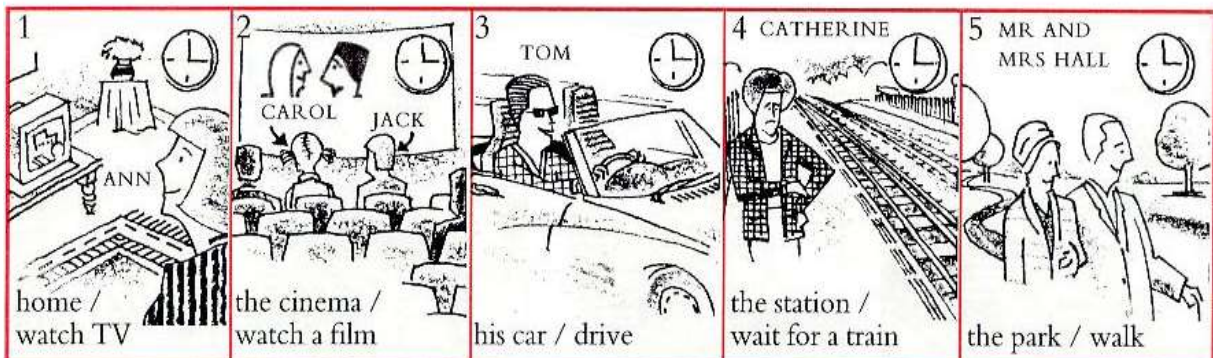
Exercises

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.



- 1 Ann was at home. She was watching TV.
- 2 Carol and Jack They
- 3 Tom
- 4
- 5
- 6 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
 he
 she
Will 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

*positive
and
negative*

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

past participle
question

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

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

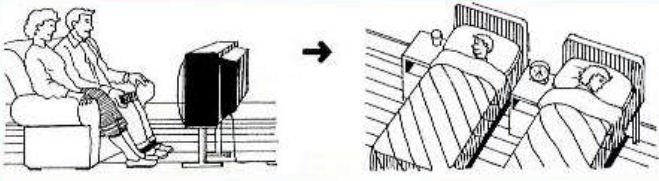
Look at the pictures. What has happened? Choose from:

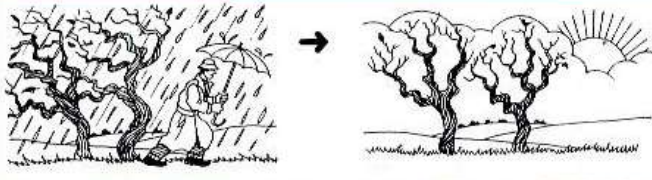
go to bed ~~clean his shoes~~ **stop raining** **close the door** **fall down** **have a bath**

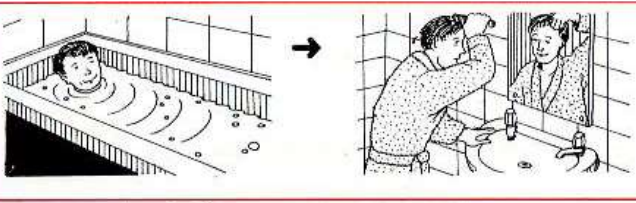
before *now*

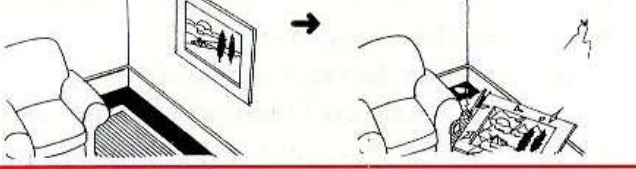
1  *He has cleaned his shoes.*

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 shall have done it.
We

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)nextweek/month/year «келаси ҳафта/ой/йил»
каби пайт равишлари келади.

Majhulliknisbati

Majhulliknisbatitobefe'liningshaxsvazamondagitegishlishakliva o'tganzamonsifatdoshiyordamidayasaladi.

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

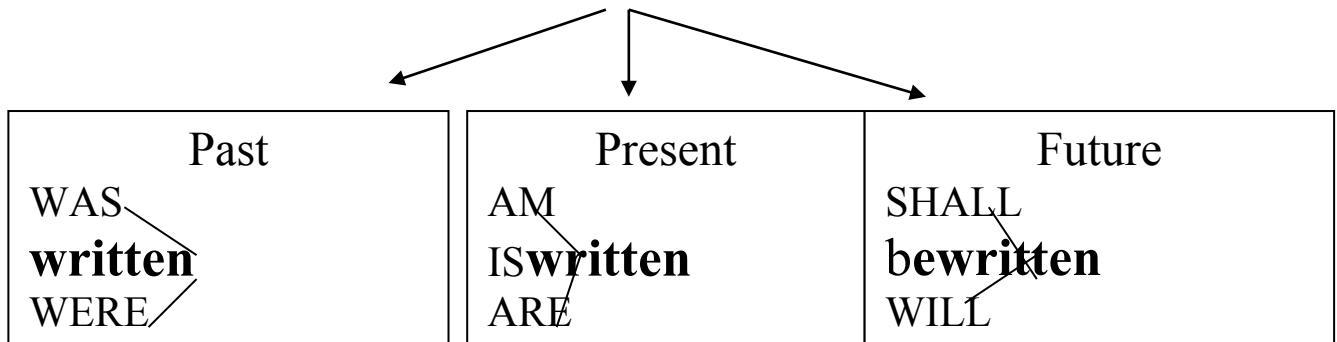
Active voice

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

to be written



Exercises

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

clean damage find give invite make make show steal take

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

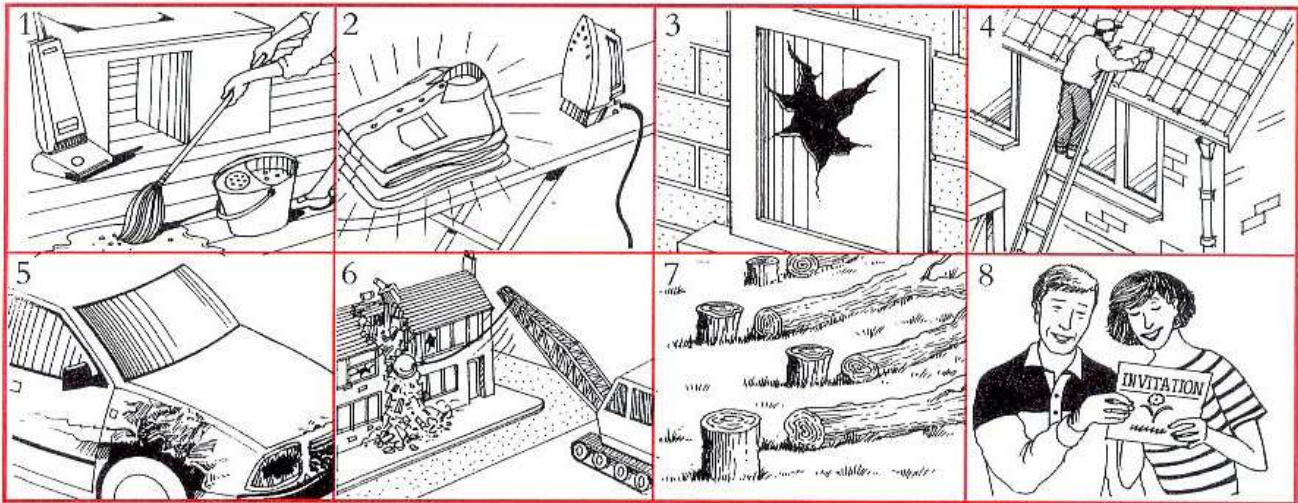
Write sentences from the words in brackets (...). Sentences 1-7 are present.

- (the office / clean / every day) *The office is cleaned every day.*
- (these rooms / clean / every day?) *Are these rooms cleaned every day?*
- (glass / make / from sand) Glass
- (stamps / sell / in a post office)
- (the office / clean / yesterday) *The office was cleaned yesterday.*
- (the house / paint / last month) The house
- (three people / injure / in the accident)
- (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 қўлланилади.

<p>Present Simple <i>He lives in New York.</i></p>	<p>Past Simple <i>I thought that he lived in New York.</i></p>
---	---

Past Simple <i>He bought a new car.</i>	Past Perfect <i>I heard that he had bought a new car.</i>
Present Perfect <i>He has returned from London.</i>	<i>She told me that he had returned from London.</i>

Future Simple <i>He will send us a letter.</i>	Future-in-the-Past <i>I supposed that he would send us a letter.</i>
<i>I shall never forget this day.</i>	<i>She said that she would never forget that day.</i>

Present Continuous <i>Mother is sleeping.</i>	Past Continuous <i>I knew that mother was sleeping.</i>
--	---

THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES

(Adverbs of time, Indirect commands)

Кўчирма гапда бўлишсиз буйруқ гапнинг ўзгариши.

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

THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES (Indirect questions)

Кўчирма гапда махсус сўроқ гапларнинг ўзгариши.

Special questions	He asked me He wanted to know ...
-------------------	---

	He wondered ...
Where do you live ?	where I lived .
Where does he work ?	where he worked .
When did you come home yesterday?	when I had come home the day before.
What have you prepared for today?	what I had prepared for that day.
When will your mother come home?	when my mother would come home.
What is he doing ?	what he was doing .

Кўчирма гапда умумий суроқ гапнинг ўзгариши.




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

Exercises

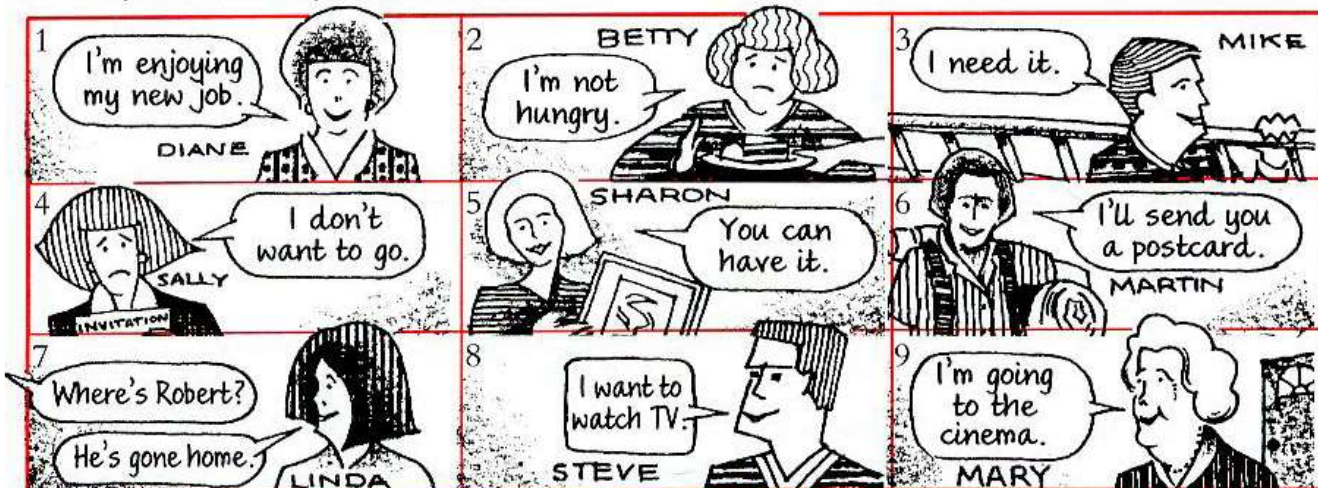
Put in **say/said** or **tell/told**.

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

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

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

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?]

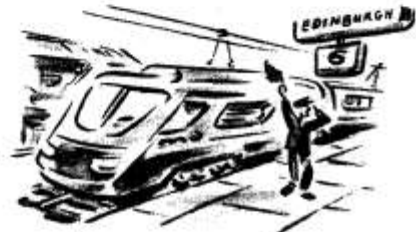
C By train

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

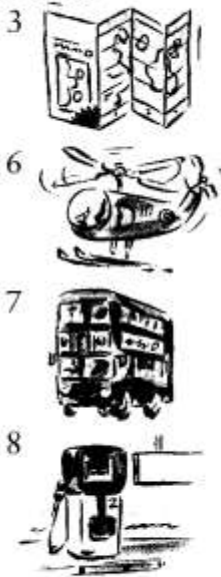


Match the words on the left with their definitions on the right. Draw lines.

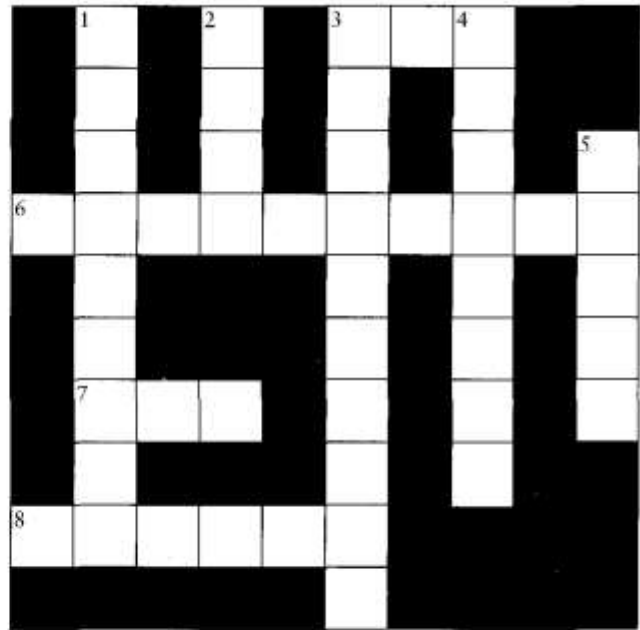
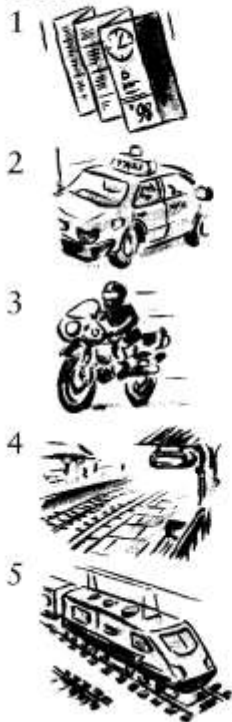
- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1 land | a a place to eat on a train |
| 2 fare | b bags and suitcases |
| 3 buffet car | c it says when trains depart and arrive |
| 4 ship | d what you must pay when you travel |
| 5 timetable | e planes do this at airports |
| 6 platform | f it travels on water e.g. the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

Экскурсии Планы

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).	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).
--	---

Информация

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 туров и экскурсий? Здесь есть театр? Когда и где мы можем встретиться	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 and excursions? Is there a theatre here? When and where can we meet?
--	--

<p>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>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. Это не очень далеко. Вы не можете его не заметить. Подождите здесь минутку, пожалуйста. Я выхожу на следующей остановке.</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. It's not so far. You can't miss it. Wait here a moment, please. I get off at the next stop.</p>
---	---

Высадите меня здесь, пожалуйста.
Остановите здесь, пожалуйста.

Let me off here, please.
Stop here, please.

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. Дайте 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>
--	--

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>
--	--

Покупки Информация

<p>Когда вы закрываетесь? Когда закрывается этот магазин? До сколько вы открыты в рабочие дни?</p>	<p>When do you close? When does this store close? How late are you opened on weekdays?</p>
--	--

Открыто с девяти до пяти. Закрыто с двенадцати до двух.	Open from nine o'clock to five o'clock. Closed from twelve o'clock to two o'clock.
Где здесь торговый центр?	Where is the shopping area?
Там есть безналоговый магазин?	Is there a tax-free shop?
Там есть универмаг?	Is there a department store?
На каком этаже продовольственный отдел?	On which floor is the food department?
Какие оригинальные изделия есть в этом городе?	What are some special products of this town?
Где я могу это купить?	Where can I buy it?

Обслуживание

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

Одежда

Я хотел бы примерить.	I'd like to try it on.
Я хотел бы примерить оба.	I would like to try both of them on.
Где примерочная?	Where's the fitting room?
Вы могли бы снять мерку на пиджак?	Will you take the measurements for a

<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>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?</p> <p>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. 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?</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> <p>I would like to see a practical set of luggage. I would like to see a soft leather portfolio.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Do you have cotton (wool,nylon) socks?</p>
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<p>Мне нужны две пары носков. Мне нужна пара легкой летней обуви.</p> <p>У вас найдётся пара спортивной обуви?</p> <p>Что вы можете посоветовать при воспалении глаз</p> <p>Мне нужно какое-нибудь средство от раздражения кожи.</p> <p>Покажите мне другой, пожалуйста.</p> <p>Из какого материала это сделано</p>	<p>May I have two pairs of socks? I would like a pair of lightweight summer shoes?</p> <p>Do you have a pair of tennis shoes?</p> <p>Can you recommend something for irritated eyes?</p> <p>I would like something for skin irritation.</p> <p>Please show me another one.</p> <p>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?</p> <p>Мне нужна цветная плёнка. Мне нужно по три отпечатка с каждого кадра.</p> <p>Не могли бы вы увеличить эти фотографии?</p> <p>Я хочу купить компакт диск в подарок.</p> <p>У вас есть батарейки?</p> <p>Мне нужны две лампочки на 60 ватт.</p> <p>Покажите, как этим пользоваться. Когда они будут готовы?</p> <p>Думаете, это можно отремонтировать?</p> <p>Вы можете сделать ремонт при мне?</p>	<p>I would like to see a camera. Would you please put film in my camera?</p> <p>I would like colour film. I would like three prints of each.</p> <p>I would like these photographs enlarged.</p> <p>I would like to buy a CD for someone.</p> <p>Have you got any batteries? I would like to have two 60 (sixty) watt bulbs.</p> <p>Will you show me how to operate it? When will they be ready?</p> <p>Do you think you can repair it?</p> <p>Can you repair this while I wait?</p>
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Сувениры

<p>Я хотел бы купить сувенир на память об этом городе.</p> <p>У вас есть фотографии с видами этой местности?</p> <p>У вас есть открытка с видом города?</p> <p>Это хрусталь?</p> <p>Я бы хотел букет красных роз.</p> <p>У вас есть почтовые марки?</p> <p>Сколько шоколада можно вывезти из</p>	<p>I would like to have a souvenir of the town.</p> <p>Do you have pictures with scenes of this area?</p> <p>Do you a postcard with a picture of the town?</p> <p>Are these crystals?</p> <p>I would like a bouquet of red roses.</p> <p>Do you have stamps?</p> <p>How much chocolate can I take out of</p>
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<p>страны? Какая начинка у этих конфет? Две плитки горького шоколада.</p>	<p>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 заметок. 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 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>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? 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? Вам нужен залог? Когда я должен освободить номер? Вам нужен мой паспорт? Можете порекомендовать другую гостиницу? Я сниму этот номер на неделю (месяц). Я пробуду два дня. Меня зовут ... Где мне расписаться? Можно одолжить вашу ручку?</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? Do you need a deposit? When is check-out time? Do you need my passport? Can you recommend another hotel?</p> <p>I'll take this room for a week (month). I'll stay two nights. My name is... Where do I sign? Could I borrow your pen?</p>
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Обслуживание

<p>Войдите. Я хотел бы сдать на хранение некоторые ценные вещи. Я хотел бы забрать мои ценности. Пошлите, пожалуйста, багаж в мой номер.</p> <p>Пожалуйста, пошлите кого-нибудь за моим багажом. Не могли бы Вы присмотреть за моим багажом? Я хотел бы забрать свой багаж. В моей комнате есть розетка для электробритвы? Пожалуйста, принесите мне горячей воды. Не могли бы Вы дать мне еще одно одеяло? Как включать кабельное телевидение? Вам известен код Вашей страны?</p> <p>Какой код России?</p> <p>В какое время работает ресторан? Можно заказать завтрак в номер? В полвосьмого, пожалуйста.</p> <p>Я хотел бы заказать завтрак на завтра.</p> <p>Вот мой заказ. Могу я идти пешком, или лучше взять такси? 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>Come in. I would like to put some valuables in the safety-deposit box. I'd like my valuables back. Would you please send the luggage to my room? Please send someone for my baggage.</p> <p>Can you keep this baggage for me? May I have my baggage back? Is there a socket in my room for my electric shaver? Please bring me some hot water. Would you give me another blanket? How do you use cable TV? Do you know what your international code is? What is the country code for Russia? At what time are meals served? Can I have breakfast in my room? I'd like it at 7.30 (seven thirty), please. I'd like to order breakfast for tomorrow. Here's my order. Can I walk or should I take a taxi?</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?</p> <p>Can you sew these buttons on? Can you remove this stain? Can you press these pants while I wait?</p>
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<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>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. Тут, должно быть, ошибка. Это не мое. 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.</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.</p>
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Вы принимаете кредитные карточки?	Will you accept a credit card?
Вы берете дорожные чеки?	Do you take traveler`s check?
Мне очень здесь понравилось.	I`ve enjoyed my stay.

Услуги

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

Аренда

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

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

5.ТЕСТСАБОЛЛАРИ

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; 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) wasI doing / that day; c) I am doing / that day; d)I wasdoing / 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 km²;**

b) 338 000km² ;

c) 480 000km² ;

d) 500 000 km²

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.

Дидактик (такдимот) материаллар

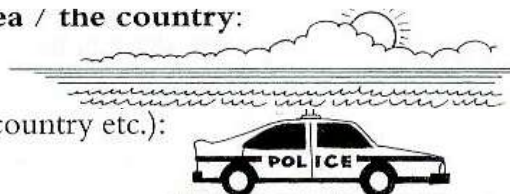
1.TheArticle

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**?

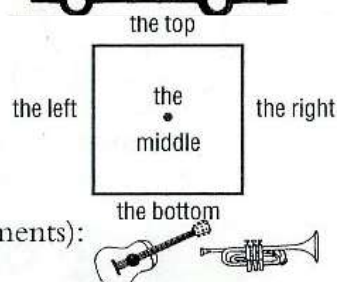
the police / the fire brigade / the army (of a city, country etc.):

- 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?

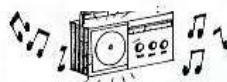


(play) **the piano / the guitar / the trumpet** etc. (musical instruments):

- 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!

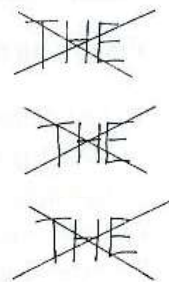
next / last + week/month/year/summer/Monday etc.:

- 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**.

~~THE~~



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

THE **the Republic** of Ireland (*or* **the Irish Republic**)
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**

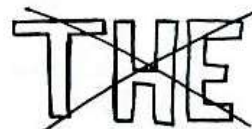
(go to) **the cinema / the theatre / the bank / the post office:**

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

THE

(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**
- 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** Science Museum **the** Odeon (cinema)
- 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** Great Wall **of** China **the** Tower **of** London

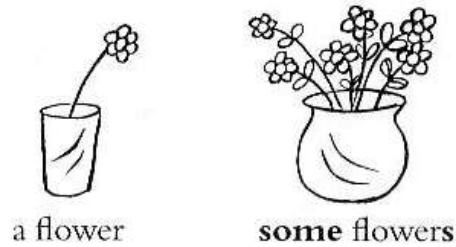
We say: **the north** / **the south** / **the east** / **the west** / **the middle** (of ...):

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

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.

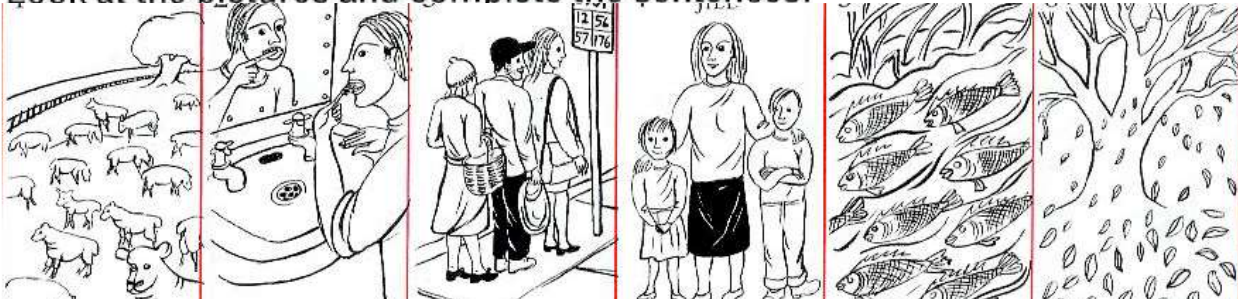
Police is plural:

- **'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 sheep 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.):

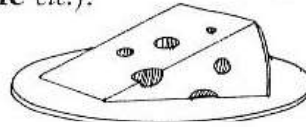
- I need **some** new **shoes**.
- Would you like **some** **apples**?



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**.

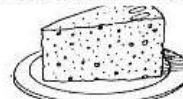
Many nouns are *sometimes* countable and *sometimes* uncountable. For example:



a cake



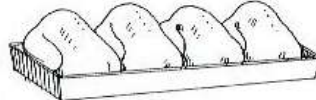
some cakes



some cake or a piece of cake



a chicken



some chickens

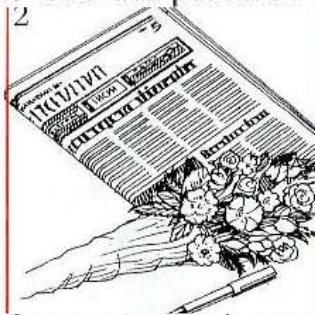


some chicken or a piece of chicken

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

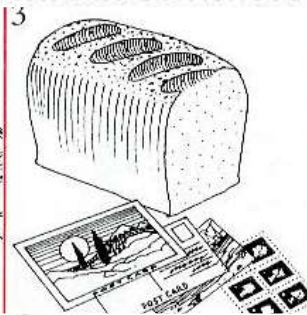


1 I bought some perfume, a hat and some shoes.

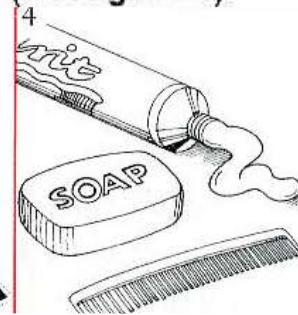


2 I bought

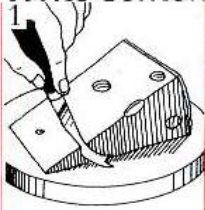
3



4



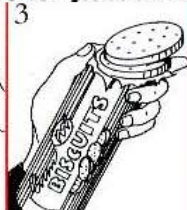
Write sentences with **Would you like a ... ?** or **Would you like some ... ?**



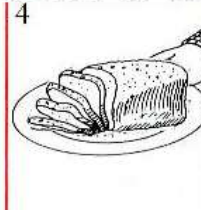
1 Would you like some cheese?



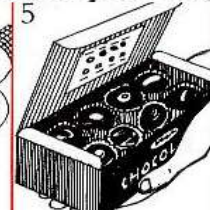
2 Would you like ?



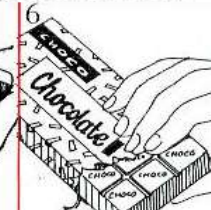
3 Would ?



4



5



6

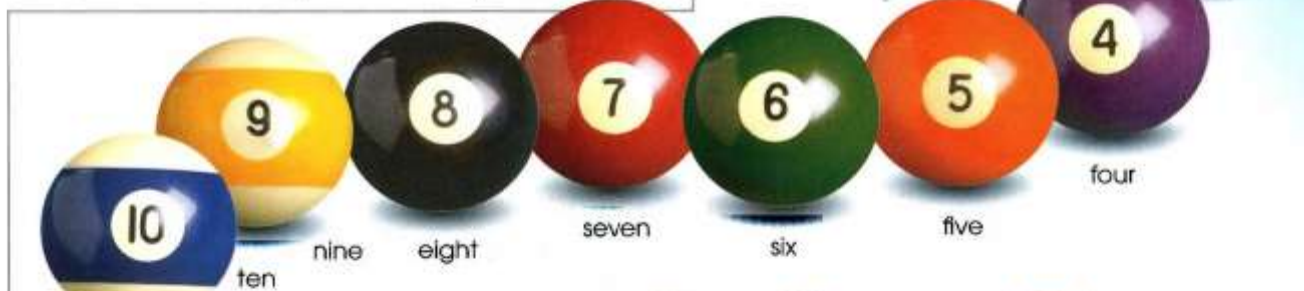
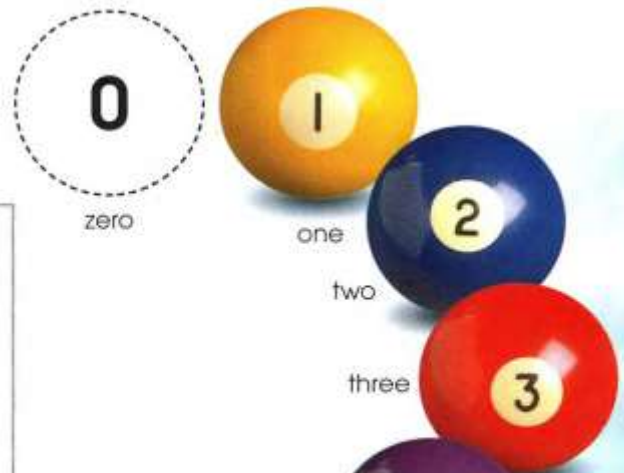
3. The Numeral



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.



11	eleven	30	thirty	70	seventy	1,000	one thousand
12	twelve	40	forty	80	eighty	10,000	ten thousand
13	thirteen	50	fifty	90	ninety	100,000	one hundred thousand
14	fourteen	60	sixty	100	one hundred	1,000,000	one million



Word Partnerships

an odd	number
an even	
a lucky	number





Fractions

$\frac{1}{4}$ = one-quarter / a quarter



$\frac{1}{2}$ = one-half / a half



$\frac{2}{3}$ = two-thirds



$\frac{3}{4}$ = three-fourths / three quarters



Words in Action

1. Work In a group. Practice reading the following:
 - 25 minutes / 62 students / 98 pages
 - 12th birthday / 16th floor / 21st 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

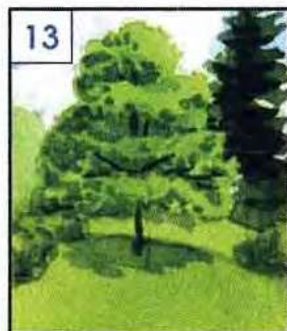
23 August

24 September

25 October

26 November

27 December





January 2005	February 2005	March 2005	February 2005		
S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	8	Thursday	February 3
5	Monday	January 31	9	Friday	February 4
6	Tuesday	February 1	10	Saturday	February 5
7	Wednesday	February 2	11	Sunday	February 6

Weekdays Weekend

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 =

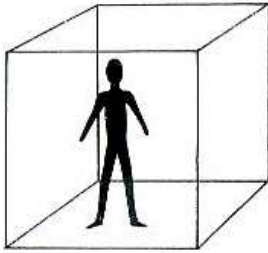
() () () ()

teen, eighteen, eighteen, nineteen, thirteen =

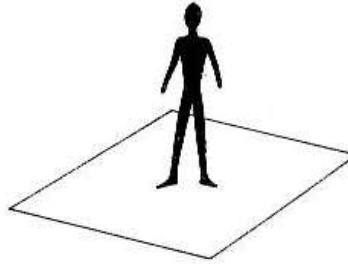
() () () () ()

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**.

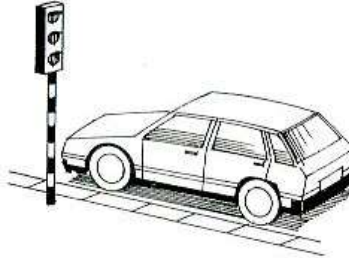
at



at the bus stop



at the door



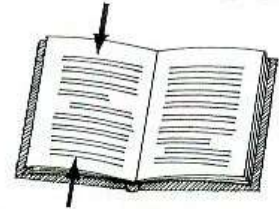
at the traffic lights



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)

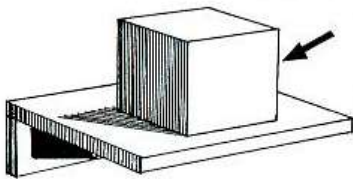


at the bottom (of the page)

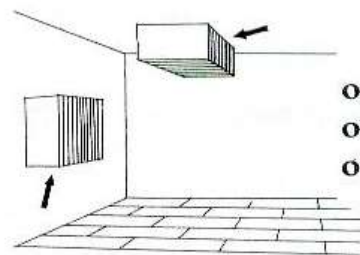
at the top / **at the bottom** / **at the end** (of ...):

- 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.*

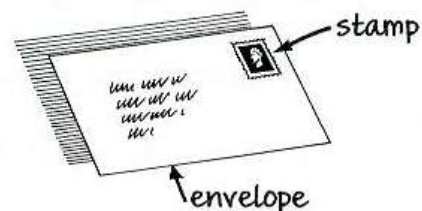


on a wall
on a door
on the ceiling *etc.*

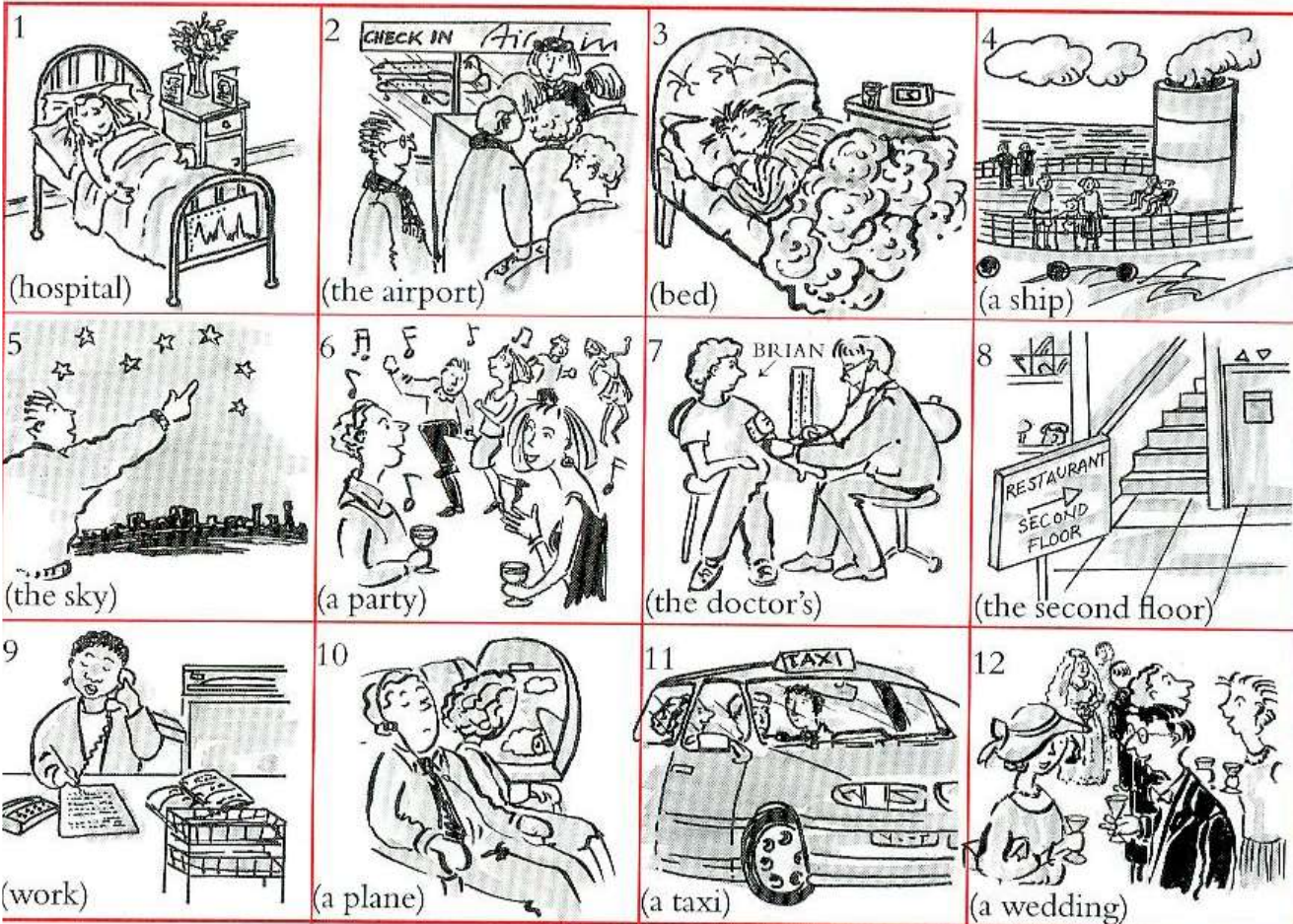
- There are some books **on the shelf** and some pictures **on the wall**.
- There are a lot of apples **on those trees**.
- Don't sit **on the grass**. It's wet.
- There is a stamp **on the envelope**.

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 (...).



- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 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**?

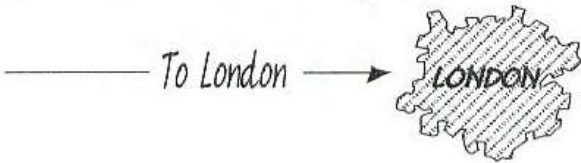
get home / **arrive home** (no preposition):

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

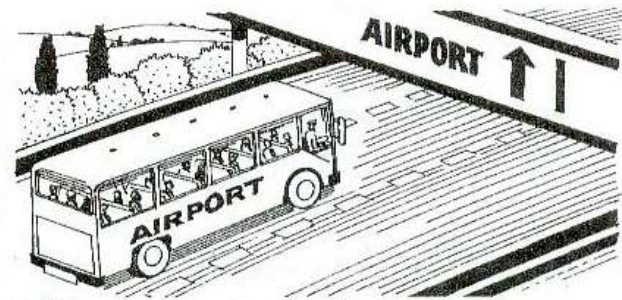
to

in/at

go/come/return/walk (etc.) to ...



- We're **going to London** next week.
- I want to **go to Italy**.
- We **walked** from my house **to the city centre**.
- What time do you **go to bed**?



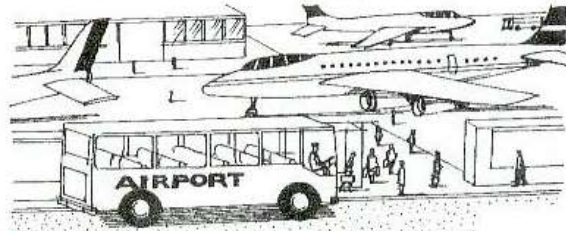
- The bus is **going to the airport**.
- Sally didn't **go to work** yesterday.
- I **went to a party** last night.
- You must **come to our house**.

be/stay/do something (etc.) in ...



- Piccadilly Circus **is in London**.
- My brother **lives in Italy**.
- The main shops **are in the city centre**.
- I like **reading in bed**.

be/stay/do something (etc.) at ...



- The bus **is at the airport**.
- Ann **wasn't at work** yesterday.
- I **met her at a party**.
- Ann **stayed at her brother's house**.

home

go/come/walk (etc.) home (without 'to'):

- I'm tired. I'm **going home**. (not 'to home')
- Did you **walk home**?

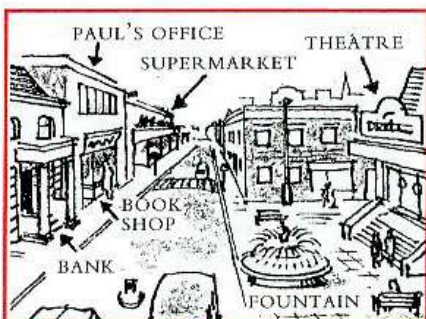
be/stay/do something (etc.) at home:

- I'm **staying at home** this evening.
- 'Where's Ann?' 'At home.'

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

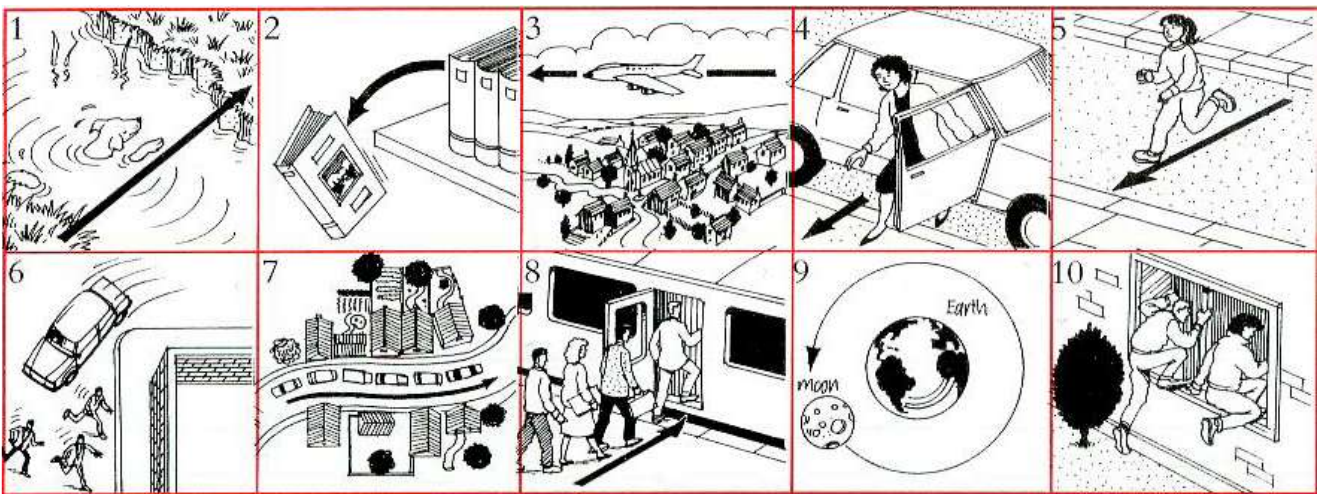
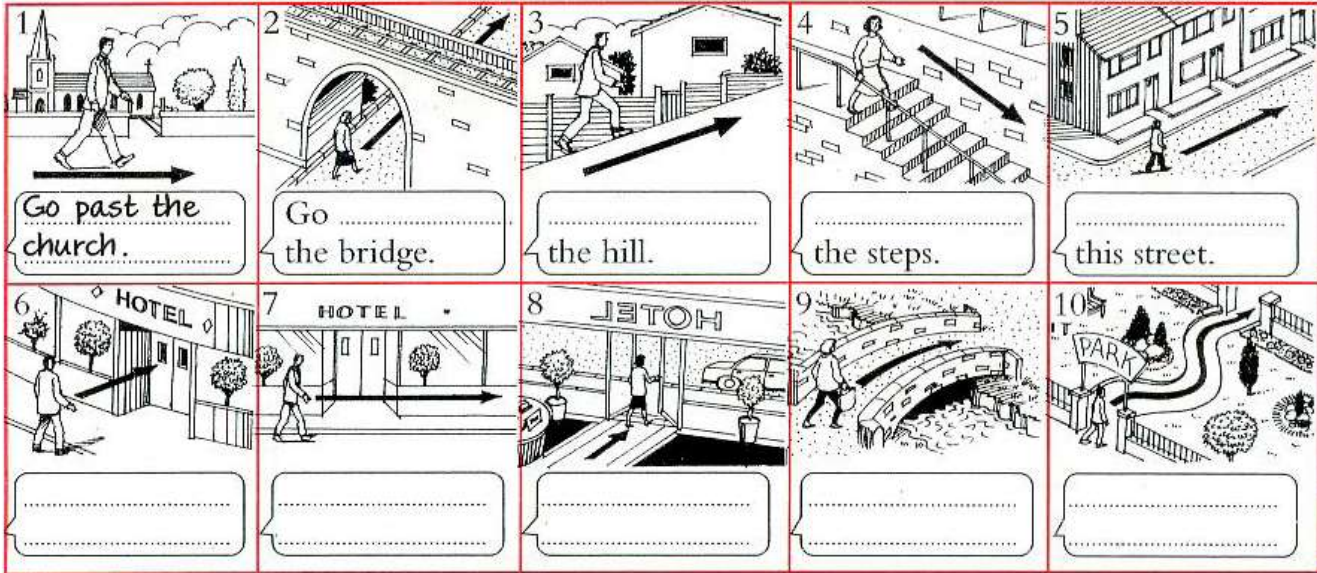
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 What time do you usually get work? | 4 When did you arrive London? |
| 2 What time do you usually get home? | 5 What time does the train get Paris? |
| 3 What time did you arrive the party? | 6 We arrived home very late. |

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 across 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.

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

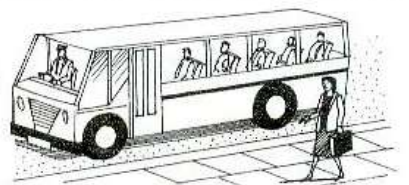
at (the age of) 21 / **at** 50 kilometres an hour / **at** 100 degrees *etc.*:

- 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)

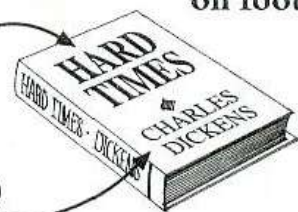
a book **by** ... / a painting **by** ... / a piece of music **by** ... etc.:

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

(the title)

by

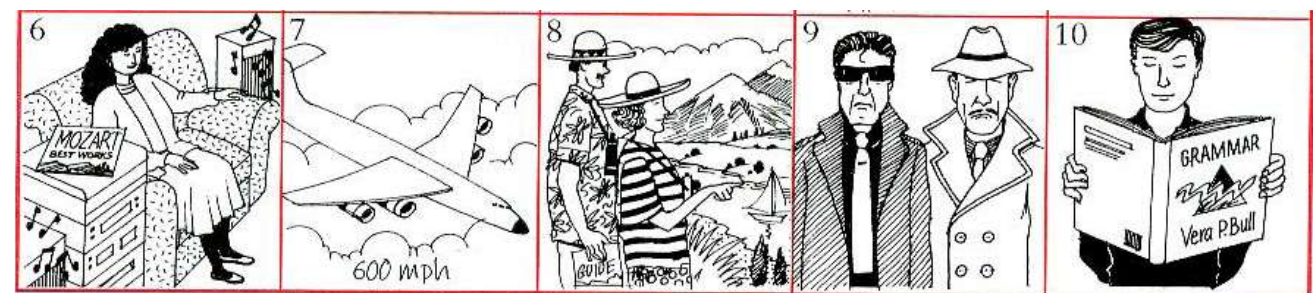
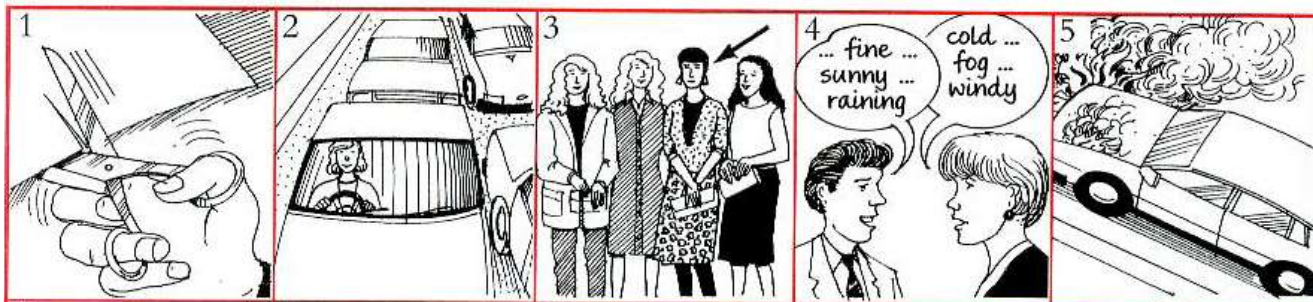
(the writer)



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.).








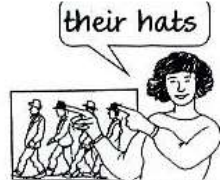












- I cut the paper **with** a pair of scissors.
- She usually goes to work car.
- Who is the woman short hair?
- They are talking the weather.
- The car is fire.

- 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 → my	I like my job.
we → our	We like our jobs.
you → your	You like your job.
he → his	He likes his job.
she → her	She likes her job.
they → their	They like their 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 ? |

some




I've got some money.

Use **some** in *positive* sentences:

- I'm going to buy **some** clothes.
- There's **some** ice in the fridge.
- We did **some** exercises.

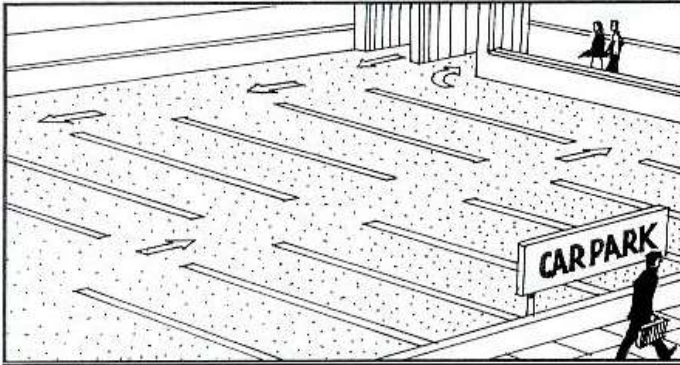
any



I haven't got any money.

Use **any** in *negative* sentences:

- I'm **not** going to buy **any** clothes.
- There **isn't any** orange juice in the fridge.
- We **didn't** do **any** exercises.

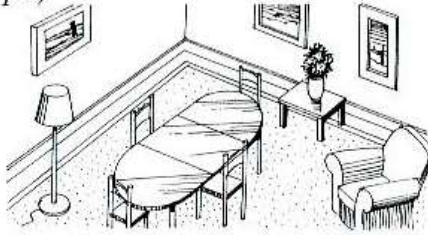


The car park is empty.

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** } in the room.
 { **anyone** }

● There **is** { **nobody** } in the room.
 { **no-one** }

● 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 anybody** 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):

● The house is empty. **Nobody** lives there.
(not 'Anybody lives there')

● 'Who did you speak to?' **'No-one.'**

● **Nothing** happened.

(not 'Anything happened')

● 'What did you say?' **'Nothing.'**

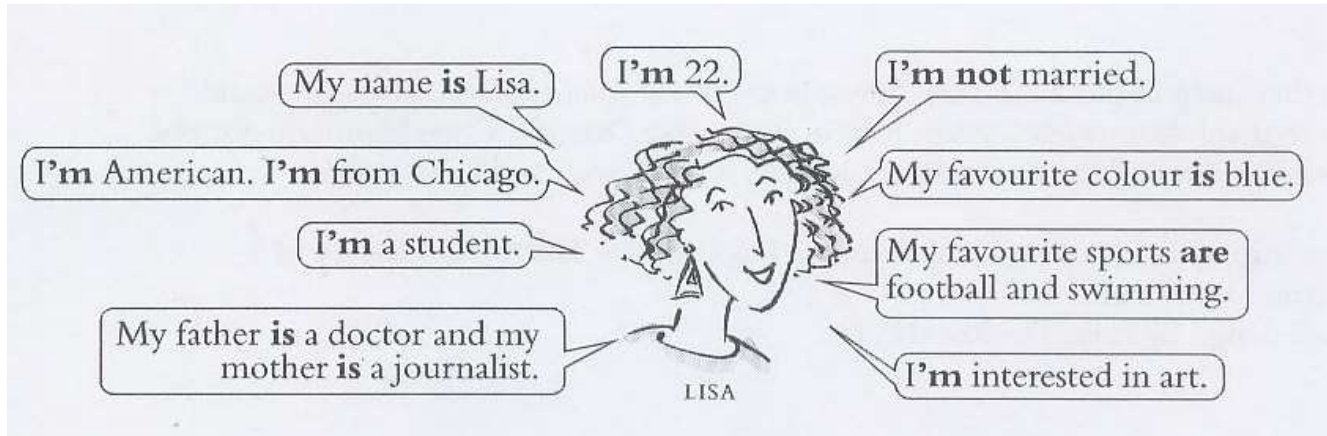
Remember: *negative verb* + **anybody/anyone/anything**
positive verb + **nobody/no-one/nothing**

● 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**.

- 1 (I / interested in politics) I'm interested (OR I'm not interested) in politics.
- 2 (I / hungry) I
- 3 (it / warm today) It
- 4 (I / afraid of dogs)
- 5 (my hands / cold)
- 6 (Canada / a very big country)
- 7 (diamonds / cheap)
- 8 (I / interested in football)
- 9 (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...**

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>How are</u> ... your parents?</p> <p>..... the bus stop?</p> <p>..... your children?</p> <p>..... these oranges?</p> <p>..... your favourite sport?</p> <p>..... the man in this photograph?</p> <p>..... your new shoes?</p>	<p>They're very well.</p> <p>At the end of the street.</p> <p>Five, six and ten.</p> <p>£1.20 a kilo.</p> <p>Skiing.</p> <p>That's my father.</p> <p>Black.</p>
---	---	---

Write the questions. (Read the answers first.)

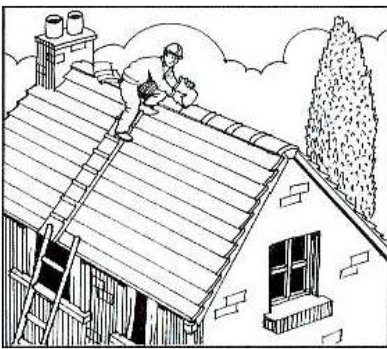


- 1 (name?) What's your name?
- 2 (married or single?)
- 3 (American?)
- 4 (how old?)
- 5 (a teacher?)
- 6 (wife a lawyer?)
- 7 (from?)
- 8 (her name?)

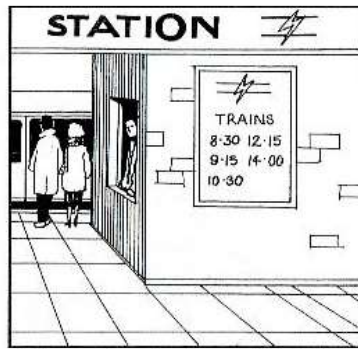
Paul.
 I'm married.
 No, I'm Australian.
 I'm 30.
 No, I'm a lawyer.
 No, she's a designer.
 She's Italian.
 Anna.

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.')

it is



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

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 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.

there will be a

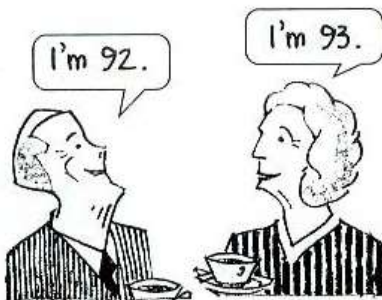


- Do you think **there will be** a lot of people at the party on Saturday?
- The manager of the company is leaving, so **there will be** a new manager soon.
- I'm going away tomorrow. I'll do my packing today because **there won't be** time tomorrow. (**there won't be** = **there will not be**)

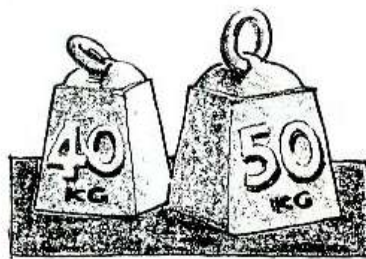
Kenham is a small town. Look at the information in the box and write sentences about Kenham with **There is/are** or **There isn't/aren't**.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|--|
| 1 a castle? | No | 1 <u>There isn't a castle.</u> |
| 2 any restaurants? | Yes (a lot) | 2 <u>There are a lot of restaurants.</u> |
| 3 a hospital? | Yes | 3 |
| 4 a swimming pool? | No | 4 |
| 5 any cinemas? | Yes (two) | 5 |
| 6 a university? | No | 6 |
| 7 any big hotels? | No | 7 |

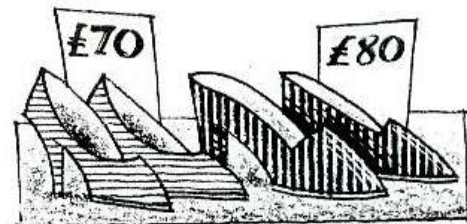
9. The adjective and adverb



old older



heavy heavier



expensive more expensive

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



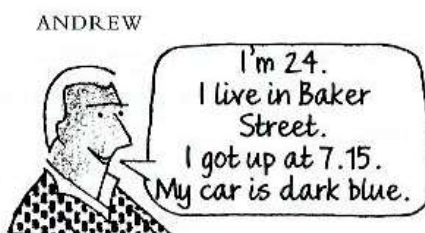
Compare:

He	is feels looks	tired.
----	----------------------	--------

They	are look sound	American.
------	----------------------	-----------

It	is smells tastes	good.
----	------------------------	-------

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



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

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

A

feel(s)	look(s)	sound(s)
look(s)	smell(s)	taste(s)

 + **B**

happy	ill	nice
horrible	new	surprised

1 You sound happy.....



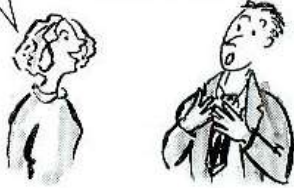
2 It



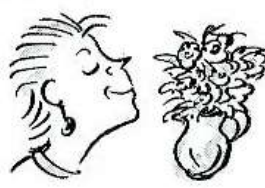
3 I



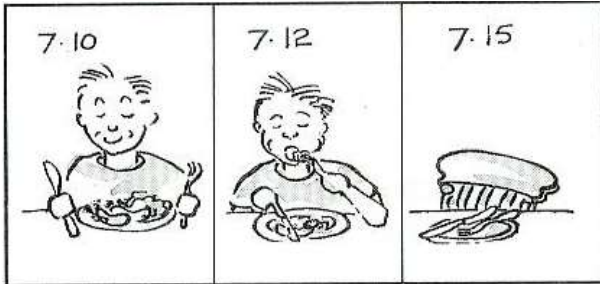
4 You



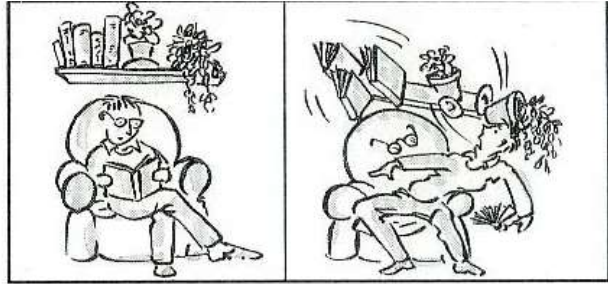
5 They



6 It



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

hard fast late early

These words are adjectives *and* adverbs:

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

good (adjective) → **well** (adverb)

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

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 <u>heavily</u> . | 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



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

eat **have** **lie** **play** **sit** **wait**



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

Look at the pictures and complete the questions. Use one of these:
cry eat go laugh look at read

1 What <u>are you reading</u> ?	2 EXIT Where she	3 What
4 Why	5 What	6 Why



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



I like ice-cream.
 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 My piano.	2 Our house.	3 A woman holding a basket of fruit.	4 A man and a woman playing tennis.	5 We love films.	6 EIGHT HOURS A NIGHT A man sleeping.
----------------	-----------------	---	--	---------------------	---

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

I	work
we	like
you	do
they	have
he	works
she	likes
it	does
	has

question

do	I we you they	work? like? do? have?
does	he she it	

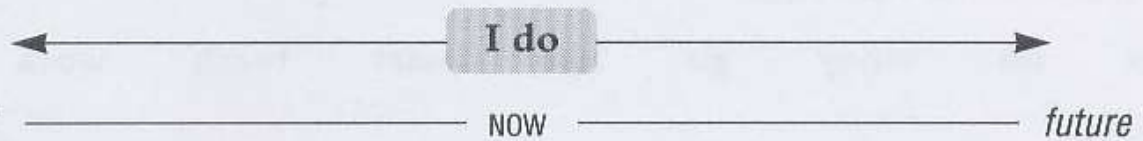


short answers

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

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

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



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

- 1 Margaret speaks four languages – English, French, German and Spanish. (speak)
- 2 I don't like my job. It's very boring. (like)
- 3 'Where's Martin?' 'I'm sorry. I' (know)
- 4 Sue is a very quiet person. She very much. (talk)
- 5 Jim a lot of tea. It's his favourite drink. (drink)
- 6 It's not true! I it! (believe)
- 7 That's a very beautiful picture. I it very much. (like)
- 8 Mark is a vegetarian. He meat. (eat)

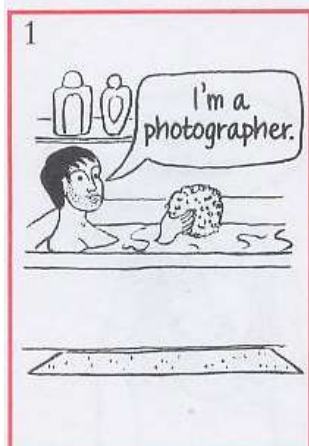
Complete the questions. Use these verbs:

~~do~~ do enjoy go like start teach work

- 1 What do you do ?
 2 it?
 3 What time in the morning?
 4 on Saturdays?
 5 How to work?
 6 And your husband. What ?
 7 What ?
 8 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.



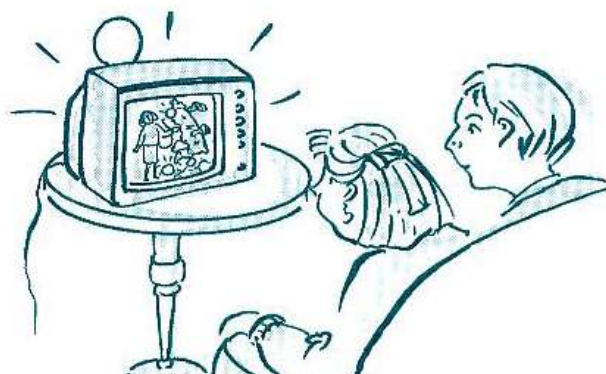
- 1 Does he take photographs? Yes, he does.
 What is he doing? He's having a bath.
 2 Is she driving a bus?
 What is she doing?
 3 Does he clean windows?
 What is he doing?
 4 Are they teaching?
 What do they do?
- Is he taking a photograph? No, he isn't.
 Does she drive a bus?
 Is he cleaning a window?
 Do they teach?

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	watched
----------------------------	----------------



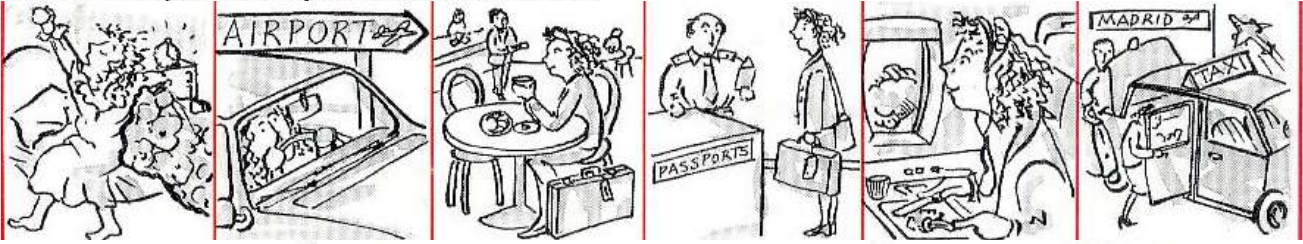
The past simple is often **-ed** (*regular verbs*). For example:

work → **worked**
 stay → **stayed**

clean → **cleaned**
 arrive → **arrived**

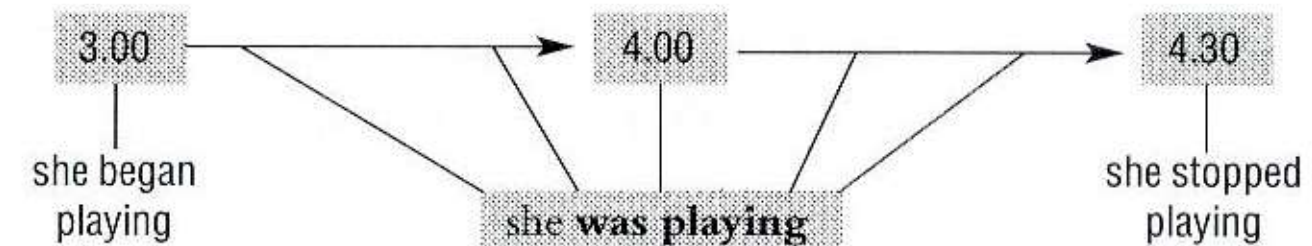
start → **started**
 dance → **danced**

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

negative

question

I he she it	was	doing watching playing running living etc.
we you they	were	

I he she it	was not (wasn't)	doing watching playing running living etc.
we you they	were not (weren't)	

was	I he she it	doing? watching? playing? running? living? etc.
were	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
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)

we played

(complete action)

- 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)

we were playing

(unfinished action)

- 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.

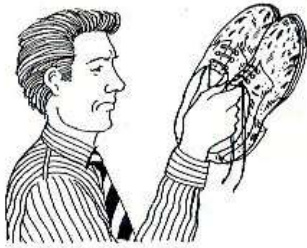
Look at the pictures and put the verbs in the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

2

3

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.



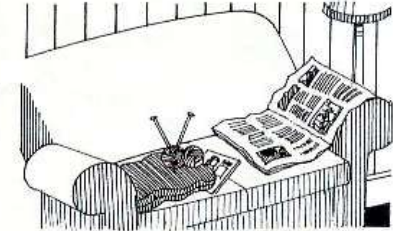
He **has cleaned** his shoes.
(= his shoes are clean *now*)



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 ...



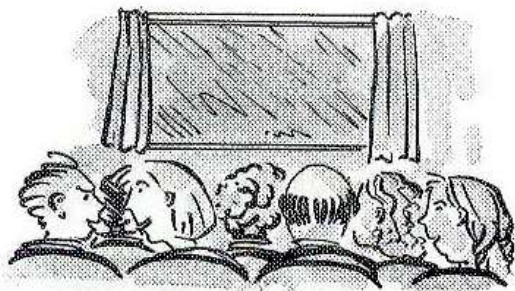
already = before you expected / before I expected

- 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.

3 They

2 He

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
many different jobs	a lot of interesting people
ten books	married three times

1 She has had many different jobs.

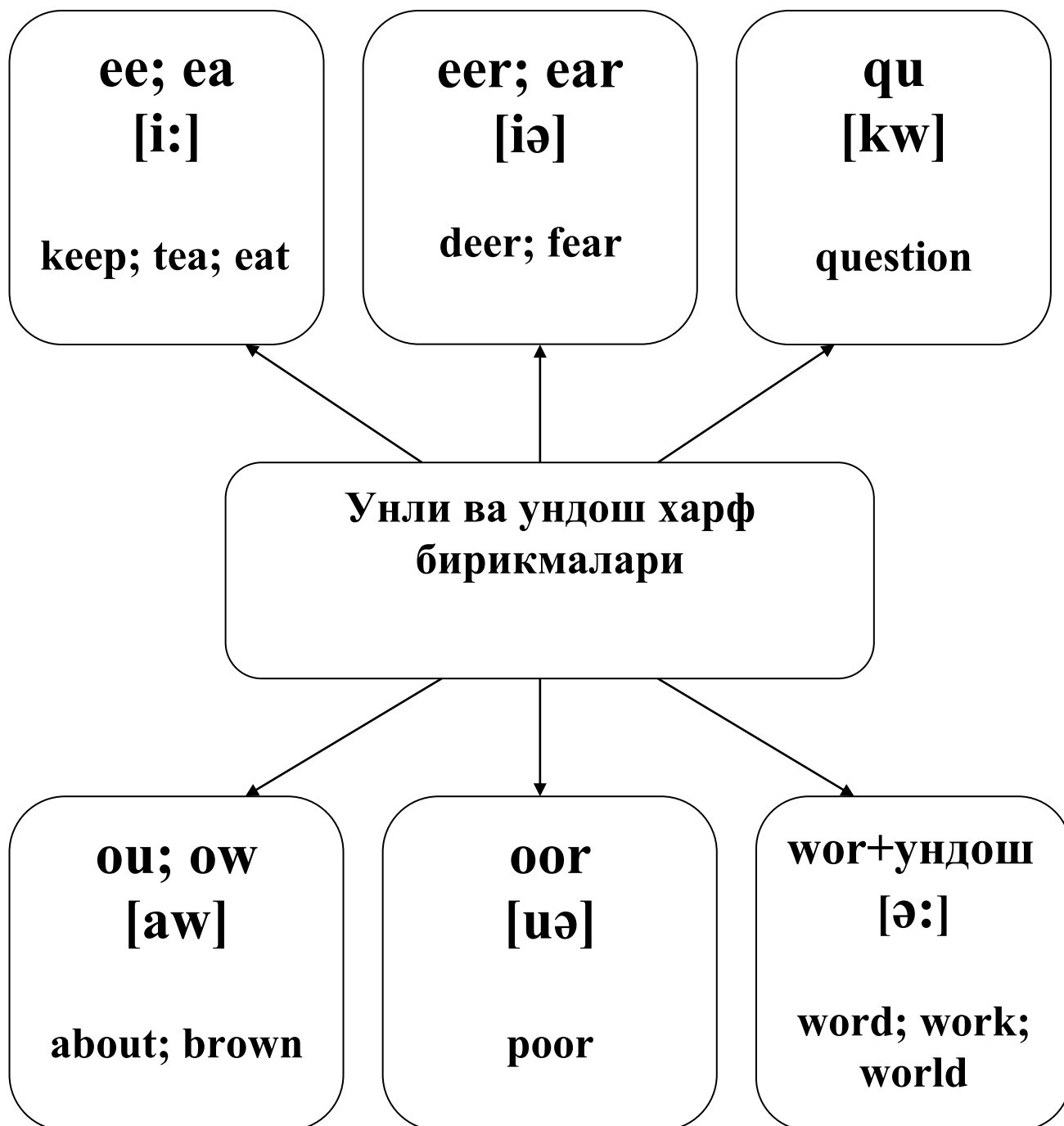
2 She

3

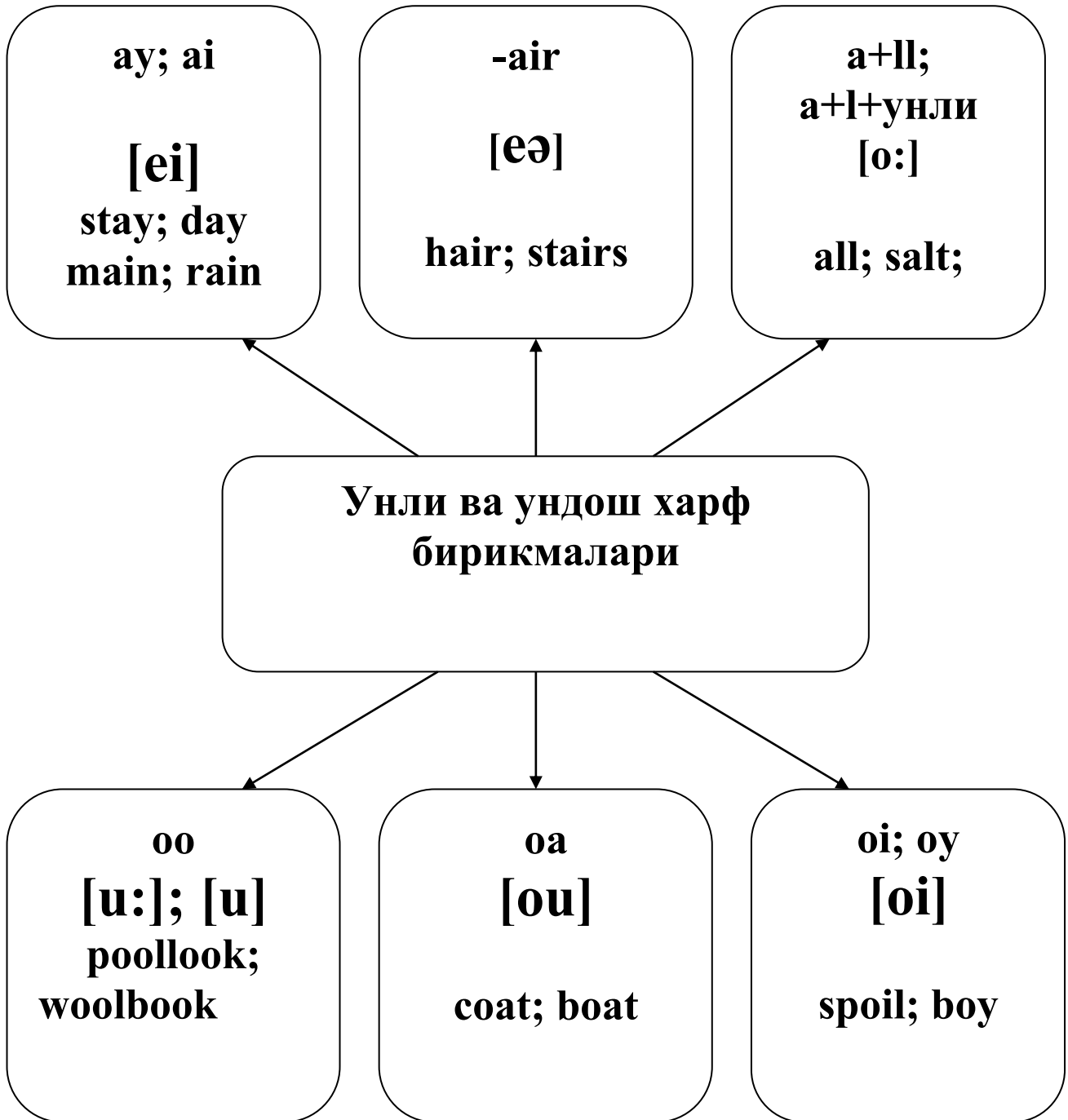
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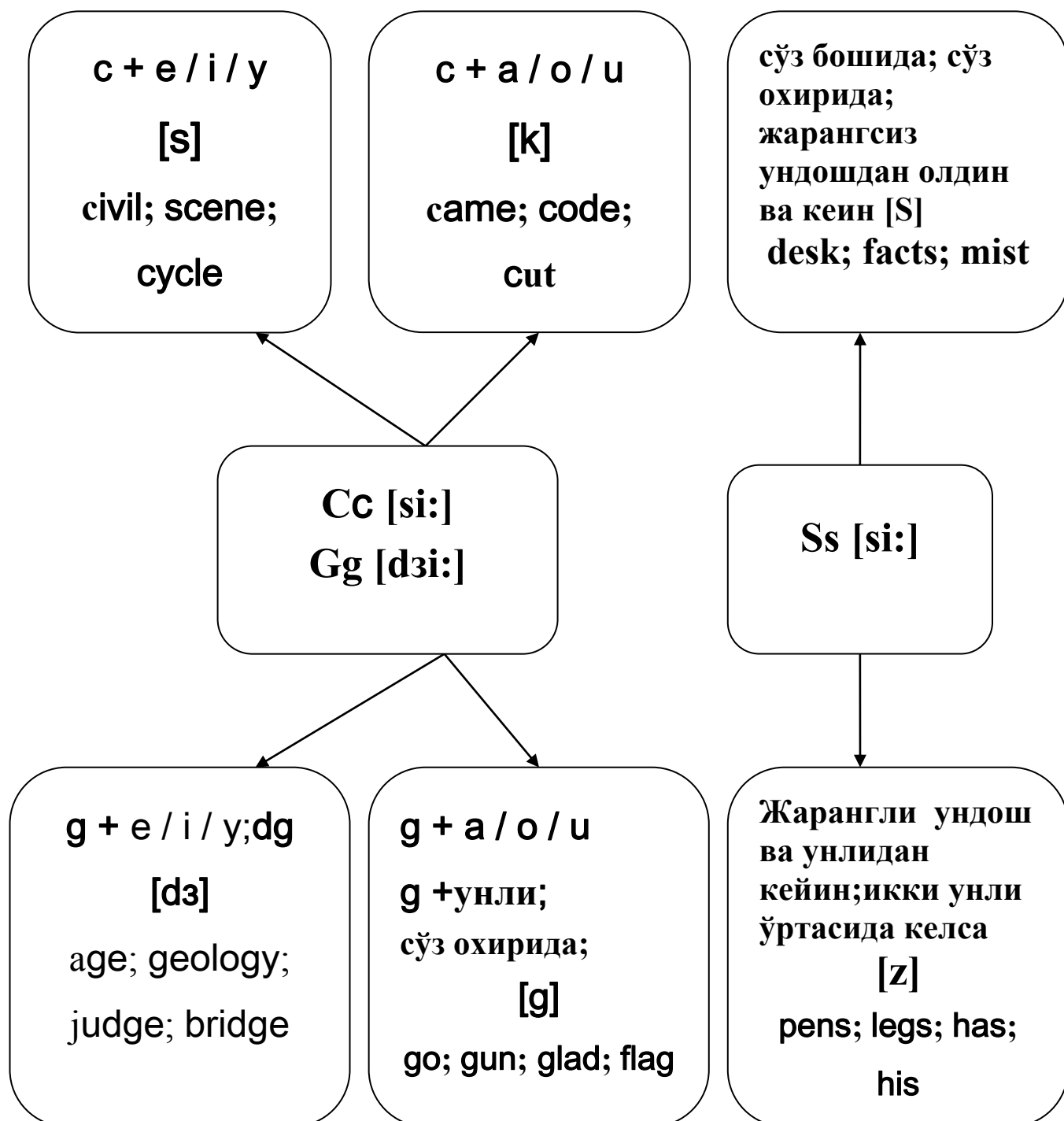
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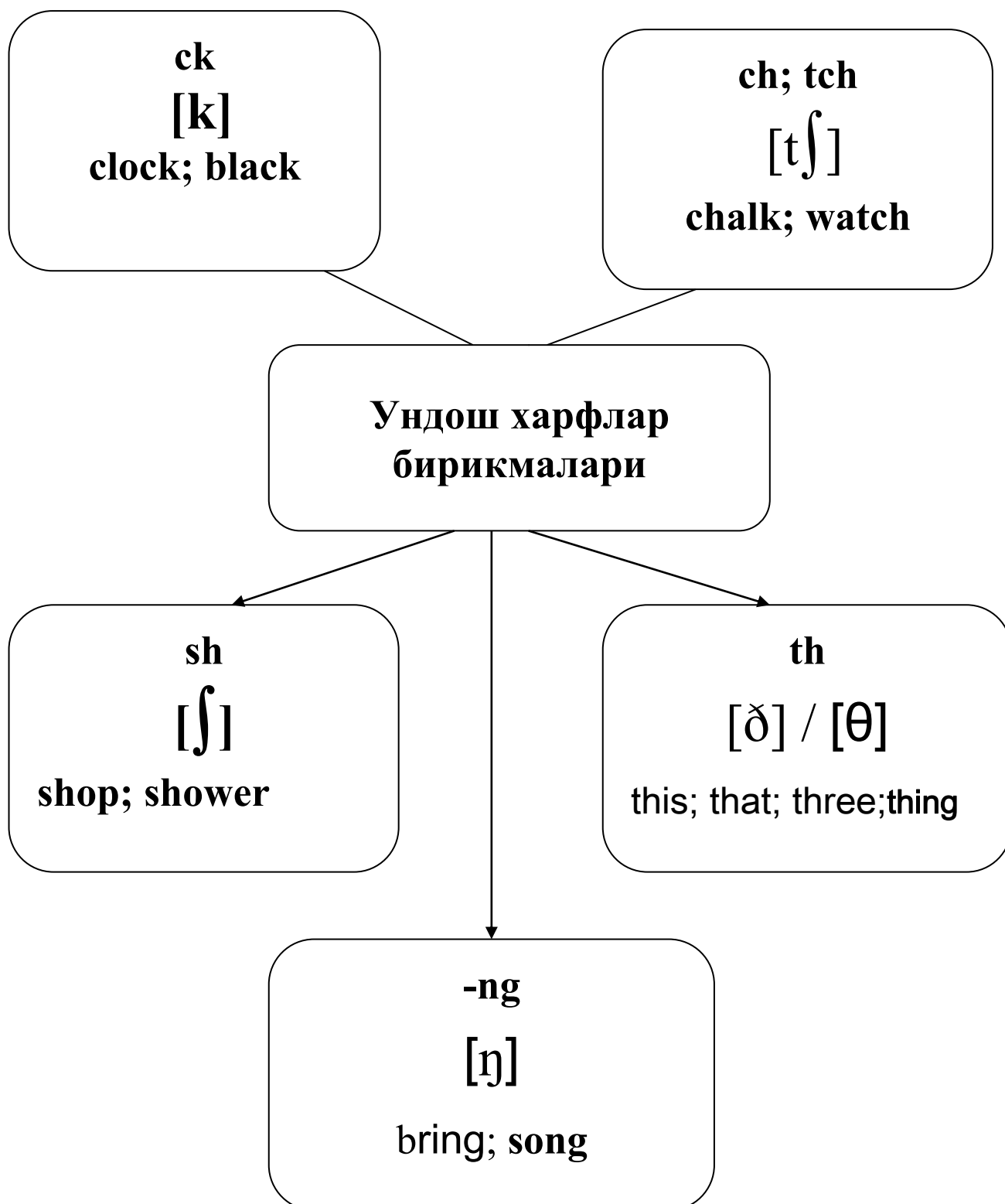
Ўқиш қоидаси



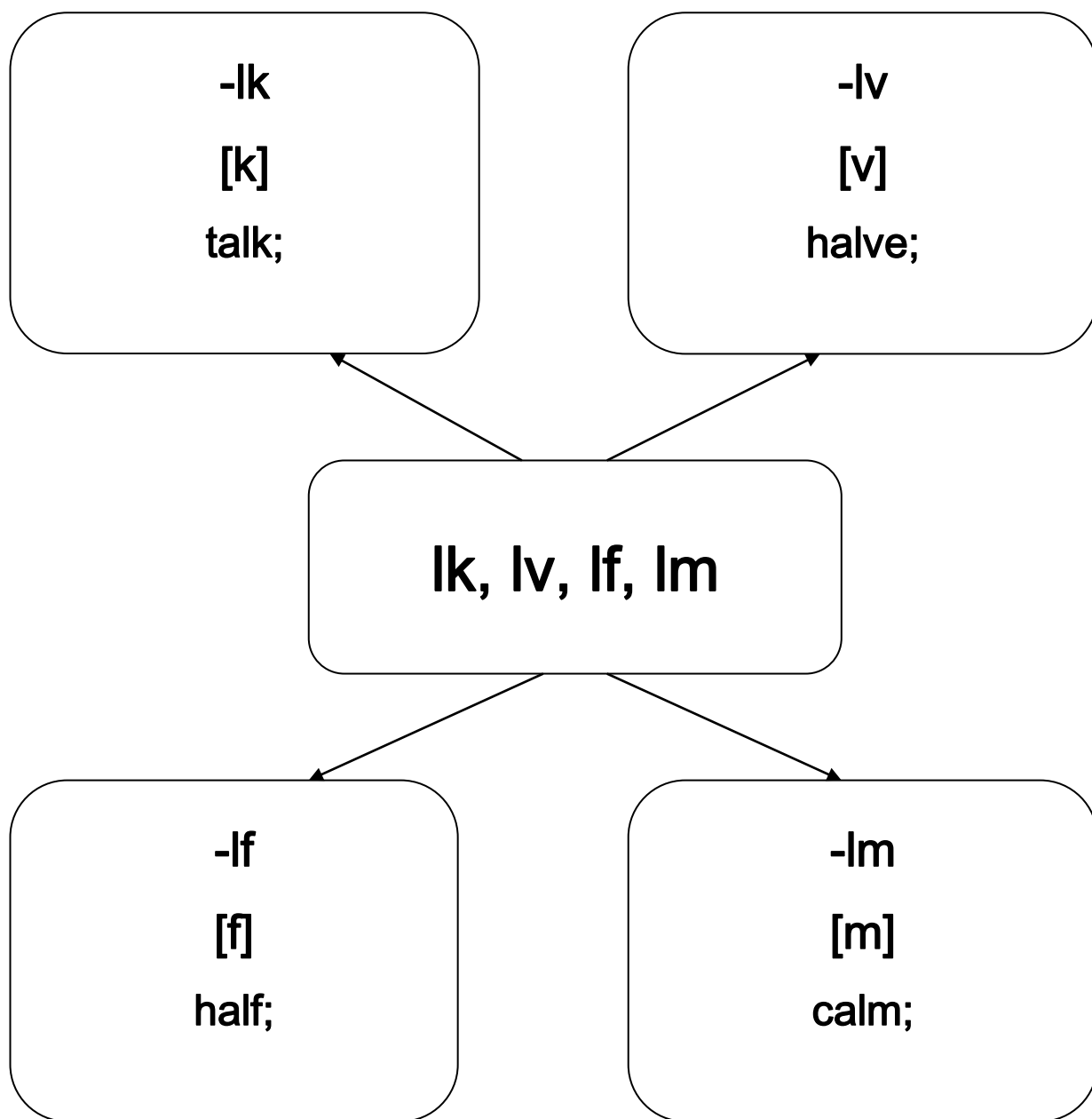
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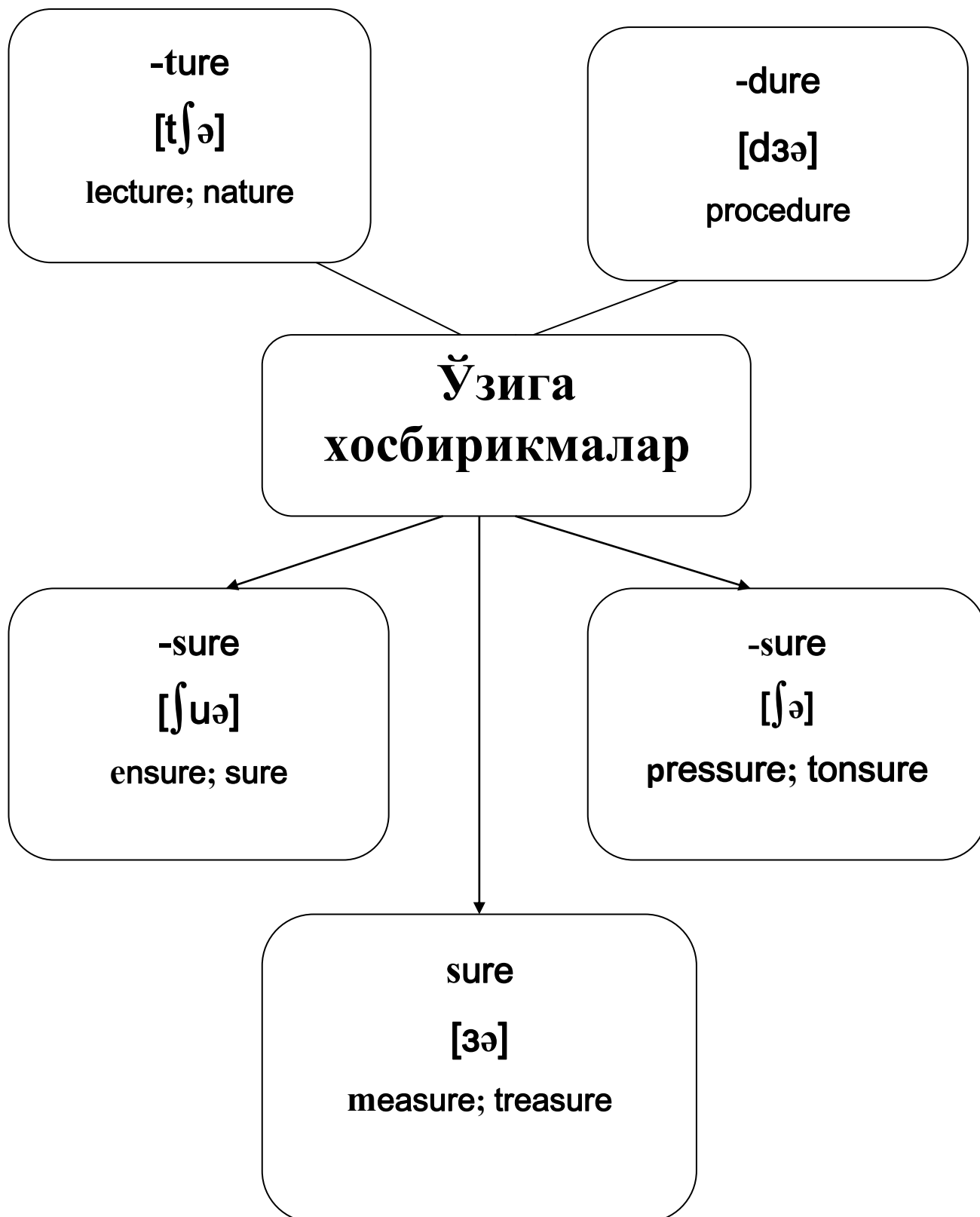
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Ўқиш қондаси



Ўқиш қондаси



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, қўшмоқ
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	ҳайдамоқ
dwell	dwelt	dwelt	яшамоқ
eat	ate	eaten	емоқ
fall	fell	fallen	йиқилмоқ
feed	fed	fed	боқмоқ
feel	felt	felt	сезмоқ
fight	fought	fought	курашмоқ

**Рўйхатда берилган нотўғри феълларнинг кўпчилиги кўп маъноли феъллардир. Бу ерда уларнинг кўп қўлланиладиганлари ва уларнинг асосий маънолари берилди.*

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	йиғламоқ
win	won	won	ютмоқ
wind	wound	wound	юргизмоқ
write	wrote	written	ёзмоқ

Irregular verbs in groups (Нотўғри феъллар гуруҳларда)

past simple / past participle are the same:

1	cost → cost	let → let
	cut → cut	put → put
	hit → hit	shut → shut
	hurt → hurt	

2	lend → lent	lose → lost
	send → sent	shoot → shot
	spend → spent	get → got
	build → built	light → lit
	burn → burnt	sit → sat
	learn → learnt	keep → kept
	smell → smelt	sleep → slept
	feel → felt	
	leave → left	
	meet → met	
	dream → dreamt /dremt/*	
	mean → meant /ment/*	

3	bring → brought /brɔ:t/*
	buy → bought /bɔ:t/*
	fight → fought /fɔ:t/*
	think → thought /θɔ:t/*
	catch → caught /kɔ:t/*
	teach → taught /tɔ:t/*

4	sell → sold
	tell → told
	find → found
	have → had
	hear → heard
	hold → held
	read → read /red/*
	say → said /sed/*
	pay → paid
	make → made
	stand → stood
	understand → understood

past simple / past participle are different:

1	break → broke	broken
	choose → chose	chosen
	speak → spoke	spoken
	steal → stole	stolen
	wake → woke	woken

2	drive → drove	driven
	ride → rode	ridden
	rise → rose	risen
	write → wrote	written
	beat → beat	beaten
	bite → bit	bitten
	hide → hid	hidden

3	eat → ate	eaten
	fall → fell	fallen
	forget → forgot	forgotten
	give → gave	given
	see → saw	seen
	take → took	taken

4	blow → blew	blown
	grow → grew	grown
	know → knew	known
	throw → threw	thrown
	fly → flew	flown
	draw → drew	drawn
	show → showed	shown

5	begin → began	begun
	drink → drank	drunk
	swim → swam	swum
	ring → rang	rung
	sing → sang	sung
	run → ran	run

6	come → came	come
	become → became	become

* 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:

- | | | | | |
|------------------|---|----------------|---|--|
| I am | → | I'm | ● | I'm feeling tired this morning. |
| it is | → | it's | ● | 'Do you like this jacket?' 'Yes, it's very nice.' |
| they have | → | they've | ● | 'Where are your friends?' 'They've gone home.' |
- etc.*

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	I'm						
is → 's		he's	she's	it's			
are → 're					we're	you're	they're
have → 've	I've				we've	you've	they've
has → 's		he's	she's	it's			
had → 'd	I'd	he'd	she'd		we'd	you'd	they'd
will → 'll	I'll	he'll	she'll		we'll	you'll	they'll
would → 'd	I'd	he'd	she'd		we'd	you'd	they'd

- **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

isn't (= is not)	don't (= do not)	can't (= cannot)
aren't (= are not)	doesn't (= does not)	couldn't (= could not)
wasn't (= was not)	didn't (= did not)	won't (= will not)
weren't (= were not)		wouldn't (= would not)
hasn't (= has not)		shouldn't (= should not)
haven't (= have not)		mustn't (= must not)
hadn't (= had not)		needn't (= 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.*)

noun + **s** (plural) (⇒ Unit 65)

bird → birds

mistake → mistakes

hotel → hotels

verb + **s** (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

but roof → roofs

Words ending in **-y** (baby → babies / study → studied *etc.*)

-y → -ies:

study → studies (*not* 'studys')

family → families (*not* 'familys')

story → stories

city → cities

baby → babies

try → tries

marry → marries

fly → flies

-y → -ied (⇒ Unit 11):

study → studied (*not* 'studied')

try → tried

marry → married

copy → copied

-y → -ier/-iest (⇒ Units 86 and 89):

easy → easier/easiest (*not* 'easier/easiest')

happy → happier/happiest

lucky → luckier/luckiest

heavy → heavier/heaviest

funny → funnier/funniest

-y → -ily (⇒ Unit 85):

easy → easily (*not* 'easyly')

happy → happily

lucky → luckily

heavy → heavily

y does not change to **i** if the ending is **-ay/-ey/-oy/-uy**:

holiday → holidays (*not* 'holidaiies')

enjoy → enjoys/enjoyed

stay → stays/stayed

buy → buys

key → keys

but

say → said

pay → paid

(*irregular verbs*)

-ing

Verbs that end in **-e** (make/write/drive *etc.*) → **-ing**:

make → making

write → writing

come → coming

dance → dancing

Verbs that end in **-ie** → **-ying**:

lie → lying

die → dying

tie → tying

stop → stop**ped**, big → big**ger** 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 → pp	stopping	stop ped
run	R U N	n → nn	running	
get	G E T	t → tt	getting	
swim	SW I M	m → mm	swimming	
big	B I G	g → gg	bigger	big gest
hot	H O T	t → tt	hotter	hot test
thin	TH I N	n → nn	thinner	thin nest

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	helping	help ed
work	WO R K	working	work ed
fast	FA S T	faster	fast est

(2) if the word ends in two vowel letters + a consonant letter (V + V + C):

	V+V+C		
need	NE E D	needing	need ed
wait	WA I T	waiting	wait ed
cheap	CH E A P	cheaper	chea pest

(3) in longer words (two syllables or more) if the last part of the word is *not* stressed:

	<i>stress</i>		
happen	HAP -pen	→	happ en ing/happ en ed (<i>not</i> 'happ en ned')
visit	VIS -it	→	visit ing /visit ed
remember	re- MEM -ber	→	rememb er ing/rememb er ed
<i>but</i> prefer	pre- FER	(<i>stress at the end</i>)	→ pref er ring/pref er red
begin	be- GIN	(<i>stress at the end</i>)	→ begin ning

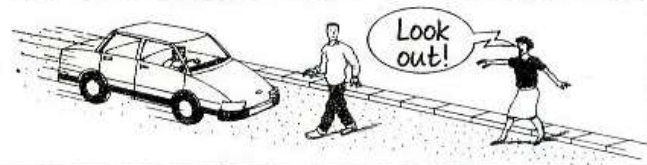
(4) if the word ends in **-y** or **-w**. (At the end of words, **y** and **w** are not consonants.)

enjoy → enjoy**ing**/enjoy**ed** snow/snow**ing**/snow**ed** 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.**

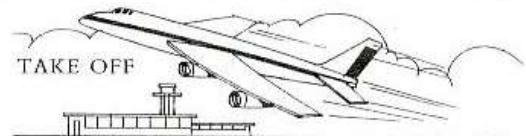
get on = manage (in a job, at school, in an exam etc.):

- 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)

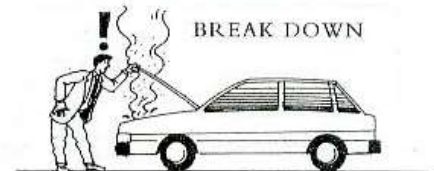


down **slow down** = go more slowly:

- You're driving too fast. **Slow down.**

break down = stop working (for cars/machines etc.):

- Sue was very late because her car **broke down**.

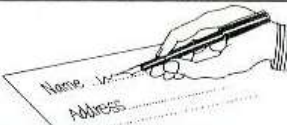
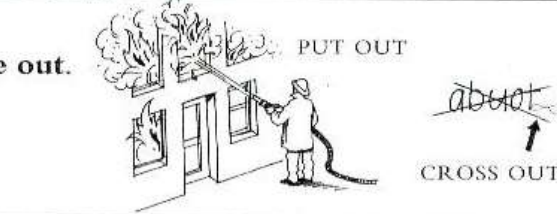


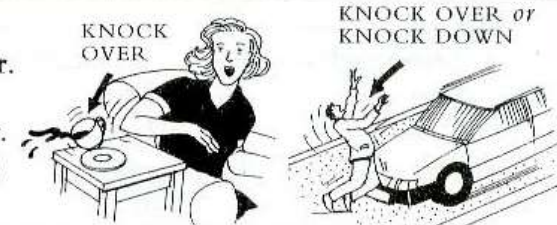


over **fall over** = lose your balance:

- I **fell over** because my shoes were too big for me.



Phrasal verbs + object (**fill in** a form / **put out** a fire etc.)

<p>in</p>	<p>fill in (a form) = complete (a form):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you fill in this form, please? 	 <p>FILL IN</p>
<p>out</p>	<p>put out (a fire / a cigarette):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fire brigade arrived and put the fire out. <p>cross out (a mistake / a word etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you make a mistake, cross it out. 	 <p>PUT OUT</p> <p>CROSS OUT</p>
<p>on</p>	<p>try on (clothes) = put on clothes to see if they fit you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (<i>in a shop</i>) This is a nice jacket. Shall I try it on? 	
<p>up</p>	<p>give up = stop something that you do:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tom gave up smoking five years ago. (= he stopped smoking) • 'Are you still learning Italian?' 'No, I gave it up.' <p>ring up = (tele)phone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sue rang me up last night. (<i>also</i> 'Sue rang me last night.' <i>without</i> 'up') <p>look up (a word in a dictionary etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I didn't know the meaning of the word, so I looked it up in a dictionary. <p>turn up = make louder (TV, radio, music etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you turn the radio up? I can't hear it. 	
<p>down</p>	<p>knock down (a building) = demolish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are going to knock down the school and build a new one. <p>turn down = make more quiet (TV, radio, music etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The music is too loud. Can you turn it down? 	 <p>KNOCK DOWN</p>
<p>away</p>	<p>throw away (rubbish, things you don't want):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These apples are bad. Shall I throw them away? • Don't throw away that picture. I want it. <p>put away = put something in the place where you usually keep it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After they finished playing, the children put their toys away. 	 <p>THROW AWAY</p>
<p>back</p>	<p>pay somebody back (money that you borrowed):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thank you for lending me the money. I'll pay you back next week. 	
<p>over</p>	<p>knock over (a cup / a glass / a person etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be careful. Don't knock your cup over. • There was an accident at the end of the road. A man was knocked over by a car. (<i>or</i> A man was knocked down by a car.) 	 <p>KNOCK OVER</p> <p>KNOCK OVER or KNOCK DOWN</p>

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