



# Teens'

## ENGLISH

Umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarining 6-sinfi uchun darslik

*O'zbekiston Respublikasi Xalq ta'limi  
vazirligi tasdiqlagan*

# 6



Pupil's book  
Workbook

«O'ZBEKISTON» NASHRIYOT-MATBAA IJODIY UYI  
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– tinglab tushunish yoki video mashqlarni bajarish;



– o'yin tarzidagi mashqlarni bajarish;



– mashq daftarini ochib, u yerdan tegishli mashqni daftarga ko'chirib olish va bajarish uchun mo'ljallangan topshiriqlar;



– darslikning shu sahifasida joylashgan tegishli mashqni daftarga ko'chirib olish va bajarish uchun mo'ljallangan topshiriqlar;



– gapirish amaliyoti uchun dialogik nutq;



– kuchli o'quvchilar yoki sinflar uchun qo'shimcha topshiriq.

**Respublika maqsadli kitob jamg'armasi mablag'lari hisobidan  
chop etildi.**

Dear Pupil!

Welcome to **Teens' English 6!**

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

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

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

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

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

We hope that you will enjoy using this course and that your own English will soon get better!

Have fun!

The Authors

Aziz o'quvchi!

**Teens' English 6** darsligiga xush kelibsiz!

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

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

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

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

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

Biz bu o'quv materiallari sizga quvonch olib keladi va ko'p vaqt o'tmay ingliz tilidan olgan bilimingiz yaxshilanadi degan umiddamiz.

Sizga omad tilaymiz!

Mualliflar.

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# LESSON 1 Jobs at school

**1**  Listen and repeat.

**2b**  Listen and check.

**2a**  Work in groups of 4/5. Read the text and complete the sentences with the words in the picture.



A lot of people work at your school. They do a lot of different jobs. For example, your (1) ... helps you to learn. The (2) ... helps teachers, pupils and parents. The (3) ... answers the telephone and works with letters and papers. The (4) ... knows about the books and helps children to find books. The school (5) ... helps sick children. The (6) ... in the canteen makes lunch every day. And the (7) ... cleans the school. What is your job at school? Your job is to learn.

**3** Work in groups of 4/5. Ask and answer about jobs in your school.

e.g. A: (*takes a card*)

B: Do you answer the telephone?

A: No.

C: Do you clean the school?

A: Yes.


C: You are the cleaner.

**4a**  Listen and complete the sentence.

**4b**  Write T for True and F for False.

**5a**  Match the questions and answers. Say about Farruh Zakirov.

**5b** Work in pairs.

 Pupil A: Look at this page. Ask and write about David Beckham.

e.g. A: What's his name?

B: His name's David Beckham.

Pupil B: Look at page 11.



Munajat Yulchieva lives in Uzbekistan. She was born in a village near Fergana. Her parents had eight children. She has five sisters and two brothers. She is a singer. She sings classical Uzbek songs. She goes to a lot of countries and villages to give concerts. She knows a lot of old songs. Young and old people like her songs.




## LESSON 2 Professions

**1**  **Listen and sing.**

**2a**  **Work in pairs.**  
**Look and match.**

1) a photographer;  
2) an interpreter; 3) a computer programmer; 4) an architect;  
5) a policeman; 6) a sales assistant;  
7) a chef; 8) a gardener; 9) a TV star; 10) a reporter



**2b**  **Work in pairs. Listen and repeat.**  
**Point to the picture.**

**3a Find similar words.**

**3b**  **Listen and check.**

**5 Play “Tic Tac Toe”.**  
**e.g.** A librarian works in a library.  
She knows about the books.  
She helps children to find books.

#### 4 Match the sentences and the jobs.

**e.g.** Karima works at the school.  
She speaks English to pupils.  
*Teacher*

librarian $X$	chef	gardener
cleaner	interpreter	reporter
teacher	nurse	secretary

**6a**   **Work in groups of 4/5. Complete the table.**

**e.g. A:** What's your father's job?  
(What does your father do?)

**B:** He's an engineer.

**6b**  **Report.**

**e.g.** Lena's father is an engineer. Her mother is a doctor.

# LESSON 3 He wants to be a/an ...

**1**  Listen and sing.

**2** Chain Drill. What do you want to be?

**3**   Listen to Sevara, Laziz and Dilnoza. Complete the table.

**Use:** pilot, reporter, interpreter, planes, English, film stars



I want to be an architect.  
What do you want to be?

**4a**   Listen and match.



Lucy Daniel Madina Rustam Davron Sabina Aziz Heggy Alisher

**4b** Work in pairs. Look and say what Aziz and his friends want to be.

e.g. **A:** What does Daniel want to be?  
**B:** Daniel wants to be a computer programmer.  
**A:** Why?  
**B:** Because he likes computers. What does ...?


**5a**  Work in groups of 5/6. Ask and write what your friends want to be and why.

e.g. **A:** What do you want to be?  
**B:** I want to be ... because ...

name	job	why
Regina	doctor	help sick people

**5b** Report.

e.g. Regina wants to be a doctor because she wants to help sick people.



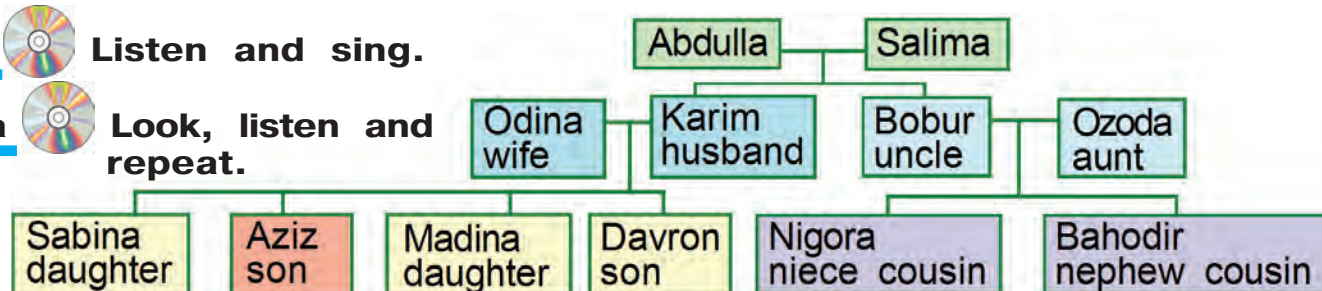
**Remember:**  
What do you want to be?  
I want to be a doctor because I like to help sick people.  
Daniel wants to be a computer programmer because he likes computers.



# LESSON 4 A wedding in Fergana

1  Listen and sing.

2a  Look, listen and repeat.



2b  Look and write about Aziz's family.  
e.g. Odina – Karim = wife – husband

2c  Work in groups. Play "The Abdullaev Family".  
e.g. **Davron:** My name's Davron.

**Pupils:** Do you have any brothers or sisters?

**Davron:** My father's name's Karim. I have a twin sister.  
Her name's Madina.

3a Read about the Abdullaev family and answer the questions.

- 1 Whose wedding party is it?
- 2 What do these words mean?  
relative, wedding, get married




My name is Aziz. We live in a small village near Fergana. My cousin's name is Nigora. She is my parents' niece. My father and her father are brothers. Nigora is getting married. A lot of relatives are here for the wedding party. We are very busy. My uncle's friend is making palov. My sister Sabina and aunt Ozoda are making cakes. My mother is helping her niece with her wedding dress. My grandparents are here too. They are very old. They live in Fergana. I am making a video and taking photos. It is great. I want to be a reporter.

3b  Work in pairs. Match the parts and make sentences about Aziz.

e.g. **A:** His parents' niece is making cakes.


**B:** No, his parents' niece is getting married.


4  Draw your family tree and write about one relative.

5  Work in groups of 4/5. Ask and answer about the relative. Complete the table.

# LESSON 5 Uzbek and English weddings

1  Listen and sing.

2  Play "Find Someone Who".  
e.g. Zamira has two brothers.

3  Look, listen and repeat. Write the meaning of the words from the Wordlist.

pageboy, bride, bridesmaid,  
bridegroom, throw, confetti

4a Look at the pictures. Find and say differences between Uzbek and English weddings. Read and check.  
e.g. In England they have pageboys.  
In Uzbekistan we have ... .

Hello. My name's Sally. Today's a great day. It's my sister Victoria's wedding and I'm a bridesmaid. I must help Victoria with her wedding dress, her hair and her flowers. The bridesmaid has a special dress too. Can you see it? It's white and green. I like it very much. My two cousins are bridesmaids too. My little brother is a pageboy. In England weddings are usually on Saturday. First we have the wedding. Then we throw confetti. Then we have a big party with a cake. The cake is beautiful!



5  Listen and repeat.

4b  Work in pairs. Ask and answer. Complete the table.

**A: You are from Great Britain.**

e.g. Do girls in Uzbekistan have a white wedding dress?

**B: You are from Uzbekistan.**

e.g. Do girls in Great Britain have a white wedding dress?

4c Report.

e.g. In Great Britain girls have a white wedding dress. In Uzbekistan girls usually have a traditional Uzbek dress and a white wedding dress.





# LESSON 6 Project

**1**  Listen and sing.

**2**  Play "What's My Job?"

e.g. **A:** What do I do?  
**B:** You like trees and flowers.  
**A:** Am I a sales assistant?  
**B:** No. You work in the park.  
**A:** Am I a gardener?  
**B:** Yes.



**3a** Work in groups. Make a poster about your favourite person.

Name:

Profession:

Country:

What s/he is famous for:



**3b** Make the presentations.



David Beckham is from England. He was born in London. He has three sons and a daughter. He is a good football player. He goes to different countries for football matches. He trains a lot every day. He has a lot of friends in his team. They want to win the FA Cup Final.

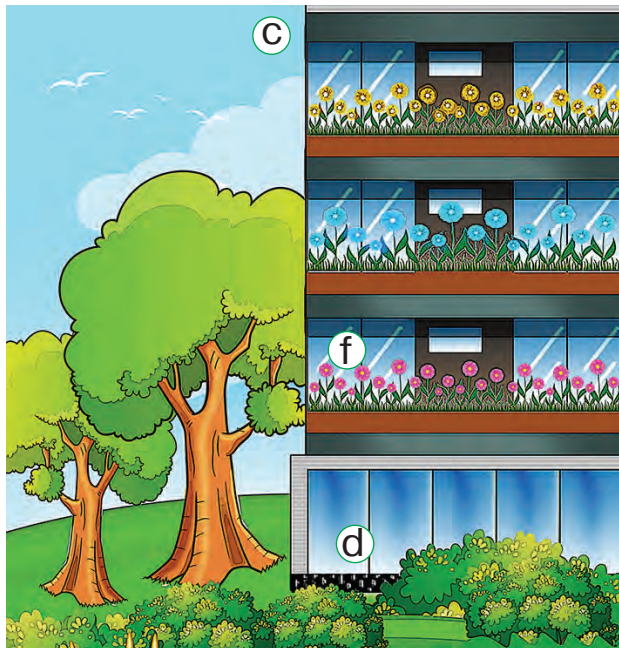
## Unit 1 • Lesson 1

**Activity 5b** Work in pairs.  
**Pupil B:** Look at this page.  
 Ask and write about **Munojat Yulchieva**.

e.g. **B:** What's her name?  
**A:** Her name's Munojat Yulchieva.

# LESSON 1 An English house

**1**  Listen and repeat.



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

e.g. A: (points)

B: A block of flats.

**3a**  Read Lucy's letter. How many rooms do they have?

Dear Aziz,

Thanks for your letter. You ask me to describe my house. It is (1) a ... house. (2) ... on the first (3) ... there are three bedrooms, a bathroom and a toilet. My bedroom is between my parents' room and my brother's room. My room is bigger than his room. My room is the best!

(4) ... on the ground (5) ... there is a living room, a dining room and a kitchen.

There is a small but beautiful garden in front of the house. We like playing in the garden. Sometimes we eat in the garden. My dad parks his car in the street in front of the house. Please write to me about your house.


Love,  
Lucy

**3b**  Look at Lucy's house plan. Label the rooms.

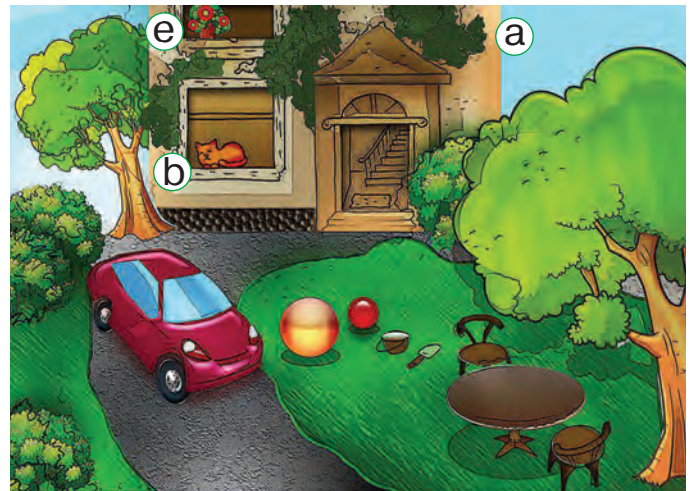
**3c** Work in pairs. Ask and guess the room.

e.g. A: (chooses a room)

B: Is the room downstairs? Is there a cooker? ...

**2a**   Look and match.  
Listen and repeat.

- 1 a block of flats
- 2 a two-storey house
- 3 (on) the ground floor
- 4 (on) the first floor
- 5 downstairs
- 6 upstairs




Upstairs, floor (2),  
Downstairs, two-storey

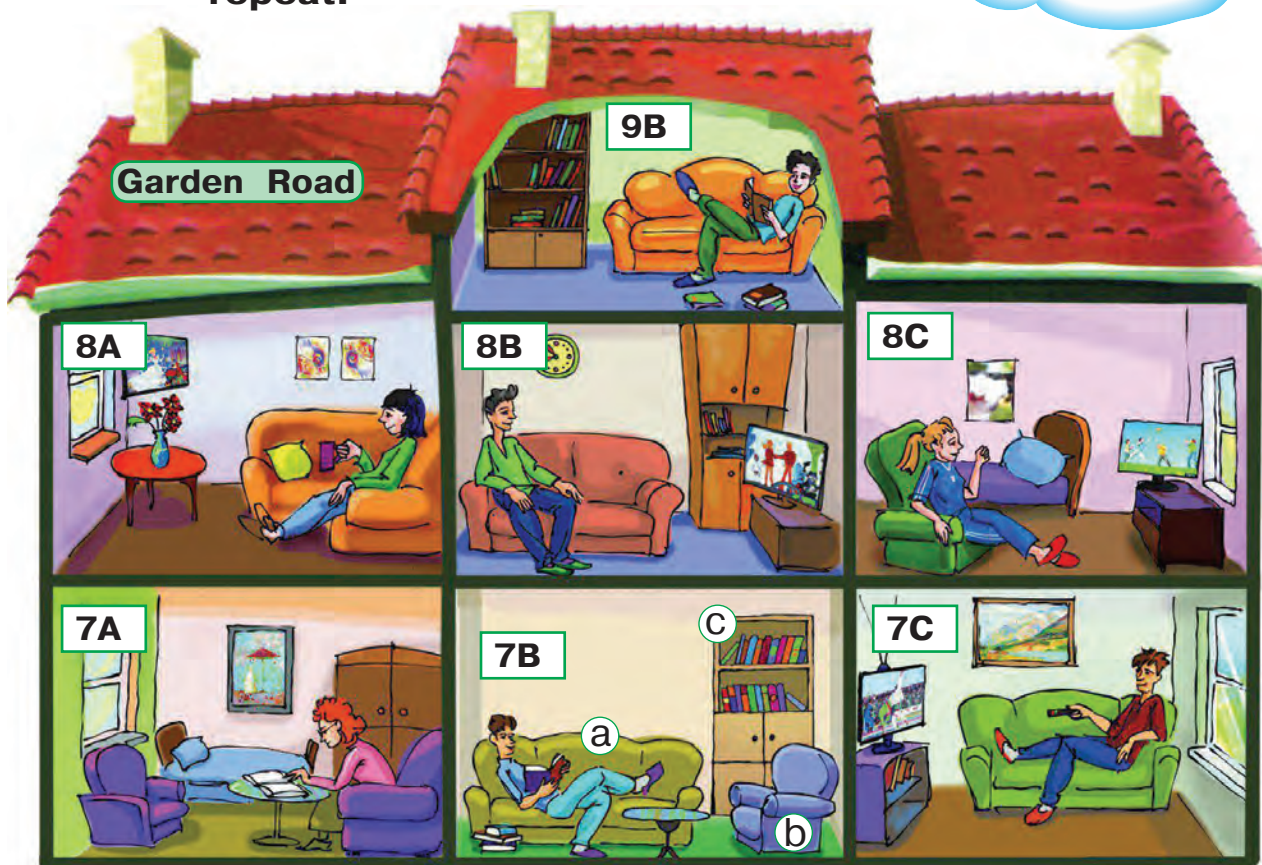


# LESSON 2 Welcome to my home!

1  Listen and sing.

2a   Look and match. Listen and repeat.

- 1) a book case  
2) a sofa  
3) an armchair



2b  Play "Snowball".

- e.g. A: a sofa  
B: a sofa, a book case  
C: a sofa, a book case, a ...

3b  Play "Where's Mr Brown?"

3a  Listen and find.

Pupil A: Look at this page. You have info for Pupil B on page 14. Find where Mr Willis, Mrs Trish and Mrs Read live.

Pupil B: Look at page 35.

e.g. Pupil A: Does Mr Willis have a sofa?

Pupil B: Yes.

Pupil A: Is he watching TV?

Pupil B: Yes.

Pupil A: Does he have a clock on the wall?

Pupil B: Yes.

Pupil A: Thank you. Mr Willis lives at 8B Garden Road.

Pupil B: Well done!

# LESSON 3 Tidy up your room!

1  Listen and sing.

2 Read and repeat.

**Happy Harry helps at home on the holiday!**

3  Look, read and write instructions.

e.g. Put the books in the bookcase.

Farruh,

Please clean your room!  
Put your things in the  
right rooms or places  
Then take the rubbish out.  
Mum



4a  Choose and write three sentences.

e.g. I mopped the floor.

4b  Play a guessing game.

e.g. Did you mop the floor?

## Info for Pupil B

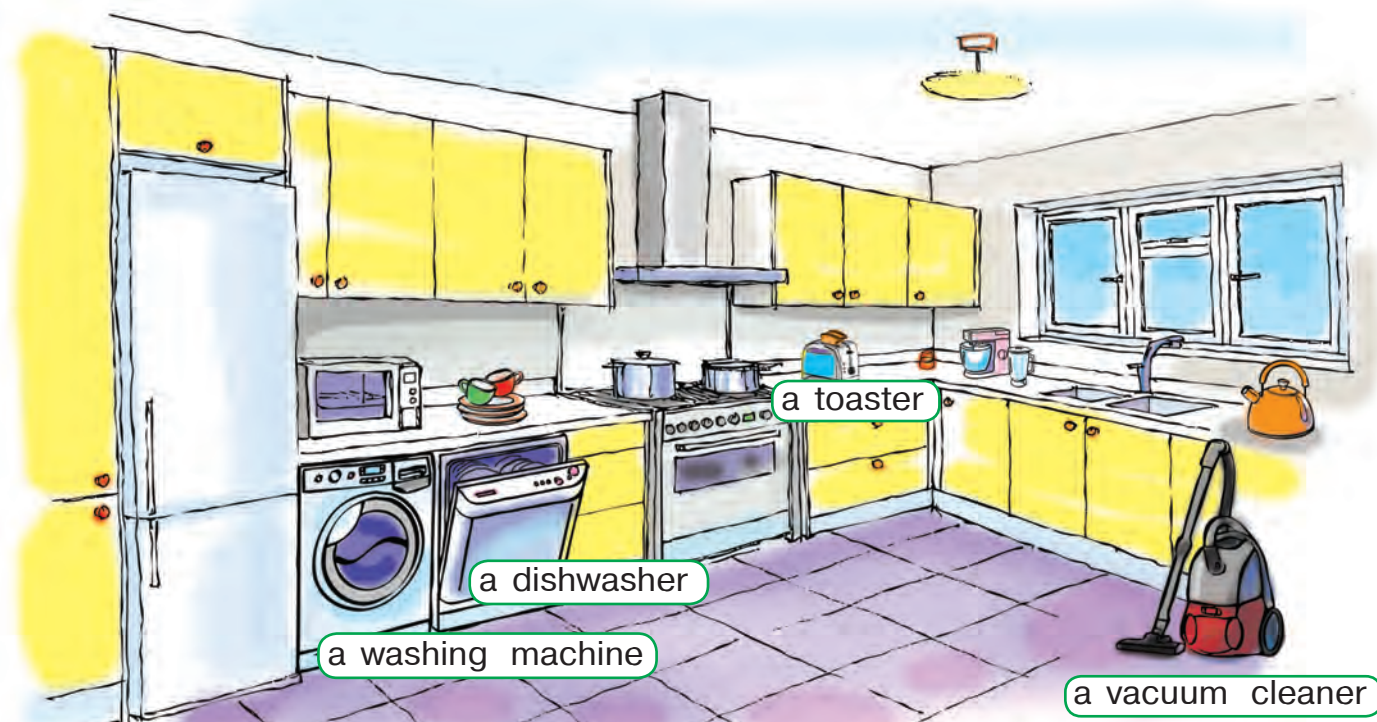
person	address
Mr Brown	9B Garden Road
Mr Bin	7C Garden Road
Mrs Green	7A Garden Road



# LESSON 4 Homes, sweet homes ...

**1**  Listen and sing.

**2**  Look, listen and repeat.



**3**  Play "Kim's Game".

**4**  Work in groups of 3. Ask and answer.

**5**   Listen and complete.

e.g. A: Do you have a TV?  
B: Yes/No.

Dear Lucy,  
Thanks for your letter and the (1) ... of your house. It looks great.  
I live in a big (2) ... . There are (3) ... rooms in it. There is a living room, a dining room, and five bedrooms, a kitchen and a bathroom.  
My dad's favourite room is our (4) ... room. Look at the photo. There are three armchairs, a big sofa, a table and six (5) ... in it. There is a big (6) ... on the wall. We like watching TV in the evening. Our favourite (7) ... is National Geographic. I like (8) ... about different animals, insects, birds and fish. They are very interesting! My mum's favourite room is the (9) ... . She likes her big fridge and a new dishwasher. I like them too! It's nice that your house and our house have two (10) ... .  
Come and visit us. Come soon.  
Love,  
Aziz

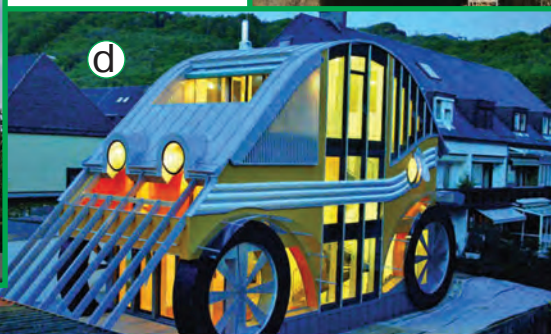
# LESSON 5 Unusual houses

1  Listen and sing.

2  Play "We are washing dishes!"

3a  Look, read and match.

- 1 Stone House, Portugal
- 2 Flying Boat, Japan
- 3 The Shoe House, the USA
- 4 The Dog House, New Zealand
- 5 The Auto House, Austria
- 6 The Strawberry House, Japan
- 7 The Boeing 727 House, Costa Rica



3b Chain Drill.

- e.g. **A:** The Strawberry House.  
**B:** It's from Japan. The Dog House.  
**C:** It's from ...

3c  Work in groups of 4/5. Choose, write and say.

- e.g. I'd like to live in the Boeing 727 House because I like planes.

3d Report.

- e.g. Aziz and Farhod would like to live in the Auto House because they like cars.



# LESSON 6 Project My dream home

1  Listen and sing.

2a Draw and describe your dream house.

2b Make a presentation.



**I can**

**I can say where people live.**  
Men odamlarning qayerda yashashini ayta olaman.

**I can describe a house/flat.**  
Men uyni tasvirlay olaman.

**I can draw a plan of the house/flat.**  
Men uyning rejasini chiza olaman.

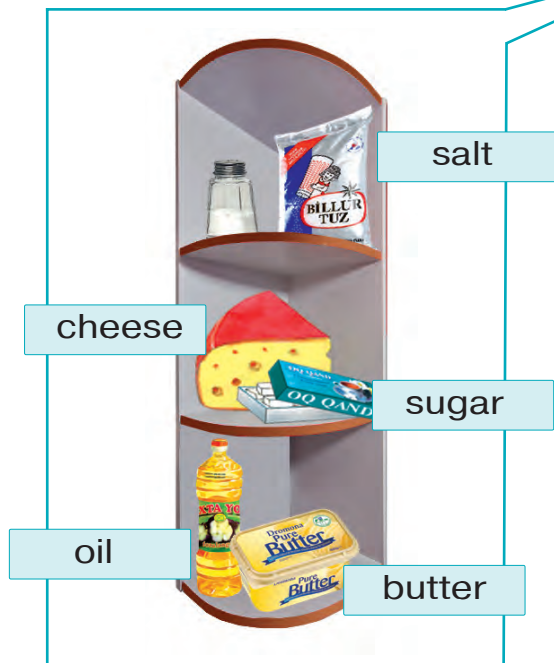
**I can talk and write about devices we use at home.**  
Uyda ishlatiladigan anjomlar haqida gapirib, yoza olaman.


**I can draw and describe my ideal home.**  
Men tasavvuriy uyimni chizib, tasvirlay olaman.

# LESSON 1 What's in the fridge?

1  Listen and repeat.

2a  Look, listen and repeat.



4a  Look and write 4 sentences.  
e.g. There is some meat on the first shelf.

2b Work in pairs. Point and say.

A: (points)

B: Cheese.

3  Work in groups. Put the words in the right place.

e.g. There is an egg.

There is some butter.

egg butter  
banana cheese oil  
apple sweet sugar  
orange salt

**Remember:**

There is an ice cream.  
There is some sugar.



4b Work in pairs. Say True or False.

e.g. A: There is some meat on the second shelf.

B: False. There is some meat on the first shelf.

5  Listen and draw.



# LESSON 2 Is there any fruit?

1  Listen and sing.

2a   Look and match.  
Listen and repeat.

- 1) flour  
2) lemonade  
3) chips



2b Work in pairs. Point and say.

A: (points)

B: Flour.

3 Work in pairs. Read and answer the questions.

- 1) What is Aziz going to eat?  
2) What is he going to drink?



**Aziz:** Hello, Mum. What's for lunch? I'm hungry ...

**Mum:** Sausages, chips and tomatoes.

**Aziz:** Great! My favourite. Is there any juice?

**Mum:** No ... There's some tea.

**Aziz:** OK ... I'd like black tea with lemon ...  
Is there any fruit?

**Mum:** Yes ... bananas and apricots.

**Aziz:** Apricots ... Yuck. You know  
I don't like them.

**Mum:** Sorry, you can eat bananas  
then ...  
Go and wash your hands.  
Lunch is ready.



4  Work in pairs. Find five differences.

Pupil A: Look at this picture.

Pupil B: Look at the picture on page 23.

e.g. Pupil A: Is there any lemonade in picture B?

Pupil B: No. Is there any jam in picture A?

5  Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

A: Is there any milk?

B: Yes. / No.

**Remember:**  
Is there any rice?  
Yes. / No.

# LESSON 3 There are a lot of vegetables.

**1**  Listen and sing.

**2a**  Work in pairs. Read and match with pictures.

**1** On this table there is a lot of bread and honey. There are a lot of bananas, apples and tomatoes.

**2** On this table there is a lot of rice and sugar. There are a lot of bananas, apples and tomatoes.



**3** On this table there is a lot of bread and honey. There are a lot of bananas, apples and pumpkins.

**2b**  Play "There is a lot of ...".

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



Who is cleverer: the Ant or the Grasshopper?

One summer's day a Grasshopper met an Ant. "Let's sing and dance," the Grasshopper said. "No, I'm busy," said the Ant. "What are you doing?" asked the Grasshopper. "Winter's coming. I want to have a lot of food in winter," said the Ant. "Why? Look. There are a lot of vegetables and fruit. There's a lot of grass," the Grasshopper said. "No, sorry. I must work," said the Ant and went away.



**Remember:**

There are a lot of vegetables.  
There is a lot of milk.

**3b**  Work in pairs. Complete the story.



# LESSON 4 Supermarkets and shops

1  Listen and sing.

2a  Listen and repeat.

2b  Work in groups. Write your poem.

3a   Look, listen and repeat.

Shopping, shopping.  
Let's go shopping.  
We can buy a lot of food:  
Bread and butter,  
cheese and ice cream.  
It is so good!



Fruit and veg section



Dairy section



Meat section



Bakery

3b   Listen and match with the sections.

4a  Put the words in the right column.

sausages, tomatoes,  
chocolate cakes, meat, fruit cakes,  
lemons, banana yogurt, lemon biscuits,  
cucumbers, strawberries, milk

Dairy	Bakery	Meat	Fruit and veg
milk			

4b Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

e.g. A: Where can I buy sausages?

B: Go to the meat section. Where can I buy ...?

# LESSON 5 A bar of chocolate, please.

1  Listen and sing.

2a Read and answer the question.

**Where do people in Britain buy food?**

In Britain people buy food in supermarkets, small shops and markets. Supermarkets sell fruit, vegetables and all kinds of food. They can sell TVs, computers, books and other things too. Some are open all night. Small shops sell food and other things too. For example, people can buy pens there. Some shops are open every day. Others are not open on Sundays. Shops usually open at 9.00am. They usually close at 5.30 or 6.00pm. Some shops close at 9.00 or 10pm and some supermarkets are open 24 hours. Markets do not open after 5.30pm or on Sundays.



2b Answer the questions.

- 1) Where do people in Uzbekistan buy food?
- 2) Where does your family buy food?

3   Look and match. Listen and repeat.

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1 a bottle of | 4 a jar of  |
| 2 a packet of | 5 a bar of  |
| 3 a box of    | 6 a kilo of |



4  Work in groups of 4/5. Play "Say a Sentence".

e.g. I'd like a bar of chocolate.

chocolate, mineral water, sausages, jam, peaches, tea, biscuits, honey, tomatoes, yogurt, coffee, juice

5a  Listen and read.

Good morning.

One packet?

What kind?

How many packets?

Here you are.



Good morning.

I'd like some green tea, please.

Yes, and some biscuits.

Lemon biscuits, please.

Two, please.

Thank you.

5b   Work in pairs. Play "Customer and Sales Assistant".



# LESSON 6 Project

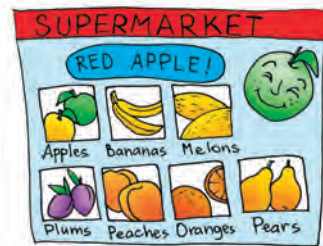
**1**  Listen and sing.

**2b**  Play "Let's Go Shopping".

**2a** Prepare for the game "Let's Go Shopping".

I want the best apples.

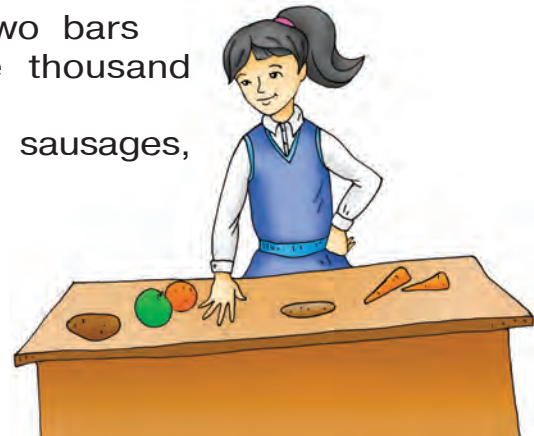
Come here. Look at my apples. They are the best apples in Uzbekistan!



**2c** Make the report.

**e.g. Customers:** I bought 2 kilos of ... , two bars of chocolate. I have three thousand soums.

**Sales assistants:** I have three kilos of sausages, three bananas etc.



## Unit 3•Lesson 2

**Activity 4** Work in pairs. Find five differences.

**Pupil B:** Look at the picture.

**e.g. Pupil 1:** Is there any lemonade in picture B?

**Pupil 2:** No. Is there any jam in picture A?



# LESSON 1 How much are they?

1  Listen and repeat.

2  Look, listen and repeat.

3a  Work in pairs. Match the numbers with words.


- 1) 250; 2) 1500; 3) 2125; 4) 1250  
 a) one thousand five hundred  
 b) one thousand two hundred and fifty  
 c) two hundred and fifty  
 d) two thousand one hundred and twenty-five

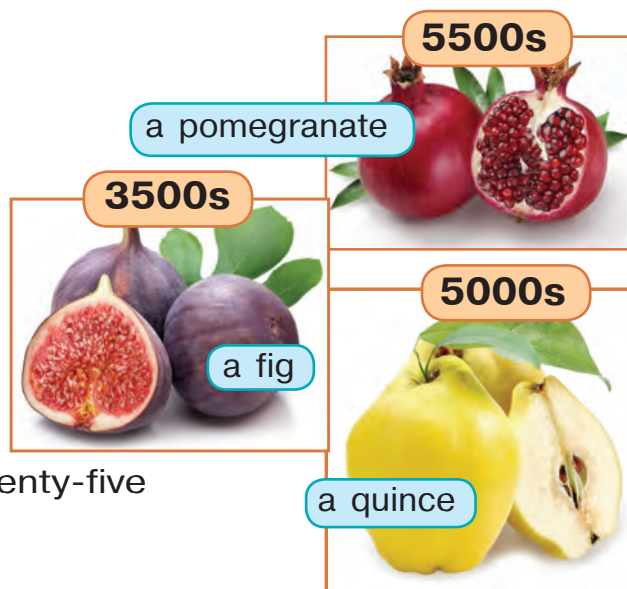
3b  Listen and repeat.

4a  Work in pairs. Read and answer the questions.


- 1) How much are quinces?  
 a) 1500 soums    b) 2500 soums    c) 5000 soums  
 2) How much does the customer\* pay\*?  
 a) 5000 soums    b) 2500 soums    c) 1500 soums  
 3) How many quinces does the customer buy?  
 a) half a kilo    b) a kilo    c) two kilos

**Customer:** Do you have any quinces?  
**Sales assistant:** Yes. How many quinces do you want?  
**Customer:** How much are they?  
**Sales assistant:** They're 5000 soums a kilo.  
**Customer:** Half a kilo\*, please.  
**Sales assistant:** Anything else\*?  
**Customer:** No, thank you.  
**Sales assistant:** That's 2500 soums, please.  
**Customer:** Here you are.  
**Sales assistant:** Thank you.

 **Remember:**  
 5000 soums a kilo  
 260 – two hundred and sixty  
 7520 – seven thousand five  
           hundred and twenty  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  – half a kilo  
 Anything else?



4b  Listen and repeat.


5  Work in pairs. Write your dialogue.



## LESSON 2 How much does it cost?

1  Listen and sing.

2  Look, listen and repeat.

3  Work in pairs. Read, look and match. Find the meaning of the words with \* in the Wordlist.

I'm small and red. I grow very fast. I grow under the ground\*. You can eat me raw. I'm in salads.

I'm not a plant. I'm white or brown. I have a hat. I grow on the ground. People usually don't eat me raw\*.

I'm the most popular vegetable in Uzbekistan. I grow under the ground. I'm brown. You can't eat me raw. Children like me very much.

4  Work in groups of 4/5. Play "Guess the Vegetable".

e.g. A: (takes a card and says)  
It's big and round.

B: Does it grow under the ground?

A: No.

C: Do we eat it raw?

A: No.

D: Is it orange?

A: Yes.

E: Do we eat it in somsas and mantis?

A: Yes.

All: It's a pumpkin!

5  Read, listen and repeat. Find the word with \* in the Wordlist.

C: How much do potatoes cost\*?

S: They cost 1000 soums a kilo.

C: Two kilos, please.

S: Here you are. Anything else?

C: Yes. How much do cabbages cost?

S: They cost 500 soums each\*.

C: One cabbage, please.

S: That's 2500 soums please.

C: Here you are.

S: Thank you.

mushroom



turnip



radish



potato



6  Work in pairs. Play "Customers and Sales Assistants".

e.g. C: How much do tomatoes cost?

S: They cost 1200 soums a kilo.

C: Two kilos, please.

S: Here you are. That's 2400 soums, please.

tomatoes 1200 soums/kg  
peaches 3000 soums/kg  
cucumbers 1400 soums/kg  
pumpkins 1000 soums each  
onions 500 soums/kg  
cabbages 800 soums each

### Remember:

How much do cabbages cost?  
How much do tomatoes cost?  
They cost 500 soums each.  
They cost 1200 soums a kilo.

# LESSON 3 Do you want to be healthy?



**1 Listen and sing.**

**2 Read and answer the questions.**

What's in your lunchbox? Is it healthy food?

## My lunchbox

I look in my lunchbox  
To see sandwiches there.  
With cheese or sausage  
Or maybe a pear.

Sometimes it is an apple,  
Or a raw vegetable.  
I like healthy lunches  
Because they help me grow.



**3a Work in pairs. Read and find the words with \*.**

**Does "should" mean:**

a) can? b) must? c) like?

To be healthy you must eat good food. Good food gives you a lot of energy\*, vitamins\* and minerals\*. The best way to get these is to eat fresh fruit and vegetables five times a day. Drink a lot of water. You should have two litres\* every day. You should eat bread, meat and potatoes for energy. Eggs, fish and milk make your bones strong. Meat, eggs, fish, cheese, milk help you to be strong. To have good hair and eyes you should eat eggs and fish. But you shouldn't eat a lot of sweets or chocolates because they are bad for your teeth. And you shouldn't eat at a different time or often eat a lot.



**3b Work in groups of 4/5. Complete the table.**

e.g. We should eat good food.

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


e.g. **A:** What food should we eat to have good hair?

**B:** You should eat eggs and fish.





# LESSON 4 Are your animals healthy?

**1**  **Play “Fruit and Vegetables”.**

**2a** **Answer the question.**

In cartoons rabbits often eat carrots.  
Are carrots good for rabbits?

**2b**  **Work in pairs. Read and complete the text.**

- a) carrots a week b) stay  
at home c) are bad d) a lot of grass  
e) shouldn't eat carrots



Doctor White tells us how to look after our rabbits. Well, the first thing I want to tell you is that carrots (1) ... for rabbits' teeth. A lot of people don't know this. But rabbits (2) ... . Rabbits' teeth grow very quickly: two millimetres a week. Usually this is OK because in the wild rabbits eat (3) ... . In fact they eat for half the day. But domestic rabbits always (4) ... . They don't eat much grass. We give them other things like carrots. But this gives rabbits a problem. Their teeth grow and grow fast. They get very long and this is bad for the rabbit. So remember – don't give your rabbit a lot of carrots. One or two (5) ... is good. Give your rabbit lots of grass.

**2c**  **Listen and check.**

**3a**  **Work in groups. Choose one of the topics and write a radio programme.**

e.g. Hello. Today our programme is about what to feed cows and horses.  
You should ...  
You shouldn't ... because ...




cows and horses	dogs at home
<b>good:</b> eat old grass in spring	<b>good:</b> wet and dry food, some vegetables, apples, bananas, strawberries, water
<b>bad:</b> drink water after new grass in spring ... makes them sick ... can kill them	<b>bad:</b> grapes, melons, onions, peas, fresh milk, raw meat, chocolate ... makes them sick

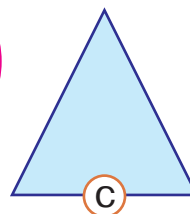
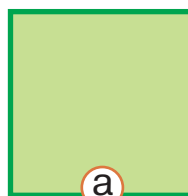
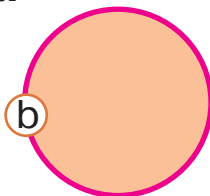
**3b** **Make a presentation of your programme.**

# LESSON 5 Whose sandwich is this?

1  Listen and sing.

2a   Work in pairs. Match.  
Listen and repeat.

- 1) triangle
- 2) square
- 3) circle
- 4) raisins
- 5) lettuce



2b Work in pairs. Point and say.

2c Find triangles, squares and circles in the classroom.

3a Look, read and find Madina's and Aziz's sandwiches.

A

**Madina**

- 1 Cut circle eyes from an egg.
- 2 Put raisins for the eyes.
- 3 Put triangle hair from lettuce.
- 4 Cut a circle mouth from a tomato.
- 6 Cut a triangle nose from a carrot.



2



B

**Aziz**

- 1 Cut triangle eyes from an egg.
- 2 Put raisins for the eyes.
- 3 Put raisins for hair.
- 4 Cut a square mouth from a cucumber.
- 5 Cut a circle nose from a tomato.

3b

**Draw your sandwich.**  
**Write five sentences.**

- e.g. 1 It has circle eyes from an egg.  
2 It has raisins for the eyes.  
3 ...

3c



**Work in pairs.**  
**Picture dictation.**

- e.g. **A:** It has circle eyes from an egg. It has raisins for the eyes.



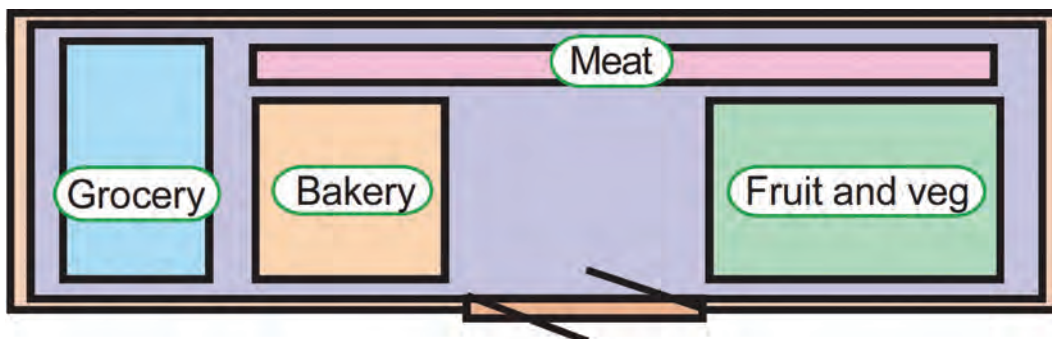
## LESSON 6 Project

1  Listen and sing.

2a  Work in groups. Prepare a presentation of a supermarket.

**Bakery:**

e.g. There is some bread.  
There are some chocolate and fruit cakes.  
There are a lot of biscuits.



2b Work in groups. Present your plan of the supermarket.

e.g. Come to our supermarket Shark Yulduzi. In our supermarket there are 4/5/6 sections. You can find the freshest vegetables and fruit in the fruit and veg section. We have figs, ... . In the dairy section there is the tastiest yogurt, ...

### I can

1) I can say about vegetables.

Men sabzavotlar haqida aytib bera olaman.

e.g. I grow under the ground. I'm long and thin. I'm yellow or orange. You can cook me or eat me raw.

2) I can ask and answer about how much fruit and vegetables cost.

Meva va sabzavotlar necha pul turishi haqida so'rab, javob bera olaman.

e.g. – How much do potatoes cost?  
– They cost 1000 soums a kilo.

3) I can say what food you should eat to be healthy.

Sog'lom bo'lish uchun qanday oziq-ovqat yeyish kerakligini ayta olaman.

e.g. We should eat fresh fruit and vegetables. We shouldn't eat a lot of sweets or chocolates.

4) I can say how to look after domestic animals.

Uy hayvonlariga qanday qarash lozimligini ayta olaman.

e.g. Don't give your rabbit a lot of carrots. Give your rabbit a lot of grass.

5) I can write how to make a sandwich.

Buterbrodni qanday tayyorlash kerakligini yoza olaman.

e.g. Cut triangle eyes from an egg. Put raisins for the eyes.

# LESSON 1 When's your birthday?

**1**  **Listen and repeat.**

**2a** **Look at the table. Say the date of your birthday.**

e.g. the 31st of November

-st	-nd	-rd
first (1st) twenty-first (21st) thirty-first (31st)	second (2nd) twenty-second (22nd)	third (3rd) twenty-third (23rd)

**2b Chain Drill.**

e.g. **A:** When's your birthday?

**B:** My birthday's on the 3rd of February.

**3a**   **Work in pairs. Put the years in order. Listen and check.**

1949 \_\_\_\_\_ 2014


2014, 1953, 1981, 2003, 1968, 1996, 2000, 1979, 1949

**3b**  **Listen and repeat.**

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

e.g. **A:** (*points*)

**B:** Nineteen eighty-one.

**5a**   **Listen and match the people and years.**

e.g. 1b

- |                 |         |
|-----------------|---------|
| 1 grandad       | a) 1978 |
| 2 father        | b) 1953 |
| 3 mother        | c) 2006 |
| 4 elder sister  | d) 1981 |
| 5 little sister | e) 2003 |
| 6 Arslan        | f) 2014 |



## Remember:

1982 – nineteen eighty-two  
2000 – two thousand  
2008 – two thousand and eight

**-th**

fourth (4th)  
fifth (5th)  
sixth (6th)  
seventh (7th)  
eighth (8th)  
ninth (9th)  
tenth (10th)  
eleventh (11th)  
twelfth (12th)  
thirteenth (13th)  
fourteenth (14th)  
fifteenth (15th)  
sixteenth (16th)  
seventeenth (17th)  
eighteenth (18th)  
nineteenth (19th)  
twentieth (20th)  
twenty-fourth (24th – 30th)

**4**  **Play "Bingo".**

Bingo!!!		
2014	1981	1968
1953	2008	2000

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


e.g. **A:** When was Arslan's grandad born?

**B:** In ...



# LESSON 2 Happy birthday!

**1**  Listen and sing.

**2**  Look and answer the questions. Find the meaning of the words with \*.

- 1) What's the name of the restaurant\*?
- 2) How many adults\* are at the party?

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

**e.g. A:** What do you have on your birthday?

**B:** I have a birthday party. What do you ... ?



a birthday card,  
a birthday party, go to  
the restaurant, birthday  
cake, a present, "Happy  
birthday"

What do you	have get do sing	on your birthday?
-------------	---------------------------	-------------------

**4a**  Choose 2 presents for your family/friends and write 2 sentences.


**e.g.** A football is for my friend Azamat because he likes playing football.



**4b Work in groups.**

Say about the presents.  
What presents are the most popular?

**e.g.** The box of chocolates is for my granny because she likes sweets. The roses are for my Mum because she likes flowers.


**5**  Work in pairs.  
Look at the invitation card and put the sentences in order.

**e.g.** 1b



# LESSON 3 Birthdays are fun!

1  Listen and sing.

2a  Work in pairs. Read and find the meaning of the words with\* in the Wordlist. Point and say.

e.g. A: (points)

B: A birthday party with cartoon heroes.

- 1) a birthday party with cartoon heroes
- 2) a birthday party with a clown\*
- 3) a birthday party with balloons
- 4) a birthday party in the jungle
- 5) a birthday party with table fireworks\*
- 6) a dinosaur\* birthday party




2b Chain Drill.


e.g. I'd like to have a birthday party with table fireworks.

2c Work in groups of 4/5.

Choose a birthday party.

e.g. I'd like to have a dinosaur birthday party because I like dinosaurs.

3a  Work in pairs.  
Read and put in order.  
e.g. 1 Dear John

3b  Write your answer to the invitation card.

See you I want to come.

Thank you for your invitation.

Dear John

on 12 July.

Tom



## LESSON 4 My best birthday

**1**  Listen and sing.

**2a**  Work in pairs.  
Read and change the verbs.

Dear Aziz,  
On Sunday I (1) celebrated (celebrate) my birthday. That was my best birthday! I (2) ... (have) a beautiful birthday party in our garden. I invited my best friends and relatives. My mother (3) ... (cook) a big tasty cake. I (4) ... (get) lots of presents. I (5) ... (want) to know what the presents were. It was so exciting opening all the presents. I (6) ... (get) a lovely picture from my brother, two interesting books from my aunt and uncle. My father gave me a CD with songs of my favourite singers and my friend Diana gave me a big box of chocolates. My grandmother (7) ... (give) me beautiful flowers. And I (8) ... (have) a lot of birthday cards from my friends. We (9) ... (dance), (10) ... (sing) songs and (11) ... (play) funny games with the clowns. I (12) ... (like) my birthday party very much.  
Please write about your best birthday.  
Love  
Lucy

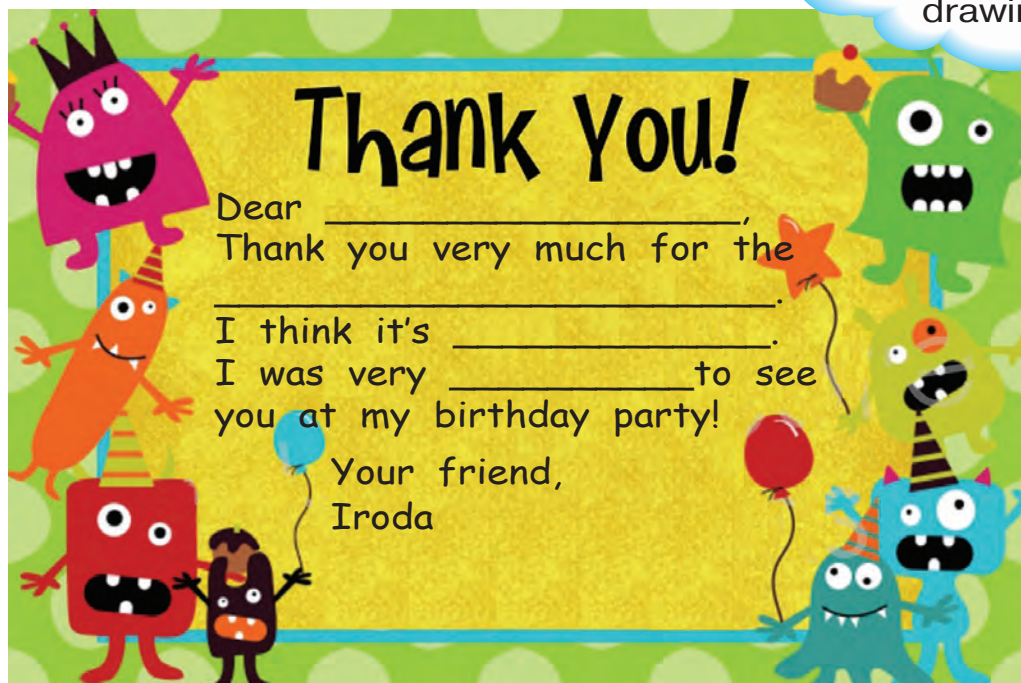
**2b**  Listen and check.

**3a**  Write five sentences about your best birthday.

**3b** Work in groups of 4/5. Read your texts.  
Say who had the best birthday.

**4** Work in pairs. Complete the sentences.

happy,  
beautiful, Akmal,  
album for  
drawing

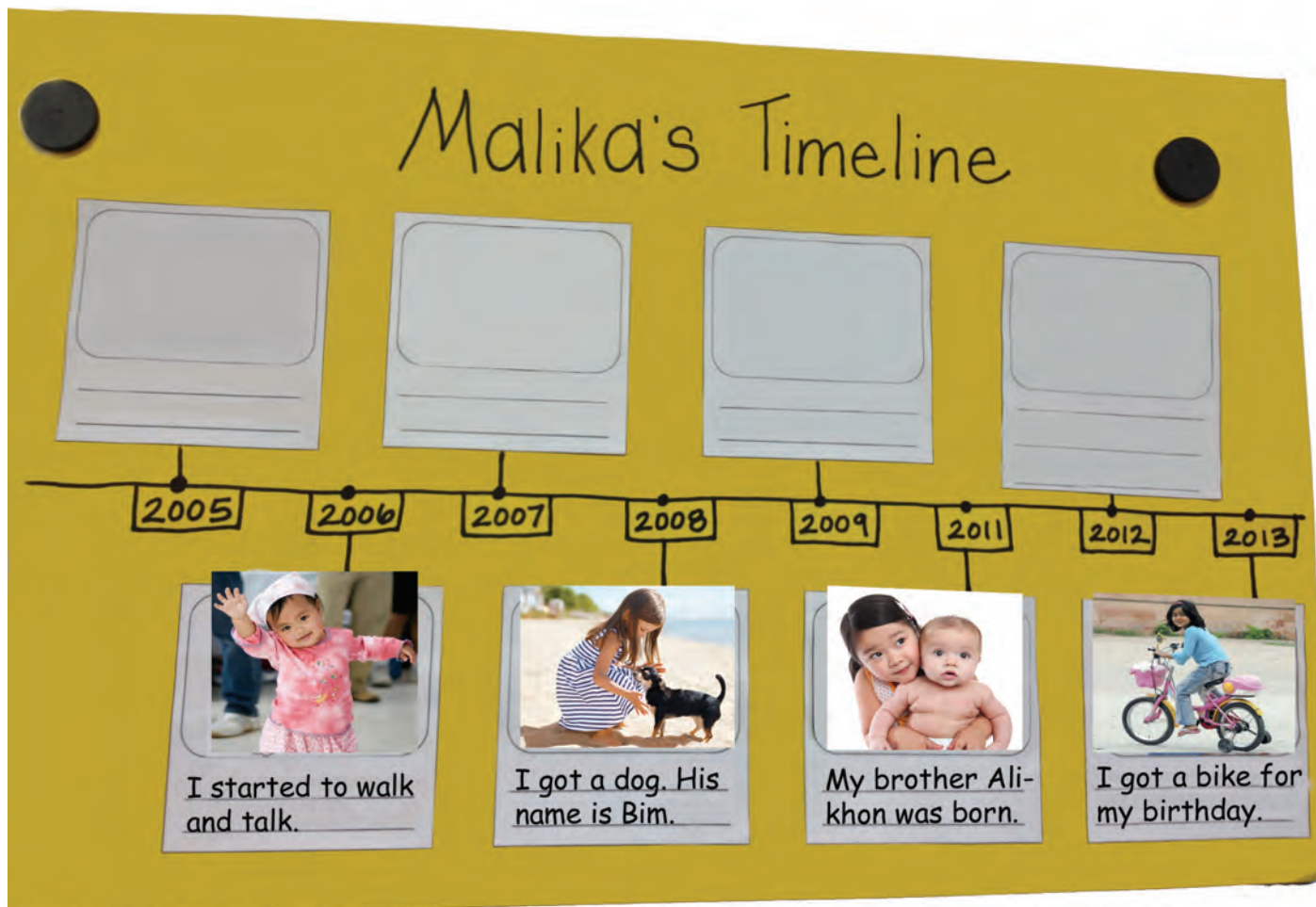


# LESSON 5 My Timeline

**1**  Listen and sing.

**2a**  Work in pairs. Ask and answer.  
Complete Malika's timeline.  
Pupil A: Look at this page.  
Pupil B: Look at page 59.

e.g. Pupil A: What happened in 2005?  
Pupil B: Malika was born.



A yellow timeline titled "Malika's Timeline" with a horizontal line and vertical markers for the years 2005 to 2013. Above the line are four empty rectangular boxes for photos. Below the line are four rectangular boxes, each containing a photo and a sentence:

- 2005:** Photo of a baby in a pink outfit. Text: "I started to walk and talk."
- 2006:** Photo of a girl in a striped shirt petting a black dog. Text: "I got a dog. His name is Bim."
- 2009:** Photo of a girl holding a baby. Text: "My brother Ali-khon was born."
- 2012:** Photo of a girl riding a pink bicycle. Text: "I got a bike for my birthday."

**2b** Work in pairs. Look at your timelines and check.

**3a**  Make your timeline. Write four sentences.

e.g. In 2018 I got a mobile phone for my birthday.

**3b** Work in pairs. Compare your timelines.  
What is different?

**3c** Report.

e.g. Shuhtrat's birthday is on the 5th of May and my birthday is on the 14th of June.




# LESSON 6 Project

**1**  Listen and sing.

**2a**  Complete the Timeline about you.

last summer	September	October	November
e.g. <i>went to Samarkand</i>			

**2b**  Write four sentences about you.  
e.g. Last summer I went to Samarkand.

**2c**  Work in groups of 4/5. Choose the most interesting things for your group.

e.g. **A:** What happened last summer/in September?  
**B:** I went to Samarkand.

	last summer	September	October	November
Azamat	e.g. <i>went to Samarkand</i>			
Nina				
Shohruh				
Nilufar				

## Unit 2•Lesson 2

**Activity 3b Work in pairs. Play “Where’s Mr Brown?”**

**Pupil B:** Look at this page. You have info for Pupil A.  
Find where Mr Brown, Mr Bin and Mrs Green live.

e.g. **Pupil A:** Does Mr Willis have a sofa?

**Pupil B:** Yes.

**Pupil A:** Is he watching TV?

**Pupil B:** Yes.

**Pupil A:** Does he have a clock on the wall?

**Pupil B:** Yes.

**Pupil A:** Thank you. Mr Willis lives at 8B Garden Road.

**Pupil B:** Well done!

**Info for Pupil A**

person	address
Mr Willis	8B Garden Road
Mrs Read	8A Garden Road
Mrs Trish	8C Garden Road

# LESSON 1 What did you do yesterday?

**1**  **Listen and repeat.**

**2**  **Play "Miming".**

e.g. **A:** (*mimes*)

**B:** Did you watch TV?

**A:** No.

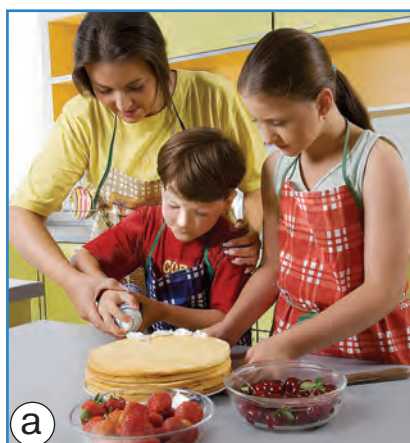
**C:** Did you play computer games?

**A:** Yes.

watch TV,  
have a shower, buy a book,  
wake up late, eat meat,  
play computer games, work in  
the garden, drink tasty juice,  
take the rubbish out

**3**   **Listen and match the dialogues and pictures.**

e.g. Dialogue 1e



**4a** **Work in pairs. Read and write your dialogue.**

**A:** What did you do yesterday?

**B:** We went to ... .

**A:** What did you do there?

**B:** We ... .

**A:** How was it?

**B:** It was ... .

interesting,  
boring, fun, great

help mother,  
brush teeth, take the rubbish  
out, get washed, play sew-saw,  
do homework, do the washing,  
go to the theatre, play chess,  
go fishing, play the  
piano/rubob

**4b**  **Act your dialogue out.**



# LESSON 2 Dinosaurs

**1**  Listen and sing.

**2a** Look at the picture and answer the question.

What do you know about dinosaurs?

**2b** Work in groups of 4/5. Read and answer the question.

What new information did you know from the text?



## Facts about dinosaurs

The first dinosaurs lived 250 million years ago.  
They were the largest animals on Earth.  
Dinosaurs lived in America, Africa, Asia and Europe.  
There were different kinds of dinosaurs.  
Some dinosaurs were very small: about 9.5 cm long.  
Some dinosaurs were very large: about 40 metres long.  
Some dinosaurs had four legs. Some dinosaurs had two legs and two arms.  
But all dinosaurs had a tail.  
The biggest dinosaurs ate plants. Some smaller dinosaurs ate other dinosaurs or animals.  
Some dinosaurs lived in the seas and in the air.  
Sometimes people find dinosaur footprints. They find dinosaur eggs too.  
Baby dinosaurs were very small.  
Crocodiles and birds are relatives of the dinosaur.  
66 million years ago dinosaurs died. We do not know why!

**2c** Work in pairs. Read and say True or False.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 All dinosaurs were very big. <i>F</i> | 5 Some dinosaurs were very small.             |
| 2 All dinosaurs were meat-eaters.       | 6 People find dinosaur footprints.            |
| 3 All dinosaurs had a tail.             | 7 Dinosaurs lived in the seas and in the air. |
| 4 Some dinosaurs had two arms.          |   |

**3a**  Work in pairs. Choose a dinosaur. Look at the table and complete the sentences.

**3b** Work in pairs. Ask and answer about a dinosaur.

e.g. How many years ago did T. Rex/Dilong live?  
How long/tall was ...? How big head/teeth ...?  
How many ...? Where ...? What ...?

## LESSON 3 What did he look like?

1



Listen and sing.

2



Play "Find Someone Who".

e.g. Did you get up late yesterday?

**3a** Read and answer the question: What does the boy want?



**3b** Work in pairs. Help the boy to find the man.

**Pupil A:** Look at this page. Ask and answer.

e.g. Was his bag big? What colour was his bag?

**Pupil B:** Look at page 47. Ask and answer.

e.g. Was his hair curly? What colour were his eyes?

**Pupil A:**

Here is your information.  
The man was short. He had brown eyes. He had curly, black hair and a yellow cap.  
Ask your friend about the man's jacket (colour), his nose (big/small), his bag (big/small, colour), if he was thin/plump.



**3c** Work in pairs. Write a description of the man.

e.g. The man was short.




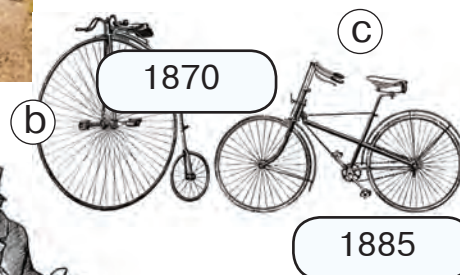
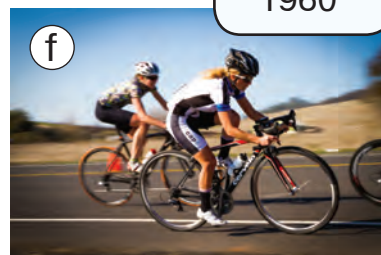
# LESSON 4 How old are bicycles?

**1**  Listen and sing.

**2a**  Work in pairs. Read the years. Put the years in order.

**2b**  Listen and repeat.

**3a**  Work in pairs. Read and find the meaning of the new words in the Wordlist.



## Facts about bicycles

Did you know that bicycles are 200 years old? But the first bicycles were different.

- 1 In ... Carl Drais from Germany made the first "Running Machine." It had two wheels\*. But people moved\* on foot.
  - 2 In ... the bicycle had a very big front wheel.
  - 3 In ... Starely from England made a better bicycle. He used a chain\* for a bicycle. The front wheel was not bigger than the second wheel.
  - 4 In ... Dunlop from Scotland made the wheels with air.
  - 5 In ... people made first bicycles for children.
  - 6 In ... people made the racing bicycles\*.
  - 7 In ... people started to use the mountain bicycles\*.
- Today – Every year people make about 100 million bikes in the world.

**3b**  Work in pairs. Match the sentences and pictures.  
e.g. 1d


**3c**  Listen and check.

**3d** Work in pairs. Ask and answer.  
e.g. **A:** What happened in 1817?  
**B:** Carl Drais made the first "Running Machine."

## Remember:

100 million – one hundred million  
bike=bicycle

## LESSON 5 When I was ...

1  Listen and sing.2  Play "Past Tense".  
e.g. have - hadhave  
open  
cost  
buy  
likecount  
put  
wash  
clean  
wantgo  
start  
sleep  
make  
jump

3a Work in pairs. Read and answer the questions.


What did the boy want to have? Why?

When I was a little boy we lived in a small village. My school was far from home. I went there on foot. I was unhappy because I did not have a bike. My friend Sam had a bike and he rode to school. I asked my parents to buy me a bike but my father did not have money.

3b Work in pairs. Read and put the sentences in order.

- After that Sam's parents bought him a new big bike. It was wonderful.
- One day when I went to school, I saw Sam on the road. He could not move. He had a sore leg.
- Sam gave me his old bike. I was happy to have a bike.
- His parents took him home.
- I took his bike and rode to his home.

3c  Listen and check.


4a  Work in groups of 4/5. Say about your favourite toy and what you liked doing when you were a little boy/girl.  
e.g. When I was a little boy/girl, my favourite toy was ... .  
I liked playing ... .

4b Report. Say about the most favourite toys and games in your group.  
e.g. The most favourite toy in our group was ...  
We liked playing ... .



## LESSON 6 Project

**1**  **Listen and sing.**

**2a**  **Work in groups of 4/5.**  
**Play “Find Someone Who”.**  
e.g. Did you wash the dishes yesterday?

**3c** **Work in pairs. Look at the graph of Class 6D and compare with your class graph.**  
e.g. 10 pupils in Class 6D washed the dishes.  
9 pupils in our class washed the dishes.

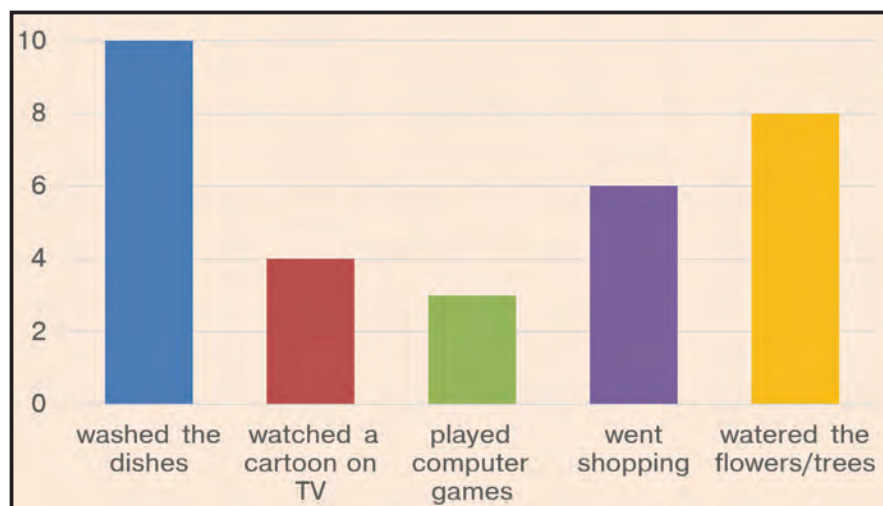
**2b** **Report.**

e.g. Four pupils in our group washed the dishes.

**3a** **Make a class graph.**

**3b** **Report.**

e.g. 9 pupils washed the dishes.



### I can

**1) I can say the date and year of my birthday.**

Tug'ilgan kunim sanasi va yilini ayta olaman.

e.g. My birthday is on the 3rd of February. I was born in 2006.

**2) I can say years.**

Yillarni ayta olaman.

e.g. 1981 – Nineteen eighty-one.

**3) I can say about birthday presents.** Tug'ilgan kun sovg'alari haqida gapira olaman.

e.g. The box of chocolates is for my granny because she likes sweets.

**4) I can write an invitation card, an answer to the invitation card and a Thank-you letter.**

Taklifnoma, taklifnomaga javob va tashakkurnoma yoza olaman.

**5) I can ask and say about what I did yesterday.**

Kechagi kun haqida so'ray olaman va kecha qilgan ishlarimni ayta olaman.

e.g. What did you do yesterday?  
We went to the zoo.

**6) I can say about dinosaurs.**

Dinozavrlar haqida ayta olaman.

e.g. They were the largest animals on Earth.

**7) I can say about the first bicycles.** Dastlabki velosipedlar haqida ayta olaman.

e.g. Bicycles are 200 years old. But the first bicycles were different.

# LESSON 1 Where did pizza come from?

**1**  Listen and repeat.

**2a**  Work in pairs. Look and match the words and pictures.

- 1 fish and chips
- 2 cheeseburger
- 3 hamburger
- 4 pizza
- 5 bread
- 6 chocolate
- 7 hot dog
- 8 pasta
- 9 coffee



**2b**  Work in pairs. Read and complete the table.

- 1 Pizza came from Italy. People started to make pizza long ago.
- 2 Cheeseburgers came from the USA. In 1926 a man from the USA put some cheese on a hamburger and got a cheeseburger.
- 3 Pasta came from China. A great man Marco Polo lived in Italy. He travelled to China and brought pasta from China to Italy.
- 4 Bread is the oldest food. It came from Asia. People in Asia began to make bread thousands of years ago.

- 5 Chocolate came from Mexico. Children and adults like eating chocolate and drinking hot chocolate.
- 6 A hot dog came from Frankfurt. Frankfurt is one of the biggest cities in Germany. Hot dogs are very popular in the world.
- 7 Fish and chips came from England. It is very popular in Great Britain.
- 8 Coffee came from Africa. Coffee trees are 10 metres tall. They grew in Africa a thousand years ago.

**2c**  Play "Ball".

**A:** (throws a ball) pasta  
**B:** China

**Remember:**

burger = hamburger/  
cheeseburger

**2d** Chain drill.

**A:** Where did coffee come from?  
**B:** From Africa. Where did chocolate come from?  
**C:** From ...

**3a** 

**Work in groups of 5. Play "Find Someone Who".**

**3b** Report.



## LESSON 2 How to make pancakes

**1**  Listen and sing.

**2**  Work in pairs. Match the sentences and pictures.

pancake, mix,  
enjoy, finally,  
fry

How to make pancakes:

- 1) First take three eggs and mix them with some milk.
- 2) Then put some sugar and salt.
- 3) Then put some flour and mix it.
- 4) Finally fry the pancakes with some oil for two minutes.
- 5) Enjoy your pancakes. You can eat them with butter, jam or honey.



**3**  Work in pairs. Complete the sentences.

**4a** Work in pairs. Read and choose a title.

- 1) Pancake Day
- 2) Pancake races
- 3) English pancakes

Hello Aziz,

Thank you for your letter. I liked it. It's interesting you cook pancakes in Uzbekistan. We make pancakes too. We eat them with some lemon juice. If you don't like lemons, you can eat them with some jam.

When winter finishes, we have Pancake Day. Pancake Day is at the end of February. In England some places have pancake races. The women must throw their pancakes in the air three times when they run. It's great fun to watch these races!

Write to me soon.

Love

Lucy

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

- 1) Do people in England cook pancakes?
- 2) What's the difference between English and Uzbek pancakes?
- 3) Do people in Uzbekistan have Pancake Day?
- 4) What happens on Pancake Day in England?



# LESSON 3 Can you cook palov?

1  Listen and sing.

2a Answer the questions.

- Who are the people in the pictures?
- Who do you think made the first palov?



2b  Work in pairs. Read and find the meaning of the words in the Wordlist. Match the texts and pictures.

1 Some people say his cook was the first person\* to cook palov. One day he was hungry. His soldiers\* were hungry too. He said to his cook, "Please cook something special". The cook took rice, oil, carrots, meat and onions and made palov. All the soldiers liked it and they ate a lot. Now palov is many people's favourite meal.

2 Some people say he made the first palov. A sick man came to him and asked for help. He looked at the man and checked his health. Then he said, "Take rice, oil, carrots, meat and onions and cook them. Add some water. When it's ready, eat it. Do this often. This meal makes you strong." This was the first palov. People in Uzbekistan eat it often and it makes them strong.

2c  Listen and check.

3a Look and answer the question.

Why does Sabina cook for the family?

Mum is at granny's house and I must cook for the family.



## Shopping list

bread  
butter  
meat  
eggs  
rice  
tomatoes  
onions  
carrots  
potatoes  
milk  
oil  
apples

3b Work in pairs. Look and say about Sabina's list.

e.g. Sabina bought bread for breakfast.



# LESSON 4 What do you have for a picnic?

## 1 Listen and sing.

### 2a Work in pairs. Read and answer the questions.

- 1 Where does Lucy's family have picnics?
- 2 What do they have for a picnic?
- 3 Do they cook on a picnic?
- 4 What do they do on a picnic?

a picnic,  
a knife, a plate,  
a fork, a spoon



Dear Aziz

You asked me about picnics in England. We live not far from a park. In summer when it is hot, I like going for a picnic to the park. A lot of people have picnics there. We usually take some plates, forks and glasses. We also take spoons to eat dessert and yogurt. Sometimes we cook sausages. We take some fruit and some bottles of Coca Cola. We take a knife to cut fruit and watermelons. And we cook a lot of hamburgers. We go for a picnic every weekend when the weather is good. On a picnic we have a rest, eat delicious meal and play games. Write to me about picnics in Uzbekistan.

Love  
Lucy

### 2b Work in pairs. Copy and complete the table.

	in England	in Uzbekistan
place for a picnic	e.g. a park	
people have		
people cook		
people do		

### 2c Work in groups of 4/5. Say about picnics in Uzbekistan and England.

e.g. In England people go for a picnic to a park.  
In Uzbekistan we go for a picnic to a river  
or to the mountains.

## 3 Listen and complete the sentences.

# LESSON 5 How often do you eat fast food?

**1**  Listen and sing.

**2**  Work in pairs. Put the words in the correct place.

**3**  Read and answer the question. Write the new words.

What food at the market is cheap/expensive?

**4**   Listen and match.



Aisha      George      Diego      Chrystal      David

- 1 ... eats fast food every day because s/he likes it.
- 2 ... often eats fast food because s/he does not have time to cook.
- 3 ... does not often eat fast food but s/he eats it when s/he is with her/his friends.
- 4 ... does not eat fast food because it is unhealthy and you can be very plump.
- 5 ... eats at home because it is cheap and tasty and fast food is not healthy.

**5a**  Work in groups of 4/5. Ask and answer. Complete the table.

e.g. **A:** How often do you eat fast food?

**B:** I often eat fast food because it's delicious.

I don't often eat fast food because it's unhealthy.

name	often eats fast food	doesn't often eat fast food	why
e.g. Askar	✓		It's delicious.

**5b** Report.

e.g. Askar often eats fast food because it's delicious.



## LESSON 6 Project

1  Listen and sing.

2 Work in pairs. Look at the food pyramid. Ask and answer.

Eat only a little

e.g. A: How much ... should we eat?

B: We should eat ... a little/not much/a lot.

Eat not much

3a  Complete the food pyramid for you.

Eat a lot

3b  Write five sentences about your pyramid.

e.g. I eat cereal a little.

3c Work in pairs. Say about your pyramids.

e.g. A: I eat cereal a little.

B: You should eat cereal a lot.

## Unit 6•Lesson 3

Activity 3b Work in pairs. Help the boy to find the man.

Pupil A: Look at page 38. Ask and answer.

e.g. Was his bag big? What colour was his bag?

Pupil B: Look at this page. Ask and answer.

e.g. Was his hair curly? What colour were his eyes?

Pupil B:

Here is your information.

The man was plump. He had a big black bag. He had a green jacket on. His nose was big. Ask your friend about the man's eyes (colour), his hair (curly/straight, colour) and cap (colour), if he was tall/short.



# LESSON 1 What did you have for breakfast?

**1**  Listen and repeat.

**2**  Play "Do You Like ...?"

**3** Work in pairs. Read and say True or False.

Did you know?

9000 years ago people had a kind of porridge for breakfast.  
5000 years ago in Africa farmers ate some bread and onions for breakfast.

2000 years ago people in Europe did not have breakfast.  
Only farmers, children and sick people had breakfast.  
People started to have breakfast in the 16th century. They drank coffee or tea.

Now breakfast is the most important meal of the day because it gives us vitamins, minerals and energy from morning to evening.

- 1 People had porridge 9000 years ago.
- 2 Farmers in Africa had a kind of porridge 5000 years ago.
- 3 Farmers, children and sick people in Europe had breakfast 2000 years ago.
- 4 People in the 16th century had breakfast with coffee or tea.
- 5 Breakfast is important because it gives minerals and vitamins to our body.

**4a**  Work in pairs. Listen and choose the pictures for Serena and Jane.



**4b** Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 What did Serena have for breakfast?
- 2 What did Jane have for breakfast?

e.g. Serena had ... .

**5a**  Write two sentences about your breakfast.

e.g. I ate ... . I drank ... .

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

e.g. A: What did you have for breakfast?

B: I ate ... . I drank ... .



## LESSON 2 Would you like ...?

**1**  Listen and sing.

**2**  Listen and do.

**3a**  Work in pairs.  
Match the dialogues and pictures.

Bread and butter, milk and tea,  
Put your finger on your knee.  
Bread and butter, cake and ice,  
Put your hands on your eyes.  
Bread and butter, duck and rose,  
Put your finger on your nose.  
Bread and butter, juice and eggs  
Put your hands on your legs.



1

**A:** Would you like some pancakes?

**B:** Yes, please. Mm. They are delicious. Pass me some jam, please.

**A:** Here you are. Help yourself to some fruit.

**B:** Thank you. I'm full.

2

**C:** Would you like a cup of tea?

**D:** Yes, please. It's nice. Pass me a piece of cheese, please.

**C:** Here you are. Help yourself to some cereal.

**D:** Thank you. I'm full.



**3b**  Listen and repeat.

**4** Work in pairs. Look at the picture in activity 3a. Ask and say.

e.g. **A:** Would you like some ... ?

**B:** Yes, please./No, thank you.

**A:** Help yourself.

**5a**  Work in pairs. Write your dialogue.

**5b**  Act out your dialogue.

cereal, milk,  
fruit, juice, bread,  
butter, cheese,  
sausages, meat, eggs,  
porridge, jam, honey,  
tea, coffee

# LESSON 3 At the canteen

- 1**  Listen and sing. **2** Listen, read and repeat.

to queue

- 3a**  Work in groups of 4/5. Ask and answer.  
Complete the table.

- 1) Do you eat in the school canteen?
- 2) What do you eat in the canteen when you are hungry?
- 3) What do you drink in the canteen when you are thirsty?
- 4) Do you queue?

- 3b Report.**

e.g. Four people in our group eat in the canteen.

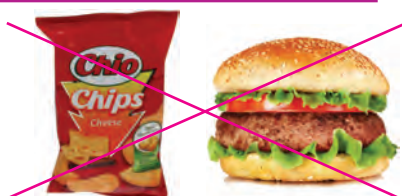
- 4a Work in pairs. Read the letter the Estover pupils wrote to their school director. Answer the questions.**

- 1) Do the pupils of Estover school like the meals in the canteen? Why?/Why not?
- 2) What food would they like to have?

*Dear Mr James*

*We studied the school canteen meals for two weeks. The meals are delicious. But we would like more healthy food. For example, we would like potato or apple pies not chips and hamburgers. We would like more salads too. Please, can you help us?*

*Thank you.*



- 4b Work in pairs. Answer the questions about your school canteen.**

- 1) Do you like the meals in the canteen? Why?/Why not?
- 2) What food would you like to have?



# LESSON 4 Table manners

1  Listen and sing.

napkin,  
polite, manner

2  Listen and repeat the poem. Answer the questions.

- 1) What is this poem about?
- 2) Are you polite?


3a  Work in pairs. Match the sentences and pictures.  
e.g. 1c

We say "Thank you",  
We say "Please",  
We put napkins  
On our knees.  
That's how we do  
The things right.  
We have manners,  
We are polite.

- 1) You use a napkin for your mouth and hands.
- 2) You use a mobile phone at the table.
- 3) You talk when you eat.
- 4) You wash your hands before meal.
- 5) You thank the cook for your meal.
- 6) You are polite.
- 7) You read when you eat.
- 8) You use a fork for fish.
- 9) You make a noise at the table.
- 10) You put a lot of food in your mouth.



3b  Work in pairs. Write G for good and B for bad table manners. e.g. 1G

4a  Work in pairs. Write five sentences about what you must and must not do at the table.  
e.g. 1) Use a napkin for your mouth and hands.  
2) Don't use a mobile phone at the table.

4b Work in pairs. Point to the picture in activity 3a and say.

e.g. A: *points*

B: Don't put a lot of food in your mouth.

# LESSON 5 Lay the table

1  Listen and sing.

2a  Look and put the sentences in order. e.g. 1c



- a) The Stork was very hungry and very sad because he could not eat the soup. He went home hungry.
- b) The Fox was very sad and she went home hungry.
- c) One day, the Fox asked her friend Stork to come to dinner.
- d) The next day the Stork asked the Fox to come to dinner.
- e) When the Stork came, the Fox put some soup on a plate. She did not want the Stork to eat the soup. The Stork could not eat soup from the plate! The Fox ate all her soup, and said it was delicious.
- f) When the Fox came, the Stork said he cooked some lovely soup for dinner. The Stork gave the soup in tall jars. He could eat his soup, and he ate all his soup. But the Fox could not get the soup from the jar.



2b  Listen and check.

3  Listen and choose the correct picture.

4 Work in pairs. Point and say.

e.g. A: (points to a plate and says) A plate.

B: You should put a plate in the centre.

5  Play "The Table Race".



# LESSON 6 Project



**1** Listen and sing.



**2a** Work in pairs. Complete the table. Write what you must and must not do at the lesson.

write nicely, be late, look the new words in the Wordlist, talk to your friend loudly, help your friends, look at the window, be active, do homework, bring toys to the classroom, have a pen and pencil, eat at the lesson, listen to the teacher, sleep at the lesson, play games at the lesson, listen to each other, go to school every day, draw on the desk, be polite

must	mustn't
e.g. <i>write nicely, ...</i>	<i>don't be late, ...</i>



**2b** Work in groups of 4/5. Write 10 rules for a lesson and make a poster.

**2c** Report.

## I can

**1) I can say where some food came from.** Ba'zi oziq-ovqatlar qayerdan kelganligini ayta olaman.  
e.g. Pizza came from Italy.

**2) I can say how to make pancakes and other food.** Quymoq va boshqa ovqatlarni qanday tayyorlashni ayta olaman.  
e.g. First take three eggs and mix them with some milk. Then ...

**3) I can say about picnics in Uzbekistan and England.** O'zbekiston va Angliyada dala sayri haqida ayta olaman.  
e.g. In England people go for a picnic to a park.

**4) I can ask and answer about breakfast.** Men nonushta haqida so'rab, javob bera olaman.  
e.g. What did you have for breakfast?

**5) I can ask and answer what people would like to eat.** Odamlar nima yeyishni istashini

so'ray olaman va shunday savolga javob bera olaman.

e.g. **A:** Would you like some ...?  
**B:** Yes, please./No, thank you.

**6) I can ask and answer about the school canteen.** Maktab oshxonasi haqida so'rab, javob bera olaman.

e.g. Do you like the meals in the canteen?

**7) I can say what we must and must not do at the table.** Dasturxon atrofida nima qilishimiz va qilmasligimiz kerakligini ayta olaman.

e.g. Use a napkin for your mouth and hands. Don't put a lot of food in your mouth.

**8) I can lay the table.**

Men dasturxon tuzay olaman.

e.g. The forks are on the left and a knife is on the right.

**9) I can write rules for a lesson.**

Men dars uchun qoida yoza olaman.

e.g. Write nicely. Don't be late.



# LESSON 1 Continents, countries ...

**1**  **Listen and repeat.**

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

- 1) the world
- 2) continent
- 3) Asia
- 4) Africa
- 5) North America
- 6) South America
- 7) Europe
- 8) Antarctica
- 9) Australia



**2b**   **Listen, draw the route and answer the question.**  
Heggy and his friends are not going to one continent.  
Which ones are they going to?

**2c Read and answer the question.**

Would you like to visit Antarctica? Why?/Why not?

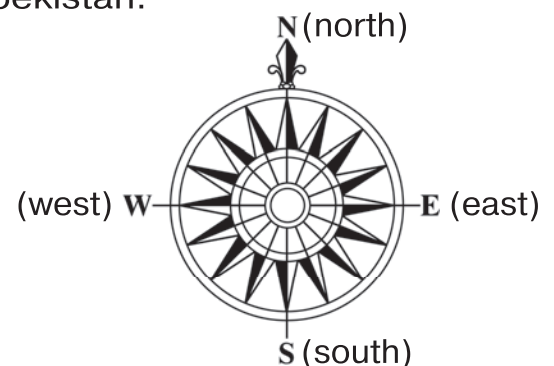
Antarctica has the coldest climate on the Earth. It is the fifth largest continent and the coldest, windiest, driest place in the world. Antarctica's lowest air temperature record was on 21 July 1983, with  $-89.2^{\circ}\text{C}$  at Vostok Station. Antarctica has 90% of the world's ice and more than 70% of its fresh water.

Antarctica is home to penguins. Penguins are very interesting birds. They cannot fly but they swim very well and eat fish! Some penguins live in the ice and snow.



**3a Work in pairs. Look and say.**


e.g. Kazakhstan is to the north of Uzbekistan.



**3b**  **Work in groups of 4/5. Play "Guess The Country".**

e.g. **A:** This country is in Asia.  
It's to the north of Uzbekistan.

**All:** Kazakhstan

**3c**  **Write three sentences.**  
e.g. Turkmenistan is to the south of Uzbekistan.



## LESSON 2 We're in Europe.

1  Listen and sing.

2  Look, listen and answer the questions.

- 1) Where is the Eiffel Tower?
- 2) How many steps does the Eiffel Tower have?
- 3) How many people visit it every year?
- 4) What do children do in ski schools?

3a  Look, read and complete.

3b Read and check.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) has four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The capital of Wales is Cardiff. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. London is the capital of the UK and of England. Every year more than eleven million tourists come to London.



4  Read and match.



A The London Eye is the biggest Ferris wheel (*charxpalak*) in Great Britain. It is next to the River Thames. The wheel is 135 m high. It has 32 cabins. A cabin can take 25 people. It is very popular with tourists because they can watch a wonderful city from it.

B The London Underground (the tube) is the world's first and oldest underground. There are 11 lines and 270 stations today. People can travel around the city with this transport. People sometimes can see deer, bats, snakes, mice and mosquitoes there.

C Buckingham Palace is in the centre of London. The Queen and her family live there when they are in London. The Palace has 775 rooms. 52 bedrooms are for the Queen's family and her guests. 450 people work there. There is a cinema, a swimming pool and a doctor's room too. Many tourists watch the Changing of the Guard (*qorovul almashinuvi*). Every year the Queen invites about 8,000 people to her three garden parties.

# LESSON 3 Brr! North America

1  Listen and sing.

2 Look and answer the questions.

- 1) How many countries are in North America?
- 2) What are they?
- 3) Which country is the biggest/smallest?

3a  Work in pairs. Read and complete.


- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 a) North      | b) South      |
| 2 a) west       | b) north      |
| 3 a) Ottawa     | b) Washington |
| 4 a) children   | b) adults     |
| 5 a) like       | b) live       |
| 6 a) continents | b) cities     |



Canada is in (1) **e.g. a** America, to the (2) ... of the United States. The capital of Canada is (3) ... . People in Canada speak English and French. (4) ... learn English and French in schools. Many people learn Spanish and German. About 34 million people (5) ... in Canada. In big cities, Vancouver and Toronto, for example, there are a lot of people from other countries and (6) ... : Europe, Asia, Africa and South America. They live and work there.




3b  Listen and check.

3c  Work in pairs. Ask and answer.  
e.g. Where's Canada?



# LESSON 4 The longest, the biggest ...

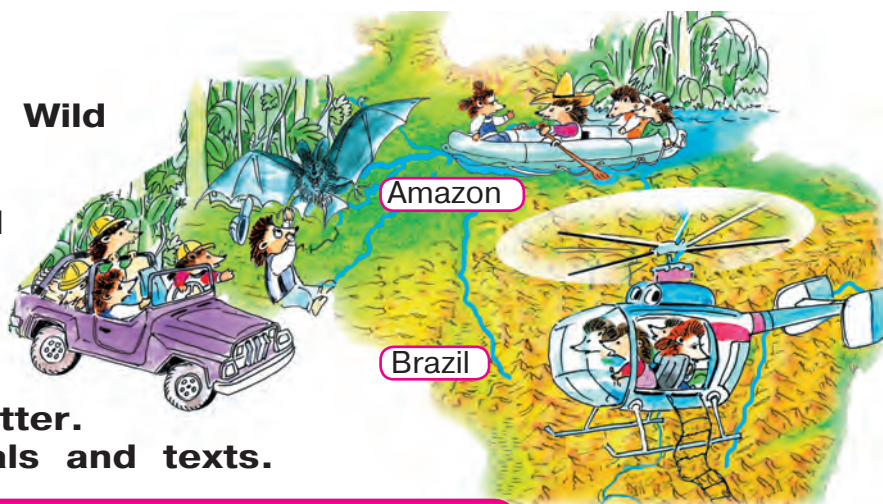
1  Listen and sing.

2  Play "This is a Wild Animal."

3a  Look, listen and repeat.

- 1) Brazil      3) boat  
2) Amazon    4) scared

3b  Read Heggy's letter.  
Match the animals and texts.



Dear friends at home

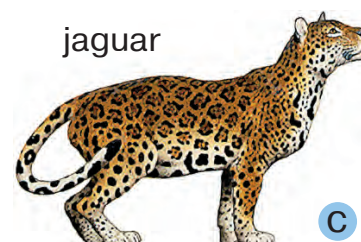
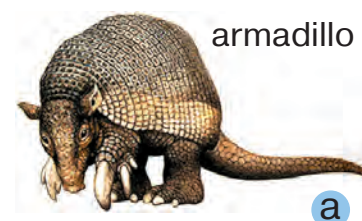
1 South America is famous for its wild animals. There are many kinds. We saw some of them. We drove to the jungle in the north of Brazil. We were really lucky. We walked very quietly and we saw a jaguar. It is a kind of South American cheetah. It was beautiful and very fast. I was really scared. I think jaguars like eating hedgehogs!

2 Then we went by boat up the Amazon river in the east of Brazil. It is the biggest river in South America. We saw alligators there. They were three metres long, fast and have big teeth! They are like crocodiles. We didn't stay there long. We didn't know. Maybe alligators like eating hedgehogs too!

3 In Brazil we took a helicopter to the rain forest. There we met an unusual animal: an armadillo. Armadillos aren't very big but they are very strong. They have a 'house' on their backs like a tortoise. Armadillos don't eat hedgehogs – they eat insects!

4 The last animal we saw in the forest in Brazil was a vampire bat. It was small and slow but – Heeeelp! Do you know the story of Dracula? He met a vampire bat. It drank his blood. We didn't stay long in that forest!

See you soon.  
Love  
Heggy




3c  Work in pairs. Play "Listen and Guess".

e.g. **A:** This animal lives in rain forests. It's very strong. It has a 'house' on its back.  
**B:** Armadillo!

# LESSON 5 Kiwis, koalas and kangaroos

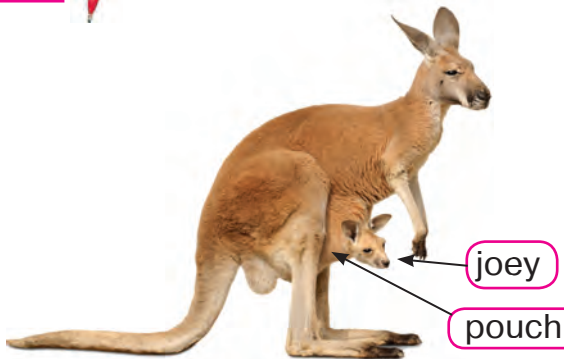
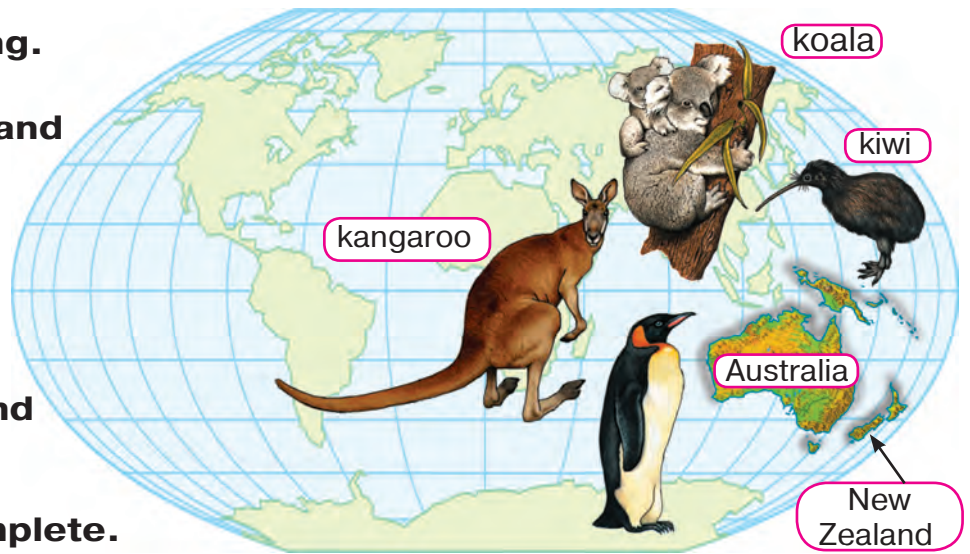
**1**  Listen and sing.

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

**2b** Work in pairs.  
Point and say.  
e.g. Kiwis live in New Zealand.

**3a**  Play "Mix and Match!"

**3b**  Read and complete.



Kangaroos live in Australia. Kangaroos eat grass, plants and leaves. They can live months with no water. They are red, brown or grey. They can hop at 64 kilometers an hour. They can jump 9 meters high. The babies are called 'joeys' and they live in their mother's pouches for 9 months.

Koalas live in Australian eucalyptus (*evkalipt*) forests. They are brown or grey. They have big ears, small eyes, big noses and no tails. They move slowly. They eat at night. They sleep between 18 to 22 hours a day. Koalas only eat eucalyptus leaves. They eat about 400 grams a day. The babies are called 'joeys' and they live in their mother's pouches for 6-7 months.



Kiwis live in New Zealand. Kiwis are small birds. They are brown and grey. They have small wings but cannot fly. They have no tails. They can run fast. Kiwis eat leaves, seeds and berries. Their eggs are big and can be 450 grams.

**4a**  Complete the table.

**4b**  Work in pairs. Look and report.  
e.g. I want to know where koalas sleep. Farida wants to know ...



## LESSON 6 Project

**1**  Listen and sing.

**2** Create a class poster of wild animals.

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



### Unit 5•Lesson 5

**Activity 2a** Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

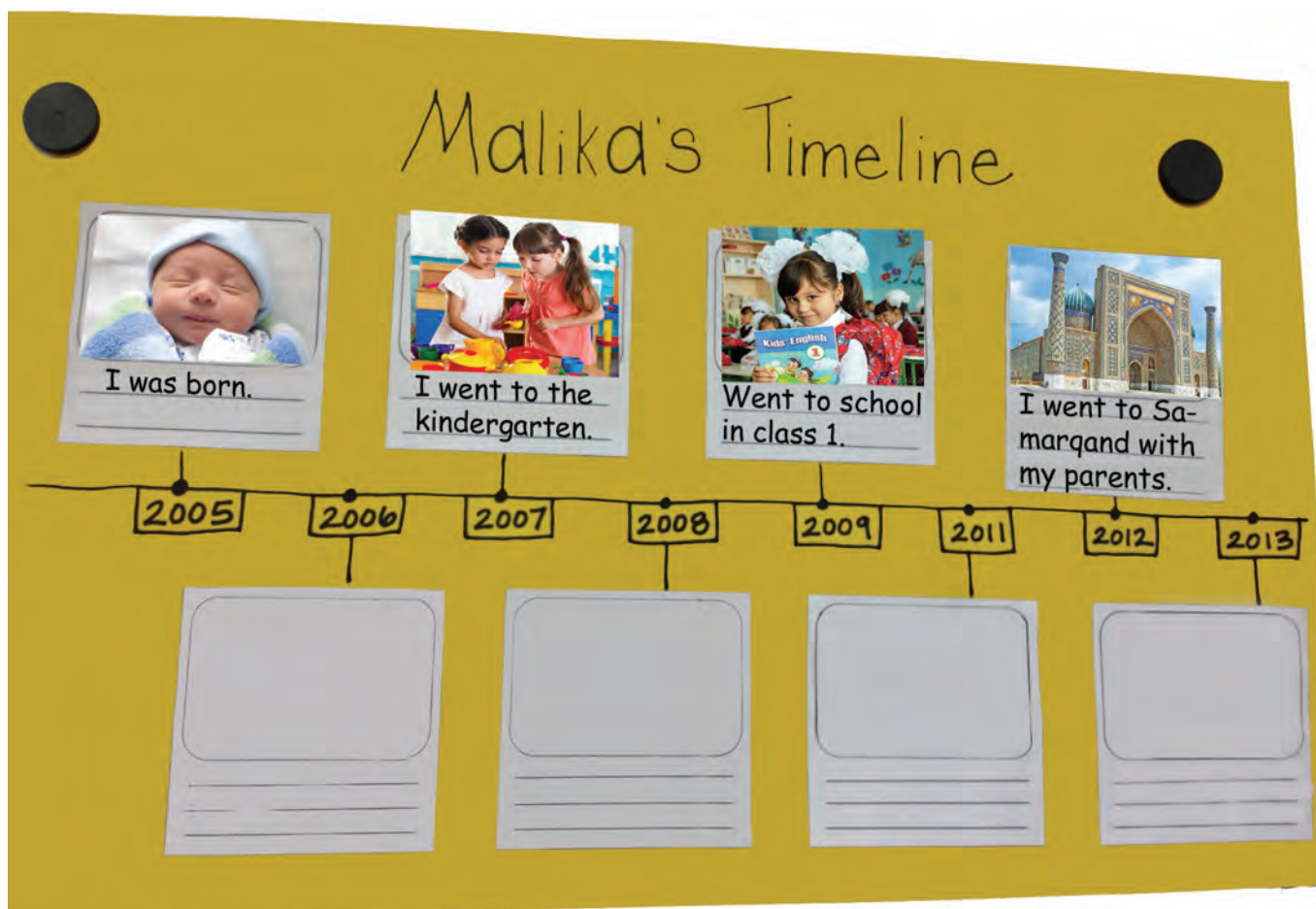
**Complete Malika's timeline.**

**Pupil B: Look at this page.**

e.g. **Pupil A:** What happened in 2005?

**Pupil B:** Malika was born.

**Malika's Timeline**



Year	Event
2005	I was born.
2006	
2007	I went to the kindergarten.
2008	
2009	Went to school in class 1.
2010	
2011	
2012	I went to Samargand with my parents.
2013	

# LESSON 1 Do you know Uzbekistan?

## 1 Listen and repeat.

- 1) the Chimgan Mountains
- 2) the Fergana Valley
- 3) the Aral Sea
- 4) the Syr Darya River
- 5) the Amu Darya River
- 6) the Zarafshan River
- 7) the Kyzylkum Desert

## 2a Look, listen and match.



## 2b Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

e.g. **A:** Where's the Aral Sea?

**B:** It's in the west of Uzbekistan.

## 3 Listen and repeat.

e.g. 32,500,000 – thirty-two million five hundred thousand  
3,309; 1,900; 2,500,000; 4,643; 447,400;  
877; 1,500; 4,000

## 4a Find the meaning of the words in the Wordlist.

population,  
area, climbing, hiking,  
snowboarding

## 4b Work in pairs. Read and complete the table.

Uzbekistan is in the centre of Central Asia. Its area is 447,400 sq km. The population of Uzbekistan is more than 32,500,000 people. The capital of Uzbekistan is Tashkent (more than 2,500,000 people). The most important river is the Amu Darya (1,500 km long). But the longest river in Central Asia is the Syr Darya (1,900 km long). The Zarafshan River in the east is 877 km long. A famous sea in Uzbekistan is the Aral Sea. But it is not very big now. In the middle of the Kyzylkum Desert there are some lakes. The biggest is the Aidarkul Lake (4,000 sq km). In Uzbekistan there are a lot of high mountains. The highest mountain is Khazret Sultan (4,643 m high). It is in the north. The most famous mountains in Uzbekistan are the Chimgan Mountains (3,309 m high) not far from Tashkent. They are popular places for climbing, hiking, horse riding and winter sports: skiing and snowboarding.

### Remember:

Kazakhstan is to the north of Uzbekistan.  
The Aral Sea is in the west of Uzbekistan.  
sq km = square kilometres  
m = metres

## 4c Work in pairs. Ask and answer about Uzbekistan.

e.g. What is the highest/longest ... ?  
How long/high/big ... ?



# LESSON 2 What is the UK?

- 1**  Listen and sing. **2**  Work in pairs. Read and complete the table.

There are three countries in Great Britain: England, Scotland and Wales. But the United Kingdom (UK) has four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Its full name is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The UK is in Europe. The area of the UK is 244,880 square kilometres. The population of the UK is 65,200,000. There are four main nationalities: English, Scottish, Welsh and Northern Irish. The capital of the UK and England is London (8,800,000 people); the capital of Scotland is Edinburgh (500,000 people); the capital of Wales is Cardiff (862,000 people) and the capital of Northern Ireland is Belfast (585,000 people).

**3a**  Listen and repeat.

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

1,085; 354; 392; 56; 346; 1,344

the North Sea,  
the Atlantic Ocean,  
the Thames, the Severn, Ben  
Nevis, Snowdon, Lough Neagh,  
Loch Ness, water  
skiing

To the north and east of the UK is the North Sea. To the west and south is the Atlantic Ocean. The most famous river is the River Thames in London. It is (1) e.g. 346 km long, but it is not the longest. The longest river is the Severn. It is (2) ... km long. The two highest mountains are Ben Nevis in Scotland and Snowdon in Wales. Ben Nevis is (3) ... m high and Snowdon is (4) ... m high. The largest lakes are Lough Neagh in Northern Ireland and Loch Ness in Scotland. Lough Neagh is (5) ... sq km and Loch Ness is (6) ... sq km. Two small lakes, Lake Windermere and Ullswater, are popular for sailing and water skiing.



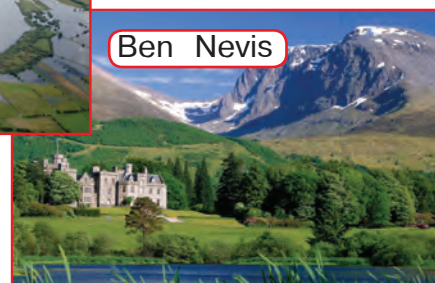
Loch Ness



Lough Neagh



Snowdon



Ben Nevis

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

e.g. How high/How long ... ? What is the population/area ... ?

# LESSON 3 Welcome to the USA!

**1**  **Listen and sing.**

**2a**  **Listen and repeat.**

**2b**  **Listen and repeat the numbers.**

9,600,000 326,400,000 7,500,000

3,730 2,330 4,000

**2c**  **Work in pairs. Read and complete the map.**

the Great Lakes,  
Washington, the Pacific  
Ocean, the Mississippi, the  
Colorado, the Saint Lawrence,  
the Rocky Mountains, Canada,  
the Atlantic Ocean,  
the USA



America's Travel invites you to visit the USA. The USA is a big country. It has an area of 9,600,000 sq km. There is a lot you can do and see! And there are a lot of friendly people you can meet. The population is 326,400,000 people! There are many nationalities in the USA: English, German, Chinese and Uzbek! The capital of the USA is Washington. Its population is 7,500,000 people. Visit Washington and see the President's home and office – the White House. If you like swimming, sailing or fishing, you are lucky. To the east of the USA is the Atlantic Ocean and to the west is the Pacific Ocean. And there are many big rivers in the USA: the longest rivers are the Mississippi (3,730 km) and the Colorado (2,330 km). If you want to have a rest, you can visit the Great Lakes in the north. If you are strong, you can go climbing in the Rocky Mountains in the west. They are more than 4,000 metres high! You can take a tent and cook your meals there. And if you want more, to the north of the USA is Canada and to the south is Mexico. Don't think long. Phone us today for a wonderful holiday. See you in the USA!

**3a**  **Look at the tables. Write four questions.**

e.g. Which area is bigger: the UK or Uzbekistan?  
Which country has more people?

	Uzbekistan	The UK	The USA
population	32,500,000	65,200,000	326,400,000
area	447,400 sq km	244,880 sq km	9,600,000 sq km
river	Amu Darya – 1,500 km	Severn – 354 km	Colorado – 2,330 km long
mountains	Khazret Sultan – 4,643 m	Ben Nevis – 1,344 m	Rocky Mountains – 4,000 m
capital	Tashkent – 2,500,000 people	London – 8,800,000 people	Washington – 7,500,000 people

**3b** **Work in groups of 4/5. Look at the table.**

**Ask and answer the questions.**

e.g. Which area is bigger: the UK or Uzbekistan? Which country has more people? How high/long/big is ... ?



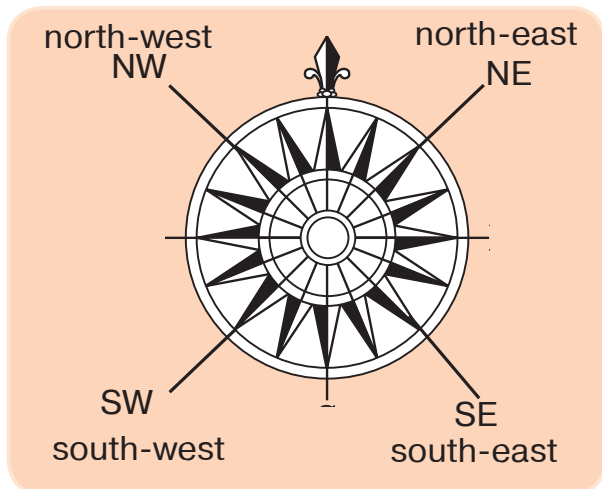
# LESSON 4 Australia

**1**  **Listen and sing.**

**2a** **Work in pairs. Look and answer the questions.**

- 1) Is Australia an island or a country?
- 2) What animals live in Australia?

**2b**  **Listen and repeat.**




the Indian Ocean,  
the Murray River, the  
Australian Alps, Perth,  
Canberra

**3a**  **Listen and complete the map.**

**3b** **Work in pairs. Say True or False.**

e.g. 1F

- 1) The Murray River is in the north of Australia.
- 2) Perth is in the south-west of Australia.
- 3) Canberra is the capital of Australia.
- 4) There are no high mountains in Australia.
- 5) Perth is in the south-west of Australia.
- 6) Australia is an island.
- 7) The Pacific Ocean is to the south and to the west.

**4a**  **Work in pairs. Look at the table and write seven questions.**

e.g. Which country has the biggest population?  
Where is the River Severn?

**4b** **Work in groups of 4/5. Look at the table.**

**Ask and answer.**

e.g. Which river is longer: the Murray or the Severn?

	Uzbekistan	The UK	Australia
population	32,500,000	65,200,000	24,600,000
area	447,400 sq km	244,880 sq km	7,700,00 sq km
river	Amu Darya – 1,500 km	Severn – 354 km	Murray – 2,375 m
mountains	Khazret Sultan – 4,643 m	Ben Nevis – 1,344 m	Australian Alps – 2,228 m

# LESSON 5 New Zealand

**1**  **Listen and sing.**

**2** **Look at the picture and answer the question.**

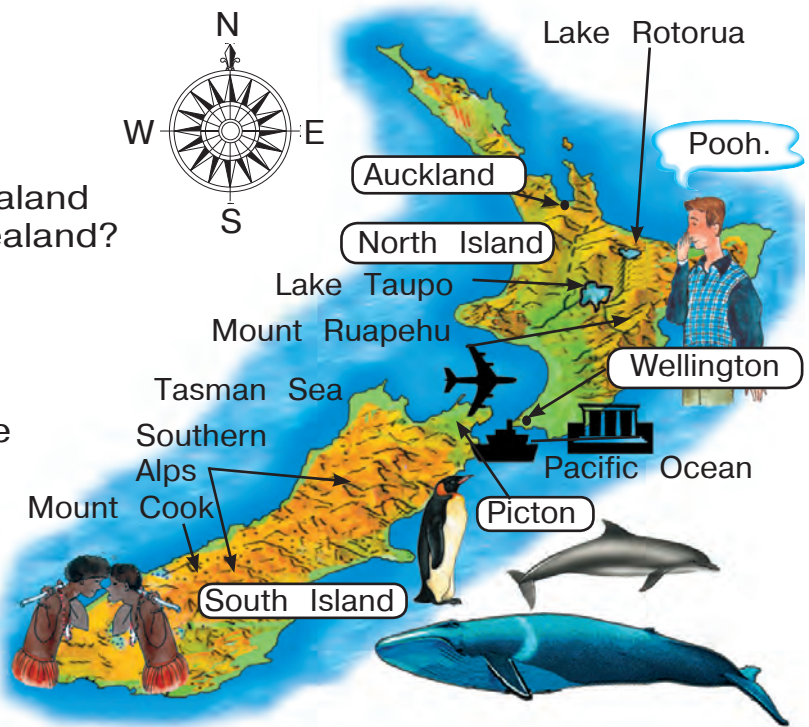
What animals live in New Zealand and in the sea near New Zealand?

**3a**  **Listen and repeat.**

New Zealand, Wellington, airport, North Island, South Island, the Southern Alps, Lake Taupo, Lake Rotorua, Maori

**3b** **Read the letter and answer the questions.**

- 1) Who is the letter from?
- 2) What does Laura want to do?
- 3) What is the letter about?



Dear Laura

Thanks for your letter. I was very happy to read that you want to have a holiday in New Zealand. Here is what we can do. You can come on Sunday 29 December. Dick can meet you at Wellington airport on North Island. Wellington is the capital, so there are a lot of things to do. On Wednesday we can go to South Island and visit the Southern Alps. They are big mountains. We can walk and climb there. The air is fresh and clean. The highest mountain is 3,754 metres.

Then on Thursday we can fly back to North Island and go to Lake Taupo. It's a really good place for fishing and having a rest. On Friday we can go to Lake Rotorua. It's a wonderful place with hot lakes. Just one thing - the air is not good! Near Rotorua, we can meet Maori people, eat some Maori food and watch their dancing. Let me know if you like my plan. Write soon.  
Love Susan

**4a**  **Write the answer to the questions.**

**What place in New Zealand would you like to visit? Why?**

e.g. I would like to visit Lake Taupo because it is a good place for fishing and having a rest.

**4b**  **Work in groups. Listen and complete the table.**

**4c** **Report.**

e.g. Ildar wants to visit Lake Taupo because it is a good place for fishing and having a rest.



# LESSON 6 Project

**1**  Listen and sing.

**2** Look at Lessons 1,2,3,4,5 and write four questions.

e.g. What is the capital of ... ?  
What are big mountains in ... ?  
What are big lakes in ... ?  
What are big cities in ... ?  
What is the longest river in ... ?  
Where is the river ... ?  
Which mountains are higher ... ?



**3a** Work in groups of 4/5. Prepare a list of 10 questions for the quiz.

**3b**  Work in groups. Play “Geographical Quiz”.

## I can

**1) I can write big numbers.** Men ko‘p xonali sonlarni yoza olaman.  
e.g. 32,200,000 – thirty two million two hundred thousand

**2) I can say about Uzbekistan’s geography, its area and population.** O‘zbekistonning geografiyasi, maydoni va aholisi haqida gapira olaman.  
e.g. Uzbekistan is in the centre of Central Asia. Its area is 447,400 sq km. The population of Uzbekistan is 32,500,000 people.

**3) I can complete the outline maps of different countries and Uzbekistan.** O‘zbekiston va turli mamlakatlarning kontur xaritasini to‘ldira olaman.

**4) I can say about the location of rivers, mountains and cities**

**in different countries and Uzbekistan.** O‘zbekiston va turli mamlakatlardagi daryolar, tog‘lar va shaharlarning joylashuvi haqida gapira olaman.

e.g. The Australian Alps are in the south of Australia.

**5) I can say about the areas and population of different countries.** Turli mamlakatlarning maydoni va aholisi haqida gapira olaman.

e.g. The population in the USA is more than in the UK.

**6) I can choose a country to visit.** Borish uchun biror mamlakatni tanlay olaman.

e.g. I would like to visit New Zealand because it has the cleanest air, and Lake Taupo, the most beautiful place to swim.

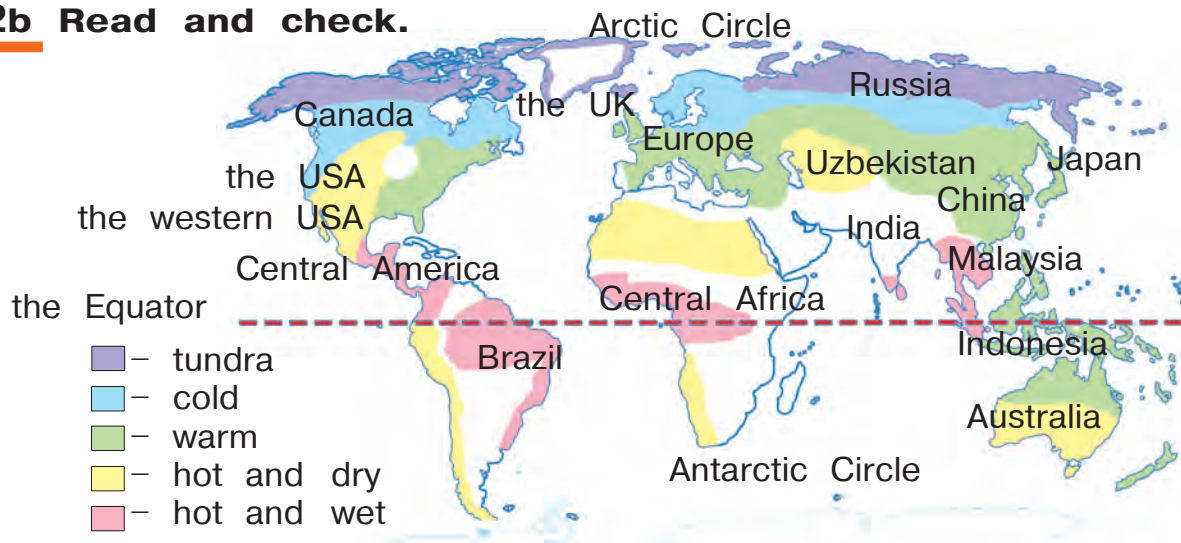
# LESSON 1 Climate of the world

**1**  **Listen and repeat.**

**2a** **Answer the question.**

What does the word 'climate' mean?

**2b** **Read and check.**



We say 'weather' when we talk about how the weather is today. In some places the weather is the same all day. In other places there are several kinds of weather in one day. We use 'climate' when we talk about the usual weather and temperature of a place. We must record\* the weather every day for a long time. Then we know the climate of a place.

**2c** **Answer the question.** What's the climate like in your place?  
e.g. It's cold in winter.

**3a**  **Write the meaning of the words. Check in the Wordlist.**

the Equator, the Arctic Circle, the Antarctic Circle, tundra, climate, hot and wet, hot and dry, warm, cold

- 1 tundra  
2 cold  
3 warm  
4 hot and dry  
5 hot and wet

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

**4**  **Match the animals and climates.**

**5** **Chain Drill.**

e.g. **A:** Arctic foxes.

**B:** Arctic foxes live in the tundra. Tigers.

**6a** **Look, listen and point.**

**6b** **Answer the question.**

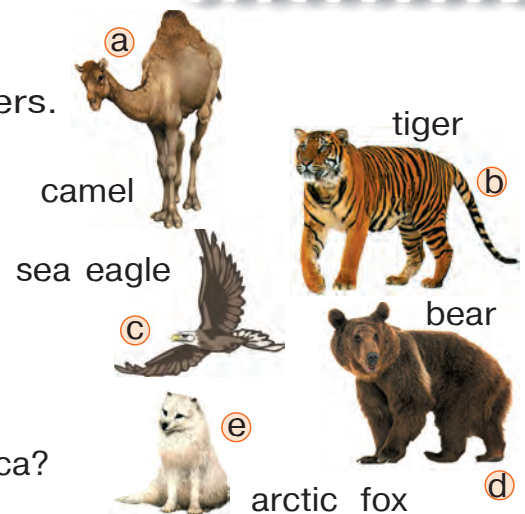
What climate do the places near the Equator/the Arctic Circle have?

**7**  **Chain Drill.**

e.g. **A:** Brazil. **B:** Hot and wet. Australia.

**8**  **Work in pairs. Ask and answer.**

e.g. **A:** What's the climate like in Central Africa?  
**B:** It's hot and wet.





# LESSON 2 What's the climate like?

1  Listen and sing.

2 Look at graph A. Answer the questions.

- 1) What's the climate like in Uzbekistan?
- 2) What's the longest/shortest season?
- 3) When do the summers/winters begin?

3  Listen and guess the climate.

4a Look at graph B. Listen and repeat.

average, rainfall

4b Read the dictionary page. Say what information you can get from the dictionary.

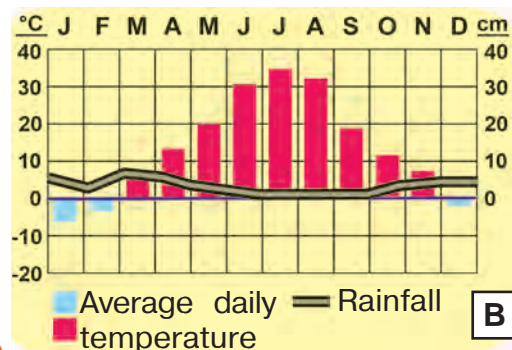
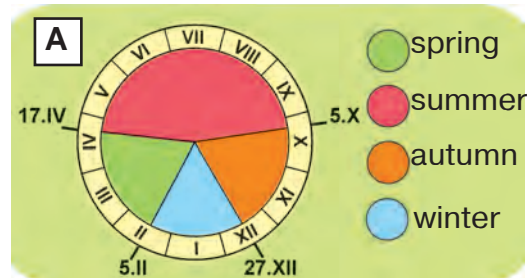
**Rainfall** (*n*) Rain, snow or hail that the area has in a period of time.

**e.g.** The desert is an area with very low rainfall. This year's rainfall was very high.

**Average** (*adj*) Average means usual, typical.

**e.g.** In Uzbekistan in summer the average temperature is high and average rainfall is very low.

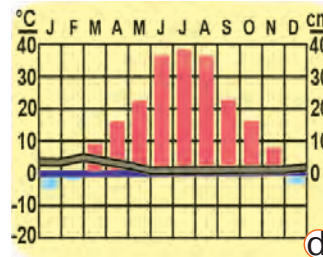
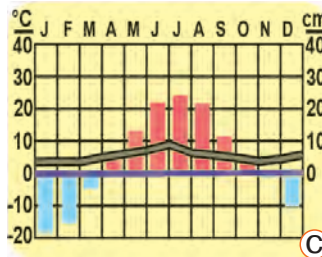
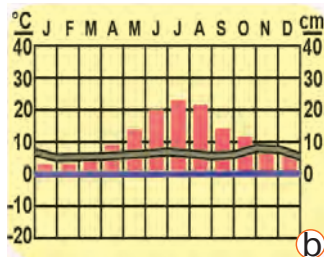
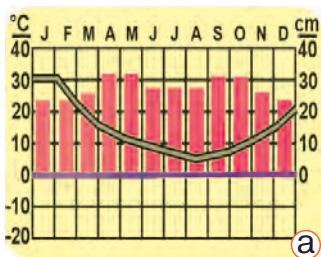
The climate of Uzbekistan



4c Answer the questions.

- 1) What's the average temperature in Uzbekistan in January and July?
- 2) What's the average rainfall in January and July?

5a  Write the climate for each graph.



5b  Match the graphs and countries.

- 1) Russia
- 2) Turkmenistan
- 3) Indonesia
- 4) Great Britain

5c  Add and write more countries for each climate.

**e.g.** Hot and dry: Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan ...

6  Work in groups. Choose a country. Talk about it. Use the questions.

- 1) Where is the country?
- 2) What's the climate like?
- 3) What's the average temperature in summer/winter?
- 4) What's average rainfall in winter/summer?

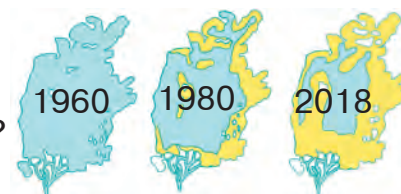
# LESSON 3 Save water!

## 1 Listen and sing.

### 2a Look at the maps and answer the questions.

- 1) Was the sea bigger or smaller 58 years ago?
- 2) Where does the water of the Amu Darya and Syr Darya usually go?
- 3) Where did the water of the rivers go 58 years ago?
- 4) Why is the lake smaller now?
- 5) Can fresh-water fish live in very salty\* water?

The Aral Sea



### 2b Read and answer the questions: What can you do? e.g. We can plant trees.

The Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers are smaller than before. The two rivers are very long. Many people use their water for growing fruit, vegetables and cereals. After the rivers became smaller, the Karakum and Kyzylkum deserts grew bigger. What can we do to stop the deserts?

plant trees,  
recycle paper,  
buy recycled paper,  
save water,  
water vegetables  
at night

## 3 Read and complete the table.

Children can do a lot of good things to save our world. People in cities **waste** a lot of water every day.

- You brush your teeth. The water runs. You waste 15-20 **litres** of water every minute.
  - You do your **washing up**. The water runs. You waste 38 litres of water.
  - In summer the water runs when you **wait** for cold water. You can fill 24 bottles.
  - You have a shower. You use 15-20 litres of water every minute! You can fill 40 big bottles.
  - You have a bath. You use 230 litres of water.
- When you **reduce** the water you use, you save water. Learn from people in villages.

### 4a Copy and complete the table. Answer the questions.

- 1) How many times a day do you do each thing in the table?
- 2) Count how much water you use each time.
- 3) Write the total water you use each day.

### 4b Work in pairs. Write instructions.

e.g. Do not run water when you brush your teeth. You can save 46 litres of water every day.

I use water	times	litres
Brush teeth	2	3
Wash hands and a face		
Wash dishes		
Have a shower		
Have a bath		
Total		



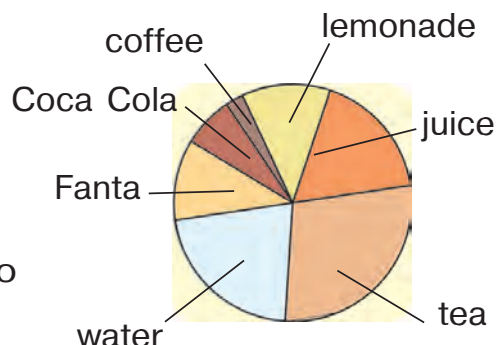
# LESSON 4 Save energy!


**1**  **Listen and sing.**

**2**  **Play “Favourite Drinks”.**

**3 Look and answer.**

- 1) What drinks do the Abdullaevs have?
- 2) Which is their favourite drink?
- 3) Do people in Uzbekistan like tea?
- 4) How many cups of tea does your family have each day?
- 5) Do you think British people like or do not like tea?



**4**  **Listen and answer the question.**  
What drinks are popular in Britain?

**5a Read and guess the new words. What helped you to guess the new words?**

gas,  
electricity,  
million

**5b Read and answer.**

- 1) How can we save energy?
- 2) How many cups of tea does your family usually drink?

When we make tea and coffee we use energy: gas, electricity and coal. Global warming\* comes from energy we use. So each time we make a cup of tea we make a problem for our world. People drink 229 million cups of tea and coffee every day. We should save the energy we use to make tea and coffee. If we want three cups of tea, we should put three cups of water in the kettle. But often we put in five or six cups of water. We use 90 seconds\* more for a kettle with three cups than for a kettle with one cup. So each time we use a kettle we should save energy and water. We should think: how many cups do I want?

**5c Look, read and match.**

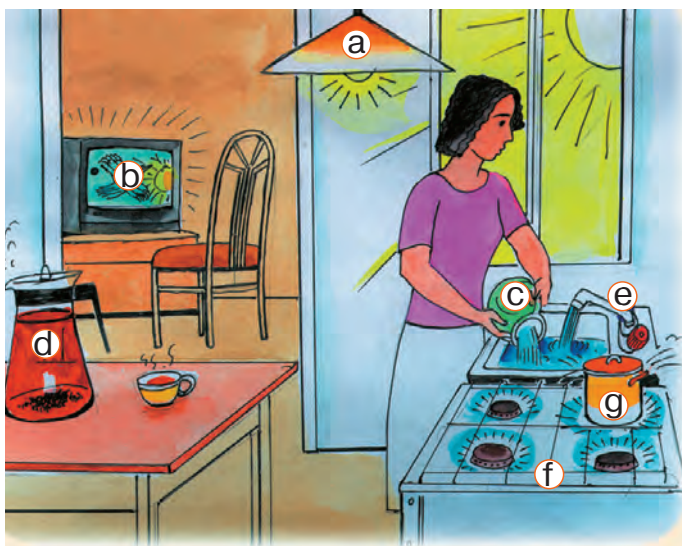


- 1) Save water!
- 2) Use all the water!
- 3) Save energy!
- 4) Don't waste water!

**6a Work in groups. Talk about how we can save energy and water at school and at home. Draw a picture. Give a short slogan.**



e.g. Save energy!



**6b Report to the class.**

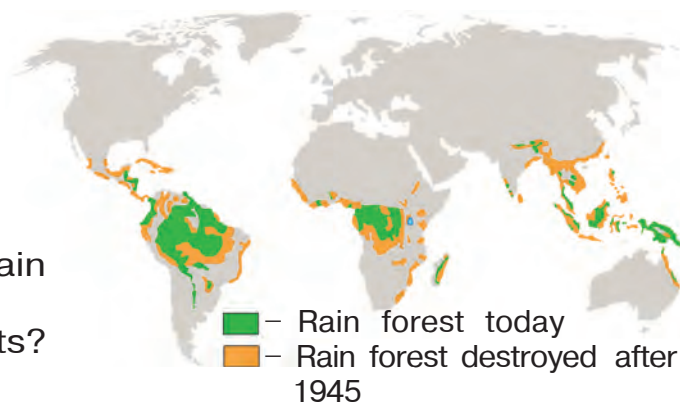
# LESSON 5 Save our rain forests!

**1**  **Listen and sing.**

**2** **Look, read and answer.**

A rain forest is a forest with tall trees. It rains a lot there.

- 1 Where are the rain forests?
- 2 What is the climate like in a rain forest?
- 3 What countries have rain forests?
- 4 Was the area of rain forests bigger or smaller before 1945?
- 5 Why is the area of rain forests going down now?
- 6 What problems are there?



**3a** **Work in groups. Read and give a title to the text.**

People cut down trees for farms, houses, to make bread, to cook, to keep their houses warm and to make paper. When people cut down trees they destroy forests. Over the past 70 years people cut down almost 50% of the rain forests. Paper comes from trees. When we use a lot of paper, we must cut down a lot of trees. Trees give us clean air and oxygen. Trees are homes for many animals and birds. So trees are very important for us. We must take care of them.

**3b**  **Work in pairs. How can we help rain forests?**

use both sides  
of paper, use old paper  
to clean windows, don't  
write on the desks  
in school, plant  
trees

**4** **Look and answer.**

- 1) Which picture means 'to recycle'?
- 2) What can we recycle?



**5**  **Work in groups. Complete the poster.**

Rain forests need your help.


What are rain forests?  
(Write 1-2 sentences).  
Where are they?  
Why are they important?  
What's happening?  
(What's the problem?)  
What can you do?  
(e.g. Buy recycled paper...)





# LESSON 6 Project

**1**  **Listen and sing.**

**2a**  **Answer the questions.**

- 1) What things can you reuse?
  - 2) In which words does **re-** mean 'do it again'?
- e.g. 'do it again' – rewrite

report, rewrite,  
repeat, reuse, ready, resell,  
result, repeat, region, refill, red,  
redo, reduce, recycle

**2b** **Look and say what we can reduce, recycle, reuse and turn off\*.**

e.g. We can save trees if we recycle paper.

water, electricity,  
gas, energy,  
trees




**2c** **Say True or False.**

- 1) We save water when we have a bath.
- 2) We waste water when we brush our teeth and the water is running.
- 3) We waste energy when we put more water in the kettle than we want.
- 4) Uzbekistan has a hot and wet climate.
- 5) Trees give oxygen to people and animals.

**2d** **Do the quiz.**

- 1) This country is hot and wet.
- 2) These animals are white in winter.
- 3) The climate in Great Britain.
- 4) You should do it with water and energy.
- 5) The favourite drink in Great Britain.

**2e**  **Work in groups of 4. Write ten sentences for your group quiz.**

## Unit 13 • Lesson 5

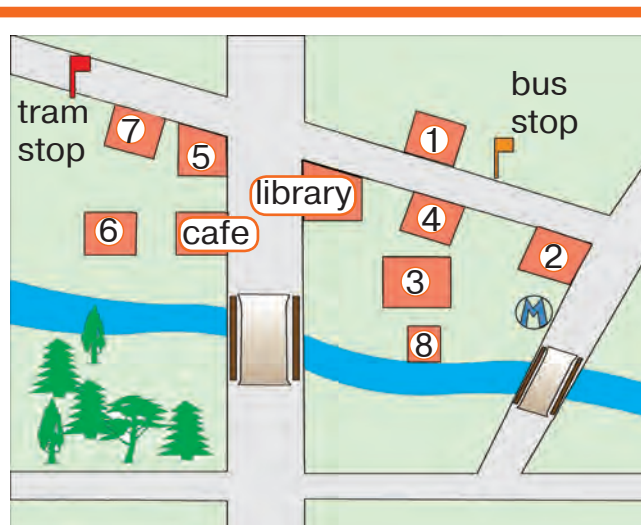
**Activity 2a** **Work in pairs. Copy and complete the plan.**

**Pupil B: Look at this page.**

e.g. **Pupil A:** What's next to the metro?

**Pupil B:** The book shop.

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| ① the bank   | ⑤ the office |
| ③ the market | ⑦ the bakery |



# LESSON 1 What were you doing?

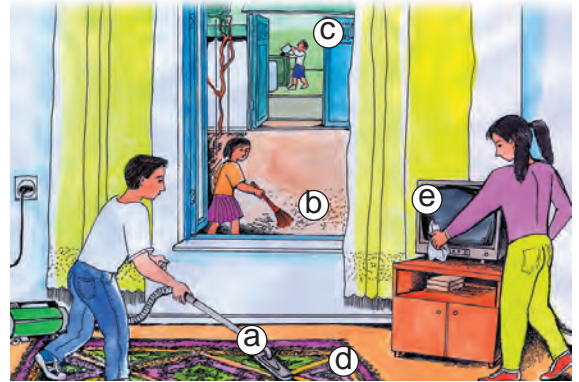
1  Listen and repeat.

2  Work in pairs. Look and match.

- 1) to sweep
- 2) to take the rubbish out
- 3) a vacuum cleaner
- 4) to dust
- 5) a rug

3  Work in pairs. Write the verbs.

e.g. take – taking  
sweep, work, dust, clean, do, work



4a Read Aziz's story and answer the question.

Why were the children busy at 11am last Sunday?

Last Sunday we were at home. We got up late and had breakfast. After breakfast we wanted to watch TV. Suddenly our granny phoned. She and grandfather wanted to visit us. We looked around: our rooms were untidy. We started to tidy up the rooms. Our grandfather and grandmother came at 11am. We were busy at that time. Sabina **was dusting** the room. Madina and Davron **were working** in the yard. Madina **was sweeping** and Davron **was taking** the rubbish out. I **was cleaning** the rug with the vacuum cleaner. We made tea and asked our grandparents to sit and watch TV.

4b  Work in pairs. Complete the sentences.

5 Chain Drill.

A: I was sweeping the floor at 6pm yesterday.  
What were you doing at 6pm yesterday?

B: I was watching TV at 6pm yesterday. What were you doing... ?

6a  Work in pairs. Read and put in order. e.g. 1b

- a Heggy's mother told them, "Don't take a stick and a stone, but smile at the hedgehogs in the water." Heggy and Chamby went back to the river, looked at the hedgehogs and smiled at them.
- b Last Sunday Heggy and Chamby wanted to go to the Blue Forest. The Blue Forest was near the river. Chamby told Heggy, "There's a hedgehog in the river. He's angry."

- c They saw that the hedgehogs in the water smiled at them too! Heggy and Chamby were happy.



- d They had a stone and a long stick too! Heggy and Chamby ran back home.
- e Heggy and Chamby took a stone and a stick. In the water they saw two hedgehogs.

6b Answer the questions.

Do you like the story? Which is better: to smile or to be angry?




# LESSON 2 An accident

1  Listen and sing.

2 Chain drill.

What were you doing yesterday at 5pm/10 minutes ago/at six o'clock this morning?

3  Work in pairs. Find the words in the Wordlist. Write the meaning.

traffic, get on, get off, accident



4a Work in pairs. Look at the picture and answer the question.

Where is the red car? Why?

4c Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

e.g. A: What was the dog doing?

B: It was barking at the cat.

What colour was the girl's blouse?

4b  Look and write four questions.

bark, sit, talk, stand, get off, get on, on the ground, behind

4d  Work in pairs. Read and look at the picture. Find 8 differences.

**Policeman:** What's your name?

**Mr Brown:** My name's Henry. Henry Brown. I work in a small cafe in Chestnut Street.

**Policeman:** What did you do in the afternoon?

**Mr Brown:** I was working in the cafe. Usually there isn't much traffic in the street and it's quiet. But yesterday it was different. At 3... er... about 3 o'clock in the afternoon I heard a loud noise and went out to have a look.

**Policeman:** What did you see?

**Mr Brown:** A dog was barking at two boys. The boys were standing behind a tree. A cat was sitting under a tree. There was a green bus. It was standing near the bank. The bus driver, well... he was laughing loudly at the dogs and the boys. A girl was getting off the bus and a boy was getting on the bus.

**Policeman:** Did you see an accident?

**Mr Brown:** Yes, I saw an accident: a big red car was near a tree. The driver was a woman. She was standing near her car. She looked really unhappy. Well, I wanted to help her and phoned the traffic police.

**Policeman:** Thank you.

## LESSON 3 Do you like fairy tales?

### 1 Listen and sing.

#### 2a Answer the questions.

- 1) Do you like reading fairy tales?
- 2) How do fairy tales usually begin in your mother tongue?
- 3) What are the characters of this story?

#### 2b Work in pairs. Read and put the verbs in the correct form.

Once upon a time the snake (1) ... (be) king over all animals. One day he (2) ... (be) very hungry, but he (3) ... (not want) to eat his usual food. He (4) ... (decide) that he would like to eat the sweetest meat in the world. So he (5) ... (tell) the mosquito to bite all the animals and find the most delicious meat. The mosquito (6) ... (want) to help the king. He (7) ... (go) to the forest and jungles, and (8) ... (bite) the bears and the monkeys, the foxes and the tigers. He (9) ... (go) to the grassland and (10) ... (taste) the gazelles and zebras. He tasted the lions and wolves and rabbits. He tasted all the animals, but (11) ... (can) not find the meat for his king. Then he (12) ... (see) a human baby...

**(to be continued)**  
**(davomi bor)**

#### 2c Listen and check. Answer the questions.

How does the story end?  
What do you think?

#### 2d Work in pairs. Complete the sentences.

e.g. Fairy tales in English begin with "Once upon a time".

- 1) Fairy tales in English begin ...
- 2) The king sent the mosquito to find ...
- 3) The mosquito wanted ...
- 4) The mosquito went to ...
- 5) The mosquito tasted ...
- 6) The mosquito could not ...
- 7) The mosquito saw ...

#### 3a Work in groups of 4/5. Write five sentences about a character from a popular fairy tale.

e.g. A: The character's a good girl. Her name's "Beep". She has a mother and a grandmother. Her granny lives behind the forest. "Beep" likes flowers. She doesn't like wolves. Who is it?

#### 3b Work in groups. Play "Beep". Guess the fairy tale and the character.





# LESSON 4 Can birds and animals talk?

## 1 Listen and sing.

## 2a Work in pairs. Listen and match.

- |                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1) the mosquito | a) was sleeping      |
| 2) the snake    | b) was flying        |
| 3) the baby     | c) was sitting       |
| 4) the mother   | d) was having a rest |
| 5) the swallow  | e) was cooking       |



## 2b Work in pairs. Read and check your answers.

The baby was sleeping under a tree and his mother was cooking food. The mosquito was sitting on the baby's arm. He took a small bite. "How delicious!" cried the mosquito, "this is what the king wants!" And he flew away quickly to take the good news to the snake. He did not see that a swallow was flying after him. After some time the mosquito came to the large tree where the snake was having a rest. "Oh, my King," he said, "I tasted all the animals in the world. I know which is the sweetest meat of all. It's the meat of ..."

(to be continued)



## 2c Work in pairs. Read and say True, False or Don't Know.

- 1) The baby and the mother were sleeping under a tree.
- 2) The mosquito bit the baby and liked the human meat.
- 3) The mosquito flew away quickly to the king with the good news.
- 4) A swallow heard the mosquito's words.
- 5) The mosquito came to the snake's home in the mountains.
- 6) The mosquito did not like the human meat.

## 2d Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1) Who is the new character?
- 2) Who can talk in this fairy tale?
- 3) What fairy tales do you know where birds, animals, flowers and things talk?

## 3 Work in pairs. Play "A Chain".

e.g. A: (Who?)

B: (And who?)

A: (What were they doing?)

B: (Where?)

A: (When?)

B: (the end of the story)

My friend

and my dog

were swimming

in the river

at 6am yesterday.

And they liked it./But they didn't like it.

# LESSON 5 A happy end

## 1 Listen and sing.

### 3a Listen and answer the question.

Why do swallows have Vs in their tails?

### 3b Read and choose the best title for the fairy tale.

Why Mosquitoes Cannot Speak  
The Snake and the Swallow  
The Human Baby and the Animals

## 2 Agree or disagree.

- 1) Fairy tales are boring.
- 2) All fairy tales have happy end.
- 3) Fairy tales are only for small children.
- 4) There are only good characters in fairy tales.
- 5) Fairy tales teach us many clever things.

Then, the swallow flew down and bit the mosquito's tongue. "... bzzz, bzzz," continued the mosquito because now he could not speak. This made the snake very angry. How did he know the most delicious meat? The mosquito could not say it. The snake wanted to catch the swallow, but the bird was very fast. The snake could only bite a piece out of his tail before he flew away.

From that time on the mosquito can only say "bzzz", and the snake and the swallow hate each other.

When a swallow flies, we can see the V in his tail made by the snake. And we remember the day when the swallow saved the human baby. When a swallow makes a nest in your home, it is very good for you.



### 3c Work in pairs. Complete the sentences.

### 4 Work in pairs. Read and match the texts and the fairy tales.

1) Thumbelina 2) Goldilocks 3) Mowgli 4) Snow Queen

**A** The three bears lived in a big house in the forest. Daddy Bear, Mummy Bear and Baby Bear liked porridge. They eat porridge in the morning. Today the porridge is too hot.

**C** There was a girl. She wanted to find her best friend Kai. Her favourite flower was a rose. She and Kai liked roses. An old woman lived in a garden. She liked the girl. The old woman had a magic wand. In her garden there was always summer.

**B** People live in cities and villages. But that boy did not live in a house. He lived in the jungle. He did not live with his parents. In the jungle his father was a wolf. His mother Ruksha, was a wolf too. Little wolves were his brothers. He liked playing with them.

**D** Once there lived a girl. She was very small. She lived on a flower. She and her mother lived in a big house. Then frogs took her to the river. A swallow helped her to go to a warmer country.



# LESSON 6 Project

1  Listen and sing.

2a  Work in groups. Write a fairy tale.



2b Exchange your fairy tales.

- 1) Read the fairy tales and give a title.
- 2) Draw a picture.
- 3) Write a caption for your picture.

## I can

1) **I can say sentences in the Past Continuous.** O'tgan davomli zamonda gaplar ayta olaman.

**e.g.** Yesterday at 11 o'clock Sabina was dusting the room. Madina and Davron were sweeping the yard and taking the rubbish out.

2) **I can talk about different countries and continents.** Turli mamlakat va qit'alar haqida gapira olaman.

**e.g.** Antarctica has the coldest climate on the Earth.

3) **I can save water and energy.** Suv va energiyani tejay olaman.  
**e.g.** We should recycle paper.

4) **I can tell a fairy tale with a plan.** Reja bilan ertak ayta olaman.


**e.g.** Once upon a time...

Then...

After that ...

From that time on ...

# LESSON 1 Do you know?

- 1**  Find the words in the Wordlist.  
Write the meaning.

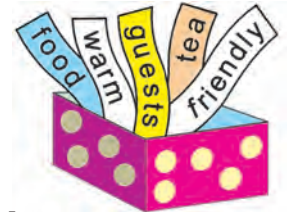
chief important shake clasp nod kiss

- 2** Answer the question.

What are Uzbek people famous for?

- 3a** Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1) How do men in Uzbekistan greet each other\*?
- 2) How do women in Uzbekistan greet each other?
- 3) How do young people greet adults?
- 4) How do you greet your friends?




- 3b** Read and say how African people greet each other.

People in Africa like traditional village life. They are very warm and friendly. Children and adults shake hands when they meet friends or relatives. Young men and women clasp hands with their friends at parties. Some chiefs use the back of the hand to show they are important.



- 4a** Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1) What do Uzbek boys do when they meet?
- 2) What do Uzbek girls do when they meet?
- 3) What do English boys do when they meet?
- 4) What do English girls do when they meet?

- 4b**  Listen and check.




- 5a**  Read, copy and complete.  
Do you know?

In Uzbekistan men and women greet each other in different ways: they shake hands or kiss each other. In Europe if men and women are friends they kiss each other. In England it is usually one kiss, in France two and in Poland three! Eskimos say hello by touching their noses. Maoris in New Zealand do this too. In Uzbekistan we nod and say 'Yes' or shake our heads and say 'No'. English and American people nod and shake their heads. Sometimes they say 'Yes' or 'No' too. But Bulgarian\* and Greek\* people shake their heads for 'Yes' and nod for 'No'.



people	greeting
e.g. Uzbek	Men shake hands, women kiss

- 5b**  Work in groups of three. Play "Guess the People".  
Pupil A and B: (touch noses)  
Pupil C: Eskimos?



# LESSON 2 Mr Whitfield went fishing.

1  Play "My Hobby".

2a  Answer the questions about your last weekend\*.

- |                               |                                      |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) Where did you go?          | 6) How long were you there?          |
| 2) When did you go there?     | 7) What food did you take with you?  |
| 3) How did you get there?     | 8) What time did you come back home? |
| 4) Who did you go there with? | 9) Did you like your weekend?        |
| 5) What did you do there?     |                                      |

2b Work in pairs. Ask your friend about his/her last weekend.

e.g. A: Where did you go?

B: I went to the mountains.

fishing, food, to buy, bread, sausages, fruit, vegetables, to pay, nice, lunch, to sleep, to catch\*, to come back, to be happy

2c Report.

3a Look and make a story. Use the words.



3b Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- What is Mr Whitfield's hobby?
- What did Mr Whitfield want to do?
- Why didn't he catch any fish?

a rest, fishing, sausages, day, fish, fruit, bread, supermarket, lunch

4  Copy and complete the sentences.

Mr Whitfield decided to go (1) ... . In the morning Mr Whitfield went to the (2) ... and bought (3) ..., ... and (4) ... . Before (5) ... he decided to have (6) ... . After (7) ... he decided to have (8) ... . He didn't catch any (9) ... but he had a nice (10) ... . On the way home he went to the (11) ... again and bought some (12) ... . His children were happy.

# LESSON 3 Do you have a 'bird table'?

## 1 Look and answer the questions.

Do you know any other animals that help people? How do they help?



## 2a Read and answer the questions.

- 1) How do animals help people?
- 2) How do people help animals?

People in Great Britain like animals. There are even special hospitals, which help wild animals. There are a lot of television films about wildlife. They are very popular with children and grown-ups. A lot of British families have 'bird tables' in their gardens. Birds can eat from them during the winter months. The 'bird table' should be high because cats can eat birds. The British often think their animals are like people. For example, in Britain animals can have jobs like people. British Rail\* has cats and pays them for their work. Their job is to catch mice. There is usually one cat per station. They get food and free medical help. The cats don't catch a lot of mice but they are very popular with the British Rail staff and travellers.

## 2b Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

Do you have any animals? Do they do any work? Would you like to have any animals to work for you? Are animals important for you?

## 2c Work in pairs. Answer the question.

What jobs can dogs do?

e.g. Dogs help people who cannot see.

save people,  
help people who cannot  
see, work with the police,  
work in a circus, help  
farmers, work in space,  
find people in the  
mountains, find  
people after  
earthquakes



## 2d Write five sentences.

## 3 Work in groups. Answer the questions.

How do we help animals?

What can we do in schools or at home?



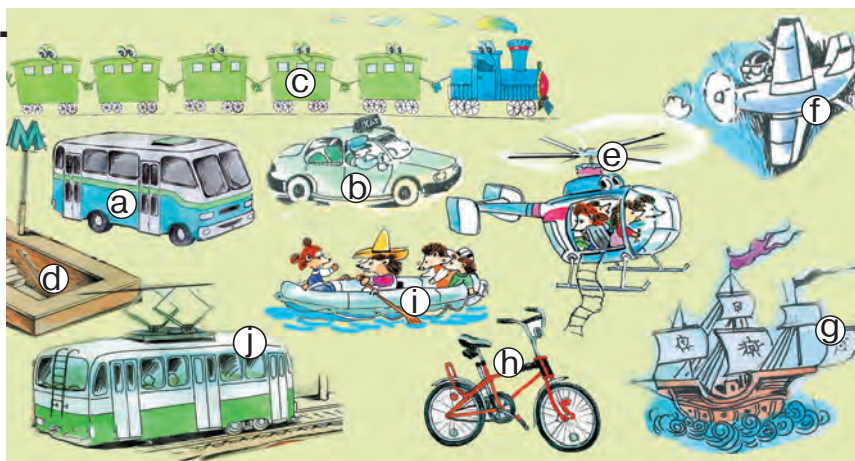
# LESSON 4 What's the best transport?

## 1 Play "Simon Says".

e.g. We want Group A to turn left.

## 2 Look, listen and match.

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| 1) car     | 6) train      |
| 2) tram    | 7) plane      |
| 3) bus     | 8) ship       |
| 4) bicycle | 9) helicopter |
| 5) metro   | 10) boat      |



## 3 Chain Drill.

Planes are the fastest transport.

## 4b Work in groups of 4/5. Answer the question.

What's the best transport?

## 4a Make a diagram.

e.g. The best transport is the bicycle because it's the cheapest and healthiest.

## 5a Look at the picture and answer the questions.

- Who can you see?
- When do you think it is?  
1900 1800 1700 1600
- What are they doing?
- What do you know about caravans?

fast, slow, good, bad, clean, dirty, cheap, healthy, dangerous, expensive, comfortable

## 5b Read the text and give a title.

For many years, in the desert camels were the only kind of transport. Before the age of modern trains, camel trains carried all the things between Central Asia and Europe. People made camel trains with 10,000 to 15,000 animals. Each camel could carry approximately 200 kilos and could travel twenty miles\* a day. This kind of transport was so important that people called camels the 'ships of the desert'.



## 5c Answer the questions.

- Would you like to travel with a caravan?
- Would you like to live in those days? Why?/Why not?

## 5d Look and answer the questions.

- What other animals do people use for transport and work?
- Does your family use any animals?

# LESSON 5 What's next to ... ?

## 1 Play "I Spy..."

**A:** I spy with my little eye something beginning with 's'.

**B:** Is it on the left?

on the left,  
on the right, between,  
in front of, behind,  
next to

## 2a Work in pairs. Copy and complete the plan.

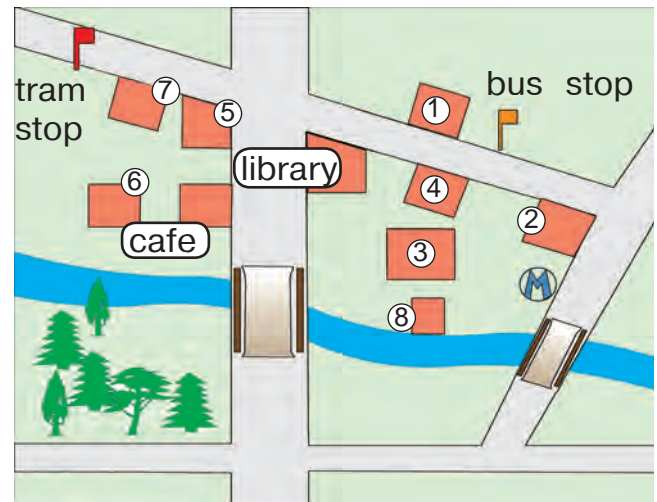
**Pupil A:** Look at this page.

**Pupil B:** Look at page 71.

**e.g.** Pupil A: What's next to the bus stop?

Pupil B: The bank.

- ② the book shop
- ④ the grocery
- ⑥ the hospital
- ⑧ the restaurant



## 2b Look and find what places you can add.

## 2c Work in groups. Add to the map.

I think it should be next to the bus stop. We can go to school easily.



Where's the best place for the school?

Oh no. The bus stop is noisy. I think it should be next to the market. We can buy snacks easily.

That's a great idea! What do you all think?



What about next to the park? We can rest after classes.



Oh no. The market is noisy too.



## 2d Present your group plan.

**e.g.** We decided to build a sports centre. Our sports centre is near the ...

It should be ... because ... . You can go there by ... because it's not far from ...

## 2e Choose and make your class plan.

## 3 Play the "Longest Sentence".

**e.g.** The girl is standing next to her house.

The beautiful girl is standing next to her new house.

The beautiful girl and her friend are standing next to her new house.



## LESSON 6 I can ... I know ...

**1) Do the quiz. What can you do in English? How much do you know? Write correct sentences.**

- 1) I can talk about now. (Present Simple)
- 2) I can talk about yesterday. (Past Simple)
- 3) I can talk about things happening now. (Present Continuous)
- 4) I can talk about dates and years. (Navruz)
- 5) I can talk about my birthday and my friends' birthdays.
- 6) I can talk about special festivals in Uzbekistan and in other countries.
- 7) I can talk about when people were born. (You)
- 8) I can talk about jobs and professions. (Three of your relatives.)
- 9) I can say what I want to be. (Your job/profession)
- 10) I can talk about shapes. (▲●■)
- 11) I can talk about the position of countries and cities. (Uzbekistan, Tashkent)
- 12) I can talk about countries: where they are, their size, the capital, and some geographical information. (You can choose a country.)
- 13) I can talk about different types of transport. (Give eight.)
- 14) I can talk about food in Uzbekistan and in other countries. (You can choose.)
- 15) I can talk about two actions with when/before/after. (You can choose.)
- 16) I can talk about my family. (Write eight kinds of relatives e.g. granny)
- 17) I can talk about my home. (Describe your room.)
- 18) I can talk about how much/many. (Describe what is in your schoolbag.)

- 19) I can describe people. (You and your friend/relative.)
- 20) I can describe things with smell/taste/look. (You can choose.)
- 21) I can compare things and say which is bigger or the biggest. (You and some of your friends.)
- 22) I can offer and ask for food at the table politely. (Write a short dialogue.)
- 23) I can say and write numbers up to one million. (5, 23, 108, 87,000, 400,000)
- 24) I can say where things are. (You and four of your classmates)
- 25) I can write a recipe. (palov)
- 26) I can write a birthday card. (Draw a birthday card for your friend/relative and write a message.)
- 27) I can make suggestions. (can)
- 28) I can give instructions. (Write 5 things for your friend to do e.g. Close your eyes.)
- 29) I can do the shopping. (e.g. I'd like a packet of tea. Use 'sugar' 'sausages' 'milk' 'chocolates'.)
- 30) I can give advice. (should).
- 31) I can give reasons. (because)
- 32) I can give instructions. (do/don't do)
- 33) I can talk about 'rules'. (must)
- 34) I can talk about what other people want. (want me to...)
- 35) I can write an invitation. (Draw and write an invitation to your birthday party for your friend.)
- 36) I can follow instructions. (Read and draw the sandwich.)
- 37) I can respond to an invitation. (Write and say you can come.)

**2) Count how many things you can do. Compare with others in the class. How did you do?**

# Classwork and homework

## Lesson 1 Jobs at school

### Classwork

#### 4a Listen and complete the sentence.

Vali is talking to the \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4b Write T for True and F for False.

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1 Vali has a sore throat. | 4 Vali had a lot of fruit and vegetables today. |
| 2 Vali has a tummy ache.  | 5 Vali does not eat healthy food.               |
| 3 Vali likes tea.         |   |

a director  
b school doctor  
c teacher

#### 5a Match the questions and answers. Say about Farruh Zakirov.

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1 What is his name?      | a singer/film star                      |
| 2 What is he?            | b famous "Yalla" group                  |
| 3 Where was he born?     | c Tashkent                              |
| 4 Where is he from?      | d Uzbekistan                            |
| 5 What does he do?       | e Farruh Zakirov                        |
| 6 What is he famous for? | f gives concerts in different countries |

#### 5b Work in pairs. Pupil A: Ask and write about David Beckham. Answer the questions about Munojat Yulchieva.

e.g. A: What's his name?

B: His name's David Beckham.

Name: *David Beckham*

Was born in:

Profession:

What he does:

Country:

What he is famous for:

Pupil B: Ask and write about Munojat Yulchieva.

Answer the questions about David Beckham.

e.g. B: What's her name?

A: Her name's Munojat Yulchieva.

Name: *Munojat Yulchieva*

Was born in:

Profession:

What she does:

Country:

What she is famous for:

### Homework

#### 1 Look at the questions and write about a person in your school. Don't write her/his name.

Savollarga qarang va maktabingizdagi biror shaxs haqida yozing. Uning ismini yozmang.

e.g. *She is a cook. She works in the canteen. She makes lunches every day.*

- |                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 What is her/his job?  | 3 What does s/he do at work? |
| 2 Where does s/he work? |                              |

#### 2 Put the words in order.

So'zlarni tartib bilan joylashtiring.

e.g. 1 *She was born in a village near Fergana.*



# Classwork and homework

- 1 was/She/born/in/a/near/village/Fergana.
- 2 had/Her/eight/parents/children.
- 3 songs/She/a lot of/knows/old.

- 4 trains/He/a lot/day/every.
- 5 his/He/a lot of/friends/has/in/team.

## Lesson 2 Professions

### Classwork

#### 3a Find similar words.

oOoo	oOo	Ooo
photographer	policeman	programmer

photographer,  
policeman, interpreter,  
assistant, TV star,  
programmer, librarian,  
architect, gardener

#### 4 Match the sentences and the jobs.

e.g. 1 a teacher

- 1 Karima works at the school. She speaks English to pupils.
- 2 Olga works at the hospital. She helps sick people.
- 3 Aziza works at the office. She helps her director with letters and papers.
- 4 Hamid works in the park. He likes trees and flowers.
- 5 Rustam takes photos of many famous people.
- 6 Alexander works at the hotel. He cooks lunches and dinners.
- 7 Sherzod works at the airport. He flies for Uzbekistan Airlines.
- 8 Sabohat works for a newspaper. She interviews people.
- 9 Zuhra works at the hospital. She helps the doctor.

a teacher,  
a nurse, a chef, a gardener,  
a secretary, a photographer,  
a doctor, a pilot,  
a reporter

#### 6a Work in groups of 4/5. Complete the table.

- e.g. A: What's your father's job?  
(What does your father do?)  
B: He's an engineer.

name	father	mother
e.g. Lena	engineer	doctor

### Homework

#### 1 Do the puzzle. Topishmoqni toping.

- 1 The ... helps the pupils to learn.
- 2 The ... helps teachers, pupils and parents.
- 3 The ... answers the telephone and works with letters and papers.
- 4 The ... cleans the school.
- 5 The ... makes lunch every day.
- 6 The ... helps sick children.
- 7 The ... knows about the books and helps children to find books.

1	t	e	a	c	h	e			
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									

## Classwork and homework

### 2 Write 2 sentences about your parents'/relatives'

**jobs and what they do.** Ota-onangiz/qarindoshlaringizning ishi va ularning nima qilishi haqida 2 ta gap yozing.

## Lesson 3 He wants to be a/an ...

### Classwork

### 3 Listen to Sevara, Laziz and Dilnoza. Complete the table.

name	wants to be ...	why
Laziz	<b>e.g. a reporter</b>	because he wants to interview ...
Dilnoza	<i>an</i>	because she likes ...
Sevara		because she likes ...

pilot, reporter,  
interpreter, planes,  
English,  
film stars

### 4a Listen and match.

- |           |                          |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| 1 Daniel  | a) a librarian           |
| 2 Sabina  | b) a computer programmer |
| 3 Madina  | c) a reporter            |
| 4 Rustam  | d) a farmer              |
| 5 Davron  | e) a pilot               |
| 6 Lucy    | h) a doctor              |
| 7 Aziz    | f) a nurse               |
| 8 Alisher | g) a chef                |

### 5a Work in groups of 5/6. Ask and write what your friends want to be and why.

**e.g.** What do you want to be?  
I want to be ... because ...

name	job	why
<b>e.g. Regina</b>	<i>doctor</i>	<i>help sick people</i>

### Homework

### 1 Write about the profession you want to choose.

Tanlamoqchi bo'lgan kasbingiz haqida yozing.

**e.g.** My name is Nigora. I want to be a ... because ...

### 2 Read and complete the sentences. Use the words:

O'qing va quyidagi so'zlardan foydalanib, gaplarni to'ldiring:

This is Nancy. She is a nurse. She works at the (1) ... . She looks after sick (2) ... . She gets up at six in the morning. She (3) ... a shower and puts on her clothes. She has (4) ... at half past six. At seven o'clock she drives her (5) ... to the hospital. Nancy starts work at eight o'clock. She (6) ... the doctors. She goes (7) ... at five o'clock.

breakfast,  
people, home,  
hospital, takes,  
car, helps

## Lesson 4 A wedding in Fergana

### Classwork

### 2b Look and write about Aziz's family.

**e.g.** Odina — Karim = *wife - husband*

Odina — Sabina =

Ozoda — Madina =

Aziz — Karim =

Karim — Bahodir =

Davron — Nigora =



# Classwork and homework

## 3b Work in pairs. Match the parts and make sentences about Aziz.

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1 His parents' niece is | a) helping her niece with her wedding dress. |
| 2 Aunt Ozoda is         | b) live in Fergana.                          |
| 3 His mother is         | c) getting married.                          |
| 4 His uncle's friend is | d) making palov.                             |
| 5 Aziz is               | e) making cakes.                             |
| 6 His grandparents      | f) taking photos and making a video.         |

## 5 Work in groups of 4/5. Ask and answer about the relative. Complete the table.

name	relatives	jobs
e.g. Saida	cousin Suhrob	12. Pupil. Village not far from Tashkent.

## Homework

- 1 Look at the table in activity 5. Choose three friends and write about their relatives. 5-mashqdagi jadvalga qarang. Uchta o'rtoqni tanlab, ularning qarindoshlari haqida yozing.

e.g. Saida has a cousin. His name's Suhrob. He's 12. He's a pupil. He lives in the village not far from Tashkent.

- 2 Put the words in the correct place.

So'zlarni mos joyga qo'ying.

married, palov, dressed, video,  
cake, up

get	make
e.g. married	

## Lesson 5 Uzbek and English weddings

### Classwork

- 2 Play "Find Someone Who".

e.g. Do you have have three uncles.

- |         |                                |
|---------|--------------------------------|
| 1 _____ | has three uncles.              |
| 2 _____ | has a lot of nieces.           |
| 3 _____ | has a lot of nephews.          |
| 4 _____ | has a twin in family.          |
| 5 _____ | has one sister.                |
| 6 _____ | has no brothers and sisters.   |
| 7 _____ | has grandparents in a village. |



## Classwork and homework

**4b Work in pairs. Ask and answer. Complete the table.**

**A: You are from Great Britain.**

**e.g.** Do girls in Uzbekistan have a white wedding dress?

**B: You are from Uzbekistan.**

**e.g.** Do girls in Great Britain have a white wedding dress?

	Uzbekistan	Great Britain
wedding dress	1...	1 <b>e.g.</b> white wedding dress
wedding cake	2...	2...
cards	3...	3...
presents	4...	4...
flowers	5...	5...
weddings on a Saturday	6...	6...
pageboy	7...	7...
bridesmaid	8...	8...

### Homework

**1 Write the words in order.**

So'zlarni tartib bilan joylashtiring.

**e.g.** 1 *It's my sister Victoria's wedding.*

1 my/sister/It's/Victoria's/wedding.

2 I/help/must/Victoria/with/wedding dress/her.

3 The/bridesmaid/a special/has/too/dress.

4 England/In/weddings/are/on/Saturday/usually.

**2 Look at activity 4b. Write 5 sentences.**

4b-mashqqa qarab, 5 ta gap yozing.

**e.g.** *In Great Britain they have bridesmaids and in Uzbekistan we have bride's friends.*

## UNIT 2 Houses and homes

### Lesson 1 An English house

#### Classwork

**3b Look at Lucy's house plan. Label the rooms.**

#### Homework

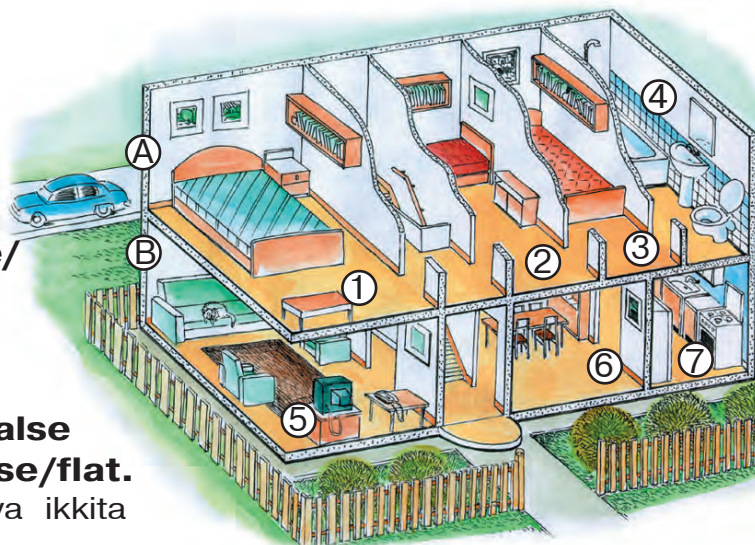
**1 Draw a plan of your house/flat. Label the rooms.**

O'z uyingiz rejasini tuzing.

Xonalarning nomini yozing.

**2 Write two true and two false sentences about your house/flat.**

O'z uyingiz haqida ikkita to'g'ri va ikkita noto'g'ri gap yozing.



## Classwork and homework

### Lesson 2 Welcome to my home!

#### Homework

Look at 3a on page 13. Choose one flat.  
Write 5 sentences. 13-sahifadagi 3a-mashqqa qarang. Biror xonadonni tanlab, 5 ta gap yozing.  
e.g. *There is an armchair next to the sofa.*

on the right,  
on the left,  
between, under  
next to

### Lesson 3 Tidy up your room!

#### Classwork

4a Chose and write three sentences.

e.g. *I mopped the floor.*

	activities	you	your friend
1	wash the dishes		
2	mop the floor		
3	play computer games		
4	watch TV		
5	take the rubbish out		
6	feed animals		
7	sweep the yard		
8	read a book		

#### Homework

Look at 4a. Write five sentences.

4a-mashqqa qarab, beshta gap yozing.

e.g. *I swept the yard.*

### Lesson 4 Homes, sweet homes ...

#### Classwork

4 Work in groups of 3. Ask and answer.

e.g. A: Do you have a TV?

B: Yes/No.

1	... a TV		
2	... a computer		
3	... a fridge		
4	... a toaster		
5	... a cooker		
6	... a vacuum cleaner		
7	... a washing machine		
8	... a dishwasher		

## Classwork and homework

### Homework

**Look at 5. Read and write T for True and F for False. Correct false sentences.**

5-mashqqa qarang. To'g'ri gaplarni "T", noto'g'ri gaplarni esa "F" deb belgilang. Noto'g'ri gaplarni to'g'rilang.

- 1 Aziz lives in a block of flats. **e.g.** *F Aziz lives in a house.*
- 2 There are seven rooms, a kitchen and a bathroom.
- 3 There is a big TV on the table.
- 4 Aziz likes watching nature programmes.
- 5 The family likes watching TV in the evening.
- 6 Aziz's mum doesn't like her kitchen.

## Lesson 5 Unusual houses

### Classwork

**3c Work in groups of 4/5. Choose, write and say.**

**e.g.** *I'd like to live in the Boeing 727 House because I like planes.*

	Me			
1 Stone House				
2 Flying Boat				
3 The Shoe House				
4 The Dog House				
5 The Auto House				
6 The Strawberry House				
7 The Boeing 727 House				

### Homework

**Write five sentences.** Beshta gap yozing.

**e.g.** *We use a chair to sit on it.*

- 1) We use a toaster \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) We use a washing machine \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) We use a vacuum cleaner \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) We use a dishwasher \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) We use a cooker \_\_\_\_\_

## UNIT 3 At the grocery

### Lesson 1 What's in the fridge?

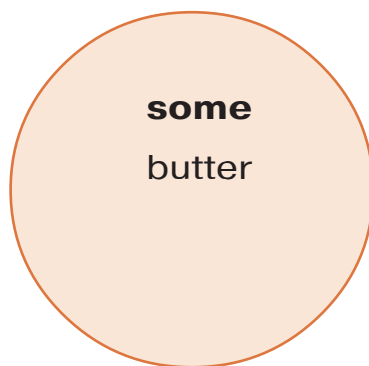
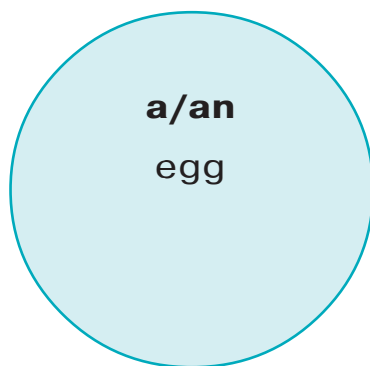
### Classwork

**3 Work in groups. Put the words in the right place.**

**e.g.** *There is an egg. There is some butter.*



## Classwork and homework



### 4a Look and write four sentences.

e.g. *There is some meat on the first shelf.*

### Homework

**Draw your fridge or cupboard and write five sentences.**

Sovutkich yoki oshxona javoni rasmini chizing va beshta gap yozing.

e.g. *On the first shelf of the fridge/cupboard there is some butter and some cheese./There is an ice cream./ There is a cake.*

## Lesson 2 Is there any fruit?

### Homework

**Look at activity 4 and write four differences.**

4-mashqqa qarab, to'rtta gap yozing.

e.g. *There is some lemonade in picture A but in picture B there is some tea.*

## Lesson 3 There are a lot of vegetables.

### Classwork

### 3b Work in pairs. Complete the story.

When winter came, the Grasshopper was \_\_\_\_\_. He was \_\_\_\_\_. There was \_\_\_\_\_ food in his cupboard. But the Ant was \_\_\_\_\_. He had \_\_\_\_\_ food in his cupboard.

happy, hungry  
unhappy, no  
a lot of

### Homework

### 1 Look in your fridge or cupboard. Write five sentences. Use "a lot of" and "some".

O'z sovutkichingiz yoki oshxona javoningizga qarang va "a lot of" va "some" ni ishlatib, beshta gap yozing.

e.g. *There is a lot of rice in the cupboard.*

## Classwork and homework

### 2 Read and draw the table from the fairy tale.

#### Choose the correct answer to the question.

Ertakni o'qing va unda tasvirlangan dasturxonni chizing. Savolga to'g'ri javobni tanlang.

**Who ate the cake?** a) Tina b) Fina c) Tina and Fina



#### City Mouse and Farm Mouse

Fina Mouse lives in a city. Tina Mouse lives on a farm. One day Fina comes to see Tina. "Hello, Tina," says Fina. "How are you?" Tina is happy to see her friend. "Hello, come to the table. Let's have dinner," she says. "But wait a moment. I'm making some coffee." Fina looks at the table. There is a lot of cheese, a lot of sausages and some bread. There are some pears and a lot of apples. On the table Fina sees a big cake. "Oh, there's a cake too. Yummy. I like cakes," she says. When Tina comes to the room with coffee, she looks at the table. "Oh, no!" she says. "Where's my cake?!" "The cake was delicious!" says Fina.



## Lesson 4 Supermarkets and shops

### Classwork

**2b Work in groups.**  
**Write your poem.**

### Homework

**Answer the questions.** Savollarga javob bering.

1) Where can we buy biscuits?

**e.g.** *We can buy biscuits in the bakery section.*

2) Where can we buy yogurt?

3) What can we buy in the dairy section?

4) What can we buy in the meat section?

Shopping, shopping.

Let's go shopping.

We can buy a lot of food:

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

It is so good!

## Lesson 5 A bar of chocolate, please.

### Homework

**Your friends are coming to your birthday. Write a shopping list.** O'rtoqlaringiz sizning tug'ilgan kuningizga kelishyapti. Xarid ro'yxatini yozing.

**e.g.** *a big chocolate cake, ...*

# Classwork and homework

## Lesson 1 How much are they?

### Homework

1 Complete the dialogues. Dialoglarni to'ldiring.

Here you are.  
any 3000 Thank you.  
much kilo please  
5000

**A:** Do you have (1) ... grapes?  
**B:** They are 1500 soums a (2)...  
**A:** Two, please.  
**B:** That's (3) ... soums.  
**A:** Here you are.  
**B:** (4) ...

**A:** How (5) ... are those oranges?  
**B:** 10000 soums a kilo.  
**A:** Half a kilo (6) ...  
**B:** That's (7) ... soums, please.  
**A:** (8) ...  
**B:** Thank you.

2 Write the numbers. Sonlarni yozing.

- e.g. 1) one thousand seven hundred and fifty 1750  
2) six thousand \_\_\_\_\_  
3) two thousand four hundred \_\_\_\_\_  
4) one thousand two hundred \_\_\_\_\_  
5) five thousand five hundred \_\_\_\_\_  
6) two thousand one hundred and fifty \_\_\_\_\_  
7) eight thousand three hundred and fifty \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 2 How much does it cost?

### Homework

1 Put the words in the correct column.

So'zlarni tegishli ustunga yozing.

fruit	vegetable	other fruit
e.g. <i>quinces</i>		

pomegranates,  
mushrooms, ice creams  
quinces, turnips, radishes,  
rice, cabbages, pears,  
meat, cherries,  
chocolate

2 Write in order. Gaplarni tartib bo'yicha yozib, dialog tuzing.

e.g. 1f

- a Here you are. Anything else?  
b Thank you.  
c They are 1200 soums a kilo.  
d Sorry, no. 2400 soums, please.

- e Here you are.  
f How much do onions cost?  
g Do you have any cucumbers?  
h Two kilos, please.

## Lesson 3 Do you want to be healthy?

### Classwork

3b Work in group of 4/5. Complete the table.

eat good food, go to bed late, get up early, eat fresh fruit, eat salads, eat a lot of hot dogs, eat at a different time, have a lot of water, eat a lot of sweets, often eat a lot, do morning exercises

should	shouldn't
<i>eat good food</i>	



## Classwork and homework

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

**e.g. A:** What food should we eat to have good hair?

**B:** You should eat eggs and fish.

to have	food
good hair and eyes	<b>e.g.</b> eggs and...
bones and teeth	
energy	
to be strong	

### Homework

#### 1 Match the parts of the words to make five fruit.

So'zlarning bir qismiga mos ikkinchi qismini topib, beshta meva nomini yozing.

**e.g.** cherry

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 1) cher | cot     |
| 2) pome | ry      |
| 3) me   | mon     |
| 4) qui  | granate |
| 5) apri | lon     |
| 6) le   | nce     |

#### 2 Put the words in order.

So'zlarni tartib bilan joylashtiring.

- 1) healthy/To be/you/eat/must/good food.
- 2) of energy/Good/gives/you/food/a lot.
- 3) You/of water/drink/litres/two/every day/should.
- 4) eat/You/meat and potatoes/should/for energy.
- 5) eat/You/a lot of/sweets/shouldn't/or chocolates.

## Lesson 4 Are your animals healthy?

### Homework

#### 1a Complete the table with what food you should

**and shouldn't feed your cat.** Mushugingizga berishingiz kerak bo'lgan va bo'lmagan oziq-ovqatlar bilan jadvalni to'ldiring.

good for cats	bad for cats
<b>e.g.</b> wet or dry food,	grapes and raisins,

wet or dry food,  
milk, chicken, meat, bones,  
fruit, fish, vitamins and  
minerals, sweets, bread,  
some rice, water,  
cakes

#### 1b Complete the sentences. Gaplarni yozib tugallang.

How to feed your cat? You must feed your cat two times a day. You should give your cat ...

You shouldn't give your cat ...

## Lesson 5 Whose sandwich is this?

### Homework

#### 1 Read and answer the questions.

O'qing va savollarga javob bering.

- 1 Why do we keep food in the fridge?
- 2 How do we keep food clean and fresh?
- 3 Why do we keep food with a lot of sugar or salt?

We can keep food cool in the fridge. We use jars, bottles, boxes and paper bags to keep our food clean and fresh. We can keep food with lots of sugar or salt. Food can stay fresh with a lot of salt and sugar. And it stays fresh in cool places.

## Classwork and homework

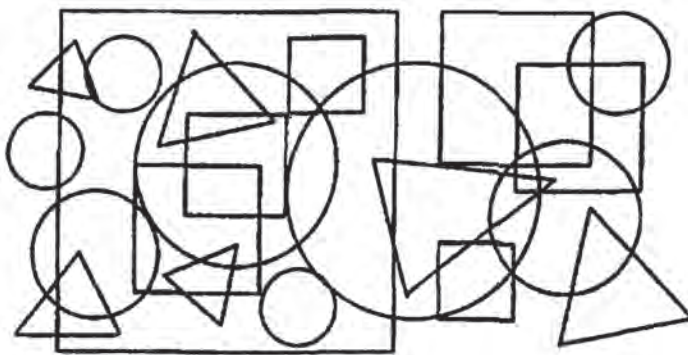
### 2 How many circles, squares and triangles can you see?

Nechta doira, to'rtburchak va uchburchaklarni ko'ryapsiz?

Circles:

Triangles:

Squares:



## UNIT 5 Birthday

### Lesson 1 When's your birthday?

#### Homework

**Write about three relatives.** Uchta qarindoshingiz haqida yozing.

e.g. *My father's birthday is on the 18th of April. He was born in ...*

### Lesson 2 Happy birthday! Homework

**Draw and write an invitation card to your birthday party.** Tug'ilgan kuningiz uchun taklifnoma rasmini chizing va uning matnini yozing.

### Lesson 3 Birthdays are fun! Homework

- 1a Read and complete the last sentence.** 1) I was very happy.  
O'qing va oxirgi gapni tugallang. 2) I wasn't happy.

*My name is Mary. On my 12th birthday my parents said to me "Happy birthday!" In the morning my brother John had a basketball class and my other brother Dan had a football class. So my dad and mum took them and I stayed at home. I watched TV and I was very sad. I didn't get a birthday card or a present. But in the evening we went to a restaurant and had a birthday party. My brothers and my parents gave me lovely presents. And I had a wonderful birthday party with two clowns and a lot of balloons. I had a birthday cake. I got a lot of birthday cards from friends. On that day ...*

- 1b Say True or False.** "True" (to'g'ri) yoki  
"False" (noto'g'ri) deb ayting.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 Mary stayed at home in the morning.       | 6 She didn't have a birthday cake.     |
| 2 She had basketball classes on that day.   | 7 Mary wasn't happy with her birthday. |
| 3 She watched TV.                           |  |
| 4 In the evening they went to a restaurant. |  |
| 5 Mary got birthday presents.               |  |

## Classwork and homework

### Lesson 4 My best birthday

#### Classwork

**3a** Write five sentences about your best birthday.

#### Homework

Write your "Thank-you" letter.

O'z "Tashakkurnoma"ngizni yozing.

- 1 My birthday was on ...
- 2 I invited ...
- 3 I got ...
- 4 We sang songs, ...
- 5 It was my ..

Thank you!

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,

Thank you very much for the (name of present)

\_\_\_\_\_.


I think it's (e.g. interesting/beautiful)

\_\_\_\_\_.

I was very happy to see you at my birthday party!

Your friend,

\_\_\_\_\_



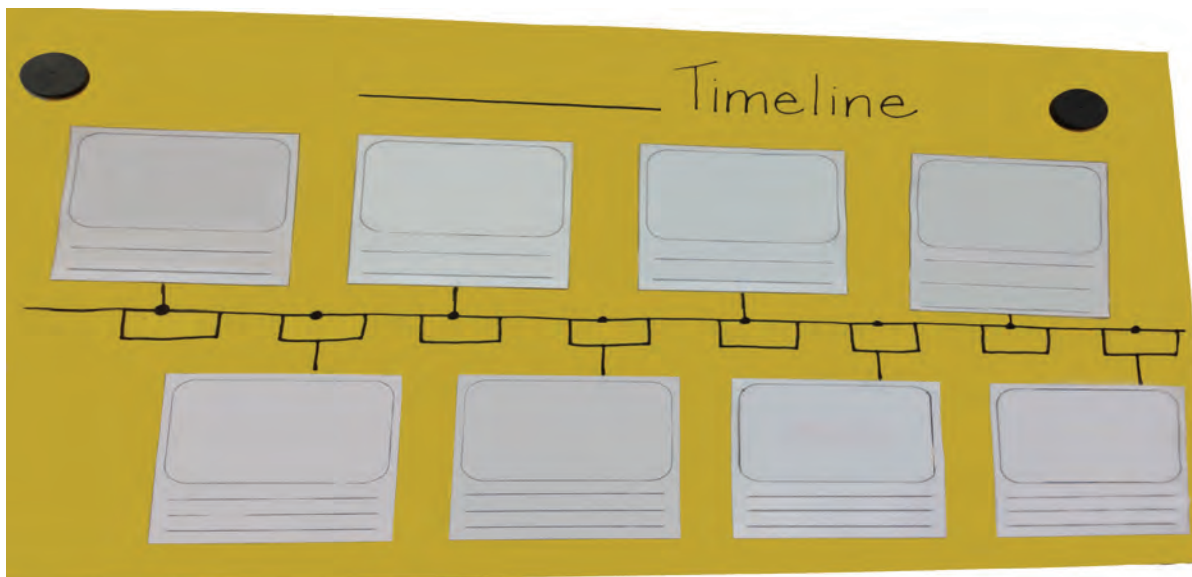
### Lesson 5 My Timeline

#### Homework

**1a** Make a timeline for your mother/father/sister.

Onangiz/otangiz/opa-singlingiz uchun vaqt shkalasi (xronologik shkala) yasang.

Timeline



**1b** Write about your relative. Qarindoshingiz haqida yozing.



# Classwork and homework

## Lesson 1 What did you do yesterday?

### Homework

Write three sentences about yesterday. Kechagi kun haqida uchta gap yozing.

In the morning I \_\_\_\_\_  
In the afternoon \_\_\_\_\_  
In the evening \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 2 Dinosaurs

### Classwork

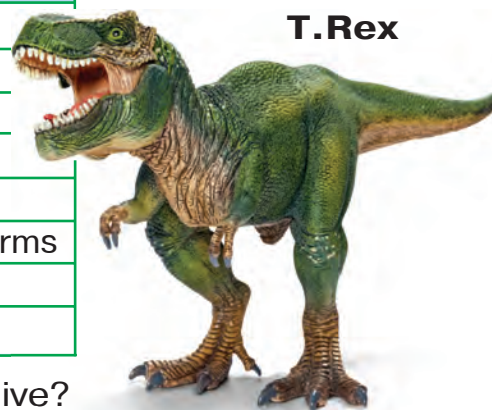
3a Work in pairs. Choose a dinosaur.

Look at the table and complete the sentences.



Dilong

		T.Rex	Dilong
1	years ago	70 million	130 million
2	long	12 metres	2 metres
3	tall	10 metres	60cm
4	head	1,5 metres	small
5	teeth	very big	small
6	legs, arms	two legs, two arms	two legs, two arms
7	lived in	America and Asia	China
8	ate	meat	meat



T.Rex

e.g. How many years ago did T. Rex/Dilong live?

T.Rex lived 70 million years ago. It was ... metres long. It was ... metres tall. Its head was ... . It had ... teeth. It had ... legs and ... arms. It lived in ... . It ate ... .

### Homework

Write 7 sentences about T. Rex or Dilong dinosaurs.

Tiranozavr yoki dilun dinozavrlari haqida 7 ta gap yozing.

## Lesson 3 What did he look like?

### Classwork

2 Play "Find Someone Who".

e.g. Did you get up late yesterday?

	Find someone who	name
1	got up late yesterday	
2	went to a cafe last Sunday	
3	took shower in the morning	
4	drank coffee in the morning	
5	watched TV in the morning	

## Classwork and homework

### Homework

Complete the sentences. Put the verbs in the Past.

Fe'llarni o'tgan zamonga o'zgartirib, gaplarni tugallang.

Yesterday I (1) *got* (get) up at half past six. I (2) ... (have) breakfast, I got dressed, I (3) ... (wash) my teeth and then I (4) ... (go) to school. I (5) ... (have) English, mathematics, mother tongue and art lessons. After school I (6) ... (come) home and had lunch. I (7) ... (eat) some soup and salad. In the afternoon I (8) ... (do) my homework and (9) ... (play) football. I had dinner with meat and vegetables. In the evening I (10) ... (watch) TV and I (11) ... (go) to bed at half past nine.

## Lesson 4 How old are bicycles?

### Classwork

**2a** Work in pairs. Read the years. Put the years in order.

1817, 1980, 1870, 1960, 1885, 1920, 1888

1817 \_\_\_\_\_ Today

### Homework

**1** Complete the sentences. Put the verbs in Past form.

Fe'llarni o'tgan zamonga o'zgartirib, gaplarni tugallang.

The best day of my life (1) *was* (be) my birthday when I was 10. On that day my parents (2) ... (buy) me a bike. It was my birthday's present. It was beautiful. My friends (3) ... (come) to my birthday party. They (4) ... (give) me birthday cards and a lot of presents. After the party we (5) ... (go) to the park. It was a sunny and warm day. Everything was wonderful. We (6) ... (play) games and (7) ... (ride) a bike. My friends (8) ... (be) happy too. I can say that it (9) ... (be) my best day.

## Lesson 5 When I was ... **Classwork**

**4a** Work in groups of 4/5. Say about your favourite toy and what you liked doing when you were a little boy/girl.

e.g. When I was a little boy/girl my favourite toy was ... . I liked playing ... .

name	toy	playing ...

doll, train,  
Teddy bear, plane,  
car, ball, balloon

playing ...  
hopscotch/see-saw/  
tag/chess/draughts/  
football, jumping  
rope

## Classwork and homework

### Homework

**1a Read and choose the title.** O'qing va sarlavha tanlang.

- a) At summer house. b) My summer holidays.  
c) I helped my parents.

I spent my summer holidays at home and at our summer house. In June and July, when it was very hot, I **stayed** at home. I **watched** TV, **played** computer games and read some books. My parents **worked** and I **helped** my mum. I **washed** the dishes, **cleaned** the room and **mopped** the floor. Then in August we **visited** my grandparents at their summer house. That was great. I **loved** my summer holidays.

**1b Put the verbs in bold in the correct column.**

Matnda qoraytirib ko'rsatilgan fe'llarni jadvalning tegishli ustuniga yozing.

[t]	[d]	[id]
e.g. <i>liked</i>		

## Lesson 6 Project

### Classwork

**2a Work in groups of 4/5. Play "Find Someone Who".**

e.g. Did you wash the dishes yesterday?

	Find someone who	name
1	washed the dishes	
2	watched a cartoon on TV	
3	played computer games	
4	went shopping	
5	watered the flowers/trees	

### Homework

**Write five sentences about your class graph.**

Sinf grafigi haqida beshta gap yozing.

e.g. *9 pupils washed the dishes.*

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# Classwork and homework

## Lesson 1 Where did pizza come from?

**Classwork 2b** Work in pairs. Read and complete the table.

	food	came from ...
1	pizza	Italy
2	chocolate	
3	pasta	
4	hot dog	
5	cheeseburger	
6	fish and chips	
7	coffee	

**3a** Work in groups of 5. Play "Find Someone Who".

A: Do you like ...?

B: Yes.

A: How often do you eat it?

B: ...

A: Do you cook it at home?

B: ...

name	pizza			pasta			hamburger			cheeseburger			hot dog		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3

## Homework

**Complete the sentences.** Gaplarni to'ldiring.

e.g. 1) fruit

350, white,  
America, green,  
Europe, fruit

Tomatoes are one of the most popular (1) ... in the world. Wild tomatoes came from (2) ... . First tomatoes were very small. They were (3) ... and yellow. They grew in America (4) ... million years ago. They came to (5) ... 500 years ago. Now there are black, (6) ..., purple, pink, orange, yellow, red and green tomatoes.

## Lesson 2 How to make pancakes

### Classwork

**3** Work in pairs. Complete the sentences.

How to make omelette:

1 First ... two eggs.

2 Then ... them with some milk.

3 Then ... some salt and ... it.

4 Finally ... it with oil for two or three minutes.

5 Enjoy your omelette. You can ... it with bread and butter.

fry, eat, add,  
mix (2), take

# Classwork and homework

## Homework

### 1a Match the pictures and sentences.

Rasmlarga mos gaplarni toping.

- 1 Enjoy your milk tea. 2 Take some tea and milk.  
3 Mix it. 4 Put some sugar or honey.

### 1b Write the sentences in order.

Gaplarni tartib bilan yozing.

## Lesson 3 Can you cook

### Homework palov?

Put the words in order.

So'zlarni tartib bilan joylashtiring.

- 1 was/hungry/Alexander the Great/One day. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 made/His cook/the first palov. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 hungry/His/soldiers/too/were. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 liked/All/the soldiers/it. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 palov/Now/favourite meal/is/many people's. \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 4 What do you have for a picnic?

### Classwork

### 3 Listen and complete the sentences.

**Julia:** Susie, what do we have for a picnic?

**Susie:** The things are on the table in the (1) ... .

**Julia:** OK. Wow! That's a lot of things... OK. Let's see...

**Susie:** Bread, vegetables for (2) ..., cheese, (3) ... bottles of Coca Cola, a packet of chocolate biscuits, some apples...

**Julia:** OK, OK. Wait a minute... Right. (4) ...

**Susie:** Yes, four plates, (5) ... forks and a knife.

**Julia:** OK.

salad, two,  
kitchen, four,  
Anything else?

### Homework

Complete the sentences. Gaplarni tugallang.

**Bill:** Margaret, we are having a 1) **e.g.** *picnic* today.

**Margaret:** Oh, that's great. What do we have for a picnic?

**Bill:** Look. There is a (2) ..., two (3) ... and forks and some plates.

**Margaret:** What are we going to eat and drink?

**Bill:** I brought some food and a big bottle of mineral (4) ... .

**Margaret:** Let's see. Hmm... a lot of hamburgers and chips. It's not healthy.

**Bill:** I (5) ... chicken sandwiches and there is a lot of fruit.

**Margaret:** Well ... It's better. Okay, now, let's go for a picnic.

spoons, water,  
brought, picnic,  
knife

## Classwork and homework

### Lesson 5 How often do you eat fast food?

#### Classwork

**2** Work in pairs. Put the words in the correct place.

vegetables, pizza,  
shurva, chips, palov, sand-  
wiches, hot dogs, manti,  
cheeseburgers, salad, fruit,  
hamburgers

fast food	other food
e.g. <i>pizza</i> ,	

#### Homework

**Write four sentences about your relatives' favourite food. Is it healthy/unhealthy food?** Qarindoshlaringizning sevimli oziq-ovqati haqida to'rtta gap yozing. U sog'lom/nosog'lom oziq-ovqatmi?

e.g. *My father's favourite food is ... .  
It's healthy/unhealthy food.*

### Lesson 6 Project

#### Classwork

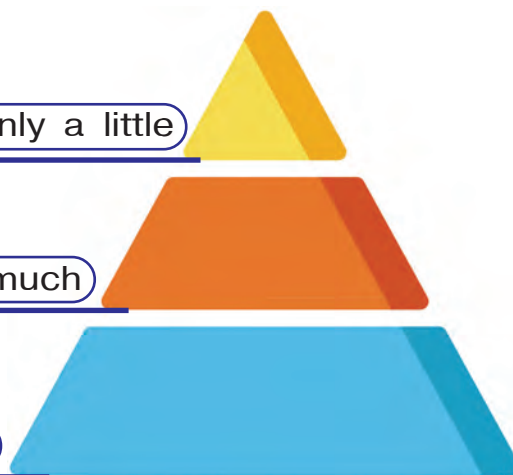
**3a** Complete the food pyramid for you.

bread, butter,  
cereal, tomatoes, ice cream,  
cheese, Coca Cola, milk, yogurt,  
eggs, carrots, bananas,  
meat, apple, sweets,  
cabbage, fish

Eat only a little

Eat not much

Eat a lot



## UNIT 8 At the table

### Lesson 1 What did you have for breakfast?

#### Homework

**1** Write about your friend's breakfast.

O'rtog'ingiz nonushtasi haqida yozing.

e.g. *For breakfast Elyor ate ... . He drank ... .*

**2** Answer the question. Savolga javob bering.

Is breakfast important? Why?/Why not?

### Lesson 2 Would you like ...?

#### Homework

**Complete the dialogue.** Dialogni tugallang.

**A:** Would you like ... ?

**B:** Yes, ... . Mm. It's ... . Pass me ..., please.

**A:** Here ... . Help ... .



## Classwork and homework

### Lesson 3 At the canteen

#### **Classwork**

**3a Work in groups of 4/5. Ask and answer. Complete the table.**

- 1 Do you eat in the school canteen?
- 2 What do you eat in the canteen when you are hungry?
- 3 What do you drink in the canteen when you are thirsty?
- 4 Do you queue?

name	question 1	question 2	question 3	question 4
e.g. Nina	Yes.	Somsa.	Mineral water.	Yes.

#### **Homework**

**Write the answers to the questions in 4b.**

4b-mashq savollariga javoblar yozing.

### Lesson 4 Table manners

#### **Homework**

**Write other five sentences for activity 4a.**

4a-mashq uchun yana beshta gap yozing.

### Lesson 5 Lay the table **Homework**

- 1 Draw a dinner table with a spoon, a fork, a knife, a plate and a cup. Write five sentences.** Qoshiq, sanchqi, pichoq, likopcha va finjon kabilar bilan dasturxon rasmini chizing. Beshta gap yozing.  
**e.g.** I put a plate in the centre.

- 2 Write the past form of the verb.**

Fe'ning o'tgan zamon shaklini yozing.

One day, the Fox (1) ... (ask) her friend Stork to come to dinner. When the Stork (2) ... (come), the Fox put some soup on a plate. She (3) ... (do) not want the Stork to eat the soup. The Stork (4) ... (can) not eat soup from the plate! The Fox (5) ... (eat) all her soup, and (6) ... (say) it (7) ... (is) delicious.

The Stork (8) ... (is) very hungry and very sad because he (9) ... (can) not eat the soup. He (10) ... (go) home hungry. The next day the Stork (11) ... (cook) some lovely soup for dinner. The Stork (12) ... (give) the soup to the Fox in tall jars. But the Fox (13) ... (can) not get the soup from the jar.

## Classwork and homework

### Lesson 1 Continents, countries ...

#### Homework

- 1 Look at the map of Uzbekistan. Write five sentences.**

O'zbekistonning xaritasiga qarab, beshta gap yozing.

e.g. *Temez is to the south of Karshi.*

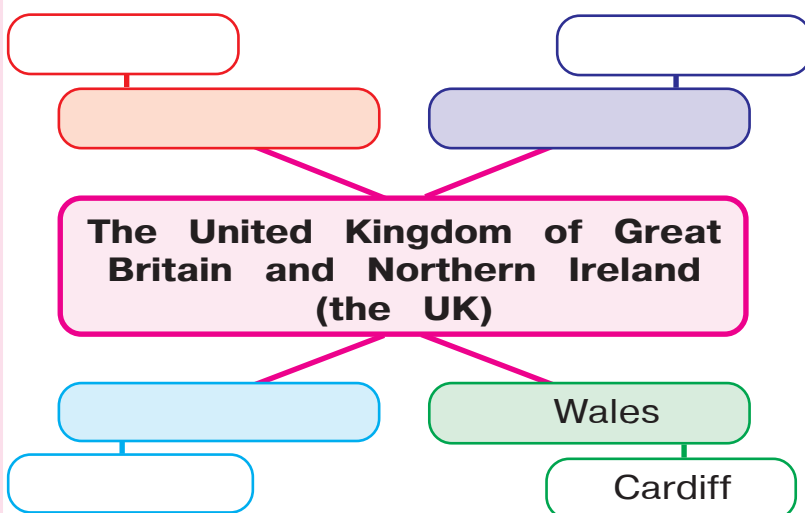
- 2 Write three questions.** Uchta gap yozing.

e.g. *Where is Bukhara?*

### Lesson 2 We're in Europe.

#### Classwork

- 3a Look, read and complete.**



#### Homework

- 1 Read the texts in Activity 4. Draw a mindmap for London.**

4-mashqdagi matnlarni o'qib, London haqida xayoliy xarita chizing.

- 2 Write three questions about popular places in London.**

Londonning mashhur joylari haqida uchta savol yozing.

### Lesson 3 Brr! North America Homework

- 1 Choose the right preposition.** Mos predlogni tanlang.

#### **The first National Park in Canada**

Banff National Park is in the west *of/to* Canada. About four and a half million people visit it every year. There are a lot of beautiful mountains, forests, rivers and lakes *in/at* the park. This is home *for/from* 53 different animals and hundreds *with/of* birds. You can see these animals *in/from* your car when you are driving *in/on* the park. When you are driving or walking in the park, you must be very careful because some animals are dangerous.

## Classwork and homework

### 2 Write five questions about Banff National Park.

Banff milliy bog'i haqida beshta savol yozing.

e.g. *Where is it?*

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## Lesson 4 The longest, the biggest ...

### Homework

Write about three animals. Don't write the names.

Uchta hayvon haqida yozing, ammo ularning nomini yozmang.

e.g. This animal is ... . It lives in ... . It can ... .

## Lesson 5 Kiwis, koalas and kangaroos

### Classwork

#### 3b Read and complete.

		can/can't do
kangaroo	e.g. <i>wild animal, lives in Australia</i>	
koala		
kiwi		

#### 4a Complete the table.

I knew	I want to know	I learnt

### Homework

Read the answers. Write the questions.

Javoblarni o'qib, savollar yozing.

- What \_\_\_\_\_  
Kangaroos eat grass, plants and leaves.
- Where \_\_\_\_\_  
Koalas live in Australian forests.
- What \_\_\_\_\_  
Koalas have big ears, small eyes, big noses and no tails.
- How much \_\_\_\_\_  
Koalas eat about 400 grams a day.
- What \_\_\_\_\_  
Kiwis can run fast.
- What \_\_\_\_\_  
Kiwis are brown and grey.



## Classwork and homework

### Lesson 1 Do you know Uzbekistan?

#### Classwork

**4b Work in pairs. Read and complete the table.**

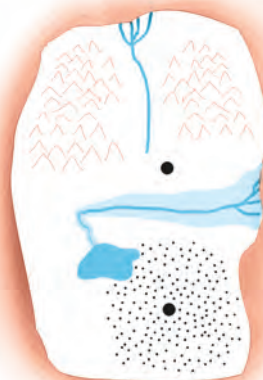
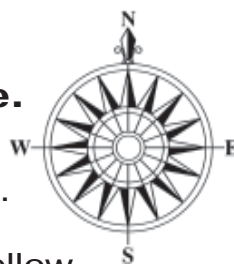
1	The population of Uzbekistan is more than	e.g. 32,500,000 people.
2	The area of Uzbekistan is	... sq km.
3	The population of Tashkent is more than	... people.
4	The Amu Darya River is	... km long.
5	The Syr Darya is	... km long.
6	The Zarafshan River is	... km long.
7	Khazret Sultan Mountain is	... m high.
8	The Chimgan Mountains are	... m high.

#### Homework

**Complete the map and find the treasure.**

Xaritaga chizib, xazinani toping.

In the east of Ellis Island there is a river. It is the Blue River. In the north there is also a river. It is the Yellow River. The Yellow River is in the valley. To the north and the west of the valley there are high mountains. The capital, Alice town, is in the centre of Ellis Island. The city is near the Blue River. In the south there is the Green Lake. To the south of the valley there is a desert, the Brown Desert. In the centre of the desert there is a city Dustville. Go east from Dustville. Turn north at the lake. At the river, go east to the sea. The treasure is there.



### Lesson 2 What is the UK? Classwork

**2 Work in pairs. Read and complete the table.**

the UK			
	country	capital	nationality
1	England		
2	Scotland		
3	Wales		
4	Northern Ireland		

#### Homework

**Choose the correct word.** To'g'ri so'zni tanlang.

- The population in Cardiff is *bigger/smaller* than the population in Edinburgh.
- Snowdon is *higher/shorter* than Ben Nevis.
- The area of the UK is *bigger/smaller* than the area of Uzbekistan.

## Classwork and homework

- 4 Loch Ness is *bigger/smaller* than Lake Lough Neagh.
- 5 The Thames is *longer/shorter* than the Severn.
- 6 The population of the UK is *smaller/bigger* than the population of Uzbekistan.
- 7 The population in Tashkent is *bigger/smaller* than the population in Cardiff.
- 8 The Syr Darya is *longer/shorter* than the River Thames.
- 9 The Zarafshan River in Uzbekistan is *longer/shorter* than the Severn in the UK.

### Lesson 3 Welcome to the USA!

#### **Classwork**

**2c** Work in pairs. Read and complete the map.

#### **Homework**

**1** Answer the questions.

Savollarga javob bering.

- 1 Which river is longer: the Colorado in the USA or the Amu Darya in Uzbekistan?
- 2 Which country is bigger: the USA or the UK?
- 3 Which population is smaller: in the UK or in the USA?
- 4 Which mountains are higher: the Rocky Mountains or the Chimgan Mountains?

**2** Write 5 more questions and answers.

Yana beshta savol va javoblar yozing.



### Lesson 4 Australia

#### **Classwork**

**3a** Listen and complete the map.

e.g. 1a

- a) Australian Alps
- b) the Pacific Ocean
- c) the Murray River
- d) Perth
- e) the Indian Ocean
- f) Canberra

#### **Homework**

**Do the Australian Quiz.**

Avstraliya haqidagi savollarga javob toping.

- 1 How can you travel from Tashkent to Sydney?  
a) by bus   b) by train   c) by plane



## Classwork and homework

- 2 When it's summer in Uzbekistan in Australia it's \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) winter    b) autumn    c) spring
- 3 It takes \_\_\_\_\_ to travel from Asia to Australia by plane.  
a) 10 hours    b) 2 hours    c) 24 hours
- 4 It's \_\_\_\_\_ in the south of Australia.  
a) hot    b) warm    c) cold
- 5 Africa is to the \_\_\_\_\_ of Australia.  
a) east    b) west    c) north

### Lesson 5 New Zealand **Classwork**

4b Work in groups. Listen and complete the table.

name	country	why
e.g. Ildar	New Zealand	Lake Taupo is a good place for fishing and having a rest.

### **Homework**

Read the letter in activity 3b and complete the table.

3b-mashqdagi xatni o'qib, jadvalni to'ldiring.

day of the week	place	what to do
Sunday	e.g. Wellington airport	come
Monday and Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		

### Lesson 6 Project **Homework**

Read and put the verbs in the Past Simple.

O'qing va fe'llarning o'tgan zamon shaklini yozing.

Capitan James Cook ... (be) born on October 27, 1728 in England. His father ... (be) a farmer. When he was a boy, James Cook ... (go) to school. Now this school is a museum. His parents' house in Melbourne is now a museum too. He ... (help) his father on the farm. In 1747 he ... (meet) John and Henry Walker. They ... (have) a ship. First he ... (help) the people on the ship. In 1755 James Cook was a sailor. He ... (make) maps of different places. His maps ... (be) very good. A lot of sailors ... (use) his maps for a long time. James Cook ... (go) round the world three times. He ... (be) the first European to visit Australia and New Zealand. The first time he ... (go) to Australia in 1770. He ... (visit) Australia three times. There are Cook Islands in the Pacific Ocean and Mountain Cook in the Southern Alps in New Zealand.



# Classwork and homework

## Lesson 1 Climate of the world

### Homework

Write about the climate in the place where you live.

Use the words in the cloud. Yashaydigan joyingizning iqlimi haqida yozing. Bulutdagi so'zlardan foydalaning.

climate,  
temperature

## Lesson 2 What's the climate like?

### Homework

1a Find the words in the Wordlist. Write the meaning.

So'zlarni lug'atdan topib, ma'nosini yozing.

waste, recycle,  
litre(s), wait,  
reduce

1b Write questions. Use the words in activity 1a.

Savollar yozing. 1a-mashqdagi so'zlardan foydalaning.

## Lesson 3 Save water!

### Classwork

3 Read and complete the table.

	city	village
brush teeth	e.g. 15–20 litres	1/2 litre
shower		5 litres
bath/hammoom		10 litres
wash dishes		5 litres

### Homework

Count how much water you use a day.

1 kunda qancha suv ishlatishingizni yozing.

brush teeth e.g. 7 litres

Total \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 4 Save energy!

### Homework

1 Complete the table. Jadvalni to'ldiring.

How much water does your family use a day?

brush teeth e.g. 17 litres

Total \_\_\_\_\_

shower, bath,  
kettle, cook, washing up,  
wash clothes, toilet

2 Make pairs. So'zlarga mos juftini toping.

e.g. tea cup

bar coffee black  
chocolate green cup  
break cake tea

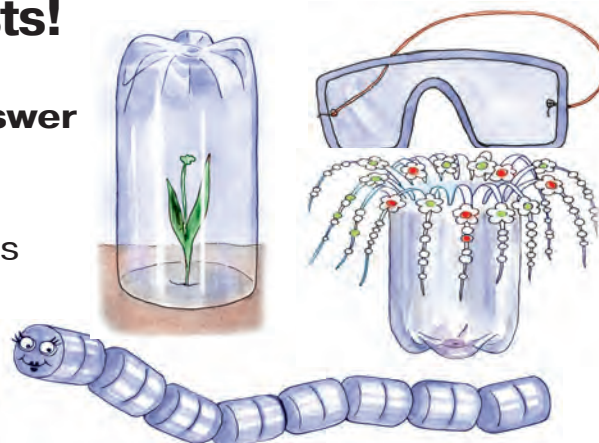
## Lesson 5 Save our rain forests!

### Homework

Read and guess the new word. Answer the question. O'qing va yangi so'zning ma'nosini taxmin qiling. Savolga javob bering.

People use many things. We **reuse** things

when we use them again, one more time. For example, we buy plastic bottles with drinks. But we can reuse them to keep water or milk. How can you reuse plastic bottles?



## Classwork and homework

### Lesson 1 What were you doing? Classwork

#### 4b Work in pairs. Complete the sentences.

- 1 Aziz *e.g. was cleaning* the rug with the vacuum cleaner.
- 2 Sabina ... the room.
- 3 Madina and Davron were ... in the yard.
- 4 Madina ... .
- 5 Davron ... .

#### Homework

#### 1 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

Mos so'zni tanlab, gaplarni to'ldiring.

On the way back home Heggy and Chamby (1) *e.g. smile/ were smiling* happily. Now they (2) *know/knew* that it was better to smile than to be angry. They (3) *were/was* so happy that they (4) *sing/were singing*.

#### 2 Write what you and your family were doing at

**7pm yesterday/on Saturday.** Kecha/shanba kuni soat kechki 7 da siz va oila a'zolaringiz nima qilayotganingizni yozing.

*e.g. My father was watching a football match at 7pm yesterday/on Saturday.*

### Lesson 2 An accident

#### Classwork

#### 4b Look and write 4 questions.

*e.g. What was the dog doing?  
What were the boys doing?*

What	was were	the dog the bus driver the car driver two boys the boy in a red cap the girl in the blue skirt	doing?
------	-------------	---	--------

#### 4d Work in pairs. Read and look at the picture.

Find 8 differences.

people/animals	in the picture	in the text
<i>e.g. a dog</i>	<i>was barking at a cat</i>	<i>was barking at two boys</i>

#### Homework

#### Write the sentences in the Past Continuous.

Gaplarni o'tgan davomli zamonda yozing.

- 1) Mark/go/to work/by metro. *e.g. Mark was going to work by metro.*
- 2) Rita/read/a book. 5) Two boys/listen/to music.
- 3) The cat/sleep/on the chair. 6) The girls/wear/red dresses.
- 4) Daniel/run/in the park.

### Lesson 3 Do you like fairy tales? Homework

#### 1 Match. Gaplarga mos qismni toping.

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1) One day the snake              | a) could not find the sweetest meat.        |
| 2) So he told his                 | b) saw a human baby.                        |
| 3) He tasted all the animals, but | c) servant to find the most delicious meat. |
| 4) Then he                        | d) was very hungry.                         |

## Classwork and homework

### 2 Write about your favourite fairy tale.

e.g. My favourite fairy tale is ... . The main characters are ... and ... . One of them is ... (good/bad).

## Lesson 4 Can birds and animals talk?

### **Homework** Make sentences.

- 1) upon/Once/a time/the snake/king/was/over all animals.
- 2) wanted/to help/The mosquito/the king.
- 3) all/The mosquito/the animals/tasted.
- 4) was/The baby/sleeping/a tree/under.
- 5) tasted/I/all/the animals/the world/in.
- 6) He/a small/took/bite.

## Lesson 5 A happy end

### **Classwork** 3c Work in pairs. Complete the sentences.

- 1) The swallow flew down and *bit the mosquito's tongue*.
- 2) The mosquito could ...
- 3) The snake was ...
- 4) The snake wanted ...
- 5) The snake could only ...
- 6) From that time on the mosquito can only ...
- 7) The snake and the swallow ...
- 8) The swallow saved ...
- 9) When a swallow makes a nest in your home, ...

### **Homework**

#### Write the sentences in the Past Continuous.

- 1) a baby/sleep/under a tree. e.g. *A baby was sleeping under a tree.*
- 2) His mother/cook/food.
- 3) The swallow/fly/after him.
- 4) The snake/have/a rest.
- 5) The mosquito/fly/to the king.

## Lesson 6 Project **Homework**

#### Read and write T for True and F for False.

A long time ago there was a king. He had three sons. The first son had a wife. His wife was tall and thin. She had long straight dark hair and a big nose. They lived in a stone house. The second son's wife was short and plump. Her short curly hair was red. She had small eyes and a small mouth. They lived in a brick house.

The third son did not have a wife. He went to the forest and met a frog. The frog said, "Take me home. I can be a good wife." The prince took the frog home. But it was not a frog. It was a princess. She was beautiful. Her eyes were blue. She had long blond hair. Then they had the wedding and they were a husband and a wife. They were happy.

- 1 The first son's wife was tall and had small eyes and a small mouth.
- 2 The second son's wife was tall with long straight dark hair.
- 3 The third son's wife had blue eyes.
- 4 The first son and his wife lived in a stone house.
- 5 The second son and his wife lived in a mud house.
- 6 The third son's wife was beautiful.



## Classwork and homework

### Lesson 1 Do you know?

#### Homework

**1 Write the words.** So'zlarni yozing.

- 1) gteer 2) kesha 3) isks

**2 Write the sentences.** Gaplar yozing.

- 1) English people **e.g. use one kiss to say hello.**  
 2) Eskimos... 3) Maoris... 4) French people...  
 5) Russian boys... 6) Greek people... 7) Uzbek women...

### Lesson 2 Wr Whitfield went fishing.

#### Homework

**Write questions to the bold words.**

Qoraytirib berilgan so'zlarga savol yozing.

1 Lucy went **to the mountains** last weekend.

**e.g. Where did Lucy go last weekend?**

2 She took **some fruit**.

3 It was a **nice** day.

4 **She** played with her friends.

5 They saw **many interesting things** there.

### Lesson 3 Do you have a bird table?

#### Homework

**Write two puzzles about animals.**

Hayvonlar haqida 2 ta topishmoq tuzing.

**e.g. They live in the desert. People use them to carry things.**

### Lesson 4 What's the best transport?

#### Homework

**1 Draw and write about your favourite transport. Use**

**the words from 2 and 4b.** Sevimli transportingizni chizib, u haqida yozing. 2- va 4b-mashqlardagi so'zlardan foydalaning.

**2 Write a list of all irregular verbs.**

Barcha noto'g'ri fe'llar ro'yxatini yozing.

**3 Make two Bingo cards with irregular verbs.**

Noto'g'ri fe'llar bilan ikkita "Bingo" kartochkasini tayyorlang.

### Lesson 5 What's next to... ?

#### Homework

**1 Look and write five sentences.**

**Where are they?** Rasmga qarab, 5 ta gap yozing. Ular qayerda?

**e.g. The elephant is near the blackboard.**

**2 Write five sentences for your**

**friends.** O'rtoqlaringiz uchun 5 ta gap yozing.

**e.g. I want you to mime a policeman.**



# Grammatik ma'lumotlar

(O'qituvchilar uchun)

## 1) Ot (Noun)

Predmetning nomini bildirib, *kim?* (*who?*) va *nima?* (*what?*) savollaridan biriga javob bo'luvchi so'z turkumi ot deyiladi. Ot artikllar bilan ishlatilishi mumkin. Ingliz tilida otlar bosh va qaratqich kelishiklarga ega: *student* (bosh kelishik), *student's* (qaratqich kelishik).

Otlar sanaladigan va sanalmaydigan otlarga bo'linadi. Sanaladigan otlar *book*, *car*, *chair* kabi so'zlar bo'lib, ular biz sanay oladigan narsalarning nomlaridir. Shunga ko'ra biz *one car*, *two books*, *three chairs* deb aytishimiz mumkin. Ular birlikda (*a cat*, *one book*) yoki ko'plikda (*two chairs*, *a lot of books*) bo'lishi mumkin. Birlikdagi otlardan keyin fe'llar birlikda, ko'plikdagi otlardan keyin esa fe'llar tegishli ko'plikda bo'ladi: *This book is boring. These books are interesting.*

Sanalmaydigan otlar *rice*, *water* kabi so'zlar bo'lib, ular biz sanay olmaydigan narsalardir. Biz *rice* deyishimiz mumkin, ammo *one rice* deb ayta olmaymiz. Shuning uchun sanalmaydigan otlar faqat birlik shaklda bo'lib, ulardan keyin fe'llar birlikda ishlatiladi.

### Otlarda ko'plik

Otlarning ko'plik shakli ularning birlik shakliga -s yoki -es qo'shimchasini qo'shish yo'li bilan hosil qilinadi va otlar oldidan ishlatilgan noaniq artikl tushirib qoldiriladi.

Birlik	Ko'plik
<i>a banana</i> – banan	<i>bananas</i> – bananlar
<i>a cat</i> – mushuk	<i>cats</i> – mushuklar
<i>an orange</i> – apelsin	<i>oranges</i> – apelsinlar

Ko'plik yasovchi -s yoki -es qo'shimchasi otlarga quyidagi jadvalda keltirilgan qoidalariga ko'ra qo'shiladi va turlicha talaffuz qilinadi:

1. <i>k, p, t</i> dan keyin	-s	[s]	<i>cat</i> – <i>cats</i> ; <i>cap</i> – <i>caps</i>
2. <i>b, d, g, l, m, n, r, v, w</i> dan keyin		[z]	<i>pen</i> – <i>pens</i> ; <i>dog</i> – <i>dogs</i>
3. unlilardan keyin			<i>boy</i> – <i>boys</i>
4. -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -tch dan keyin	-es	[iz]	<i>class</i> – <i>classes</i> ; <i>box</i> – <i>boxes</i>
5. -se, -ce, -ze, -ge, -o dan keyin	-s		<i>horse</i> – <i>horses</i> ; <i>page</i> – <i>pages</i>
6. -f, -fe dan keyin	-es	[vz]	<i>wolf</i> – <i>wolves</i> ; <i>calf</i> – <i>calves</i> <i>shelf</i> – <i>shelves</i>
7. <b>undosh</b> + <b>y</b> dan keyin	-ies	[iz]	<i>canary</i> – <i>canaries</i> ; <i>puppy</i> – <i>puppies</i> ; <i>hobby</i> – <i>hobbies</i>

Ingliz tilida yana shunday otlar ham mavjudki, ularning ko'pligi so'z o'zgarining o'zgarishi bilan yasaladi: *man* – *men*, *woman* – *women*, *child* – *children*, *goose* – *geese*, *foot* – *feet*.

Yana shunday otlar borki, ularning birligi va ko'pligi bir xil shaklga ega: *fish* – *fish*, *sheep* – *sheep*, *deer* – *deer*.

## 2) Artikl (Article)

Artikl ingliz tiliga xos bo'lib, u otlar oldidan ishlatiladi. O'zbek tilida esa bunday so'z turkumi mavjud emas.

Artiklning ikki turi mavjud: 1) noaniq artikl – *a*, *an*; 2) aniq artikl – *the*.

Undosh tovushlar (masalan, b, c, d, f, g, h) oldidan *a* noaniq artikli ishlatiladi: *a book*, *a coat*, *a house*, *a letter*. Unli tovushlar (masalan, a, e, i, o, u) oldidan esa *an* noaniq artikli ishlatiladi: *an address*, *an egg*, *an idea*, *an old house*.

**Yodda tuting!** *a/an* faqatgina birlikdagi sanaladigan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi. Ular ko'plikdagi hamda sanalmaydigan otlar oldidan ishlatilmaydi.

Noaniq artikl		Aniq artikl
a [ə]	an [ən]	the [ðə]
Noaniq artikl quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi: – birlikdagi otlar bilan: <i>a cat, a zebra, an eye, an orange</i> – biror narsa haqida birinchi marta gapirilganda: <i>This is a book.</i> – <i>have (has); there is</i> dan keyin keladigan birlikdagi sanaladigan otlar bilan: <i>I have a brother. There is a ball.</i> – biror narsa/kimsaning qanday narsa/kimsa ekanligi aytilganda: <i>He is a nice man.</i> – biror kimsaning kasbini aytishda: <i>My father is a teacher.</i>		Aniq artikl quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi: – tartib sonlar oldidan: <i>the first, the second, the third</i> – birinchi marta gapirilgan narsa gapda takror ishlatilganda: <i>The book is good.</i> – so'zlovchi gap borayotgan narsa haqida tinglovchi biladi deb o'ylaganda: <i>Open the window please.</i> – sifatning orttirma darajasi oldidan: <i>the fastest train</i> – musiqiy asboblari bilan: <i>the guitar</i>
Atoqli otlar bilan artiklning ishlatilish va ishlatilmaslik hollari		
Aniq artikl quyidagilar bilan ishlatiladi:		Artikl quyidagilar bilan ishlatilmaydi:
1) okean, dengiz, daryo va kanal nomlari bilan. <b>e.g.</b> the Atlantic Ocean, the Red Sea, the Amu Darya, the Panama Canal va h.k.		ko'llarning nomlari bilan. <b>e.g.</b> Lake Windermere, Lake Ullswater, Lake Michigan va h.k.
2) tog' tizmalari (guruhlari) nomlari bilan. <b>e.g.</b> the Hisor Mountains, the Alps va h.k.		yakka tog'larning nomlari bilan. <b>e.g.</b> Mount Everest, Kilimanjaro va h.k.
3) orol guruhlarining nomlari bilan. <b>e.g.</b> the Canary Islands, the British Isles va h.k.		yolg'iz orollarning nomlari bilan. <b>e.g.</b> Tasmania, Madagascar va h.k.
4) to'rt geografik zonalar bilan. <b>e.g.</b> the north, the south, the east, the west		<i>northern, southern, eastern, western</i> hamda <i>North America, South America</i> (ular mamlakatlardir) – deb aytilganda.
5) <i>Republic, Kingdom, States</i> dan tashkil topgan mamlakat nomlari bilan. <b>e.g.</b> the Republic of Uzbekistan, the United States of America (the USA), the United Kingdom (the UK)		materik, mamlakat, shahar, shtat, hudud, ko'cha nomlari bilan. <b>e.g.</b> North America, Uzbekistan, Africa, Tashkent, London, New York, Kashkadarya, Navoi Street va h.k.
6) sahrolarning nomlari bilan. <b>e.g.</b> the Mirzachul, the Sahara va h.k.		odamlar ismi bilan. <b>e.g.</b> Zafar, Sevara va h.k.

**Yodda tuting!** Odamlar, hayvonlar va narsalar haqida umumiy fikr bildirilganda ular ko'plik shaklda bo'lib, artiklsiz ishlatiladi, masalan: *Cats and dogs are animals.*

### 3) Otlarning qaratqich kelishigi (Possessive case)

Otlarning qaratqich kelishigi (-'s) ko'pincha odam va hayvonni anglatuvchi otlarning oxiriga qo'shilib, egalikni, tegishlilikni bildiradi va o'zbek tilidagi "-ning" qo'shimchasiga to'g'ri keladi: *John's bike (Jonning velosipedi); the dog's tail (itning dumi).*

Otlarning qaratqich kelishigi (-'s) birlikdagi va ko'pligi -s/-es bilan yasalmaydigan otlarning ko'pligiga (masalan, *men, women, children, people*) qo'shiladi: *the boy's house, Chris's birthday, the children's park.*

Ko'pligi -s/-es bilan yasaladigan otlarning ko'pligidan keyin esa faqatgina " ' " tutuq belgisi qo'shiladi xolos: *my parents' bedroom, her friends' school.*

Taqqoslaymiz: *the student's books* (talabani<sup>ning</sup> kitoblari)  
*the students' books* (talabalarning kitoblari)

### 4) Sifat (Adjective)

*Bad, big, boring, good, interesting, new, old, small* kabi so'zlar sifatlardir. Sifatlar shaxs yoki buyumning belgisini, xususiyatini bildirib, *qanday?, qanaqa?* degan savollarga javob bo'ladi. Ular otlardan keyin emas, balki ulardan oldin ishlatiladi: *a big<sup>sifat</sup> house<sup>ot</sup>.*

Sifatlar otlarning birlik yoki ko'pligiga qarab o'zgarmaydi: *a fast car; fast cars.*

Otlar oldida bir necha sifat ishlatilsa, ular orasida *and* bog'lovchisi ishlatilmaydi:



a **big bad** wolf (ammo a big **and** bad wolf emas). Shuningdek, ularning ishlatilish tartibi quyidagicha bo'ladi: **1)** son; **2)** o'lcham; **3)** shakl; **4)** rang; **5)** millat; **6)** material. Masalan: *My robot has three large round black eyes.*

Sifatlar *be, become, get, look, feel* kabi fe'llardan keyin ham ishlatilishi mumkin, m-n.: *The water **is** cold. She **looks** happy. I **feel** hot/happy/angry/sad.*

Bu fe'llardan keyin bir necha sifatlar ishlatilsa, bu sifatarning oxirgi ikkitasi o'rtasida **and** bog'lovchisi ishlatiladi: *He was tall, dark **and** handsome.*

Ayrim sifatlar otga "-y" qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasalishi ham mumkin, m-n.: *rain+y=rainy, cloud+y=cloudy, sun+ny=sunny, ice+y=icy.*

### Sifat darajalari

Ingliz tilida sifatarning uchta darajasi mavjud: *oddiy, qiyosiy va orttirma.*

Sifatarning oddiy darajasi ularning hech qanday qo'shimchasiz birlamchi shakllaridir: *nice, green, old, young, tall, strong, beautiful, fast, slow, hungry, sad* va h.k.

#### Sifatlarning qiyosiy darajasi: -er, more, than

Biror-bir narsa, shaxs va h.k.ni boshqa bir narsa, shaxs va h.k. bilan taqqoslash uchun sifatarning qiyosiy darajasi ishlatiladi. Bir yoki ikki bo'g'inli sifatarning oddiy darajasiga "-er" qo'shimchasini qo'shish yoki ikki va undan ortiq bo'g'inli sifatlar oldidan "more" so'zini ishlatish bilan sifatarning qiyosiy darajasi yasaladi. Qiyosiy darajadagi sifatlardan keyin "than" bog'lovchisi qo'llanadi hamda boshqa narsa va h.k. taqqoslanadi.

Qiyosiy daraja o'zbek tiliga "-roq" deb tarjima qilinadi, masalan: *taller – balandroq, longer – uzunroq, more beautiful – chiroyliroq.*

<b>-er</b> quyidagilarga qo'shiladi:	<b>more</b> quyidagilar oldidan ishlatiladi:
1. bir bo'g'inli sifatlar: m-n. <i>tall – taller, old – older, long – longer</i> va h.k.;	ikki bo'g'inli yoki ko'p bo'g'inli sifatlar oldidan, m-n.: <i>interesting – more interesting</i> <i>beautiful – more beautiful</i> <i>boring – more boring</i> <i>difficult – more difficult</i>
2. <b>-y</b> bilan tugaydigan ikki bo'g'inli sifatlar. <b>-y</b> bu yerda <b>-i</b> ga o'zgaradi, m-n.: <i>happy – happier, hungry – hungrier;</i>	
3. qisqa sifatlar <i>bir unli + bir undosh</i> bilan tugagan bo'lsa, oxirgi undosh <i>ikki undoshga</i> aylanadi, m-n.: <i>hot – hotter, big – bigger.</i> Ammo <i>bir unli + w</i> bilan tugaganda <i>w</i> ikkilanmaydi: m-n. <i>low – lower.</i>	

#### Sifatlarning orttirma darajasi

Biror narsani u taalluqli bo'lgan butun bir guruh bilan taqqoslash uchun sifatarning orttirma darajasi ishlatiladi. Odatda bir yoki ikki bo'g'inli sifatarning oddiy darajasiga "-est" qo'shimchasini qo'shish yoki ikki va undan ortiq bo'g'inli sifatlar oldidan "most" so'zini ishlatish bilan orttirma darajadagi sifatlar yasaladi. Orttirma darajadagi sifatlar oldidan aniq artikl "the" ishlatiladi.

Orttirma daraja o'zbek tiliga "eng" deb tarjima qilinadi, masalan: *the tallest – eng baland; the longest – eng uzun* va h.k.

<b>-est</b> quyidagilarga qo'shiladi:	<b>most</b> quyidagilar oldidan ishlatiladi:
1. bir bo'g'inli sifatlar: m-n. <i>cold – the coldest, big – the biggest</i> va h.k.;	ikki bo'g'inli yoki ko'p bo'g'inli sifatlar oldidan, m-n.: <i>interesting – the most interesting</i> <i>beautiful – the most beautiful</i> <i>boring – the most boring</i> <i>difficult – the most difficult</i>
2. <b>-y</b> bilan tugaydigan ikki bo'g'inli sifatlar. <b>-y</b> bu yerda <b>-i</b> ga o'zgaradi, m-n.: <i>easy – the easiest, early – the earliest;</i>	
3. qisqa sifatlar <i>bir unli + bir undosh</i> bilan tugagan bo'lsa, oxirgi undosh <i>ikki undoshga</i> aylanadi, m-n.: <i>hot – the hottest, big – the biggest.</i> Ammo <i>bir unli + w</i> bilan tugaganda <i>w</i> ikkilanmaydi: m-n. <i>low – the lowest.</i>	

## 5) Buyruq gaplar

Ingliz tilida fe'lining "to"siz shaklini gapning boshida qo'llash orqali buyruq mayli – buyruq ohangidagi gaplar yasaladi. Buyruq gaplarning inkor shaklini yasash uchun, quyidagi jadvaldagidek, "Don't" inkor yasovchi ko'makchisi birinchi o'ringa qo'yiladi.

Bo'lishli buyruq gap	Inkor buyruq gap
Go to his house. <i>Uning uyiga bor(ing).</i> Touch it. <i>Unga teg(ing).</i> Go straight. <i>To'g'riga yur(ing).</i> Turn right. <i>O'ngga buril(ing).</i> Turn left. <i>Chapga buril(ing).</i> Stop. <i>To'xta(ng).</i>	Don't go to his house. <i>Uning uyiga borma(ng).</i> Don't touch it. <i>Unga tegma(ng).</i> Don't go straight. <i>To'g'riga yurma(ng).</i> Don't turn right. <i>O'ngga burilma(ng).</i> Don't turn left. <i>Chapga burilma(ng).</i> Don't stop. <i>To'xtama(ng).</i>

## 6) Son (Number)

Narsalarning miqdori yoki tartibini bildirgan so'zlar sonlardir. Sonlar sanoq sonlar (Cardinal Numbers) va tartib sonlarga (Ordinal Numbers) bo'linadi.

### Sanoq sonlar

Sanoq sonlar shaxs yoki buyumlarning miqdorini bildirib, *nechta? (how many?)* so'ro-g'iga javob bo'ladi, m-n.: *one, two, three* va h.k.

20 dan boshlab o'nliklar va birliklar o'rtasida chiziqcha " - " ishlatiladi, m-n.: *twenty-five, thirty-seven, forty-eight, fifty-four, sixty-six, seventy-nine*

### 1 dan 100 gacha bo'lgan sanoq sonlar

1–10	11–20	21–100
1 one 2 two 3 three 4 four 5 five 6 six 7 seven 8 eight 9 nine 10 ten	11 eleven 12 twelve 13 thirteen 14 fourteen 15 fifteen 16 sixteen 17 seventeen 18 eighteen 19 nineteen 20 twenty	21 twenty-one 22 twenty-two va h.k. 30 thirty 40 forty 50 fifty 60 sixty 70 seventy 80 eighty 90 ninety 100 a / one hundred

### 100 dan 1000 gacha bo'lgan sanoq sonlar

100 dan yuqori sonlarda birlik hamda o'nliklar oldidan "and", 120 dan boshlab o'nliklar va birliklar o'rtasida chiziqcha "-" ishlatiladi.

100 a / one hundred 101 a / one hundred and one 102 a / one hundred and two 111 a / one hundred and eleven 120 a / one hundred and twenty 127 a / one hundred and twenty-seven	183 a / one hundred and eighty-three 415 four hundred and fifteen 525 five hundred and twenty-five 678 six hundred and seventy-eight 750 seven hundred and fifty 1000 a / one thousand
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### 1000 dan katta sanoq sonlar

1000 dan katta sonlar bo'sh joy qoldirish bilan emas, balki vergullar bilan yozilishiga va quyidagicha o'qilishiga e'tibor bering: 1,300 — one thousand three hundred; 1,305 — one thousand three hundred and five; 3,309 — three thousand three hundred and nine; 4,643 — four thousand six hundred and forty-three; 447,400 — four hundred and forty-seven thousand four hundred; 2,500,000 — two million five hundred thousand; 32,500,000 — thirty two million five hundred thousand

Sanalar bilan vergul ham, bo'sh joy ham ishlatilmasligiga va quyidagicha o'qilishiga e'tibor bering: 1300 — thirteen hundred; 1305 — thirteen-o-five; 1563 — fifteen-sixty-three; 1985 — nineteen eighty-five; 2001 — two thousand and one; 2018 — two thousand eighteen.

## Tartib sonlar

Tartib sonlar predmetlarning tartibini bildiradi va *qaysi?, nechanchi? (which?)* so'rog'iga javob bo'ladi. Tartib sonlar oldida aniq artikl *"the"* ishlatiladi: *the tenth, the sixth, the third*.

1, 2, 3 dan boshqa hamma sanoq sonlarga *"-th"* qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali tartib sonlar yasaladi. *One, two, three* ning tartib sonlari quyidagicha bo'ladi: *one – the first; two – the second; three – the third*. *"-th"* bilan tartib sonlar hosil qilinganda quyidagi sonlarda ayrim o'zgarishlarni kuzatish mumkin: *five – the fifth; eight – the eighth; nine – the ninth; twelve – the twelfth*.

### 1 dan 100 gacha bo'lgan tartib sonlar

1–10		11–20		21–100	
1st	the first	11th	the eleventh	21st	the twenty-first
2nd	the second	12th	the twelfth	22nd	the twenty-second va h.k.
3rd	the third	13th	the thirteenth	30th	the thirtieth
4th	the fourth	14th	the fourteenth	40th	the fortieth
5th	the fifth	15th	the fifteenth	50th	the fiftieth
6th	the sixth	16th	the sixteenth	60th	the sixtieth
7th	the seventh	17th	the seventeenth	70th	the seventieth
8th	the eighth	18th	the eighteenth	80th	the eightieth
9th	the ninth	19th	the nineteenth	90th	the ninetieth
10th	the tenth	20th	the twentieth	100th	the hundredth

## 7) Olmosh (Pronouns)

Ot o'rnida ishlatish mumkin bo'lgan so'zlar olmoshlar deyiladi.

Shaxslar		Kishilik olmoshlari	Egalik olmoshlari	Obyekt kelishigidagi olmoshlar
Birlik	I	<i>I</i> (men)	<i>my</i> (mening)	<i>me</i> (meni, menga)
	II	<i>you</i> (sen)	<i>your</i> (sening)	<i>you</i> (seni, senga)
	III	<i>he</i> (u)	<i>his</i> (uning)	<i>him</i> (uni, unga)
		<i>she</i> (u)	<i>her</i> (uning)	<i>her</i> (uni, unga)
		<i>it</i> (u)	<i>its</i> (uning)	<i>it</i> (uni, unga)
Ko'plik	I	<i>we</i> (biz)	<i>our</i> (bizning)	<i>us</i> (bizni, bizga)
	II	<i>you</i> (siz)	<i>your</i> (sizning)	<i>you</i> (sizni, sizga)
	III	<i>they</i> (ular)	<i>their</i> (ularning)	<i>them</i> (ularni, ularga)

### Ko'rsatish olmoshlari: **this – these, that – those**

Yaqin turgan narsani ko'rsatishda *"this"* (bu), uzoq turgan narsani ko'rsatishda esa *"that"* (ana u, anavi) ko'rsatish olmoshlaridan foydalaniladi, m-n.:

*This is a cat – Bu mushuk. That is a dog – Anavi kuchuk.*

*"These"* ko'rsatish olmoshi so'zlovchi yaqinida turgan ko'plikdagi narsalarni, *"those"* ko'rsatish olmoshi esa so'zlovchidan uzoqroqda turgan ko'plikdagi narsalarni ko'rsatib aytish uchun ishlatiladi. *"These"* o'zbek tiliga "(mana) bu ...lar" deb, *"those"* esa "(ana) u ...lar" deb tarjima qilinadi, m-n.:

*these photos – (mana) bu fotosuratlar; those pencils – (ana) u qalamlar*

## 8) Predlog (Prepositions)

Ingliz tilida ko'plab predloglar mavjud bo'lib, ularning ko'pchiligi birdan ortiq ma'noga ega bo'lganligi sababli murakkab predloglar hisoblanadi. Bir tildagi predlog boshqa bir tilda bir qancha tarjimalarga ega bo'lishi mumkin.

### Payt predloglari: **at, on, in, before, after**

**"at" (...da) predlogi.** Bu predlog soat vaqtlarini aytishda ishlatiladi, m-n.: *I get up at 6.30. I have breakfast at seven.*

*"Night, midnight, midday, a.m., p.m."* so'zlari bilan *"at"* predlogi ishlatiladi, m-n.: *I go to bed at night. We watch cartoons at five p.m.*

Bayramlar bilan ham *"at"* predlogi ishlatiladi, m-n.: *We cook sumalak at Navruz. We have a lot of fun at New Year.*



**Yodda tuting!** Soat nechada, qaysi paytda ekanlikni so'rash uchun, odatda, "At what time...?" deb emas, balki "What time...?" deb so'raladi, m-n.: **What time** is the film?

**"on" (...da) predlogi.** Bu predlog kunlar, sanalar va *Monday morning, Friday afternoon* kabi iboralar bilan ishlatiladi, m-n.: *I was at home on Wednesday. I get up late on Sundays. My birthday is on 15 May. I go swimming on Monday mornings. We don't work on Constitution Day.*

**"in" (...da) predlogi.** Bu predlog kun qismlari *morning, afternoon, evening* bilan ishlatiladi: *in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening. I go to school in the morning.*

Shuningdek, "in" predlogi oy, yil, va fasllar bilan ham ishlatiladi, m-n.: *My birthday is in April. I was born in 2008. Snow falls in winter.*

**Yodda tuting!** "This, next, last, every" li iboralar oldidan predloglar ishlatilmaydi, m-n.: *What are you doing this afternoon? Goodbye. See you next week. We played tennis last Saturday. I go to my friend's house every week.*

**"Before" (...dan oldin) predlogi** biror ish-harakatning biror paytdan oldin, **"after" (...dan keyin) predlogi** esa keyin sodir bo'lganligini aytishda ishlatiladi, m-n.: *Before breakfast I get up and have a shower. After lunch I play basketball.*

### O'rin-joy predloglari: **in, on, at**

**"in" (...(ichi)da) predlogi.** Bu predlog predmet biror narsaning ichidaligini ifodalaydi, m-n.: *'Where's Botir?' 'In the kitchen.' There's nothing in the fridge.*

Ko'cha, tuman, shahar, viloyat, respublika, davlat, mamlakat ichida ekanlikni aytish uchun "in" predlogi ishlatiladi, m-n.: *They live in Navoi Street. Farid is in Bukhara.*

**"on" (...(usti)da) predlogi.** Bu predlog predmet biror narsaning ustidaligini ifodalaydi, m-n.: *There are six books on the table. She has photos on the wall.*

**"on" predlogi** biror narsaning o'ng yoki chap tomonda ekanligini aytishda ham ishlatiladi, m-n.: *The fridge is on the right. The cupboard is on the left.*

**"at" (...(yoni)da) predlogi.** Bu predlog predmet biror narsaning oldida, yonida ekanligini aytishda, shuningdek, uchrashuv joyi, bekatlar bilan ishlatiladi, m-n.: *The boy is at the door. Let's meet at Aziz's house this evening. Turn left at the bus stop/corner.*

**"at" predlogi** quyidagi so'zlar bilan ham ishlatib turiladi: *at breakfast/lunch/dinner, at home, at a restaurant, at work, at the office, at the theatre/cinema, at a party, at (the) school/college/university, at the hospital, at the bank, at the supermarket.*

### Boshqa o'rin-joy predloglari

*under* - ...ning tagida; *near* - ...ning yaqinida; *in front of* - ...ning oldida; *opposite* - ...ning qarshisida; *behind* - ...ning orqasida; *next to* - ...ning yonida; *between* - ikki narsa o'rtasida; *from* - ...dan

The book is **under** the chair. The cooker is **between** the window and table. The sports club is **opposite** the library. The library is **next to** the school. Malik is **in front of** Tohir. Tohir is **behind** Malik. We live in a village **near** the town. Take it **from** him.

### "By" va "on" predloglari

Biror transport vositasi orqali biror joyga borish, safar qilishni aytishda ingliz tilida odatda "by" predlogidan foydalaniladi, m-n.: *by bus, by car, by minivan, by train, by bike, by motorbike, by plane.* Bu predlog o'zbek tiliga "bilan", "orqali" deb tarjima qilinadi. Biror joyga piyoda, yayov borishni aytishda esa "on" predlogi ishlatiladi, m-n.: *on foot.*

### Yo'nalish predloglari

**"to" (...ga) predlogi** yo'nalishni aytish uchun ishlatiladi: *I go to school on foot.*

**"from... to..." (...dan ...gacha) predloglari** yo'nalish va payt predloglari bo'lishi mumkin: *I walk from school to home. I have lunch from 1 o'clock to 1.30.*

Biror joyga yetib borishni aytishda **"get to" (...ga yetib olmoq) predlogi** ishlatiladi: *I get to school at 8 o'clock.*

**Yodda tuting!** "get" va "home" o'rtasida "to" ishlatilmaydi: *I get home at 2 o'clock.*

## 9) Oddiy hozirgi zamon (Present Simple Tense)

Oddiy hozirgi zamon quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

a) hamma vaqt uchun umumiy bo'lgan ish-harakatlarni aytish uchun, m-n.: *My parents live near Samarkand* (Ota-onam Samarqand yaqinida yashaydilar).

b) takror-takror, tez-tez sodir bo'lib turadigan ish-harakatlarni aytishda, m-n.: *We play football on Saturdays* (Biz shanba kunlari futbol o'ynaymiz).

Bunda ko'pincha quyidagi ravishlar ishlatib turiladi: *always (doimo), never (hech qachon), often (tez-tez), sometimes (ba'zida), usually (odatda), once a day (bir kunda bir marta), twice a week (haftada ikki marta), every day/week/month/year (har kuni/hafta/oy/yil).*

### Oddiy hozirgi zamonda darak gapning yasalishi

III shaxs birlik (he, she, it)dan boshqa barcha shaxslar (I, you, we, they)ning oddiy hozirgi zamon bo'lishli gapi egadan keyin fe'lning "to"siz shaklini ishlatish orqali yasaladi. Oddiy hozirgi zamon bo'lishli gapining III shaxs birligi "to"siz fe'lga "-s" yoki "-es" qo'shimchalarini qo'shish orqali yasaladi (quyidagi jadvalga qarang).

### III shaxs birlikda fe'llar qachon "-s" yoki "-es" qo'shimchalarini oladi?

- 1) Ko'pchilik fe'llarga "-s" qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: *work → works*;
- 2) -s, -sh, -ch, -x bilan tugagan fe'llarga "-es" qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: *wash → washes; teach → teaches*;
- 3) O'qilmaydigan "-e" bilan tugovchi fe'llarga "-s" qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: *write → writes*;
- 4) "-o" bilan tugovchi fe'llarga "-es" qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: *go → goes; do → does*;
- 5) Qoidadan mustasno bo'lgan holat: *have → has*;
- 6) "-y" bilan tugovchi fe'llarning III shaxs birligi quyidagicha yasaladi: *unli + y (-ay, -ey, -oy, -uy)* bilan tugovchi fe'llarga "-s" qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: *say → says; play → plays*;
- 7) *Undosh + y (-dy, -ly, -py, -ry va h.k.)* bilan tugovchi fe'llarning "-y" harfi "-ie" ga o'zgaradi va "-s" qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: *fly → flies*.

### Oddiy hozirgi zamonda so'roq gapning yasalishi

Oddiy hozirgi zamon so'roq gapini yasash uchun "do" yoki "does" ko'makchi fe'lidan foydalaniladi. Bunda III shaxs birlikdan boshqa hamma shaxslar uchun "do", III shaxs birlik uchun esa "does" ko'makchi fe'lini egadan oldinga qo'yish bilan so'roq shakl yasaladi. III shaxs birlik so'roq shaklini yasash uchun "does" ko'makchi fe'li egadan oldinga qo'yilganda, asosiy fe'l "-s" yoki "-es" qo'shimchasini olmaydi (quyidagi jadvalga qarang).

### Oddiy hozirgi zamonda inkor gapning yasalishi

Oddiy hozirgi zamon inkor gapini yasash uchun "do not (don't)" yoki "does not (doesn't)"dan foydalaniladi. Bunda III shaxs birlikdan boshqa hamma shaxslar uchun "do not (don't)"ni, III shaxs birlik uchun esa "does not (doesn't)"ni egadan keyinga qo'yish bilan inkor shakl yasaladi. III shaxs birlik inkor shaklini yasash uchun "does not (doesn't)" egadan keyinga qo'yilganda, asosiy fe'l "-s" yoki "-es" qo'shimchasini olmaydi (quyidagi jadvalga qarang).

Shaxslar		Boʻlishli gap	Soʻroq gap	Inkor gap
Birlik	I	I like ... .	Do I like ... ?	I do not (don't) like ... .
	II	You like ... .	Do you like ... ?	You do not (don't) like ... .
	III	He She It } likes ... .	Does { he she it } like ... ?	He She It } does not (doesn't) like ... .
Koʻplik	I	We You They } like ... .	Do { we you they } like ... ?	We You They } do not (don't) like ... .

## 10) "to be" (bo'lmoq, bor bo'lmoq) fe'li Oddiy hozirgi zamonda: am/is/are

Shaxslar	Bo'lishli gap	So'roq gap	Inkor gap
Birlik	I I am (I'm)	Am I?	I am not (I'm not)
	II You are (you're)	Are you?	You are not (you're not)
	III He } (he's) She } is (she's) It } (it's)	Is { he } she } ? it }	He } (he's not) She } is not (she's not) It } (it's not)
Ko'plik	I We } (we're)	Are { we } you } ? they }	We } (we're not)
	II You } are (you're)		You } are not (you're not)
	III They } (they're)		They } (they're not)

## 11) Hozirgi davomli zamon (Present Continuous Tense)

Shaxslar	Bo'lishli gap	So'roq gap	Inkor gap
Birlik	I I am ('m) working.	Am I working?	I am not ('m not) working.
	II You are ('re) working.	Are you working?	You are not ('re not) working.
	III He } She } is ('s) working. It }	Is { he } she } working? it }	He } She } is not ('s not) working. It }
Ko'plik	I We } II You } are ('re) working. III They }	Are { we } you } working? they }	We } You } are not ('re not) working. They }

**Yasalishi.** Ushbu zamonning **bo'lishli gapini** yasashda egadan so'ng "to be" ko'makchi fe'lining hozirgi zamon shakllari (*am, is, are*) dan biri va undan keyin, fe'lining "-ing" qo'shimchasi qo'shilgan shaklidan foydalaniladi. (*Fe'lga "-ing" qo'shimchasini qo'shish qoidalari haqidagi ma'lumotni "Gerundiy" mavzusidan topishingiz mumkin.*)

Bo'lishli gaplarda "*am*", "*is*", "*are*" larning og'zaki nutqdagi qisqacha ko'rinishi '*m*', '*s*', '*re*' shakllarida bo'ladi: *I'm working. He's (she's/it's) coming. We're (you're/they're) talking.*

Hozirgi davomli zamonning **so'roq gapi** "to be" ko'makchi fe'lining hozirgi zamon shakllari (*am, is, are*) ni egadan oldinga olib o'tish, egadan keyin esa fe'lining "-ing" qo'shimchasi qo'shilgan shaklini ishlatish orqali yasaladi (*yuqoridagi jadvalga qarang*).

Hozirgi davomli zamonning **bo'lishsiz (inkor) gapini** yasashda esa "to be" ko'makchi fe'li shakllaridan keyin "*not*" inkor yuklamasi va undan keyin fe'lining "-ing" li shakli qo'yiladi. Inkor gaplarda uchrovchi "*am not*", "*is not*", "*are not*" larning og'zaki nutqdagi qisqacha ko'rinishi '*m not*', '*s not*', '*re not*' shaklida bo'ladi (*yuqoridagi jadvalga qarang*).

**Ishlatilishi.** Hozirgi davomli zamon quyidagi ish-harakatlarni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

a) So'zlovchining nutqi mobaynida davom etayotgan ish-harakatlar: *I am speaking now (Men hozir gapiryapman). He is writing a letter (U xat yozyapti).*

b) Kelasi zamonda bajarilishi aniq va oldindan rejalashtirilgan ish-harakatlar: *Next week we are going to Bukhara (Kelasi hafta biz Buxoroga ketyapmiz).*

## 12) Oddiy o'tgan zamon (Past Simple Tense)

**Ishlatilishi.** 1) Oddiy o'tgan zamon o'tgan zamondagi biror paytda sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatni aytilishda ishlatiladi, m-n.: *yesterday (kecha), last week (o'tgan hafta), last year (o'tgan yil), in 2016 (2016-yilda)* va b. lar. Oddiy o'tgan zamonda faqat o'tgan zamon haqida gap boradi: *I didn't see you yesterday. What time did you come?*

## O'tgan zamon paytlari

O'tgan zamon paytlari			
O'tgan yil	O'tgan hafta	Kecha	Hozir



2) Shuningdek, bu zamon hikoyalarda birin-ketin sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatlarni aytishda ham ishlatiladi, m-n.: *He **went** into the cafe, **had** a cup of tea and ...*

### Oddiy o'tgan zamon bo'lishli gapining yasalihi

Oddiy o'tgan zamonning bo'lishli gapi egadan keyin fe'lining o'tgan zamon shaklini ishlatish orqali yasaladi. Oddiy o'tgan zamon fe'li oddiy hozirgi zamon fe'lidan farqli o'laroq III shaxs birlikda tuslanmaydi, balki barcha birlik va ko'plik shaxslar uchun bir xil shaklga ega bo'ladi (*quyidagi jadvalga qarang*).

O'tgan zamon fe'llari ikki guruhga bo'lib o'rganiladi: **to'g'ri** va **noto'g'ri** fe'llar.

O'tgan zamon shakli **-ed** qo'shimchasi bilan yasaladigan fe'llar to'g'ri fe'llardir.

O'tgan zamon shakli **-ed** qo'shimchasi bilan emas, balki o'zak o'zgarishi yoki boshqacha usullar bilan yasaladigan fe'llar noto'g'ri fe'llardir.

	Bo'lishli gap	So'roq gap	Inkor gap
<b>Birlik</b>	I You He She It cooked cakes. saw the cow.	I You He She It Did cook cakes. see the cow.	I You He She It did not (didn't) cook cakes. did not (didn't) see the cow.
<b>Ko'plik</b>	We You They	We You They	We You They

### O'tgan zamon to'g'ri fe'llari qanday yasaladi?

- 1) ko'pchilik fe'llarga **-ed** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: *work* → *worked*; *help* → *helped*;
- 2) o'qilmaydigan **-e** bilan tugaydigan fe'llarga **-d** qo'shiladi: *hope* → *hoped*;
- 3) **-y** bilan tugovchi fe'llarning o'tgan zamon shakli quyidagicha yasaladi:
  - a) *unli + y* (-ay, -ey, -oy, -uy) bilan tugovchi fe'llarga **-ed** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: *play* → *played*; *enjoy* → *enjoyed*;
  - b) *undosh + y* (-dy, -ly, -py, -ry va h.k.) bilan tugovchi fe'llarga **-ed** qo'shilganda **-y** harfi **-i** ga o'zgaradi: *try* → *tried*; *reply* → *replied*;

### Fe'llarga **-ed** qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda undoshlarning ikkilanishi

- 1) **bir unli + bir undosh**dan iborat bir bo'g'inli so'zlarning oxirgi undoshi **-ed** qo'shilganda ikkilanadi: *plan* → *planned*; *stop* → *stopped*;
- 2) **ikki unli + bir undosh** yoki **bir unli + ikki undosh**dan iborat bir bo'g'inli so'zlarning oxirgi undoshi **-ed** qo'shilganda ikkilanmaydi: *wait* → *waited*; *want* → *wanted*;
- 3) ko'p bo'g'inli so'zlarning oxirgi bo'g'ini urg'ulangan bo'lsa va shu bo'g'in **bir unli + bir undosh**dan iborat bo'lsa, **-ed** qo'shilganda so'z oxirgidagi undosh ikkilanadi: *preFER* → *preferred*; *AMMO WONder* → *wondered*.

### O'tgan zamon noto'g'ri fe'llari qanday yasaladi?

Noto'g'ri fe'llarning o'tgan zamonini yasash uchun aniq qoidalar mavjud emas. Shu sababli, bu noto'g'ri fe'llarning o'tgan zamon shakllarini faqatgina ularni birma-bir yodlab olish orqali o'zlashtirib olish mumkin, m-n.: *be* – *was/were*; *become* – *became*; *begin* – *began*; *bite* – *bit*; *break* – *broke*; *bring* – *brought*; *build* – *built*; *buy* – *bought*; *come* – *came*; *do* – *did*; *draw* – *drew*; *drink* – *drank*; *drive* – *drove*; *eat* – *ate*; *fall* – *fell*; *feel* – *felt*; *fly* – *flew*; *get* – *got*; *give* – *gave*; *go* – *went*; *grow* – *grew*; *have* – *had*; *know* – *knew*; *leave* – *left*; *make* – *made*; *meet* – *met*; *read* [ri:d] – *read* [red]; *ride* – *rode*; *run* – *ran*; *say* – *said*; *see* – *saw*; *sing* – *sang*; *sit* – *sat*; *sleep* – *slept*; *speak* – *spoke*; *spend* – *spent*; *sweep* – *swept*; *swim* – *swam*; *take* – *took*; *tell* – *told*; *think* – *thought*; *throw* – *threw*; *understand* – *understood*; *wake* – *woke*; *win* – *won*; *write* – *wrote*.

### Oddiy o'tgan zamonda so'roq gapning yasalihi

Hamma shaxslarda *did* ko'makchi fe'lini egadan oldinga qo'yish bilan oddiy o'tgan zamon so'roq gapi yasaladi. So'roq gap yasash uchun *did* ko'makchi fe'li egadan

oldinga qo'yilganda, undan keyin keladigan asosiy fe'l "to"siz infinitiv shaklda bo'ladi. Chunki *did* ko'makchi fe'li o'tgan zamonni anglatib turgan bir paytda, yana o'tgan zamonni anglatuvchi boshqa fe'lga ehtiyoj tug'ilmaydi (121-betdagi jadvalga qarang).

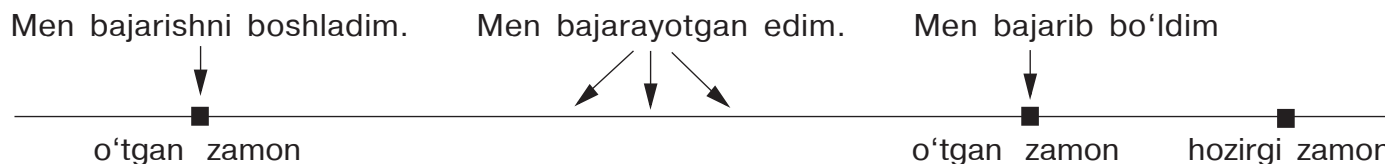
### Oddiy o'tgan zamonda inkor gapning yasalihi

Hamma shaxslarda *did not (didn't)*ni egadan keyinga qo'yish bilan oddiy o'tgan zamon inkor shakli yasaladi. Inkor shaklni yasash uchun *did not (didn't)* egadan keyinga qo'yilganda, undan keyin keladigan asosiy fe'l "to"siz infinitiv shaklda bo'ladi. Chunki *did not (didn't)* o'tgan zamonni anglatib turgan bir paytda, yana o'tgan zamonni anglatuvchi boshqa fe'lga ehtiyoj tug'ilmaydi (121-betdagi jadvalga qarang).

### 13) O'tgan davomli zamon (Past Continuous Tense)

Shaxslar	Bo'lishli gap	So'roq gap	Inkor gap
Birlik	I I was working.	Was I working?	I was not (wasn't) working.
	II You were working.	Were you working?	You were not (weren't) working.
	III He } She } was working. It }	Was { he } { she } working? { it }	He } She } was not (wasn't) working. It }
Ko'plik	I We } II You } were working. III They }	Were { we } { you } working? { they }	We } You } were not (weren't) working. They }

O'tgan zamondagi aniq vaqtda (masalan, soat 3da) kimningdir biror narsa qilayotganini aytish uchun o'tgan davomli zamon ishlatiladi. Masalan: *We were watching TV at 3 o'clock yesterday.* Kecha soat 3 da biz televizor ko'rayotgan edik.



O'tgan zamonda biror uzoqroq ish-harakat sodir bo'layotgan paytda boshqa bir qisqa ish-harakat sodir bo'lganini aytish uchun ko'pincha o'tgan davomli zamon va oddiy o'tgan zamon birgalikda ishlatib turiladi. Masalan: *I was going home when I met him. I saw you when you were talking to your friend. What were you doing when I phoned you?*

### 14) There is (There are) iborasi

Ingliz tilida "there is" biror joyda birlikdagi biror narsaning borligini aytishda, "there are" esa biror joyda ko'plikdagi narsalarning borligini aytishda ishlatiladigan til qurilmalaridir, m-n.: *There is an orange in the box* – Quti ichida apelsin bor. *There are oranges in the box* – Quti ichida apelsinlar bor.

Bo'lishli gap	So'roq gap	Inkor gap
There is (there's) a book on the table.	Is there a book on the table?	There is not (isn't) a book on the table?
There are a lot of books on the table.	Are there a lot of books on the table?	There are not (aren't) a lot of books on the table?

### 15) Modal fe'llar: *can, must* va *should*

Modal fe'llar ko'makchi fe'llarning maxsus bir guruhidir. Ular boshqa asosiy fe'llardan oldin ishlatilib, ma'lum bir ma'nolarni, masalan, *ruxsat, jismoniy qobiliyat, mumkinlik, shartlilik, maslahat* kabilarni anglatib keladi.

### Can modal fe'li: (can + do something)

Bu modal fe'l boshqa asosiy fe'llardan oldin ishlatilib, a) jismoniy qobiliyatni ifodalaydi va o'zbek tilida **qila olmoq, bajara olmoq** degan ma'nolarni ifodalaydi, m-n.: *I can jump* – Men sakray olaman. *Can you count?* – Sen/Siz sanay olasanmi/olasizmi?

b) quyidagicha savol bilan ruxsat so'rashda ishlatiladi: *Can I/we ...?* – biror narsa qilsam/qilsak bo'ladimi? Masalan: **Can I use the phone, please?** – Iltimos, telefon(iz)dan foydalansam bo'ladimi? *Mum, can we play here?* – Oyi, shu yerda o'ynasak bo'ladimi?

d) quyidagicha savol bilan narsalarni so'rab olishda ishlatiladi: *Can I/we have...?* – ...ni olsam/olsak bo'ladimi? Masalan: **Can I have your pen, please?** – Ruchkang(iz)ni olsam bo'ladimi, iltimos?

### Must modal fe'li: (must + do something)

Bu modal fe'l ham boshqa asosiy fe'llardan oldin ishlatilib, ish-harakat amalga oshirilishi **shart, zarur, kerak** degan ma'nolarni ifodalaydi, m-n.: *Pupils must go to school every day* – O'quvchilar har kuni maktabga **borishlari shart/kerak**.

### Should modal fe'li: (should + do something)

*Should + do something* iborasi "bunday qilish kerak, uni qilsa yaxshi/to'g'ri bo'ladi" degan ma'noni anglatib, maslahat, tavsiya berishda ishlatiladi. Masalan: *You should go to bed early*. Barvaqt uxlagani yotishingiz kerak.

*Can, must va should* modal fe'llarining so'roq va inkor shakllari *do, do not* ko'makchi fe'li yordamida emas, balki bu modal fe'llarni egadan oldinga olib o'tish, inkor shakli esa bu modal fe'llardan keyin *not* inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi (*quyidagi jadvalga qarang*).

Bo'lishli gap	So'roq gap	Inkor gap
<div>I You He She It We You They</div> <div>can must should</div> <div>speak English.</div>	<div>I You He She It We You They</div> <div>Can Must Should</div> <div>speak English?</div>	<div>I You He She It We You They</div> <div>cannot (can't) must not (mustn't) should not (shouldn't)</div> <div>speak English.</div>

## 16) Gerundiy (otlashgan fe'llar) – Gerund

Ingliz tilida fe'lining "-ing" qo'shimchasi bilan tugagan shakli gerundiy yoki otlashgan fe'l deb yuritiladi. Gerundiy fe'lining otlik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan shaklidir. O'zbek tilidagi harakat nomi, ya'ni **ishlash, o'qish, kuylash, yozish** kabilar ingliz tilidagi gerundiya to'g'ri keladi: **working** – **ishlash**, **reading** – **o'qish**, **singing** – **kuylash**, **writing** – **yo'zish**.

### Fe'llarning "-ing" li shakllari qanday yasaladi?

- 1) Ko'pchilik fe'llar: **v + -ing**. Masalan: *work* → *working*; *sleep* → *sleeping*.
- 2) "-e" bilan tugovchi fe'llar: ~~(-e)~~ + **ing**. Masalan: *make* → *making*.

### "-ing" qo'shilganda undoshlarning ikkilanishi

- 1) **bir unli + bir undosh**dan iborat bir bo'g'inli so'zlarning oxirgi undoshi **-ing** qo'shilganda ikkilanadi: *plan* → *planning*; *stop* → *stopping*;
- 2) **ikki unli + bir undosh** yoki **bir unli + ikki undosh**dan iborat bir bo'g'inli so'zlarning oxirgi undoshi **-ing** qo'shilganda ikkilanmaydi: *wait* → *waiting*; *work* → *working*.

## 17) like/don't like/love + ot yoki gerundiy

*Like, don't like* va *love* fe'llaridan keyin ot so'z turkumi ishlatiladi, m-n.: *I like cartoons. I don't like horror films. I love music programmes.*

*Like, don't like* va *love* fe'llaridan fe'l ishlatiladigan bo'lsa, u gerundiy shaklida bo'ladi, m-n.: *He likes playing chess. He doesn't like going to the cinema. Do you like dancing?* (Gerundiy haqidagi ma'lumot uchun oldingi sahifadagi 16-mavzuga qarang.)



**18) I would (I'd) like to be ...**

*Would like (+ to be/to do)* xohish, istakni xushmuomalalik bilan aytish uchun ishlatiladi. Masalan: *I'd like two kilos of tomatoes, please. Would you like some coffee?*

**19) Some va any**

a) *Some* (biroz, bir nechta) bo'lishli gaplarda sanalmaydigan va ko'plikdagi sanaladigan otlar oldida ishlatiladi. Masalan: *Give me some apples, please. There is some milk in the bottle.*

*Some* so'roq gaplarda savolga "Yes" javobi kutilganda, biror narsa taklif qilinganda yoki narsa so'raganda ham ishlatiladi. Masalan: *Would you like some coffee? – Yes. Can I have some milk for my tea, please?*

b) *Some* "ba'zi, ayrim" degan ma'noni ham anglatib, ko'plikdagi otlar oldida ishlatiladi. Masalan: *Some shops are open every day – Ba'zi do'konlar har kuni ochiq bo'ladi?*

*Any* (biror, birorta bo'lsa ham, hech) bo'lishsiz va so'roq gaplarda sanalmaydigan va ko'plikdagi sanaladigan otlar oldida ishlatiladi. Masalan: *There isn't any fruit in the fridge. Do you have any pencils? Is there any juice?*

**20) Bog'lovchi (Conjunctions): and, but, before, after, then, because, or.**

Gaplar va gap bo'laklarini bir-biri bilan bog'lash uchun ishlatiladigan so'zlar bog'lovchilar deyiladi. Bunday bog'lovchilarga *and, but, before, after, then, because, or* kabi-larni misol qilib keltirish mumkin.

**"And" (va)** teng bog'lovchi hisoblanadi. Gapda bir necha so'z uyushib kelganda, bu uyushiq bo'laklarning oxirgi ikkitasi *"and"* bilan bog'lanadi, m-n.: *I have a mum **and** a dad. I like watching football, playing chess, riding my horse **and** listening to music.*

**"But" (lekin, ammo, biroq)** zidlovchi bog'lovchidir. Bu bog'lovchi bildirilgan fikrga zid yana bir fikr bildirish uchun ular o'rtasida ishlatiladi va shu bilan ikkita gapni bir-biriga bog'laydi, m-n.: *It's old **but** beautiful. Her school is in London **but** our school is in Tashkent.*

**"Then" (keyin, so'ng, so'ngra)** bog'lovchisi biror voqeani hikoya qilib berishda ish-harakatlarning mantiqiy ketma-ketligini ko'rsatib berish uchun ishlatiladi, m-n.: *Aziz's mother gets up early and she makes breakfast. **Then** she cleans the house. She does the shopping and **then** works in the afternoon.*

**"Because" (chunki, sababli, tufayli)** bog'lovchisi biror ish-harakatga sabab bo'lgan boshqa ish-harakatni aytishda ishlatiladi, m-n.: *I don't like maths **because** it's difficult. Two girls and two boys like Sunday **because** we don't have lessons.*

**"Or" (yoki)** bog'lovchisi ikki yoki bir necha gapni yoki gapning uyushiq bo'laklarini bir-biri bilan bog'laydi va quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

a) ikkita imkoniyatdan birini tanlashda: *You can go home **or** stay at school.*

b) noaniqlikni ifodalashda: *There are usually five **or** six lessons.*

d) inkor yoki inkor ma'noli gaplarda ikkita uyushiq bo'lakni bog'laydi va "na ... va na ..." degan ma'noni ifodalab keladi, m-n.: *I don't drink tea **or** milk – Men **na** choy **va na** sut ichaman. I don't like jazz **or** rock. We don't have a parrot **or** a dove.*

**21) Ravish (Adverb)**

Ravishlar fe'l haqida ma'lumot beradi, ya'ni fe'lning *qanday, qay tarzda, qay darajada, qay ravishda* bajarilganligini bildiradi va, asosan, fe'ldan keyin ishlatiladi, masalan:

*I **play**<sup>fe'l</sup> tennis **well**<sup>ravish</sup>. (Men tennisni yaxshi o'ynayman.)*

Ko'pchilik ravishlar sifatlarga *"-ly"* qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi, masalan:

**Sifat:** quick careful bad loud soft noisy slow happy

**Ravish:** quickly carefully badly loudly softly noisily slowly happily

Ayrim so'zlarni o'zi asl ravish bo'lganligi sababli ularga *"-ly"* qo'shilmaydi, masalan: *well (yaxshi), fast (tez), late (kech), hard (qattiq, tirishqoqlik bilan).*

**22) Ingliz tilida so'z tartibi**

Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida gapdagi so'z tartibi bir-biridan farq qiladi. Ingliz tilida gapda oldin ega, keyin kesim, so'ng to'ldiruvchi va nihoyat, hol keladi. Ingliz tilidagi gaplarda so'z tartibi almashtirib yuborilsa yoki gapning mazmuni o'zgaradi, yoki gap mantiqsiz bo'lib qoladi. O'zbek tilida esa ko'p hollarda ega, to'ldiruvchi va holning o'rni almashinib kelishi mumkin,

lekin kesim har doim gap oxirida keladi. Agarda egadan keyin kesim qo'yilsa, gap bo'laklari bir-biri bilan mantiqan bog'lanmay qoladi. Buni quyidagi misollarda yaqqol ko'rish mumkin.

English	ega	kesim	to'ldiruvchi	hol
	The children	are playing	football	now.
Uzbek	ega, to'ldiruvchi yoki hol			kesim
	Bolalar	hozir	futbol	o'ynashyapti.
	Hozir	bolalar	futbol	
	Bolalar	futbolni	hozir	

### 23) Ingliz tilida payt hollarining gaplardagi o'rni

*Every morning (day), on Fridays (Mondays ...)* kabi payt hollari gap boshida yoki gap oxirida keladi.

hol	ega	kesim	to'ldiruvchi	hol
Every day	I	watch	TV	(every day).
(On Sundays)	I	don't go	to school	(on Sundays).

*Always, usually, often, sometimes, never* kabi payt hollari odatda egadan keyin keladi.

ega	hol	kesim	boshqalar
I	always	brush	my teeth.
We	never	swim	in winter.

## English-Uzbek Wordlist

*adj* – adjective – sifat  
*adv* – adverb – ravish  
*conj* – conjunction – bog'lovchi  
*det* – determiner – aniqllovchi  
*int* – interjection – undov so'z  
*n* – noun – ot

*num* – number – son  
*pl* – plural – ko'plik  
*prep* – preposition – predlog  
*pron* – pronoun – olmosh  
*v* – verb – fe'l

a [ə]  
 about *prep, adv* [ə'baʊt]  
 about your friend  
 at about 8 o'clock  
 accident *n* ['æksɪdənt]  
 act (out) *v* [ækt ('aʊt)]  
 active *adj* ['æktɪv]  
 activity *n* [æk'tɪvɪti]  
 address *n* [ə'dres]  
 adult *n* ['ædʌlt, ə'dʌlt]  
 after *prep* ['ɑ:ftə]  
 afternoon *n* [ɑ:ftə'nʊ:n]  
 Good afternoon.  
 in the afternoon *adv*  
 again *adv* [ə'gen, ə'gem]  
 age *n* [eɪdʒ]  
 ago *adv* [ə'gəʊ]  
 air *n* [eə]  
 air the room *v+n* ['eə ðə 'ru:m]  
 airport *n* ['eəpɔ:t]  
 album *n* ['ælbəm]  
 all *pron* [ɔ:l]  
 all the things  
 alligator *n* ['ælɪgətə]

*noaniq artikl*  
 1) haqida; 2) taxminan  
 do'stingiz haqida  
 taxminan soat sakkizlarda  
 avariya, baxtsiz hodisa  
 ijro etmoq  
 faol  
 1) faoliyat; 2) mashq  
 manzil  
 yoshi katta, (katta yoshli) odam  
 ...dan keyin/so'ng  
 tush vaqti  
 Assalomu alaykum./Xayrli kun. (*tush paytida*)  
 tushdan keyin  
 yana, tag'in  
 yosh  
 ilgari, muqaddam, burun, oldin, avval  
 havo  
 xonani shamollatmoq  
 aeroport, havo porti  
 albom  
 hamma  
 hamma narsalar  
 alligator (*timsoh*)

A

Wordlist

aloud *adv* [ə'laʊd]  
 alphabet *n* [ˈælfəbet]  
 also *adv* [ˈɔːlsəʊ]  
 always *adv* [ˈɔːlwɪz, ˈɔːlweɪz]  
 a.m. [eɪ'm]

an [ən, æn]  
 and *conj* [ænd, ænd]  
 And you?  
 angry *adj* [ˈæŋɡrɪ]  
 animal *n* [ˈænɪm(ə)l]  
 answer *n, v* [ˈɑːnsə]  
 ant *n* [ænt]  
 any *adv* [eni]

any more [ˈenɪmɔː]  
 Anything else?  
 apple *n* [ˈæp(ə)l]  
 apple juice *n+n* [ˈæpl ˈdʒuːs]  
 apricot *n* [ˈeɪprɪkɒt]  
 April *n* [ˈeɪpr(ə)l]  
 April Fool's Day [ˈeɪprl ˈfʊlz deɪ]  
 architect *n* [ˈɑːkɪtekt]  
 arctic fox *n* [ˈɑːktɪkˈfɒks]  
 are *v* [ɑː]  
 Are you ...?

area *n* [ˈeəriə]  
 arm *n* [ɑːm]

armadillo *n pl (-s)* [ˈɑːmədɪləʊ]  
 armchair *n* [ˈɑːmtʃeə]  
 art *n* [ɑːt]  
 Art Museum *n+n* [ˈɑːt mjuːzɪəm]  
 Asian *adj* [eɪʃ(ə)n, ˈeɪʒən]  
 ask *v* [ɑːsk]  
 at *prep* [ət, æt]  
 at all  
 ate *v* [eɪt]

attack *v* [ə'tæk]  
 August *n* [ˈɔːɡəst]  
 aunt *n* [ɑːnt]  
 autumn *n* [ˈɔːtəm]  
 average *adj* [ˈævərɪdʒ]  
 awful *adj* [ˈɔːf(ə)l]

baa *v* [baː]  
 baby *n* [ˈbeɪbi]  
 back *adv* [bæk]  
 back *n* [bæk]  
 bad *adj* [bæd]  
 bag *n* [bæg]  
 bakery *n pl (-ies)* [ˈbeɪkəri]  
 ball *n* [bɔːl]  
 balloon *n* [bə'luːn]  
 banana *n pl (-s)* [bə'nɑːnə]

ovoz chiqarib  
 alifbo  
 ham  
 har doim, doimo  
 tungi soat 12 dan kunduzgi 12 gacha  
 bo'lgan vaqt  
 noaniq artikl

va  
 Sizchi?  
 jahldor, jahli chiqqan  
 hayvon  
 1) javob; 2) javob bermoq  
 chumoli  
 1) (so'roq gaplarda) biror-bir, hech;  
 2) (inkor gaplarda) hech, hech qanday

yana  
 Yana biror narsa xohlaysizmi?

olma  
 olma sharbati  
 o'rik  
 aprel  
 1-aprel hazil kuni  
 arxitektor, me'mor  
 arktika tulkisi  
 bo'lmoq (ko'plik shaxslar uchun)  
 Siz ...misiz?  
 hudud, maydon, joy  
 qo'l

zool. armadillo (zirhlilar oilasi vakili)  
 kursi, o'rindiq, kreslo  
 tasviriy san'at  
 San'at muzeyi  
 Osiyoga oid, osiyocha  
 so'ramoq  
 ...da  
 umuman

"eat" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli:  
 ye(-dim, -ding, -di, -dik, -dingiz, -dilar)  
 hujum qilmoq, hamla qilmoq, tashlanmoq  
 avgust  
 xola, amma  
 kuz  
 o'rtacha  
 yomon, rasvo

baramoq  
 chaqaloq, go'dak  
 1) orqada, orqasida; 2) qayta, qaytarib  
 orqa, yelka  
 yomon  
 sumka, portfel  
 1) nowvoyxona; non do'koni; 2) non mahsulotlari  
 to'p, koptok  
 havo shari, aerostat  
 banan



bank *n* [bæŋk]  
 bar *n* [bɑ:]  
 a bar of  
 bark *v* [bɑ:k]  
 basketball *n* ['bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l]  
 bat *n* [bæt]  
 bath *n* [bɑ:θ]  
 bathroom *n* ['bɑ:θrʊm]  
 be *v* (am, is, are) *v* [bi:] [əm, ɪz, ə, a:]  
 be afraid of *v* [bɪ ə'freɪd əv]  
 be careful *v* [bɪ 'keəfʊl]  
 be kind to *v* [bɪ 'kaɪnd tə]  
 bean *n* [bi:n]  
 bear *n* [beə]  
 beat *v* [bi:t]  
 beautiful *adj* ['bju:tɪf(ə)l]  
 because *conj* [br'kɒz, br'kəz]  
 bed *n* [bed]  
 go to bed [gəʊ tə 'bed]  
 bedroom *n* ['bedrʊm]  
 bee *n* [bi:]  
 before *adv* [br'fɔ:]  
 begin *v* [br'gɪn]  
 behind *prep* [br'hænd]  
 berry *n pl (-ies)* ['beri]  
 best *adj* [best]  
 between *prep* [br'twi:n]  
 bicycle *n* ['baɪsɪkl]  
 big *adj* [bɪg]  
 bike *n* [baɪk]  
 biker *n* ['baɪkə]  
 biking *n* ['baɪkɪŋ]  
 bird *n* [bɜ:d]  
 birdhouse *n* ['bɜ:dhəʊs]  
 birthday *n* ['bɜ:θdeɪ]  
 birthday cake *n+n* ['bɜ:θdi 'keɪk]  
 birthday card *n+n* ['bɜ:θdi 'kɑ:d]  
 birthday party *n+n* ['bɜ:θdi 'pɑ:ti]  
 biscuit *n* ['bɪskɪt]  
 bite *v (past bit)* [baɪt]  
 black *adj* [blæk]  
 black panther *adj+n* ['blæk'pænθə]  
 blackboard *n* ['blækbo:d]  
 blanket *n* ['blæŋkɪt]  
 blazer *n* ['bleɪzə]  
 bleat *v* [bli:t]  
 blew [blu:]  
 block of flats [ˈblɒkəv 'flæts]  
 blond *adj* [blɒnd]  
 blood *n* [blʌd]  
 blouse *n* [blaʊz]  
 blow *v* [bləʊ]  
 blue *adj* [blu:]  
 boar *n* [bɔ:]  
 board *n* [bo:d]

bank  
 plitka, taxtacha, bo'lak  
 bir plitka/bo'lak ...  
 vovullamoq, hurmoq  
 basketbol  
 zool. ko'rshapalak  
 vanna  
 yuvinish xonasi (*uydagi xona*)  
 bo'lmoq  
 ...dan qo'rqmoq  
 ehtiyot bo'lmoq  
 ...ga mehribonlik ko'rsatmoq  
 loviya  
 ayiq  
 (*tuxumni*) ko'pchitmoq, ko'pirtirmoq  
 chiroyli  
 chunki  
 1) karavot; 2) (*yotish uchun*) o'rin, joy  
 uxlagani yotmoq  
 yotoqxona (*uydagi xona*)  
 asalari  
 ...dan oldin  
 boshlamoq, boshlanmoq  
 ...ning orqasida  
 reza meva (*qulupnay, maymunjon kabilar*)  
 eng yaxshi  
 (ikki narsa) orasida  
 velosiped  
 katta  
 velosiped, mototsikl  
 velosipedchi  
 velosiped minish  
 qush  
 qush uyasi  
 tug'ilgan kun  
 tug'ilgan kun torti  
 tug'ilgan kun tabrik xati  
 tug'ilgan kun bazmi  
 pishiriqlar  
 qopmoq, tishlamoq, tishlab olmoq  
 qora  
 qora qoplon  
 sinf doskasi (qora)  
 jun adyol (ko'rpa)  
 yengil kurtka  
 balamoq (*qo'y-echkilar haqida*)  
 "blow" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli  
 ko'p qavatli uy  
 oq-malla, sarg'ish  
 qon  
 bluzka (*yengil matoli kofta*)  
 esmoq (*shamol haqida*)  
 ko'k, zangori, moviy  
 to'ng'iz, yovvoyi cho'chqa  
 sinf doskasi

## B

## Wordlist

boat *n* [bəʊt]  
 body *n pl (-ies)* ['bɒdi]  
 bone *n* [bəʊn]  
 book *n* [bʊk]  
 book case *n+n* ['bʊkkeɪs]  
 book shop *n+n* ['bʊkʃɒp]  
 boots *n* [bu:ts]  
 boring *adj* ['bɔ:ɪŋ]  
 botany *n* ['bɒtəni]  
 both *adj* [bəʊθ]  
 bottle *n* [bɒtl]  
 a bottle of  
 bought *v* [bɔ:t]  
  
 bowl *n* [bəʊl]  
 a bowl of ... [ə 'bəʊl əv ...]  
 a bowl of salad [ə 'bəʊl əv 'sæləd]  
 box *n* [bɒks]  
 a box of  
 boy *n pl (boys)* [bɔɪ]  
 branch *n* [brɑ:ntʃ]  
 bray *v* [breɪ]  
 bread *n pl (-)* [bred]  
 break *n, v* [breɪk]  
 breakfast *n* ['brekfəst]  
 have breakfast *v+n*  
 bride *n* [braɪd]  
 bridegroom *n* ['braɪdgru:m]  
 bridesmaid *n* ['braɪdzmeɪd]  
 bright *adj* [braɪt]  
 British *adj* ['brɪtɪʃ]  
 brother *n* ['brʌðə]  
 brown *adj* [braʊn]  
 brush *n, v* [brʌʃ]  
 brush teeth *n+v* ['brʌʃ ti:θ]  
 Bulgarian *n* [bʌl'ɡeəriən]  
  
 bull *n* [bʊl]  
 bus *n* [bʌs]  
 go home by bus  
 businessman *n pl (-men)* ['biznɪsmən]  
 businesswoman *n (-women)* ['biznɪs,wʊmən]  
 busy *adj* ['bɪzi]  
 but *conj* [bʌt]  
 butter *n* ['bʌtə]  
 butterfly *n pl (-ies)* ['bʌtəflaɪ]  
 buy *v* [baɪ]  
 by *prep* [baɪ]  
 by metro [baɪ 'metrəʊ]  
 bye *int* [baɪ]  
  
 cabbage *n* ['kæbɪdʒ]  
 cafe *n* ['kæfeɪ]  
 cage *n* [keɪdʒ]  
 cake *n* [keɪk]

qayiq  
 gavda, tana  
 suyak  
 kitob  
 kitob javoni, kitob tokchasi  
 kitob do'koni  
 butsi (*futbol botinkasi*)  
 zerikarli  
 botanika  
 har ikkala  
 butilka, shisha  
 bir shisha ...  
 "buy" *fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli:*  
 sotib ol(-dim, -ding, -di, -dik, -dingiz, -dilar)  
 kosa  
 bir kosa ...  
 bir kosa salat  
 quti  
 bir quti ...  
 o'g'il bola  
 novda, butoq, shox  
 hangramoq (*eshak haqida*)  
 non  
 1) tanaffus; 2) sindirmoq  
 nonushta  
 nonushta qilmoq  
 unashtirib qo'yilgan qiz (ayol), kelin  
 unashtirilgan yigit, kuyov  
 kelinning o'rtog'i (*qiz bola*)  
 yorqin; quyoshli  
 1) britaniyalik; 2) britaniyaga oid, Britaniya ...  
 aka; uka  
 jigarrang, malla  
 1) cho'tka; 2) cho'tkalamoq  
 tishlarni cho'tka bilan tozalamoq  
 bolgariyalik, bolgar, bolgar kishisi;  
 bolgar ayoli  
 ho'kiz, buqa  
 avtobus  
 uyga avtobus bilan bormoq  
 (erkak) biznesmen, tadbirkor  
 (ayol) biznesmen, tadbirkor  
 ish bilan band  
 lekin, ammo  
 sariyog'  
 kapalak  
 sotib olmoq  
 bilan, orqali, tomonidan  
 metro bilan  
 xayr  
  
 karam  
 kafe; qahvaxona  
 qafas  
 tort, pirojniy

calendar *n* ['kælɪndə]  
 calf *n pl (calves)* [kɑ:f]  
 call *v* [kɔ:l]  
 came *v* [keɪm]

camel *n* ['kæm(ə)l]  
 camera *n* ['kæməɾə]  
 can *modal verb (past could)* [kæn, kən]  
 Can I have ...?  
 Can I help you? [kən aɪ 'help ju:]  
 canary *n pl (-ies)* [kə'neəri]  
 cannot *v* ['kænət]  
 canteen *n* [kæn'ti:n]  
 at the canteen [ət ðə kæn'ti:n]  
 cap *n* [kæp]  
 capital *n* ['kæpɪtl]  
 car *n* [kɑ:]  
 caravan *n* ['kærəvæn]  
 card *n* [kɑ:d]  
 cardboard *n* ['kɑ:dbɔ:d]  
 careful *adj* ['keəf(ə)l]  
 carrot *n* ['kærət]  
 carry *v* ['kæri]  
 cartoon *n* [kɑ:'tu:n]  
 cat *n* [kæt]  
 caterpillar *n* ['kætəpɪlə]  
 cave *n* [keɪv]  
 CD (compact disk) [si:'di:]  
 celebrate *v* ['selɪbreɪt]  
 celebration *n* [ˌselɪ'breɪʃ(ə)n]  
 central *adj* ['sentrəl]  
 centre *n* ['sentə]  
 century *n pl (-ies)* ['sentʃəri]  
 cereal *n* ['sɪəriəl]

chain *n* [tʃeɪn]  
 chair *n* [tʃeə]  
 chalk *n* [tʃɔ:k]  
 champion *n* ['tʃæmpɪən]  
 change *v* [tʃeɪndʒ]  
 Changing of the Guard  
 channel *n* [tʃænl]  
 chant *n* [tʃɑ:nt]  
 cheap *adj* [tʃi:p]  
 check *v* [tʃek]  
 cheese (*mass n*) [tʃi:z]  
 cheeseburger *n* ['tʃi:zbɜ:gə]  
 cheetah *n* [tʃi:tə]  
 chef *n* [ʃef]  
 cherry *n pl (-ies)* [tʃeri]  
 chess *n* [tʃes]  
 chick *n* [tʃɪk]  
 chicken *n* ['tʃɪkɪn]  
 chief *n* [tʃi:f]  
 child *n pl (children)* [tʃaɪld]

taqvim  
 buzoqcha, buzoq  
 chaqirmoq; telefon qilmoq  
 "come" *fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli:*  
 kel(-dim, -ding, -di, -dik, -dingiz, -dilar)  
 tuya  
 fotoapparat  
 qila olmoq, qo'lidan kelmoq  
 ...ni olsam bo'ladimi?  
 Yordamim kerakmi?  
 kanareyka  
 qila olmaslik, qo'lidan kelmaslik  
 oshxona  
 oshxonada  
 kepka, shapka  
 poytaxt  
 avtomobil  
 karvon  
 otkritka, tabrik xati  
 karton  
 ehtiyotkor  
 sabzi  
 ko'tarib yurmoq  
 multfilm  
 mushuk  
 kapalakqurt  
 g'or  
 CD (kompakt-disk)  
 bayram qilmoq, nishonlamoq  
 bayram  
 markaziy  
 markaz  
 asr, yuz yillik vaqt  
 1) donli mahsulotlardan tayyorlangan taom;  
 2) boshqali g'alla o'simligi  
 zanjir  
 stul  
 bo'r  
 chempion  
 o'zgartirmoq  
 qorovul almashinuvi  
 (televizion) kanal  
 chant (*kichik she'r*)  
 arzon  
 tekshirmoq  
 pishloq  
 chizburger  
 gepard  
 oshpaz  
 olcha  
 shaxmat  
 jo'ja  
 tovuq  
 boshliq, rahbar  
 bola

## C

## Wordlist



children *n* ['tʃɪldrən]  
 Chinese New Year *n* ['tʃaɪniːz ˌnjuː ˈjɪə]  
 chips *n* [tʃɪps]  
 chocolate *n* [ˈtʃɒklɪt]  
 choose *v* [tʃuːz]  
 cinema *n* ['sɪnɪmə]  
 circle *n, v* ['sɜːk(ə)l]  
 circus *n* ['sɜːkəs]  
 city *n pl (-ies)* ['sɪti]  
 clap *v* [klæp]  
 clasp *v* [klɑːsp]  
 class *n* [klɑːs]  
 classbook *n* ['klɑːsbʊk]  
 classical music *adj+n* ['klæsɪk(ə)l ˌmjuːzɪk]  
 classmate *n* ['klɑːsmeɪt]  
 classroom *n* ['klɑːsrʊm]  
 classroom things *n+n* ['klɑːsrʊm ˌθɪŋz]  
 clean *adj, v* [kliːn]  
 clean the room *v+n* ['kliːn ðə ˈruːm]  
 clean water *adj+n* ['kliːn ˈwɔːtə]  
 cleaner *n* ['kliːnə]  
 clear *adj, v* [kliə]  
 clever *adj* ['kleɪvə]  
 climate *n* ['klaɪmɪt]  
 climb *v* [klaɪm]  
 climbing *n* ['klaɪmɪŋ]  
 clock *n* [klɒk]  
 cloud *n* [klaʊd]  
 cloudy *adj* ['klaʊdi]  
 clown *n* [klaʊn]  
 club *n* [klʌb]  
 cluck *v* [klʌk]  
 coal (*mass n*) [kəʊl]  
 coat *n* [kəʊt]  
 coffee *n pl (-)* ['kɒfi]  
 coin *n* [kɔɪn]  
 cold *adj, n* [kəʊld]  
 I have a cold. [aɪ ˈhæv ə ˈkəʊld]  
 collect *v* [kəˈlekt]  
 collection *n* [kəˈleɪʃn]  
 college *n* ['kɒlɪdʒ]  
 colour *n* ['kʌlə]  
 colour pencils  
 coloured *adj* ['kʌləd]  
 comb *n, v* [kəʊm]  
 come *v* [kʌm]  
 come from  
 come home *v+n* [kʌm ˈhəʊm]  
 comedy *n pl (-ies)* ['kɒmɪdi]  
 comfortable *adj* ['kʌmfɪtəbl]  
 complete *v* [kəmˈpliːt]  
 computer *n* [kəmˈpjʊːtə]  
 computer game *n+n* [kəmˈpjʊːtə ˌgeɪm]  
 computer programmer *n+n* [kəmˈpjʊːtə ˈprəʊgræmə]  
 confetti *n pl (confetti)* [kənˈfeti]

bolalar  
 xitoycha yangi yil  
 chips (*qovurilgan kartoshka*)  
 shokolad  
 tanlamoq  
 kinoteatr  
 1) aylana; 2) aylantirib chizmoq  
 sirk  
 katta shahar  
 qarsak, chapak chalmoq  
 qismoq, siqmoq  
 sinf; dars  
 darslik  
 mumtoz musiqa  
 sinfdosh  
 sinfxona  
 o'quv qurollari  
 1) toza; 2) tozalamoq  
 xonani tozalamoq  
 toza suv  
 farrosh  
 1) aniq; 2) toza; 3) tozalamoq  
 aqlli, zukko  
 iqlim  
 tirmashib chiqmoq  
 alpinizm  
 soat  
 bulut  
 bulutli  
 masxaraboz, qiziqchi  
 klub, to'garak  
 qaqillamoq (*tovuq haqida*)  
 ko'mir  
 palto  
 qahva  
 tanga  
 1) sovuq; 2) shamollash  
 Shamollab qoldim.  
 yig'moq, to'plamoq  
 to'plam, kolleksiya  
 kollej  
 rang  
 rangli qalamlar  
 rangli  
 1) taroq; 2) taramoq  
 kelmoq  
 ...dan kelmoq  
 uyga kelmoq  
 komediya  
 qulay, shinam  
 tamomlamoq, tugallamoq  
 kompyuter  
 kompyuter o'yini  
 kompyuter dasturchisi  
 mayda rangli qog'oz

Constitution Day *n* [kɒnstɪtʃuːʃn 'deɪ]  
 continent *n* ['kɒntɪnənt]  
 cook *v, n* [kʊk]  
 cooker *n* ['kʊ:kə]  
 cool *adj* [ku:l]  
 copy *v* ['kɒpi]  
 copybook *n* ['kɒpibʊk]  
 corn *n pl* (–) [kɔ:n]  
 corner *n* ['kɔ:nə]  
 correct *adj, v* [kə'rekt]  
 cost *n, v* (*past cost*) [kɒst]  
 count *v* [kaʊnt]  
 country *n pl* (-ies) ['kʌntri]  
 cousin *n* ['kʌzn]

cow *n* [kau]  
 crayon *n* ['kreɪən]  
 crocodile *n* ['krɒkədail]  
 cross *n, v* [krɒs]  
 crossword *n* ['krɒswɜ:d]  
 do crosswords [du: 'krɒswɜ:dz]  
 crow *v* [krəʊ]  
 crown *n* [kraʊn]  
 cucumber *n* ['kju:kʌmbə]  
 cup *n* [kʌp]  
 a cup of tea [ə 'kʌp əv 'ti:]  
 cupboard *n* ['kʌpbəd]  
 curly *adj* ['kɜ:li]  
 curtain *n* ['kɜ:tən]  
 customer *n* ['kʌstəmə]  
 cut *v* [kʌt]  
 cut down *v* ['kʌt 'daʊn]  
 cycle *v* ['saɪk(ə)l]

dad *n* [dæd]  
 dairy *adj* ['deəri]  
 dance *n, v* [da:ns]  
 dancer *n* ['da:nsə]  
 dangerous *adj* ['deɪndʒərəs]  
 dark *adj* [dɜ:k]  
 date *n* [deɪt]  
 daughter *n* ['dɔ:tə]  
 day *n* [deɪ]  
 dear *adj* [dɪə]  
 December *n* [drɪ'sembə]  
 decoration *n* [,dekə'reɪʃn]  
 deer *n pl* (–) [dɪə]  
 degree *n* [drɪ'ɡri:]  
 delicious *adj* [drɪ'lɪʃəs]  
 desert *n* ['dezət]  
 desk *n* [desk]  
 destroy *v* [drɪ'strɔɪ]  
 dialogue *n* ['daɪələʊg]  
 diary *n pl* (-ies) ['daɪəri]  
 dictation *n* [dɪk'teɪʃ(ə)n]

Konstitutsiya kuni  
 qit'a, mintaq  
 1) pishirmoq, ovqat tayyorlamoq; 2) oshpaz  
 plita, pechka, o'choq  
 salqin  
 ko'chirmoq  
 daftar  
 don, g'alla  
 burchak  
 1) to'g'ri; 2) to'g'rilamoq  
 narx; turmoq (*narx haqida*)  
 sanamoq  
 mamlakat  
 ammayavachcha, xolavachcha,  
 amakivachcha, tog'avachcha  
 sigir  
 rangli bo'r  
 timsoh  
 1) X belgisi; 2) X (eks) qilib chizmoq  
 krossvord  
 krossvord yechmoq  
 qichqirmoq (*xo'roz haqida*)  
 toj  
 bodring  
 finjon, chashka  
 bir finjon choy  
 oziq-ovqat/idish-tovoq javoni (shkafi)  
 jingalak  
 parda  
 xaridor  
 kesmoq, qirqmoq  
 kesmoq  
 velosipedda uchmoq

dada; ota  
 sutdan qilingan, sut ...  
 1) raqs; 2) raqsga tushmoq  
 raqqos, raqqosa, o'yinchi  
 xavfli  
 1) qora, qoramtir; 2) qorong'i  
 sana  
 qiz  
 kun  
 qadrli, aziz  
 dekabr  
 bezak  
 bug'u  
 daraja  
 shirin, mazali  
 cho'l, sahro  
 yozuv stoli, parta  
 buzmoq, yo'q qilmoq  
 dialog  
 kundalik daftar  
 diktant

did [dɪd]  
 difference *n* [ˈdɪf(ə)rəns]  
 different *adj* [ˈdɪf(ə)rənt]  
 difficult *adj* [ˈdɪfɪk(ə)lt]  
 Dilon *n* [dɪˈluːn]  
 dinner *n* [ˈdɪnə]  
 have dinner  
 dinosaur *n* [ˈdaɪnəsɔː]  
 director *n* [dɪˈrektə]  
 dirty *adj* [ˈdɜːti]  
 dish *n* [dɪʃ]  
 dishwasher *n* [ˈdɪʃwɒʃə]  
 do *v* [duː]  
 do homework [ˈduː ˈhəʊmwɜːk]  
 do morning exercises [ˈduː ˈmɔːnɪŋ ˈeksəsaɪz]  
 do sums *v* [ˈduː ˈsʌmz]  
 doctor *n* [ˈdɒktə]  
 dog *n* [dɒg]  
 doira *n* [dɔɪˈraː]  
 doll *n* [dɒl]  
 dolphin *n* [ˈdɒlfɪn]  
 domestic animal *adj+n* [dəˈmestɪk ˈænɪml]  
 donkey *n pl (-s)* [ˈdɒŋki]  
 Don't ...! [ˈdəʊnt ...]  
 Don't play with my dog!  
 door *n* [dɔː]  
 dove *n* [dʌv]  
 down *adv* [daʊn]  
 downstairs *adv* [daʊnˈsteəz]  
 dragon *n* [ˈdræɡn]  
 dragon dance *n+n* [ˈdræɡn ˈdɑːns]  
 draughts *n* [ˈdraʊfts]  
 draw *v (past drew)* [drɔː]  
 drawing *n* [ˈdrɔːɪŋ]  
  
 dress *n* [dres]  
 dresser *n* [ˈdresə]  
 drill *n* [drɪl]  
 drink *n, v (past drank)* [drɪŋk]  
 drive *v (past drove)* [draɪv]  
  
 driver *n* [ˈdraɪvə]  
 dry *adj* [draɪ]  
 duck *n* [dʌk]  
 duckling *n* [ˈdʌklɪŋ]  
 dust *n pl (-s), v* [dʌst]  
 duststorm *n* [ˈdʌstˈstɔːm]  
 dutor *n* [dʊˈtɔːr]  
  
 each *adj* [iːtʃ]  
 each other *adv* [iːtʃ ˈʌðə]  
 eagle *n* [ˈiːɡl]  
 ear *n* [ɪə]  
 earache *n* [ˈɪərəɪk]

“do” *fe’lining o’tgan zamon shakli*  
 farq  
 turli, farqli, o’zgacha, boshqacha  
 qiyin  
 dilun (*yirtqich dinozavr turi*)  
 kechki ovqat  
 kechki ovqatni yemoq  
 zool. dinozavr  
 direktor  
 iflos, kir, irkit, isqirt, jirkanch  
 1) idish-tovoq; 2) taom  
 idish-tovoq yuvish mashinasi  
 1) qilmoq, bajarmoq; 2) *yordamchi fe’l*  
 uy vazifasini bajarmoq  
 ertalabki badantarbiya mashqlarini bajarmoq  
 misolni ishlamoq  
 doktor, vrach, shifokor  
 kuchuk, it  
 doira (musiqiy asbob)  
 qo’g’irchoq  
 delfin  
 uy hayvoni  
 eshak  
 inkor buyruq gapni boshlab beradi: ... qilma!  
 ltim bilan o’ynama!  
 eshik  
 kabutar, kaptar  
 past tomonga  
 pastki qavat(da)ga  
 ajdar  
 ajdar raqsi  
 shashka  
 chizmoq, rasm solmoq  
 1) chizish, rasm solish, chizmachilik;  
 2) rasm, chizma  
 ko’ylak  
 komod (*kiyim-kechak turadigan yashikli javon*)  
 mashq  
 1) ichimlik; 2) ichmoq  
 1) (*mashinani*) boshqarmoq, yurgizmoq,  
 (*otni*) haydamoq; 2) (*mashina, arava va*  
*sh.k.larda*) eltmoq, olib borib qo’ymoq  
 haydovchi  
 quruq  
 o’rdak  
 o’rdakcha  
 1) chang; 2) changni artmoq (*artib tozalamoq*)  
 chang-to’zon, changli bo’ron  
 dutor (*musiqiy asbob*)  
  
 har bir  
 bir-birini  
 burgut  
 quloq  
 quloq og’rig’i



early *adv* ['ɜ:li]  
 Earth Day *n+n* ['ɜ:θ 'deɪ]  
 earthquake *n* ['ɜ:θkweɪk]  
 east *n* [i:st]  
 eat (up) *v* (*past ate*) [i:t (ʌp)]  
 egg *n* [eg]  
 eggplant *n* ['egplɑ:nt]  
 eight *num* [eɪt]  
 eighteen *num* [ˌeɪti:n]  
 eighth *num* [eɪθ]  
 eight hundred *num* [eɪt 'hʌndrəd]  
 eighty *num* [ˌeɪti]  
 eighty-one *num* [ˌeɪti 'wʌn]  
 elder *adj* ['eldə]  
 electricity *n pl* (-) [ˌɪlek'trɪsɪti]  
 electronic engineer [ˌɪlek'trɒnɪk ˌendʒɪ'nɪə]  
 elephant *n* ['elɪfənt]  
 eleven *num* [ˌɪlev(ə)n]  
 eleventh *num* [ˌɪlevənθ]  
 emperor *n* ['empərə]  
 emu *n* ['i:mju:]  
 end *v* [end]  
 energy *n pl* (-) ['enədʒi]  
 engineer [ˌendʒɪ'nɪə]  
 English *adj, n* ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ]  
 enjoy *v* [ɪn'dʒɔɪ]

equator *n* ['ɪkweɪtə]  
 eraser *n* ['reɪzə]  
 Eskimo *n* ['eskɪmə]  
 eucalyptus *n* [ju:kə'liptəs]  
 evening *n* ['i:vnɪŋ]  
 Good evening.  
 in the evening *adv*  
 every *det* ['evri]  
 every day *adv* ['evrɪdeɪ]  
 everybody *pron* ['evrɪbɒdi]  
 everything *pron* ['evrɪθɪŋ]  
 everywhere *pron* ['evrɪweə]  
 Excuse me, who's this?  
 exciting *adj* [ɪk'saɪtɪŋ]  
 expensive *adj* [ɪk'spensɪv]  
 eye *n* [aɪ]

face *n* [feɪs]  
 fact *n* [fækt]  
 fairy tale *adj+n* ['feəri 'teɪl]  
 fall *v* [fɔ:l]  
 fall asleep *v+adj* [fɔ:l ə'sli:p]  
 false *adj* [fɔ:ls]  
 family *n pl* (-ies) ['fæməli]  
 family tree *n+n* ['fæməli 'tri:]  
 famous *adj* ['feɪməs]  
 fantastic *adj* [fæn'tæstɪk]  
 fantasy *n* ['fæntəsi]

erta, erta bilan, barvaqt  
 Yer kuni  
 zilzila  
 sharq  
 yemoq; yeb qo'ymoq  
 tuxum  
 baqlajon  
 sakkiz  
 o'n sakkiz  
 sakkizinchi  
 sakkiz yuz  
 sakson  
 sakson bir  
 to'ng'ich, katta  
 tok, elektr toki  
 muhandis elektronchi  
 fil  
 o'n bir  
 o'n birinchi  
 imperator, xoqon  
 zool. emu  
 tuga(lla)moq, tamomlamoq  
 energiya, quvvat  
 muhandis  
 1) inglizcha; ingliz; 2) ingliz tili  
 maza (huzur) qilmoq, zavqlanmoq,  
 rohatlanmoq  
 ekvator  
 o'chirg'ich  
 eskimos (*millat*)  
 bot. evkalipt  
 kechqurun, oqshom  
 Xayrli oqshom.  
 kechqurun, oqshomda  
 har bir, har...  
 har kuni  
 hamma  
 hamma narsa  
 hamma yerda  
 Uzi, siz kimsiz (bu kim)?  
 hayajonli, qiziqarli, maroqli  
 qimmat  
 ko'z

yuz, bet  
 fakt, dalil, isbot  
 ertak  
 1) tushmoq, pasaymoq; 2) yog'moq (qor)  
 uxlab qolmoq  
 yolg'on, noto'g'ri  
 oila  
 shajara  
 mashhur  
 ajoyib, g'aroyib  
 tasavvur

E

F

Wordlist

far *adv* [fɑ:]  
 far from *adv* [fɑ:frəm]  
 farm *n* [fɑ:m]  
 farmer *n* [fɑ:mə]  
 fast *adv* [fɑ:st]  
 fast food *adj+n* [fɑ:stfu:d]  
 father *n* [fɑ:ðə]  
 Father's Day *n+n* [fɑ:ðəz 'deɪ]  
 favourite *adj, n* ['feɪv(ə)rɪt]  
 February *n* ['februəri]  
 feed *v* [fi:d]  
 feed the animals *v+n* ['fi:d ðɪ 'æniməlz]  
 feel *v* [fi:l]  
 feel happy *v+adj* [fi:l 'hæpi]  
 feel angry *v+adj* [fi:l 'æŋgri]  
 feel sad *v+adj* [fi:l 'sæd]  
 feel bored *v+adj* [fi:l 'bɔ:d]  
 fell [fel]  
 Ferris wheel *n+n* ['ferɪs,wɪ:l]  
 fifteen *num* [fɪfti:n]  
 fifth *num* [fɪfθ, fɪftθ]  
 fifty *num* ['fɪfti]  
 fifty-one *num* [fɪfti 'wʌn]  
 fig *n* [fɪg]  
 fight *v* [faɪt]  
 fill *v* [fɪl]  
 film star *n+n* ['fɪlmstɑ:]  
 finally *adv* ['fainəli]  
 find *v* [faɪnd]  
 fine *adj* [faɪn]  
 I'm fine (OK).  
 finger *n* ['fɪŋgə]  
 finish *n, v* ['fɪnɪʃ]  
 fir tree *n+n* ['fɜ:tri:]  
 fire *n* [faɪə]  
 fireman *n* ['faɪəmən]  
 fireworks *n* ['faɪəwɜ:ks]  
 first *num* [fɜ:st]  
 fish *n pl (-)* [fɪʃ]  
 fish and chips [fɪʃəntʃɪps]  
 five *num* [faɪv]  
 five hundred *num* [faɪv 'hʌndrəd]  
 five hundred soums a kilo  
 flag *n* [flæg]  
 flat *n* [flæt]  
 floor *n* [flɔ:]  
 on the ground floor  
 on the first floor  
 flour *n pl (-)* ['flaʊə]  
 flower *n* ['flaʊə]  
 fly *v* [flaɪ]  
 fly a kite *v+n* [flaɪ ə 'kaɪt]  
 foal *n* [fəʊl]  
 fog *n* [fɒg]  
 foggy *adj* ['fɒgi]

uzoq  
 ...dan uzoq  
 ferma  
 fermer, dehqon  
 tez  
 tez tayyor bo'ladigan taom  
 ota  
 Otalar kuni  
 1) sevimli; 2) yoqtirgan narsasi  
 fevral  
 ovqatlantirmoq, boqmoq  
 hayvonlarga yemish bermoq  
 his qilmoq, sezmoq  
 xursand bo'lmoq  
 achchiqlanmoq  
 xafa (g'amgin) bo'lmoq  
 zerikmoq  
 "fall" *fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli*  
 charxpalak (*o'yin-kulgi qurilmasi*)  
 o'n besh  
 beshinchi  
 ellik  
 ellik bir  
 bot. anjir  
 urishmoq, kurashmoq, janjallashmoq  
 to'ldirmoq, to'lg'izmoq  
 kino yulduzi  
 nihoyat, oxiri; pirovardida, oqibatida  
 topmoq  
 yaxshi  
 Men yaxshiman.  
 barmoq  
 1) tugatmoq, tugallamoq; 2) oxir  
 qoraqarag'ay, archa  
 olov  
 o't o'chiruvchi  
 mushakbozlik  
 birinchi  
 baliq  
 baliq va qovurilgan kartoshka  
 besh  
 besh yuz  
 bir kilogrammi 500 so'm  
 bayroq  
 kvartira  
 1) qavat; 2) pol  
 birinchi qavatda  
 ikkinchi qavatda  
 un  
 gul  
 parvoz qilmoq  
 varrak uchirmoq  
 1) toycha, toy, ot bolasi; 2) xo'tik, eshak bolasi  
 tuman  
 tumanli

food *n* [fu:d]  
 foot *n* [fʊt]  
 go on foot  
 football *n* [ˈfʊtbɔ:l]  
 play football *v+n*  
 football player *n+n* [ˈfʊtbɔ:l ˌpleɪə]  
 footprint *n* [ˈfʊtprɪnt]  
 for *prep* [fə, fɔ:]  
 for example = e.g. [fəɪɡˈzɑ:mp(ə)l]  
 forecast *n* [ˈfɔ:kɑ:st]  
 forest *n* [ˈfɒrɪst]  
 forget *v* [fəˈget]  
 fork *n* [fɔ:k]  
 forty *num* [ˈfɔ:ti]  
 forty-one *num* [ˈfɔ:ti ˈwʌn]  
 four *num* [fɔ:]  
 four hundred *num* [fɔ: ˈhʌndrəd]  
 fourteen *num* [ˈfɔ:ti:n]  
 fourth *num* [fɔ:θ]  
 fox *n* [fɒks]  
 French *adj, n* [frentʃ]  
 free *adv* [fri:]  
 freezing *adj* [ˈfri:zɪŋ]  
 fresh *adj* [freʃ]  
 fresh air *adj+n* [ˌfreʃ ˈeə]  
 fresh fruit *adj+n* [ˌfreʃ ˈfru:t]  
 Friday *n* [ˈfraɪdi]  
 fridge *n* [frɪdʒ]  
 friend *n* [frend]  
 friendly *adj* [ˈfrendli]  
 frog *n* [frɒɡ]  
 from *prep* [frəm, frɒm]  
 front *n* [frʌnt]  
 fruit *n* [fru:t]  
 fry *v* [fraɪ]  
 fun *n, adj* [fʌn]  
 funny *adj* [ˈfʌni]  
 furry *adj* [ˈfɜ:ri]

game *n* [geɪm]  
 garden *n* [ˈgɑ:dn]  
 gardener *n* [ˈgɑ:dnə]  
 gas *n pl (-)* [gæs]  
 gave *v* [geɪv]  
 gazelle *n* [gəˈzel]  
 gel *n* [dʒel]  
 geography *n* [dʒiˈɒɡrəfi]  
 German *adj, n* [ˈdʒɜ:mən]  
 get *v* [get]  
 get dressed *v+adj* [ˌget ˈdrest]  
 get marks *v+n* [ˌget ˈmɑ:ks]  
 get married *v* [ˌget ˈmærid]  
 get off *v* [ˌget ˈɒf]  
 get on *v* [ˌget ˈɒn]  
 get ready *v+adj* [ˌget ˈredi]

oziq, ovqat, yemish  
 oyoq  
 piyoda bormoq  
 futbol  
 futbol o'ynamoq  
 futbol o'yinchisi  
 iz, oyoq izi  
 uchun  
 masalan  
 ob-havo ma'lumoti  
 o'rmon  
 unutmoq  
 sanchqi, vilka  
 qirq  
 qirq bir  
 to'rt  
 to'rt yuz  
 o'n to'rt  
 to'rtinchi  
 tulki  
 1) fransuzcha; fransuz; 2) fransuz tili  
 1) bo'sh; 2) erkin  
 muzdek, sovuq  
 1) sof, musaffo; 2) yangi uzilgan  
 toza havo  
 yangi uzilgan mevalar  
 juma  
 muzlatkich, sovutkich  
 do'st, o'rtoq  
 do'stona, xavfsiz  
 qurbaqa  
 ...dan  
 old, old qism  
 meva  
 qovurmoq  
 1) xursandchilik; 2) zavqlanarli  
 qiziq, kulgili  
 yungli

o'yin  
 bog'  
 bog'bon  
 gaz  
 "give" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli  
 g'izol, ohu  
 gel  
 geografiya  
 1) nemischa; nemis; 2) nemis tili  
 olmoq  
 kiyinmoq  
 baho olmoq  
 uylanmoq, turmushga chiqmoq  
 chiqmoq, tushmoq  
 minmoq  
 tayyor bo'lmoq

F

G

Wordlist



get up [ˈgetʌp]  
 get washed *v+adj* [ˌget ˈwɒʃt]  
 get home *v+n* [ˌget ˈhəʊm]  
 get to school [ˌget tə ˈsku:l]  
 giraffe *n* [dʒɪˈrɑ:f]  
 girl *n* [gɜ:l]  
 give *v* (*past gave*) [ɡɪv]  
 glass *n* [ɡlɑ:s]  
 a glass of juice [ə ˈɡlɑ:s əv ˈdʒu:s]  
 global warming *adj+n* [ˈɡləʊbəl ˈwɔːmɪŋ]  
 go *v* [ɡəʊ]  
 go away [ˌɡəʊ əˈweɪ]  
 go fishing *v+n* [ˌɡəʊ ˈfɪʃɪŋ]  
 go shopping *v+n* [ˌɡəʊ ˈʃɒpɪŋ]  
 go straight [ˌɡəʊ ˈstreɪt]  
 go to bed [ˌɡəʊtəˈbed]  
 go to school  
 goat *n* [ɡəʊt]  
 gobble *v* [ˈɡɒbl]  
 goldfish *n pl* (-) [ˈɡəʊldfɪʃ]  
 Goldilocks [ˈɡəʊldɪləks]  
 good *adj* [ɡʊd]  
 I'm good at ... [aɪm ˈɡʊd ət]  
 Goodbye. [ɡʊdˈbaɪ]  
 Good morning! [ˈɡʊd ˈmɔːnɪŋ]  
 goose *n pl* (*geese*) [ɡu:s ɡi:s]  
 gosling *n pl* [ˈɡɒslɪŋ]  
 got [ɡɒt]  
  
 I got here by metro.  
 grandad *n* [ˈɡrændæd]  
 grandfather *n* [ˈɡrændfɑːðə]  
 grandmother *n* [ˈɡrændmʌðə]  
 grandparents *n* [ˈɡrændpeərənts]  
 granny *n pl* (*-ies*) [ˈɡræni]  
 grape *n* [ɡreɪp]  
 graph *n* [ɡræf, ɡrɑ:f]  
 grass *n* [ɡrɑ:s]  
 grasshopper *n* [ˈɡrɑːs,hɒpə]  
 grassland *n* [ˈɡrɑːslænd]  
 great *adj* [ɡreɪt]  
 It's great!  
 Greek *adj, n* [ɡri:k]  
 green *adj* [ɡri:n]  
 greet *v* [ɡri:t]  
 greeting *n* [ˈɡri:tɪŋ]  
 grey *adj* [ɡreɪ]  
 group *n* [ɡru:p]  
 ground *n* [ɡraʊnd]  
 grow *v* (*past grew*) [ɡrəʊ]  
 grown-up *n* [ˈɡrəʊnʌp]  
 guess *v* [ɡes]  
 guitar *n* [ɡɪˈtɑː]  
 gym *n* [dʒɪm]

o'rnidan turmoq  
 yuvinmoq  
 uyga yetib kelmoq  
 maktabga yetib olmoq/bormoq  
 jirafa  
 qiz bola  
 bermoq  
 stakan  
 bir stakan sharbat  
 iqlimning dunyoviy ilishi  
 yurmoq, bormoq  
 ketmoq (nariga)  
 baliq ovlamog  
 bozorlik qilmoq, xarid qilmoq  
 to'g'riga yurmoq  
 uxlagani yotmoq  
 maktabga bormoq  
 echki  
 qulqullamoq (*kurka haqida*)  
 oltin (tilla) baliq  
 Tillasoch qiz (*ertakda*)  
 yaxshi  
 Men ...da yaxshiman.  
 Xayr.  
 Xayrli tong!  
 g'oz  
 g'oz bolasi, jo'ja g'oz  
 "get" *fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli*: yetib  
 kel(-dim, -ding, -di, -dik, -dingiz, -dilar)  
 Bu yerga metro bilan yetib keldim.  
 bobo  
 bobo  
 momo, buvi  
 bobo va buvi  
 buvi, momo  
 uzum  
 grafik  
 o't, maysa  
 chigirtka  
 yaylov  
 1) buyuk, ulug'; 2) Zo'r! (Yaxshi! Ajoyib!)  
 Zo'r!  
 grek; grek tili  
 yashil  
 salomlashmoq  
 salomlashish  
 kulrang  
 guruh  
 yer  
 o's(tir)moq  
 yoshi katta  
 o'ylab topmoq, fahmlamoq  
 gitara  
 gimnastika (sport) zali

habitat *n* ['hæbitæt]  
 had [hæd, həd]  
 hail *n, v* [heɪl]  
 hailstone *n* ['heɪlstəʊn]  
 hailstorm *n* ['heɪlstɔ:m]  
 hair *n pl* (-) [heə]  
 do hair *v+n*  
 half *adj* [hɑ:f]  
 half a kilo [hɑ:fə'ki:ləʊ]  
 half-term *adj+n* [hɑ:ftɜ:m]  
 hamburger *n* ['hæmbɜ:gə]  
 hand *n* [hænd]  
 handball *n* ['hændbɔ:l]  
 handicrafts *n* ['hændɪkra:fts]  
 happen *v* ['hæpən]  
 happily *adv* ['hæprɪli]  
 happy *adj* ['hæpi]  
 Happy birthday! *int* ['hæpi 'bɜ:θdi]  
 hard *adv* [hɑ:d]  
 work hard *v+adv* [wɜ:k'hɑ:d]  
 hare *n* [heə]  
 hat *n* [hæt]  
 hate *v* [heit]  
 have *v* [həv, hæv]  
 I have [aɪ 'hæv]  
 have a break *v+n* [həvə 'breɪk]  
 have a good time [həvə ɡʊd 'taɪm]  
 have breakfast *v+n* [həv 'brekfəst]  
 have dinner *v+n* [həv 'dɪnə]  
 have fun *v+n* [həv 'fʌn]  
 have lessons *v+n*  
 have lunch *v+n* [həv 'lʌntʃ]  
 he *pron* [hi:]  
 head *n* [hed]  
 headache *n* ['hedeɪk]  
 healthy *n* ['helθi]  
 hear *v* (*past* heard) [hɪə]  
 hedgehog *n* ['hedʒhɒg]  
 helicopter *n* ['helɪkɒptə]  
 Hello. [hə'ləʊ]  
 helmet *n* ['helɪt]  
 help *v* [help]  
 Help yourself. [' - jə'self]  
 hen *n* [hen]  
 her *adj, pron* [hə, hɜ:]  
 Her name is ...  
 here *adv* [hɪə]  
 Here you are.  
 hero *n* ['hɪərəʊ]  
 Hi! [haɪ]  
 hide *v* [haɪd]  
 hide and seek ['haɪdən'si:k]  
 high *adj* [haɪ]  
 high-jump *n+n* ['haɪdʒʌmp]  
 do the high-jump *v+n* ['du: ðə 'haɪdʒʌmp]

vatan, makon, yashash joyi  
 "have" *fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli*  
 1) do'l; 2) do'l yog'moq  
 do'l  
 do'lli bo'ron  
 soch  
 sochni taramoq  
 yarim  
 yarim kilogramm  
 yarim choraklik  
 gamburger  
 1) qo'l; 2) tomon  
 qo'l to'pi  
 mehnat darsi  
 sodir bo'lmoq  
 xursandlik bilan  
 xursand, baxtli  
 Tug'ilgan kuningiz bilan!  
 qattiq; tirishqoqlik bilan  
 qattiq ishlar  
 quyosh  
 shlapa  
 yomon ko'rmoq  
 1) ega bo'lmoq; bor bo'lmoq; 2) yemoq, ichmoq  
 menda bor, men egaman  
 tanaffusga chiqmoq  
 vaqtni yaxshi o'tkazmoq  
 nonushta qilmoq  
 kechki ovqatni yemoq  
 xursandchilik qilmoq  
 darsi bo'lmoq; o'qimoq  
 tushlik qilmoq  
 u (*erkaklar uchun*)  
 bosh, kalla  
 bosh og'rig'i  
 sog'lom, foydali  
 eshitmoq  
 tipratikan  
 vertolyot  
 Salom!  
 shlem, kaska  
 yordam bermoq  
 Olib o'tiring.  
 tovuq  
 (*ayollar uchun*) 1) uning; 2) uni, unga  
 Uning ismi ...  
 shu (bu) yerda  
 Mana, marhamat.  
 qahramon  
 Salom!  
 bekitmoq, yashirmoq  
 bekinmachoq o'yini  
 baland, yuqori  
 balandlikka sakrash  
 balandlikka sakramoq

## H

## Wordlist

H

I

high temperature *adj+n* [ˈhaɪ ˈtemprətʃə]  
 hiking *n* [ˈhaɪkɪŋ]  
 him *pron* [hɪm]  
 hippo *n* [ˈhɪpəʊ]  
 his *adj, pron* [hɪz]  
 His name is ...  
 historical place *adj+n* [hɪˈstɒrɪkl ˌpleɪs]  
 history *n* [ˈhɪst(ə)rɪ]  
 hobby *n pl (-ies)* [ˈhɒbi]  
 hockey *n* [ˈhɒki]  
 play hockey *v+n*  
 holiday *n* [ˈhɒlɪdeɪ]  
 home *n* [həʊm]  
 homework *n* [ˈhəʊmwɜːk]  
 do homework *v+n*  
 honk *v* [hɒŋk]  
 hop *v* [hɒp]  
 hope *v* [həʊp]  
 hopscotch *n* [ˈhɒpskɒtʃ]  
 horror film *n+n* [ˈhɒrəˈfɪlm]  
 horse *n* [hɔːs]  
 horse riding *n* [ˈhɔːs ˈraɪdɪŋ]  
 hospital *n* [ˈhɒspɪtl]  
 at the hospital [ət ðə ˈhɒspɪtl]  
 hot *adj* [hɒt]  
 hot dog *adj+n* [ˈhɒtdɒg]  
 hotel *n* [həʊˈtel]  
 house *n* [haʊs]  
 housewife *n* [ˈhaʊswaɪf]  
 how *adv* [haʊ]  
 How are you?  
 How do you go home?  
 How did you get here today?  
 How much is it/are they?  
 How long ...?  
 How many ...?  
 How old are you?  
 human *n* [ˈhjuːmən]  
 humming bird *n* [ˈhʌmɪŋbɜːd]  
 hundred [ˈhʌndrəd]  
 hungry *adj* [ˈhʌŋɡri]  
 husband *n* [ˈhʌzbənd]  
 hyena *n* [ˈhaɪiːnə]  
 hygiene *n* [ˈhaɪdʒiːn]  
 I *pron* [aɪ]  
 ice [aɪs]  
 ice cream *n+n* [ˈaɪskriːm]  
 icy *adj* [ˈaɪsi]  
 I'd like...  
 I'm full.  
 important *adj* [ɪmˈpɔːtənt]  
 in *prep* [ɪn]  
 in front of *prep* [ɪn ˈfrʌntəv]

baland harorat  
 yayov ekskursiya, piyoda sayr  
 uni, unga (*erkaklar uchun*)  
 gippopotam, begemot  
 (*erkaklar uchun*) uning  
 Uning ismi ...  
 tarixiy joy  
 tarix  
 xobbi, sevimli mashg'ulot  
 xokkey  
 xokkey o'ynamoq  
 1) bayram; 2) ta'til  
 uy (yashash joy)  
 uy vazifasi  
 uy vazifasini bajarmoq  
 g'aqillamoq (*g'oz haqida*)  
 sakramoq  
 umid qilmoq  
 sopolak, chertak  
 dahshatli (qo'rqinchli) film  
 ot  
 ot minish  
 kasalxona, shifoxona  
 shifoxonada  
 issiq  
 xot-dog  
 mehmonxona  
 uy  
 uy bekasi  
 1) qanday; 2) qanday qilib  
 Qalaysiz?  
 Uyga qanday borasiz?  
 Bugun bu yerga qanday yetib kelding(iz)?  
 Uning/ularning narxi qancha?  
 Qancha (vaqt) ...?  
 Nechta? Qancha?  
 Yoshingiz nechada?  
 odam; inson  
 kolibri  
 yuz (*sanoq son*)  
 och, ochiqqan, qorni och  
 er  
 sirtlon, yoldor bo'ri  
 gigiyena  
 men  
 muz  
 muzqaymoq  
 muzli  
 ...istayman, ...xohlayman  
 To'ydim.  
 muhim, ahamiyatli  
 1) ichida (*joyga nisbatan*);  
 2) ...da (*paytga nisbatan*)  
 ...ning oldida



in the morning *adv*  
 Independence Day *n+n* [ˌɪndɪˈpendəns ˈdeɪ]  
 indigo *adj* [ˈɪndɪɡəʊ]  
 information *n pl* (–) [ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃ(ə)n]  
 insect *n* [ˈɪnsekt]  
 interest *v* [ˈɪntrɪst]  
 interesting *adj* [ˈɪntrɪstɪŋ]  
 interpreter *n* [ɪnˈtɜːprɪtə]  
 interview *n, v* [ˈɪntəvjuː]  
 invitation *n* [ˌɪnvɪˈteɪʃ(ə)n]  
 invitation card *adj+n* [ˌɪnvɪˈteɪʃn ˈkɑːd]  
 invite *v* [ɪnˈvaɪt]  
 Irish *adj, n* [ˈaɪəɪʃ]  
 iron *n* [ˈaɪən]  
 do the ironing *v+n* [ˈduː ðə ˈaɪənɪŋ]  
 is *v* [ɪz]  
 island *n* [ˈaɪlənd]  
 it *pron* [ɪt]  
 It's time to ...  
 It's two o'clock. [ɪts ˈtuː əˈklɒk]  
 It's 2.05. [ɪts ˈtuː əv ˈfaɪv]  
 It's two thirty. [ɪts ˈtuː ˈθɜːti]  
 It's two thirty-five. [ɪts ˈtuː ˈθɜːti ˈfaɪv]  
 its *det, adj* [ɪts]

jacket *n* [ˈdʒækɪt]  
 jaguar *n* [ˈdʒæɡjuə]  
 jam *n* [dʒæm]  
 January *n* [ˈdʒænjuəri]  
 jar *n* [dʒɑː]  
 a jar of  
 jazz *n* [dʒæz]  
 jeans *n* [dʒiːnz]  
 job *n* [dʒɒb]  
 joey *n* [ˈdʒəʊɪ]  
 joke *n* [dʒəʊk]  
 July *n* [dʒʊˈlaɪ]  
 jump *v* [dʒʌmp]  
 jump a rope *v+n* [ˈdʒʌmp əˈreɪp]  
 jumper *n* [ˈdʒʌmpə]  
 jumping *n* [ˈdʒʌmpɪŋ]  
 June *n* [dʒuːn]  
 jungle *n* [ˈdʒʌŋɡl]

kangaroo *n* [ˌkæŋɡəˈruː]  
 keep *v* [kiːp]  
 keep clean [ˈkiːp ˌkliːn]  
 keeper *n* [ˈkiːpə]  
 kettle *n* [ketl]  
 kid *n* [kɪd]  
 kill *v* [kɪl]  
 kilo *n* [ˈkiːləʊ]  
 a kilo of  
 a kilo of tomatoes [ə ˈkiːləʊ əv təˈmɑːtəʊz]  
 kilometre *n* [kɪˈlɒmɪtə]

ertalab, ertalabki paytda  
 Mustaqillik kuni  
 to'q ko'k  
 ma'lumot, axborot  
 hasharot  
 qiziqtirmoq  
 qiziqarli, qiziq  
 tarjimon  
 1) intervyu; 2) intervyu olmoq  
 taklifnoma  
 taklif qilmoq  
 irlandcha; irland; irland tili  
 dazmol  
 kiyim-kechakni dazmol qilmoq  
 bo'lmoq (3-shaxs birlik uchun)  
 orol  
 (3-shaxs birlik uchun) 1) u; 2) uni, unga  
 (biror narsa qilish) vaqti bo'ldi.  
 Soat ikki bo'ldi.  
 Soat ikkidan besh daqiqa o'tdi.  
 Soat ikki yarim bo'ldi.  
 Soat ikkidan o'ttiz besh daqiqa o'tdi.  
 uning

kurtka, kalta kamzul  
 zool. yaguar  
 murabbo  
 yanvar  
 ko'za, banka  
 bir banka ...  
 jaz (musiqqa)  
 jinsi  
 ish  
 kenguru bolasi  
 hazil  
 iyul  
 sakramoq  
 arqon (arg'amchi) sakramoq  
 sakrovchi  
 sakrash  
 iyun  
 chakalakzor, changalzor, qalin o'rmon

kenguru  
 saqlamoq, asramoq  
 toza tutmoq  
 qorovul  
 qumg'on, chovgun  
 1) uloq, echki bolasi; 2) bola, kichkintoy  
 o'ldirmoq  
 kilogramm  
 bir kilogramm ...  
 bir kilogramm pomidor  
 kilometr (= 1000 metr)

kind *n, adj* [kaɪnd]  
 a kind of  
 all kinds of  
 kindergarten *n* ['kɪndəɡɑ:tɪn]  
 king *n* [kɪŋ]  
 kiss *n, v* [kɪs]  
 kitchen *n* ['kɪtʃɪn]  
 kite *n* [kaɪt]  
 kitten *n* ['kɪtn]  
 kiwi *n* ['ki:wi:]  
 knee *n* [ni:]  
 knife *n pl (knives)* [naɪf]  
 know *v* [nəʊ]  
 koala *n* [kəʊ'ɑ:lə]

ladybird *n* ['leɪdɪbɜ:d]  
 lake *n* [leɪk]  
 lamb *n* [læm]  
 language *n* ['læŋɡwɪdʒ]  
 last *adj* [lɑ:st]  
 late *adv* [leɪt]  
 be late  
 laugh *v* [lɑ:f]  
 lay the table *v+n* ['leɪ ðə 'teɪbl]  
 lazy *adj* ['leɪzi]  
 leaf *n pl (leaves)* [li:f]  
 learn *v* [lɜ:n]  
 learn by heart [lɜ:n baɪ 'hɑ:t]  
 leave home/school [li:v 'həʊm / 'sku:l]  
 left *adv* [left]  
 on the left *prep* [ɒn ðə 'left]  
 leg *n* [leg]  
 lemon *n* ['lemən]  
 lemonade *n* ['lemə'neɪd]  
 leopard *n* ['lepəd]  
 lesson *n* ['les(ə)n]  
 Let's ... [lets]  
 Let's go. [lets'gəʊ]  
 letter *n* ['letə]  
 lettuce *n* ['letɪs]  
 librarian *n* [laɪ'breəriən]  
 library *n pl (-ies)* [laɪbrəri]  
 light *adj* [laɪt]  
 like *v* [laɪk]  
 I'd like ... [aɪd 'laɪk ...]  
 I like doing ...  
 life *n* [laɪf]  
 line *n* [laɪn]  
 lion *n* ['laɪən]  
 list *n* [lɪst]  
 listen *v* ['lɪsn]  
 literature *n* ['lɪt(ə)rətʃə]  
 litre *n* ['li:tə]  
 little *adj* ['lɪtl]  
 a little

1) tur, xil; 2) mehribon, rahmdil  
 ...ning bir turi  
 har xil ... / turli ...  
 bolalar bog'chasi  
 qirol  
 1) bo'sa, o'pich; 2) o'pmoq  
 oshxona (*uydagi xona*)  
 varrak  
 mushukcha  
 kivi (*qush, meva*)  
 tizza  
 pichoq  
 bilmoq  
*zool.* koala

xonqizi  
 ko'l  
 qo'zichoq  
 til  
 o'tgan  
 kech, kech qolgan  
 kechikmoq, kech qolmoq  
 kulmoq  
 dasturxon yozmoq  
 yalqov, dangasa, ishyoqmas  
 barg  
 o'rganmoq  
 yodlamoq, yod olmoq  
 uydan/maktabdan chiqmoq  
 chap tomon, chap  
 chap tomonda  
 oyoq  
 limon  
 limonad  
 qoplon  
 dars  
 Kelinglar...  
 Yur(ing), ketdik.  
 1) harf; 2) xat  
 salat (*ko'kat turi*)  
 kutubxonachi  
 kutubxona  
 1) yorug'; 2) yengil  
 yoqtirmoq, yaxshi ko'rmoq  
 ... xohlayman/istayman  
 Men ... qilishni yoqtiraman.  
 hayot  
 1) chiziq; 2) yo'nalish, yo'l (*metro yo'li haqida*)  
 sher, arslon  
 ro'yxat  
 tinglamoq, eshitmoq  
 adabiyot  
 litr  
 kichkina  
 biroz ...

live *v* [lɪv]  
 living room *n+n* ['lɪvɪŋrʊm]  
 lizard *n* ['lɪzəd]  
 long *adj* [lɒŋ]  
 long-jump *n+n* ['lɒŋdʒʌmp]  
 do the long-jump [du: ðə 'lɒŋdʒʌmp]  
 look *v* [lʊk]  
 The beans look good. [ðə 'bi:nz 'lʊk ɡʊd]  
 look after [lʊk 'ɑ:ftə]  
 look at ['lʊkət]  
 look like ['lʊklaɪk]  
 a lot of [ə'lɒtəv]  
 loud *adj* [laʊd]  
 loudly *adv* ['laʊdli]  
 love *n, v* [lʌv]  
 lovely *adj* ['lʌvli]  
 low *adj* [ləʊ]  
 lucky *adj* ['lʌki]  
 lunch *n* [lʌntʃ]  
 have lunch *v+n*  
 lunchbox *n* ['lʌntʃbɒks]

magazine *n* [ˌmæɡə'zi:n]  
 main *adj* [meɪn]  
 make *v* [meɪk]  
 make bed *v+n*  
 make a video *v+n* [' -ə'vɪdiəʊ]  
 make palov *v+n* [' -pʌ'ləʊ]  
 man *n pl (men)* [mæn, men]  
 mandrill *n* ['mændrɪl]  
 manner *n* ['mænə]  
 many *det* ['meni]  
 map *n* [mæp]  
 Maori *n, adj* ['maʊri]  
 March *n* [mɑ:tʃ]  
 mark *n, v* [mɑ:k]  
 marker *n* ['mɑ:kə]  
 market *n* ['mɑ:kɪt]  
 match *n v* [mætʃ]

mathematics *n* [ˌmæθɪ'mætɪks]  
 maths *n* [mæθs]  
 maths teacher *n+n* ['mæθs 'ti:tʃə]  
 mausoleum *n* [ˌmɔ:sə'li:əm]  
 May *n* [meɪ]  
 May Day *n+n* ['meɪ 'deɪ]  
 May king *n+n* ['meɪ 'kɪŋ]  
 May queen *n+n* ['meɪ 'kwɪ:n]  
 maybe *adv* ['meɪbi]  
 maypole *n* ['meɪpəʊl]  
 me *pron* [mi, mi:]  
 meal *n* [mi:l]  
 mean *v (past meant)* [mi:n]  
 meaning *n* ['mi:nɪŋ]  
 meat *n* [mi:t]

yashamoq  
 mehmonxona (*uydagi xona*)  
 kaltakesak  
 uzoq, uzun  
 uzunlikka sakrash  
 uzunlikka sakramoq  
 1) qaramoq; 2) ...ko'rinadi  
 Loviyaning ko'rinishi yaxshi.  
 g'amxo'rlik qilmoq  
 biror narsaga qaramoq  
 o'xshamoq, ko'rinmoq  
 ko'p  
 baland ovozli  
 baland ovoz bilan  
 1) sevgi; 2) sevmog, yaxshi ko'rmoq  
 sevimli  
 1) past; 2) kam, oz  
 baxtli, omadli  
 tushlik  
 tushlik qilmoq  
 (*o'quvchi, ishchi uchun*) ovqat qutisi

jurnal  
 asosiy  
 yasamoq, tuzmoq, qilmoq  
 o'rin (joy) solmoq  
 video tasvirga olmoq  
 palov pishirmoq  
 (erkak) kishi  
 mandril (*maymun turi*)  
 odob, axloq  
 ko'p  
 xarita  
 maori (*millat*)  
 mart  
 1) baho; 2) baholamoq  
 marker (*chizish uchun katta flomaster*)  
 bozor  
 1) gugurt;  
 2) mos keltirmoq, mos keladiganini tanlamoq  
 matematika  
 matematika  
 matematika o'qituvchisi  
 maqbara  
 may  
 May Kuni bayrami (*Angliyada*)  
 May qiroli  
 May qirolichasi  
 balki  
 may bayrami ustuni  
 meni, menga  
 taom, ovqat  
 anglatmoq  
 ma'no  
 go'sht

L

M

Wordlist



# M

# Wordlist

mechanic *n* [mɪˈkænɪk]  
 meet *v* (*past* met) [mi:t]  
 melon *n* [ˈmelən]  
 melt *v* [melt]  
 meow *v* [miˈəʊ]  
 met *v* [met]  
 metre *n* [ˈmi:tə]  
 metro *n* [ˈmetrəʊ]  
 mice *n* [maɪs] *pl of* mouse  
 midday *n* [ˌmɪdˈdeɪ]  
 midnight *n* [ˈmɪdnɑːt]  
 mile *n* [maɪl]  
 milk *n* [mɪlk]  
 million *num* [ˈmɪljən]  
 mime *v* [maɪm]  
 mineral *n* [ˈmɪnərəl]  
 minivan *n* [ˈmɪnɪvæn]  
 minus *n* [ˈmaɪnəs]  
 minute *n* [ˈmɪnɪt]  
 mirror *n* [ˈmɪrə]  
 mix *v* [mɪks]  
 mobile phone *n+n* [ˈməʊbaɪlfəʊn]  
 model car *n+n* [ˈmɒdl ˈkɑː]  
 modern *adj* [ˈmɒdn]  
 Monday *n* [ˈmʌndɪ]  
 money *n* [ˈmʌni]  
 monkey *n* [ˈmʌŋki]  
 monster *n* [ˈmɒnstə]  
 month *n* [mʌnθ]  
 moo *v* [muː]  
 mop the floor *v+n* [ˈmɒp ðə ˈfloː]  
 more *adv* [mɔː]  
  
 more beautiful [ˈmɔː ˈbjʊ:tɪfl]  
 more interesting [ˈmɔː ˈɪntrɪstɪŋ]  
 morning *n* [ˈmɔːnɪŋ]  
 Good morning.  
 in the morning *adv*  
 mosque *n* [ˈmɒsk]  
 mosquito *n pl (-es)* [məˈski:təʊ]  
 most [məʊst]  
  
 the most beautiful [ðə ˈməʊst ˈbjʊ:tɪfl]  
 the most interesting [ðə ˈməʊst ˈɪntrɪstɪŋ]  
 mother *n* [ˈmʌðə]  
 mother tongue *n+n* [ˈmʌðə ˈtʌŋ]  
 motorbike *n* [ˈməʊtəbaɪk]  
 mountain *n* [ˈmaʊntɪn]  
 mouse *n* [maʊs] *pl (mice)* [maɪs]  
 mouth *n* [maʊθ]  
 move *v* [muːv]  
 Mr *n* [ˈmɪstə]  
 Mrs *n* [ˈmɪsɪz]  
 much *det* [mʌtʃ]  
 mulberry *n* [ˈmʌlbəri]

mexanik  
 uchrashmoq, uchratmoq  
 qovun  
 erimoq  
 miyovlamoq  
 “meet” *fe’lining o’tgan zamon shakli*  
 metr  
 metro  
 sichqonlar  
 tushki payt, choshgoh  
 tun (yarim tun)  
 milya  
 sut  
 million  
 imo-ishora bilan ifodalamoq, pantomima qilmoq  
 ma’dan, mineral  
 marshrutli taksi  
 minus  
 daqiqa  
 ko’zgu, oyna  
 aralashtirmoq  
 uyali telefon  
 mashina modeli  
 zamonaviy  
 dushanba  
 pul  
 maymun  
 maxluq  
 oy  
 ma’ramoq (sigir haqida)  
 polni shvabra bilan artmoq  
 1) ...roq (*ko’p bo’g’inli sifatlarining qiyosiy darajasini yasashda ishlatiladi*); 2) ko’proq  
 chiroyliroq  
 qiziqroq  
 ertalab, tong  
 Xayrli tong.  
 ertalab, tongda  
 masjid  
 chivin  
 eng (*ko’p bo’g’inli sifatlarining orttirma darajasini yasashda ishlatiladi*)  
 eng chiroyli  
 eng qiziq  
 ona  
 ona tili  
 moped  
 tog’  
 sichqon  
 og’iz  
 silji(t)moq, ko’ch(ir)moq  
 janob  
 xonim  
 ko’p  
 tut

mum *n* [mʌm]  
 museum *n* [mjuːˈziəm]  
 mushroom *n* [ˈmʌʃruːm]  
 music *n* [ˈmjuːzɪk]  
 musical parade *adj+n* [ˈmjuːzɪk(ə)l pəˈreɪd]  
 must *v* [məst, məst]  
 my *adj* [maɪ]  
 My name is ...

name *n* [neɪm]  
 napkin *n* [ˈnæpkɪn]  
 nationality *n pl (-ies)* [ˌnæʃənælɪti]  
 nature *n* [ˈneɪtʃə]  
 Navruz *n* [nʌvˈruːz]  
 near *adv* [nɪə]  
 need *v* [niːd]  
 neigh *v* [neɪ]  
 nephew *n* [ˈnefjuː]  
 nest *n* [nest]  
 never *adv* [ˈnevə]  
 new *adj* [njuː]  
 New Year *adj+n* [njuː ˈjɪə]  
 news *n* [njuːz]  
 newspaper *n* [ˈnjuːspetpə]  
 next to *prep* [ˈnekst tə]  
 nice *adj* [naɪs]  
 niece *n* [niːs]  
 night *n* [naɪt]  
 at night *adv*  
 nine *num* [naɪn]  
 nine hundred *num* [naɪn ˈhʌndrəd]  
 nineteen *num* [ˌnaɪnˈtiːn]  
 ninety *num* [ˈnaɪnti]  
 ninety-one *num* [ˌnaɪnti ˈwʌn]  
 ninth *num* [naɪnθ]  
 no *adv* [nəʊ]  
 No, I don't.  
 No, sorry.  
 nod *v* [nɒd]  
 noise *n* [nɔɪz]  
 noisily *adv* [ˈnɔɪzɪli]  
 noisy *adj* [ˈnɔɪzi]  
 north *n* [nɔːθ]  
 north-east [nɔːθiːst]  
 north-west [nɔːθˈwest]  
 nose *n* [nəʊz]  
 notice *n* [ˈnəʊtɪs]  
 November *n* [nəʊvembə]  
 now *adv* [naʊ]  
 number *n* [ˈnʌmbə]  
 nurse *n* [nɜːs]

ocean *n* [ˈəʊʃən]  
 o'clock *adv* [əˈklɒk]  
 October *n* [ɒkˈtəʊbə]

oyi  
 muzey  
 qo'ziqorin  
 musiqa  
 musiqiy parad  
 kerak, lozim  
 mening  
 Mening ismim ...

ism, nom  
 qo'l sochiq; salfetka  
 millat  
 tabiat  
 Navro'z bayrami  
 yaqinida  
 muhtoj (kerak) bo'lmoq  
 kishnamoq  
 (o'g'il) jiyan  
 uya, in  
 hech qachon  
 yangi  
 Yangi yil  
 yangilik  
 gazeta  
 ...ning yonida  
 1) yaxshi; 2) chiroyli, yoqimli  
 (qiz) jiyan  
 tun  
 kechqurun, kechasi  
 to'qqiz  
 to'qqiz yuz  
 o'n to'qqiz  
 to'qson  
 to'qson bir  
 to'qqizinchi  
 yo'q  
 Yo'q.  
 Kechirasiz, yo'q.  
 bosh qimirlatmoq  
 shovqin  
 shovqin solib  
 shovqinli  
 shimol  
 shimoli-sharq  
 shimoli-g'arb  
 burun  
 eslatma, belgi  
 noyabr  
 hozir, endi  
 nomer, raqam  
 hamshira

okean, ummon  
 soat (vaqt haqida)  
 oktabr

**M**

**N**

**O**

**Wordlist**

## O

## P

of *prep* [əv, ðv]  
 of course [əv 'kɔ:s]  
 office *n* ['ɒfɪs]  
 often *adv* ['ɒf(ə)n, 'ɒft(ə)n]  
 oh [əʊ]  
 oil *n pl (-)* [ɔɪl]  
 oink [ɔɪŋk]  
 old *adj* [əʊld]  
 omelette *n* ['ɒmlɪt]  
 on *prep* [ɒn]  
  
 on foot *adv* [ɒn 'fʊt]  
 one *num* [wʌn]  
 onion *n* ['ʌnjən]  
 only *adv* ['əʊnli]  
 open *v* ['əʊpən]  
 opposite *prep* ['ɒpəzɪt]  
 or *conj* [ɔ:]  
 orange *n, adj* ['ɒrɪndʒ]  
 orange juice *n+n* ['ɒrɪndʒ 'dʒu:s]  
 order *n* ['ɔ:də]  
 ostrich *n* ['ɒstrɪtʃ]  
 other *det* ['ʌðə]  
 our *adj* [aʊə]  
 ox *n* [ɒks]  
 oxygen *pl (-)* ['ɒksɪdʒən]

packet *n* ['pækɪt]  
 a packet of  
 page *n* [peɪdʒ]  
 pageboy *n* ['peɪdʒbɔɪ]  
 paid *v* [peɪd]  
 pair *n* [peə]  
 palace *n* ['pælɪs]  
 pancake *n* ['pæŋkeɪk]  
 pancake race *n+n*  
 paper *n* ['peɪpə]  
 parade *n* [pə'reɪd]  
 parents *n* ['peərənts]  
 park *n* [pɑ:k]  
 parrot *n* ['pærət]  
 partner *n* ['pɑ:tnə]  
 party *n pl (-ies)* ['pɑ:ti]  
 past *prep* [pɑ:st]  
 half past [hɑ:f 'pɑ:st]  
 It's half past nine.  
 quarter past ['kwɔ:tə 'pɑ:st]  
 pasta *n* ['pæstə]  
 pay *v* [peɪ] (*past paid*)  
 PE *n* ['pi: 'i:]  
 pea *n* [pi:]  
 peach *n* [pi:tʃ]  
 peach juice *n+n* ['pi:tʃ 'dʒu:s]  
 peacock *n* ['pi:kɒk]  
 pear *n* [peə]

...ning  
 albatta  
 idora  
 tez-tez  
 nol  
 yog'  
 xurullamoq (*cho'chqa haqida*)  
 1) eski; 2) yoshi katta, qari  
 quymoq  
 1) ustida (*joyga nisbatan*);  
 2) ...da (*paytga nisbatan*)  
 piyoda, yayov  
 bir  
 piyoz  
 faqatgina, bor-yo'g'i  
 ochmoq  
 qarshisida, ro'parasida  
 yoki  
 1) apelsin; 2) olovrang, to'q sariq  
 apelsin sharbati  
 tartib  
 tuyaqush  
 boshqa  
 bizning  
 buqa, ho'kiz  
 kislorod

paket, qog'ozxalta  
 bir paket ...  
 sahifa, bet  
 kelinning o'rtog'i (*o'g'il bola*)  
 "pay" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli  
 juft  
 saroy  
 blin, quymoq  
 quymoq poygasi  
 1) qog'oz; 2) hujjat  
 parad, namoyish  
 ota-ona  
 istirohat bog'i  
 to'tiqush  
 sherik, hamkor  
 bazm  
 o'tgan  
 ...dan yarim soat o'tgan  
 Soat to'qqiz yarim bo'ldi.  
 ...dan chorak (15) daqiqa o'tgan  
 makaron mahsulotlari  
 to'lamoq  
 jismoniy tarbiya (*dars*)  
 no'xat  
 shaftoli  
 shaftoli sharbati  
 tovus  
 nok



pear juice *n+n* [ˈpeə ˈdʒuːs]  
 pen *n* [pen]  
 pencil *n* [ˈpensl]  
 pencil case *n+n* [ˈpenslkeɪs]  
 penguin *n* [ˈpɛŋɡwɪn]  
 people *n* [ˈpiːpl]  
 pepper *n* [ˈpepə]  
 perfume *n* [ˈpɜːfjuːm]  
 period of time [ˈpɪəriədəv ˈtaɪm]  
 person *n* [ˈpɜːsn]  
 pet *n* [pet]  
 phew *int* [fjuː]  
 phone *v* [fəʊn]  
 photo *n* [ˈfəʊtəʊ]  
 photographer *n* [fəˈtɒɡrəfə]  
 piano *n* [piˈænəʊ]  
 pick *v* [pɪk]  
 picnic *n* [ˈpɪknɪk]  
 picture *n* [ˈpɪktʃə]  
 pie *n* [paɪ]  
 piece *n* [piːs]  
 a piece of  
 pig *n* [pɪɡ]  
 piglet *n* [ˈpɪɡlɪt]  
 pillow *n* [ˈpɪləʊ]  
 pilot *n* [ˈpaɪlət]  
 pinch punch *v* [ˌpɪntʃˈpʌntʃ]  
 pink *adj* [pɪŋk]  
 pizza *n* [ˈpiːtsə]  
 place *n* [pleɪs]  
 plane *n* [pleɪn]  
 plant *n, v* [plɑːnt]  
 plastic *adj* [ˈplæstɪk]  
 plate *n* [pleɪt]  
 platypus *n* [ˈplætɪpəs]  
 play *v, n* [pleɪ]  
 play badminton *v+n* [ˈpleɪ ˈbædmɪntən]  
 play hopscotch/games *v+n* [ˈpleɪ ˈhɒpskɒtʃ/ˈɡeɪmz]  
 play tag *v+n* [ˈpleɪ ˈtæg]  
 play the guitar *v+n* [ˈpleɪ ðə ɡɪˈtɑː]  
 play the piano *v+n* [ˈpleɪ ðə piˈænəʊ]  
 player *n* [ˈpleɪə]  
 playground *n* [ˈpleɪɡraʊnd]  
 please *int* [pliːz]  
 plum *n* [plʌm]  
 plump *adj* [plʌmp]  
 plural *adj* [ˈplʊərəl]  
 plus *prep* [plʌs]  
 p.m. [piːˈem]  
  
 pocket *n* [ˈpɒkɪt]  
 poem *n* [ˈpəʊɪm]  
 point *v* [pɔɪnt]  
 poisonous *adj* [ˈpɔɪz(ə)nəs]  
 polar *adj* [ˈpəʊlə]

nok sharbati  
 ruchka  
 qalam  
 qalamdon  
 pingvin  
 odamlar  
 qalampir, garmdori  
 duxi, atir  
 vaqt davri  
 shaxs  
 uy hayvoni (*sevimli hayvon*)  
 uf  
 telefon qilmoq, qo'ng'iroq qilmoq  
 fotosurat  
 fotograf, suratkash  
 pianino  
 termiq  
 sayr  
 rasm, surat  
 pirog  
 bo'lak, parcha, burda  
 bir bo'lak ...  
 cho'chqa  
 cho'chqa bolasi, cho'chqacha  
 yostiq(cha), bolish(cha)  
 uchuvchi  
 chimchilamoq  
 pushti rang  
 pitsa  
 joy  
 samolyot  
 1) o'simlik; 2) ekmoq  
 plastmassa  
 likopcha  
 zool. o'rdakburun  
 1) o'ynamoq; 2) o'yin  
 badminton o'ynamoq  
 sopolak/o'yinlar o'ynamoq  
 quvlashmachoq o'ynamoq  
 gitara chalmoq  
 pianino chalmoq  
 o'yinchi  
 o'yin maydoni  
 iltimos  
 olxo'ri  
 semiz, to'ladan kelgan  
 ko'plik  
 qo'shuv, plus  
 kunduzgi soat 12 dan tungi  
 12 gacha bo'lgan vaqt  
 cho'ntak  
 she'r  
 ko'rsatmoq  
 zaharli  
 qutbga oid, qutb ...

## P

## Wordlist

## P

police officer *n+n* [pə'li:s ,ɒfɪsə]  
 police station *n+n* [pə'li:s ,steɪʃn]  
 policeman *n pl (-men)* [pə'li:smən]  
 polite *adj* [pə'laɪt]  
 pomegranate *n* ['pɒmɪgrænt]  
 pop *n* [pɒp]  
 popular *adj* ['pɒpjʊlə]  
 population *n pl (-)* [ˌpɒpjʊ'leɪʃən]  
 porridge *n* ['pɒrɪdʒ]  
 portfolio *n pl (-s)* [pɔ:'tʃəʊliəʊ]  
 postcard *n* ['pəʊstkɑ:d]  
 poster *n* ['pəʊstə]  
 pouch *n* [paʊtʃ]  
 poult *n* [pəʊlt]  
 pour *v* [pɔ:]  
 present *n* ['prez(ə)nt]  
 problem *n* ['prɒbləm]  
 profession *n* [prə'feʃən]  
 programme *n* ['prəʊgræm]  
 P.S. (post scriptum) [pi:'es]  
 pumpkin *n* ['ʌmpkɪn]  
 Pumpkin Museum *n+n* ['ʌmpkɪn mju:ziəm]  
 pupil *n* ['pjʊ:p(ə)l]  
 puppy *n pl (-ies)* ['ʌpi]  
 purple *adj* ['pɜ:pəl]  
 put *v* [pʊt]  
 put in  
 put on

## Q

puzzle *n* ['pʌzl]  
 do puzzles *v+n* ['du: 'pʌz(ə)l]

## R

quack *v* [kwæk]  
 quail *n* [kweɪl]  
 quarter *adj* ['kwɔ:tə]  
 It is a quarter past nine.  
 quarter to ... ['kwɔ:tə tə]  
 queen *n* [kwi:n]  
 question *n* ['kwɛstʃ(ə)n]  
 queue *v* ['kju:]  
 quiet *adj* ['kwaɪət]  
 quietly *adv* ['kwaɪətli]  
 quince *n* [kwɪns]  
 quiz *n* [kwɪz]

rabbit *n* ['ræbɪt]  
 race *n* [reɪs]  
 racing bicycle *n+n* ['reɪsɪŋ 'baɪsɪkl]  
 radio *n pl (-s)* ['reɪdiəʊ]  
 radish *n* ['rædɪʃ]  
 rain *n, v* [reɪn]  
 rainbow *n* ['reɪnbəʊ]  
 rainfall *n* ['reɪnfɔ:l]  
 rain forest *n+n* ['reɪnfɒrɪst]  
 rainy *adj* ['reɪni]  
 raisin *n* ['reɪzn]

politsiyachi  
 politsiya mahkamasi  
 politsiya xodimi, politsiyachi  
 odobli, xushmuomala  
 anor  
 pop (*musiq*)  
 mashhur  
 aholi  
 bo'tqa, kasha  
 muhim hujjatlar jildi (papkasi)  
 ochiq xat, otkritka  
 poster, plakat  
 xalta (*kenguru haqida*)  
 kurka jo'jasi  
 quymoq, yog'moq (*yomg'ir haqida*)  
 sovg'a  
 muammo  
 kasb  
 dastur  
 xatdan keyin yoziladigan qo'shimcha yozuv  
 oshqovoq  
 Qovoqlar muzeyi  
 o'quvchi  
 kuchukcha  
 to'q qizil, qirmizi  
 qo'ymoq  
 (...ning ichiga) qo'ymoq  
 kiymoq  
 topishmoq, boshqotirma  
 boshqotirma yechmoq

g'ag'alamoq (*o'rdak haqida*)  
 bedana  
 chorak  
 Soat to'qqizdan o'n besh daqiqa o'tdi.  
 ...dan chorak daqiqa o'tdi  
 qirolicha  
 savol  
 navbatda turmoq  
 tinch, sokin  
 tinchgina  
 behi  
 topqirlik, viktorina

uy quyoni  
 poyga  
 poyga velosipedi  
 radio  
 rediska  
 1) yomg'ir; 2) yomg'ir yog'moq  
 kamalak  
 yog'ingarchilik  
 sernam tropik o'rmon  
 yomg'irli, seryomg'ir  
 mayiz

rat *n* [ræt]  
 raw *adj* [rɔ:]  
 read *v* [ri:d]  
 reading *n* [ri:diŋ]  
 record *v* [rekɔ:d]  
 recycle *v* [ri:'saɪkl]  
 red *adj* [red]  
 reduce *v* [ri'dju:s]  
 region *n* [ri:dʒ(ə)n]  
 relative *n* ['relatɪv]  
 remember *v* [ri'membə]  
 repeat *v* [ri'pi:t]  
 report *n, v* [ri'pɔ:t]  
 reporter *n* [ri'pɔ:tə]  
 rest *n* [rest]  
 have a rest *v+n*  
 restaurant *n* ['restɒrnt]  
 return *v* [ri'tɜ:n]  
 no returns  
 reuse *v* [ri:'ju:z]  
 revision *n* [ri'vɪʒən]  
 ribbon *n* ['ribən]  
 rice *n* [raɪs]  
 rich *adj* [rɪtʃ]  
 ride *v* [raɪd]  
 ride a bike *v+n* ['raɪd ə 'baɪk]  
 ride a horse *v+n* ['raɪd ə 'hɔ:s]  
 ride a skateboard *v+n* ['raɪd ə 'skeɪtbɔ:d]  
 rider *n* ['raɪdə]  
 right *adj* [raɪt]  
 on the right *prep* [ɒnðə'raɪt]  
 rise *v* [raɪz]  
 river *n* ['rɪvə]  
 road *n* [rəʊd]  
 robot *n* ['rəʊbɒt]  
 rock *n* [rɒk]  
 roller-skate *v* ['rəʊləskeɪt]  
 room *n* [ru:m]  
 rooster *n* ['ru:stə]  
 rose *n* [rəʊz]  
 round *adj, adv* [raʊnd]  
 rubob *n* [rʊ'bɒb]  
 rucksack *n* ['rʌksæk]  
 rug *n* [rʌg]  
 rule *n* [ru:l]  
 ruler *n* ['ru:lə]  
 run *v (past ran)* [rʌn]  
 run away *v+adv* [rʌnə'weɪ]  
 runner *n* [rʌnə]  
 runny nose *adj+n* [rʌni ,nəʊz]  
 Russian *adj, n* [rʌʃn]

sad *adj* [sæd]  
 said [sed]

kalamush  
 xom, pishmagan  
 o'qimoq  
 o'qish  
 yozib olmoq, qayd qilmoq  
 qayta ishlamoq  
 qizil  
 qisqartirmoq, kamaytirmoq  
 viloyat  
 qarindosh  
 yodda tutmoq, eslamoq  
 qaytarmoq, takrorlamoq  
 1) hisobot; 2) axborot (hisobot) bermoq  
 muxbir  
 dam  
 dam olmoq  
 restoran  
 qaytmoq  
 qaytarish yo'q  
 qayta ishlatmoq  
 takrorlash, qaytarish  
 lenta, tasma  
 guruch  
 boy  
 minmoq  
 velosiped minmoq  
 ot minmoq  
 skeytbord uchmoq  
 chavandoz, haydovchi  
 1) to'g'ri; 2) o'ng  
 o'ng tomonda  
 ko'tarilmoq, ko'tarmoq  
 daryo  
 yo'l  
 robot  
 rok (*musiq*)  
 rolikda uchmoq  
 xona  
 xo'roz  
 atirgul  
 1) dumaloq; 2) atrofida  
 rubob (*musiq asbobi*)  
 rukzak, sayohat xaltasi  
 gilam(cha)  
 qoida  
 chizg'ich  
 1) oqmoq (suv); 2) yugurmoq  
 qochib ketmoq  
 chopuvchi, yuguruvchi  
 tumov  
 1) ruscha; rus; 2) rus tili

g'amgin, xafa  
 "say" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli:  
 de(-dim, -ding, -di, -dik, -dingiz, -dilar)

R

S

Wordlist



sailor *n* ['seɪlə]  
 safari *n* [sə'fɑ:ri]  
 salad *n* ['sæləd]  
 sales assistant *n+n* ['seɪlz ə'sɪstənt]  
 salt (*mass n*) [sɔ:lt]  
 salty *adj* ['sɔ:ltɪ]  
 (the) same *adj* [seɪm]  
 sandwich *n* ['sænwɪdʒ]  
 sat *v* [sæt]  
 Saturday *n* ['sætədi]  
 sausage *n* ['sɒsɪdʒ]  
 save *v* [seɪv]  
 saxophone *n* ['sæksəfəʊn]  
 saw [sɔ:]  
  
 say *v* [seɪ]  
 say goodbye *v+n* [seɪ 'gʊdbaɪ]  
 scared *adj* ['skeəd]  
 school *n* [sku:l]  
 at the school [ət ðə 'sku:l]  
 schoolbag *n* ['sku:l bæɡ]  
 schoolboy *n* ['sku:l bɔɪ]  
 schoolchildren *n* ['sku:l tʃɪldrən]  
 school things *n+n* ['sku:l 'θɪŋz]  
 score *n* [skɔ:]  
 Scottish *adj* ['skɒtɪʃ]  
 sea *n* [si:]  
 sea eagle *n+n* ['si: 'i:ɡl]  
 season *n* ['si:z(ə)n]  
 second *n, num* ['sekənd]  
 secretary *n pl (-ies)* ['sekritəri]  
 section *n* ['sekʃən]  
 see *v* [si:]  
 seed *n* [si:d]  
 see-saw *n* ['si:sɔ:]  
 play see-saw *n+n*  
 send *v (past sent)* [send]  
 sentence *n* ['sent(ə)ns]  
 September *n* [sep'tembə]  
 seven *num* ['sevn]  
 seven hundred *num* [ˌsevn 'hʌndrəd]  
 seventeen *num* [ˌsevn'ti:n]  
 seventh *num* ['sevnθ]  
 seventy *num* ['sevnti]  
 seventy-one *num* [ˌsevnti 'wʌn]  
 several *adj* ['sevrəl]  
 sew *v* [səʊ]  
 shake *v* [ʃeɪk]  
 shampoo *n* [ʃæm'pu:]  
 shark *n* [ʃɑ:k]  
 sharpener *n* [ʃɑ:pənə]  
 she *pron* [ʃi, ʃi:]  
 sheep *n pl (-)* [ʃi:p]  
 shelf *n pl (shelves)* [ʃelf]  
 shine *v* [ʃaɪn]

dengizchi  
 "safari" hayvonot bog'i (*qafaslarsiz*)  
 salat  
 sotuvchi  
 tuz  
 tuzli, sho'r  
 bir xil, o'shaning o'zi  
 buterbrod  
 "sit" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli  
 shanba  
 sosiska/kolbasa  
 1) saqlamoq, asramoq; 2) qutqarmoq  
 saksafon  
 "see" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli:  
 ko'r(-dim, -ding, -di, -dik, -dingiz, -dilar)  
 aytmoq, demoq  
 xayrlashmoq  
 qattiq qo'rqan, cho'chigan  
 maktab  
 maktabda  
 sumka  
 maktab o'quvchisi (*o'g'il bola*)  
 o'quvchilar  
 o'quv qurollari  
 ochko  
 shotlandiyalik(lar)...; Shotlandiya...  
 dengiz  
 zool. suvburgut  
 fasl  
 1) soniya; 2) ikkinchi  
 kotib, kotiba  
 bo'lim  
 ko'rmoq, ko'rishmoq  
 urug', urug'lik, don  
 innana  
 innanada uchmoq  
 jo'natmoq, yubormoq, yo'llamoq  
 gap  
 sentabr  
 yetti  
 yetti yuz  
 o'n yetti  
 yettinchi  
 yetmish  
 yetmish bir  
 bir qancha, bir qator, bir talay  
 tikmoq  
 silkitmoq  
 shampun  
 akula  
 qalam ochqich  
 u (*ayollar uchun*)  
 qo'y  
 tokcha (*taxtadan yasalgan*)  
 yarqiramoq, charaqlamoq (*quyosh haqida*)

shirt *n* [ʃɜ:t]  
 shop *n* [ʃɒp]  
 do the shopping *v+n* [ˈdu: ðə ˈʃɒpɪŋ]  
 at the shop  
 shop assistant *n* [ˈʃɒp əˌsɪstənt]  
 short *adj* [ʃɔ:t]  
 shorts *n* [ʃɔ:ts]  
 should *modal verb* [ʃəd, ʃʊd]  
 shoulder *n* [ˈʃəʊldə]  
 show *v* [ʃəʊ]  
 shower *n* [ˈʃaʊə]  
 have/take a shower *v+n*  
 sick *n* [sɪk]  
 side *n* [saɪd]  
 sign *n* [saɪn]  
 sing *v* [sɪŋ]  
 singer *n* [ˈsɪŋə]  
 sister *n* [ˈsɪstə]  
 sit *v* [sɪt]  
 Sit down. [ˈsɪtdaʊn]  
 sit-up *n* [ˈsɪtʌp]  
 six *num* [sɪks]  
 six hundred *num* [ˌsɪks ˈhʌndrəd]  
 sixteen *num* [ˌsɪksˈti:n]  
 sixth *num* [sɪksθ]  
 sixty *num* [ˈsɪksti]  
 sixty-one *num* [ˌsɪksti ˈwʌn]  
 skate *n, v* [skeɪt]  
 skateboard *n* [ˈskeɪtbɔ:d]  
 ski *n, v* [ski:]  
 skip *v* [skɪp]  
 skirt *n* [skɜ:t]  
 sky *n* [skaɪ]  
 sledge *n, v* [sledʒ]  
 sleep *v* [sli:p]  
 slept *v* [slept]  
 slow *adj* [sləʊ]  
 slowly *adv* [ˈsləʊli]  
 small *adj* [smɔ:l]  
 smile *n, v* [smaɪl]  
 snake *n* [sneɪk]  
 snow *n* [snəʊ]  
 snowball *n* [ˈsnəʊbɔ:l]  
 snowboarding *n* [ˈsnəʊbɔ:dɪŋ]  
 snowman *n* [ˈsnəʊmæn]  
 snowstorm *n* [ˈsnəʊstɔ:m]  
 snowy *adj* [ˈsnəʊi]  
 so *conj, adv* [səʊ]  
 soap *n* [səʊp]  
 sofa *n* [ˈsəʊfə]  
 soft *adj* [sɒft]  
 softly *adv* [ˈsɒftli]  
 soldier *n* [ˈsəʊldʒə]  
 some *det, adj* [sʌm]  
 sometimes *pron* [ˈsʌmtaɪmz]

ko'ylak  
 do'kon  
 xarid qilmoq  
 do'konda  
 sotuvchi  
 kalta, qisqa  
 shortik, kalta shim  
 kerak, lozim, zarur  
 yelka  
 ko'rsatmoq  
 dush  
 dushga tushmoq, dush qabul qilmoq  
 kasal  
 tomon, taraf  
 bildirish, e'lon  
 kuylamoq, qo'shiq aytmoq  
 qo'shiqchi, xonanda  
 opa, singil  
 o'tirmoq  
 O'tiring.  
 o'tirib-turish mashqi  
 olti  
 olti yuz  
 o'n olti  
 oltinchi  
 oltmish  
 oltmish bir  
 1) konki; 2) konki uchmoq  
 skeytbord (*asfaltda uchish uchun rolikli taxta*)  
 1) chang'i; 2) chang'i uchmoq  
 sakramoq  
 yubka  
 osmon  
 1) chana; 2) chanada uchmoq  
 uxlamog  
 "sleep" *fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli*  
 sekin, asta  
 ohista  
 kichik, kichkina  
 1) kulgi; 2) kulmoq  
 ilon  
 qor  
 qor to'pi  
 snoubording (*sport turi*)  
 qor odam  
 qorbo'ron, izg'irin  
 qorli  
 1) shunday qilib, shuning uchun; 2) shunchalik  
 sovun  
 divan  
 yumshoq  
 yumshoq ovoz bilan  
 askar  
 ba'zi, ayrim  
 ba'zida, ba'zan

## S

## Wordlist

something *pron* ['sʌmθɪŋ]  
 son *n* [sʌn]  
 song *n* [sɒŋ]  
 soon *adv* [su:n]  
 sore eye *adj+n* [sɔ:r 'aɪ]  
 sore hand *adj+n* [sɔ: 'hænd]  
 sore leg *adj+n* [sɔ: 'leg]  
 sore throat *adj+n* [sɔ: 'θrəʊt]  
 sorry *v* ['sɒri]  
 Sorry, you have the wrong number.  
 sound *n* [saʊnd]  
 soup *n* [su:p]  
 south *n* [saʊθ]  
 south-east [səʊθ'i:st]  
 south-west [səʊθ'west]  
 sparrow *n* ['spærəʊ]  
 space *n pl (-)* [speɪs]  
 speak *v* [spi:k]  
 speak to *v+prep* ['spi:k tə]  
 special *adj* ['speʃl]  
 spell *v* [spel]  
 spend *v* [spend]  
 spider *n* ['spaɪdə]  
 spider monkey *n+n* [spaɪdə 'mʌŋki]  
 spoon *n* [spu:n]  
 spot *n* [spɒt]  
 sport *n* [spɔ:t]  
 sportsman *n pl (-men)* ['spɔ:tsmən]  
 sports centre *n+n* ['spɔ:ts 'sentə]  
 sports uniform *n+n* ['spɔ:ts 'ju:nɪfɔ:m]  
 spring *n* [sprɪŋ]  
 spy *n, v* [spaɪ]  
 square *adj, n* [skweə]  
 square kilometre (sq.km) *n* [- 'kɪləmi:tə]  
 staff room *n+n* [stɑ:fru:m]  
 stand *v* [stænd]  
 Stand up. ['stændʌp]  
 start *n, v* [stɑ:t]  
 station *n* ['steɪʃn]  
 stay (at) *v* [steɪ]  
 stay at school ['steɪ ət 'sku:l]  
 stay with *v+prep* ['steɪ wɪð]  
 stone *n* ['stəʊn]  
 stop *v* [stɒp]  
 stork *n* [stɔ:k]  
 story *n pl (-ies)* ['stɔ:ri]  
 straight *adj* [streɪt]  
 strawberry *n* ['strɔ:bəri]  
 street *n* [stri:t]  
 stripe *n* [straɪp]  
 strong *adj* [strɒŋ]  
 student *n* ['stju:d(ə)nt]  
 study *v* ['stʌdi]  
 subject *n* ['sʌbdʒɪkt]  
 suddenly *adv* ['sʌdnli]

nimadir, biror narsa  
 o'g'il  
 qo'shiq  
 tezda  
 ko'z og'rig'i  
 qo'l og'rig'i  
 oyoq og'rig'i  
 tomoq og'rig'i  
 kechiring, kechirasiz  
 Kechirasiz, noto'g'ri raqam terdingiz.  
 tovush  
 sho'rva  
 janub  
 janubi-sharq  
 janubi-g'arb  
 chumchuq  
 fazo  
 gapirmoq  
 ... bilan gaplashmoq  
 maxsus  
 harflab aytmoq yoki yozmoq  
 o'tkazmoq  
 o'rgimchak  
 o'rgimchaksimon maymun  
 qoshiq  
 dog', xol, qashqa  
 sport  
 sportchi  
 sport markazi  
 sport formasi  
 bahor  
 1) josus; 2) izlamoq  
 to'rtburchak, kvadrat  
 kvadrat kilometr  
 xodimlar (o'qituvchilar) xonasi  
 turmoq  
 O'rningizdan turing.  
 1) boshlanish; start; 2) boshlamoq  
 1) bekat; 2) vokzal  
 qolmoq, (vaqtinchalik) turmoq, yashamoq  
 maktabda qolmoq  
 1) ...bilan qolmoq; 2) ...bilan yashamoq  
 tosh  
 to'xtamoq  
 laylak  
 hikoya  
 1) to'g'ri; 2) tekis (*soch haqida*)  
 qulupnay  
 ko'cha  
 yo'l-yo'l chiziq, taram-taram yo'l  
 kuchli  
 talaba  
 o'qimoq, o'rganmoq  
 o'quv fani  
 to'satdan, bexosdan



sugar *n pl (-)* ['ʊgə]

sum *n* [sʌm]

do sums *v+n*

summer *n* ['sʌmə]

sun *n* [sʌn]

sunbathe *v* ['sʌnbet̪]

Sunday *n* ['sʌndi]

sunflower *n* ['sʌnflaʊə]

sunglasses *n* ['sʌŋglɑːsɪs]

sunny *adj* ['sʌni]

supermarket *n* ['suːpəˌmɑːkɪt]

sure *adj* [ʃʊə, ʃɔː]

Are you sure?

surname *n* ['sɜːneɪm]

surprise *n* [sə'praɪz]

swallow *n* ['swɒləʊ]

sweep *v* [swiːp]

sweep the floor *v+n* ['swiːp ðə 'floː]

sweet *adj, n* [swiːt]

swept *v* [swept]

swim *v* [swɪm]

swimming *n* ['swɪmɪŋ]

table *n* ['teɪbl]

taekwondo *n* ['taɪkwɒndəʊ]

tail *n* [teɪl]

take *v (past took)* [teɪk]

take for a walk *v+n*

take a photo *v+n* ['teɪk ə 'fəʊtəʊ]

take the rubbish out ['teɪk ðə 'rʌbɪʃ 'aʊt]

talk *v, n* [tɔːk]

talk on the phone *v+n*

tall *adj* [tɔːl]

tasty *adj* ['teɪsti]

taxi *n* ['tæksi]

taxi-driver *n* ['tæksi 'draɪvə]

tea *n* [tiː]

teach *v* [tiːtʃ]

teacher *n* ['tiːtʃə]

Teachers' Day *n+n* ['tiːtʃəz 'deɪ]

team *n* [tiːm]

teddy bear *n* ['tedi 'beə]

teeth *n* [tiːθ]

telephone *n* ['telɪfəʊn]

tell *v (past told)* [tel]

temperature *n* ['temp(ə)rətʃə]

ten *num* [ten]

tennis *n* ['tenɪs]

tenth *num* [tenθ]

text *n* [tekst]

Thank you. ['θæŋkjuː]

that *adj* [ðæt, ðæt]

the [ðə, ðɪ]

theatre *n* ['θɪətə]

shakar, qand

yig'indi

masala yechmoq

yoz

quyosh

quyoshda toblanmoq

yakshanba

kungaboqar

quyoshdan himoyalovchi ko'zoynak,

qora ko'zoynak

quyoshli, serquyosh

supermarket

ishonchli

Ishonchingiz komilmi?

familiya

kutilmagan sovg'a, surpriz

qaldirg'och

supurmoq

polni supurmoq

1) shirin; 2) shirinlik

"sweep" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli

cho'milmoq, suzmoq

cho'milish, suzish

1) stol; 2) jadval

taekvondo (*sport turi*)

dum

olmoq

sayrga olib chiqmoq

fotosuratga olmoq

axlatni/supurindini tashlab kelmoq

1) suhbatlashmoq; 2) suhbat

telefonda gaplashmoq

novcha, bo'yi uzun, baland

mazali, lazzatli

taksi

taksi haydovchi

choy

o'qitmoq

o'qituvchi

O'qituvchilar kuni

komanda, jamoa

o'yinchoq ayiq

tishlar

telefon

aytmoq

harorat

o'n

tennis

o'ninchi

matn

Rahmat.

1) ana u; 2) o'sha

aniq artikl

teatr

their *adj* [ðə, ðeə]  
 them *pron* [ðəm, ðem]  
 then *conj* [ðen]  
 there *adv* [ðeə, ðə]  
 there is/are [ðerɪz / ðerɑ:]  
 thermometer *n* [θə'mɒmɪtə]  
 these *pron* [ði:z]  
 they *pron* [ðei]  
 thin *adj* [θɪn]  
 thing *n* [θɪŋ]  
 think *v* [θɪŋk]  
 third *num* [θɜ:d]  
 thirteen *num* [θɜ:'ti:n]  
 thirty *num* ['θɜ:ti]  
 thirty-one *num* [θɜ:ti 'wʌn]  
 this *pron adj* [ðɪs]  
 those *pron* [ðəʊz]  
 thousand *num* ['θaʊzənd]  
 three *num* [θri:]  
 three hundred *num* [θri: 'hʌndrəd]  
 throw *v* (*past* threw) [θrəʊ]  
 throw in the air [-ɪn ðə eə]  
 thunderstorm *n* ['θʌndəstɔ:m]  
 Thursday *n* ['θɜ:zdi]  
 tick *v* [tɪk]  
 ticket *n* ['tɪkɪt]  
 tidy up *v* ['tɪdaɪp]  
 tiger *n* ['taɪgə]  
 tights *n* ['taɪts]  
 time *n* [taɪm]  
 on time  
 timeline *n* ['taɪmlaɪn]  
  
 timetable *n* ['taɪm,teɪbl]  
 tired *adj* [taɪəd]  
 title *n* ['taɪtl]  
 to *prep* [tu, tə, tu:]  
  
 go to school  
 ten minutes to eleven  
 toaster *n* ['təʊstə]  
 today *adv* [tə'deɪ]  
 toe *n* [təʊ]  
 toilet *n* ['tɔɪlət]  
 tomato *n* [tə'mɑ:təʊ]  
 tomato salad *n+n* [tə'mɑ:təʊ 'sæləd]  
 tomorrow *adv* [tə'mɒrəʊ]  
 tongue twister *n+n* [ˌtʌŋ'twɪstə]  
 too *adv* [tu:]  
 took *v* [tʊk]  
 tooth *n pl (teeth)* [tu:θ]  
 toothache *n* ['tu:θeɪk]  
 toothbrush *n* ['tu:θbrʌʃ]  
 toothpaste *n* ['tu:θpeɪst]  
 tortoise *n* ['tɔ:təs]

ularning  
 ularni, ularga  
 keyin, so'ng  
 u yerda  
 (*biror joyda*) ... bor  
 termometr  
 bular (*yaqindagi narsalarga nisbatan*)  
 ular  
 ozg'in, ingichka  
 narsa, buyum  
 o'ylamoq  
 uchinchi  
 o'n uch  
 o'ttiz  
 o'ttiz bir  
 bu, shu  
 ana ular (*uzoqdagi narsalarga nisbatan*)  
 ming  
 uch  
 uch yuz  
 tashlamoq, otmoq, otib yubormoq  
 yuqoriga/osmonga otmoq, irg'itmoq  
 momaqaldir oq  
 payshanba  
 belgi bilan belgilamoq  
 chipta, bilet  
 tartibga solmoq, yig'ishtirmoq  
 yo'lbars  
 kolgotka  
 1) payt; 2) marta  
 o'z vaqtida  
 vaqt shkalasi, xronologiya (*voqealar tarixi, vaqti ketma-ket yozilgan ro'yxat*)  
 dars jadvali  
 charchagan  
 mavzu, sarlavha  
 1) ...ga (*yo'nalish predlogi*);  
 2) ...kam (*payt predlogi*)  
 maktabga bormoq  
 o'ntakam o'n bir  
 toster  
 bugun  
 oyoq barmog'i  
 1) hojatxona; 2) unitaz  
 pomidor  
 pomidor salat  
 ertaga  
 tez aytish  
 ham  
 "take" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli  
 tish  
 tish og'rig'i  
 tish cho'tkasi  
 tish pastasi  
 toshbaqa

total *n* ['təʊtl]  
 touch *v* [tʌtʃ]  
 tourist *n* ['tuərist]  
 town *n* [taʊn]  
 toy *n* [tɔɪ]  
 toy shop *n+n* ['tɔɪʃɒp]  
 tractor *n* ['træktə]  
 tradition *n* [trə'dɪʃ(ə)n]  
 traditional *adj* [trə'dɪʃnl]  
 traffic *n* ['træfɪk]  
 train *v, n* [treɪn]  
 trainers *n* ['treɪnəz]  
 translate *v* [træns'leɪt]  
 transport *n* ['trænsɒ:t]  
 travel *v* ['trævəl]  
 tree *n* [tri:]  
 T. Rex *n* ['ti: 'reks]  
 triangle *n* ['traɪæŋɡəl]  
 trousers *n* ['traʊzəz]  
 true *adj* [tru:]  
 try *v* [traɪ]  
 T-shirt *n* ['ti: 'ʃɜ:t]  
 tube *n* [tju:b]  
 Tuesday *n* ['tju:zdi]  
 tugai *n* [tʊ'gaɪ]  
 tulip *n* ['tju:lɪp]  
 tummy ache *n+n* [ˌtʌmi 'eɪk]  
 tundra *n* ['tʌndrə]  
 turkey *n pl (-s)* ['tʃ:ki]  
 turn *n, v* [tɜ:n]  
 turn left *v+n* ['tʃ:n 'left]  
 turn off *v* ['tʃ:nɒf]  
  
 turn right *v+n* ['tʃ:n 'raɪt]  
 turnip *n* ['tʃ:nɪp]  
 turtle *n* ['tʃ:tl]  
 TV star *n* [ti:'vi:'stɑ:]  
 twelfth *num* [twelfθ]  
 twelve *num* [twelv]  
 twenty *num* ['twenti]  
 twenty-one *num* ['twenti 'wʌn]  
 twin *n* [twɪn]  
 two *num* [tu:]  
 two hundred *num* [tu: 'hʌndrəd]  
 two-storey house [tu:'stɔ:ri haʊs]  
  
 ugly *adj* ['ʌɡli]  
 umbrella *n* [ʌm'brelə]  
 uncle *n* ['ʌŋkl]  
 under *prep* ['ʌndə]  
 underground *n* ['ʌndəgraʊnd]  
 understand *v* [ˌʌndə'stænd]  
 unhealthy *n* [ʌn'helθi]  
 uniform *n* ['ju:nɪfɔ:m]  
 unit *n* ['ju:nɪt]

jami  
 tegmoq, turtmoq  
 sayyoh, turist  
 (kichik) shahar  
 o'yinchoq  
 o'yinchoq do'koni  
 traktor  
 an'ana  
 an'anaviy  
 yo'l harakati  
 1) shug'ullan(tir)moq; 2) poyezd  
 krossovka  
 tarjima qilmoq  
 transport  
 sayohatga chiqmoq  
 daraxt  
 tiranozavr (*yirtqich dinozavr*)  
 uchburchak  
 shim  
 to'g'ri, haqiqat  
 urinib ko'rmoq; harakat qilmoq  
 futbolka  
 metropoliten  
 seshanba  
 to'qay  
 lola  
 qorin og'rig'i  
 tundra  
 kurka  
 1) navbat; 2) burilmoq  
 chapga burilmoq  
 (*jo'mrakni*) yopmoq; (*chiroq, radio va h.k.ni*) o'ch(ir)moq  
 o'ngga burilmoq  
 sholg'om  
 dengiz toshbaqasi  
 teleyulduz  
 o'n ikkinchi  
 o'n ikki  
 yigirma  
 yigirma bir  
 egizak  
 ikki  
 ikki yuz  
 ikki qavatli uy  
  
 xunuk, badbashara  
 soyabon  
 tog'a, amaki  
 tagida, ostida  
 metropoliten  
 tushunmoq  
 nosog'lom, zararli  
 forma  
 bo'lim

T

U



## U

## V

## W

university *n pl (-ies)* [ju:nɪvɜ:sɪti]  
 untidy *adj* [ʌn'taɪdi]  
 unusual *adj* [ʌn'ju:ʒʊəl]  
 up *adv* [ʌp]  
 upstairs *adv* [ʌp'steəz]  
 us *pron* [əs, ʌs]  
 use *v* [ju:z]  
 usually *adv* ['ju:ʒʊəli]  
 Uzbek *adj, n* ['ʊzbek]

vacuum cleaner *n+n* ['vækjuəm 'kli:nə]  
 vampire bat *n+n* ['væmpaɪə'bæt]  
 varan *n* [vʌ'rɑ:n]  
 vase *n* [vɑ:z]  
 vegetable *n* ['vedʒtəbl]  
 very *adv* ['veri]  
 video *adj* ['vɪdɪəʊ]  
 village *n* ['vɪlɪdʒ]  
 violet *adj* ['vaɪələt]  
 visit *v* ['vɪzɪt]  
 vitamin *n* ['vɪtəmi:n]  
 volleyball *n* ['vɒlibɔ:l]

wait (for) *v* ['weɪtfo:]  
 wake up *v* ['weɪkʌp]  
 walk *v* [wɔ:k]  
 wall *n* [wɔ:l]  
 want *v* [wɒnt]  
 warm *adj* [wɔ:m]  
 was [wəz, wɒz]

was born [wəz 'bɔ:n]  
 wash *v* [wɒʃ]  
 do the washing *v+n* ['du: ðə 'wɒʃɪŋ]  
 wash the dishes *v+n* ['wɒʃ ðə 'dɪʃɪz]  
 washing machine *n+n* ['wɒʃɪŋməʃi:n]  
 washing-up *n* [ˌwɒʃɪŋ'ʌp]  
 waste *n pl (-), v* [weɪst]  
 watch *v* [wɒtʃ]  
 watch TV *v+n* ['wɒtʃ ,ti:'vi:]  
 water *n pl (-)* ['wɔ:tə]  
 watermelon *n* ['wɔ:təmelən]  
 water skiing *n+n* ['wɔ:təski:ɪŋ]  
 we *pron* [wi, wi:]  
 wear *v* [weə]  
 weather *n* ['weðə]  
 Wednesday *n* ['wenzdi]  
 wedding *n* ['wedɪŋ]  
 week *n* [wi:k]  
 weekend *n* [ˌwi:k'end]  
 well *adv* [wel]  
 Welsh *adj, n* [welʃ]  
 went [went]  
 were [wɜ:]

universitet, oliygoh  
 besaranjom, besarishta  
 noodatiy  
 yuqori tomonga  
 yuqorigi qavatda  
 bizni, bizga  
 foydalanmoq, ishlatmoq  
 odatda  
 1) o'zbek, o'zbekcha; 2) o'zbek tili

changyutkich  
 qonxo'r ko'rshapalak  
 echkemar  
 vaza, guldon  
 sabzavot  
 juda  
 video  
 qishloq  
 binafsharang, siyohrang  
 tashrif buyurmoq  
 vitamin  
 voleybol

kutmoq  
 uyg'onmoq  
 sayr qilmoq, piyoda yurmoq  
 devor  
 xohlamoq, istamoq  
 iliq  
 edim, edi, bo'lganman, bo'lgan (*o'tgan zamonda birlikdagi shaxs uchun ishlatiladi*)  
 tug'ilgan  
 yuvmoq  
 kir yuvmoq  
 idish-tovoqlarni yuvmoq  
 kir yuvish mashinasi  
 idish-tovoqni yuvish  
 1) axlat; 2) bekorga sarflamoq  
 1) ko'rmoq; 2) kuzatmoq  
 televizor ko'rmoq  
 suv  
 tarvuz  
 suv chang'isi sporti  
 biz  
 kiymoq  
 ob-havo  
 chorshanba  
 nikoh to'yi  
 hafta  
 hafta oxiri  
 yaxshi  
 uelscha; uelslik; uels tili  
 "go" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli:  
 eding, edik, edingiz, edilar (*o'tgan zamonda ko'plikdagi shaxs uchun ishlatiladi*)

west *n* [west]  
 western *adj* ['westən]  
 wet *adj* [wet]  
 whale *n* [weɪl]  
 what *pron, adv* [wɒt]  
 What about you?  
 wheel *n* [wi:l]  
 when *adv* [wen]  
 When's he/she at home?  
 where *adv* [weə]  
 Where are you going? ['weərə: ju: 'gəʊɪŋ]  
 Where can I buy ...? ['weə kən aɪ 'baɪ]  
 which *pron* [wɪtʃ]  
 white *adj* [waɪt]  
 whiteboard *n* ['waɪtbɔ:d]  
 who *pron* [hu:]  
 whose *pron* [hu:z]  
 why *pron* [waɪ]  
 wife *n pl (wives)* [waɪf]  
 wild *adj* [waɪld]  
 wildlife *n* ['waɪldlaɪf]  
 willow *n* ['wɪləʊ]  
 wind *n* [wɪnd]  
 window *n* ['wɪndəʊ]  
 windstorm *n* ['wɪndstɔ:m]  
 windy *adj* ['wɪndi]  
 winter *n* ['wɪntə]  
 wise *adj* [waɪz]  
 wish *n, v* [wɪʃ]  
 with *prep* [wɪð, wɪθ]  
 wolf *n pl (wolves)* [wʊlf] ['wʊlvz]  
 woman *n pl (women)* ['wʊmən] ['wɪmɪn]  
 wonderful *adj* ['wʌndəf(ə)l]  
 word *n* [wɜ:d]  
 wordlist *n* ['wɜ:dlɪst]  
 work *n, v pl (-)* [wɜ:k]  
 workbook *n* ['wɜ:kbʊk]  
 world *n* [wɜ:ld]  
 Would you like... ? [wədʒə 'laɪk]  
 write *v* [raɪt]  
 wrong *adj* [rɒŋ]

yard *n* [jɑ:d]  
 year *n* [jɜ:]  
 years old [jɪəz 'əʊld]  
 yellow *adj* ['jeləʊ]  
 yes *adv* [jes]  
 yesterday *adv* ['jestədi]  
 you *pron* [jə, ju, ju:]  
 young *adj* [jʌŋ]  
 your *adj* [jə, jɔ:]  
 yucky *adj* ['jʌki]  
 yummy *adj* ['jʌmi]

zebra *n* ['zi:brə]  
 zoo *n* [zu:]

g'arb  
 g'arbiy  
 nam, ho'l  
 kit  
 1) nima; 2) qanday  
 Siz(da)chi?  
 g'ildirak  
 qachon  
 U qachon uyda bo'ladi?  
 qayerda, qayerga  
 Qayerga boryapsan/boryapsiz?  
 ...ni qayerda sotib olsam bo'ladi?  
 qaysi  
 oq  
 sinf doskasi (*oq rangli*)  
 kim  
 kimning  
 nima uchun  
 xotin  
 yovvoyi  
 yovvoyi tabiat; yovvoyi hayvonlar  
 tol  
 shamol  
 deraza  
 kuchli shamol, bo'ron  
 shamolli  
 qish  
 dono, oqil  
 1) tilak, istak; 2) tilamoq  
 bilan  
 bo'ri  
 ayol  
 ajoyib  
 so'z  
 lug'at  
 1) ish; 2) ishlamoq  
 mashq daftari  
 dunyo, jahon  
 ...xohlaysizmi?  
 yozmoq  
 noto'g'ri

hovli  
 yil  
 ... yoshda  
 sariq  
 ha  
 kecha  
 1) sen, siz; 2) sizni, sizga  
 yosh  
 sening, sizning  
 yoqimsiz, bemaza  
 ishtahani qo'zg'atadigan, yeyishli

zebra  
 hayvonot bog'i

**W**

**Y**

**Z**

**Wordlist**

## Geographical names

Afghanistan <i>n</i>	[æf'gænistɑ:n]	Afg'oniston
Africa <i>n</i>	[æfrɪkə]	Afrika
Amazon <i>n</i>	[æməzən]	Amazonka
America <i>n</i>	[ə'merɪkə]	Amerika
Amu Darya <i>n</i>	[ɑ:'mu: dɑ:'rjɑ:]	Amudaryo
Antarctic Circle <i>n</i>	[æn'tɑ:ktɪk 'sɜ:kəl]	Antarktida qutb doirasi
Antarctica <i>n</i>	[æn'tɑ:ktɪkə]	Antarktida
Aral Sea <i>n</i>	[æɪrəl 'si:]	Orol dengizi
Arctic <i>n</i>	[ɑ:ktɪk]	Arktika
Arctic Circle <i>n</i>	[ɑ:ktɪk 'sɜ:kəl]	Shimoliy qutb doirasi
Arctic Ocean <i>n</i>	[ɑ:ktɪk 'əʊʃən]	Shimoliy muz okeani
Asia <i>n</i>	[eɪʃə]	Osiyo
Atlantic Ocean <i>n</i>	[ət'læntɪk 'əʊʃən]	Atlantika okeani
Auckland <i>n</i>	[ɔ:klənd]	Oklend
Australia <i>n</i>	[v'streɪlɪə]	Avstraliya
Australian Alps <i>n</i>	[v'streɪlɪən 'ælpz]	Avstraliya Alplari
Belfast <i>n</i>	[bel'fɑ:st]	Belfast
Ben Nevis <i>n</i>	[ben 'nevis]	Ben-Nevis
Berlin <i>n</i>	[bɜ:'lɪn]	Berlin
Black Sea <i>n</i>	[blæk 'si:]	Qora dengiz
Brazil <i>n</i>	[brə'zɪl]	Braziliya
Brisbane <i>n</i>	[brɪzbən]	Brisben
Cairo <i>n</i>	[kaɪ(ə)rəʊ]	Qohira
California <i>n</i>	[kælɪ'fɔ:nɪə]	Kaliforniya
Canada <i>n</i>	[kænədə]	Kanada
Canberra <i>n</i>	[kænbərə]	Kanberra
Cardiff <i>n</i>	[kɑ:dɪf]	Kardiff
Central Africa <i>n</i>	[sentrəl 'æfrɪkə]	Markaziy Afrika
Central America <i>n</i>	[sentrəl ə'merɪkə]	Markaziy Amerika
Central Asia <i>n</i>	[sentrəl 'eɪʃə]	Markaziy Osiyo
Chimgan <i>n</i>	[tʃɪm'gɑ:n]	Chimyon
China <i>n</i>	[tʃaɪnə]	Xitoy
Colorado <i>n</i>	[kɒlə'rɑ:dəʊ]	Kolorado
Edinburgh <i>n</i>	[edɪnbərə]	Edinburg
Egypt <i>n</i>	[i:dʒɪpt]	Misr
The Eiffel Tower	[ði:'aɪfəl 'taʊə]	Eyfel minorasi
England <i>n</i>	[eŋɡlənd]	Angliya
Equator <i>n</i>	[ɪkweɪtə]	Ekvator
Europe <i>n</i>	[jʊərəp]	Yevropa
Fergana Valley <i>n</i>	[fer'gɑ:nɑ: 'væli]	Farg'ona vodiysi
Florida <i>n</i>	[flɒrɪdə]	Florida
France <i>n</i>	[frɑ:ns]	Fransiya
Germany <i>n</i>	[dʒɜ:məni]	Germaniya
Gissar <i>n</i>	[gi'sɑ:]	Hisor
Great Britain <i>n</i>	[greɪt 'brɪtn]	Buyuk Britaniya
Great Lakes <i>n</i>	[greɪt 'leɪks]	Buyuk ko'llar
Hazret Sultan <i>n</i>	[hɑz'ret sultɑ:n]	Hazrat Sulton



India *n* ['ɪndiə]  
 Indian Ocean *n* ['ɪndiən 'əʊʃən]  
 Indonesia *n* ['ɪndə'ni:ziə]  
 Irish Republic *n* [aɪərɪʃ rɪ'pʌblɪk]  
 Italy *n* ['ɪtəli]  
 Japan *n* [dʒə'pæn]  
 Karakum Desert *n* [kɑ:'rɑ:kʊ:m 'dezət]  
 Kazakhstan *n* [kæzæk'stɑ:n]  
 Kitab *n* [ki'tɑ:b]  
 Kyzylkum Desert *n* [kɪ'zɪl'kʊ:m 'dezət]  
 Korea *n* [kə'riə]  
 Kyrgyzstan *n* [kɜ:gɪz'stɑ:n]  
 Lake Taupo *n* ['leɪk 'təʊpʊ]  
 Lake Windermere *n* ['leɪk 'wɪndə'mɪə]  
 Loch Ness *n* ['lɒk 'nes]  
 London *n* ['lʌndən]  
 Lough Neagh *n* ['lɒk 'neɪ]  
 Mackenzie *n* [mæk'enzɪ]  
 Malaysia *n* [mə'leɪziə]  
 Manas *n* [mən'ɑ:s]  
 Melbourne *n* ['mɛlbən]  
 Mexico *n* ['meksɪkəʊ]  
 Mississippi *n* [mɪsɪ'sɪpi]  
 Montreal *n* [mɒntrɪ'ɔ:l]  
 Moscow *n* ['mɒskəʊ]  
 Mount Cook *n* ['maʊnt 'kʊk]  
 Mount Everest *n* ['maʊnt 'evərest]  
 Mount Ruapehu *n* ['maʊnt ,ru:ə'peɪhʊ]  
 Mount Taranaki *n* ['maʊnt ,tɑ:rənɑ:kɪ]  
 Murray *n* ['mʌrɪ]  
 New Zealand *n* [nju: 'zi:lənd]  
 Nile *n* ['naɪl]  
 North America *n* [nɔ:θ ə'merɪkə]  
 North Island *n* [nɔ:θ 'aɪlənd]  
 North Sea *n* ['nɔ:θ 'si:]  
 Northern Ireland *n* [nɔ:ðən 'aɪlənd]  
 Nurata *n* [nʊrɑ'tɑ:]  
 Ottawa *n* ['ɒtəwə]  
 Oxford *n* ['ɒksfəd]  
 Pacific Ocean *n* [pə'sɪfɪk 'əʊʃən]  
 Pakistan *n* [pɑ:kɪ'stɑ:n]  
 Pamir Mountains *n* [pə'mɪə 'maʊntɪnz]  
 Paris *n* ['pærɪs]  
 Perth *n* [pɜ:θ]  
 Picton *n* ['pɪktən]  
 Poland *n* ['pəʊlənd]  
 Rocky Mountains *n* ['rɒki 'maʊntɪnz]  
 Rome *n* ['rəʊm]  
 Rotorua *n* ['rɒtɒruə]

Hindiston  
 Hind okeani  
 Indoneziya  
 Irlandiya Respublikasi  
 Italiya  
 Yaponiya  
 Qoraqum cho'li  
 Qozog'iston  
 Kitob  
 Qizilqum cho'li  
 Koreya  
 Qirg'iziston  
 Topo ko'li  
 Vindermer ko'li  
 Lox Nes  
 London  
 Lox Ney  
 Makkenzi  
 Malayziya  
 Manas  
 Melburn  
 Meksika  
 Missisipi  
 Monreal  
 Moskva  
 Kuk tog'i  
 Everest cho'qqisi  
 Ruapehu tog'i  
 Taranaki tog'i  
 Murrey daryosi  
 Yangi Zelandiya  
 Nil  
 Shimoliy Amerika  
 Shimoliy Islandiya  
 Shimoliy dengiz  
 Shimoliy Irlandiya  
 Nurota  
 Ottava  
 Oksford  
 Tinch okean  
 Pokiston  
 Pomir tog'lari  
 Parij  
 Pert  
 Pikton  
 Polsha  
 Qoyali tog'lar  
 Rim  
 Rotorua

Russia *n* [ˈrʌʃə]  
 Saint Lawrence *n* [sənt ˈlɔːrəns]  
 Scotland *n* [ˈskɒtlənd]  
 Severn *n* [ˈsevən]  
 Snowdon *n* [ˈsnəʊdən]  
 South Africa *n* [ˌsaʊθ ˈæfrɪkə]  
 Southern Alps *n* [ˌsʌðən ˈælpz]  
 South America *n* [ˌsaʊθ əˈmerɪkə]  
 Sydney *n* [ˈsɪdni]  
 Syr Darya *n* [ˌsɪdəˈrjɑː]  
 Tajikistan *n* [tɑːdʒiːkɪˈstɑːn]  
 Tasman Sea *n* [ˈtæzmən ˈsiː]  
 Thames *n* [temz]  
 Tianshan Mountains *n* [tɪˈenʃɑːn ˈmaʊntɪnz]  
 Tokyo *n* [ˈtəʊkiəʊ]  
 Toronto *n* [təˈrɒntəʊ]  
 Tower of London *n* [ˈtaʊər əv ˈlʌndən]  
 Trafalgar Square *n* [trəˈfælgə ˈskweə]  
 Turkey *n* [ˈtɜːki]  
 Turkmenistan *n* [ˌtɜːkmenɪˈstɑːn]  
 Ugam Chatkal *n* [ʊɡəm tʃʌtˈkɑːl]  
 Ullswater *n* [ˈʌlzwɔːtə]  
 United Kingdom (the UK) *n* [juːnaɪtɪd ˈkɪŋdəm]  
 Urgench *n* [ʊrˈɡentʃ]  
 USA *n* [ˈjuːəsˈeɪ]  
 Ust Urt *n* [ʊst ˈjurt]  
 Uzbekistan *n* [ʊzˌbekɪˈstɑːn]  
 Vancouver *n* [vænˈkuːvə]  
 Wales *n* [ˈweɪlz]  
 Warsaw *n* [ˈwɔːsɔː]  
 Washington *n* [ˈwɒʃɪŋtən]  
 Wellington *n* [ˈwelɪŋtən]  
 Zarafshan *n* [ˌzɑːrɑːfʃɑːn]  
 Zaamin *n* [ˈzɑːmɪn]

Rossiya  
 Avliyo Lavrentiy daryosi  
 Shotlandiya  
 Severn  
 Snovdon  
 Janubiy Afrika  
 Janubiy Alp togʻlari  
 Janubiy Amerika  
 Sidney  
 Sirdaryo  
 Tojikiston  
 Tasmaniya dengizi  
 Temza  
 Tyanshan togʻlari  
 Tokio  
 Toronto  
 London minorasi  
 Trafalgar maydoni  
 Turkiya  
 Turkmaniston  
 Ugom-Chatqol  
 Alsuoter koʻli  
 Birlashgan Qirollik  
 Urganch  
 AQSH  
 Ustyurt  
 Oʻzbekiston  
 Vankuver  
 Uels  
 Varshava  
 Vashington  
 Vellington  
 Zarafshon  
 Zomin

**T 29** **Teens' English 6.** Umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarining 6-sinfi uchun darslik / S. Xan, L. Kamalova, L. Jo'rayev. – Toshkent: «O'zbekiston» NMIU, 2018. – 160 b.

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O'quv nashri

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## **Teens' English 6**

Ta'lim o'zbek va qardosh tillarda olib boriladigan umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarining 6-sinfi uchun darslik

*«O'zbekiston» nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi*  
*Toshkent – 2018*

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100011, Toshkent, Navoiy ko'chasi, 30.

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100011, Toshkent, Navoiy ko'chasi, 30.

«Sharq» nashriyot-matbaa aksiyadorlik kompaniyasi bosmaxonasi,  
100000, Toshkent shahri, «Buyuk Turon» ko'chasi, 41.



**Ijaraga berilgan darslik holatini ko'rsatuvchi jadval**

T/r	O'quvchining ismi va familiyasi	O'quv yili	Darslik- ning olingan- dagi holati	Sinf rahbarining imzosi	Darslikning topshirilganda- gi holati	Sinf rahbarining imzosi
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

**Darslik ijaraga berilib, o'quv yili yakunida qaytarib olinganda yuqoridagi  
jadval sinf rahbarlari tomonidan quyidagi baholash mezonlariga asosan  
to'ldiriladi:**

Yangi	Darslikning birinchi marotaba foydalanishga berilgandagi holati.
Yaxshi	Muqova butun, darslikning asosiy qismidan ajralmagan. Barcha varaqlari mavjud, yirtilmagan, ko'chmagan, betlarida yozuv va chiziqlar yo'q.
Qoniqarli	Muqova ezilgan, birmuncha chizilib, chetlari yedirilgan, darslikning asosiy qismidan ajralish holati bor, foydalanuvchi tomonidan qoniqarli ta'mirlangan. Ko'chgan varaqlari qayta ta'mirlangan, ayrim betlariga chizilgan.
Qoniqarsiz	Muqova chizilgan, yirtilgan, asosiy qismidan ajralgan yoki butunlay yo'q, qoniqarsiz ta'mirlangan. Betlari yirtilgan, varaqlari yetishmaydi, chizib, bo'yab tashlangan. Darslikni tiklab bo'lmaydi.